



LC
RT



Appendix F

Phase 1 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance



This page intentionally left blank.

**Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance
Lowcountry Rapid Transit Project
Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina**

David Baluha, RPA, and Lannie Kittrell, M.H.P.
Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina

February 2018

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

On October 8, 2018, HDR of the Carolinas, LLC (HDR) entered into an agreement with the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments (BCDCOG) to provide professional consulting and engineering services for the proposed Lowcountry Rapid Transit (LCRT) project that extends from Summerville in Dorchester County to Charleston in Charleston County, South Carolina. The 23.1-mile proposed route of the LCRT project parallels the US Highways 17A, 52, and 78 corridors, linking several communities between the cities of Charleston, North Charleston, and Summerville (see Figure A-1).

In response to rapid growth in the Lowcountry's population and economy, BCDCOG commissioned a 15-month analysis to identify a viable solution to reduce traffic congestion and improve mobility in the region. The 2015 I-26 Fixed Guideway Transit Alternative Analysis, also known as I-26ALT, was initiated to identify and evaluate a fixed guideway transit alternative for the I-26 corridor between Charleston, North Charleston, and Summerville, and to improve and enhance regional mobility. The I-26ALT study concluded that bus rapid transit (BRT) along the US 78 and US 52 corridor, running parallel to I-26, was the preferred transit alternative to move forward into project development. As the administrator and planner for the region's public transit, BCDCOG will lead this effort and oversee the planning, construction, and implementation of the Project.

The Project is a proposed 23.1-mile BRT corridor extending from Charleston to Summerville, South Carolina, parallel to I-26. As one of the most important and congested corridors in South Carolina, the I-26 corridor is a vital link between Lowcountry communities and connecting the area to the rest of the region. In November 2016, residents of Charleston County approved a half-cent sales tax referendum to fund transportation projects, including transit; \$250 million was identified for the proposed BRT corridor, which will fund \$180 million of the \$360 million projected capital construction costs and \$70 million in operating funds to support for the first 15 years of service. The Charleston Area Transportation Study (CHATS) is governed by a Policy Committee Board and will include the Project in the 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan, which will provide additional funding for the BRT project. BCDCOG intends to pursue federal funds for the remaining capital construction costs and additional funding from state, local, and private sources to cover any additional balance needed for construction.

1.2 Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance

As part of this agreement, HDR subcontracted Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington), to provide cultural resources consulting services in support of the environmental permitting task pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), in consultation with the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the BCDCOG. Specifically, Brockington is tasked with identifying any historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) that may be affected by improvements made to the roadway. As outlined in Brockington's Technical Scope, Brockington will conduct Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance of the project study area and intensive survey of the preferred alternate. These services provide partial compliance under the United States Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (as amended, 49 United States Code [USC] 303) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended, 54 USC 306108), and for approval of a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control and a Section 404 Permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, under the Clean Water Act of 1972 (as amended, 33 USC §1251 et seq.).

This report documents Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the proposed LCRT project study area. The study area for the proposed project covers approximately 37.8 square miles (24,220 acres), extending approximately 25 miles from just north of Summerville south to the Lower Peninsula in Charleston. HDR divided the 23.1-mile LCRT corridor and study area into five segments (Segments 1-5). Segment 1 includes Summerville from Main Street and Richardson Avenue to US 78 and SC 165 (Berlin G. Myers Parkway). Segment 2 covers the area from Ladson to Goose Creek along US 78 (Berlin G. Myers Parkway) to Otranto Boulevard. Segment 3 covers North Charleston along US 52 from Otranto Boulevard to Carner Avenue. Segment 4 covers the northern part of Charleston along US 52 from Carner Avenue to Mount Pleasant Street. Segment 5 covers the southern part of Charleston centered on US 52 and King Street from Mount Pleasant Street to Line Street. This report is intended for planning purposes only and does not provide compliance under state or federal law. The results of this study will assist with the selection of the LCRT project preferred alternate. Appendix A presents a series of maps showing the locations of previously recorded historic properties and sensitive areas in the study area on United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles. Appendix B provides tables relevant to this study. Appendix C presents photographs of select resources visited during the field reconnaissance.

1.3 Methods of Investigation

1.3.1 Project Objectives

Preparation of this assessment of potential effects to cultural resources in the study area involved three primary tasks: background research, analysis of recovered information, and assessment of potential effects. A brief description of the approaches employed during each of these tasks follows.

1.3.2 Background Research

Brockington archaeologists and Geographic Information System (GIS) specialists gathered information on the history and development of the study area from a variety of sources. The locations of known historic properties and archaeological sites were retrieved from ArchSite, the online database of cultural resources information maintained by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and the University of South Carolina's South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). Reports of previous cultural resources investigations were also reviewed. These were identified through ArchSite or through Brockington's library. We reviewed historic maps, plats, and aerial photographs of the study area on file at the City of Charleston's GIS Department, the Charleston County Public Library's South Carolina Room, the South Carolina His-

torical Society, the SCDAH, and other online repositories in the state. We attempted to gather more detailed information concerning past land use by reviewing indices of city businesses and other primary resources. We also reviewed secondary sources concerning the historic development of Charleston.

1.3.3 Analysis

Historic maps, plats, and aerial photographs were geo-rectified using GIS software to place these representations of past land use and the built environment on photographs or maps of the modern landscape. In this fashion, the locations of former buildings, structures, and other facilities can be projected within the study area. The locations of known historic properties and archaeological sites also were assembled in a GIS database and projected over the study area. The locations of cemeteries, historic churches (those present prior to 1900), and historic public facilities like orphanages, asylums, and hospitals also were noted and placed in the GIS database. Cemeteries often are not historic properties (they require special consideration for NRHP eligibility) but are protected under South Carolina statutes. Church yards and the yards of public facilities also are likely to contain burials. The locations of these kinds of facilities and the known historic properties and archaeological sites were then inspected to provide information about potential effects associated with the proposed improvement project.

2.0 Cultural Context

2.1 Introduction

The study area extends from the Lower Peninsula of Charleston to Summerville, passing through the cities of Goose Creek and North Charleston and encompassing parts of Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties. This area was in the former Proprietary County of Berkeley and later spanned four Anglican parishes, including St. Michael's and St. Phillips, St. Andrews, St. James Goose Creek, and St. George's Dorchester. Originally founded in 1670 by the English at Albemarle Point, Charles Towne was moved to the peninsula between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, a landform known historically as Oyster Point, in 1680. Through the early twentieth century, the Lowcountry's primary economic pursuits were agriculture, mining, ranching, and timber. In the Colonial period, transportation in the region relied on waterways such as the Ashley and Cooper Rivers for transporting people and commodities. Over time, public roads linked the Colonial settlements at Charles Towne, Dorchester, and Goose Creek, and points beyond. In the nineteenth century, the Charleston to Hamburg Line was established, one of the earliest railroad corridors in the nation. The early twentieth century brought changes to the economy with a shift to manufacturing and later service economies. With these changes, Lowcountry demographics changed, bringing in more people with a commensurate need for better transportation facilities and more housing. A very brief overview of the historical development of the study area follows. More detailed descriptions can be found in Beaty and Bailey (2004); Edgar (1998); Fraser (1989); Heitzler (2005, 2006); and Reed et al. (2016); among many others.

