



APPENDIX O. BISHOPVILLE TRUCK ROUTE PROJECT DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

A WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

Kristen Maines
DRMP, Inc.
4235 South Stream Boulevard
Suite 150
Charlotte, North Carolina 28217
KMaines@drmp.com

September 17, 2020

RE: Bishopville Truck Routes Alternatives Analysis, Lee County, South Carolina

Dear Kristen Maines:

New South Associates developed this alternatives analysis to identify the historic properties and sensitive locations that may be affected by the twelve (12) proposed Bishopville Truck Routes alternative alignments (Figure 1). The project study area included the alternative corridors and an Area of Potential Effects extending 300 feet from the edges of the alternatives. The analysis consisted of a desktop study of the South Carolina cultural resources database, ArchSite, and previous cultural resource reports (Lockerman and Stephens 2012; Shepherd, Vasquez, and Pope 2018). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act defines historic properties as “any prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).” In addition to eligible and listed historic properties, resources with incomplete eligibility assessments, including archaeological sites or standing structures 50 years or older, are considered unassessed for the NRHP. Cemeteries and human remains are also protected by South Carolina state law.

Alternatives Analysis

The proposed alternative corridors (1–12) may adversely affect one NRHP-listed architectural resource (Thomas Fraser House). The table below lists this resource and the alternative corridors that could affect it.

Alternative	Thomas Fraser House	Number of Affected Resources
1	-	0
2	-	0
3	x	1
4	x	1
5	-	0
6	-	0

Georgia/Headquarters

6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083
T/770.498.4155
F/770.498.3809

South Carolina

1819 Hampton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
T/803.771.7083
F/803.771.7087

North Carolina

1006 Yanceyville Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405
T/336.379.0433
F/336.379.0434

Tennessee

118 South 11th Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37206
T/615.262.4326
F/615.262.3338



Alternative	Thomas Fraser House	Number of Affected Resources
7	-	0
8	-	0
9	x	1
10	x	1
11	x	1
12	x	1
Alternatives Affecting Resource:	6	N/A

Alternative 1

Alternative 1 will not affect any identified historic properties (Figure 2).

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 will not affect any identified historic properties (Figure 3).

Alternative 3

Alternative 3 may potentially affect the viewshed of the NRHP-listed Thomas Fraser House property (Figure 4).

Alternative 4

Alternative 4 may have direct effects on the NRHP-listed Thomas Fraser House property (Figure 5).

Alternative 5

Alternative 5 will not affect any identified historic properties (Figure 6).

Alternative 6

Alternative 6 will not affect any identified historic properties (Figure 7).

Alternative 7

Alternative 7 will not affect any identified historic properties (Figure 8).

Alternative 8

Alternative 8 will not affect any identified historic properties (Figure 9).

Alternative 9

Alternative 9 may potentially affect the viewshed of the NRHP-listed Thomas Fraser House property (Figure 10).

Alternative 10

Alternative 10 may potentially affect the viewshed of the NRHP-listed Thomas Fraser House property (Figure 11).

Alternative 11

Alternative 11 may have direct effects on the NRHP-listed Thomas Fraser House property (Figure 12).

Alternative 12

Alternative 12 may have direct effects on the NRHP-listed Thomas Fraser House property (Figure 13).

Cemeteries

The Albert Family Cemetery (38LE1042, U/61/0091), was identified during a 2018 New South reconnaissance of an earlier alignment for the Bishopville Truck Routes (Shepherd, Vasquez, and Pope 2018). South Carolina law (South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Removal to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-600, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards) protects these cemeteries from harm. While the cemetery was not plotted within any of the alignments, project planners should be aware of its location during the preferred alignment design phase. Should Alternatives 1, 7, 9, or 11 be selected for the preferred alignment for the Bishopville Truck Route, scrutiny of the area near the Albert Family Cemetery will be needed during the preferred alternative archaeological survey to verify that it will not be directly affected.

Mitigation Measures

The Thomas Fraser House is sited on a 1.7-acre parcel that currently operates as a farm. When this historic property was listed on the NRHP in 1986, the property boundary was drawn to include this parcel, the house, the kitchen outbuilding, and the driveway. Care should be taken to avoid any shifts in the project area that would take any right-of-way from the parcel. While the Thomas Fraser House has a generous setback of almost 400 feet, the tree-lined driveway is considered part of the resource, and effects to its historic viewshed should be minimized. The removal of historic landscape vegetation impacting the property's historic viewshed should be avoided. Indirect impacts to the historically rural nature of the resource, including construction traffic and noise, should be minimized. Alternatives 3, 9, and 10 may affect the view shed, while Alternatives 4, 11, and 12 could have direct effects. Avoidance of direct effects and affects to the viewshed are recommended, if one of these alternatives is chosen as the preferred route.

Summary

Alternatives 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 will not affect any documented significant or potentially significant cultural resources. Alternatives 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12 may affect the Thomas Fraser House. One recorded cemetery (Albert Family Cemetery) was identified immediately adjacent to Alternatives 1, 7, 9, and 11. Although not considered a historic property, the cemetery is protected by state law,

and care should be taken to avoid the cemetery if one of these alternatives is chosen as a preferred route.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Natalie Adams Pope". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Natalie" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Adams Pope".

Natalie Pope
Principal Investigator
New South Associates, Inc.

References Cited

Lockerman, Kristie and Sarah Stephens

2012 Phase I Architectural Survey of Bishopville Bypass Alternatives and Archaeological Survey of Preferred Alternative. New South Associates, Columbia, South Carolina.

National Park Service

1985 National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Thomas Fraser House. National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service. www.nationalregister.sc.gov/lee/S10817731006/S10817731006.pdf.

Shepherd, Rebecca, J. Javi Vasquez, and Natalie Adams Pope

2018 Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Bishopville Truck Route Segments. New South Associates Technical Report 2823. New South Associates, Columbia, South Carolina.

Figure 1. Overview of the Bishopville Truck Routes Proposed Alignments

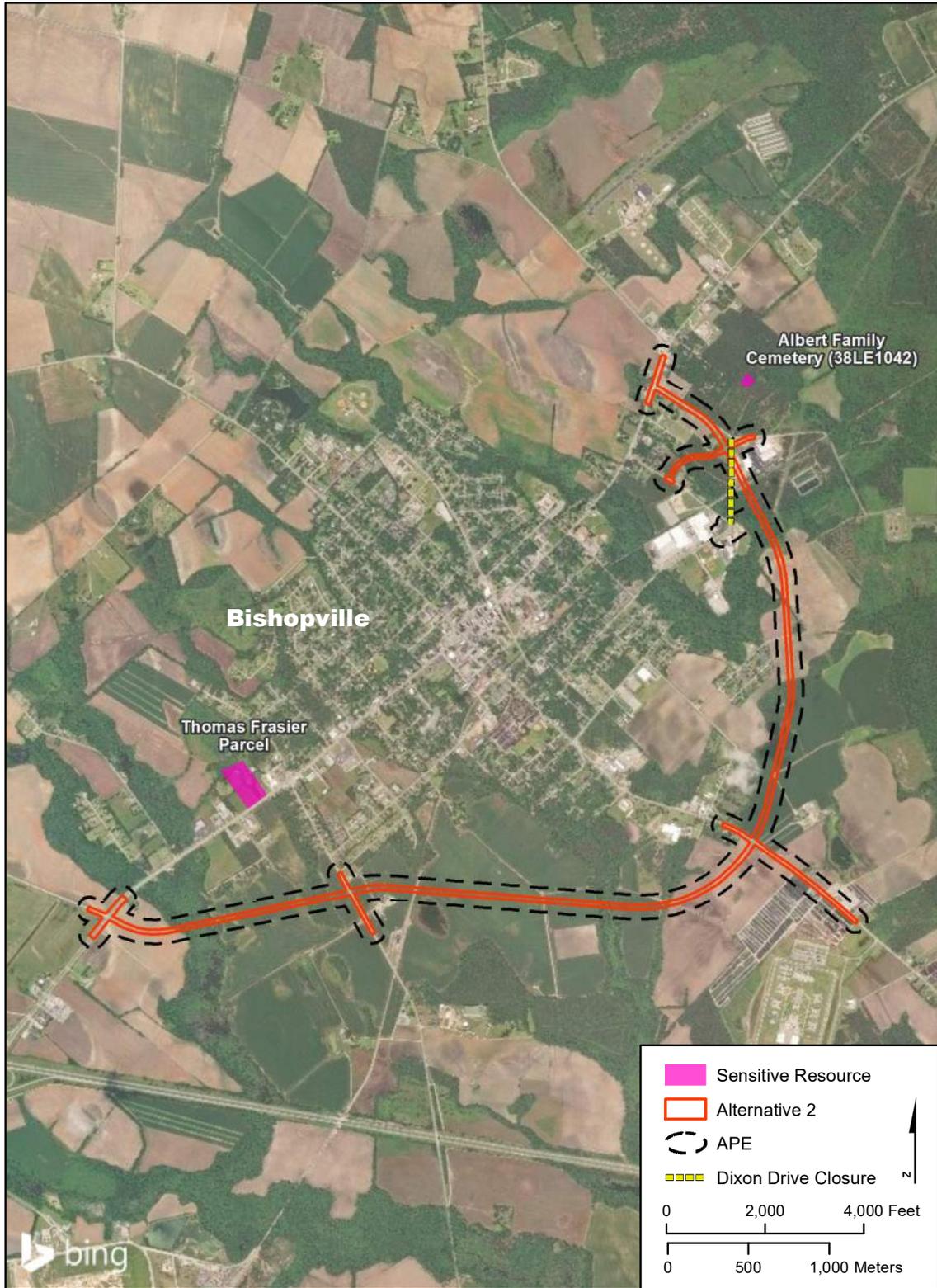


Figure 2. Proposed Alternative 1 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



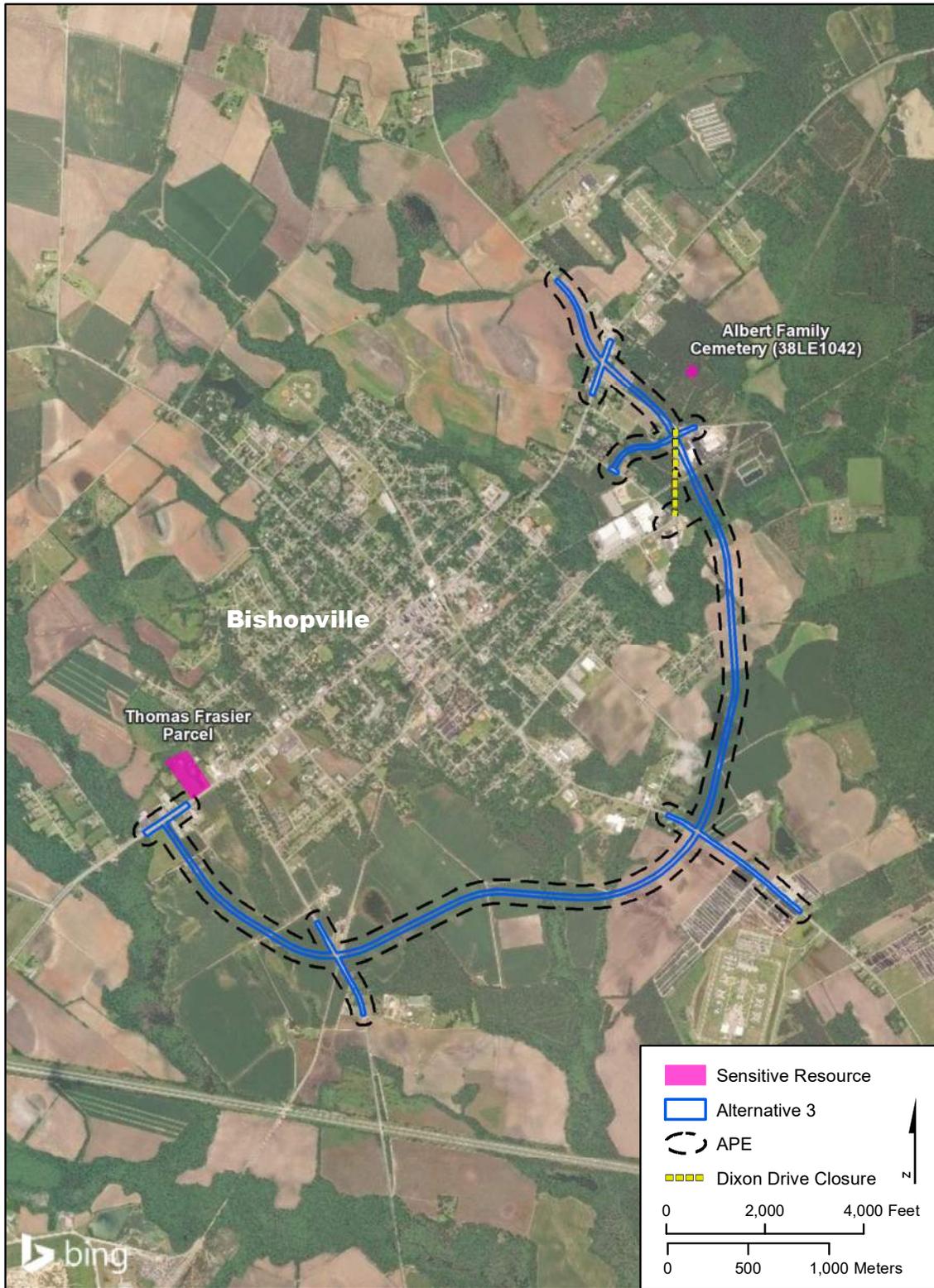
Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 3. Proposed Alternative 2 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



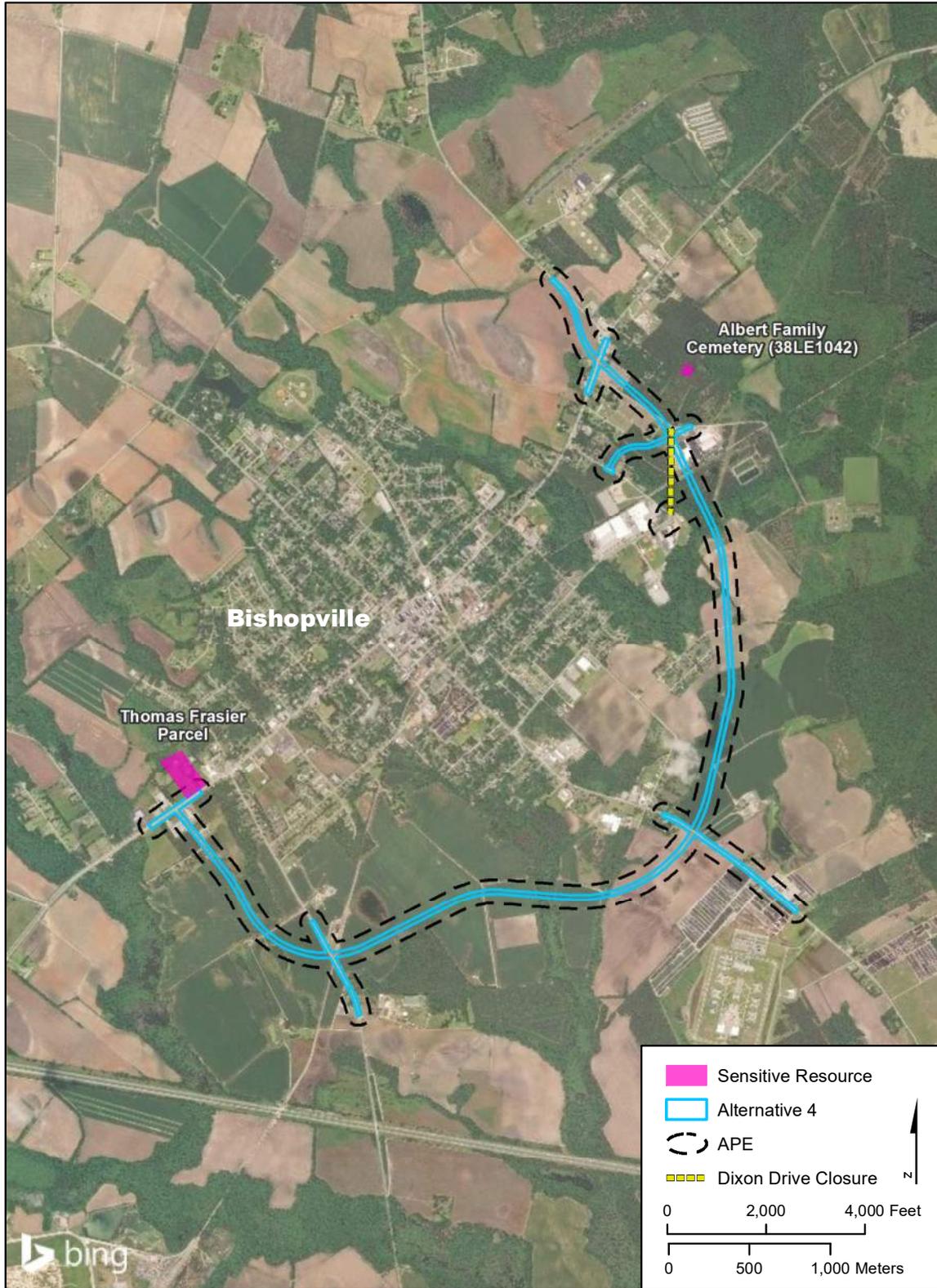
Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 4. Proposed Alternative 3 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



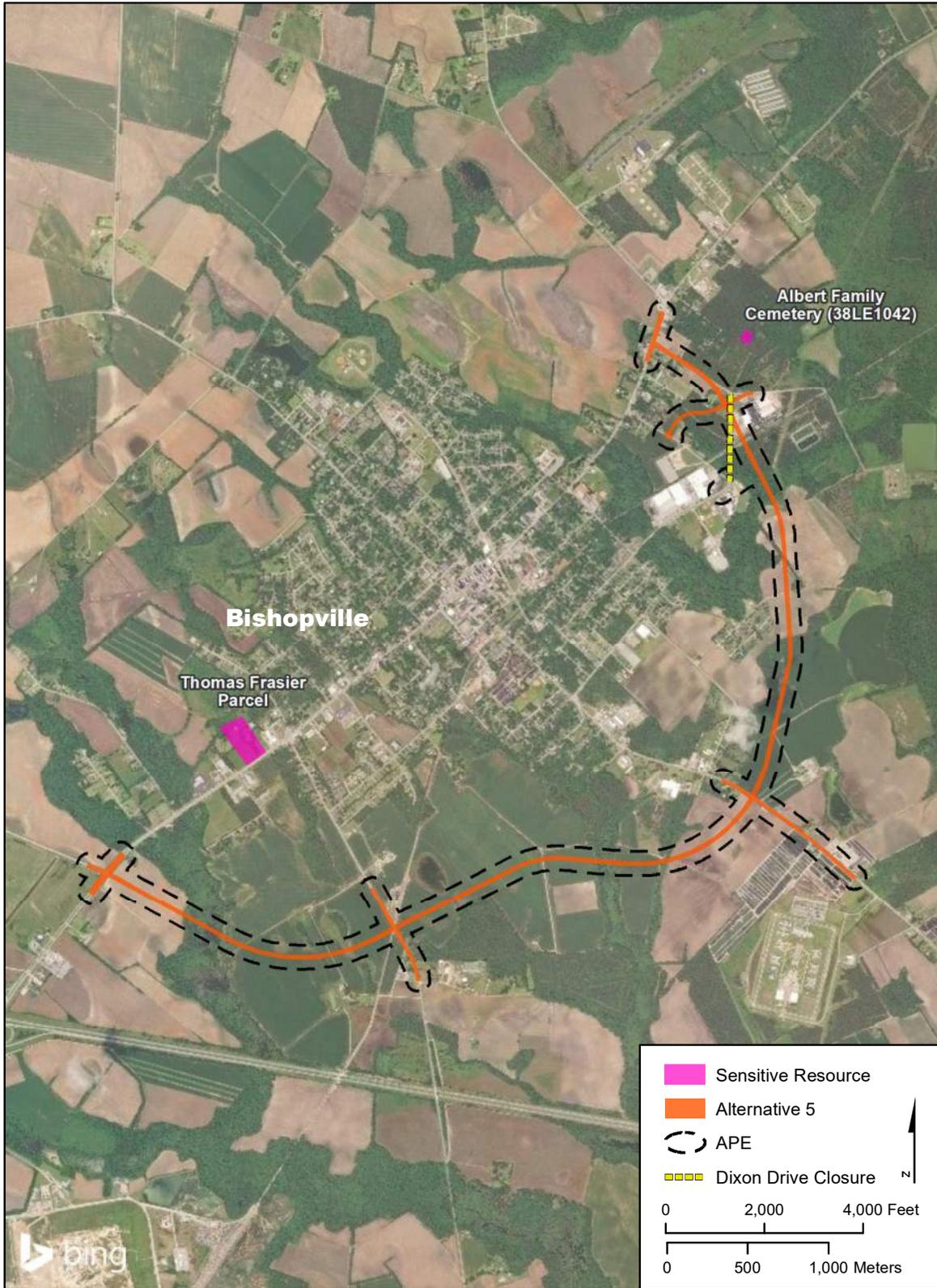
Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 5. Proposed Alternative 4 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



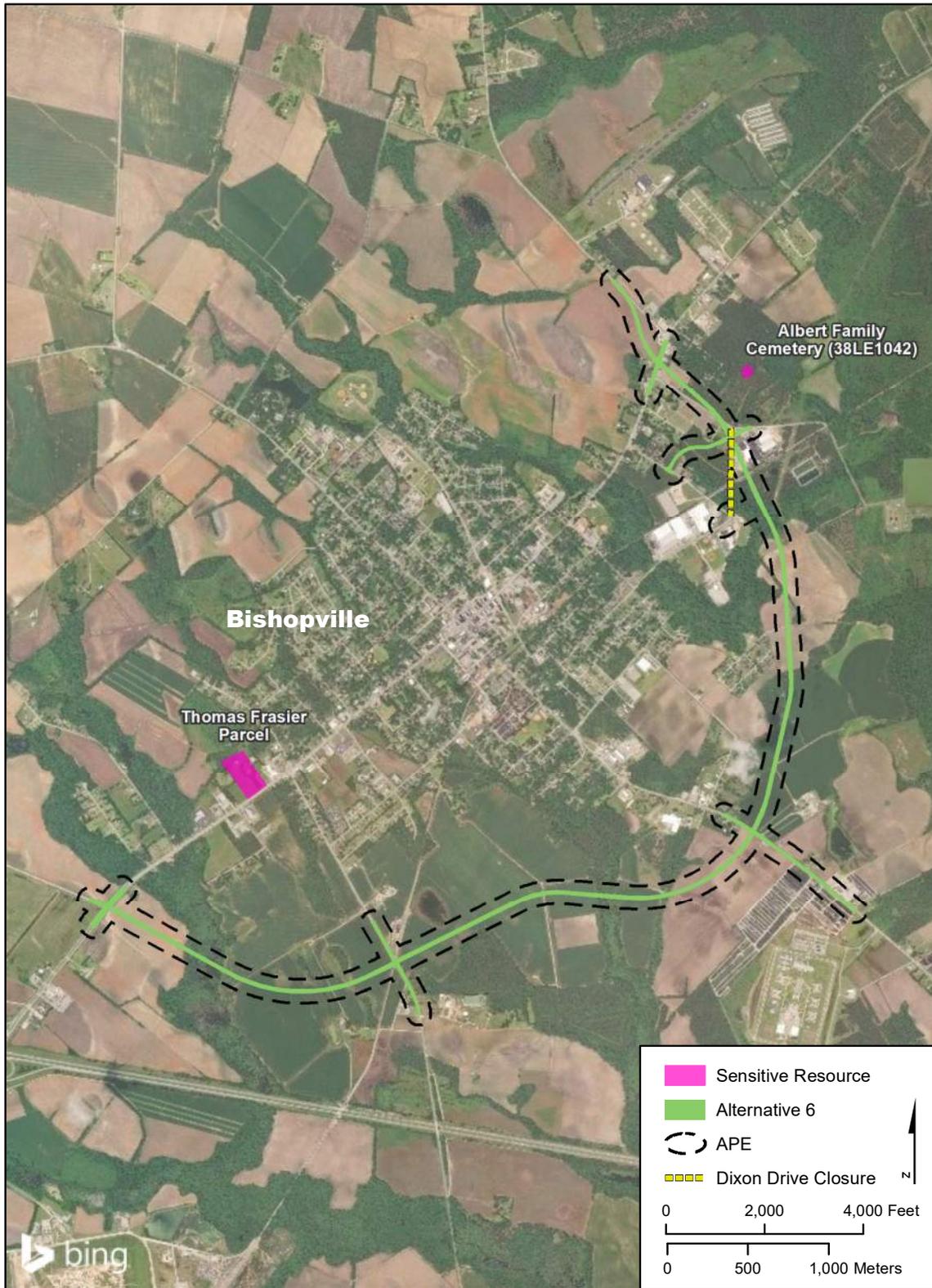
Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 6. Proposed Alternative 5 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 7. Proposed Alternative 6 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



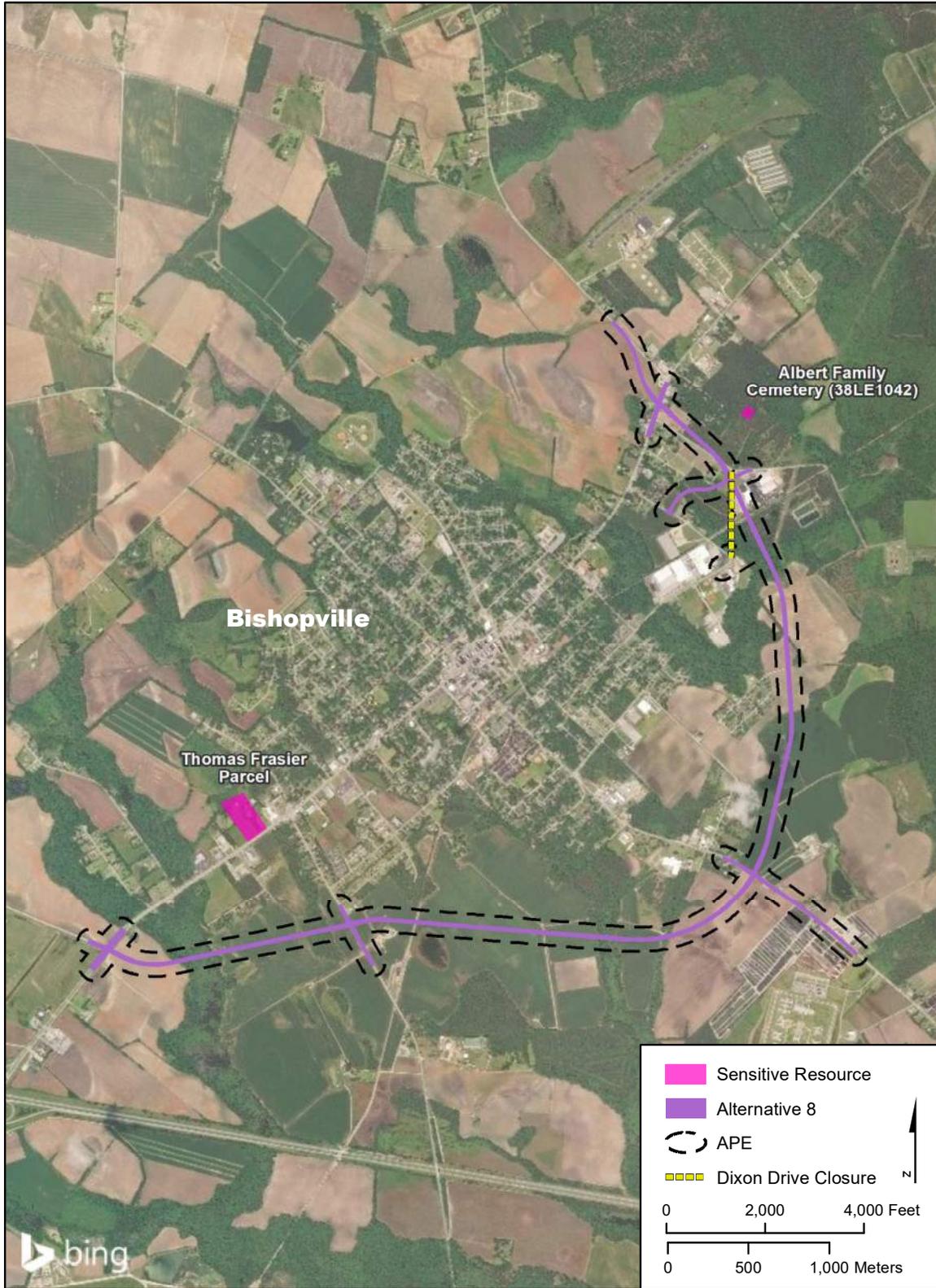
Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 8. Proposed Alternative 7 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 9. Proposed Alternative 8 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



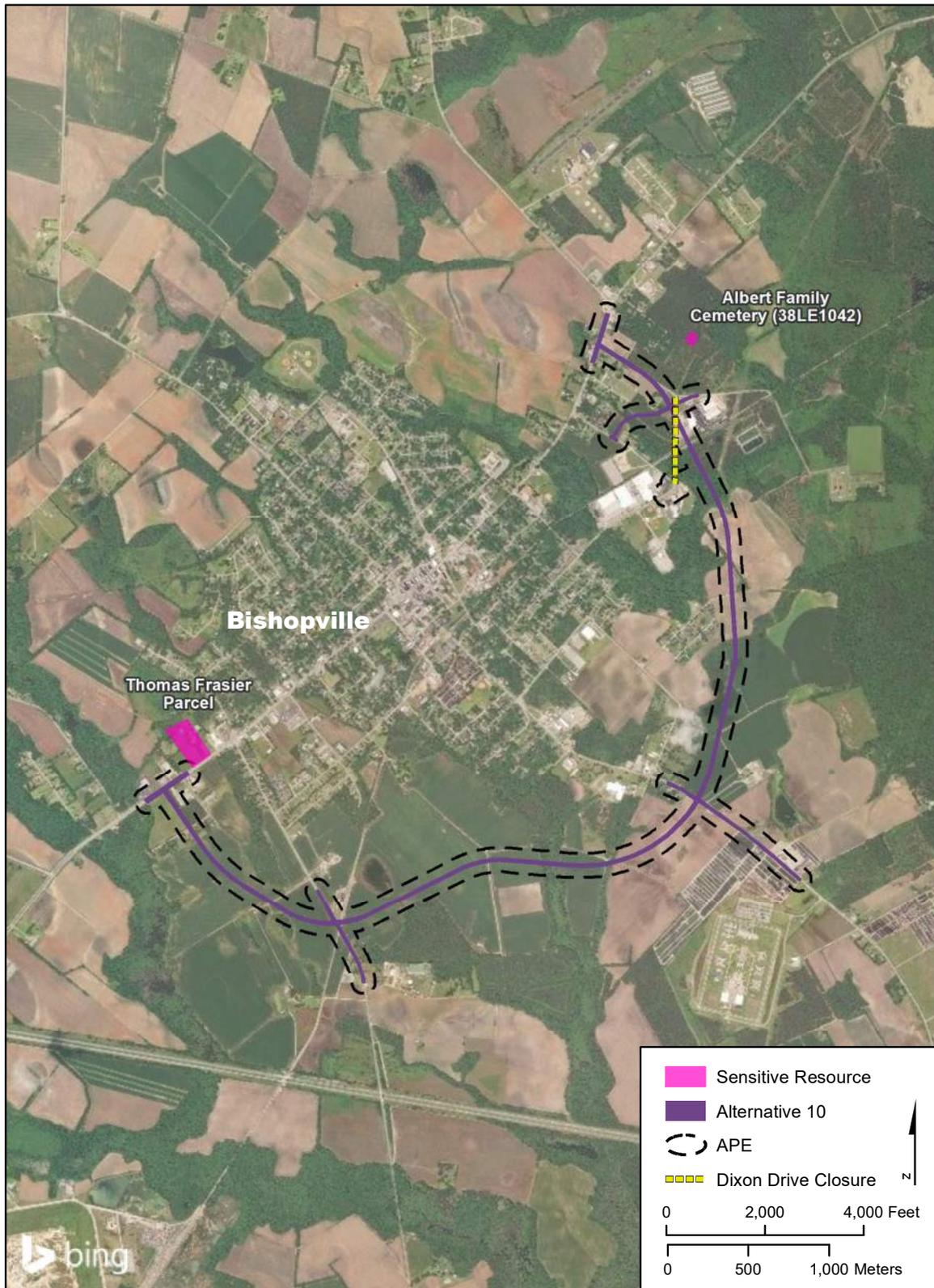
Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 10. Proposed Alternative 9 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



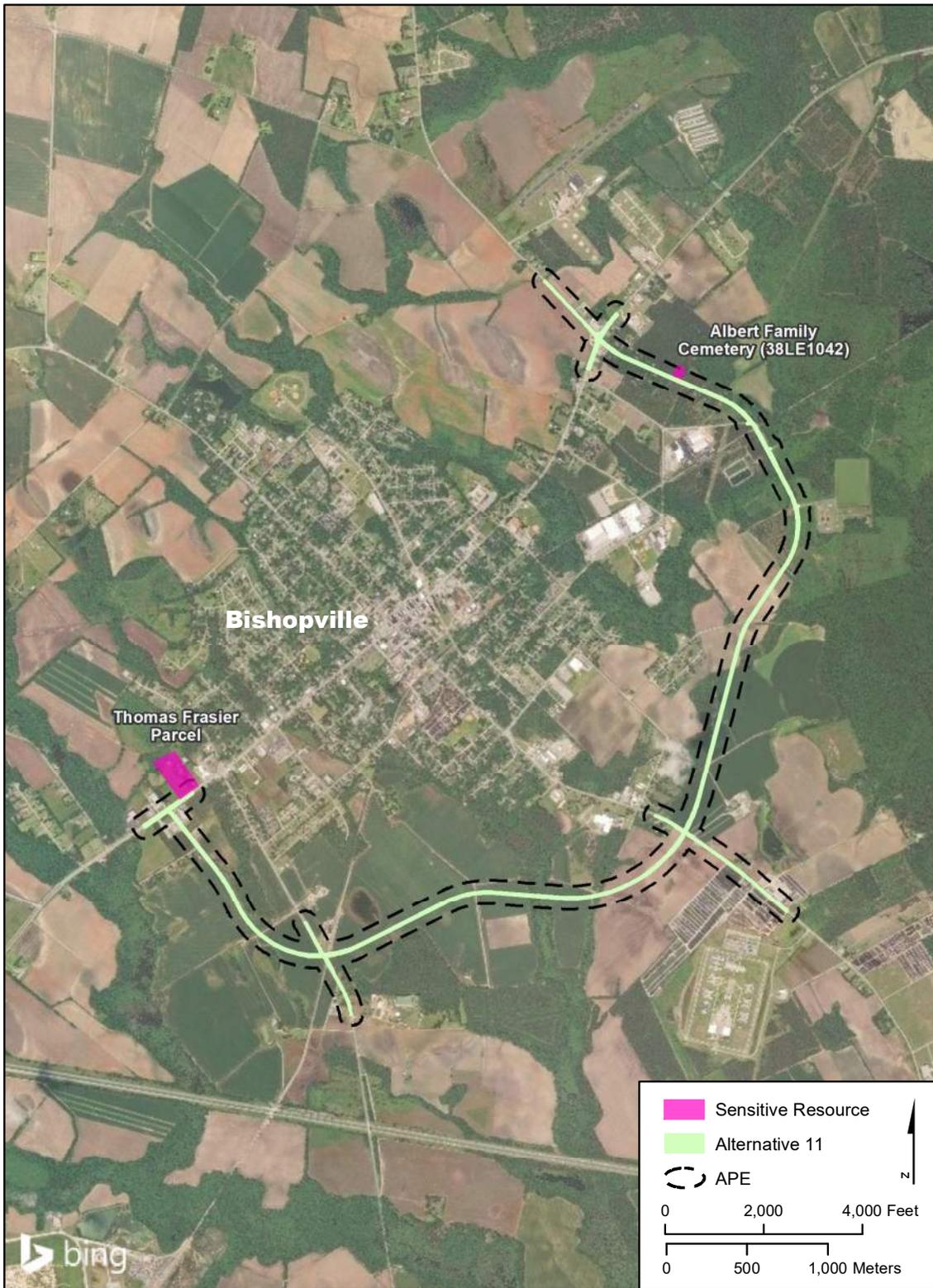
Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 11. Proposed Alternative 10 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



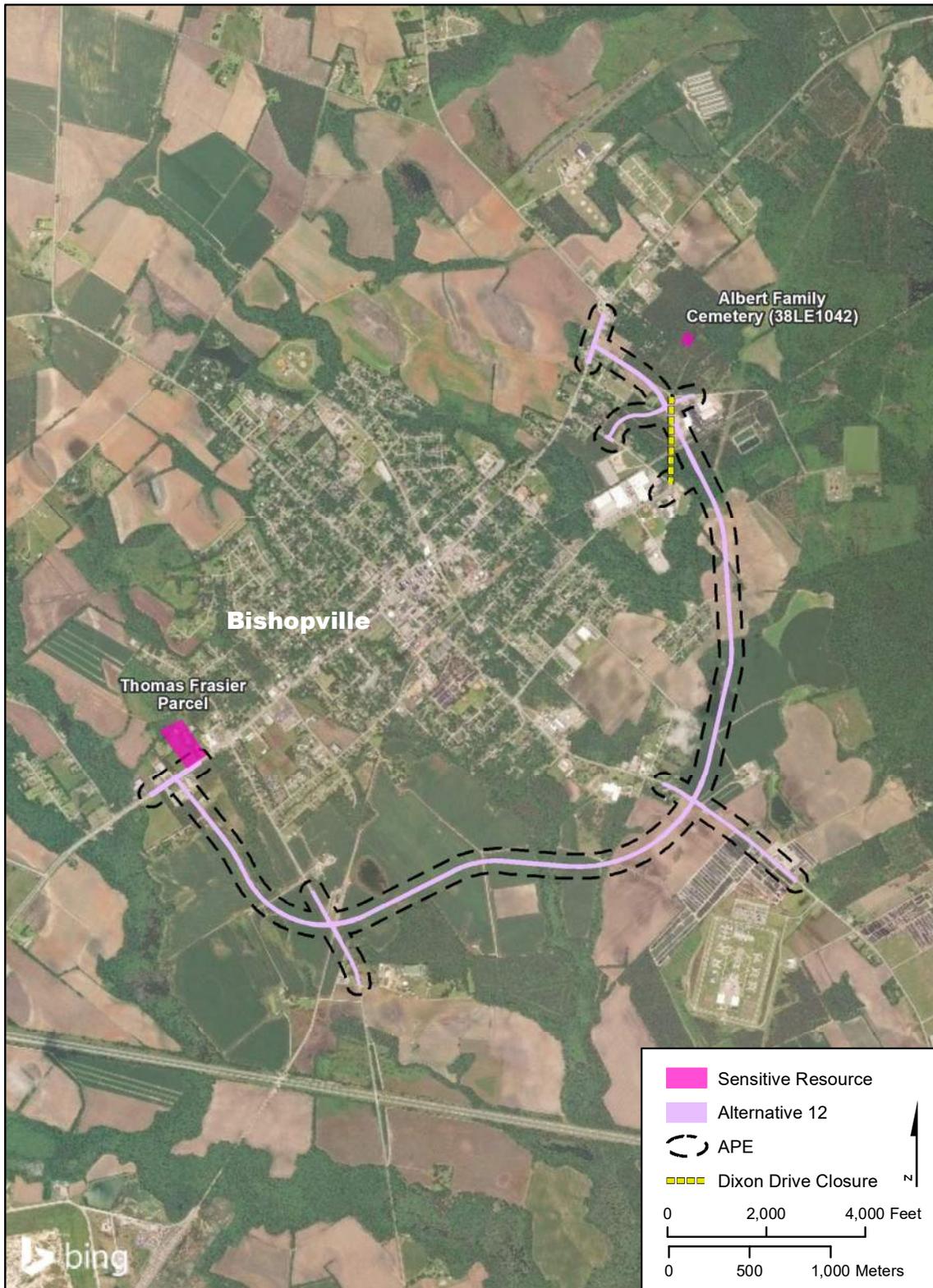
Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 12. Proposed Alternative 11 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources

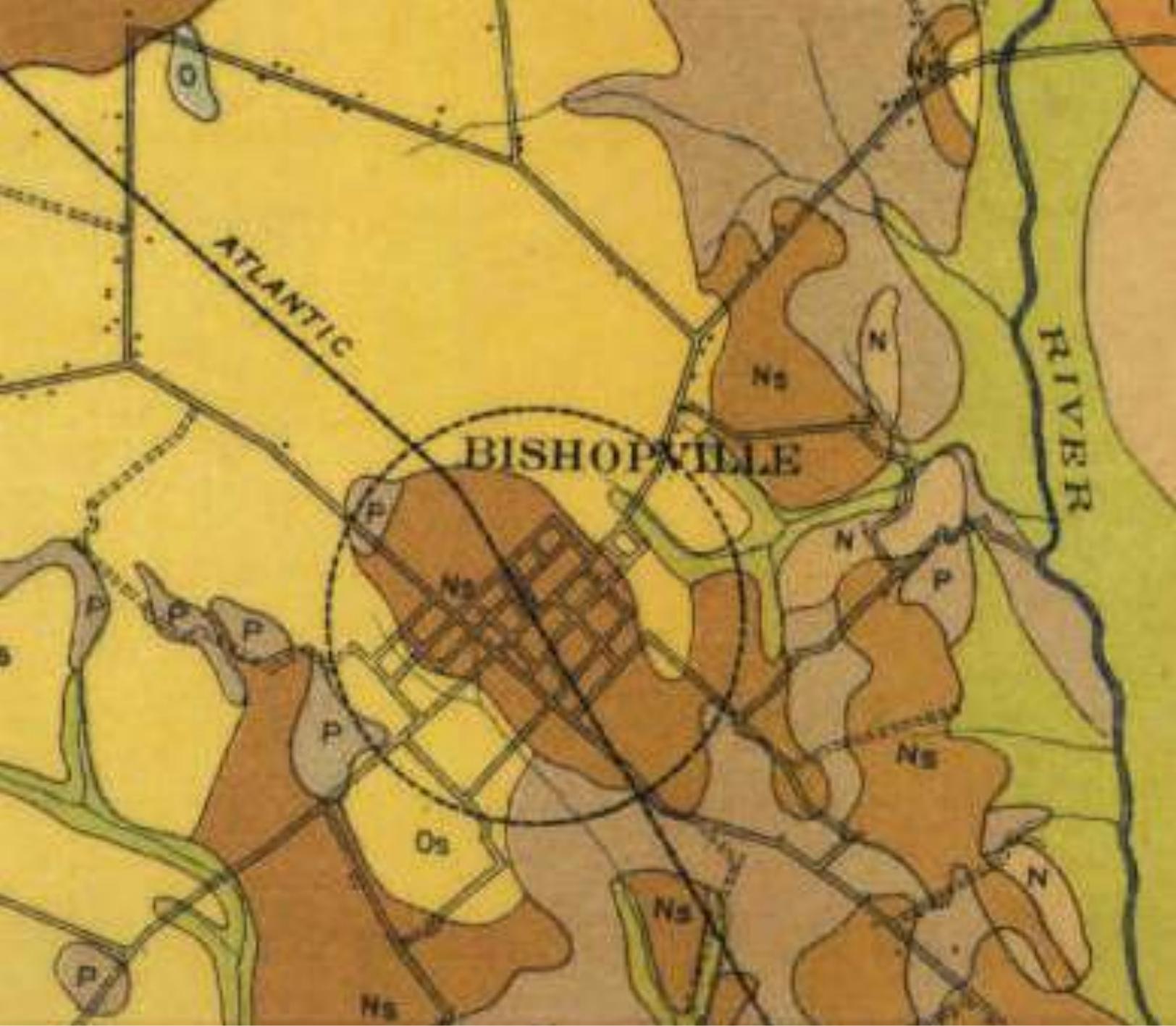


Source: Bing Maps Aerial

Figure 13. Proposed Alternative 12 and Potentially Affected Cultural Resources



Source: Bing Maps Aerial



Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Bishopville Truck Route Segments

Lee County, South Carolina

New South Associates, Inc.

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Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Bishopville Truck Route Segments

Lee County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

DRMP, Inc. • 5950 Fairview Road, Suite 320 • Charlotte, North Carolina 28210

Report prepared by:

New South Associates, Inc. • 1819 Hampton Street • Columbia, South Carolina 29201

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Natalie Adams Pope". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Natalie" and last name "Pope" being more prominent than the middle name "Adams".

Natalie Adams Pope – Principal
Investigator

Rebecca Shepherd – Archaeologist and Co-Author

J. Javi Vasquez – Archaeologist and Co-Author

Natalie Adams Pope – Principal Investigator and Co-Author

July 20, 2018 • Revised Report
New South Associates Technical Report 2823

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ABSTRACT

New South Associates, Inc., completed a reconnaissance level archaeological survey of proposed truck route segments in the vicinity of Bishopville, Lee County, South Carolina. The survey consisted of background research and field examination of areas characterized as having a high archaeological potential. These included well drained locations adjacent to streams and Carolina Bays as well as some potential house sites depicted on historic maps.

As a result of this survey, two historic archaeological sites, an African American cemetery, and a possible African-American cemetery were identified in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The sites, 38LE1040 and 38LE1041, are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The African American cemetery (38LE1042; U/61/0091) requires additional research to determine its NRHP eligibility. However, it is recommended that this resource be avoided, if possible. The location of the possible African American cemetery was provided by local informants, but there were no obvious above ground indications of it. However, if the segment (No. 11) containing this cemetery is chosen for construction, additional work would be necessary to verify its presence and delineate its boundaries.

Prior survey identified one site (38LE1037) in the APE that was recommended for additional testing to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the segments (Nos. 2, 3, and 20) that contain this site are chosen and the site cannot be avoided, Phase II testing would be necessary to evaluate the site's NRHP eligibility. All other previously identified sites within the APE have been determined not eligible for the NRHP.

Once a preferred alignment is chosen, an intensive archaeological survey will be performed to identify archaeological resources within it and evaluate their NRHP eligibility.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Department of Transportation selected DRMP, Inc., to provide engineering services necessary for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), right of way plans, and final construction plans for roadways and bridges for the Bishopville Truck Route improvements in Lee County, South Carolina (Figure 1).

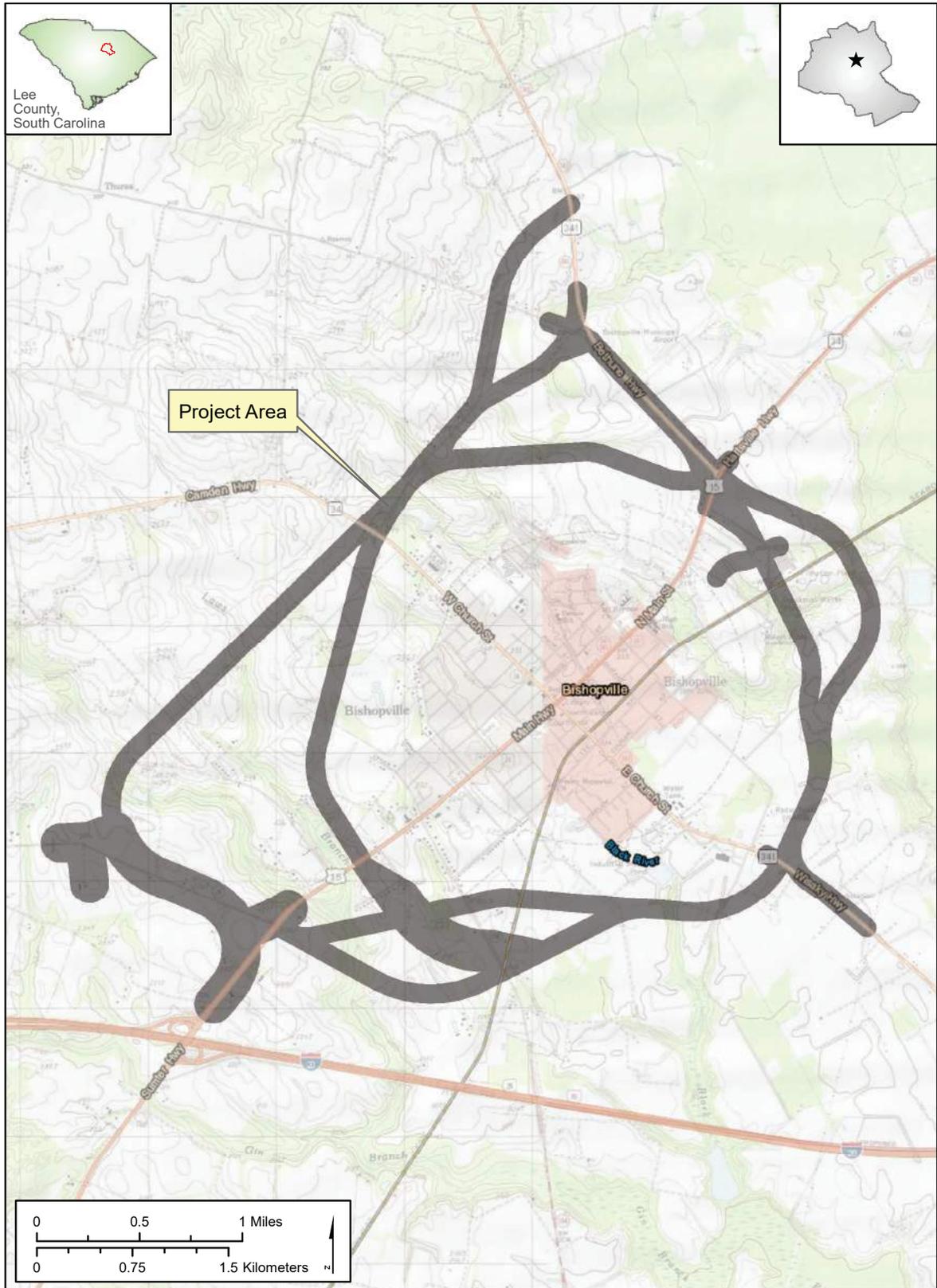
The project was configured so that an “a la carte” approach could be used to determine the best alignment for the truck route. Therefore, a total of 26 segments were created. As project planning proceeded, two segments (18 and 23) were dropped. However, the original segment numbers were kept, with 18 and 23 omitted from the sequence. The segments varied in width from 500-1,000 feet and in length from 480-18,700 feet (Figure 2).

New South Associates, Inc., (New South) completed a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of the proposed truck route segments. The survey consisted of background research and field examination of areas judged to have a high potential for archaeological resources. These included well-drained areas adjacent to streams and Carolina Bays. In addition, potential house locations shown on historic maps were inspected. One previously identified site (38LE1037) in the survey area was considered to have significant research potential. New South visited the site to determine if its condition had changed, but no additional work was done.

The purpose of this archaeological reconnaissance study was to alert project planners to obvious archaeological resource issues. It was not meant to identify all sites within the segments. Once a preferred alignment is chosen, a Phase I Archaeological Survey will be performed. The fieldwork for the reconnaissance survey took place between January 18-24, 2018. The Field Director was Javi Vasquez. He was assisted by John Hogg. Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator. Rebecca Shepherd, Javi Vasquez, and Natalie Adams Pope authored the report.

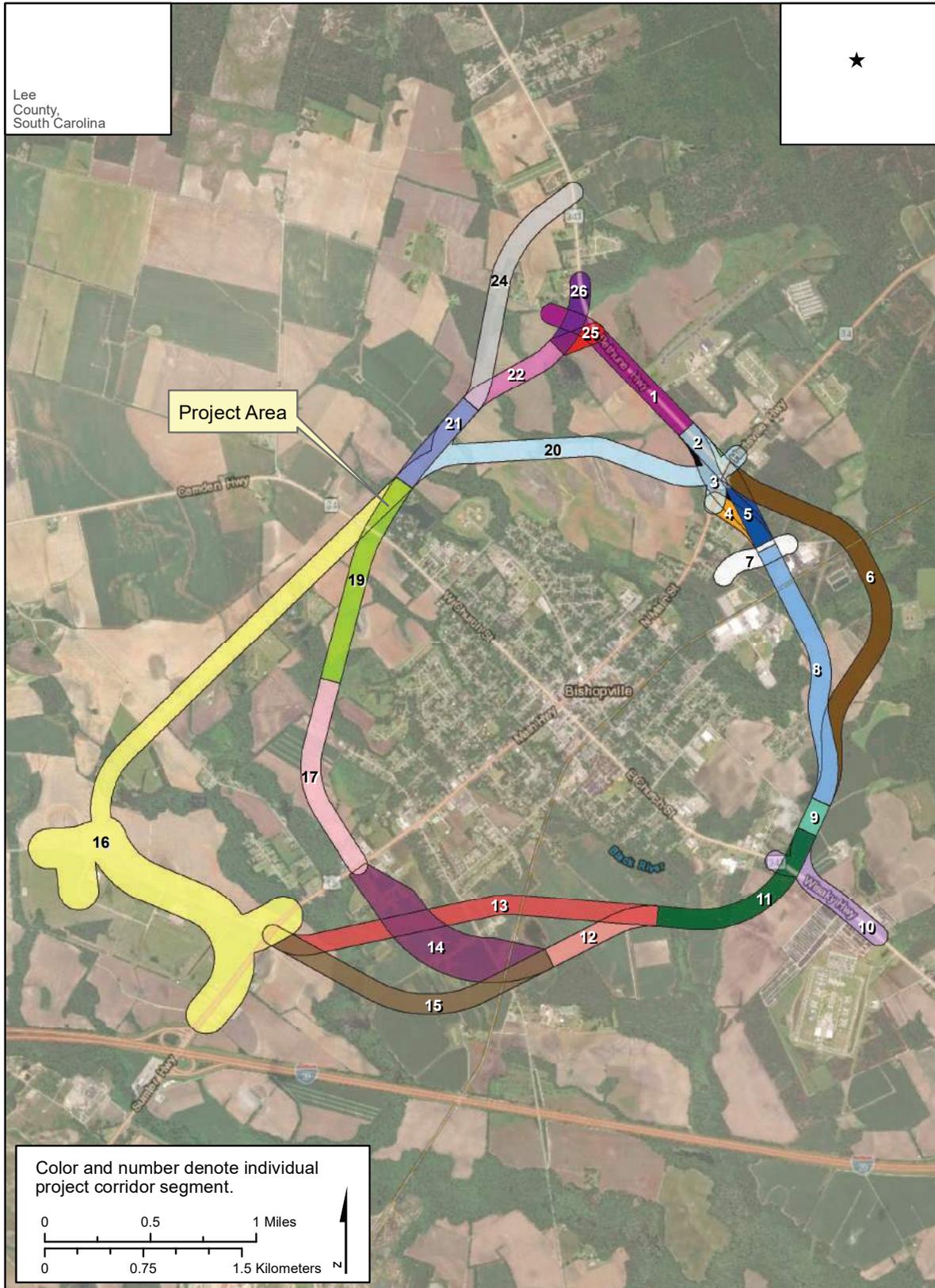
This report is divided into six chapters including this introduction. Chapters II and III provide brief environmental and cultural overviews. Chapter IV discusses the previous archaeological research, while Chapter V describes methodologies used. Chapter VI discusses the findings and recommendations. Appendix A contains an artifact inventory.

Figure 1.
Location of the Project Area on USGS Quadrangle Maps



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Bishopville East (1975), Bishopville West (No Data), Kellytown, SC (1971), & Lucknow, SC (1975); ESRI World Transportation (2018), Boundaries & Places (2018)

Figure 2.
Project Segments Shown on Aerial Photograph



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

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II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Lee County is within the Inner Coastal Plain physiographic region. The Coastal Plain consists of a depositional landscape composed of marine deposits and the surface morphology of the region reflects various shoreline features created by advances and withdrawals in sea levels. This geophysical region lies between the Orangeburg Scarp to the east and the Sand Hills. The region is composed mostly of sands and clays and exhibits considerable weathering (Barry 1980; Murphy 2016; Patton 2008). Eastern Lee County is underlain by unconsolidated sand and clay of the Pliocene-age Duplin Formation. The Duplin Formation, or Duplin Beds, consists of sands, sandy and silty clays, and very shelly sands that typically lie atop a phosphatic basal conglomerate (Ward et al. 1991:277). Elevations in the county range from approximately 115 to 440 feet above sea level.

The county is drained by Lynches and Black rivers, which are sub-basins of the Pee Dee River basin. Three water sources intersect the project area. Laws Branch flows through the southeast, Black River in the center, and a branch of Lynches River drains the northwest portion of the project area.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service's online soil survey of Lee County mapped the project area as containing Alaga, Autryville, Barnwell-Cowarts-Troup, Coxville, Goldsboro, Johnston, Lynchburg, Noboco-Goldsboro, Norfolk, and Rains soils. These soils typically have a slope of 0-6 percent. Autryville, Barnwell, Noboco-Goldsboro, and Norfolk are well drained soils. Goldsboro is a moderately well drained sandy loam and Alaga is a somewhat excessively drained sand. Lynchburg sandy loam is somewhat poorly drained. Coxville and Rains sandy loams are poorly drained, while Johnston is very poorly drained muck.

Short, mild winters and mild, humid summers characterize the climate of the Inner Coastal Plain. In the center of the state, average maximum temperatures in July hover near 92-93 degrees Fahrenheit, while January temperatures average 43 degrees (Barry 1980). Precipitation fluctuates throughout the year (Kovacik and Winberry 1989) with the most rainfall occurring in the spring and the least in October and November (Barry 1980). The growing seasons in South Carolina for most crops is bounded by spring and fall freezes. The average growing season length is 210 days in the northwestern part of the state to 235 days along the coast (Barry 1980).

The Southeastern Coniferous Forest association dominates South Carolina's Coastal Plain province (Barry 1980). Vegetation in the project area included both hard and soft wood trees, with the latter being the primary flora. Fauna that would potentially have had economic significance to past human populations included white-tailed deer, black bear, raccoon, gray squirrel, and turkey (McNab and Avers 1994).

Land use in the project area at the time of the survey was a mix of agricultural, residential, and commercial development. The survey area crossed front lawns, green spaces, parking lots, agricultural fields, wetlands, and remnant forests.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

PRE-PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period represents the earliest well-documented human presence in eastern North America. However, archaeological investigations at sites in the Eastern United States and South America have yielded evidence that humans colonized these region between 50,000 and 12,000 B.P. (Adovasio 1978; Goodyear 2005). These dates challenge what had been a near-consensus that the Paleoindians were the earliest humans in the Americas (Anderson 1990; Haynes 1980; Kelly and Todd 1988). Fiedel (2013) has critiqued the evidence used to argue for pre-Clovis occupations in the eastern United States, particularly focusing on data from the Meadowcroft, Cactus Hill, Topper, and Saltville sites.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (12,000-10,000 B.P.) is associated with distinct fluted and unfluted lanceolate Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982; Michie 1977). The Clovis period in the Southeast is believed to span from 11,500-11,000 B.P. Smaller points, such as the Simpson and Suwanee types, replaced Clovis over 500 years after 11,000 B.P. The last phase to represent Paleoindian occupation is the Dalton horizon, dating between 10,500 and 9,900 B.P. (Goodyear 1982).

The traditional view of Paleoindian settlement posits a highly mobile strategy affiliated with the exploitation of megafauna, a view that persists into some current models of settlement. However, Anderson et al. (1994) proposed that Paleoindian colonists found key areas and used them as "staging areas" for subsequent population expansion. While evidence for the exploitation of Pleistocene megafauna in South Carolina has been documented (Goodyear et al. 1989), it is unclear just how dependent Paleoindians were on these resources.

Most reported Paleoindian sites consist of surface finds of lanceolate points with very few having well-preserved contexts. Because this period is best known through distinctive stone tools, the chief data sources for understanding Paleoindian lifeways are changes in tool forms, intersite composition of tool kits, and the geographic range of raw materials (Sassaman et al. 1990). Attempts have been made to model late Paleoindian site formation using regional and local data on climate, hydrology, and sedimentology (Brooks and Brooks 1988; Goodyear et al. 1989).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic period is divided into Early (10,000-8,000 B.P.), Middle (8,000-5,000 B.P.), and Late (5,000-3,000 B.P.) subperiods. The Archaic is interpreted as a lengthy period of adjustment to changing environments brought about by the transition from the late Pleistocene to early Holocene environments, which gave rise to new habitats and subsistence resources. Undoubtedly, increasing populations and possible territorial restrictions also created constraints and opportunities that influenced human cultures and activities.

The Early Archaic period is typically regarded as an adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental warming (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). During the Early Archaic period, population growth occurred in South Carolina's Coastal Plain, as evidenced by a noticeable increase of archaeological sites dating to this period. Early Archaic projectile points found in the Coastal Plain region include Hardaway, Dalton, and Kirk, which are frequently found in riverine environments (Goodyear et al. 1979). Points that are typical of the terminal Early Archaic bifurcate tradition, St. Albans and LeCroy, are also common (Chapman 1977).

Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, a pattern that fits Binford's (1980) definition of a foraging society. Binford thought that foragers moved residential camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches. The mobility would tend to discourage the accumulation of material goods that required transportation from one residential camp to another. Consequently, material culture of this period tends to be expedient, nonspecialized, and made from local raw materials. The Middle Archaic projectile point sequence begins with Stanly Stemmed. Morrow Mountain I and II, Guilford, and Brier Creek lanceolate points followed in the later part of the Middle Woodland.

The Late Archaic period has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). Diagnostic artifacts include Savannah River Stemmed, small Savannah River Stemmed, and Otarre projectile points, along with the development of fiber-tempered pottery known as Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings (5,000-3,100 B.P.) and later sand-tempered Thom's Creek pottery (4,000-2900 B.P.) share many formal and stylistic similarities and have a great deal of chronological overlap. Decorations include punctations made with periwinkle shells, reeds, and sticks; finger pinching; and incising. Some of these motifs may be temporally sensitive (Claggett et al. 1986; Sassaman 1993; Trinkley 1990). The Late Archaic also produced a rich material assemblage of worked bone and antler, polished stone items, net sinkers, steatite heating slabs, and stone tools (projectile points, scrapers, knives, and drills).

