



Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythewood Industrial Site - Northern Portion
Richland County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-18-077
SHPO No. 18-KL0234

PREPARED FOR:

Richland County Economic Development
1201 Main Street, Suite 910
Columbia, SC 29201

PREPARED BY:

S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210

December 2018



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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kim Nagle".

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors: Paul Connell and Heather Carpini, M.A.

December 2018



Management Summary

On behalf of Richland County Economic Development, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources intensive survey of approximately 178 acres of the proposed 658 acre project area associated with the northern portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site in Richland County, South Carolina. The project area is located south and east of Blythewood Road approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the town of Blythewood (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

In May 2018, a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) was completed for the Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion; five archaeological sites (38RD1466 through 38RD1470) were identified during the investigation and a total of 178 acres was identified as having the potential for containing significant archaeological deposits and was recommended for Phase I investigations. Additional investigations were recommended at two of the archaeological sites identified, 38RD1466 and 38RD1468, to fully delineate the site boundaries and explore the extent of the archaeological deposits prior to completing Phase II testing and evaluating the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition to the archaeological survey, a limited architectural survey was completed and six above ground resources were identified (BIP-1 through BIP-6).

In a letter dated August 31, 2018, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed with the recommendations for an intensive survey in the 178 acres determined to have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources, Phase II testing was recommended at sites 31RD1466 and 38RD1468 to evaluate eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and that architectural resources BIP-1 through BIP-6 should be assigned a SHPO Site Number, recorded on a survey form, and evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Appendix A).

This work is being conducted based on the recommendations provided by SHPO in the August 31, 2018 letter. In anticipation of the project area becoming a Certified Site in the state of South Carolina, the South Carolina Department of Commerce has requested that archaeological investigations be completed prior to federal permitting or funding being in place. The work was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope of services, terms, and conditions presented in Proposal No. 42-1800968, dated September 14, 2018.

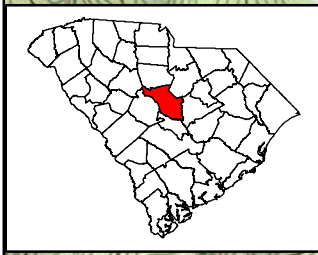
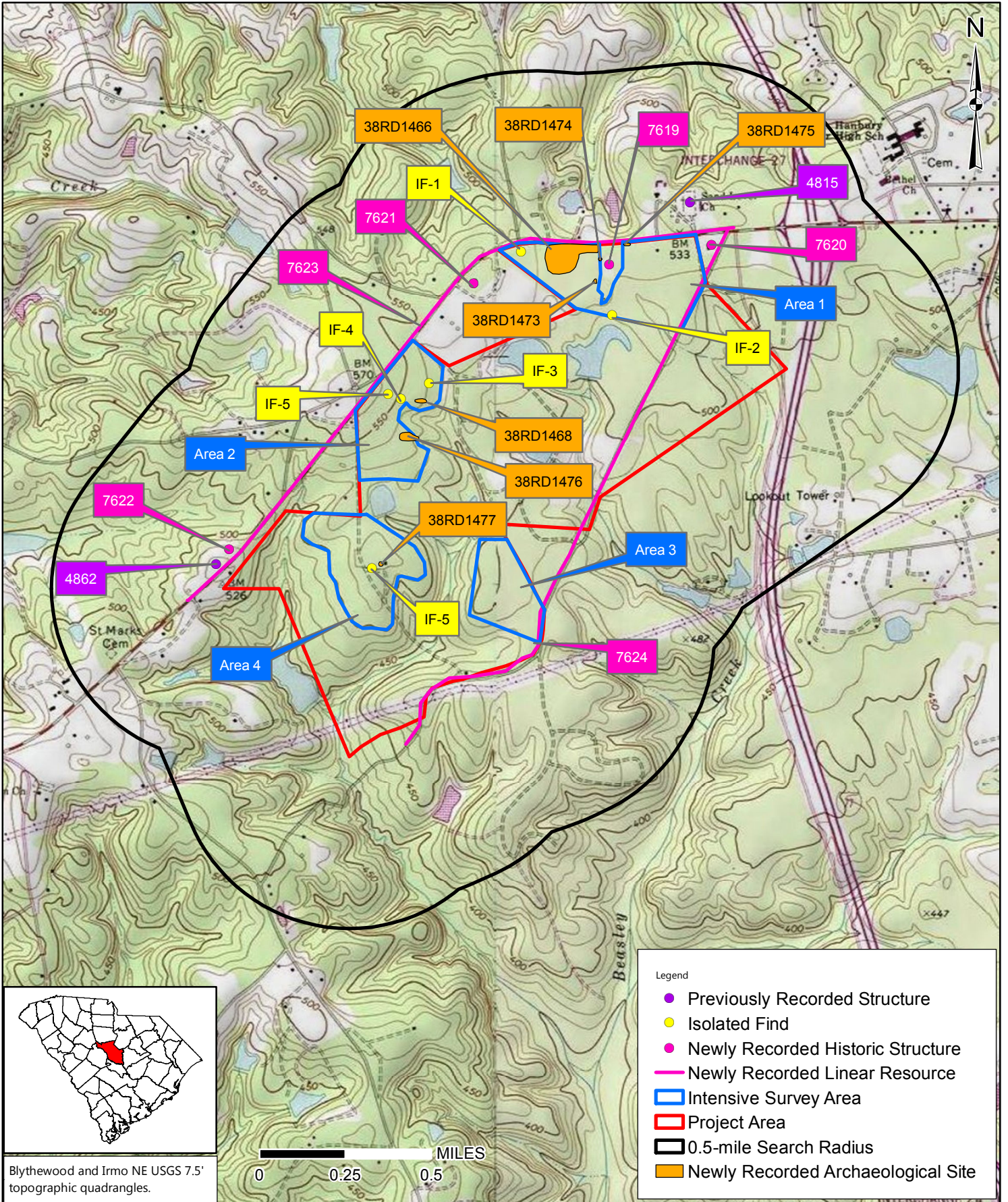
Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from October 31 through November 13, 2018. As a result of the survey, two previously recorded archaeological sites (38RD1466 and 38RD1468) and two previously recorded aboveground resources (4815 and 4862) were revisited, five new archaeological sites (38RD1473 through 38RD1477) and six isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-6) were recorded, and six aboveground resources were recorded (7619 through 7624) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Phase II testing was not conducted at sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 during these investigations. Four of the archaeological sites (38RD1473, 38RD1474, 38RD1475, and 38RD1477), the six isolated finds, and the six aboveground resources (7619 through 7624) are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Phase II testing is recommended at sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476 to determine the final NRHP eligibility of each of the archaeological sites.

Based on the results of the cultural resources intensive survey, S&ME recommends avoidance of sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476, or, if plans for development will impact the archaeological sites and avoidance is not possible, additional testing should be conducted at each of the sites. It is S&ME's opinion that for the rest of the project area no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking and no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary within the project area.



Table 1.1 Summary of cultural resources identified during the investigation.

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38RD1466	Prehistoric Habitation Site	Unassessed	Avoidance or Phase II Testing
38RD1468	Middle Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter	Unassessed	Avoidance or Phase II Testing
38RD1473	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38RD1474	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38RD1475	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38RD1476	Prehistoric Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Unassessed	Avoidance or Phase II Testing
38RD1477	20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-1	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-2	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-3	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-4	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-5	Prehistoric lithic and ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-6	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
4815	Sandy Level Baptist Church	Not Eligible	No Further Work
4862	Residence, circa 1925	Not Eligible	No Further Work
7619	House, circa 1965	Not Eligible	No Further Work
7620	Building, circa 1960	Not Eligible	No Further Work
7621	Residence, circa 1965	Not Eligible	No Further Work
7622	Residence, circa 1965	Not Eligible	No Further Work
7623	Blythewood Road	Not Eligible	No Further Work
7624	Locklier Road	Not Eligible	No Further Work



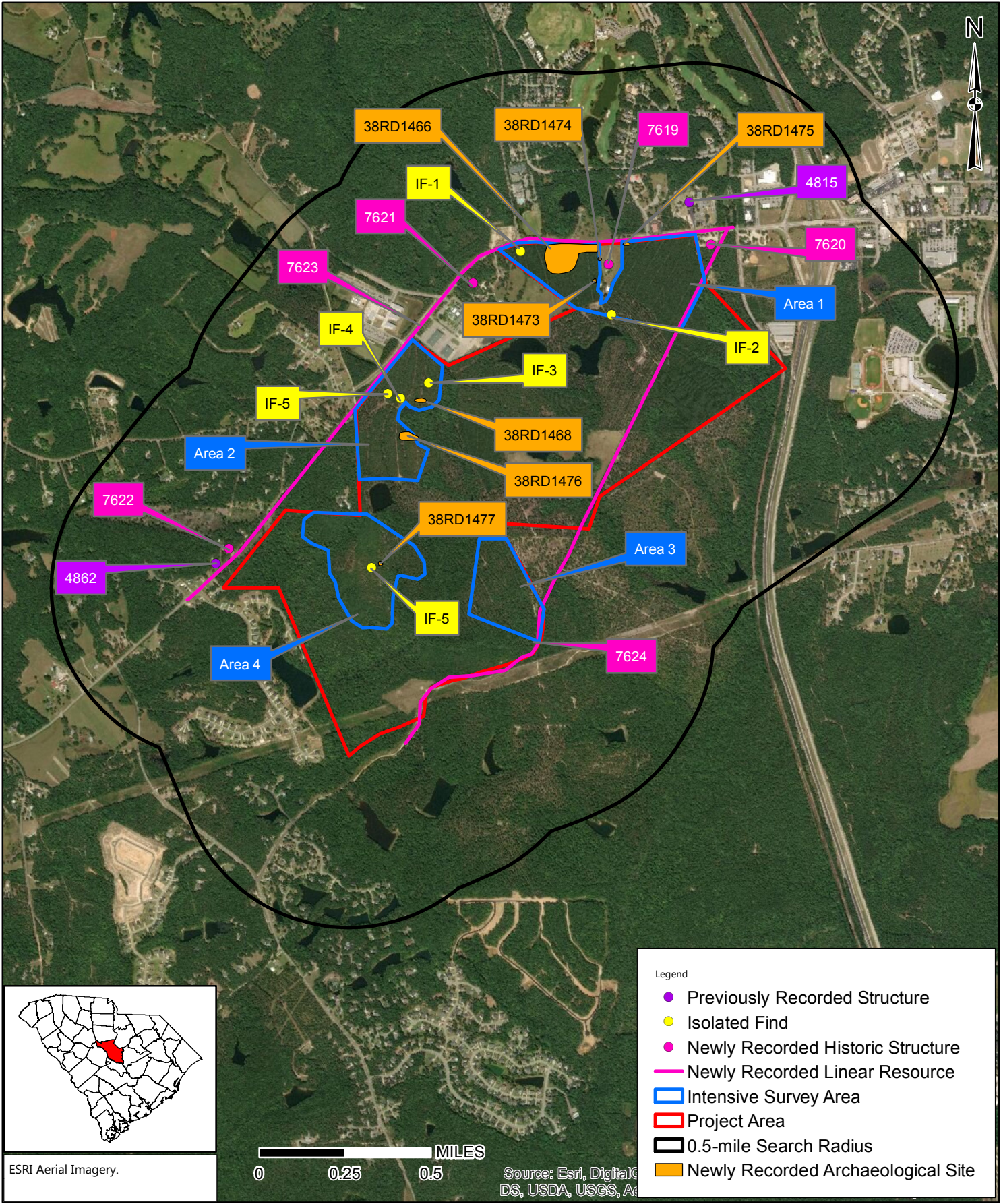
Blythewood and Irmo NE USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles.

Legend

- Previously Recorded Structure
- Isolated Find
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Linear Resource
- Intensive Survey Area
- Project Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site

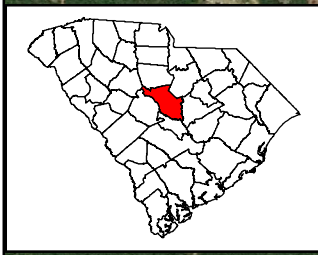
	SCALE:	1:23,871	<h3 style="margin: 0;">Topographic Map</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Richland County, South Carolina</p>	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO:	4261-18-077		1.1
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	11/26/2018		

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2018\ENV\4261-18-077 Richland Co. ED_ Blythewood Inc. Site North_Blythewood\Working_Documents\441_Phase I\Archaeology\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-2_Aerial.mxd plotted by KNagle 11-26-2018



Legend

- Previously Recorded Structure
- Isolated Find
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Linear Resource
- Intensive Survey Area
- Project Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, IGN, Aerotech, USDA, USGS, AeroVIGIL, AeroGRID, IGN, Esri, AirPhoto, IGNFO, AeroPhotography

	SCALE: 1:23,871	<h3>Aerial Map</h3> <p>Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion</p> <p>Richland County, South Carolina</p>	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO: 4261-18-077		1.2
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 11/26/2018		



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1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Richland County Economic Development, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources intensive survey of approximately 178 acres of the proposed 658 acre project area associated with the northern portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site in Richland County, South Carolina. The project area is located south and east of Blythewood Road approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the town of Blythewood (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

In May 2018, a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) was completed for the Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion; five archaeological sites (38RD1466 through 38RD1470) were identified during the investigation and a total of 178 acres was identified as having the potential for containing significant archaeological deposits and was recommended for Phase I investigations. Additional investigations were recommended at two of the archaeological sites identified, 38RD1466 and 38RD1468, to fully delineate the site boundaries and explore the extent of the archaeological deposits prior to completing Phase II testing and evaluating the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition to the archaeological survey, a limited architectural survey was completed and six above ground resources were identified (BIP-1 through BIP-6).

In a letter dated August 31, 2018, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed with the recommendations for an intensive survey in the 178 acres determined to have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources, Phase II testing was recommended at sites 31RD1466 and 38RD1468 to evaluate eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and that architectural resources BIP-1 through BIP-6 should be assigned a SHPO Site Number, recorded on a survey form, and evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Appendix A).

Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from October 31 through November 13, 2018, Field Director Joseph A. DeAngelis, M.A., and Crew Chief Paul Connell. Mr. Connell and Senior Architectural Historian Heather Carpini, M.A., wrote the report. Ms. Nagle., Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, performed artifact analysis and senior reviewed the report. Graphics and mapping were completed by Mr. DeAngelis, Ms. Nagle, and Ms. Carpini.

This report has been prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate. Field investigations and the technical report meet the qualifications specified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register [FR] 48:44716-44742), and the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.



2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

The project area is located in the northern portion of Richland County and is approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the town of Blythewood. Richland County, which covers approximately 772 square miles, is bounded by Fairfield County to the north, Kershaw County to the northeast, Sumter County to the east, Calhoun County to the south, and Lexington County to the west.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located within the Sand Hills physiographic province, which is characterized by its rolling hills of rough, sandy soil (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area ranges from 430 ft above mean sea level, (AMSL) along the unnamed tributary in the southernmost portion of the project area, to 550 ft AMSL along Blythewood Road along the western boundary of the project area (Figure 1.1).

2.3 Hydrology

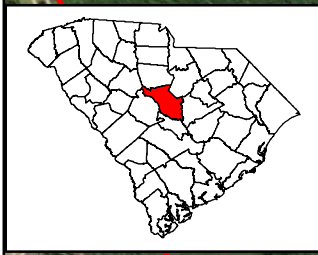
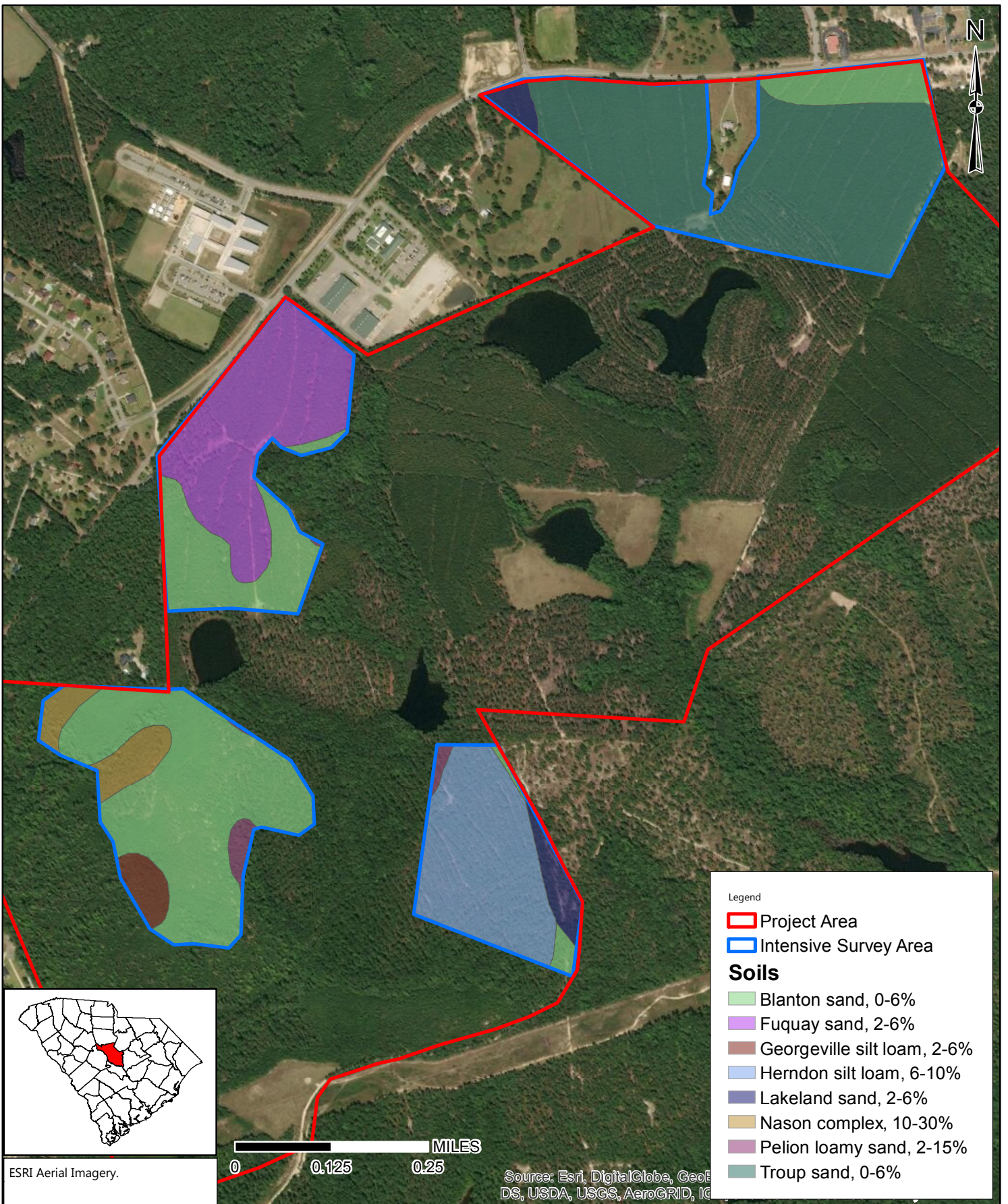
The project area is located within the Broad River drainage basin. The drainage basin covers approximately 3,800 square miles (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources [SCDNR] 2013). Two unnamed tributaries and one intermittent stream and a few ponds are located in the project area. The intermittent stream flows southeast into Beasley Creek, which in turn flows to the south into Cane Creek, which travels southwest into the Broad River, approximately 12.4 miles southwest of the project area.

2.4 Soils

The project area is located in the Lakeland soil association, which consists of excessively drained soils that are sandy throughout (Lawrence 1978). There are six soil types located within the intensive survey areas (Figure 2.1); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (USDA Web Soil Survey, Accessed October 30, 2018).

Table 2.1. Specific soil types found within the intensive survey areas.

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope
Blanton	Sand	Moderately well drained	Marine terraces	0–6%
Fuquay	Sand	Well drained	Interfluves	2-6%
Georgeville	Silt Loam	Well drained	Ridges, interfluves	2-6%
Lakeland	Sand	Excessively drained	Marine terraces	2-6%
Nason Complex		Well drained	Hillslopes	10–30%
Pelion	Loamy sand	Moderately well drained	Marine terraces	2-15%
Troup	Coarse sand	Somewhat excessively drained	Marine terraces	0–6%



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

Legend	
□	Project Area
□	Intensive Survey Area
Soils	
■	Blanton sand, 0-6%
■	Fuquay sand, 2-6%
■	Georgeville silt loam, 2-6%
■	Herndon silt loam, 6-10%
■	Lakeland sand, 2-6%
■	Nason complex, 10-30%
■	Pelion loamy sand, 2-15%
■	Troup sand, 0-6%

	SCALE: 1:10,615	<h2>Soils Map</h2> <p>Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion</p> <p>Richland County, South Carolina</p>	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO: 4261-18-077		<h1>2.1</h1>
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 11/26/2018		

2.5 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of Richland County is characterized as humid and subtropical. The average daily temperatures range from 56°F in winter to 93°F in summer. Precipitation is relatively evenly distributed throughout the year, averaging 47 inches annually. Rainfall is adequate for most crops during the peak-growing season of April through October. The average growing season is 229 days which is adequate for most crops (USDA 2006).

The 178 acres surveyed are within four noncontiguous parcels (Area 1, Area 2, Area 3, and Area 4). Vegetation in Area 1 consists of planted pine and areas of secondary growth (Figure 2.2); disturbances in Area 1 include a drainage ditch and push piles (Figures 2.3 and 2.4). Vegetation in Area 2 consists of planted pine and areas of secondary growth (Figure 2.5); disturbances in Area 2 include dirt access roads and push piles (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). Vegetation in Area 3 consists of planted pines (Figure 2.8); disturbances in Area 3 include dirt access roads and push piles (Figure 2.9). Vegetation in Area 4 consists of areas of mixed pine and hardwoods and areas of secondary growth (Figure 2.10); disturbances in Area 4 include dirt access roads (Figure 2.11).



Figure 2.2. Typical vegetation in Area 1, facing west.



Figure 2.3. Typical push pile in Area 1, facing south.



Figure 2.4. Drainage ditch in Area 1, facing northwest.



Figure 2.5. Typical vegetation in Area 2, facing west.



Figure 2.6. Typical dirt road in Area 2, facing north.



Figure 2.7. Typical push pile in Area 2, facing south.