2.2 Native American Occupations

Prior to European colonization, the study area had a long and complex history of Native American occupation. The earliest inhabitants of the Charleston area were Native American hunter-gatherers. From at least 13,000 years ago until the coming of the English colonists in the late seventeenth century, Native Americans lived around Charleston Harbor. Although there are very few recorded Native American archaeological sites in the LCRT study area, artifacts associated with past Native American occupations are routinely found in many locales. Subsequent development of Charleston likely destroyed most of these sites or they are buried under fill that extended the available space over the marshes and near-shores of the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. The most common Native American artifacts found are pieces of pottery, made from local clay and sand. The most frequently occupied spaces were locales adjacent to waterways and marshes. From these

locations, Native Americans could easily travel over water or land to acquire plants and animals necessary to feed themselves and to make tools and shelter.

The earliest occupations (from roughly 13,000 years ago until roughly 5,000 years ago) left only a few fragments of stone tools in this area. Throughout much of that time, sea level was substantially lower, with Charleston 60-100 miles west of the shoreline. Archaeologists believe that most of the early hunter-gatherers lived closer to the coast. Their sites likely lie beneath the sea today. Underwater sites in Florida support this interpretation, although no specific sites have been found off the coast of South Carolina to date.

By about 5,000 years ago, sea level rose to within 3.1-6.2 meters (10-20 feet) of its present stand. The estuaries and barrier islands present on the coast today were present by this time. Also, climatic conditions were approaching modern norms. Thus, the Charleston Harbor area looked very similar to what we see today, albeit without the urban and suburban development. Maritime forests of oak and pine likely covered the peninsula, with marshes along the edges. Native Americans would come to the edge of the peninsula to gather oysters and other shellfish as well as fish and other marine and riparian resources. Middens (refuse piles) of oysters are the most common markers of their camps that we see today. It is likely that such middens were present when Charleston was founded, but the shell proved useful for a variety of purposes and the need to expand the available land quickly covered these sites with various fills. Today, Native American artifacts often are found in layers of fill, likely from the areas where the fill was first acquired rather than from the location of the find today.

2.3 Historical Overview

2.3.1 European Arrival and Settlement

By the 16th century, European explorers and settlers began to take a strong interest in the Southeast and what would become South Carolina. Several Spanish exploratory expeditions landed on or traversed the South Carolina coast or traveled through the interior during the 1520s-1540s. Port Royal was the principal area of interest due to its large natural harbor and its relationship to the favored route for ships returning to Spain from the New World. In 1553, French Huguenots under Jean Ribault established a military outpost on Parris Island called Charlesfort. In 1565, the Spanish expedition to La Florida established themselves atop Charlesfort after destroying the French settlement there and at Fort Caroline near Jacksonville, Florida, naming their settlement Santa Elena. The Spanish remained on Parris Island until 1587 when they withdrew to St. Augustine. A series of Franciscan missions remained in coastal Georgia until the mid- to late seventeenth century, with friars periodically visiting Santa Elena.

Despite a large Spanish presence in the Port Royal area for nearly 20 years, Native Americans near Charleston Harbor apparently were influenced only in small ways by their European neighbors. Likely, diseases diminished some of their numbers. Also, the local natives began to include decorative elements of the pottery made by the Indians of the Georgia and Florida coasts who lived among the Spanish missions and acquired some of the introduced foodstuffs (peaches and cow-peas) left by the Spanish at Santa Elena (Lansdell et al. 2012).

Eighty years later, English explorers took serious interest in South Carolina, particularly Port Royal. However, when a colonizing effort arrived in 1670, they chose Charleston Harbor to provide additional space between themselves and the Spanish to the south. The first settlement, called Charles Towne, was established on the Ashley River at Albemarle Point (today's Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site). In 1680, Charles Towne moved to Oyster Point on the peninsula where the core of the modern City of Charleston rests today.

2.3.2 Establishment of the Carolina Colony

The establishment of Charles Towne by the British in 1670 sparked a period of intensive fur trade with the Indians of the region and provided a base from which settlers spread quickly north and south along the coast. Charles Towne was settled under the proprietary system and did not become a royal colony until 1719. The new colony was organized into three arbitrary counties: Berkeley, Colleton, and Granville. Early economic development in the region focused on Indian trade and naval stores production. Trade with the Indians was aggressively pursued through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716 conflicts with the Europeans, followed by disease, had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population. Trade with the native groups located farther inland continued until the end of the eighteenth century. Naval stores production also flourished for a short period with the encouragement of bounties provided by the crown. However, England failed to recognize the extensive supplies of the pinelands on the Carolina coastal strand, and the production of naval stores quickly surpassed demand (Rogers 1984). The ending of a bounty on South Carolina-produced supplies caused the production of naval stores to decline rapidly by the end of the 1720s.

Although the *Fundamental Constitutions* promised religious tolerance, it still named the Church of England “the only true and orthodox” church in South Carolina (Dalcho 1820:4). This was reinforced by the Establishment Act of 1704 and the Church Act of 1706; these acts created the first seven Anglican parishes and called for the construction of six new Anglican churches (Cooper 1837:232-235, 281-282). Early on, the study area extended from St. Phillips Parish, which covered Charles Towne and the peninsula, St. Andrew’s Parish, which included lands along the Ashley River, and St. James Goose Creek, which included lands along the Cooper River. Later population growth necessitated St. Andrew’s Parish to split, with the western half forming St. George’s Parish in 1717. Likewise, in 1751, St. Phillips Parish split into St. Michael’s and St. Phillips parishes, with St. Michael’s Parish extending along the western margin of the peninsula.

After 1720 the economy of South Carolina shifted to farming and stock husbandry. By that time, planters were establishing their plantations well beyond the immediate Charles Towne area and expanding northwards to the Santee River and southwards to the Edisto River. By this date, rice accounted for half the colony’s profits, and its importance continued to grow over the next 140 years. The introduction of indigo as a cash crop complemented rice in the mid- to late eighteenth century. While rice production was restricted to the freshwater swamps and later to the river marshes, indigo grew best in well-drained upland soils. Cotton did not become an important crop in South Carolina until the last decade of the eighteenth century. Plantations along the Goose Creek watershed focused on the production of these crops.

Indigo was first grown in the colony in 1740, and its introduction to the colony is traditionally attributed to the Pinckney family. In 1744, the Pinckneys gave small quantities of the seed to many local planters, and, spurred by the successful cultivation efforts of Eliza Pinckney, indigo soon became a common and very profitable crop. Some planters were able to double their capital investment every three to four years. The volume of exports reached its peak in 1755, when 303,531 pounds of indigo blocks were exported from Charleston. England was the major market for indigo grown and processed in South Carolina; however, the industry declined after the American Revolution (Pinckney 1976).