WOODLAND PERIOD

The Woodland period in central South Carolina and surrounding regions spans the time interval between 3,000 and 800 B.P. and is divided into "Early" (3,000-2,600 B.P.), "Middle" (2,600-1,200 B.P.), and "Late" (1,200-800 B.P.) sub periods. In most regions of the Southeast, the Late Archaic-Woodland transition is seen as encompassing continuity with patterns of sedentism intensification gradually building in magnitude (Steponaitis 1986:378–379). These patterns consisted of an increased emphasis on gardening and exploitation of seeds, greater adjustments toward sedentary life ways, and elaboration on mortuary ritual and political control.

The Early Woodland period (3,000-2,600 B.P.) coincided with a time when sea levels climbed slowly and irregularly before finally stabilizing within one meter of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The subsistence and settlement patterns of this sub-period suggest population expansion into areas that had been only minimally used during the Paleoindian and Archaic periods. Early Woodland peoples engaged in horticultural activities that involved the encouragement and domestication of different plants, such as chenopodium, sunflower, and amaranth.

Savannah River Stemmed projectile points persisted into the Early Woodland (Coe 1964). They decreased in size during the Thom's Creek phase and are classified as Small Savannah River Stemmed (Oliver 1985). Anderson and Joseph (1988:197) noted that both large and small forms appeared to overlap in time, suggesting that one did not replace the other.

Refuge (3,000-2,600 B.P.) and Deptford (2,800-1,500 B.P.) pottery types are characteristic of the Early Woodland. Refuge series pottery consists of compact, sandy or gritty paste with sloppy simple stamped, dentate stamped, or random punctated decorations (Williams 1968). It closely resembled Thom's Creek wares and the typologies are "marred by a lack of reference to the Thom's Creek series" (Anderson et al. 1982:265) and by the fact that the punctate and incised types are indistinguishable from Thom's Creek (Trinkley 1990:11).

Deptford pottery, which emerged late in the Early Woodland and continued into the Middle Woodland, is typified by fine to coarse sandy paste with Plain, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Cord Marked, Geometric Stamped, and Complicated Stamped surfaces (Williams 1968). A small, stemmed point tentatively described as "Deptford Stemmed" (Trinkley 1980a:20–23) has been found associated with Deptford pottery. Points similar to Yadkin Triangular points have also been found at Deptford sites (Coe 1964; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Deptford sites rarely contain shell or bone tools, leading some researchers to conclude that "wood must have been worked into a variety of tool types" (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:75).

Later Middle Woodland pottery types in the Coastal Plain include Yadkin, McClellanville, Santee, Wilmington, and Hanover. Yadkin ceramics are characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments (Anderson et al. 1982:299–302; Coe 1964). Projectile points found are typically medium-sized triangular varieties.

McClellanville and Santee wares are characterized by a fine to medium sandy paste with a surface treatment primarily of V-shaped simple stamping (Anderson et al. 1982:202–308; Trinkley 1981). Although the two types are very similar, the Santee series may have later features such as excurvate rims and interior rim stamping, which McClellanville pottery does not. Both types concentrate on the north central coast of the state (Trinkley 1990:18).

Wilmington and Hanover are generally considered as regional varieties of the same ceramic tradition. Both are characterized by crushed sherd or grog temper. Caldwell and Waring (see Williams 1968:113–116) first described the Wilmington wares from sites examined in coastal Georgia. Hanover was described by South (1960) based on survey data from southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina. Hanover is distributed across the Coastal Plain but is more prevalent north of the Edisto River (Anderson 1975:187). Dates cluster from about 1,600–1,100 B.P. (Trinkley 1990:18).

With respect to general lifeways, the Middle Woodland period is characterized by an intensification of long-distance trade. Horticulture is thought to have assumed increasing importance, and the cultivation of maize may have been initiated at this time, although it did not gain prominence until the subsequent Late Woodland and Mississippian periods (1990:14).

The Late Woodland is considered a continuation of Middle Woodland. Hanover and Mount Pleasant pottery persist as late as 1,000 B.P. (Trinkley 1989). Cable (2001:15) indicated that Wilmington and Cape Fear Fabric Impressed dominated during this period as well. Unfortunately, this period is difficult to delineate from the Middle Woodland or subsequent Mississippian period (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). Sites with Late Woodland or Mississippian occupations tend to contain small, triangular points such as the Caraway or Pee Dee (Coe 1964). Stoltman (1974) observed in the Middle Coastal Plain that Late Woodland sites are dispersed in upland settings, which he believed might indicate the beginnings of slash and burn agriculture or intensification of upland resource procurement.

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian period (900-310 B.P) is characterized by sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1994). Mississippian populations lived in ranked societies supported by a mix of agriculture and wild plant and animal foods. Settlement was adapted to linear and environmentally circumscribed floodplains with sites positioned to provide access to well-drained, easily tilled soils as well as rich protein resources of fish and waterfowl in channel-remnant oxbow lakes (Smith 1978:486, 488).

In addition to hierarchical societies, the Mississippian period was marked by dynamic and competitive geopolitical situations. In the Savannah River Valley, Anderson (1994) documented sequences of emergence, growth, and dissolution of power centers in the patterns of mound construction and site abandonment (Anderson 1994). For instance, the appearance of fortifications at Rucker's Bottom, a site on the Upper Savannah River, after 700 B.P. indicated that competition between polities was an important component of the changing political landscape (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1983).

Central and northern South Carolina has never been adequately interpreted within this framework. On the central coast, the associated culture or style has been referred to as Jeremy or Jeremy-Pee Dee to emphasize its similarities with the Pee Dee variant of south-central North Carolina (Anderson 1982; Cable et al. 1991; Trinkley 1980b). It is probable that a closer fit will someday be made with the Mississippian assemblages of the Wateree (Mulberry Mound) and Upper Santee (Scotts Lake) valleys (DePratter and Judge 1986).

The Wateree sequence is still developing, but it provides at least an outline of ceramic patterns in the central interior region of South Carolina during the Mississippian period. DePratter and Judge (1986) have organized the material from Mulberry Mound into five ceramic phases based on variation in rim decoration. The earliest phases, the Belmont Neck and Adamson phases, seem to contain ceramics that resemble Savannah types, while the following Town Creek phase ceramics at Mulberry represent a transitional Savannah-Irene or Lamar phase. The Mulberry phase correlates with the early-to-middle Lamar period. John Cable examined a collection of ceramics from the Wateree Mound complex in 1998 and concluded that more work was necessary to refine the chronology. Since the Mulberry Mound Site has been correlated fairly firmly with the DeSoto town of Cofitachequi, it can be assumed that the Mulberry phase ceramics associate with the Protohistoric period.

PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

Most information on the protohistoric period in South Carolina comes from a few primary sources, such as Lawson and the chronicles of early Spanish explorers such as De Soto and Juan Pardo, along with secondary sources such as Mooney (1894), Hodge (1907), and Swanton (1952).

The town and chiefdom of Cofitachequi was located on the Wateree River approximately 25 miles west of Bishopville near present-day Camden. Hernando de Soto visited this chiefdom in 1540, but members of the 1526 Ayllon expedition might have preceded him (Swanton 1922:31). Juan Pardo visited the town in 1566. Two years later, Pardo established a small fort there, which was overrun by local Indians that same year. Another small Spanish expedition traveled through the area in 1627-1628, and the only Indian place name mentioned is Cofitachequi (DePratter 1989).

In 1670, Henry Woodward trekked to Cofitachequi from newly established Charles Town to seek peace with the chiefs he encountered on the way. Woodward referred to the Cofitachequi chief as "emperor", and he reportedly had 1,000 bowmen at his disposal. Woodward convinced the emperor to visit Charles Town, which he did in September of that year. He again visited the English settlement two years later (Cheves 1897:194, 201, 388). Only one other post-1672 reference to Cofitachequi has been found. This reference, which dates to 1681, only mentions the town in passing (DePratter 1989). When John Lawton traveled through the area in the early 1700s, he made no mention of Cofitachequi. The local population at that time consisted of a different group of people known as the Congarees (Lawson 1709:34).

The Congarees took part in the disastrous Yamassee War of 1715, after which more than half of them were captured and sent to the West Indies as slaves (Swanton 1946:93). The others retreated west and were subsumed under the Catawba Nation, then situated along the Catawba River and its tributaries near present day Fort Mill.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Lee County was established in 1902 from portions of Darlington, Sumter, and Kershaw counties. Containing a total of only 410.5 square miles, Lee County encompassed a number of small communities that were established prior to the county's formation. Bishopville was originally in Sumter County (State of South Carolina 1902:1194). Therefore, the following overview begins with a history of Sumter County, which was adapted from New South's *City of Sumter Historic Context* by Staci Richey (2010).

Until after the Yamasee War of 1715, European occupation of the South Carolina colony remained focused around the original settlement of Charleston. The northeastern parts of the colony were occupied by Wateree and Santee Indians through this time, but because these tribes supported the Yamasee in their unsuccessful attempt to destroy the colony, they were forced to move northward, toward the Catawba settlements at the northern edge of what is now South Carolina (Nicholes 1975:66). Even after the expulsion of the Indians, European colonization of the interior proceeded slowly and did not begin in earnest until the establishment of the township system in the 1730s. One of the nine townships established at that time was Fredericksburg, laid out in 1734 on the east side of the Wateree River, in what is now Camden.

By the 1750s, the Sumter County area was identified as St. Mark's Parish and the "District East of Wateree River" (Nicholes 1975:67). Settlement of the area that later became Bishopville began as early as the 1780s. William and Francis Singleton, who were among the first settlers in the vicinity, established a tavern in 1790 along a stagecoach line that ran from Georgetown, South Carolina, to Charlotte, North Carolina. Known as "Singleton's Crossroads," this tiny settlement became the foundation of the town of Bishopville (Thomason 1985).

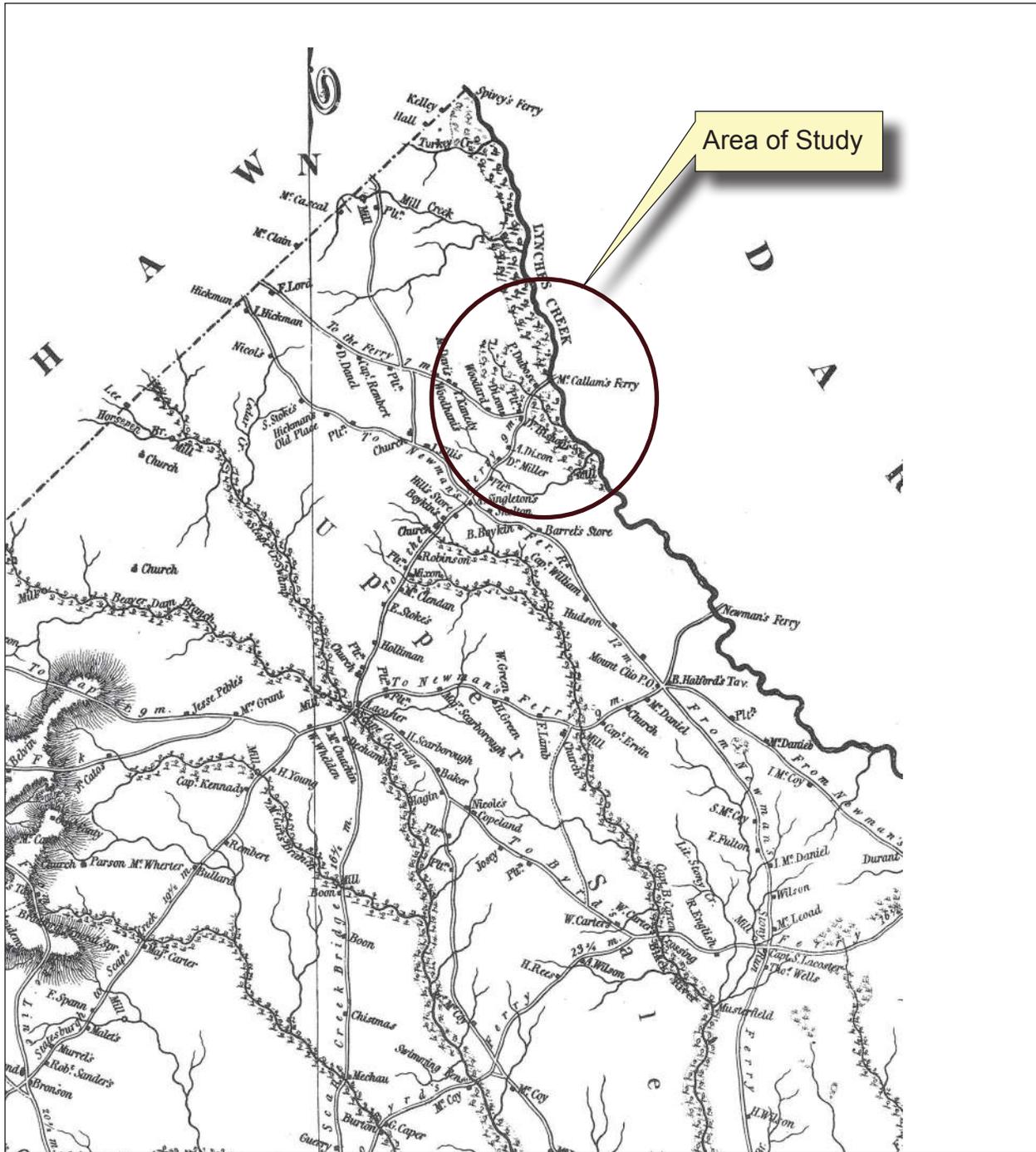
In honor of General Thomas Sumter, the local area was designated "Sumter District" in 1800 (Nicholes 1975:47). The district was divided into various townships, and most of these remain in effect today.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the plantation system reached its peak in South Carolina. The invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s allowed the expansion of this crop throughout the region and it quickly assumed prominence in the general project area. The crossroads settlement at present-day Bishopville continued to grow. Containing some stores and large farmsteads, the small community was surrounded by some of the richest cotton land in the state. Most residents of the early settlement were farmers with immense landholdings and numerous slaves. In 1820, Dr. Jacques Bishop, a prominent farmer and landowner in the area, purchased the Singleton store and tavern (Figure 3). By 1824, a post office was established in Bishop's store. Around 1830, this site was officially renamed Bishopville (Thomason 1985).

Large farmsteads were established around Bishopville during the 1830s and 1840s. Bishopville continued to expand. In addition to residential growth, by 1854 the town had four stores, as well as several churches within the town proper (Thomason 1985).

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the United States after the election of Abraham Lincoln. The Sumter District was not directly affected by the war until the end when Sherman's Union army of 60,000 left Columbia and headed toward North Carolina, passing north and west of the Sumter District and destroying railroads and supplies along the way. Between Camden and Cheraw, the army passed through Tillersville, located just north of Bishopville (United States War Department et al. 2003).

Figure 3.
1821 Boykin Map



Source: Mills Atlas

Federal control of the coast and Sherman's army to the north and west isolated the Sumter District area into a Confederate enclave filled with railroad cars and supplies from the surrounding regions. In early April, 1865, Sherman detailed Brigadier General Edward E. Potter to lead an expedition out of Georgetown to eliminate the rail connections and deprive the district of supplies. Potter's force of 2,700 scattered the local militia just south of Sumter on April 9 at the Battle of Dingle's Mill. Potter then moved west along the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, destroying rolling stock and tracks as he went. At Manchester, he turned northward along the Charleston-Camden Road. On April 14, Potter ordered the 25th and the 107th Ohio infantry regiments to Stateburg but the few remaining Confederate forces in the area held them off. Bringing up the remainder of his division, Potter attacked on April 15 in what has been called the Battle of Stateburg. Unable to break the Confederate line, Potter bypassed Stateburg and continued toward Camden. After a brief occupation, the Federals returned the way they came, meeting resistance north of Stateburg on April 19, but driving the Confederates from their position in what has been called the very last action of the war in South Carolina.

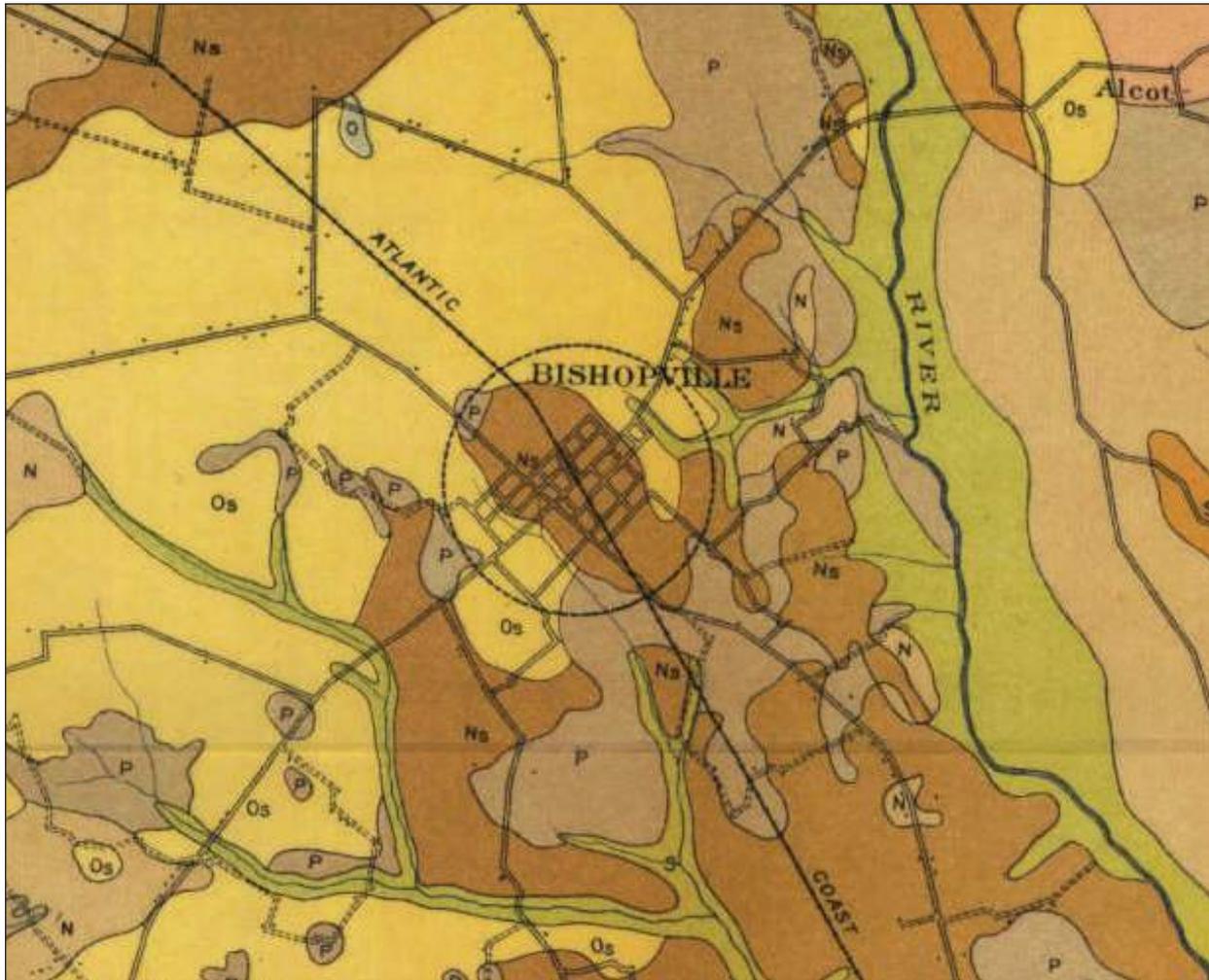
The Civil War ended slavery but left the race- and class-divided society with new problems. Reconstruction attempted to empower freedmen, but many of these acts were resisted by the white population. A change that impacted state and local governments included the abolishment of districts and revival of the county system.

The Bishopville Railroad Company was formed in 1882 and the General Assembly passed an act to construct a spur line connecting Bishopville to the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad (State of South Carolina 1883:52). Until the late 1880s, Bishopville remained a small agricultural community of approximately 150-200 residents. With the arrival of the town's first railroad in 1887, the population immediately began to rise. By 1890, 442 people lived there. Incorporated in 1888, the small town was, at that time, centered on the railroad depot on Main Street (Thomason 1985).

Lee County was one of 10 new counties created in the state between 1895 and 1915. Formed out of parts of Sumter, Kershaw, and Darlington counties in 1902, the new county received Bishopville from Sumter County (Figure 4). These new and smaller counties were intended to provide more efficient law enforcement as well as giving residents easier access to county seats (Edgar 1998:447).

Between 1890 and 1920, Bishopville grew into a cotton shipping and commercial center and was made the county seat upon the formation of the county. By 1900, the population of Bishopville had grown to 715 residents, nearly doubling the 1890 totals. After the county was established, the county court met in the opera house on Main Street until 1909, when the current courthouse

Figure 4.
Soil Survey of Lee County, 1907



Source: South Carolina Library, University of South Carolina

was completed (Thomason 1985). In 1910, at the time of its first census, Lee County had a total population of 25,318. By 1920, the population had grown to 26,827 people (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004).

The prosperity and growth of the turn of the century was halted by agricultural hardship caused by the boll weevil. In addition to failing crops, falling cotton prices throughout the 1920s and 1930s slowed the growth of Bishopville (Thomason 1985). The county lost 2,731 residents between 1920 and 1930 (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004). The onset of the Great Depression in South Carolina during the 1930s precipitated further setbacks for Bishopville and the rest of the country. Between 1929 and 1932, cotton prices dropped by 70 percent across the southeast. While the New Deal Agricultural Adjustment Act sought to stabilize prices, it was not until after World War II that the cotton industry began to revive (Thomason 1985).

By 1950, however, residency within Lee County had dropped to 23,173 residents, a loss of 1,735 people since 1940 (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004). In 1980, Bishopville had only 3,427 residents and by 2010, the population had grown only slightly to 3,471 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Bishopville remains tied to an agricultural economy, with cotton still comprising the chief staple in the vicinity of the town.

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IV. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

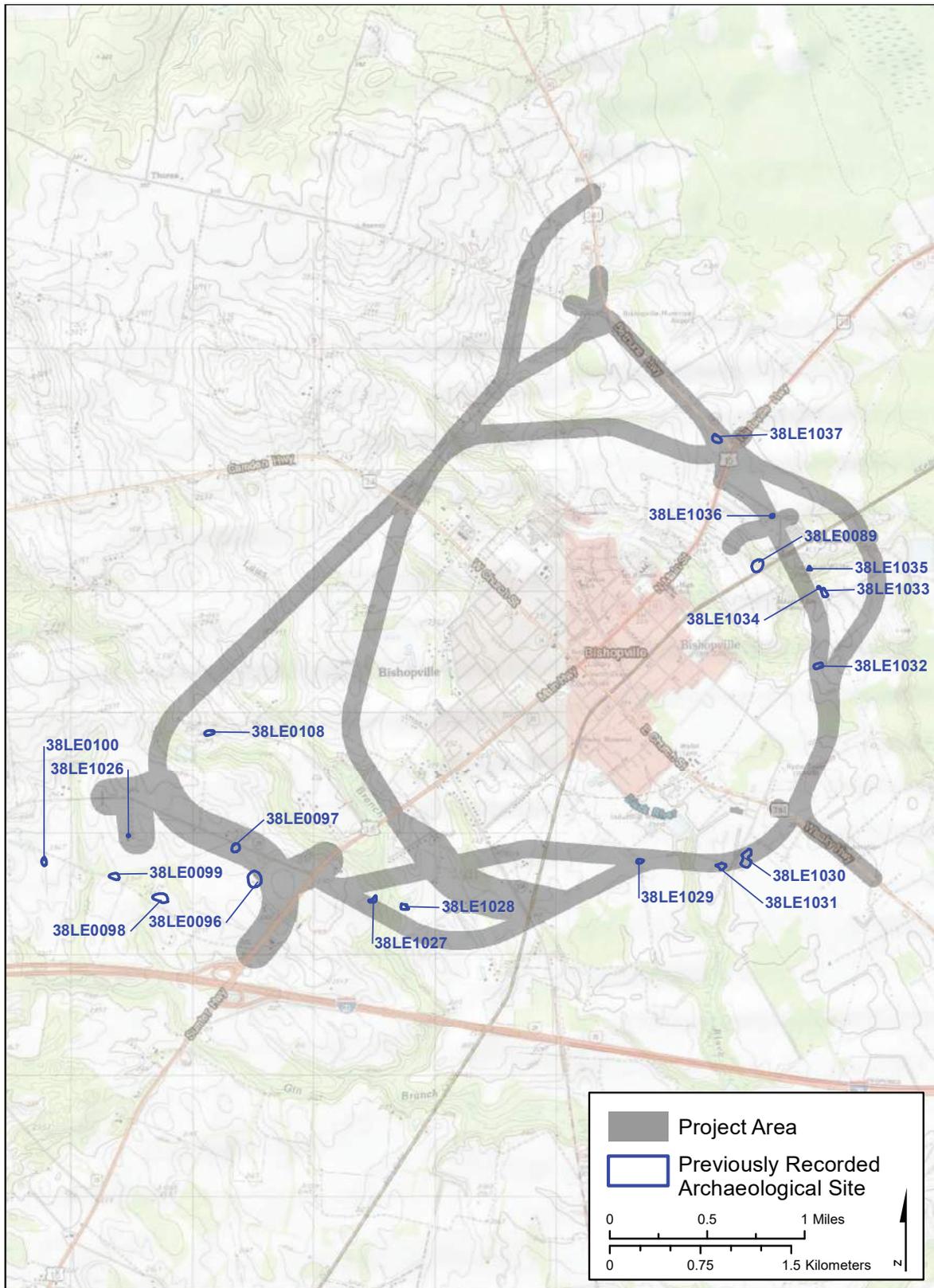
Lee County's archaeological resources have received little detailed investigation. Four surveys have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the APE and 18 sites were previously identified within this search radius (Figure 5, Table 1). The prior surveys and recorded sites are discussed below.

Table 1. Previously Identified Sites Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site	Site Type	Cultural Period	NRHP Eligibility
38LE89	Lithic Scatter	Late Woodland	Not Eligible
38LE96	Tenant Site	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE97	Tenant Site	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE98	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE99	Tenant Site	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE100	Tenant Site	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE108	Historic Scatter	Late 19th to 20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1027	Historic Scatter, Precontact Isolated Find	Late 19th to 20th Century, Unknown Precontact Isolated Find	Not Eligible
38LE1028	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1029	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1030	Historic Scatter	Late 19th to 20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1031	Historic Scatter	Late 19th to 20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1032	Historic Scatter, Precontact Isolated Find	20th Century and Unknown Precontact	Not Eligible
38LE1033	Historic and Prehistoric Scatter	Late 19th to 20th Century, Unknown Precontact Isolated Find	Not Eligible
38LE1034	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1035	Prehistoric Scatter	Unknown Precontact	Not Eligible
38LE1036	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1037	Historic Scatter	Mid 19th to Mid 20th Century	Unassessed

In 1998, New South performed an archaeological survey of the Jordan No. 2 Industrial site, which overlaps the southwestern boundary of the current project area at Browntown Road (Adams 1998). Multiple sites were recorded during the survey, including two (38LE96, 38LE97) that are within the current project area and two (38LE98, 38LE99) within 0.25 mile of

Figure 5.
Previously Identified Sites within 0.5 Mile of the APE



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Bishopville East (1975), Bishopville West (No Data), Kellytown, SC (1971), & Lucknow, SC (1975)

the project area. Site 38LE96 was a twentieth-century tenant complex measuring about 90x80 meters. It contained a house, shed, and artifact scatter. A total of 27 artifacts were recovered, including quantities of whiteware and glass, as well as redware and earthenware. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and was destroyed by construction of the industrial site.

Site 38LE97 was a twentieth-century tenant site that measures approximately 60x40 meters. The site contained a scatter of bricks but no extant architectural remains. A total of 99 artifacts included container glass, whiteware, Bristol slipped stoneware, unidentified earthenware, wire and unidentified nail fragments, window glass, unidentified metal fragments, and textile fragments. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and was destroyed during construction of the industrial site.

Site 38LE98 was a twentieth-century artifact scatter measuring roughly 60x120 meters. It was located on Gin Branch Road approximately 0.22 miles southeast of the current project area. A total of 17 artifacts were recovered from the surface and included whiteware, Bristol slipped stoneware, and container glass. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38LE99 was a twentieth-century tenant farm that measured about 50x70 meters. It was also on Gin Branch Road roughly 0.13 miles south of the project area. The site contained brick piers and a dense surface scatter of tin cans, screw top jars, modern beer and soda bottles, and car parts. A total of 12 artifacts were recovered, and included whiteware, container glass, and cloth fragments. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

New South performed an intensive archeological survey of the Lee County Industrial Park 69kV line in 2000 (Adams 2000). This survey identified a number of archaeological sites, one of which falls within 0.5 mile of the current project area. Site 38LE100 was an early to mid-twentieth century tenant farm located approximately 100 feet south of Gin Branch Road. The site, which measured 80x35 meters, consisted of a scatter of artifacts adjacent to a collapsed barn. Artifacts included whiteware, brick, clear glass, and amethyst glass. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

In 2010, TRC completed a reconnaissance survey for the I-20 Industrial Center (Norris 2011). The 240-acre survey area partly overlapped Segment 16 of the current survey area. Site 38LE1026 was recorded during the survey. It was a twentieth-century artifact scatter located approximately 1,000 feet south of the Browntown Road/Commerce Road intersection and within the current project area. The site produced three artifacts: two whiteware sherds and one unidentified metal fragment. The site was significantly disturbed by the nearby industrial park and was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

In 2012, New South completed an intensive archaeological survey of the preferred alternative (Alternative 1) for a previously proposed Bishopville bypass, which overlaps a portion of the current study area (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). This route began just south of the intersection of North Main Street and Bethune Highway and proceeded in a southwesterly direction around the Bishopville to the intersection of Highway 15/Sumter Highway and Browntown Road. New South's survey consisted of shovel tests at 100-foot (30-m) intervals along new and existing rights of way. This survey identified 11 archaeological sites, all inside the current project area or within 0.5 mile of it.

The survey identified two historic sites with precontact isolated finds, one precontact and historic site, seven historic sites, and one precontact site. The majority of the historic sites were late nineteenth- or twentieth-century artifact scatters. The precontact site could not be dated. One of the sites, 38LE1037, was recommended for additional testing to definitively determine its eligibility for the NRHP. The others were all recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

The unassessed site, 38LE1037, consisted of a mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century tenant occupation located south of Bethune Highway, approximately 0.09 mile west of North Main Street/Highway 34. The site is within Segments 2, 3, and 20 of the current survey area.

During the survey, 85 shovel tests were excavated on a 10-meter (33 ft.) grid at 38LE1037. Forty-three tests were positive and produced more than 300 artifacts, most from the plowzone. The majority of the artifacts were kitchen items. Temporally sensitive artifacts included amethyst and olive-green glass, dipped and sponged whiteware, and cut and wire nails.

Two features were encountered in the shovel tests. The first consisted of a thick deposit of metal, cut nails, and glass that was encountered at 90 centimeters below the surface. It was interpreted as a well or privy. The second feature was a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) stain with a straight side. This feature's function was not clear, but the straight side suggested a posthole.

Background research indicated that during the site's early occupation, the land was owned by the Dixon family. After 1876 the land transferred several times before Sallie McLure acquired it in 1895. Sallie and her husband, Dr. John Ervin McLure, owned the land until 1942 when they passed it on to their children who retained it through the late twentieth century. Dr. McLure became the town's first mayor, served as postmaster, and operated the Big Spring Resort Company in nearby Kershaw County. Although tenant occupations often lack historical records, the prominence of the McLure family suggested a potential for the historical record to be richer than the norm. Due to the identification of two features and the historical research potential for the property, the site was recommended for additional testing to determine its eligibility for the NRHP.

The background research for the current project identified two additional sites within 0.5 mile of the project area. Site 38LE89, located approximately 0.1 mile from the project area, was an Early Archaic to Late Woodland lithic scatter recorded by Charles (1979) during a collections survey. Since being recorded, 38LE89 was destroyed by the construction of a factory (Frick and Roberts 2001). Site 38LE108 was a late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth century artifact scatter, located approximately 500 feet northeast of Mary Lees Pond (Green 2001). The site consisted of a moderately dense surface scatter of domestic artifacts. No architectural features were identified and the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Of these previously recorded archaeological sites, 38LE96, 38LE97, 38LE1026, 38LE1027, 38LE1029-38LE1032, 38LE1036, and 38LE1037 are within the project alternatives. All but 38LE1037 have been determined not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38LE1037 requires additional testing before a definitive determination can be made. This site is located in Segments 2, 3, and 20, which overlap at the site's location.

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V. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

New South reviewed Archsite, the digital site files and GIS database maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), to identify previously recorded sites in or near the project area. In addition, historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to determine potential locations of historic sites. Also, modern aerial photography was examined to find tree copses, which are often the locations of abandoned house sites or cemeteries. Soil maps were examined to identify well-drained soils adjacent to wetlands or poorly drained areas, such as creeks and Carolina Bays, since these tend to be prime locations for precontact sites.

FIELD METHODS

A two-person crew, including the Project Archaeologist, conducted the archaeological reconnaissance of all segments. Fieldwork focused on surface examination and judgmental shovel testing near drainages and Carolina Bays. Shovel tests were also placed in locations where historical maps showed possible house sites.

Once a site was identified either on the surface or in shovel tests, it was further examined with a shovel test grid at intervals no greater than 15 meters. Sufficient information was collected to complete SCIAA archaeological site forms and photographs were taken, if warranted in the opinion of the Project Archaeologist.

Each shovel test received a unique designation from a numerical sequence. Each test measured 30 centimeters (about 1.0 ft.) in diameter and was excavated to culturally sterile subsoil. Soil excavated from shovel tests was screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth. Shovel tests used to delineate site boundaries were excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels within natural strata to assess site integrity. If a plowzone was present, however, this stratum was excavated as a single natural level. Delineation shovel testing continued until two consecutive sterile shovel tests or the edge of the survey area was reached. A visual inspection of areas outside the project segments was conducted to further delineate site boundaries, when necessary.

For the purposes of this project, a site was defined as consisting of artifacts from the same, broad cultural period recovered from: A) an area yielding three or more artifacts within a 30-meter radius; and/or B) visible wells, chimney falls, house piers, brick scatters, and other surface features. The presence of surface features was also considered in determining site boundaries. Finds consisting of up to two artifacts within a 30-meter radius were considered Isolated Finds.

New South recorded shovel test data and locations using smartphones equipped with a data collection app and navigation software and hardware. The software includes a customizable app using Memento database libraries, GPS Bluetooth connector, and field PDF maps created with ESRI's ArcMap and displayed using Avenza PDF maps on the Motorola Smartphones. Hardware included the smartphones (Motorola G), submeter accurate Trimble GeoXT, and submeter accurate GPS Bluetooth antennas (Qstarz Bt-q818xt 10hz High Speed Bluetooth GPS Receiver). The daily data was transferred to an online password-secured database where it was displayed for project staff to review using ArcGIS Online. In addition, photos were captured using the smartphones and each photo was tied to the location of either a site overview or shovel test profile. All photos appear as hyperlinked files within the database and the ArcGIS online map for easy viewing and downloading.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND CURATION

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory facilities of New South Associates, where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Analysis included cleaning, identifying, cataloging, and curation preparation of all artifacts to the standards required by SCIAA. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection point. Artifacts from each provenience were divided by class and type and assigned a catalog number.

Analysis focused on determining period of occupation and site function. Historic artifacts were cataloged by functional category (e.g. kitchen, architecture, etc.). Lithic debitage and tools were cataloged by raw material, reduction stage, and tool type.

CURATION

New South Associates provides temporary storage for all records and artifacts. Artifacts, photographs, and notes were prepared for curation using the standards established by SCIAA. Project materials will be submitted to SCIAA for final curation once the report has been accepted as final.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

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

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

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources, but can apply to archaeological sites. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D. The National Park Service (1997:51) defines two requirements for archaeological sites to be eligible under Criterion D: the site must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and the information must be considered important. Furthermore, the site must have “been used as a source of data and contains more, as yet unretrieved, data” (National Register of Historic Places 1997:46).

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VI. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fieldwork focused on locating areas of high archaeological potential and then examining them through surface survey and judgmental shovel testing. Figure 6 shows the locations of areas examined.

RESULTS

NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES

The fieldwork identified two sites, an African American cemetery, and an unconfirmed African American cemetery. Table 2 summarizes their descriptions and locational information.

Table 2. Newly Recorded Sites or Resources

Site Number; Name	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Site Type	Size (m)	NRHP Recommendation
38LE1040	569719	3784881	Late 19th-20th Century Historic Scatter	20 x 40	Not Eligible
38LE1041	567421	3785732	Late 19th-20th Century Historic Scatter	70 x 45	Not Eligible
38LE1042 – U/61/0091; Albert Family Cemetery	570982	3788175	19 th -20 th Century African American Cemetery	60 x 60	Unknown
Unconfirmed African American Cemetery	570026	3785068	Possible Cemetery	Unknown	Unknown (Not verified)

Site 38LE1040

Site 38LE1040 is a small late nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic artifact scatter identified on a dirt road in an agricultural field in Segment 12 (Figure 7). It is situated approximately 120 meters south of previously identified 38LE1029, which is similar in size, age, and probable function. A local informant stated that this general area once contained tenant houses. No evidence of architectural features associated with tenant houses were observed inside the survey area. It should be noted that early twentieth-century maps do not show houses in this location.

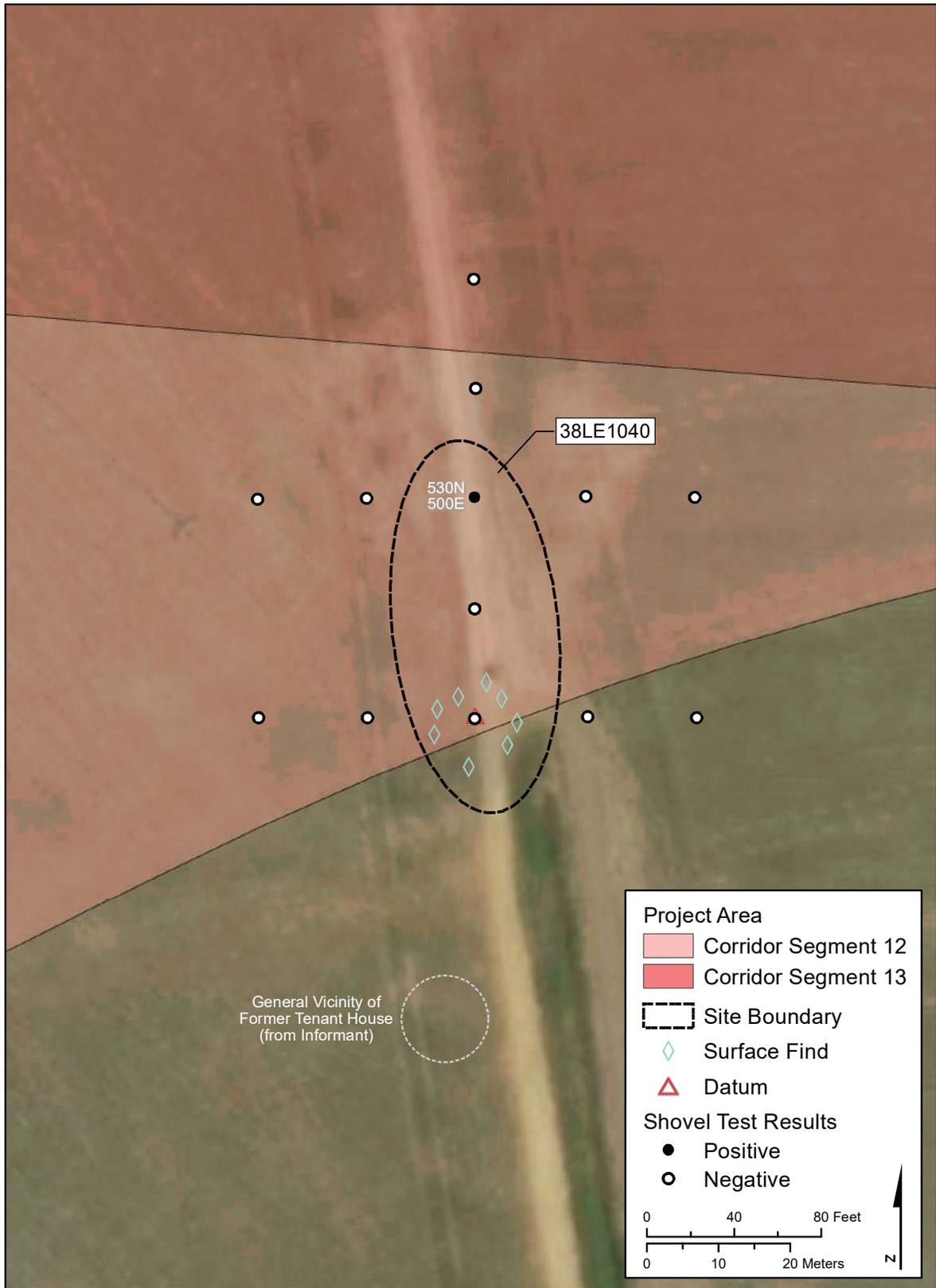
The site was initially identified on the surface. Visibility was between 75 and 100 percent (Figure 8). Thirteen shovel tests were placed at 15-meter intervals across the site, but only one (N530E500) contained artifacts (see Figure 7). No shovel tests were placed south of N500E500 because they would be outside the survey area, but no artifacts were seen on the surface in this

Figure 6.
Reconnaissance Coverage and Newly Identified Sites or Resources



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 7.
Map of Site 38LE1040



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 8.
Conditions at Site 38LE1040, Facing North



direction and so the site is considered completely delineated. Typical shovel test profiles included 20 centimeters of brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam plow zone over dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay loam subsoil.

The positive shovel test contained one piece of undecorated whiteware and one piece of transfer printed whiteware. Artifacts collected from the surface of N500E500 included two undecorated whiteware sherds, four pieces of clear glass, three pieces of light blue glass, two fragments of amber glass, one fragment of olive green glass, and one threaded brass cap. Olive green glass, while it is still produced today, is most common on sites dating to the nineteenth century (McKearin and Wilson 1978). Whiteware dates from about 1830 to the present, while the other artifacts likely date to the twentieth century.

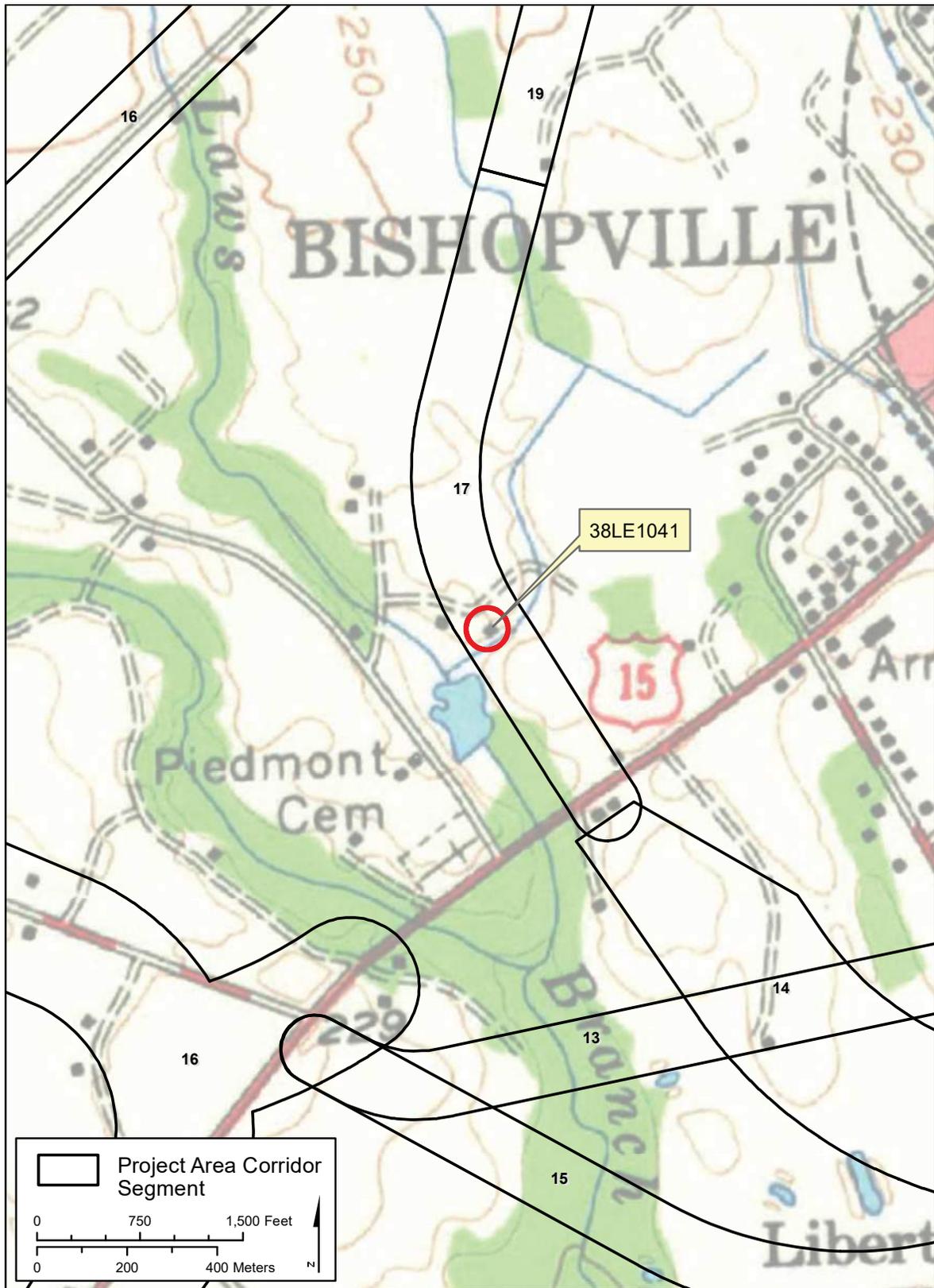
Based on surface conditions and shovel testing, the site is extremely disturbed from plowing and the dirt road. The thin plow zone suggests the site area is also deflated. Due to these disturbances, the lack of obvious features, and the sparseness of artifacts, 38LE1040 is judged to lack any potential to address significant research questions relating to late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century tenant farming, which would be necessary for NRHP eligibility under Criterion D. With regard to Criteria A, B, and C, available information suggests the site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, nor does it have any known association with the lives of persons significant in the past. Finally, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Accordingly, 38LE1040 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38LE1041

Site 38LE1041 is a late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century historic scatter located at the edge of a cornfield in Segment 17. The 1957 USGS topographic map shows a house in this location, (Figure 9), but the earlier 1907 soil survey and 1941 USGS topographic maps do not indicate an occupation here.

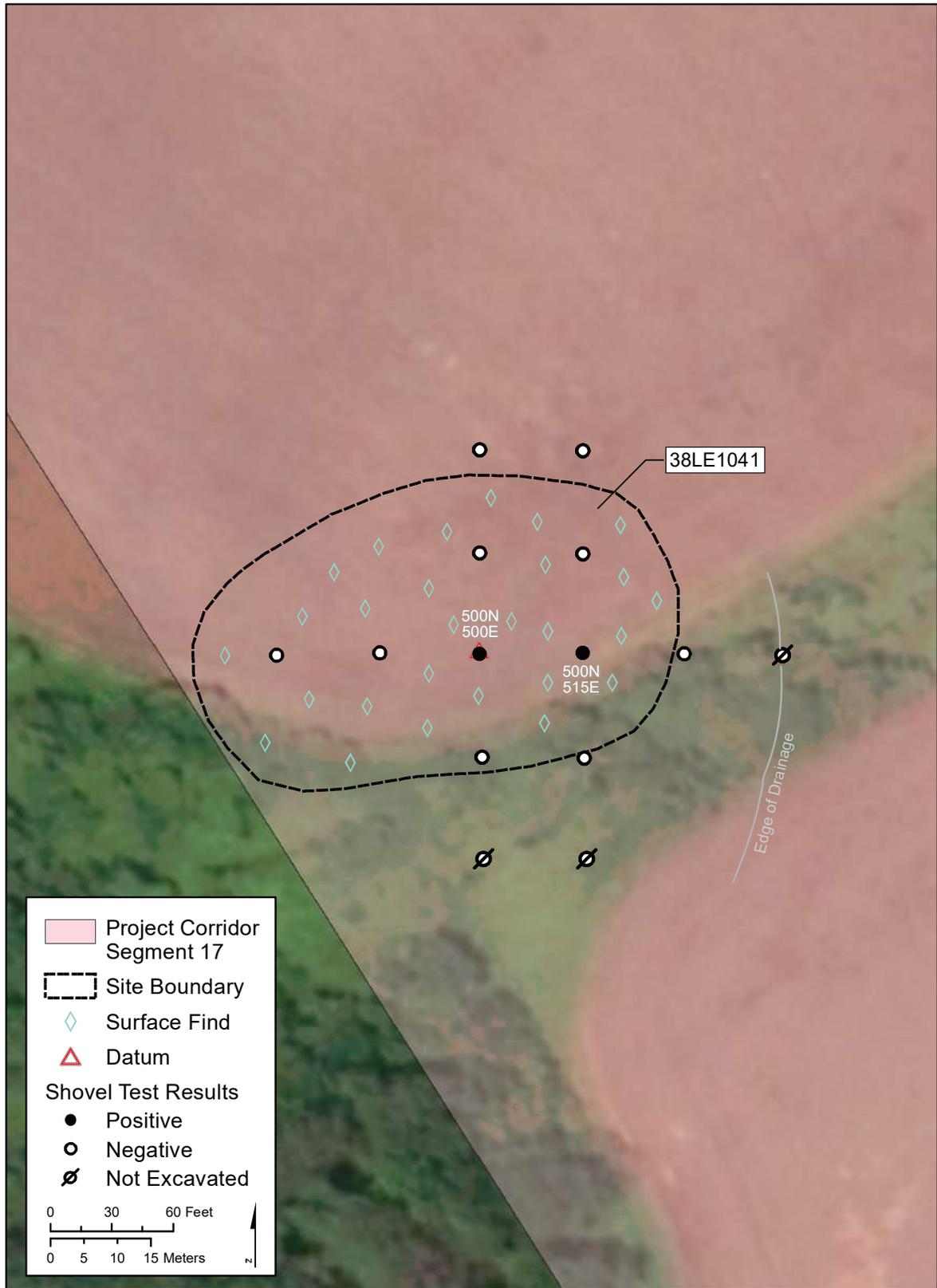
The site consisted of a widespread surface scatter, measuring approximately 70x45 meters. Three of the 14 projected shovel tests were not excavated because they were within a drainage and two shovel tests (N500E500 and N500E515) were positive for artifacts (Figure 10). Ground surface visibility was between 75 and 100 percent (Figure 11). Typical shovel test profiles included 20 centimeters of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam plow zone over dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay subsoil.

Figure 9.
1957 USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Showing the Location of Site 38LE1041



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Ashwood, SC (1957)

Figure 10.
Map of Site 38LE1041



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 11.
Conditions at Site 38LE1041, Facing Northwest



Surface collection and shovel testing produced 119 artifacts (Table 3). The majority of the artifacts have lengthy date ranges. For instance, whiteware was introduced by 1830 and remains in production today (Brown 1983). The most temporally sensitive artifact recovered is amethyst-colored glass, which dates between 1880 and 1917 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:261). This artifact suggests that the site’s first occupation could date to the end of the nineteenth century. The absence of any structures on maps prior to 1957 suggests that there could be an early component that pre-dated 1907 and a later post-1941 component.

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from 38LE1041

Artifacts	Count
Shovel Test N500E500 Total	4
Container Glass, Clear	3
Whiteware, Plain	1
Shovel Test N500E515 Total	14
Coal	1
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1
Container Glass, Aqua	1
Container Glass, Clear	4
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1
Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	2
Whiteware, Plain	3
Whiteware, Molded	1
Surface Collection Total	101
Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical, Clear	1
Canning Jar Glass, Mason Screw Cap	3
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	3
Container Glass, Amber	6
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	5
Container Glass, Aqua	1
Container Glass, Clear	13
Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7
Container Glass, Green	1
Container Glass, Light Green	1
Container Glass, Milk Glass	4
Container Glass, Olive Green	1
Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass	1
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1
Insulator, Porcelain	2
Metal, Unidentified	1

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from 38LE1041

Artifacts	Count
Non-Electrical Wire	1
Porcelain, Plain	4
Spike	1
Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	4
Stoneware, Bristol Slipped with Blue Bands	1
Stoneware, Unidentified Domestic	1
Tableware Glass, Milk Glass	1
Whiteware, Plain	33
Whiteware, Molded	4
Total	119

Surface examination and shovel testing indicated that the site is extremely disturbed from plowing. Additionally, the shallow depth of the plow zone (approximately 20 cm) suggests that the site is deflated. Due to these disturbances and the lack of obvious features, 38LE1041 is not likely to provide data that could address significant research questions relating to late nineteenth- and twentieth century tenant farming. Therefore, it would not be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. In addition, the site is considered to lack qualities of significance under Criteria A, B, and C. The site is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A). It is not known to be associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B). Finally, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C). Therefore, 38LE1040 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38LE1042; U/61/0091 (Albert Family Cemetery)

Located approximately 350 meters northeast of Dixon Drive and 470 meters east of US Hwy 15, the Albert Family Cemetery is an African American cemetery that probably dates from the nineteen and twentieth centuries. Due to recent guidance from the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the cemetery has been assigned an archaeological site number as well as historic resource survey number.

Local landowner, Ms. Kay Stuckey, alerted the project team to a cemetery located partially within Segment 6, and she visited the cemetery with Natalie Adams Pope. The cemetery is located in a copse of trees, which became evident after clear-cutting the surrounding planted pine

forest (Figure 12a). The Dixon and Stuckey families had cared for the cemetery for many years. However, most of the family had either moved away or have died, and caring for the cemetery had become increasingly difficult. Ms. Stuckey stated that it had been a number of years since she had last been out there.

Vegetation in the cemetery is very thick; however, a ditch was evident upon entering the woods line (Figure 12b), with the spoil placed inside the cemetery. Vegetation prevented examining the entire ditch line, but Ms. Stuckey indicated that it had been excavated along the entire perimeter of the cemetery to protect it from logging. LiDAR imagery shows the boundary of the cemetery well (Figure 12c). It shows the cemetery as approximately 60x60 meters in size.

No evidence of grave depressions was seen in the portion of the cemetery that was not covered by impenetrable vegetation. However, one grave marker was found. It was inscribed: Dearana/Daughter of Judge Albert/illegible (Figure 13). Findagrave.com lists the cemetery as the Albert Family Cemetery, shown on the website's map approximately 700 feet east of its actual location. Dearana is the only headstone listed in the database. Ms. Stuckey remembered seeing a second stone, but did not recall the inscription.

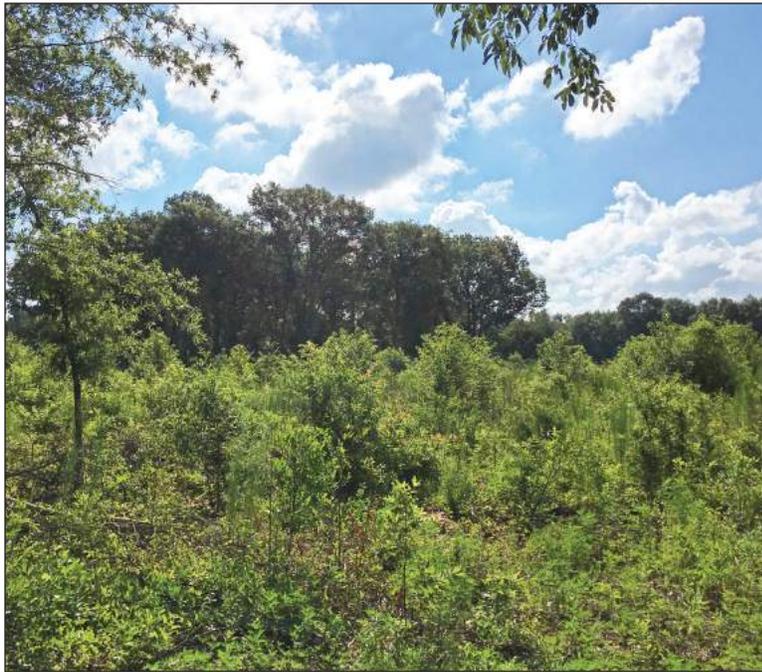
Judge Albert is listed in census records from 1900 as a 37-year-old African American farmer, born in 1862, who rented the property he farmed. According to the census, he and his wife, Adalaide, had four children living with them: Lilly, Hony, Nellie, and an unnamed one-year-old infant. The family is listed in 1910 and 1920, but Judge no longer appears in the 1930 census. The name Dearana does not appear in any of these records. She may have been the unnamed infant or could have been born another time, but died young in between census takings.

Based on the vegetation at the cemetery, New South was only able to verify the cemetery's presence. If Segment 6 is chosen as part of the preferred alignment, additional documentation will be needed in order to assess the cemetery's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. However, since cemeteries are protected by state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600), avoidance of this resource is recommended.

Possible African American Cemetery

During the survey, an area resident (Mr. Rae McDaniel, Sr.) led the field crew to an area that is known locally as an African American cemetery. While the field crew saw a few depressions on the surface, they appeared random and showed no clear pattern. Consequently, it could not be determined if they represented grave depressions or old tree throws. Vegetation in the area consisted of mixed pines and hardwoods with an understory of vines and briars (Figure 14). Some of the pine trees and hardwoods were mature and estimated to be 70 years old or more. No mortuary artifacts, such as gravestones/gravestone fragments or burial goods were observed. No shovel testing was performed at the reported cemetery.

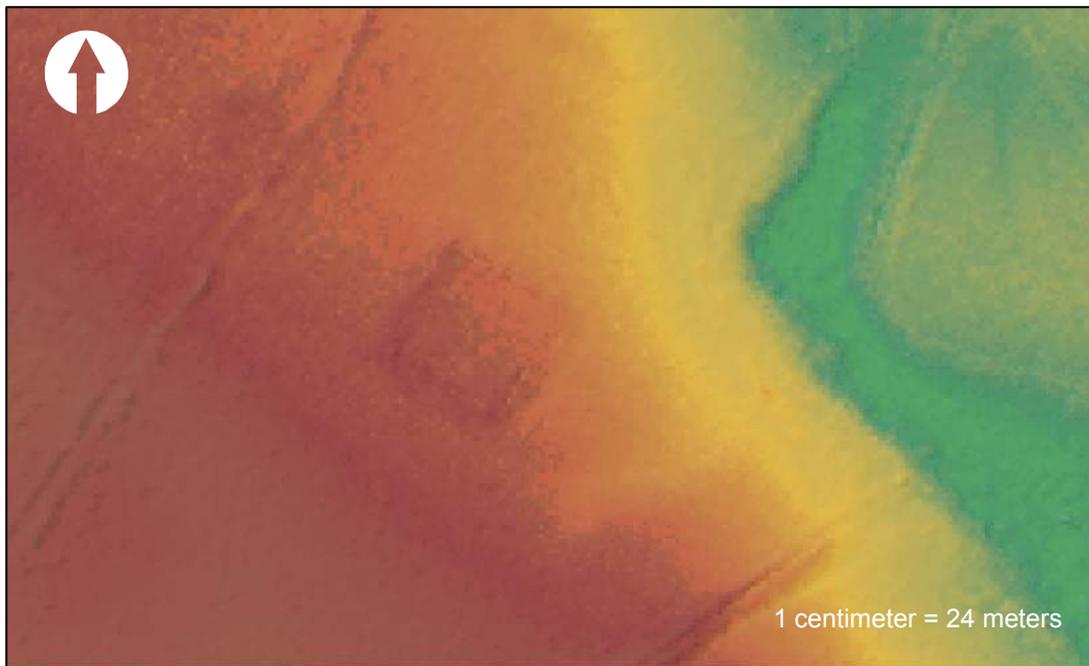
Figure 12.
Views of Site 38LE1042; U/61/0091 (Albert Family Cemetery)



A. Cove of Trees



B. Overgrown Perimeter Ditch



C. LiDAR Imagery Showing Cemetery Boundary

Figure 13.
Photograph of Dearana Albert's Headstone



Figure 14.
Photograph of the Reported African American Cemetery



Since the cemetery could not be verified, this location was not recorded as a historic resource. Although New South could not verify the presence of a cemetery, it is very possible that one exists. Therefore, if the segment (Segment 11) containing this possible cemetery is chosen as part of the preferred alignment, additional fieldwork will be necessary. Since the area is heavily vegetated, remote sensing is not an appropriate method. A penetrometer survey would be best suited for the area, given the field conditions.

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SITE 38LE1037

Site 38LE1037

As discussed in Chapter IV, 38LE1037 consisted of a mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century tenant occupation located on the south side of Bethune Highway, approximately 0.09 miles west of its junction with North Main Street/Highway 34. It was recorded in an agricultural field. Because two features were found during the prior shovel testing, and historical research suggested the property was well documented, the site was recommended for additional testing to determine its eligibility for inclusion for the NRHP (Lockerman and Stephens 2012).

Because the site falls within overlapping Segments 2, 3, and 20 of the current survey area, it was revisited to determine if the site still existed or if it was destroyed by development. The revisit indicated that the site remains in the same condition as when it was originally recorded and recommended for additional testing (Figure 15).

SUMMARY

As a result of the reconnaissance survey of the proposed Bishopville Truck Route segments, two new archaeological sites (38LE1040 and 38LE1041) and a possible cemetery were identified. The two newly identified archaeological sites are heavily disturbed historic scatters dating to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The presence of the cemetery was not confirmed and it could not be assessed for its NRHP eligibility.