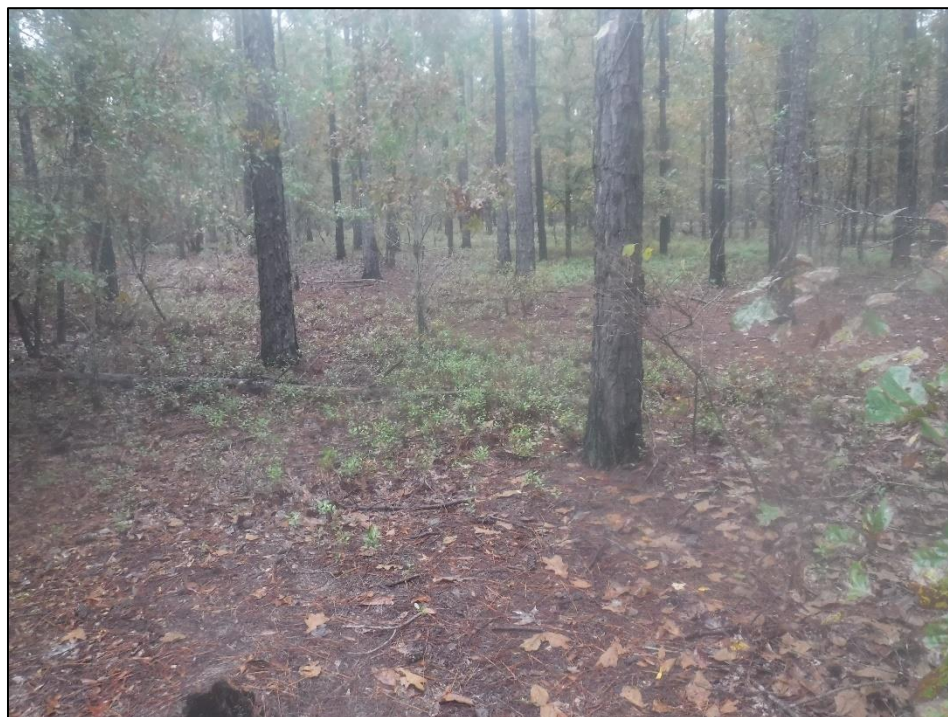


Figure 2.8. Typical vegetation in Area 3, facing north.



Figure 2.9. Typical push pile in Area 3, facing west.



Figure 2.10. Typical vegetation in Area 4, facing west.



Figure 2.11. Typical roadway in Area 4, facing north.



3.0 Cultural Context

The cultural context of the region is reviewed below for two purposes: first, to outline previous research in the region and the nature of historic and prehistoric resources that might be expected in the project area, and second, to provide a comparative framework in which to place resources identified within the project area and APE in order to better understand their potential significance and NRHP eligibility. The cultural context of the project area, for the purposes of the cultural resources intensive survey, includes the prehistoric record and the historic past, which are discussed in this section of the report.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

There has been much debate over when humans first arrived in the New World. The traditional interpretation is that humans first arrived in North America via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska to Siberia at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,500 years ago. From Alaska and northern Canada, these migrants may have moved southward through an ice-free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets to eventually settle in North and South America.

Some researchers have suggested that initial colonization of the New World began well before Clovis, with some dates going back more than 35,000 years (Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations are posited for the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, the Cactus Hill and Saltville sites in Virginia, and the Topper site in South Carolina, although this evidence is not widely accepted and has not been validated (Adovasio and Pedler 1997; Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). There are a number of sites providing better evidence for a presence in the New World dating between 15,000 and 13,500 years ago. Although far from numerous, these sites are scattered across North and South America, including Alaska, Florida, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and southern Chile. Despite this, the earliest definitive evidence for occupation in the Southeastern United States is at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,000 years ago (Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Bense 1994).

3.1.1 *Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,000–10,000 B.P.)*

Unfortunately, most information about Paleoindian lifeways in the Southeast comes from surface finds of projectile points rather than from controlled excavations. However, one site, 38LX531, located along the Saluda River near Columbia, has shed light on Paleoindian lifeways in the area. The Tree House site is a multi-component, stratified site containing occupations ranging from the Early Paleoindian to Mississippian periods (Nagle and Green 2010). Evidence from the site, which yielded an *in-situ* Clovis point, indicated short-term use by relatively mobile populations. The tools found at the Tree House site could have been used for hunting and butchering, and it is likely that the site was used as a hunting camp during the Early and Late Paleoindian subperiods. Lithic raw materials associated with the Paleoindian component tended to be higher quality stone such as Black Mingo chert, Coastal Plain chert, and crystal quartz, although lesser quality local materials such as quartz were used as well (Nagle and Green 2010:264).

The limited information we have for the Paleoindian Period suggests the earliest Native Americans had a mixed subsistence strategy based on the hunting (or scavenging) of the megafauna and smaller game combined with the foraging of wild plant foods. Groups are thought to have consisted of small, highly transient bands made up of several nuclear and/or extended families. Paleoindian artifacts have been found in both riverine and inter-riverine contexts (Charles and Michie 1992:193). Paleoindian projectile points appear to be concentrated along



major rivers near the Fall Line and in the Coastal Plain, although it is almost certain that many additional sites along the coast have been inundated by the rise of sea level that has occurred since that time (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

Paleoindian tools are typically well-made and manufactured from high-quality, cryptocrystalline rock such as Coastal Plain and Ridge and Valley chert, as well as Piedmont metavolcanics such as rhyolite (Goodyear 1979). Paleoindians traveled long distances to acquire these desirable raw materials, and it is likely that particularly favored quarries were included in seasonal rounds, allowing them to replenish their stock of raw material on an annual basis.

The most readily recognizable artifact from the early Paleoindian Period is the Clovis point, which is a fluted, lanceolate-shaped spear point. Clovis points, first identified from a site in New Mexico, have been found across the nation, although they tend to be clustered in the eastern United States (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:222). Paleoindian artifact assemblages typically consist of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points, scrapers, graters, unifacial and bifacial knives, and burins. Projectile point types include fluted and unfluted forms, such as Clovis, Cumberland, Suwanee, Quad, and Dalton (Anderson et al. 1992; Justice 1987:17–43).

In South Carolina, the Clovis sub-period is generally thought to date from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. (Sassaman et al. 1990:8). Recent radiocarbon data indicate that a more accurate time frame for the Clovis period in North America may be 11,050 to 10,800 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007); however, this has yet to gain widespread acceptance. Suwanee points, which are slightly smaller than Clovis points, are dated from 11,000 to 10,500 B.P. This is followed by Dalton points, which are found through the Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.).

3.1.2 *Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.)*

Major environmental changes at the terminal end of the Pleistocene led to changes in human settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and technology. As the climate warmed and the megafauna became extinct, population size increased and there was a simultaneous decrease in territory size and settlement range. Much of the Southeast during the early part of this period consisted of a mixed oak-hickory forest. Later, during the Hypsithermal interval between 8000 and 4000 B.P., southern pine communities became more prevalent in the interriverine uplands, and extensive riverine swamps were formed (Anderson et al. 1996a; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

The Archaic Period typically has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.). Each of these subperiods appears to have been lengthy, and the inhabitants of each were successful in adapting contemporary technology to prevailing climatic and environmental conditions of the time. Settlement patterns are presumed to reflect a fairly high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources in the changing environment across different areas of the Southeast. The people relied on large animals and wild plant resources for food. Group size gradually increased during this period, culminating in a fairly complex and populous society in the Late Archaic.

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there is a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there is a focus on modern game species rather than on the megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. During this time there also appears to have been a gradual, but steady increase

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in population and a shift in settlement patterns. In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models of Early Archaic social organization and settlement have been proposed (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Hanson 1988). In general, these models hypothesize that Early Archaic societies were organized into small, band-sized communities of 25 to 50 people whose main territory surrounded a portion of a major river (Anderson and Hanson 1988:268 Figure 2). During the early spring, groups would forage in the lower Coastal Plain and then move inland to temporary camps in the Piedmont and mountains during the summer and early fall. In the late fall and winter, these bands would aggregate into larger, logistically provisioned base camps in the upper Coastal Plain, near the Fall Line. It is believed that group movements would have been circumscribed within major river drainages, and that movement across drainages into other band territories was limited. At a higher level of organization, bands were believed to be organized into larger “macrobands” of 500 to 1,500 people that periodically gathered at strategic locations near the Fall Line for communal food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates and information.

Daniel (1998, 2001) has argued that access to high quality lithic material has been an under-appreciated component of Early Archaic settlement strategies. He presents compelling evidence that groups were moving between major drainages just as easily as they were moving along them. In contrast to earlier models, group movements were tethered to stone quarries rather than to specific drainages. Regardless of which model is correct, settlement patterns generally reflect a relatively high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources such as nuts, migratory water fowl, and white-tailed deer.

Diagnostic markers of the Early Archaic include a variety of side and corner notched projectile point types such as Hardaway, Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and bifurcated point types such as Lecroy, McCorkle, and St. Albans. Other than projectile points, tools of the Early Archaic subperiod include end scrapers, side scrapers, graters, microliths, and adzes (Sassaman et al. 2002), and likely perishable items such as traps, snares, nets, and basketry. Direct evidence of Early Archaic basketry and woven fiber bags was found at the Icehouse Bottom site in Tennessee (Chapman and Adovasio 1977).

Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic subperiod coincides with the start of the Altithermal (a.k.a. Hypsithermal), a significant warming trend where pine forests replaced the oak-hickory dominated forests of the preceding periods. By approximately 6000 B.P., extensive riverine and coastal swamps were formed by rising water tables as the sea level approached modern elevations (Whitehead 1972). It was during this subperiod that river and estuary systems took their modern configurations. The relationship between climatic, environmental, and cultural changes during this subperiod, however, is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5–14). It is assumed that population density increased during the Middle Archaic, but small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers and numerous small, upland lithic scatters dot the interriverine landscape. Subsistence was presumably based on a variety of resources such as white-tail deer, nuts, fish, and migratory birds; however, shellfish do not seem to have been an important resource at this time.

During the Middle Archaic, groundstone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tools became less diverse and tended to be made of locally available raw materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). Middle Archaic tools tend to be expediently manufactured and have a more rudimentary appearance than those found during the preceding Paleoindian and Early Archaic. The most common

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point type of this subperiod is the ubiquitous Morrow Mountain, but others such as Stanly, Guilford, and Halifax also occur, as well as transitional Middle Archaic-Late Archaic forms such as Brier Creek and Allendale/MALA (an acronym for Middle Archaic Late Archaic) (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Coe 1964). The major difference in the artifact assemblage of the Stanly Phase seems to be the addition of stone atlatl weights. The Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases also appear during the Middle Archaic, but Coe (1964) considers these phases to be without local precedent and views them as western intrusions.

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic is marked by a number of key developments. There was an increased focus on riverine locations and resources (e.g., shellfish), small-scale horticulture was adopted, and ceramic and soapstone vessel technology was introduced. These changes allowed humans to occupy strategic locations for longer periods of time. In the spring and summer, Late Archaic people gathered large amounts of shellfish. It is not known why this productive resource was not exploited earlier, but one explanation is that the environmental conditions conducive to the formation of shellfish beds were not in place until the Late Archaic. Other resources that would have been exploited in the spring and summer months include fish, white-tailed deer, small mammals, birds and turtles (House and Ballenger 1976; Stoltman 1974). During the late fall and winter, populations likely subsisted on white-tailed deer, turkey, and nuts such as hickory and acorn. It is also possible that plants such as cucurbita (squash and gourds), sunflower, sumpweed, and chenopod, were being cultivated on a small-scale basis.

The earliest pottery in the New World comes from the Savannah River Valley and coastal regions of South Carolina and Georgia. This pottery, known as Stallings Island and Thom’s Creek, dates to around 4500 B.P. and consists of fiber-tempered and fine sand-tempered pottery containing a wide variety of surface treatments including plain, punctated, and incised designs (Sassaman et al. 1990).

3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 3000–1000 B.P.)

Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland is traditionally divided into three subperiods—Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)—based on technological and social advances and population increase. Among the changes that occur during this period are a widespread adoption of ceramic technology, an increased reliance on native plant horticulture, and a more sedentary lifestyle. There is also an increase in sociopolitical and religious interactions as evidenced by an increased use of burial mounds, increased ceremonialism, and expanded trade networks (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). In addition, ceramics became more refined and regionally differentiated, especially with regard to temper.

Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)

By 2500 B.P., pottery was used throughout most of the Southeast and there is a proliferation of pottery styles in the Carolinas and Georgia. In the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, Refuge phase ceramics are indicative of the Early Woodland subperiod. This pottery is characterized by coarse sand-tempered wares with surface treatments that include simple stamping, punctate, plain, and dentate stamping (DePratter 1979; Sassaman 1993; Williams 1968). In the Piedmont, Early Woodland assemblages are identified by the presence of coarse sand-tempered Badin and Dunlap fabric impressed and cord marked pottery. Diagnostic bifaces of this period include Otarre, Swannanoa, and Gary stemmed points, as well as Badin Crude Triangular points (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Coe 1964:123–124, Sassaman et al. 1990).



The limited data available on Early Woodland settlement patterns in the sandhills indicates a shift away from riverine settings, with small, semiautonomous groups living in the uplands at sites containing relatively few artifacts and little artifact diversity (Sassaman et al. 1990:13). In the Piedmont, there are few Early Woodland sites and a low population density is inferred (Ward and Davis 1999:83). Subsistence data indicate a continuation of Late Archaic diet, including white-tailed deer, bear, small mammals, reptiles and freshwater fish (Hanson and DePratter 1985; Marrinan 1975). One major difference, however, is that shellfish apparently are not an important part of the diet.

Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)

Middle Woodland pottery in coastal areas of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida is represented by the Deptford pottery series, which dates from about 2800–1500 B.P. This coarse sand/grit-tempered pottery represents a continuation of the Early Woodland Refuge series and is often found in association with Refuge pottery. Surface treatments include plain, check stamped, linear check stamped, cordmarked, and simple stamped applications (DePratter 1979; Waring and Holder 1968). On the northern South Carolina coast and in coastal North Carolina, a similar series, Deep Creek, has been identified. Like Deptford, this is a coarse sand tempered pottery that contains cordmarked and simple stamped surface treatments. Unlike Deptford, however, fabric and net impressed surface treatments are prevalent and check stamping is absent (Phelps 1983; Trinkley 1990).

In the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont, Early/Middle Woodland pottery consists of the Yadkin series, which is characterized by its crushed quartz temper and cordmarked, fabric impressed, check stamped, linear check stamped, and simple stamped surface treatments (Blanton et al. 1986, Coe 1964, Ward and Davis 1999). Yadkin Large Triangular points are the most common diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Woodland (Coe 1964), although Trinkley (1989:78) mentions a very small stemmed point he calls Deptford Stemmed. Other artifacts found in Middle Woodland assemblages include clay platform pipes, ground and polished stone ornaments, engraved shell and bone, bone tools, bifacial knives, and sharks tooth pendants (Sassaman et al 1990:96, Waring and Holder 1968).

Middle Woodland occupations in South Carolina are not well documented, especially in non-coastal areas. Coastal models tend to follow Milanich's "seasonal transhumance" model for the Deptford period in Florida (Milanich 1971, Milanich and Fairbanks 1980), which posits that in the winter and summer months groups moved to the coast and lived in small, semi-permanent villages adjacent to tidal creeks and marshes. From these locations they would fish, gather shellfish, and exploit a variety of other marine and estuarine resources. In the fall, small groups moved inland to terraces adjacent to swamps to gather nuts and hunt white-tailed deer (Cantley and Cable 2002:29; Trinkley 1989:78–79). Horticulture is thought to have increased in importance during this subperiod, with plants such as maygrass, goosefoot, knotweed, and sunflower being harvested. Unfortunately, evidence for Middle Woodland horticulture in South Carolina is still lacking.

In contrast to Milanich's model, evidence from the G.S. Lewis West site (38AK228) in Aiken County (Sassaman et al 1990:96–98) suggests a year round settlement occupied by a small resident population. Over 500 features, including pits, posts, human burials, and dog burials, were found at the site. White-tailed deer was the primary food source, with alligator, turtle, fish, turkey, freshwater mussels, hickory and acorns also being consumed (Sassaman et al. 1990:96). On the other end of the settlement spectrum, site 38LX5, located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the project area, contained few features and little artifact diversity, suggesting a repeatedly occupied, seasonal hunting/butchering camp (Anderson 1979:123). Based on the evidence at G.S. Lewis and

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surrounding sites at the Savannah River Site, Sassaman et al. (1990:98) suggest a pattern where small villages were occupied on a year-round basis, with smaller outlying sites (e.g., 38LX5) representing seasonally occupied logistical camps.

Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)

Very little is known about the Late Woodland subperiod in South Carolina. In the Coastal Plain, there is a confusing proliferation of ceramic types for the Late Woodland subperiod, including Wilmington, Hanover, Mount Pleasant, and Cape Fear (Anderson et al. 1996b). Ceramics were tempered with either sand or grog and contain cordmarked or fabric-impressed surface treatments. Grog-tempered Wilmington cordmarked pottery is found more frequently on the southern coast, whereas Hanover grog-tempered fabric impressed pottery is found more often to the north, although there is substantial overlap between the two (DePratter 1979; Herbert and Mathis 1996:149). As the two series are very similar, Anderson et al. (1996b:264) recommend combining them both into the Wilmington series.

Cape Fear pottery is nearly identical to the Hanover series, but is tempered with sand rather than grog. Also, cordmarking seems to be more common on Hanover sherds, while fabric-impressing is more common on the Cape Fear pottery (Herbert and Mathis 1996). Cape Fear ceramics have been found at the Mattassee Lake site (38BK226), with dates ranging from 1240–1430 B.P. (Anderson et al. 1982:354), while similar ceramics have been found at the Sandy Island site (38GE469) with dates ranging from 820–1180 B.P. (Clement et al. 2001:30), and at the Tidewater site (38HR254) dating from 860–1020 B.P. (Southerlin et al. 1997:75–77).

Toward the latter end of the Late Woodland and incipient Mississippian periods, ceramic assemblages in coastal South Carolina show more localized developments. St. Catherines pottery is a fine grog-tempered ware found along the lower coast, with surface treatments that include cordmarked, net-impressed, plain, and burnished plain (Anderson et al. 1996; DePratter 1979). Along the upper coast and interior Coastal Plain, Santee Simple Stamped is a transitional Late Woodland/Early Mississippian type, with dates from Mattassee Lake ranging from 610–1140 B.P. (Anderson et al. 1982:354).

3.1.4 Mississippian Period (ca. 1000–350 B.P.)

The Mississippian Period saw dramatic changes across most of the Southeastern United States. Mississippian societies were complex sociopolitical entities that were based at mound centers, usually located in the floodplains along major river systems. The flat-topped platform mounds served as both the literal and symbolic manifestation of a complex sociopolitical and religious system that linked chiefdoms across a broad network stretching from the Southeastern Atlantic Coast to Oklahoma (Spiro Mounds) in the west to as far north as Wisconsin (Aztalan). Mound centers were surrounded by outlying villages, hamlets, and farmsteads that provided tribute and services to the chief. While Mississippian subsistence was focused to a large extent on intensive maize agriculture, the hunting and gathering of aquatic and terrestrial resources supplemented Mississippian diets (Anderson 1994).

Mound centers have been found along most major river systems in the Southeast, and South Carolina is no exception. Major Mississippian mounds in the area include the Mulberry site along the Wateree River in central South Carolina; Santee/Fort Watson on the Santee River; the Irene site near Savannah; Hollywood, Lawton, and Mason's Plantation in the central Savannah River Valley; and Town Creek along the Pee Dee River in North Carolina (Anderson 1994).

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Diagnostic artifacts of the Mississippian Period include small triangular projectile points and sand-tempered Lamar, Savannah, and Etowah pottery types (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Elliot 1995). These types are primarily identified by their complicated stamped designs, although simple stamped, check stamped, cordmarked, and other surface treatments also occur. Various ceremonial items made from stone, bone, shell, copper, and mica were used as symbolic markers of chiefly power and status.

3.2 Historic Context

The project area is located in the northern portion of Richland County, in a historically rural area near the border of Fairfield County. The original counties of South Carolina, established when it was still a colony, mainly encompassed the coastal area where most settlers lived. As more people moved into the upper reaches of the state, commonly referred to as the backcountry, long and difficult travel prohibited them from easily utilizing the government functions centralized in Charleston. To combat this issue, in 1769 the General Assembly divided the state into seven judicial districts and the project area became part of the Camden District. When South Carolina became a state after the American Revolution, the legislature agreed to further decentralize government services and, in 1785, divided each district into counties. Camden District contained seven of the new counties, including Richland. As South Carolina grew, local governments became more important and new counties were created and the original boundaries of Richland County changed slightly with the creation of Kershaw County, in 1791 (Stauffer 1998:7–9, 12; Edgar 1998:215, 248, 265).

3.2.1 Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century

The first Europeans to have come through the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina were the expeditions led by Spanish explorers Hernando de Soto in 1540 and Juan Pardo in 1567 and 1568, although they may have been preceded in 1526 by Lucas Vasquez de Allyon (DePratter 1979; Hudson 1990). Both de Soto and Pardo encountered the powerful Chiefdom of Cofitachequi, located on the Wateree River near Camden. In 1568, a small fort was built and garrisoned at Cofitachequi by a contingent of Pardo's men. Cofitachequi was again visited in the summer of 1670 by Henry Woodward and reportedly had over 1000 bowmen at that time (DePratter 1979:133). By 1701, however, when John Lawson visited the region formerly controlled by Cofitachequi, the area was occupied by only a small group of Indians known as the Congaree.

By the early eighteenth century, both the Congaree and the Wateree, almost certainly a derivation of the town name Guatari encountered by Pardo in North Carolina, had established settlements in central South Carolina. Lawson found the Congaree to be friendly and hospitable to his men and was intrigued by a game that the women were playing and by the large cranes that they kept as pets. Additionally, he noted that the tribe was small, its numbers having been greatly diminished by smallpox outbreaks that had devastated the town. In his description, Lawson indicated that the Congaree village was made up of only about 12 houses and some plantations scattered in the area (Milling 1940:213; Mooney 1970:80).

By the time of Lawson's visit in 1701, the Congaree had likely been settled in the area for at least a few years. Evidence of the Congaree exists as early as 1692, when some Congaree Indians joined with members of the Waxhaw and Esaw tribes to visit the Ashley River plantation of Andrew Percival; Percival, who had been an Indian trader, was probably already familiar with these groups (Merrell 1989:55–56). A year later, the Congaree captured and enslaved some Cherokee, who protested to the colonial government over these actions (Milling 1940:269).

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The Wateree had migrated into the area sometime after 1670, when John Lederer of Pennsylvania found them living further north along the Yadkin River in North Carolina. Lawson placed them on the Wateree River, near Pine Tree Creek and present day Camden, and later maps support this location. Lawson's description of the tribe was less flattering than his portrayal of the Congaree, indicating that, although they had larger numbers than their southern neighbors and were friendly to the English, the Wateree were lazy and were thieves (Hodge 1910:910; Milling 1940:209).

