APPENDIX M: CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND SECTION 106 CONSULTATION

Prepared for:

SCDOT

Prepared by:

CDM Smith

CHAR
33837
AE

South Carolina
Department of Transportation

October 11, 2022

Ms. Elizabeth Johnson
Director, Historical Services, D-SHPO
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

RE: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project, Charleston County, South Carolina.

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Please find attached a copy of the above referenced report that describes cultural resources investigations conducted for proposed improvements to the Interstate 526 and S-10-97 (Long Point Road) interchange in **Charleston County**, South Carolina.

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) has proposed improvements to the Interstate 526 and S-10-97 (Long Point Road) interchange. The improvements address deficiencies and concerns identified during the I-526 Lowcountry Corridor (LCC) East Planning and Environmental Linkage Study. These deficiencies include congestion during peak traffic hours, insufficient ramp capacity, inadequate ramp design for high truck volumes, and traffic weaving conditions. The project area, serving as the archaeological area of potential effect (APE), extends 1.5 miles along Long Point Road from the South Carolina Ports Authority Wando Welch Terminal to Egypt Road and 2.17 miles along I-526 between the marshes of Horlbeck and Rathall Creeks. A 300 foot buffer was added to the archaeological APE serving as the architectural APE.

Two previously recorded aboveground resources (SHPO Site Nos. 2046 and 7802) as well as the previously recorded Snowden Historic District are present within the architectural APE. SHPO Site No. 2046 is a circa 1947 residence and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). SHPO Site No.7802, Long Point School, is recommended **eligible** as a contributing resource to the Snowden Historic District. However, the resource was actually relocated to outside of the architectural APE in October 2021. The Snowden Historic District, an African American freedman community established in 1865, is **eligible** for the NRHP but it lies outside of the proposed project footprint. The project will have **no adverse effect** on the Snowden Historic District.

Four new aboveground resources were identified within the architectural APE (SHPO Site Nos 2046.01, 7818, 8532, and 8533.01). SHPO Site No. 2046.01 is a circa 1947 outbuilding associated with the previously recorded residence. SHPO Site Nos. 7818 and 8532 are 1947 and 1971 bungalows, respectively. SHPO Site No. 8553.01 is Egypt Road, which is part of the Snowden Infrastructure Network (SHPO Site No. 8553). All of the newly recorded aboveground resources are recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP.

Fifteen previously recorded archaeological sites are present within the APE. All of the sites have either been previously found to be **not eligible** or currently recommended **not eligible** for the

NRHP. One previously recorded site, 38CH1647, is no longer extant due to residential development. Data recovery investigations mitigated the site prior to the development.

Two new archaeological sites were identified within the project area. Site 38CH2682 is a small low density site containing Early to Middle Woodland, and 20th century components. The site was recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP. Site 38CH2683 contains a Pre-Contact ceramic and shell scatter, significant 18th and 19th century artifacts associated with an African American slave settlement, and the remains of the early- to mid-20th century African American Long Point School. Site 38CH2683 is recommended **eligible** for the NRHP for its association with South Carolina's Gullah Geechee cultural and Segregation-era schools.

The project will have no effect on any of the newly recorded resources - SHPO Site Nos. 2046.01, 7818, 8532, and 8533.01, and archaeological site 38CH2682. The proposed changes will have an **adverse effect** on the archaeological site 38CH2683. An MOA should be developed for the site in coordination with the SHPO, the SCDOT, the FHWA, and all other relevant stakeholders. The MOA should outline a mitigation strategy for site 38CH2683, including archaeological data recovery investigations and public information components, taking into consideration the research design as well as the results for a 2022 College of Charleston archaeological investigation taking place at the time of this survey.

Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, the Department is providing this information on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration. 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,

Tracy Martin
RPG 4 NEPA Coordinator/Archaeologist

TAM:tam
Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report

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

Signed: _____ Date: 11/10/2022

ec: Shane Belcher, FHWA
LeeAnne Wendt, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Brett Barnes, Eastern Shawnee

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

Office 803-328-2427

November 14, 2022

Attention: Tracy Martin
SCDOT
P.O. Box 191
Columbia, SC 29202

Re. THPO # TCNS # Project Description
Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange
2023-66-2

Dear Mr. Martin,

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

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

Sincerely,

Caitlin Rogers for

Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

EASTERN SHAWNEE
CULTURAL PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT
70500 East 128 Road, Wyandotte, OK 74370

November 21, 2022
SCDOT
955 Park Street
Columbia, SC 29202

RE: ***PIN 413141 I-526, Charleston County, South Carolina***

Dear Ms. Martin,

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe has received your letter regarding the above referenced project(s) within Charleston County, South Carolina. The Eastern Shawnee Tribe is committed to protecting sites important to Tribal Heritage, Culture and Religion. Furthermore, the Tribe is particularly concerned with historical sites that may contain but not limited to the burial(s) of human remains and associated funerary objects.

As described in your correspondence, and upon research of our database(s) and files, we find our people occupied these areas historically and/or prehistorically. However, the project proposes **NO Adverse Effect** or endangerment to known sites of interest to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe. Please continue project as planned. However, should this project inadvertently discover an archeological site or object(s) we request that you immediately contact the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, as well as the appropriate state agencies (within 24 hours). We also ask that all ground disturbing activity stop until the Tribe and State agencies are consulted. Please note that any future changes to this project will require additional consultation.

In accordance with the NHPA of 1966 (16 U.S.C. § 470-470w-6), federally funded, licensed, or permitted undertakings that are subject to the Section 106 review process must determine effects to significant historic properties. As clarified in Section 101(d)(6)(A-B), historic properties may have religious and/or cultural significance to Indian Tribes. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on all significant historic properties (36 CFR Part 800) as does the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (43 U.S.C. § 4321-4347 and 40 CFR § 1501.7(a). This letter evidences NHPA and NEPA historic properties compliance pertaining to consultation with this Tribe regarding the referenced proposed projects.

Thank you, for contacting the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, we appreciate your cooperation. Should you have any further questions or comments please contact our Office.
Sincerely,

Paul Barton

Paul Barton, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
(918) 666-5151 Ext:1833
THPO@estoo.net

Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project

Charleston County, South Carolina



September 2022

Brockington®
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

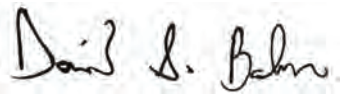
Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project

Charleston County, South Carolina

September 2022

Prepared for:
CDM Smith, Inc.
Columbia, South Carolina

Prepared by:



David Baluha, RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator

and

Chelsea Dantuma, MHP
Architectural Historian

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Charleston • Savannah

Abstract

As part of the Lowcountry Corridor (LCC) East Improvements Project, the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) proposes to improve the Interstate 526 (I-526) and S-10-97 (Long Point Road) Interchange, located in Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina. The proposed improvements address the deficiencies and public concerns identified during the I-526 Lowcountry Corridor (LCC) East Planning and Environmental Linkage Study (PEL). These deficiencies include congestion during peak traffic hours, insufficient ramp capacity, inadequate ramp design for high truck volumes, and traffic weaving conditions. The improvements also aim to comply with Complete Streets principles and align with existing local land uses, as well as forecasted economic growth and planned development for the area. The I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project (Project) footprint covers 185.36 hectares (458.02 acres), extending 2.41 kilometers (km) (1.50 miles) along Long Point Road from the South Carolina State Ports Authority (SPA) Wando Welch Terminal to Egypt Road and 3.50 km (2.17 miles) along I-526 between the marshes of Horlbeck and Rathall Creeks.

CDM Smith, Inc. (CDM Smith) entered into an Agreement, dated February 13, 2018, to provide professional services to the SCDOT for the Lowcountry Corridor (East), or I-526 Phase II Corridor, Improvements Project. In May 2022, this agreement was amended to include the Project. As part of this agreement, CDM Smith subcontracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadway. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 4(f) of the United States (US) Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 United States Code [USC] 303), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

Brockington conducted the cultural resources survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Improvements Project from May 25 to June 3, 2022. Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project. To accomplish these objectives, Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. The 185.36-hectares (458.02-acre) project footprint is equivalent to the archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE). For the architectural APE, a 91-meter (m) (300-foot) buffer was added to the project footprint, which encompasses approximately 396.59 hectares (979.98 acres).

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project from May 25 to June 1, 2022. Archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands not subjected to previous intensive archaeological survey within the 185.36-hectare (458.02-acre) archaeological APE. During these investigations, we excavated a total of 95 shovel tests at 30-m intervals. As a result, we identified two new archaeological sites (38CH2682 and 38CH2683). In addition, there are 15 previously recorded archaeological sites (38CH0315, 38CH0316, 38CH0329, 38CH0330, 38CH0331, 38CH0332, 38CH0334, 38CH0353, 38CH0414, 38CH0415, 38CH0417, 38CH0422, 38CH1236, and 38CH1672) in the archaeological APE. Fourteen of the previously recorded archaeological sites and one new archaeological site (38CH2682) are either not eligible or recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Data recovery investigations at 38CH2647 mitigated the adverse effects of residential development, and the site has been destroyed. These 16 sites require no management. Site 38CH2683 is recommended eligible for the NRHP. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) should be developed for 38CH2683 in coordination with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the SCDOT, the FHWA, and all other relevant stakeholders. The MOA should outline a mitigation strategy for 38CH2683, including archaeological data recovery investigations and public information components, taking into consideration the research design and results of the 2022 College of Charleston archaeological investigations.

Brockington conducted the architectural survey of the Project's architectural APE on May 25, 2022, following SCDAH (2018) standards for architectural survey. Previous investigations identified one historic district (Snowden HD) and two individual resources (SHPO Site Numbers [Nos.] 2046 and 7802) in the architectural APE. During the current investigation, we identified four new above-ground resources in the architectural APE, including three buildings (SHPO Site Nos. 2046.01, 7818, and 8532) and one road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01). SHPO Site Nos. 2046, 2046.01, 7818, 8532, and 8553.01 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management. SHPO Site No. 7802 has been moved to the site of the Snowden Community Center outside the architectural APE and requires no additional management. The Snowden HD is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with freedmen's settlements and Lowcountry Gullah culture (Reed et al. 2016:123). The Snowden HD boundary lies outside the current project footprint, north and east of the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. Therefore, the Project will have no direct effect on the Snowden HD. At present, it is unknown what design changes are planned for the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. However, there are no anticipated indirect effects due to project activities. The project will not alter any of the characteristics that qualify the resource for inclusion in the NRHP, nor will it compromise the integrity of the property or diminish its architectural or historic significance. Therefore, we find that the Project will have no adverse effect on the Snowden HD.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Michael Belvin, Russell Chandler, and Mark Lester of CDM Smith and Chad Long, Tracy Martin, and Will McGoldrick of the SCDOT for their assistance during this project. Also, we thank the College of Charleston's Dr. Grant Gillmore for his assistance. David Baluha (M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist [RPA] 17120) served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist. Chelsea Dantuma served as Architectural Historian and conducted the architectural survey, with assistance from Lannie Kittrell. The archaeological field crew consisted of David Baluha and Tess Kaiser. Artifacts were processed by Jeff Sherard and Grant Sherwood. Leigh Koszarsky prepared the graphics for this document. Eric Poplin peer reviewed the report. Whitney Gray edited and produced the report.

Table of Contents

Abstract iii

1.0 Introduction 1
1.1 Project Setting 1
1.2 Project Requirements 1
1.3 Project Summary 1
1.4 Report Outline 2

2.0 Methods of Investigation 7
2.1 Project Objectives 7
2.2 Background Research 7
2.3 Archaeological Survey 7
2.4 Architectural Survey 11
2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation 12
2.6 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources 12
2.6.1 Overview 12
2.6.2 Archaeological Sites and Architectural Resources 13

3.0 Environmental and Cultural Settings 15
3.1 Environmental Setting 15
3.1.1 Introduction 15
3.1.2 Regional Perspective 15
3.1.3 Holocene Changes in the Environment 25
3.2 Cultural Setting 26
3.2.1 The Pre-Contact Era 26
3.2.2 The Contact Era 32
3.2.3 Post-Contact Overview of the Charleston Region 33

4.0 Previous Investigations 61
4.1 Introduction 61
4.2 Previous Investigations 61
4.3 Archaeological Sites 61
4.4 Architectural Resources and the Snowden Historic District 61

5.0 Results of the Archaeological Survey 67
5.1 Introduction 67
5.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources in the Archaeological Survey 67
5.3 Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources in the Archaeological APE 67
5.3.1 Site 38CH2682 69
5.3.2 Site 38CH2683 73
5.4 Summary 83

6.0 Results of the Architectural Survey 85
6.1 Introduction 85
6.2 The Snowden Community HD and Associated Architectural Resources 85
6.2.1 Introduction 85

Table of Contents (continued)

6.2.2 Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802) 85
6.2.3 Snowden Infrastructure Network (SHPO Site No. 8553) 86
6.2.4 Snowden HD Assessment of Effect 91
6.3 Other Architectural Resources in the APE 91
6.3.1 623 Long Point Road (SHPO Site Nos. 2046 and 2046.01) 92
6.3.2 625 Long Point Road (SHPO Site No. 7818) 92
6.3.3 639 Long Point Road (SHPO Site No. 8532) 92
6.4 Summary 96

7.0 Project Summary 97

References Cited 99

Appendix A- Artifact Catalog
Appendix B- Architectural Survey Forms

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 The location of the I-526 and Long Point Road Improvements Project (ESRI 2022b). 3

Figure 1.2 The location of the archaeological and architectural APEs, all previous investigations and previously identified cultural resources within 0.8 km (0.5 mile), and all newly identified cultural resources (USGS 1980, 2000). 4

Figure 1.3 The location of the preferred alignment and other proposed improvements within the project area (ESRI 2022b). 5

Figure 2.1 Western portion of the archaeological APE showing previously surveyed areas, newly surveyed areas, and all identified archaeological sites in the archaeological APE (ESRI 2022a). 9

Figure 2.2 Eastern portion of the archaeological APE showing previously surveyed areas, newly surveyed areas, and all identified archaeological sites in the archaeological APE (ESRI 2022b). 10

Figure 3.1 Project area setting in May 2022: the western terminus of the project near the SPA Wando Terminal entrance, facing east (top); the eastern terminus of the project near Egypt Road, facing west (bottom). 16

Figure 3.2 Project area setting in May 2022: typical residential area along Long Road, facing west (top); landscaped area along Long Point Road, facing west (bottom). 17

Figure 3.3 Project area setting in May 2022: typical maritime forest, facing west (top); typical planted pine forest, facing south (bottom). 18

Figure 3.4 The location of the archaeological and architectural APEs on USGS (1957) aerial imagery. 19

Figure 3.5 The location of the archaeological and architectural APEs on USGS (1971) aerial imagery. 20

Figure 3.6 The location of the archaeological and architectural APEs on Google Earth (1994) aerial imagery. 21

Figure 3.7 A portion of Sanson's (1696) map showing the approximate location of the project 24

Figure 3.8 A portion of Faden's (1780) map showing the approximate location of the project. 44

Figure 3.9 A portion of Mills' (1825) map of Charleston District showing the approximate location of the project area. 46

Figure 3.10 The approximate location of the project area on Gillmore's (1865) map 49

Figure 3.11 The location of the project area on early twentieth century topographic maps (USGS 1919a, 1919b). 53

Figure 3.12 The location of the project area on the SCSHD (1938) Charleston County highway map. 54

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 3.13 The location of the project area on mid-twentieth century topographic maps (USACE 1959, 1960). 55

Figure 3.14 The approximate location of the project area on Diamond's (1801) plat of Egypt Plantation. 56

Figure 3.15 The approximate location of the project area on McCrady Plat 5587 57

Figure 3.16 The approximate location of the project area on a SCSHD (1947) schematic 58

Figure 3.17 The approximate location of the project area on the Huguenin's (1870) plat. 59

Figure 3.18 The approximate location of the project area on the Simons Mayrant Co. (1911) plat. 60

Figure 5.1 Location of the archaeological APE and all archaeological resources in the archaeological APE (ESRI 2022a) 68

Figure 5.2 Plan of 38CH2682. 70

Figure 5.3 Views of 38CH2682 in May 2022: general setting facing northwest (top) and brick piles facing west (bottom). 71

Figure 5.4 Typical ST profile at 38CH2682. 72

Figure 5.5 Plan of 38CH2683. 75

Figure 5.6 Views of 38CH2683 in May 2022: CofC excavation area, facing north (top); graded and overgrown area, facing south (bottom). 76

Figure 5.7 Views of 38CH2683 in May 2022: building rubble in south-central portion of site, facing north (top); rubble pile in northeastern portion of site, facing northeast (bottom). 77

Figure 5.8 Views of 38CH2683 in May 2022: building rubble in north-central portion of site, facing north (top); eastern portion of the site, facing north (bottom). 78

Figure 5.9 Typical ST profile at 38CH2683. 79

Figure 5.10 Long Point School in 1955 (Gilmore 2018:11). 81

Figure 5.11 SHPO Site No. 7802 on CCP 5560000312 in 2018 facing north. 81

Figure 6.1 Location of the architectural APE and all above-ground resources in the architectural APE (ESRI 2022a). 87

Figure 6.2 Reed et al.'s (2016:73) map of Snowden. 88

Figure 6.3 Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802), at original location in 2018, facing northwest (top), and at its current location, facing southeast (bottom). 89

List of Figures (continued)

Figure 6.4 View of SHPO Site No. 08553.01, looking south at northern end of road (top), and view of SHPO Site No. 08553.01, looking north at southern end of road (bottom). 90

Figure 6.5 View of SHPO Site No. 2046, looking north (top), and view of SHPO Site No. 02046.01, looking northwest (bottom)..... 93

Figure 6.6 View of SHPO Site No. 7818, looking northwest (top) and looking northeast (bottom). 94

Figure 6.7 View of SHPO Site No. 8532, looking north (top) and looking northeast (bottom). 95

List of Tables

Table 2.1 List of physical and online repositories accessed during background research. 8

Table 2.2 Summary of archaeological survey areas (A-J). 8

Table 3.1 USDA soils in the archaeological APE..... 23

Table 3.2 Ceramic sequence for the central South Carolina coast..... 29

Table 3.3 General rice growing stratagems..... 42

Table 4.1 Previous investigations within 0.8 km of the APE..... 62

Table 4.2 Archaeological sites within 0.8 km of the APE. 63

Table 4.3 Architectural resources within 0.8 km of the APE..... 65

Table 4.4 Previous investigations in the archaeological APE..... 66

Table 5.1 Archaeological sites in the archaeological APE. 67

Table 5.2 Artifacts recovered from 38CH2682. 73

Table 5.3 Artifacts recovered from 38CH2683. 80

Table 5.4 Archaeological components of 38CH2683. 82

Table 6.1 List of named roads associated with the Snowden infrastructure network. 91

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Setting

As part of the Lowcountry Corridor (LCC) East Improvements Project, the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) proposes to improve the Interstate 526 (I-526) and S-10-97 (Long Point Road) Interchange, located in Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina. The proposed improvements address the deficiencies and public concerns identified during the I-526 Lowcountry Corridor (LCC) East Planning and Environmental Linkage Study (PEL). These deficiencies include congestion during peak traffic hours, insufficient ramp capacity, inadequate ramp design for high truck volumes, and traffic weaving conditions. The improvements also aim to comply with Complete Streets principles and align with existing local land uses, as well as forecasted economic growth and planned development for the area. The I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project (Project) footprint covers 185.36 hectares (458.02 acres), extending 2.41 kilometers (km) (1.50 miles) along Long Point Road from the South Carolina State Ports Authority (SPA) Wando Welch Terminal to Egypt Road and 3.50 km (2.17 miles) along I-526 between the marshes of Horlbeck and Rathall Creeks.

1.2 Project Requirements

CDM Smith, Inc. (CDM Smith) entered into an Agreement, dated February 13, 2018, to provide professional services to the SCDOT for the Lowcountry Corridor (East) or the I-526 Phase II Corridor Improvements Project. In May 2022, this agreement was amended to include the Project. As part of this agreement, CDM Smith subcontracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadways. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 4(f) of the United States (US) Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 United States Code [USC] 303), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

1.3 Project Summary

Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project. To accomplish these objectives, Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. The 185.36-hectares (458.02-acre) project footprint is equivalent to the archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE). For the architectural APE, a 91-meter (m) (300-foot [ft]) buffer was added to the project footprint, which encompasses approximately 396.59 hectares (979.98 acres). Brockington conducted the cultural resources survey of the Project APE from May 25 to June 1, 2022. Figure 1.1 presents the location of the project (ESRI 2022b). Figure 1.2 shows the location of the archaeological and architectural APEs, all previous investigations and previously recorded cultural resources within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the archaeological APE, and all newly recorded cultural resources (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1980, 2000). Figure 1.3 shows the location of the preferred alignment and other proposed improvements within the project area.

Brockington conducted the cultural resources survey of the Project from May 25 to June 1, 2022. Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project. To accomplish these objectives, Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. The 185.36-hectare (458.02-acre) project footprint is equivalent to the archaeological APE. For the architectural APE, a 91-m (300-ft) buffer was added to the project footprint, which encompasses approximately 396.59 hectares (979.98 acres).

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project from May 25 to June 1, 2022. Archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands not subjected to previous intensive archaeological survey within the 185.36-hectare (458.02-acre) archaeological APE. During these investigations, we excavated a total of 95 shovel tests at 30-m intervals. As a result, we identified two new

archaeological sites (38CH2682 and 38CH2683). In addition, there are 15 previously-recorded archaeological sites (38CH0315, 38CH0316, 38CH0329, 38CH0330, 38CH0331, 38CH0332, 38CH0334, 38CH0353, 38CH0414, 38CH0415, 38CH0417, 38CH0422, 38CH1236, 38CH1647, and 38CH1672) in the archaeological APE. Fourteen of the previously recorded archaeological sites and one new archaeological site (38CH2682) are either not eligible or recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Data recovery investigations at 38CH1647 mitigated the adverse effects of residential development and the site has been destroyed. These 16 sites require no management. Site 38CH2683 is recommended eligible for the NRHP. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) should be developed for 38CH2683 in coordination with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the SCDOT, the FHWA, and all other relevant stakeholders. The MOA should outline a mitigation strategy for 38CH2683, including archaeological data recovery investigations and public information components, taking into consideration the research design and results of the 2022 College of Charleston (CofC) archaeological investigations.

Brockington conducted the architectural survey of the Project's architectural APE on May 25, 2022, following SCDAH (2018) standards for architectural survey. Previous investigations identified one historic district (Snowden HD) and two individual resources (SHPO Site Numbers [Nos.] 2046 and 7802) in the architectural APE. During the current investigation, we identified four new above-ground resources in the architectural APE, including three buildings (SHPO Site Nos. 2046.01, 7818, and 8532) and one road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01). SHPO Site Nos. 2046, 2046.01, 7818, 8532, and 8553.01 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management. SHPO Site No. 7802 has been moved to the site of the Snowden Community Center outside the architectural APE and requires no additional management. The Snowden HD is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with freedmen's settlements and Lowcountry Gullah culture (Reed et al. 2016:123). The Snowden HD boundary lies outside the current project footprint, north and east of the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. Therefore, the Project will have no direct effect on the Snowden HD. At present, it is unknown what design changes are planned for the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. However, there are no anticipated indirect effects due to project activities. The project will not alter any of the characteristics that qualify the resource for inclusion in the NRHP, nor will it compromise the integrity of the property or diminish its architectural or historic significance. Therefore, we find that the Project will have no adverse effect on the Snowden HD.

1.4 Report Outline

This report is organized into seven chapters (Chapters 1-7), references cited, and two appendices (Appendices A and B). Chapter 2 describes the methods employed during this survey. Chapter 3 presents the environmental and cultural settings of the project. Chapter 4 summarizes previous investigations relevant to the project. Chapter 5 presents the results of the archaeological survey. Chapter 6 presents the results of the architectural survey. Chapter 7 summarizes the project. The artifact catalog and architectural survey forms are attached as Appendices A and B, respectively.

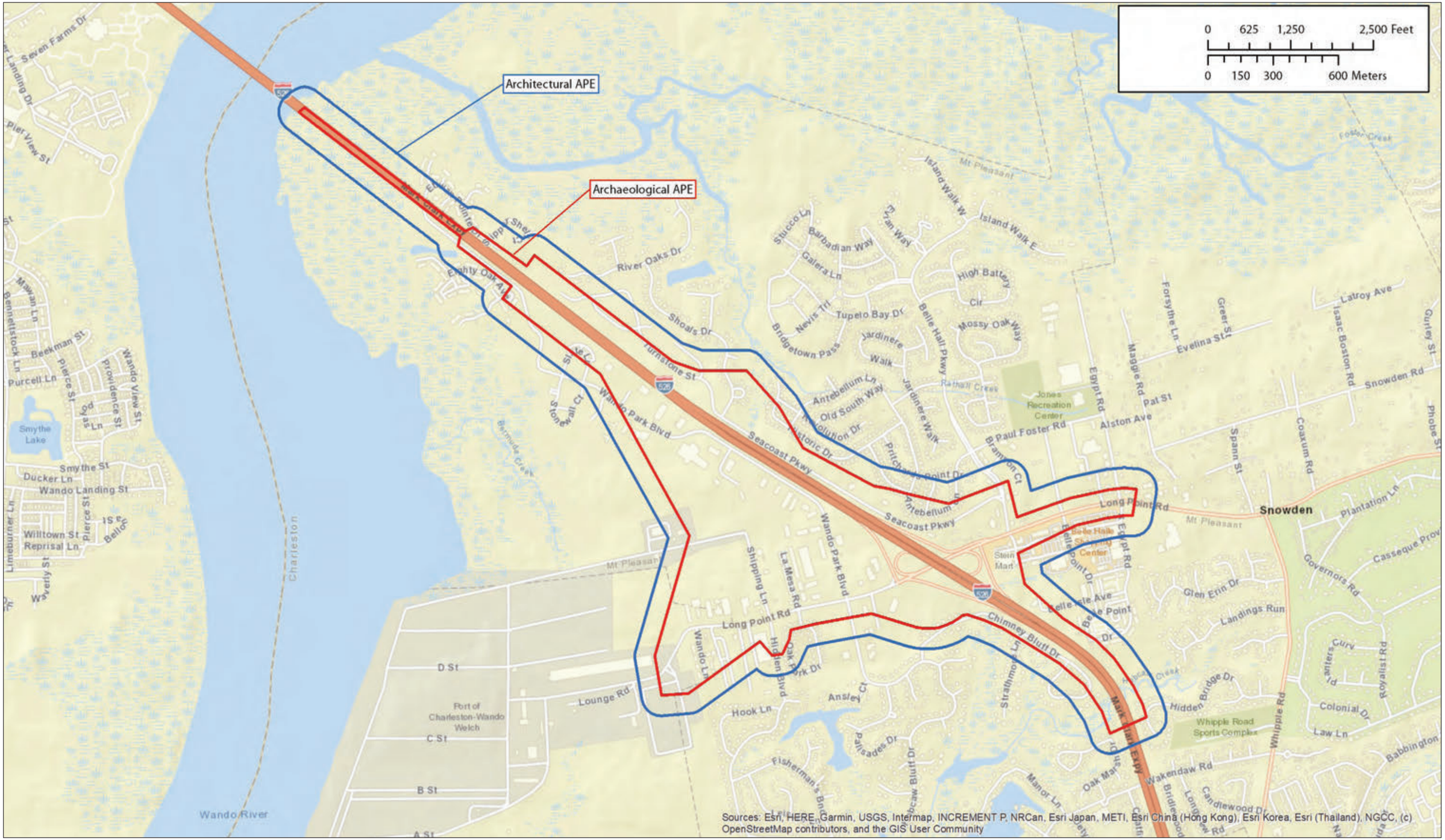


Figure 1.1 The location of the I-526 and Long Point Road Improvements Project (ESRI 2022b).

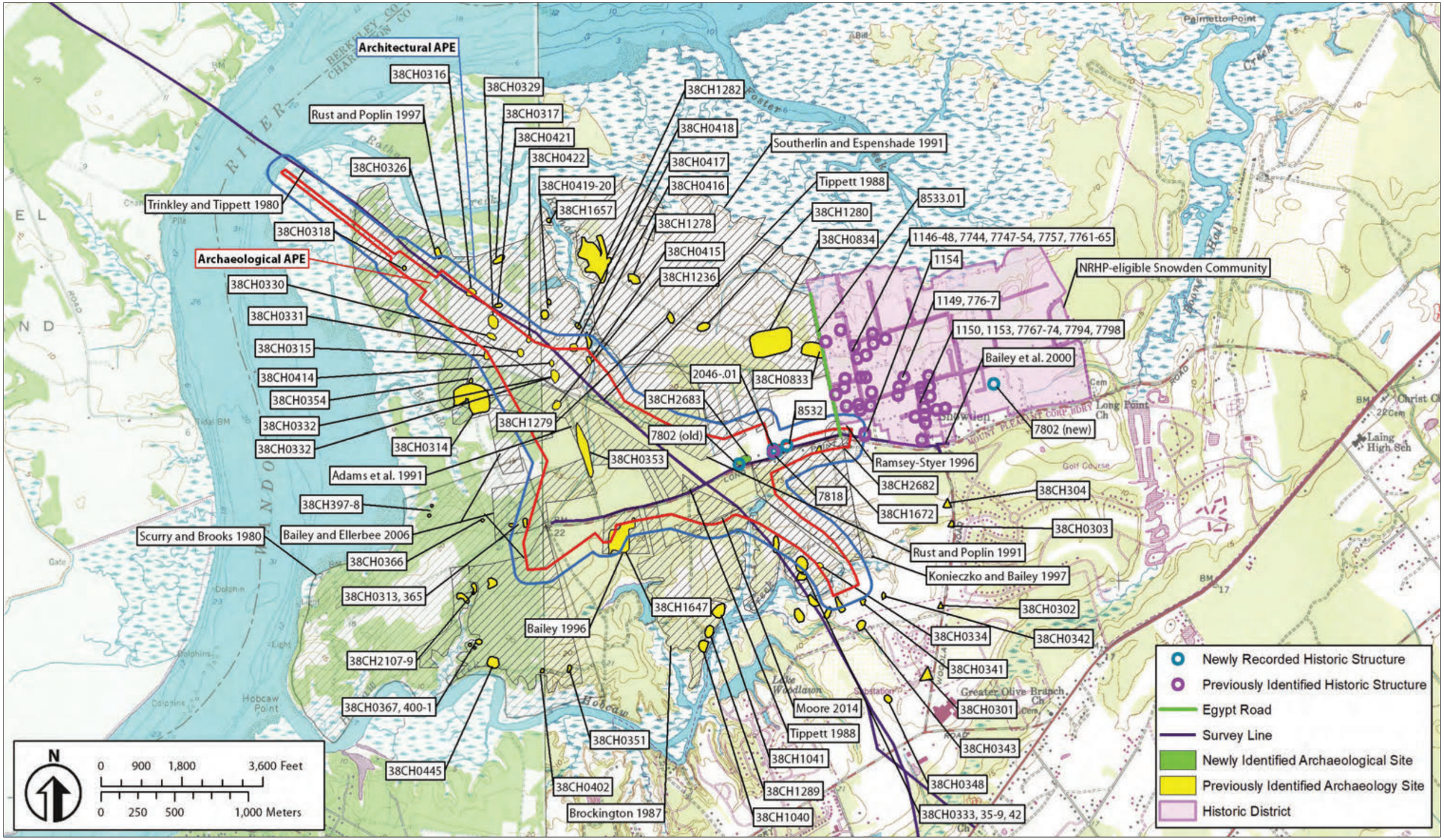


Figure 1.2 The location of the archaeological and architectural APEs, all previous investigations and previously identified cultural resources within 0.8 km (0.5 mile), and all newly identified cultural resources (USGS 1980, 2000).

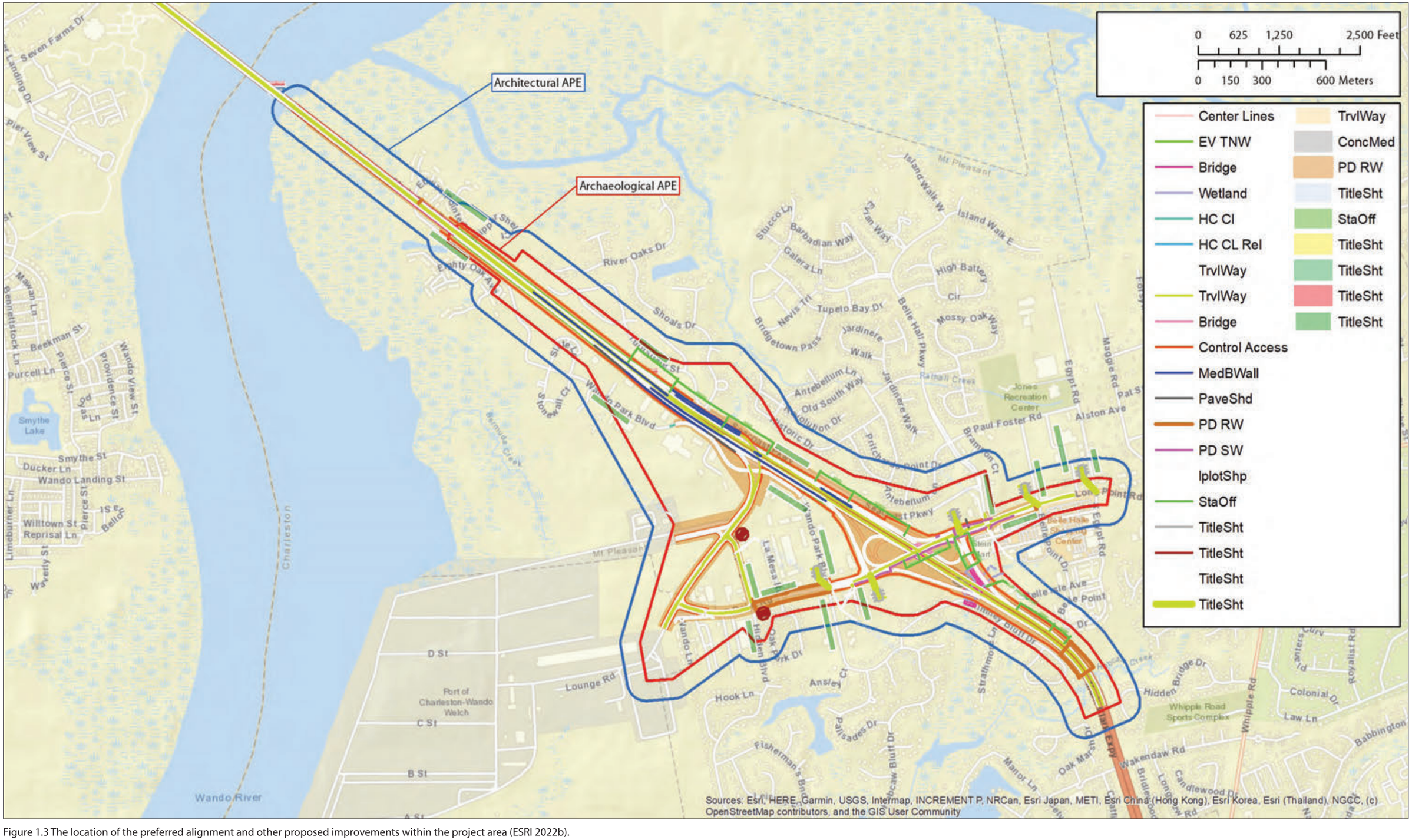


Figure 1.3 The location of the preferred alignment and other proposed improvements within the project area (ESRI 2022b).

Area Blank for Printing Purposes

This page intentionally left blank.

2.0 Methods of Investigation

2.1 Project Objectives

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

2.2 Background Research

Senior project staff utilized primary and secondary manuscripts and online resources to conduct background research for this project. Prior to the field investigations on May 20, 2022, the Geographic Information System (GIS) specialist consulted the ArchSite program (http://www.scarchsite.org/) to determine if previously identified archaeological sites, previously identified historic architectural resources, and historic properties lie in or near the project. The data were reviewed again on June 20, 2022, prior to the production of the draft report. Project principals searched primary materials at three physical repositories and seven websites, as listed in Table 2.1. Brockington personnel also consulted secondary resources such as cultural resource management reports and dissertations and theses at Brockington's office in Mount Pleasant and at the South Carolina Room at the Charleston County Public Library (SCR). Important secondary resources include Wayne's (1992) dissertation on the Wando River brickmaking industry and cultural resource management reports by Bailey et al. (2000), Bailey and Ellerbee (2006), and Reed et al. (2016), to name a few.

2.3 Archaeological Survey

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project APE from May 23 to June 1, 2022. Archaeological survey of the project corridor followed the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). Archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands not subjected to previous intensive archaeological survey within the 185.36-hectare (458.02-acre) archaeological APE. Previous intensive archaeological surveys have covered 157.82 hectares (389.98 acres) or 85.1 percent of the archaeological APE. We identified 10 unsurveyed areas (Areas A-J) that cover a total of 14.03 hectares (34.67 acres) or 7.6 percent of the archaeological APE. During these investigations, we excavated a total of 95 shovel tests (STs) across Areas A-J) at 30-meter (m) intervals, as summarized in Table 2.2. All STs were pre-plotted in GIS. ST locations were mapped using the ESRI Field Map IOS app. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show the archaeological APE, previously surveyed areas, newly surveyed areas, and archaeological sites in the archaeological APE.