In addition, there was one previously identified site (38LE1037) in the survey area that has not been fully evaluated for its NRHP eligibility. It was revisited during the current investigation to determine if conditions at this site changed since its initial discovery, but no shovel testing or evaluation was performed. The site was first identified in an agricultural field and this land use continues through the present.

Figure 15.
Agricultural Field Containing Site 38LE1037, Facing West



RECOMMENDATIONS

Newly recorded sites 38LE1040 and 38LE1041 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. No additional work is recommended for these sites.

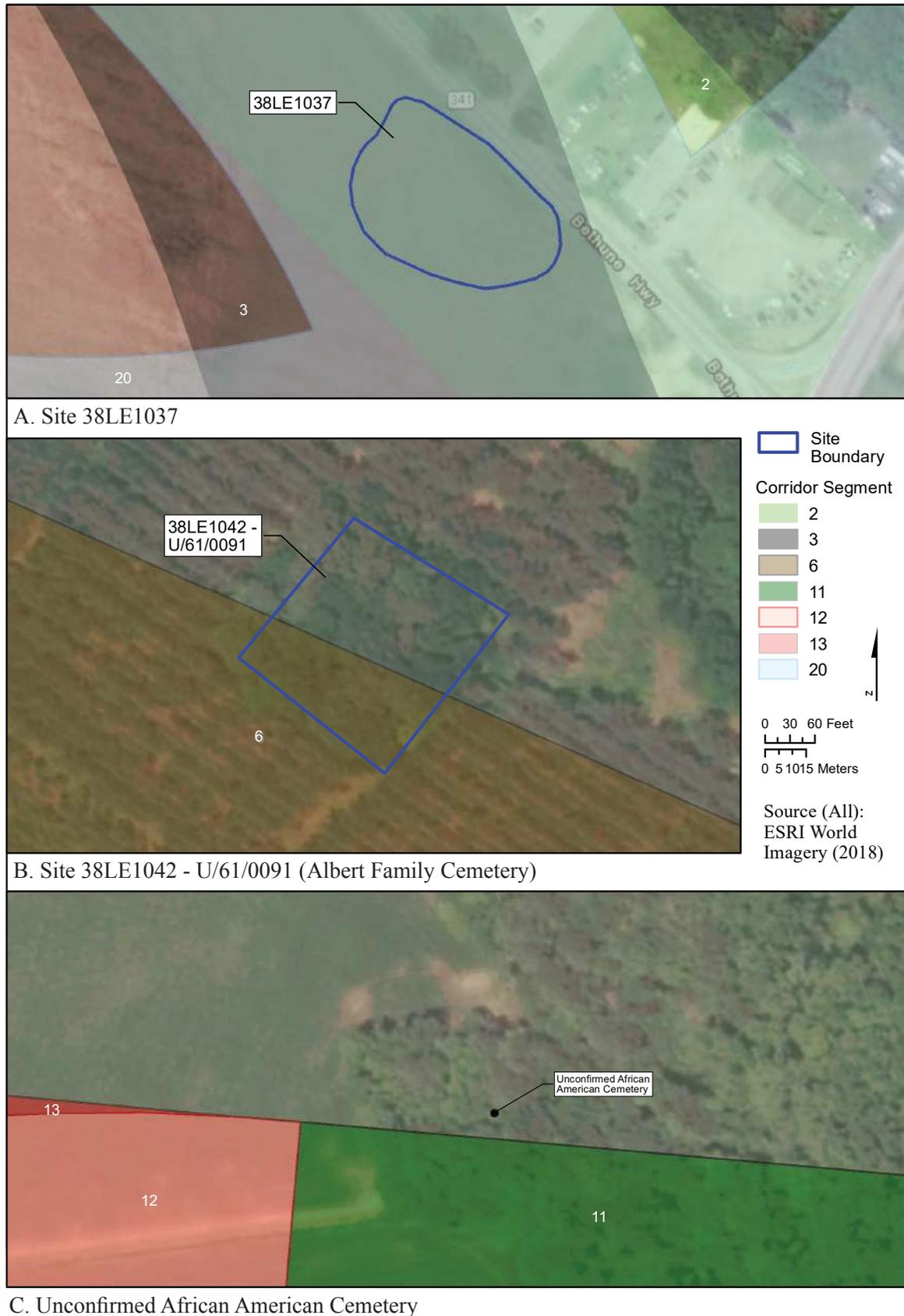
Previously recorded site 38LE1037 is located in overlapping portions of Segments 2, 3, and 20 (Figure 16a). If one of these segments becomes part of the preferred alternative and the site cannot be avoided, Phase II evaluation testing is recommended to definitely determine its NRHP eligibility.

The Albert Family Cemetery (38LE1042 – U/61/0091) is partially located within Segment 6 (Figure 16b). Fieldwork only verified the presence of the cemetery, but due to the thickness of the vegetation, mapping could not be done. If this segment is chosen as part of the preferred alternative, avoidance is recommended. The cemetery is protected under South Carolina state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600).

A reported African American cemetery is located near the western terminus of Segment 11 (Figure 16c). If this segment is chosen as part of the preferred alternative, a probe/penetrometer survey is recommended to locate the cemetery, identify possible burials, and delineate the cemetery boundaries (if necessary). Archival research is also recommended to identify plats or other documents that could confirm the presence of a cemetery. Additional interviews with local residents should also be conducted.

Once a preferred alignment is chosen, an intensive archaeological survey will be necessary to identify and assess the NRHP eligibility of all archaeological sites in that alternative.

Figure 16.
Location of Potentially Sensitive Resources in Relation to the Survey Segments



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APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG

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Specimen Catalog

County: Lee County
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Bishopville Truck Improvements Routes (2018)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1040	1	1	38LE1040-1-1	STP 530/500	N530 E500	Level 2, 10-20 cmb	1 (0.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1040	1	1	38LE1040-1-2	STP 530/500	N530 E500	Level 2, 10-20 cmb	1 (0.3g)	Whiteware, Underglaze Handpainted	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-1		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	2 (2.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-2		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Clear, molded design	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-3		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	3 (5.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-4		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	3 (2.4g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-5		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	2 (3.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-6		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	1 (5g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-7		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	1 (115.7g)	Brass Cap, threaded, damaged cap	1/23/18
38LE1041	3	1	38LE1041-1-1	STP 500/500	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-10 cmb	1 (0.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	3	1	38LE1041-1-2	STP 500/500	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-10 cmb	3 (2.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	4	2	38LE1041-2-1	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 1, 0-10 cmb	2 (5.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	5	3	38LE1041-3-1	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 2, 0-10 cmb	1 (1.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	5	3	38LE1041-3-2	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 2, 0-10 cmb	1 (3.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/23/18
38LE1041	5	3	38LE1041-3-3	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 2, 0-10 cmb	3 (7.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	5	3	38LE1041-3-4	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 2, 0-10 cmb	1 (1.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1/23/18
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-1	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmb	2 (38.1g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/23/18
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-2	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmb	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-3	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmb	1 (5.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, embossed design/pattern	1/23/18
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-4	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmb	1 (18.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/23/18

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee County
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Bishopville Truck Improvements Routes (2018)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-5	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmbs	1 (10.8g)	Coal	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-1			Surface corn field	32 (115.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-2			Surface corn field	1 (13.1g)	Stoneware, Domestic Cobalt Blue On Grey Salt Glaze, double check/verify	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-3			Surface corn field	1 (2.3g)	Whiteware, Underglaze Handpainted, UNSURE IF HANDPAINTED maker's mark: '... VERPOOL', '...TERICE CO.'	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-4			Surface corn field	1 (81.7g)	Insulator, Porcelain	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-5			Surface corn field	1 (3.5g)	Stoneware, Unidentified Domestic	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-6			Surface corn field	1 (50.3g)	Insulator, Porcelain, brown glaze/slip with textured interior	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-7			Surface corn field	4 (9.9g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-8			Surface corn field	3 (6.2g)	Porcelain, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-9			Surface corn field	1 (2g)	Porcelain, Plain, teacup handle, possibly child's playset	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-10			Surface corn field	4 (38.5g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-11			Surface corn field	1 (6.9g)	Metal, Unidentified, curved, non-ferrous	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-12			Surface corn field	1 (90.9g)	Spike, iron/steel, corroded	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-13			Surface corn field	7 (9.8g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	1/23/18

Specimen Catalog

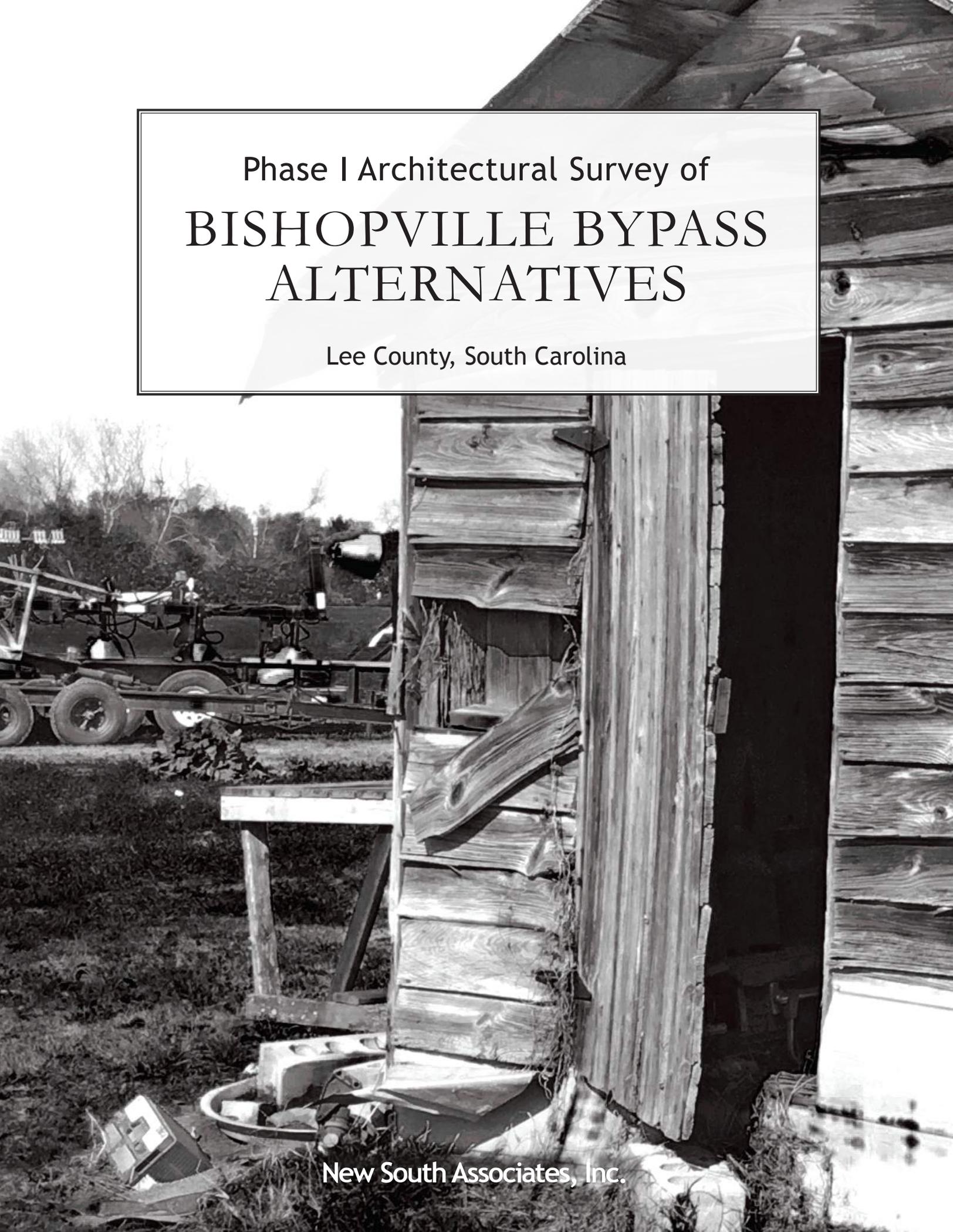
County: Lee County
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Bishopville Truck Improvements Routes (2018)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-14			Surface com field	1 (21.1g)	Container Glass, Green, embossed on bottom: 'G-94', '...uraglas...'	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-15			Surface com field	4 (17.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-16			Surface com field	1 (9g)	Container Glass, Olive Green, bottle mouth fragment	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-17			Surface com field	1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Light Green	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-18			Surface com field	6 (13.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-19			Surface com field	1 (9.2g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass, light green color	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-20			Surface com field	12 (26.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-21			Surface com field	2 (16.5g)	Canning Jar Glass, Mason Screw Cap, clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-22			Surface com field	1 (1.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-23			Surface com field	1 (42.3g)	Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-24			Surface com field	1 (28.9g)	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-25			Surface com field	1 (12.1g)	Canning Jar Glass, Mason Screw Cap, aqua, UID embossed marking	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-26			Surface com field	1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-27			Surface com field	1 (10.6g)	Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical, Clear, embossed on bottom: 'JES PAT', '...PLO FO...'	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-28			Surface com field	1 (8.6g)	Container Glass, Clear, embossed: 'CHAMB...'	1/23/18

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee County
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Bishopville Truck Improvements Routes (2018)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-29			Surface corn field	3 (6.7g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-30			Surface corn field	3 (15.9g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-31			Surface corn field	1 (13.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, burned. shoulder/neck fragment	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-32			Surface corn field	1 (4.4g)	Non-Electrical Wire, iron/steel, corroded	1/23/18



Phase I Architectural Survey of
**BISHOPVILLE BYPASS
ALTERNATIVES**

Lee County, South Carolina

Phase I Architectural Survey of Bishopville Bypass Alternatives

Lee County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

DRMP, Inc. • 5950 Fairview Road • Suite 320 •
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Report prepared by:

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New South Associates Technical Report 2831

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of New South Associates' architectural survey of proposed bypass alternatives in Bishopville, Lee County, South Carolina. The architectural survey covered 24 bypass segment alternatives. The area of potential effect (APE) encompassed a 300-foot buffer around the project area of the proposed alignment segments.

Twenty previously identified architectural resources were identified within the APE of the segments during background research. None of the previously identified architectural resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Three NRHP-listed properties, the Spencer House, the Thomas Fraser House, and Tall Oaks, are located within 800 to 1,000 feet of the project area. The Spencer House is the closest to the project area and is 800 feet from Segment 7.

As a result of the survey, 49 individually surveyed architectural historic resources were newly recorded and evaluated. Two historic districts were identified. Eleven resources within the districts were recorded with South Carolina State Survey Forms. There are a total of 60 newly surveyed architectural resources. Of those, one resource group, U/61/0062-U/61/0062.02, is recommended eligible for the NRHP. None of the other individual resources or districts are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Resources U/61/0062-U/61/0062.02 are located on Segment 1. It is recommended to avoid using this segment to prevent an adverse effect. The Piedmont Baptist Cemetery (U/61/0027) is located within the APE of Segment 16. While the cemetery has been recommended not eligible for the NRHP, it is protected under several South Carolina Codes of Law (South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Removal to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-600, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards). It is thus recommended that the location of this resource be taken into consideration.

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I. INTRODUCTION

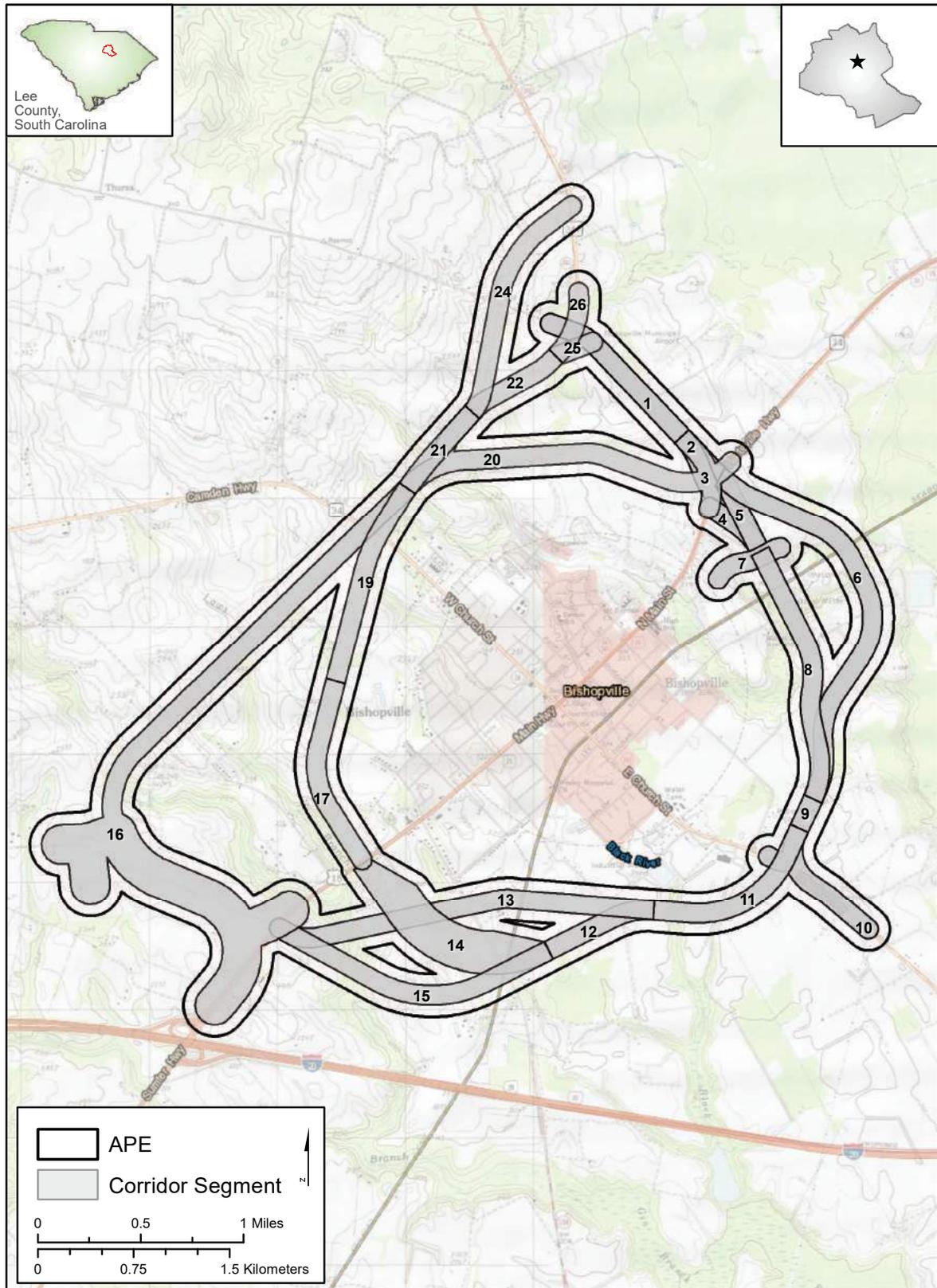
The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) selected DRMP, Inc. to provide Engineering Services necessary for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), right-of-way (ROW) plans, and final construction plans for roadways and bridges for the Bishopville Truck Route improvements in Lee County. A number of segments were chosen for study and the project was configured so that an “a la carte” approach could be used to determine the best alignment for the truck route. Therefore, a total of 26 segments were created. As project planning proceeded, two segments (18 and 23) were dropped. However, the original segment numbers were kept, with 18 and 23 now missing from the sequence. These segments varied in width from 500 to 1,000 feet. Figure 1 shows the locations of the various segments. New South Associates conducted an intensive architectural survey of the remaining 24 segments to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

This project consisted of background research, an architectural field survey, and assessment of all identified architectural resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Principal Investigator for this project was Mary Beth Reed. Summer Ciomek and Katie Dykens Quinn served as Project Architectural Historians.

The architectural survey of the alternatives was conducted on January 30-February 2, 2018 and February 5-7, 2018. The APE for this survey was the area within 300 feet of the 24 segments as delineated in Figure 1. Twenty previously identified architectural resources were identified within the APE during background research. None of the previously identified architectural resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Three NRHP-listed properties, the Spencer House, the Thomas Fraser House, and Tall Oaks, are located within 800 to 1,000 feet of the project area. The Spencer House is the closest to the project area and is 800 feet from Segment 7.

As a result of the survey, 49 individually surveyed architectural historic resources were newly recorded and evaluated. Two historic districts were identified. Eleven resources within the districts were recorded with South Carolina State Survey Forms. There are a total of 60 newly surveyed architectural resources. There are a total of 60 newly surveyed architectural resources. Of these, one resource group, U/61/0062-U/61/0062.02, is recommended eligible for the NRHP. None of the other individual resources or districts are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Resources U/61/0062-U/61/0062.02 are located on Segment 1 and it is recommended to avoid using this bypass segment to prevent an adverse effect.

Figure 1.
Proposed Bypass Segments



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Bishopville East, SC (1975), Bishopville West, SC (No Data), Kellytown, SC (1971), & Lucknow, SC (1975); ESRI World Transportation (2018), Boundaries & Places (2018)

The Piedmont Baptist Cemetery (U/61/0027) is located within the APE of Segment 16. While the cemetery has been recommended not eligible for the NRHP, it is protected under several South Carolina Codes of Law (South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Removal to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-600, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards). It is thus recommended that the location of this resource be taken into consideration.

This report is organized into six chapters including this introduction. Chapter II presents the environmental context and Chapter III features the historic context. A discussion of methodology is presented in Chapter IV, while the architectural results are presented in Chapter V. Finally, Chapter VI presents recommendations followed by the references cited.

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II. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Lee County was not established until 1902, when parts of Darlington, Sumter, and Kershaw counties were joined to create South Carolina's smallest county. Containing a total of only 410.5 square acres, the new county held a number of small communities that were established several years prior to Lee's formation. Bishopville was previously located in Sumter County (State of South Carolina 1902:1194). Therefore, an examination of the history of Sumter County up to the twentieth century follows. The Sumter County history was adapted from a context by Staci Richey (2010) written for the *City of Sumter Historic Context* by New South Associates.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUMTER COUNTY

EARLY PERIOD

The colony of South Carolina began with the establishment of Charleston, originally Charles Town, in 1670. Many of the initial settlers emigrated from English settlements on Barbados, bringing with them enslaved Africans and a way of life based on plantations and cash crops. Other groups soon joined these early settlers, including French Huguenots, who settled in the lower Santee River. This was the situation in 1701, when John Lawson journeyed up the river, encountering along the way the Santee and Wateree Indians. He was one of the first Englishmen to visit the High Hills of the Santee, one of which he described as an "Alp with a top like a sugar loaf," referring to the sandy nature of the hills (Nicholes 1975:65–66).

European settlement would not occur anywhere in the interior of South Carolina until after the Yamasee War of 1715. Since the Wateree and the Santee Indians supported the Yamasee in their unsuccessful attempt to destroy the colony, they were forced to move northward toward the Catawba settlements at the northern edge of what is now South Carolina (Nicholes 1975:66). Even so, European settlement in the interior was slow, and did not really begin until the establishment of the township system in the 1730s. One of the nine townships established at that time was Fredericksburg, laid out in 1734 on the east side of the Wateree River, in what is now Camden.

LOCAL SETTLEMENT AND STATEBURG

By the 1750s, the Sumter County area was identified as St. Mark's Parish and the "District East of Wateree River" (Nicholes 1975:67). Settlers had already started to move into the area including James Brunson, Robert Carter, Wood Furman, Peter Mellett, Charles Pinckney, as well as the Rutledges, Singletons, and Haynesworths (Nicholes 1975:66). Other early landowners included

Josiah Gayle and William Richardson (Nicholes 1975:56). Most of these early settlers received land grants that were rarely more than 500 acres each (Gregorie 1954). Wherever the soil allowed it, plantations were soon established for the cultivation of the main cash crops of the eighteenth century: indigo and rice.

Settlement in and around the area that would later be called Bishopville began as early as the 1780s. William and Francis Singleton, who were among the first settlers in the vicinity, established a tavern in 1790 along a stagecoach line that ran from Georgetown, South Carolina to Charlotte, North Carolina. Then called “Singleton’s Crossroads,” this tiny settlement was the future location of the town of Bishopville (Thomason 1985).

General Thomas Sumter, Sumter County’s namesake, was probably the foremost of the many South Carolinians who served the Revolutionary cause in the 1770s and 1780s. Born in 1734 in Virginia, he moved to South Carolina before the outbreak of war. He kept the Patriot cause alive in South Carolina in the grim days after the fall of Charleston and the disastrous defeat of Horatio Gates at the battle of Camden in August of 1780. As a result of this service, he was handsomely rewarded with lands and honors in the years after the war (Gregorie 1954).

In 1783, Sumter and other prominent residents in the area worked up plans for a village that would be centered on the High Hills Tavern, using the Charleston-Camden Road as the main street. The site was laid out with lots for residences, as well as businesses. Originally called “Statesborough” but later changed to “Stateburg,” the community was a contender for the new state capital, which the legislature planned to relocate from Charleston. Even though Stateburg lost out to Columbia, it did become the seat of the new “Claremont County,” which covered the local area from 1783 until the South Carolina legislature abolished county governments altogether in 1800 (Nicholes 1975:44,68,110).

With the abolition of county governments came the establishment of the district system, which remained in effect in South Carolina until after the Civil War. In honor of General Thomas Sumter, the local area was designated “Sumter District” in 1800 (Nicholes 1975:47). The district was divided into various townships, and most of these remain in effect today.

ANTEBELLUM ERA

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the plantation system reached its peak in South Carolina and the rest of the American South. The invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s allowed the expansion of cotton cultivation throughout the region. This cash crop quickly assumed prominence in the general project area. The years that followed saw a periodic rise and fall in local cotton prices, as the need for cotton fluctuated in Europe and as planters on the Eastern Seaboard moved to new lands opened up in the west.

By the early nineteenth century, the small settlement of Singleton's Crossroads had begun to grow into the town that it would eventually become. Containing some stores and large farmsteads, the small community was surrounded by some of the richest cotton farmland in all of South Carolina. Most residents of the early settlement were farmers whose landholdings were immense and whose slaves were vast in number. In 1820, Dr. Jacques Bishop, a prominent farmer and landowner in the area of the community, purchased the Singleton store and tavern at the crossroads community (Figure 2). By 1824, a post office was established within Bishop's store and run by postmaster William Bowen. Around 1830, this site was officially dubbed Bishopville (Thomason 1985).

Immense farmsteads were established on lands surrounding Bishopville during the 1830s and 1840s. Area planters and merchants erected grand estates during this time, many of which remain standing in and around Bishopville to date. Houses, erected by cotton farmer James Carnes and successful storeowner William Rogers, remain extant within Bishopville. Two others lie very close to the current study area: Fraser House, erected by planter Thomas Fraser, and Tall Oaks, built by physician John Edward Dennis. Co-storeowner with William Rogers, Charles Spencer also constructed a grand home in Bishopville in the 1840s along North Main Street. Prior to 1860, additional residences and several commercial buildings were erected in Bishopville. By 1854, Bishopville had four stores and several churches that served the local community (Thomason 1985).

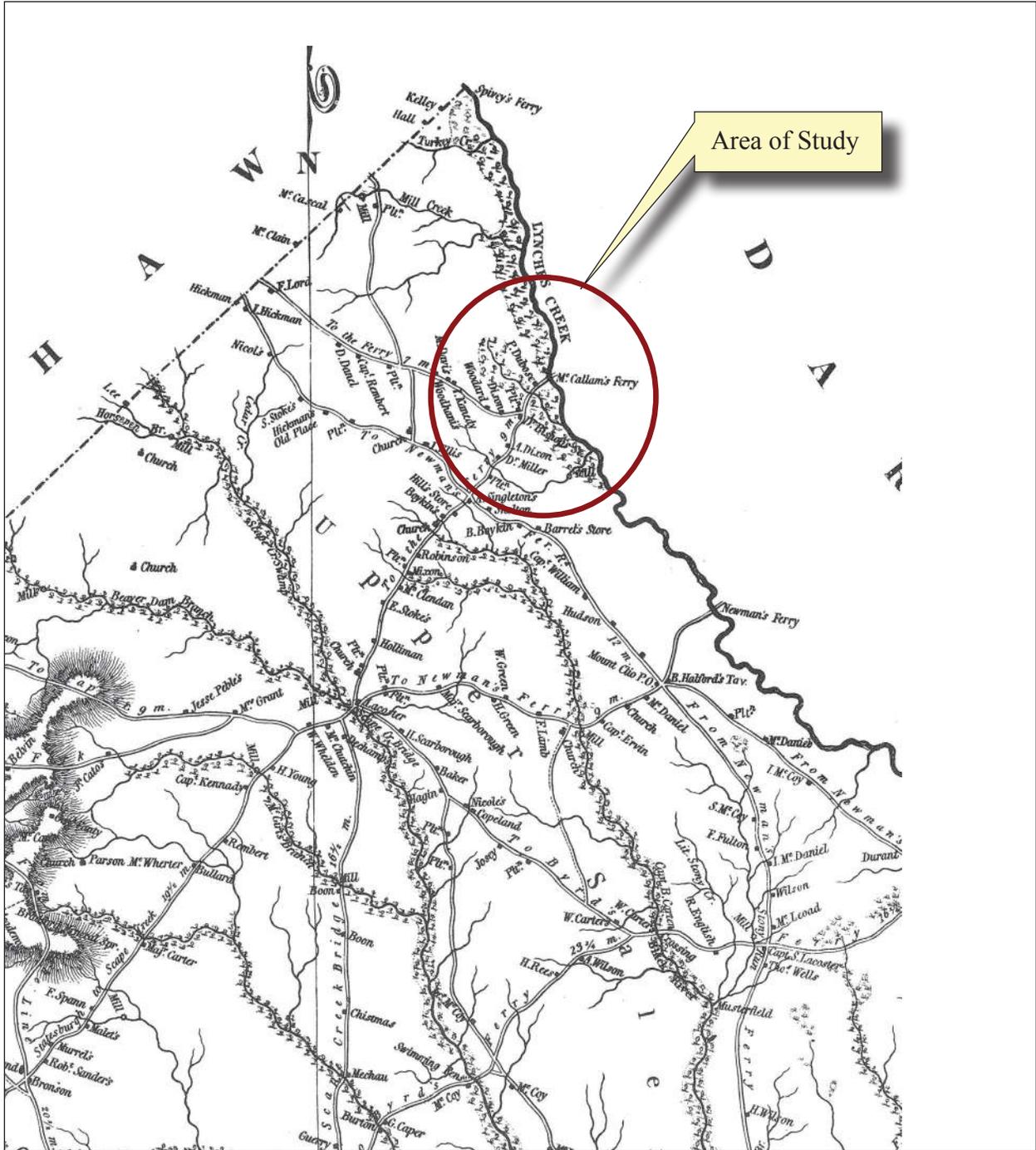
Between 1820 and 1860, almost 200,000 white settlers left South Carolina for new lands, taking with them almost as many enslaved African Americans (Edgar 1998:275–277). Cotton remained the primary cash crop, even in South Carolina, where production increased despite the growing threat of soil exhaustion. By 1860, the plantation system was firmly entrenched throughout the project area, and African American slaves made up around 70 percent of the local population (Kreisa et al. 1996).

CIVIL WAR

The Civil War finally ended American slavery, but the path to war was paved long before the 1860s. South Carolina had toyed with secession as early as the 1820s and 1830s, during the Nullification Controversy. The state championed secession during the 1850 Compromise, and South Carolinians, including some from Sumter District, moved to the Kansas Territory in the 1850s to fight for the right to own slaves (Edgar 1998:347).

On December 20, 1860, the South Carolina State Convention voted unanimously to secede from the Union. Residents and leading citizens of Sumter initiated a number of associations to offer support for their troops from the home front, including the Sumter Volunteers and Wayside Homes

Figure 2.
Sumter District, 1825



Source: Mills Atlas

to assist traveling soldiers. They also set up hospitals for sick or wounded soldiers. Located somewhat centrally in the state and hosting important railroad lines, Sumter was ideally suited for its use by the Confederacy as a distribution center for military supplies during the Civil War. South Carolina was the first state to secede after the election of Abraham Lincoln, and the war itself began in Charleston Harbor in April of 1861.

Before the year was out, federal ships and troops had firm control over much of the Beaufort District, and by the following year, had moved into position to begin the long siege of Charleston. This siege did not end until Sherman's troops entered Columbia and forced the Confederates to evacuate the coast in February of 1865. By that point, the war only had two more months to go.

The Sumter District was not directly affected by the war until the very end. Before that time, there were reports of slave uprisings in the area, but these are not believed to have been very serious (Edgar 1998:367). Sherman's invasion of the Carolinas was another matter. His army of 60,000 marched through Columbia, burned the capital, and then continued north and west of the Sumter District, destroying railroads and supplies as it went toward North Carolina. The path of destruction led from Columbia through Camden and up to Cheraw, passing through Tillersville just north of Bishopville (United States War Department et al. 2003). Union forces used the Jacob-Kelley house in the agricultural settlement of Kelley Town just northeast of Bishopville as a headquarters in March 1865. General John E. Smith, Commander of the 3rd Division, 15th Army Corps led troops to seize nearby Kelley Mills and pillage the surrounding area (McGrath 1971).

With the coast occupied by Federal troops and Sherman cutting through the central part of the state, the area around Sumter District formed a Confederate island stuffed with railroad cars and supplies from the surrounding regions. To remedy this situation, Sherman detailed Brigadier General Edward E. Potter to lead an expedition out of Georgetown to destroy this rolling stock.

Potter's Raid began in early April 1865 with a force of 2,700. Marching northwest out of Georgetown, Potter's forces scattered the local militia just south of Sumter on April 9 at the Battle of Dingle's Mill. Potter then moved westward along the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, destroying railroad stock and tracks as he went. At Manchester, he turned northward along the Charleston-Camden Road. On April 14, the 25th and the 107th Ohio infantry regiments were ordered toward Stateburg. The few remaining Confederate forces in the area, namely the Ninth Kentucky mounted infantry and some South Carolina militia, succeeded in holding them off. Potter then brought up the rest of his forces and attacked on April 15 in what has been called the battle of Stateburg. Unable to break the Confederate line, Potter went around Stateburg to the east and continued toward Camden. After occupying Camden for a brief period, the Federals returned the way they had come, meeting resistance north of Stateburg in what has been called the battle of Beech Creek (April 19, 1865). This time, the Confederates were driven from their position in what has been called the very last action of the war in South Carolina (HMdb.org 2010).

THE BIRTH OF LEE COUNTY

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The Civil War ended slavery, but settled only a few of the other problems that plagued a society divided both by race and class. Reconstruction attempted to make changes that would favor the local freedmen, such as guaranteeing voting rights, but many of these changes proved to be fleeting. Other alterations were made to state and local government, including the abolishment of districts and a return to the county system.

During the 1880s and 1890s, most African Americans were effectively disenfranchised by a combination of political intimidation, poll taxes, and literacy requirements. When necessary, gerrymandering was also used. The 7th Congressional District, drawn up in 1882 and known as the “black district,” stretched from Beaufort to Sumter. This district was created to isolate the large black majority in these areas (Edgar 1998:415–416).

The Bishopville Railroad Company was formed in 1882, and an act to construct a spur railroad line connecting Bishopville to the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad passed in the South Carolina General Assembly (State of South Carolina 1883:52). Until the late 1880s, Bishopville proper remained a small agricultural community of approximately 150-200 residents. With the arrival of the town’s first railroad in 1887, the population immediately began to rise in number. By 1890, 442 people claimed Bishopville as their home. Incorporated in 1888, the small town was then centered around the railroad depot on Main Street (Thomason 1985).

In 1891, the state General Assembly approved a motion for the Bishopville Railroad Company to change its name to the South and North Carolina Railroad and extend to the North Carolina state line (State of South Carolina 1892:1141). The railroad was sold to the Manchester and Augusta Railroad in 1896 (U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission 1933:38:742). Two years later, several rail lines, including the Manchester and Augusta, merged to form the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (Figure 3A; State of North Carolina 1899:76).

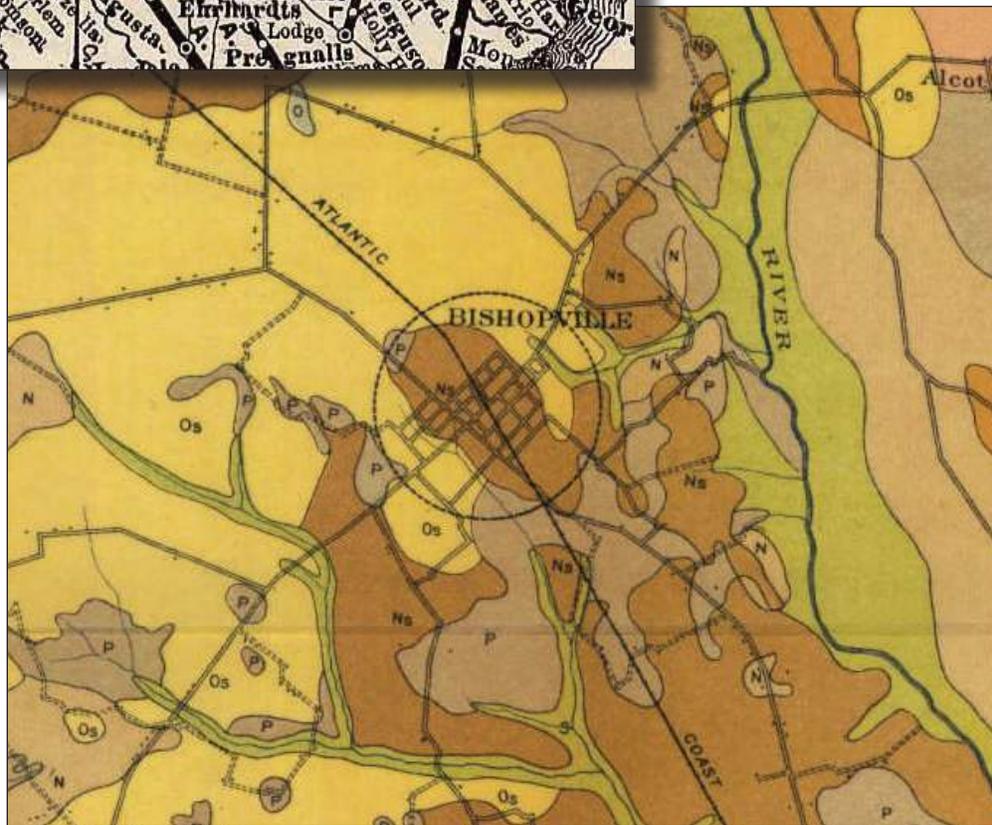
The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad helped Sumter County recover quickly from the war years, allowing commercial and passenger traffic through the county. Sumter served as a major cotton market and shipping center, due in large part to the railroads. The city of Sumter, the county’s seat, also hosted several industries in the final decades of the 1800s, including a textile mill, a cotton-oil company, and an ice-manufacturing company among others. Electricity and municipal water improved the city during the 1880s and 1890s, and new railroad lines connected Sumter to major transportation routes (Good 2006:940; Gregorie 1954:317, 483–484).

Figure 3.
Bishopville and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad



A. Detail, The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Connections, 1914
Bishopville not labeled.

Source: The New Encyclopedic Atlas and Gazetteer of the World, 1914



B. Detail, Soil Survey of Lee County, 1907
Source: South Carolina Library, University of South Carolina

The election of Benjamin Tillman to governor in 1890 marked the end of the old pre-war elite in South Carolina politics. Tillman and the small farmers and businessmen that comprised his base, upended what was left of the old political order. This development, though, had relatively little impact on Sumter County, which remained a conservative holdout throughout much of this period (Edgar 1998:436–437). Even so, because of the Tillman Revolution, there was a new state constitution in 1895 that continued the disenfranchisement of African Americans.

This new constitution also made it easier to create new counties. One of the 10 new counties created between the years 1895 and 1915 was Lee, which formed in 1902 from parts of Sumter, Kershaw, and Darlington counties. The study area of Bishopville was previously located within the bounds of Sumter County (Figure 3B). Creating new and smaller counties like this one, named for Robert E. Lee, meant more efficient and effective law enforcement, as well as closer proximity of residents to the nearest county seat (Edgar 1998:447).

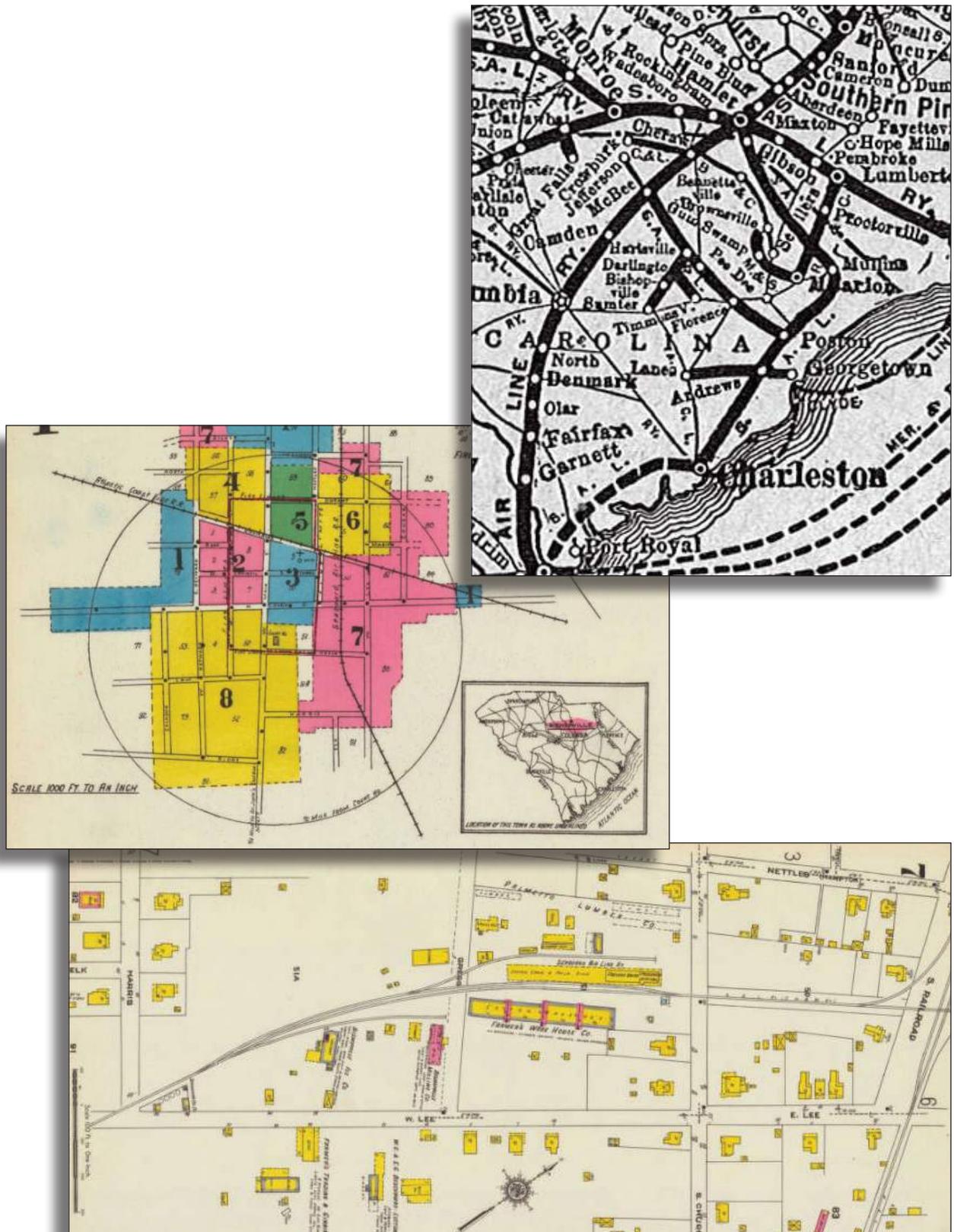
Between 1890 and 1920, Bishopville became a boomtown for shipping cotton and a commercial center, as well as a county seat of the new Lee County in 1902. By 1900, the population of Bishopville had yet again grown to 715 residents, nearly doubling the 1890 totals. After the establishment of Lee County, a temporary courthouse was placed in the opera house on Main Street until 1909, when the current courthouse was completed (Thomason 1985). In 1910, at the time of its first census, Lee County held a total of 25,318 residents (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center [UVAGSDC] 2004).

It was also during this period that Main Street in Bishopville became a bustling center of activity for the town's growing population. By around 1915, Bishopville had a second rail line with the arrival of the Seaboard Air Line Railway (Figure 4A and B). Over 50 brick commercial buildings were constructed along a two-block section of Main Street during this period and housed businesses such as drug stores, banks, and dry goods shops. Surrounding Main Street were new, growing residential areas of one- and two-story frame houses.

Built to meet the demands of a population that had grown to 3,000 people by 1923, these houses were constructed along thoroughfares such as Lee, Harris, Nettles, and Dennis streets (Figure 4C; Thomason 1985). By 1920, the whole of Lee County had grown to hold a population totaling 26,827 people (UVAGSDC 2004).

The prosperity and growth of the turn of the century was halted by agricultural hardship brought on by the arrival of the boll weevil. In addition to failing crops, falling prices of cotton throughout the 1920s and 1930s slowed the growth of this previously promising small town (Thomason 1985). The agricultural county lost 2,731 residents between 1920 and 1930 (UVAGSDC 2004). The onset

Figure 4.
Bishopville and the Seaboard Air Line Railway



of the Great Depression in South Carolina during the 1930s meant additional setbacks for Bishopville and the rest of the country. Between the years of 1929 and 1932, cotton prices were reduced by 70 percent across the southeast. While the New Deal Agricultural Adjustment Act sought to stabilize prices, it was not until the close of World War II that the cotton industry once more began to grow (Thomason 1985).

By 1950, however, residency within Lee County had dropped to 23,173 residents, a loss of 1,735 people since 1940 (UVAGSDC 2004). In 1952, Bishopville gained its first large-scale industrial building and factory in the new Bishopville Finishing Plant. A one-time leader in textile manufacturing, the Spartanburg-based company, Reeves Brothers, was welcomed by the small town with banners flying above Main Street during a 1952 parade celebrating the end of the school year (Bradbury and Baskin 2010:13; Meadows 1997). The arrival of this plant, along with the reemergence of the cotton industry, most likely led to the construction of much of the mid-twentieth-century residential architecture of Bishopville. The plant operated at its location on Dixon Drive for 45 years. In 1997, Reeves Brothers, the largest employer in Bishopville, closed the plant, which employed 230 workers at that time (Meadows 1997).

Today, the community remains very small in population. In 1980, residents of Bishopville totaled just 3,427 people. Since the early 1980s, Bishopville has been steadily growing in fame due to its association with topiary artist Pearl Fryar. Shortly after he and his wife purchased a home in the small neighborhood of Broad Acres near Sumter Highway, Fryar began a self-taught exploration of large-scale topiary. Fryar's abstract designs and use of non-traditional plants has gained him international fame as a sort of "outsider artist" of topiary. His relatively small plot of land spans approximately three acres, but is filled with sinuous and angular forms that surround his modest home. His intensity and creativity in design has inspired neighbors, who now create topiary designs at their own homes as well. The entrance to the neighborhood is now decorated with topiary and is marked by grand signage beckoning tourists, who travel from afar to see Fryar's designs (Arnett 2001:380–387; Burns 2011). Since gaining fame, Fryar has sculpted topiary throughout the town of Bishopville, which has subsequently become a tourist destination for gardeners and road trippers of all types.

By the year 2010, the total population of Bishopville had only grown to 3,471 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Despite the small population and location in the smallest county in the state, Bishopville remains tied to an agricultural economy, with cotton remaining a staple crop in the near vicinity of the town. Each year, Bishopville hosts the Lee County Cotton Festival and Agricultural Fair and the South Carolina Cotton Museum is sited in downtown Bishopville on Cedar Lane.

III. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

New South Associates reviewed Archsite, the digital site files and GIS database maintained by South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), to identify previously recorded sites and properties or those listed on, or eligible for listing on, the NRHP in or near the project area. In addition, historic maps were reviewed to determine potential locations of historic sites.

The purpose of the historic background research was to identify all previously recorded or NRHP-listed historic resources within the APE. Three individual NRHP-listed properties are located within the APE and include the Spencer House, Tall Oaks, and the Thomas Fraser House.

Twenty previously recorded architectural resources were identified within the APE during background research. None are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The previously recorded historic resources located within the APE are described in more detail in Chapter V.

The report titled, *Phase I Architectural Survey of Bishopville Bypass Alternatives and Archaeological Survey of Preferred Alternative* is the one identified previously conducted cultural resource survey pertaining to the study area. It was produced by New South Associates in 2012 and was an intensive architectural survey of five alternative bypass routes and a reconnaissance survey of two proposed truck routes (Pope et al. 2012).

METHODS

The architectural historian conducted a survey of the APE to identify unrecorded historic resources 50 years of age or older. The APE for the historic resources survey was the area within 300 feet of the project areas of 24 proposed segment alternatives. Resources more than 50 years in age were surveyed in accordance with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* using a handheld tablet device. They were photographed using a digital camera. The information was recorded using FileMaker Pro. Resources were evaluated following the NRHP criteria and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE that was NRHP listed or that met the NRHP criteria for eligibility. South Carolina State Intensive Survey Forms were prepared for all individual resources and for all resources found within historic districts.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

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

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

Criteria A, B and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D, although other criteria can apply.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of the survey, 49 individually surveyed architectural historic resources were recorded and evaluated. Two historic districts were identified. Eleven resources within the districts were recorded with South Carolina State Survey Forms. There were a total of 60 newly surveyed architectural resources. Nineteen previously recorded resources were also identified within the APE. All resources are shown on Figures 5-7 and discussed in detail below.

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED RESOURCES

Background research for previously recorded architectural resources was conducted using ArchSite GIS database available from SCDAH. A total of twenty resources in the project area were identified as previously recorded and are listed in Table 1. Three NRHP-listed individual properties (Spencer House, Thomas Fraser House, and Tall Oaks) were visited during the survey but were not reevaluated.

The twenty resources were surveyed within the last 10 years by New South Associates as part of their 2012 Phase I Architectural Survey (Pope et al. 2012). As such, they were not resurveyed as part of the current study. However, each listed and previously-recorded resource was revisited during the field survey and any significant physical changes since its previous recording are described in Table 1. All previously recorded resources in Table 1 were originally recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. The current study concurs with these recommendations.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
N/A	Spencer House	Circa 1845	Listed	None
N/A	Thomas Fraser House	1847	Listed	None
N/A	Tall Oaks	Circa 1847	Listed	None
U/61/0027	Piedmont Baptist Cemetery	Circa 1810	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0029	622 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0030	632 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0031	102 Wags Drive	Circa 1945	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0032	122 Wags Drive	Circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0033	138 Wags Drive	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0034	WAGS 1380 AM	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0035	Bishopville Finishing Plant	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None

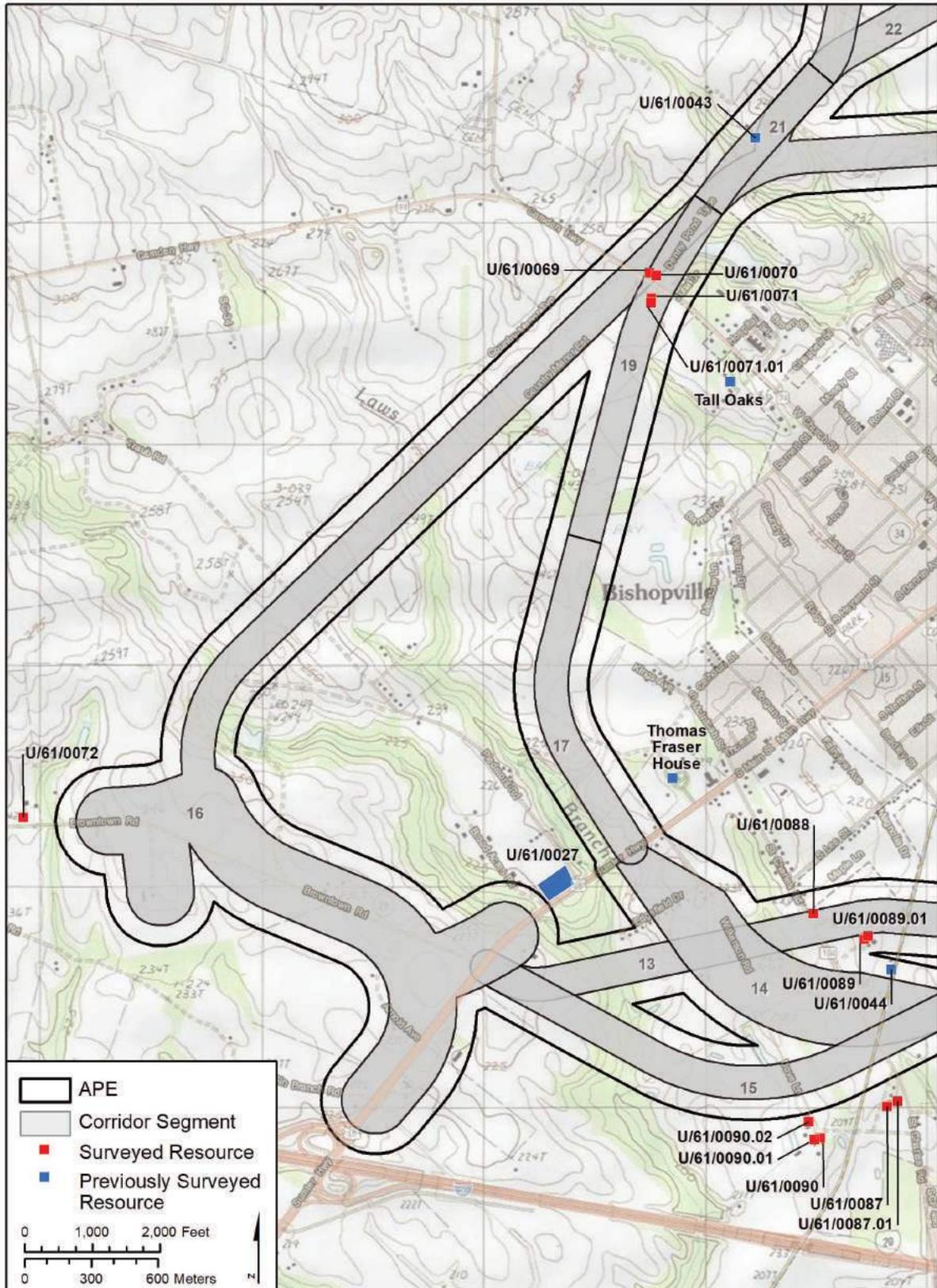
Table 1. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
U/61/0036	143 Edmund Avenue	Circa 1870	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0036.01	143 Edmund Avenue – Barn 1	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0036.02	143 Edmund Avenue – Barn 2	Circa 1945	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0037	68 Dixon Drive	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0038	10 Dixon Drive	Circa 1945	Not Eligible	Repainted new color
U/61/0039	720 North Main Street	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0039.01	720 North Main Street – Barn	Circa 1940	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0040	Barn north of 227 Academy Road	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
U/61/0041	Corner Grill	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	Porch screened in with lattice and wood frame fixed windows
U/61/0042	684 U.S. Highway 15 North	Circa 1905	Not Eligible	Half of porch screened in with wooden skirt wall
U/61/0043	225 Denny Pond Road	Circa 1960	Not Eligible	Historic windows, front door, and screen door replaced
U/61/0044	Seaboard Air Line Railway	Circa 1915	Not Eligible	None

NEWLY SURVEYED RESOURCES

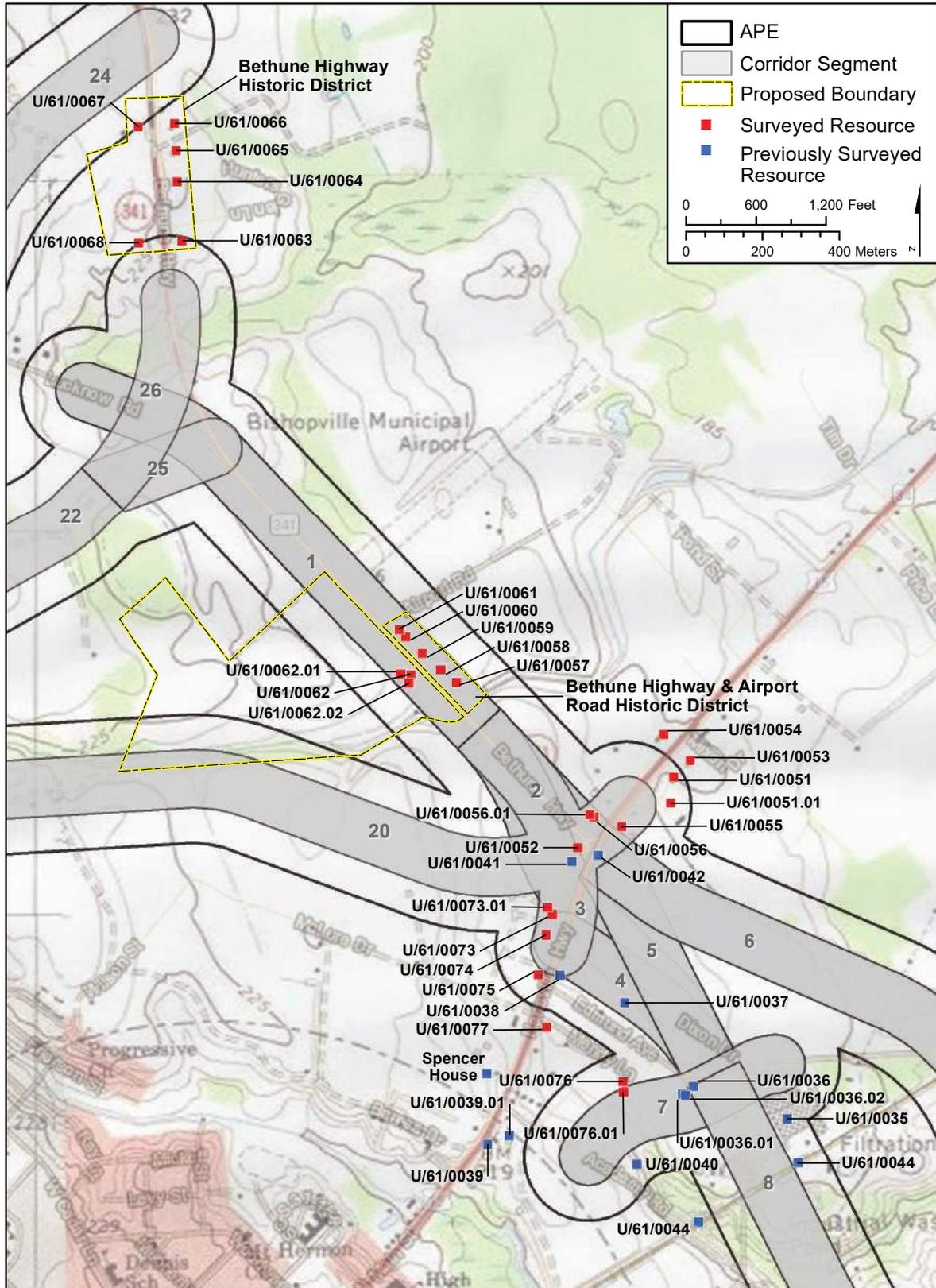
The survey identified 49 previously unrecorded individual historic resources and two previously unrecorded historic districts. The location of these resources is shown in Figures 5-7 and they are listed in Table 2, which lists the address, date of construction and NRHP recommendation. A discussion of each historic resource follows the table. One of the 60 resources recorded as part of this study is recommended eligible for the NRHP. Two additional properties, the Lee Academy and the Lee County Airport, were within the APE and were over 50 years old according to property tax records. However, an examination of both indicated that neither retained any buildings or structures over 50 years old and, thus, the two properties were not surveyed.