The plantation economy of the lower southern colonies came directly from the West Indies, where African slaves were employed on sugar plantations as well as in all aspects of the economy. South Carolina was no exception; from fieldworkers to artisans to ferryboat operators, slaves were present in all facets of public and private life. With the settlement of the study area, African slaves initially participated in ranching and naval stores production, and later built the infrastructure for inland rice. Across the Lowcountry, the development of the plantation culture greatly influenced the lives of African Americans. Many archaeological and

historical studies have examined slave settlements on Lowcountry plantations. Rather than portraying slaves as victims of the economic system, several historians have examined the social and cultural institutions and material culture that slaves produced and that were integrated into the white culture (Joyner 1984; Thornton 1992; Vlach 1993). These range from African- and Caribbean-influenced architecture on the plantations, to the development of Christian denominations, to the introduction of foodways, to the African influence on the development of rice production.

Rice and cotton agriculture continued to drive the economy of St. James Goose Creek Parish during the first half of the nineteenth century. These crops were grown primarily on large plantations worked by slave labor. This mode of production continued until the Civil War (1861–1865). Emancipation of the slaves and the dissection and redistribution of some plantations at the end of the war effectively destroyed the plantation system of production. After the war, large-scale agriculture became more expensive and many large plantations fell into disrepair. Laborers left the large plantations to take jobs in the state's growing textile industry in the Piedmont or in the phosphate mines along the coast. Many landowners continued to farm on a smaller scale, and forest products again became important economically.

The advent of phosphate mining in the late 1860s benefited plantations in northern Charleston and lower Dorchester (then Colleton) Counties. It was a short-lived industry, however, and did not produce any changes in the class structure or race relations that developed as a result of the plantation agricultural system in the region (Shick and Doyle 1985:2-4; Shuler et al. 2006:45). Even though mining created a large demand for wage laborers, the many African Americans who were hired were under the control of white bosses. The company provided housing, medical services, and general stores to the miners, with payment extracted from each worker's wages. Since the usual wage was between \$3.50 and \$7.50 per month, most miners were always in debt to the company (Shick and Doyle 1985:13).

By the early twentieth century, many South Carolina phosphate mines were depleted and companies closed due to increased competition from mines in Tennessee and Florida. To offset the losses, planters turned once again to logging and added large-scale truck farming. This represented a shift in the use of arable land in old St. James Goose Creek, in what was now Charleston County (Stauffer 1993:17). County boundaries in this area of Charleston County were inconsistent, especially after the creation of new Berkeley County in 1881.

Beginning after World War I, the labor demands of the industries in the Charleston area brought new residents into the region. Some arrivals settled in the area of old St. James Goose Creek Parish and greatly increased the population in and around the town of Summerville. This continued for the decades following the end of World War II as Charleston, Summerville, and the new town of Goose Creek witnessed a continued influx of suburban residents into its outlying areas, with the ancillary development of service facilities and industries for these residents.

2.3.3 The Development of the City of Charleston

As initially laid out, Charles Towne rested on the eastern side of the peninsula in a trapezoidal configuration. The long eastern edge rested on the waterfront; the northern and southern edges tapered to the west, with a shorter western edge falling near modern-day Meeting Street. Short tidal creeks to the north and south (today's Market and Water Streets, respectively) also served to bound Charles Towne. Charles Towne centered on Broad Street, the major east-west thoroughfare which connected through the city gates to the Broad Path, the principal route of travel up the peninsula and into the interior. Church Street was the major north-south thoroughfare in Charles Towne.

By the early 1700s, brick and earthen fortifications defined Charles Towne. Charles Towne was the only walled city in British North America. Brick bastions stood at the northeast and southeast corners and at the center of the eastern wall, with a brick curtain wall extending along the entire waterfront between the bastions. The fortifications to the interior were likely earthen embankments with a ditch and palisade. A large wooden ravelin, moats, and drawbridges provided ingress and egress through the fortifications at the western end of Broad Street. The ravelin stood just to the west of the intersection of today's Meeting and Broad Streets. At that time, the study area was rural land with a few scattered farms/plantations in this portion of the peninsula.

The early economy of the Carolina colony and Charles Towne focused on the Indian trade (in Indian slaves and deerskins), cattle ranching, and naval stores production. During the first two decades of the eighteenth century, an agricultural cash crop of rice expanded throughout most of the Lowcountry, and the economy shifted to agricultural production. This accelerated after the Yamasee War (1715-1717), with its resulting elimination of Native and Spanish threats to the colony. Over the next few decades, plantations spread across the coastal and nearby interior portions of the colony. The agricultural expansion also saw the increased introduction of enslaved Africans to fill the growing labor needs of the planters.

Charles Towne's role as the entrepot and port of export for the colony expanded greatly as the produce of the colony grew. Charles Towne quickly outgrew its enclosing wall. Piers and wharves were built into the harbor to accommodate the transfer of commodities from sailing vessels. New streets and residential areas developed beyond the fortifications as the population of Charles Towne swelled. By the mid-eighteenth century, new streets were extending through the former city walls, with the former Broad Path now King Street. Most development continued on the east, south, and north sides of the former walled city, however, with little growth to the west.

The economy and population of the colony and Charles Towne continued to grow throughout the eighteenth century, although minor setbacks related to several major fires, the Revolutionary War, and market fluctuations created some downturns or level periods. New crops were introduced, including cotton and indigo, although rice continued to be the principal export commodity. The trends in the expansion of Charles Towne noted above during the first half of the eighteenth century continued into the later eighteenth century, with most development and expansion occurring along the Cooper River and north or south of the original town limits. There was some expansion to the west, but much of the study area remained rural and likely open. Charles Towne's role as a port also continued to expand, and it became one of the, if not the principal, ports of the Southeast. Charles Towne boasted the largest wharf (Gadsden's Wharf between future Boundary/Calhoun Street and Laurens Street) on the eastern seaboard.

The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776 following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charles Towne or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province. Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charles Towne in 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies. The British military then turned their attention northward. The British returned in 1778, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December. A major British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charles Towne from its landward approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). Clinton's forces were large, including 10,000 men and a support fleet commanded by Admiral Mariot Arbuthnot (Alden 1957:239). The British advance in 1780 was slow, which permitted residents to flee and the patriots to bolster Charles Towne's defenses.

The task of the defense lay on General Benjamin Lincoln, commander of the Southern Department (Alden 1957:239). By February 11, 1780, the British had captured Johns Island, Stono Ferry, James Island, Perroneau's Landing, and Wappoo Cut—all locations just to the south or southwest of Charles Towne. From batteries on Fenwick Point, British forces bombarded Charles Towne during the 1780 siege (Borick 2012:125). Des Barres' (1780) map shows the locations of the Fenwick Point batteries. As British forces laid siege to Charles Towne, the Patriots were ill-prepared for a landward assault down the Charles Towne neck (Lumpkin 1981). In May 1780, Charles Towne surrendered. For the duration of the war, the British held Charles Towne, using it as a base of operations. In 1783, the year the Treaty of Paris was signed ending the war with Great Britain, the City of Charleston was incorporated. The name officially changed from "Charles Towne," a symbolic rejection of the monarchy, and the city limit moved north to Boundary Street.