By 1708, contact with tribes north of Charleston was still limited, as indicated by a September letter from the colonial government to England stating, "There are several other nations of Indians that inhabit to the northward—our trade with them is not much" (Taukchiray 1984:48). In 1712, however, Colonel John Barnwell went to these tribes to recruit warriors for the Tuscarora War in North Carolina. He found the Congaree living in one village and claimed that there were only 125 total members of both the Congaree and Santee tribes. Barnwell was successful in his recruiting; one of his three companies, the Esaw Company, included 13 warriors from the Congaree and Santee tribes, as well as 28 men from the Wateree (Taukchiray 1984:52–53; Taukchiray 1985:1).

At the onset of the Yamasee War, the colonial government made some overtures towards the northern tribes. They sent Captain Baker to compel the Congaree and their neighbors to join the English, but during his journey he was ambushed and killed along with 26 of his men (Taukchiray 1984:82). Shortly afterwards, both the Congaree and the Wateree joined other native tribes in fighting against the English. As occurred with many other tribes, participation in the war greatly reduced the power and population of the Congaree and the Wateree. In fact, their numbers were so greatly reduced that Governor Robert Johnson, in a letter to England, reported the Congaree as one of the tribes that had been "utterly extirpated" (Milling 1940:223). By 1743, both the Congaree and Wateree had migrated northwards to live amongst the Catawba, although at that time they were living in separate settlements and attempting to retain their own language and customs (Crane 1928:172; Mooney 1970:80; Swanton 1979:101; Taukchiray 1985:6).

Although little is known about the Congaree and Wateree, even less is known about the Saluda Indians and few references of this group exist. One reference is the 1730 George Hunter map of the Cherokee which has a label, "Saluda town where a nation settled 35 years ago, and removed 18 years to Conestoga, in Pennsylvania" (Milling 1940:89). Given this reference, it is possible that the Saluda were affiliated with the Savano (Savanna) Indians, both being of Shawnee origin. If this is true, it was likely the Saluda that participated in raids against the Cherokee in 1693 along with the Catawba and Congaree. A subsequent reference occurs in 1755, when Governor James Glen, after visiting Fort Prince George, led an army of 500 soldiers to meet with the Cherokee and sign an important treaty at Saluda Old Town. The site of Saluda Old Town is believed to be located on the south bank of the Saluda River near Terrapin Creek in Saluda County, although this location has been disputed in recent years (John Frierson, personal communication 2000).

3.2.2 *First European Settlers*

The lands that lie in northern Richland County did not see permanent European settlement until the mid- to late eighteenth century. The area that would become Richland County essentially lies between the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, narrowing to the southeast at the point where the two rivers converge. Indian traders, following these rivers likely came through the area in the late 1600s and early 1700s, but permanent habitation of this backcountry area lagged behind settlement in coastal regions. In the 1730s and 1740s, when European settlers did begin to migrate to the area, they originally claimed lands along the two major rivers, especially the Congaree.

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The establishment of inland townships in the 1730s attracted more residents to the area, although neither of the closest townships, Saxe-Gothe and Fredericksburg, was situated on the lands that would become part of Richland County. Saxe-Gothe, which later developed into Lexington, was on the west bank of the Congaree River, and Fredericksburg, which later became Pine Tree Hill and then Camden, was located northeast of the Wateree River (Moore 1993:9-12). Despite a growing interest in the backcountry by settlers, only 39 people acquired land between the Wateree and Congaree rivers from 1740 to 1746 and the majority of these were in the lower portions of Richland County (Moore 1993:10-11).

Things began to change around the mid-eighteenth century. In the 1740s, Thomas Nightingale built a cow pen and settled on land that would eventually belong to Fairfield County, about six miles from present day Winnsboro. Around 1753, John Taylor moved his family from Virginia to South Carolina, settling in future Richland County. The Taylor family, beginning with John's son Thomas Taylor, who fought for the Patriots in the American Revolution, would become prominent members of South Carolina society (Moore 1993:58). Other settlers from Virginia, as well as those of English, German, and Scots Irish decent arriving from Europe, began migrating into the Midlands area. These settlers included members of the Crell, Brown, Haig, Geiger, Spencer, Woodward, and Howell families. By 1760, there were nearly 1,000 people living along the Congaree River, but the most coveted lands along the rivers were becoming scarce and new settlers were beginning to look further inland along the creeks for home sites (Moore 1993:14-16). These early settlers were mostly subsistence farmers, growing a variety of food crops for local consumption and often raising cattle for sale to the coastal markets. They also attempted to grow cash crops, such as tobacco, indigo, and cotton; however, the dreams of producing a sizeable cash crop were not to be realized until the waning years of the eighteenth century (Moore 1993:60-64).

In 1765, approximately 12,000 people were living near the fall line, with another 10,000 residents residing further inland in the Piedmont (Moore 1993:19). Lack of order was the primary concern for residents of these inland areas during the mid to late 1700s. Backcountry life in the 1760s was marred by a massive wave of robberies and murders that swept through the Midlands. With no local government officials to dispense justice, crimes against settlers in the region went virtually unchecked for two years. Anyone thought to possess money or goods of value was considered a target, with even settlements like Saxe-Gotha and Camden suffering raids and looting. With no help coming from the government in Charleston, residents of the Midlands joined together to protect their property. These "Regulators" often used vigilante methods to defend their communities and punish the perpetrators of the crimes. Eventually their persistent cries for local law enforcement and justice were answered in 1769, with the creation of districts (Moore 1993 25-27).

The beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1776 did not have much effect on the residents of the Midlands area and the war remained "out of sight, out of mind," for its first four years. When Charleston fell to the British in May 1780, however, the fighting came much closer to home, especially when the British were victorious at Camden in August that same year. At that time, residents who previously remained neutral were forced to choose between the Patriot and the Loyalist causes, and this often resulted in neighbors fighting neighbors. Both sides committed plunder, theft, and murder, and many residents were probably loyal to whatever side was raiding the area on that particular day.

In late 1780, British General Charles Cornwallis set up temporary headquarters at Winnsboro and backcountry residents continued to feel the crush of the war. In May 1781, the Patriots recaptured Fort Granby near present day Cayce and American forces began a campaign to wrest backcountry outposts from Loyalist control. The war would soon leave the area, but, as the Revolution was ending and British forces withdrew, citizens in the Midlands

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still had to fear lawlessness similar to that which occurred in the 1760s. The responsiveness of the state government and the establishment of new counties from the 1769 judicial districts helped to return order. Peace, coupled with the success of tobacco as the area's main crop in the 1780s and 1790s, lured settlers to the Upcountry. This move helped spread the concepts of plantation society and slavery into the region from the coast (Gordon 2003:93–99, 153; Moore 1993:30–31, 33–35).

In 1786, as a concession to backcountry residents who protested the control of state government by the Charleston elite, the legislature passed a bill to move the state capital to a centralized location. In 1787, John Gabriel Guignard surveyed and laid out the new capital in a two mile square area formerly owned by Colonel Thomas Taylor. When the new state constitution was written in 1790, it reaffirmed Columbia as the capital, although many government services continued to be provided in Charleston (Edgar 1998:248, 255; Edgar and Woolley 1986:17; Tomlinson Engineering Company 1931). The establishment of Columbia as the capital city proved important to the residents of the Midlands. As the nineteenth century neared, the presence of the legislature and the availability of government services made the region more attractive to settlers and the population of the region began to grow.

By 1790, Camden District had 38,265 residents and comprised 15.4 percent of the total population of the state. Richland County was the second smallest of Camden's seven counties with only 3,930 residents. During this period, slaves only comprised 23.2 percent of the district's population, a significantly lower percentage than the 43 percent in South Carolina as a whole. Richland County was not far below to the statewide average, with 36.6 percent of its residents being enslaved (United States Census Bureau [USCB] 1907).

Eli Whitney's cotton gin proved a boon for the South Carolina Midlands area because it significantly cut down on the effort needed to separate the seeds from the fibers of short-staple cotton. Although area farmers grew cotton throughout the eighteenth century, Richland County harvested its first large crop of short-staple cotton for export in 1799. Cotton production spread throughout the inland areas. With the price of cotton booming from the 1790s to nearly 1820, the surge in production helped make the fortunes of many Richland District residents, including Wade Hampton and his family (Edgar 1998:271). It also served to bolster the growth of the region's cities, most importantly Columbia, which served as the major business and population center for the area. Although Charleston was the primary point of export for cotton, Columbia and other smaller towns served as important regional markets and businessmen involved in the cotton trade moved to the city and surrounding areas (Edgar 1998:273).

In the first half of the nineteenth century, agriculture was the most important economic pursuit in the Midlands. Although farmers in the region raised livestock and produced a large variety of staple crops such as wheat, oats, potatoes, and corn, these products were primarily for home or local consumption, and farmers allocated only a small percentage of land to these items. Cotton held the promise of large profits and therefore it was the most widely grown crop in the area. In 1840, Richland County harvested 1,281,989 pounds of cotton, a yield that ranked it fifteenth among the 29 counties in the state. By 1850, Richland had more than tripled its cotton production, harvesting 11,365 bales of cotton weighing 4,546,000 pounds, moving it to 11th among cotton producing counties. Moreover, Richland had room to grow, as farmers used only 27.5 percent of its 325,121 acres for cotton production. Fairfield County was even more successful in producing cotton, and in 1840, 8,159,450 pounds were produced in the county ranking it second only behind Abbeville. Ten years later, Fairfield's cotton production had decreased, harvesting only 7,258,800 pounds (18,122 bales) of cotton, ranking it fifth statewide. Farming, however, was still the primary pursuit of most Fairfield residents and the county's farms were valued at \$3,131,629, the ninth

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highest in the state. Columbia was the primary market for these crops, and from there they were generally shipped to Charleston by boat (Moore 1993:88; USCB 1841, 1853).

Fueled by the prospect of successful cotton crops, the antebellum years saw significant growth in the Midlands, with population increasing at a significantly higher rate than the total statewide average. From 1790 to 1820, Richland County more than tripled its total population to 12,321. By 1840, Richland County had a population of over 16,000, but by 1860, however, growth had stagnated and the county gained less than 2,000 residents in the preceding twenty years (USCB 1821, 1832, 1841, 1853, 1864b, 1907).

As the population of the area grew, demographics also underwent change. Slave labor proved to be an important resource for South Carolina, as cheap labor was necessary for producing a profitable cotton crop. Since 1790, Richland County had reflected statewide trends in terms of slave population, with the percentage of enslaved people in the county being close to that in South Carolina as a whole. This trend continued through 1860, when Richland's population consisted of 59.8 percent slaves and South Carolina's average was 57.2 percent (USCB 1821, 1832, 1841, 1853, 1864b, 1907).

Not long before the Civil War began, an important development occurred that would significantly change the Midlands—the construction of the railroad. Prior to the war, Columbia was considered an important railroad hub. Entrepreneurs proposed the first railroad links to Columbia in the 1830s; although these original plans were never completed, by 1842, Columbia had been linked to Charleston and the first passenger train between the two cities arrived. By the 1850s, railroad companies had made two more connections from Columbia, one to Greenville and one to Charlotte. The Charlotte tracks passed through the rural northern region of Richland County; along this route, rural railroad depots were constructed, including one that would become the town of Blythewood. The railroads brought economic advantages to Columbia and the surrounding areas as they transported goods from larger cities. Railroads also helped spur population growth, as some of the men who built the tracks eventually settled in the area. The main purpose of the railroad, however, was the transportation of cotton from rural farms to urban markets, increasing profits for both the farmers and the cotton brokers in the city (Herring 1984:21; Moore 1993:137–138).

3.2.3 *Civil War and Reconstruction*

In 1860, census figures show that Richland County had begun a trend that would continue throughout the rest of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Bolstered by the growth of Columbia, Richland County was adding residents at a significant rate. Although it maintained the diverse agricultural pursuits of the first half of the century, producing food crops and livestock, but cotton was still the dominant cash crop, Richland had the third lowest value of farmland in the state, at \$2,099,715. Richland, although still producing moderate agricultural yields, was focused less on farming and had begun to invest more in manufacturing enterprises (USCB 1864a, 1864b).

Columbia served a central role in the secession of South Carolina, in December 1860, and it would continue its position of importance throughout the Civil War. During most of the war, the Midlands were affected only indirectly, as actual fighting did not come to the region until the early part of 1865. Early in 1861, while excitement for the war was high and Southerners were rallying to the Confederate cause, companies of men traveled from Richland to help defend Charleston. Regiments from the Midlands region, including Richland County, gathered and drilled at the fairgrounds north of Columbia, before heading out to campaigns in other states. Women in the

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counties organized relief and aid organizations, raising money and performing whatever services they could to help the war effort and the soldiers. The rural farmers of the area aided the war effort by supplying food to supplement the shortages in the city and elsewhere. However, this was not always a voluntary effort, especially after 1863, when the state required farmers to limit planting of cotton and to donate one-tenth of crop yields to the government (Moore 1993:183–191). As Columbia continued to aid the war effort with manufacturing ventures, it grew in importance; by 1863, Confederate government offices had been established in the city. These developments, and an influx of refugees from surrounding areas, increased the population of Columbia and the county as a whole.

As the tide of the Civil War changed and the Confederate army went on the defensive to protect its major cities, Columbia's population swelled with refugees retreating ahead of the advancing Union army of General William T. Sherman. In early 1865, as Sherman's army worked its way through Georgia, residents of the Midlands were uncertain as to his ultimate path, leading to fear and confusion as to whether or not he would turn towards Columbia and destroy their homes and farms. Ultimately, the Union army did march north through Columbia, leaving behind a state of ruin as they looted and burned houses along the way. After leaving Columbia, Sherman continued his march northward through rural Richland County, with his army continuing to raid homes and farms looking for food and supplies (Moore 1993:202).

After the Civil War, the rural areas of Richland County generally returned to the path they had been following before the war. For instance, county farms continued to produce many of the same crops but, due in part to changes brought about by the Civil War, the agricultural yields were declining. By 1870, nearly all of the crops harvested in Richland were at numbers that were nearly half their yield in 1860. Larger farms were broken up into smaller parcels utilized for sharecropping and tenant farming; this resulted in a significant increase in the total number of farms in the county, from 203 to 1,138, with most of the farms ranging in size between 20 and 50 acres. By 1880, the number of farms in Richland County had nearly doubled to 2,246, again with the majority averaging less than 50 acres. Also, cotton was again becoming the primary crop grown in the county, with 10,958 bales produced (Moore 1993:210; USCB 1872b, 1883a).

The railroad played an important role in the postbellum growth of Columbia and the surrounding areas. It was imperative that the railroad companies repair the damage that the Union armies had done and, by 1866, repairs had begun and the first train arrived from Charleston. Despite this, connections to cities north of Columbia were still not possible because of gaps in the tracks; however, by April 1866, the line to Charlotte had been restored. In addition to fixing the lines that had been severed during the war, Columbia's importance as a railroad hub grew as new routes were constructed to Augusta. By 1870, Columbia served as a midpoint for important rail lines connecting Augusta to both Charlotte and Wilmington. Along these lines, new rail depots emerged throughout the Midlands. Eventually, residential settlements began to grow around these depots and post offices were established to serve the more rural communities (Moore 1993:210–214).

Reconstruction did little to change the rural way of life in northern Richland County. In the first few years after the end of the Civil War, dealing with hardships was a way of life, as drought ruined many of the crops. Many whites were struggling to survive, and freedmen were still waiting for the United States government to give them land. In 1867, Congress instituted a radical program of reconstruction and blacks began to acquire positions of power in the city of Columbia. Most blacks, however, continued to work as farmers in the rural areas where they had lived before the war. Between 1860 and 1870, the population of Richland County began slowly growing, with over two-thirds of the population being newly freed blacks looking to support themselves and their families. By the 1880s,

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Richland's population growth was steady, increasing over 8,000 residents within the decade (Moore 1993:223; USCB 1872a, 1883b, 1895).

The 1880s and 1890s were a time of growth and change in the Midlands. Some of the small communities that had emerged around railroad depots were developing and becoming towns. Richland was still predominantly a rural county, but Columbia was a growing city. Manufacturing and industry were springing up in the Midlands and the erection of several cotton mills towards the end of the nineteenth century would lure many residents into manufacturing jobs. At the same time, agricultural yields were beginning to recover from their postwar lag and were surpassing antebellum highs. However, other aspects of the Midlands were slow in recovering and there were many complaints about the poor condition of the roads. Overall though, the turn of the twentieth century was looking promising for the area (Moore 1993:229–232).

3.2.4 Twentieth Century

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Richland County was embarking on a period of tremendous growth, fueled by the development of Columbia. By 1900, Richland's population had swelled to 45,589; ten years later, the trend continued with Richland adding nearly 10,000 residents. While much of Richland County's growth was in Columbia, the northern reaches of the county retained their rural character. Manufacturing was becoming an important part of Richland's economy and the mills that had come to the area in the 1890s allowed cotton to be processed locally. The 1891 completion of the Columbia Canal greatly aided the development of mills run on hydropower and, by 1910, there were seven mills in the Columbia area employing over 3,600 workers (Moore 1993:303; USCB 1901, 1920). The City of Columbia was growing and expanding its boundaries during this period as well, annexing its suburbs and making them part of the city. Richland County was following a similar course, and in 1912 it annexed a portion of Lexington County. In 1913, Richland acquired the southern portion of Fairfield County, including the town of Blythewood (Moore 1993:276).

After World War I, as soldiers from the Midlands returned home, rural life was becoming increasingly difficult. The policies of the Federal government favored business and industry, not agriculture (Moore 1993:329). Many of the small farmers in the rural regions of the Midlands could not afford to buy the products that Columbia was producing. In the years that followed, as the Great Depression hit the country, little changed for many rural residents, since poverty had been part of their life for years. However, some of the poorest sharecroppers and tenant farmers lost their land, forcing them to migrate to cities to look for work. New Deal agencies provided some relief to Midland's residents and, by 1940, there was \$1.3 million allocated to the region (Moore 1993:341).

Beginning in 1940, life in the Midlands was affected by numerous conflicts both at home and abroad. World War II, Korea, and Vietnam all drew soldiers from the region and the old Camp Jackson, established in 1917, was resurrected into the new, permanent Fort Jackson. On the home front, racial tensions were deepening as blacks fought the formal system of segregation that had been legal in the state for nearly 50 years. More recently, rural life in many Midland's areas has changed dramatically. Agriculture, once the major staple of the region's economy, has decreased in importance and many new residents began moving into areas formerly used for farming. New highways and roads leading out from Columbia have aided this flight from the city, and the result has been a shift in demographics and character of these once rural areas.



3.3 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

On October 30, 2018, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. If cultural resources were noted within the 0.5-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there are six previously recorded archaeological sites (38RD1436, and 38RD1466 through 38RD1470), two previously recorded structures (4815 and 4862), one historic area (4831), and four previously conducted cultural resource surveys (Frick and Norton 2002, Pappas 2012, and DeAngelis and Carpini 2015) within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). None of the previously conducted surveys are within the current project area, five of the archaeological sites are within the current project area and were identified during the 2018 CRIS completed for the Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion. The 2018 survey area is not shown in ArchSite.

Table 3.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile search radius.

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
4815	Sandy Level Baptist Church (1856)	Not Eligible	Martin et al. 2002
4831	Saint Mark Lutheran Church (1930)	Not Eligible	Martin et al. 2002
4862	Residence (ca. 1925)	Not Eligible	Martin et al. 2002
38RD1436	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	DeAngelis and McAllister 2015
38RD1466	Prehistoric Scatter	Unassessed	DeAngelis and Carpini 2018
38RD1467	20 th Century Historic Scatter	Not Eligible	DeAngelis and Carpini 2018
38RD1468	Prehistoric Scatter	Unassessed	DeAngelis and Carpini 2018
38RD1469	Middle Woodland Yadkin ceramic isolate; 20 th Century House Site	Not Eligible	DeAngelis and Carpini 2018
38RD1470	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter; 20 th Century Ceramic Isolate	Not Eligible	DeAngelis and Carpini 2018

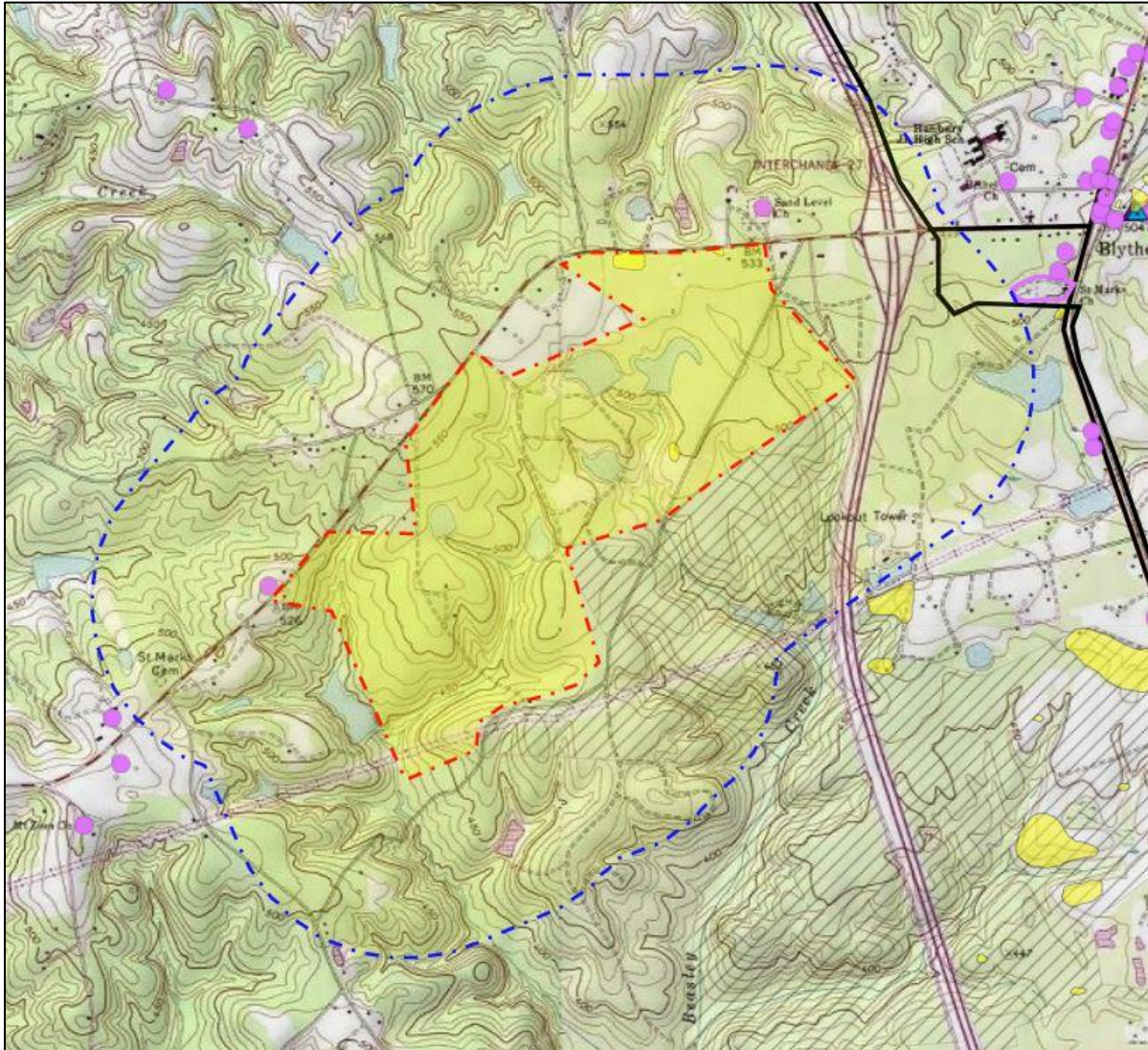


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 1916, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1939 and 1963, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1935, 1949, 1953, and 1971 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located within Camden Precinct with an unnamed road in the vicinity of the project area and the closest landowner labeled as W. Lee (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Richland District shows the project area located in the northern portion of the district, near the Road to Winnsborough, present day Highway 21 (Figure 3.3). The 1916 USDA soil survey map shows the community of Blythewood has been established to the northeast of the project area along with Blythewood Road and Locklier Road; four structures are present along Locklier Road and two structures are present in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 3.4).