Figure 5.
Project Location Map Showing Architectural Historic Resources, 1 of 3



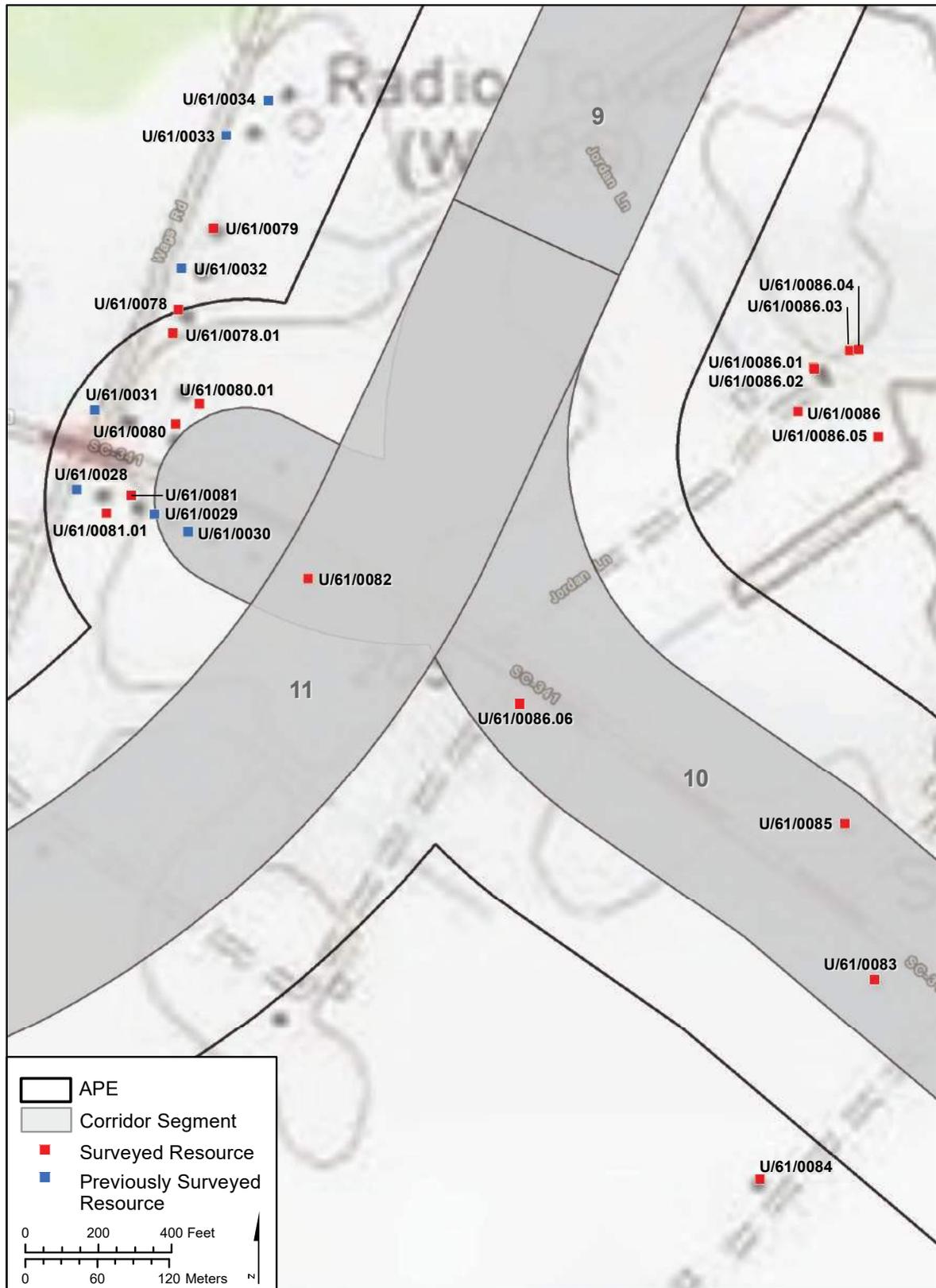
Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Bishopville West, SC

Figure 6.
Project Location Map Showing Architectural Historic Resources, 2 of 3



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Bishopville West, SC

Figure 7.
Project Location Map Showing Architectural Historic Resources, 3 of 3



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Bishopville East, SC (1975)

Table 2. Newly Surveyed Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	Historic District	NRHP Recommendation
U/61/0051	State Timber – 765 U.S. Highway 15	Circa 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0051.01	State Timber – Shed	Circa 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0052	5-Star Platinum Bar – 687 U.S. Highway 15	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0053	800 U.S. Highway 15	Circa 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0054	803 U.S. Highway 15	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0055	720 U.S. Highway 15	Circa 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0056	Buster’s Garage – 707 U.S. Highway 15	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0056.01	Buster’s Garage – Shed	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0057	170 Bethune Highway	Circa 1967	Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0058	188 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0059	206 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0060	226 Bethune Highway	Circa 1950	Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0061	16 Airport Road	Circa 1955	Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0062	203 Bethune Highway	Circa 1910	N/A	Eligible
U/61/0062.01	203 Bethune Highway – Barn	Circa 1930	N/A	Eligible
U/61/0062.02	203 Bethune Highway – Shed	Circa 1910	N/A	Eligible
U/61/0063	616 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Bethune Highway Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0064	668 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Bethune Highway Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0065	698 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Bethune Highway Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0066	712 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Bethune Highway Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0067	715 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Bethune Highway Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0068	617 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Bethune Highway Historic District	Not Eligible
U/61/0069	622 West Church Street	Circa 1950	N/A	Not Eligible

Table 2. Newly Surveyed Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	Historic District	NRHP Recommendation
U/61/0070	1002 West Church Street	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0071	603 West Church Street	Circa 1945	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0071.01	603 West Church Street - Garage	Circa 1945	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0072	680 Browntown Road	Circa 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0073	629 North Main Street	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0073.01	629 North Main Street - Garage	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0074	Wateree Community Center – 1001 N Main Street	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0075	Scott Tire – 579 N Main Street	Circa 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0076	88 Mendy Lane	Circa 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0076.01	88 Mendy Lane - Well house	Circa 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0077	12 Mendy Lane	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0078	116 Wags Drive	Circa 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0078.01	116 Wags Drive – Shed	Circa 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0079	126 Wags Drive	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0080	613 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0080.01	613 Wisacky Highway - Shed	Circa 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0081	612 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0081.01	612 Wisacky Highway - Garage	Circa 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0082	660 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0083	906 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1945	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0084	Wisacky Highway – on City Nursery Farm property	Circa 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0085	813 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0086	100 Jordan Lane	Circa 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0086.01	100 Jordan Lane - Shed	Circa 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0086.02 – U/61/0086.05	100 Jordan Lane - Storage sheds – 4 small cylindrical storage units	Circa 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0086.06	1004 Wisacky Highway – Warehouse associated with 100 Jordan Lane	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0087	55 Dove Lane – Liberty Hill Mission Church	Circa 1913; rebuilt 1979	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0087.01	55 Dove Lane – Liberty Hill Lodge No. 357 F.A.M.	Circa 1945	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0088	409 Saint Charles Highway	Circa 1925	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0089	441 Saint Charles Highway	Circa 1855	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0089.01	441 Saint Charles Highway – Smokehouse	Circa 1930	N/A	Not Eligible

Table 2. Newly Surveyed Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	Historic District	NRHP Recommendation
U/61/0090	Dove Lane Farm – House	Circa 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0090.01	Dove Lane Farm – Shed	Circa 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
U/61/0090.02	Dove Lane Farm – CMU Shed	Circa 1950	N/A	Not Eligible

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

RESOURCE U/61/0051 – STATE TIMBER (765 U.S. HIGHWAY 15)

Resource U/61/0051 is a circa 1965 Ranch-style office building located at 765 U.S. Highway 15. It houses the office for State Timber and is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of Lee County but is not visible on a 1964 aerial photograph. Resource U/61/0051 is one story tall and U-shaped in plan with a composition shingle hipped roof (Figure 8). It is of concrete block construction with a brick veneer front façade and faces west towards U.S. Highway 15. The front elevation is symmetrical with a half-light wood panel door inset under an ended porch. The door is flanked by two horizontal two-over-two wood-frame double-hung sash windows. To the north and south of the porch are two additional two-over-two windows. The south elevation contains two two-over-two windows. The north elevation is asymmetrical and features two wood panel doors, one smaller two-over-two window, and one window that is consistent with the rest found throughout the house. The rear elevation has a small hipped roof addition that is clad in synthetic siding and has a two-over-two double-hung sash window. The building has overhanging boxed eaves and is sited on a poured-in-place concrete slab foundation.

One outbuilding is visible on the 1966 aerial photograph. Resource U/61/0051.01 is a long, rectangular storage and garage building with multiple garage bays. It also faces west towards U.S. Highway 15 and is located approximately 250 feet southeast of Resource U/61/0051. The building is one story tall with a laterally gabled standing seam metal roof. It is clad in standing seam metal. It has four rolling metal garage doors spaced unevenly along the west elevation. Thirteen skylights illuminate the interior of the building. The building has a shed roofed addition to the rear and two large porches added to the sides. These additions post-date 1966 but are visible in a 1994 aerial photograph. The resource's foundation is not visible.

The State Timber complex contains two additional non-historic outbuildings as well as a number of fuel tanks and various heavy machinery. The mowed area of the complex is approximately 5.5 acres in size with timber plantings extending to the northeast of the mowed area. Resource U/61/0051 has a generous setback from U.S. Highway 15, which in this section of the project area is a heavily traveled two-lane highway with a grass shoulder and occasional paved turnouts. The resources are surrounded by grass lawn and dirt parking lots and driveways. Resources U/61/0051

Figure 8.
Resources U/61/0051 and U/61/0051.01 – State Timber (765 U.S. Highway 15)



A. Resource U/61/0051 – Southwest Oblique



B. Resource U/61/0051 – Northeast Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0051.01 – West Elevation

and U/61/0051.01 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Resource U/61/0051.01 has been altered from its original form in ways that are visible from the street. Neither resource is known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0052 – 5-STAR PLATINUM BAR (687 U.S. HIGHWAY 15)

Resource U/61/0052 is a circa 1960 one-story entertainment building of no distinct style or type located at 687 U.S. Highway 15. It houses the 5-Star Platinum Bar and Grill. It is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph and faces south towards the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and Bethune Highway. The resource is one story tall with a rectangular historic core and a gable-on-hip composition shingle roof (Figure 9). It is of concrete block construction and is entered via metal doors on the east and west elevations. Along the south elevation runs a bank of eight square fixed picture windows. An unsupported hipped roof porch extends along the full south elevation. A shed-roofed frame addition is located on the rear of the west elevation. The building has a poured-in-place concrete slab foundation.

Resource U/61/0052 is located at the corner of U.S. Highway 15 and Bethune Highway, both busy two-lane highways. It is surrounded by paved parking areas and sparse grass lawn. Setback is minimal and is dominated by a parking lot. Resource U/61/0052 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0053 – 800 U.S. HIGHWAY 15

Resource U/61/0053 is a circa 1950 commercial building located at 800 U.S. Highway 15. It faces east towards U.S. Highway 15 and is vacant. The building is comprised of an original two-part commercial block building and an original one-part commercial block building, which is located on the two-part commercial block's southwest elevation (Figure 10). It is of stuccoed concrete block construction with brick and metal coping at the roofline. A simple parapet wraps around the roofline and conceals a flat built-up roof. The two-part commercial block building is largely symmetrical with two fixed picture windows flanked by two slightly inset wood panel doors on the ground floor. The northern door is a two-pane half-light door. The picture windows are not original to the building. The second story has two pairs of four-over-two metal frame windows. The original façade of the one-part commercial block is concealed by a concrete block addition.

Figure 9.
Resource U/61/0052 – 5-Star Platinum Bar (687 U.S. Highway 15)



A. South Elevation



B. Southwest Oblique

Figure 10.
Resource U/61/0053 – 800 U.S. Highway 15



A. Southeast Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique

A band of non-historic windows fenestrates the addition, including two sliding windows of the type seen in drive-through or walk-up restaurant windows. This portion of the building is sheltered by an added front-gabled wood frame porch. A one-story concrete block addition has been made to the northeast side of the two-part commercial block building as well. This portion of the building contains a wood panel half-light door and two modern vinyl windows. A large portion of the front elevation of this addition is clad in plywood, indicating that it was once contained multiple fixed picture windows. The foundation is not visible.

Resource U/61/0053 is located on U.S. Highway 15, which in this section of the project area is a heavily traveled two-lane highway with a grass shoulder and occasional paved turnouts. Surrounding development is generously spaced and largely commercial. Resource U/61/0053 has a generous setback and is surrounded by sparse lawn and pavement which is deteriorating. Resource U/61/0053 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It has been altered significantly in ways that are visible from the road. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0054 – 803 U.S. HIGHWAY 15

Resource U/61/0054 is a circa 1960 commercial garage building of no distinct style or type located at 803 U.S. Highway 15. It is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph and faces west towards U.S. Highway 15. The resource is one story tall and has a rectangular plan with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and is clad in aluminum siding (Figure 11). Fenestration on the front (west) elevation is irregularly spaced and includes three modern rolling metal garage doors, a modern wood panel personnel door, and a fixed picture replacement window. Rolling metal garage doors are located on the north and south elevations of the building and appear to have replaced earlier sets of barn doors.

Resource U/61/0054 is located on U.S. Highway 15, which in this section of the project area is a heavily traveled two-lane highway with a grass shoulder and occasional paved turnouts. Surrounding development is generously spaced and largely commercial. The resource is sited on a generous lot with sparse grass lawn, shrubs along the rear of the building, and a deteriorating paved circular drive in front of the building. It has a large setback of approximately 100 feet. Resource U/61/0054 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Historic integrity is negatively impacted by the use of modern replacement doors and windows. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 11.
Resource U/61/0054 – 803 U.S. Highway 15



A. Northwest Oblique



B. Southwest Oblique

RESOURCE U/61/0055 – 720 U.S. HIGHWAY 15

Resource U/61/0055 is a circa 1950 American Small House located at 720 U.S. Highway 15. It faces east towards U.S. Highway 15. It is one story in height with a rectangular historic core and a laterally gable composition shingle roof. It is clad in brick veneer (Figure 12). The east elevation contains a tripartite replacement window and a modern wood panel door under a partially engaged shed roofed porch. The porch is supported by round wood posts with a wood railing and turned balusters. Immediately southwest of the front doorway is a double front gable end containing a set of paired replacement one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Historic additions have been made to both the north and south side elevations. The addition to the north includes a small one-over-one double-hung sash window and an exterior brick chimney. The addition to the south contains a one-over-one double-hung sash window. A shed-roofed addition has been made to the rear of the house. All additions are one story tall and are clad in brick veneer. The foundation is concealed by brick veneer. The property also contains two brick veneer outbuildings, a garage, and a shed. They are not visible on a 1966 aerial photograph.

Resource U/61/0055 is located on U.S. Highway 15 near its intersection with Bethune Highway. Both roads are busy two-lane highways in this portion of the project area. Development in this area is mixed commercial and residential with generously sized lots. Roughly one quarter of the area is developed as farmland or timber plantings rather than with buildings. Although Resource U/61/0055 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is greatly impacted by two large additions which alter the appearance of the house from the street, as well as the use of vinyl frame replacement windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0056 – BUSTER'S GARAGE (707 U.S. HIGHWAY 15)

Resource U/61/0056 is a circa 1960 building exhibiting elements of the Eichleresque style located at 707 U.S. Highway 15. While it is unclear as to whether or not the resource was originally a residence, the building is currently used as the office for an automobile repair shop, Buster's Garage. The building faces north towards Bethune Highway and is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph. It has a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical front gabled composition shingle roof and is clad in Roman brick veneer (Figure 13). There is vertical siding in the gable ends. The projection on the northwest end of the front (southwest) elevation contains two narrow, fixed pane windows. The wood panel door is roughly in the center of the elevation and is a modern replacement. To the

Figure 12.
Resource U/61/0055 – 720 U.S. Highway 15



A. East Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Southwest Oblique Detail

Figure 13.
Resource U/61/0056 – Buster’s Garage (707 U.S. Highway 15)



A. Northeast Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Southwest Oblique

southeast of the door lie three fixed aluminum frame windows. The windows appear to be modern replacements. The full front façade is separated into six evenly spaced bays by a series of square brick veneer pilasters. The pilasters extend through the vertical wood siding of the gable end to the roofline. The building has deep overhanging boxed eaves supported by simple wood brackets which are aligned with the pilasters. A recessed porch spans a portion of the front elevation. It is supported by decorative aluminum supports on square brick piers. Additional modern replacement windows are set irregularly along the side elevations. A side entrance is located on the northwest elevation, as well as a small, original horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sash window. An additional original window is located on the rear of the building. The foundation is concealed. A metal shed is located on the property but is not visible on a 1966 aerial photograph.

Resource U/61/0056 is located at the corner of U.S. Highway 15 and Bethune Highway. Both are busy two-lane highways and the intersection is developed primarily with commercial buildings sited on large lots. Resource U/61/0056 has a generous setback and is surrounded by concrete and gravel parking areas that provide storage for vehicles. Although the resource exhibits elements of the Eichleresque style, which is associated with residential buildings, it is unclear as to whether or not the building was originally used as a house. The building's integrity is impacted by the replacement of its original windows and doors. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

BETHUNE HIGHWAY AND AIRPORT ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Resources U/61/0057 – U/61/0061

The Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District is a small residential corridor bounded by Bethune Highway to the southwest, Airport Road to the northwest, and a small creek roughly 0.2 mile south of the intersection of Bethune Highway and Airport Road to the southeast. The district runs along the northeast side of Bethune Highway and consists of one linear row of five mid-twentieth-century single family houses and one non-historic single-family house (Table 3). The proposed boundary for the district is delineated in Figure 14. The period of significance is circa 1950 through circa 1970. House types represented include Compact Ranch Houses, a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House, and an American Small House (Figures 15 and 16). The buildings are clad in brick veneer, synthetic siding, and asbestos shingles. Roofs are either laterally gabled or hipped composition shingle. All resources are either rectangular or L-shaped and are one story tall. Window types are primarily horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sash, tripartite or multi-pane picture windows, and vinyl replacement windows. The replacement windows are

Figure 14.
Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District Proposed Boundary



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 15.
Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District



A. Resource U/61/0057 – West Elevation



B. Resource U/61/0058 – West Elevation



C. Resource U/61/0059 – West Elevation

Figure 16.
Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District



A. Resource U/61/0060 – Southwest Oblique



B. Resource U/61/0061 – Northeast Oblique

either double-hung sash or sliding windows. Decorative elements include the use of large exterior brick chimneys in two instances. Two of the resources have additions, one to the rear, and one to the south elevation. Outbuildings include non-historic garages and a non-historic shed.

Table 3. Bethune Highway and Airport Road Historic District Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
U/61/0057	170 Bethune Highway	Circa 1967	Not Eligible
U/61/0058	188 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
U/61/0059	206 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
U/61/0060	226 Bethune Highway	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
U/61/0061	16 Airport Road	Circa 1955	Not Eligible

All of the resources are sited on fairly large lots and have generous setbacks from Bethune Highway, which in this part of the project area is a busy two-lane road. Landscaping includes grass lawns, bushes and shrubs, and a wooded buffer to the rear of the properties. No individual resource was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Some resources are negatively impacted by the use of replacement windows and by additions visible from the front elevation. No individual resources are known to be associated with any significant person or event, and therefore are not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The district as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, but contains no noteworthy examples of two very common house types in South Carolina. The district as a whole does not rise to the level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES U/61/0062, U/61/0062.01, AND U/61/0062.02 – 203 BETHUNE HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0062 is a circa-1910 Georgian Cottage located at 203 Bethune Highway. The historic core is square and one story tall with a steeply pitched hipped metal shingle roof (Figure 17). The building is clad in synthetic siding and faces east towards Bethune Highway. The front façade is symmetrical and centered on an original half-light wood panel door with sidelights and transom. Two horizontal two-over-two aluminum frame replacement windows are located to either side of the door. A large hipped front porch with non-historic aluminum columns wraps around part of the front and south elevations. A bay window is located on the north elevation and two corbeled brick chimneys rise symmetrically from the roofline.

Figure 17.
Resource U/61/0062 – 203 Bethune Highway



A. East Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique

The property contains two historic outbuildings. Resource U/61/0062.01 is a circa 1930 double crib barn located about 100 feet southwest of U/61/0062 (Figure 18). The two-story barn is rectangular with a front-gabled V-crimp metal roof and weatherboard cladding. An open canted walkway runs through the building and there is a hay loft with a wood siding door above it. Shed roofed open porches run along both side elevations. Resource U/61/0062.02 is a circa 1910 shed located roughly 50 feet southwest of U/61/0062 (see Figure 18). It is one story tall and rectangular with a steeply pitched composition shingle gable roof and shiplap siding. There is fenestration for a door and two windows on the front elevation. A porch with square wood supports extends across the left half of the front elevation. Shed roofed additions are located on both side elevations.

Resource U/61/0062 and its outbuildings are sited on a roughly 0.8-acre parcel of land set back approximately 100 feet from Bethune Highway. The surrounding lot is primarily wooded with mature trees surrounding the house. While the current parcel is slightly less than one acre, the historic boundaries of the farm encompassed at least the 68-acre parcel which surrounds the current lot. The current owner of the parcel is Davis LeRoy Reames III, who inherited it in as a co-owner along with his mother, Jean Vermillion Reames, in 2017 (Lee County Assessors Office 2018). It appears that he is either the third or fourth Reames to inherit the farm. The first Reames to take up residence in Bishopville was his great-grandfather, John Frederick Reames, who was born in Sumter in 1875 and died in Bishopville in 1959 (FindAGrave.com 2012). John Frederick Reames did not reside on the property on Bethune Highway; census data from 1910-1940 indicates that he lived on Main Street in Bishopville for at least 30 years. However, his occupation was listed in the 1910 census as “gentleman farmer” (U.S. Census Bureau 2006). It is possible that this is in reference to the ownership of farm property which John Frederick did not directly work himself.

John Frederick Reames had eight children, among them two boys, Cecil Howard (1906-1962) and Davis LeRoy (1899-1981) (FindAGrave.com 2012). According to the census, in 1930 David LeRoy was living on Nettles Street while Cecil Howard was still living on Main Street with his parents. Davis LeRoy was working as a bookkeeper at a ginney while no occupation was listed for Cecil Howard. Cecil Howard was not counted in the 1940 census but at the time of his death in 1962, he was a farmer living on Route 4 outside of the Bishopville city limits (South Carolina State Board of Health 1962). The estate of Cecil Howard sold the 68-acre parcel surrounding the farmstead in 1991 (Lee County Assessors Office 2018). Davis LeRoy’s grandson, Davis LeRoy III, is the current owner of the small farmstead parcel.

Much remains unclear regarding the path of ownership for the farm and the extent to which each generation of the Reames family was involved with it. For example, Davis LeRoy, Jr. (1923-2016) worked as an educator for 48 years and was not a farmer (FindAGrave.com 2012; Davis L. Reames Jr. - Obituary 2016). The current owner, Davis LeRoy Reames III, also does not reside at the farm. The Reames family owns multiple parcels of land throughout the outskirts of Bishopville, making it difficult to determine whether the original farm boundaries extended beyond the 68-acre parcel.

Figure 18.
Resources U/61/0062.01 and U/61/0062.02 – 203 Bethune Highway Barn and Shed



A. Resource U/61/0062.01 – South Elevation



B. Resource U/61/0062.02 – Southeast Oblique

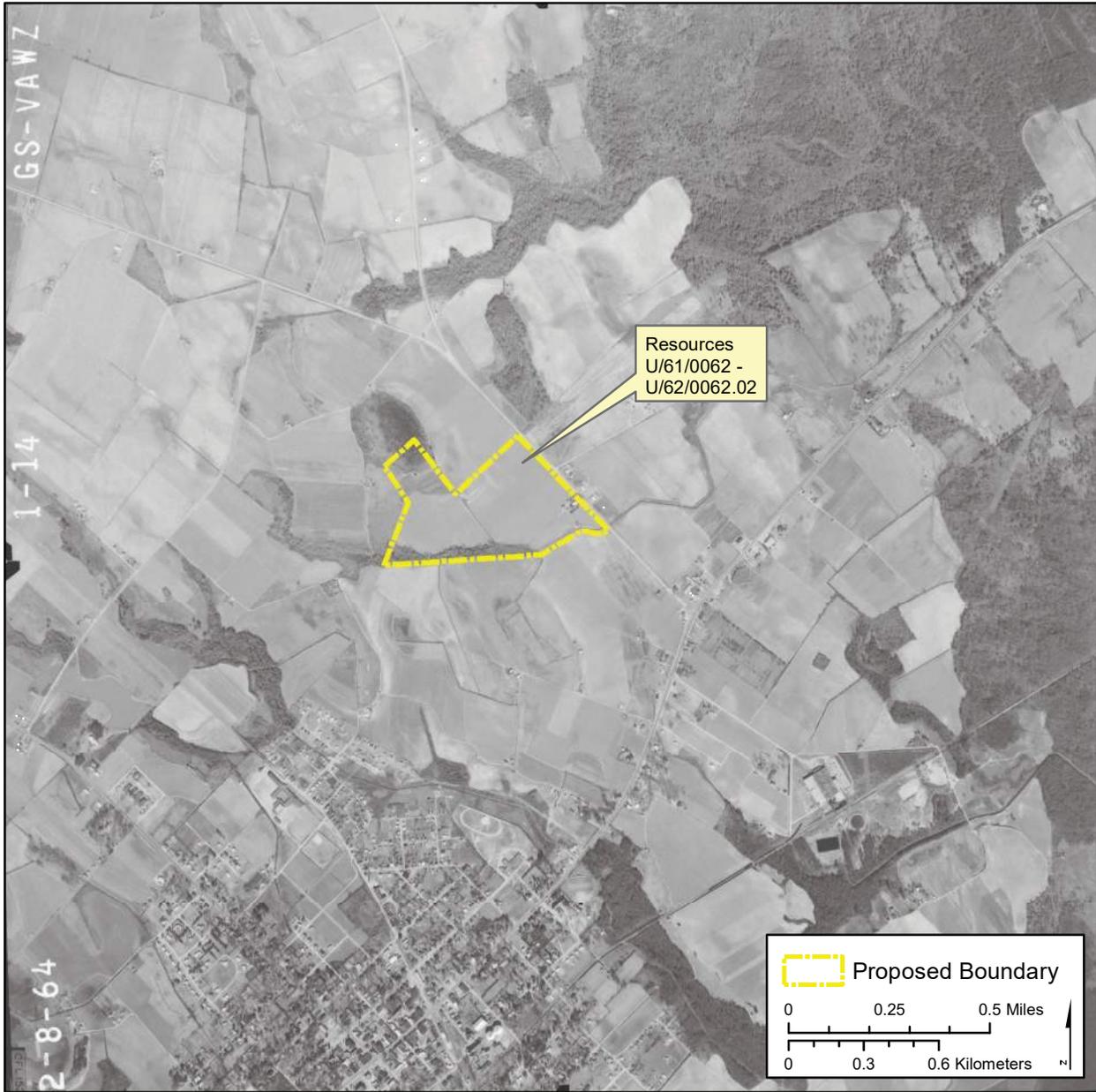
The use of the 68-acre parcel as farmland is confirmed via aerial photographs dating to the 1960s, which show cultivated fields and wooded boundaries consistent with those present today (Figure 19). While no information could be obtained regarding what was grown on the Reames farm, it probably produced cotton, the most commonly grown crop in Bishopville, where a cottonseed oil mill was one of the largest employers in the early twentieth century (National Park Service 1985).

Resource U/61/0062 was considered for the NRHP under Criterion C. Although Resource U/61/0062 is a Georgian Cottage, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Neither of the two outbuildings individually possess qualities necessary for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C.

The complex was also considered collectively under Criterion C on the local level as a representative of vernacular rural architecture. The complex possesses integrity of location. Agricultural fields surround the property on three sides, providing integrity of setting despite the encroachment of modern development along Bethune Highway. Integrity of materials and design are both impacted by the use of replacement siding and windows on the main house. The wraparound porch may be historic but the supports are not. Resource U/61/0062.02, which lacks fenestration and has an added porch, has similar integrity issues. The complex as a whole possesses integrity of feeling and association although its ability to convey significance is impacted by a state of disrepair. It is likely that better examples of early-twentieth-century rural residential complexes exist in Lee County. However, none are listed on the NRHP. Most of the resources listed on the NRHP for Lee County are high-style and located within Bishopville, although there are some humbler buildings within the Bishopville Commercial District. Given this, the complex is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C on a local level.

Resources U/61/0062, U/61/0062.01, and U/61/0062.02 were also considered collectively for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A on the local level as an example of an early twentieth-century farmstead. Lee County was mostly rural and agricultural in the early twentieth century, with cotton comprising the principal crop (National Park Service 1985). The resources have been held by one Bishopville-based family for at least three generations, and aerial photographs indicate that the property, along with at least a 68-acre surrounding parcel, was in agricultural production for at least 60 years. While the two parcels were divided in the 1990s, the larger portion remains in cultivation and still surrounds the smaller parcel, providing integrity of setting despite the encroachment of modern development along Bethune Highway. The two outbuildings date to the period of significance and continue to provide storage for household goods and farm equipment.

Figure 19.
1964 USGS Aerial Photograph



Source: USGS 1964

Integrity of materials is impacted by the use of replacement siding, windows, and columns on the main house, as well as the loss of windows and doors on Resource U/61/0062.02. Integrity of design is also impacted by these modern replacements but overall remains strong. It is unclear whether the property is currently in use as a farm, but farm equipment remains on the property.

Despite some integrity issues, the complex as a whole is still able to convey significance as an early twentieth-century farmstead. Further, there are no early twentieth-century farm complexes currently listed on the NRHP in Lee County, despite the importance of farming during this era of Lee County history. The complex is recommended as collectively eligible under Criterion A in the area of agriculture on the local level. Figure 20 shows a proposed NRHP boundary, which contains both the smaller parcel and the surrounding 68-acre plot. The resources are associated with the Reames family. While the Reames family has resided in Lee County for four generations and has achieved some note for their involvement with local schools, the family does not rise to the level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

BETHUNE HIGHWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Resources U/61/0063 – U/61/0068

The Bethune Highway Historic District is a small residential corridor that extends linearly along both sides of Bethune Highway, terminating approximately 0.2 mile northwest and 0.05 mile southeast of the intersection with Hunters Glen Lane. The proposed district boundary is delineated in Figure 21. The district comprises an area of approximately 22 acres in total and contains nine single family houses, three of which are not historic (Table 4). Lot sizes are generous and landscaping includes grass lawns and ornamental shrubs and bushes as well as a wooded buffer to the rear of the properties. All resources have a generous setback from Bethune Highway, which in this portion of the project area is a busy two-lane highway. There are no sidewalks. The district is surrounded by agricultural land and non-historic single-family homes. Hunters Glen Lane, a modern development on a cul-de-sac, directly intersects the district and extends to the east.

Table 4. Bethune Highway Historic District Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
U/61/0063	616 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
U/61/0064	668 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
U/61/0065	698 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
U/61/0066	712 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
U/61/0067	715 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
U/61/0068	617 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Not Eligible



Figure 20. Proposed NRHP Boundary for Resources U/61/0062, U/61/0062.01, and U/61/0062.02

Figure 21.
Bethune Highway Historic District Proposed Boundary



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Historic resources within the district date from circa 1955 through circa 1965 and are primarily Linear, Linear-with-Clusters, Bungalow, and Compact Ranch Houses (Figures 22 and 23). The non-historic resources are Ranch Houses as well with construction dates ranging from circa 1975 through circa 1985. While the majority of the Ranch Houses are of no particular style, some have Contemporary Style detailing including the use of a perforated brick curtain wall and low-slung, geometric design with a large nine-pane picture window. All resources are either rectangular or L-shaped, one story tall, and clad in brick veneer. Roofs are either laterally gabled or hipped composition shingle and typical fenestration consists of wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash, either individually or in a tripartite picture window. One resource has vertical two-pane sliding windows, while another has vinyl replacement windows. Decorative details include partially engaged porches with aluminum supports, overhanging boxed eaves, and interior brick chimneys. There are frequently non-historic garages and occasionally sheds which have been added to the rear of the lots.

No individual resource was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. While the resources are all Ranch Houses, none are distinctive or noteworthy examples of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Some resources are negatively impacted by the use of replacement windows and doors. No individual resources are known to be associated with any significant person or event, and therefore are not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. The district as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, but contains no noteworthy examples of two very common house types in South Carolina. The district as a whole does not rise to the level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with any significant person or event. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0069 – 622 WEST CHURCH STREET

Resource U/61/0069 is a circa 1950 Compact Ranch House located at 622 West Church Street. It is located near the intersection of Denny Pond Road and West Church Street and faces south towards West Church Street. It is one story tall and is rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and brick veneer cladding (Figure 24). The wood panel door and a replacement aluminum frame double-hung sash window are sheltered by a front-gabled porch with decorative aluminum supports and vinyl siding in the pediment. To the east of the door lies two wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash windows. All windows have louvered shutters. An interior brick chimney rises from the roofline and the foundation is concealed. Two additions have been made to the rear of the building including a front-gabled room and a flat-roofed carport.

Figure 22.
Bethune Highway Historic District



A. Resource U/61/0063 – North Elevation



B. Resource U/61/0064 – North Elevation



C. Resource U/61/0065 – Northeast Oblique

Figure 23.
Bethune Highway Historic District



A. Resource U/61/0066 – Northwest Oblique



B. Resource U/61/0067 – Southeast Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0068 – South Elevation

Figure 24.
Resource U/61/0069 – 622 West Church Street



A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique

Resource U/61/0069 is located on West Church Street, a busy two-lane road. It is sited on a fairly generous lot and is set back approximately 90 feet from the road. Surrounding development is fairly sparse and is largely residential and agricultural. The house is surrounded by a sparse grass lawn and trees with a wooded buffer around the rear of the lot. Although Resource U/61/0069 is a Compact Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0070 – 1002 WEST CHURCH STREET

Resource U/61/0070 is a circa 1960 American Small House located at 1002 West Church Street. It is located on the corner of West Church Street and Denny Pond Road and faces south towards West Church Street. The historic core is rectangular and one story tall (Figure 25). A lateral-gabled composition shingle roof shelters the historic core and a large front-gabled entry vestibule addition on the front elevation. The resource is clad in asbestos shingle siding and all windows on the resource are modern replacements. Much of the original front elevation is obscured by the addition, which is clad in pressboard and is symmetrical with a modern wood panel door flanked by one-over-one double-hung sash windows. A shallow pitched front gabled porch has been added to the entry vestibule and has square wood supports. A window is located to either side of the entry vestibule. A front-gabled addition has been made to the rear of the house and the foundation is concealed by plywood.

Resource U/61/0070 is located at the corner of West Church Street, a busy two-lane highway, and Denny Pond Road, a rural two-lane road. The resource is sited on a generously sized lot with a sparse grass lawn and mature trees. It has a setback of roughly 100 feet from West Church Street. Although Resource U/61/0070 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is greatly impacted by a large addition to the front of the house which significantly alters the character of the house. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 25.
Resource U/61/0070 – 1002 West Church Street



A. Southeast Oblique



B. Southwest Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique

RESOURCES U/61/0071 AND U/61/0071.01 – 603 WEST CHURCH STREET

Resource U/61/0071 is a circa 1945 house Linear Ranch House located at 603 West Church Street. It is located near the intersection of West Church Street and Denny Pond Road and faces north towards West Church Street. It is one story tall with a largely rectangular historic core and is clad in brick veneer (Figure 26). The historic core has a hipped composition shingle roof and the front elevation is dominated by a circa 1970 front-gabled addition to the west half of the elevation. The house is accessed via a wood panel door on the east side of the addition which is sheltered by an extended overhanging eave with an aluminum support. Replacement vinyl frame one-over-one double-hung sash windows are found throughout the house, in addition to a fixed vinyl frame picture window on the historic core and multiple round porthole windows on the addition. A side entrance with unsupported hood is located on the east elevation. All sash and picture windows have louvered shutters and the foundation is concealed.

A circa 1945 garage, Resource U/61/0071.01, is located approximately 35 feet south of Resource U/61/0071. It is rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and is clad in V-crimp metal siding (see Figure 26). It has two modern rolling wood panel garage doors and a single modern wood panel personnel door. A shed roofed addition has been added to the rear and the building is supported by a concrete block foundation.

Resources U/61/0071 and U/61/0071.01 are located on West Church Street, a busy two-lane highway. They are sited on a generously sized lot and Resource U/61/0071 has a 150-foot setback from West Church Street. The lot is landscaped with grass lawn, ornamental shrubs, mature trees, and a wooded buffer to the rear. The surrounding land is partially developed with single family homes on similarly sized lots and partially dedicated to agriculture. Resources U/61/0071 and U/61/0071.01 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. They are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0072 – 680 BROWNTOWN ROAD

Resource U/61/0072 is a circa 1965 Linear Ranch House located at 680 Browntown Road. It is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of the area but is not visible on a 1958 topographic map and faces south towards Browntown Road. The resource is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and brick veneer cladding (Figure 27). All windows are vinyl frame one-over-one replacement double-hung sash. The front (south) elevation contains a wood panel door and paired double-hung sash window under a shed-roofed porch with

Figure 26.
Resources U/61/0071 and U/61/0071.01 – 603 West Church Street and Garage



A. Resource U/61/0071 – North Elevation



B. Resource U/61/0071 – Northeast Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0071.01 – Northwest Oblique

Figure 27.
Resource U/61/0072 – 680 Browntown Road



A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique

column supports. To the east of the porch lies another set of paired windows and a large external brick chimney is located on the east elevation. To the west of the porch lies a single window and a small, slightly inset portion under a lower laterally gabled roofline. The foundation is concealed and there are multiple additions to the rear of the house including a front-gabled two-car garage. Three circa 1970-1980 outbuildings are located on the property, including a concrete block garage and two weatherboard-clad sheds. None of the outbuildings are visible on the 1966 aerial photograph.

Although Resource U/61/0072 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows and multiple additions which nearly double the size of the house. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0073 AND U/61/0073.01 – 629 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource U/61/0073 is a circa 1960 Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House located at 629 North Main Street. It faces east towards North Main Street. It has a rectangular plan with a cascading hipped composition shingle roof (Figure 28). It is one story tall and is clad in brick veneer. Windows are wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash. The front elevation features a central front gable with a pair of windows and vinyl siding in the gable end. The partially engaged front porch has decorative aluminum supports. A wood panel front door and a tripartite picture window are within the porch. A screened porch lies under the main roofline on the south elevation. Additional architectural features include an interior brick chimney and two-over-two double hung sash windows throughout. The foundation is concealed.

A two-story concrete block garage is located approximately 40 feet to the west of Resource U/61/0073 and is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph. Resource U/61/0073.01 is a circa 1960 garage with a front-gabled composition shingle roof (Figure 28). It has two garage bays with modern synthetic panel doors. It has a concrete block foundation.

Resources U/61/0073 and U/61/0073.01 are located on North Main Street which is also U.S. Highway 15 and is a busy two-lane highway. Development in this area is generously spaced and consists primarily of single family homes and agricultural land. Resources U/61/0073 and U/61/0073.01 are sited on a large lot with a setback of approximately 85 feet. The resources are surrounded by grass lawn, shrubs and a wooded buffer on the rear and south sides of the lot. Although Resource U/61/0073 is a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or

Figure 28.
Resources U/61/0073 and U/61/0073.01 – 629 North Main Street and Garage



A. Resource U/61/0073 – Northeast Oblique



B. Resource U/61/0073 – East Elevation



C. Resource U/61/0073.01 – East Elevation

noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Resource U/61/0073.01 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0074 – WATEREE COMMUNITY CENTER (1001 NORTH MAIN STREET)

Resource U/61/0074 is a circa 1960 Linear Ranch House located at 1001 North Main Street. It currently houses the Wateree Community Center and faces east towards North Main Street. It is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph of the area. Resource U/61/0074 is one story tall with a rectangular historic core and a hipped composition shingle roof (Figure 29). Windows are wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash. The front entrance is a modern wood panel door with fanlight under an entry porch comprised of front-gabled roof with weatherboard in the gable end and decorative aluminum supports. To the south of the door lies a set of paired windows and to the north of the door lies a set of tripled and a set of paired windows. Two additions have been made to the north elevation of the building, both one story tall and clad in brick veneer. One is laterally gabled while the other has a hipped roof. The building's foundation is concealed.

Resource U/61/0074 is located on North Main Street which is also U.S. Highway 15 and is a busy two-lane highway. Development in this area is generously spaced and consists primarily of single family homes and agricultural land. It is sited on a standard sized lot and has a setback of approximately 90 feet. It is surrounded by a grass lawn and a wooded buffer to the rear of the property. Although Resource U/61/0074 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is negatively impacted by multiple additions which are visible from the street. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0075 – SCOTT TIRE (579 NORTH MAIN STREET)

Resource U/61/0075 is a circa 1950 former automobile service station located at 579 North Main Street. It faces east towards North Main Street and houses Scott Tire. It is rectangular with a built-up roof that is concealed by a simple parapet and stucco cladding (Figure 30). Two garage bays

Figure 29.
Resource U/61/0074 – Wateree Community Center (1001 North Main Street)



A. East Elevation



B. Northeast Oblique



C. Southeast Oblique Detail

Figure 30.
Resource U/61/0075 – Scott Tire (579 North Main Street)



A. East Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Northwest Oblique

with modern rolling metal doors are located on the south end of the front (east) elevation. An office area is located on the north end and is demarcated on the exterior by the use of vertical wood siding which has likely been used to replace a band of large windows. A modern wood panel door is sheltered by a flat cantilevered concrete awning. There is fenestration for a transom window which has been boarded over and two modern fixed picture windows are located to the north of the door. The foundation is not visible but is likely concrete block.

Resource U/61/0075 is located on North Main Street which is also U.S. Highway 15 and is a busy two-lane highway. Development in this area is generously spaced and consists primarily of single family homes, small commercial enterprises, and agricultural land. The resource is sited on a generously sized lot and has a setback of approximately 80 feet from the road. Landscaping consists of a concrete parking area in the front of the building and sparse grass lawn to the rear with a wooded buffer on the rear of the lot. A dumping area for used tires is located to the south of the building. Although Resource U/61/0075 is a former automobile service station, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this type which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the loss of its original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES U/61/0076 AND U/61/0076.01 – 88 MENDY LANE

Resource U/61/0076 is a circa 1955 Linear Ranch House located at 88 Mendy Lane. It faces north towards Mendy Lane. It has a rectangular plan with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof (Figure 31). It is one story tall and is clad in brick veneer. Windows are wood frame eight-over-eight double-hung sash with wood panels beneath them and louvered shutters. The entrance is recessed beneath a porch with decorative wrought iron supports. To the west of the wood panel door lies a tripartite 20-pane picture window and to the east lies a projecting hip roof bay with a single window. On the east end of the front elevation lies another slightly recessed section with a single window, an decorative wrought iron support at the corner, and a brick planter. A shed roof addition extends to the rear of the building. There is synthetic siding in the gable ends and the foundation is concealed.

Resource U/61/0076.01 is a circa 1955 pump house located approximately 35 feet southwest of Resource U/61/0076. This small brick structure is rectangular and has a gabled V-crimp metal roof (Figure 31). Three additional non-historic outbuildings are located on the property, including two sheds and a carport. None are visible on the 1966 aerial photograph.

Figure 31.
Resources U/61/0076 and U/61/0076.01 – 88 Mendy Lane and Pump House



A. Resource U/61/0076 – Northeast Oblique



B. Resource U/61/0076 – Northwest Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0076.01 and Non-historic Outbuildings Facing West

Resources U/61/0076 and U/61/0076.01 are located on Mendy Lane which is a paved one-lane residential drive. Development in this area is generously spaced and consists primarily of single family homes and agricultural land. Resources U/61/0076 and U/61/0076.01 are sited on a large lot with a setback of approximately 50 feet. The resources are surrounded by grass lawn, shrubs and a wooded buffer on the rear and south sides of the lot. Although Resource U/61/0076 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Resource U/61/0076.01 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0077 – 12 MENDY LANE

Resource U/61/0077 is a circa 1960 Linear Ranch House located at 12 Mendy Lane. It is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph and fronts North Main Street. It is one story tall and rectangular with a hipped composition shingle roof and brick veneer cladding (Figure 32). Windows are wood frame six-over-six double-hung sashes. The wood panel front door is sheltered by a small hipped porch with turned wood supports. To the north of the porch lie two sets of paired windows and to the south lies a tripled window and an enclosed porch that wraps around the south elevation. The enclosed porch features a brick veneer skirt wall with flushboard siding above and evenly spaced windows running in a band along the east, south, and west elevations. A brick chimney rises from the roofline and the foundation is concealed. A modern concrete block shed is located on the property, but is not visible on a 1966 aerial photograph.

Resource U/61/0077 is located on the corner of Mendy Lane, a one-lane residential drive, and North Main Street, a busy two-lane highway. The surrounding development is primarily residential and agricultural with generous lot sizes. Resource U/61/0077 is sited on a large lot and has a shallow setback of approximately 20 feet from Mendy Lane, while retaining a deeper setback from North Main Street. Landscaping includes a grass lawn, ornamental shrubs, and a wooded buffer to the rear of the lot as well as to the northwest. Although Resource U/61/0077 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the alteration of its side porch. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 32.
Resource U/61/0077 – 12 Mendy Lane



A. Northeast Oblique



B. East Elevation



C. Southeast Oblique

RESOURCES U/61/0078 AND U/61/0078.01 – 116 WAGS DRIVE

Resource U/61/0078 is a circa 1955 American Small House located at 116 Wags Drive. It faces west towards Wags Drive and is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof (Figure 33). It is clad in brick veneer which has been painted. Windows are replacement aluminum frame one-over-one double-hung sash. The wood panel door and a tripartite picture window are sheltered by a shed roofed porch with aluminum supports. To the south of the porch a set of paired windows are sheltered by a vinyl awning. The house has weatherboard in the gable ends. A shed roof addition has been made to the rear of the house and the foundation is concealed.

Resource U/61/0078.01 is a circa 1955 shed located approximately 40 feet to the west of Resource U/61/0078. It is a one-story front-gabled brick building with a smaller shed roofed portion on the west elevation (see Figure 33). It has vinyl one-over-one replacement windows and a half-light wood frame door. The front elevation of the front-gabled portion is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The building has been altered for use as both a residence and formerly as a barber shop.

Resources U/61/0078 and U/61/0078.01 are located on Wags Drive, a paved two-lane road with commercial and residential development. It is sited on a fairly large lot and has a setback of approximately 80 feet. It is surrounded by a lawn and has an agricultural field to the rear with a wooded buffer to the south and east of the field. Although Resource U/61/0078 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity is negatively impacted by the use of modern replacement windows and by painting its brick veneer cladding. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Resource U/61/0078.01 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0079 – 126 WAGS DRIVE

Resource U/61/0079 is a circa 1960 Plain Linear Ranch House locate at 126 Wags Drive. It faces west towards Wags Drive. The house is one story tall and rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash windows (Figure 34). It is entered via a modern wood panel door in the rough center of the west elevation. To the north of the entrance lies a section of synthetic siding with a set of paired windows and a single window, while to the south lies a tripartite picture window within a similar but smaller section of synthetic siding. An open carport with aluminum supports is located on the south elevation of the building. The foundation is concealed.

Figure 33.
Resources U/61/0078 and U/61/0078.01 – 116 Wags Drive and Shed



A. Resource U/61/0078 – Southwest Oblique



B. Resource U/61/0078 – Northeast Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0078.01 – Southwest Oblique

Figure 34.
Resource U/61/0079 – 126 Wags Drive



A. West Elevation



B. Southwest Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique

Resource U/61/0079 is located on Wags Drive, a paved two-lane road with both commercial and residential development. It is sited on a fairly large lot and has a setback of approximately 80 feet. It is surrounded by a grass lawn and has an agricultural field to the rear with a wooded buffer to the north and east of the field. Although Resource U/61/0079 is a Plain Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES U/61/0080 AND U/61/0080.01 – 613 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0080 is a circa 1955 house of no distinct style or type located at 613 Wisacky Highway. Facing south towards the road, it is L-shaped and one story tall with a cross-gabled composition shingle roof and brick veneer cladding (Figure 35). Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash replacements. A large projecting front-gable with tripled windows and a round louvered window in the gable end dominates the front elevation. A porch spans the front elevation parallel to the road and has decorative wrought iron supports with a vine motif. Located within the porch are a front door and bay clad in vinyl siding. A brick veneer addition with triple windows is on the east end of the front elevation. A brick chimney is enclosed between the original exterior of the house and the addition.

Resource U/61/0080.01 is a circa 1955 concrete block shed located approximately 50 feet northeast of U/61/0080. It is rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and is one story tall (see Figure 35). It is accessed via a wood panel door on the south elevation. A large porch with aluminum supports is located on the west elevation under the main roofline and a shed roofed addition has been made to the north elevation. An additional non-historic frame multipurpose building is located on the property.

Resources U/61/0080 and U/61/0080.01 are located on Wisacky Highway (S.C. Route 341), which in this section of the project area is a relatively busy two-lane road. Land use includes mid-twentieth-century single family homes and modern commercial properties on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The resources are on a large lot with an oblong paved driveway running around and to the rear of the house. Resource U/61/0080 has a setback of about 75 feet. Landscaping includes a lawn and mature trees. Neither Resource U/61/0080 nor U/61/0080.01 was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and neither represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic value. An addition to Resource U/61/0080 is visible from the street and negatively impacts its integrity. Neither resource is known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 35.
Resources U/61/0080 and U/61/0080.01 – 613 Wisacky Highway and Shed



A. Resource U/61/0080 – South Elevation



B. Resource U/61/0080 – Southeast Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0080.01 – East Elevation

RESOURCES U/61/0081 AND U/61/0081.01 – 612 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0081 is a circa 1965 Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House located at 612 Wisacky Highway. It is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of the area and faces east towards Wisacky Highway. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a cross-gabled composition shingle roof (Figure 36). It is of concrete block construction with 15- and nine-pane aluminum frame casement windows with louvered shutters. The projecting front gable has two nine-pane windows and is located on the north side of the front elevation. The wood panel front door is located in the rough center of the east elevation on a laterally gabled portion of the house. To the south of the door are three 15-pane windows. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the roofline. A large gable roof addition has been constructed onto the rear of the house. An additional shed-roof screened porch and open carport has been added to the rear of the house. The house has a concrete block foundation.

Resource U/61/0081.01 is a circa 1965 garage located approximately 40 feet to the west of U/61/0081. It is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of the area and is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a front-gabled composition shingle roof (see Figure 36). It is of concrete block construction with weatherboard siding in the gable end. It has a wood panel rolling garage door, a wood panel personnel door, and two aluminum frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash windows. A shed roofed carport has been added to the right side of the building.

Resources U/61/0081 and U/61/0081.01 are located on Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes mid-twentieth-century single family homes and modern commercial properties on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The lot is fairly large and Resource U/61/0081 has a setback of approximately 145 feet. Landscaping includes a grass lawn, deciduous trees, and a wooded buffer to the rear of the lot. Although Resource U/61/0081 is a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity is negatively impacted by a series of large additions. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Resource U/61/0081.01 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 36.
Resources U/61/0081 and U/61/0081.01 – 612 Wisacky Highway and Garage



A. Resource U/61/0081 – Southeast Oblique



B. Resource U/61/0081 – Northwest Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0081.01 – Northeast Oblique

RESOURCE U/61/0082 – 660 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0082 is a circa 1965 Linear Ranch House located at 660 Wisacky Highway. It is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph and faces east towards Wisacky Highway. It is one story tall and rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and brick veneer cladding (Figure 37). Windows are vinyl frame one-over-one double-hung sash modern replacements with louvered shutters. The front (northeast) elevation is dominated by a large front-gabled porch with square wood supports and balustrade. The wood panel door and a tripartite picture window are located within the porch. To the north of the porch is a set of paired windows, while to the south lies a smaller window as well as another set of paired windows. An external slab chimney is located on the north elevation. There is synthetic siding in the gables ends. The foundation is concealed and a large shed roofed addition containing a garage extends to the rear of the building. A circa 1970 garage/multi-use building is located to the rear of Resource U/61/0082 and is not visible on the aerial photograph.

Resource U/61/0082 is located on Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes primarily single-family homes on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. Resource U/61/0082 is sited on a fairly large lot and has a setback of approximately 140 feet. Landscaping includes a grass lawn and deciduous trees. Although Resource U/61/0082 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0083 – 906 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0083 is a circa 1945 American Small House located at 906 Wisacky Highway. It faces east towards Wisacky Highway. The historic core is rectangular in plan. The house is one story tall with a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles (Figure 38). The house is clad in synthetic siding. The windows are vinyl frame one-over-one double-hung sash replacements and are topped by vinyl awnings. A front gable is located on the north end of the front (northeast) elevation and contains a single window and a round louvered window in the gable end. A shed roofed porch covers the rest of the front elevation and has been filled in with a brick skirt wall and a band of windows. A brick chimney rises from behind the filled in porch. A second chimney is located on the exterior of the building on the south elevation. A shed roof addition has been made to the rear of the building. The foundation is composed of brick.

Figure 37.
Resource U/61/0082 – 660 Wisacky Highway



A. Northeast Oblique



B. Southeast Oblique



C. East Elevation

Figure 38.
Resource U/61/0083 – 906 Wisacky Highway



A. Northeast Oblique



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Northwest Oblique

Resource U/61/0083 is located on Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes primarily single-family homes on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The resource is located on the City Nursery Farm Property, which is a large agricultural parcel with an area of over 60 acres. Resource U/61/0083 is at the very front edge of the property and has a setback of approximately 65 feet from Wisacky Highway. The area directly surrounding the resource contains grass lawn and ornamental bushes. Although Resource U/61/0083 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity is negatively impacted by modern alterations which are visible from the road as well as the use of replacement windows and siding. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE U/61/0084 – WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0084 is a circa 1930 Bungalow located on the City Nursery Farm property near the intersection of Wisacky Highway and Manton Road. It faces south. It is one story tall and is rectangular in plan with a front gabled composition shingle roof and synthetic siding (Figure 39). The windows are replacement vinyl one-over-one double-hung sash. The front (south) elevation is dominated by a front-gabled porch set asymmetrically towards the east side. The porch has a concrete block foundation, a poured concrete floor, and both square and columnar supports. A wood panel door and single window are sheltered by the porch and an additional window is partially under the porch to the west of the door. A front-gabled addition has been made to the rear of the house and the foundation is concrete block.

Resource U/61/0084 is located off of Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes primarily single family homes on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The resource is located on the City Nursery Farm Property, which is a large agricultural parcel with an area of over 60 acres. It is located towards the center of the property and is set back from Wisacky Highway by approximately 700 feet. It is surrounded by a grass lawn, ornamental shrubs, and deciduous trees. Although Resource U/61/0084 is a Bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original siding and windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 39.
Resource U/61/0084 – Wisacky Highway



A. South Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique

RESOURCE U/61/0085 – 813 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0085 is a circa 1910 Central Hall House located at 813 Wisacky Highway. It faces west towards Wisacky Highway and is currently used as an office for the City Nursery Farm. It is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and synthetic siding (Figure 40). The windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung vinyl frame sashes. The front (west) elevation is symmetrical with a central wood panel replacement door flanked by wood frame sidelights. Two windows are located to either side of the door. A hipped roof porch extends across the full front façade and has square wooden supports. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north elevation. Two historic additions have been made to the rear of the house, including both a front-gabled and a shed-roofed portion. The foundation is brick pier with infill.

Resource U/61/0085 is located on Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes primarily single family homes on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The resource is located directly across the street from the City Nursery Farm property, which is a large agricultural parcel with an area of over 60 acres. The resource is sited on a large lot and has a setback of approximately 150 feet. A circular driveway wraps around to the rear of the resource. The lot is landscaped with a grass lawn, ornamental bushes, and deciduous trees. A modern garage is located on the property. Although Resource U/61/0085 is a Central Hall House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It retains integrity of location and setting as well as design to an extent. However, it is almost entirely clad in new materials including synthetic siding and replacement windows and doors, and it is no longer in use as a house. It lacks integrity of materials, association, and workmanship, and integrity of feeling is negatively impacted by its alterations. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES U/61/0086, U/61/0086.01 - U/61/0086.06 – 100 JORDAN LANE

Resource U/61/0086 is a circa 1920 house of no distinct style or type located at 100 Jordan Lane, a single lane driveway that extends from Wisacky Highway. The property is named Jordan Farms. Resource U/61/0086 faces west towards Jordan Lane and is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and synthetic siding. A 15-light wood panel door with sidelights and transom is located on the far south of the front (west) elevation of the historic core. To the north of the door are four single windows with shutters.

Figure 40.
Resource U/61/0085 – 813 Wisacky Highway



A. Southwest Oblique



B. West Elevation



C. Northwest Oblique

A shed roofed porch with square wooden supports shelters the full front elevation of the historic core. A gable with a projecting bay window and hipped roof has been added to the south of the front elevation. Two additions have been made to the rear of the house, including a shed-roofed enclosed portion and a front-gabled multi-car carport. The foundation is concealed by modern brick veneer (Figure 41).

Resource U/61/0086 is located on an agricultural property with a developed area of approximately five acres within a larger 95-acre parcel. The five-acre section contains lawn, mature trees, and multiple dirt driveways. It is surrounded by agricultural fields that extend across Wisacky Highway. There are multiple outbuildings within the five-acre section both directly adjacent to the house and across Wisacky Highway. The majority of the outbuildings are modern and include five grain silos, two wood frame pole barns, and a two-story garage/warehouse. A 1966 aerial photograph shows six outbuildings .

Resource U/61/0086.01 is a circa 1950 one-story open shed with a gabled V-crimp metal roof (Figure 41). It is rectangular in plan and is of frame construction with exposed rafter tails. The square wooden supports have simple brackets. It is partially clad in plywood on the north and south end elevations and an addition has been made to the north elevation. Resources U/61/0086.02 through U/61/0086.05 are four identical circa 1965 cylindrical metal storage buildings located approximately 100 feet to the east of Resource U/61/0086 (see Figure 41). They are roughly one story tall and have conical sheet metal roofs. They are constructed of corrugated metal sheets and each small building has a metal door facing east. There are no visible foundations. Resource U/61/0086.06 is a circa 1960 warehouse of no distinct style or type located at 1004 Wisacky Highway, directly across Wisacky Highway from Jordan Lane. It faces east towards Wisacky Highway. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a laterally gabled V-crimp metal roof, V-crimp metal siding, and rectangular louvered windows in the gable ends (Figure 42). It is accessed via a set of large metal double doors on the east elevation. The foundation is not visible.

All seven resources are located on a roughly 95-acre parcel owned by Robert B. Jordan, Jr. who inherited it in 2010 from his mother, Deborah T Jordan Davis (Lee County Assessors Office 2018). It is registered as an LLC named Jordan Farms (Bishopville Chamber of Commerce 2018). The Jordan family has been farming in the Bishopville area for at least three generations, albeit not on this specific parcel. Robert B. Jordan's father and grandfather, Robert B. Jordan, Sr. (1957-2006) and Brooks P. Jordan (1922-1997), owned and operated Brooks Jordan and Son Farm until the death of Robert, Sr. (FindAGrave.com 2012; Environmental Working Group 2018). The main crop at both farms owned by members of the Jordan family has been cotton.

Figure 41.
Resource U/61/0086 – 100 Jordan Lane



A. Northwest Oblique



B. Southwest Oblique



C. Entrance Detail

Figure 42.
Resources U/61/0086.01 – U/61/0086.06 – 100 Jordan Lane – Shed, Cylindrical
Sheds, and 1004 Wisacky Highway



A. Resource U/61/0086.01 – Southwest Oblique



B. Resources U/61/0086.02 – U/61/0086.05 – Southeast Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0086.06 (1004 Wisacky Highway) – Southeast Oblique

Jordan Farms is a working farm. While its major crop has been cotton, it has also produced wheat, soybeans, corn, and sorghum over the past 20 years (Environmental Working Group 2018). Historic aerial photographs indicate that the fields have been consistently cultivated and have retained their current configuration since at least the 1960s (Figure 43). However, the majority of the outbuildings are modern, having been constructed in the past 25 years.

Resource U/61/0086 was considered for the NRHP under Criterion C. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity is impacted by the use of modern windows and siding as well as an addition on the front of the house. The six historic outbuildings do not individually possess qualities necessary for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource U/61/0086 along with its outbuildings was considered collectively for the NRHP under Criterion C on the local level as an example of vernacular rural architecture. The complex retains integrity of location and setting, as it is sited on a 95-acre agricultural parcel surrounded by other agricultural properties. Integrity of materials and workmanship are negatively impacted by significant alterations to Resource U/61/0086, including a major addition and the replacement of windows and cladding. Resource U/61/0086.01 is similarly impacted by alterations and additions. Also of concern are the multiple modern outbuildings in close proximity to the historic buildings. These have a strong impact on integrity of design, feeling and association. The complex does not successfully convey significance as an example of mid-twentieth-century vernacular rural architecture due to the several modern buildings and alterations to the historic ones. The resources are not recommended collectively eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources U/61/0086 and U/61/0086.01 through U/61/0086.06 were also considered collectively for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A on the local level as an example of an early to mid-twentieth-century farmstead. Lee County was primarily rural and agricultural in the early twentieth century, with cotton being the primary crop (National Park Service 1985). The resources are in the ownership of a Bishopville-based family that has been farming in the area for three generations, and aerial photographs indicate that the 95-acre property has been used for agriculture for at least 60 years. However, the same integrity issues that affect the farm's qualification under Criterion C impact it under Criterion A. A combination of alterations and additions to the historic buildings coupled with significant modern infill prevents the complex from successfully conveying significance as an early to mid-twentieth-century farmstead. The resources are known to be associated with the Jordan family, who have been present in Lee County for three generations, but no individual within the family rises to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

Figure 43.
1966 USGS Aerial Photograph



RESOURCES U/61/0087 AND U/61/0087.01 – LIBERTY HILL MISSIONARY CHURCH
AND LIBERTY HILL LODGE NO. 357 F.A.M. (55 DOVE LANE)

Resource U/61/0087 is a circa 1913 church with extensive renovations that is located at 55 Dove Lane (Figure 44). It is named the Liberty Hill Missionary Church and is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph as well as on a 1958 topographic map as “Liberty Church.” The T-shaped brick veneer building faces north towards Dove Lane. The historic core of the church is one oversized story tall with a front gabled composition shingle roof and a white steeple rising from the roofline at the front of the building. The north elevation is void of windows and doors, and is decorated with two brick faux buttresses flanking a brick cross. A louvered window is located in the gable end. The building has two identical entrances on the east and west elevations near the front (north) end of the building. These sets of double glass and metal doors are sheltered by flat-roof metal walkways with square supports. Fenestration along the east and west elevations of the historic core is symmetrical and consists of the entrances and six windows. The windows are peaked wood frame stained glass and are historic.

A one-story hipped roof section has been added to the rear of the building. The addition is not visible in the 1966 aerial photograph and a plaque on the church indicates that the building was rebuilt in 1979. The addition likely dates from this period. The addition is clad in brick veneer and has double-hung sash windows that appear to be historic. The windows are peaked wood frame nine-over-six that correspond with the stained glass windows on the historic core. The addition is fenestrated with a wood panel door and one window on the west side of the north elevation and a wood panel door and three windows on the east side. The south elevation of the addition has five bays of peaked windows flanked by two wood panel doors. The side elevations of the addition contain three windows each. Those on the east elevation are regular six-over-six wood frame double-hung sashes. The foundation of the building is concealed.

A plaque on the building indicates that it was built in 1913 and rebuilt in 1979. It is unclear how extensively the building was rebuilt and what components of the original building remain. The windows appear to be historic and two faux buttresses located on the east and west elevations of the historic core are composed of a different, earlier-looking brick than the rest of the building. The majority of the building appears to be clad in modern brick.

Resource U/61/0087 is located on Dove Lane, a one-lane road extending north from Wisacky Highway. The church faces north away from Wisacky Highway, but is within 250 feet of the busy road. Development in the area is sparse and is primarily agricultural with some single family homes and agriculture-related buildings. The church shares a parcel and address with Liberty Hill Lodge No. 357 F.A.M. and the two buildings along with a modern multi-bay garage share a large lot. Landscaping includes a grass lawn, trees, and paved parking lots which surround the church.