Each ST measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil to at least 80 cm below surface (cmbs). The fill from these tests was sifted through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. All identifiable or suspected cultural materials were collected. Excavators recorded provenience information including transect, ST, and surface collection numbers on resealable, archivally stable plastic artifact collection bags. Information relating to each ST also was recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Excavators flagged and labeled positive STs (those where artifacts were present) for relocation and site delineation. STs were not excavated in wetlands and generally were not excavated in disturbed/developed areas.

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

Table 2.1 List of physical and online repositories accessed during background research.

Repository	Owner/ Publisher	Description	Location
Physical	Charleston County	Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC) Office	Charleston
		Probate Office	
		South Carolina Room (SCR), Charleston County Public Library	
Online	GIC Private Limited	Ancestry.com	www.ancestry.com
		Newspapers.com	www.newspapers.com
	Charleston County	Charleston County GIS	https://www.charlestoncounty.org/departments/gis/index.php
		Charleston County RMC	https://www.charlestoncounty.org/departments/rod/archive.php
	Newsbank	Post and Courier Archives	https://postandcourier.newsbank.com/
	South Carolina	SCDAH Online Index	https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/
		SCDOT Plans Online	https://falcon.scdot.org/falconwebv4/default.aspx

Table 2.2 Summary of archaeological survey areas (A-J).

Area	Environmental Conditions		Site	STs	Archaeological APE Area		
	Vegetation	USDA Soil(s)			Hectares	Acres	Percent
A	Maritime forest	Stono fine sandy loam; Yonges loamy fine sand	n/a	49	6.10	15.07	3.3%
B	Maritime forest	Stono fine sandy loam	n/a	0	0.83	2.05	0.4%
C	Planted pines	Dawhoo and Rutledge loamy fine sand; Kiawah loamy fine sand	n/a	12	1.62	4.00	0.9%
D	Maritime forest	Kiawah loamy fine sand	n/a	4	0.30	0.74	0.2%
E	Maritime forest	Kiawah loamy fine sand; Seabrook loamy fine sand	n/a	2	0.16	0.40	0.1%
F	Maritime forest, graded, landscaped	Dawhoo and Rutledge loamy fine sand; Kiawah loamy fine sand	38CH2683	20	2.77	6.85	1.5%
G	Grassy, maritime forest	Kiawah loamy fine sand; Seabrook loamy fine sand	n/a	4	1.24	3.05	0.7%
H	Landscaped	Udorthents	n/a	0	0.75	1.85	0.4%
I	Landscaped	Udorthents	n/a	0	0.06	0.15	0.0%
J	Maritime forest, landscaped	Seabrook loamy fine sand	38CH2682	4	0.21	0.51	0.1%
			Total	**95**	**14.03**	**34.67**	**7.6%**

Figure 2.1 Western portion of the archaeological APE showing previously surveyed areas, newly surveyed areas, and all identified archaeological sites in the archaeological APE (ESRI 2022a).

Figure 2.2 Eastern portion of the archaeological APE showing previously surveyed areas, newly surveyed areas, and all identified archaeological sites in the archaeological APE (ESRI 2022b).

cultural features. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are isolated finds. A map showing the location of each ST, extent of surface scatters, and approximate site boundaries was prepared in the field for each site. The locations of the sites and isolated finds were recorded with the ESRI Field Map IOS app. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates obtained from the GPS readings were entered into the ArcGIS© software program. These coordinates were plotted on the digital USGS quadrangles for the project. Sufficient information was collected at the sites to complete South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site forms; these forms were submitted to SCIAA at the completion of the fieldwork.

2.4 Architectural Survey

Brockington conducted architectural survey of the Project APE on May 25, 2022. The survey attempted to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the APE. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (SCDAH 2018) and *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985). In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH survey practice, the project architectural historian drove every street and road in the architectural survey universe and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potentially historic architectural resources.

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

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

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to the SCDAH (2018:10), a resource that has integrity "retains its historic appearance and character… [and] conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess at least several of these qualities." Also, integrity is evaluated in the context of the local region. While in the field, the Architectural Historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded.

Following SCDAH (2018) guidelines, the Architectural Historian recorded all the architectural resources in the project area on South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) forms in digital format using the survey database (Microsoft Access 2016™). The Architectural Historian took at least one digital photograph of each resource, typically showing the main or side elevations. Appropriate USGS maps show the location of each architectural resource. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH review. Following SCDAH (2018) guidelines, the architectural survey used English units of measurement in descriptions of resources presented in this report

and in the forms. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by the National Park Service (NPS) and the SCDAH (NPS 2013; SCDAH 2018:31).

2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

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

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

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

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

2.6 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

2.6.1 Overview

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

- is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents

a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

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

2.6.2 Archaeological Sites and Architectural Resources

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

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

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of 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 historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be 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 historical 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.

3.0 Environmental and Cultural Settings

3.1 Environmental Setting

3.1.1 Introduction

The proposed I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project area covers approximately 185.36 hectares (458.03 acres), extending 2.41 km (1.50 miles) along Long Point Road from the SPA Wando Terminal to Egypt Road and 3.50 km (2.17 miles) along I-526 between the marshes of Horlbeck and Rathall Creeks. Horlbeck and Rathall Creeks are tidal creeks that drain into the Wando River, which drains into Charleston Harbor. Elevations range from approximately 1.52 m (5.00 ft) at Horlbeck and Rathall Creeks to as high as 6.71 m (22.00 ft) above mean sea level (amsl) near the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. The following environmental overview provides both regional and local perspectives for the project area.

The proposed project extends through a mix of commercial, industrial, recreational, and residential areas. Developed areas feature residential areas with both condominiums and single-family homes, commercial areas with office buildings and strip malls, and industrial areas with trucking centers and warehouses. Undeveloped areas range from the marshes along Horlbeck and Rathall Creek to upland areas covered in either subclimax to climax maritime forest or planted loblolly pines. Figures 3.1 through 3.3 provide views of the project setting in May 2022.

Prior to the completion of I-526, the Long Point Road area was agrarian, with smallholdings and large farms focused on animal husbandry and truck farming. Since this portion of I-526 opened in 1995, Mount Pleasant has witnessed rapid residential and commercial development. The SPA Wando Terminal opened at the terminus of Long Point Road in Mount Pleasant, with mixed-use commercial and residential developments such as Belle Hall, Hobcaw Bluff, Oak Park, and Wando Park flanking it. Figures 3.4 through 3.6 show the transformation of the project between 1957 and 1994 on USGS (1957, 1971) and Google Earth (1994) aerial imagery.

3.1.2 Regional Perspective

The project area is within the Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh Level IV ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002). According to Griffith et al. (2002), "An ecoregion denotes areas of general similarity in ecosystems and in the type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources." Griffith et al. (2002) summarize the Sea Island/Coastal Marsh ecoregion:

> The Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh region contains the lowest elevations in South Carolina and is a highly dynamic environment affected by ocean wave, wind, and river action. Quaternary unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay has been laid down as beach, dune, barrier beach, saline marsh, terrace, and nearshore marine deposits. Mostly sandy soils are found on the barrier islands, while organic and clayey soils often occur in the freshwater, brackish, and salt marshes. Maritime forests of live oak, red cedar, slash pine, and cabbage palmetto grow on parts of the sea islands, and various species of cordgrass, saltgrass, and rushes are dominant in the marshes. The island's dunes are dominated by sea oats, which play a primary role in stabilizing the dune. Other dune plants include bayberry, dogfennel, bitter panic grass, broomsedge, wax myrtle, and spanish bayonet.
>
> The island, marsh, and estuary systems form an interrelated ecological web, with processes and functions valuable to humans, but also sensitive to human alterations and pollution. The coastal marshes, tidal creeks, and estuaries are important nursery areas for fish, crabs, shrimp, and other marine species. Charleston Harbor is one of the largest container ship ports on the East Coast, and it also contains one of the largest commercial shrimp fisheries in the state, raising concerns about the health of the estuary, coastal marshes and associated flora and fauna. The Sea Islands region has a long history of human alterations. Native Americans cultivated corn, melons, squash, and beans on some of these islands. During the colonial and antebellum periods in the 1700's and 1800's, a plantation agriculture

Figure 3.1 Project area setting in May 2022: the western terminus of the project near the SPA Wando Terminal entrance, facing east (top); the eastern terminus of the project near Egypt Road, facing west (bottom).

Figure 3.2 Project area setting in May 2022: typical residential area along Long Road, facing west (top); landscaped area along Long Point Road, facing west (bottom).

Figure 3.3 Project area setting in May 2022: typical maritime forest, facing west (top); typical planted pine forest, facing south (bottom).

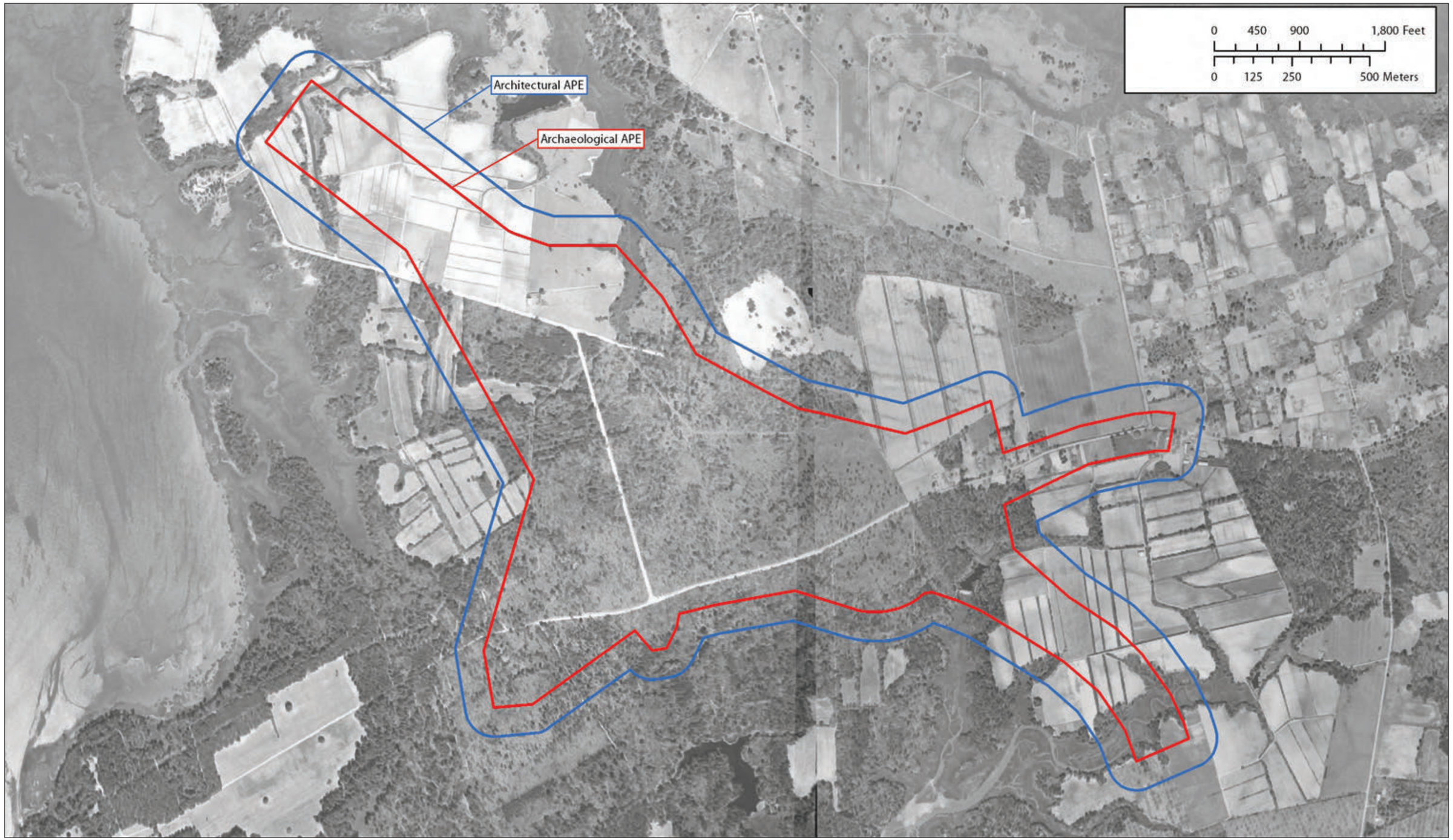


Figure 3.4 The location of the archaeological and architectural APEs on USGS (1957) aerial imagery.

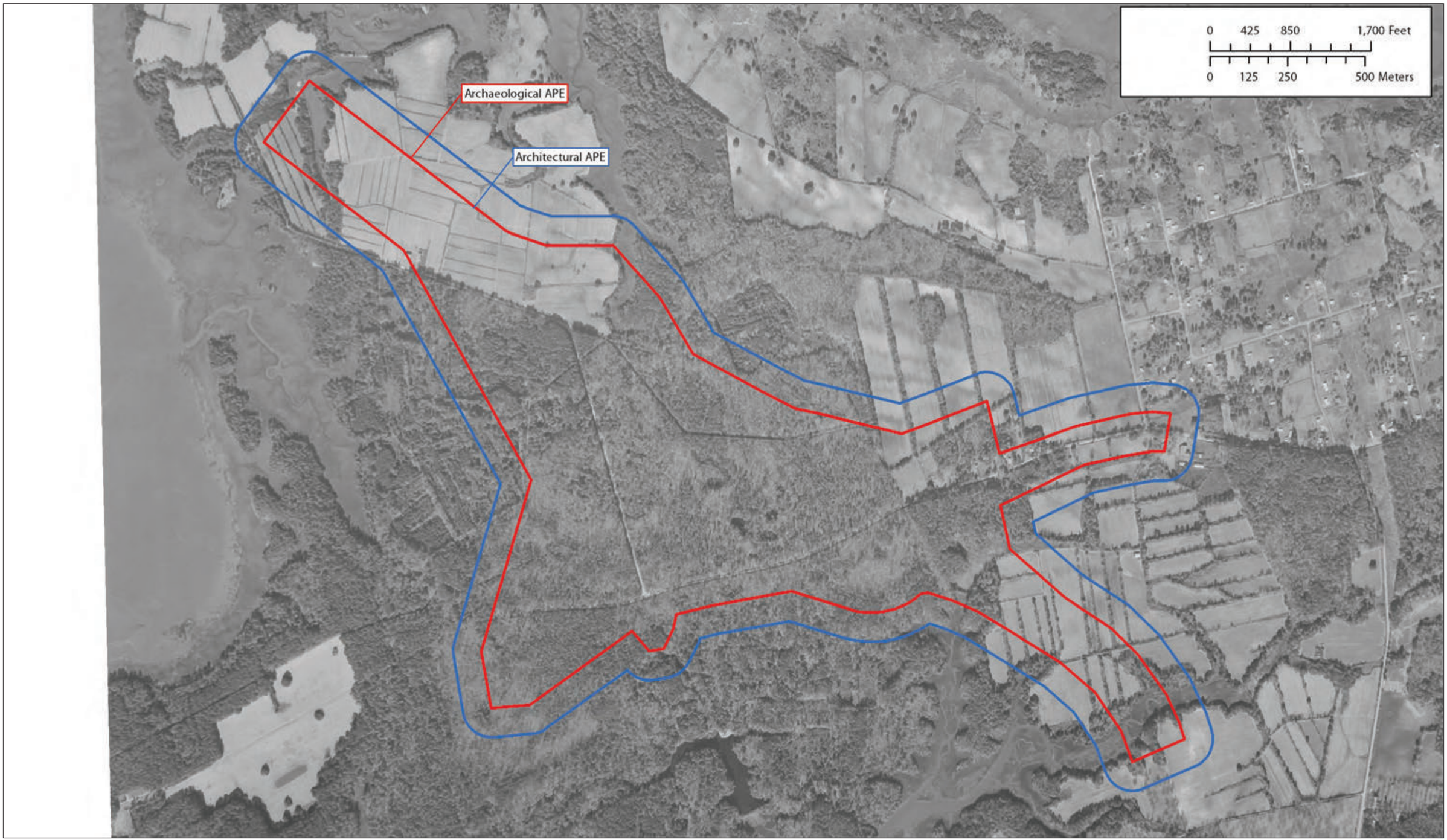


Figure 3.5 The location of the archaeological and architectural APEs on USGS (1971) aerial imagery.

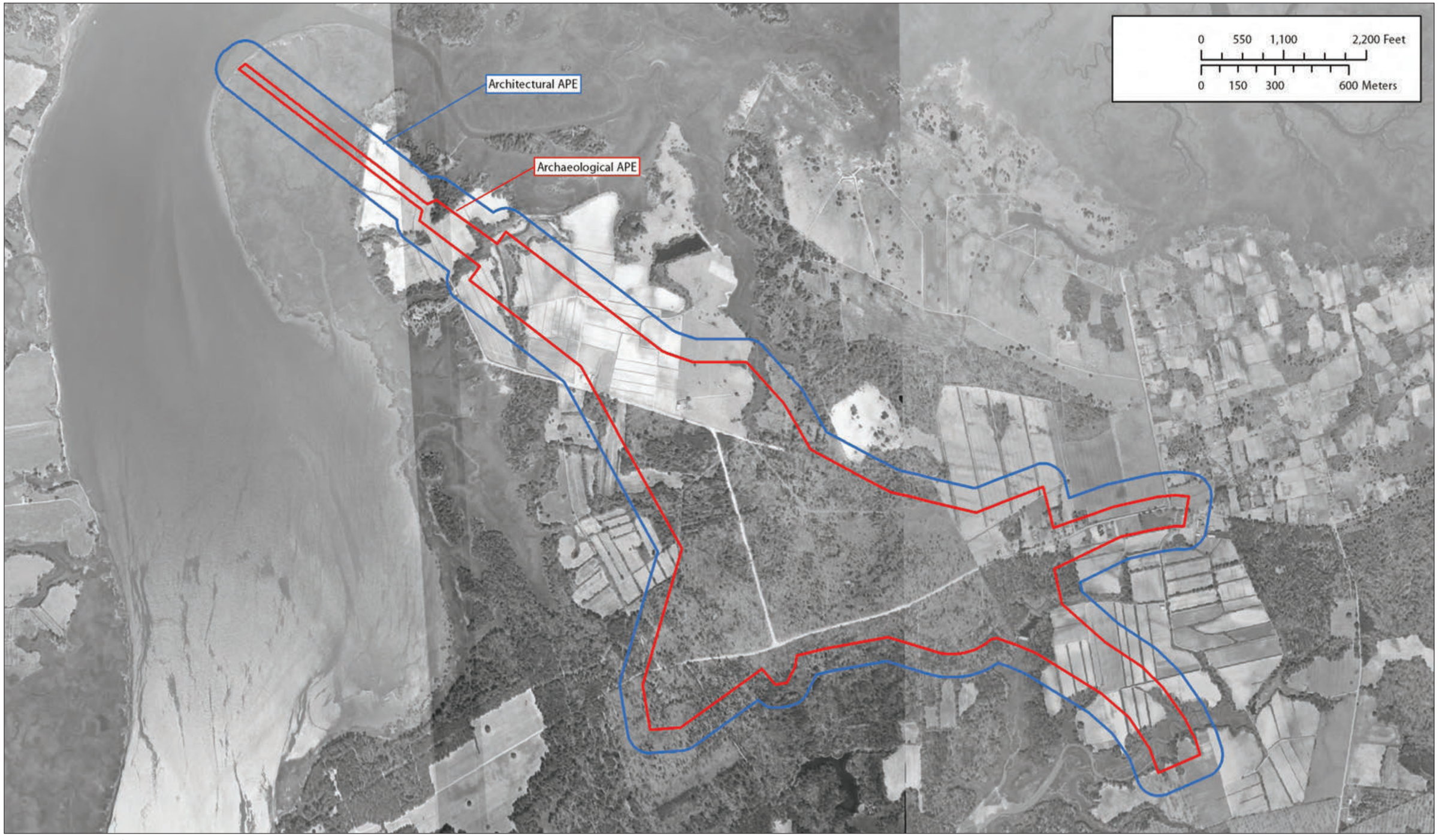


Figure 3.6 The location of the archaeological and architectural APEs on Google Earth (1994) aerial imagery.

economy dominated the region, producing rice, indigo, and Sea Island cotton. While parts of this region are now managed as wildlife refuges or estuarine research reserves, the expanding resort economy continues to broadly change land uses, water quality, and the once more isolated Gullah and Sea Island cultures.

Geologists have identified eight scarps and 12 marine terraces in this physiographic province (Hoyt and Hails 1967:1541-1543; Hoyt et al. 1968:381-393; Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Miller 1971:59-71). Changes in sea level through time resulted in the formation of these terraces; most are composed of sandy soils with some gravels derived from beach and deltaic deposits associated with the Atlantic shorelines of the Pleistocene epoch (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The underlying limestone bedrock dates from the late Cretaceous to early Cenozoic, with orogenic processes causing uplifting and the deposition of clastic materials over bedrock (Platt 1999:26). The scarps represent former shoreline deposits, and the marine terraces represent derelict ocean floor deposits as sea levels receded. The project area is situated between the Active (sea level) and Bethera (toe elevation 10.7 m amsl) scarps and on the Silver Bluff (3.7-5.2 m amsl) and Princess Anne (5.2-7.6 m amsl) terraces (Willoughby and Doar 2006). Generally, the area's topography is characterized by low knolls and ridges interspersed between broad inland swamps and tidal creeks, which is typical of the Carolina Flatwoods ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002: Zone 63h).

All soils in the project area formed in Pleistocene epoch marine deposits dating to approximately 30,000 years ago (Hoyt and Hails 1967:1541-1543; Hoyt et al. 1968:381-393). Soils are generally poorly drained and have loamy surface layers with clayey subsoils. Soil moisture conditions in the study area range from subxeric to aquic (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2017). The study area extends across the Yonges-Hockley-Edisto soil association (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1969). Within these general soil associations, the archaeological APE extends across 10 specific soil types, excluding water, as summarized in Table 3.1 (Miller 1971). The most prevalent soil types include Kiawah loamy fine sand (22.2 percent) and Yonges loamy fine sand (21.1 percent). We encountered Seabrook loamy fine sand at the two new archaeological sites (38CH2682 and 38CH2683).

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI), and USDA soil surveys provide climatic data for Charleston County (Miller 1971; NOAA 2022a). The climate of this area is subtropical, with mild winters and long, hot, and humid summers. NOAA's climatic data from 1895 to 2017 indicates the average daily maximum temperature peaks at 81.0° Fahrenheit (F) in July and nadirs at 48.4°F in January. During this time, the average daily temperature has risen 0.1°F per decade; in 2017, the average daily temperature was 67.8°F, 2.9°F above the mean of 64.9°F for the 1895-2017 period (NOAA 2022a). Average annual precipitation for Charleston County is about 123 cm, with most rain occurring in the summer months during thunderstorms (NOAA 2022a). Snowfall is very rare. The growing season averages 280 days, with first and last frosts generally occurring by November 2 and April 3, respectively. Although droughts do occur, they are rare. Also, the climate is very supportive of agriculture. Prevailing winds are light and generally from the south and southwest, although hurricanes and other tropical storms occasionally sweep through the area, particularly in the late summer and early fall.

Fraser (2009) summarizes the impact that storms like Hurricane Hugo have had on the project area. These storms have brought an enormous toll on the human population and its animals, and serious economic loss, including damaged infrastructure and lost crops, income, and timber, at the very least (Mulcahy 2006:85). Hurricanes have played prominent roles in the region's history. Apparently, a hurricane thwarted the attempted Spanish attack on Charles Town in 1686 (Ludlum 1963:41). The 1752 hurricane brought a 5-m storm surge that, "leveled buildings, flooded warehouse, killed approximately 200 colonists, and rendered the city's defensive fortifications nearly useless" (Polhemus 2010:14).

Since 1852, seven known storms have crossed through the project area, most recently Hurricane Hugo in 1989 (NOAA 2022b). The three others include unnamed storms in 1874, 1885, and 1928. The 1874 storm originated in the Gulf of Mexico and made landfall in Florida before tracking northeast

Table 3.1 USDA soils in the archaeological APE.

USDA Soil Symbol/Name		Hectares	Acres	Percent
Ch	Charleston loamy fine sand	14.4	35.5	7.8%
Da	Dawhoo and rutlege loamy fine sand	7.4	18.4	4.0%
Ed	Edisto loamy fine sand	16.0	39.6	8.7%
HoA	Hockley loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	21.3	52.6	11.5%
Ka	Kiawah loamy fine sand	41.1	101.6	22.2%
Sk	Seabrook loamy fine sand	25.1	62.1	13.6%
St	Stono fine sandy loam	13.1	32.3	7.1%
Ts	Tidal marsh, soft	6.1	15.1	3.3%
W	Water	1.6	4.0	0.9%
Yo	Yonges loamy fine sand	39.0	96.4	21.1%
	Total	**185.2**	**457.7**	**100.0%**

into the Atlantic and making landfall again near Seabrook Island. Not much is known about the impact of the 1885 hurricane on the project corridor other than it "wrecked" the Sea Island cotton crop (*News and Courier* 1885). This storm skirted the Florida coast before making landfall on Kiawah Island as a Category 2 storm on August 25, 1885. The 1928 storm devastated parts of Puerto Rico and Florida before making landfall on Edisto Island as a Category 1 storm on September 18. Thirty years later, Hurricane Hugo made landfall at Isle of Palms, near the eastern terminus of the project corridor. Its devastating storm surge and winds left a trail of destruction across the region as it tracked northwest. Most recently, coastal flooding associated with 2017's Hurricane Irma surpassed that of Hurricane Hugo in parts of the Charleston Harbor region.

NatureServe identifies the Central Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest as the dominant vegetation zone in the project area. According to Evans and Pryne (2015),

> This system encompasses most woody vegetation of Atlantic Coast barrier islands and similar coastal strands, from Virginia Beach to central South Carolina (south approximately to the Cooper River where the true Sea Islands begin). It includes forests and shrublands whose structure and composition are influenced by salt spray, extreme disturbance events, and the distinctive climate of the immediate coast. Many examples of this system will include a component of Quercus virginiana or Morella cerifera. Also included are embedded freshwater depressional wetlands dominated by shrubs or small trees, such as *Cornus foemina*, *Persea palustris*, or *Salix caroliniana*. This system may experience less effects from fire than the equivalent Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest.

Prior to European settlement, the Upland Longleaf Pine Woodland and Wet Pine Savanna and Flatwoods were the primary climax ecological systems of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain. The *Great Savanna,* shown by Sanson (1696) extending between the Ashley and Edisto Rivers, was part of a larger longleaf pine forest savanna that covered approximately 143,000 square miles from what is now Texas to Virginia (Frost 2000). Figure 3.7 shows a portion of Sanson's (1696) map showing the approximate location of the project. Ecologists define savannas as part of a vegetation continuum between grasslands and woodlands, with approximately 25 to 80 percent canopy coverage, sufficient to permit a continuous grass understory (Anderson et al. 1999:1-6). A combination of historic activities, from free-ranging livestock, production of turpentine, clearcut logging, and twentieth-century fire suppression activities, have led to a near total loss of the longleaf pine habitat (Frost 1993:17). This loss of habitat confounded scholars, some of whom mistakenly concluded that the Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain Mesic Hardwood Forest superseded the longleaf pine forest and savanna (Batista and Platt 1997; Platt 1999:25; Quarterman and Keever 1962:167-185; Widmer 1976). Batista

Figure 3.7 A portion of Sanson's (1696) map showing the approximate location of the project.

and Platt (1997:1) explain how longleaf pine forest and savanna systems were eventually replaced:

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

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

Across the upland zones, predominant tree canopy species include broad-leafed trees (e.g., beech, southern magnolia, sweetgum, black tupelo, bluejack oak, laurel oak, live oak, post oak, red oak, water oak, turkey oak, and white oak) and conifers (e.g., loblolly pine, longleaf pine, pond pine, slash pine). Dominant lowland tree canopy species include broad-leafed trees (e.g., beech, black and swamp tupelo, diamond leaf oak, poplar, red oak, sweetbay and grand magnolia, sweetgum, water oak, white oak) and conifers (e.g., bald and pond cypress, pond pine, and white cedar). Important understory species include American and yaupon holly, varieties of bay, blueberry, huckleberry, saw palmetto, sparkleberry, and wax myrtle. Important grasses and herbs include giant cane, muscadine, pineland threeawn, and varieties of fern, panicgrass, sedge, and switch grass.

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

3.1.3 Holocene Changes in the Environment

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

As sea level quickly rose to modern levels, it altered the gradients of major rivers and flooded near-coast river valleys, creating estuaries such as the Cooper-Ashley-Wando River mouth. These estuaries became great centers for saltwater and freshwater resources and thus population centers for human groups. Such dramatic changes affected any human groups living in the region. The general warming trend that led to the melting of glacial ice and the rise in sea level greatly affected vegetation communities in the Southeast. During the late Wisconsin glacial period, until about 12,000 years ago, boreal forest dominated by pine and spruce covered most of the Southeast. This forest changed from coniferous trees to deciduous trees by 10,000 years ago. The new deciduous forest was dominated by northern hardwoods such as beech, hemlock, and alder, with oak and hickory beginning to increase in number. With continuation of the general warm-

ing and drying trend, the oak and hickory came to dominate, along with southern species of pine. Oak and hickory appear from pollen data to have reached a peak at 5,000 to 7,000 years ago (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Since then, the general climatic trend in the Southeast has been toward cooler and moister conditions (Quarterman and Keever 1962). Faunal communities also changed dramatically during this time. Several large mammal species (e.g., mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, giant sloth) became extinct at the end of the glacial period, approximately 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Pre-contact groups that had focused on hunting these large mammals adapted their strategy to exploitation of smaller mammals, primarily deer in the Southeast.

3.2 Cultural Setting

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

3.2.1 The Pre-Contact Era

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

The Lithic Stage

It is probable that South Carolina, like other portions of the western hemisphere, witnessed human occupation before the beginning of the Paleoindian period or approximately 12,000 Before Present (BP). Unfortunately, the beginning of human occupation in the western hemisphere is unclear and is highly disputed in the archaeological community (Bever 2006; Dillehay et al. 1999; Fiedel 1999; Goodyear 2013; Suárez 2011). For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived in North America by crossing Beringia near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, a few centuries prior to 10,000 BC. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the Paleoindians (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time.

During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the Paleoindian period at a number of sites in North and South America. The most notable of these sites are Cactus Hill and Saltville in Virginia (Johnson 1998; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; McDonald 2000), El Abra 2 and Pubenza in Colombia (Correal 1993; Correal and van der Hammen 1977; Hurt et al. 1977), Lapa Vermelha and Pedra Furada in Brazil (Guidon and Delibrias 1986; Laming-Empéraire et al. 1975; Meltzer et al. 1994; Prous 1986), Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1978; Adovasio et al. 1990; Adovasio et al. 1999; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982; Goldberg and Arpin 1999), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Schafer and Hebior in Wisconsin (Overstreet and Stafford 1997; Overstreet et al. 1995), Taima Taima in Venezuela (Ochsenius and Gruhn 1979), and the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in South Carolina (Goodyear 1999, 2000, 2013), among others. All these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Paleoindian deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft, Pedra Furada, and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Paleoindian occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade

technology that predates Paleoindian sites by 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites but reflects a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other pre-Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during the succeeding period. Unfortunately, the numbers of artifacts recovered from these sites at present are too small to determine if they reflect a single technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites is necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Paleoindian period and how these early sites reflect the peopling of North America and the New World.

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

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

The Archaic Stage

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

Early Archaic Period (8000 to 6000 BC). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene became extinct early in this period, and more typically modern woodland flora and fauna were established. The Early Archaic adaptation in the South Carolina Lower Coastal Plain is not clear, as Anderson and Logan (1981:13) report "At the present, very little is known about Early Archaic site distribution, although there is some suggestion that sites tend to occur along river terraces, with a decrease in occurrence away from this zone." Early Archaic finds in the Lower Coastal Plain are typically corner- or side-notched projectile points, determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Generally, Early Archaic sites are small, indicating a high degree of mobility.

Archaic groups probably moved within a regular territory on a seasonal basis; exploitation of wild plant and animal resources was well planned and scheduled. Anderson and Hanson (1988) developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic

period (8000 to 6000 BC) in South Carolina involving movement of relatively small groups (bands) on a seasonal basis within major river drainages. The Charleston region is located within the range of the Saluda/Broad band. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (springtime) foraging camps and logistic camps. Aggregation camps and winter base camps are suggested to have been near the Fall Line.

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

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) review the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic period. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology during this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude, "the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to 'mid-Holocene environmental conditions' such as variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession." These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

Ceramic Late Archaic Period (2500 to 1000 BC). By the end of the Late Archaic period, two developments occurred that changed human lifeways on the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Sea level rose to within one m of present levels, and the extensive estuaries now present were established (Colquhoun et al. 1981). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish, and the Ceramic Late Archaic period saw the first documented emphasis on shellfish exploitation. During the Late Archaic, "the first extensive evidence of significant human occupations appear on the coast. Late Archaic coastal sites vary from isolated finds, small camps, and minor middens to large amorphous shell middens" (Russo 2002:E9). It was also during this time that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast. In the project region, this pottery is represented by the fiber-tempered Stallings series and the sand-tempered or untempered Thom's Creek series. Decorations include punctation, incising, finger pinching, and simple stamping. The ceramic sequence for the central coast of South Carolina is presented in Table 3.2.

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

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

Brockington's archaeological investigations at 38CH1781, near the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring (38CH12) on James Island, supports Russo's (2004) idea that shell rings represent both villages and ceremonial centers (Baluha et al. 2005). Regardless,

Table 3.2 Ceramic sequence for the central South Carolina coast.

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

these sites attest to a high degree of sedentism, at least seasonally, by Ceramic Late Archaic peoples. Copahee Sound was a focal point for Ceramic Late Archaic habitation, particularly during the Awendaw phase (Russo 2002; Trinkley 1980). Numerous Ceramic Late Archaic sites have been identified in the area, including at least five shell rings. These include 38CH23 (Buzzard Island), 38CH24 (Stratton Place), 38CH41 (Auld), 38CH45 (Sewee), and 38CH60 (Crow Island). Three of these shell rings, Auld, Buzzard Island, and Sewee, are NRHP listed.

The Woodland Stage

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

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

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

Middle Woodland Period (200 BC to AD 500). The extreme sea level fluctuations that marked the Ceramic Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods ceased during the Middle Woodland period. The Middle Woodland period began as sea level rose from a significant low stand at 300 BC, and for the majority of the period, the sea level remained within one m of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The comments of Brooks et al. (1989:95) are pertinent in describing the changes in settlement:

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

Survey and testing data from a number of sites in the region clearly indicate that Middle Woodland period sites are the most frequently encountered throughout the region. These sites include small, single-house shell middens, larger shell middens, and a wide variety of shell-less sites of varying size and density in the interior. The present data from the region suggest seasonal mobility, with certain locations revisited on a regular basis (e.g., 38GE46 [Espenshade and Brockington 1989]). Subsistence remains indicate that oysters and estuarine fish were major faunal contributors, while hickory nut and acorn have been recovered from ethnobotanical samples (Drucker and Jackson 1984; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Trinkley 1976, 1980).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Mississippian Stage

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

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

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

Sites of the period in the region include shell middens, sites with apparent multiple- and single-house shell middens, and oyster processing sites (e.g., 38CH644 [Poplin et al. 1993]). Adaptation during this period apparently saw a continuation of the generalized Woodland hunting-gathering-fishing economy, with perhaps a growing importance on horticulture and storable foodstuffs. Anderson (1989) suggests that environmental unpredictability

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

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

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

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

3.2.2 The Contact Era

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

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

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

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the mid-sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Sewee "tribes" near the project area. The Coosaw inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah were apparently residing at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670 but gave their settlement to the English colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century, they moved south of the Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans were mainly settled on or near Daniel Island, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Sewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper and extended to the north as far as the Santee River and into the Bulls Bay area (Orvin 1973:14). As shown in Figure 3.7, Sanson's (1696) map of Carolina shows the Sampa Indians between the Cooper and Wando Rivers near present-day Cainhoy and the Wando Indians and Sewel [*sic*] Indian fort east of the Wando River, near the project area.

3.2.3 Post-Contact Overview of the Charleston Region

Introduction

The Charleston region has a rich history, yet no comprehensive regional review has been produced. The following overview draws from the works of Dahlman and Dahlman (2006), Edgar (1992, 1998), Fraser (1989), Gregorie (1961), Heitzler (2005, 2006), McIver (1970), Miles (2004), NPS (2005), Reed et al. (2016), Rogers (1984), Schneider and Fick (1988), and Wayne (1992), among others. In this discussion, standard units of measurement are used instead of the metric system.