As part of the United States, South Carolina continued to expand its agricultural production in rice and cotton. Charleston continued its role as the principal southern port. Until the opening of the Charleston to Hamburg Railroad in the 1830s, most of the agricultural produce of the state and portions of Georgia moved on small vessels down the rivers and along the coast to Charleston for transshipment to outside markets. The railroad increased the volume of commodities coming to Charleston for export and propelled further growth. Charleston grew, with new residential areas expanding to the west. The southern end of the peninsula was soon filled, and expansion to the north continued. Open lands to the west also were quickly overrun by the expanding city. During the first few decades of the 19th century, the western margins of Charleston were used as public burying grounds. Charleston began to fill. Space became a premium, and many open areas like cemeteries were soon covered by other facilities. Sometimes the interred were exhumed and re-located; more frequently, they were not. Residential infill is obvious across the eastern portion of the study area with industrial developments along the Ashley River waterfront.

Charleston witnessed a number of horrific events at the time of the Civil War. Fires swept through portions of Charleston immediately before the outbreak of hostilities. During the War, siege forces bombarded Charleston, damaging many areas on the southern end of the peninsula. Stifled economic growth and commerce due to the Federal blockade created great hardship for the residents. After the War, the collapse of a slave-based agricultural economy saw a downturn in Charleston's fortunes. However, as people adapted to the new economy and labor management practices, South Carolina witnessed some rebound. Charleston continued to function as a major southern port although not at the levels witnessed prior to the Civil War. The study area continued to witness infill during this time with many of the central ponds and wetlands evident in 1852 filled and built on by 1872. Railroad facilities expanded in the northeast portion of the study area as railroads became the principal means of transportation across the continent. The public cemeteries were moved between today's Hagood and President Streets as the demand for land or space within Charleston continued to grow.

The later decades of the nineteenth century witnessed continued slow growth. Again, several devastating events altered much of Charleston, the earthquake of 1886 being the most dramatic. Charleston's government took the opportunity after the earthquake to reorganize addresses along many streets that had been jumbled by rapid earlier growth. The earthquake also prompted the establishment of a municipal fire department, one of the first in the United States. More detailed inventories of Charleston's building stock and facilities are available for the 1880s and into the twentieth century. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company prepared these maps to assist in assessing the risk from fire associated with the built environment in cities throughout the United States. They note the nature of buildings, fire risks within buildings, the locations of fire hydrants and cisterns, and other features that might contribute to fires within individual buildings and structures and assist firefighters should fires occur.

The study area witnessed slow but steady growth during the early and mid-twentieth century. By the eve of World War II, almost all of the blocks within the study area were filled with buildings, mostly residential. Many of the industrial facilities along the Ashley River were abandoned by this time, although public institutions (particularly hospitals and the Medical College/University) were expanding in the south-central portion of the study area. Railroad activities continued in the northeast portion of the study area. The growth of health service facilities continued in the south-central portion of the study area during the mid- and late twentieth century. Residential occupations also continued, and the expansion of land into the Ashley River surged as the new land was needed in the City. Most of the former industrial ponds were completely filled by this time, and much of the adjoining marsh lands also were filled. Lockwood Boulevard was built along the western edge of the study area over the remnants of industrial ponds and Ashley River marshes. The modern landscape and streetscape were in place. Growth has continued in this portion of the City in the twenty-first century.

2.3.4 Development of Summerville

The Town of Summerville is located on a ridge north of the Ashley River in modern Berkeley and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina. What began as an unincorporated village straddling the St. George Dorchester and St. James Goose Creek Parish line eventually transformed into a modern, independent city. The Summerville area was first inhabited in the late eighteenth century as a summer retreat for Lowcountry planters and also by the descendants of the first Congregationalist settlers at Dorchester. The town grew slowly through the early nineteenth century. St. Pauls Parish church erected a chapel of ease in Summerville in 1830; similarly, the Congregationalist Church erected a chapel in 1833 (Fick and Davis 1996). Construction of the Charleston to Hamburg line of the South Carolina Railroad brought expansion to Summerville, which was incorporated in 1847. Although Summerville witnessed no direct action during the Civil War, the town erected at least one hospital to service the Confederate wounded. The 1886 earthquake and subsequent fires devastated the town. However, recovery came quickly with the town's transition to a bedroom and resort community. Construction of US 78 occurred in the 1920s and helped link Summerville with Charleston and communities to the north.

3.0 Results of the Phase I Reconnaissance

3.1 Introduction

The study area for the proposed project covers approximately 37.8 square miles (24,220 acres), extending approximately 25 miles from just north of Summerville south to the Lower Peninsula in Charleston. Brockington's Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance includes background research and desktop survey and limited field inspection of potential cultural resources. Background research identified previous cultural resources investigations and historic properties within the geographic study area.

3.2 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The study area witnessed at least 69 cultural resources investigations between 1979 and 2018. Table B-1 lists these cultural resource investigations. These include 11 investigations focused on architectural survey, which typically cover general study areas (e.g., cities or counties); 7 cultural resource reconnaissances; and 51 intensive surveys. The 51 intensive surveys include corridors for infrastructure improvement projects and tracts for development parcels. No new survey will be conducted where previous intensive surveys were conducted in the preferred alignment.

3.3 Known Historic Properties

3.3.1 Introduction

ArchSite indicates 784 cultural resources in the study area. This includes 229 previously recorded cemeteries and/or historic properties (archaeological sites, architectural resources, or districts). Many historic properties in Charleston have corresponding archaeological site and architectural resource numbers. For example, subsurface deposits at 100 Meeting Street in Charleston are part of archaeological Site 38CH0085, while the Fireproof Building is documented as architectural Resource 0049. Similarly, the Lowndes Grove house (Resource 0073) is associated with 38CH0700. Tables B-2 to B-4 list the archaeological sites, architectural resources, and cemeteries and districts, respectively.

3.3.2 Archaeological Sites

Previous investigations have identified 127 archaeological sites in the study area. These include a wide variety of site types and components, ranging from unknown prehistoric scatters to plantation settlements. Sites include eight prehistoric sites dating from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland subperiods, 105 historic sites dating from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, nine multi-component sites dating from the Early Archaic subperiod through the twentieth century, and five sites with unknown components. Prehistoric site types include artifact scatters and midden sites. Historic sites range from unknown scatters to sites representing single family homes, plantation settlements, inns and taverns, and industrial sites. Of these, 52 are eligible for, listed on, or unevaluated for the NRHP. Four archaeological sites in the study area are cemeteries determined not eligible for the NRHP (38CH1507, 38CH1889, 38CH2026, and 38CH2142). These 56 sites should be avoided when selecting the preferred alignment. If they cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation strategies should be developed. Table B-2 lists these 56 sites by county and segment. Figure C-2 (bottom) presents a view of the Monrovia Cemetery (38CH2142).

3.3.3 Above-Ground Resources and Cemeteries

ArchSite indicates 657 above-ground resources in the study area. Most are architectural resources, but also include cemeteries, churches, commercial and government buildings, cultural landscape features, districts, neighborhoods, and school buildings. Of these, 173 are eligible for, listed on, or unevaluated for the NRHP. The architectural resources, cemeteries, and historic districts are discussed in greater detail below. It should be noted that many previous recorded architectural resources recorded by Fick et al. (1992), Fick (1995), and Beaty and Bailey (2004) are not included in the current ArchSite database. For example, during the Historic Resources Survey of the Upper Peninsula, Beaty and Bailey (2004) identified 2,042 historic architectural resources, most of which are in the current study area. However, only those resources that are individually eligible for the NRHP are included in the ArchSite database.