Figure 44.
Resource U/61/0087 – Liberty Hill Missionary Baptist Church (55 Dove Lane)

A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique

Resource U/61/0087.01 is a civic building, the Liberty Hill Lodge No. 357 of the F.A.M. A plaque on the building indicates that it was constructed in 1945 although it is concealed by trees in historic aerial photographs (Figure 45). The building is roughly 70 feet northeast of U/61/0087 and faces west towards Dove Lane. It is a two-story rectangular building with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof. It is of concrete block construction with faux buttresses on the first floor only of the east and west elevations and irregularly spaced bays on the first and second floor. The building is accessed on the north side of the west elevation via a plain wood door. Six-over-six double-hung sash replacement windows separated by the two faux buttresses are to the south of the door. Fenestration for the second story stacks above the first and consists of three double-hung vinyl replacement sashes. The south elevation contains a second wood door with fenestration for a window above it, which has been enclosed. The building has vinyl siding in the gable ends and the foundation is concealed. It is surrounded by concrete parking areas, a lawn, and manicured bushes. The building was constructed for use as a Masonic Lodge and still functions as such.

Resources U/61/0087 and U/61/0087.01 were considered for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resources U/61/0087 and U/61/0087.01 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Resource U/61/0087 has been altered to such a degree that it is difficult to determine what, if any, portions of the building are historic. The resources are recommended not eligible under Criterion C either individually or collectively.

They were also considered under Criteria A and B on the local level for their association with African American history and persons significant to African American history. Only one site in Lee County, Dennis High School, is listed on the NRHP for its association with African American history. There are no African American churches or other civic buildings listed in the county (Edmonds 2004). Both the church and the Masonic Lodge operate in their original capacities and retain integrity of association and location. However, Resource U/61/0087 lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It has undergone such extensive renovations that it no longer appears historic. The proximity of Resource U/61/0087 to U/61/0087.01 negatively impacts the integrity of setting for the Masonic Lodge as well. While there is a lack of representation for African American church complexes on the NRHP in Lee County, this property lacks integrity as an early- to mid-twentieth-century church complex. Resource U/61/0087 retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, but does not rise to a level of significance that would warrant individual listing on the NRHP for its association with African-American history. Resources U/61/0087 and U/61/0087.01 are not recommended eligible either collectively or individually under Criterion A. Research did not reveal any associations with significant persons of Lee County for either building. Both buildings have plaques which list a number of the people historically associated with them but research did not indicate that any person listed rose to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion of the building on the NRHP. Resources U/61/0087 and U/61/0087.01 are not recommended eligible either collectively or individually under Criterion B.

Figure 45.
Resource U/61/0087.01 – Liberty Hill Lodge No. 457 F.A.M. (55 Dove Lane)

A. Northwest Oblique



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Plaque Detail

RESOURCE U/61/0088 – 409 SAINT CHARLES HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0088 is a circa 1925 Bungalow located at 409 Saint Charles Highway, facing west towards Saint Charles Highway. It is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a cross-gabled composition shingle roof, and synthetic siding (Figure 46). The windows are horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sashes. The front elevation of the historic core contained a wood panel door flanked by two windows to the north and one to the south. A large laterally gabled addition has been made to the south elevation of the house and a shed roof porch with square wooden supports runs across the full front elevation. A shed roof porch has been added to the north elevation of the house and a shed roof addition has been made to the rear. None of these additions are visible on a 1966 aerial photograph. The foundation is concealed by brick veneer.

Resource U/61/0088 is located on Saint Charles Highway, which is also S.C. Route 154. Saint Charles Highway is a two-lane highway. In this section of the project area, development is primarily residential and agricultural, with both historic homes on generously sized lots and modern homes in relatively dense subdivisions. Resource U/61/0088 is sited on a large lot and is set back approximately 110 feet from the road. It is surrounded by a grass lawn and ornamental bushes and has modern outbuildings including a V-crimp metal shed and a cylindrical metal storage building. Although Resource U/61/0088 is a Bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is greatly impacted by a large modern addition which is visible from the road. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES U/61/0089 AND U/61/0089.01 – 441 SAINT CHARLES HIGHWAY

Resource U/61/0089 is a heavily modified circa 1855 Side-Gabled Cottage located at 441 Saint Charles Highway, facing west towards Saint Charles Highway. The construction date of circa 1855 was provided by the homeowner. The historic core is rectangular in plan, symmetrical, and one story tall with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof with exposed rafter tails (Figure 47). The house is clad in weatherboard and supported by a brick pier with infill foundation. The windows are six-over-six wood frame double-hung sashes. The 12-pane three-quarter light wood panel front door is accessed via a set of poured concrete steps. A front-gabled porch with decorative arched pediment and square wood paneled supports shelters the door only. To the north and south of the door are two single windows while fenestration for the second story stacks above the first and consists of one single window flanked by two sets of paired windows. Two paired or stuccoed chimneys rise symmetrically from the roofline.

Figure 46.
Resource U/61/0088 – 409 Saint Charles Highway



A. West Elevation



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Southwest Oblique

Figure 47.
Resource U/61/0089 – 441 Saint Charles Highway

A. West Elevation



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Southeast Oblique

Multiple additions have been made to the house and most details and components, while historic, do not date to the 1850s. All additions are visible on a 1966 aerial photograph and appear to have been constructed around 1900. Most significantly, according to the homeowner, a second story was added to the house. It is likely that the front porch was added together with the second story. A single story laterally gabled portion has been added to the south elevation. This section is fenestrated with paired six-over-six windows and has exposed rafter tails in keeping with the rest of the house. A wood panel door is located on the south elevation and is sheltered by a shed roofed porch supported by simple brackets. A larger one story addition with a low-pitched shed roof is at the rear of the house. The addition is L-shaped and half-covered by a screened porch while the other half is completely finished. The porch is supported by turned wood columns. Fenestration on the addition includes single and paired six-over-six windows, and a smaller horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sash window on the north elevation. The addition has exposed rafter tails. While the property is in use as a working farm, the house is vacant and is in a state of disrepair. Vegetation conceals much of the north elevation and portions of the front elevation. Window panes are missing and the siding, roof, and portions of the foundation are in disrepair. The area surrounding the house is used for the storage of modern farm equipment.

Resource U/61/0089.01 is a circa 1930 smokehouse located approximately 80 feet to the east of Resource U/61/0089 (Figure 48). It is a small one-story building with a front-gabled V-crimp metal roof. It is rectangular in plan and is clad in weatherboard. It has a vertical wood board door with strap hinges and is fenestrated with a fixed nine-pane wood frame window. It has exposed rafter tails and the foundation is concealed by metal siding but appears to be concrete. There are also a number of non-historic outbuildings on the property, including two large gabled storage buildings and seven cylindrical metal buildings.

Resources U/61/0089 and U/61/0089.01 are sited on a large working farm that appears to span over 40 acres. The area directly surrounding the house and smokehouse is landscaped with sparse grass lawn and a mature magnolia tree. Modern farm equipment and buildings are located within 50 feet of both resources. Resource U/61/0089 is set back from Saint Charles Highway approximately 500 feet down a partially paved driveway.

Resource U/61/0089 was considered for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C on the local level as a circa 1855 rural example of a Side-Gabled Cottage. Much remains unclear regarding this house and research has not provided necessary answers. The build date provided by the owner could not be verified but is consistent with house type. No historic information regarding a construction date for the many additions and alterations or the smokehouse could be obtained. Additions and alterations to the house including the construction of a second story have rendered it nearly unrecognizable as a Side-Gabled Cottage. While the windows, door, and porch on Resource U/61/0089 are historic, there is no evidence that they date from the circa 1855 period of significance.

Figure 48.
Resources U/61/0089 and U/61/0089.01 – 441 Saint Charles Highway and Smokehouse

A. Resource U/61/0089 –
Entrance Detail



B. Resource
U/61/0089.01 –
Southwest Oblique

It is unlikely that Resource U/61/0089.01 dates from circa 1855 and no clear construction date could be established through research. While it is historic, it does not date from the period of significance or help Resource U/61/0089 convey as a Georgian House. It does not rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP on its own under Criterion C. Resources U/61/0089 and U/61/0089.01 are recommended as not eligible for inclusion under Criterion C either collectively or individually.

Resources U/61/0089 and U/61/0089.01 were also considered for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture as a nineteenth to early-twentieth century farm. While the property retains integrity in location, setting, materials, and workmanship, its ability to convey as a nineteenth to early-twentieth century farm is strongly affected by the addition of numerous modern buildings directly adjacent to the historic resources. Integrity of design, feeling, and association are all strongly impacted by the extensive modern infill. Furthermore, Resource U/61/0089.01 is the only historic outbuilding and is not likely to date from the antebellum era. Resources U/61/0089 and U/61/0089.01 are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A either individually or collectively. They are not known to be associated with any persons of importance and are recommended not eligible for inclusion under Criterion B.

RESOURCES U/61/0090, U/61/0090.01, AND U/61/0090.02 – DOVE LANE FARM

Resource U/61/0090 is a circa 1900 Central Hall House located on the west side of Dove Lane at the intersection of Dove Lane and Woodside Road. It is sited perpendicular to Woodside Road and faces roughly south. It is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and synthetic siding (Figure 49). The windows are replacement vinyl frame six-over-six double-hung sashes, some with louvered shutters. The front (south) elevation of the historic core is symmetrical and is dominated by a hipped roof porch which extends over all of the fenestration. This porch has been finished as a sunroom with two bands of four vinyl frame one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The front door is a modern full-light wood door with simple modern transom and a decorative front gable located above. An external brick chimney is located on the east elevation. Multiple historic additions have been made to the house and are visible on a 1966 aerial photograph including a laterally gabled section with two windows which has been added to the west elevation of the historic core. Additionally, two long and narrow front-gabled portions with a central shed roofed portion have been added to the rear of the house. These sections are clad in asbestos shingle siding. A large porch has been added to the east elevation. The foundation is brick pier with infill.

Figure 49.
Resource U/61/0090 – Dove Lane Farm – House



A. South Elevation



B. East Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique

Resource U/61/0090 is sited on a large working farm and has fifteen outbuildings. Most are not historic. The non-historic outbuildings include six metal cylindrical storage buildings, three metal and concrete silos, two one-story weatherboard-clad sheds, a large two-car garage with carports on both side elevations, and a metal animal shelter. Two outbuildings are historic and are visible on a 1966 aerial photograph. Resource U/61/0090.01 is a circa 1960 two-story shed located approximately 200 feet to the east of Resource U/61/0090. It has a front-gabled corrugated metal roof and is clad in corrugated metal siding. Two shed roofed porches extend along the east and west side elevations. It is accessed via barn doors on the north elevation and an open doorway on the east elevation. Resource U/61/0090.02 is a circa 1950 shed located approximately 180 feet northeast of Resource U/61/0090. It is one story tall with a rectangular historic core and a front-gabled composition shingle roof. It is of concrete block construction with exposed rafter tails and two metal doors located on the east elevation. A front-gabled concrete block addition has been made to the west elevation. The addition is accessed via a wood panel door with shed roofed porch on the north elevation and is fenestrated with both one-over-one aluminum frame double-hung sash and aluminum frame sliding windows. There is a rectangular louvered window in the gable end. A frame animal pen has been added to the east elevation of the historic core. The pen is bisected by a concrete block wall and has a front-gabled V-crimp metal roof. The exterior walls are open and the roof has square wooden supports. The building has been vacant for some time and portions of the roof of both the historic core and the animal pen have started to collapse. A poured in place concrete trough is located directly to the north of the animal pen.

Resources U/61/0090, U/61/0090.01, and U/61/0090.02 are located on the corner of Dove Lane and Woodside Road (Figure 50). Both are one-lane dirt drives extending off of Saint Charles Highway near its intersection with Bradley Avenue. This portion of the survey area is primarily agricultural, with large lots and relatively little built development. A circa 1979 church and Masonic lodge are also located on Dove Lane. Resources U/61/0090, U/61/0090.01, and U/61/0090.02 are sited on a large parcel of active farmland. The area immediately surrounding the house is landscaped with a grass lawn, ornamental shrubs and flowers, and a mature magnolia tree. Resource U/61/0090 was considered for the NRHP under Criterion C. Although Resource U/61/0090 is a Central Hall House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type. Numerous alterations and additions have left the house with little historic integrity. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Resources U/61/0090.01 and U/61/0090.02 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. None of the resources are recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Figure 50.

Resources U/61/0090.01 and U/61/0090.02 – Dove Lane Farm – Shed and CMU Shed

A. Resource U/61/0090.01 –
Northeast Oblique



B. Resource U/61/0090.02 –
Southeast Oblique



C. Resource U/61/0090.02 – Northeast Oblique

Resources U/61/0090, U/61/0090.01, and U/61/0090.02 were also considered for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture as an early- to mid-twentieth-century farm. While the property retains integrity in location, setting, materials, and workmanship, its ability to convey as an early- to mid-twentieth-century farm is strongly affected by the addition of numerous modern buildings directly adjacent to the historic resources. Integrity of design, feeling, and association are all strongly impacted by the extensive modern infill. Resources U/61/0090, U/61/0090.01, and U/61/0089.02 are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A either individually or collectively. They are not known to be associated with any persons of importance and are recommended not eligible for inclusion under Criterion B.

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V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Twenty previously identified architectural resources were identified within the APE during background research. None of the previously identified architectural resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Three NRHP-listed properties, the Spencer House, the Thomas Fraser House, and Tall Oaks, are located within 800-1,000 feet of the project area. The Spencer House is the closest to the project area and is 800 feet from Segment 7. While the NRHP-listed resources lie outside of the current APE, care should be taken to avoid indirect impacts to them due to factors such as construction traffic, and any changes to the APE should be made with these resources in mind.

Forty-seven new individual architectural historic resources were recorded and evaluated during this survey. Two historic districts were identified. Eleven resources within the districts were recorded with South Carolina State Survey Forms for a total of 58 newly surveyed architectural resources. Of those, one farmstead complex, U/61/0062-U/61/0062.02, is recommended eligible for the NRHP. None of the other individual resources or districts are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Resources U/61/0062-U/61/0062.02 are located within the boundary of Segment 1. The rural character of this resource is an important component of its ability to convey significance as an early twentieth-century farmstead. Its location and setting within a large parcel of land also contributes to its NRHP eligibility. It is recommended that this segment either be avoided entirely or the taking of ROW from the south side of Bethune Highway be avoided.

Additionally, the Piedmont Baptist Cemetery (U/61/0027) is located within the APE of Segment 16. While the cemetery has been recommended not eligible for the NRHP, it is protected under several South Carolina Codes of Law (South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Removal to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-600, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards. It is thus recommended that the location of this resource be taken into consideration.

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Table 1. Soil Types Identified in the Project Area.

Soil Type	Drainage Class	% of Project Area
Alaga sand, 0–4% slopes	Somewhat excessively drained	3.4%
Autryville sand, 0–6% slopes	Well drained	1.3%
Badin silt loam, 2–6% slopes	Well drained	2.2%
Barnwell sandy loam, 2–6% slopes, moderately eroded	Well drained	1.0%
Barnwell-Cowarts-Troup complex, 6–10% slopes	Well drained	3.9%
Coxville sandy loam, 0–2% slopes	Poorly drained	1.5%
Dothan loamy sand, 0–2% slopes	Well drained	7.6%
Goldsboro loamy sand, 0–2% slopes	Moderately well drained	11.0%
Johnston sandy loam, 0–2% slopes, frequently flooded	Very poorly drained	1.7%
Lynchburg sandy loam, 0–2% slopes	Somewhat poorly drained	0.7%
Noboco loamy sand, 0–2% slopes	Well drained	42.4%
Noboco-Goldsboro complex, 0–2% slopes	Well drained	15.3%
Norfolk loamy sand, 2–6% slopes	Well drained	1.4%
Orangeburg loamy sand, 0–2% slopes	Well drained	1.1%
Rains sandy loam, 0–2% slopes	Poorly drained	5.4%

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:

USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Division, Custom Soil Resource Report (Soil Survey Staff 2020)

GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY: 0% __ 1-25% __ 26-50% __ 51-75% __ 76-100%

CURRENT VEGETATION:

The field investigation was conducted in late June. During that time, 1.5–2.0-meter-tall corn and 10-centimeter-tall cotton seedlings were growing across most of the project area (Figures 2 and 3). Extensive surface exposures were present in the cotton fields and several other recently tilled fields. Lawns were present along the existing alignments of US-15 and East Church Street. Young pines and dense scrub vegetation were present between US-15 and Cousar Street. A commercial plant nursery was also operating at the intersection of SC-341 and Manton Road.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION:

Background research identified 17 previously recorded sites within a half mile of Alternative 6 (Figure 4; Table 2). This includes one Late Woodland lithic scatter (38LE0089) recorded by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Collectors Survey (Frick and Roberts 2001) and two twentieth-century tenant sites (38LE0096 and 38LE0097) identified during New South’s survey of the Jordan Number 2 Industrial Site (Adams 1998).

New South conducted two cultural resource investigations for the Bishopville Truck Routes project in the last nine years. In 2012, New South conducted an archaeological survey of a previous preferred alignment for the route, which identified 11 archaeological sites in the survey corridor (Figure 4; Lockerman and Stephens 2012). The identification of potential features at Site 38LE1037, a mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century tenant occupation, indicated additional work was needed to complete the NRHP evaluation. No additional work was recommended for the 10 other sites identified in the preferred alignment. Table 2 provides a list of these previously recorded sites along with their NRHP eligibility and management recommendations.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Component(s)	NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations	Reference	
38LE0089	Late Woodland lithic scatter	Not Eligible	Frick and Roberts 2001	
38LE0096	Twentieth-century tenant site	Not Eligible	Adams 1998	
38LE0097	Twentieth-century tenant site	Not Eligible		
38LE1027	Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter; precontact isolated find	Not Eligible; no further work	Lockerman and Stephens 2012	
38LE1028	Twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible; no further work		
38LE1029	Twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible; no further work		
38LE1030	Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible; delineation needed within alternative 6		
38LE1031	Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible; additional delineation needed within Alternative 6		
38LE1032	Twentieth-century artifact scatter; precontact isolated find	Not Eligible; no further work		
38LE1033	Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter; precontact isolated find	Not Eligible; no further work		
38LE1034	Twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible; no further work		
38LE1035	Precontact artifact scatter	Not Eligible; no further work		
38LE1036	Twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible; no further work		
38LE1037	Mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century tenant occupation	Unevaluated; additional work needed		
38LE1040	Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible; no further work		Shepherd, Vasquez, and Pope 2018
38LE1041	Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible; no further work		
38LE1042	Nineteenth- to twentieth-century African American Cemetery	Unevaluated; additional work needed		

In 2018, New South conducted a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of the revised Bishopville Bypass Alternatives that identified three new archaeological sites (38LE1040, 38LE1041, 38LE1042) to the east of Alternative 6 (Figure 4; Shepherd et al. 2018). Sites 38LE1040 and 38LE1041, both late nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifact scatters, were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Further work was needed for the NRHP evaluation of site 38LE1042, the nineteenth- and twentieth-century Albert Family cemetery (Shepherd et al. 2018).

Six of the previously identified sites recorded during the 2012 survey (38LE1027, 38LE1029, 38LE1030, 38LE1031, 38LE1032, and 38LE1037) fall within the Alternative 6 project area (Figure 4). They were originally delineated with 10-meter interval shovel testing grids and surface collection methods (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). Sites 38LE1027, 38LE1029, and 38LE1032 were fully delineated, surveyed, and recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Although Alternative 6 intrudes upon their locations, because they were fully delineated, no further work was needed for these three sites. A review of site maps showed sites 38LE1030, 38LE1031, and 38LE1037 were not fully delineated during the previous preferred alignment investigation. Additional shovel testing is needed to examine the unsampled portions of sites 38LE1030, 38LE1031, and 38LE1037 located within Alternative 6.

The Alternative 6 phase I survey was conducted between June 22 and 30, 2020. Field Director James Stewart and Technician Jonathan Whitlatch utilized shovel testing and pedestrian survey methods for this survey. For new alignments, shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals along the project corridor centerline. Areas of existing ROW were examined at 30-meter intervals, with one transect place on either side of the road. All soils were screened

through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Prior to fieldwork, 464 planned shovel test locations were uploaded to a Memento database and plotted on field maps (Figure 5). During fieldwork, this application was used to log soil descriptions and testing results for the preplotted tests as well as site delineation tests.

All planned test locations were visited during the field investigation (Figure 5). Of these, 332 test locations were excavated. Shovel Tests 476 and 477 produced artifacts. The remaining tests were negative for cultural remains. Excellent surface visibility in the seedling cotton fields enabled surface inspection in place of excavation at 27 shovel test locations. In these areas, surface inspection alternated with excavated tests such that one test was excavated every 60 meters. The 105 remaining test locations were not excavated due to the presences of pavement (n=39), buried utilities (n=31), surface water (n=22), excessive disturbance (e.g., irrigation ditches; n=8), slopes greater than 15° (n=4), or buildings (n=1).

As a result of the survey, two new and three previously recorded archaeological sites were examined during the Alternative 6 field investigation (Table 3). Test locations 476 and 477 encountered site 38LE1046, a historic artifact scatter, at the northern end of the project area (Figure 5). Surface inspection at the southwestern end of Alternative 6 identified site 38LE1047, a precontact and historic artifact scatter. The two new sites and portions of previously recorded sites 38LE1030, 38LE1031, and 38LE1037 were sampled with 10-meter interval shovel tests and controlled surface inspection methods. Newly recorded sites 38LE1046 and 38LE1047 were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. This investigation also concurred with Lockerman and Stephens's (2012) NRHP assessments for sites 38LE1030, 38LE1031 and 38LE1037. The final site requires additional work to complete an NRHP eligibility assessment. Individual descriptions of the five sites are provided below.

Table 3. Archaeological Survey Results

Site Number	Component(s)	UTM (NAD 83) Coordinates	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
38LE1030	Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter	N3784985 E570602	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38LE1031	Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter	N3784930 E570402	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38LE1037	Mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century tenant occupation	N3788475 E570313	Unevaluated	Additional Work
38LE1046	Mid-nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter	N3788658 E570180	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38LE1047	Precontact lithic scatter; late eighteenth-through twentieth-century artifact scatter	N3784915 E566963	Not Eligible	No Further Work

Site 38LE1030

New South originally identified this site in the southwestern corner of an agricultural field (Figure 4; Lockerman and Stephens 2012). During the 2012 site evaluation, most of this late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifact scatter was examined with a grid of 10-meter interval shovel tests. The site extended outside the previous preferred alignment, and as a result, the site was not completely delineated. Forty of the 114 tests excavated at site 38LE1030 yielded a total of 79 artifacts. A brick surface scatter was identified at the northern end of the site. Site boundaries of 140x140 meters were estimated from pedestrian survey and shovel testing results (Figures 4 and 6). Temporally diagnostic artifacts included whiteware, yellow-ware, ironstone, and amethyst glass. The manufacturing date ranges for these artifacts indicate that the site was occupied during the late nineteenth- and twentieth-centuries (Baughner-Perlin 1982; Ketchum 1983; Miller 1991). The subsurface artifact deposit was collected from a 40-centimeter-deep plow zone. Since significant agriculture-related disturbance was apparent and the artifact deposit lacked integrity, the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

During the current survey, shovel tests 60–63 were excavated through the plotted site boundaries. None of these tests produced artifacts. Straw reduced ground-surface visibility to 20 percent. Since the site was not relocated with 30-meter interval tests or surface inspection, a grid of 36 10-meter-interval shovel tests was excavated where Alternative 6 overlaps the plotted site location. Thirty-two of these tests did not produce cultural remains. These tests exposed 20 centimeters of very dark brown (10YR 3/1) silty loam overlying pale brown (10YR 6/3) loamy clay subsoil. Tests excavated at N490 E460 and N470 E 460 yielded plain whiteware fragments (n=2) from the plow zone (0–20 cmbs). Whiteware ceramics have been produced since the 1830s and continue to be a popular product in the present day (Miller 1991). GPS data for the positive tests were compared with the 2012 site map for Site 38LE1030. This comparison resulted in a 10-meter site-boundary modification.

Site 38LE1030 has little research potential or ability to convey associations with past events or the lives of significant individuals. Both site visits identified agricultural disturbances to the artifact scatter. The artifact scatter has no integrity, and the site has little potential for the presence of intact features or undisturbed activity areas. Therefore, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. In addition, the site cannot be associated with significant past events or individuals. Thus, the site does not meet the NRHP's Criterion A or B eligibility. Since no elements expressing high design ideals or the work of a master craftsman were identified at Site 38LE1030, the site is also recommended not eligible under Criterion C. These recommendations concur with the previous evaluation, and no further work is recommended for site 38LE1030 (Lockerman and Stephens 2012).

Site 38LE1031

Site 38LE1031 was also examined during the Phase I survey of the former Bishopville Truck Route preferred alignment (Figures 4 and 5; Lockerman and Stephens 2012). This late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century artifact scatter was identified 110 meters west of site 38LE1030, in an agricultural field at the intersection of two farm roads (English Mill Rd. and Burlington Rd.). During the 2012 site visit, 57 tests were excavated at the site. Most of these tests were arrayed in a 10-meter interval grid (Figure 7). Fourteen tests, including two tests excavated south of the previous preferred alignment project boundary, yielded artifacts from a plow zone extending 40 centimeters below the ground surface (cmbs). A 60x40-meter surface scatter was also noted during the site visit. In total, 46 artifacts, mostly brick fragments (n=12) and clear container glass (n=15) were collected from the site. Agricultural disturbance was noted during the 2012 site visit, and Site 38LE1031 was recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity.

New South revisited site 38LE1031 during Alternative 6 fieldwork. This area was recently sown with cotton, and surface visibility was greater than 90 percent. The survey corridor extended through the center of the site, and four survey tests (54–57) were excavated within the plotted site boundaries. Although none of these tests produced artifacts from a subsurface context, surface inspection identified a historic artifact scatter on the ground surface. A grid of 10-meter interval tests was excavated to assess the integrity of the subsurface artifact deposit in the Alternative 6 corridor and locate the southern boundary of the site. Twenty-one tests were excavated during the current investigation. Soils exposed in shovel tests included a 15–35 cmbs gray (10YR 5/1) or brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam plow zone overlying brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam. Tests excavated at N500 E510, N510 E500, and N490 E520 yielded artifacts from a 30-centimeter-deep plow zone. These results expanded the original site boundaries 7 meters southwest. Seven artifacts were collected from these shovel tests, including five container glass fragments, a piece of plain whiteware, and a piece of aluminum (Table 4). While whiteware has been manufactured since the 1830s, the presence of amethyst-colored glass indicated that the artifact scatter dated from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (Baughner-Perlin 1982; Miller 1991).

Table 4. Site 38LE1031 2020 Artifact Collection

Artifact Type	Count
Aluminum	1
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1
Container Glass, Aqua	2
Container Glass, Light Green	1
Container Glass, Olive Green	1
Whiteware, Plain	1
Total	7

Site 38LE1031 does not merit NRHP eligibility due to the intensity of agricultural disturbance. Previous fieldwork determined that the artifact scatter was confined to the ground surface and the plow zone. Our recent tests confirmed these findings. This site is unlikely to contain any intact features or undisturbed activity areas, and so it has low research potential. It is recommended not eligible under NHRP Criterion D. The site also lacks integrity and cannot convey any associations with significant individuals or events of note. Similarly, the site has no standing structures or elements capable of conveying the work of a master craftsman or refined aesthetics. The site is therefore recommended not eligible under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C. This investigation concurs with the 2012 eligibility recommendation (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). No further work is recommended for site 38LE1031.

Site 38LE1037

New South identified this mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century tenant occupation near the northern end of Alternative 6 in 2012, in an agricultural field immediately west of Bethune Highway (Figures 4–5; Lockerman and Stephens 2012). The location was slightly elevated, and local topography indicated that the occupation was on the rim of a Carolina Bay. As with sites 38LE1030 and 38LE1031, most of this site was examined with a 10-meter interval shovel test sampling grid. New South excavated 85 shovel tests, including 43 yielding cultural remains, during the initial site visit (Figure 8). These tests exposed a 35-centimeter-deep plow zone overlying a 10-centimeter-thick loamy sand and sandy clay subsoil. Two potential features were also identified during shovel testing. Anomalous and deep soils, respectively identified as a pit feature and a potential posthole, were identified at 2012 grid points N520 E480 and N500 E430 (Figure 8). Positive test locations and surface collection indicated that the site was 90x110 meters.

During the original site visit, 328 artifacts were collected from 38LE1037, 76% of which were recovered from subsurface contexts (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). Following a functional artifact analysis, density maps of the architectural and kitchen-related artifacts identified several potential activity areas within the site boundaries. The highest densities of architectural and kitchen-related artifacts also coincide with the location of the potential pit feature (N520 E480).

Site-focused background research established a chain of title for the mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century site. Lockerman and Stephens also reviewed aerial photography and historic county highway maps. From these resources, they determined that site 38LE1037 was located in a tenant farming operation. Early twentieth-century maps identified several farm units or buildings in the general area, and an aerial photograph taken in 1961 showed a standing structure in the approximate site location (Figure 9).

The 2012 investigation identified potential features at site 38LE1037. Background research also indicated the potential for the presence of a better-than-usual historical record for the site's occupants. Since the site had potential to provide significant information about mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century domestic occupations, avoidance was

recommended; otherwise additional research and fieldwork were needed to complete the NRHP eligibility assessment. Phase II testing recommendations included the re-establishment of the survey grid, metal detection, unit excavation, and limited mechanical stripping (Lockerman and Stephens 2012).

New South returned to site 38LE1037 during the Alternative 6 field investigation (Figure 5). Although initially the route was thought to potentially avoid the unevaluated site, the proposed alignment passed through the site's western portion. This misapprehension was partially attributed to inconsistencies between the 2012 delineation results and the site boundaries mapped in the South Carolina archaeological sites database, ArchSite. Also, the western boundary of 38LE1037 had not been entirely delineated during the previous survey, because it extended outside the survey corridor.

Surface inspection relocated site 38LE1037 at the location described in the 2012 report. The agricultural field was recently planted with cotton and had excellent surface visibility during the revisit. Although Shovel Tests 195–198 did not recover any artifacts from subsurface contexts, a 10-meter sampling grid was established where Alternative 6 and the surface scatter overlapped. Four tests out of 21 uncovered artifacts. Observed soils included 35 centimeters of gray (10YR 5/1) loamy sandy plow zone overlying light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay subsoil.

Eight artifacts were collected from shovel tests excavated at N480 E510, N490 E510, N510 E500, and N510 E490 (Table 5). These tests fall near the center of the 2012 site boundaries. Excluding the unidentified rubber, seven of the artifact types collected during the 2020 site visit were also collected during the 2012 site evaluation. These artifacts were collected from a plow zone too disturbed to retain contextual integrity.

Table 5. Site 38LE1037 2020 Artifact Collection

Artifact Type	Count
Brick, Unidentified	1
Container Glass, Clear	2
Container Glass, Light Green	1
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1
Insulator, Porcelain	1
Rubber, Unidentified	1
Whiteware, Plain	1
Total	8

Additional work is needed to complete the site 38LE1037 NRHP eligibility assessment. While the 2012 and 2020 site visits clearly demonstrate the presence of agricultural disturbance to the site, the potential features encountered in the earlier visit have not been confirmed as features or assessed for research value. Given the inconsistencies between the Archsite and reported site location, New South recommends retesting the entire site area with a 10-meter interval sampling grid using the same datum and grid orientation as the 2012 survey. This will allow for the entire site to be completely delineated and for a better understanding of how Alternative 6 impacts the site. It may also be able to relocate the features identified in 2012, particularly the pit feature. If the 10-meter grid does not intersect the pit feature, a small grid of 5-meter interval shovel tests should be excavated in its vicinity. If the pit feature is encountered, two 1x1 meter test units should be excavated to better understand it. If it is not encountered, these units should be placed in high-artifact-density locations within Alternative 6. Based on the results of this work, remote sensing may be warranted to determine if other features exist. Additional archival research focusing on the identification of 38LE1037 occupants should also inform the assessment. If, for instance, a detailed occupational history can be established for the site that would allow for greater interpretive potential, the research value of the site would improve greatly.

Site 38LE1046

This mid-nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter was identified at the northern end of Alternate 6 (Figure 5). The site contained a surface scatter and a subsurface deposit in Shovel Tests 476 and 477. The archaeological deposit was 100 meters northwest of site 38LE1037 in an agricultural field on the western side of Bethune Highway. This portion of the field sloped southwest towards an agriculturally disturbed Carolina Bay. The field was recently sown with cotton, which afforded excellent surface visibility during the site evaluation.

The 57x40-meter surface scatter extended between the disturbed bay rim and Bethune Highway (Figures 5 and 13). The locations and types of surface finds were noted but not collected during the site delineation. They included container glass (clear, blue, brown, and manganese), indeterminate metal fragments, stoneware, and undecorated whiteware sherds. Twenty-six 10-meter interval shovel tests were used to delineate the finds collected from Shovel Tests 476 (N500 E500) and 477 (N500 E530). Five of the tests excavated at site 38LE1046 yielded artifacts (Figure 13). The subsurface deposit was concentrated in a 20-meter area west of Shovel Test 476. No additional subsurface finds were found in the vicinity of Shovel Test 477. The artifacts were collected from a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam plow zone that extended 5–30 cmbs (Figure 14). This artifact-bearing stratum was identified atop two different profiles. Shovel tests excavated south of N510 exposed dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam overlying a yellowish red (5YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil. The profiles exposed along the N510 gridline and farther north did not contain a clay loam stratum, likely because of soil deflation.

The 21 artifacts collected from site 38LE1046 are listed in Table 6. Two-thirds of these artifacts are kitchen related. The presence of amethyst-colored glass and whiteware indicate that the artifact scatter dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century (Baughner-Perlin 1982; Miller 1991). The presence of flat glass, typically used for window panes, suggests the presence of a building nearby.

Table 6. Site 38LE1046 Artifact Collection

Artifact Type	Count
Container Glass, Amber	2
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2
Container Glass, Aqua	2
Container Glass, Clear	5
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2
Iron/Steel, Unidentified/Corroded	5
White-Bodied Earthenware, Burned/Unidentified	1
Whiteware, Plain	2
Total	21

The 1937 General Highway and Transportation Map for Lee County identified three farm units with two tenant house groups located near the intersection of Airport Road and US-15 (South Carolina Department of Transportation 1937). Background research conducted for the 2012 Bishopville Truck Routes project indicated that most of these buildings were located on a tenant farm owned by Dr. James Ervin McLure and Sallie C. McLure. A 1950 edition of the Lee County highway map shows four buildings, including one L-shaped building, along the same 0.9-mile-long section of Bethune Highway. Ten years later, the highway map again places three buildings along the road. A July 25, 1961 aerial photograph shows one building on the property, at 38LE1037, and another on an adjacent parcel 225 meters north of 38LE1046 (Figure 11). No intervening buildings or tenant houses were shown in this aerial, which indicates that they were cleared before 1961.

Site 38LE1046 contains a nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century artifact scatter. Shovel testing and surface inspection results show that agricultural activity has disturbed the remnants of this occupation. The local landform is also deflated, which lowers the potential for the presence of undisturbed features. Since the site lacks integrity, it is considered not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The absence of any standing structures or identifiable activity areas means that the site cannot convey any associations with historically significant events or individuals. Site 38LE1046 is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. No further work is recommended for this site.

Site 38LE1047

A precontact lithic scatter and a late eighteenth- through twentieth-century artifact scatter were identified at the western end of Alternate 6 (Figure 5). Although none of the four survey shovel tests excavated along the northern edge of Browntown Road yielded artifacts, an extensive surface scatter was identified on a slight rise overlooking a disturbed Carolina Bay rim to the southwest. This area was under cultivation during the site visit. The small size of the cotton seedlings and use of herbicides provided excellent surface visibility.

The surface artifact scatter was systematically examined with a 10-meter interval pedestrian walkover before the site was shovel tested (Figure 15). The walkover identified artifacts across a 120x30-meter area running from US-15 to the lower end of the Carolina Bay rim. The precontact artifact scatter was limited to the western half of the site. A representative sample of the surface finds (n=66) was collected for laboratory examination (Table 7).

Table 7. Site 38LE1047 Artifact Collection

Context	Artifact Type	Count
Ground Surface	Quartz Flake, Fragment	6
	Quartz Flake, General	5
	Rhyolite Flake, General	1
	Quartz Biface	1
	Container Glass, Amber	2
	Container Glass, Aqua	1
	Container Glass, Light Green	1
	Container Glass, Olive Green	3
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1
	Pearlware, Plain	2
	Pearlware, Underglaze Painted, Blue	1
	Porcelain, Unidentified	1
	Table Fork, Metal "Stainless" Stamp	1
	White Bodied Earthenware, Unidentified	2
	Whiteware, Dipped	1
	Whiteware, Plain	27
	Whiteware, Polychrome Hand-painted; Large Floral	3
	Whiteware, Scalloped, Impressed Edgeware	1
	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/ Black or Brown	2
	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Blue	2
Whiteware, Unscaloped, Impressed Rim, Edgeware, Blue (Green or Red)	2	

Table 7. Site 38LE1047 Artifact Collection

Context	Artifact Type	Count
	Ground Surface Total	66
Plow Zone	Quartz Flake-General	1
	Container Glass, Olive Green	1
	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Blue	1
	Plow Zone Total	3
Site 38LE1047 Total		69

The 13 precontact surface finds were temporally nondiagnostic lithics (see Table 7). Quartz was the most common material type (n=12). One rhyolite flake was also collected. Given the optimal surface inspection conditions within the field, the small quantity of precontact material indicates a brief encampment or some other temporary precontact use of the site location.

The 53 historic surface finds included ceramic tableware (n=45), container glass (n=7), and a metal fork stamped “STAINLESS.” Most of the tableware fragments (n=38) were whiteware varieties manufactured between 1830 and the present day (Miller 1991). Three pearlware sherds dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century were also collected (Aultman et al. 2015). The remaining porcelain (n=1) and unidentified white-bodied earthenware sherds (n=2) and container glass were not temporally diagnostic. Stainless steel was commercialized in the United States in 1917 (Tweedale 1986).

Twenty-eight 10-meter intervals were excavated across the surface scatter. (Figure 15). These tests generally revealed a 30-centimeter-deep brown (7.5YR 5/2) clayey sand plow zone underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay subsoil (Figure 16). This disturbed soil profile shows that agricultural activity has completely disturbed the precontact and historic components of the site. Three tests, N510 E460, N 510 E430, and N510 E410, yielded artifacts (Figure 15). The three subsurface finds included a quartz flake, an olive green glass fragment, and a mid-nineteenth-century transfer-printed whiteware sherd (Miller 1991).

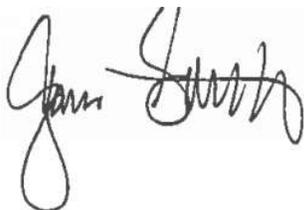
Historic cartographic and aerial photography resources were consulted for this site location. No buildings were noted on the 1937 or 1960 editions of the General Highway Map of Lee County. Nothing is shown on the 1825 Mills’s Atlas Map of Sumter District or early twentieth-century topographic and soil maps. Finally, the 1961 aerial survey did not record any buildings at the site location. The absence of any identifiable buildings and the agricultural setting suggest that the historic site was a secondary refuse deposit.

A mixed deposit of precontact and nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifacts was identified at site 38LE1047. As most of the artifact scatter rests on the ground surface of a frequently tilled agricultural field, the site has no integrity. No temporally diagnostic precontact artifacts were found during the site visit. The precontact scatter likely represents an ephemeral occupation. Likewise, the historic component’s poor context indicates that the later component lacks research potential, and the site is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion D. Since the site lacks integrity, it cannot convey associations with significant events or individuals. The artifact scatter cannot be associated with refined design or the work of master craftspeople. As such, site 38LE1047 does not meet NRHP Criteria A, B, or C. No further work is recommended for this site.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

No further work is recommended for sites 38LE1030, 38LE1031, 38LE1046, or 38LE1047. These four sites were assessed as not eligible for the NRHP due to agricultural disturbance and poor integrity. Phase II testing and additional archival research is recommended for site 38LE1037. Historical research shows that the site contained a mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century tenant occupation (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). Although this site type is far from unique, the presence of potential features shows that site 38LE1037 is in better condition than most tenant sites.

If intact features are present at the site, the site could meet NRHP eligibility under Criterion D. Intact features would offer a dataset capable of addressing research questions related to the labor organization in the local agricultural economy, social dynamics within a tenanted space, tenant participation in consumer markets, and the evolution of domestic and agricultural land use. In *We Made a Day: History and Archaeology of Tenancy on the L.E. Gay Plantation*, Reed et al. (2011) reviewed topics and research projects associated with the archaeology of tenancy. This review identified the potential for tenant sites to provide information on occupant subsistence, refuse disposal practices, and landscape organization. Subsistence studies could clarify whether occupants were sustained through provisions, gardens, or wild food sources. The use of different food sources could then approximate tenants' ability to access markets and/or the amount of their time not directed towards laboring in the fields. Similarly, a spatial examination of refuse disposal patterns could show how tenant farm occupants asserted agency within their living space and hygiene practices. Swept earth yards and the presence and arrangement of features could provide evidence for the use of outdoor space for domestic activity. The presence and position of outbuildings, such as sheds, smokehouses, barns, or stables could also illuminate the labor organization in use during the occupation. Settlement patterns indicative of labor arrangements (Work Gang, Squad, Sharecropper, or Renter) may also be indicative of changes in labor organization immediately after the Civil War, during the Great Migration, and following the introduction of mechanized agricultural practices.

SIGNATURE:**DATE:** 7/28/20

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT

SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Bishopville Truck Routes Preferred Alignment

DATE OF RESEARCH: June 22–30, 2020

COUNTY: Lee

F.A. No.:

File No.

ARCHAEOLOGIST: James Stewart

PROJECT: Phase II: Proposed Bishopville Truck Route

PIN: P033261

DESCRIPTION:

The Alternative 6 Preferred Alignment project encompasses a 5.1-mile-long (100-ft.-wide) corridor of new and existing alignment in Lee County, South Carolina and sections of intersecting roads (Figure 1). The western end of this 80.5-acre corridor is located at the intersection of Browntown Road and US-15. The corridor curves north and east around the City of Bishopville to connect with South Carolina Highway 341 (Bethune Highway) 900 feet northwest of its intersection with US-15/SC-34. Approximately 1.75 miles of existing alignments along St. Charles Street (SC-154), East Church Street (SC-341), US-15, Browntown Road, Academy Road, Cousar Street, and SC-34 were also examined during fieldwork.

LOCATION:

The project study area is located in Lee County, South Carolina. The study area parallels the southern and eastern boundaries of the City of Bishopville (Figure 1).

USGS QUADRANGLE: Bishopville East, SC; Bishopville West, SC **DATE:** 1969; 1988 **SCALE:** 7.5'

UTM: NAD 83

ZONE: 17N

EASTING: 567013

NORTHING: 3784858

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

The project area is located in the Coastal Plain physiographic region. Alternative 6 extends across a predominantly agricultural landscape (Figure 2). This landscape includes fields of row crops surrounded by one- to two-meter-deep drainage channels and a few natural streams. Residential dwellings and commercial buildings are located along existing alignments. Vegetative differences visible in aerial photography indicate that several Carolina Bays were cleared for cultivation. The project area terrain consists of drained flats dissected by linear swamps and interspersed with low-relief uplands. Elevations range between 180 and 223 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE:

The project area crosses the upper reaches of the Black and Lynches rivers as well as Laws Branch (Figure 2).

SOIL TYPES:

The Web Soil Survey identified 15 soil types in Alternative 6 (Table 1). Drainage classification data for these soils indicated that 90.7 percent of the 80.5-acre project area was moderately to somewhat excessively drained. The remaining 9.3 percent was somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained. These soil types contained strata of loamy sands or sandy loams overlying a clayey sand. These data were consistent with the soil textures observed during shovel testing. Shovel tests normally exposed 15–45-centimeter-deep plow zone (Ap) strata overlying B-horizon clayey sands.

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 2.
Current Aerial Photograph of Project Area



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 3.
Alternative 6 Typical Vegetation

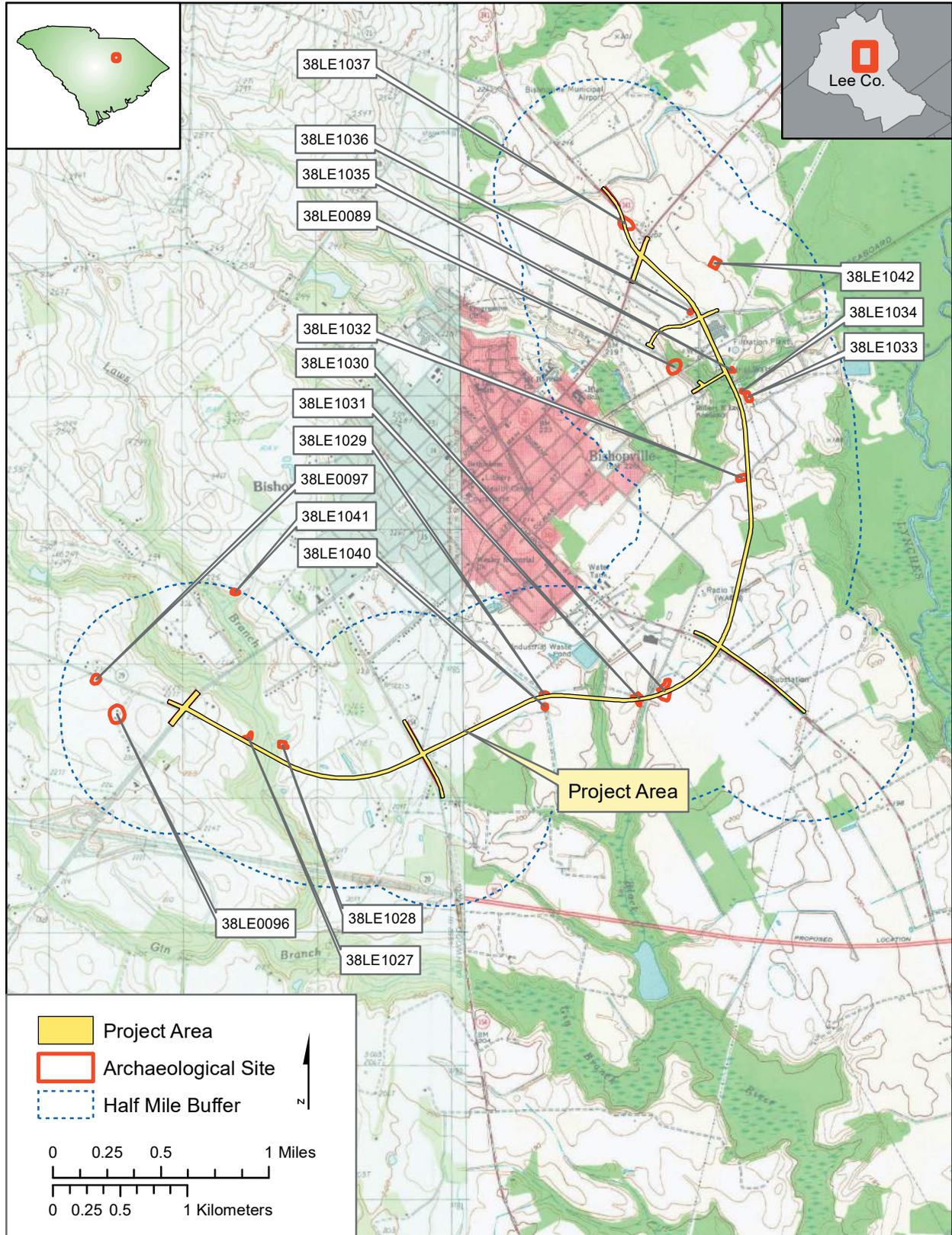


A. Cotton Fields



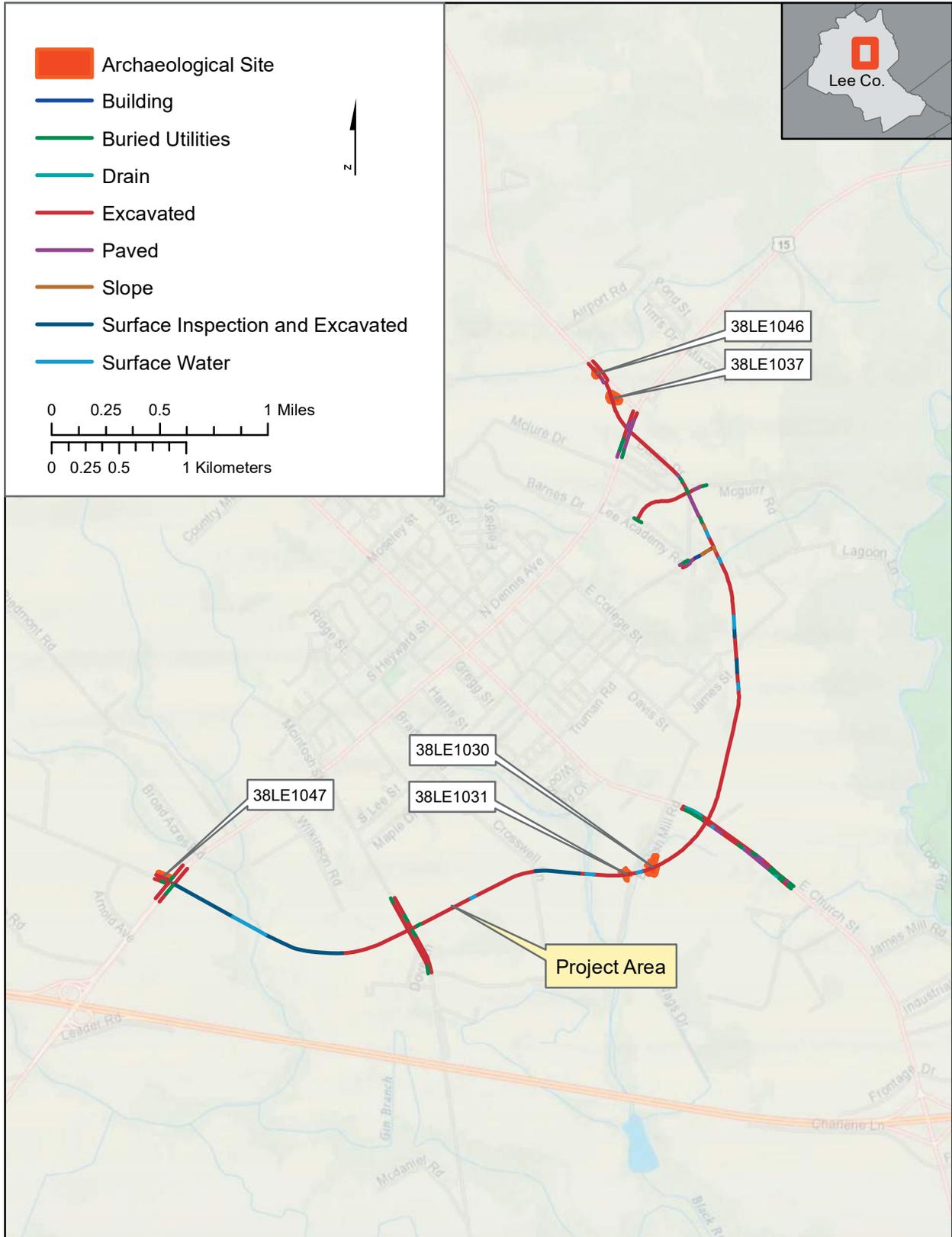
B. Corn Fields

Figure 4.
Previously Recorded Sites within One-Half Mile of Alternative 6



Source: USGS 1969 Bishopville East, SC and USGS 1988 Bishopville West, SC Quadrangles

Figure 5.
Shovel Testing Results

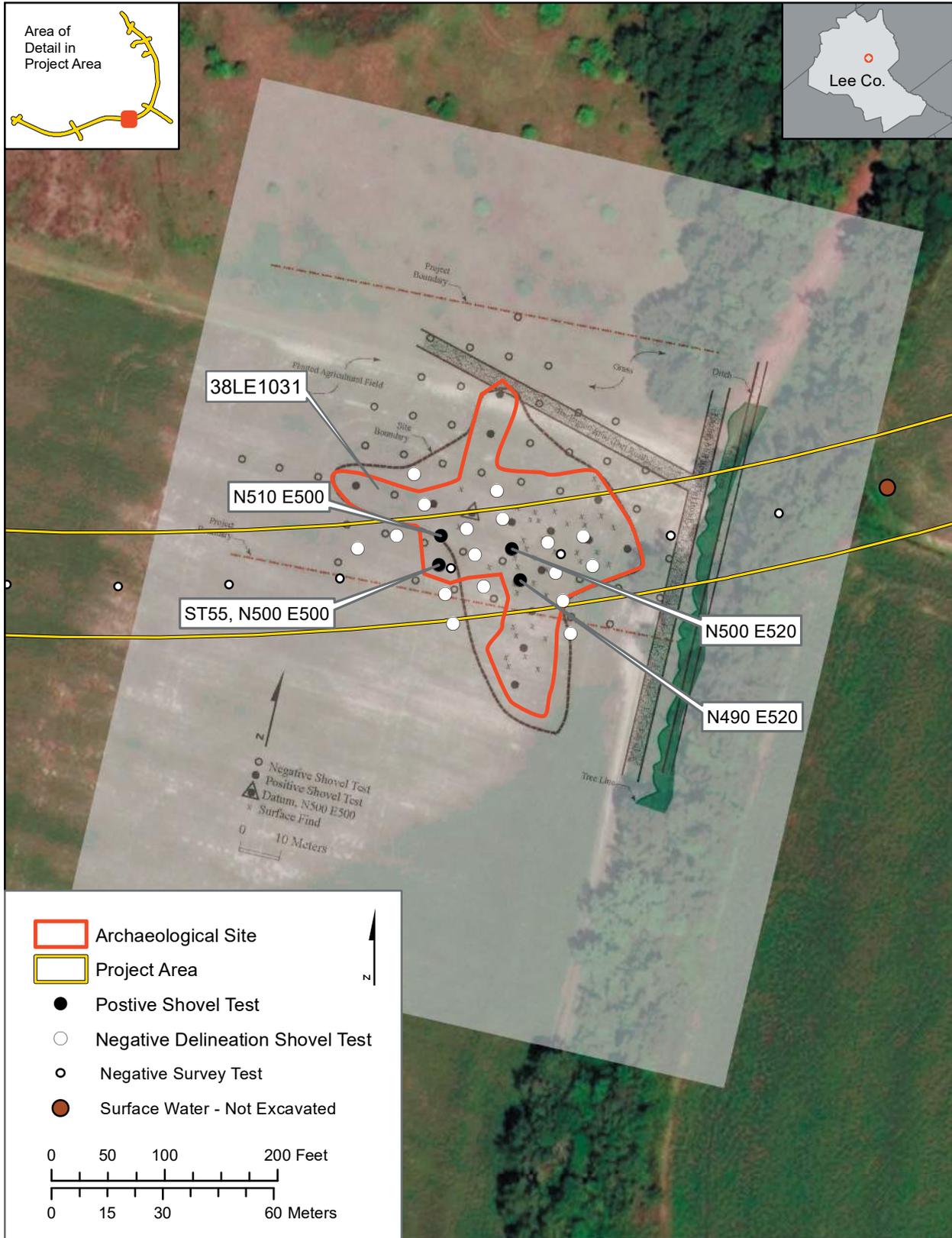


Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 7.
Site 38LE1030 Typical Shovel Test Profile



Figure 8.
Site 38LE1031 2012 and 2020 Shovel Test Map

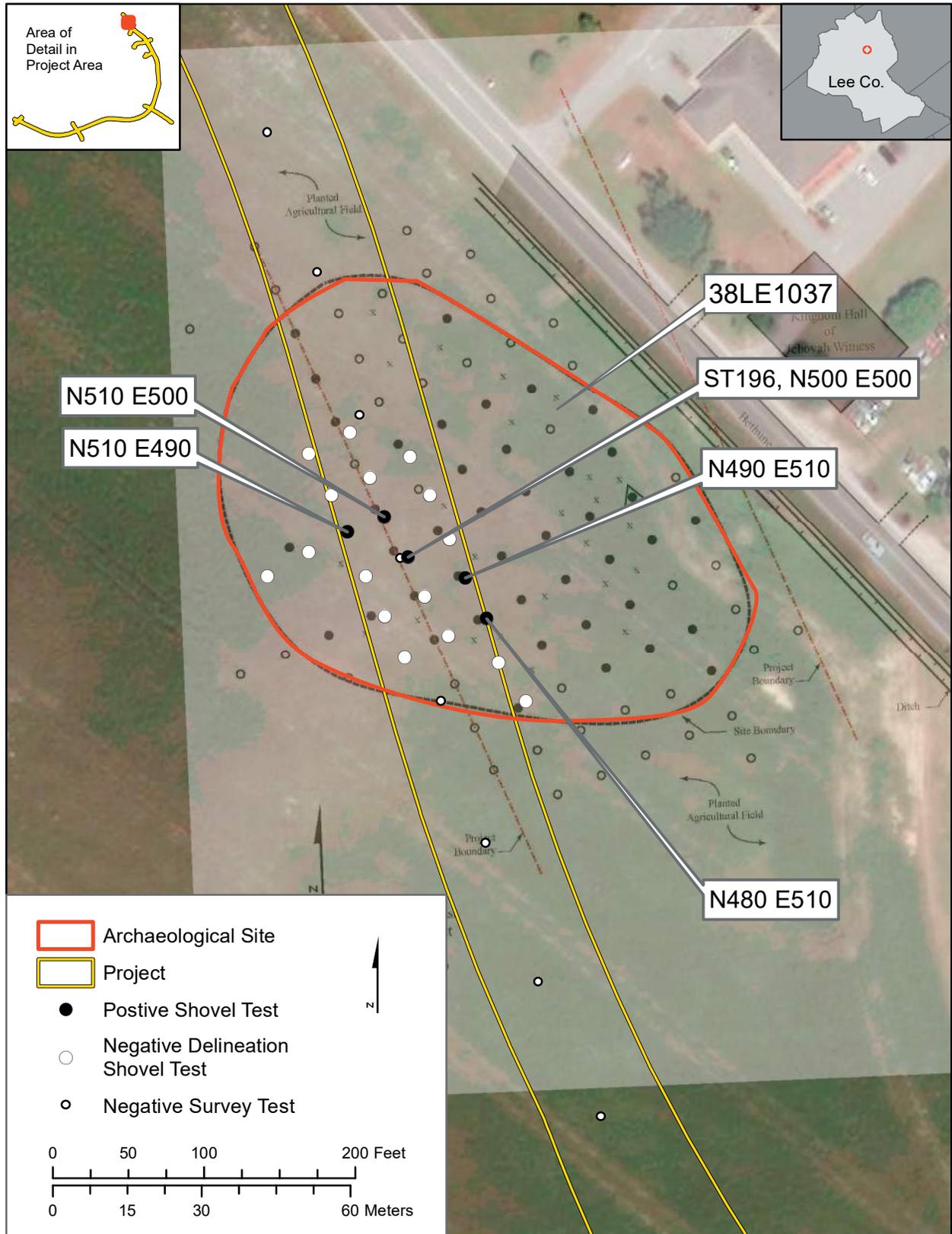


Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 9.
Site 38LE1031 Typical Shovel Test Profile



Figure 10.
Site 38LE1037 Shovel Test Map



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 11.
1961 Aerial Photograph of Site 38LE1037 Location



Source: 1961 Historic Aerial Photograph

Figure 12.
Site 38LE1037 Photographs

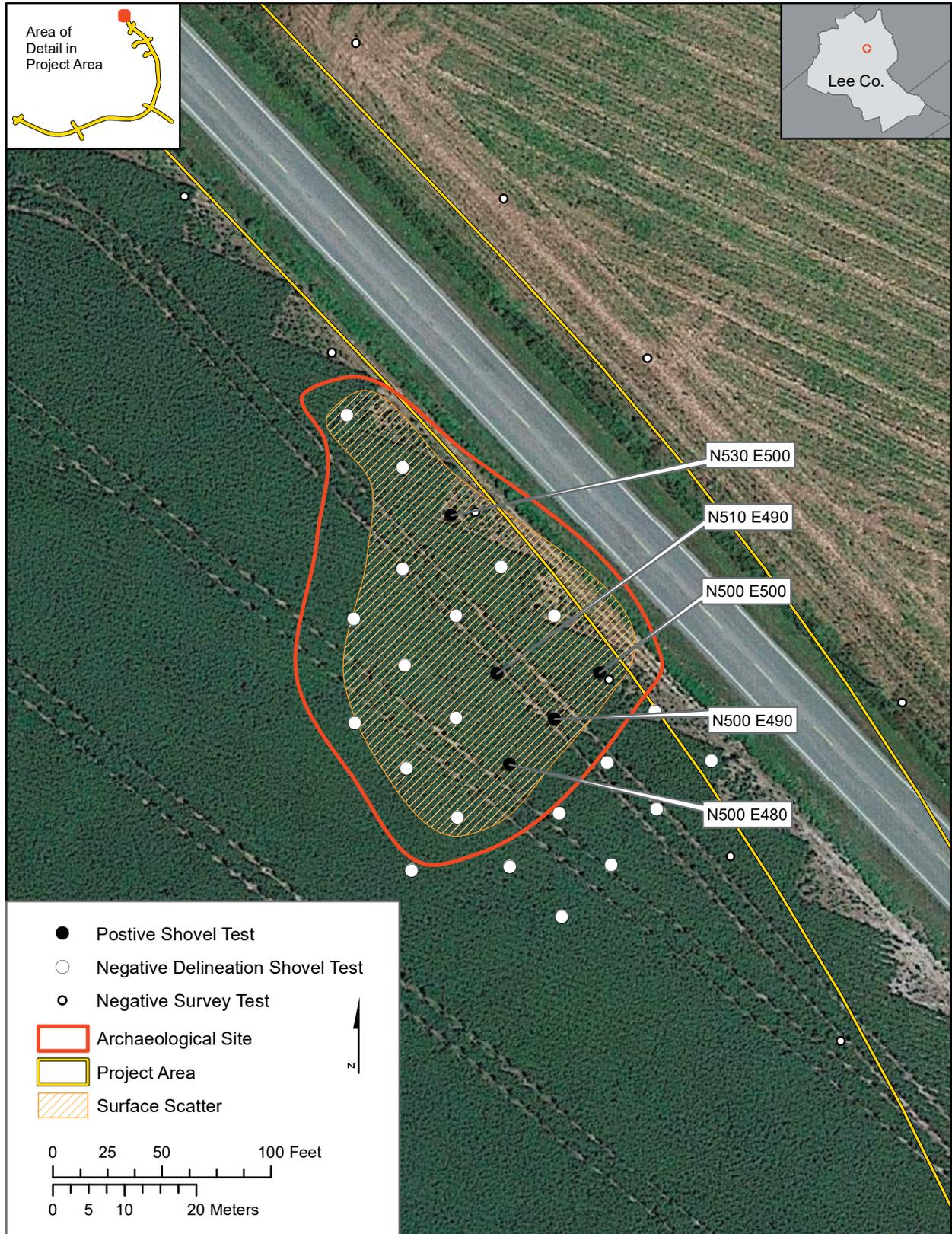


A. Setting



B. Shovel Test Profile

Figure 13.
Site 38LE1046 Shovel Test Map

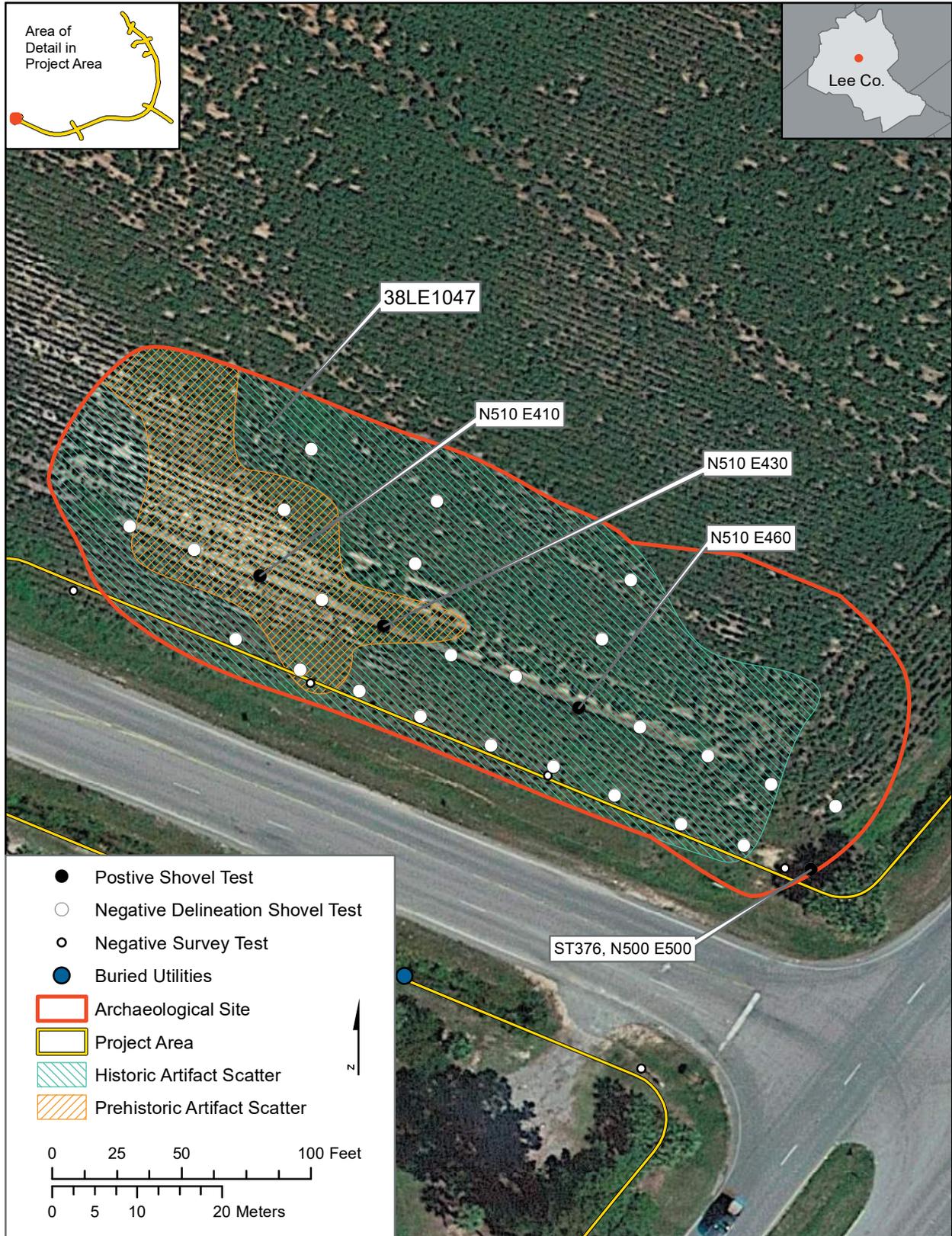


Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 14.
Site 38LE1046 Typical Shovel Test Profile



Figure 15.
Site 38LE1047 Shovel Test Map



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 16.
Site 38LE1047 Photographs



A. Setting

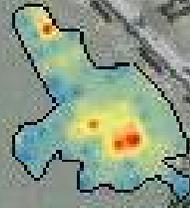


B. Typical Shovel Test Profile

Phase II

Evaluation of

Site



38LE1037

Lee County, South Carolina

New South Associates, Inc.