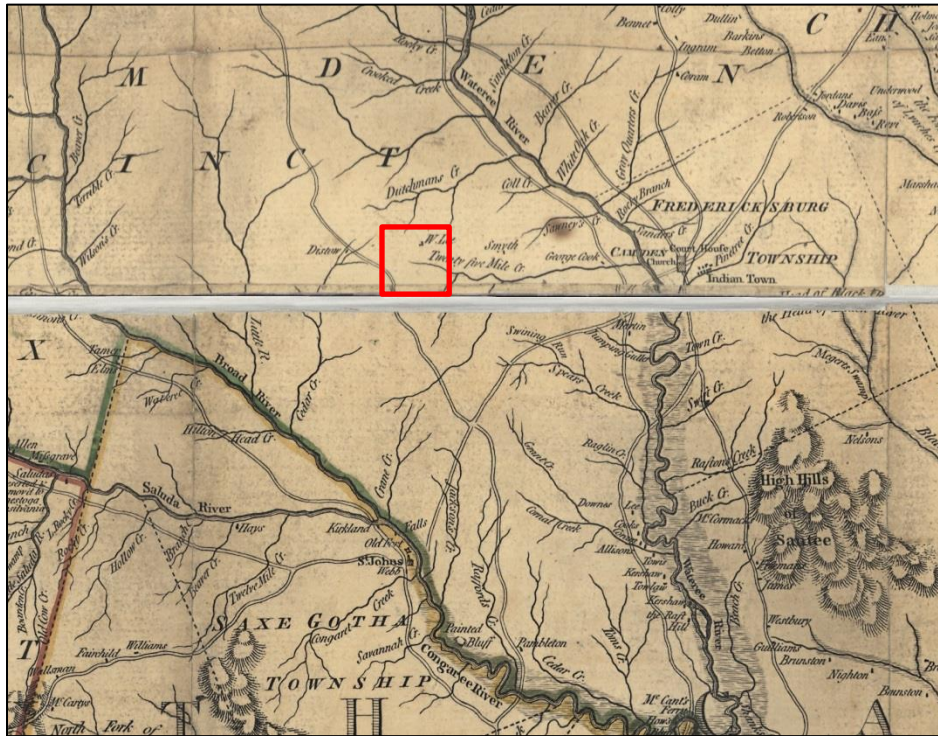


Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.

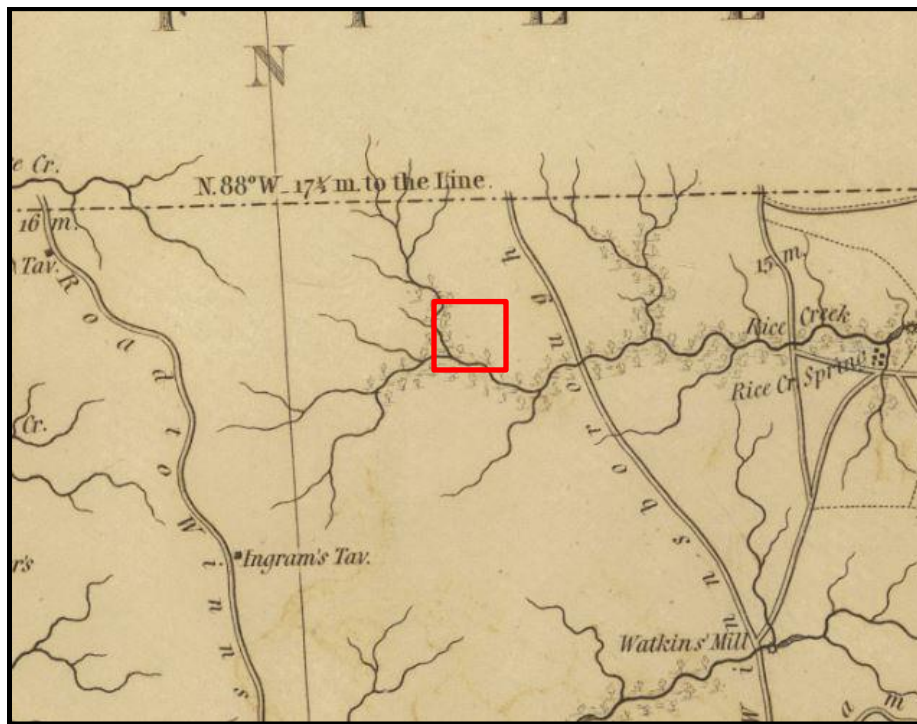


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Richland District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

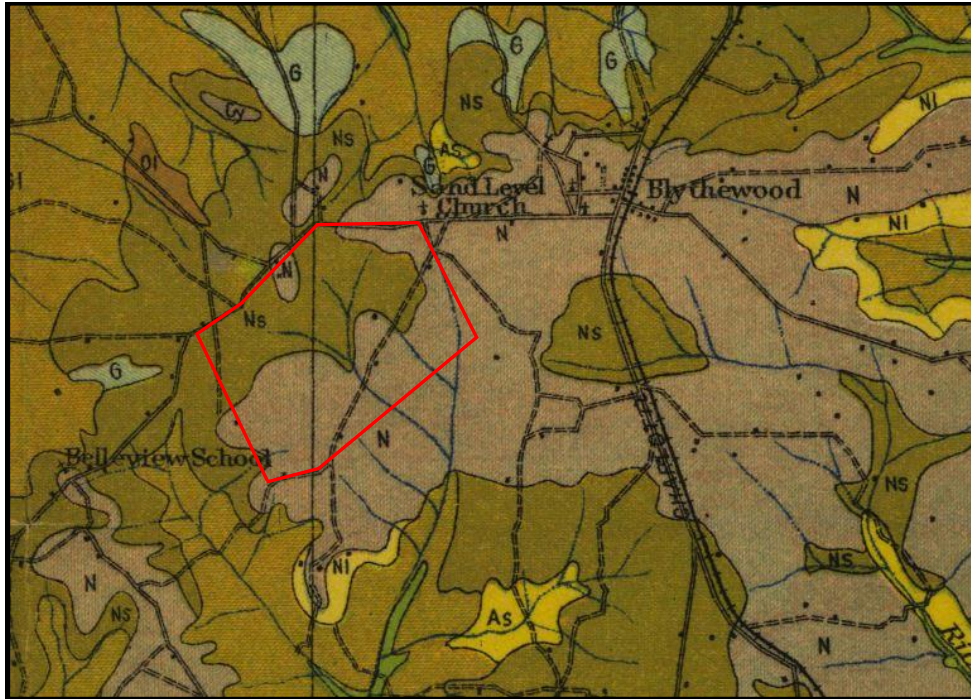


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1916 USDA soil survey map of Richland County, showing vicinity of project area.

The 1935 15-minute Killian USGS topographic map of the eastern portion of the project area shows two structures along Locklier Road and two structures in the northeastern corner of the project area (Figure 3.5). The 1939 SCDOT map shows two structures on the northwest side of Locklier Road and one structure in the northwestern corner of the project area (Figure 3.6). The 1949 7.5-minute Irmo NE USGS topographic map of the western portion of the project area shows a dirt road has been established in the center of the project area and two structures are located along that road; another structure is depicted to the north of Locklier Road (Figure 3.7). The 1953 7.5-minute Blythewood USGS topographic map of the eastern portion of the project area shows two structures off of Locklier Road and one in the northeastern corner of the project area (Figure 3.8). The 1963 SCDOT map also depicts two structures on the northwest side of Locklier Road along with a row of structures in the northeastern corner of the project area, and two ponds present in the center of the project area (Figure 3.9). The 1971 7.5-minute Blythewood USGS topographic map of the eastern portion of the project area shows two structures to the south of Blythewood Road in the project area, one structure to the northwest of Locklier Road, and three ponds in the central portion of the project area (Figure 3.10). The 1971 7.5-minute Irmo NE USGS topographic map of the western portion of the project area shows two dirt roads have been established along with two additional ponds and a transmission line along the southern corner; three structures are present along one of the dirt roads in the project area (Figure 3.11).

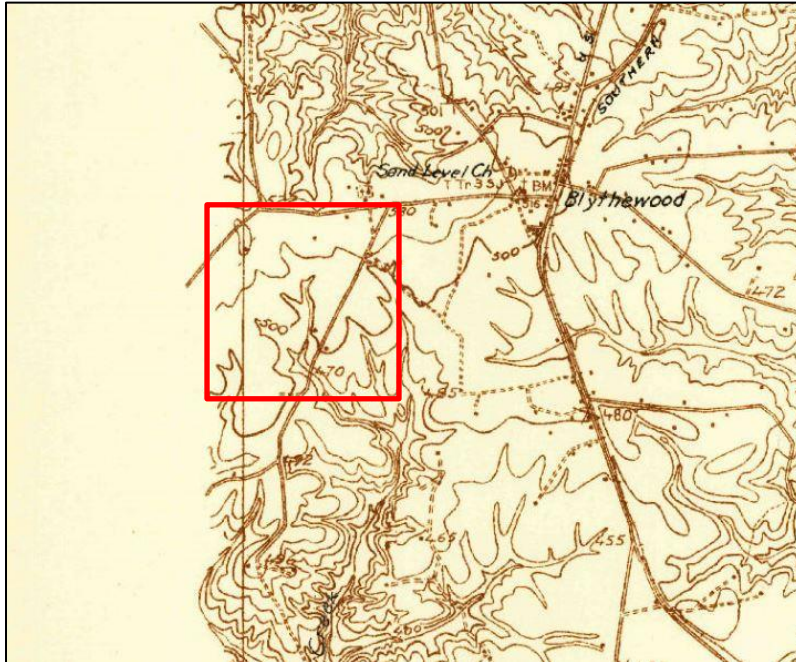


Figure 3.5. Portion of Killian 1935 15-minute USGS topographic map, showing vicinity of the eastern portion of the project area.

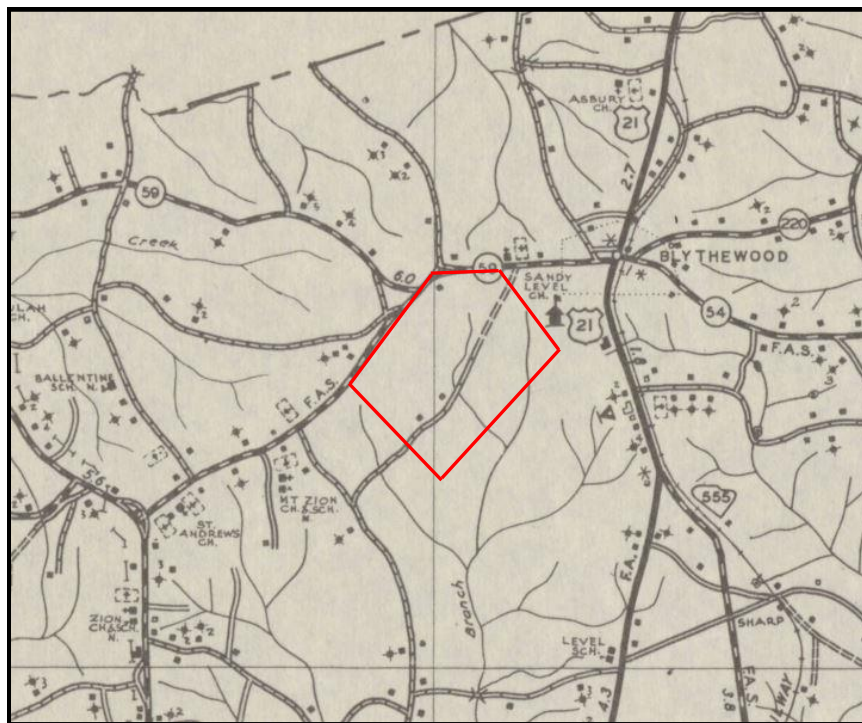


Figure 3.6. Portion of 1939 SCDOT map of Richland County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

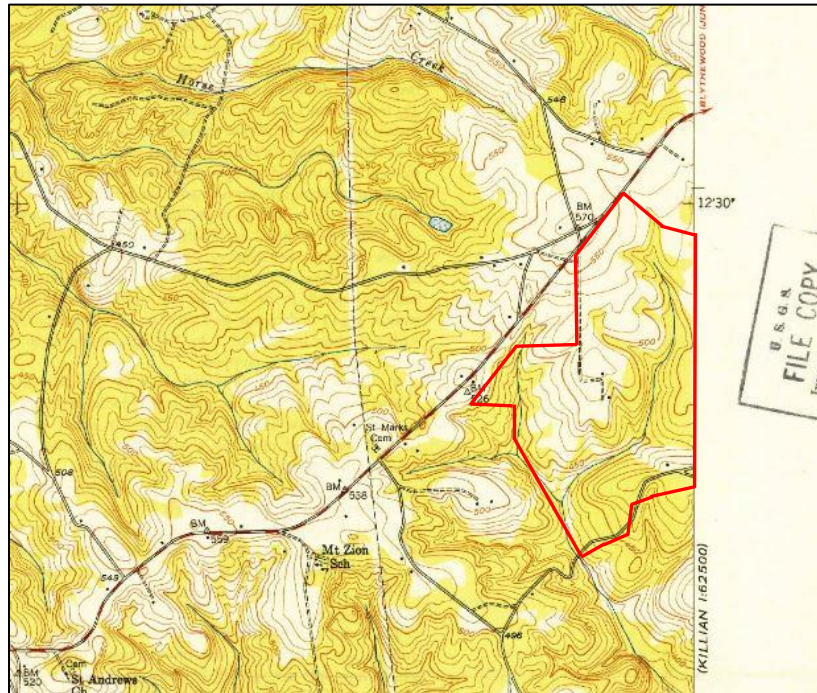


Figure 3.7. Portion of Irmo NE 1949 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing vicinity of the western portion of the project area

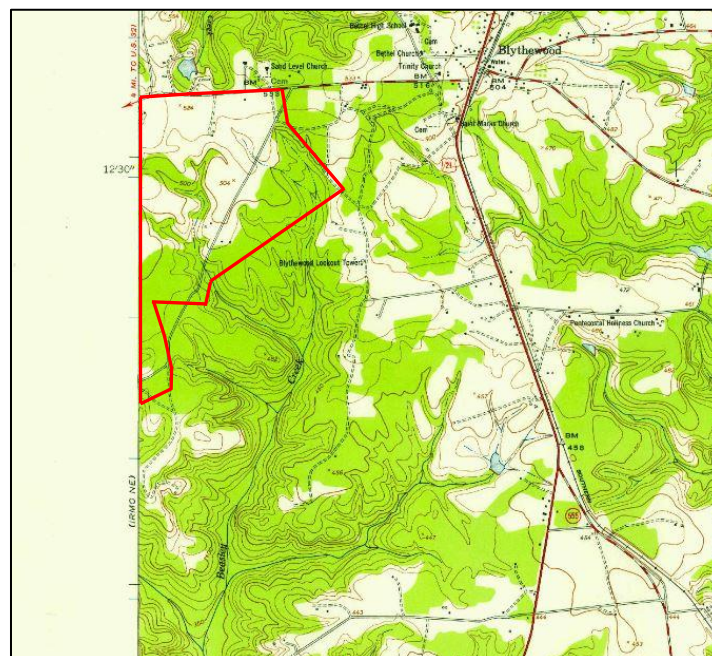


Figure 3.8. Portion of Blythewood 1953 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing vicinity of the eastern portion of the project area.

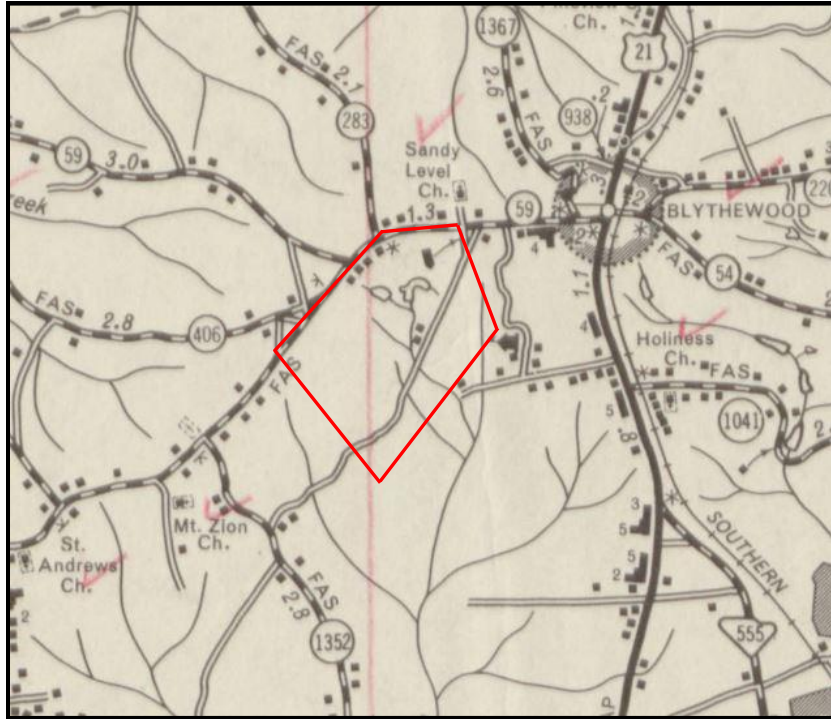


Figure 3.9. Portion of 1963 SCDOT map of Richland County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.10. Portion of USGS Blythewood 7.5-minute quadrangle (1971), showing vicinity of the eastern portion of the project area.

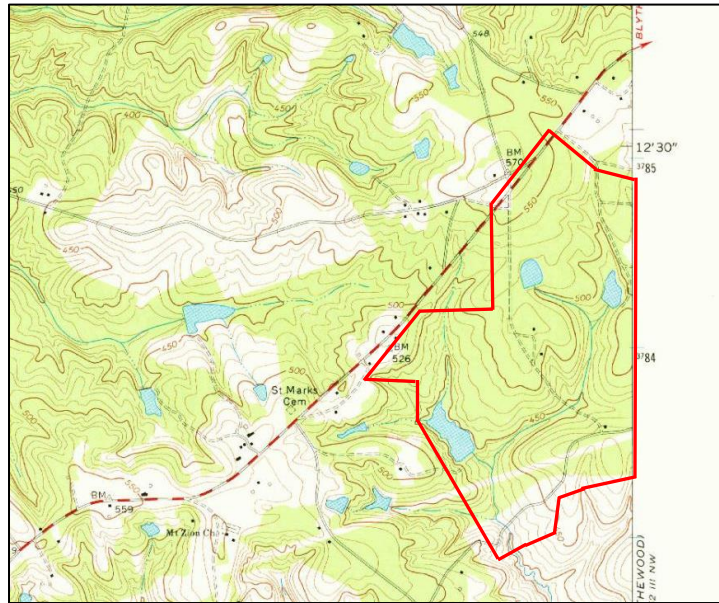


Figure 3.11. Portion of USGS *Irmo NE 7.5-minute quadrangle (1971)*, showing vicinity of the western portion of the project area.



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

An intensive archaeological survey of the project area was conducted intermittently from October 31 through November 13, 2018. Shovel tests were at least 30 x 30 cm and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from the shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh and soil colors were determined through comparison with Munsell Soil Color Charts. Sites were located using a GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

Site boundaries were determined by excavating shovel tests at 15-m intervals radiating out from positive shovel tests or surface finds at the perimeter of each site. Sites were recorded in the field using field journals and standard S&ME site forms and documented using digital imagery and detailed site maps. State site forms were filled out and submitted to SCIAA once fieldwork was complete. For purposes of the project, an archaeological site is defined as an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, rockshelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc.). An isolated find is defined as yielding less than three historic or prehistoric artifacts.

4.2 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered during the survey were cleaned, identified, and analyzed using the techniques summarized below. Following analysis, artifacts were bagged according to site, provenience, and specimen number. Acid-free plastic bags and artifact tags were used for curation purposes.

Lithic artifacts were initially identified as either debitage or tools. Debitage was sorted by raw material type and size graded using the mass analysis method advocated by Ahler (1989). When present, formal tools were classified by type and metric attributes (e.g., length, width, and thickness) were recorded for each unbroken tool. Projectile point typology generally followed those contained in Coe (1964) and Justice (1987).

Prehistoric ceramics greater than 1 cm² were sorted first by sherd type (rim or body), surface treatment, and temper (using the Wentworth scale). Once sorted, these categories were further analyzed for other diagnostic attributes such as paste texture, interior treatment, rim form, and rim/lip decoration. Where possible, this data was used to place the sherds within established regional types. Information on the ceramic typology of the project area was derived primarily from Anderson et al. (1996b), Coe (1964), DePratter (1979), Sassaman et al. (1990), Trinkley (1990), and Ward and Davis (1999). Sherds less than 1 cm² were classified as "residual sherds" and only their count and weight were recorded.

Historic artifacts were separated by material type and then further sorted into functional groups. For example, glass was sorted into window, container, or other glass. Maker's marks and/or decorations were noted to ascertain chronological attributes using established references for historic materials, including Noel Hume (1970), South (1976), and Miller (1991).



4.3 Architectural Survey Methods

During the 2018 CRIS, six aboveground resources were identified as being greater than 40 years old and located within or adjacent to the project area. As part of the intensive survey, each of these resources have been assigned a SHPO Site Number, been recorded on a survey form, and been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. A description of these six resources is discussed in Section 5.2 in the next chapter.