Architectural Resources

In the study area, 155 architectural resources are eligible for, listed on, or unevaluated for the NRHP. These include domestic (e.g., house, plantation, tenement) properties (n=80), religious (e.g., church, funeral home) properties (n=17), institutional (e.g., hospital, school) properties (n=19), commercial/industrial (e.g., factory, office building) properties (n=17), military (e.g., barracks, fortification) properties (n=17), and public (e.g., park, tavern) properties (n=5). Table B-3 lists these 155 architectural resources by county and segment. These 155 architectural resources should be avoided when selecting the preferred alignment. If they cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation strategies should be developed.

Cemeteries

The number of cemeteries in the LCRT study area is difficult to assess. Most of the cemeteries have not been recorded as cultural resources, nor have they been appropriately mapped or documented by government agencies. At present, there are nine cemeteries recorded as cultural resources in the study area. Three of the cemeteries are recorded as archaeological sites and discussed above. Three cemeteries are recorded as above-ground resources (Jones Cemetery, Mt. Zion Church Cemetery [496-0719], and Brownsville Cemetery [496-0596]) and are not eligible for the NRHP. There are three NRHP-listed cemeteries in the study area, including Brotherly Cemetery, Coming Street Cemetery, and Magnolia Cemetery. The Coming Street Cemetery, also known as the Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim Congregational Cemetery, is a Jewish cemetery located at 189 Coming Street. The cemetery dates from 1762 and was listed on the NRHP on November 5, 1996. The Brotherly and Magnolia Cemeteries are part of the Charleston Cemeteries Historic District, described below. Table B-4 lists the known cemeteries in the study area by county and segment. Figure C-2 (top) presents a view of Magnolia Cemetery.

Historic Districts

Background research indicates 11 NRHP-eligible or -listed historic areas/districts, as listed in Table B-4. These include one district in Segment 1 (Summerville Historic District) and 10 districts in Segments 4 and 5 (Charleston Cemeteries Historic District, Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District, Charleston Old and Historic District [Boundary Increase], Charleston's French Quarter District, Hampton Park Terrace Historic District, Proposed Expansion to Charleston Historic District, Standard Oil Company Headquarters, William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures, William Enston Home, and the Wilson Tract District). These districts are summarized below, organized north to south.

Summerville Historic District (1976, 1996)

The Summerville Historic District was listed on the NRHP on May 19, 1976 (Moltke-Hansen et al. 1975). The original nomination included 23 historic resources in the district boundary, which followed the 1847 Summerville village boundaries. During the historic resources survey of Dorchester County, Fick and Davis (1996) revisited the Summerville Historic District and recommended expansion of the district boundaries to include an additional 20 historic resources.

Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District

Located in North Charleston in Segment 4, the Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District includes 32 buildings covering approximately 39 acres in the northwest corner of the former Charleston Navy Base. While two buildings date from World War I, the remainder date from World War II. Buildings include treatment facilities, maintenance and service buildings, and residential buildings. The Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District was listed on the NRHP on October 12, 2010.

Standard Oil Company Headquarters

Located at 1600 Meeting Street in Segment 4, the Standard Oil Company Headquarters District is located on a 2.42 acre campus, which defines the district. This portion of Charleston is heavily industrialized. The Standard Oil Company Headquarters building is a U-shaped, two-story, masonry structure that features a raised two-story piazza wrapping the north and west elevations and part of the east elevation. Two ancillary buildings are to the east and include a repair shop and a laboratory/sales building. All three buildings were constructed circa 1926. The Standard Oil Company Headquarters was listed on the NRHP on February 3, 2015. Figure C-1 (bottom) shows a view of the Standard Oil Company Headquarters building.

Charleston Cemeteries Historic District

The Charleston Cemeteries Historic District was listed on the NRHP on July 24, 2017. The district is a collection of 23 cemeteries located on land that once belonged to Magnolia Umbra Plantation. The district encompasses Resources 0077 and 2865-2883, cemeteries that are separated only by roads, walls or vegetative borders. Founded between the 1850s and 1950s, the cemeteries represent different religious and secular affiliations, as well as ethnic origins. In the district, six cemeteries (Resources 2869-2872, 2874, and 2880) are secular cemeteries for African Americans; six cemeteries (Resources 2876-2879, 2882, and 2883) are affiliated with African Methodist Episcopal Churches; three cemeteries (Resources 2865, 2875, and 2878) are Jewish; one is Greek (Resource 2873); one is Catholic (Resource 2876); one is Lutheran (Resource 2866); and one is western European Protestant (Resource 0077). The largest, Magnolia Cemetery (Resource 0077), covers about 58 acres and is already listed on the NRHP. Several of the cemeteries have winding walks and ornate funerary architecture and sculpture, but some have simple stones without definite rows. The cemetery district reflects both the high-style and vernacular ideas of cemetery design that began in the 1850s. The district also reflects the segregation of races and religion that existed in the antebellum United States and continues to this day.

William Enston Home

Located at 900 King Street in Segment 5, the William Enston Home is a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century retirement home, intended to house the aged and infirmed. This property consists of 27 buildings and two structures on a 12.1-acre landscaped campus. The property is named after William Enston, an Englishman who immigrated to Charleston in the early nineteenth century and at whose bequest the project was funded. Construction occurred between 1882 and 1933. The William Enston Home is significant as an early example of philanthropic efforts to provide housing for the elderly. It was listed on the NRHP on April 25, 1996.

Charleston Old and Historic District (Boundary Increase) and Charleston Old and Historic District (1989 Boundary Increase)

The Charleston Old and Historic District covers most of the southern portion of the Charleston peninsula, including the southern portion of the study area. The NRHP-listed part of this district extends roughly from Barre Street and Ashley Avenue east to East Bay Street and from Bee/Morris/Mary Streets south to Murray Boulevard. The portions of the City above/north of Bee/Morris/Mary Streets to US 17 (Septima P. Clark Crosstown Connector) are considered by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to be eligible for the NRHP as an extension of the District, although these areas are not listed on the NRHP. Numerous buildings and structures within this area contribute to the eligibility of the district.

Charleston played an important role in colonial, Revolutionary, antebellum, and Civil War America. The city was a major colonial seaport, an active participant in the Revolution, a seat of rice and cotton culture, and a leader of secession. Today much of the nation's great social and architectural history can be visibly appreciated because of the great concentration of period buildings that still line the city streets. The historic district contains primarily residential buildings in addition to commercial, ecclesiastical, and government-related buildings. Several historic neighborhoods are included because of their concentrations of historically and architecturally valuable buildings. These neighborhoods possess the unique visual appeal of old Charleston, a picturesqueness created by the proximity of buildings in a wide variety of architectural styles. There is general harmony in terms of height, scale, proportion, materials, textures, colors, and characteristic forms, such as the side piazzas. All the properties contribute to an expanded period of significance dating from 1700 to 1941.

The great concentration of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings gives the district the flavor of an earlier America. The district contains many buildings of national historic and/or architectural significance.