Phase II Evaluation of Site 38LE1037

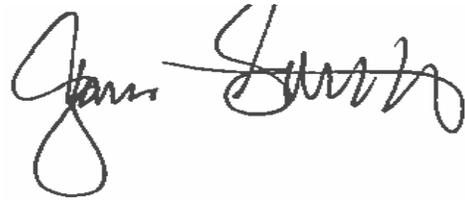
Lee County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

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James Stewart – Principal Investigator

James Stewart – Archaeologist and Co-Author

Katie Quinn – Historian and Co-Author

October 22, 2020 • **Revised Report**
New South Associates Technical Report 4062

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ABSTRACT

New South Associates, Inc. (New South) conducted a Phase II investigation of Site 38LE1037 on behalf of DRMP, Inc. This nineteenth- and twentieth-century tenant farm site was originally identified in 2012 during a Phase I survey of the preferred alignment of the Bishopville truck route. The resulting report advised additional work was needed to complete an eligibility assessment for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; Lockerman and Stephens 2012). Although tenant farm sites are ubiquitous in South Carolina, shovel testing indicated that sub-plow zone features existed, suggesting that Site 38LE1037 may have better research potential than other examples of this site type, particularly if historical records were rich for this tenant farm site.

In June 2020, New South performed a Phase I survey of the newly determined preferred alignment of the Bishopville truck route. While initial desktop mapping indicated that Site 38LE1037 would be just outside of the alignment, surface inspection and shovel testing in this location encountered the site (Stewart 2020).

Upon consultation with the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT), New South later returned to the site in order to better determine its boundaries in relation to the newly established preferred alignment, to re-establish the 2012 shovel test grid, and to re-excavate the shovel test locations. Two test units would be excavated to investigate potential features. In August 2020, New South performed the additional fieldwork and historical research to complete the NRHP assessment.

The fieldwork identified seven features and three potential features. Most of the features exposed were plow scars. Historical research found that the tenant farm's occupational history could not be determined. It did not identify any significant events or individuals associated with the site. Due to relatively poor integrity and absent a well-defined occupational history, this tenant farm site has little research potential. New South recommends Site 38LE1037 as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Kristen Maines, Senior Environmental Planner at DRMP, Inc. for the opportunity to complete the Site 38LE1037 NRHP assessment. We also extend our thanks to Jacob Meetz and Bill Jurgelski of SCDOT, Melissa Brundage at the South Carolina Cotton Museum, and Jenna McQuirt at the Lee County Chamber of Commerce and Archives for their research assistance and Mr. William McElveen for permission to excavate through his cotton field.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) plans to construct a truck route around the Town of Bishopville in Lee County, South Carolina. The preferred alignment for this project would connect US-15 at Browntown Road with South Carolina Highway 341 (Bethune Highway). This corridor passes through Site 38LE1037, a nineteenth- and twentieth-century tenant farm site that required further work to assess its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; Figure 1). New South Associates, Inc. (New South) identified this site in 2012 and relocated it within the preferred alignment survey corridor in 2020 (Lockerman and Stephens 2012; Stewart 2020). Since potential features were identified during 2012 fieldwork, further work was needed to assess the site's integrity and eligibility under NRHP Criteria A, B, C, and D (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). This work was performed on behalf of DRMP, Inc. to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

This report presents the results of the August 2020 Phase II investigation at Site 38LE1037 and summarizes the previous work. This investigation includes in-depth historic background research and additional fieldwork. James Stewart served as Principal Investigator and Field Director, and Jonathan Whitlatch assisted him in the field. The Phase II fieldwork was conducted between August 10 and 14, 2020. The efforts focused on systematic shovel testing of the site and test unit excavation. Katie Quinn was the project Historian. She sought to identify the tenant farm occupants through documentary research.

Including the introduction, this report contains six chapters, including this Introduction. Chapter II provides environmental context for the site. The Phase II documentary, archaeological, laboratory, and NRHP-evaluation methods are presented in Chapter III. Chapter IV provides a general and site-specific historical overview, and Chapter V presents the results of the archaeological fieldwork. Finally, an NRHP eligibility recommendation for Site 38LE1037 is offered in Chapter VI. A record of artifacts collected during 2012 and 2020 fieldwork are included in Appendices A and B. A Site 38LE1037 revisit form is included as Appendix C.

Figure 1.
Site 38LE1037 and the Bishopville Truck Routes Preferred Alternative Corridor



Source: National Geographic World Map (2020)

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Site 38LE1037 is within the Inner Coastal Plain physiographic region. The region comprises primarily weathered marine sands and clays (Barry 1980; Murphy 2016; Patton 2008). Eastern Lee County is underlain by unconsolidated sand and clay of the Pliocene-age Duplin Formation. This formation was composed of sands, sandy and silty clays, and very shelly sands that typically lie atop a phosphate-rich conglomerate bedrock (Ward et al. 1991:277). The formation of the modern landscape is attributed to processes of eustasy, the advance and retreat of sea levels, and uplift during the Pliocene and Pleistocene (5.3–0.1 million years ago). During these geological epochs, marine sediments deposited during periods of higher sea levels were shaped into various shoreline features. Tectonic activity raised these landforms to their current height over millennia.

Elevations at the site are approximately 203 feet above the mean sea level (amsl). The site is situated on an upland between a relict Carolina bay and South Carolina Highway 341 (see Figure 1). The Bishopville community's focus on commercial agricultural activity has left indelible marks on the local landscape. Repetitive plowing has levelled fields, and a drainage channel was dug north of the site. Chest-high cotton grew across the site during Phase II fieldwork. Trees are confined to low-lying areas unsuitable for crops. No natural streams are located near the site. The artificial channel flows east to an unnamed tributary of Lynches River.

The Web Soil Survey identified well-drained Norfolk loamy sand (NoA) at Site 38LE1037. This soil formed on marine terraces with 0–2 percent slopes. The NoA parent materials were loamy fluviomarine deposits. The typical pedon for these soils includes an 18-centimeter-deep plow zone and a 20-centimeter-deep mineral (E) horizon. Norfolk subsoils (Bt) are clayey and loaded with minerals leached from upper strata. Soils within the Carolina bay are identified as Coxville sandy loam (CxA). Hydric CxA soils are poorly drained and form exclusively in depressions and Carolina bays. They formed from clayey fluviomarine deposits with a typical profile, including an 18-centimeter-deep sandy loam plow zone (Ap) overlying a mineral-rich illuvial sandy clay subsoil (Btg). NoA and CxA soils are well suited to agriculture (Soil Survey Staff 2020).

Bishopville's short mild winters and humid summers are also beneficial for cultivation. The Southeastern Regional Climate Center (SERCC) maintains an online weather database system known as XMACIS2 that has records for the Bishopville weather station (Bishopville 1ENE) extending from April 1933 to February 2018.

Normal winter temperatures range between 31° and 62° Fahrenheit (F). Spring and fall normal temperatures range between 65° and 91°. In a normal year, Bishopville accumulates 81 centimeters of rainfall. Normal monthly rainfall ranges between 2.8 and 5.2 inches, with the most rainfall occurring in August (Eggleston 2019:2).

III. METHODS

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH METHODS

Deed research performed during the 2012 investigation provided a framework for the property ownership history. In addition to supplying a more robust biography and timeline for property ownership, the Phase II investigation sought the site's occupational history. Given how large the property is, the existence of the Spencer House on the tract, and the biographical histories of the property owners, any components of the built environment near Site 38LE1037 would likely have been occupied and used by renters or sharecroppers. An examination of agricultural lien record abstracts, historic census data and census maps, historic maps and aerial photographs, and newspaper archives were used in an attempt to identify these potential tenants. Through rental agreement or sharecropping agreement documents, the agricultural lien abstracts provided a record of borrowers who occupied property without owning it (e.g., tenant farmers). The abstracts included property descriptions that varied in specificity but often provided information about the structures and crops on the land under lien. These descriptions could sometimes be cross-referenced against contemporary maps and plats.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Phase II archaeological field methods were oriented towards two goals. First, the site's location and size needed to be re-established. Second, we sought to relocate the features identified in 2012, if possible. Although the 2012 investigation had already delineated most of the site, mapping inaccuracies and limited GPS use required that the grid be re-established as closely as possible in order to assist in the relocation of subsurface features that had been previously identified. The one GPS point recorded during the original site visit was the site datum. This point was relocated and a 10-meter-interval shovel testing grid was oriented with the original 341° azimuth. All test locations shown on the 2012 site map were re-excavated. Additional tests were located at locations necessary to delineate both 2020 test results and where 2012 shovel testing had been limited because the site extended outside of the previous alignment.

SHOVEL TESTING

Following methods established in 2012, New South excavated a grid of 10-meter-interval shovel tests until sterile subsoil or the appearance of a solid substrate. All soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth for systematic artifact recovery. Artifacts were collected by natural/cultural strata. Soils encountered in shovel tests were described using USDA-NRCS

texture categories and Munsell soil color designations. Smartphones equipped with New South's custom *Memento* database were used to record shovel tests and, if necessary, take photographs. Attributes such as soil descriptions, the presence of artifacts, and notes on the surrounding area were also recorded for each shovel test. Shovel test positions were further refined using submeter GPS data. The database and photographs were synched daily to Google Sheets. The shovel test data were also duplicated daily on each phone as an additional backup. Submeter GPS data were also collected for positive shovel tests and features with a Trimble Geo-7x.

UNIT EXCAVATION

Assessing the subsurface integrity of Site 38LE1037 was the second goal of Phase II fieldwork. Two 1x1-meter units were placed over potential feature locations. These units were opened so that New South could gain a better understanding of site stratigraphy and expose the identified potential features. Both units were hand excavated and screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. Soils in Unit 1 were excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels within natural/cultural strata. Unit 2 was excavated as a single natural/cultural stratum. Nonagricultural features were bisected and excavated in natural layers. Feature soil was also screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. Unit and feature profile photographs and standard feature excavation forms were used to record feature attributes. Excavation documentation included field notes, profile drawings, forms, and photography.

LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts were sent to New South's laboratory in Stone Mountain, Georgia for cleaning, inventorying, and analysis. The artifacts were then prepared for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). During inventorying, artifact data were entered into a relational database, which was used to create the Appendix A and B specimen catalogs.

HISTORIC ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION GROUPS

Following standard references (e.g., Baugher-Perlin 1982; Jones and Sullivan 1985; Ketchum 1983; Miller 1991; Miller and Sullivan 1984; Miller et al. 2000; Munsey 1970; Nelson 1968; Noel-Hume 1970; Orser et al. 1987; South 1977), historic artifacts were classified according to material, manufacturing technique, decorative motif, and beginning and end dates of manufacture (if known) and assigned to historic functional classification groups

New South’s functional classification groups were developed from the work of other researchers. For this study, the scheme that Orser (1988:233) used at Millwood Plantation was adopted and modified slightly to accommodate the material remains from Site 38LE1037. Orser’s function-based typology is better suited to the occupational period than South’s classificatory scheme, because it provides a means for interpreting the relative importance of specific artifact classes at the site.

Orser (1988:233) presented five general artifact groups: foodways, clothing, household/structural, personal, and agricultural/labor. New South uses a sixth group, residual, that includes unidentified or modern glass, unidentified or modern iron/steel/other metal, modern plastic, and noncultural items (Table 1).

Table 1. Artifact Groups and Representative Artifact Types

Foodways	
Procurement	Ammunition, Fishhooks, Fishing Weights, Gun Hardware
Preparation	Coarse Earthenware Baking Pans, Cooking Vessels, Kitchen Utensils
Service	Fine Earthenware, Flatware, Tableware, Drinking Glass
Storage	Stoneware, Glass Bottles, Canning Jars, Bottle Stoppers
Clothing	
Fasteners	Buttons, Eyelets, Snaps, Hooks and Eyes, Buckles
Manufacture	Needles, Pins, Scissors, Thimbles
Other	Shoe Leather, Metal Shoe Shanks, Clothes Hangers
Household/Structural	
Architectural/Construction	Nails, Flat Glass, Spikes, Mortar, Bricks, Slate, Screen
Hardware	Hinges, Tacks, Nuts, Bolts, Staples, Hooks, Brackets
Furnishings/Accessories	Stove Parts, Furniture Pieces, Lamp Parts, Decorative Fasteners
Plumbing	Pipes, Valves, Ceramic Fixtures
Electrical	Insulators, Wire
Hearth Residue	Coal, Cinder/Clinker, Slag, Charcoal
Personal	
Medicinal	Medicine Bottles, Droppers, Chamber Pot
Cosmetic	Hairbrushes, Hair Combs, Jars, Razor Blades
Recreational	Smoking Pipes, Toys, Musical Instruments, Souvenirs
Monetary	Coins
Decorative	Jewelry, Hairpins, Hatpins, Spectacles
Other	Pocketknives, Fountain Pens, Pencils, Inkwells, Keys, etc.

Table 1. Artifact Groups and Representative Artifact Types

Agricultural/Labor	
Agricultural	Barbed Wire, Hoes, Plow Blades, Scythe Blades, Other Farming Tools
Industrial Tools, Machine Parts	Construction Tools
Motor Parts	
Household Labor	Clorox, Cleaning Supplies, Broom Handles
Residual	
Unidentified/Modern Glass	
Unidentified/Modern Iron, Steel, Other Metal	
Modern Plastic, Modern Materials, etc.	
Miscellaneous	
Non-Cultural Material	

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Once the artifact assemblage was classified to functional categories, it was added to a geographic information system (GIS) model of shovel test results for spatial analysis. This analysis included a density interpolation of the entire assemblage and the artifact groups.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) CRITERIA

Historic properties, defined as districts, sites, buildings, objects, or structures, are evaluated based on criteria specified by the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Historic properties can be defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” if they are 50 years of age or older, and if they

- 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 characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, although their components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

SITE ASSESSMENT AND NRHP ELIGIBILITY

This Phase II evaluation sought to determine the NRHP eligibility of Site 38LE1037. The significance of all archaeological sites was evaluated using the criteria (A–D) established in 36 CFR Part 60.4, Criteria for Evaluation. NRHP recommendations were based on an assessment of a site’s integrity and significance. Under Criteria A, B, and C, an archaeological property must have demonstrated its ability to convey its significance, while under Criterion D, only the potential to yield information is required (Hardesty and Little 2000; King 1998:77–80).

Criterion A

Under Criterion A, the strength of the property’s specific association must be considered important (Hardesty and Little 2000:33). Typically, significance is conveyed through the presence of visible remains, although sites with buried (i.e., nonvisible) intact features and patterning might represent important events or themes. According to Hardesty and Little (2000:33), the required steps include 1) identifying the associated historical pattern or event; 2) documenting the importance of the pattern or event to national, state, or local history; 3) demonstrating the strength of association between the event or pattern and the archaeological remains of the site; and 4) assessing the integrity of the archaeological remains. It is generally assumed a site’s link to an important historical event will be revealed during the background research.

Criterion B

The application of Criterion B requires that there are no other properties that represent the person in question (Hardesty and Little 2000:34). Sufficient information must be provided about the important person and the strength of the connection to the archaeological site in question. According to Hardesty and Little (2000:34–35), the required steps include 1) identifying the important person(s) associated with the property; 2) documenting the importance of the person in the context of national, state, and local history; 3) demonstrating the strength of the association between the person(s) and the property; and 4) assessing the property’s integrity. It is generally assumed that background research, including reviews of the relevant county histories, will reveal if a site is associated with a key historical figure.

Criterion C

Under Criterion C, archaeological sites may be significant if they are needed to convey to the present, to illustrate or to interpret a historic property that is strongly associated with a distinctive architectural or engineering pattern or style or type (Hardesty and Little 2000:35). Visible remains more easily convey their significance, although a well preserved precontact site with evidence for buildings, features, activity areas, and community organization might represent a distinctive design.

According to Hardesty and Little (2000:35–36), the required steps include 1) identifying the distinctive architectural or engineering characteristics of the property; 2) documenting the importance of the architectural or engineering pattern, type, or style in the context of national, state, or local history; 3) evaluating the how strongly the property illustrates the distinctive architectural or engineering characteristics; and 4) assessing the property’s integrity.

Criterion D

Under Criterion D, archaeological sites may be significant if they are important to scientific or scholarly research (Hardesty and Little 2000:37). Information is defined as the datasets that a site contains, such as artifacts, ecofacts, and features. According to Hardesty and Little (2000:37–38), the required steps include 1) identifying the property’s datasets or categories of information; 2) identifying the appropriate historical and archaeological contexts; 3) documenting why the information is important to scientific and scholarly research; and 4) assessing the property’s integrity.

The NRHP defines six aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association (Andrus and Shrimpton 1997; Townsend et al. 1993). Although the evaluation of integrity is somewhat subjective, it must be grounded in an understanding of the site’s physical features/condition and how they relate to its significance (Townsend et al. 1993). The importance of each aspect of integrity varies depending on the criteria under which the property is being evaluated. As Townsend et al. (1993:36) noted, “assessment of integrity must come after an assessment of significance: significance + integrity = eligibility.” To properly assess integrity, one must first define the essential physical qualities that must be present for the property to represent its significance. For archaeological sites, integrity is generally considered to be high when soils, artifact deposits, spatial patterning, and features are intact and relatively unaltered.

In *We Made a Day: History and Archaeology of Tenancy on the L.E. Gay Plantation* (2011), Reed et al. reviewed key concepts surrounding the archaeology of tenancy. Their review identified the potential for tenant sites to provide information on occupant subsistence, refuse-disposal practices, and landscape organization. Subsistence studies, for example, could clarify whether occupants were sustained through purchased provisions, self-sustaining gardens, or wild food sources. The use of different food sources could then approximate tenants’ abilities to access markets and/or the amount of their time not directed towards laboring in the fields. Similarly, a spatial examination of refuse-disposal patterns could show how tenant farm occupants asserted their agency within their living space and hygiene practices; it could also provide evidence for outdoor domestic activity.

The presence and position of outbuildings, such as sheds, smokehouses, barns, or stables could also illuminate the form of labor organization used during the occupation. Settlement patterns indicative of labor arrangements (work gang, squad, sharecropper, or renter) may also be indicative of changes in labor organization immediately after the Civil War, during the Great Migration, and following the introduction of mechanized agricultural practices.

Tenant farm research potential must be addressed in terms of historic contexts, research questions, and the data requirements needed to answer specific questions. Because tenant farm occupations were associated with temporary labor arrangements, two additional qualifications need to be satisfied for Criterion D eligibility: first, material remains should be separable into discrete occupations, and second, there must be a robust documentary record of those occupations to address research questions.

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IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

This overview begins with a discussion of a general history of Lee County in the vicinity of the project area. It focusses primarily on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, when Site 38LE1037 was occupied. This overview is followed by a site-specific history.

GENERAL HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Rural South Carolina has a prolonged relationship with commercial agriculture. During the Colonial era, agricultural work was oriented towards the production of staples and commodities for export to Great Britain and the Caribbean (Clowse 1963). In the Antebellum era, the invention of the cotton gin brought cotton to the forefront of South Carolina's economy. The crop's increased production throughout the region led to the expansion of plantations operated by enslaved laborers. Cotton agriculture weathered the Civil War and remained ascendant for the remaining years of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Edgar 1998).

The project area was originally in Sumter District (State of South Carolina 1902:1194). Singleton's Crossroads, the first settlement at present-day Bishopville, was a small community surrounded by some of the richest cotton land in the state. Most white residents of the early settlement were farmers with immense landholdings who held numerous African Americans in slavery. In 1820, Dr. Jacques Bishop, a prominent farmer and landowner in the area, purchased the Singleton store and tavern. By 1824, a post office was established in Bishop's store. Around 1830, this site was officially renamed Bishopville (Thomason 1985). Large farmsteads were established around Bishopville during the 1830s and 1840s. The town also continued to expand during that period. The population increased, and the town acquired four stores and several churches by 1854 (Thomason 1985).

The Civil War did not directly affect Bishopville until Sherman's 60,000-strong Federal Army departed Columbia for North Carolina. In late February 1865, the army passed north and west of the Sumter District, destroying railroads and supplies along the way. The army passed through Tillersville, located just north of Bishopville, en route to Cheraw (United States War Department et al. 2003). One month later, Union forces used the Jacob-Kelley house in the agricultural settlement of Kelley Town, just northeast of Bishopville, as a headquarters. General John E. Smith, Commander of the 3rd Division, 15th Army Corps, led troops to seize nearby Kelley Mills and pillage the surrounding area (McGrath 1971).

At the beginning of the Civil War, 16,700 people (69.9% of the total population) living in Sumter District were enslaved (Hergesheimer 1860). The Civil War ended slavery but left the race- and class-divided society with new problems. During the 1880s and 1890s, most African Americans were effectively disenfranchised by a combination of political intimidation, poll taxes, literacy requirements, and sometimes gerrymandering. The 7th Congressional District, drawn up in 1882 and known as the Black district, stretched from Beaufort to Sumter. This district was created to isolate the large Black majority in these areas (Edgar 1998). Reconstruction attempted to empower freedmen, but the white population resisted many of these acts. Many freedmen were caught up in new debt relationships with landowners (Aiken 1998).

Until the late 1880s, Bishopville remained a small agricultural community of approximately 150–200 residents (National Park Service 1985a). The Bishopville Railroad Company was formed in 1882, and the General Assembly passed an act to construct a spur line connecting Bishopville to the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad (State of South Carolina 1883:52). With the arrival of the town's first railroad in 1887, the population immediately began to rise. By 1890, Bishopville counted 442 residents. Incorporated in 1888, the small town was, at that time, centered on the 1887 Main Street railroad depot (Thomason 1985). Originally organized to provide service between Lucknow and Elliott, South Carolina, this railroad merged with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACLR) in 1897 (Lewis 2016).

Between 1890 and 1920, the ACLR encouraged the town's growth as a cotton shipping and commercial center. By 1900, the population of Bishopville had grown to 715 residents, nearly doubling the 1890 totals (Thomason 1985). Lee County was established in 1902, combining portions of Sumter, Darlington, and Kershaw counties (Lewis 2019). Bishopville was designated as the county seat, and the county court met in the opera house on Main Street until 1909, when the current courthouse was completed (Thomason 1985). In 1910, at the time of its first census, Lee County had a total population of 25,318. By 1920, the population was 26,827 (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004).

Agricultural hardship caused by the boll weevil stalled the town's growth. In addition to failing crops, cotton prices were depressed throughout the 1920s and 1930s (Thomason 1985). The county lost 2,731 residents between 1920 and 1930 (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004). The onset of the Great Depression in South Carolina during the 1930s precipitated further setbacks for Bishopville and the rest of the country. Between 1929 and 1932, cotton prices dropped 70 percent across the Southeast. While the New Deal Agricultural Adjustment Act sought to stabilize prices, it was not until after World War II that the cotton began to revive (Thomason 1985).

By 1950, residency within Lee County had dropped to 23,173 residents, a loss of 1,735 people in a decade (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004). In 1980, Bishopville had only 3,427 residents and by 2010, the population had grown only slightly to 3,471 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Bishopville still maintains a strong agricultural economy, valued at \$118,589,000 in 2012. In that year, 142,449 acres of Lee County were under cultivation, and cotton cultivation ranked third behind two commodity groups: poultry and eggs; and grains, oilseeds, and dry beans and peas (National Agricultural Statistics Service 2012).

SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORY

Focused historical research located additional information about the owners of the property containing Site 38LE1037. Information on the parcel’s tenants and buildings proved more elusive, with the research methods proposed in the 2012 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Bishopville Bypass Alternatives and Archaeological Survey of Preferred Alternative* (Phase I CRS) bearing little fruit (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). An examination of the Lee County agricultural lien abstracts provided several names of tenant farmers working or living on the larger tract of land containing Site 38LE1037; however, the exact location of these farmers could not be determined. Land use on the larger tract aligned with larger patterns of land use seen throughout Lee County, which included a diversified planting approach and hog farming in the early to mid-nineteenth century and the larger-scale production of cotton near the turn of the twentieth century (Bennet et al. 1907).

Phase I CRS deed research identified Abel Dixon as the first property owner during the period of study. The Dixon family had lived in the vicinity since the 1770s, and two Dixon homesteads (also written “Dickson” and “Dixson”) are shown on Lynches (“Linches”) Creek on the 1773 *Map of the Province of South Carolina* (Figure 2; Cook 1773). Abel Dixon obtained several parcels in the vicinity and most likely owned this section of land between 1806 and 1840 (Table 2; Lockerman and Stephens 2012). An 1838 plat of an adjacent parcel shows a dwelling house near the site; the only other historic house on this stretch of Bethune Highway is the turn-of-the-twentieth-century Reames Farm house (Resource 0062; Ciomek and Dykens 2018; Lockerman and Stephens 2012). The house shown on the 1838 plat is likely Abel Dixon’s (Figure 3).

Table 2. Parcel Ownership History Through Period of Occupation

Owner	Period of Ownership	Identified Improvements
Dixon	1806–1840	Dwelling House
Spencer	1876–1885	Spencer House
Scarborough	1885–1895	Spencer House (“Homestead”); “Spacious Dwelling Houses”
McLure	1895–1942	Spencer House

Table 2. Parcel Ownership History Through Period of Occupation

Owner	Period of Ownership	Identified Improvements
McLendon	194–c.1970	Gable-and-Wing House; Outbuilding
McElveen	Present	None

Abel Dixon and his wife Nancy were living in the area by at least 1810. Abel is listed in the 1790 United States Federal Census (census) as living in Claremont, but by the 1810 census, he is listed as living in Salem County (U.S. Census Bureau 1790; 1810). Salem County existed only between 1792 and 1799, when it was absorbed by Sumter District. The largest settlement in Salem County was Singleton’s Crossroads, which would later become incorporated as Bishopville (Lewis 2007). The 1825 Mills Atlas map of Sumter District shows *A. Singleton* at Singleton’s Crossroads. Slightly to the northeast lies the homestead of *A. Dixon*, who is likely to be Abel Dixon. Both modern-day Main Street (a north-south road running from the Lacoster homestead to McCallam’s Ferry) and Bethune Highway (running east-west and labelled simply “To the Ferry 7 m.”) are visible, and a second Dixon homestead was identified on Bethune Highway, near the project area. (Figure 4; Mills 1825).

Abel Dixon died in 1855, having remained on census records as residing in the Bishopville area for over 40 years. His will was detailed and listed several children and grandchildren, including sons Draper and Ezekiel, daughter Eliza, and grandchildren John H., Julius, Roxalany, Amadilla, and Zimmerman. His 1852 will identified a number of buildings and also indicated that he was living there with additional members of his family: “I give . . . unto my son Ezekiel Dixon . . . twenty acres . . . lying where a part of his negro houses now stands.” Abel also specifically requested that land be set aside for a family graveyard. No such graveyard has been located, and the next generation of Dixons were buried in the Bishopville Methodist Church Cemetery, suggesting that a family graveyard was used little, if at all (Sumter County Probate Court 1852).

At Abel Dixon’s death, his farm passed in trust to his grandson John H. Dixon. This trust provided Abel’s wife, Nancy, with life rights to the farm. The document delineated much of his valuable property (Figure 5). The will was accompanied by itemized lists of his belongings and crops sold at his death. The list showed that the Dixon farm was a small-scale farming operation that engaged in animal husbandry and produced both staple and commercial crops. At the time of his death, Abel possessed roughly 15 head of cattle, 20 pigs, 2 mules, 75 bushels of potatoes, 225 bales of cotton, and various farm instruments and feeds. His house appears to have been well appointed, with furnishings that include two bedsteads with feather beds, ten Windsor chairs, and an eight-day clock. Much of the livestock, feed, and equipment sold went to J.H. Dixon, so it can be surmised that his grandson intended to continue the farming operation (Sumter County Probate Court 1852).



Figure 2.
1773 Map of the Province of South Carolina

Figure 3.
1838 Plat Showing Dwelling House

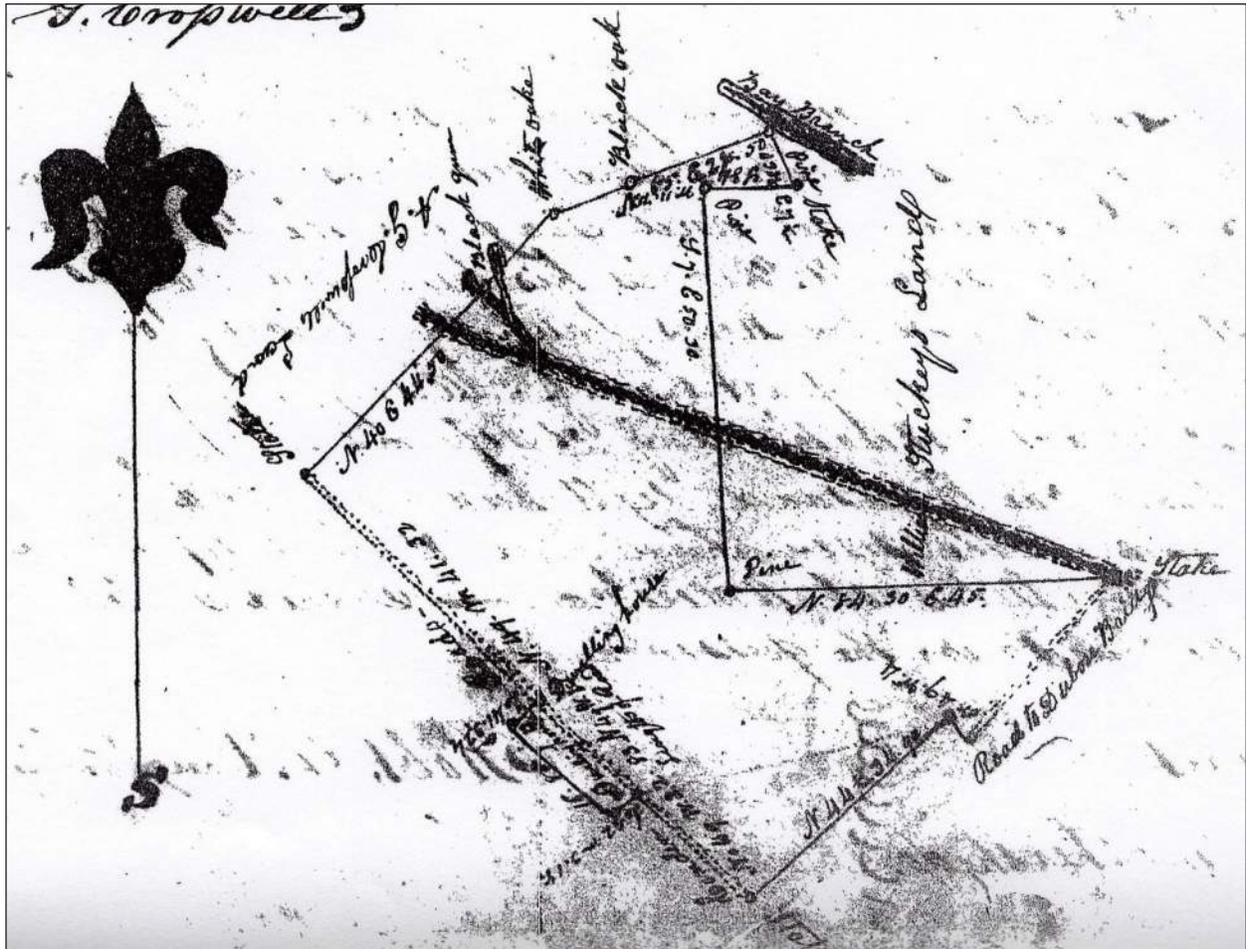




Figure 4.
1825 Mills Atlas, Sumter District

Figure 5.
Detail, Will of Abel Dixon

Inventory and Sale Price of the goods and Chattels of the Est of Abel Dixon decd: this day sold by E. Dixon, J. H. Dixon and J. M. Steady Executors of said Estate 5th November 1853.

Goods & Chattels sold	Purchasers Names	Am't for
150 Bushels Corn	Nancy Dixon	45 00
1300 ^{lb} Hadder	Nancy Dixon	1 00
8 Choice Hops	Nancy Dixon	5 00
1 Wagon	J. H. Dixon	16 00
1 Horse Cart	L. J. Hubbard	16 00
1 Pair Cart wheels	J. H. Dixon	5 00
1 Set of Sleighs	W. H. Dixon	45 00
2 Pair Traces & Harness	J. H. Dixon	2 00
1 Saddle	W. H. Dixon	1 75
1 Do	W. H. Dixon	2 50
Wagon Gear	W. H. Dixon	5 00
3 Dutch Forks	J. H. Dixon	1 50
1 Pair Cart Wheels	W. H. Dixon	1 00
2 old Harness	Edmond Steady jr	5 00
1 Set Tools	Nancy Dixon	5 50
1 Grind Stone	Mrs Rogers	5 00
1 Corn Shovel	Mrs Rogers	0 06
1 Pen Shovel	J. H. Dixon	3 00
50 Bushels old Corn	L. J. Hubbard 74¢	37 00
50 Do Do Do	L. J. Hubbard 74¢	37 00
25 " " "	Bridget Watson 74¢	37 00
1 Set Short Corn 10¢	J. M. Steady 33¢	3 27
150 Bushels New Corn	W. H. Dixon 75¢	112 50
50 Do Do Do	W. H. Dixon 75¢	37 50
32 " " "	" " " 75¢	24 00
Wollamer (None)	" " " 75¢	"
337 ^{lb} Bushel Short Corn	Mrs W. Dixon 29¢	8 16
32 ^{lb} Wollamer Short Corn	J. H. Dixon 33¢	10 56
		372 59

A. Abel Dixon Will Inventory and Sale of Goods, Page 1

B. Abel Dixon Will Inventory and Sale of Goods, Page 2

	Am't Brought Over	392 87		Am't Brought forward	857 18
1 Pen Shovel	J. H. Dixon	3 00	10 Bushels potatoes	Edmond Steady jr 21¢ per Bush	2 10
1 Do Do	J. H. Dixon	2 00	10 Bushels Do	Edmond Steady jr 21¢	2 10
1 Child Shovel	Mrs Rogers	4 50	10 " "	Joseph Steady 21¢	2 10
6 Shovels	J. M. Steady	18 00	10 " "	J. M. Steady 21¢	2 10
1 Lane Saw	W. H. Dixon	4 00	10 " "	J. M. Steady jr 21¢	2 10
1 Saw & Pipe	J. H. Dixon	4 75	10 " "	Edmond Steady jr 21¢	2 10
128 ^{lb} powder	Mrs Rogers	12 21	10 " "	J. M. Steady 21¢	2 10
400 ^{lb} Do not get	Edmond Steady jr	4 00	18 ^{lb} Gunpowder	J. H. Dixon 21¢	3 78
1000 Do	J. H. Dixon	7 50	20 ^{lb} Salt of Nitre as follows		877 18
1 Sack powder	J. H. Dixon	3 00	Shipping (a large man)	J. H. Dixon	60 35
1200 Ballam powder	J. H. Dixon 75¢ per hundred	9 00	Amerson " "	J. H. Dixon	110 00
2 Cows & one calf	Nancy Dixon	2 50	8 ^{lb} Lead collin 21¢	J. M. Steady	1 68
1 Dun Cow & calf	J. H. Dixon	9 00	9 Bales Lela as per Price per		357 54
1 Red Cow	J. H. Dixon	7 00			857 18
1 Bull	J. H. Dixon	7 00			
1 Red & white heifer	Edmond Steady jr	7 00			
8 head Cattle	J. H. Dixon 45¢ per head	36 00			
2 Head Cow Emory	Mrs Rogers	"			
1 Bay Mule	Edmond Steady jr	80 00			
1 Mule	Edmond Steady jr	75 00			
1 Book Case	Hubbard Salsar	5 00			
1 Bed & Head 46	Mrs Rogers	2 10			
1 Do Do Do	J. H. Dixon	22 00			
1 Set Books, Dutch 46	Hubbard Salsar	5 00			
1 Chest & looking glass	W. H. Dixon	2 00			
1 Clock	Edmond Steady jr	3 00			
6 sitting chairs	Edmond Steady jr	6 36			
1 Horse Mill	J. H. Dixon	5 00			
225 ^{lb} Gun Cotton Linn	Edmond Steady jr 21¢ per hundred	47 25			
9 Shovels	Edmond Steady jr	14 00			
2 Saws & two Shovels (of different)	Edmond Steady jr 11¢ per head	11 00			
4 Pigs of 50 ^{lb}	J. H. Dixon 21¢ per head	8 40			
		857 18			

Abel Dixon was a slaveholder. The 1810 census lists him as holding 12 people in slavery, and the 1850 Federal Census Slave Schedule lists him as holding 11 (U.S. Census Bureau 1810; 1850a). He also lent money and held promissory notes for loans ranging between \$400 and \$500. He lent money to neighbors including Charles Spencer and J.W. Stuckey (Sumter County Probate Court 1852).

Abel Dixon was sick for several years before his death, as indicated by a number of doctor's bills which were settled as part of his estate. For that reason, the information contained in the 1850 Federal Agricultural Census may not accurately reflect the typical scale of his farming enterprise. That census shows him as a mid-tier planter with 200 improved acres, 200 unimproved acres, and a cash value of \$3,000 for his farm. As a comparison, both of the adjacent farmers had farms worth \$3,500, while nearby farmer J.L. Chandler had one worth \$11,000, and Jas H. Jessings's farm was only worth \$120. No single crop stands out on the census, and Abel Dixon is listed as having 4 horses, 32 head of cattle, and 50 pigs (U.S. Census Bureau 1850b).

Abel Dixon died in 1855, and the 1860 Federal Census (Figure 6) shows John H. Dixon living directly adjacent to Nancy Dixon, who is listed as a planter (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a). Given that, Nancy likely remained in the house, which was held in trust for her, and continued the farm's operation. In 1850, Abel Dixon's house was dwelling number 1735 on the census taker's list. John H. Dixon resided at dwelling number 247, and Ezekiel Dixon lived at 1002 (U.S. Census Bureau 1850c). It appears that John H. Dixon moved closer to Nancy after Abel's death, possibly to help manage the farm and to live on land he had inherited from Abel.

Nancy Dixon died by 1870, and Abel's estate was finally dissolved. Per Abel's will, the remainder of his estate was to be divided equally among his heirs as goods or through the liquidation of his assets. Deed research conducted for the Phase I study indicated that John H. Dixon consolidated land in the area and suggested that he is the most likely recipient of the parcel containing Site 38LE1037 (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). It is unclear whether John moved into his grandparent's home or remained in his 1860 residence.

In 1870, John H. Dickson (as he wrote it) was a 55-year-old widowed farmer with five children at home. His eldest son, Lawrence A. Dixon, then 17 years old, assisted his father on the farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a). The agricultural census of that year listed John as owning 115 improved acres and 60 unimproved acres, valued at \$2,500. Like his grandfather, John maintained a variety of livestock. However, his farm produced 400 cotton bales, indicating that he devoted most of his effort and, presumably, most of his land to the crop (U.S. Census Bureau 1870b).

Figure 6.
1860 Federal Census Page Showing Nancy and John H. Dixon

Page No. 3

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in the District **in the County of** Sumner **State** of Ia
of Ia **enumerated by me, on the** 4 **day of** June **1860.** Robt Fair **Ass't Marshal.**
Post Office Bishopville.

Dwelling-houses— numbered in the order of valuation.	Family numbered in the order of valuation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
			Age.	Sex	White, Black, or mulatto		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Ann Ella H. Dixon	1	F					Ia				
16	16	Nancy Dixon	60	F	1	Farmer	4,000	4,900	Ia				
16	16	James Watson	73	M	1	Cushman		20	Ia				
		Melinda "	33	F					Ia				
		James "	48	F					Ia			1	
12	12	Joseph H. Dixon	42	M		Farmer	2,200	8,900	Ia				
		Joseph "	32	F					Ia				
		Jimminin "	22	M		School Teacher			Ia				
		Anna Della "	23	F					Ia				
		Wm H "	19	M					Ia		1		
		Joseph W "	18	M					Ia		1		
		Thos J "	14	M					Ia		1		
13	13	J. W. Stuckey	50	M		Farmer	16,000	35,000	Ia				
		Anna E "	36	F					Ia				
		Nancy L "	10	F					Ia		1		
		Charles L "	8	M					Ia		1		
		Wm W "	7	M					Ia		1		
		Antoinette C "	3	F					Ia				
		Cyra J "	3	M					Ia				
		Albert B "	1	M					Ia				
14	14	John H. Dixon	41	M		Farmer	7,000	15,100	Ia				
		Frank B "	36	F					Ia				
		Albert D "	18	M					Ia		1		
		Margaret Eliza "	16	F					Ia		1		
		Wm J "	14	M					Ia		1		
		Lawrence L "	8	M					Ia				
		David B "	5	M					Ia				
		Henrietta J "	4	F					Ia				
No. white males, <u>26</u> No. colored males, _____ No. foreign born, <u>1</u> No. blind, _____								No. idiotic, _____				No. convicts, _____	
No. white females, <u>14</u> No. colored females, _____ No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____						26,400 64,200		No. paupers, _____					

While this is a middling amount of cotton compared to that of some larger-scale planters, cotton cultivation, especially harvesting, was a labor-intensive process. A 1950 article in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* estimated that 100 person hours were needed to handpick one bale of cotton (Welch and Miley 1950). The 400 cotton bales produced by John's farm in 1870 would require roughly 40,000 person-hours to pick. Harvesting is also a time-sensitive process that John and Lawrence could not complete without help. While no records of sharecropping arrangements or hired help could be located, the 12 men and women that John held in slavery in 1860 were likely enough to satisfy the labor needed for cotton cultivation and harvesting (U.S. Census Bureau 1860b).

Given the need for ready labor, the Dixons' neighbors probably assisted with cultivation tasks, possibly in exchange for shares of the crop's profit. The households listed between J.W. Stuckey, Abel's neighbor, and John H. Dixon on the 1870 Federal Census include Thomas Brown, a white man who lived with his parents and whose occupation is listed as farm labor; Albert Rogers, a white carpenter who lived with his wife and four children; Abraham Price, a 19-year-old African-American man whose occupation is listed as farm labor, living with his 10-year-old sister Minda, who also worked as a farm laborer; and Mandy Morgan, an African-American woman living with her two children, all of whom are listed as working in farm labor (Figure 7; U.S. Census Bureau 1870a). It is likely that some or all of these individuals worked on the Dixon farm, potentially as sharecroppers. William Dority, a 47-year-old farmer, also lived nearby. Dority was living with his wife, three children, and Santy Lloyd, a silversmith (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a). It is possible that the Dority family had moved into the older Dixon house if John had remained in his original home. Adjacent to the Dority family was Dempsey Watson, a widowed farm laborer, who also lived with his children. Watson appeared in the 1860 census in a similar position, suggesting that he had not moved in the intervening ten years (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a; 1860a).

When John H. Dixon died in 1876, his will divided his estate among four heirs: Lawrence A. Dixon, William R. Dixon, Albert O. Dixon, and Albert's daughter Tallulah Penelope. His will included an interim provision for monies "to carry on the farming operations on my lands for the benefit of my estate," which implied that his farm was not a self-sustaining enterprise. The witness page of John H. Dixon's will included Charles Spencer, who had formerly borrowed money from his grandfather, as a signatory (Sumter County Probate Court 1876). While this could simply be the result of closeness as a neighbor, his signature could also point to financial relationship between the Dixons and Spencers. In either case, Charles Spencer's wife Caroline acquired the parcel in 1876, the year of John's death (Lockerman and Stephens 2012).

Figure 7.
1870 Federal Census Sheet Showing John H. Dixon and Neighbors

Page No. 34 } 1870 Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to Indians. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 20 are to be answered if at all, merely by an affirmative or negative, as follows:

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Bishopville Township, in the County of Sumter, State of South Carolina, enumerated by me on the 27 day of August, 1870.

Post Office: Bishopville R. McAdams Asst. Marshal.

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Age	Sex	Color		Value of Real Estate owned	Value of Personal Estate		Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of birth, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.								
288	509	Rogers Albert	68	M	W	Carpenter		400	Pa										
		- Emma	31	F	W	Keeping House			Southern										
		- Howard	8	M	W	Attending School			Do										
		- Charles	6	M	W	Do			Do										
		- George	4	M	W	at Home			Do										
		- Elizabeth	2	F	W	Do			Do										
284	510	Dickson John	26	M	W	Farmer	2500	1100	Do										
		- Lammie	17	M	W	at Home			Do										
		- David	15	M	W	attending school			Do										
		- Jane	13	F	W	Do			Do										
		- Albert	9	M	W	Do			Do										
		- Talala P	5	F	W	at Home			Do										
288	511	Prince Abraham	19	M	W	Farm Laborer			Do										
		- Minnie	10	F	W	Do			Do										
286	512	Thorn Miller	60	M	W	Do			Do										
287	513	Morgan Hedy	53	F	W	Do			Do										
		- Morgan	16	M	W	Do			Do										
		- Martha J.	10	F	W	Do			Do										
288	514	Dwight Wm	47	M	W	Farmer			Do										
		- Caroline	38	F	W	Keeping House			Do										
		- Willie P.	4	M	W	at Home			Do										
		- William	2	M	W	Do			Do										
		- David	2	M	W	at Home			Do										
		- George	14	M	W	at Home			Do										
289	515	Mason George	60	M	W	Farm Laborer			Do										
		- Hannah	35	F	W	Keeping House			Do										
		- Allick	15	M	W	at Home			Do										
		- Jane	13	F	W	Do			Do										
		- Allick	11	M	W	Do			Do										
		- Adella	7	F	W	Do			Do										
		- Emma	6	F	W	Do			Do										
281	507	Speakey J. W. Sr	60	M	W	Farmer	14000	2000	Do										
		- Charles	18	M	W	Attending School			Do										
		- Wm	17	M	W	Do			Do										
		- Elizabeth	15	F	W	Do			Do										
		- Jane	13	F	W	Do			Do										
		- Allick	11	M	W	Do			Do										
283	508	Proctor Thomas	23	M	W	Farm Laborer			Do										
		- Mattie	45	F	W	Keeping House			Do										
		- Emily	30	F	W	with out Occupation			Do										

No. of dwellings, 8. No. of white females, 6. No. of males, foreign born, 0.
 " " families, 8. " " colored males, 1. " " females, " "
 " " white males, 8. " " " females, 7. " " mixed, " "

No. of houses, 576

The Spencers, Charles and Caroline Dodridge (Holmes), moved from Sumter roughly 30 years before they acquired the Dixon tract (U.S. Census Bureau 1850c). The Spencer House (Resource Number 009), a two-story double-pile Greek Revival frame house listed on the NRHP, was constructed circa 1845, although the house was possibly built around an earlier structure (Figure 8; National Park Service 1985b). It is located roughly 0.4 miles south of Site 38LE1037, on the outskirts of the primary street through Bishopville's historic commercial center. Charles Spencer was a merchant, served as postmaster, and is not known to have had any interest in farming (Post Office Department 2010). The Spencers did not hold the parcel for long. Charles died in 1885 (Find a Grave 2014). It took several years for Charles's will to be settled, but his daughter Gertrude, along with her husband Colonel Wilson D. Scarborough, ultimately inherited the former Dixon property. An 1886 newspaper article indicated that Colonel and Mrs. Scarborough intended to move into the Spencer House that year (Staff Writer 1886). However, their tenure was not very long, and the Scarboroughs returned to the Sumter area by circa 1895, choosing to reside in Dalzell, where Colonel Scarborough owned a plantation (Staff Writer 1929).

Little is known about the land use or tenancy of the parcel when the Spencer family owned the farm, from circa 1876 to circa 1895. Given that the census was conducted in a systematic manner from door to door, it is sometimes possible to identify potential residents of a parcel by tracing anchor families: neighbors that remained in one place for a long period of time. Examining the 1880 federal census using three such anchor families, W.H. Dixon (son of Draper and Dupre Dixon) and his wife Leonora, Albert and Emma Rogers, and the now-widowed J.W. Stuckey, suggests 211 possible residents for the Site 38LE1037 parcel. This resident pool does not include the five families living between Dempsey Watson and John H. Dixon in 1870. It is likely that the census was conducted in a way inconsistent with previous census-taking pattern. William and Caroline Dority, possible residents of the old Dixon house in 1870, were living in Manning, Clarendon County, by 1880 (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). In short, it is unclear whether the land was rented out or left fallow during this period. While brief, the Spencer family's tenure was significant for the construction of Spencer House and for the consolidation of a large tract of land that would remain largely intact for many years. The next family to own the tract, the McLures, would hold onto it for almost a century.

In January 1895 a 340-acre parcel containing the Charles Spencer Plantation and another 92.25-acre parcel containing the "old home place of Charles Spencer" were auctioned off at a master-in-equity sale (Figure 9). This type of sale was used to satisfy debts on foreclosed properties. The sale advertisement identified Wilson D. Scarborough and his wife Gertrude (Spencer), John F. Kelley (Abel Dixon's great-grandson), J.E. McLure, Lucy Dixon (Charles and Caroline Spencer's daughter), and T.G. Burkett as defendants in the action (Staff Writer 1895).

Figure 8.
Spencer House and Site 38LE1037



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2020)

Figure 9.
 Notice of Sale for Spencer Property, 1895

In the case of Alexander Johnson, Assignee, Plaintiff, against Wilson D. Scarborough, Gertrude C. Scarborough, John F. Kelley, J. E. McLure, Lucy J. Dixon and T. G. Burkett, Defendants.

First—All that plantation or tract of land containing three hundred and forty acres, more or less, with the spacious dwelling-houses thereon, situate, lying and being about one mile North-east of Bishopville, in Bishopville Township, in the County of Sumter and State of South Carolina, bounded on the North by lands now or formerly of T. M. Muldrow, lands of O. C. Scarborough and land formerly of the estate of Dr. John E. Dennis; South by the main public road leading from Bishopville to DuBose Bridge on Lynches River; two acres adjoining lands of Capt. J. W. Stuckey, being across said road; East by the main public road leading from Camden to DuBose's Bridge; West by lands of H. G. Scarborough—formerly William Rogers—and lands of Dr. R. E. Dennis. The said plantation being known and called the Charles Spencer Plantation.

Second—All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate near Bishopville in the County of Sumter and State aforesaid, containing ninety-two and one-fourth acres, more or less, bounded North by lands of Gertrude C. Scarborough (bargained to Kelley); East and South by the public road leading from Bishopville to DuBose's Bridge; South, South-west and West by lands of Lucy J. Dixon; and also on the West by lands of the estate of T. M. Muldrow—the lot of land here conveyed being a part of the old home place of the late Charles Spencer and includes the Homestead.

Terms of sale—One-third cash and the balance upon a credit of one and two years from the day of sale—the credit portion to be secured by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, and a mortgage or mortgages of the premises sold; the bond or bonds to bear interest from the day of sale at eight per cent, per annum, payable annually, and the buildings upon the premises to be insured at the expense of the purchasers in such reasonable amounts and in such companies as may be directed by the Master, and the policy of insurance to be assigned to him. The purchaser or purchasers to have the option of paying one-third or all in cash. Purchasers to pay for papers.

W. H. INGRAM,

Jan. 9. Master for Sumter County.

While the Scarboroughs and Lucy (Spencer) Dixon were listed as beneficiaries of Charles Spencer's will, the inclusion of John F. Kelley and particularly J.E. McLure raises questions regarding the reason for the sale. There may have been lingering issues regarding Charles Spencer's will, and the property may have been sold at auction to provide a clear title for the next owners, Dr. J.E. McLure and his wife Sarah Catherine (Sallie). No documentary connections between the McLure and Spencer families prior to the former's purchase of the Spencer House and surrounding lands were identified (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). Deed research conducted for the Phase I study showed that the land was titled as Sallie McLure's property (Lockerman and Stephens 2012).

The larger tract was described as containing "spacious dwelling houses," while the smaller included the homestead, which was presumably the Spencer House. Both are described as being at the crossroads of the "main public road from Bishopville to Du Bose Bridge on Lynches River" and the "main public road from Bishopville to Camden"; however, there is no mention of a road bounding the property on the northern side (Staff Writer 1895). It is possible that the portion of the property adjacent to Bethune Highway was sold separately.

Dr. John Ervin McLure, or J.E. McLure as he is most often identified, moved to Bishopville in 1885, when its population was less than 200. The local population increased after the railroad arrived in 1887. Dr. McLure quickly established himself as one of Bishopville's most prominent residents, becoming the first mayor of the town following its incorporation in 1888 (Staff Writer 1934; Thomason 1985). McLure also married Sallie in the same year (North Carolina County Register of Deeds 2015). Dr. McLure practiced general medicine and provided services ranging from emergency care to mental health evaluations and autopsies (Staff Writer 1891). McLure's Infirmary remains extant and is a contributing building in the Bishopville Commercial Historic District. Located at 238 North Main Street in downtown Bishopville; the modified Neoclassical brick two-part commercial building was one of the larger and more imposing commercial buildings in Bishopville at that time (Bradbury and Baskin 2010; National Park Service 1985a).

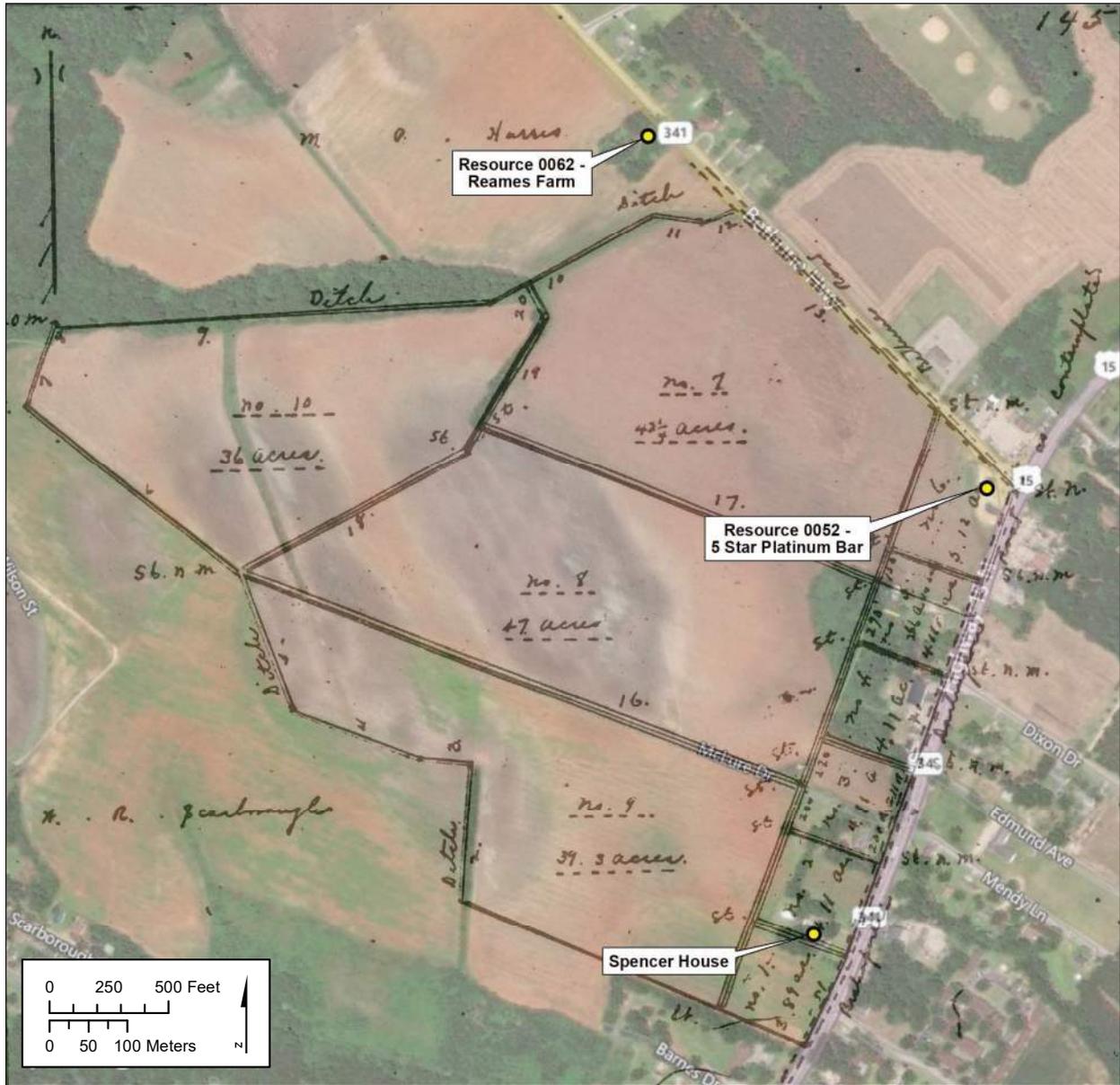
Dr. McLure was an entrepreneur with a number of nonmedical business interests. He was the postmaster for Bishopville for nearly a decade, he helped establish the telephone in Bishopville, and he ran a dental drill manufacturing company along with N.Y. Alfred (Lockerman and Stephens 2012; South Carolina General Assembly 1913). In 1914, he purchased Big Springs Resort Company in Bethune, 13 miles northwest of Bishopville. This resort contained a hot spring that he also marketed as a tonic (Bradbury and Baskin 2010). In his later years, he became quite interested in farming, according to his obituary (Staff Writer 1934). Dr. McLure was familiar with farming, having been raised on one in his youth (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). According to records of the American Poland-China Record Association, Dr. McLure owned and was breeding Poland-China Swine in Bishopville in 1921 (American Poland-China Record Association 1921).