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, properties must meet one or more of the criteria below:

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

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of an archaeological site is Criterion D, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an archaeological site to be considered significant, it must have potential to add to the understanding of the area's history or prehistory. A commonly used standard to determine a site's research potential is based on a number of physical characteristics including variety, quantity, integrity, clarity, and environmental context (Glassow 1977). These factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.



5.0 Results

A cultural resources intensive survey was conducted on approximately 178 acres at the Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion (Figures 1.1 and 1.2); the 178 acres surveyed are within four noncontiguous parcels (Area 1, Area 2, Area 3, and Area 4). Vegetation in Area 1 consists of planted pine and areas of secondary growth; vegetation in Area 2 consisted of planted pine and areas of secondary growth; vegetation in Area 3 consisted of planted pine and areas of secondary growth; vegetation in Area 4 consisted of mixed pine and hardwoods and areas of secondary growth (Figure 5.1 through 5.4). As a result of the survey, two previously recorded archaeological sites and two previously recorded aboveground resources (4815 and 4862) were revisited (38RD1466 and 38RD1468), five new archaeological sites (38RD1473 through 38RD1477) and six isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-6) were identified, and six aboveground resources were recorded (7619 through 1624). The archaeological and architecture surveys are discussed below, along with the revisited and newly identified resources.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

A total of 881 shovel tests were excavated within the project area (Table 5.1). Each area will be discussed individually below.

Table 5.1. Summary of different areas within the project area.

Area	Acreage	STPs	Resources
Area 1	62	328	38RD1466, 38RD1473 through 38RD1475, IF-1 and IF-2
Area 2	41	219	38RD1468, 38RD1476, IF-3, IF-4, and IF-5
Area 3	27	122	
Area 4	45	212	38RD1477, IF-6

5.1.1 Area 1

Area 1 is located in the northern portion of the overall project area, is approximately 62 acres in size, and is located along Blythewood Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of 328 shovel tests were excavated in Area 1. Disturbances in Area 1 include push piles and a large drainage ditch, while vegetation consists of planted pine and secondary growth (Figures 2.2–2.4, and 5.1).

Two soil profiles were encountered during the survey; shovel tests with an intact horizon in which subsoil was not encountered and shovel test with three soil horizons in which subsoil was not encountered. A typical soil profile with an intact horizon in which subsoil was not encountered consisted of 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with 65+ cm (15–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam (Figure 5.5). A typical soil profile with three soil horizons where subsoil was not encountered consisted of 25 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, over 40 cm (25–65 cmbs) of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) sandy loam, terminating with 15+ cm (65–80+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy sand (Figure 5.6). As a result of the survey new three archaeological sites (38RD1473 through 38RD1475) and two isolated finds (IF 1 and IF 2) were identified and site 38RD1466 was revisited and the boundaries of the site were expanded (Figure 5.7).



Figure 5.1. Typical vegetation within Area 1, facing northeast.



Figure 5.2. Typical vegetation within Area 2, facing north.



Figure 5.3. Typical vegetation within Area 3, facing east.



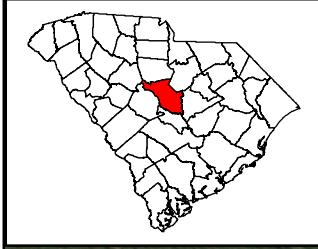
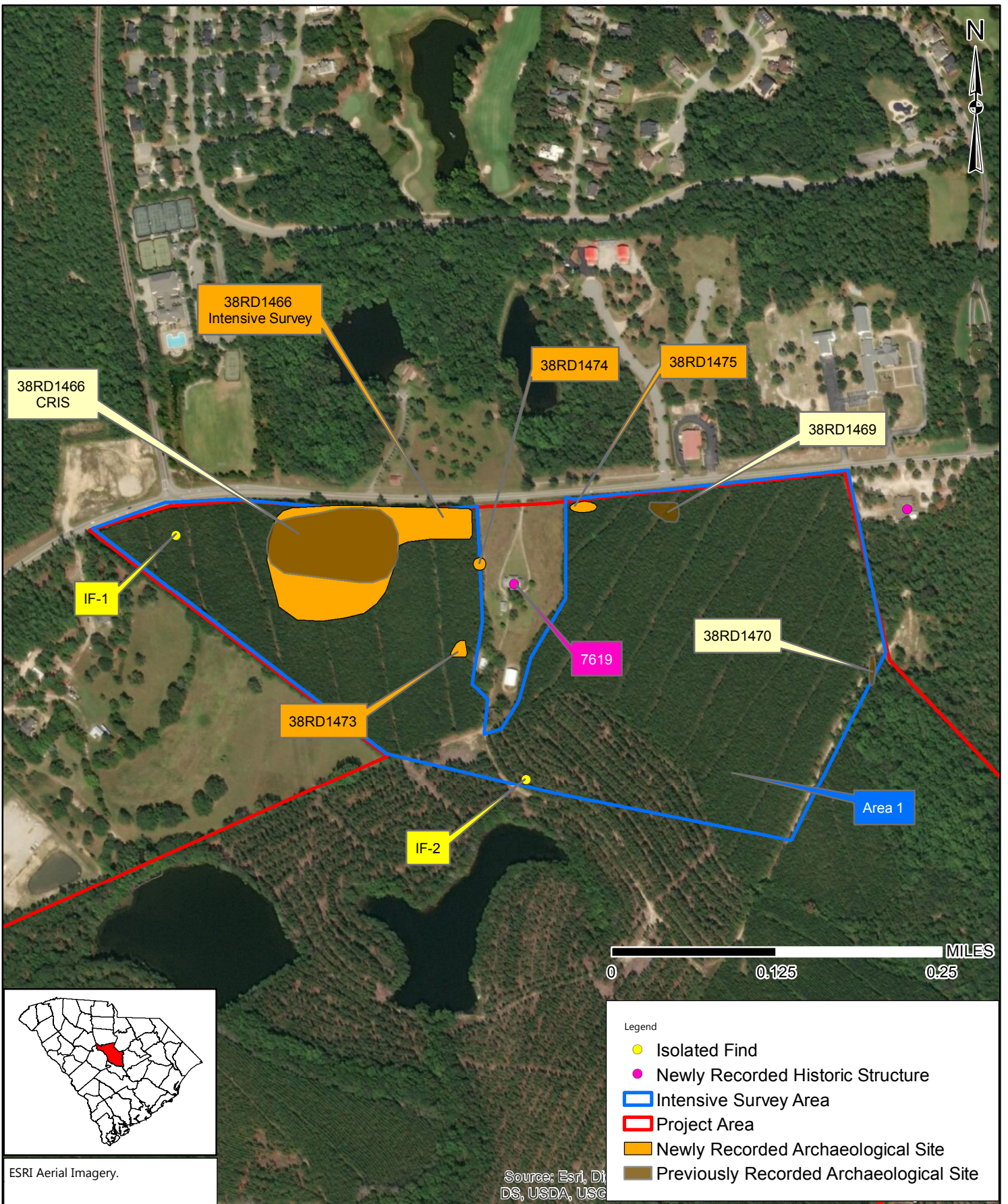
Figure 5.4. Typical vegetation within Area 4, facing west.



Figure 5.5. Typical shovel test in Area 1, where subsoil was not encountered.



Figure 5.6. A typical shovel test in Area 1, where three soil horizons were identified and subsoil was not encountered.



ESRI Aerial Imagery.



SCALE: 1:6,213
 PROJECT NO: 4261-18-077
 DRAWN BY: KJN
 DATE: 11/26/2018

Aerial Map - Area 1
 Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion
 Richland County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
5.7

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion

Richland County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-18-077
SHPO No. 18-KL0234



Site 38RD1466

Site Number: 38RD1466	NRHP Recommendation: Additional Work
Site Type: Habitation Site	Elevation: 520 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified Prehistoric	Landform: Plain
UTM Coordinates: E500358, N3785745 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Troup Sand
Site Dimensions: 250 E/W x 140 N/S m	Vegetation: Planted Pine
Artifact Depth: 0–80 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 51/22

Site 38RD1466 is a prehistoric habitation site located on a plain landform in the northern portion of Area 1 along Blythewood Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site was initially recorded in May 2018 and was identified as an unknown prehistoric habitation site (DeAngelis and Carpini 2018). No diagnostic artifacts were identified at the site in May 2018; however the site contained a variety of artifacts and raw materials types in intact stratigraphy beneath the plowzone, additional investigations were recommended at site 38RD1466 to fully delineate the sites boundaries and explore the extent of the archaeological deposits prior to recommending Phase II testing and evaluating the site for inclusion in the NRHP.

Phase II testing was not conducted during the current investigations; however, site 38RD1466 was re-located during the intensive survey. The site is situated in an area subjected to silviculture in the past and currently contains rows of planted pine. The current investigations expanded the boundaries of the site to approximately 250 m east/west by 140 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the east, south, and west, and by Blythewood Road to the north (Figures 5.8 and 5.9).

A total of 51 shovel tests were excavated at the site; 57 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 22 shovel tests, eight were collected from the plow zone and 49 were collected from intact stratigraphy below the plow zone. A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, followed by 55 cm (15–70 cmbs) of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (70–80+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy sand; subsoil was not encountered. The artifacts recovered consist of one quartz utilized flake, 52 pieces of lithic debitage (31 quartz, 17 rhyolite, and five Coastal Plain chert), and three pieces of quartz fire cracked rock (Appendix B). None of the artifacts are diagnostic to a specific time period.

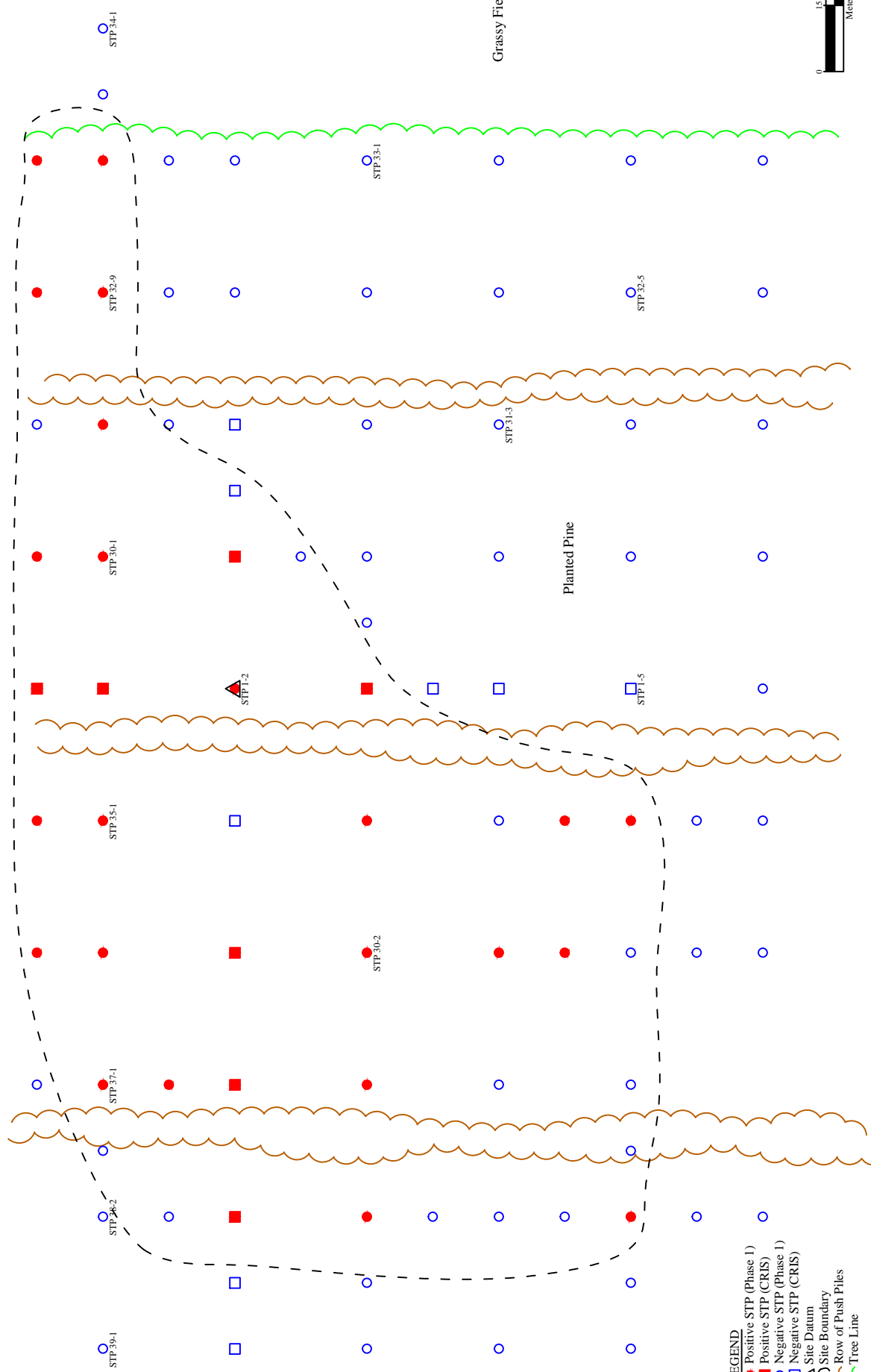
Site 38RD1466 is a prehistoric habitation site. The site contains a dense quantity and a variety of artifact and raw material types. During the intensive survey the majority of the artifacts (n=49, 86 percent) were recovered from intact stratigraphy below the plowzone, including the utilized flake and fire cracked rock. It is the opinion of S&ME that site 38RD1466 has the potential to yield important information on the prehistoric of the area and additional work (Phase II testing) is recommended to determine the site's final NRHP eligibility status.



Blythewood Road

Grassy Field

Planted Pine



- LEGEND**
- Positive STP (Phase 1)
 - Positive STP (CRIS)
 - Negative STP (Phase 1)
 - Negative STP (CRIS)
 - ▲ Site Datum
 - - - Site Boundary
 - Row of Push Piles
 - ~ Tree Line

<p>Site Map - 38RD1466 - Revisit</p> <p>Cultural Resources Intensive Survey Blythewood Industrial Site - Northern Portion Richland County, South Carolina</p>		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
		As Shown	5.8
		DATE:	
		11/19/2018	
		PROJECT NUMBER	
		4261-18-077	





Figure 5.9. Overview of site 38RD1466, facing southeast.

Site 38RD1473

Site Number: 38RD1473

Site Type: Lithic scatter

Components: Unidentified Prehistoric

UTM Coordinates: E500473, N3785621 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 20 E/W x 20 N/S m

Artifact Depth: 0–80 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 520 ft AMSL

Landform: Plain

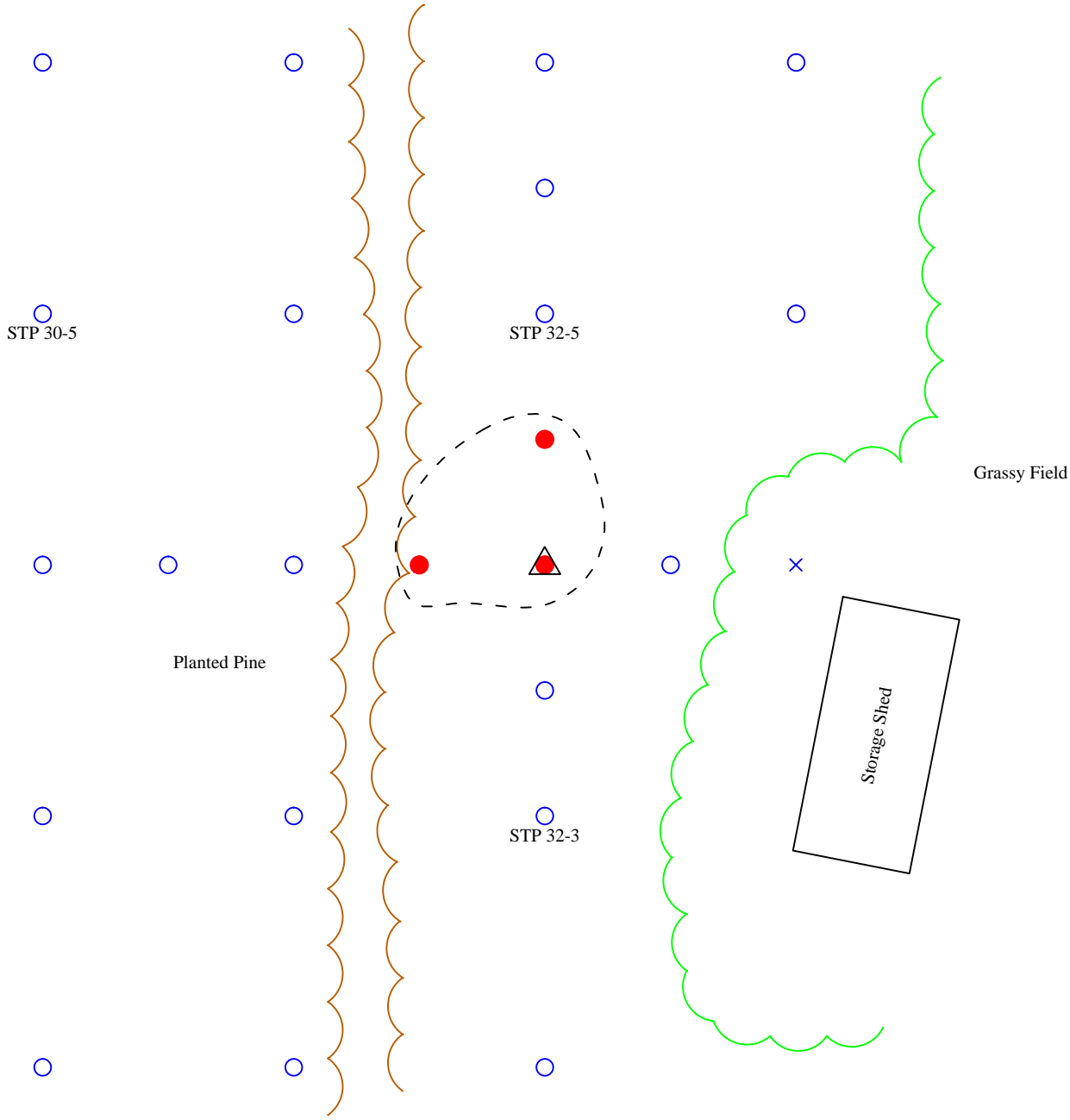
Soil Type: Troup sand

Vegetation: Planted Pine

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 10/3

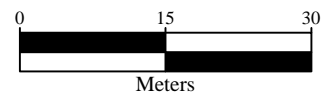
Site 38RD1473 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a plain in the southern portion of Area 1 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is situated in an area of planted pine and measures approximately 20 m east/west by 20 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction (Figures 5.10 and 5.11).

Ten shovel tests were excavated at the site; three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from three shovel tests, one was collected from the plow zone and two were collected from intact stratigraphy below the plow zone. A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with 65+ cm (15–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam; subsoil was not encountered. The artifacts recovered consisted of a rhyolite triangular projectile point base fragment and two pieces of lithic debitage (one coastal plain chert and one quartz) (Appendix B). None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic.



LEGEND

- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- × Unexcavated STP
- △ Site Datum
- ⊖ Site Boundary
- ~ Fire Break
- ~ Tree Line



Site Map - 38RD1473

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythwood Industrial Site - Northern Portion
Richland County, South Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

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FIGURE NO.

5.10



Figure 5.11. Overview of site 38RD1473, facing north.

Site 38RD1473 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with some remaining integrity. The site is located on the same landform as 38RD1466 and it is likely a small area associated with the occupation of the larger site. Site BIP-6 is over 100 meters away from site 38RD1466 and could not be connected during the intensive survey. Although the site appears to contain intact stratigraphy, the paucity of artifacts and minimal quantity of tools makes the site unlikely to yield significant information. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38RD1473 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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Site 38RD1474

Site Number: 38RD1474	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter	Elevation: 520 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified	Landform: Plain
UTM Coordinates: E500498, N3785725 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Troup sand
Site Dimensions: 15 E/W x 15 N/S m	Vegetation: Planted Pine
Artifact Depth: 25–50 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/1

Site 38RD1474 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a plain in the central portion of Area 1 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is situated in an area of planted pine and measures approximately 15 m east/west by 15 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction (Figures 5.12 and 5.13).

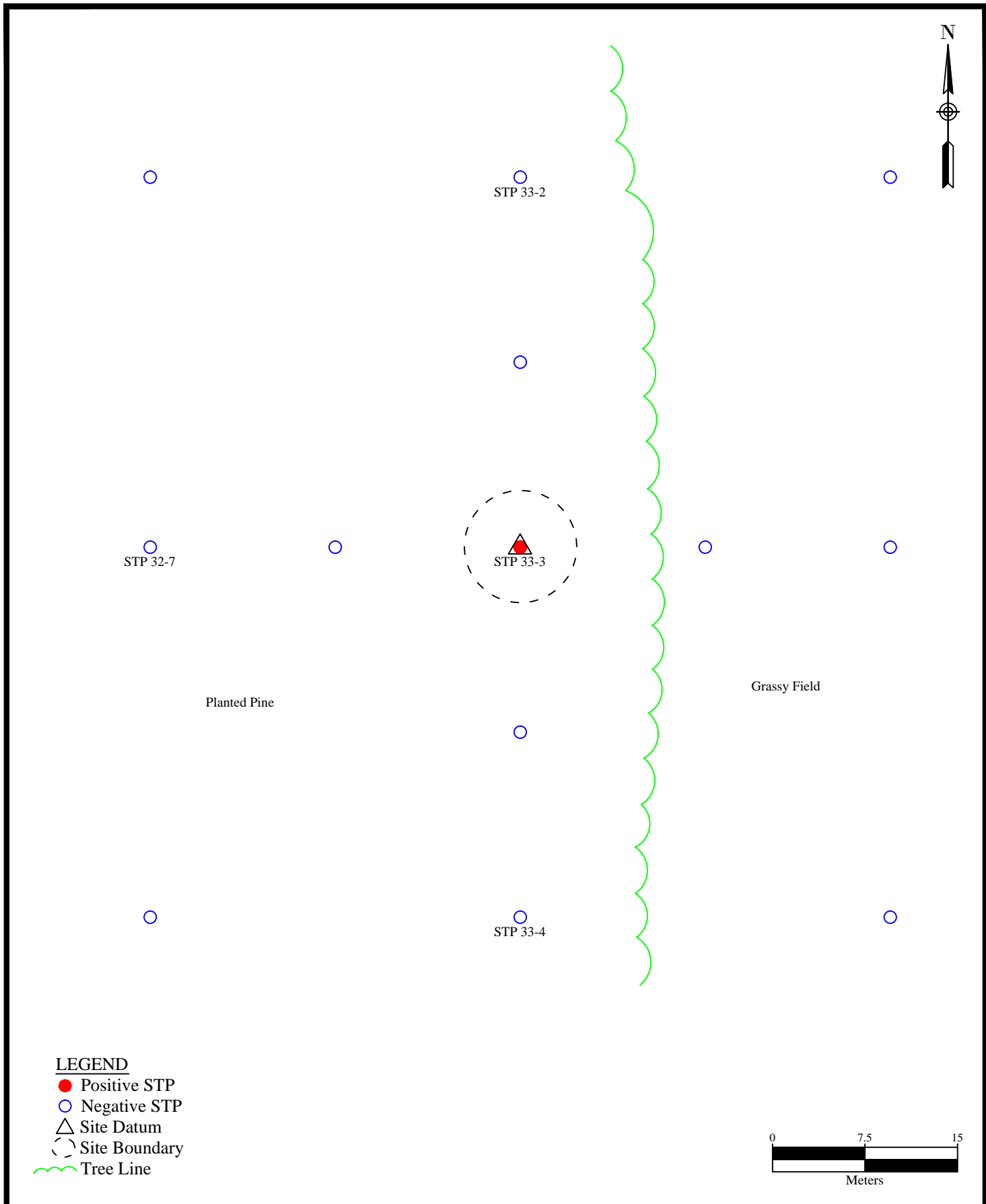
Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site; three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 25–50 cmbs in one shovel test. A typical soil profile consisted of 25 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with 55+ cm (15–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam; subsoil was not encountered. The artifacts recovered consist of three pieces of coastal plain chert debitage (Appendix B). None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic.