Spanish exploration on the South Carolina coast began as early as 1514, and a landing party went ashore in the Port Royal vicinity (now Beaufort County) in 1520 at a spot they named Santa Elena (Hoffman 1983:64; Rowland 1985:1). From that time on, the Port Royal area was of great interest to both the Spanish and the French. This was not a permanent settlement, however. The first Spanish attempt at a permanent settlement on the South Carolina coast, in 1526, was San Miguel de Gualdape. It appears to have been in the Winyah Bay area, near Georgetown (Quattlebaum 1956). The French, under Jean Ribault, also attempted to establish a settlement on the South Carolina coast in 1562. This settlement, on Parris Island, was called Charlesfort, and was also unsuccessful.

The French presence on the South Carolina coast drew the Spanish back to protect their original interests. Spanish forces attacked Charlesfort and established their own settlement of Santa Elena in 1566. Recent archaeological evidence indicates that the Spanish built their new settlement of Santa Elena on top of the destroyed French settlement. The Cusabo, a local tribe, were less than friendly, but despite numerous attacks and several burnings, the Spanish settlers did not abandon Santa Elena until 1587 (Lyon 1984; Rowland 1978:25-57). The Spanish maintained their interest in Santa Elena as part of a series of missions on the Sea Islands from St. Augustine, Florida, through Georgia, and into South Carolina; Spanish friars were at "St. Ellens" when William Hilton visited the area in 1663 (Covington 1978:8-9; Hilton 1664). The Spanish seemed to have disappeared three years later when Robert Sandford and Dr. Henry Woodward visited there in 1666. During its 20-year existence, Santa Elena served as the base for the first serious explorations into the interior of the state.

English Colonial Settlement

The Carolina coast was first permanently colonized by Europeans in 1670. The early Spanish attempt at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north, the French attempt at Port Royal (1562), and the Spanish settlement at Santa Elena (1566 to 1587) on Parris Island apparently had little impact on the study area. King Charles II of England disregarded Spain's claim to the region, and in 1663 he granted Carolina to the Lords Proprietors. The establishment of Charles Towne by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of intensive fur trade with the Indians of the region and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread up the Wando and Cooper Rivers and into modern Berkeley County.

The early economic development of the region focused on trade with the Indians. Henry Woodward's accounts mentioned that Maurice Mathewes had opened trade from Fair Lawn near Moncks Corner by July 1678 (Fagg 1970). However, agricultural industries soon replaced the trade of furs from the aboriginal inhabitants of the region. Trade with Indian groups was pursued aggressively through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716, conflicts with the Europeans and disease had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population. Trade with the interior Catawba and Cherokee continued throughout the eighteenth century.

The Carolinas were originally settled as a private colony under the proprietary system; it was not until 1719 that South Carolina became a royal colony controlled by the British crown. Grants of land were given to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina as well as to those interested in settling in the colony. Many of the early settlements and plantations focused on the Cooper and Wando Rivers. Areas adjacent to the rivers provided the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation), and the rivers were the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Interior tracts also were opened as timber harvesting cleared more lands.

Early Accounts of the Lowcountry Environment

Walking through the project area's forests today, it is difficult to imagine what naturalist John Muir envisioned as he "sauntered in delightful freedom" through the longleaf pine savanna (Muir 1916:1). Is this the same landscape that Native Americans occupied and the first European explorers saw? Historic accounts, maps, and plats provide a glimpse of the Wando Neck's seventeenth- and eighteenth-century environment and how it was perceived by the first settlers. Prior to 1670, English explorers William Hilton and Robert Sandford led exploratory voyages northward from Barbados to Carolina. Hilton's 1663 voyage took him as far as the Edisto River. Hilton (1664:24) described the environment:

> the Lands are laden with large tall Oaks, Walnut and Bayes, except facing on the Sea, it is most Pines tall and good: The Land generally, except where the Pines grow, is a good Soyl, covered with black Mold, in some places a foot, in some places half a foot, and in other places lesse, with Clay underneath mixed with Sand; and we think may produce any thing as well as most part of the Indies that we have seen.

During Sandford's 1666 return voyage, he visited the Edisto and Ashley Rivers, among other places, and described passing "through severall fields of Maiz or Indian Corn" and a "Meadowe of not lesse then a thousand Acres, all firme good land" (Lesser and Weir 2000:62-63). After arriving with the first settlers at Albemarle point in 1670, Captain Maurice Mathews reported to Lord Proprietor Anthony Ashley Cooper that he had "made a disco[v]ery of [the Ashley] Ri[v]er both by the Land & Watter," encountering the Cussoe Indians approximately 20-30 miles upriver from Albemarle Point (Lesser and Weir 2000:332-336). On March 4, 1672, Mathews reported to the South Carolina Grand Council at Albemarle Point that he had laid out two 12,000-acre tracts for Lord Ashley, one "on the first bluff bank upon the first Indian plant^{n}" on the Wando River, and the other near Cussoe lands on the Ashley River (Lesser and Weir 2000:418-421). In 1674, Dr. Henry Woodward ventured westward from Lord Ashley's St. Giles Cussoe Plantation, accompanied by a band of Westo Indians. The route followed by Dr. Woodward took them "West S. West" from St. Giles Cussoe past the heads of Horse and Jack savannas, which followed an Indian trading path that is likely the route of the Horse Savanna or Bacon's Bridge Road before crossing the Edisto River (Lesser and Weir 2000:456-462). Along the way, Woodward reported "passing divers tracks of excellent oake and Hickory land, wth divers spatious Savanas", "large tracke[s] of pine", and camping at "ye pleasant plant^{n} of Ædstiawe" within two miles of the Edisto River (Lesser and Weir 2000:457-458).

These early accounts reveal several interesting features about the Lowcountry environment, notwithstanding the strategic biases of the informants. Hilton's account served two purposes: to inform the Lords Proprietors of the quality of the land and to be used as an enticement for prospective settlers. Sandford, Mathews, and Woodward may have been honest brokers but were likely trying to endear themselves to Lord Ashley. Beyond the maritime

forest that stretched along the coast and upslope from marshland and swamp, these colonial agents reported areas possessing "rich Soyle" or "black Mold," and savannas that seemed ideal "pasture not inferior to any . . . seen in England" (e.g., Hilton 1664:24; Lesser and Weir 2000:62-63). Naturalist William Bartram described passing through "a forest of the great long-leaved pine (*P. palustris Linn*.) the earth covered with grass, interspersed with an infinite variety of herbaceous plants, and embellished with extensive savannas, always green, sparkling with ponds of water, and ornamented with clumps of evergreen, and other trees and shrubs" (Bartram 1792:52). Moreover, Indians may have conducted controlled burns across these savannas to attract deer populations (Silver 1990:48-50). Hilton (1664:24) observed, "The Indians plant in the worst Land," but confessed "yet have plenty of Corn, Pumpions, Water-Mellions, Musk-mellons." These are the same areas Drayton (1802:7) describes at the turn of the nineteenth century as "Fertile veins of land."

The 1706 Church Act and the Parish System

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government by the Church Act of 1706. The church building itself served both religious and political purposes. As Gregorie (1961:5) explains, "The parish church as a public building was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston." The project area is located within Christ Church Parish. The boundaries of Christ Church Parish were established in 1708 as the Wando River, Awendaw Creek, and the Atlantic Ocean. Christ Church Parish is located east of the intersection of US Highway 17 (US 17 North) and Long Point Road.

Bermuda Town

Historians of Christ Church Parish have speculated on the location of the early community on the Wando Neck called "Bermuda Town." Although Bermuda Town is frequently mentioned, it does not appear to have been laid out or platted. However, there is evidence that the area was populated in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century by families with direct ties to the island of Bermuda and its shipping industry. The shipyard tradition continued along Wackendaw (now Hobcaw) Creek well into the nineteenth century.

Smith (1988:166) concludes that Bermuda Town was never "much more than a name," and if it existed at all, it would likely have been on the eastern and northern side of Hobcaw Creek, to the east of the plantation that carries the name (now archaeological site 38CH314). Jarvis (2010:333-339) notes that Bermuda-based settlers helped with the founding of Carolina, with William Sayles, the first governor, being the most notable. Many of these immigrants settled on James Island in the latter seventeenth century, including progenitors of the Crosskeys, Chapman, Wilkinson, Witter, and Darrell families. Others settled in the Wando Neck region.

Evidence of a Wando Neck "Bermuda" community comes from the letters of the Anglican minister at St. James Goose Creek Parish, Francis LeJau. In March 1708, in a letter to the London directors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he mentions a recent incident surrounding another Anglican priest sent to minister in Charles Town who by then was living at "Bermuda Town" on Wackendaw Creek. He writes that minister Richard Marsden "is still in a place at Bermudas Town" but got into "a misunderstanding" over a woman boarder who died and "hard use" of some boys he was educating (LeJau 1956:36). LeJau explained in a later letter, that "Mr. Maston in Bermudas Town in this Province" cannot seem to "moderate himself, for he dos bring all those hardships upon him thru meer crossness of temper" (LeJau 1956:38). By April 1711, things between Marsden and the Bermuda Town inhabitants had improved as LeJau (1956:89) reported, "his stile so much reform'd and there is an Inclination in the Parishoners of a place call'd Bermuastown to Entertain him for their Minister". The story confirmed that at least an area along Wackendaw Creek was considered by the Carolinians as Bermuda Town.

The Christ Church Parish minutes provide further evidence of the community. The vestry noted in 1716 that Colonel George Logan should have a warrant run out for land for a schoolhouse "at Bermuda Town for the use of the parish," and in 1721, a Mr. Jones reported the school land was on a "Neck of land commonly called Bermudas Town" (Gregorie 1961:19). In 1712, a parish minute reported

that the "Sewee Broad Path" that had been recently completed included a series of trails connecting Governor Nathaniel Johnson's lands at Sewee Bay with Bermuda Town (Gregorie 1961:19). The last record for Bermuda Town indicates that any semblance to a town was being disassembled. In January 1741, the Christ Church Parish vestry voted to ask the Assembly to permit them to sell lands that had been set aside for a school at Bermuda Town (Bailey and Ellerbee 2006:24). We found no plat of a town layout or reference to such plat in any deed or other legal document, nor did we locate a family directly associated with Bermuda Town.

The Importance of the Shipyard to Charleston's Development

The regional significance of water transportation in the Lowcountry is illustrated in the pattern of economic development of the region. The prevalent view argues that river travel was essential to the development of South Carolina from the colonial period through the nineteenth century (Bridenbaugh 1965:39-40; Botwick 1989:27-28; Drayton 1802; Joyner 1984:3; Smith 1984:82-85; Trenholm 1883:611-612; Wood 1974:124). Additionally, historical and archaeological documentation of hundreds of boat landings along South Carolina Lowcountry rivers support their historic significance (Beard 1992:65).

Ships were the cornerstone of economic activity in the colony. During certain periods of the colonial era, the Charleston merchant fleet carried 15 to 20 percent of all staples imported to and exported from the colony (Clowse 1984). The importance of local shipbuilding within the colony prompted the General Assembly to offer financial inducements, subsidies, and other economic incentives to support the industry. This industrial welfare prompted local merchants to use South Carolina-built craft for the transportation of their goods because it was economically beneficial. For example, in 1703, the Assembly halved the duties on imported and exported goods if merchants used vessels built in the colony and owned by South Carolinians (Morby 2000:27).

In addition to shipbuilding, Harris (1992:173-174) argues that the number of wharves and ships in the harbor also illustrated the linkage between maritime transportation and the economic growth of the colony. In the 1740s, there were eight wharves built on the banks of the Cooper River, the site of Charleston's waterfront. By 1790, there were 20 more wharves on the waterfront, indicating the growth of the waterfront during Charleston's economic high point.

However, the rising number of wharves did not mean that the shipbuilding industry was growing. Clowse (1984) cites several critics who were concerned about the colony's lagging shipbuilding industry. In 1698, South Carolina maintained one of the smallest merchant marines of any British North American colony, with 10 craft aggregating 330 tons (Clowse 1984:226). Following its initial success, the industry fell into a depression that lasted well into the 1740s. Some historians believe that King George's War (1739 to 1748) revitalized the industry during the 1740s, mainly because the threat of privateers and the necessity of an expanded offshore naval fleet required more local ship repair facilities (Amer and Naylor 1996).

During the early years of shipbuilding in the colony, typically investors and shipbuilders became part owners in several vessels, thereby diversifying their investments and minimizing risk (Clowse 1984). However, the profit that came from owning a ship was small compared to that of owning a plantation. For example, a merchant could spend £1,200 and purchase a 200-ton ship but would have to accept the risks inherent to vessel ownership—storms, pirates, and fire. The £1,200 also could purchase a 500-acre plantation and more than a dozen slaves (Coker 1987:47-48).

One of the main reasons for the slow growth of the shipbuilding industry was the lack of shipwrights and other skilled craftsman. Realizing they needed skilled tradesmen, the colony made several unsuccessful attempts to recruit immigrant carpenters and caulkers. The shortage of skilled workers continued until the 1760s (Clowse 1984). Some historians attribute the slow production of substantial ships in the colony to the lack of skilled labor (Goldenberg 1976), while others point to a shortage of capital and a lack of interest among potential buyers (Clowse 1984).

Usually, early colonial shipwrights received training in England, either at a royal yard specializing in warships or a private yard working on merchant vessels. As part of their training, they would complete a seven-year apprenticeship, after which

they became journeymen and sought employment and guild membership. Interestingly, guilds were not established in the colonies until much later. Unlike the English guild system, the colonial training system for shipwrights was less uniform, resulting in different levels of expertise. Colonial apprentices generally served under a master for four to seven years or until they turned 21. Once the training was completed, as in England, the apprentice became a journeyman; however, unlike in England, the new shipwright sometimes purchased his own yard at a younger age. Until that time, shipwrights took temporary jobs at different yards as they became available (Vanhorn 2004:16-17).

Based on the study of several shipyards, archaeologists have developed a description of a typical shipyard in colonial America. American shipyards usually consisted of a small tract of flat land located near a navigable body of water and near an urban area with a ready supply of craftsmen needed to work on a vessel. In Charleston as well as most other Southern shipyard locations, the labor force was primarily enslaved Africans and African Americans. Unlike the yards of today, the colonial shipyard was simple in design and layout. A tool shed or a wharf were the only permanent structures. Depending on the size of the vessels being constructed, the yard employed one to six shipwrights. The builder or master shipwright was usually the owner of the yard and took care of hiring, purchased supplies, and supervised construction. While the yard could build a large merchant ship in as little as four months, merchants generally assumed a year would be necessary for the whole process, including finding cargo (Vanhorn 2004:16).

In addition to their role in providing ships for the growing transportation network of the colony, shipyards offered an arena for social interaction that was unique in the colony. Shipbuilding was one of the largest employment markets for skilled artisans and laborers. Harris (1992:195-196) suggests that social interactions during the colonial period occurred around maritime activities. A shipyard was a locale of social and economic interaction between the planters, country factors, merchants, and shipwrights and the lower-class Europeans, Amerindians, and African slaves who worked the yards. The lower social classes such as deerskin traders, shipyard laborers, plantation boat patroons, and scout and patrol boat captains of European origin were typically the middlemen caught in the cross currents of these interactions. Laboring classes of Europeans, Africans, and Amerindians may have formed alliances in the earlier colonial period, but these relationships appear to have deteriorated as commerce moved into an urban setting. The frustrations that working-class Europeans faced as middlemen, competing in the labor market with slaves, were some of the steppingstones to later racial tensions. In summary, the shipping industry was an important centerpiece in this dynamic set of relationships.

The shipyards of the colony produced a wide variety of watercraft that filled various needs of the colonists (see Amer and Hocker 1995; Amer et al. 1993:16-33; Fleetwood 1982; Harris 1992). As might be expected, much of the building knowledge for the boats came from traditions, designs, and methods brought from Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean, and the materials from the readily available timber in the colony, including the live oak, pine, and cypress (see Wood 1974). In addition to boats and ships constructed at formal shipyards, many plantation owners constructed small craft at plantations and on riverbanks.

The end of the Revolution brought economic disaster to local shipbuilders with the withdrawal of Britain as a major trading partner. The war had decimated the merchant and naval fleet. In spite of local shipbuilders' petitions to the new federal government for assistance in stimulating the local shipbuilding industry, the industry never again attained its prewar levels. Many of the yards changed their focus to ship repair (Harris 1992).

Throughout the colonial period in South Carolina, shipbuilding was concentrated in the three trade centers of Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort. Charleston alone supported 14 shipyards during the period from the beginning of the eighteenth century until 1865. The largest concentration of shipyards in all of colonial South Carolina was along Hobcaw Creek. In 1753, on the south side of Hobcaw Creek, two Scottish shipwrights, John Rose and James Stewart, started a shipyard. Rose and Stewart located their yard on a 340-acre tract of land bounding northwest on the Wando River, north on the Wackendaw (Hobcaw) Creek, east on the lands of David Maybank, and

south on Molasses Creek. Today this area is known as Hobcaw Point. The property had been granted to Lieutenant Colonel John Godfrey in 1681. In 1682, Godfrey sold the property to Richard Dearsley of Barbados. Dearsley subsequently sold the properly to his son, Major George Dearsley, in 1701 (Morby 2000:33). George Dearsley was also a shipbuilder and built vessels in the colony perhaps as early as the 1690s. Dearsley's yard was most likely on Shem Creek, called Dearsley's Creek at the time (Morby 2000; Temple 1964:3). No records of Dearsley having built ships at the Hobcaw site have been found.

The two decades preceding the American Revolution saw increased prosperity for the industry, with South Carolina ranked ninth among the colonies in shipbuilding. Local and overseas investment in South Carolina-built vessels flourished under the leadership of Henry Laurens, a prominent Charles Towne merchant and entrepreneur. In the 1770s alone, South Carolina shipyards produced 17 ocean-going vessels and 6,141 tons of other craft. Also, during this time, the South Carolina Navy commissioned private shipyards to build and maintain numerous naval ships and refit merchant vessels for war, a practice that would cease in 1780 when the navy purchased Pritchard's Shipyard on Hobcaw Creek (Salley 1912:197). From then until the end of the conflict, vessels for the navy were built and maintained predominantly at Pritchard's yard.

The Plantation Enterprise

As a British colony, South Carolina was integrated in the Atlantic economy, focused on extractive economic pursuits like the animal skin and Indian trade and the naval stores and timber industry, and agricultural pursuits like the livestock industry, inland and tidal rice, cotton, and indigo production. The project area extends across at least five former Colonial to Antebellum plantations: Belleview, Bermuda, Egypt, Retreat, and Sams (Kollock 1934). Archaeological data recovery investigations at sites associated with these plantations provide detailed material histories (James and Philips 2017; Marcoux et al. 2011; Poplin and Scardaville 1991; Trinkley et al. 2005).

Once land had been acquired, the law required that landowners set about improving it. Proprietary or royal indentures used similar legal phrasing to confirm the rights of new landowners. So long as annual quitrents were paid, these newly acquired lands belonged to the planter and "his heirs and assigns forever in free and Common Soccage with privilege of Hawking Hunting Fishing and Fowling within the bounds of the same with all woods and trees and what else is thereon Standing and Growing or thereon being or thereunto by any manner or ways or means whatsoever belonging or Appertaining Except all royal Mines and Quarries" (Bull 1733). However, laying claim to the land was no simple task. Settlers could harvest the timber while clearing fields to use for their own purposes or for market while allowing their animals to forage. At the behest of the Proprietors, South Carolina planters experimented with a variety of crops (Lesser and Weir 2000:125, 175, 210, 250, 263). While some enterprises failed, such as citrus and sugar, South Carolina planters relied more upon other industries, notably livestock, naval stores, and rice, and later indigo and cotton (Edelson 2006:36). The region's primary connection to markets in Charles Town and beyond were dependent on the Indian trade, naval stores and timber, ranching, inland rice agriculture, and cotton and indigo. These industries are described below in order of temporal significance.

Mercantilism and the Plantation

British mercantilist and protectionist policies had profound impacts on the Lowcountry economy. Beginning with the Navigation Act of 1651 (and subsequent amendments), mercantilism promoted primary industries such as agriculture, the deer skin and Indian slave trades, logging, naval stores production, and ranching across the British colonies. Beginning in 1705, a series of bounties promoted the naval stores industry until the Revolution (Williams 1935). Similarly, bounties placed on indigo in 1749 and 1764 promoted its use as a staple across the Lowcountry (Sharrer 1971b). The same export bounties included cotton, which saw no real market demand until the advent of the Industrial Revolution (Giesecke 1910). Nash (1992:692) observes, "until the late 1760s colonial rice had been virtually kept out of the British market by high duties, designed to protect the interests of domestic producers of cereals. But the poor British harvest of 1767 persuaded Parliament to remove the import duties on rice." In sharp contrast to mercantilist policies of

the eighteenth century, the 1815 regulations governing the import and export of grain, including rice, which came to be known as the "corn laws" were enacted (Coclanis 1989:133-134; Irwin 1989). These laws forbade the sale of grains in English markets unless a minimum price was set, which had disastrous effects on South Carolina planters attempting to restore their inland rice plantations after the Revolution.

The Indian Trade

The Wando Neck's first settlers were linked to colonial and Atlantic markets through the Indian trade, naval stores, timber, and ranching. The Indian trade was an important factor in the region's development for two reasons: the income generated by the sale of deerskins and Indian slaves and the conflicts this trade sparked. Brown (1975:119) observes that "the Indian trade was usually the dominant political and economic force in early colonial South Carolina." The Proprietors tried to monopolize the Indian trade, but this control was difficult to maintain and lessened over time. As Figure 3.6 indicates, in the late seventeenth century, the project area was situated on South Carolina's frontier. The Proprietors established two settlements in the late seventeenth century designed to promote and regulate the Indian trade and encourage settlement away from Charles Town (Zierden et al. 1999:30). These include St. Giles Cussoe on the Ashley River in 1675 and New London (later called Willtown) on the Edisto River in 1682.

South Carolina traders capitalized on extant Indian customs and exchange networks across the Southeast, often pitting Indian groups against one another and gaining from the incipient warfare and commerce in war captives. Anglican Reverend Francis LeJau (1956:104-109) observed, "it is evident that our traders have promoted bloody wars this last year to get slaves." South Carolina entered a series of Indian alliances with the Westo, Savannah, and Yamasee (Gallay 2002). The Westo were an Iroquoian group that had been trading partners with Virginia (Bowne 2005; Juricek 1964). South Carolina fought two wars with the Westo in 1673 and 1680. The 1673 war ended in 1674 when the Westo initiated peace by negotiating with Dr. Henry Woodward. As a result, the English and the Westo entered into a trading partnership, whereby the English provided trade goods such as blankets, guns, and knives, and the Westo secured goods from other tribes to the southwest and also Indian war captives. English dissatisfaction with the Westo and the threat they posed against coastal Indian groups resulted in the 1680 war. At war's end, the Westo were nearly annihilated. For a brief time, the Savannah filled the void left by the Westo, acting as middlemen and providing war captives.

The Yamasee were a confederation of Muskogean-speaking groups that settled near Port Royal in the late seventeenth century (Green et al. 2002; Oatis 2004). In the 1680s, the English and the Yamasee formed a trading partnership and alliance that lasted for 30 years. Trade revolved around animal skins and captive Indians in exchange for blankets, guns, and knives (Gallay 2002:124-125, 343-344). The Yamasee occupied numerous villages that helped to provide a buffer against incursions from Spanish Florida. However, tensions arose between the English and the Yamasee over nefarious trading practices, the expansion of the English settlement onto Indian lands, and the iniquities of the Indian slave trade. Gallay (2002:277) observes, "the English were untrustworthy allies and dangerous neighbors. They had the peculiar habits of treating all Indians as inferior and alike, of infringing on their land, and, all too often, of enslaving their friends." These tensions erupted into warfare on April 15, 1715, when the Yamasee tortured and killed colonial agent Thomas Nairne at Pocotaligo and days later attacked the Port Royal settlement (Moore 1985:47-58). Anglican missionary Francis LeJau (1715) reported:

> Good friday last the Yamousee's Declare Warr agst us, and Murdered Our Agent Mr Nairn & some of our Traders & other Persons who did endeavour at that time to bring them to terms of accomodacon. they fell afterwds upon Port Royall and Massacree'd abt 60 Persons that had not time to Escape their fury. The rest were saved, some in Canoes, among whom our Brothr Osborn who lived nr ye place.

Approximately 400 South Carolina settlers were killed, not including untold numbers of Indians and African slaves.

At the time, the war was blamed on Spanish influence from Florida. Gallay (2002:329-335) cites another major cause, the inability of South Carolina to regulate their traders, and the English traders' practice of seizing Native American women and children and holding them as slaves to meet tribal debts. The war prevented active settlement in the Beaufort area until John Palmer's raid on Florida in 1728 ended Yamasee raids into the colony. The South Carolina government recognized the dire threat in a series of legislative actions passed in 1715 (Cooper 1837:623-641). According to Gallay (2002:102), after the Yamasee War, "the trade [in Indian slaves] did not cease entirely, but the wars to obtain Indian slaves ended abruptly." Nevertheless, native groups across the Southeast continued to trade with South Carolina, the commodities of exchange limited to animal skins, foodstuffs, and manufactured items.

The last recorded Native American skirmish in Christ Church Parish occurred in 1751. The location of the encounter between raiding northern tribes and the parish militia is described as "near the seaside, about two miles from the parish-church" (Drayton 1802 [cited in Gregorie 1961:44]). This last encounter removed any final fears of the settlers and prompted greater immigration into the Lowcountry.

Naval Stores and Timber Industries

Lowcountry naval stores and timber products served as two of the most viable industries during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth-centuries. In 1700, John Lawson (1984:11) was so impressed with South Carolina's potential for naval stores production he declared that "as for Pitch and Tar, none of the Plantations are comparable for offering the vast Quantities of Naval Stores, as this Place does." These industries helped to provide Lowcountry settlers with significant capital, and the harvesting of materials related to these industries transformed the landscape. Edelson (2007:390) notes, "before planters were able to cultivate this landscape in rice, they extracted wealth from its woods." Settlers established sawmills across the Lowcountry where water power could be captured. Naval stores and timber products were used locally and shipped in great volume to markets in England, whose vast forests had been denuded (Schama 1995:135-184).

In the first three decades of the eighteenth century, the naval stores industry in South Carolina flourished. Spurred by global events such as the Great Northern War between Sweden and Russia (1699 to 1721) and the War of Spanish Succession, Parliament passed a series of acts designed to promote the production of naval stores (e.g., pitch, resin, tar, and turpentine) in British North America (Outland 2004; Perry 1968:509-526; Southerlin et al. 2008: Wood 1974:110-114). Conflicts which disrupted the supply of naval stores prompted Lowcountry settlers to exploit longleaf pine stands along navigable waterways, including the study area.

In the study area, evidence for these industries is manifested in the archaeological remnants of mill and tar kiln sites, and in the estate inventories of settlers engaging in these activities. Items such as pitching axes, cross-cut and whip saws, iron wedges, and chains, and livestock such as oxen, were likely used to harvest timber and naval stores and clear parcels of land (Baluha 2017:101). The best evidence of early eighteenth-century naval stores industry sites is abandoned tar kiln sites (Harmon and Snedeker 1998; Poplin and Baluha 2012; Poplin et al. 2018). These sites typically include earthen mounds with central depressions, ring trenches, and collection pits. Settlers often relied on enslaved or indentured labor for the arduous task of collecting and processing naval stores products. Although there are no known sawmill sites in the study area, historic plats indicate the locations of numerous dams, which may have harnessed water to power sawmills as well as grist and rice mills.

The Colonial Livestock Industry

One of the earliest, most viable industries that settlers turned to was livestock rearing. Historians have debated the socio-political issues related to livestock raising in the South, including animal size, acreage requirements, and trends associated with raising free range or pastured livestock (Anderson 2002; Cuff 1992; Genovese 1962:143-149; Otto 1986, 1987; Wood 1974:28-33). Compared to Europe, the Caribbean, and even New England, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century South Carolina possessed immense stretches of land that were largely unoccupied and ideally suited to traditional domesticated animals, especially the abandoned agricultural fields and savannas left by the native population. Livestock were essential to South Carolina's colonial economy,

providing nutrition for a settler's family and workforce and capital for investment in other aspects of colonial life. In the colonial South, settlers allowed their livestock to range free on unfenced private or unclaimed lands, adapting to perceived labor shortages and capitalizing on the early abundance of land. Indeed, early statutes required planters to fence in their agricultural fields rather than pastures and also to identify their livestock through branding and earmarking (Cooper 1837). Ironically, these practices ran counter to English ideals of animal husbandry and to the process of gentrification that absorbed settlers later in the eighteenth century (Anderson 2002:377). Livestock owners trained their animals to return to their pens by providing food scraps, and they conducted roundups in winter to mark their animals (according to law) and slaughter some for market (Otto 1986:118). In addition, they frequently conducted controlled burns in late winter to promote new growth, similar to their Indian antecedents, a practice that fit into the natural longleaf pine savanna regime (Frost 2000:26, 54).

Planters exploited the labor of African cattle-hunters. Otto (1987:22) recognizes that "slaves participated in every aspect of livestock-raising, building hog crawls, erecting cowpens, collecting and marking cattle, hunting strays, butchering stock, and packing salt meat for export". In the study area, most plantations maintained similar suites of animals into the early nineteenth century, including cattle/cows, hogs, horses/mules, oxen, poultry, and sheep. Weights of these animals varied considerably over time and depending on their environment. The size of livestock during the colonial era was significantly lower than during the antebellum and modern periods. Moreover, free-range livestock were typically smaller and less healthy (Genovese 1962:145).

Rice and the Plantation Landscape

Like other crops, rice was first planted in South Carolina as an experiment urged by the Lords Proprietors sometime before 1685 (Gray 1958:45; Merrens 1977; Salley 1913; Lesser and Weir 2000:125). Historians argue what variety of rice was initially grown (*Oryza glaberrima* or *O. sativa*), and where (on planters' experimental plots or in slaves' private gardens; Carney 2001:2; Eltis et al. 2007:1324; Littlefield 1991:104). Through the mid-twentieth century, historians glossed over the first 100 years of rice cultivation, promoting instead the accidental discovery of "seed from Madagascar" and the fluorescence of tidal rice agriculture (Doar 1936; Heyward 1937). Rice planter Duncan Clinch Heyward (1937:11) observed that rice production in South Carolina can be divided into two phases:

> beginning in the latter part of the seventeenth-century and continuing until the middle of the eighteenth, rice was grown on inland swamps. During the second period, beginning in the middle of the eighteenth-century and continuing until the end of the industry…the planting of rice on inland swamps was gradually abandoned and its cultivation transferred to the extensive and thickly timbered swamps [and marshes] which bordered the fresh-water tidal rivers.

Mid-eighteenth-century accounts of rice agriculture attest to its importance for South Carolina. In 1761, Governor James Glen (1761:6-7) observed that:

> The Country abounds every where with large Swamps, which, when cleared, opened, and sweetened by Culture, yield plentiful Crops of Rice: along the Banks of our Rivers and Creeks, there are also Swamps and Marshes, fit either for Rice, or, by the Hardness of their Bottoms, for Pasturage.... The best land for Rice is a wet, deep, miry, Soil; such as is generally to be found in Cypress Swamps; or a black greasy Mould with a Clay Foundation; but the very best Lands may be meliorated by laying them under Water at proper Season.

During their time in South Carolina, naturalists Mark Catesby and William Bartram made observations of the developing rice industry. For example, Catesby (1731:152) observed two kinds of rice being grown in the early eighteenth century, one in upland fields and the other in wet conditions, with the latter the most productive form. In the 1770s, Bartram (1792:11) "viewed with pleasure this gentleman's exemplary improvements in agriculture: particularly in the growth of rice."

The combined knowledge brought forth by European planters and African slaves transformed rice

from an experimental crop to the staple that made South Carolina's planters the richest in British North America. Knowledge of environmental factors such as elevation, precipitation, and drainage were essential to grow rice successfully. This knowledge is reflected in the four basic rice-growing stratagems observed by geographers, historians, and hydrologists throughout the world, summarized in Table 3.3 (Agha et al. 2011:30; International Rice Research Institute 1984; Porcher and Judd 2014; Smith 2012; Trinkley and Fick 2003). The four types of rice cultivation include upland (pluvial), inland (phreatic), flood prone, and tidal. In the project area, all four stratagems were employed. In the eighteenth century, the region's planters and slaves learned to shape the land to control the supply of water, enabling bountiful and consistent inland rice harvests. Modern aerial photography and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery demonstrates the lasting impacts of inland rice cultivation, which left a series of canals, dams, ditches, and embankments on the landscape (Harmon et al. 2006; McCoy and Ladefoged 2009).

Cotton and Indigo

The importance of indigo and cotton is probably minimized in the Wando Neck's historical record. Like rice, cotton and indigo required tremendous capital and labor; the planting and processing stratagems for cotton and indigo were entirely different but, in some ways, complementary to rice (Chaplin 1993: Chapter 3). This suggests that planters either focused on one of these crops or had sufficient resources to grow and process all.

In Christ Church Parish, planters grew indigo most frequently between 1757 and 1774, a time when the English bounty persisted, between the French and Indian Wars, and before the Revolution (Coon 1976; Edgar 1998:146-151; Pinckney 1976; Sharrer 1971a, 1971b). We do not know if indigo was grown near the project corridor. Sharrer (1971b:454) notes that "the fact that profitable indigo production required many acres of cleared land, several slaves, a processing works, and a high degree of technical knowledge meant that not all farmers could produce dye products on a commercial scale." However, local planters must have aspired to grow indigo and expand their plantation enterprises. For example, on February 18, 1766, George Barksdale advertised for sale his Christ Church Plantation, Youghal, boasting that it had "as good corn and indigo land as most in the province" (*South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal* 1766). However, such advertisements only suggested these plantations were "fit" for indigo, not that it was actually grown and/or processed there. In contrast, Dr. Samuel Carne advertised for sale his 1,000-acre Hobcaw Plantation on September 4, 1762, which included "three setts of indigo vats, with a lime vat large enough to supply ten setts" (*South Carollina Gazette* 1762; Miles 2016). This indicates indigo was grown and processed at Carne's plantation. On April 20, 1767, Christ Church Parish planters John Boone, Robert Dorrill, and George White appraised the estate of their neighbor Thomas Hamlin, enumerating a parcel of indigo seed among many other personal items (Charleston County Inventory Book [CCIB] 1767).

Table 3.3 General rice growing stratagems.

Type	Definition
upland (pluvial)	Rice plants are directly seeded in well-drained areas that require rainfall for irrigation. No water control features. Subject to drought and disease.
inland (phreatic)	Rice plants are directly seeded in isolated swamps dependent on rainfall. May or may not include complex system of water control features. Subject to drought.
flood prone	Rice plants are directly seeded or transplanted in river or other flood-prone areas during rainy season and are harvested when high waters recede. May or may not include complex system of water control features. Subject to major droughts.
tidal	Rice plants are directly seeded or transplanted on level surfaces within riverine floodplains where water flow is influenced by tides. Includes complex system of water control feature. Not really affected by drought.

By the 1830s, cotton was second only to rice in economic importance across the entire region. The invention of the cotton gin, the burgeoning early nineteenth-century British textile industry, and improved transportation systems pushed planters to experiment with long staple or "Sea Island" and short staple or "green seed" cotton after 1800 (Kovacik 2006:229). Like rice, long staple cotton required a long growing season and steady supply of water, and typically sold for "two to four times the price of short staple cotton (Sanders et al. 1996:306-307)." According to Porcher and Fick (2005:107-108), the type of cotton grown in the project area was referred to as "Mains Cotton," long staple cotton grown on the mainland. Generally, this type of cotton was inferior to that grown on the Sea Islands because of two factors: a shorter growing season and higher rainfall (Porcher and Fick 2005:108). Cotton required less labor than rice, yet because the crop exhausted soils, more land was necessary. This pushed local planters to acquire larger and larger parcels. An important outcome of the Revolutionary War was the removal of royal trade protection, which caused a drastic reduction in rice profitability. As a result, many planters along the Cooper and Wando Rivers and surrounding areas began to supplement their rice plantings with cotton agriculture.

The Revolutionary War

The project area was not directly involved in any battles of the Revolutionary War, though the Presbyterian Meeting House near Cain Hoy ferry served as a Patriot hospital during the siege of Charleston (Baluha and Philips 2014:28). The colonies declared their independence from Great Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province.

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in June 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. The British military then turned their attention northward. They returned in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December. In the winter of 1780, a major British expeditionary force under the command of Sir Henry Clinton landed on Seabrook Island and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). Clinton's forces were large, including 10,000 men and a support fleet commanded by Admiral Marriott Arbuthot (Alden 1957:239). The British advance in 1780 was slow, which permitted residents to flee and the patriots to bolster the city's defenses. The task of the defense lay on General Benjamin Lincoln, commander of the Southern Department (Alden 1957:239). By February 11, 1780, the British had captured Johns Island, Stono Ferry, James Island, Perroneau's Landing, and Wappoo Cut—all locations just to the south or southwest of Charleston. In addition, the advanced portions of the British expeditionary force occupied Fenwick Point, located within the study area. During February and March, the British forces established magazines and constructed fortifications at Fenwick Point and other places along the Ashley River (Borick 2012). From batteries on Fenwick Point, British forces bombarded Charles Towne during the 1780 siege (Borick 2012:125). As British forces laid siege to Charleston, the Patriots were ill-prepared for a landward assault down the Charlestown neck (Lumpkin 1981). In May 1780, the city surrendered.