While Bishopville's 1890 Federal Census records are missing, the 1880 census placed J.E. McLure in Darlington, where he was born, and the 1900 census listed him in Bishopville along with his wife Sallie, his children Harvey, Dennis, and Louine, and a boarder, John Waters (U.S. Census Bureau 1900; 1880). The McLure family resided in the Spencer House, according to the NRHP nomination for the house. The 1900 census listed Dr. McLure's occupation as physician but also indicated that he lived on a farm, which he owned outright.

The bulk of the McLure property, including the area surrounding Site 38LE1037, was probably farmed by renters or sharecroppers. Adjacent families that may potentially have lived as his tenants include Elijah and Eddie Parker, white farmers who rented their property, along with their four sons and siblings William Jackson and Queen Parker; Joseph Dixon, one of Draper Dixon's sons, along with his four children; and Serrina Parker, an African American farmer who rented her property and lived with her seven children (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). While Joseph Dixon owned his farm, it is possible that any of renters were sharecropping near Site 38LE1037. A 1920 plat placed on file with Lee County divided the McLures' large tract of land into eleven parcels. The 185-acre tract included four interior parcels of roughly 35–50 acres each, and seven smaller parcels were located along Main Street (US 15). The Spencer House was located on parcel 1, while Site 38LE1037 was located on parcel 7. Given that the McLures both died in 1934, and no property was sold circa 1920, this plat was likely created for use in these rental and sharecropping agreements. Figure 10 shows the plat map itself, as well as the parcels' rough boundaries from the plat map overlaid onto a modern satellite image of the area.

Several methods were suggested in the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey to determine more about the people who worked near Site 38LE1037 during the McLure period of ownership. These included looking for sharecropper's agreements at the nearby South Carolina Cotton Museum, further research into the McLure family, and interviews with local residents. None of these produced substantive inroads into the site's occupation; however, an examination of the Lee County Register of Mesyne Conveyances (RMC; Figure 11) provided some insight. Often a farmer or sharecropper would borrow money or rent land using that year's potential crops as collateral. In Lee County, these lien agreements and mortgages were recorded in the RMC. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History curated Lee County registers for 1904 and 1911–1924. These registers contain information regarding borrowers and lienholders, as well as descriptions of collateral property. The register identifies several potential residents of McLure land who either took out loans against their rented property or entered into sharecropping agreements (Moore 1904).

Figure 10.
McLure Plat Map



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2020)

While these lien records can provide some insight into the people who were involved with the McLure's land, this line of inquiry has limitations. The RMC is missing records for the years 1905–1910, and the collateral property descriptions were written by the lienholder. Their descriptions are inconsistent and likely biased towards the lienholder. Inaccuracies in the 1900 and 1910 Lee County censuses compounded these RMC issues. Portions of these were recorded by a census taker with illegible handwriting who often recorded incorrect information; for example, the 1910 entry for the McLures has James E. McLure living at dwelling 265 with his wife Katie and their three children, Harvie, David, and Louine (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). The census-taker recorded the names of only two of the five McLures correctly, although the birthdates appear to be accurate. The census-taker's poor handwriting led to transcription inaccuracies (e.g., McLare instead of McLure); which increased the difficulty in searching for some Lee County residents during this era. Despite these complications, several potential Site 38LE1037 occupants were identified and investigated.

POTENTIAL TENANTS

The RMC identified five borrowers farming on the McLure's land. Four took out loans against that year's earnings from lending companies including Heath-Massey-Morrow Company, Lee County Grange Company, and Lee County Manufacturing Company. The fifth borrowed from an individual, but none owed the McLures directly (Moore 1904).

Henry Mack took out two loans with Heath-Massey-Morrow for land with owners including J.E. McLure, William Reed, and himself. In one of the liens the land is described as "Dr. McLure's Mohawk place" (Moore 1904). The 1910 census identified Henry Mack as a 47-year-old "mulatto" working as a general farmer. He lived with his wife and three children in "Mohawk Town" (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). The Mohawk community of Bishopville is located in the northeast quadrant of the town, near West Cedar Lane. While this is near the Spencer House, this location indicates that Henry Mack was not likely a Site 38LE1037 occupant.

Sam Benjamin (*sic*) borrowed \$50 against 16 acres of "Dr. McLure's place" from Stuckey Woodward Company in February 1904 (Moore 1904). He was listed as Sam Benjamin in the 1910 census, a 60-year-old African American man living at dwelling 61 with his wife Martha, their three children, and their daughter-in-law. Listed as a general farmer, Benjamin rented his property, which was dwelling number 61 on the census list (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). The Benjamin family may have been living or farming near Site 38LE1037. No further information regarding Sam Benjamin could be found.

W.F. Outlaw borrowed \$53.54 from the Lee County Manufacturing Company on June 21, 1904. The parcel is described as “J.E. McLure’s farm” (Moore 1904). The 1910 census identified William Outlaw as a 40-year-old “mulatto” man living at dwelling 315 with his wife Cornelia and their daughter. His occupation is listed as general farmer (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). As with the Benjamin family, it is possible that the Outlaws were living or farming near Site 38LE1037, but no further information regarding William Outlaw could be found.

The RMC recorded two liens against J.E. Campbell in 1904. In January, he borrowed \$63.75 from William Outlaw, and in February, he borrowed \$100 from the Lee County Grange Company. The lien held by Outlaw provided a fairly vague description: “Dr. McLure’s lands.” The Lee County Grange Company lien was for “8 acres of land rents (sic) from W.F. Scarborough and 15 acres from J.E. McLure” (Moore 1904). The former property was located near the southern end of the McLure tract, away from Site 38LE1037 (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). In 1910, J.E. Campbell was identified as a 35-year-old white man living with his wife Maggie, their four children, and an African American servant named Rouse Taylor at dwelling 45. Campbell’s occupation was listed as rural mail carrier, and Taylor’s occupation was listed as farm labor on the “home farm” (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). Census records also indicate that the Campbells lived somewhat close to the Benjamin family, in dwelling 61.

In March of 1904, H.F. and W.T. Watson borrowed \$100 from W.W. Deschamps and Company against 40 acres “on Dr. McLure’s Land” (Moore 1904). Additionally, W.M. Watson borrowed \$400 from the Lee County Grange Company against the “J.E. McLear’s Place and McCaskill” (Moore 1904). While no acreage was listed, \$400 is a comparatively large sum and would indicate a parcel of significant size or potential yield. Watson was a common name in Bishopville, and there is no exact match for H.F. or W.M. Watson in the 1900 or 1910 census. However, there is William Watson, a 45-year-old white man living with his wife Serena, and their adult children, including William T. and Henry G. Watson. It is likely the three borrowers all belonged to the same family, and that the *McLear* in W.M. Watson’s lien agreement is *McLure* misspelled. The Watson family was living at dwelling 16 in 1910, a farm which they rented. All three Watson men were listed as either farmers or as farm labor (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). It is possible that the Watson family worked or lived near Site 38LE1037. Deed research on the adjacent McCaskill property could potentially narrow down a location for the Watson farm.

Later liens on the McLure property were arranged differently from the 1904 liens. Rather than borrowing money from commercial lenders, the lienees were obligated to Sallie McLure directly. In 1910, Dr. McLure began his Bethune spa business, and it is possible that Sallie changed some of their lending practices when she took over the management of their home affairs (Bradbury and Baskin 2010).

In July 1911, Walter Thomas rented 8 acres of land from Mrs. S.C. McLure. He paid her \$40. The land he rented was described as “the river place.” Given that there are no rivers near the parcel containing Site 38LE1037, it is unlikely that Thomas was a tenant of the parcel. The 1920 census supports this assertion. It listed Walter Thomas and his wife Nancy as living on the south side of town along Manville Road (U.S. Census Bureau 1920).

The lien Mrs. McLure held on E.A. Parker, dated November 6, 1918, held quite a bit of information. It was a sharecropping agreement, with the land described as follows:

Sixty-eight acres cultivatable land the same being a part of the land said Parker has in cultivation this year and the same as surveyed out by the said E.A. Parker and J.E. McLure and accepted to contain 68 acres of farmland outside of houses, barns (sic), lots, etc not included in farm lands. Also all houses and gardens on same.

In payment, Parker owed McLure 80 pounds of “good lint cotton” per acre, half long- and half short-staple (Moore 1904). The Parker lien agreement shows that a significant portion of the McLure property was in use for farming cotton during the early twentieth century and implies that there were a variety of buildings on the parcel. It bears mentioning that the plat map shown in Figure 10 was filed with Lee County just two years later, in 1920, and may be related to the surveying mentioned in the agreement; however, no single parcel or combination of contiguous parcels on that plat map comes out to be 68 acres.

Elisha Andrew Parker was a white farmer who was married to Mary Susan (née Ralley). The couple had 12 children over a span of 24 years and moved fairly frequently, from De Kalb in Kershaw County to Bishopville and Turkey Creek in Lee County, then eventually back to De Kalb (Hill 2013; U.S. Census Bureau 1900; 1930; 1910). In 1910, the Parkers were living in Turkey Creek, north of the project vicinity. Elisha Parker was listed in that census as owning his own farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). He was listed in the 1920 census as Andrew Parker, living in Bishopville on the Bishopville-Alcot Road in 1920. This road most likely was Main Street/US 15 as it heads north out of town; Alcot is located northeast of Bishopville on US 15. In 1920, Parker was identified as a 52-year-old white farmer owning his own farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). Given the size of the parcel in the lien, it is possible that Parker lived in one of the houses on US 15 but farmed land that extended into the project vicinity on Bethune Highway. It is also possible that Parker lived separately from the parcel he sharecropped for the McLures, which would partially explain why the lien agreement specifically excluded houses. The Parkers returned to Kershaw County by 1930, where they continued farming (U.S. Census Bureau 1930).

The Lee County agricultural lien records do not extend past the 1920s, and no further information regarding potential renters or sharecroppers on the McLure property could be obtained. The 1930 census lists 30 dwellings and 32 families along Route 341 (now Bethune Highway), but none of the names correspond to any identifiable McLure associates or lienees (U.S. Census Bureau 1930).

MAP RESEARCH

Although its residents in the mid-twentieth century remain unknown, historic maps and aerial photographs provide a record of the built environment near Site 38LE1037. The only historic map that could be located from the early portion of the twentieth century is a 1907 USGS Lee County Soil Survey map (Figure 12A). The cartographers did not demarcate ancillary farm buildings or outbuildings on this map (see Figure 12A). A single house was plotted on the stretch of Bethune Highway near Site 38LE1037; its location suggests it is part of the Reames Farm (Resource 0062) rather than the McLure's. A 1937 highway map is more detailed and includes one farm unit with four tenant houses to the rear, or west, of Site 38LE1037 (see Figure 12B). The map legend did not indicate whether these tenant houses were free-standing or four attached units. In either case, a farm building and four tenant families were located near Site 38LE1037 in 1937.

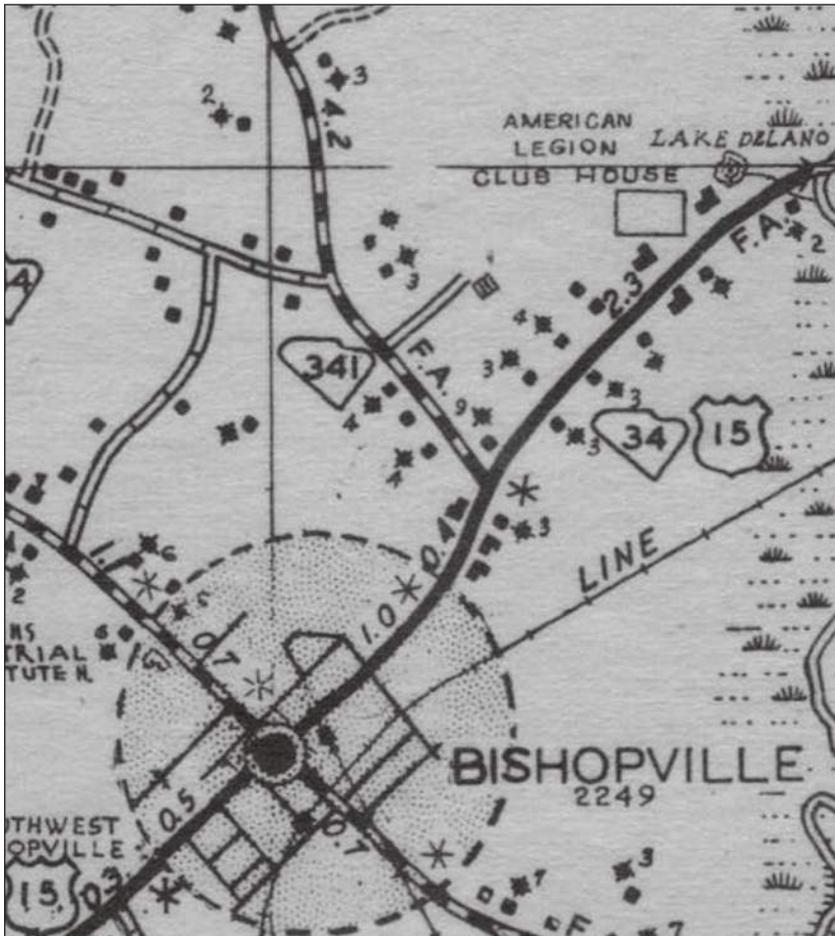
The oldest Bishopville aerial photograph dates from 1957 (Figure 13A). This photo shows a building with what appears to be a side-gabled roof, a second roof to the front, and a possible ell on the northern elevation. A smaller rectangular building with what appears to be a flat or shed roof is located behind it and slightly to the southwest. Also visible on the parcel are the Five-Star Platinum Bar (Resource 0052) and adjacent building. The parcel is planted in at least two different crops, and the Reames farm complex is visible to the northwest. A February 1961 aerial has a much clearer image of the house at Site 38LE1037; this photograph shows a cross-gabled structure with a fairly compact footprint, suggesting that it is a double-pile building, most likely a gable-and-wing house (see Figure 13B). This massing is indicative of construction from the early or mid-twentieth-century McLure period of ownership.

By 1964, both buildings near Site 38LE1037 were gone (see Figure 13C). In the 1970s, Louine McLure McLendon sold the parcel outside the McLure family (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). While the agricultural fields on the parcel have remained in active use, the only historic structures that remain on the parcel are the two circa-1955 commercial buildings at the corner of Main Street and Bethune Highway (see Figure 13B). No new buildings or structures have been built near Site 38LE1037.

Figure 12.
Early- to Mid-Twentieth-Century Maps



A. 1907 Lee County Soil Survey Map



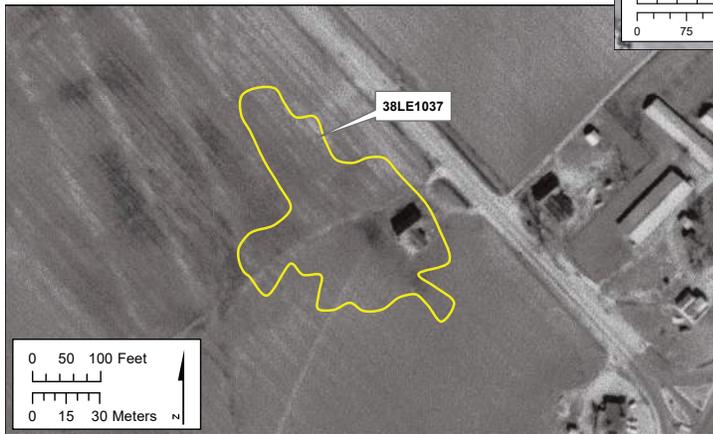
B. 1937 General Highway Map

Figure 13.
Historic Aerial Photographs

A. 1957 Aerial Photograph of Site 38LE1037 and Vicinity



B. 1961 Aerial Photograph of House near Site 38LE1037



C. 1966 Aerial Photograph of Site 38LE1037 and Vicinity



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V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

2012 RESULTS

New South encountered Site 38LE1037 during the 2020 archaeological survey of the preferred Bishopville Truck Route alignment (Stewart 2020). This site was originally recorded in 2012, during an earlier study related to this project (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). During the 2012 fieldwork, 85 shovel tests, including 43 yielding artifacts from surface and subsurface contexts, were excavated across a fallow agricultural field (Figure 14). Of the surface finds, 77 were collected from shovel tests positions and 14 were collected from a single site-level provenience. Shovel tests exposed a 35-centimeter-deep plow zone overlying a 10-centimeter-thick loamy sand and sandy clay subsoil. The subsurface artifact collection (n=251) was mostly confined to the plow zone. One potential feature, identified at N520 E480, yielded artifacts from a depth of 110 centimeters below ground surface (cmbs). The depth of artifact recovery and soil texture suggested that this potential feature was a large pit or well. Shovel testing also identified a potential post feature at N500 E430 (see Figure 14). These were respectively identified as a pit feature and a posthole. Positive test locations and surface collection indicated that the site extended over a 90x110-meter area. However, the boundaries of the site were incorrectly recorded in the state’s online GIS database ArchSite. The site boundaries were depicted as much smaller than the delineated site dimensions, and they were plotted east of the actual site location.

The original site evaluation collected 328 artifacts. Table 3 shows the artifact assemblage separated among functional groups and subgroups. Foodways is the largest functional group by count. The next largest group is household/structural. The residual group is third largest, followed by a few artifacts (n=3) identified to the personal functional group. No clothing-related artifacts were collected from Site 38LE1037. The manufacturing date ranges for the 78 diagnostic artifacts collected from the site during the previous study indicated that the Site 38LE1037 occupation began in the mid-nineteenth century (Lockerman and Stephens 2012).

Table 3. Site 38LE1037 2012 Artifact Collection Sorted by Functional Group

Artifact Description	Count
Architecture	
Brick, Unidentified	38
Glass, Plate, Unidentified	2
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	27
Mortar	10

Table 3. Site 38LE1037 2012 Artifact Collection Sorted by Functional Group

Artifact Description	Count
Nail, Cut Fragment	12
Nail, Unidentified Fragment	2
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	6
Sewer Tile/Pipe Fragment, Ceramic	1
Architecture Total	98
Kitchen	
Canning Seal, Glass	1
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	4
Container Glass, Amber	22
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	21
Container Glass, Aqua	11
Container Glass, Clear	58
Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	3
Container Glass, Green	2
Container Glass, Light Blue	4
Container Glass, Light Green	3
Container Glass, Milk Glass	3
Container Glass, Olive Green	2
Ironstone, Hotel Ware (Institutional)	1
Porcelain, Unidentified	2
Redware, Plain Clear Glazed	1
Redware, Unglazed	1
Refined Earthenware, Unidentified	1
Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	2
Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed	2
Stoneware, Bristol Slipped	4
Stoneware, Grey Salt Glazed, Unidentified	2
Stoneware, Unidentified	1
Tableware Glass, Milk Glass	1
Whiteware, Dipped	1
Whiteware, Plain	28
Whiteware, Sponged	2
Kitchen Total	183
Personal	
Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass	1
Personal Total	1
Residual	

Table 3. Site 38LE1037 2012 Artifact Collection Sorted by Functional Group

Artifact Description	Count
Battery Part	1
Ceramic Industrial Item, Miscellaneous	1
Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	1
Coal	1
Insulator, Porcelain	1
Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	37
Marbles, Machine Made	1
Metal Object, Unidentified	2
Terra Cotta Flower Pot	1
Residual Total	46
2012 Artifact Total	328

The 2012 report included a density map of kitchen and architectural artifacts collected during the original site visit. Two concentrations of kitchen-related artifacts were apparent. The heaviest concentration was located at N510 E480. The second and smaller concentration was located at N480 E480 (Lockerman and Stephens 2012:92–93). The Architectural density map identified concentrations at N500 E500, N500 E460, N520 E480, and N540 E450 (see Figure 14).

2020 RESULTS

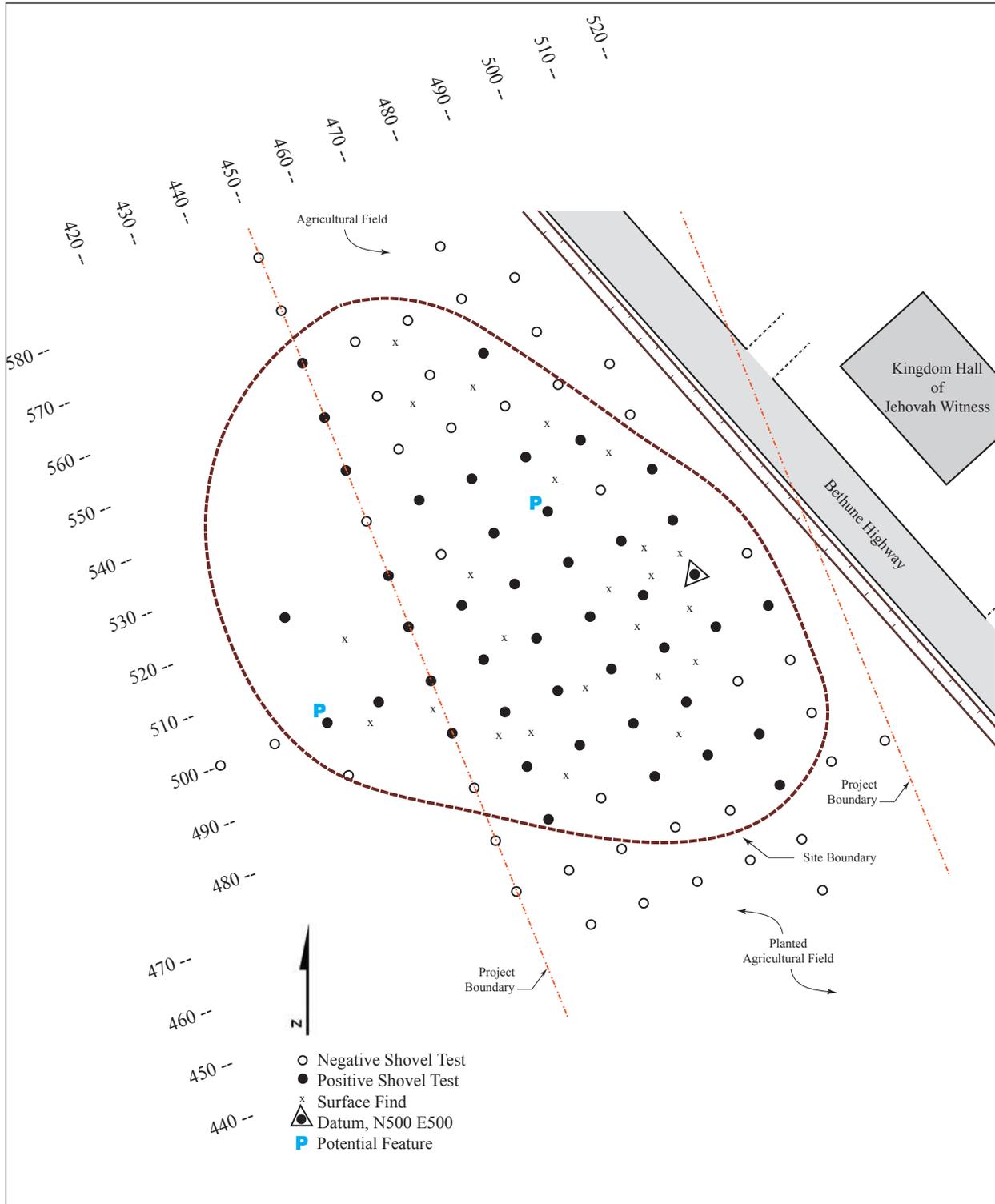
PHASE I SURVEY

In June 2020, New South performed a Phase I survey of the newly determined preferred alignment of the Bishopville truck route. While initial desktop mapping determined that 38LE1037 would be just outside of the alignment, surface inspection and shovel testing in this location encountered the site. As previously mentioned, the site boundaries in the state’s GIS database were depicted as much smaller than the delineated site dimensions and were plotted east of the actual site location to boot. The agricultural field was recently planted with cotton and had excellent surface visibility. A 10-meter sampling grid was established where the preferred alignment and the surface scatter overlapped. Out of 25 excavated tests, 4 yielded 8 artifacts from the plow zone (Stewart 2020). None of the surface finds were collected during this site visit.

PHASE II TESTING

Upon consultation with the SCDOT, New South later returned to the site in order to better determine its boundaries in relation to the preferred alignment, to re-establish the 2012 shovel test grid, and to re-excavate the shovel test locations in hopes of better delineating the site’s spatial extent and potentially finding previously identified features. Two test units were to be excavated to investigate potential features found either in 2012 or during the current work.

Figure 14.
Site 38LE1037 2012 Shovel Testing Results Map



Shovel Tests

The cotton had grown chest high by the time New South returned to the site on August 10, 2020. Surface visibility during this visit was spotty, and grass grew within the Carolina bay at the site’s western edge. Between August 10 and 14, 2020, 117 10-meter interval shovel tests and 2 1x1-meter excavation units were excavated (Figure 15). Because New South was seeking to relocate the features originally identified in the 2012 delineation, the testing grid datum was established at the original datum GPS coordinate (NAD 1927 UTM 17N N3788284.53 E570347.02). This datum was relocated using a submeter Trimble Geo7x receiver. The testing grid was also aligned to the 341° magnetic azimuth used during the original delineation.

Fifty-seven of the new shovel tests produced artifacts from subsurface contexts, and the site boundary was revised to 83x130 meters. Tests generally revealed the same plow zone and subsoil strata identified in the earlier fieldwork stages. The typical profile included a 20-45-centimeter layer stratum of gray (10YR 6/1) loamy silt and light gray (10YR 7/1) or pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay subsoil. The shovel testing did not relocate the features identified in 2012. When these efforts were unsuccessful, a Garrett metal detector was used to examine the area surrounding the large pit location plotted at N520 E480 in 2012. The previous investigation identified a high concentration of nails at that feature. By turning the metal discrimination down, the metal detector could be used to identify similar concentrations (e.g., nail clouds) that might indicate the pit location. This approach located some ferrous metal finds, but not in the densities expected from the previous investigation. Ultimately, it was decided to focus unit excavation on features identified during 2020 fieldwork (at N490 E490, and N550 E460) rather than spend more time hunting the elusive pit feature.

Figure 15 shows the revised boundaries and shovel tests excavated during both 2020 site visits. These shovel tests yielded 400 artifacts (Table 4). More than half (50.5%) of this collection was associated with foodways. The rest of the assemblage was identified as household/structural (42.3%), residual (6.5%), agricultural/labor (0.25%), personal (0.25%), or modern (0.25%).

Table 4. 2020 Shovel Test Artifact Summary

Artifact Description	Count
Foodways	
Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine	1
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1
Container Glass, Amber	17
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	16
Container Glass, Aqua	9

Table 4. 2020 Shovel Test Artifact Summary

Artifact Description	Count
Container Glass, Clear	110
Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	1
Container Glass, Green	3
Container Glass, Light Green	5
Container Glass, Milk Glass	3
Container Glass, Olive Green	2
Ironstone, Molded (Embossed)	1
Ironstone, Plain	2
Porcelain, Plain	2
Redware, Unglazed	1
Refined Earthenware, Unidentified	1
Rimfire Cartridge	2
Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	2
Stoneware, Grey Salt Glazed, Unidentified	1
Stoneware, Unidentified Brown Glazed or Slipped	1
Stoneware, Unidentified, Burned	2
Whiteware, Plain	19
Foodways Total	202
Household/Structural	
Brick, Glazed	2
Brick, Unidentified	65
Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	7
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	52
Insulator, Porcelain	1
Mortar	11
Nail Fragment, Wire Roofing	1
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	2
Nail, Cut fragment	3
Nail, Unidentified Fragment	18
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	2
Pipe, Iron	1
Sewer Tile/ Pipe Fragment, Ceramic	3
Spike	1
Household/Structural Total	169
Personal	
Copper Coins	1
Personal Total	1

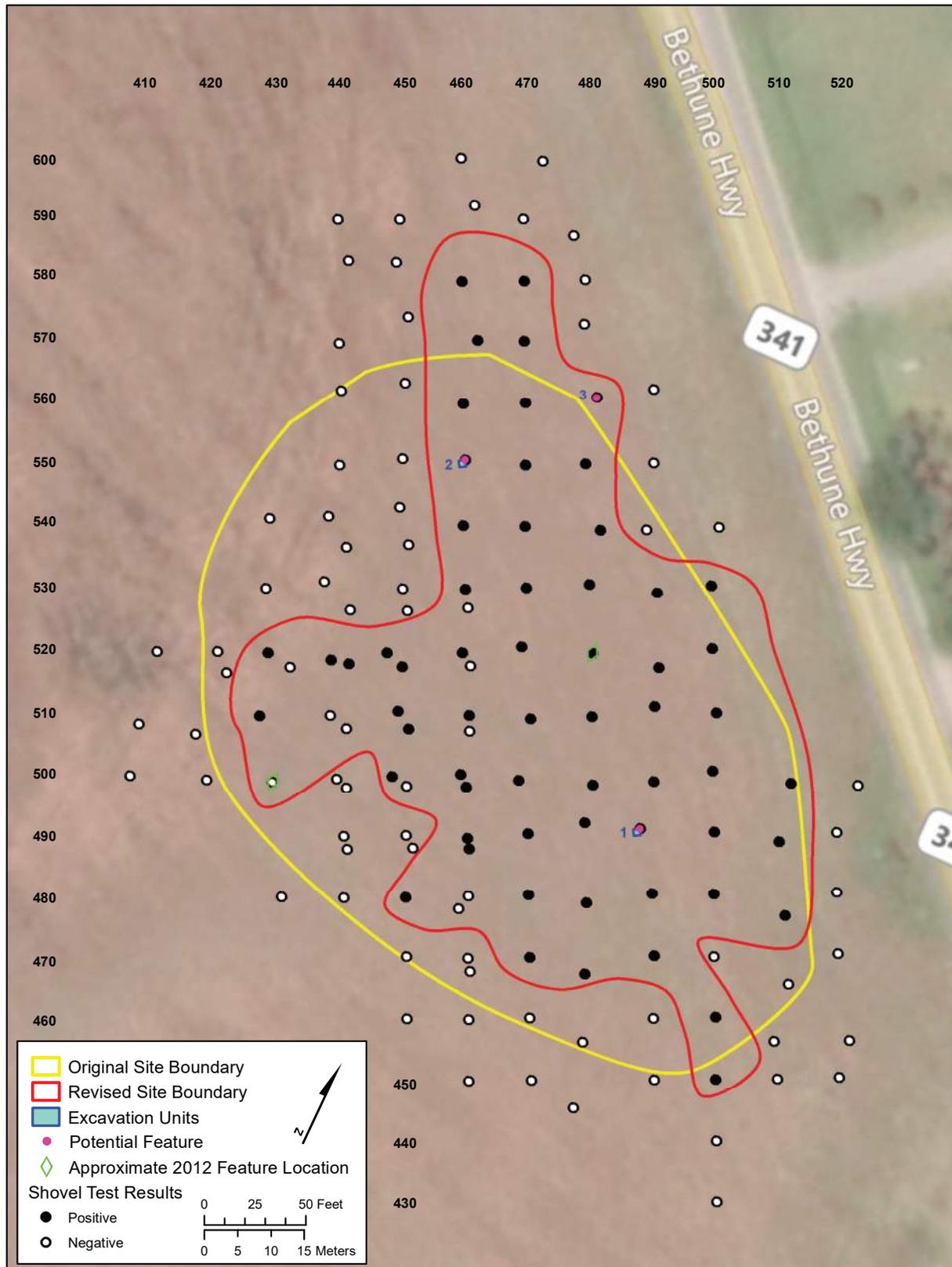
Table 4. 2020 Shovel Test Artifact Summary

Artifact Description	Count
Agricultural/Labor	
Nut, Metal	1
Agricultural/Labor Total	1
Residual	
Charcoal	2
Cinder/Clinker	3
Coal	1
Glass, Burned	5
Iron/Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	8
Knife Blade	1
Lead, Unidentified	1
Non-Electrical Wire	1
Plastic, Indeterminate	3
Rubber, Unidentified	1
Residual Total	26
Modern	
Aluminum	1
Modern Total	1
Artifacts Collected from Shovel Tests	400

The shovel tests yielded 56 temporally diagnostic artifacts, including 47 foodways artifacts, 8 household/structural artifacts, and a 1942 penny assigned to the personal artifact category. The production date ranges for most of the diagnostic artifacts (85.7%) begin during the mid- to late-nineteenth century (Baughner-Perlin 1982; Greer 1999; Miller et al. 2000; Miller 1991). Cut nails arrived in the United States in the late eighteenth century and were a popular fastener throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Brooks 1796; Nelson 1968). Although milk glass was first produced in the mid-eighteenth century, it was not in common use until the widespread adoption of canning technology in the mid-nineteenth century (Baughner-Perlin 1982; Miller et al. 2000).

Interpolation of shovel testing data identified general artifact concentrations near the center and northern end of the site (Figure 16). The central artifact concentration measured 30x30 meters, and the northern concentration was 10x10 meters. A comparison of the generalized data with density interpolations for the foodways and household/structural functional artifact categories show that the northern artifact concentration primarily comprises artifacts from the later category. The central concentration has a higher representation of food-related artifacts, with the greatest density near N490 E490.

Figure 15.
Map Showing Site 38LE1037 2020 Shovel Test Results, Potential Features, and Excavation Unit Locations



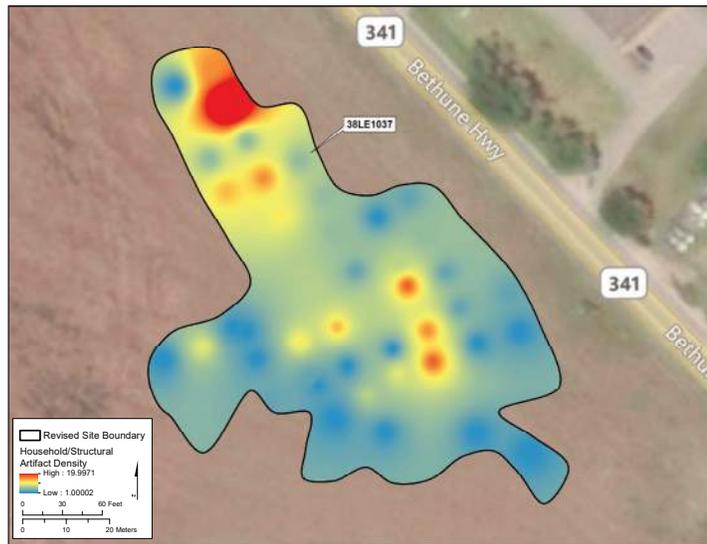
Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2020)

Figure 16.
Interpolation Maps of Artifacts Collected in 2020

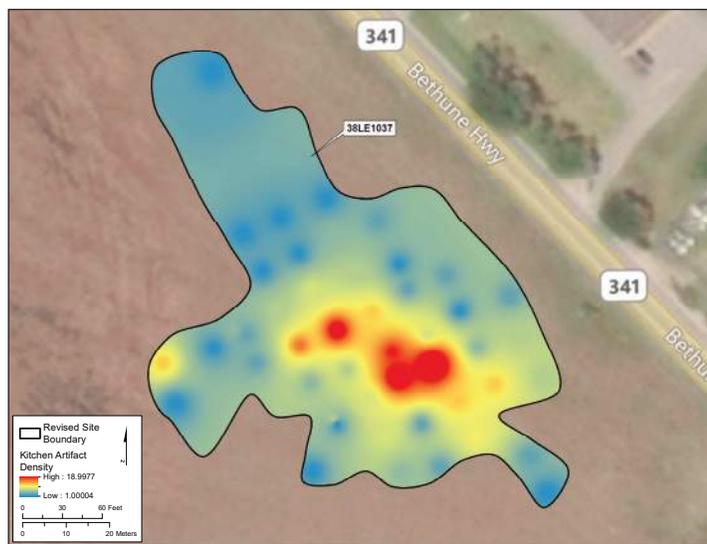
A. General Artifact Density



B. Household/Structural Artifact Density



C. Kitchen Artifact Density



Sources: Bing Maps Hybrid (2020)

Combining the results of the 2012 and 2020 spatial analyses identified a central activity area measuring 47x23 meters (Figure 17). This area contains the majority of the site's food-related artifacts and elevated densities of household/structural artifacts. The noticeable absence of non-household/structural artifacts in the northern part of the site suggests that the building material was not part of a standing structure but more likely a low-lying dumping ground. Significantly, the 1961 aerial photograph shows no structures at the location, which supports this interpretation. The combined central artifact concentration overlaps with the house location shown on the 1961 aerial photograph (see Figures 13 and 17). However, at 47x23 meters, the artifact concentration is too broad to pinpoint an exact house footprint based on artifacts alone.

Unit Excavation

The Phase II shovel testing identified three potential features, at N570 E480, N490 E490, and N550 E460. Excavation Units 1 and 2 were placed adjacent to the shovel tests at N490 E490 and N550 E460 (see Figure 15). Unit 1 was opened at N489 E489. This 1x1-meter unit was excavated in 10-centimeter arbitrary levels. The three uppermost levels (0–30 cmbs) were within a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand plow zone. In profile, this Stratum had an undulating interface with Stratum II, consistent with the effects of agricultural discing (Figures 18 and 19). Level 4, at 30–40 cmbs, sampled Stratum II, a pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4) clay subsoil.

Unit 1 yielded 286 artifacts (Table 5). The first level, 0–10 cmbs, produced 121 artifacts. Level 2, 10–20 cmbs, had 123 artifacts. Level 3, at 20–30 cmbs, yielded 37. These artifacts were mostly distributed from the plow zone, Stratum I (n=281). Level 4, extending into the Stratum II subsoil (30–40 cmbs) contained 5 artifacts. Functional artifact analysis identified 54 percent of the plow zone assemblage with food-related activities. The next largest category was household/structural (43.8%) followed by residual (1.8%) and clothing (0.4%). Sixty percent of the Stratum II assemblage was food-related artifacts. The remaining 40 percent were household/structural.

Table 5. Unit 1 Artifact Summary by Stratum, Depth, and Functional Group

Level Depth	Artifact Description	Count
Stratum I		
Level 1, 0–10 cmbs	Foodways	
	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1
	Container Glass, Amber	8
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	3
	Container Glass, Aqua	9
	Container Glass, Clear	45
	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1

Table 5. Unit 1 Artifact Summary by Stratum, Depth, and Functional Group

Level Depth	Artifact Description	Count	
Level 1	Rimfire Cartridge	1	
	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	1	
	Whiteware, Plain	8	
	Foodways Total	77	
	Clothing		
	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	1	
	Clothing Total	1	
	Household/Structural		
	Brick, Unidentified	8	
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	27	
	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1	
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	3	
	Stone, Building	1	
	Household/Structural Total	40	
	Residual		
	Glass, Burned	1	
	Metal Object, Miscellaneous	1	
	Plastic, Indeterminate	1	
	Residual Total	3	
	Level 1 Artifact Total		121
Level 2, 10–20 cmbs	Foodways		
	Container Glass, Amber	14	
	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2	
	Container Glass, Aqua	2	
	Container Glass, Clear	32	
	Container Glass, Green	1	
	Container Glass, Light Green	2	
	Container Glass, Milk Glass	2	
	Porcelain, Plain	2	
	Stoneware, Unidentified Brown Glazed or Slipped	1	
	Whiteware, Cut Sponge Stamped	1	
	Whiteware, Plain	2	
	Foodways Total	61	
	Household/Structural		
	Brick, Unidentified	9	
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	22		
Insulator, Porcelain	1		

Table 5. Unit 1 Artifact Summary by Stratum, Depth, and Functional Group

Level Depth	Artifact Description	Count
	Nail, Cut Fragment	1
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	24
	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	3
	Household/Structural Total	60
	Residual	
	Iron/ Steel Plate	2
	Residual Total	2
Level 2 Artifact Total		123
Level 3, 20–30 cmbs	Foodways	
	Container Glass, Amber	3
	Container Glass, Aqua	2
	Container Glass, Clear	8
	Container Glass, Green	1
	Foodways Total	14
	Household/Structural	
	Brick, Unidentified	1
	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	1
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	5
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	14
	Nail, Unidentified, Unmeasured	1
	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1
Household/Structural Total	23	
Level 3 Artifact Total		37
Stratum I Artifact Total		281
Stratum II		
Level 4, 30–40 cmbs	Foodways	
	Container Glass, Clear	3
	Foodways Total	3
	Household/Structural	
	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	
Household/Structural Total		
Level 4 Artifact Total		5
Stratum II Total		5
Unit 1 Artifact Total		286

Figure 17.
Interpolation Maps of Artifacts Collected from 2012 and 2020 Shovel Tests

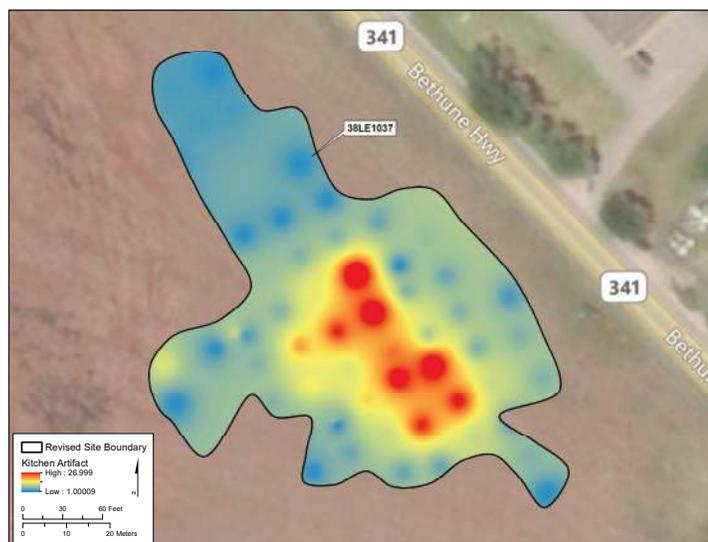
A. General Artifact Density



B. Household/Structural Artifact Density



C. Kitchen Artifact Density



Sources: Bing Maps Hybrid (2020)

Figure 18.
Unit 1 Base of Level 4, 40 cmbs

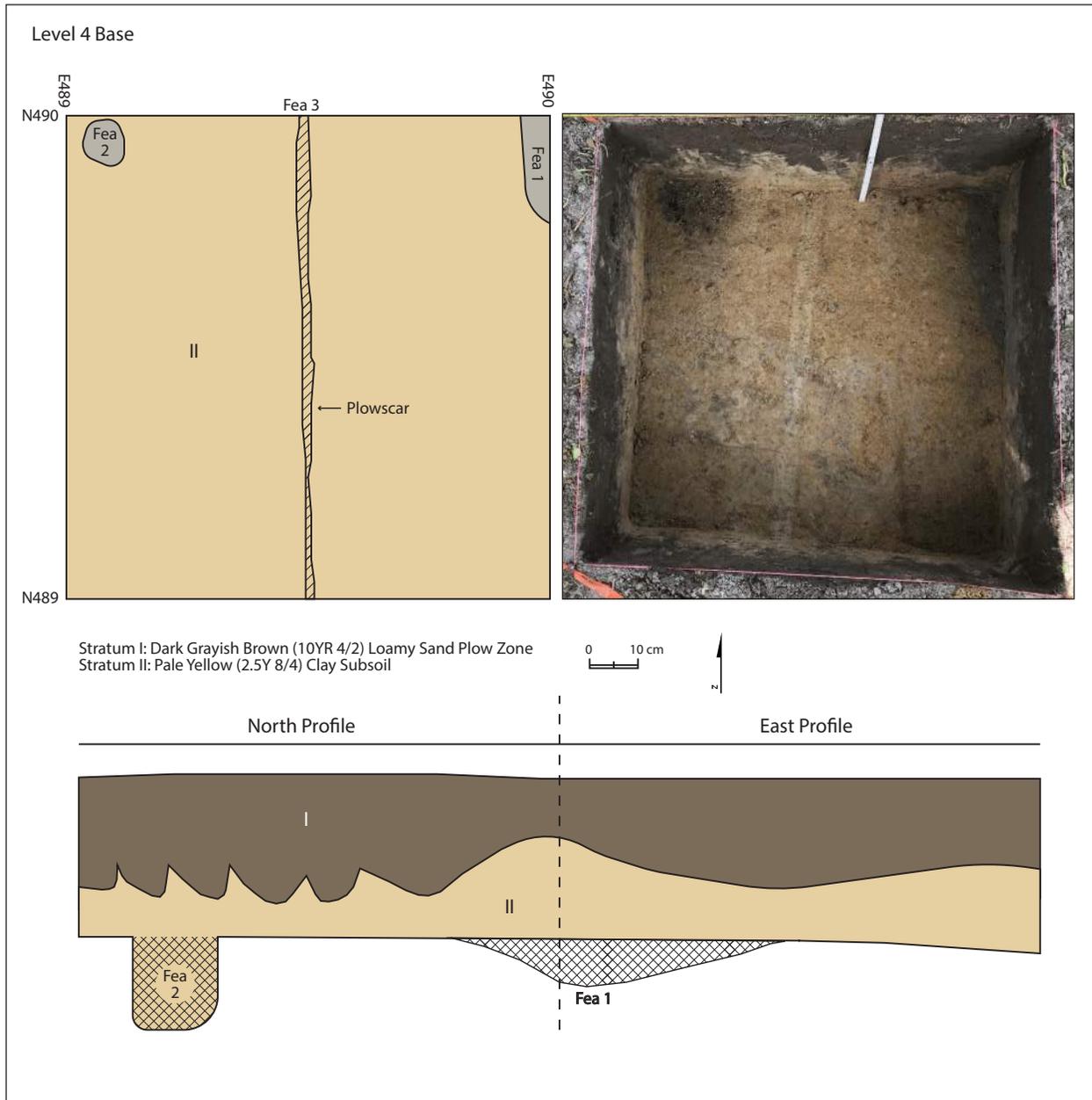


Figure 19.
Unit 1 Soil Profile Photograph



The plow zone produced 29 temporally diagnostic artifacts. Of these, 22 were associated with food-related activities. Most of these artifacts entered production in the mid-nineteenth century (Baugher-Perlin 1982; Greer 1999; Miller 1991; Miller et al. 2000). The household/structural diagnostic artifacts included cut nails and wire nails. Cut nails were available by the late eighteenth century and were the preferred fastener for wooden siding into the twentieth century (Brooks 1796). As with most of the diagnostics collected from the site, production of wire nails began in the mid-nineteenth century (Nelson 1968). They continue to be used in the present day. A single porcelain Prosser button was the final diagnostic artifact collected from Unit 1. Production of this type of button began in 1840 (Sprague 2002).

Three features were exposed at the base of Stratum I. Feature 1 was located in the northeast corner of the unit. This 40x9-centimeter light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay feature corresponded to the potential feature uncovered in the N490 E490 shovel test. The feature tapered into the eastern wall of Unit 1 at a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 20). Too little of this feature was exposed to ascertain its function. Feature 2, a weak red (2.5YR 4/2) sandy clay with large charcoal concentrations, was located in the northwestern unit corner.

Feature 2 was a 12-centimeter-diameter post that extended to a depth of 60 cmbs (Figure 21). In profile, this feature was cylindrical with a flat base. Neither of the excavated features yielded artifacts. Feature 3, a plow scar running north-south through the center of Unit 1, was not excavated.

The southwest corner of Unit 2 was located at N549 E459 (see Figure 15). Because shovel testing results and Unit 1 excavation results confirmed that Stratum I was wholly disturbed plow zone, Unit 2 was excavated in natural/cultural strata. The plow zone bottom was identified as 30 cmbs. From this stratum, New South collected 52 artifacts (Table 6). Most, 86.5 percent, were classified as household/structural. Kitchen-related artifacts comprised 11.5 percent of the Stratum I assemblage. The sole temporally diagnostic artifact collected from Unit 2 was a mid-nineteenth- to twentieth-century whiteware sherd (Miller et al. 2000). The remaining 1.9 percent of the assemblage was residual artifacts.

Table 6. Unit 2 Artifact Summary by Stratum, Depth, and Functional Group

Level Depth	Artifact Description	Count
Stratum I		
Level 1, 0–30 cmbs	Foodways	
	Container Glass, Amber	2
	Container Glass, Clear	3

Table 6. Unit 2 Artifact Summary by Stratum, Depth, and Functional Group

Level Depth	Artifact Description	Count
	Whiteware, Plain	1
	Foodways Total	6
	Household/Structural	
	Brick, Unidentified	31
	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	10
	Mortar	3
	Sewer Tile/ Pipe Fragment, Ceramic	1
	Household/Structural Total	45
	Residual	
	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1
	Residual Total	1
	Stratum I Total	52
	Unit 1 Artifact Total	52

Features 4, 5, 6 and 7 were exposed at the top of Stratum II, a light gray (5Y 7/2) clay (Figures 22 and 23). The first three features were 5-centimeter-wide plow scars spaced at regular 15-centimeter intervals. Brick fragments were embedded in all three plow scars. They were oriented northwest-southeast and cut through Feature 7, a north-south aligned plow scar. None of these features was excavated.

The 2012 and 2020 artifact collections contain 164 temporally diagnostic artifacts (Table 7). The majority of these artifacts were produced beginning in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Refined earthenwares not in current use have date ranges extending from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The porcelain Prosser button and wire nails have similar date ranges. Although milk glass has been manufactured since the mid-eighteenth century, the examples collected from Site 38LE1037 were more likely parts of canning lids or jars from the mid-nineteenth or twentieth century. The 1942 U.S. one-cent piece demonstrates the site’s continued occupation through at least the mid-twentieth century. Additional dating information obtained from aerial photography indicates that buildings present at the site were still standing through February 1961. However, buildings are missing from the 1965 aerial photograph.

Table 7. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts Collected from Site 38LE1037 in 2012 and 2020

Artifact Description	Start	Finish	Diagnostic Reference	No.
Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine	1880	1913	Baughner-Perlin 1982:268; Ferraro 1984:79	1
Button, Porcelain, Prosser	1840	Still in use	Sprague, Roderick 2002: 111	1
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1869	Still in use	Baughner-Perlin 1982:276	6
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1880	1917	Baughner-Perlin 1982:261	42
Container Glass, Milk Glass	1743	Still in use	Miller 2000 TPQ	9
U.S. One Cent Piece	1942	1942		1
Ironstone, Molded (embossed)	1842	Still in use	Miller 1991:6	1
Ironstone, Plain	1842	Still in use	Miller 1991:6	2
Marbles, Machine Made	1901	Still in use	Miller 2000 TPQ	1
Nail Fragment, Wire Roofing	1860	Still in use	Nelson 1968	1
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	1805	Still in use	Miller 2000	3
Nail, Cut fragment	1805	Still in use	Miller 2000	16
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1860	Still in use	Nelson 1968	9
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1860	Still in use	Nelson 1968	3
Rimfire Cartridge	1866	Still in use	Miller 2000	3
Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	1884	1920	Greer 1999	3
Whiteware, Cut Sponge Stamped	1845	1930	Miller 1991: 6	1
Whiteware, Dipped	1820	1900	Miller 1991: 6	1
Whiteware, Plain	1830	Still in use	Miller, 1991: 5	58
Whiteware, Sponged	1840	1930	Miller 1991: 6	2
Diagnostic Artifact Total				164

Spatial analysis of the general artifact distributions along with the densities of household/ structural and foodways artifact categories could not identify any distinct activity areas in the area surrounding the house. The 47x23-meter core of the artifact scatter overlaps with the location of a house shown in aerial photography. This scatter was too disturbed and too large to pinpoint the house location or discrete outdoor activity areas. A dump of household/structural material was also identified at the northern end of the site. Unit excavation confirmed the presence of a 30-centimeter-deep plow zone across Site 38LE1037. This stratum produced all of the artifacts collected during 2020 fieldwork, indicating that the nonfeature artifact scatter was wholly disturbed and not separable into discrete occupations. Although Features 1 and 2, a post and an unidentified feature, were preserved beneath the plow zone, evidence of deep plowing and 15-centimeter-interval discing were identified during unit excavation. Given the frequency and intensity of these activities at the site, site integrity is likely too compromised to offer meaningful data for research.

Figure 20.
Feature 1 Plan View Photograph



Figure 21.
Feature 2 Plan View Photograph



Figure 22.
Unit 2 Base of Level 1, 30 cmbs

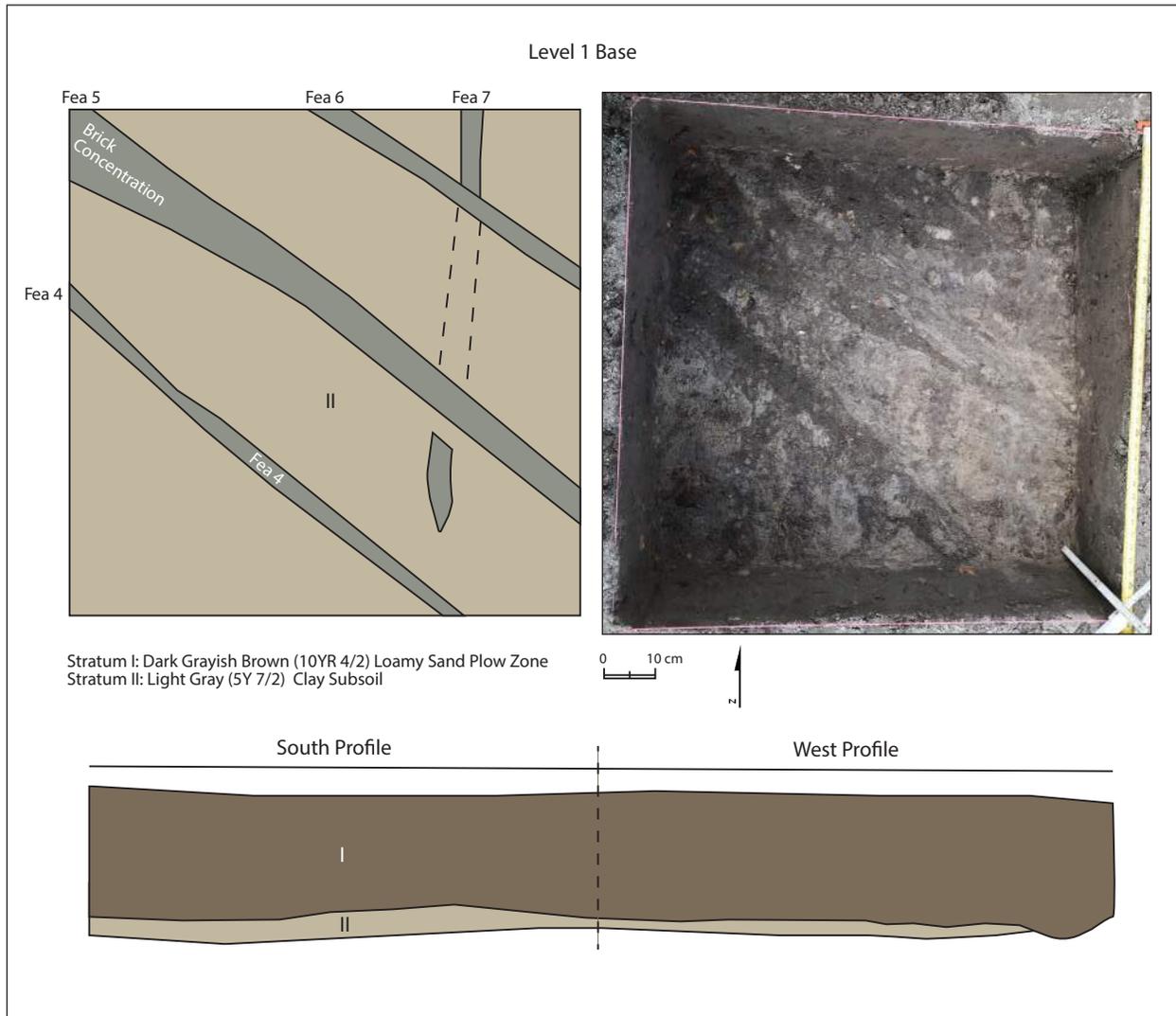


Figure 23.
Unit 2 Soil Profile Photograph



VI. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

New South's Phase II evaluation of Site 38LE1037 included shovel testing, excavating two 1x1-meter units, spatial analysis, and in-depth historical research. Shovel test and unit data showed that the site contains a disturbed plow zone overlying subsoil. Artifact density maps of the 2012 and 2020 shovel test assemblages identified concentrations of foodways and household/structural remains at the site center. The original site visit located a potential pit and a potential post at Site 38LE1037. During the Phase II investigations, attempts to relocate those features were unsuccessful. However, shovel testing identified three more potential features. Two of these potential feature locations were selected for unit excavation. Unit 1 exposed Features 1, 2, and 3. The function of Feature 1 could not be determined from excavation. Feature 2 was a post. The third feature was a deep plow scar. Unit 2 exposed four closely spaced plow scars (Features 4–7). The potential pit and post identified during 2012 fieldwork and the unexamined potential feature in 2020 were not examined during the Phase II investigation. The presence of features suggested that the site retained somewhat better integrity than most South Carolina tenant farm sites, which are often nearly completely plowed out. However, unit excavation determined that agricultural disturbances continued into the feature-bearing subsoil stratum.

The site was assessed under the four NHRP eligibility criteria following the integrity assessment. Historical research did not identify any events of local, state, or national significance associated with Site 38LE1037. Therefore, the site is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion A. Site 38LE1037 does not contain any above-ground resources and does not embody or convey any significant design or construction characteristics. The site was also not associated with a master craftsman and did not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion C.

For this site, Criteria B and D recommendations depended upon an in-depth examination of available background material. Assuming tenant farmers were the sole occupants of Site 38LE1037, there was little likelihood that the site would convey associations with the working lives of past significant individuals. Although a few potential residents were identified, none was confidently associated with the occupation.