Site 38RD1474 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no variety and little quantity of artifacts. Although the site appears to retain some integrity, the low artifact density and non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts, site 38RD1474 is a poor example of a very common site type in the region. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38RD1474 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38RD1475

Site Number: 38RD1475	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter	Elevation: 520 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified	Landform: Plain
UTM Coordinates: E500609, N3785797 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Troup sand
Site Dimensions: 35 E/W x 15 N/S m	Vegetation: Planted Pine
Artifact Depth: 20–80 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 10/2

Site 38RD1475 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a plain in the northern portion of Area 1 along Blythewood Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is situated in an area of planted pine and measures approximately 35 m east/west by 15 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the east, south, and west, and Blythewood Road to the north (Figures 5.14 and 5.15).



Site Map - 38RD1474

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythwood Industrial Site - Northern Portion
Richland County, South Carolina

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FIGURE NO.
5.12



Figure 5.13. Overview of site 38RD1474, facing north.



Figure 5.14. Overview of site 38RD1475, facing east.



Blythewood Road

Grassy Field

Planted Pine

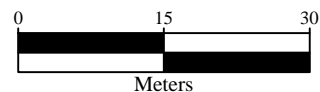
STP 48-1

STP 46-2

STP 47-2

LEGEND

- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- △ Site Datum
- ⋯ Site Boundary
- ~ Tree Line



Site Map - 38RD1475

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythewood Industrial Site - Northern Portion
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FIGURE NO.

5.15



Ten shovel tests were excavated at the site; four prehistoric artifacts were recovered from between 20–80 cmbs in two shovel tests. A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, followed by 10 cm (20–30 cmbs) of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) sandy loam, terminating with 50+ cm (30–80+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy sand; subsoil was not encountered. The artifacts recovered consisted of a quartz biface fragment and three pieces of quartz debitage (Appendix B). None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic.

Site 38RD1475 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no variety and little quantity of artifacts. Although the site appears to retain some integrity, the low artifact density and non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts, site 38RD1475 is a poor example of a very common site type in the region. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38RD1475 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Finds

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) consists of one quartz utilized flake and one piece of quartz debitage found in a single shovel test between 10 and 80 cmbs in an area of planted pine in the northwestern portion of Area 1, at UTM coordinates E500132 N3785761 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of eight shovel tests were excavated around the initial positive shovel test at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-1 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 2 (IF-2) consists of one piece of rhyolite debitage found in a single shovel test between 10 and 30 cmbs in an area of planted pine in the southern portion of Area 1, at UTM coordinates E500558 N3785464 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of eight shovel tests were excavated around the initial positive shovel test at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-2 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



5.1.2 Area 2

Area 2 is located in the western portion of the project area, is approximately 41 acres in size, and is located along Blythwood Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of 219 shovel tests were excavated in Area 2. Disturbances in Area 2 include dirt roads and push piles, while vegetation consisted of planted pine and areas of secondary growth (Figures 2.5–2.8, and 5.2).

Two soil profiles were encountered during the survey; shovel tests with an intact horizon in which subsoil was not encountered and shovel test with three soil horizons in which subsoil was not encountered. A typical soil profile with an intact horizon in which subsoil was not encountered consisted of 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with 65+ cm (15–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam (Figure 5.16). A typical soil profile with three soil horizons in which subsoil was not encountered consisted of 25 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, over 40 cm (25–65 cmbs) of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) sandy loam, terminating with 15+ cm (65–80+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy sand (Figure 5.17). As a result of the survey one new archaeological site (38RD1476) and three isolated finds (IF 3 through IF-5) were identified and site 38RD1468 was revisited and the boundaries of the site were expanded (Figure 5.18).

Site 38RD1468

Site Number: 38RD1468	NRHP Recommendation: Additional Work
Site Type: Lithic and ceramic scatter	Elevation: 540 ft AMSL
Components: Middle Woodland	Landform: First Terrace
UTM Coordinates: E499658, N3785062 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Fuquay sand
Site Dimensions: 55 E/W x 20 N/S m	Vegetation: Planted Pine
Artifact Depth: 0–80 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 8/4

Site 38RD1468 is a Middle Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter located on the first terrace of an intermittent stream in the northern portion of Area 2 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site was initially recorded in May 2018 and was identified as a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter (DeAngelis and Carpini 2018). No diagnostic artifacts were identified at the site in May 2018; however, the site contained a variety of artifacts and raw materials types in intact stratigraphy beneath the plowzone. It was recommended that additional investigations be completed at site 38RD1468 to fully delineate the sites boundaries and explore the extent of the archaeological deposits prior to recommending Phase II testing and evaluating the site for inclusion in the NRHP.

Phase II testing was not conducted during the current investigations; however, site 38RD1468 was re-located during the intensive survey. The site is situated in an area subjected to silviculture in the past and currently contains rows of planted pine. Close interval shovel testing was conducted around the site when the 15- and 30-m interval shovel tests yielded no additional artifacts. Shovel tests were placed at 5- and 10-m intervals around the site boundary and the current investigations expanded the boundaries of the site to approximately 55 m east/west by 20 m north/south; the site is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the north, east, and west, and by steep slope to the south (Figures 5.19 and 5.20).



Figure 5.16. Typical shovel test in which subsoil was not encountered in Area 2.

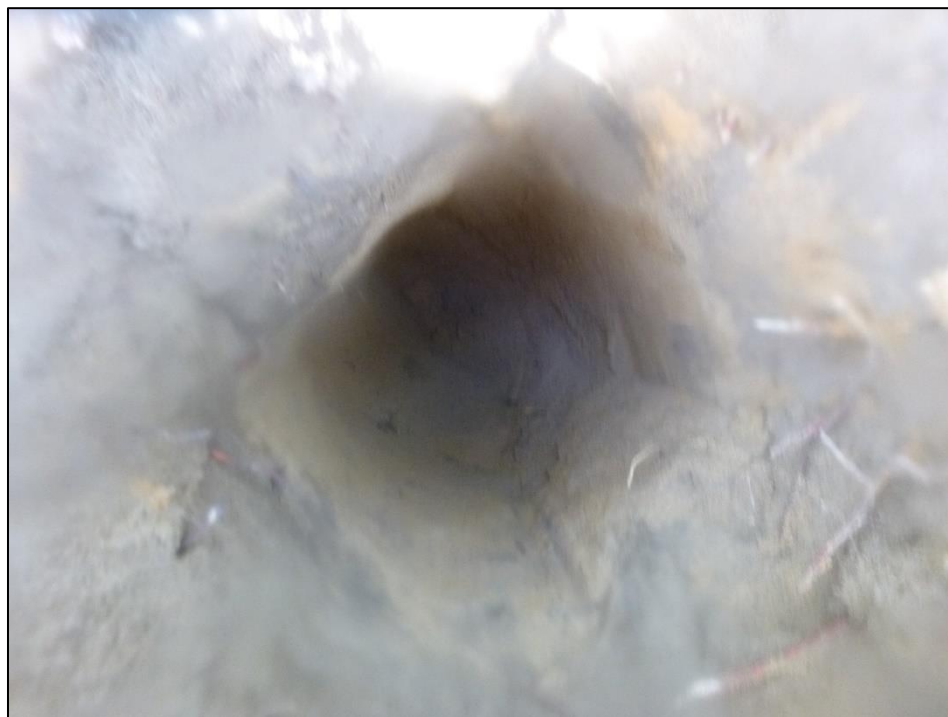
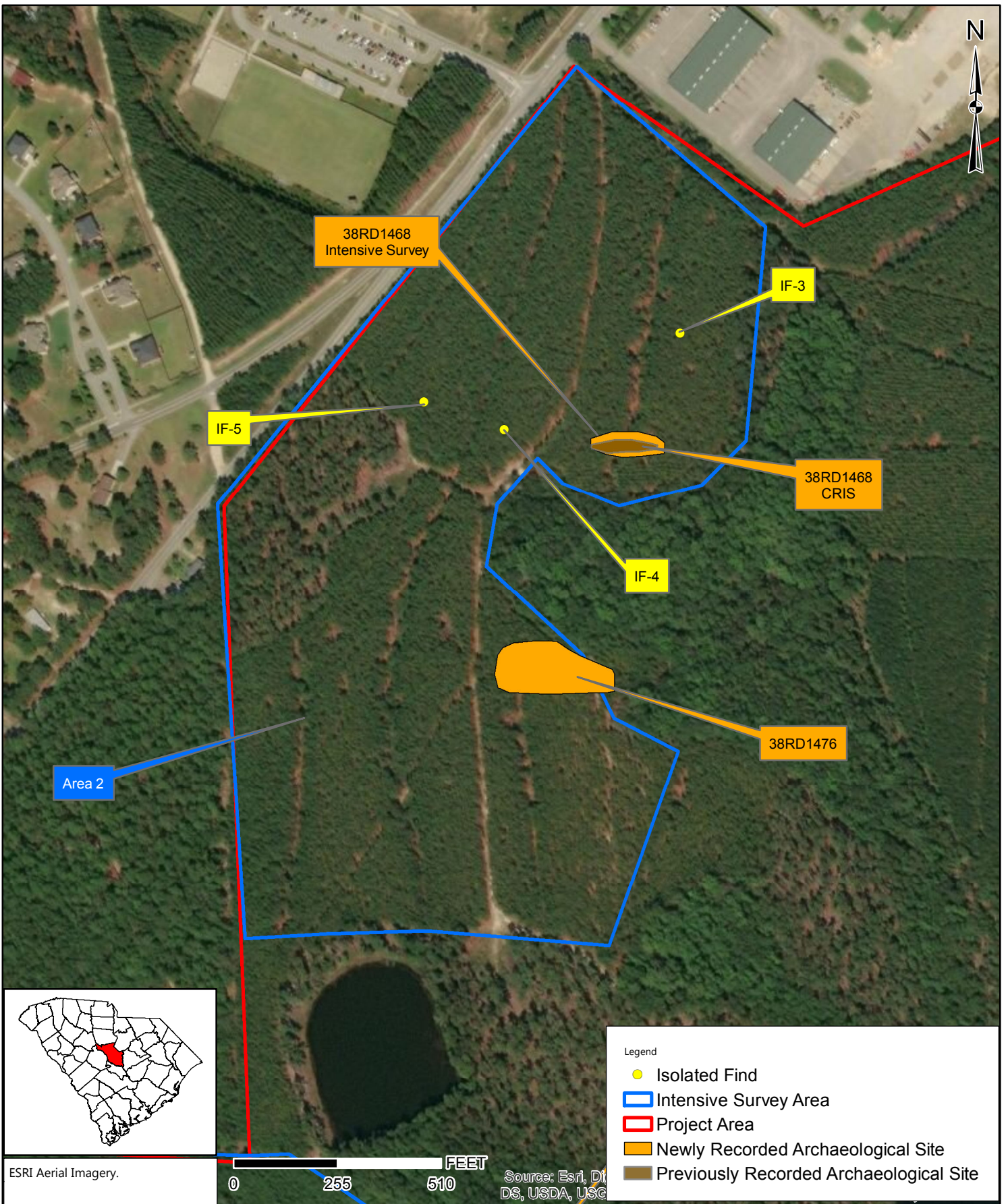
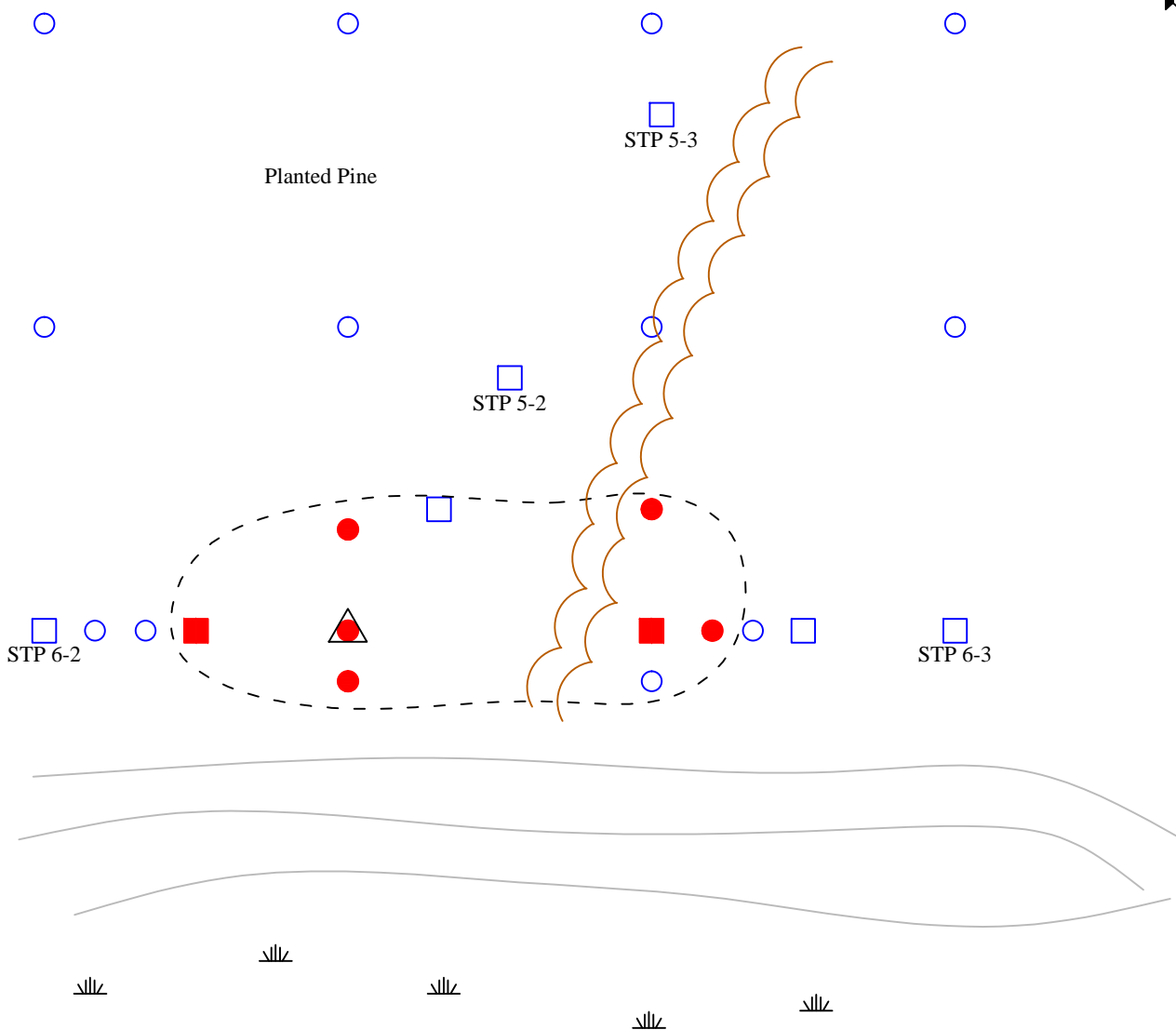


Figure 5.17. Typical soil profile where three soil horizons were encountered in Area 2.

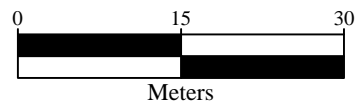


	SCALE: 1:3,819	Aerial Map - Area 2 Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion Richland County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO: 4261-18-077		5.18
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 11/20/2018		



LEGEND

- Positive STP (Phase 1)
- Positive STP (CRIS)
- Negative STP (Phase 1)
- Negative STP (CRIS)
- △ Site Datum
- ⋯ Site Boundary
- ⌋ Row of Push Piles
- ⌒ Contours (approximate)
- ⌋ Wetland



Site Map - 38RD1467 - Revisit

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythwood Industrial Site - Northern Portion
Richland County, South Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

11/19/2018

PROJECT NUMBER

4261-18-077

FIGURE NO.

5.19



Figure 5.20. Overview of site 38RD1468, facing north.

A total of eight shovel tests were excavated at the site; 10 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 0–80 cmbs in four shovel tests, five from the plowzone and five from intact deposits. A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with 60+ cm (20–80+ cmbs) of very pale brown (10YR7/4) sandy loam; subsoil was not encountered. The artifacts recovered included one quartz utilized flake, six pieces of quartz debitage, two pieces of Yadkin pottery (one cordmarked and one eroded), and one piece of residual ceramic (Appendix B). The Yadkin pottery dates the site to the Middle Woodland subperiod (3000-1500 B.P.).

Site 38RD1468 is a Middle Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter. The site contains a dense quantity and a variety of artifact and raw material types. Although only 25 artifacts were recovered from the site during the CRIS and intensive survey, the majority of the artifacts (n=16, 64 percent) were recovered from intact stratigraphy below the plowzone. In addition the Yadkin pottery represents a Middle Woodland occupation of the site, a poorly documented subperiod of the region; the potential is also present for earlier time periods to be present at the site, below the Middle Woodland component. It is the opinion of S&ME, based on the information presented above, that 38RD1468 has the potential to yield important information on the prehistoric of the area and additional work (Phase II testing) is recommended to determine the site's final NRHP eligibility status.

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SHPO No. 18-KL0234



Site 38RD1476

Site Number: 38RD1476

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter

Components: Unidentified

UTM Coordinates: E499563, N3784876 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 100 E/W x 40 N/S m

Artifact Depth: Surface, 0–80 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Additional Work

Elevation: 500 ft AMSL

Landform: First Terrace

Soil Type: Blanton sand and Fuquay sand

Vegetation: Planted Pine

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 18/8

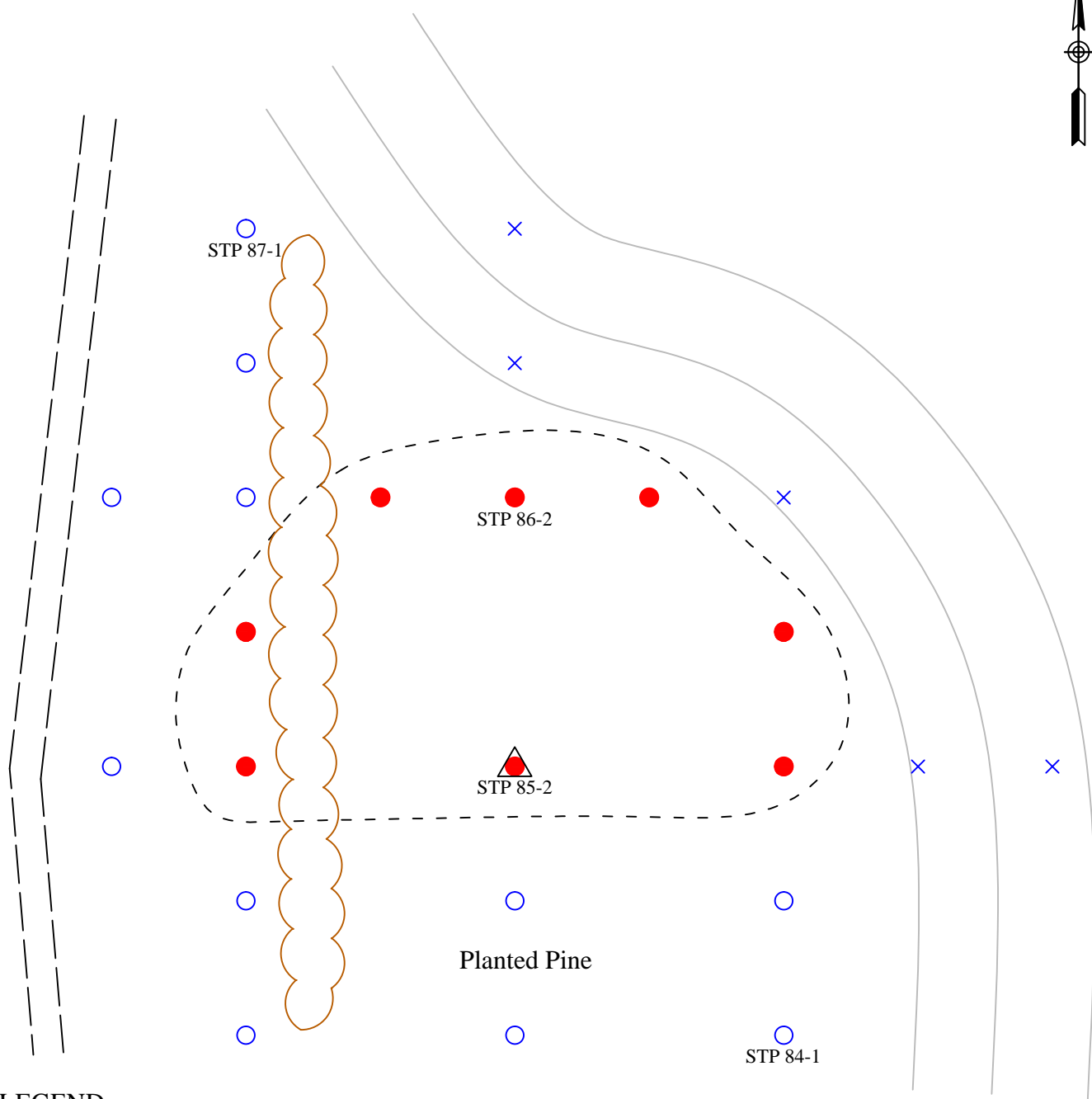
Site 38RD1476 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter located on the first terrace of an intermittent stream in the central portion of Area 2 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is situated in an area of planted pine and measures approximately 100 m east/west by 40 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the south and west and by slope to the north and east (Figures 5.21 and 5.22).

Eighteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; eight contained artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with 60+ cm (20–80+ cmbs) of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) sandy loam, subsoil was not encountered. A total of 26 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site, three from surface, seven from the plowzone, and 16 from intact deposits. The artifacts consist of one quartz utilized flake, 22 pieces of lithic debitage (19 quartz, two rhyolite and one argillite), one piece of indeterminate sand tempered pottery, and two pieces of residual pottery (Appendix B). None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic, but the pottery likely dates to the Woodland Period.

Site 38RD1476 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter with good site integrity. Approximately 62 percent of the artifacts, including the utilized flake, came from intact deposits. Considering subsoil was not encountered in the shovel tests excavated and artifacts were recovered from up to 80 cmbs, this indicates that intact stratigraphy with deep deposits of artifacts is present at the site. The presence of pottery at the site that likely represents the Woodland Period and with a Middle Woodland site on a similar landform directly across the drainage, it is likely that the sites were used contemporaneously and could provide additional insight to prehistoric settlement patterns. It is the opinion of S&ME, based on the information presented above, that 38RD1476 has the potential to yield important information on the prehistoric of the area and additional work (Phase II testing) is recommended to determine the site's final NRHP eligibility status.

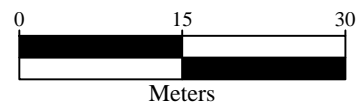
Isolated Finds

Isolated Find 3 (IF-3) consists of one piece of rhyolite debitage found in a single shovel test between 0 and 20 cmbs in an area of planted pine in the northern portion of Area 2, at UTM coordinates E499702 N3785147 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of eight shovel tests were excavated around the initial positive shovel test at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-3 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



LEGEND

- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- × Unexcavated STP
- △ Site Datum
- - - Site Boundary
- ~ Push Piles
- ~ Contours (approximate)
- == Dirt Road



Site Map - 38RD1476

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blywood Industrial Site - Northern Portion
Richland County, South Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

11/19/2018

PROJECT NUMBER

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FIGURE NO.

5.21



Figure 5.22. Overview of site 38RD1476, facing northwest.

Isolated Find 4 (IF-4) consists of one quartz biface found on the surface of the site and one piece of rhyolite debitage found in a single shovel test between 20 and 40 cmbs in an area of planted pine in the northern portion of Area 2, at UTM coordinates E499565 N3785063 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of nine shovel tests were excavated around the initial positive shovel test at 15- and 30-m intervals in in each of the cardinal directions. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-4 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 5 (IF-5) consists of one piece of quartz debitage found in between 15 and 30 cmbs and one piece of indeterminate Yadkin pottery found between 20 and 50 cmbs in two separate shovel tests, in an area of planted pine in the northern portion of Area 2, at UTM coordinates E499498 N3785082 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated around the positive shovel tests at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-5 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



5.1.3 Area 3

Area 3 is located in the southeastern portion of the project area, is approximately 27 acres in size, and is located along Locklier Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of 122 shovel tests were excavated in Area 3. Disturbances in Area 3 include dirt roads and push piles and vegetation consists of consisted of planted pine and areas of secondary growth (Figure 2.8, 2.9, and 5.3). As a result of the survey no archaeological sites were identified in Area 3 (Figure 5.23). A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with 65+ cm (15–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam (Figure 5.24).

5.1.4 Area 4

Area 4 is located in the western portion of the project area, is approximately 45 acres in size, and is located on a hilltop landform (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of 212 shovel tests were excavated in Area 4. Disturbances in Area 4 include a dirt road, vegetation consisted of mixed pine and hardwoods and areas of secondary growth (Figures 2.10, 2.11, and 5.4). A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with 65+ cm (15–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam (Figure 5.25). As a result of the survey one archaeological site (38RD1477) and one isolated find (IF-6) were identified in Area 4 (Figure 5.26).

Site 38RD1477

Site Number: 38RD1477

Site Type: House Site

Components: 20th Century

UTM Coordinates: E499473, N3784298 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 20 E/W x 20 N/S m

Artifact Depth: Surface, 0-20 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 520 ft AMSL

Landform: Plain

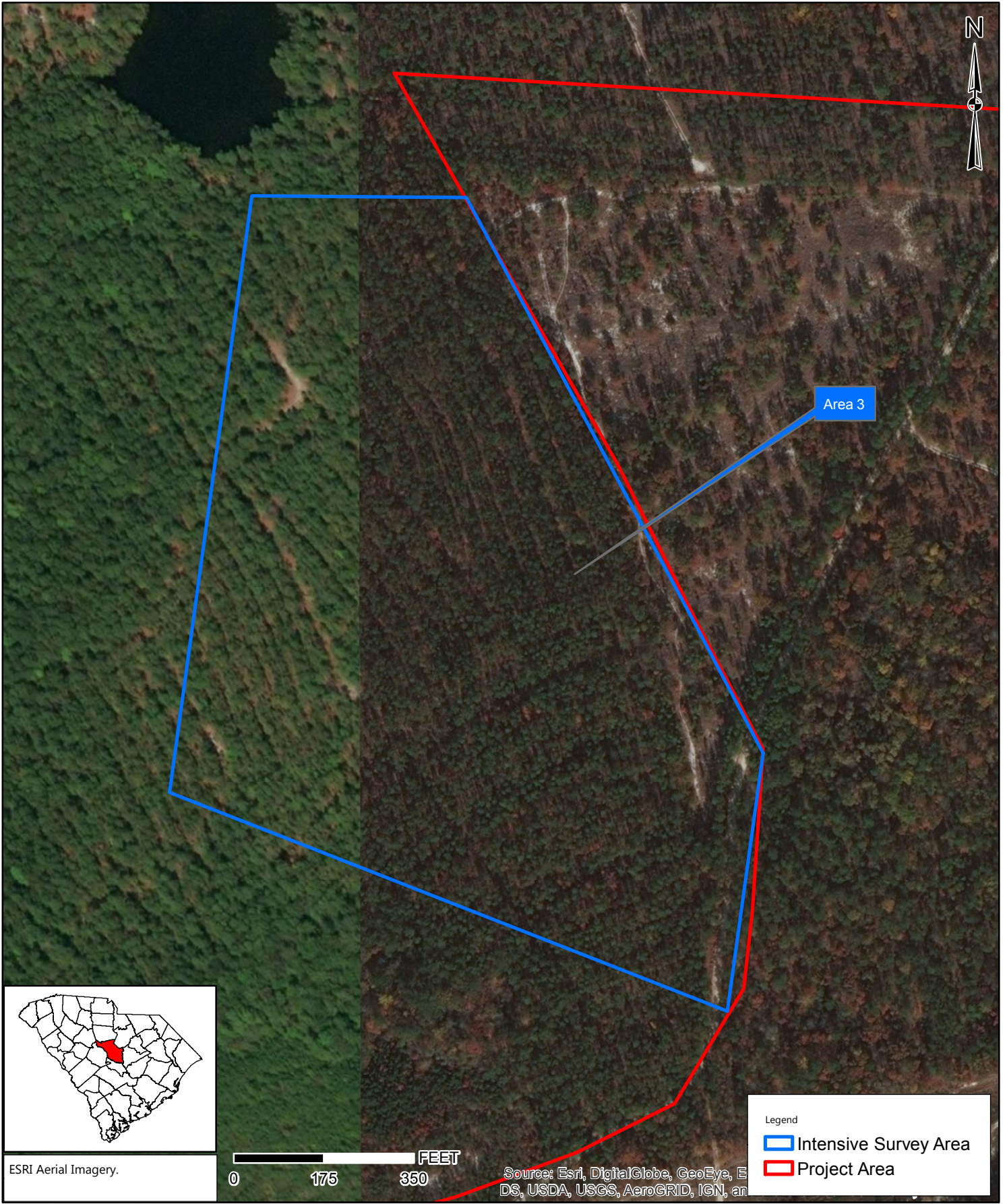
Soil Type: Blanton Sand

Vegetation: Pines with secondary growth

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 10/2

Site 38RD1477 is a twentieth century house site located on a plain landform in the central portion of Area 4 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site consists in an area of pine trees and secondary growth. The site measures approximately 20 m north/south by 20 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.27 through 5.28).

Ten shovel tests were excavated at the site; eight historic artifacts were recovered from surface and 0–20 cmbs in two shovel tests. A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 60+ cm (20–80+ cmbs) of yellow (2.5Y 7/6) sandy loam; subsoil was not encountered. The artifacts recovered consist of three pieces of whiteware (one plain, one embossed, and one polychrome hand-painted) and five pieces of glass (4 clear and one milk) (Appendix B). A brick pier and brick footer, as well as glass bottles were present on the surface of the site and was noted in field books and on the site map, but was not collected (Figures 5.29–5.31). A structure is noted in the vicinity of the site on the USGS topographic maps from 1949 and 1971 (Figures 3.7 and 3.11); aerial maps from 1959 and 1970 do not show a structure in the vicinity of the site (Figures 5.32 and 5.33). The whiteware dates from 1815 to the present and historic maps date the site to the mid- to late twentieth century.



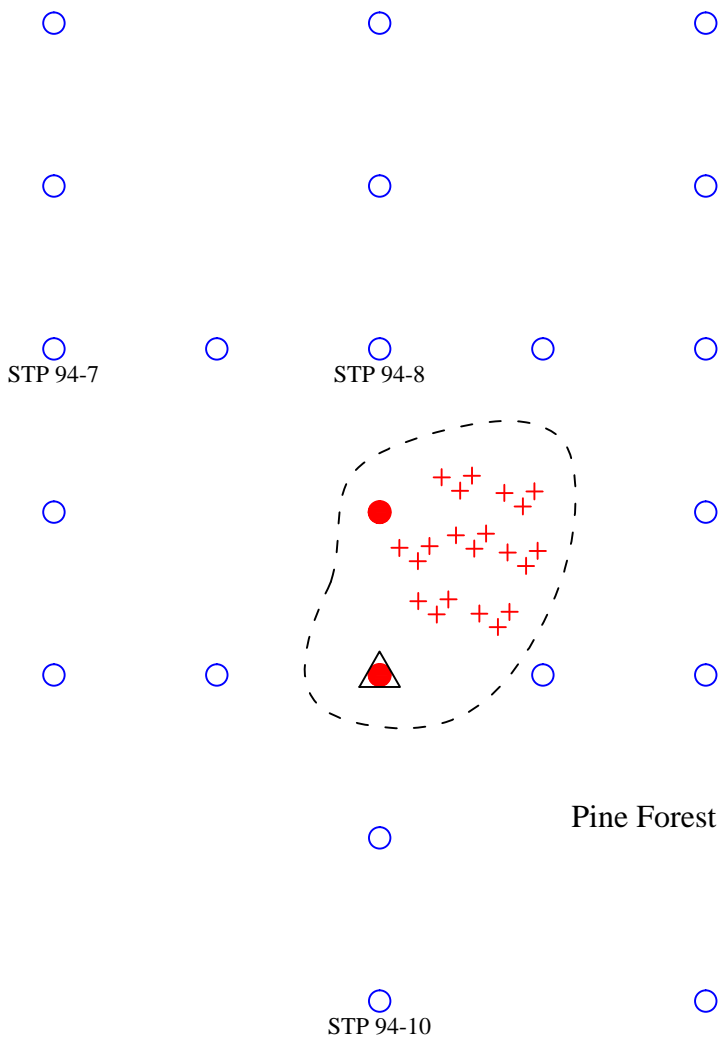
	SCALE: 1:3,019	Aerial Map - Area 3 Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion Richland County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO: 4261-18-077		5.23
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 11/16/2018		



Figure 5.24. Typical shovel test in Area 3.

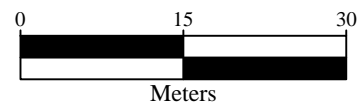


Figure 5.25. Typical shovel test in Area 4.



LEGEND

- Positive STP
- ⊕ Surface Scatter
- Negative STP
- △ Site Datum
- ⋯ Site Boundary



Site Map - 38RD1477

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythwood Industrial Site - Northern Portion
Richland County, South Carolina

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11/19/2018

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FIGURE NO.

5.27



Figure 5.28. Overview of site 38RD1477, facing northwest.



Figure 5.29. Bricks on surface of site 38RD1477.



Figure 5.30. Bricks on surface of site 38RD1477.



Figure 5.31. Bottles on surface of site 38RD1477.



Figure 5.32. Historic aerial from 1959 showing approximate location of site 38RD1477.



Figure 5.33. Historic aerial from 1970 showing approximate location of site 38RD1477.



Site 38RD1477 is a twentieth century house site with little remaining integrity. Although there are visible remains of a foundation present, the site consists of a low density of artifacts that is confined to the surface and plowzone. Given the disturbed nature of the site and the lack of variety in the functional categories represented by the artifacts, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38RD1477 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Finds

Isolated Find 6 (IF-6) consists of one piece of quartz debitage found in a shovel test between 15 and 80 cmbs in an area of planted pine in the central portion of Area 4, at UTM coordinates E499435 N3784791 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of eight shovel tests were excavated around the initial positive shovel test at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-6 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

During the CRIS of the project area, two previously recorded structures (4815 and 4862) were revisited and six aboveground resources (7619 through 7624) were identified as being greater than 40 years old and located within or adjacent to the project area. In the SHPO response for the CRIS it was recommended that if state permits or federal permits or funding is necessary, the six architectural resources be assigned a SHPO Site Number, recorded on a survey form, and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. S&ME has completed updated structure cards for the two previously recorded structures and NRHP eligibility was assessed and structure cards were completed for each of the resources surveyed during the CRIS.

5.2.1 Resource 4815

Resource 4815 is the Sandy Level Baptist Church, located at 408 Blythewood Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Resource 4815 was identified during a 2002 architectural survey of Upper Richland County and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Martin et al. 2002). S&ME revisited resource 4815 and photographed the church (Figure 5.34). The church, which was constructed in 1856, is a two-story building that has a cruciform plan; the main church sanctuary sits on a brick foundation. The front elevation has an inset portico, supported by square columns, beneath the gabled roof; the side elevation of the main church structure has single eight-over-eight vinyl windows. A side-gabled annex is located at the rear of the church and sits on a concrete foundation; it has paired six-over-six vinyl windows (Figure 5.35). The Sandy Level Baptist Church has undergone significant changes to its materials and workmanship since its original construction, including the installation of vinyl siding and



Figure 5.34. Sandy Level Baptist Church (4815), facing northwest.



Figure 5.35. Sandy Level Baptist Church (4815), facing east.



modern windows. These changes have compromised two aspects of the church's integrity and have altered its association with a particular time period or architectural style. Therefore, S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that the Sandy Level Baptist Church is ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.2 *Resource 4862*

Resource 4862 is identified as a circa 1925 residence, located west of Blythewood Road near the southwestern boundary of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Resource 4862 was identified during a 2002 architectural survey of Upper Richland County and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Martin et al. 2002). S&ME revisited the location of resource 4862 as mapped in ArchSite, which corresponds to 922 Blythewood Road. The structure at this location is a mid-century residence; however, south of the mapped location is a second structure, at 1002 Blythewood Road, that matches the description and photograph of Resource 4862 on the 2002 survey form. This structure is a single story, front-gabled, frame residence with a common Craftsman form (Figure 5.36). The house has a front-gabled roofline and a full-width, hipped roof porch that is supported by wooden posts on brick piers. The house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and has single and paired windows, with exterior storms, along the side elevation; the roof has visible rafter tails and there is an interior brick chimney visible above the roofline. Although the vegetation around the house appears to have grown to obscure the structure since the 2002 survey, the house does not appear to have undergone significant alterations since 2002. Although Resource 4862 retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, it is a common example of the Craftsman style, which was popular during the early twentieth century, applied to a rural residence; other examples of this style exist throughout the surrounding area and can better represent the style and time period. Therefore, S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that Resource 4862 is ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.3 *Structure 7619*

Structure 7619 is a circa 1965 residence located at 437 Blythewood Road, within the northern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure is a single story, brick veneer residence, with a side-gabled roofline (Figure 5.37). The house has a rectangular plan, with central section that has a slightly higher roofline than the two projecting side wings; the central section has a full-width porch, which is an extension of the main roofline supported by simple Tuscan columns. The central door is flanked by two paired six-over-six, wooden sash windows on either side. The side elevations each have a small single, double-hung, four-over-four, wooden sash window centered below the gable; the apex of each gable end is a louvered attic vent. The rear elevation mirrors the front, with a central door flanked by two sets of paired windows on either side; however, one set of windows west of the door on the rear elevation are small, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sashes. A gabled carport, supported by metal posts, extends from the rear elevation and the gable end is covered with aluminum siding. Associated with Structure 7619 are two structures: a gabled concrete block garage that has been converted into a storage building (7619.1) and a modern metal shed (7619.2) (Figures 5.38 and 5.39). A mid-twentieth century barn that was identified near structure 7619 during previous CRIS has been demolished (Figure 5.40). Outbuildings are shown near the location of structure 7619 on the 1953 USGS topographic quadrangle; the house first appears on the 1971 topographic map (Figures 3.8 and 3.10).

Structure 7619 is a common, mid-twentieth century residential style, with Neo-Classical design elements. Although the house retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, it is not a distinct example of a particular architectural style, nor does it represent the work of a master. The two extant



Figure 5.36. Structure 4862, facing northwest.



Figure 5.37. Structure 7619, facing southeast.



Figure 5.38. Structure 7619.1, concrete block garage, facing northwest.



Figure 5.39. Structure 7619.2, modern storage shed, facing northwest.



Figure 5.40. Structure 7619, former location of barn, facing south.

outbuildings span a large time period in the twentieth century, with construction dates both before and after the house's construction. Given its location, surrounded by former agricultural lands, the complex was likely part of an early to mid-twentieth century farm. The loss of the barn and other agricultural outbuildings that likely existed has compromised the property's association with this historic context. Therefore, S&ME recommends Structure 7619 and its outbuildings as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.4 Structure 7620

Structure 7620 is a circa 1960 building located south of Blythewood Road, west of its intersection with Locklier Road; it is east of the northern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure is a single story, U-shaped building of concrete block construction, with a gabled roofline (Figure 5.41). The original portion of the building is rectangular, with painted corner blocks to give the impression of stone quoins. This portion of the building is oriented parallel to the road, with an entry door located on the western portion of the north elevation; the door is beneath a gabled portico that is supported by round metal posts. Above the concrete block, the gable ends are covered with horizontal wooden siding and have a centered, rectangular attic vent; the western elevation has two visible window openings, which have been boarded on the interior and have metal bars on the exterior, while the southern elevation has a single, metal entry door. A gabled ell extends back from the western portion of the main structure; it has a metal entry door and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows with metal exterior bars. Another gabled wing extends from the southeastern corner of this rear ell; it has entry doors on its eastern and northern elevations. The eastern wall of the rear ell has additional one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows with exterior bars. There are no structures shown at the location of structure 7620 on the 1953 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.8) but it does appear on the 1971 topographic map (Figure 3.10).



Figure 5.41. Structure 7620, facing southwest.

Structure 7620 is a simple, mid-twentieth century industrial-style structure that is currently used as a fraternal hall. Although the building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, it is not a distinct example of a particular architectural style, nor does it represent the work of a master. It has a historic association with the Free Masons, as it serves as a lodge for the organization and has since its construction; however, it is one of many lodge structures with similar associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 7620 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.5 *Structure 7621*

Structure 7621 is a circa 1965 residence located at 613 Blythewood Road, west of the northern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The Ranch-style residence is a single story, side-gabled, frame building with a brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.42). The doorway is off-center in the six-bay façade and is located under a two-bay, gabled portico that is supported by slender columns. North of the doorway are two single one-over-one, vinyl sash windows; south of the door is a Chicago-style window, with a large 16-pane window flanked by a four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash on both side, and two single eight-over-eight vinyl windows. An extension of the roof along the south elevation appears to have an entry porch. There are no structures shown at the location of structure 7621 on the 1949 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.7), but a structure is shown at this location on the 1971 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.10).

Structure 7621 is a common, mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence, with Neo-Classical design elements. Although the house retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, its integrity of materials and workmanship has been lessened by the installation of vinyl windows. The house is not a distinct example of a particular architectural style, nor does it represent the work of a master, and it does not represent a particular

historic period or broad pattern of history. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 7621 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.42. Structure 7621, facing southeast.

5.2.6 *Structure 7622*

Structure 7622 is a circa 1965 residence located at 922 Blythewood Road, west of the southern portion of the project area; this house is located at the ArchSite mapped location of structure 4862 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure is a single story Ranch-style residence with a U-shaped plan and a gabled roofline (Figure 5.43). The side-gabled main section has two front-gabled extensions, one on each corner; each extension has a two-pane horizontal sliding window on the eastern elevation. Between the two extensions are three bays, located beneath a small extension of the main roofline; the doorway is located in the northernmost bay. The remaining fenestration on the house is one-over-one vinyl windows. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingle. There are no structures shown at the location of 7622 on the 1949 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.7), but a structure is shown at this location on the 1971 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.10).

Structure 7622 is a common, mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence. Although the house retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, its integrity of materials and workmanship has been lessened by the installation of vinyl windows and vinyl siding. The house is not a distinct example of a particular architectural style, nor does it represent the work of a master, and it does not represent a particular historic period or broad pattern of history. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 7622 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.43. Structure 7622, facing northwest.

5.2.7 *Resource 7623*

Resource 7623 is Blythewood Road, which forms portions the northern and western boundaries of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Blythewood Road runs east-west from its intersection with Interstate 77, east of the project area; approximately 0.75-mile west of the I-77 interchange, the road curves to take a southwest-northeast route. The majority of Blythewood Road along this route is a two-lane, paved roadway, although portions have a center turning lane (Figures 5.44 and 5.45). The road is shown along this approximate route, with a different curve, on the 1935 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.5). Beginning on the 1949 and 1953 topographic maps, and continuing throughout the twentieth century, the profile and location of Blythewood Road is the same as its current configuration (Figures 3.7–3.11). Blythewood Road (resource 7623) is a historic roadbed that dates from the early twentieth century through the present; its right of way and curve profile was altered during the mid-twentieth century. Although Blythewood Road remains at its mid-twentieth century location, it has been developed and paved over since then, altering its setting, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, the road is one of a number of two-lane rural roads in this portion of Richland County and it does not possess particular significance or historic association. Therefore, resource 7623 is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

5.2.8 *Resource 7624*

Resource 7624 is Locklier Road, which runs roughly northeast-southwest through the eastern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The roadbed runs southwest from Blythewood Road, beginning across the road from Sandy Level Baptist Church, and intersects Fulmer Road southwest of the project area (Figure 1.1 and 1.2). Throughout the project area, Locklier Road is a dirt roadbed with trees and ground vegetation on either side (Figures 5.46 and 5.47). A roadway is depicted along the approximate route of Locklier Road beginning on the



Figure 5.44. Blythewood Road (7623), facing southwest.