Built of brick, stucco, or clapboard, many of these properties are Charleston “single houses,” one room wide, with a gable end to the street and tiered piazzas. Others are plantation-style houses. Architectural styles include Georgian, Regency, Federal, Adamesque, Classical Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne, among others. The district also contains many outbuildings (stables, carriage houses, kitchen buildings), a majority of which have been altered extensively to accommodate modern needs.

The historic district was listed on the NRHP on October 15, 1966. It was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on October 9, 1960. The boundary was increased on January 30, 1970; July 16, 1978; August 2, 1984; August 13, 1985; and March 27, 1986. Expansion of the period of significance (1900-1941) was accepted on October 6, 1988 (SCDAH 2018). Moreover, in the City of Charleston, every building built on or before 1941 that retains integrity is a contributing element of the City of Charleston Historic District and Expansion.

Hampton Park Terrace Historic District

The Hampton Park Terrace Historic District is a planned residential subdivision on the northwest side of the peninsula in Charleston in Segment 5. The district was listed in the NRHP on September 26, 1997. Hampton Park Terrace was laid out between 1911 and 1913. By 1922, nearly 200 houses had been built. The cohesive architectural character of the neighborhood today reflects not only the rapid pace of construction but also the cooperative development of the subdivision by a small group of investors and builders. The district contains several house styles, with variations on Prairie, Foursquare, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Bungalow styles. Contributing resources include 218 dwellings, 64 garages, and one park, the majority of which were built between 1914 and 1922.

William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures

The proposed southern terminus of the LCRT project is located near the William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures, an NRHP-listed District and NHL. In 1830, the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company (SCCRC) established one of the earliest railroads in the United States, extending 136 miles from Charleston through Summerville to Hamburg. William Aiken was the SCCRC’s first president. This district features three sections: one section bounded by Mary, King, Meeting, and John Streets and including the Aiken House (456 King Street), surviving elements of the main railroad depot, and associated warehouses; a smaller area located on the north side of Line Street, between King and Meeting Streets, where the company’s railroad car repair and refurbishing facility was located; and the former railroad right-of-way, which is still evident and joins the previous two areas. Figure C-1 (top) shows buildings near the northern terminus of the William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures NHL.

Wilson Tract Historic District

First recorded by Harvey and Bailey (2000) as “The North of 17 Historic District,” the Wilson Tract Historic District dates from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and is “characterized by two-story houses, a 10 to 15 foot setback, closely spaced houses, and some street trees” (Beaty and Bailey 2004:100). This district is NRHP-eligible under Criterion C because of its representation of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century home and neighborhood design. According to Robert and Company (2012:11), “Wilson’s Farm is a sub-area of the Westside neighborhood located on the Charleston Peninsula . . . from Rutledge Avenue on the west to King Street on the east, and Sumter Street on the north to US 17 and Sheppard Street on the south.” Previous investigations have identified seven individual resources that contribute to this district in the study area.

Charleston's French Quarter District

The French Quarter District, or Lodge Alley, is in the limits of the former walled city of Charleston and was listed in the NRHP on September 19, 1973 (Smith 1973). In this part of Charleston, French Huguenots established residences and warehouses, which were used by merchants along East Bay Street. As one of the oldest streets in Charleston, Lodge Alley is a visual example of Charleston's Old World ties, exemplifying the definition of an alley as a city street but not a main thoroughfare. Brick warehouses of Flemish and American bond bound each side of the ten-foot wide passage. The alley is paved in Belgian blocks - a local term for a brick-shaped block of granite. Lodge Alley also illustrates Charleston's distinction as one of the cradles of Freemasonry in America. The alley takes its name from the Masonic Lodge situated on its course about midway from East Bay Street.

3.4 Sensitive Areas in the Study Area

3.4.1 Introduction

The 37.8-square mile LCRT study area contains numerous historic properties and other sensitive cultural resources that should be considered during the design, construction, and implementation of the proposed project. These include archaeological sites, cemeteries, and above-ground resources associated with agricultural, domestic, industrial, military, and religious activities, dating from as early as the late seventeenth to mid-twentieth century. Based on archival research and GIS analyses, we estimate 267 sensitive areas classified into three general categories, including 187 cemeteries, 63 archaeological sites, and 11 above-ground resources (excluding cemeteries). Table B-5 lists potentially sensitive areas in the study area by type (cemetery, archaeological, above-ground), class (agricultural, cemetery, industrial, medical/public, religious, and residential), and segment. Consideration of these resources is necessary under various federal, state, and city ordinances, regulations, statutes, and policies. Recommendations for preventing or limiting adverse effects to historic properties or other sensitive resources follow.

3.4.2 Potential Archaeological Sites

Archival research shows the potential for archaeological deposits associated with industrial (e.g., phosphate or rice mill or factory ruins); military (e.g., Revolutionary War, War of 1812, or Civil War fortifications); or public (e.g., churches, inns, schools, or taverns) sites in the study area (Table B-5). Former industrial sites in the study area may include the Bradley and Westpoint mills on Lockwood Boulevard or the former phosphate mills and mill villages on the east bank of the Ashley River in Charleston, among others. While in operation, these facilities contained numerous structures. Figure C-3 (top) presents a view of the site of an old phosphate mill. Similarly, archival sources indicate the presence of numerous military sites in the study area. These include possible Revolutionary War fortifications on the peninsula of Charleston, War of 1812 defensive lines and forts on the peninsula, and Civil War Battery Gadberry and defensive lines on the peninsula. Potential public sites include the ruins of the former Huguenot Church of Goose Creek and the site of the Six Mile Tavern. Figure C-3 (bottom) presents a view of the site of Six Mile Tavern. In addition, there is also a high potential to find domestic (e.g., house or farmstead, plantation settlement) sites in the study area. These types of sites were not factored into this analysis because of the breadth of research required to assess potential site locations. Ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project at or near these locales could disrupt or destroy potentially significant archaeological deposits. Prior to these activities, additional archival and archaeological research may be needed to assess the potential risk of adverse effects at specific locales.

3.4.3 Potential Above-Ground Resources

No comprehensive historic resources survey has been conducted across the LCRT project study area. For this reason, it is likely that unrecorded buildings or structures, neighborhoods, or cultural landscape features that meet the criteria for architectural survey are present in the LCRT project study area.

Individual Architectural Resources

It is likely numerous unrecorded historic architectural resources are in the study area. As indicated by ArchSite, previous investigations have identified 657 historic architectural resources in the study area. However, published survey data by Beaty and Bailey (2004) and Fick (1995) is not in the ArchSite database. These two historic resource surveys identified 4,748 historic architectural resources, most of which are in the study area. Although several projects with relatively small survey universes have been conducted across the study area over the last 15 or more years, no comprehensive and up-to-date survey has been conducted. Therefore, the entire preferred alignment will need to be surveyed for unrecorded historic architectural resources. Data from Beaty and Bailey (2004), Fick (1995), and other relevant projects not already in the ArchSite database will be integrated into future investigations of the LCRT preferred alignment.

The former Charleston to Hamburg/Augusta Railroad (built circa 1830) follows the Southern Railroad right-of-way (ROW) through the study area. The NRHP status of the entire route of the former Charleston to Hamburg/Augusta Railroad has never been determined. Portions of this route may be eligible for the NRHP, particularly in association with contemporary buildings or other landscape elements that reflect the mid-nineteenth-century development of South Carolina.