Without a well-defined occupational history or a corresponding fine-grained complex of features, a tenant farm has limited research potential. In this case, an occupational history could not be reconstructed from the available records, and unit excavation indicated that plow disturbances extended into the feature-bearing stratum. Given the site's limited integrity and insufficient documentary history, Site 38LE1037 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B or D. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A: 2020 SPECIMEN CATALOG

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DRAFT Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Preferred Alternative (2020)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1030	38LE1030	10		N490 E560	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/30/20
38LE1030	38LE1030	11		N470 E460	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/30/20
38LE1031	38LE1031	7		N500 E510	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/30/20
38LE1031	38LE1031	7		N500 E510	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Aluminum, (Discarded)	6/30/20
38LE1031	38LE1031	8		N510 E500	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua	6/30/20
38LE1031	38LE1031	8		N510 E500	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (3.1g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	6/30/20
38LE1031	38LE1031	8		N510 E500	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	6/30/20
38LE1031	38LE1031	9		N490 E520	0-25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (10.9g)	Container Glass, Light Green	6/30/20
38LE1031	38LE1031	9		N490 E520	0-25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	15		N489 E460	0-40 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	15		N489 E460	0-40 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (12.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	15		N489 E460	0-40 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (3.1g)	Rubber, Unidentified, burned, (Discarded)	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	16		N510 E451	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (8.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	16		N510 E451	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	16		N510 E451	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (6.1g)	Container Glass, Light Green	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	17		N498 E460	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (33.8g)	Insulator, Porcelain	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	18		N510 E442	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/30/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	100		N500 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	100		N500 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (1.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	101		N510 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.8g)	Container Glass, Olive Green,	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	101		N510 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	101		N510 E500	30 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (0.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	102		N520 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (92.3g)	Sewer Tile/ Pipe Fragment, Ceramic	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	102		N520 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (3.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	102		N520 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (2.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	102		N520 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (5.4g)	Porcelain, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	103		N530 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (24.6g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	103		N530 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	103		N530 E500	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.2g)	Plastic, Indeterminate, (Discarded)	8/11/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	104		N490 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (337.9g)	Pipe, Iron	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	104		N490 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (34.6g)	Lead, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	104		N490 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	104		N490 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.7g)	Ironstone, Molded (Embossed)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	105		N480 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	3 (4g)	White ware, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	105		N480 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	105		N480 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	3 (10.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	105		N480 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (4.4g)	Glass, Burned	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	106		N460 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	106		N460 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Porcelain, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	106		N460 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	107		N450 E500	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (5.1g)	Stoneware, Grey Salt Glazed, Unidentified	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	108		N470 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	5 (14.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	108		N470 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	White ware, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	108		N470 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (4.9g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	109		N480 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	109		N480 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (2.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	109		N480 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (2.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	109		N480 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (5.5g)	White ware, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	109		N480 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	2 (38.3g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	11 (13.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	1 (8.3g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	4 (12.1g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	1 (5.5g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	3 (2.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Stoneware, Unidentified Brown Glazed Or Slipped	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	2 (3.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Green	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	1 (4.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	2 (3.2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	110		N490 E490	60 cmb, Stratum I	1 (5.2g)	Stoneware, Unidentified, Burned	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (31.5g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	3 (3.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3g)	Copper Coins, penny; dated 1942	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	10 (9.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	3 (1.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (8.3g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.4g)	Container Glass, Green	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	111		N490 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, unidentified partial and faded maker's mark	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	112		N490 E470	25 cmb, Stratum I	4 (4.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	112		N490 E470	25 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	112		N490 E470	25 cmb, Stratum I	3 (5.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	112		N490 E470	25 cmb, Stratum I	1 (5.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	113		N480 E470	25 cmb, Stratum I	3 (6.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	113		N480 E470	25 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	113		N480 E470	25 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	113		N480 E470	25 cmb, Stratum I	1 (14.5g)	Container Glass, Clear, bottle finish; screw top and narrow mouth; probably a sauce or condiment bottle	8/11/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	114		N470 E470	20 cmb, Stratum I	2 (15.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	114		N470 E470	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	115		N480 E450	25 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.5g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	116		N490 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (79.7g)	Brick, Glazed	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	116		N490 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	3 (4.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	116		N490 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (5.4g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	117		N530 E470	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (4.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	118		N540 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (41.1g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	118		N540 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	118		N540 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	3 (18.6g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	118		N540 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	118		N540 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	119		N550 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (91.7g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	119		N550 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	3 (12.6g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	119		N550 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	4 (3.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	119		N550 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (52.4g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	120		N560 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (8.9g)	Glass, Burned, Green glass	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	120		N560 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	120		N560 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	2 (2.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	121		N570 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	16 (200.4g)	Brick, Unidentified, one fragment burned, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	121		N570 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	2 (127.5g)	Sewer Tile/ Pipe Fragment, Ceramic	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	121		N570 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (33.2g)	Stoneware, Unidentified, Burned, dark brown glaze; possibly Albany slip	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	121		N570 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (19.6g)	Non-Electrical Wire, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	121		N570 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	2 (16.8g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	121		N570 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	122		N580 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	7 (12.6g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	122		N580 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	122		N580 E470	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	123		N530 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	124		N540 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (4.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	124		N540 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (8.7g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	125		N560 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	3 (19.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	126		N580 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	126		N580 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.4g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	127		N470 E480	0-30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	127		N470 E480	0-30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (11.6g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	128		N480 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Aluminum, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	128		N480 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	3 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	128		N480 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Plastic, Indeterminate, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	128		N480 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.6g)	Redware, Unglazed	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	129		N480 E480	25 cmb, Stratum I	1 (10.3g)	Glass, Burned	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	129		N480 E480	25 cmb, Stratum I	2 (5.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	130		N490 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	3 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	130		N490 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	130		N490 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Green	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	131		N500 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	131		N500 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	131		N500 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.6g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	131		N500 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (11.6g)	Brick, Glazed	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	131		N500 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	131		N500 E510	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.4g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	132		N500 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (4.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	132		N500 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/11/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	132		N500 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	132		N500 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	132		N500 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Plastic, Indeterminate, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	132		N500 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	5 (2.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	132		N500 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (7.1g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	133		N500 E480	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (14.1g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	133		N500 E480	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.5g)	Coal, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	133		N500 E480	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.4g)	Container Glass, Light Green	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	133		N500 E480	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	133		N500 E480	50 cmb, Stratum I	6 (11g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	133		N500 E480	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (9.6g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	133		N500 E480	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	133		N500 E480	50 cmb, Stratum I	2 (2.6g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	134		N500 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (8.3g)	Ironstone, Plain	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	134		N500 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	134		N500 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	134		N500 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	134		N500 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	135		N500 E460	40 cmb, Stratum I	2 (16g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	135		N500 E460	40 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	135		N500 E460	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	135		N500 E460	40 cmb, Stratum I	2 (0.3g)	Charcoal	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	136		N500 E450	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (9.7g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	136		N500 E450	50 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.8g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/11/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	137		N510 E430	25 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	138		N510 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	4 (13.2g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	138		N510 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	7 (7.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	138		N510 E470	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/12/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	138		N510 E470	40 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (1.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	138		N510 E470	40 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (2.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	138		N510 E470	40 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	138		N510 E470	40 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.7g)	White ware, Plain	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	138		N510 E470	40 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.9g)	Refined Earthenware, Unidentified, cream colored to yellowish glaze; decal decoration	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	139		N510 E450	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	139		N510 E450	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.1g)	Ironstone, Plain	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	139		N510 E450	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	139		N510 E450	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (24.5g)	Knife Blade	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	140		N510 E460	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	140		N510 E460	25 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (3.7g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	140		N510 E460	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.6g)	White ware, Plain	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	140		N510 E460	25 cmbs, Stratum I	4 (3.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	140		N510 E460	25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	140		N510 E460	25 cmbs, Stratum I	6 (8.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	141		N510 E490	0-25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (34.1g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	141		N510 E490	0-25 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (2g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	141		N510 E490	0-25 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (8.9g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	141		N510 E490	0-25 cmbs, Stratum I	5 (4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	141		N510 E490	0-25 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (6.4g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (10.8g)	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine, amethyst color glass; patent/extract finish	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.5g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (7.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.5g)	Rimfire Cartridge	8/12/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (3.7g)	White ware, Plain	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	142		N510 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	143		N520 E430	0-40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (37.6g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	143		N520 E430	0-40 cmb, Stratum I	4 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	143		N520 E430	0-40 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	143		N520 E430	0-40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.5g)	White ware, Plain	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	144		N520 E440	20 cmb, Stratum I	2 (4.6g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	144		N520 E440	20 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	144		N520 E440	20 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	145		N520 E450	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.4g)	Cinder/Linker, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	145		N520 E450	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	145		N520 E450	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (6.8g)	Nut, Metal	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	145		N520 E450	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	145		N520 E450	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.1g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	145		N520 E450	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	146		N520 E460	0-30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	146		N520 E460	0-30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (3g)	Container Glass, Light Green	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	147		N520 E470	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (10.8g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	147		N520 E470	30 cmb, Stratum I	3 (10.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	147		N520 E470	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.3g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	147		N520 E470	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.5g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	147		N520 E470	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	147		N520 E470	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	147		N520 E470	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.6g)	Rimfire Cartridge	8/12/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	148		N520 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.1g)	Nail Fragment, Wire Roofing, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	148		N520 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	148		N520 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Light Green	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	148		N520 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.2g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	148		N520 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (6.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	149		N520 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (3.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	149		N520 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (5.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	149		N520 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.8g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	149		N520 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.7g)	Cinder/Clinker, (Discarded)	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	149		N520 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (2.1g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	149		N520 E490	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/12/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	150		N530 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	150		N530 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (4.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	150		N530 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	2 (2.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	150		N530 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	150		N530 E480	30 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.1g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	151		N540 E480	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (9.2g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	151		N540 E480	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	151		N540 E480	40 cmb, Stratum I	2 (18.7g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	152		N550 E460	30 cmb, Stratum I	7 (30.1g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	153		N560 E480	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (3.4g)	Cinder/Clinker, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	153		N560 E480	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (1.2g)	Glass, Burned	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	153		N560 E480	40 cmb, Stratum I	1 (12.2g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	154		N550 E480	Stratum I	1 (210.4g)	Spike	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	154		N550 E480	Stratum I	3 (5.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	154		N550 E480	Stratum I	2 (17.3g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	154		N550 E480	Stratum I	1 (2.9g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/13/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	154		N550 E480	Stratum I	1 (6g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	155		N570 E460	20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (11.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	155		N570 E460	20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (5.2g)	Glass, Burned	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	156		N530 E490	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (3.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	156		N530 E490	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.5g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	156		N530 E490	30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/13/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	8 (93.6g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (82.4g)	Stone, Building	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (5.3g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.8g)	Rimfire Cartridge	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	8 (19.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	9 (19.9g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.2g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (16.9g)	Glass, Burned	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	8 (18.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.2g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (4.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	45 (82.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.4g)	Metal Object, Miscellaneous, stainless steel cap or fitting	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.4g)	Button, Porcelain, Prosser	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (9.1g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	27 (23.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Plastic, Indeterminate, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	158	Unit 1	N489 E489	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (8.2g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	24 (69.4g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/14/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	9 (27.5g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (16.9g)	Stoneware, Unidentified Brown Glazed Or Slipped	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (98.8g)	Iron/ Steel Plate	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (3.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	22 (20g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.7g)	Whiteware, Cut Sponge Stamped	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (3.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (7.2g)	Container Glass, Light Green	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	32 (49.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (6g)	Container Glass, Green	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (4.1g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.2g)	Insulator, Porcelain, brown glaze	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	14 (17.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (8.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	159	Unit 1	N489 E489	10-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (11.8g)	Porcelain, Plain	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	8 (10.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (32.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	14 (52.1g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (8.4g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (6.5g)	Nail, Unidentified, Unmeasured, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.9g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/14/20

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38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	5 (2.7g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	160	Unit 1	N489 E489	20-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Green	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	161	Unit 1	N489 E489	30-40 cmbs, Stratum II	2 (2.1g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	161	Unit 1	N489 E489	30-40 cmbs, Stratum II	3 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	162	Unit 2	N549 E459	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (159g)	Mortar, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	162	Unit 2	N549 E459	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	31 (529.7g)	Brick, Unidentified, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	162	Unit 2	N549 E459	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.3g)	White ware, Plain	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	162	Unit 2	N549 E459	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (5.5g)	Sewer Tile/ Pipe Fragment, Ceramic	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	162	Unit 2	N549 E459	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (15.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	162	Unit 2	N549 E459	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	10 (10.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	162	Unit 2	N549 E459	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (11.7g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	8/14/20
38LE1037	38LE1037	162	Unit 2	N549 E459	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (4.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	8/14/20
5637-1	38LE1046	1	STP 477	N530 E500	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (3.7g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Burned/ Unidentified	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	1	STP 477	N530 E500	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	1	STP 477	N530 E500	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	1	STP 477	N530 E500	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (3.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	1	STP 477	N530 E500	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	2	STP 476	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	2	STP 476	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	2	STP 476	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (10.3g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	2	STP 476	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.2g)	White ware, Plain, cup rim	6/22/20
5637-1	38LE1046	12		N510 E490	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.6g)	White ware, Plain	6/30/20
5637-1	38LE1046	13		N500 E480	0-20 cmbs, Stratum i	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	6/30/20
5637-1	38LE1046	13		N500 E480	0-20 cmbs, Stratum i	2 (1.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	6/30/20
5637-1	38LE1046	13		N500 E480	0-20 cmbs, Stratum i	3 (18g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	6/30/20

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5637-1	38LE1046	14		N500 E490	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	6/30/20
5637-1	38LE1046	14		N500 E490	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (9.3g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded, (Discarded)	6/30/20
5637-1	38LE1046	14		N500 E490	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	6/30/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (20.3g)	Table Fork, Metal, faint impression of 'stainless', can't make out rest of stamp	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (1.5g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (1.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	2 (5.3g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/ Black Or Brown, Black	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Light Green	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	2 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (7.9g)	Container Glass, Aqua	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (3.5g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Unidentified, uid blue decoration, probably transfer, but very eroded	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	3 (76.2g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (2.3g)	White Bodied Earthenware, Unidentified, uid green decoration, very eroded	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	27 (58.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	2 (1.4g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Blue	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (1.5g)	Whiteware, Dipped	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	2 (13g)	Whiteware, Unscalloped, Impressed Rim, Edgware, Blue (Green Or Red), Blue	6/29/20

DRAFT Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Preferred Alternative (2020)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (1.2g)	Pearlware, Underglaze Painted, Blue, Probably pearlware, but discolored so not 100%	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	2 (6.2g)	Pearlware, Plain, Probably	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	3 (4.99g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Handpainted; Large Floral	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (2.5g)	Whiteware, Scalloped, Impressed Edgeware, plain	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (7.5g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	6 (2.9g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	5 (1.9g)	Quartz, Flake-General	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	3			Surface Collection	1 (0.2g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	4		N510 E460	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.5g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print, Blue	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	5		N510 E430	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (8.6g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	6/29/20
5637-2	38LE1047	6		N510 E410	0-30 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.9g)	Quartz, Flake-General	6/29/20

APPENDIX B: 2012 SITE
38LE1037 SPECIMEN CATALOG

Intentionally Blank

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Bypass Survey (2012)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS1	38LE1027	1		N450 E490	Level 1, 0-5cmbs	1 (2.1g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	2		N460 E490	Surface	1 (3.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	2		N460 E490	Surface	1 (5g)	Yellow Ware, Plain	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	3		N480 E490	Surface	2 (2.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	3		N480 E490	Surface	2 (4.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	4		N480 E500	Level 1, 0-5cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	5		N490 E490	Surface	1 (1.5g)	Ironstone, Underglaze Handpainted	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	5		N490 E490	Surface	1 (13.8g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	6		N490 E490	Level 1, 0-5cmbs	2 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	7		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-5cmbs	1 (1g)	Canning Jar Glass, Mason Screw Cap, light blue	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	8		N500 E470	Level 1, 0-10cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	8		N500 E470	Level 1, 0-10cmbs	1 (1.7g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	8		N500 E470	Level 1, 0-10cmbs	1 (5.7g)	Brick, Machine-Made	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	9		N500 E480	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (1.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	9		N500 E480	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	9		N500 E480	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (2.5g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	10		N500 E490	Level 1, 0-14cmbs	1 (0.3g)	Rhyolite, Flake-Fragment	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	11	Transect 2, STP 22	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (4.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	12		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	12		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	12		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1g)	Brick, Machine-Made	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	13		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-15cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	13		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-15cmbs	1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	13		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-15cmbs	1 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	14		N510 E480	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	1 (2.5g)	Doll Part, Porcelain	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	14		N510 E480	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	14		N510 E480	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	2 (6.6g)	Brick, Machine-Made	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	2 (868.1g)	Brick, Machine-Made	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	4 (7.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/12

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Bypass Survey (2012)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	6 (11.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	1 (1g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	1 (4.4g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	1 (2.9g)	Copper Coins, U.S. Wheat Penny, 1918	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	5 (6.4g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	2 (9.8g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	1 (49.6g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/23/12
FS1	38LE1027	15			General Surface Collection	1 (19.1g)	Quartz, Unmodified Stone	1/23/12
FS2	38LE1028	16		N490 E500	Surface	3 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	17		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	18		N490 E510	Surface	2 (3.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	19		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-10cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	20		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	21		N490 E530	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	22	Transect 3, STP 1	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	4 (13.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	23		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	3 (2.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	24		N510 E510	Level 1, 0-10cmbs	2 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	25			General Surface Collection	1 (4.9g)	Ironstone, Plain	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	25			General Surface Collection	1 (19.7g)	Ironstone, Hotel Ware (Institutional), pink and blue annular decoration	1/24/12
FS2	38LE1028	25			General Surface Collection	4 (32g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/24/12
FS3	38LE00-IF1	26		N505 E495	Surface	1 (2.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/24/12
FS4	38LE1029	27		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-38cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Glass, Unidentified, burned	1/25/12
FS4	38LE1029	28		N495 E505	Surface	1 (8g)	Stoneware, Grey Salt Glazed, Unidentified	1/25/12
FS4	38LE1029	29	Transect 6, STP 5	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.9g)	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass, brown glass layer on one side	1/25/12
FS4	38LE1029	30		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.07g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/25/12
FS5	38LE1030	31		N400 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Bypass Survey (2012)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FSS	38LE1030	31		N400 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	32		N420 E450	Level 1, 0-10cmbs	1 (2.6g)	Ironstone, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	33		N420 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Light Green	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	33		N420 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	2 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	33		N420 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	33		N420 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	33		N420 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	33		N420 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (3.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	33		N420 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (9.8g)	Ironstone, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	34		N420 E490	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	34		N420 E490	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.09g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	35		N430 E470	Level 1, 0-38cmbs	1 (12.6g)	Mortar	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	35		N430 E470	Level 1, 0-38cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	35		N430 E470	Level 1, 0-38cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	36		N440 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (6.2g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	36		N440 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	36		N440 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (10.3g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	37		N450 E430	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.8g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	37		N450 E430	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (4.1g)	Yellow Ware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	38		N450 E440	Level 1, 0-38cmbs	1 (5.6g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	38		N450 E440	Level 1, 0-38cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	39		N450 E450	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	39		N450 E450	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	40		N450 E460	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (12.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	40		N450 E460	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.05g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	40		N450 E460	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (4.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	40		N450 E460	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	41		N450 E470	Level 1, 0-26cmbs	1 (10.7g)	Mortar	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	41		N450 E470	Level 1, 0-26cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	42		N450 E480	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (37.7g)	Nail, Unidentified, Unmeasured	1/26/12

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Bypass Survey (2012)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FSS	38LE1030	43		N450 E510	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (9.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	43		N450 E510	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	44		N450 E520	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Redware, Plain Clear Glazed	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	45		N460 E460	Surface	1 (0.7g)	Whiteware, Unidentified, burned	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	46		N460 E460	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.08g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	47		N460 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.04g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	47		N460 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.05g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	47		N460 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (4.6g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	48		N460 E480	Surface	1 (6.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	49		N460 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.05g)	Charcoal	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	49		N460 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	49		N460 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	50		N460 E510	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	51		N470 E460	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (4.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	52	Transect 10, STP 7	N470 E470	Level 1, 10-20cmbs	1 (5.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	53		N480 E460	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	54		N480 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	54		N480 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (4.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	54		N480 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (22.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	55		N490 E460	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (0.08g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	56		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (3.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	57		N490 E480	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	58		N490 E530	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (0.08g)	Charcoal	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	58		N490 E530	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	58		N490 E530	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (0.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	58		N490 E530	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (0.08g)	Plastic Item, Unidentified, blue	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	59		N500 E450	Surface	1 (3.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	60	Transect 9, STP 6	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	60	Transect 9, STP 6	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.09g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FSS	38LE1030	61		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/26/12

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Bypass Survey (2012)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS5	38LE1030	62		N510 E500	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	63		N510 E520	Level 1, 0-10cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	64		N510 E530	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (0.05g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	65		N510 E540	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (7.9g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	65		N510 E540	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.6g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	66		N511 E540	Surface	1 (1.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	67		N510 E550	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	67		N510 E550	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (8.1g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	68		N520 E560	Level 1, 0-28cmbs	1 (7.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	68		N520 E560	Level 1, 0-28cmbs	1 (0.05g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	69		N520 E570	Level 2, 20-25cmbs	2 (6.1g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	69		N520 E570	Level 2, 20-25cmbs	1 (2.4g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FS5	38LE1030	70		N530 E540	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	71		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	71		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	71		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (27.2g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	72		N470 E520	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	2 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	73		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (3.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	73		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	74		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (4.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	75	Transect 12, STP 3	N500 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (2.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	75	Transect 12, STP 3	N500 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.4g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	76		N500 E490	Surface	1 (1.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	76		N500 E490	Surface	1 (0.4g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	77		N500 E490	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	78	Transect 12, STP 2	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (5.8g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	78	Transect 12, STP 2	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (6.7g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	79		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (7.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	80		N500 E520	Surface	1 (1.3g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	80		N500 E520	Surface	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Bypass Survey (2012)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS6	38LE1031	80		N500 E520	Surface	1 (2.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	81		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	3 (15.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	81		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (3.9g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	82	Transect 12, STP 1	N500 E530	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	82	Transect 12, STP 1	N500 E530	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (0.9g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	83		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (3.2g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	83		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	83		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (2.4g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	84		N510 E530	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	2 (4.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	85		N520 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	86	Transect 11, STP 2	N530 E500	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	3 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	87			General Surface Collection	1 (8.6g)	Redware, Plain Clear Glazed, with Bristol-slipped interior	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	87			General Surface Collection	3 (17.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	87			General Surface Collection	1 (2.9g)	Glass, Burned	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	87			General Surface Collection	2 (11.3g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	87			General Surface Collection	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	87			General Surface Collection	1 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/26/12
FS6	38LE1031	87			General Surface Collection	1 (3g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1/26/12
FS7	38LE1032	88		N490 E480	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.8g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	89		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	3 (2.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	89		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.05g)	Plastic Item, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	89		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	90		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (0.04g)	Glass, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	91	Transect 19, STP 6	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	92		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	92		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	5 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	93		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (9.2g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	94		N500 E530	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (2.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS7	38LE1032	95		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12

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FS8	38LE1033	96		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmts	4 (4.1g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	96		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmts	2 (5.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	96		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmts	4 (11.2g)	Container Glass, Green	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	96		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmts	5 (71.1g)	Mortar	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	96		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmts	18 (31.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	96		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmts	1 (0.6g)	Plastic Item, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	96		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmts	2 (0.1g)	Shoe Parts, Other, Iron/ Steel, eyelet	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	96		N460 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmts	1 (0.6g)	Redware, Black Glazed	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	97		N470 E490	Level 1, 0-10cmts	1 (0.07g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	97		N470 E490	Level 1, 0-10cmts	1 (3.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	97		N470 E490	Level 1, 0-10cmts	1 (0.4g)	Plastic Item, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	98		N470 E490	Level 2, 10-20 cmts	1 (0.08g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	98		N470 E490	Level 2, 10-20 cmts	1 (2.4g)	Rhyolite, Angular Debris	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	98		N470 E490	Level 2, 10-20 cmts	1 (1.2g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	99		N470 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmts	5 (4g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	99		N470 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmts	4 (138.5g)	Mortar	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	99		N470 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (3g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	99		N470 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (8.1g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	99		N470 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (5.6g)	Container Glass, Green	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	100		N480 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (3.4g)	Electrical Wire, with black electric tape attached	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	100		N480 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmts	7 (15.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	100		N480 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	100		N480 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	100		N480 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	100		N480 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.1g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmts	1 (3.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmts	8 (9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmts	18 (33g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmts	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	1/31/12

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FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmbs	1 (7.8g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmbs	13 (11.5g)	Charcoal	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmbs	1 (5.9g)	Container Glass, Green	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmbs	1 (0.6g)	Glass, Burned	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmbs	2 (0.6g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmbs	4 (6.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	101		N480 E520	Level 1, 0-78cmbs	1 (0.6g)	Plastic Hair Brush/Comb, comb fragment	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	102		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	1 (7g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	102		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	4 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	102		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	102		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	1 (29.2g)	Metal, Architectural Hardware, Miscellaneous, 3/4 inch threaded pipe plug for gas or water pipe	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	102		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	1 (177.6g)	Metal Object, Unidentified, poss. stove part or machine part	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	102		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	2 (4.7g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	102		N490 E520	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	1 (4g)	Porcelain, Unidentified, molded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	103		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (388.1g)	Brick, Machine-Made	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	103		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (20.9g)	Non-Electrical Wire	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	103		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	4 (4g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	103		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	6 (13.7g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	103		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (0.08g)	Clothing Grommet, Eyelet, Rivet, Iron/ Steel, not iron or steel, unid. white metal	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	103		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	15 (21.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	103		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	103		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	10 (3.8g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmbs	7 (21.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12

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FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	3 (4g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	1 (1.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	2 (2.6g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	1 (0.9g)	Container Glass, Green	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	1 (1.8g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	1 (0.8g)	Beer/Soda Pull Tab, modern aluminum	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	1 (2.4g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	1 (10g)	Lead, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	104		N450 E510	Level 2, 10-40cmts	1 (0.8g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	105		N460 E410	Level 2, 10-50cmts	1 (0.6g)	Beer/Soda Pull Tab, modern aluminum	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	105		N460 E410	Level 2, 10-50cmts	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	105		N460 E410	Level 2, 10-50cmts	1 (3.7g)	Shotgun Shell, 12 gauge, with plastic casing	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	105		N460 E410	Level 2, 10-50cmts	4 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	105		N460 E410	Level 2, 10-50cmts	1 (10.4g)	Mortar	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	105		N460 E410	Level 2, 10-50cmts	2 (3.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	106		N470 E480	Level 1, 0-20cmts	2 (5.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	106		N470 E480	Level 1, 0-20cmts	1 (3.8g)	Container Glass, Green	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	106		N470 E480	Level 1, 0-20cmts	1 (0.4g)	Rhyolite, Flake-Fragment	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	107		N470 E550	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.9g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	107		N470 E550	Level 1, 0-30cmts	2 (4.6g)	Container Glass, Light Green	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	107		N470 E550	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	107		N470 E550	Level 1, 0-30cmts	5 (13.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	107		N470 E550	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (11.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	107		N470 E550	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.08g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	108		N480 E505	Surface	1 (8.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	108		N480 E505	Surface		Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass, Pond's Cold Cream	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	108		N480 E505	Surface	1 (44.8g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	108		N480 E505	Surface	1 (6.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12

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FS8	38LE1033	109		N480 E510	Level 1, 0-55cmbs	8 (9.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	109		N480 E510	Level 1, 0-55cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	109		N480 E510	Level 1, 0-55cmbs	2 (2.7g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	109		N480 E510	Level 1, 0-55cmbs	1 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	109		N480 E510	Level 1, 0-55cmbs	2 (67.6g)	Concrete	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	6 (139.7g)	Mortar	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	1 (2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	19 (43.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	1 (1.6g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	2 (3.9g)	Container Glass, Green	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	4 (10.8g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs		Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, bottle neck with screw cap; 'SunCrest Artificially Flavored Strawberry Sour'	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	110		N480 E540	Level 1, 0-70cmbs	2 (7.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	111		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	3 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	111		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	5 (5.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	111		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	2 (11.2g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	111		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	4 (0.6g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	111		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (1g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	112		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (2.1g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	112		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	2 (19.4g)	Mortar	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	112		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (12.2g)	Bolt And/Or Bracket	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	112		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	3 (8.1g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	112		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (6.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	112		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	2 (2.9g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	112		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (2.8g)	Charcoal	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	112		N490 E510	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	9 (21.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12

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FS8	38LE1033	113		N500 E490	Surface	1 (71.3g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	114		N500 E490	Level 1, 0-20cmts	1 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	114		N500 E490	Level 1, 0-20cmts	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	115	Transect 20, STP 24	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-20cmts	2 (2.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	116		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (1.5g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	116		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (1.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	116		N500 E510	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	117		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.1g)	Vinyl Flooring	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	117		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (2.1g)	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	117		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (2.7g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	117		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmts	2 (14.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	118		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (6.1g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass, 'Boyd's'	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	118		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (1.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	118		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (4.1g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	118		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Green	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	119		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-60cmts	3 (3.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	119		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-60cmts	2 (1.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	119		N500 E540	Level 1, 0-60cmts	1 (48.9g)	Brick, Machine-Made	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	120		N510 E480	Level 1, 0-25cmts	1 (6.2g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	121		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-20cmts	1 (55.6g)	Concrete	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	121		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-20cmts	1 (4.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	122		N510 E500	Level 2, 20-40cmts	1 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	122		N510 E500	Level 2, 20-40cmts	1 (2.3g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	123		N510 E510	Level 1, 0-25cmts	3 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	123		N510 E510	Level 1, 0-25cmts	1 (6.6g)	Metal Object, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	123		N510 E510	Level 1, 0-25cmts	1 (0.7g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	124		N510 E520	Surface	1 (133.3g)	Mortar	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	125		N510 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.02g)	Glass, Unidentified, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	125		N510 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmts	3 (0.6g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	125		N510 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.05g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12

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FS8	38LE1033	126		N520 E490	Level 1, 0-15cmbs	2 (3g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	127		N520 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (0.03g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	128		N520 E520	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (11.9g)	Brick, Unidentified	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	129	Transect 20, STP 25	N530 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (3.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	130		N540 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	131		N550 E500	Surface	1 (2.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	131		N550 E500	Surface	1 (0.6g)	Quartz, Flake-General	1/31/12
FS8	38LE1033	132		N555 E500	Surface	1 (34.5g)	Rhyolite, Biface, Fragment	1/31/12
FS9	38LE1034	133	Transect 19, STP 27	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (3.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/1/12
FS9	38LE1034	133	Transect 19, STP 27	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.6g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	2/1/12
FS9	38LE1034	133	Transect 19, STP 27	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/1/12
FS10	38LE1035	135	Transect 19, STP 33	N500 E500	Level 2, 15-40cmbs	1 (0.06g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment	2/1/12
FS10	38LE1035	135	Transect 19, STP 33	N500 E500	Level 2, 15-40cmbs	2 (2.9g)	Chert, Flake-General	2/1/12
FS10	38LE1035	135	Transect 19, STP 33	N500 E500	Level 2, 15-40cmbs	1 (0.08g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	2/1/12
FS10	38LE1035	136		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Rhyolite, Flake-Fragment	2/1/12
FS10	38LE1035	136		N500 E520	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.4g)	Rhyolite, Flake-General	2/1/12
FS11	38LE00-IF2	137		N500 E500	Surface	1 (2.1g)	Whiteware, Polychrome Handpainted; Large Floral	2/1/12
FS11	38LE00-IF2	138		N510 E500	Level 1, 0-60cmbs	1 (8.2g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	2/1/12
FS12	38LE1036	139	Transect 21, STP 4	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.9g)	Coal	2/1/12
FS12	38LE1036	139	Transect 21, STP 4	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/1/12
FS12	38LE1036	139	Transect 21, STP 4	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (5.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/1/12
FS13	38LE1037	140		N460 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (5g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	140		N460 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (5.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	141		N470 E460	Surface	1 (6.6g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	141		N470 E460	Surface	1 (3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	141		N470 E460	Surface	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	141		N470 E460	Surface	1 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	2/2/12

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FS13	38LE1037	142		N470 E480	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (5.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	142		N470 E480	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	143	Transect 23, STP 11	N470 E490	Surface	1 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	144		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (6.4g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	144		N470 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (4.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	145		N480 E460	Surface	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	145		N480 E460	Surface	1 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	145		N480 E460	Surface	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	146		N480 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (7.3g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	146		N480 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (2.2g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass, burned	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	4 (7.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (1.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (14.3g)	Glass, Plate, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (16.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface		Ceramic Industrial Item, Miscellaneous, Porcelain Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (5.1g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (0.7g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (6.7g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (5.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (4.4g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (2.9g)	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	147		N480 E480	Surface	1 (6.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	148		N480 E480	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (4.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	148		N480 E480	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (4.3g)	Marbles, Machine Made	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	148		N480 E480	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (4.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	148		N480 E480	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Porcelain, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	3 (19.1g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12

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FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	2 (6.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	2 (29g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Coal	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (2.6g)	Redware, Unglazed	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	3 (9.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (2.2g)	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	149		N480 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.9g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	150		N490 E450	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	150		N490 E450	Level 1, 0-50cmbs	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	151		N490 E460	Surface	1 (2.3g)	Battery Part	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	151		N490 E460	Surface	1 (36.1g)	Stoneware, Unidentified, Clear glaze exterior, brown interior	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (83.1g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (5g)	Glass, Plate, Unidentified, with yellow film	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (6g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (5.1g)	Metal Object, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.6g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (3g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	152		N490 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (8.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	153		N490 E480	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	3 (5.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	153		N490 E480	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	153		N490 E480	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	153		N490 E480	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	153		N490 E480	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	2 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	154		N490 E490	Surface	2 (9.4g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	154		N490 E490	Surface	1 (3.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12

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FS13	38LE1037	154		N490 E490	Surface	2 (1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	154		N490 E490	Surface	1 (4.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	154		N490 E490	Surface	1 (1.8g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	154		N490 E490	Surface	1 (5.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	155		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmts	1 (0.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	155		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmts	1 (1.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	155		N490 E500	Level 1, 0-25cmts	2 (3.6g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	156		N490 E515	Level 1, 0-30cmts	3 (7.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	157		N500 E430	Level 1 & 2, 0-40cmts	1 (3.2g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	157		N500 E430	Level 1 & 2, 0-40cmts	1 (4.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	158		N500 E440	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (3.3g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	158		N500 E440	Level 1, 0-40cmts	4 (7.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	159		N500 E450	Surface	1 (63.4g)	Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass, Pond's Cold Cream	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	160		N500 E450	Level 1 & 2, 0-60cmts	1 (1.6g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	160		N500 E450	Level 1 & 2, 0-60cmts	1 (1.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	160		N500 E450	Level 1 & 2, 0-60cmts	1 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	160		N500 E450	Level 1 & 2, 0-60cmts	1 (4g)	Mortar	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	160		N500 E450	Level 1 & 2, 0-60cmts	1 (1.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	160		N500 E450	Level 1 & 2, 0-60cmts	1 (0.6g)	Canning Seal, Glass	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	160		N500 E450	Level 1 & 2, 0-60cmts	1 (11g)	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	161		N500 E460	Level 1, 0-40cmts	2 (6.1g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	161		N500 E460	Level 1, 0-40cmts	3 (12.5g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	161		N500 E460	Level 1, 0-40cmts	2 (2.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	161		N500 E460	Level 1, 0-40cmts	2 (1.9g)	Container Glass, Green	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	161		N500 E460	Level 1, 0-40cmts	3 (10.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	161		N500 E460	Level 1, 0-40cmts	2 (7.7g)	Mortar	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	161		N500 E460	Level 1, 0-40cmts	2 (2.9g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	162		N500 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmts	2 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	162		N500 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmts	2 (1.5g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12

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FS13	38LE1037	162		N500 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (3.2g)	Mortar	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	162		N500 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (4.8g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	162		N500 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.7g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	163		N500 E480	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	163		N500 E480	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	2 (1.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	163		N500 E480	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	163		N500 E480	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (3.6g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	164		N500 E490	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1.1g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	164		N500 E490	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	2 (2.8g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	164		N500 E490	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	164		N500 E490	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	2 (1.2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	165		N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1g)	Whiteware, Dipped, brown band on rim	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	165		N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (2.6g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	165		N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	165		N500 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (2.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	166		N510 E450	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	2 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	166		N510 E450	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (5.6g)	Mortar	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	166		N510 E450	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (1.4g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	167		N510 E460	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	2 (6g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	167		N510 E460	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	167		N510 E460	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	2 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	167		N510 E460	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (3.1g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	167		N510 E460	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	1 (1.4g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	167		N510 E460	Level 1, 0-35cmbs	2 (24.5g)	Mortar	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	168		N510 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.5g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	168		N510 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (1.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	168		N510 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (25.6g)	Mortar	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	168		N510 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (1.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	168		N510 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (4.6g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	168		N510 E470	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (1.7g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	2/2/12

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FS13	38LE1037	169	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Surface	1 (0.7g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	169	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Surface	1 (9.7g)	Whiteware, Sponged, blue	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	169	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Surface	1 (3.4g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass, canning glass fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	169	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Surface	5 (33g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	170	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Level 1, 0-60cmbs	3 (2.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	170	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Level 1, 0-60cmbs	2 (4.4g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	170	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Level 1, 0-60cmbs	1 (2.3g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	170	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Level 1, 0-60cmbs	1 (2.3g)	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	170	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Level 1, 0-60cmbs	2 (2g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	170	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Level 1, 0-60cmbs	3 (3g)	Container Glass, Light Green	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	170	Transect 24, STP 6	N510 E480	Level 1, 0-60cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	171		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (1.6g)	Metal Object, Unidentified, (not a button)	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	171		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	2 (13g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	171		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.4g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	171		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (6.3g)	Terra Cotta Flower Pot, Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	171		N510 E490	Level 1, 0-25cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	172		N510 E500	Surface	1 (12.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	172		N510 E500	Surface	1 (208.4g)	Sewer Tile/ Pipe Fragment, Ceramic	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	173		N510 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (1.1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	173		N510 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (4.4g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	173		N510 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	2 (9.5g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	174		N520 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (1g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	174		N520 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (2.4g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	174		N520 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (8.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	174		N520 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	174		N520 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (8.9g)	Mortar	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	175		N520 E430	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (2.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	175		N520 E430	Level 1, 0-40cmbs	1 (4.2g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	2/2/12

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Bypass Survey (2012)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS13	38LE1037	176		N520 E450	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (4.4g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	176		N520 E450	Level 1, 0-40cmts	4 (4.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	177		N520 E480	Surface	1 (7.3g)	Whiteware, Sponged, blue	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	177		N520 E480	Surface	1 (1.7g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	177		N520 E480	Surface	2 (7.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	177		N520 E480	Surface	2 (8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	3 (36.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	32 (111.4g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	7 (63.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	1 (1.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	1 (2.9g)	Redware, Plain Clear Glazed, bristol slipped on one surface	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	2 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	2 (15.7g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	3 (5.6g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	178		N520 E480	Level 1, 0-110cmts	6 (37.5g)	Nail, Cut Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	179		N520 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (0.1g)	Container Glass, Aqua	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	179		N520 E500	Level 1, 0-30cmts	1 (2.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	180		N530 E460	Level 1, 0-50cmts	4 (277.6g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	181		N530 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (9.3g)	Mortar	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	181		N530 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (1.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	181		N530 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (0.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	181		N530 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	181		N530 E470	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (3.5g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	182		N530 E480	Surface	1 (9.9g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	183		N530 E480	Level 1, 0-40cmts	1 (3.5g)	Nail, Unidentified Fragment	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	183		N530 E480	Level 1, 0-40cmts	3 (15.5g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	184	Transect 23, STP 9	N530 E490	Surface	1 (3.4g)	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	184	Transect 23, STP 9	N530 E490	Surface	3 (10.7g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	185		N540 E450	Surface	1 (2.2g)	Nail, Wire Common Fragment	2/2/12

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee
State: South Carolina
Project: Bishopville Bypass Survey (2012)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS13	38LE1037	185		N540 E450	Surface	7 (30.5g)	Brick, Unidentified, Added by SS, 3/1/12	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	186		N550 E450	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	1 (0.1g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	186		N550 E450	Level 1, 0-20cmbs	2 (8.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	187		N550 E480	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	1 (10.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	187		N550 E480	Level 1, 0-45cmbs	2 (1g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	188		N560 E450	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	188		N560 E450	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (1.5g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	188		N560 E450	Level 1, 0-30cmbs	1 (0.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	2 (9.3g)	Stoneware, Grey Salt Glazed, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	1 (5.5g)	Refined Earthenware, Unidentified, Yellow molded	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	2 (28.6g)	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	1 (39.9g)	Brick, Unidentified	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	2 (16g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	1 (5.5g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	2 (3.8g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	1 (54.8g)	Ironstone, Hotel Ware (Institutional), Base: 'Warwick China E. B. Adams Co., Motel Dept., Washington, DC.', Barbara J. Conroy, Restaurant China, Vol. 2, 1999	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	1 (15.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	2/2/12
FS13	38LE1037	189			General Surface Collection	1 (46.8g)	Insulator, Porcelain, Fragment	2/2/12

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APPENDIX C: UPDATED 38LE1037
SITE FORM

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SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE INVENTORY RECORD
(68-1 Rev. 2015)

STATE: _____ COUNTY: _____ SITE NUMBER: _____

Recorded By: _____ Affiliation: _____ Date (MM/DD/YYYY): _____

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: _____ Project: _____

2. USGS Quadrangle: _____ Date: _____ Scale: _____

3. UTM: Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____ Reference Datum/Year _____

4. Other map reference: _____

5. Descriptive site type (see handbook):
Prehistoric _____ Historic _____

6. Archaeological investigation: Survey _____ Testing _____ Excavation _____

7. Property owner: _____ Phone number: _____

8. Address: _____

9. Other site designations: _____

10. National Register of Historic Places recommendation: Eligible _____ Not Eligible _____ Additional work _____

11. Level of significance: National _____ State _____ Local _____

12. Justification:

-----Office Use Only-----

Determined eligible: _____ Determined not eligible: _____ Date: _____

On NRHP: _____ Date Listed: _____

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province: _____

2. Landform location: _____ Site elevation (above MSL): _____ (in feet)

3. On site soil type: _____ Soil classification: _____

4. Major river system: _____ Nearest river/stream: _____

5. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous _____ Hardwood _____ Mixed pine/hardwood _____ Old Field _____
Grass/pasture _____ Agricultural/crops _____ Wetlands/freshwater _____
Wetlands/saltwater _____ Other _____ Comments: _____

6. Description of groundcover: _____

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: _____ meters by _____ meters

2. Site depth: _____ cm.

3. Cultural features (type and number):

4. Presence of: Midden _____ Floral remains _____ Faunal remains _____ Shell _____ Charcoal _____

5. Human skeletal remains: _____ Preservation: _____

6. General site description:

7. Verbal description of location:

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Paleo Indian _____	Late Woodland _____	16th Century _____
Early Archaic _____	Any Woodland _____	17th Century _____
Middle Archaic _____	Mississippian _____	18th Century _____
Late Archaic _____	Late Prehistoric _____	19th Century _____
Any Archaic _____	Contact Era Prehistoric _____	20th Century _____
Early Woodland _____	Unknown Prehistoric _____	Unknown Historic _____
Middle Woodland <u>-</u> _____		

E. DATA RECOVERED

-----INCLUDE INVENTORY AT END OF FORM----- total number of artifacts: _____

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility: 0% _____ 1-25% _____ 26-50% _____ 51-75% _____ 76-100% _____

2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): _____

3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type: grid collection _____	Extent: complete _____
grab collection _____	selective _____
controlled sampling _____	no collection made _____
other (specify): _____	

4. Description of testing methods:

Method _____	Number _____	Size _____	Depth _____
Auger _____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Posthole _____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Shovel _____	_____	_____	_____ cm
Other _____	_____	_____	_____ cm

Comments: _____

5. Description of excavation units:

Number _____	Size _____	Depth _____	Comments: _____
_____	_____	_____ cm	_____
Put additional sizes in comments.			
_____	_____	_____	_____

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

Agricultural _____	Residential, high density _____
Forest _____	Commercial _____
Fallow _____	Industrial _____
Residential, low density _____	Other (specify) _____

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Type _____	Extent _____	Nature of Damage	erosion _____
			cultivation _____
			logging _____
			development _____
			vandalism _____
			inundation _____
			other (specify) _____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat: _____	Nature of Threat	erosion _____	
		cultivation _____	
		logging _____	
		development _____	Impact Zone _____
		vandalism _____	
		inundation _____	
		other (specify) _____	

Site number _____

4. Recommendations for further work:

Survey _____ Testing _____ Excavation _____ Archival _____ None _____ Other: _____

Comments:

5. References: Historic/archival documentation _____

Archaeological documentation _____

6. Additional management information/comments:

7. Location of existing collections: _____

8. Location of photographs: _____

9. Location of special samples: _____

Type of special samples: _____

Signature of observer: _____ Date: _____

INITIAL THE FOLLOWING

I have compared the map location to the GPS coordinates: _____

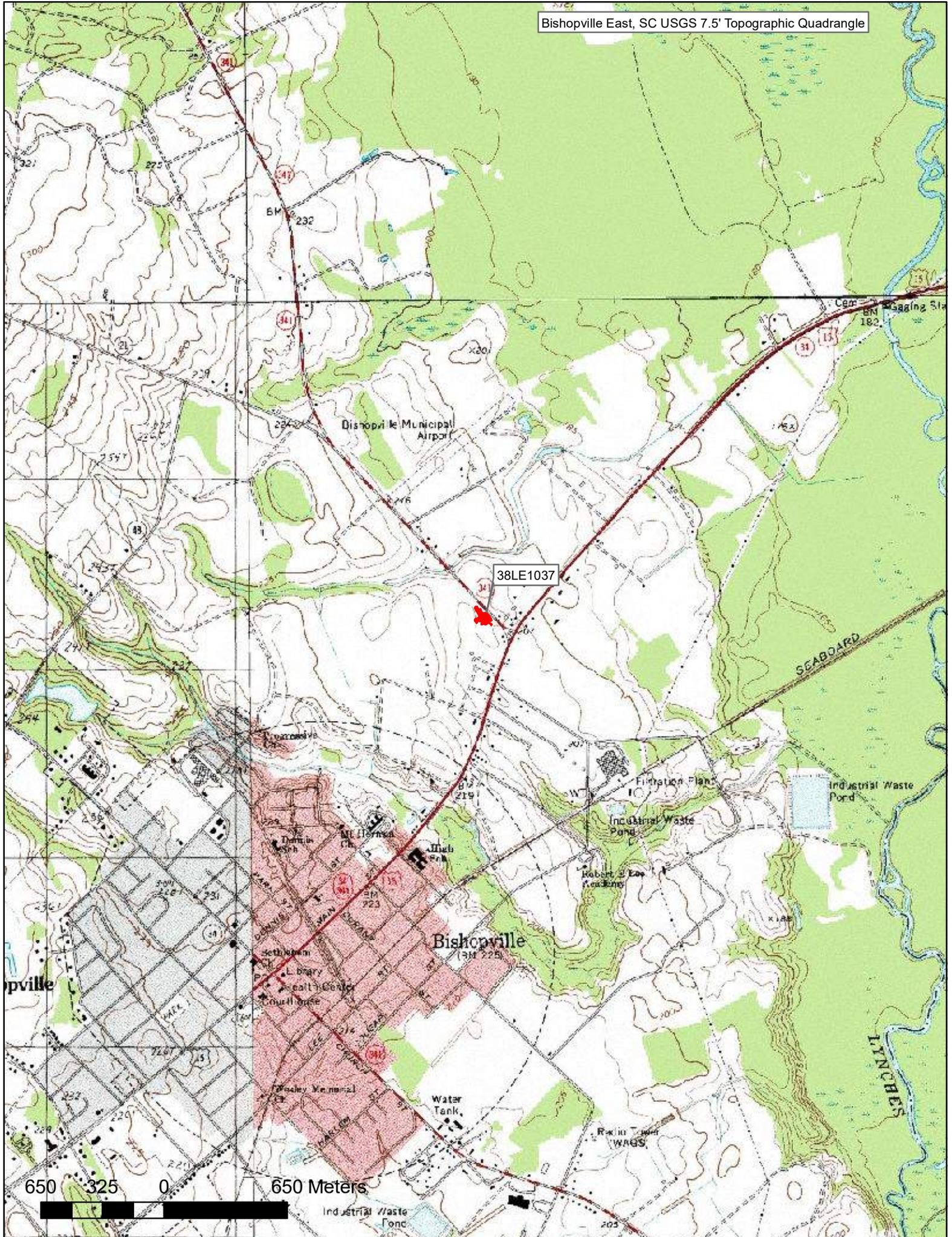
I have included a site map: _____

I have included an artifact inventory: _____

Please combine your site map and artifact tables with the Site Form in a **single PDF**, placing them at the end of the document. The PDF should be emailed to dertingk@mailbox.sc.edu or delivered using www.wetransfer.com. Shapefiles/geodatabases are welcome additions to the submission.

Artifact Description	Count
Aluminum	1
Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine	1
Brick, Glazed	2
Brick, Unidentified	114
Button, Porcelain, Prosser	1
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	2
Charcoal	2
Chimney Glass, Body, Unidentified	8
Cinder/Clinker	3
Coal	1
Container Glass, Amber	44
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	21
Container Glass, Aqua	22
Container Glass, Clear	201
Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	1
Container Glass, Green	5
Container Glass, Light Green	7
Container Glass, Milk Glass	6
Container Glass, Olive Green	2
Copper Coins	1
Glass, Burned	6
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	116
Insulator, Porcelain	2
Iron/ Steel Plate	2
Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	9
Ironstone, Molded (embossed)	1
Ironstone, Plain	2
Knife Blade	1
Lead, Unidentified	1
Metal Object, Miscellaneous	1
Mortar	14
Nail Fragment, Wire Roofing	1
Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	3
Nail, Cut fragment	4
Nail, Unidentified Fragment	61
Nail, Unidentified, Unmeasured	1
Nail, Wire Common Fragment	3
Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	3
Non-Electrical Wire	1
Nut, Metal	1
Pipe, Iron	1
Plastic, Indeterminate	4

Porcelain, Plain	4
Redware, Unglazed	1
Refined Earthenware, Unidentified	1
Rimfire Cartridge	3
Rubber, Unidentified	1
Sewer Tile/ Pipe Fragment, Ceramic	4
Spike	1
Stone, Building	1
Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	3
Stoneware, Grey Salt Glazed, Unidentified	1
Stoneware, Unidentified Brown Glazed or Slipped	2
Stoneware, Unidentified, Burned	2
Whiteware, Cut Sponge Stamped	1
Whiteware, Plain	30
August 2020 Artifact Total	738



38LE1037

Bishopville
(3M 225)

650 325 0 650 Meters

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South Carolina
Department of Transportation

December 14, 2018

Joseph E. Wilkinson
Review Coordinator for Transportation Projects
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

***RE: Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Bishopville Truck Route
Segments, Lee County, South Carolina***

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Please find attached a copy of the above-referenced report that describes reconnaissance level archaeological investigations conducted for the proposed Bishopville Truck Route in **Lee County**, South Carolina. The investigations consisted of background research and field examination of areas characterized as having high archaeological potential. The purpose of the archaeological reconnaissance study was to alert project planners to obvious archaeological resource issues. It was not meant to identify all sites within the segments. Once a preferred alignment is chosen, a Phase I archaeological survey will be performed.

The Bishopville Truck Route project area is configured so that an “a la carte” approach can be used to determine the best alignment for the proposed road. As such, the area under consideration for the location of the truck route was divided into 26 segments ranging in width from 500 to 1000 feet and in length from 480 – 18,700 feet. Twenty-four of these segments were examined at the reconnaissance level during the current investigation.

As a result of the reconnaissance survey two new archaeological sites (38LE1040 and 38LE1041), a small family cemetery (38LE1042 – U/61/0091), and a second possible cemetery (no number assigned) were recorded. In addition, a previously identified site, 38LE1037, was revisited.

Sites 38LE1040 and 38LE1041 are heavily disturbed historic scatters dating to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These sites are recommended as **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The NRHP eligibility of the small family cemetery, known as the Albert Family Cemetery (assigned archaeological site # 38LE1042 and above ground resource # U/61/0091) was **not assessed during the current investigation. An additional evaluation of this resource will be necessary if it is determined to be in an area that will be affected by the proposed truck route.** However, since cemeteries are protected by state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600), avoidance of the resource is recommended.

The location of the possible cemetery (no number assigned) was indicated by a local informant, but could not be verified based on above-ground evidence. **Additional investigations to verify the presence of and determine the NRHP eligibility of this resource will be necessary if it falls in the path of the proposed truck route.** In addition, since cemeteries are protected by



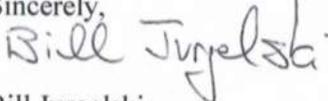
state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600), avoidance of the resource if it is determined to be a cemetery is recommended.

The previously identified site, 38LE1037, described as a tenant house or occupation, was revisited during the current investigation and found to be in the same condition as when it was initially recorded in 2012. **The NRHP eligibility of this site is unassessed. Additional testing to define the NRHP status of the site is recommended should it fall in the path of the proposed truck route.**

Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, the Department has determined that **two resources are present within the study area that will require additional evaluation if it is determined that they will be impacted by the proposed undertaking. In addition, the presence of and NRHP eligibility of a third potential resource, a possible cemetery, will need to be determined if it falls within the area that will be affected by the proposed undertaking. Finally, once a preferred alignment for the proposed truck route is chosen, an intensive cultural resources survey of that alignment will need to be conducted.**

Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, the Department is providing this information on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration. It is requested that you review the enclosed material, and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,



Bill Jurgelski
Archaeologist

WMJ:wmj

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

Signed: Joseph E. Wilkinson Date: 12/19/18

ec: Shane Belcher, FHWA
Bryan Printup, Tuscarora Nation

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

File: ENV/WMJ



South Carolina
Department of Transportation

2019-66-2

December 14, 2018

Joseph E. Wilkinson
Review Coordinator for Transportation Projects
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

***RE: Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Bishopville Truck Route
Segments, Lee County, South Carolina***

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Please find attached a copy of the above-referenced report that describes reconnaissance level archaeological investigations conducted for the proposed Bishopville Truck Route in **Lee County**, South Carolina. The investigations consisted of background research and field examination of areas characterized as having high archaeological potential. The purpose of the archaeological reconnaissance study was to alert project planners to obvious archaeological resource issues. It was not meant to identify all sites within the segments. Once a preferred alignment is chosen, a Phase I archaeological survey will be performed.

The Bishopville Truck Route project area is configured so that an "a la carte" approach can be used to determine the best alignment for the proposed road. As such, the area under consideration for the location of the truck route was divided into 26 segments ranging in width from 500 to 1000 feet and in length from 480 – 18,700 feet. Twenty-four of these segments were examined at the reconnaissance level during the current investigation.

As a result of the reconnaissance survey two new archaeological sites (38LE1040 and 38LE1041), a small family cemetery (38LE1042 – U/61/0091), and a second possible cemetery (no number assigned) were recorded. In addition, a previously identified site, 38LE1037, was revisited.

Sites 38LE1040 and 38LE1041 are heavily disturbed historic scatters dating to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These sites are recommended as **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The NRHP eligibility of the small family cemetery, known as the Albert Family Cemetery (assigned archaeological site # 38LE1042 and above ground resource # U/61/0091) was **not assessed during the current investigation. An additional evaluation of this resource will be necessary if it is determined to be in an area that will be affected by the proposed truck route.** However, since cemeteries are protected by state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600), avoidance of the resource is recommended.

The location of the possible cemetery (no number assigned) was indicated by a local informant, but could not be verified based on above-ground evidence. **Additional investigations to verify the presence of and determine the NRHP eligibility of this resource will be necessary if it falls in the path of the proposed truck route.** In addition, since cemeteries are protected by

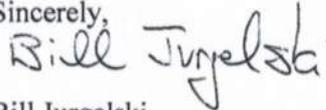
state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600), avoidance of the resource if it is determined to be a cemetery is recommended.

The previously identified site, 38LE1037, described as a tenant house or occupation, was revisited during the current investigation and found to be in the same condition as when it was initially recorded in 2012. **The NRHP eligibility of this site is unassessed. Additional testing to define the NRHP status of the site is recommended should it fall in the path of the proposed truck route.**

Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, the Department has determined that **two resources are present within the study area that will require additional evaluation if it is determined that they will be impacted by the proposed undertaking. In addition, the presence of and NRHP eligibility of a third potential resource, a possible cemetery, will need to be determined if it falls within the area that will be affected by the proposed undertaking. Finally, once a preferred alignment for the proposed truck route is chosen, an intensive cultural resources survey of that alignment will need to be conducted.**

Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, the Department is providing this information on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration. It is requested that you review the enclosed material, and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,



Bill Jurgelski
Archaeologist

WMJ:wmj

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

Signed: Wenonah G. Haire

Date: 1/2/19

ec: Shane Belcher, FHWA
Bryan Printup, Tuscarora Nation

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

File: ENV/WMJ



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CHEROKEE NATION[®]
P.O. Box 948 • Tahlequah, OK 74465-0948 • 918-453-5000 • cherokee.org

Office of the Chief

Bill John Baker
Principal Chief
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S. Joe Crittenden
Deputy Principal Chief
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January 7, 2019

J. Shane Belcher
Federal Highway Administration, South Carolina Division
1835 Assembly Street, Suite 1270
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: 0033261, Bishopville Truck Route

Mr. J. Shane Belcher:

The Cherokee Nation (Nation) is in receipt of your correspondence about and related report for **0033261, Bishopville Truck Route**, and appreciates the opportunity to provide comment upon this project.

The Nation maintains databases and records of cultural, historic, and pre-historic resources in this area. Our Historic Preservation Office reviewed this project, cross referenced the project's legal description against our information, and found no instances where this project intersects or adjoins such resources. Thus, the Nation does not foresee this project imparting impacts to Cherokee cultural resources at this time.

However, the Nation requests that the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) halt all project activities immediately and re-contact our Offices for further consultation if items of cultural significance are discovered during the course of this project.

Additionally, the Nation requests that FHWA conduct appropriate inquiries with other pertinent Tribal and Historic Preservation Offices regarding historic and prehistoric resources not included in the Nation's databases or records.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me at your convenience. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Wado,

Elizabeth Toombs, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cherokee Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office
elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org
918.453.5389



South Carolina
Department of Transportation

October 26 2020

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

RE: Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Bishopville Truck Routes Preferred Alignment, Lee County, South Carolina.

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Please find attached a copy of the above referenced report that describes cultural resources investigations conducted for the preferred truck routes alignment of the Bishopville Bypass, Lee County, South Carolina.

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) is proposing Alternative 6 as the preferred alignment. The project encompasses a 5.1 mile-long, 100-foot wide corridor of new and existing alignment as well as sections of intersecting roads. The western end of the corridor is located at the intersection of Browntown Road and US 15 and curves north and east around the city of Bishopville to connect with SC Highway 341 900 feet northwest of its intersection with US 15/SC 34. Approximately 1.75 miles of existing alignment along St. Charles Street, East Church Street, US 15, Browntown Road, Academy Road, Cousar Street, and SC 34.

As a result of the survey, two new and three previously recorded archaeological sites were examined (38LE1030, 38LE1031, 38LE1037, 38LE1046, and 38LE1047). Site 38LE1030 and 38LE1031 are late nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatters. Site 38LE1037 is a mid-nineteenth to mid twentieth century tenant occupation. Site 38LE1046 is a mid-nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter and site 38LE1047 is a precontact lithic scatter and late eighteenth through twentieth century artifact scatter. Sites 38LE1030, 38LE1031, 38LE1046, and 38LE1047 are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to agricultural disturbance and poor integrity. Site 38LE1037 was considered unevaluated and additional work was recommended to address eligibility.

Based on the results of background research and field investigations, the Department has determined that **one historic property will be affected** by the proposed undertaking. At this time, site 38LE1037 should be considered unevaluated until additional work can be done to ascertain NRHP eligibility status. As for the remaining archaeological sites within the project area, the Department has determined that **no historic properties will be affected** by the proposed undertaking.

Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, the Department is providing this information on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration as agency official designee, as defined under 36 CFR 800.2, to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.



It is requested that you review the enclosed material and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,



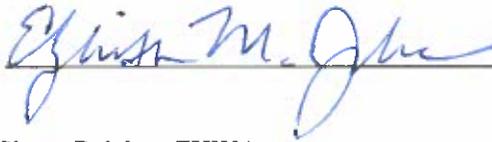
Tracy Martin
Chief Archaeologist

TAM:tam

Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report

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

Signed:



Date: 10/26/2020

cc: Shane Belcher, FHWA
Elizabeth Toombs, Cherokee Nation
Bryan Printup, Tuscarora Nation

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



South Carolina
Department of Transportation

October 26 2020

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

RE: Phase II Evaluation of Site 38LE1037, Lee County, South Carolina.

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Please find attached a copy of the above referenced report that describes cultural resources investigations conducted for the preferred truck routes alignment of the Bishopville Bypass, **Lee County**, South Carolina.

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) is constructing a truck route around the town of Bishopville. The preferred alignment will connect US-15 at Browntown Road with SC 341 (Bethune Highway). This route will directly impact archaeological site 38LE1037, a nineteenth and twentieth century tenant farm site. This site was first identified in 2012 during a Phase I survey for the Bishopville Bypass. Potential features were identified and further work was recommended to assess the site's integrity and eligibility under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Phase II testing at the site included shovel testing, the excavation of two 1-x-1 meter test units, spatial analysis, and in-depth historic research. Attempts to relocate the potential features identified during the 2012 survey were unsuccessful. However, additional potential features were identified during shovel testing and those locations were chosen for selected unit investigations. Unit 1 exposed three potential features. The function of Feature 1 was indeterminate. Feature 2 was a post and the third feature was a deep plow scar. Three potential features in the second test unit were determined during excavation to be plow scars. Although the presence of these features suggested that the site retained better integrity than most tenant farm sites in South Carolina, unit excavation showed that the agricultural disturbances were well within the artifact bearing levels of the site. Likewise, historical background research proved to be inconclusive. A few potential residents were identified but none that could be confidently associated with the occupation of the farm. As such, an occupational history could not be constructed from the available records.

Historic research did not find that site 38LE1037 was associated with any events or people of local, state, or national significance. Therefore, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. The site does not contain any above-ground resources that embody or that convey significant design characteristics and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Given the site's limited integrity and insufficient availability of documentary history the site is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

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



Per the terms of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement executed on October 6, 2017, the Department is providing this information on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration. It is requested that you review the enclosed material, and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence in the Department's findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Sincerely,



Tracy Martin
Chief Archaeologist

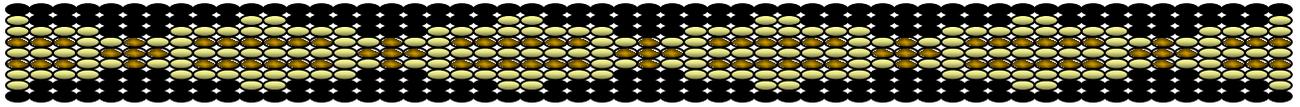
TAM:tam
Enclosures: Cultural resources survey report

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

Signed:  Date: 10/27/2020

ec: Shane Belcher, FHWA
Elizabeth Toombs, Cherokee Nation
Bryan Printup, Tuscarora Nation

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



Catawba Indian Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Office 803-328-2427
Fax 803-328-5791

November 20, 2020

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

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2021-66-2		Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Bishopville Truck Routes Preferred Alignment

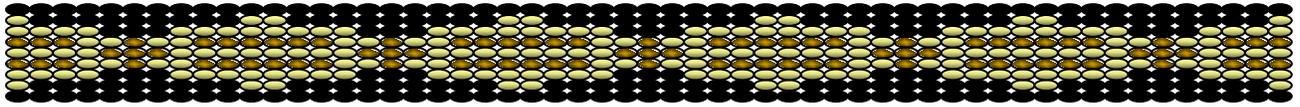
Dear Mr. Martin,

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

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

Sincerely,

Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer



Catawba Indian Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Office 803-328-2427
Fax 803-328-5791

November 20, 2020

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

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2021-66-3		Phase II Evaluation of Site 38LE1037, Lee County, SC

Dear Mr. Martin,

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

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

Sincerely,

Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer



GWY.9 DBF
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Office of the Chief

Chuck Hoskin Jr.
Principal Chief

Bryan Warner
Deputy Principal Chief

November 24, 2020

Tracy Martin
South Carolina Department of Transportation
955 Park Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: P033261, Proposed Bishopville Truck Routes Preferred Alignment

Dear Tracy Martin:

The Cherokee Nation (Nation) is in receipt of your correspondence about **P033261, Proposed Bishopville Truck Routes Preferred Alignment**, and appreciates the opportunity to provide comment upon this project.

The Nation maintains databases and records of cultural, historic, and pre-historic resources in this area. Our Historic Preservation Office reviewed this project, cross referenced the project's legal description against our information, and found no instances where this project intersects or adjoins such resources. Thus, the Nation does not foresee this project imparting impacts to Cherokee cultural resources at this time.

However, the Nation requests that the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) halt all project activities immediately and re-contact our Offices for further consultation if items of cultural significance are discovered during the course of this project.

Additionally, the Nation requests that SCDOT conduct appropriate inquiries with other pertinent Tribal and Historic Preservation Offices regarding historic and prehistoric resources not included in the Nation's databases or records.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me at your convenience. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Wado,

Elizabeth Toombs, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cherokee Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office
elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org
918.453.5389