For the duration of the war, the British held the city, using it as a base of operations. However, the combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1782 effectively destroyed British military activity in the South and forced a negotiated peace (Lumpkin 1981). The 13 colonies gained full independence, and the English evacuated Charleston in December 1782. However, during this evacuation, British troops offered passage to approximately 3,700 loyalists and 5,000 slaves, looted stocks of indigo and the St. Michaels' church bell, and burned the Christ Church Parish church (Caughman 1969; Gregorie 1961:58; Fraser 1989:167-168). Figure 3.8 shows a portion of Faden's (1780) map of South Carolina and the approximate location of the project. Nevertheless, the project area was not directly involved in any battles of the Revolutionary War.

Figure 3.8 A portion of Faden's (1780) map showing the approximate location of the project.

The Project Area during the Antebellum Period

During the Antebellum, agriculture in the area still focused on cotton and rice production. Christ Church Parish accounted for only 1.7 percent of the cotton production in the Charleston District by 1860, although the parish contained 10 percent of the improved land in that district. Furthermore, the rice production of the parish had decreased drastically from 1850 to 1860. Similar conditions prevailed in the neighboring portions of St. Thomas Parish. Brockington et al. (1985:41) noted "The heretofore principal economic base of the parish was lost in the 1850s as production of rice during that decade fell from 964,000 to 180,000 pounds, a precipitous drop of 81.3 percent." Christ Church rice planters relied on the Wando River for cultivation of the crop, an estuary not ideally suited for the more efficient and productive method of tidal rice agriculture (Smith 2012:58). The higher saline content of the Wando restricted the amount of freshwater tidal agriculture that could be conducted along the river. As a result, the rice planters in the parish could neither effectively compete with the tidal rice plantations in the other parishes of the Charleston District nor withstand the pressures of oversupply and outside competition (see various census data presented by Lees 1980:48). Farmers in Christ Church Parish in turn put greater emphasis on ranching and truck farming (Brockington et al. 1985:41). Figure 3.9 shows a portion of Mills' (1825) map of the Charleston District and the approximate location of the project corridor. Thus, as the Civil War approached, the economy of Christ Church Parish had already begun to move away from the old plantation system associated with rice agriculture.

One leading industry that developed along the Wando and Cooper Rivers in the eighteenth century was brickmaking. This industry was especially important in the Charleston area between 1740 and 1860, after the great Charleston Fire of 1740 and before the Civil War. Many Wando basin plantation owners augmented their incomes by manufacturing bricks, including the Toomers, Vanderhorsts, and the Horlbecks (Wayne 1992). Wayne's (1992) *Burning Brick* provides a context for the Wando River brickmaking industry.

Although the Civil War brought extensive battles to Charleston, the project area saw little action. Southwest of the project corridor, Confederate defensive works (archaeological Site 38CH953) were constructed early in the war to prevent Union land forces from advancing on Charleston (c.f., Gillmore 1865). However, Federal strategy avoided the Cainhoy and Wando Neck areas, and the earthworks did not see battle. The remains of this defense line are present west of the southern terminus of the project, extending from Horlbeck Creek southeast across US 17 to Hamlin Sound (Adams et al. 2009; Fletcher et al. 2016).

The Civil War

The Civil War had little direct impact on the project area, except in Christ Church Parish where Confederate leaders developed a lengthy defensive line to prevent an amphibious landing and subsequent Federal advance from Georgetown or the East Cooper area on Charleston.

Construction of the Christ Church line began in 1861 and continued until late in the year. In a report dated December 1861, Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley stated that the lines at Christ Church would be completed by December 28 and "will be quite strong" (*Official Records of the War of Rebellion* [*OR*] 1901 Series 1, Vol. 6, Part 1:353). A portion of the line went through Boone Hall and Snee Farm plantations. The western end of the line was anchored on Butler Creek, the middle was at Christ Church, and the eastern end terminated at Fort Palmetto on Copahee Sound.

Fort Palmetto was a three-gun battery, approximately 50 m (160 ft) long and 25 m (80 ft) deep. Although a simple open battery, Fort Palmetto has unusually high relief, with a parapet approximately 5 m (15 ft) in height and a magazine approximately 7. 5 m (25 ft) above the surrounding terrain. These elevations provided better visibility over Hamlin Sound in addition to presenting a more formidable appearance (Anonymous 1982).

In June 1862, a Federal force landed on James Island and advanced against the earthworks that Confederate General Pemberton was erecting. An assault on Fort Lamar at Secessionville on June 16 was repulsed. General P.G.T. Beauregard was recalled to Charleston in August 1862, and he immediately strengthened and redefined the defensive perimeter. Beauregard's defenses included additional harbor and field fortifications, torpedoes, mines, harbor

Figure 3.9 A portion of Mills' (1825) map of Charleston District showing the approximate location of the project area.

obstructions, and ironclad gunboats (Chamberlain and Wells 1982:8-1).

As part of that expansion of Charleston defenses, in March 1863, a board of Confederate officers met for the purpose of examining the defense of Charleston. One of their conclusions was (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 14, Part 1:1831):

> …for the defense of the lines in Christ Church and Saint Andrew's Parishes, in addition to the guns already in position, it is the opinion of the board that dependence should be placed on a well-organized siege train. This, at present consisting of eight 8-inch siege howitzers and guns of similar caliber. How far it would be necessary to increase it would of course depend on the nature of the attack, but the board are of the opinion that it would not be too much to double the number of the howitzers and to add eight rifled guns, say four 12-pounder rifles and four 30-pounder Parrotts, with full equipments.

The Confederates had insufficient forces and only lightly manned the Christ Church Line fortifications during much of the war. Reports from June and July 1863 list a detachment of Company G, 20th South Carolina Volunteers at Fort Palmetto. Three companies of cavalry were also stationed on the "Christ Church Parish" defensive line; this command totaled about 220 officers and men. They included Captain Sparks' Company of Cavalry (attached to the 20th South Carolina Volunteers) and two companies of the 5th South Carolina Volunteer Cavalry (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:162). The report does not indicate where exactly each unit was stationed, though it is likely a company was bivouacked at each end and one in the middle at or near Christ Church.

During heavy fighting for Morris Island, the Confederates feared an amphibious landing and Union assault from the north through Christ Church Parish to outflank the Charleston defenses. General Roswell S. Ripley, commander of the First Military District, greatly increased the strength of the Christ Church defenses when he ordered five regiments of General Nathan G. Evans's brigade to take positions along them (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:309-310):

> where they should be employed in placing the lines, in that quarter, in proper condition, to resist an advance from that direction, especially in clearing away all timber in front of those lines, for a distance of a mile and a half. That command will also be held in hand as a support to the force on Sullivan's Island, in an emergency.

In September 1863, to aid in the strengthening of the defensive line, the Confederate Corps of Engineers equipped Evans's brigade with tools for the clearing of the area in front of the Christ Church line (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:345). The next month, General Beauregard ordered Colonel D.B. Harris, commander of forces in the area (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:441-442),

> that the [Palmetto] battery on the right flank of the lines in Christ Church shall be arranged for two barbette guns, one 9-inch Dahlgren and one 32-pounder rifled piece. He also wishes platforms laid in the other two batteries in the direction of Sullivan's Island Bridge, each for one 32-pounder, rifled, and one carronade and shell gun. The latter guns are already there.

This relocation would provide for better protection of the area from seaborne assault. However, on November 1, 1863, the Confederates again reorganized their forces, and they moved two 24-pounder smooth-bore guns from Sullivan's Island to the lines in Christ Church (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 28, Part 2:466). Gillmore's (1865) map shows the fortifications and illustrates the length of the line as well as the various angles used to provide protective fire.

During 1864, the line continued to be manned and served as an important part of the defensive network around Charleston. For example, on May 3, 1864, Colonel William B. Tabb, commander of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry, received orders to "familiarize yourself with the topography of this subdivision, Mount Pleasant and vicinity, preparatory to relieving Colonel Keitt of the command of it." This included a visit to the batteries on the Christ Church line, beginning with Fort Palmetto (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 35, Part 2:461). The fact that the orders specified to visit the line indicates that it was seen as important to the defense of the area.

During the final defense of South Carolina in early 1865, the Confederates continued to hold and maintain their line at Christ Church. Union General Alexander Schimmelfennig reported on January 13, 1865, that "…the Confederates were active around Bull's Bay. General Taliaferro and Colonel Rhett had inspected the works at Christ Church several times, and that the Confederates manned the works with a regiment of infantry and a light battery" (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47, Part 1:1009).

In February 1865, Union forces under the command of Major Generals William T. Sherman and Quincy A. Gilmore forced the surrender of Charleston. While Sherman's forces operated in South Carolina's interior, Gilmore's forces, under the direct command of Brigadier Generals J.P. Hatch and E.E. Potter, mounted the offensive against Charleston. While Hatch's column approached Charleston from the south along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, Potter commanded a mixed army and naval force operating in and around Bull's Bay. This combined force's immediate objective was to force past the Christ Church line and take the Sullivan's Island batteries from the rear. With the approach of overwhelming Federal forces, the Confederates evacuated Charleston and all its defenses on February 18, 1865, including the Christ Church line. Union Brigadier General Alexander Schimmelfennig, a native of Germany and commander of the 74th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, accepted the city's surrender.

On February 17, 1865, Brigadier General Potter and the 144th New York Volunteers and the 55th Massachusetts Volunteers landed at Bull's Bay, capturing the works at Buck Hall, at Andersonville on Sewee Bay, and at Awendaw Creek, before proceeding to the Christ Church Parish line. At Andersonville, his column acquired the 32nd US Colored Troops. On the night of February 19, 1865, the column reached the abandoned fortifications at the Christ Church line. Potter described the fortifications as extending (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47, Part 1:1024-1025),

> ...from a creek running into the Wando River to a marsh which borders Copahee Sound, and consists of a strong infantry parapet and ditch with occasional redans, and the Palmetto battery on the extreme right. Seven guns were captured here, with ammunition: two 20-pounder Parrotts, four 32-pounder (old S.B. [smoothbore]) rifled, one 10-inch columbiad, and two 10-inch rifled guns near Mount Pleasant.

Gillmore's (1865) map shows the line of fortifications still present at the time, as displayed in Figure 3.10. This map is the first official map to show Long Point Road.

Reconstruction and the Postbellum Period

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

Many former slaves exercised their new freedom by choosing to leave the plantations. As a result, cities in the South experienced rapidly rising populations. While many Freedmen returned to the plantations for employment, a significant number remained in the cities. As one scholar observed, "The black migration from farm to city continued to feed the growth of most southern urban black communities" (Doyle 1990:263). Charleston's situation was different from the quickly rising cities of the New South, in which growth in the central city quickly spawned the rise of suburbs, both white and black; in Charleston, the wealthy and powerful tended to remain downtown. However, on the Wando Neck, there are several Freedmen communities that formed (and are still extant), including Four Mile/Smithville along Old Georgetown Road (now US 17 North); Phillips along SC 41; Scanlonville on Mathis Ferry Road near Remley's Point; Seven Mile/Hamlin near the SC 41 and US 17 interchange; and Snowden on Long Point Road. Small communities also developed around local schools.

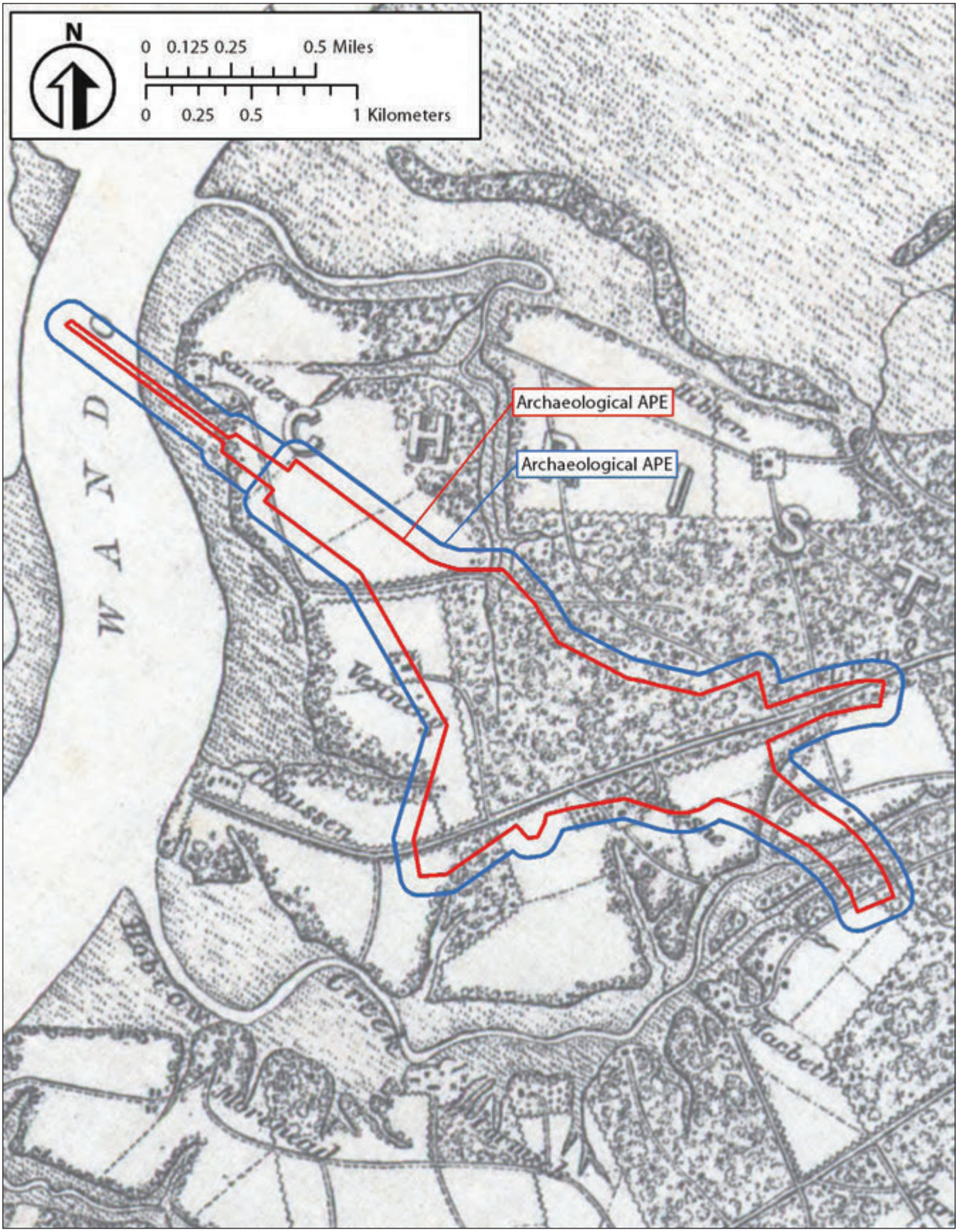


Figure 3.10 The approximate location of the project area on Gillmore's (1865) map.

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

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

One result of this migration was a variety of labor systems for whites and freed African Americans; this fostered a period of experimentation and redefinition in the socioeconomic relationships between the freed African Americans and white landowners. The Reconstruction period also witnessed a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominantly white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings. Brockington et al. (1985:49) summarize the census data and report an increase in Christ Church Parish farms from 61 in 1860 to 517 in 1870, with 77 percent of the later farms being 10 acres or less. Diversified land use was common within single farms in the parish, with corn, cotton, and cattle being major products. Additionally, farmers increasingly rented land in Charleston County; by 1880, 55 percent of the farms in Charleston County were tenant operated (Brockington et al. 1985:49).

The Snowden Community is an NRHP-eligible African American freedman community established in 1865 along the north side of Long Point Road in Mount Pleasant (Reed et al 2016). Snowden covers approximately 174 hectares (431 acres) and extends north 1.2 km (0.7 mile) north from Long Point Road to the bluff overlooking the marshes of Foster Creek and from Egypt Road 1.73 km (1.1 miles) to the east to Hattie Street. Snowden was formed primarily from lands acquired from the former Egypt and Palmetto Grove Plantations. The name Snowden derives from James A. Snowden, a private in the famed Company B, 54th Massachusetts Regiment, that participated in the assault on Fort Wagner on Morris Island on July 18, 1863 (Coaxum 2008:1). The community was comprised of a freedman village, which provided large lots for houses and subsistence farming (Coaxum 2008:3). The freedman's settlement community was largely rural until the late twentieth century when the lots were subdivided, and more development occurred within the community. The former Dixie Farm Store (SHPO Site No. 1154), owned and operated by H.T. Foster, was located on Long Point Road and served the Snowden community (Coaxum 2008:3). Although Long Point Road was paved in 1947, the roads linking the Snowden community were not paved until the 1970s. Mount Pleasant Waterworks established public water in the 1980s, but sewer services came much later in 2008. No known buildings from the early twentieth century other than Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802) are extant. The community is mostly comprised of vernacular residential buildings constructed during the 1970s and mobile homes constructed in the 1980s.

Several historic aerials and maps show the Long Point School north of Long Point Road (South Carolina State Highway Department [SCSHD] 1938, 1947, 1952; USGS 1919b, 1943, 1957, 1971). Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802) was constructed on a one-acre parcel acquired by Charleston County from the estate of Robert Curtis in 1904 (*Charleston News and Courier* 1953b). Gilmore (2018) provides a brief description of the architecture and history of Long Point School. The location of the school was chosen because of its proximity to the African American community living on Long Point Road. The original school was a wood-frame, clapboard-sided, gable-roofed, one-room structure that rested on brick and mortar piers. In the 1930s, another room was added, allowing for two class-

rooms, with Grades 1-3 in one room and Grades 4-6 in the other (Gilmore 2018:12). The African American Long Point School was replaced in 1953 with the construction of Jennie Moore Elementary on Hamlin Road (*Charleston News and Courier* 1953a). After 1953, the school was converted into a residence (Gilmore 2018:12). In 2021, Long Point School was moved to the site of the Snowden Community Center (Dennis 2021).

The Twentieth Century and the Rise of the Sunbelt

The area east of the Cooper River along with the other coastal areas, like James, Johns, and Edisto islands, were centers for truck farming. The demise of cotton in the early twentieth century largely caused by exhausted soils and the boll weevil pest brought about a rise in truck farming as landowners and tenants sought to derive a living from former cotton lands. Small farmers and larger farmers alike produced vegetables along with corn and livestock well into the twentieth century, and only the residential development of the last quarter of the 1900s changed the landscape of the area. Farmers east of the Cooper produced corn, cotton, cattle, and truck vegetable products for the remainder of the nineteenth century. Besides corn, cotton, and cattle, truck farming was a major element of postbellum agriculture in the region. The demand for fresh vegetables in the large, growing cities of the North and the invention of the refrigerated rail car created distant markets for truck crops. By 1900, truck crops accounted for 24 percent of the agricultural value of Charleston County. The importance of truck farming in Charleston County grew significantly with the decline of cotton in the early twentieth century caused by the boll weevil infestation (Lange et al. 2008). By 1930, truck crops represented 79 percent of all crops grown in Charleston County (Brockington et al. 1985:49). This level of importance remained relatively stable through the 1990s. Figure 3.11 shows the location of the project area on early twentieth century topographic maps (USGS 1919a, 1919b). Figure 3.12 shows the location of the project area on the SCSHD (1938) Charleston County highway map. Figure 3.13 shows the location of the project on mid-twentieth century topographic maps (USGS (1959, 1960).

During the 1930s, the federal government expanded its presence in Charleston County. The United States Forest Service acquired large tracts of land in southeastern Berkeley and northern Charleston counties, which combined to form the Francis Marion National Forest. Additionally, New Deal projects expanded roads and modernized bridges in the region.

World War II had a profound impact on the Charleston area, as it had on all of the South. The war created an economic boom throughout the nation, made more dramatic in the South by the number of military bases constructed there. The Charleston Navy Yard received new destroyers, shipbuilding plants, and other support facilities, while other military activities involving all branches of the military emerged in the city's surrounding region. While the population rose modestly in the city center, it rose dramatically in the suburbs and villages in the area. Because of the presence of the Navy Yard and the importance of Charleston Harbor in the war effort, German U-boats patrolled the harbor in the early years of the war, which put the city on a war footing (Fraser 1989:387-389). The area's waterways became important avenues for civilian patrols and shipments. The U-Boat menace highlighted the need to expand the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW), a project initiated by the USACE in 1932 (Moore 1981).

One other industry that continued to grow in the post-World War II period was tourism. Tourists began arriving by auto and train into Charleston in the 1920s on their way to Florida. Even before World War II, the city promoted its historic sites and syphoned some tourist business to visit its picturesque old town that was undergoing restoration. Afterward and continuing to the present, tourism grew into a multi-billion-dollar business in the Lowcountry. The historic city, the beaches, southern hospitality, educational institutions, and more recently, a strong culinary industry continues to draw tourists and permanent residents.

In 1945, the Buck family purchased the Long Point, Retreat, and Sams plantation tracts and established a large-scale truck farming operation. The operation was centered at a facility established southeast of the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection (USGS 1960 [Figure 3.13]. Bailey et al.

(2000:26) reported that several buildings associated with the Buck family farm were still standing in 2000. We identified one archaeological site (38CH2682) associated with the Buck family farm.

In 1957, the Gulf Oil Corporation acquired all the lands along the western portion of Long Point Road, including the Buck family farm. Gulf Oil Corporation leased or maintained the property as a recreational hunting retreat. Later, Georgia-Pacific Corporation bought the property and transferred it to its sister company, Georgia-Pacific Investment Corporation. In 1973, Georgia-Pacific Investment Corporation conveyed the Belleview and Bermuda tracts, containing 561 acres, to the SPA (Scurry and Brooks 1980:13-15).

In 1995, the SPA opened the Wando Welch Terminal container facility at the end of Long Point Road. That terminal has grown exponentially over the past 27 years. In 2016, the SPA announced plans to move their Charleston headquarters to the Wando Terminal. The current project is designed to alleviate traffic concerns associated with the port.

The greatest change to the project area is evidenced by the development boom in Mt. Pleasant and adjacent areas as bedroom communities for an ever-expanding greater Charleston. The final construction of the Mark Clark Expressway in 1992 to Daniel Island and Mt. Pleasant opened large tracts of agricultural and forest land in the Wando basin to residential, commercial, and industrial development. By the early 2000s, Mt. Pleasant and the East Cooper area became one of the fastest growing areas in the state. Dozens of new subdivisions, thousands of new residents, new commercial centers, schools, and businesses radically altered the once rural landscape. The development also altered political realities as Charleston, North Charleston, Mt. Pleasant, and other communities grappled with annexing new lands, providing basic services and infrastructure, and retaining the quality of life for long-term residents and newcomers alike.

Long Point Road

Long Point Road extends north and west from US 17 North to the Wando River. US 17 North followed the Sewee Broad Path, a Native American trading path extending across the Wando Neck, which was later adopted as a colonial public road, the King's Highway, or the Road to Georgetown. Long Point Road was established as early as 1707 (Gibbs 2006:10), providing access to residents living on the northwestern portion of the Wando Neck to the newly established Christ Church Parish Church. Unlike many other early colonial roads, Long Point Road is not mentioned in any statues, suggesting it remained a privately maintained primitive road through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The first official map to show Long Point Road is Gillmore's (1865) Civil War map (Figure 3.10). Prior to 1865, Long Point Road is shown on late eighteenth and early nineteenth century plats, such as Diamond's (1801) plat shown in Figure 3.14 and Anonymous (n.d. [McCrady Plat 5587]) shown in Figure 3.15.

Long Point Road remained an unimproved, earthen road until 1947, when the SCSHD (now SCDOT) raised and paved the roadbed from the former US 17 and Whipple Road intersection to approximately where I-526 now extends (SCSHD 1947). A portion of a SCSHD (1947) schematic is shown in Figure 3.16. The schematic shows the Buck family farm, including a packing shed, south of Long Point Road, the H.D. Foster store north of Long Point Road, and the Long Point School north of Long Point Road near the project's western terminus. Two other plats show Long Road near the Egypt Plantation entrance road near an approximately 30-acre tract purchased by African American freedmen (Huguenin 1870; Simons Mayrant Company [Co.] 1911). The Long Point School was erected in the western portion of this tract.

After the completion of I-526 in 1994, development along Long Point Road exploded. The SPA Wando Welch Terminal opened in 1995. Mixed-use commercial and residential developments like Belle Hall, Hobcaw Bluff, Oak Park, and Wando Park sprouted shortly thereafter. Near the SPA Wando Welch Terminal entrance, trucking centers and warehouses have become essential to the local economy. The recent approval of the Charleston Harbor Deepening Project to make the harbor 15.9 m (52 ft) deep, or deep enough to enable mega container ships to access SPA facilities in Charleston at any time, has increased the need for improved infrastructure around the SPA Wando Welch Terminal and along Long Point Road (USACE 2016).

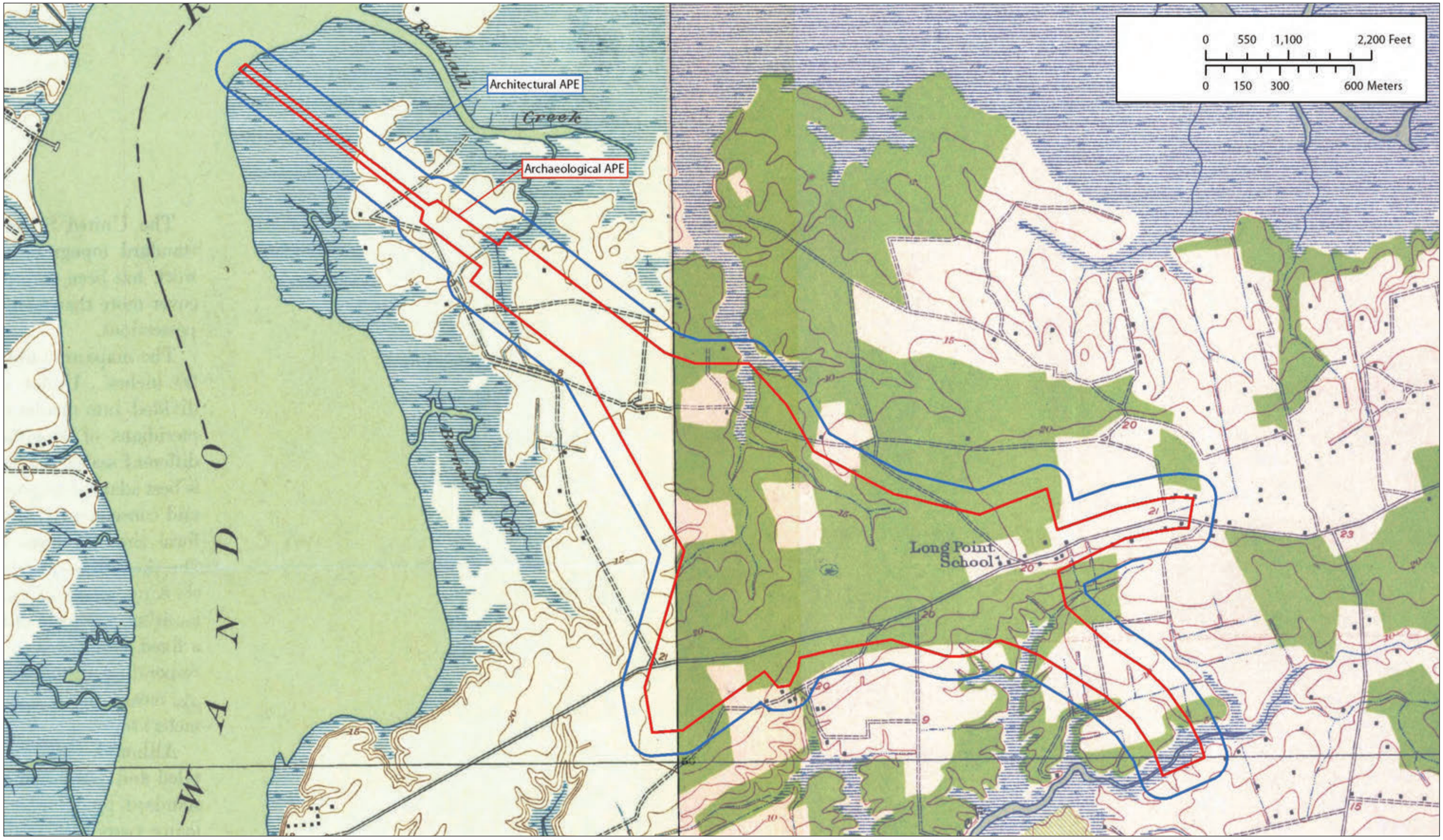


Figure 3.11 The location of the project area on early twentieth century topographic maps (USGS 1919a, 1919b).

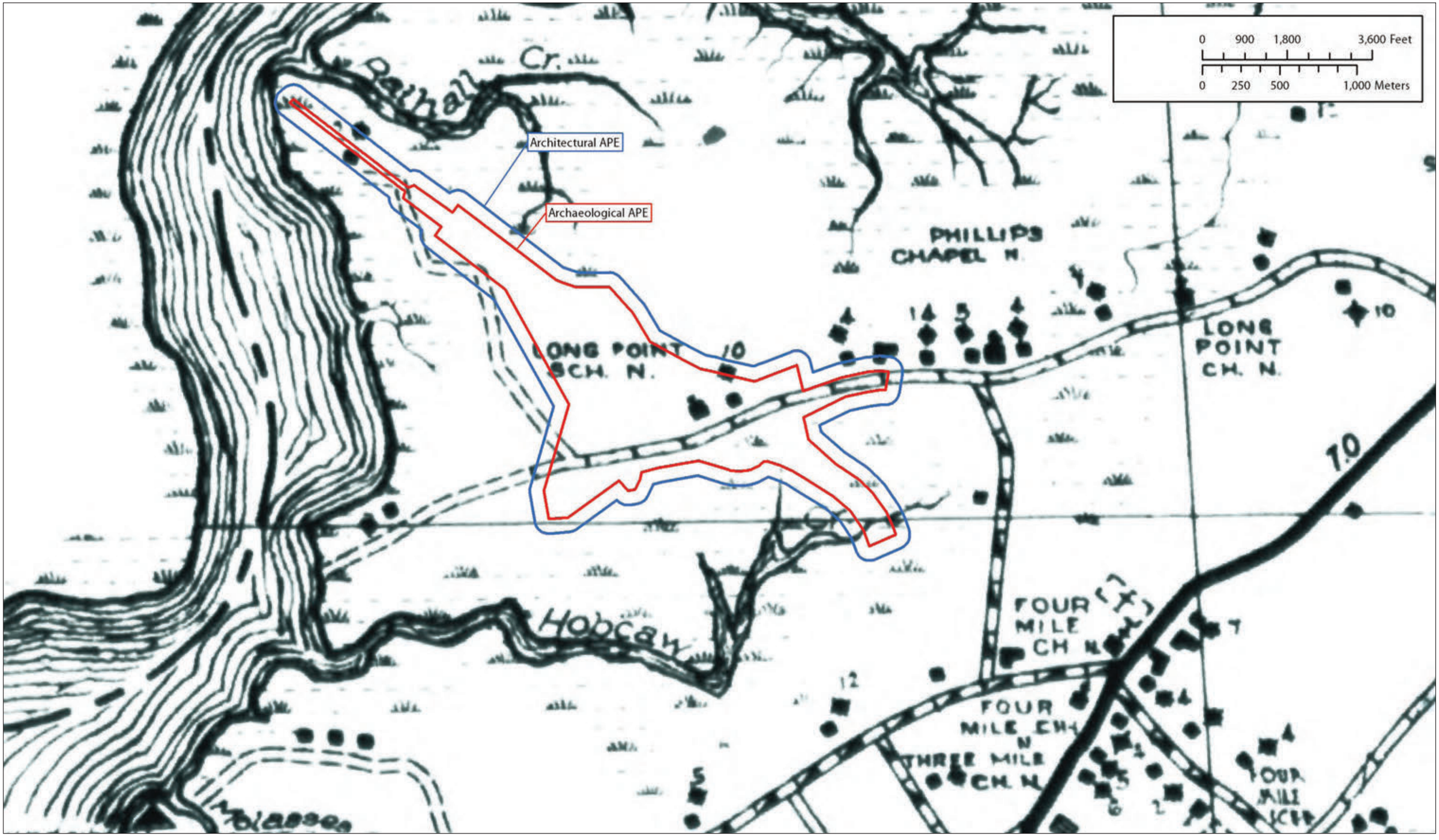


Figure 3.12 The location of the project area on the SCSHD (1938) Charleston County highway map.

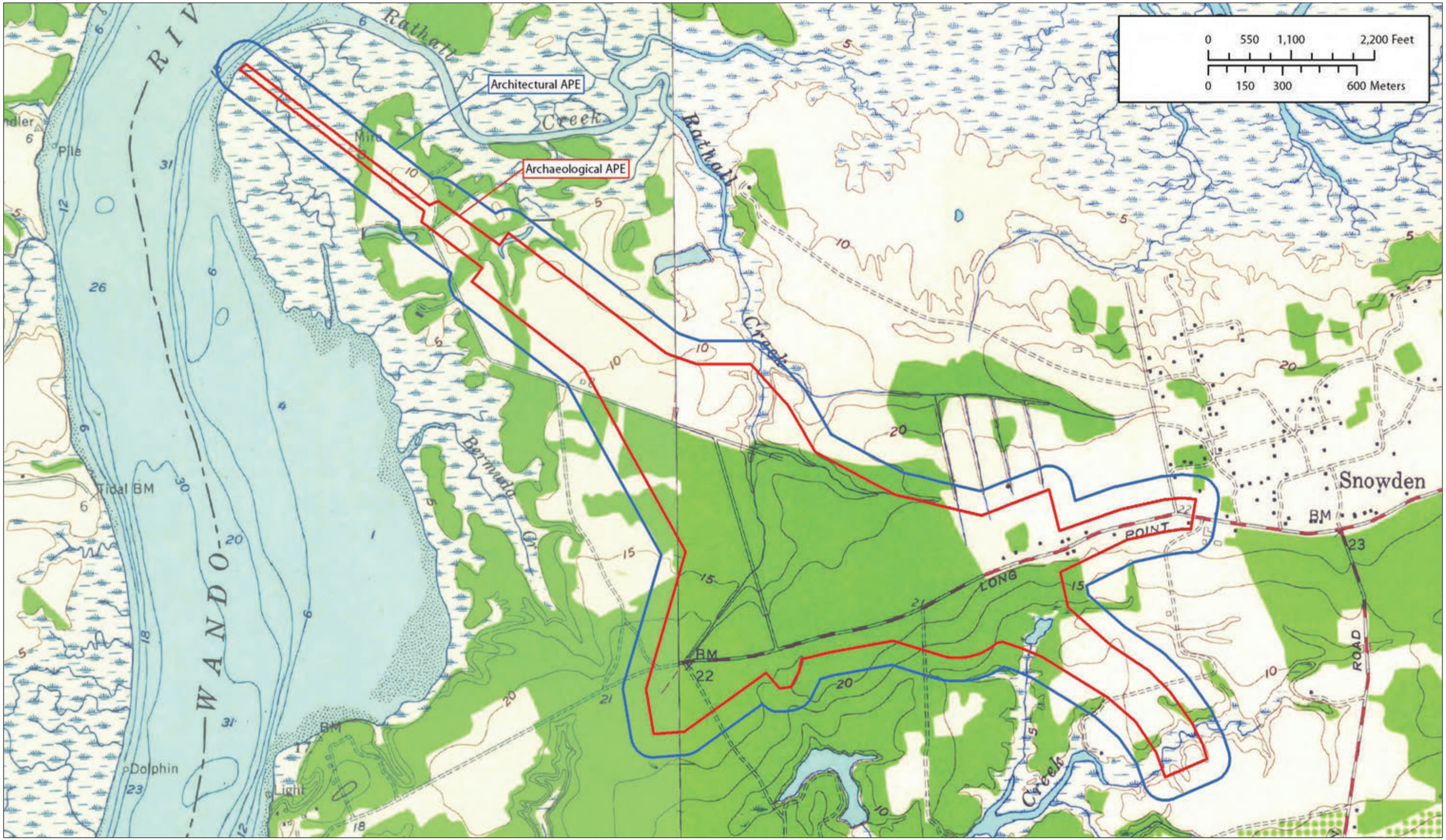


Figure 3.13 The location of the project area on mid-twentieth century topographic maps (USACE 1959, 1960).

Figure 3.14 The approximate location of the project area on Diamond's (1801) plat of Egypt Plantation.