Neighborhoods and Other Historic Areas

Archival research indicates over 50 neighborhoods or other historic areas in the study area. This includes neighborhoods such as Wagener Terrace on the peninsula and Highland Park in Hanahan that predate World War II, Aichele Terrace in Hanahan and Dorchester Terrace in North Charleston that postdate World War II, and The Citadel. Field investigations confirmed the potential for seven neighborhoods or districts, including Highland Park, Old North Charleston Southwest, Rosemont, Silver Hill, Union Heights, the proposed Peninsula City District, and the proposed Extension of Old and Historic District in Charleston. Also, The Citadel may contain several individual elements that contribute to an NRHP-eligible district, including the parade grounds, the officers' quarters, and several other buildings. Figure C-5 (top) presents a view of The Citadel's parade grounds. Numerous individual architectural resources associated with these neighborhoods/districts may contribute to the NRHP eligibility of each district.

Cultural Landscape Features

From the late eighteenth century through the present, the LCRT project study area landscape has been heavily altered. Some of these alterations are associated with historic themes important to the history of the Lowcountry and South Carolina. Baluha et al. (2018a) demonstrate the extent to which the landscape near the LCRT project study area was altered by phosphate mining during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Phosphate mining-related cultural landscape features may include the remnants of hand- and mechanically-excavated mines, tram lines, or roads. Prior to these activities, planters altered the landscape to promote the agricultural potential of their lands. Agha et al. (2011) show the significance of inland rice agriculture to the Lowcountry economy and its impact on the landscape. Agha et al. (2011) note the presence of substantial inland rice field complexes at the former Crowfield and Woodstock Plantations in Goose Creek. Rice fields associated with other plantations such as Fraser's, Otranto, and The Elms may also be present in the study area. Figure C-5 (bottom) presents a view of a portion of The Elms' former rice field. Indigo was another important eighteenth-century crop for Lowcountry planters. While the Otranto Plantation indigo vats were removed from their historic location outside the study area, the potential for finding additional indigo vats in the study area remains.

3.4.4 Potential Cemeteries

The study area may contain several abandoned cemeteries or cemeteries associated with known medical, public, or religious institutions. Previous investigations have identified at least nine cemeteries in the study area. Archival research indicates an additional 115 cemeteries. Some of these cemeteries are extant, preserved in their locations. Many others were built over as metropolitan areas expanded without regard for those interred. Some of the former cemeteries were relocated. There also are at least 63 churches or former churches within the study area that were present prior to 1900. It is possible that there are graves in these churchyards, although not every church used its yard for a burying ground. Similarly, there are nine locales where public buildings or medical facilities (e.g., asylums, hospitals) were present prior to 1900. It is not uncommon for people who died while living in these facilities to be buried in the yard. Thus, all these locations may contain intact graves or dislocated human remains. Figure C-4 provides views of abandoned cemeteries in the study area, including the Monrovia Union Cemetery (top) and the St. Jenkins Colored Orphanage Cemetery (bottom). Figure C-6 presents views of the Highland Park neighborhood streetscape (top) and the Old North Charleston southwest quadrant (bottom). Figure C-7 presents views of the Silver Hill neighborhood (top) and a portion of the proposed Peninsula City District at Mt. Pleasant Street and Riverside Avenue (bottom). Figure C-8 provides views of a portion of the proposed Peninsula City District at Shoreview and Riverside Park (top) and in Wagener Terrace at Eight Street and St. Margaret Street (bottom).

Ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project at or near these locales could disrupt or destroy graves. Remote sensing surveys have proven useful in determining if potential graves are present. Should specific sites be selected within or near one of these locales, additional research and investigation will be necessary to determine the potential for graves to be present. A plan should be developed for work sites at or near these locales that outlines the procedures to follow should dislocated human remains or potential graves be discovered during construction activities.

4.0 Summary and Recommendations

4.1 Summary

Brockington's Phase I cultural resource reconnaissance of the LCRT project study area included background research, GIS analyses, desktop survey, and limited field investigations. These efforts attempted to document all known historic properties and potentially sensitive cultural resources. The 37.8-square mile LCRT study area contains numerous historic properties and other sensitive cultural resources that should be considered during the design, construction, and implementation of the proposed project. A total of 228 historic properties have been documented in the study area, including 52 archaeological sites, 155 architectural resources, 10 cemeteries, and 11 historic districts. Based on archival research, GIS analyses, and field investigations, we estimate 267 sensitive areas classified into three general categories, including 187 cemeteries, 69 archaeological sites, and 11 above-ground resources (excluding cemeteries). Consideration of these resources is necessary under various federal, state, and city ordinances, regulations, statutes, and policies. Recommendations for preventing or limiting adverse effects to historic properties or other sensitive resources follow.

4.2 Recommendations

The reconfiguration of roads, intersections, and other infrastructure in the LCRT study area may have an adverse effect on historic properties. Construction activities disturb subsurface deposits and new infrastructure may lead to adverse audio, vibratory, and visual effects. The alteration of the upper few feet of soils and sediments at a site may disrupt or destroy archaeological deposits or features that may contain important information about the past. Similarly, ground-disturbing activities within or near former cemeteries may encounter human remains, either dislocated or within intact graves. Appropriate procedures will be necessary to ensure that such encounters do not desecrate these burials.

In so far as possible, ground-disturbing and noise/vibration-generating activities associated with proposed improvements should be designed to avoid known historic properties, archaeological sites, and extant or former cemeteries. Appropriate distances between historic properties (primarily buildings and structures) and such activities should prevent or limit adverse effects. The nature of individual buildings/structures, the kinds of activities anticipated at a locale, and the nature of the soils/sediments in the general area all may determine what the appropriate distance may be. Similarly, open areas in the portions of the study area that are not recently made land should be avoided as well. These areas are more likely to contain important archaeological deposits. However, intact deposits or features may be present on almost any lot within the study area. The public rights-of-way and streets are the least likely areas to contain intact archaeological deposits and features given their use as conduits for various below-ground infrastructure and the modifications that are necessary to create modern roads. Should above-ground elements of the proposed project require placement near individual historic properties, the appearance of these facilities should conform as much as possible to the kinds of facades and buildings/structures present at the selected locale. This will limit or prevent visual intrusions. Landscaping and false structures covering elements may prevent adverse effects as well.

Even with site selections for project elements that avoid or limit historic properties or areas of higher archaeological potential, there still may be effects to yet undiscovered resources. Additional investigation, both archival and archaeological (to include remote sensing and intensive cultural resources survey), may be needed to assess the potential risk of adverse effects at specific locales. For example, construction activities between Line and Shepherd Streets along US 17 may have an adverse effect on historic cemeteries or on former military fortifications. These investigations can create delays in permitting access to locales. Early identification of locales that may require such research can prevent costly project delays should something be discovered during initial site construction activity.

Even areas where there are no historic properties or known archaeological sites may contain unidentified resources. A plan for educating construction contractors to the possibilities of discovering archaeological materials or human remains should be developed, along with a plan for dealing with such discoveries. Minimally, the discovery plan should include:

- Immediate halt of ground-disturbing activities;
- Immediate contact with city/project managers;
- Immediate contact with the appropriate county coroner (if human remains are encountered); and
- Rapid inspection of the discovery to develop an appropriate course of action to prevent adverse effects or desecration of human burials in consultation with permitting agencies and the SHPO.