Figure 5.45. Blythewood Road (7623), facing east.



Figure 5.46. Locklier Road (7624), facing south.



Figure 5.47. Locklier Road (7624), facing northeast.

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1935 USGS topographic quadrangle and it remains on topographic maps throughout the twentieth century (Figures 3.5–3.11). Locklier Road (resource 7624) is a historic roadbed that dates from the early twentieth century through the present; it is one of a large number of unpaved former farm roads in the rural portions of Richland County and it does not possess particular significance or historic association. Therefore, resource 7624 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Richland County Economic Development, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources intensive survey of approximately 178 acres of the proposed 658 acre project area associated with the northern portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site in Richland County, South Carolina. The project area is located south and east of Blythewood Road approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the town of Blythewood (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

In May 2018, a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) was completed for the Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion; five archaeological sites (38RD1466 through 38RD1470) were identified during the investigation and a total of 178 acres was identified as having the potential for containing significant archaeological deposits and was recommended for Phase I investigations. Additional investigations were recommended at two of the archaeological sites identified, 38RD1466 and 38RD1468, to fully delineate the site boundaries and explore the extent of the archaeological deposits prior to completing Phase II testing and evaluating the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition to the archaeological survey, a limited architectural survey was completed and six above ground resources were identified (BIP-1 through BIP-6).

In a letter dated August 31, 2018, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed with the recommendations for an intensive survey in the 178 acres determined to have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources, Phase II testing was recommended at sites 31RD1466 and 38RD1468 to evaluate eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and that architectural resources BIP-1 through BIP-6 should be assigned a SHPO Site Number, recorded on a survey form, and evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Appendix A).

This work is being conducted based on the recommendations provided by SHPO in the August 31, 2018 letter. In anticipation of the project area becoming a Certified Site in the state of South Carolina, the South Carolina Department of Commerce has requested that archaeological investigations be completed prior to federal permitting or funding being in place. The work was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope of services, terms, and conditions presented in Proposal No. 42-1800968, dated September 14, 2018.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from October 31 through November 13, 2018. As a result of the survey, two previously recorded archaeological sites (38RD1466 and 38RD1468) and two previously recorded aboveground resources (4815 and 4862) were revisited, five new archaeological sites (38RD1473 through 38RD1477) and six isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-6) were recorded, and six aboveground resources were recorded (7619 through 7624) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Phase II testing was not conducted at sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 during these investigations. Four of the archaeological sites (38RD1473, 38RD1474, 38RD1475, and 38RD1477), the six isolated finds, and the six aboveground resources (7619 through 7624) are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Phase II testing is recommended at sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476 to determine the final NRHP eligibility of each of the archaeological sites.

Based on the results of the cultural resources intensive survey, S&ME recommends avoidance of sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476, or, if plans for development will impact the archaeological sites and avoidance is not possible, additional testing should be conducted at each of the sites. It is S&ME's opinion that for the rest of the project area no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking and no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary within the project area.



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8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



August 31, 2018

Kimberly Nagle
Senior Archaeologist
S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210

Re: Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion CRIS
Richland County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0234

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our office has received the documentation dated July 30, 2018 that you submitted under the Department of Commerce Site Certification program for the tract referenced above. This letter is for informational purposes only and constitutes our office's coordination under the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the South Carolina Department of Commerce. This letter is not a result of consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or under any pertinent state law.

The cultural resources identification survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. The survey assessed the potential of the approximately 658-acre project area to contain significant cultural resources. As a result of the investigations, no previously recorded and five newly recorded archaeological sites (38RD1466-38RD1470) were identified within the project area. Sites 38RD1467, 38RD1469, and 38RD1470 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) with no additional work recommended. Sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 are recommended as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP and to require additional testing to determine eligibility. Our office concurs with these recommendations. Two previously recorded structures were identified adjacent to the project area (SHPO Site Nos. 4815 and 4862). Both structures were previously recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Martin et al. 2002). Six newly recorded architectural resources were identified within and adjacent to the project (BIP-1 – BIP-6).

If the Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that:

- Phase II testing is needed at sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 to evaluate eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Phase I intensive survey occur in the 178 acres of the project area determined to have potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

- No additional cultural resource investigations are needed in the 480 acres determined to have low probability to contain archaeological resources.
- Architectural resources BIP-1 through BIP-6 should be assigned a SHPO Site Number, recorded on a survey form and evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

The agency will determine if a reasonable and good faith effort has been made to identify historic properties or whether additional identification efforts are needed.

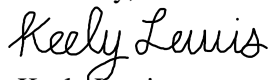
Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our office's role in the federal and state compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>.

Our office accepts the report as final. In accordance with the MOU, please provide two bound copies of the final report to the DOC and one bound, one unbound, and one digital (PDF) copy of the final report to SHPO.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. Please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements and shapefile templates that are available on our website at: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/historic-properties-research/archsitegis> . SHPO recommends e-mailing the shapefiles to the address link on the noted webpage or using a File Transfer Protocol website such as WeTransfer.com to send large files.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0234 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at 803-896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA
Jennifer Druce, SCDOC

Technical Comments

- Pg. 44- Thank you for noting the mapping error in regards to the location of SHPO Site No. 4862. We will update ArchSite to reflect the correct location.

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion
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9.0 Appendix B – Artifact Catalog

Appendix B - Blythewood Industrial Site - Northern Portion Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1466	10.01	STP 30-1	20-40	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	11.01	STP 30-1+15N	30-70	2	0.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1466	11.02	STP 30-1+15N	30-70	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3	
38RD1466	11.03	STP 30-1+15N	30-70	2	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	11.04	STP 30-1+15N	30-70	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	12.01	STP 31-1	15-60	5	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			4	
38RD1466	12.02	STP 31-1	15-60	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	13.01	STP 32-9	20-50	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Rhyolite			4	
38RD1466	14.01	STP 33-1	25-80	2	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
38RD1466	15.01	STP 33-1+15N	30-50	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	16.01	STP 35-1	25-50	1	0.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1466	16.02	STP 35-1	25-50	2	0.6	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1466	16.03	STP 35-1	25-50	4	0.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	16.04	STP 35-1	25-50	2	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	16.05	STP 35-1	25-50	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	16.06	STP 35-1	25-50	3	31.2	Lithic	Fire Cracked Rock			Quartz			4	
38RD1466	17.01	STP 35-1+15N	20-60	2	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	17.02	STP 35-1+15N	20-60	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	17.03	STP 35-1+15N	20-60	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Rhyolite			4	
38RD1466	18.01	STP 35-2	10-50	1	9.5	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz			2	
38RD1466	19.01	STP 35-4	0-25	1	3.3	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			2	
38RD1466	20.01	STP 35-4+15N	15-60	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			4	
38RD1466	21.01	STP 36-1	20-50	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1466	21.02	STP 36-1	20-50	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	22.01	STP 36-1+15N	15-40	1	1.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1466	22.02	STP 36-1+15N	15-40	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			4	
38RD1466	22.03	STP 36-1+15N	15-40	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	22.04	STP 36-1+15N	15-40	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		CPC			4	
38RD1466	23.01	STP 36-2	0-25	1	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3	
38RD1466	24.01	STP 36-3	0-20	1	0.5	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		CPC			3	
38RD1466	25.01	STP 36-3+15S	0-15	1	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Rhyolite			3	
38RD1466	26.01	STP 37-1	15-50	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		CPC			3	
38RD1466	26.02	STP 37-1	15-50	1	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3	
38RD1466	26.03	STP 37-1	15-50	1	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1466	27.01	STP 37-1+15N	0-25	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1466	27.02	STP 37-1+15N	0-25	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		CPC			3	thermally altered
38RD1466	27.03	STP 37-1+15N	0-25	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		CPC			4	thermally altered
38RD1466	27.04	STP 37-1+15N	0-25	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1466	28.01	STP 37-2	20-60	1	4.8	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			2	
38RD1466	28.02	STP 37-2	20-60	1	0.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1466	29.01	STP 38-2	20-50	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			4	
38RD1466	30.01	STP 38-4	20-60	1	1.2	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	crystal
38RD1468	5.01	STP 5-1+10N	20-80	3	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1468	6.01	STP 5-1+5S	0-35	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1468	6.02	STP 5-1+5S	0-35	1	9.7	P. Ceramic	Vessel	Cordmarked	Yadkin		Body	Quartz		Middle Woodland
38RD1468	6.03	STP 5-1+5S	0-35	1	1.8	P. Ceramic	Vessel	Residual						

Appendix B - Blythewood Industrial Site - Northern Portion Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1468	7.01	STP 5-1+5S	35-80	1	0.6	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1468	8.01	STP 6-2+10N	0-20	1	2.6	P. Ceramic	Vessel	Eroded	Yadkin	Quartz	Body	Quartz		Middle Woodland
38RD1468	9.01	STP 6-2+10N	20-80	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1468	10.01	STP 6-2+5E	0-20	1	8.1	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz			2	thermally altered
38RD1473	1.01	STP 32-4	20-80	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		CPC			3	
38RD1473	2.01	STP 32-4+15W	0-15	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1473	3.01	STP 32-4+15N	20-55	1	1.5	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point Frag	Triangular	Rhyolite	Base			
38RD1474	1.01	STP 33-3	25-50	1	0.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		CPC			3	
38RD1474	1.02	STP 33-3	25-50	2	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		CPC			4	
38RD1475	1.01	STP 46-1	20-80	1	2.2	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface Frag	Early Stage	Quartz				
38RD1475	2.01	STP 47-1	25-55	3	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1476	1.01	STP 85-1	0-25	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3	
38RD1476	2.01	STP 85-1+15N	20-80	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	2.02	STP 85-1+15N	20-80	2	0.7	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	2.03	STP 85-1+15N	20-80	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3	
38RD1476	2.04	STP 85-1+15N	20-80	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1476	3.01	STP 85-2	0-5	1	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	4.01	STP 85-2	5-80	2	0.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1476	4.02	STP 85-2	5-80	1	1.6	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Argillite			2	
38RD1476	5.01	STP 85-3	0-20	1	0.6	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	6.01	STP 85-3	20-80	1	1.6	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	6.02	STP 85-3	20-80	2	0.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	6.03	STP 85-3	20-80	2	1.1	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	6.04	STP 85-3	20-80	2	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
38RD1476	7.01	STP 85-3+15N	Surface	2	1.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	7.02	STP 85-3+15N	Surface	1	1.9	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	8.01	STP 86-2	0-20	1	1.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	9.01	STP 86-2+15E	30-80	1	1.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38RD1476	10.01	STP 86-2+15W	0-20	1	2.6	P. Ceramic	Vessel	Indet.			Body	Med. Sand		
38RD1476	10.02	STP 86-2+15W	0-20	2	1.8	P. Ceramic	Vessel	Residual						
38RD1477	1.01	STP 94-9	Surface	1	6.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-present
38RD1477	1.02	STP 94-9	Surface	1	27.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Embossed		Rim			1815-present
38RD1477	1.03	STP 94-9	Surface	1	17.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Polychrome Hand-painted		Base			1815-present
38RD1477	1.04	STP 94-9	Surface	1	14.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Canning Jar Insert	Milk					
38RD1477	1.05	STP 94-9	Surface	1	43.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Tumbler	Clear		Rim/Body			
38RD1477	1.06	STP 94-9	Surface	1	37.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Tumbler	Clear		Base/Body			
38RD1477	2.01	STP 94-9	0-20	1	21.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Canning Jar Insert	Clear					Ball Jar Insert
38RD1477	3.01	STP 94-9+15N	Surface	1	9.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear		Body			
IF-1	1.01	STP 42-4	10-80	1	1.6	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz			2	
IF-1	1.02	STP 42-4	10-80	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			4	

Appendix B - Blythewood Industrial Site - Northern Portion Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
IF-2	1.01	STP 57-1	10-30	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			4	
IF-3	1.01	STP 59-3	0-20	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3	
IF-4	1.01	STP 63-6	20-40	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3	
IF-4	2.01	STP 63-6+15S	Surface	1	24.2	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface	Early Stage	Quartz				
IF-5	1.01	STP 65-2	15-30	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4	
IF-5	2.01	STP 66-2	20-50	1	2.4	P. Ceramic	Vessel	Indet.	Yadkin		Rim	Quartz		Middle Woodland
IF-6	1.01	STP 93-8	15-80	1	0.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion
Richland County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-18-077
SHPO No. 18-KL0234



10.0 Appendix C – Draft Structure Cards

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. 4815 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: Blythewood
Tax Map No. R15200-01-06

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Sandy Level Baptist Church

Common Name:

Address/Location: 408 Blythewood Road

City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Religion

Current Use: Religion

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: 1856	Construction: Frame	Other:
Historic Core Shape: Other	Exterior Walls: Other	vinyl
Other: Cruciform	Foundation: Brick	and concrete
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front	
Other:	Roof Material: Composition shingle	
Stories: 2 stories	Porch Shape: Other	inset
Other:	Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade	

Description/Significant Features:

The church, which was constructed in 1856, is a two-story building that has a cruciform plan; the main church sanctuary sits on a brick foundation. The front elevation has an inset portico, supported by square columns, beneath the gabled roof; the side elevation of the main church structure have single eight-over-eight vinyl windows. A side-gabled annex is located at the rear of the church and sits on a concrete foundation; it has paired six-over-six vinyl windows

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

Modern windows and siding, rear addition

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

04815001

04815002

04815003

04815004

04815005

04815006

View:

Facing North

Facing Northwest

Facing West

Facing Northeast

Facing East

Facing South

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018





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. 4862 Status U Revisit ✓
Quadrangle Name: Irmo NE
Tax Map No. R12600-05-58

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 1002 Blythewood Road
City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: circa 1925 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Other Exterior Walls: Weatherboard
Other: Cruciform Foundation: Brick pier
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Hip
Other: Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

This structure is a single story, front-gabled, frame residence with a common Craftsman form. The house has a front-gabled roofline and a full-width, hipped roof porch that is supported by wooden posts on brick piers. The house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and has single and paired windows, with exterior storms, along the side elevation; the roof has visible rafter tails and there is an interior brick chimney visible above the roofline.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

04862001

04862002

04862003

04862004

View:

Facing West

Facing North

Facing Northwest

Facing Southwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018



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. 7619 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Blythewood
Tax Map No. R15100-01-06

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 437 Blythewood Road
City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: circa 1965 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Brick veneer
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Engaged
Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

House with rectangular plan; central section that has a slightly higher roofline than the two projecting side wings; the central section has a full-width porch, which is an extension of the main roofline supported by simple Tuscan columns. The central door is flanked by two paired six-over-six, wooden sash windows on either side. The side elevations each have a small single, double-hung, four-over-four, wooden sash window. The rear elevation mirrors the front. A gabled carport, supported by metal posts, extends from the rear elevation.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07619001

07619002

07619003

07619004

07619005

View:

Facing South

Facing Southeast

Facing Southwest

Facing Northwest

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018





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. 7619.1 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Blythewood
Tax Map No. R15100-01-06

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Garage
Common Name:
Address/Location: 437 Blythewood Road
City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Transportation
Current Use: Other storage

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: circa 1940 Construction: Masonry Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other concrete block
Other: Foundation: Concrete block
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Gabled concrete block garage that has been converted to a storage shed; located south of the house. South elevation has a central door and two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows; side elevations each have two two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows; north elevation has a central entry door. Aluminum siding in gable ends.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07619006

07619007

07619008

07619009

View:

Facing Northwest

Facing West

Facing South

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018



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. 7619.2 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Blythewood
Tax Map No. R15100-01-06

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Garage

Common Name:

Address/Location: 437 Blythewood Road

City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Other storage

Current Use: Other storage

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: circa 1980 Construction: Steel Other:
Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Metal
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, end-to-front
Other: Roof Material: Raised seam metal
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Modern metal storage shed with gabled roof and barn-style, metal entry doors in side elevation.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07619010

07619011

07619012

View:

Facing North

Facing East

Facing Southeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018



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. 7620 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Blythewood
Tax Map No. R15100-02-01

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Masonic Lodge

Common Name:

Address/Location: SW cor. intersection of Blythewood Road Locklier Road

City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Social

Current Use: Social

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: circa 1960	Construction: Masonry	Other:
Historic Core Shape: U	Exterior Walls: Other	Concrete block
Other:	Foundation: Concrete block	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape: Gable, lateral	
Other:	Roof Material: Composition shingle	
Stories: 1 story	Porch Shape: Gable	
Other:	Porch Width: Entrance bay only	

Description/Significant Features:

U-shaped building of concrete block construction, with a gabled roofline. Original portion of the building is rectangular, with painted corner blocks to give the impression of stone quoins; this portion oriented parallel to the road with an entry door located on the western portion of the north elevation; the door is beneath a gabled portico that is supported by round metal posts. A gabled ell extends back from the western portion of the main structure; another gabled wing extends from the southeastern corner of this rear ell. Fenestration is one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows with exterior metal bars.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07620001

07620002

07620003

07620004

07620005

07620006

View:

Facing Southeast

Facing South

Facing Southwest

Facing West

Facing East

Facing Southeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018





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. 7621 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Irmo NE
Tax Map No. R15100-01-01

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 613 Blythewood Road

City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: circa 1965

Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Exterior Walls: Brick veneer

Other:

Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

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:

Ranch-style residence; doorway is off-center in the six-bay façade and is located under a two-bay, gabled portico that is supported by slender columns. North of the doorway are two single one-over-one, vinyl sash windows; south of the door is a Chicago-style window, with a large 16-pane window flanked by a four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash on both side, and two single eight-over-eight vinyl windows. An extension of the roof along the south elevation appears to have an entry porch.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07621001

07621002

07621003

View:

Facing Southeast

Facing East

Facing South

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018



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. 7622 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Irmo NE
Tax Map No. R12600-05-04

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House
Common Name:
Address/Location: 922 Blythewood Road
City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:
Historical Use: Domestic
Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: circa 1965 Construction: Frame Other:
Historic Core Shape: U Exterior Walls: Other vinyl siding
Other: Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable
Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle
Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Ranch-style residence; side-gabled main section has two front-gabled extensions, one on each corner; each extension has a two-pane horizontal sliding window on the eastern elevation. Between the two extensions are three bays, located beneath a small extension of the main roofline; the doorway is located in the northernmost bay. The remaining fenestration on the house is one-over-one vinyl windows. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingle.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07622001

07622002

View:

Facing East

Facing Southeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018



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. 7623 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Irmo NE
Tax Map No. N/A

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Blythewood Road
Common Name:
Address/Location: West of I-77
City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Unknown/ Other Category: Site Other:
Historical Use: Transportation
Current Use: Transportation

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: circa 1920s Construction: Other Other: asphalt
Historic Core Shape: Other Exterior Walls: Other N/A
Other: linear Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape:
Other: Roof Material:
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Blythewood Road runs east-west from its intersection with Interstate 77, east of the project area; approximately 0.75-mile west of the I-77 interchange, the road curves to take a southwest-northeast route. The majority of Blythewood Road along this route is a two-lane, paved roadway, although portions have a center turning lane.

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

alterations to curve of road, ca. 1950

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The road is shown along this approximate route, with a different curve, on the 1937 USGS topographic quadrangle. Beginning on the 1949 and 1953 topographic maps, and continuing throughout the twentieth century, the profile and location of Blythewood Road is the same as its current configuration

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07623001

07623002

07623003

07623004

07623005

07623006

View:

Facing Northeast

Facing Southwest

Facing East

Facing West

Facing Southeast

Facing Northwest

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

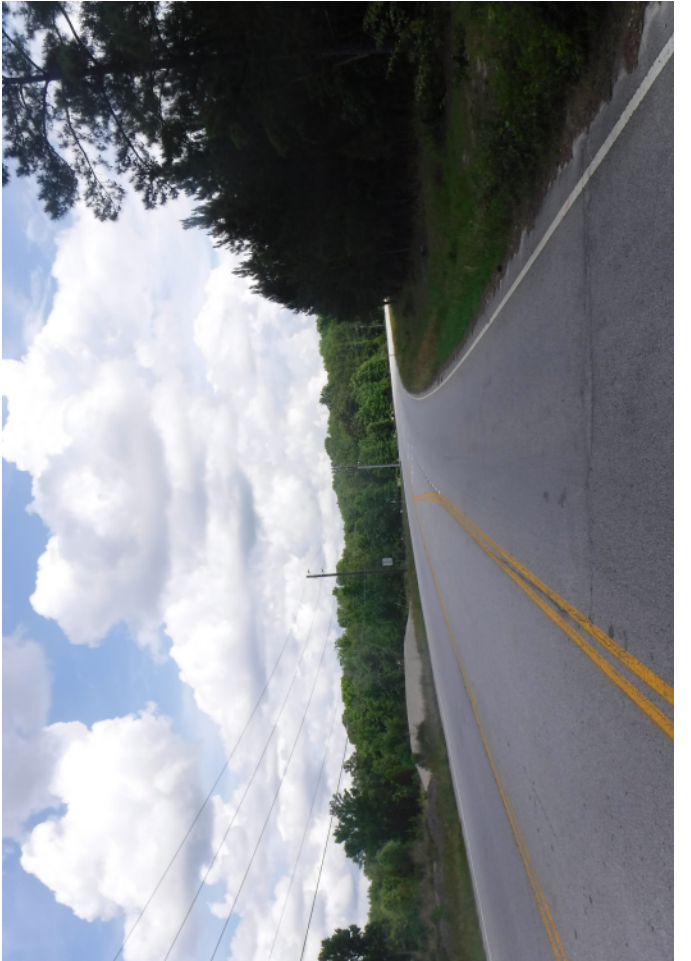
Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018





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. 7624 Status U Revisit
Quadrangle Name: Irmo NE
Tax Map No. N/A

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Locklier Road
Common Name:
Address/Location: West of I-77
City: Blythewood Vicinity of County: Richland
Ownership: Unknown/ Other Category: Site Other:
Historical Use: Transportation
Current Use: Transportation

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Construction Date: circa 1920s Construction: Other Other: asphalt
Historic Core Shape: Other Exterior Walls: Other N/A
Other: linear Foundation: Not visible
Commercial Form: Roof Shape:
Other: Roof Material:
Stories: Porch Shape:
Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

Locklier Road's roadbed runs southwestward from Blythewood Road, beginning across the road from Sandy Level Baptist Church, and intersects Fulmer Road. Primarily, Locklier Road is a dirt roadbed with trees and ground vegetation on either side.

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The road is shown along this approximate route, with a different curve, on the 1937 USGS topographic quadrangle.

Source(s) of Information:

Historic aerial maps, topographic maps, county tax assessor

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

07624001

07624002

07624003

07624004

07624005

07624006

View:

Facing Northeast

Facing Southwest

Facing South

Facing Northeast

Facing Southwest

Facing Northeast

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Heather L. Carpini

Organization:

S&ME, Inc.

Date Recorded:

11/20/2018