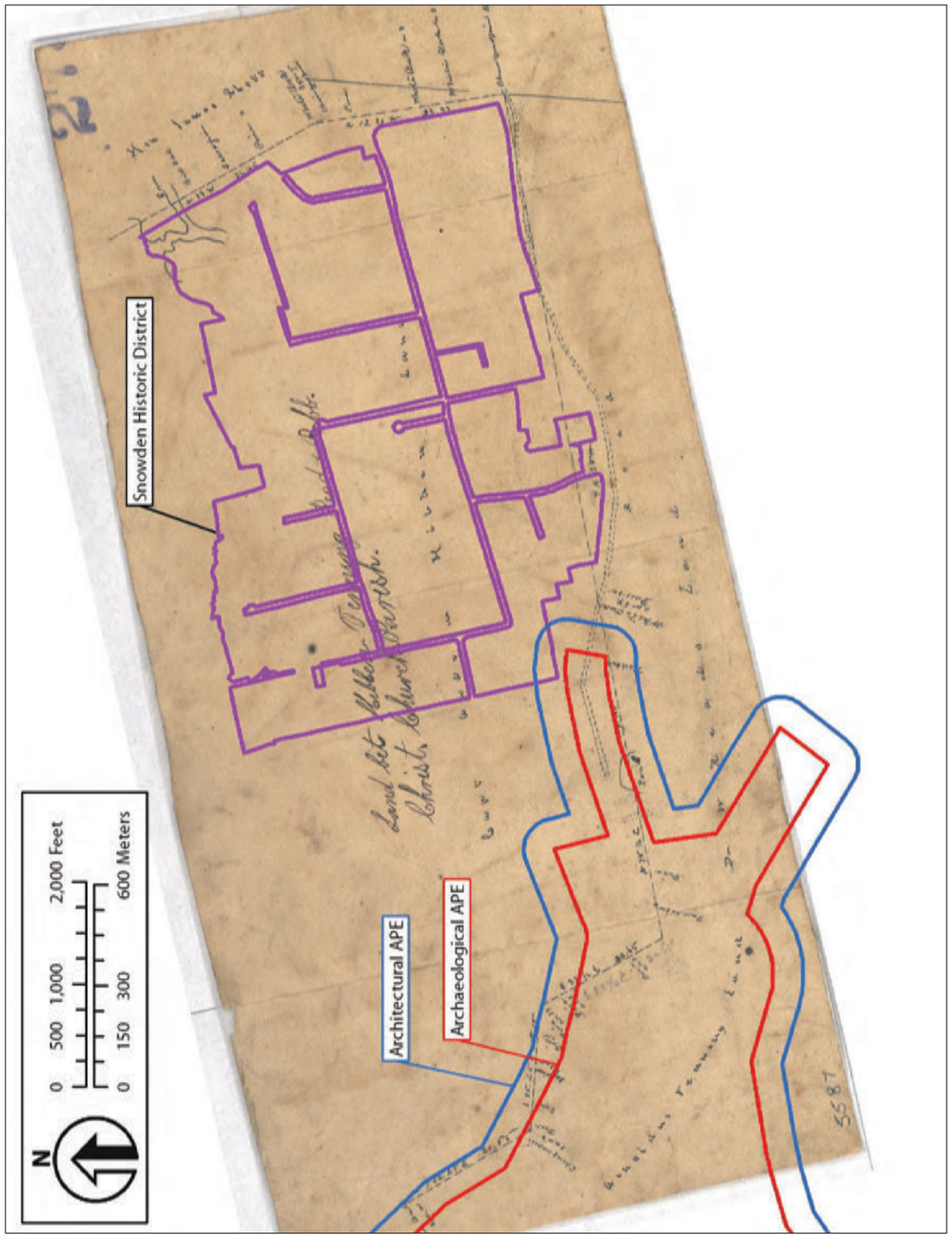


Figure 3.15 The approximate location of the project area on McCrady Plat 5587.

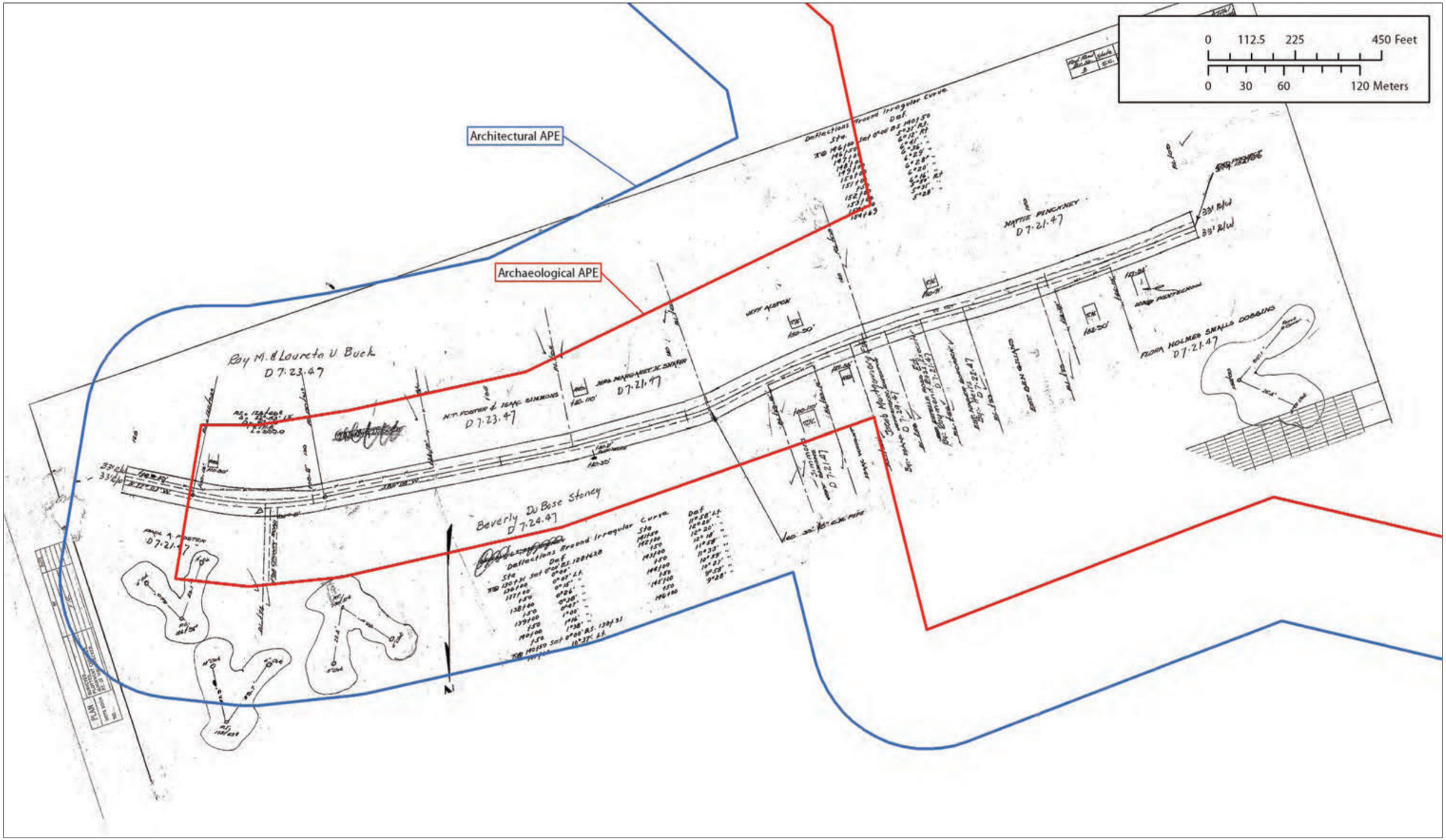


Figure 3.16 The approximate location of the project area on a SCSHD (1947) schematic.

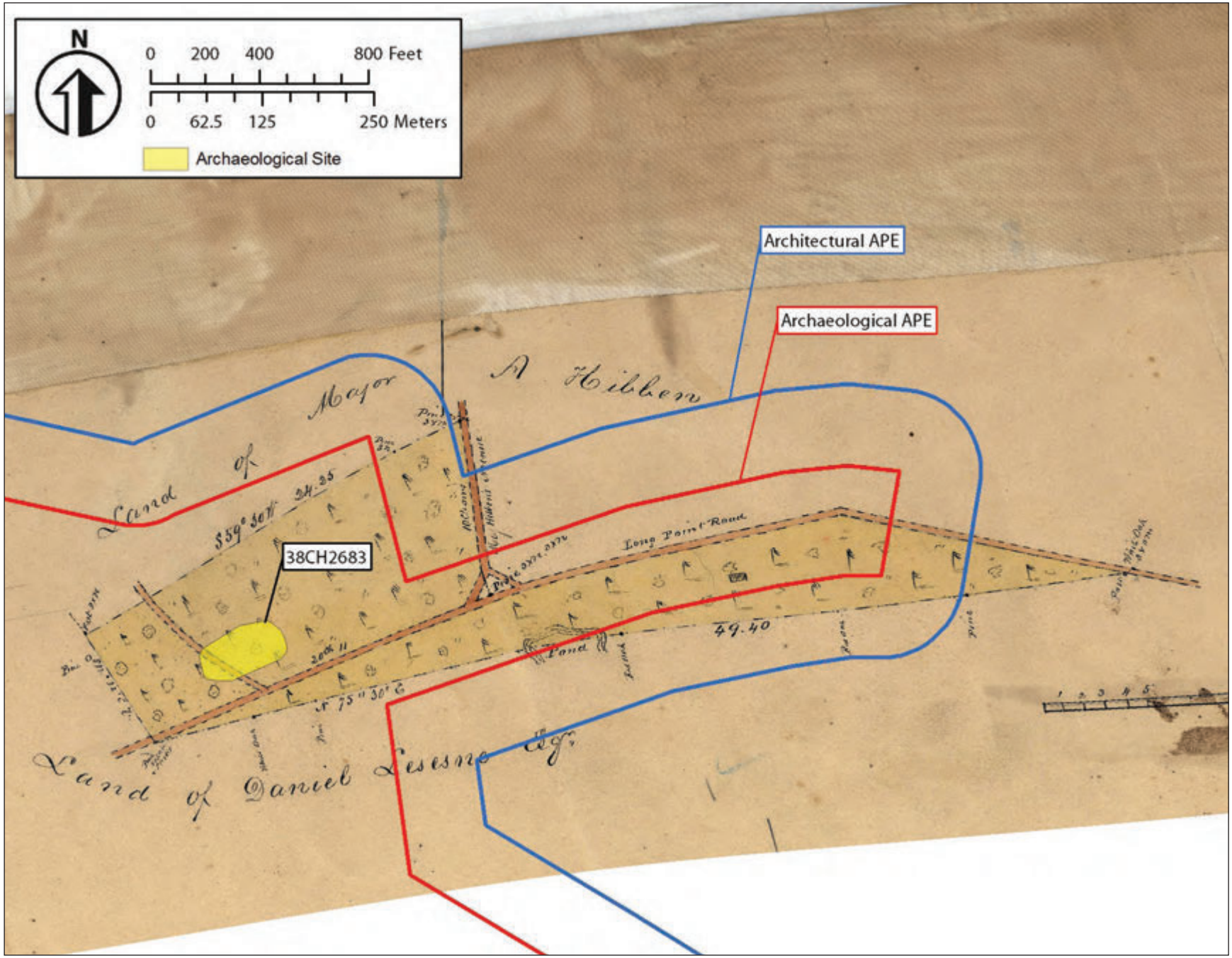


Figure 3.17 The approximate location of the project area on the Huguenin's (1870) plat.

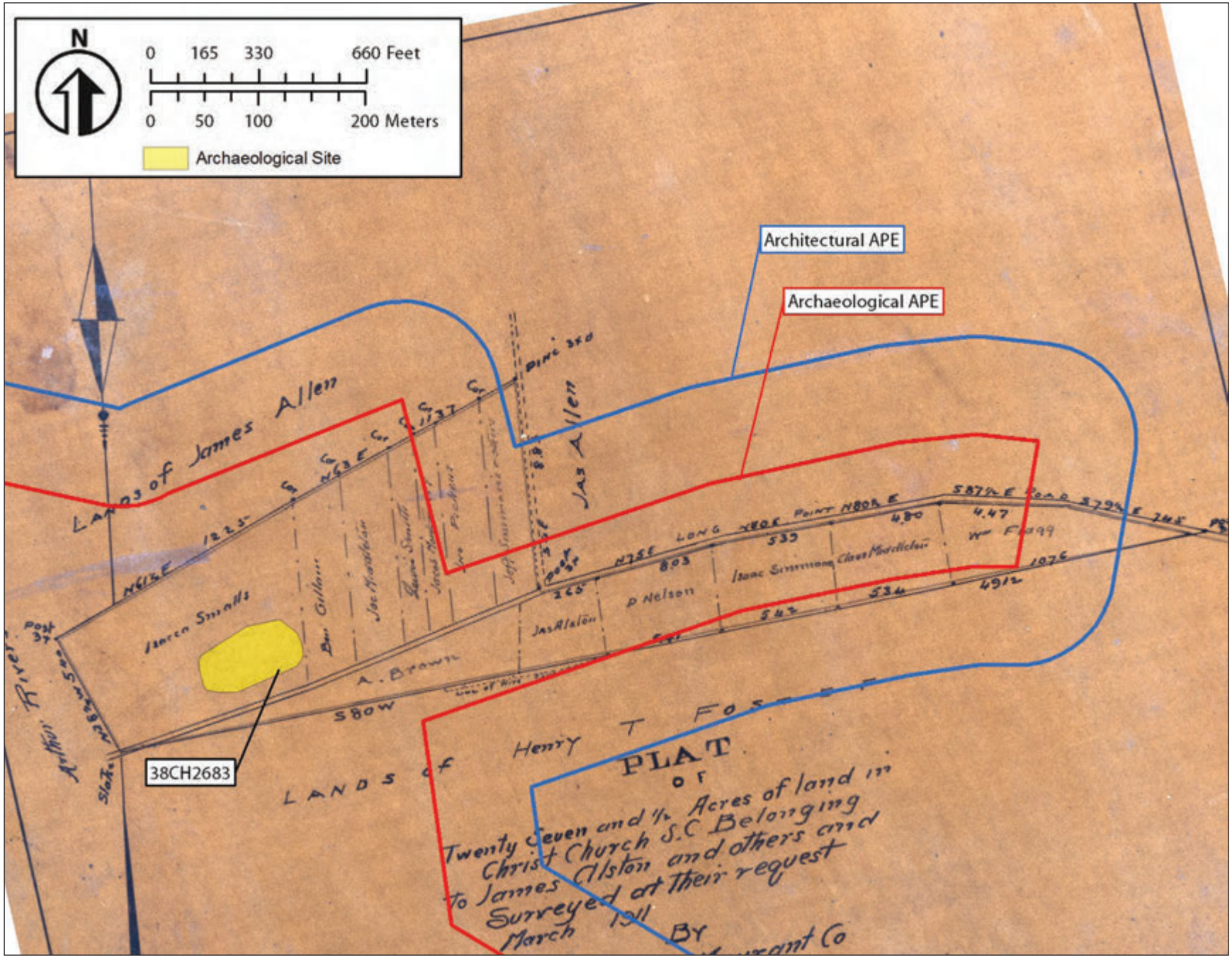


Figure 3.18 The approximate location of the project area on the Simons Mayrant Co. (1911) plat.

4.0 Previous Investigations

4.1 Introduction

Brockington's senior project staff conducted background research to identify known cultural resource management concerns relevant to the Project. Background research was conducted to identify previously recorded archaeological sites, above-ground historical resources, historic properties, and previous investigations within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the project footprint or archaeological APE (Figure 1.2). These efforts identified 20 cultural resource investigations, 70 archaeological sites, one historic district, and 44 architectural resources within 0.8 km of the archaeological APE. Table 4.1 lists the cultural resource investigations. Table 4.2 lists the archaeological sites. Table 4.3 lists the architectural resources.

4.2 Previous Investigations

A total of 20 previous investigations have been conducted within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the project area. While ArchSite shows 13 previous investigations, a review of previous cultural resource reports indicates five additional projects within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the archaeological APE. Additionally, two above-ground resource surveys with general survey parameters have covered portions of the project. All but one of these previous investigations (Bailey et al. 2000) intersect the archaeological APE. Twelve of the 20 previous investigations would be considered intensive by current COSCAPA et al. (2013) standards. Listed in chronological order, these include Brockington (1987); Tippett (1988); Adams et al. (1991); Southerlin and Espenshade (1991); Rust and Poplin (1995); Ramsey-Styer (1996); Bailey and Harvey (1997b); Rust and Poplin (1997); Konieczko and Bailey (1997); Bailey et al. (2000); Bailey and Ellerbee (2006); and Moore (2014). During the current investigation, we did not conduct additional archaeological survey where intensive survey had been conducted. As listed in Table 4.4, the 12 intensive surveys cover a total of 122.69 hectares (303.17 acres) or 66.2 percent of the archaeological APE. Although Trinkley and Tippett (1980) was not intensive, it covered all of the I-526 ROW in the archaeological APE, which accounts for 27.95 hectares (69.07 acres) or 15.1 percent of the archaeological APE.

4.3 Archaeological Sites

Of the 70 sites listed in Table 4.2, 15 (38CH0315, 38CH0316, 38CH0329, 38CH0330, 38CH0331, 38CH0332, 38CH0334, 38CH0353, 38CH0414, 38CH0415, 38CH0417, 38CH0422, 38CH1236, 38CH1647, and 38CH1672) are in the archaeological APE. Fourteen of these archaeological sites are not eligible for the NRHP. Data recovery investigations were conducted at 38CH1647, and it has been destroyed by modern development. None of the 15 previously identified archaeological sites in the archaeological APE require further management consideration.

4.4 Architectural Resources and the Snowden Historic District

As listed in Table 4.3, previous investigations have identified one historic district and 44 individual architectural resources within 0.8 km of the project footprint (archaeological APE). One previously recorded architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 2046) is in the architectural APE. Only a small portion of the Snowden HD is within the architectural APE. No individual resources associated with Snowden are in the architectural APE. SHPO Site No. 2046 and the Snowden HD are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 6.

Table 4.1 Previous investigations within 0.8 km of the APE.

Authors*	Date	Project	AGENCY
Wood	1977	Archaeological Survey (AS) of South Carolina Electric And Gas Company's Williams-Mt. Pleasant 230 Kv Transmission Line Project	SCE&G
Scurry and Brooks	1980	AS of the South Carolina State Ports Authority's Belleview Plantation	SPA
Trinkley and Tippett	1980	AS Mark Clark Expressway	SCDOT
Trinkley	1984	Archaeological Investigation of the Relocation of US 17/701 BP Frontage Roads from Mathis Ferry Road (S-56) to Von Kolneitz Road (S-1642),	SCDOT
Martin	1985	An Archaeological Inventory Survey of Borrow Pit 810.43 and Alternate Pits	SCDOT
Brockington	1987	AS of Proposed Development Areas at Hobcaw Plantation	OCRM
Schneider and Fick	1988	Town of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, Historic Resources Survey	SCDAH
Tippett	1988	AS of the Banks borrow Pit	SCDOT
Adams et al.	1991	AS of the Proposed Longpoint Development Tract	OCRM
Southerlin and Espenshade	1991	AS of the 300 Acre Belle Hall Tract	OCRM
Rust and Poplin	1995	AS of Belle Hall Tract 8	OCRM
Ramsey-Styer	1996	AS of the S-51/S-1326/S-1271 and S-97/S-1521 Intersection Improvements	SCDOT
Bailey and Harvey	1997a	CR Inventory of the I'On Development Tract	OCRM
Bailey and Harvey	1997b	Cultural Resources (CR) Survey of the Oak Park Tract	OCRM
Rust and Poplin	1997	AS of a 230 Acre Parcel in the Belle Hall Plantation Tract	USACE
Konieczko and Bailey	1997	AS of Belle Hall Plantation Tract U	OCRM
Bailey et al.	2000	Intensive CR Survey of the New Long Point Road Right-of-Way	SCDOT
Bailey and Ellerbee	2006	CR Survey of the Wando Shipping Terminal Expansion Project	SPA
Moore	2014	CR Survey of the Long Point Road Parcel	OCRM
Reed et al.	2016	Charleston County Historic Resources Survey Update	SCDAH
*Bold indicates an Intensive survey (meeting current standards) that covers portions of the archaeological APE.			
OCRM Ocean & Coastal Resource Management			
SCDAH South Carolina Department of Archives and History			
SCDOT South Carolina Department of Transportation			
SCE&G South Carolina Electric and Gas Company (now Dominion Energy)			
SPA States Ports Authority			
USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers			

Table 4.2 Archaeological sites within 0.8 km of the APE.

Site*	Component(s)	NRHP Status	Reference(s)
38CH0301	20th century	Not Eligible	Wood (1977)
38CH0302	Archaic	Not Eligible	Wood (1977); Trinkley and Tippett (1980)
38CH0303	18th-19th century	Not Eligible	Wood (1977)
38CH0304	19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0313	unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980)
38CH0314	unknown Pre-Contact, 17th-20th century	Eligible (mitigated)	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Adams et al. (1991); Bailey and Ellerbee (2006); James and Philips (2017)
38CH0315	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Adams et al. (1991
38CH0316	unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980)
38CH0317	19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0318	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0319	20th century	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Rust and Poplin (1997)
38CH0320	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980)
38CH0321	19th century	Eligible (mitigated)	
38CH0322	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0323	unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Rust and Poplin (1997)
38CH0324	unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980)
38CH0325	unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0326	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0329	Middle Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0330	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0331	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0332	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Adams et al. (1991)
38CH0333	unknown Pre-Contact	Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980)
38CH0334	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0335	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0336	Middle Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0337	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0338	Early/Middle Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0339	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0341	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0342	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0343	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0348	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0353	19th century	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Adams et al. (1991)
38CH0354	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	

Table 4.2 Archaeological sites within 0.8 km of the APE. (continued)

Site*	Component(s)	NRHP Status	Reference(s)
38CH0365	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	Scurry and Brooks (1980)
38CH0366	Middle/Late Woodland, Mississippian	Not Eligible	
38CH0367	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0397	Middle/Late Woodland; unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0398	Woodland; unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0400	Early Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0401	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0402	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0414	18th-19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0415	Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0416	Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0417	19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0418	Early/Middle Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0419	unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0420	Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland, 19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0421	Late Archaic	Not Eligible	
38CH0422	unknown Pre-Contact, 19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0445	20th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0833	Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland; 19th-20th century	Not Eligible	Martin (1985)
38CH0834	Late Archaic, Woodland; 18th-19th century	Eligible (mitigated)	Martin (1985); Southerlin and Espenshade (1991)
38CH1040	unknown Pre-Contact; 18th-20th centuries	Eligible	Brockington (1987)
38CH1041	unknown Pre-Contact, 18th-20th century	Not Eligible (relocated cemetery)	
38CH1042	20th century	Not Eligible	
38CH1236	20th century	Not Eligible	Adams et al. (1991)
38CH1278	unknown Pre-Contact; 17th-19th centuries	Eligible (mitigated)	Southerlin and Espenshade (1991); Trinkley et al. (2005)
38CH1279	19th century	Not Eligible	Southerlin and Espenshade (1991)
38CH1280	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH1282	Early Woodland, 18th-19th century	Eligible	
38CH1289	18th-19th century	Eligible (mitigated)	SCIAA site form
38CH1647	Late Woodland, Mississippian, 19th-20th century	Eligible (mitigated)	Bailey and Harvey (1997b)
38CH1657	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	Konieczko and Bailey (1997)
38CH1672	19th-20th century	Not Eligible	
38CH2107	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	Bailey and Ellerbee (2006)
38CH2108	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH2109	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	
*Bold denotes site within archaeological APE.			

Table 4.3 Architectural resources within 0.8 km of the APE.

SHPO Site Number/ Name		Address	Date	NRHP Status
Historic District and Associated Historic Resources				
Snowden Community		**Long Point Road**	**1866 to present**	**Eligible**
7747	single family residence (Snowden)	406 Egypt Road	1950	Potential to contribute to NRHP-eligible district
7748	single family residence (Snowden)	1513 Alston Street	1950	
7749	single family residence (Snowden)	440 Maggie Road	1957	
7750	single family residence (Snowden)	470 Maggie Road Extension	1975	
7751	single family residence (Snowden)	1536 Snowden Road	ca. 1965	
7752	single family residence (Snowden)	467 Maggie Road Extension	ca. 1945	
7753	single family residence (Snowden)	418 Maggie Road	1950	
7754	single family residence (Snowden)	408 Maggie Road	1965	
7755	single family residence (Snowden)	362 Maggie Road	1970	
7757	single family residence (Snowden)	1569 Evelina Street	1968	
7758	single family residence (Snowden)	827 Long Point Road		
7759	single family residence (Snowden)	1566 Forsythe Lane	1970	
7760	single family residence (Snowden)	1562 Evelina Street	1952	
7761	single family residence (Snowden)	1560 Evelina Street	1971	
7762	single family residence (Snowden)	1547 Evelina Street	1967	
7763	single family residence (Snowden)	1547A Evelina Street	1969	
7764	single family residence (Snowden)	1533 Pat Street	1945	
7765	single family residence (Snowden)	1535 Snowden Road	1971	
7766	single family residence (Snowden)	1567 Snowden Road	1949	
7767	single family residence (Snowden)	1570 Snowden Road	1950	
7768	single family residence (Snowden)	1574 Snowden Road	1972	
7769	single family residence (Snowden)	508 Spann Street	1965	
7770	single family residence (Snowden)	495 Spann Street	ca. 1975	
7771	single family residence (Snowden)	492 Spann Street		
7772	single family residence (Snowden)	474 Spann Street	1971	
7773	single family residence (Snowden)	1622 Snowden Road	1972	
7774	single family residence (Snowden)	1615 Snowden Road	1962	
7775	single family residence (Snowden)	1635 Snowden Road	ca. 1960, ca. 2000	
7776	single family residence (Snowden)	507 Coaxum Road	1970	
7777	single family residence (Snowden)	501 Coaxum Road	1961	
7778	single family residence (Snowden)	491 Coaxum Road	1968	
7794	single family residence (Snowden)	915 Long Point Road	1966	
7796	single family residence (Snowden)	841 Long Point Road	1967	
7797	single family residence (Snowden)	831 Long Point Road	1971	
7798	single family residence (Snowden)	489 Lillie and Rebecca Lane	1960	
Individual Architectural Resources				
0072.01	Long Point Plantation ice or smoke house	Wando Park Boulevard	ca. 1800	Listed
1146	Habersham house	1507 Alston Street	ca. 1906	Eligible
1147	Habersham house	390 Egypt Road	ca. 1906	
1148	Habersham house	388 Maggie Road	ca. 1906	Not Eligible
1149	Cummings house	1604 Snowden Road	ca. 1915	
1150	Ellis House	480 Spann Street	ca. 1920	
1153	Ellis House	793 Long Point Road	ca. 1900	
1154	H. D. Foster Store (no longer extant)	709 Long Point Road	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
2046	single family residence	623 Long Point Road	ca. 1930	

Table 4.4 Previous investigations in the archaeological APE.

Previous Investigation	Archaeological APE Area		
	Hectares	Acres	Percent
Adams et al. (1991)	39.25	96.98	21.2%
Bailey and Ellerbee (2006)	15.52	38.36	8.4%
Bailey et al. (2000)	7.33	18.10	4.0%
Bailey and Harvey (2001)	7.18	17.74	3.9%
Brockington (1987)	10.53	26.01	5.7%
Konieczko and Bailey (1997)	8.91	22.01	4.8%
Moore (2014)	5.22	12.90	2.8%
Ramsey-Styer (1996)	1.45	3.59	0.8%
Rust and Poplin (1995)	12.98	32.08	7.0%
Rust and Poplin (1997)	20.54	50.77	11.1%
Southerlin and Espenshade (1991)	0.25	0.62	0.1%
Tippett (1988)	0.71	1.75	0.4%
Subtotal	129.87	320.91	70.1%
Trinkley and Tippett (1980)	27.95	69.07	15.1%
Total	157.82	389.98	85.1%

5.0 Results of the Archaeological Survey

5.1 Introduction

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project from May 23 to June 1, 2022. Archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands not subjected to previous intensive archaeological survey within the 185.36-hectare (458.02-acre) archaeological APE. During these investigations, we excavated a total of 95 STs at 30-m intervals. As a result, we identified two new archaeological sites (38CH2682 and 38CH2683). In addition, there are 15 previously recorded archaeological sites (38CH0315, 38CH0316, 38CH0329, 38CH0330, 38CH0331, 38CH0332, 38CH0334, 38CH0353, 38CH0414, 38CH0415, 38CH0417, 38CH0422, 38CH1236, 38CH1647, and 38CH1672) in the archaeological APE (as discussed in Chapter 4). Descriptions and NRHP recommendations for 38CH2682 and 38CH2683 are provided below. Figure 5.1 shows the location of the archaeological APE and all archaeological resources in the archaeological APE (ESRI 2022a).

5.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources in the Archaeological Survey

Previous investigations have identified 15 archaeological sites (38CH0315, 38CH0316, 38CH0329, 38CH0330, 38CH0331, 38CH0332, 38CH0334, 38CH0353, 38CH0414, 38CH0415, 38CH0417, 38CH0422, 38CH1236, 38CH1647, and 38CH1672) in the archaeological APE (Table 5.1). Fourteen of these archaeological sites are not eligible for the NHRP. Data recovery investigations at 38CH2647 mitigated the adverse effects of residential development and the site has been destroyed. None of these sites require further management.

5.3 Newly Recorded Archaeological Resources in the Archaeological APE

These investigations identified two new archaeological sites (38CH2682 and 38CH2683) in the archaeological APE (Table 5.1). Descriptions and NRHP assessments for 38CH2682 and 38CH2683 are provided below.

Table 5.1 Archaeological sites in the archaeological APE.

Site	Component(s)	NRHP Status	Reference(s)
38CH0315	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Adams et al. (1991
38CH0316	unknown Pre-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980)
38CH0329	Middle Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0330	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0331	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0332	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Adams et al. (1991)
38CH0334	unknown Post-Contact	Not Eligible	
38CH0353	19th century	Not Eligible	Trinkley and Tippett (1980); Adams et al. (1991)
38CH0414	18th-19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0415	Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland	Not Eligible	
38CH0417	19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH0422	unknown Pre-Contact, 19th century	Not Eligible	
38CH1236	20th century	Not Eligible	Adams et al. (1991)
38CH1647	Late Woodland, Mississippian, 19th-20th century	Eligible (mitigated)	Bailey and Harvey (1997b)
38CH1672	19th-20th century	Not Eligible	
38CH2682	Middle/Late Woodland	Not Eligible	Current Investigation
38CH2683	Middle/Late Woodland	Eligible	

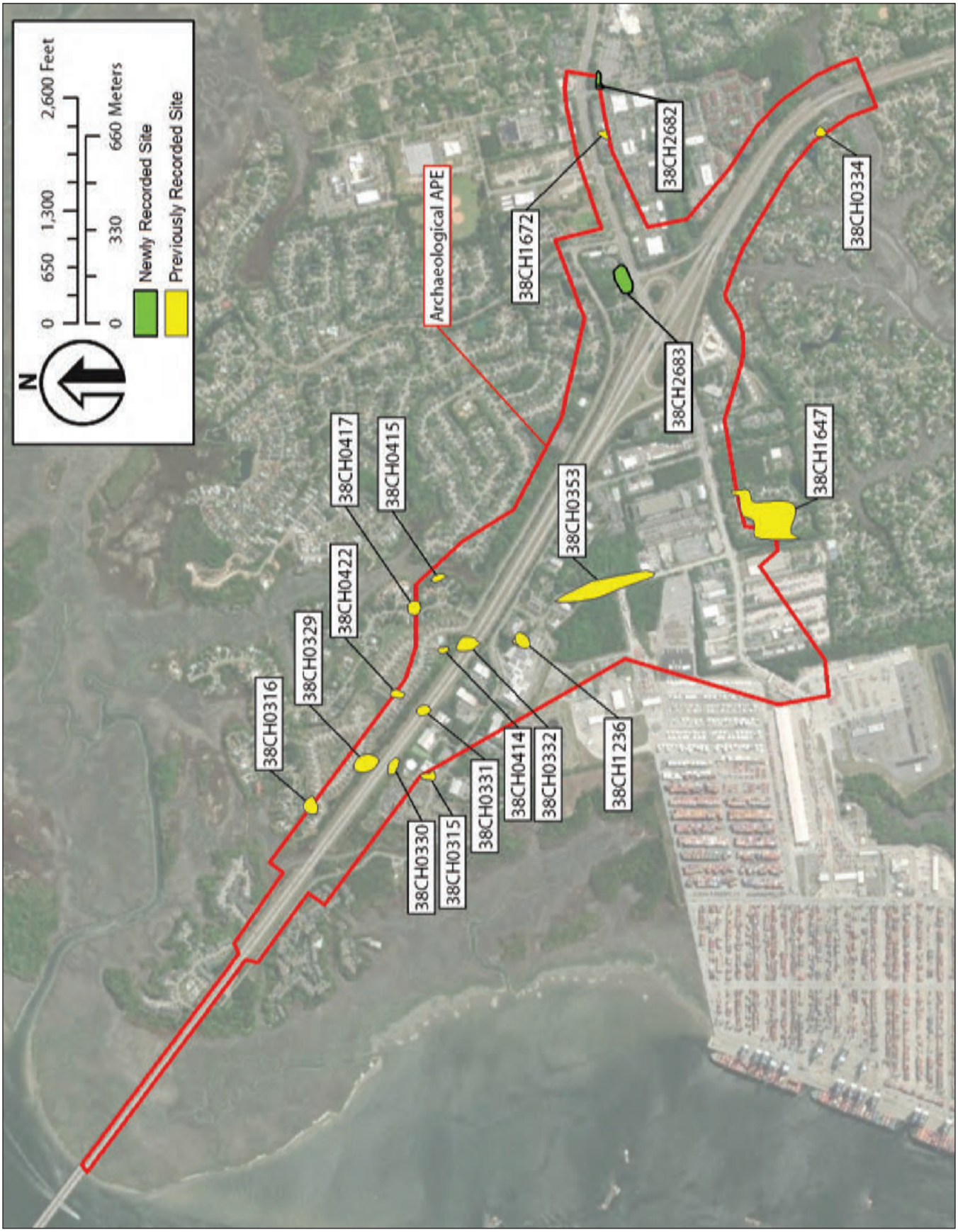


Figure 5.1 Location of the archaeological APE and all archaeological resources in the archaeological APE (ESRI 2022a).

5.3.1 Site 38CH2682

Cultural Affiliations: *Early to Middle Woodland; Twentieth century*
Site Type: *Pre-Contact ceramic scatter; Post-Contact domestic scatter*
Soil Type: *Seabrook loamy fine sand*
Elevation: *6.1 m amsl*
Nearest Water Source: *Hobcaw Creek*
Site Dimensions (area): *30-by-55 m (1,065 m^2), oriented to TN*
Present Vegetation: *Mature Maritime Forest*
NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Not eligible/no further management*

Description. Site 38CH2682 is a multi-component scatter of pre-contact ceramic artifacts and post-contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts located on CCP 5590000179 at 750 Long Point Road in the eastern portion of the archaeological APE (Figures 1.2, 2.3, and 5.1). Site 38CH2682 is located southeast of the Long Point Road and South Egypt Road intersection in a wooded area between Long Point Road to the north and the Seacoast Church parking lot to the south. The site measures 30-by-55 m, covering 1,065 m^2, oriented to true north (TN). In May 2022, vegetation at the site consisted of mature maritime forest, with limited surface visibility. Two low brick piles were observed in the eastern portion of the site. Two consecutive negative STs and South Egypt Road define the site boundary. Figure 5.2 presents the 38CH2682 site plan. Figure 5.3 provides views of the site in May 2022.

Investigators excavated 17 STs at 15-m intervals in and around 38CH2682; four of these STs produced artifacts (STs 2-5 on Figure 5.2). STs excavated across 38CH2682 revealed uniform soil conditions, with loamy fine sands similar to those described by Miller (1971) as Seabrook loamy fine sand (Figure 5.4). We recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-48 cmbs and a maximum depth of 50 cmbs, or from the Ap and C1 soil horizons.

The two brick piles identified in the eastern portion of 38CH2682 measure approximately 2.5 m in diameter and stand less than 25 cm above the ground surface. These brick piles are aligned magnetic east/west and are situated approximately 6.1 m (20 feet) apart.

Investigators recovered 17 artifacts from 38CH2682, including two pre-contact artifacts and 15 post-contact artifacts. Table 5.2 lists all the artifacts recovered from 38CH2682. Additionally, we recovered 14.8 g of oyster shell and 930 g of brick. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The two pre-contact artifacts include one Deptford Cord Marked (cord wrapped stick) body sherd and one plain sherd, both of which have fine/medium sand temper. ST 2 produced the plain sherd and the oyster shell. ST 3 produced the Deptford Cord Marked sherd. All pre-contact materials were recovered 30-50 cmbs or from the C1 horizon. The location of 38CH2682 on a sand ridge overlooking a swamp tributary of Horlbeck Creek would have provided its pre-contact occupants access to a variety of natural resources. Thus, the pre-contact component at 38CH2682 likely represents a short-term, seasonal resource procurement camp associated with an Early to Middle Woodland occupation.

As listed in Table 5.2, the 15 post-contact artifacts were assigned to South (1977) groups, including five Architecture Group artifacts and 10 Kitchen Group artifacts. The five Architecture Group artifacts include four colorless window glass fragments and one wire nail, the presence of which suggests a structure once stood at 38CH2682. The 10 Kitchen Group artifacts include one aluminum Budweiser (pull-tab) beer can, one amber glass bottle fragment, two aqua glass fragments, four colorless glass bottle fragments, one milk glass fragment, and one whiteware sherd. All four positive STs at 38CH2682 produced post-contact artifacts from an average depth of 0-25 cmbs. Together, these artifacts suggest an early to late twentieth-century occupation at 38CH2682 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:38; Maxwell 1993; Nelson 1968:7; Ramsay 1947:152). Several historic aerials and maps show one building near 38CH2682 west of an agricultural building complex (USGS 1919b, 1943, 1957, 1960, 1971, 1980). The two brick piles may represent the former building, which likely functioned as a tenant house.

NRHP Assessment. We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2682 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Site 38CH2682 is a small (1,065 m^2), low-density (0.016 artifacts/m^2) scatter of pre-contact (Early to Middle Woodland) and post-contact (twentieth century) artifacts. These types of sites are common in the area and across Charleston County

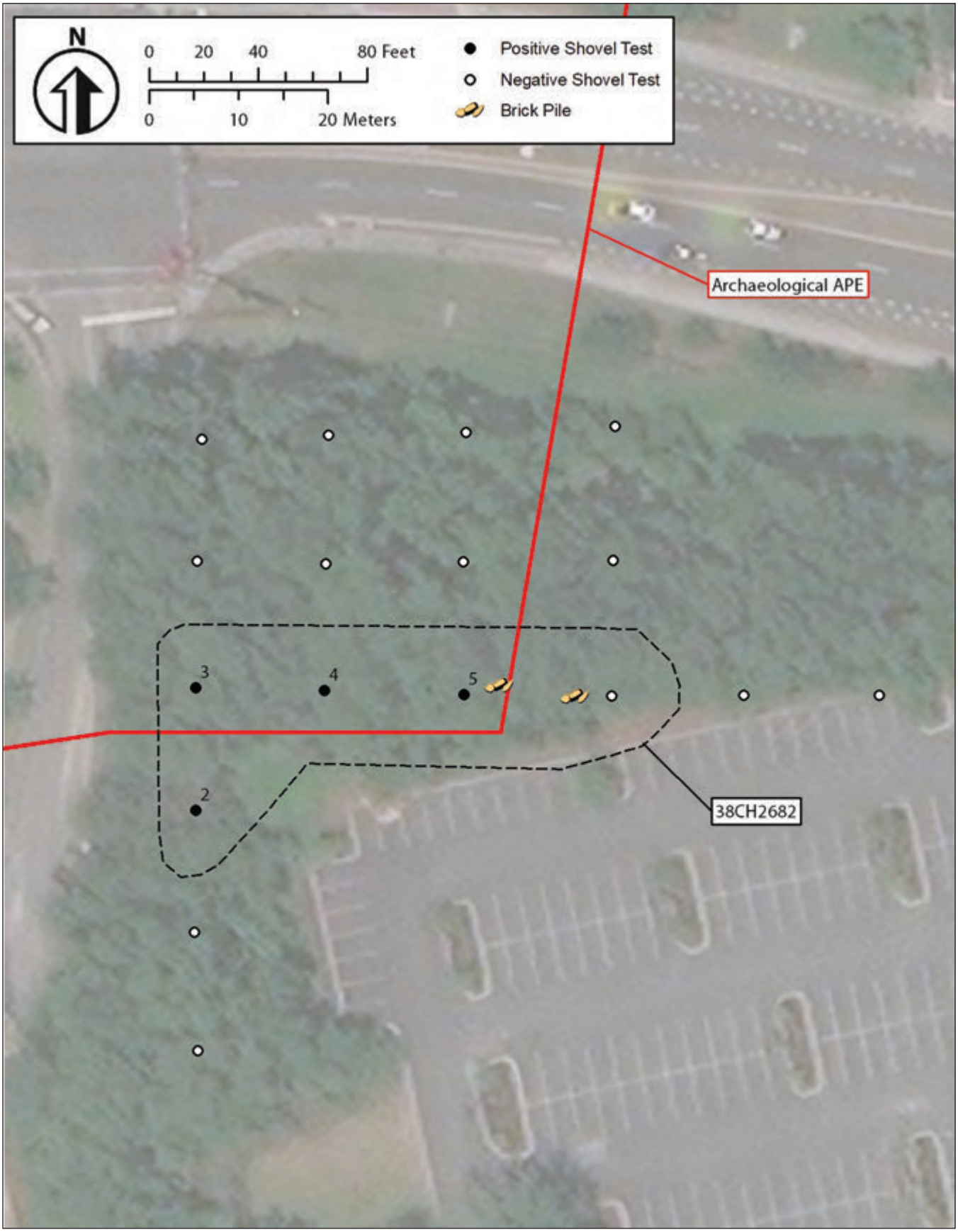
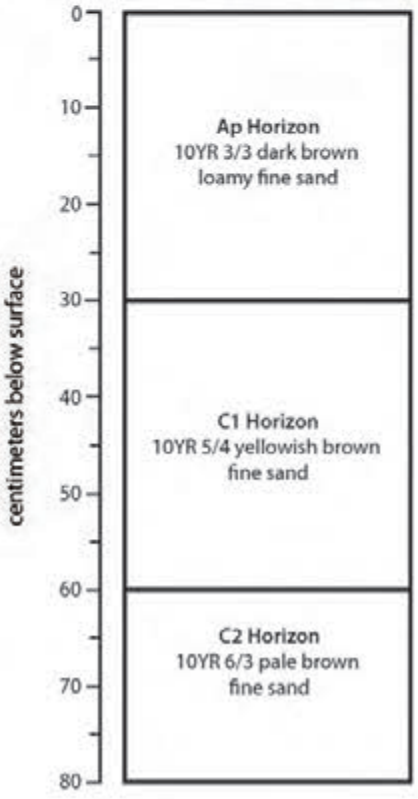


Figure 5.2 Plan of 38CH2682.

Figure 5.3 Views of 38CH2682 in May 2022: general setting facing northwest (top) and brick piles facing west (bottom).



38CH2682
Typical Shovel Test Profile
0 20 cm

Figure 5.4 Typical ST profile at 38CH2682.

Table 5.2 Artifacts recovered from 38CH2682.

Era	Artifact Class/Description		Count	Weight
Pre-Contact	Ceramic	Deptford cord wrapped stick body sherd, fine/medium sand tempered	1	23.5
		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand tempered	1	4.2
	Fauna	oyster shell	0	14.8
Post-Contact	Architecture	brick fragment	0	930.0
		colorless window glass fragment	4	4.9
		wire nail	1	3.5
	Kitchen	aluminum beer can	1	18.4
		amber glass container fragment	1	2.2
		aqua glass fragment	2	1.9
		colorless glass container fragment	1	1.7
		colorless machine-made glass container fragment	3	4.0
		milkglass machine-made flashed jar base	1	9.1
		whiteware, undecorated rim	1	1.0
Total			17	1,019.2

(Brockington et al. 1985; Marcoux et al. 2011). The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CH2682 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Early to Middle Woodland; twentieth century) and the presumed function (resource procurement camp; tenant settlement). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Charleston County. Therefore, we recommend 38CH2682 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CH2682 warrants no further management consideration.

5.3.2 Site 38CH2683

Cultural Affiliations: *Unknown Pre-Contact; eighteenth to nineteenth centuries, early to mid-twentieth century, mid-twentieth to early twenty-first century*
Site Type: *Pre-Contact ceramic and shell scatter; Post-Contact eighteenth to nineteenth century slave settlement, African American school, and mid-twentieth to early twenty-first century domestic scatter*
Soil Type: *Seabrook loamy fine sand*
Elevation: *6.1 m amsl*
Nearest Water Source: *Rathall Creek*
Site Dimensions (area): *50-by-100 m (3,850 m^2), long axis oriented true east/west*
Present Vegetation: *Subclimax maritime forest; excavated, graded, and primary vegetation*
NRHP/Management Recommendations: *Eligible/ preserve and/or data recovery*

Description. Site 38CH2683 is a multi-component scatter of pre-contact ceramic and shell artifacts and post-contact ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts located on CCPs 5560000191, 5560000192, 5560000193 and 5560000312, northeast of the I-526 and Long Point Road interchange in the central portion of the archaeological APE (Figures 1.2, 2.3, and 5.1). Figure 5.5 presents a plan of 38CH2683. The site measures 50-by-100 m, covering 3,850 m^2, with its long axis oriented true east/west. Between May 9 and June 2, 2022, CofC conducted an archaeologi-

cal field school at the site of the former Long Point School in the south-central portion of the site. In May 2022, the south-central portion of the site (including the CofC archaeological field school area) had been partially excavated or graded and was overgrown with primary vegetation, while vegetation across the remainder of the site consisted of subclimax maritime forest. Surface visibility varied across the site, with good to excellent surface visibility (51-100 %) in the excavated or graded areas and no surface visibility in the wooded areas. Numerous cultural features were observed across the site, including two concrete foundations, a concrete septic tank, piles of building rubble, and brick and mortar footers and foundations exposed by the CofC excavations. Two consecutive negative STs, modern development, and Long Point Road define the site boundary. Figures 5.6 to 5.8 provide views of the site in May 2022.

Investigators excavated 33 STs at 15-m intervals in and around 38CH2683; eight of these STs produced artifacts. STs excavated across 38CH2683 revealed uniform soil conditions similar to those encountered at 38CH2682 and described by Miller (1971) as Seabrook loamy fine sand (Figure 5.9). We recovered artifacts from an average depth of 0-40 cmbs and a maximum depth of 50 cmbs, or from the Ap and C1 horizons. No STs exposed subsurface cultural features.

Numerous cultural features were observed across 38CH2683. These include two concrete foundations, several building rubble piles, a concrete septic tank, and brick and mortar foundations associated with the former Long Point School exposed by the CofC archaeological field school. The western concrete foundation measures approximately 3.0-by-3.0 m and may have served as an entryway to the former Long Point School when it served as a residence ca. 1960 to 1980 (Gilmore 2018:14). The eastern concrete foundation measures approximately 13.5-by-3.0 m and is oriented to 70° azimuth true north. Terra cotta blocks extend along the northern edge of this foundation. This foundation, the concrete septic tank, and all the rubble piles observed in the east-central portion of the site are the remnants of the former Isaac Holmes/Andrea Sharpe residence that once stood on CCP 5560000191. The property included the primary residence and two outbuildings built in 1992 and another outbuilding built in 2000 (Charleston County Real Property Records 2022). The 1992 residence may have replaced an earlier building shown on the USGS (1971) aerial. Modern aerial imagery shows the building was razed in 2019 by the current property owners, TMC Charleston LLC. Other features observed include CofC's temporary backfill pile north of the excavation area and a push pile of refuse east of the CofC excavation area. At present, we have no information on what kinds of features associated with the former Long Point School were exposed during the CofC archaeological field school. However, Figure 5.6 (top) shows at least two brick and mortar footers and a scatter of brick.

During the current investigation, we recovered 32 artifacts from 38CH2683. These include four pre-contact artifacts and 28 post-contact artifacts. In addition, we recovered 38.5 g of oyster shell that was weighed and discarded in the field. Table 5.3 lists the artifacts recovered from 38CH2683 during the current investigation.

Artifacts associated with the pre-contact occupation at 38CH2683 include four ceramic artifacts and the 38.5 g of oyster shell. The four ceramic artifacts include one eroded sherd and three plain sherds, all with fine/medium sand tempering. ST 2 produced the eroded sherd and STS 8 and 9 produced the plain sherds and the oyster shell. The location of 38CH2683 on a sand ridge overlooking a swamp tributary of Rathall Creek would have provided its pre-contact occupants access to a variety of natural resources. Thus, the pre-contact component at 38CH2682 likely represents multiple short-term, seasonal resource procurement camps associated with unknown pre-contact occupations.

As listed in Table 5.3, the 28 post-contact artifacts were assigned to South (1977) groups, including six Activities Group artifacts, four Architecture Group artifacts, and 18 Kitchen Group artifacts. The six Activities Group artifacts include two coal fragments and four unidentifiable iron fragments. The four Architecture Group artifacts include one asphalt shingle fragment, one colorless window glass fragment, one iron staple, and one iron wire nail. The 18 Kitchen Group artifacts include three aqua plate glass fragments, 14 colorless machine-made container glass fragments, and one green machine-made container glass fragment. All eight

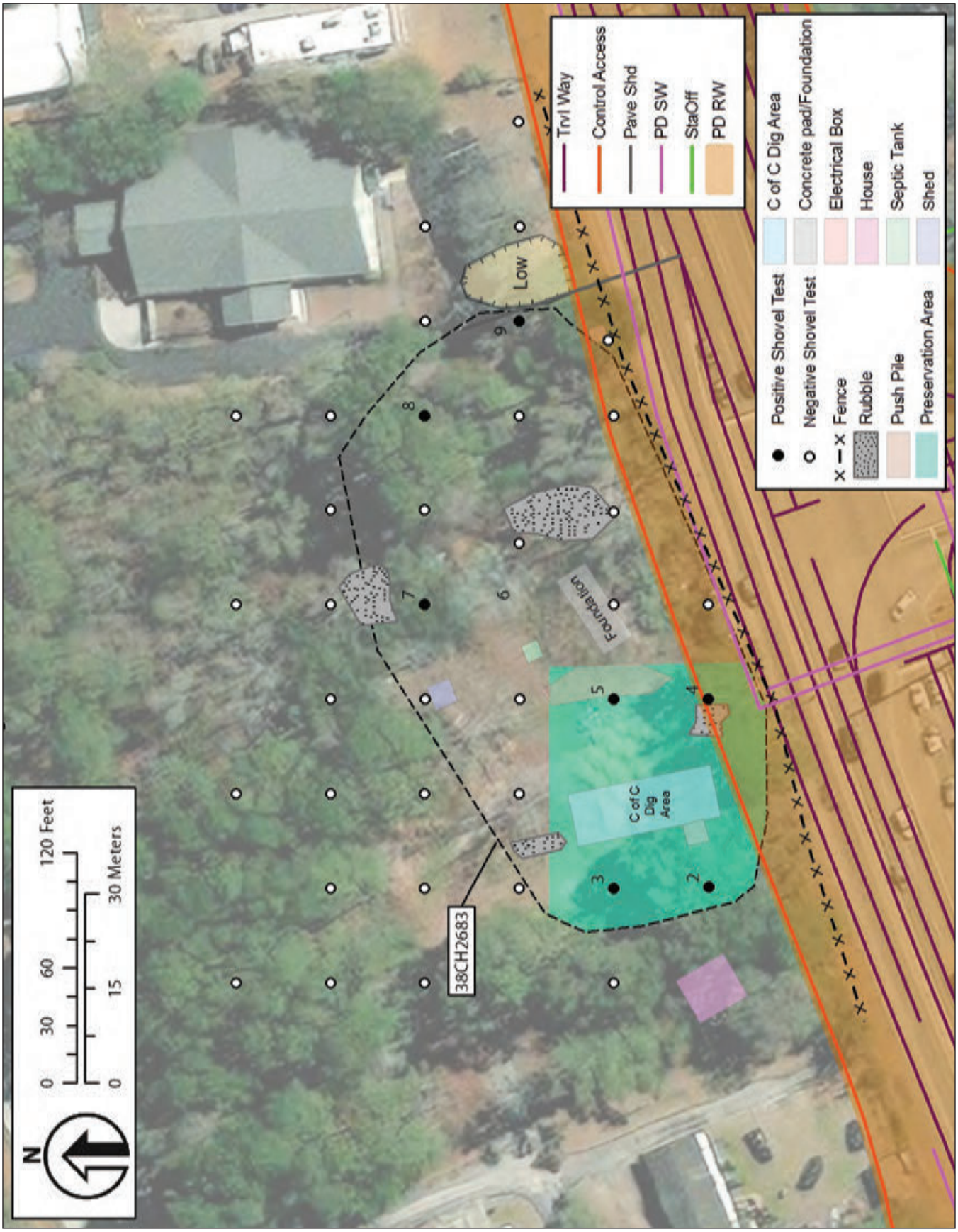
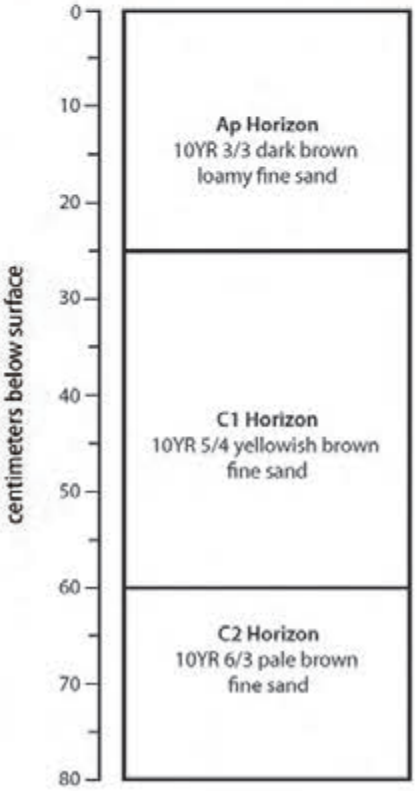


Figure 5.5 Plan of 38CH2683.

Figure 5.6 Views of 38CH2683 in May 2022: CofC excavation area, facing north (top); graded and overgrown area, facing south (bottom).

Figure 5.7 Views of 38CH2683 in May 2022: building rubble in south-central portion of site, facing north (top); rubble pile in northeastern portion of site, facing northeast (bottom).

Figure 5.8 Views of 38CH2683 in May 2022: building rubble in north-central portion of site, facing north (top); eastern portion of the site, facing north (bottom).



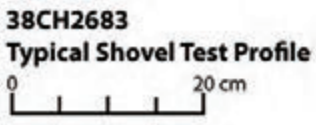


Figure 5.9 Typical ST profile at 38CH2683.

Table 5.3 Artifacts recovered from 38CH2683.

Era	Artifact Class/Description		Count	Weight
Pre-Contact	Ceramics	eroded body sherd, fine/medium sand tempered	1	4
		plain body sherd, fine/medium sand tempered	3	12
	Fauna	oyster shell		39
Post-Contact	Activities	coal	2	5
		iron unidentifiable fragment	4	11
	Architecture	asphalt shingle fragment	1	9
		colorless window glass fragment	1	2
		iron staple fragment	1	10
		wire nail	1	10
	Kitchen	aqua glass plate glass fragment	3	2
		colorless machine-made glass bottle base	1	26
		colorless machine-made glass container fragment	13	41
		green machine-made glass container fragment	1	3
		Total	**32**	**173**

positive STs at 38CH2683 produced post-contact artifacts from an average depth of 0-40 cmbs. The temporally diagnostic post-contact artifacts include machine-made container glass (n=15) and the wire nail, which suggest a twentieth-century occupation ca. 1904 to the present (Jones and Sullivan 1985:38; Nelson 1968:7). In addition, during the CofC excavation, colonoware was reportedly recovered, which suggests an eighteenth to nineteenth enslaved African or African American occupation (Gilmore, May 27, 2022, personal communication).

Several historic aerials and maps show the Long Point School north of Long Point Road (SCSHD 1938, 1947, 1952; USGS 1919b, 1943, 1957, 1971). Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802) was constructed on a one-acre parcel acquired by Charleston County from the estate of Robert Curtis in 1904 (*News and Courier* 1953b). Gilmore (2018) provides a brief description of the architecture and history of Long Point School. The location of the school was chosen because of its proximity to the African American community living on Long Point Road. The original school was a wood-frame, clapboard-sided, gable-roofed, one-room structure that rested on brick and mortar piers. In the 1930s, another room was added, allowing for two classrooms, with Grades 1-3 in one room and Grades 4-6 in the other (Gilmore 2018:12). The African American Long Point School was replaced in 1953 with the construction of Jennie Moore Elementary School on Hamlin Road (*News and Courier* 1953a). Figure 5.10 shows the former school in 1955 after it had been closed (Gilmore 2018:11). The grand oak standing west of the school is still present at 38CH2683. Figure 5.11 shows the school on CCP 5560000312 in 2018. In October 2021, the Long Point School was moved from CCP 5560000312 to the Snowden Community Center (CCP 5560000534), where it will be restored and serve as a cultural center. However, the historic, subsurface foundation of Long Point School remains at 38CH2683.

NRHP Assessment. We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CH2683 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). Site 38CH2683 includes four distinct occupations, as summarized in Table 5.4. We recommend 38CH2683 eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A (association with African American Gullah-Geechee culture and Segregation-era schools) and D (information potential). However, only the area associated with the Long Point School and the eighteenth to nineteenth century slave settlement contributes to this recommendation. The justification for this recommendation is provided below.

Site 38CH2683 contains the archaeological remnants of the former Long Point School, which served African American children from 1904 to 1953 during the Segregation Era. Although the

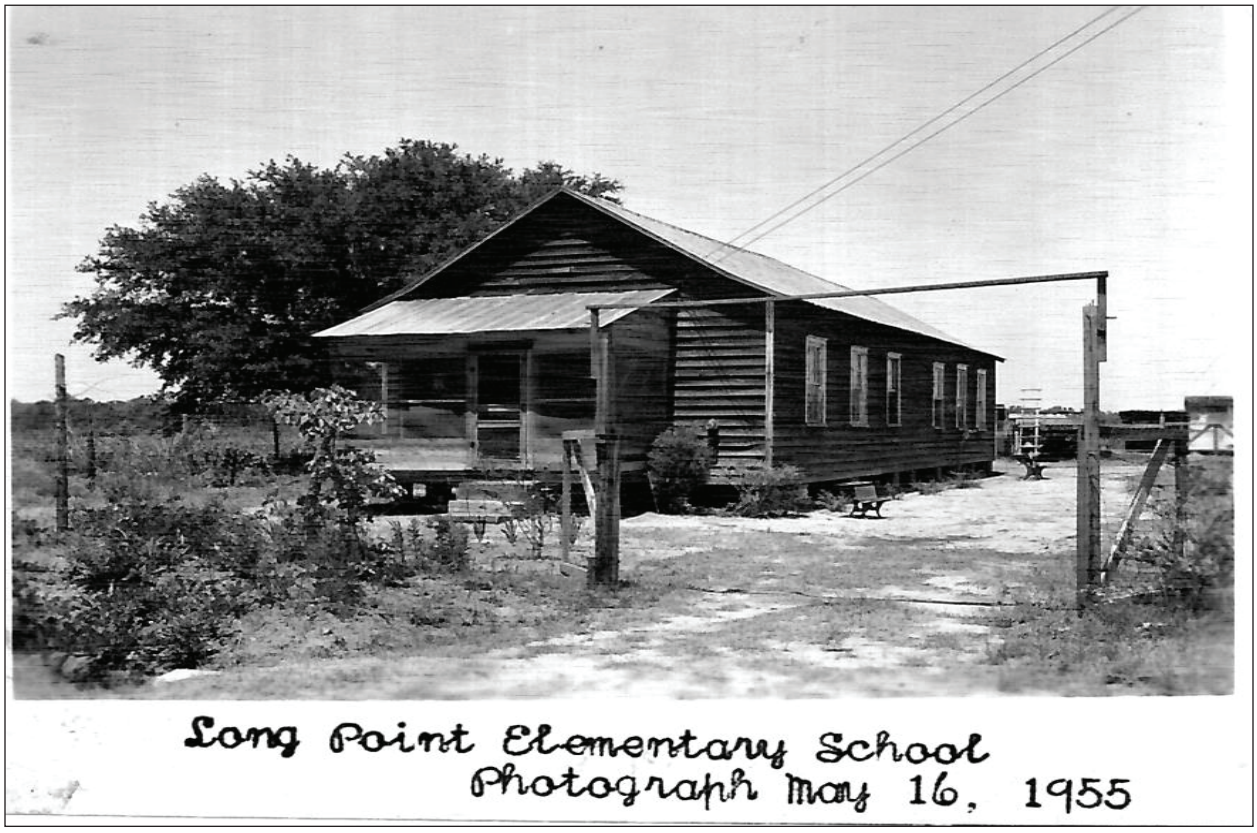


Figure 5.10 Long Point School in 1955 (Gilmore 2018:11).


Figure 5.11 SHPO Site No. 7802 on CCP 5560000312 in 2018 facing north.

Table 5.4 Archaeological components of 38CH2683.

Era	Cultural Association	Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Contribution
Pre-Contact	Native American	Unknown Pre-Contact	ceramic and shell scatter	Non-contributing
Post-Contact	African or African American	18th-19th centuries	slave settlement	Eligible (Criterion D)
	African American	Early to mid-20th century	African American school	Eligible (Criteria A and D)
		Mid-20th to early-21st centuries	domestic scatter	Non-contributing

school building (SHPO Site No. 7802) has been moved to another location, the building's foundation remains, along with an associated subsurface midden. Long Point School is the last extant African American, Segregation-Era school in Charleston County. Gilmore (2018:16) observed that the Long Point School,

> is a physical manifestation of the challenges faced by formerly unfree African Americans as they sought to improve their lives through education. It is also illustrative of the facilities provided by the State of South Carolina for African American education. The transition to the Jennie Moore School from the Long Point Elementary School is illustrative of the long struggle toward equal rights for African Americans in a political, social and economic environment that sought to restrict these rights at every turn through every means available.

Therefore, we recommend 38CH2683 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with South Carolina's Gullah Geechee culture and Segregation-era schools. Furthermore, it is possible there is a connection between the eighteenth to nineteenth century slave settlement and the Long Point School components at 38CH2683. Additional archaeological investigation of these components could generate information beyond our current understanding, especially with respect to how the site functioned during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and later developed as a school. Therefore, we recommended 38CH2683 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

The pre-contact component was identified in STs 2, 8, and 9. Also, the CofC archaeological field school recovered pre-contact artifacts in the central portion of the site. We identified no intact cultural features or temporally diagnostic artifacts associated with the pre-contact component at 38CH2683. The pre-contact component at 38CH2683 has been truncated by post-contact activities and no longer retains integrity. The mid-twentieth to early twenty-first century component includes building foundations and rubble associated with the former Isaac Holmes/Andrea Sharpe residence on CCP 5560000191 that have been destroyed by modern activities. Archaeological investigation of the pre-contact and mid-twentieth to early twenty-first century components at 38CH2683 are unlikely to contribute to our understanding of Charleston County. Therefore, these components do not contribute to the NRHP-eligibility of 38CH2683.

Assessment of Effects

Proposed design changes to the I-526 and Long Point Road interchange will have an adverse effect on 38CH2683. The southwestern portion of 38CH2683 (covering a 34-by-41-m or 1,270-m^2 area) contains significant archaeological deposits associated with an eighteenth- to nineteenth-century enslaved settlement and the early twentieth-century Long Point School. The interchange design changes include the purchase of a new ROW for the construction of redesigned onramps for I-526 across 38CH2683. An MOA should be developed for 38CH2683 in coordination with the SHPO, the SCDOT, the FHWA, and all other relevant stakeholders. The MOA should outline a mitigation strategy for 38CH2683, includ-

ing archaeological data recovery investigations and public information components, taking into consideration the research design and results of the 2022 CofC archaeological investigations.

5.4 Summary

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project from May 23 to June 1, 2022. Archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands not subjected to previous intensive archaeological survey within the 185.36-hectare (458.02-acre) archaeological APE. During these investigations, we excavated a total of 95 STs at 30-m intervals. As a result, we identified two new archaeological sites (38CH2682 and 38CH2683). In addition, there are 15 previously recorded archaeological sites (38CH0315, 38CH0316, 38CH0329, 38CH0330, 38CH0331, 38CH0332, 38CH0334, 38CH0353, 38CH0414, 38CH0415, 38CH0417, 38CH0422, 38CH1236, and 38CH1672) in the archaeological APE. Fourteen of the previously recorded archaeological sites and one new archaeological site (38CH2682) are either not eligible or recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Data recovery investigations at 38CH2647 mitigated the adverse effects of residential development and the site has been destroyed. These 16 sites require no further management. Site 38CH2683 is recommended eligible for the NRHP. An MOA should be developed for 38CH2683 in coordination with the South Carolina SHPO, the SCDOT, the FHWA, and all other relevant stakeholders. The MOA should outline a mitigation strategy for 38CH2683, including archaeological data recovery investigations and public information components, taking into consideration the research design and results of the 2022 CofC archaeological investigations.

This page intentionally left blank.

6.0 Results of the Architectural Survey

6.1 Introduction

Brockington Architectural Historian Chelsea Dantuma conducted the architectural survey of the Project architectural APE on May 25, 2022. Brockington's survey was performed in accordance with the SCDAH's *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (2018). Previous investigations identified one historic district (Snowden) and two individual resources (SHPO Site Nos. 2046 and 7802) in the architectural APE, which are discussed below. SHPO Site No. 7802 has been moved outside the architectural APE (see discussion below). During the current investigations, we identified four new aboveground resources in the architectural APE, including three buildings (SHPO Site Nos. 2046.01, 7818, and 8532) and one road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01), which are discussed below. Figure 6.1 shows the location of the architectural APE, the Snowden HD, and SHPO Site Nos. 2046, 2046.01, 7802, 7818, 8532, and 8553.01. Descriptions, NRHP assessments, and assessments of effects are provided below.

6.2 The Snowden Community HD and Associated Architectural Resources

6.2.1 Introduction

Snowden is a NRHP-eligible African American freedman community established in 1865 along the north side of Long Point Road (Reed et al 2016). Snowden was founded by the Gullah Geechee people, who are descendants of Africans who were enslaved on the rice, indigo, and Sea Island cotton plantations of the lower Atlantic coast (NPS 2005; Reed et al. 2016). The Snowden HD covers approximately 174 hectares (431 acres) and extends north 1.2 km (0.7 mile) from Long Point Road to the bluff overlooking the marshes of Foster Creek and from Egypt Road 1.73 km (1.1 miles) to the east to Hattie Street (Figure 6.2). Snowden was formed primarily from lands acquired from the former Egypt and Palmetto Grove Plantations. The name Snowden is derived from James A. Snowden, a private in the famed Company B, 54th Massachusetts Regiment that participated in the assault on Fort Wagner on Morris Island on July 18, 1863 (Coaxum 2008:1). The community was comprised of a freedman village, which provided large lots for houses and subsistence farming (Coaxum 2008). The freedman's settlement community was largely rural until the late twentieth century when the lots were subdivided, and more development occurred within the community. The former Dixie Farm Store (SHPO Site No. 1154), owned and operated by H.T. Foster, was located on Long Point Road and served the Snowden community (Coaxum 2008:3). Although Long Point Road was paved in 1947, the roads linking the Snowden community were not paved until the 1970s. Mount Pleasant Waterworks provided public water to the community in the 1980s despite most of the communities lots lying outside the Mount Pleasant town limits; sewer services were not installed until 2008. No known buildings from the early twentieth century other than Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802) are extant. The community is mostly comprised of vernacular residential buildings constructed during the 1970s and mobile homes constructed in the 1980s.

6.2.2 Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802)

SHPO Site No. 7802, the former Long Point School, was originally located at 605 Long Point Road on CC Parcel 5560000312 in Mount Pleasant (Figure 6.3 top). In October 2021, the school was moved to a new location within the Snowden Community. The school is now located at 1588 Snowden Road on CC Parcel 5560000127 (Figure 6.3 bottom). Reed et al. (2016) recorded SHPO Site No. 7802 and identified it as a contributing element of the NRHP-eligible Snowden HD.

Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802) was constructed on a one-acre parcel acquired by Charleston County from the estate of Robert Curtis in 1904 (*News and Courier* 1953b). Gilmore (2018) provides a brief description of the architecture and history of Long Point School. The location of the school was chosen because of its proximity to the African American community living on Long Point Road. The original school was a wood-frame, clapboard-sided, gable-roofed, one-room structure that rested on brick and mortar piers. In the 1930s, another room was added, allowing for two classrooms, with Grades 1-3 in one room and Grades 4-6

in the other (Gilmore 2018:12). The African American Long Point School was replaced in 1953 with the construction of Jennie Moore Elementary on Hamlin Road (*Charleston News and Courier* 1953a). Sometime after 1953, the schoolhouse was converted into a residence, serving in this capacity until the late 1980s. After it ceased being used as a residence, the school building stood vacant at its original location for many years. In 2018, after the current property owner purchased the property, former students and community members began a fundraising effort to move the school to Snowden Road and reuse it as an educational center. Students from the College of Charleston's Historic Preservation Program documented the building in 2018 (Gilmore 2018). In October 2021, the Long Point School was moved from CCP 5560000312 to the Snowden Community Center (CCP 5560000534), where it will be restored and will serve as a cultural center.

The two-room school features a front-gabled roof clad in raised-seam metal. The walls are vertical, wooden boards. Windows have been boarded. There is a shed-roofed full-elevation front porch that rises from a modern brick foundation. Prior to being relocated, the one-story building sat on brick piers.

SHPO Site No. 7802 was determined eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element of the Snowden HD (Reed et al. 2016). Despite the addition of the front-porch and rear addition, there have been limited alterations to the historic materials. The resource retains integrity of material, design, and feeling, although the setting has been altered. SHPO Site No. 7802 is recommended for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A, for its connection to African American education, and under Criteria C, because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early twentieth century schoolhouse. The school is currently located outside of this project's architectural APE.

6.2.3 Snowden Infrastructure Network (SHPO Site No. 8553)

The Snowden community is bound together by a common infrastructure, including driveways, roads, and ditches, which together are identified as SHPO Site No. 8553. There are at least 26 named roads that serve Snowden, as listed in Table 6.1. In addition, there are numerous unnamed driveways and ditches. The USGS (1957) aerial shows only Egypt Road as improved. However, the USGS (1971) aerial shows not only Egypt Road, but also Alston Street, Coaxum Road, Greer Street, Evelina Street, Snowden Road, and Spann Street as improved roads. Only Egypt Road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01) is in the architectural APE.

Egypt Road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01) is 954 m (3,128 feet) long and 9.1 m (30 feet) wide. It is a two-lane, paved, raised roadbed. The road most likely functioned as an entrance road (allée) to the former Egypt Plantation, later providing access to the Snowden community. The USGS (1919b) *Fort Moultrie, SC* quadrangle shows the lower and upper portions of Egypt Road (Figure 3.11). Forty years later, Egypt Road appears continuous on the USGS (1960) *Fort Moultrie, SC* quadrangle (Figure 3.13). Today, Egypt Road provides access to Belle Hall Elementary School and the western side of Snowden. Alston Street is the only other road in Snowden that intersects with Egypt Road. Three previously recorded architectural resources associated with Snowden are located on Egypt Road (SHPO Site Nos. 1146, 1147, and 7747). Figure 6.4 provides views of SHPO Site No. 8553.01.

NRHP Assessment

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8553 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 8553 is the Snowden infrastructure network, which is composed of a series of ditches, driveways, and roads. The only element of SHPO Site No. 8553 in the architectural APE is Egypt Road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01). Egypt Road is one of at least 26 named roads that form the Snowden infrastructure network. Today, most of these roads and driveways are graded and many are paved. Egypt Road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01) does not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*), nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction necessary to qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend SHPO Site No. 8553.01 not eligible for the NRHP. However, before SHPO Site No. 8553 can be assessed as a whole, the remainder of the infrastructure network (for example, the other 25 named roads) should be recorded and evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

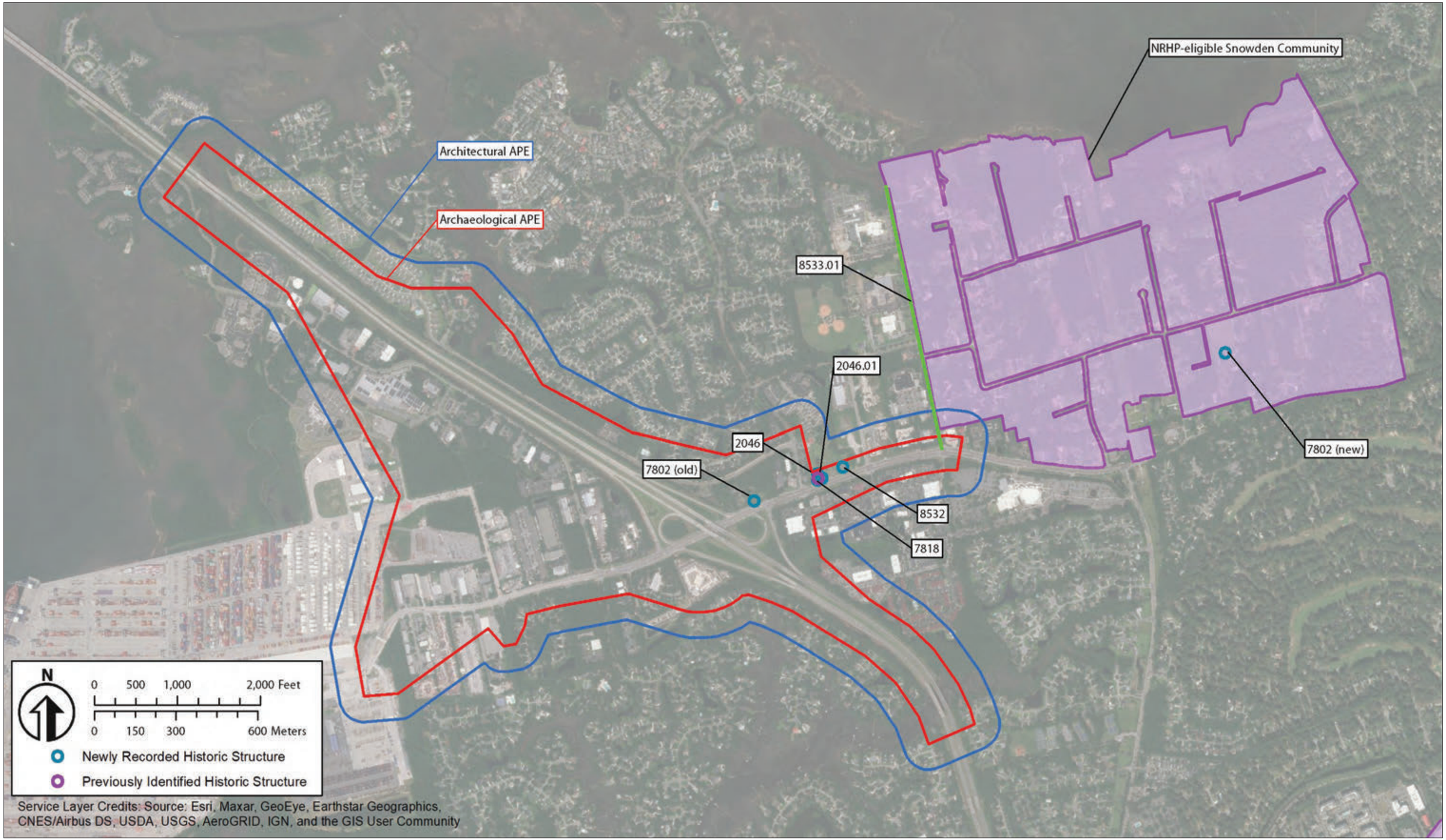


Figure 6.1 Location of the architectural APE and all above-ground resources in the architectural APE (ESRI 2022a).

Area Blank for Printing Purposes

Figure 6.2 Reed et al.'s (2016:73) map of Snowden.

Figure 6.3 Long Point School (SHPO Site No. 7802), at original location in 2018, facing northwest (top), and at its current location, facing southeast (bottom).

Figure 6.4 View of SHPO Site No. 08553.01, looking south at northern end of road (top), and view of SHPO Site No. 08553.01, looking north at southern end of road (bottom).

Table 6.1 List of named roads associated with the Snowden infrastructure network.

SHPO Site No.	Street Name	Orientation	Association(s)	In Architectural APE?
8553	Egypt Road	North/South	Alston Street, Long Point Road	Yes
	Alston Street	East/West	Egypt Road, Maggie Road	No
	Bernice Lane	Both	Harry Habersham Road	
	Carrie Heyward Lane	North/South	Snowden Road	
	Coaxum Road	North/South	Harry Habersham Road, Snowden Road	
	Evelina Street	East/West	Forsythe Lane, Greer Street, Lynda Ann Lane, Maggie Road,	
	Forsythe Lane	North/South	Evelina Street	
	Gibby Greer Road	North/South	Latroy Avenue	
	Greer Street	North/South	Evelina Street	
	Gurley Street	North/South	Snowden Road	
	Harry Habersham Road	North/South	Coaxum Road, Snowden Road	
	Hattie Street	North/South	Snowden Road	
	Isaac Boston Street	North/South	Latroy Avenue, Snowden Road	
	Judge Road	East/West	Spann Street	
	Latroy Avenue	East/West	Gibby Greer Road, Isaac Boston Street, Lee Grant Lane	
	Lee Grant Lane	North/South	Latroy Avenue	
	Lillie and Rebecca Lane	North/South	Long Point Road	
	Lynda Ann Lane	North/South	Evelina Street	
	Maggie Road	North/South	Alston Street, Evelina Street, Maggie Road Ext., Pat Street, Snowden Road	
	Maggie Road Extension	North/South	Maggie Road, Snowden Road	
	Major Myers Lane	North/South	Snowden Road	
	Pat Street	East/West	Maggie Road	
	Phobe Street	North/South	Long Point Road, Snowden Road	
	Snowden Road	Both	Long Point Road, Maggie Road, Spann Street	
	Spann Street	North/South	Judge Road, Long Point Road, Snowden Road	
	William Ladson Street	North/South	Snowden Road	

6.2.4 Snowden HD Assessment of Effect

The Snowden HD is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with freedmen's settlements and Lowcountry Gullah culture (Reed et al. 2016:123). The Snowden HD boundary lies outside the current project footprint, north and east of the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. Therefore, the Project will have no direct effect on the Snowden HD. At present, it is unknown what design changes are planned for the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. However, there are no anticipated indirect effects due to project activities. The project will not alter any of the characteristics that qualify the resource for inclusion in the NRHP, nor will it compromise the integrity of the property or diminish its architectural or historic significance. Therefore, we recommend that the Project will have no adverse effect on the Snowden HD.

6.3 Other Architectural Resources in the APE

There are four other architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 2046, 2046.01, 7818, and 8532) in the architectural APE but outside the Snowden HD. Descriptions and NRHP assessments for these four architectural resources follow.

6.3.1 623 Long Point Road (SHPO Site Nos. 2046 and 2046.01)

During the current investigation, we revisited SHPO Site No. 2046 and identified one associated outbuilding (SHPO Site No. 2046.01) on the same CC Parcel (5560000187) at 623 Long Point Road in Mount Pleasant.

Bailey et al. (2000) first recorded SHPO Site No. 2046. Little has changed with this resource since it was originally surveyed in 1999. SHPO Site No. 2046 is a one-story, front-gable house built in 1946, located in the southwestern portion of CC Parcel 5560000187 at 623 Long Point Road. Historic alterations include a hip roof addition on the west elevation and at the rear elevation. Additionally, another historic alteration includes a shed roof addition on the east elevation where the shed roof engages the main roof above the eave line. SHPO Site No. 2046 is not eligible for the NRHP and requires no additional management. Figure 6.5 presents views of SHPO Site Nos. 2046 and 2046.01.

SHPO Site No. 2046.01 is a one-story outbuilding structure that stands approximately 25 feet north of SHPO Site No. 2046 and 30 feet northwest of SHPO Site No. 7818 in the central portion of CC Parcel 5560000187. The outbuilding is a wood-frame shed constructed circa 1960. The one-story building has a front-facing gable roof with V-crimp metal sheets for siding, corrugated metal roof sheathing, and exposed rafter tails. The foundation is not visible. An opening on the south elevation features garage-style double doors of metal.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 2046.01 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). SHPO Site No. 2046.01 is typical of mid-twentieth-century wood-frame sheds in the area. During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). Resource 2046.01 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend SHPO Site No. 2046.01 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

6.3.2 625 Long Point Road (SHPO Site No. 7818)

During the current investigation, we identified SHPO Site No. 7818 at 625 Long Point Road, located in the southeastern portion of CC Parcel 5560000187. This building is a ca. 1947 wood-frame, front-facing gable bungalow that has undergone major modifications. The rectangular plan house has some original German or novelty siding, stuccoed masonry foundation, and a gable roof clad with standing seam metal. The original siding is evident on a portion of the west elevation and in the main house gable. The front façade has been altered with a one-story, stuccoed, enclosed, full-width porch with an irregular-shaped roof and modern windows. There is a one-story gabled rear addition that generally follows the original roofline with a small flat roof addition on the eastern rear elevation. Figure 6.6 provides a northwest view of SHPO Site No. 7818.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 7818 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The house has been significantly altered with unsympathetic changes including the modified fenestration pattern and porch addition and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend SHPO Site No. 7818 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

6.3.3 639 Long Point Road (SHPO Site No. 8532)

During the current investigation, we identified SHPO Site No. 8532 at 639 Long Point Road, located in the southeastern portion of CC parcel 5560000186. This one-story, private residential building is a ca. 1971 concrete block, hipped-roof bungalow that has retained its original integrity. The square plan house appears to have the original concrete block façade intact along with the original front porch brick column. There is a one-story gabled rear addition that generally follows the original roofline that was not observable from the ROW. Figure 6.7 provides a northwest view of SHPO Site No. 8532.

Figure 6.5 View of SHPO Site No. 2046, looking north (top), and view of SHPO Site No. 02046.01, looking northwest (bottom).

Figure 6.6 View of SHPO Site No. 7818, looking northwest (top) and looking northeast (bottom).

Figure 6.7 View of SHPO Site No. 8532, looking north (top) and looking northeast (bottom).

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of SHPO Site No. 8532 with respect to Criteria A-D (see Section 2.6.2). During background research, we identified no events or people that would qualify these resources for inclusion under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The house is not representative of a type, style, period, or method of architecture and thus does not qualify under Criterion C (*architecture*). There is no known potential for the resource to qualify under Criterion D (*information potential*). Therefore, we recommend SHPO Site No. 8532 not eligible for the NRHP. This resource requires no additional management.

6.4 Summary

Brockington conducted the architectural survey of the Project's architectural APE on May 25, 2022, following SCDAH (2018) standards for architectural survey. Previous investigations identified one historic district (Snowden HD) and two individual resources (SHPO Site Nos. 2046 and 7802) in the architectural APE. During the current investigation, we identified four new above-ground resources in the architectural APE, including three buildings (SHPO Site Nos. 2046.01, 7818, and 8532) and one road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01). SHPO Site Nos. 2046, 2046.01, 7818, 8532, and 8553.01 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management. SHPO Site No. 7802 has been moved to the site of the Snowden Community Center outside the architectural APE and requires no additional management. The Snowden HD is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with freedmen's settlements and Lowcountry Gullah culture (Reed et al. 2016:123). The Snowden HD boundary lies outside the current project footprint, north and east of the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. Therefore, the Project will have no direct effect on the Snowden HD. At present, it is unknown what design changes are planned for the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. However, there are no anticipated indirect effects due to project activities. The project will not alter any of the characteristics that qualify the resource for inclusion in the NRHP, nor will it compromise the integrity of the property or diminish its architectural or historic significance. Therefore, we find that the Project will have no adverse effect on the Snowden HD.

7.0 Project Summary

As part of the LCC East Improvements Project, the SCDOT and the FHWA proposes to improve the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange, located in Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina. The proposed improvements address the deficiencies and public concerns identified during the LCC East PEL. These deficiencies include congestion during peak traffic hours, insufficient ramp capacity, inadequate ramp design for high truck volumes, and traffic weaving conditions. The improvements also aim to comply with Complete Streets principles and align with existing local land uses, as well as forecasted economic growth and planned development for the area. The Project footprint covers 185.36 hectares (458.02 acres), extending 2.41 km (1.50 miles) along Long Point Road from the South Carolina State Ports Authority (SPA) Wando Welch Terminal to Egypt Road and 3.50 km (2.17 miles) along I-526 between the marshes of Horlbeck and Rathall Creeks.

CDM Smith entered into an Agreement, dated February 13, 2018, to provide professional services to the SCDOT for the Lowcountry Corridor (East), or I-526 Phase II Corridor, Improvements Project. In May 2022, this agreement was amended to include the Project. As part of this agreement, CDM Smith subcontracted Brockington to identify any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the NRHP) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadway. This survey provides partial compliance with Section 4(f) of the United States (US) Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 USC 303), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 306108).

Brockington conducted the cultural resources survey of the Project from May 25 to June 1, 2022. Brockington attempted to locate and assess the significance of all cultural resources that may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project. To accomplish these objectives, Brockington conducted background research, archaeological and architectural survey, laboratory analyses, and NRHP assessment. The 185.36-hectare (458.02-acre) project footprint is equivalent to the archaeological APE. For the architectural APE, a 91-m (300-ft) buffer was added to the project footprint, which encompasses approximately 396.59 hectares (979.98 acres).

Brockington conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Project from May 23 to June 1, 2022. Archaeological survey entailed shovel testing and pedestrian inspection of all undisturbed uplands not subjected to previous intensive archaeological survey within the 185.36-hectare (458.02-acre) archaeological APE. During these investigations, we excavated a total of 95 shovel tests at 30-m intervals. As a result, we identified two new archaeological sites (38CH2682 and 38CH2683). In addition, there are 15 previously recorded archaeological sites (38CH0315, 38CH0316, 38CH0329, 38CH0330, 38CH0331, 38CH0332, 38CH0334, 38CH0353, 38CH0414, 38CH0415, 38CH0417, 38CH0422, 38CH1236, and 38CH1672) in the archaeological APE. Fourteen of the previously recorded archaeological sites and one new archaeological site (38CH2682) are either not eligible or recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Data recovery investigations at 38CH1647 mitigated the adverse effects of residential development and the site has been destroyed. These 16 sites require no management. Site 38CH2683 is recommended eligible for the NRHP. An MOA should be developed for 38CH2683 in coordination with the South Carolina SHPO, the SCDOT, the FHWA, and all other relevant stakeholders. The MOA should outline a mitigation strategy for 38CH2683, including archaeological data recovery investigations and public information components, taking into consideration the research design and results of the 2022 CofC archaeological investigations.

Brockington conducted the architectural survey of the Project's architectural APE on May 25, 2022, following SCDAH (2018) standards for architectural survey. Previous investigations identified one historic district (Snowden HD) and two individual resources (SHPO Site Nos. 2046 and 7802) in the architectural APE. During the current investigation, we identified four new above-ground resources in the architectural APE, including three buildings (SHPO Site Nos. 2046.01, 7818, and 8532) and one road (SHPO Site No. 8553.01). SHPO Site Nos. 2046, 2046.01, 7818, 8532, and 8553.01 are recommended

not eligible for the NRHP. These cultural resources require no additional management. SHPO Site No. 7802 has been moved to the site of the Snowden Community Center outside the architectural APE and requires no additional management. The Snowden HD is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with freedmen's settlements and Lowcountry Gullah culture (Reed et al. 2016:123). The Snowden HD boundary lies outside the current project footprint, north and east of the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. Therefore, the Project will have no direct effect on the Snowden HD. At present, it is unknown what design changes are planned for the Egypt Road and Long Point Road intersection. However, there are no anticipated indirect effects due to project activities. The project will not alter any of the characteristics that qualify the resource for inclusion in the NRHP, nor will it compromise the integrity of the property or diminish its architectural or historic significance. Therefore, we find that the Project will have no adverse effect on the Snowden HD.

References Cited

Adams, Natalie, Debi Hacker, and Michael Trinkley
1991 *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Longpoint Development Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Chicora Foundation Research Series 63, Columbia.

Adams, Natalie P., Staci Richey, and Stacey Young
2009 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of US Highway 17 Between SC-517 and Darrell Creek Trail, Charleston County, South Carolina.* New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Adovasio, J.M., J. Donahue, and R. Stuckenrath
1990 The Meadowcroft Rockshelter Radiocarbon Chronology, 1975-1990. *American Antiquity* 55:348-354.

Adovasio, James M., Joel D. Gunn, John Donahue, Robert Stuckenrath, John Guilday, and Kenneth Lord
1978 Meadowcroft Rockshelter. In *Early Man from a Circum-Pacific Perspective*, edited by Alan L. Bryan, pp. 140-180. University of Alberta Occasional Papers 1. Edmonton.

Adovasio, James M., David Pedler, Jack Donahue, and Robert Stuckenrath
1999 No Vestige of a Beginning nor Prospect for an End: Two Decades of Debate on Meadowcroft Rockshelter. In *Ice Age People of North America: Environments, Origins, And, Adaptations*, edited by Robson Bonnichsen and Karen L. Turnmire, pp. 416-431. Center for the Study of the First Americans, Oregon State University, Corvallis.

Agha, Andrew, Charles F. Philips, Jr., and Joshua Fletcher
2011 *Inland Swamp Rice Field Context, circa. 1690-1783, Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Alden, John Richard
1957 *The South in the Revolution, 1763-1789*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

Amer, C. F., and F.M. Hocker
1995 A Comparative Analysis of Three Sailing Merchant Vessels from the Carolina Coast. In *Tidecraft: The Boats of South Carolina, Georgia, and Northeastern Florida, 1550-1950*, edited by W.C. Fleetwood Jr., pp. 295-304. WBG Marine Press, Tybee Island, Georgia.

Amer, Christopher, and Carlton Naylor
1996 *Pritchard's Shipyard (38CH1049): Investigations at South Carolina's Largest Colonial Shipyard.* South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Amer, Christopher, William Barr, David Beard, Elizabeth Collins, Lynn Harris, and William Judd
1993 *The Malcolm Boat (38CH803): Discovery, Stabilization, Excavation, and Preservation of an Historic Sea Going Small Craft in the Ashley River, Charleston, South Carolina.* Vol. 217. South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology, Columbia.

Anderson, David G.
1985 The Internal Organization and Operation of Chiefdom Level Societies on the Southeastern Atlantic Slope: An Explanation of Ethnohistoric Sources. *South Carolina Antiquities* 17:35-69.

1989 The Mississippian in South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 101-132. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Anderson, David G., John S. Cable, Niels Taylor, and Christopher Judge (editors)
1996 *Indian Pottery of the Carolinas: Observations from the March 1995 Ceramic Workshop at Hobcaw Barony*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Anderson, David G., Charles E. Cantley, and A. Lee Novick
1982 *The Mattassee Lake Sites: Archaeological Investigations along the Lower Santee River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

Anderson, David G., and Glen T. Hanson
1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Basin. *American Antiquity* 53:262-286.

Anderson, David G., and Patricia A. Logan
1981 *Francis Marion National Forest Cultural Resources Overview*. US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

Anderson, Roger C. James S. Fralish, and Jerry M. Baskin
1999 Introduction. In *Savannas, Barrens, and Rock Outcrop Plant Communities of North America*, ed. by Roger C. Anderson, James S. Fralish, and Jerry M. Baskin, pp. 1-6. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Anderson, Virginia DeJohn
2002 Animals into the Wilderness: The Development of Livestock Husbandry in the Seventeenth-Century Chesapeake. *The William and Mary Quarterly* 59(2): 377-408.

Anonymous
1982 Fort Palmetto. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

n.d. *Land between Hibben, Venning, Read, and Robb, Christ Church Parish*. John McCrady Plat Collection, Plat 5587. Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

Bailey, Ralph, and Bruce Harvey
1997a *Cultural Resources Inventory of the I'On Development Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

1997b *Cultural Resources Survey of the Oak Park Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Bailey, Ralph, and Jason Ellerbee
2006 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Wando Shipping Terminal Expansion Project, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Bailey, Ralph, Josh Fletcher, and Bruce Harvey
2000 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the New Long Point Road Right of Way from Whipple Road to the SPA Terminal, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Baluha, David S.
2017 *This 'Pestilential Miasma' Was 'Emphatically a Rice Country': the Creation and Consolidation of Authority across Cane Acre, a Plantation Community in St. Paul's Parish, South Carolina*. Unpublished master's thesis, Joint Master's Program in History, The Citadel and the University of Charleston, Charleston.

Baluha, David S., and Charles Philips, Jr.
2014 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Oak Bluff Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Baluha, David, Eric Poplin, Charles Philips, Jr., Alana Lynch, and Catherine Runyan
2005 *Archaeological Data Recovery at 38CH1781, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Bartram, William
1792 *Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida*, 1980 reprint. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville.

Batista, W.B. and W. J. Platt
1997 An Old-Growth Definition for Southern Mixed Hardwood Forests. *General Technical Report* SRS-9. United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Asheville, North Carolina.

Beard, David
1992 Causeways and Landings: An Archaeological Study of Riverine Adaption in the South Carolina Lowcountry. In *Historical Landscapes in South Carolina: Historical Perspectives of the Land and Its People*, edited by Linda Stine, Lesley Drucker, Martha Zierden, and Christopher Judge, pp. 61-79. COSCAPA, Columbia, South Carolina.

Bever, Michael R.
2006 Too Little, Too Late? The Radiocarbon Chronology of Alaska and the Peopling of the New World. *American Antiquity* 71: 595-620.

Blanton, Dennis B., and Kenneth E. Sassaman
1989 Pattern and Process in the Middle Archaic Period in South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 53-72. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Blanton, Dennis B., Christopher T. Espenshade, and Paul E. Brockington Jr.
1986 *An Archaeological Study of 38SU83: A Yadkin Phase Site in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.

Bleser, Carol K. Rothrock
1969 *The Promised Land: The History of the South Carolina Land Commission, 1869-1890.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Borick, Carl P.
2012 *A Gallant Defense: The Siege of Charleston, 1780*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Botwick, Brad
1989 *Underwater Historical Archaeological Sites in South Carolina.* Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Bowne, Eric E.
2005 *The Westo Indians: Slave Traders of the Early Colonial South*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Bridenbaugh, Carl
1965 *Cities in Revolt. Urban Life in America. 1743-1776*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Brockington, Paul
1987 *Archaeological Survey of Proposed Development Areas at Hobcaw Plantation, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Atlanta, Georgia.

Brockington, Paul E., Jr., Michael Scardaville, Patrick H. Garrow, David Singer, Linda France, and Cheryl Holt
1985 *Rural Settlement in the Charleston Bay Area: Eighteen and Nineteenth Century Sites in the Mark Clark Expressway Corridor*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.

Brooks, Mark J., P. A. Stone, D. J. Colquhoun, and J. G. Brown
1989 Sea Level Change, Estuarine Development and Temporal Variability in Woodland Period Subsistence-Settlement Patterning on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 91-100. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Brown, Philip M.
1975 Early Indian Trade in the Development of South Carolina: Politics, Economics, and Social Mobility during the Proprietary Period, 1670-1719. *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 76(3): 118-128.

Butler, William B.
1987 Significance and Other Frustrations in the CRM Process. *American Antiquity* 53:820-829.

Bull, Stephen
1733 Memorial for 2 Tracts, Exhibiting a Deed of Gift Dated June 23, 1730 from William and Mary Bull to Stephen Bull for One Tract Containing 326 Acres on the Stono River, St. Andrews Parish, and the Other Tract Containing 1,120 Acres in St. Pauls Parish, and Exhibiting a Deed of Release for 172 Acres from John Gibbs And Mary, His Wife. South Carolina Memorial Books. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Caldwell, Joseph R.
1958 Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States. *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association* 88.

Caldwell, Joseph R.
1958 Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States. *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association* 88.

Carlisle, R. C., and J.M. Adovasio (editors)
1982 *Meadowcroft: Collected Papers on the Archaeology of Meadowcroft Rockshelter and the Cross Creek Drainage.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh.

Carney, Judith
2001 *Black Rice: The African Origins of Rice Cultivation in the Americas*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Catesby, Mark
1731 *Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas*, vol. 1. Mark Catesby, London, England. http://cdn.lib.unc.edu/dc/catesby/volume1.html, accessed November 22, 2017.

Caughman, William
1969 Christ Church: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Chamberlain, W. David, and John Wells
1982 Civil War Defenses of Charleston *Thematic Resources National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Chaplin, Joyce
1993 *An Anxious Pursuit: Agricultural Innovation and Modernity in the Lower South, 1730-1815.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Charleston County Real Property Records
2022 Electronic property records. Electronic document, https://gisccweb.charlestoncounty.org/Public_Search/, accessed June 20, 2022.

Charleston County, South Carolina (CC)
1670-1882 Inventory Books (CCIB), microfilm copies at the Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, South Carolina.

Claggett, Stephen R., and John S. Cable (compilers)
1982 *The Haw River Sites: Archaeological Investigations at Two Stratified Sites in the North Carolina Piedmont*. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Clowse, Converse D.
1984 Shipowning and Shipbuilding in Colonial South Carolina: An Overview. *American Neptune* 44(4):221-244.

Coclanis, Peter A.
1989 *The Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina Low Country, 1670-1920*. Oxford University Press, New York.

Coaxum, Lonnie
2008 *The History of the Snowden Community: A Gullah Tribe.* Unpublished manuscript. Lonnie Coaxum, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Coe, Joffre L.
1964 Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5).

Colquhoun, Donald R., Mark J. Brooks, James L. Michie, William B. Abbott, Frank W. Stapor, Walter H. Newman, and Richard R. Pardi
1981 Location of Archaeological Sites with Respect to Sea Level in the Southeastern United States. In *Striae, Florilegiem Florinis Dedicatum* 14, edited by L. K. Kenigsson and K. Paabo, pp. 144-150.

Coker, P. C.
1987 *Charleston's Maritime Heritage 1670-1865*. Overseas Printing Corporation, San Francisco.

Coon, David
1976 Eliza Lucas Pinckney and the Reintroduction of Indigo Culture in South Carolina. *The Journal of Southern History* 42(1): 61-76.

Cooper, Thomas
1837 *The Statues at Large of South Carolina, Volume Second.* A. S. Johnston, Columbia, South Carolina.

Correal Urrego, Gonzalo
1993 Nuevas evidencias culturales pleistocenicas y megafauna en Colombia. *Boletín de Arqueología* 8(1):3-12.

Correal Urrego, Gonzalo, and Thomas van der Hammen
1977 *Investigaciones arqueologicas en los abrigos del Tequendama 12,000 años de historiad el hombrey de su medio ambiente en la altiplanicie de Bogotá*. Biblioteca Banco Popular, Bogota.

Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists (COSCAPA), South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
2013 *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*. South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia.

Covington, James W.
1978 Stuart's Town: The Yemassee Indians and Spanish Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 21:8-13.

Crook, Morgan R., Jr.
1986 *Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Coastal Zone*. Georgia Archaeological Research Design Papers 1. Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Cuff, Timothy
1992 A Weighty Issue Revisited: New Evidence on Commercial Swine Weights and Pork Production in Mid-Nineteenth-century America. *Agricultural History* 66(4): 55-74.

Dahlman, Michael K., and Michael K. Dahlman, Jr.
2006 *Daniel Island*. Arcadia, Charleston, South Carolina.

Dennis, Rickey Ciapha, Jr.
2021 Mount Pleasant's Last-Standing African American School Relocated. *Post and Courier* [Charleston, South Carolina]. Electronic document, https://www.postandcourier.com/news/mount-pleasants-last-standing-african-american-school-relocated/article_315b0f10-2dc5-11ec-a64c-e790bc620e75.html, accessed June 9, 2022.

DePratter, Chester B.
1989 Cofitachequi: Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 133-156. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies. Columbia.

Diamond, John
1801 *Plan of a Plantation belonging to Mr. Charles Snowden*. Charleston County Deed Book F7, p. 92. Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

Dillehay, T.D.
1989 *Monte Verde: A Late Pleistocene Settlement in Chile*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

1997 *Monte Verde: A Late Pleistocene Settlement in Chile*, Volume II: The Archaeological Context and Interpretation. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Dillehay, T.D., M. Pino, J. Rossen, C. Ocampo, P. Rivas, D. Pollack, and G. Henderson
1999 Reply to Fiedel, Part I. *Monte Verde Revisited: Discovering Archaeology Special Report* 1(6):12-14.

Doar, David
1936 *Rice and Rice Planting in the South Carolina Lowcountry*, 1970 reprint. Charleston Museum, Charleston.

Dobyns, Henry F.
1983 *Their Number Become Thinned: Native American Population Dynamics in Eastern North America*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Doyle, Don H.
1990 *New Men, New Cities, New South: Atlanta, Nashville, Charleston, Mobile, 1860-1910*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Drayton, John
1802 *A View of South Carolina*. W.P. Young, Charleston.

Drucker, Lesley M., and Susan Jackson
1984 *Shell in Motion: An Archaeological Study of Minim Island National Register Site, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Carolina Archaeological Services Resources Studies Series 73. Columbia.

Edelson, S. Max
2006 *Plantation Enterprise in Colonial South Carolina*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

2007 Clearing Swamps, Harvesting Forests: Trees and the Making of a Plantation Landscape in the Colonial South Carolina Lowcountry. *Agricultural History* 81(3): 381-406.

Edgar, Walter
1992 *South Carolina in the Modern Age*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

1998 *South Carolina: A History.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Eltis, David, Philip Morgan, and David Richardson
2007 Agency and Diaspora in Atlantic History: Reassessing the African Contribution to Rice Cultivation in the Americas. *The American Historical Review* 112 (December 2007): 1329-1358.

ESRI
2022a Aerial imagery. Redlands, California.

2022b Street maps. Redlands, California.

Espenshade, Christopher T.
1986 Climbing on the Macro Band Wagon. Paper presented at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Anthropological Society for South Carolina, Columbia.

1990 The Early Woodland Ceramics from the Minim Island Site (38GE46), Georgetown County, South Carolina. Paper presented at the Sixteenth Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.

Espenshade, Christopher T., and Paul E. Brockington Jr. (compilers)
1989 *An Archaeological Study of the Minim Island Site: Early Woodland Dynamics in Coastal South Carolina*. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, Charleston, South Carolina, by Brockington, Atlanta.

Espenshade, Christopher T., Linda Kennedy, and Bobby G. Southerlin
1994 *What Is a Shell Midden? Data Recovery Excavations of Thom's Creek and Deptford Shell Middens, 38BU2, Spring Island, South Carolina*. Prepared for Spring Island Plantation, Beaufort, South Carolina, by Brockington, Atlanta.

Evans, R. , and M. Pyne
2015 Central Atlantic Coastal Plain Maritime Forest. NatureServe Explorer. Electronic document, https://explorer.natureserve.org/Taxon/ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.723225/Central_Atlantic_Coastal_Plain_Maritime_Forest, accessed June 9, 2022.

Faden, William
1780 *A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia, Containing the Whole Sea-coast; all the Islands, Inlets, Rivers, Creeks, Parishes, Townships, Boroughs, Roads, and Bridges: as also, Several Plantations, with Their Proper Boundary-lines, Their Names, and the Names of Their Proprietors*. T. Jeffreys, London.

Fagg, Daniel Webster
1970 *Carolina, 1663-1683: The Founding of a Proprietary*. Ph.D. dissertation, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Ferguson, Leland G.
1971 *South Appalachian Mississippian*. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1975 Mississippian Artifacts and Geography. Paper presented at the 1975 meeting of the Southern Anthropology Society, Clearwater Beach, Florida.

Fiedel, Stuart J.
1999 Artifact Provenience at Monte Verde: Confusion and Contradictions. *Discovering Archaeology Special Report* 1(6).

Fleetwood, Rusty
1982 *Tidecraft: An Introductory Look at the Boats of Lower South Carolina, Georgia, and Northeastern Florida: 1650-1950.* Coastal Heritage Society, Savannah, Georgia.

Fletcher, Joshua, Scott Butler, Charles F. Philips, Jr., and Rachel Bragg
2016 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Primus Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Fraser, Walter J., Jr.
1989 *Charleston! Charleston! The History of a Southern City*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

2009 *Lowcountry Hurricanes: Three Centuries of Storms at Sea and Ashore*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Frost, C.C., III.
1993 Four Centuries of Changing Landscape Patterns in the Longleaf Pine Ecosystem. In *Proceedings of the 18th Tall Timbers Fire Ecology Conference: The Longleaf Pine Ecosystem: Ecology, Restoration and Management*, edited by S. H. Hermann Tallahassee, pp. 17-44. Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida.

2000 *Studies in Landscape Fire Ecology and Presettlement Vegetation of the Southeastern United States*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Gallay, Alan
2002 *The Indian Slave Trade: The Rise of the English Empire in the American South, 1670-1710*. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Genovese, Eugene
1962 Livestock in the Slave Economy of the Old South: A Revised View. *Agricultural History* 36(3): 143-149.

Gibbs, Tyson
2006 *African Americans at Snee Farm Plantation, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina*. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Giesecke, Albert Anthony
1910 *American Commerical Legislation before 1789*.: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Gillmore, Q.A.
1865 *Map of the Defenses of Charleston City and Harbor, Showing also the Works Erected by the U.S. forces in 1863 and 1864 / to Accompany the Report of Major Genl. Q.A. Gillmore, U.S. Vols.* https://www.loc.gov/item/lva0000207/, accessed November 22, 2017.

Gilmore, Grant
2018 *A Preliminary Architectural Assessment of the Long Point Road Elementary School in the Snowden Community, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Historic Preservation and Community Planning Program, College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina.

Glen, James
1761 *A Description of South Carolina: Containing Many Curious and Interesting Particulars Relating to the Civil, Natural and Commercial History of That Colony*. R. and J. Dodsley, London, England. https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/2485676, accessed November 22, 2017.

Goldberg, Paul and Trina L. Arpin
1999 Micromorphological Analysis of Sediments from Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Pennsylvania: Implications for Radiocarbon Dating. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 26:325-342.

Goldenberg, Joseph A.
1976 *Shipbuilding in Colonial America.* University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Goodyear, Albert C., III
1999 The Early Holocene Occupation of the Southeastern United States: A Geoarchaeological Summary. In *Ice Age People of North America: Environments, Origins, and Adaptations*, edited by R. Bonnichsen and K.L. Turnmire, pp. 432-481. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis.

2000 The Topper Site 2000: Results of the 2000 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. *Legacy* 5(2):18-25. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

2013 Evidence for Pre-Clovis Sites in the Eastern United States. In *Paleoamerican Origins: Beyond Clovis*, pp. 103-112, edited by Robson Bonnichsen, Bradley Lepper, Dennis Stanford, and Michael Waters. Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

Goodyear, Albert C., III, and Glen T. Hanson (editors)
1989 *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Goodyear, Albert C., III, James L. Michie, and Tommy Charles
1989 The Earliest South Carolinians. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 19-52. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Gray, Lewis C.
1958 *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860*, vol. 1. Peter Smith, Glouster, Massachusetts.

Green, William, Chester B. DePratter, and Bobby Southerlin
2002 The Yamasee in South Carolina: Native American Adaptation and Interaction along the Colonial Frontier. In *Another's Country: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on Cultural Interaction in the Southern Colonies*, ed. by J.W. Joseph and Martha Zierden, pp. 13-29. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Gregorie, Anne K.
1961 *Christ Church 1706-1959: A Plantation Parish of the South Carolina Establishment*. The Dalcho Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

Griffith, G.E., J.M. Omernik, J.A. Comstock, M.P. Schafale, W.H. McNab, D.R. Lenat, T.F. MacPherson, J.B. Glover, and V.B. Shelburne
2002 *Ecoregions of North Carolina and South Carolina*. United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

Guidon, N., and G. Delibrias
1986 Carbon-14 Dates Point to Man in the Americas 32,000 Years Ago. *Nature* 321:769-71.

Harmon, James M., Mark P. Leone, Stephen D. Prince and Marcia Snyder
2006 Lidar for Archaeological Landscape Analysis: A Case Study of Two Eighteenth-Century Maryland Plantation Sites. *American Antiquity* 71(4): 649-670.

Harmon, Michael A. and Rodney J. Snedeker
1998 The Archaeological Record of Tar Pitch Production in Coastal South Carolina. In *Carolina's Historical Landscapes: Archaeological Perspectives*, edited by Linda F. Stine, Martha Zierden, Lesley M. Drucker, and Christopher Judge, pp. 145-160. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Harris, Lynn
1992 *The Waccamaw-Richmond Hill Waterfront Project 1991*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Heitzler, Michael J.
2005 *Goose Creek: A Definitive History, Vol. I*. History Press, Charleston, South Carolina.

2006 *Goose Creek: A Definitive History, Vol. II*. History Press, Charleston, South Carolina.

Heyward, Duncan Clinch
1937 *Seed from Madagascar*, 2011 reprint. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Hilton, William
1664 *A True Relation of a Voyage upon Discovery of Part of the Coast of Florida*. Simon Miller, London.

Hoffman, Paul E.
1983 Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 15521556. *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 84:5971.

Hoyt, John H., and John Hails Jr.
1967 Deposition and Modification of Pleistocene Shoreline Sediments in Coastal Georgia. *Science* 155:1541-1543.

Hoyt, John H., V. J. Henry, and R. J. Weimer
1968 Age of Late-Pleistocene Shoreline Deposits, Coastal Georgia. In *Means of Correlation of Quaternary Successions*, edited by R. B. Morrison and H. E. Wright Jr., pp. 381-393. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Hurt, Wesley, Thomas van der Hammen, and Gonzalo Correal Urrego
1977 The El Abra Rockshelters, Sabana de Bogota, Colombia, South America. Indiana University Museum, *Occasional Papers and Monographs* 2. Bloomington.

Huguenin, T.A.
1870 *Plat of a Tract of Land Conveyed by Maj. Andrew Hibben to Amanda Switzer Being a Tract of His Plantation in Christ Church Parish, Charleston County, South Carolina*. John McCrady Plat Collection, Plat 22-1, Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

International Rice Research Institute
1984 *Terminology for Rice Growing Environments*. Online document, International Rice Research Institute, Los Baños, Philippines. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAAR582.pdf, accessed May 11, 2016.

Irwin, Douglas A.
1989 Political Economy and Peel's Repeal of the Corn Laws. *Economics and Politics* (Spring 1989): 41-59.

James, Larry, and Charles Philips
2017 *Data Recovery Investigations at Bermuda Plantation (38CH314), Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Jarvis, Michael J.
2010 *In the Eye of All Trade Bermuda, Bermudans, and Maritime Atlantic World, 1680-1783.* Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia, by the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Johnson, Michael
1998 *The Cactus Hill Site (44SX202) and its Implication for the Early Peopling of the Southeast*. Paper presented at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Seattle.

Jones, Olive, and Catherine Sullivan
1985 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary: For the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat glass, and Closures*. National Historic Parks Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa.

Joyner, Charles
1984 *Down by the Riverside.* University of Illinois Press, Chicago.

Juricek, John T.
1964 The Westo Indians. *Ethnohistory* 11(2):134-173.

Kollock, J.T.
1934 *Property Map of Charleston County, South Carolina.* J.T. Kollock, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

Konieczko, David, and Ralph Bailey
1997 *Archaeological Survey of Belle Hall Plantation Tract "U", Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Kovacik, Charles
2006 Cotton. In *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, edited by Walter Edgar, pp. 229-230. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Kovacik, Charles F. and John J. Winberry
1987 *South Carolina: A Geography*. Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado.

1989 *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Laming-Empéraire, Annette, Andre Prous, A. Vilhena de Moraes, and Maria Beltrio
1975 Grottes et Abris de la Region de Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais Brasil: Premier Rapport de la Mission Archeologique Franco-Bresilienne de Lagoa Santa. *Cahiers d'Archeologie d'Amerique du Sud* 1. EPHE, Paris.

Lange, Fabian, Alan L. Olmstead, and Paul W. Rhode
2008 *The Impact of the Boll Weevil, 1892-1932*. http://faculty.econ.ucdavis.edu/faculty/alolmstead/Working_Papers/BOLL%20WEEVIL%20.pdf, accessed November 22, 2017.

Lawson, John
1984 *A New Voyage to Carolina*, reprint of 1967 original, edited by Hugh Talmage Lefler. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Lees, William B.
1980 *Limerick—Old and in the Way: Archaeological at Limerick Plantation*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 5. Columbia.

LeJau, Francis
1715 May 14, 1715 letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG) Secretary. SPG Microfilm Series A (10):105-08.

1956 *The Carolina Chronicle of Dr. Francis LeJau*, ed. Frank J. Klingberg. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Lesser, Charles H., and Robert M. Weir, editors
2000 *The Shaftesbury Papers*. South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston.

Littlefield, Daniel
1991 *Rice and Slaves, Ethnicity and the Slave Trade in Colonial South Carolina*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Ludlum, David M.
1963 *Early American Hurricanes, 1492-1870*. American Meteorological Society, Boston.

Lumpkin, Henry
1981 *From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Lyon, Eugene
1984 *Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony, 1566-1587*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 193. Columbia.

Marcoux, Jon Bernard, Edward G. Salo, and David S. Baluha
2011 *Wando Shipping Terminal Expansion: Archaeological Data Recovery at 38CH351*. Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Martin, Debra
1985 *An Archaeological Inventory Survey of Borrow Pit 810.43 and Alternate Pits, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Carolina Archaeological Services, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

Maxwell, David
1993 Beer Cans: A Guide for the Archaeologist. *Historical Archaeology* 27: 95-113.

McAvoy, J. M., and L. D. McAvoy
1997 *Archaeological Investigations of Site 44SX202, Cactus Hill, Sussex County, Virginia*. Virginia Department of Historic Resources Research Series No. 8. Richmond.

McCoy, Mark D. and Thegn N. Ladefoged
2009 New Developments in the Use of Spatial Technology in Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 17(3): 263-295.

McDonald, J. N.
2000 An Outline of the Pre-Clovis Archaeology of SV-2, Saltville, Virginia, with Special Attention to a Bone Tool Dated 14,510 yr BP. *Jeffersonian* 9:1–59. Martinsville, Virginia.

McIver, Petrona Royall
1970 *History of Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina*, 1994 reprint. Christ Church Parish Preservation Society, Inc., Mt. Pleasant.

Meltzer, David J., James M. Adovasio, and Tom D. Dillehay
1994 On a Pleistocene Human Occupation at Pedra Furada, Brazil. *Antiquity* 68:693-714.

Meltzer, D., D. Grayson, G. Ardila, A. Barker, D. Dincauze, C. Haynes., F. Mena, L. Nunez, and D. Stanford
1997 On the Pleistocene Antiquity of Monte Verde, Southern Chile. *American Antiquity* 62:659-663.

Merrens, Roy H., editor
1977 *The Colonial South Carolina Scene: Contemporary Views, 1697-1774*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Michie, James L.
1979 The Bass Pond Site: Intensive Archaeological Testing at a Formative Period Base Camp on Kiawah Island, South Carolina. *Research Manuscript Series* 154. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Miles, Susannah Smith
2004 *East Cooper Gazetteer: History of Mt. Pleasant, Sullivan's Island, and Isle of Palms*. The History Press, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

2016 A Tale of Two Hobcaws. *Moultrie News*, September 21, 2016. https://www.moultrienews.com/archives/a-tale-of-two-hobcaws/article_55f283af-74f1-5e47-bce2-518eb6edc3b9.html, accessed November 22, 2017.

Miller, E. N.
1971 *Soil Survey of Charleston County.* US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, DC.

Mills, Robert
1825 Map of Charleston District. In *Atlas of the State of South Carolina.* 1979 reprint. The Sandlapper Company, Inc., Lexington, South Carolina.

Moore, Alexander
1985 Thomas Nairne's 1708 Western Expedition: An Episode in the Anglo-French Competition for Empire. *Proceedings of the Meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society* 10 (1985):47-58.

Moore, Inna
2014 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Long Point Road Parcel, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Moore, Jamie W.
1981 *The Lowcountry Engineers: Military Missions and Economic Development in the Charleston District*. US Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston, South Carolina.

Morby, Sarah J.
2000 *Pritchard's Shipyard: A Landscape Analysis of South Carolina's Largest Colonial and Antebellum Shipyard.* MA thesis, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Muir, John
1916 *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf*, ed. by William Frederic Badè. Houghton Miflin, New York.

Mulcahy, Matthew
2006 *Hurricanes and Society in the British Greater Caribbean, 1624-1783*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Nash, R.C.
1992 South Carolina and the Atlantic Economy in the Late Seventeenth and Eighteenth-centuries. *The Economic History Review, New Series* 45(4): 677-702.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
2022a Climate at a Glance. National Centers for Environmental Information website. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/, accessed June 9, 2022.

2022b *Historical Hurricane Tracks*, version 4.0, last modified June 28, 2018. https://coast.noaa.gov/hurricanes/, accessed June 9, 2022.

National Park Service (NPS)
2005 *Low Country Gullah Culture: Special Resource Study and Final Environmental Impact Statement*. Special Resource Study and EIS. NPS Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

2013 National Register Photo Policy Factsheet, updated May 15, 2013. Available online at https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/photopolicy/index.htm.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
2017 Soil Moisture Regimes of the Contiguous United States. Soils website, https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/use/maps/?cid=nrcs142p2_053997, accessed June 9, 2022.

Nelson, Lee
1968 *Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings.* American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee.

News and Courier
1885 The Storm at Mt. Pleasant. In *Charleston News and Courier* [Charleston, South Carolina], August 26, 1885, p. 3.

1953a Mt. Pleasant Negro School Bids Opened; Reorganization Is Told. In *News and Courier* [Charleston, South Carolina), January 8, 1953, p. 13A.

1953b Seven Mile School. In *News and Courier* [Charleston, South Carolina), January 8, 1953, p. 11.

Noël Hume, Ivor
1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Vintage Books, New York.

Oatis, Steven J.
2004 *A Colonial Complex: South Carolina's Frontiers in the Era of the Yamasee War, 1680-1730*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Ochsenius Claudio and Ruth Gruhn
1979 *Taima-Taima: A Late Pleistocene Paleo-Indian Kill Site in Northernmost South America*. South American Quaternary Documentation Program, Germany.

Official Records of the War of the Rebellion (OR)
1901 US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Orvin, Maxwell C.
1973 *Historic Berkeley County, South Carolina (1671-1900).* Comprint, Charleston, South Carolina.

Otto, John Solomon
1986 The Origins of Cattle-Ranching in Colonial South Carolina, 1670-1715. *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 87(2): 117-124.

1987 Livestock-Raising in Early South Carolina, 1670-1700: Prelude to the Rice Plantation Economy. *Agricultural History* 61(4): 13-24.

Outland, Robert B.
2004 *Tapping the Pines: The Naval Stores Industry in the American South.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

Overstreet, David F. and Thomas W. Stafford, Jr.
1997 Additions to a Revised Chronology for Cultural and Non-Cultural Mammoth and Mastodon Fossils in the Southwestern Lake Michigan Basin. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 14:70-71.

Overstreet, David F., Daniel J. Joyce, and David Wasion
1995 More on Cultural Contexts of Mammoth and Mastodon in the Southwestern Lake Michigan Basin. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 12:40-42.

Parker, Patricia L.
1985 Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. *National Register Bulletin 24*. US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC.

Perry, Percival
1968 The Naval-Stores Industry in the Old South, 1790-1860. *The Journal of South History* 34(4):509-526.

Pinckney, Elise
1976 Indigo. *American Dyestuffs Review*, March.

Platt, W.J.
1999 Southeastern Pine Savannas. In *Savanna, Barren, and Rock Outcrops Plant Communities of North America*, edited by R.C. Anderson, J.S. Fralish, and J.M. Baskin, Chapter 2. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Polhemus, Neal David
2010 *The Great Hurricane of 1752: A Window into the Political Culture of Colonial South Carolina*. Unpublished Masters' Thesis, Department of History, College of Charleston and The Citadel, Charleston.

Poplin, Eric C., and David S. Baluha
2012 *Archaeological Survey of Selected Timber Stands in Part Two of the Macedonia II Analysis Area, Francis Marion National Forest, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests CRM Report 2012-07.

Poplin, Eric C., David Baluha, Stacey Whitacre, Charles Philips, and Sheldon Owens
2018 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Testing of Selected Sites at Cainhoy Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. Draft Report. Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Poplin, Eric C., Kara Bridgman, and Patrick Severts
2002 *Archaeological Investigation of 38CH1025 at the Pointe at RiverTowne Country Club Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina*. Brockington Prepared for Associated Developers, Inc., Newport News, Virginia.

Poplin, Eric C., Christopher T. Espenshade, and David C. Jones
1993 *Archaeological Investigations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644), Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*. Brockington,, South Carolina.

Poplin, Eric C., and Michael C. Scardaville
1991 *Archaeological Data Recovery at Long Point Plantation (38CH321), Mark Clark Expressway (1-526), Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Porcher, Richard, and Sarah Fick
2005 *The Story of Sea Island Cotton*. Wyrick & Company, Lanyon, Utah.

Porcher, Richard, and William Robert Judd
2014 *The Market Preparation of Carolina Rice: An Illustrated History of Innovation in the Lowcountry Rice Kingdom*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Prous, André
1986 Os Mais Antigos Vestigios Arqueolegicos no Brasil Central (Estados de Minas Gerais, Goiás e Bahia). In *New Evidence for the Pleistocene Peopling of the Americas*, edited by Alan L. Bryan, pp. 173-182. Center for the Study of Early Man, Orono, Maine.

Quarterman, Elsie, and Katherine Keever
1962 Southern Mixed Hardwood Forest: Climax in the Southeastern Coastal Plain. *Ecological Monographs* 32:167-185.

Quattlebaum, Paul
1956 *The Land Called Chicora: The Carolinas under Spanish Rule with French Intrusions, 1520-1556*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Ramenofsky, Anne P.
1982 *The Archaeology of Population Collapse: Native American Response to the Introduction of Infectious Disease.* PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.

Ramsay, John
1947 *American Potters and Pottery*. Tudor, New York, New York.

Ramsey-Styer, D.
1996 *Archaeological Survey of the S-51/S-1326/S-1271 and S-97/S-1521 Intersection Improvements Project.* South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SCDOT), Columbia.

Reed, Mary Beth, Summer Ciomek, and Patrick Sullivan
2016 *Charleston County Historic Resources Survey Update, Charleston County, South Carolina*. New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Rogers, George C., Jr.
1984 *Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Rowland, Lawrence S.
1978 *Eighteenth Century Beaufort: A Study of the South Carolina's Southern Parishes to 1800.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1985 Alone on the River: The Rise and Fall of the Savannah River Rice Plantations of St. Peter's Parish, South Carolina. *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 88(3): 121-150.

Russo, Michael
2002 *Archaic Shell Rings of the Southeast U.S.: National Historic Landmarks Historic Context*. Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida.

2004 Measuring Shell Rings for Social Inequality. In *Signs of Power: The Rise of Cultural Complexity in the Southeast,* edited by Jon L. Gibson and Philip J. Carr, pp. 26–70. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Rust, Tina, and Eric Poplin
1995 *Archaeological Survey of Belle Hall Tract 8, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

1997 *Archaeological Survey of a 230-Acre Parcel in the Belle Hall Plantation Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

Salley, A. S., Jr.
1912 *Journal of the Commissioners of the Navy of South Carolina: October 9, 1778–March 1, 1779.* Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia.

1913 *Introduction of Rice Culture into South Carolina.* The State Company, Columbia, South Carolina.

Sanders, Lawrence, Alexander Moore, and George Rogers, Jr.
1996 *The History of Beaufort County, South Carolina*, vol. 1. University of South Carolina Press, 1996, Columbia.

Sanson, Nicholas
1696 *Carte Particuliere de la Caroline*. Chez Pierre Mortier, London, England, http://www.alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/us_states/southcarolina/index2.html, accessed June 9, 2022.

Savage, Beth L., and Sarah Dillard Pope
1998 *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. US Department of Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington DC.

Schama, Simon
1995 *Landscape and Memory.* Vintage Books, New York.

Schneider, David B., and Sarah Fick
1988 *Town of Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina Cultural Resources Survey (Recommendations Supplement)*. Preservation Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

Scurry, James, and Mark Brooks
1980 *An Intensive Archeological Survey of the South Carolina State Ports Authority's Belleview Plantation, Charleston, South Carolina.* South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology, Columbia.

Sharrer, G. Terry
1971a The Indigo Bonanza in South Carolina, 1740-90. *Technology and Culture* 12(3): 447-455

1971b Indigo in Carolina, 1671-1796. The South Carolina Historical Magazine 72(2): 94-103.

Sherfy, Marcella, and W. Ray Luce
1998 *National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years*, originally published 1979. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC.

Silver, Timothy
1990 *A New Face on the Countryside: Indians, Colonists, and Slaves in South Atlantic Forests, 1500-1800*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Simons Mayrant Company
1911 *Plat of Twenty Seven and ¼ Acres of Land in Christ Church S.C. belonging to James Alston and Others and Surveyed at Their Request.* John McCrady Plat Collection, Plat 974, Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Charleston, South Carolina.

Smith, Hayden Ros
2012 *Rich Swamps and Rice Grounds: The Specialization of Inland Rice Culture in the South Carolina Lowcountry, 1670-1861*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of Georgia, Athens.

Smith, Henry A.M.
1988 *Cities and Towns of Early Carolina: Articles from The South Carolina Historical (and Genealogical) Magazine.* The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Smith, Julia
1984 The Savannah River. In *Rolling River*, edited by Richard A. Bartlett, pp. 54-57. McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.

Smith, Marvin T.
1984 *Depopulation and Culture Change in the Early Historic Period Interior Southeast*. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

1987 *Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast: Depopulation During the Early Historic Period*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

South, Stanley
1973 The Indian Pottery Taxonomy for the South Carolina Coast. The University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology *Notebook* 5:54-55. Columbia.

1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

2002 *Archaeological Pathways to Historic Site Development*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York.

South, Stanley A., and Michael Hartley
1985 Deep Water and High Ground: Seventeenth Century Low Country Settlement. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens Jr. and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 263-286. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH)
2018 *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*. Draft. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

South Carolina Gazette
1762 Samuel Carne advertisement posted on October 2, 1762.

South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal
1766 George Barksdale advertisement posted on January 7, 1766.

South Carolina State Highway Department (SCSHD)
1938 Charleston County General Highway Map. SCSHD, Columbia.

1947 *Plan and Profile of Proposed State Highway, Docket No. 10.303, Road 97*. SCSHD, Columbia.

1952 Charleston County General Highway Map. SCSHD, Columbia.

Southerlin, Bobby, and Chris Espenshade
1991 *An Archaeological Survey of the 300 Acre Belle Hall Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington, Atlanta, Georgia.

Southerlin, Bobby, Dawn Reid, and Carl Steen
2008 Toward Development of an Archaeological and Historic Context for South Carolina's Sawmill, Timber, and Lumber Industry. *South Carolina Antiquities* 40: 48-88.

Suárez, Rafael
2011 Movilidad, Acceso y Uso de Agata Trsaslucida por los Cazadores-Recolectores Tempranos durante la Transcion Pleistoceno-Holoceno en el Norte de Uruguay (ca. 11,000-8,500 A.P.). *Latin American Antiquity* 22(3): 359-384.

Swanton, John R.
1952 *The Indian Tribes of North America*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 145. Smithsonian Institution, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Temple, F. H.
1964 *The History of Hobcaw: Hobcaw Point Mount Pleasant, SC*. Private printing.

Tippett, Lee
1988 *Archaeological Survey of the Banks Borrow Pit.* South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SCDOT), Columbia.

Townsend, Jan, John H. Sprinkle Jr., and John Koernl
1993 *National Register Bulletin 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington DC.

Trenholm, W. L.
1883 The History and Present Condition of Transportation in South Carolina. In *South Carolina Resources and Population. Institutions and Industry*, pp. 611-640. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Trinkley, Michael
1976 Archaeological Testing of SoCv282, Jenkins Island, South Carolina. *Southern Indian Studies* 28:3-24.

1980 *Investigations of the Woodland Period Along the South Carolina Coast.* Unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1981 The Jeremy-Pee Dee Ceramic Series Along the South Carolina Coast. *South Carolina Antiquities* 13(1-2):1-12.

1984 *Archaeological Investigation of the Relocation of US 17/701 BP Frontage Roads from Mathis Ferry Road (S-56) to Von Kolneitz Road (S-1642), Charleston County, South Carolina.* SCDOT, Columbia.

1989 An Archaeological Overview of the South Carolina Woodland Period: It's the Same Old Riddle. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 73-90. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Trinkley, Michael, and Sarah Fick
2003 *Rice Cultivation, Processing, and Marketing in the Eighteenth-century*. Chicora Research Foundation, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

Trinkley, Michael, Debi Hacker, and Sarah Fick
2005 *Investigation of an Eighteenth Century Overseer Site (38CH1278), Christ Church Parish, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

Trinkley, Michael and Lee Tippett
1980 *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Mark Clark Expressway.* South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
2016 Charleston Harbor Post 45 Overview. USACE, Charleston District, Charleston South Carolina. Electronic document, https://www.sac.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Charleston-Harbor-Post-45/, accessed June 20, 2022.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1969 General Soils Map Charleston County South Carolina. US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, DC. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/south_carolina/charlestonSC1971/gsm.pdf, accessed November 20, 2017.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1919a *Charleston, SC* quadrangle. General Printing Office, Washington, DC.

1919b *Fort Moultrie, SC* quadrangle. General Printing Office, Washington, DC.

1943 *Fort Moultrie, SC* quadrangle. General Printing Office, Washington, DC.

1957 Aerial Photography Single Frame Records Collection, 1937-2008. EarthExplorer website. United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/, accessed June 9, 2022.

1959 *Charleston, SC* quadrangle. General Printing Office, Washington, DC.

1960 *Fort Moultrie, SC* quadrangle. General Printing Office, Washington, DC.

1971 Aerial Photography Single Frame Records Collection, 1937-2008. EarthExplorer website. United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia. https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/, accessed June 9, 2022.

1980 *Fort Moultrie, SC* quadrangle. General Printing Office, Washington, DC.

2000 *Charleston, SC* quadrangle. General Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Vanhorn, Kellie Michelle
2004 *Eighteenth-Century Colonial American Merchant Ship Construction.* Unpublished M.A. thesis, Texas A&M University, College Station.

Waddell, Eugene
1980 *Indians of the South Carolina Low Country, 1562-1751*. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Watts, W.A.
1970 The Full Glacial Vegetation of Northern Georgia. *Ecology* 51(1).

1980 Late Quaternary Vegetation History at White Pond on the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *Quaternary Research* 10.

Wayne, Lucy B.
1992 *Burning Brick: A Study of a Lowcountry Industry*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

White, John R.
2000 Bottle Nomenclature: A Glossary of Landmark Terminology for the Archaeologist. In *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists,* edited by Ronald L. Michael. The Society for Historical Archaeology, California, Pennsylvania.

Whitehead, Donald R.
1965 Palynology and Pleistocene Phytogeography of Unglaciated Eastern North America. In *The Quaternary of the United States*, edited by H. E. Wright Jr. and D. G. Frey. Princeton University Press, Princeton.

1973 Late Wisconsin Vegetational Changes in Unglaciated Eastern North America. *Quaternary Research* 3:621-631.

Widmer, Randolph
1976 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed East Cooper and Berkeley Railroad, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology *Research Manuscript Series* 100. University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Willey, Gordon R., and Philip Phillips
1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Williams, Justin
1935 English Mercantilism and Carolina Naval Stores, 1705-1776. *The Journal of Southern History* 1(2): 169-185.

Williams, Mark and Victor Thompson
1999 A Guide to Georgia Indian Pottery Types. *Early Georgia* 27(1):1-167.

Willoughby, Ralph, and W. R. Doar, III
2006 *Revision of the Pleistocene Dorchester and Summerville Scarps, the Inland Limits of the Penholoway Terrace, Central South Carolina and Solution to the "Two-Talbot" Problem of Marine Pleistocene Terraces in South Carolina*. SCDNR Geological Survey, Columbia.

Wood, Karen
1977 *Archaeological Survey of South Carolina Electric And Gas Company's Williams-Mt. Pleasant 230 kV Transmission Line Project.* University of Georgia, Athens.

Wood, Peter H.
1974 *Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion*. Norton, New York.

Zierden, Martha, Suzanne Linder, and Ronald Anthony
1999 *Willtown: An Archaeological and Historical Perspective*. Charleston Museum, Charleston.

This page intentionally left blank.

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.

Table of Contents

Site Number	Page Number
38CH2682	**1**
38CH2683	**2**

Site Number: 38CH2682

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*
SITE NUMBER:	38CH2682						
Provenience Number:		**2. 1**	**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area C, Shovel Test 1, 15m South, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	3	4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
2	1	4.2	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	0	0.7	Oyster, Discarded				Discarded
Provenience Number:		**3. 1**	**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area J, Shovel Test 1, 0-50 cmbs**				
1	1	9.1	Milkglass Machine-Made Flashed Jar Base			1904-	
2	1	23.5	Cord Wrapped Stick Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford	Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700)	
Provenience Number:		**4. 1**	**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area J, Shovel Test 1, 15m East, 0-50 cmbs**				
1	2	1.9	Aqua Glass Fragment				
2	4	4.9	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	3.5	Wire Nail			1850-	
4	0	14.1	Oyster, Discarded				Discarded
Provenience Number:		**5. 1**	**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area J, Shovel Test 2, 0-50 cmbs**				
1	1	1	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+	
2	1	2.2	Amber Glass Container Body				Partially Melted
3	1	1.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
4	1	18.4	Aluminum Beer Can			1964 - c.1975	Budweiser 8oz Tab Top, Discarded

Site Number: 38CH2682

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*
5	0	930	Brick Fragment,				Discarded
SITE NUMBER:	38CH2683						
Provenience Number:	**2. 1**		**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area J, Shovel Test 33, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	3.2	Green Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	Embossed: "T"
2	3	2.1	Aqua Glass Plate Glass Fragment				
3	5	25.2	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
4	1	2.8	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discarded
5	2	4.8	Coal				Discarded
6	1	4.3	Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:	**3. 1**		**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area F, Shovel Test 34, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	2.1	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:	**4. 1**		**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area F, Shovel Test 23, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	25.6	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Base			1904-	Embossed: "12"
2	2	1.7	Colorless Glass Container Body				
3	1	8.7	Asphalt Shingle Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number:	**5. 1**		**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area F, Shovel Test 24, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	1.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
2	1	9.7	Wire Nail			1850-	
Provenience Number:	**6. 1**		**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area F, Shovel Test 22, 0-50 cmbs**				
1	3	1.9	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
2	3	8	Iron Unidentifiable Fragment				Discarded
Provenience Number:	**7. 1**		**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area F, Shovel Test 11, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	10	Iron Staple Fragment				
Provenience Number:	**8. 1**		**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area F, Shovel Test 16, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	5.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
2	1	3.8	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
Provenience Number:	**9. 1**		**Locus Long Point Rd. Int., Area F, Shovel Test 31, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	4.9	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Container Body			1904-	
2	2	7.7	Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
3	0	38.5	Oyster, Discarded				Discarded

Appendix B
Architectural Survey Forms

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 2046 Status U Revisit ✓

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No. 5560000187

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 623 Long Point Road

City: Mt. Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: ca. 1930 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: L Exterior Walls: German or Novelty siding

Other: Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable

Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Gable

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

Description/Significant Features:

The original dwelling was probably front gable, wood frame house with front facing gabled porch.

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

Possible historic additions include large hip roof addition on left side (west elevation), shed roof addition on right (east elevation) which engages the main roof above the eave line, and hipped rear addition.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha and Dantuma (2022) Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project, Charleston County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
02046001	Facing West	
02046002	Facing Southwest	

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Chelsea Dantuma	Brockington and Associates	05/25/2022

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 2046.01 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No. 5560000187

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Outbuilding

Common Name:

Address/Location: 623 Long Point Road

City: Mt. Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:	ca. 1947	Construction:	Frame	Other:	
Historic Core Shape:	Rectangular	Exterior Walls:	Other		standing seam metal
Other:		Foundation:	Not visible		
Commercial Form:		Roof Shape:	Gable, end-to-front		
Other:		Roof Material:	Other		corrugated metal
Stories:	1 story	Porch Shape:			
Other:		Porch Width:			

Description/Significant Features:

Metal front facing gable shed with metal roof at rear of 623 Long Point Rd.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Shed is associated with 623 Long Point Road and has historically been used as a storage shed. Original materials are extant such as the tin roof, which is partially missing on the south side, and the vertical corrugated metal facade.

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha and Dantuma (2022) Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project, Charleston County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
02046002	Facing Southwest	

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Chelsea Dantuma	Brockington and Associates	05/25/2022

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 07802 Status R Revisit ✓

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No. 5560000312

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Snowden School

Common Name: Long Point School

Address/Location: 1588 Snowden Road

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Education

Current Use: Vacant/Not in use

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. 1910 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard

Other: Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front

Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed

Other: Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

The one-room school features a front-gabled roof clad in raised-seam metal. The one-story building sits on modern brick piers. The walls are vertical, wooden boards. Windows have been boarded. There is a shed-roofed full-elevation front porch, that rises from the modern brick foundation. There is a rear-shed roofed addition that has been slightly altered due to the building's removal from the original site. Despite the addition of the front-porch and rear addition, there have been limited alterations to the historic materials.

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

Rear addition and front porch addition.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The Long Point School was located in the vicinity of 675 Long Point Road. It was built in the early 1900s to serve the African American community of Snowden. The school was in operation until 1953, when Jennie Moore Elementary School opened to serve the community. In 2018, after a developer purchased the property, former students and community members began a fundraising effort to move the school to Snowden Road and reuse it as an education center. Students from the College of Charlestons Historic Preservation Program documented the building. As of October 2021, the school building has been moved and placed at its current location at 1588 Snowden Road.

Source(s) of Information:

Charleston Chronicle 2018; Count On News 2 article 2021. Baluha and Dantuma (2022) Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange, Charleston County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
07802001	Facing West	
07802002	Facing Southeast	
07802003	Facing Southwest	

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Chelsea Dantuma	Brockington and Associates	05/25/2022

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 7818 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No. 5560000187

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name: House

Address/Location: 625 Long Point Road

City: Mt. Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:	ca. 1947	Construction:	Frame	Other:	
Historic Core Shape:	Rectangular	Exterior Walls:	German or Novelty siding	Other:	and stucco
Other:		Foundation:	Not visible		
Commercial Form:		Roof Shape:	Gable, end-to-front		
Other:		Roof Material:	Raised seam metal		
Stories:	1 story	Porch Shape:	Other	Other:	irregular
Other:		Porch Width:	Full façade		

Description/Significant Features:

Original structure was probably 1-story, wood frame, front-facing gabled dwelling with shed roofed front porch.

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

Porch enclosure with unsympathetic materials and irregular shaped porch roof. Gabled addition at rear incorporates original gabled roof line. Small stuccoed 1-story flat roofed addition on east facade.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha and Dantuma (2022) Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project, Charleston County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
07818001	Facing Southwest	
07818002	Facing Northwest	

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Chelsea Dantuma	Brockington and Associates	05/25/2022

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 8532 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No. 5560000186

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 639 Long Point Road

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:	ca. 1971	Construction:	Masonry	Other:	
Historic Core Shape:	Square	Exterior Walls:	Other	Other:	Concrete block
Other:		Foundation:	Concrete block		
Commercial Form:		Roof Shape:	Hip		
Other:		Roof Material:	Composition shingle		
Stories:	1 story	Porch Shape:	Hip		
Other:		Porch Width:	Entrance bay only		

Description/Significant Features:

This one-story, private residential building is a circa 1971 concrete block, hipped-roof bungalow. The square plan house appears to have the original concrete block façade intact along with the original front porch brick column. There is a one-story gabled rear addition that generally follows the original roofline that was not observable from the right-of-way.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):
Rear addition; Construction date is unknown.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha and Dantuma (2022) Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project, Charleston County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
08532001	Facing West	
08532002	Facing Northwest	

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Chelsea Dantuma	Brockington and Associates	05/25/2022

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 8553 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Snowden Community Infrastructure Network

Common Name:

Address/Location: Snowden Community

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: State Category: Site Other:

Historical Use: Transportation

Current Use: Transportation

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Contributes to Eligible District

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: Bef. 1943 Construction:

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:

Other: Foundation:

Commercial Form: Roof Shape:

Other: Roof Material:

Stories: Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

SHPO Site No. 8553 is the Snowden Community Infrastructure Network has numerous roads and ditches that are clearly evident on the USGS 1943 Fort Moultrie quad and the USGS 1957 and 1971 aerials.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha and Dantuma (2022) Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project, Charleston County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
08553001	Other	Aerial

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
D. Baluha/C. Dantuma	Brockington and Associates	06/02/2022

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

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

Site No. 8553.01 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Charleston

Tax Map No.

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Egypt Road

Common Name: Egypt Road

Address/Location: North of Belle Station Boulevard and South of Maggie Road

City: Mount Pleasant Vicinity of County: Charleston

Ownership: County Category: Site Other:

Historical Use: Transportation

Current Use: Transportation

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Contributes to Eligible District

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: Bef. 1957 Construction:

Historic Core Shape: Exterior Walls:

Other: Foundation:

Commercial Form: Roof Shape:

Other: Roof Material:

Stories: Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Egypt Road is 954 meters (3,128 feet) long and 9.1 meters (30 feet) wide. It is a two-lane, paved, raised roadbed. Egypt Road is clearly evident in the 1957 historic aerials but is suspected to have been constructed much earlier than the 1950s for the Snowden Community.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Egypt Road most likely functioned as the entrance road to the former Egypt Plantation located in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Today, it provides access to Belle Hall Elementary School and the western side of the Snowden Community. Three previous architectural resources are associated with Snowden on Egypt Road (SHPO Site Nos. 1146, 1147, and 7747).

Source(s) of Information:

Baluha and Dantuma (2022) Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 and Long Point Road Interchange Improvements Project, Charleston County, SC. Brockington.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
08553001	Facing South	Northern end facing South
08553002	Facing North	Southern end facing North

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
D. Baluha/C. Dantuma	Brockington and Associates	06/02/2022

526 EXIT 28
LONG POINT ROAD INTERCHANGE
LOWCOUNTRY CORRIDOR

SNOWDEN COMMUNITY CIVIC ASSOCIATION AND AFRICAN AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY COORDINATION

Prepared for:

SCDOT

Prepared by:

CDM Smith

From: Martin, Tracy
To: McGoldrick, Will
Subject: FW: Contact Information
Date: Friday, December 9, 2022 8:49:24 AM
Attachments: image001.png

From: Snowden Community Civic Association <snowdencca@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 8, 2022 9:04 PM
To: Martin, Tracy <MartinT@scdot.org>
Subject: Re: Contact Information

*** 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. ***

Good day T. Martin,

Thank you for your email and reminder. We will be responding soon.

On Mon, 5 Dec 2022 at 10:38, Martin, Tracy <MartinT@scdot.org> wrote:

> Good morning,
>
> I hope all is well. I was just checking one more time to see if the Snowden Community Civic Organization had any questions or comments about the MOA that I forwarded or about the upcoming project. We will still keep you updated on the project.
>
> Thank you,
> Tracy Martin
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Snowden Community Civic Association <snowdencca@gmail.com>
> **Sent:** Monday, November 14, 2022 4:54 PM
> **To:** Martin, Tracy <MartinT@scdot.org>
> **Subject:** Re: Contact Information
>
> *** 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. ***
>
> Good day Martin, Tracy,
>
> Hopefully this email finds you well and yours well. I believe in our conversation I mentioned I would give a response after speaking with our community and board. Our meetings are monthly. I will respond within the next few days. Thank you for extending the information to our community.

On Fri, 28 Oct 2022 at 12:17, Martin, Tracy <MartinT@scdot.org> wrote:

> Hello,
>
> Thanks for your response. I know I sent you a letter asking you to choose your level of involvement in our MOA but I believe you can disregard it. What we're primarily interested in are any comments or concerns your organization has about the proposed archaeological mitigation at the old Long Point Road School location and whether you'd like to be consulted through the development of the project. There isn't really a need for any formal signature and I apologize if there was any confusion. We just wanted to make sure we reached out to any interested parties to get their thoughts on the project.
>
> I've attached a copy of the draft MOA. I would greatly appreciate it if you reviewed it and let me know your thoughts and suggestions. If you have any comments or concerns please let us know within 30 days.
>
> Thank you for your time.
>
> Tracy
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Snowden Community Civic Association <snowdencca@gmail.com>
> **Sent:** Thursday, October 27, 2022 3:00 PM
> **To:** Martin, Tracy <MartinT@scdot.org>
> **Subject:** Re: Contact Information
>
> *** 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. ***
>
> Good day,
>
> Thank you for your email. I will be responding soon. I must discuss this with our community. Again thank you.
>
> On Tue, Oct 18, 2022 at 1:06 PM Martin, Tracy <MartinT@scdot.org> wrote:
>
> > Hello,
> >
> > I'm an archaeologist for the SCDOT and I'm looking for the name and contact information to whomever serves as the official contact for the Snowden Community Civic Association. This is in regards to interchange improvements along I-526 and Long Point Road. I would like to discuss the project in relation to the Long Point Road School that was recently moved. We are putting together a Memorandum of Agreement to do archaeological excavations at the original location of the school. I would like to email, or mail (your preference), the cultural resources survey report and a letter documenting your level of interest in the MOA. Thank you for your time and I look forward to hearing from you.

Tracy Martin
RPG 4 NEPA Coordinator/ Archaeologist
SC Department of Transportation
955 Park Street, Columbia SC, 29201
Office 803-737-6371 / Cell 803-206-1223

--
Snowden Community Civic Association
P.O. Box 1659
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465
843-593-3054

--
Snowden Community Civic Association
P.O. Box 1659
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465
843-593-3054

--
Snowden Community Civic Association
P.O. Box 1659
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465
843-593-3054

From: Martin, Tracy
To: John Wright
Cc: McGoldrick, Will
Subject: RE: Original site of the Longpoint Elementary
Date: Monday, December 5, 2022 10:41:38 AM
Attachments: image001.png

Good morning Mr. Wright,

I hope all is well. I was just checking one more time to see if the AASC had any questions or comments about the MOA that I forwarded or about the upcoming project. We will still keep you updated on the project.

Thank you,
Tracy Martin

From: Martin, Tracy
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2022 12:21 PM
To: 'John Wright' <jwright4223@yahoo.com>
Subject: RE: Original site of the Longpoint Elementary

Mr. Wright,

I know I sent you a letter asking you to choose your level of involvement in our MOA but I believe you can disregard it. What we're primarily interested in are any comments or concerns your organization has about the proposed archaeological mitigation at the old Long Point Road School location and whether you'd like to be consulted through the development of the project. There isn't really a need for any formal signature and I apologize if there was any confusion. We just wanted to make sure we reached out to any interested parties to get their thoughts on the project.

I've attached a copy of the draft MOA. I would greatly appreciate it if you reviewed it and let me know your thoughts and suggestions. If you have any comments or concerns please let us know within 30 days.

Thank you for your time.

Tracy

From: Martin, Tracy
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2022 3:11 PM
To: John Wright <jwright4223@yahoo.com>
Subject: RE: Original site of the Longpoint Elementary

Mr. Wright,

Thank you for reply. I've attached a PDF letter as well as a PDF of the cultural resources report done earlier this summer in case you're interested in seeing it. Please let me know if you have any questions and please let me know of your level of interest in taking part in our MOA. If you are interested I'll send out a draft MOA for review to jwright4223@yahoo.com. I've also reached out to the Snowden Community Civic Association to gauge their interest in the project.

Thank you,

Tracy Martin
RPG 4 NEPA Coordinator/ Archaeologist
SC Department of Transportation
955 Park Street, Columbia SC, 29201
Office 803-737-6371 / Cell 803-206-1223

From: John Wright <jwright4223@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2022 1:08 PM
To: Martin, Tracy <MartinT@scdot.org>
Cc: John.Wright@aaschc.com
Subject: Original site of the Longpoint Elementary

Good Morning and thank you for reaching out to our organization (AASC) regarding the 526 widening project. We recently had COC students do an areological study at the site and will welcome any additional study that could help identify artifacts for the future Longpoint Cultural Education Center.

John Wright
President AASC
513-346-8448