Should archaeological deposits or features or intact human burials be present, appropriate investigations/exhumations may be necessary to mitigate adverse effects or prevent desecration. It may be possible to continue with the construction activities and conduct archaeological investigations of the discovered deposits/features after the construction is complete. Consultation with federal regulatory agencies and the SHPO will be necessary to determine if this approach is feasible on a case-by-case basis. Burial relocation will need to be done prior to continued construction in the area of discovery. Burial relocation normally requires a public notice of approximately 30 days prior to exhumation and the identification of a location for reburial before any excavations can begin.

Monitoring of historic properties near construction activities also may be needed. Construction noise and vibrations may degrade buildings and structures, particularly masonry elements of historic properties. Periodic inspection may help identify and document changes to nearby historic properties. Early detection may permit changes to procedures or activities that reduce these effects and prevent long-term effects. Additional mitigation (restoration of affected elements, etc.) may be necessary should the effects be adverse and unavoidable or not preventable.

This page intentionally left blank.

5.0 References Cited

- Adams, Natalie, and Geoff Hughes, and Kristie Lockerman
2010 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed SC 7 Bridge over SCL and Southern Railroad and S-39 Expansion Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. New South Associates, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.
- Agha, Andrew, Charles F. Philips, Jr., Edward Salo, Jason Ellerbee, and Joshua N. Fletcher
2007 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Palmetto Commerce Parkway Extension Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.
- Agha, Andrew, Joshua N. Fletcher and Charles F. Philips, Jr.
2011 *Inland Swamp Rice Field Context, c. 1690-1783 (Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties)*. NRHP Multi-Property Context. Brockington.
- Alden, John Richard
1957 *The South in the Revolution, 1763-1789*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.
- Bailey, Ralph, Jr., and Bruce Harvey
2002 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Berlin G. Meyers Parkway Extension Project, Dorchester County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Bailey, Ralph, Sheldon Owens, and Charles Philips
2014 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Charleston Amtrak Station, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Baluha, David, and Joshua Fletcher
2016 *Cultural Resources Survey of the S-8-732 Railroad Avenue Extension Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Baluha, David S., Sheldon Owens, and Rachel Bragg
2018a *Cultural Resources Survey of the Airport Connector Road Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Draft report. Brockington.
- Baluha, David, and Charles Philips
2012 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Trident Technical College Campus Expansion Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Baluha, David S., Gordon Watts, Sheldon Owens, Josh Fletcher, Rachel Bragg, and Lannie Kittrell
2018b *Cultural Resources Survey of the I-526 Corridor Improvements Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Draft report. Brockington.
- Baluha, David, Rachel Bragg, and Charles Philips
2016 *Cultural Resources Survey of a 2.25-Mile Section of the Proposed US Highway 78 Phase 3 Improvements Project, Berkeley and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Bean, Jana
2007 *Historic Properties Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26*. Wilbur Smith Associates, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

- Beaty, John, and Ralph Bailey
2004 *Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the Upper Peninsula, Charleston, South Carolina.* Brockington.
- Bland, Miles
2006 *Intensive Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Colony North Parcel.* Bland and Associates, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.
- Borick, Carl P.
2012 *A Gallant Defense: The Siege of Charleston, 1780.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Bradley, Dawn
2007 *Cultural Resources Survey, Road S-88/Road S-405/Road S-1092 Intersection Improvements.* Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., Tarboro, North Carolina.
- Bridgman, Kara, and Eric Poplin
1999a *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Charleston Southern University Athletic Fields, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington.
1999b *Cultural Resources Survey of the Elms at Charleston, Tracts A & B, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington.
- Burns, Gwendolyn
2007 *Cultural Resources Survey of the South Rhett Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington.
- Butler, C.S.
1995 *Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Proposed I-26 Widening Improvements.* Brockington.
- College of Charleston
2009 *Historic Building Survey of Upper King, Upper Meeting Street and Intersecting Side Streets.* College of Charleston, South Carolina. College of Charleston.
- Cooper, Thomas, editor
1837 *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina; Edited, under Authority of the Legislature, Volume Second, Containing the Acts from 1682 to 1716, Inclusive, Arranged Chronologically.* A.S. Johnston, Columbia, South Carolina.
- Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists COSCAPA, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
2013 *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations.* South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia.
- Dalcho, Frederick
1820 *An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina.* E. Thayer, Charleston, South Carolina.

- Des Barres, Joseph F. .
1780 *A Sketch of the Operations before Charlestown, the Capital of South Carolina*. London.
- Edgar, Walter B.
1998 *South Carolina: A History*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Fick, Sarah
1995 *City of North Charleston Historical and Architectural Survey*. Preservation Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.
- Fick, Sarah, and Steven Davis
1997 *Dorchester County, South Carolina, Historic Resources Survey*. Preservation Consultants, Inc.
- Fick, Sarah, Suzanne Scott, Kathleen Howard, Robert Stockton, John Laurens, and Aaron Dias
1992 *Charleston County Historical and Architectural Survey*. Preservation Consultants, Inc.
- Fletcher, Joshua
2014 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Summerville-Pepperhill 230kV Transmission Line, Berkeley and Charleston Counties, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Fletcher, Joshua N. and Ralph Bailey, Jr.
2005 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the West Aviation Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Fletcher, Joshua, and Pat Hendrix
2002 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Lakes of Summerville Tract, Charleston and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Fletcher, Joshua, Edward Salo, and Charles Philips
2007 *Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed US Highway 78 Improvement Project, Dorchester County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Fletcher, Joshua, Paige Wagoner, and Charles Philips
2013 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Chicora Elementary School Replacement Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Fraser, Walter J., Jr.
1989 *Charleston! Charleston! The History of a Southern City*. The University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Frick, Bonnie
2004 *Intensive Archaeological and Historic Architectural Survey of the Intersection of US 78 and Road S-131*. South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT), Columbia, South Carolina.
- Galloway, William, Wren Farrar, and Barry Stiefel
2010 *Murray Boulevard: A Historic Resource Survey of the Lower Western Peninsula*. College of Charleston, South Carolina.

Gantt, Elizabeth

2002 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Berkeley Interstate Site, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* R.S. Webb Associates, Inc., Holly Springs, Georgia.

2009 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of I-26/Sheep Island Parkway Corridor. Berkeley County, South Carolina.* R.S. Webb Associates, Inc.

Harvey, Bruce, and Ralph Bailey

2000 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Documentation of the Proposed Cooper River Bridge Approaches. Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington.

Harvey, Bruce, and Kara Bridgman

1999 *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Ashley Phosphate Road Improvements Corridor, Charleston and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina.* Brockington.

Heitzler, Michael J.

2005 *Goose Creek: A Definitive History, Volume I.* History Press, Charleston, South Carolina.

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

Jorgenson, M., and P. A. Sittig

2016a *Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Survey and Testing for Dorchester Compressor Station, Transco to Charleston Project, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* AECOM, Raleigh, North Carolina.

2016b *Revised Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Survey and Testing for Dorchester Compressor Station, Transco to Charleston Project, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* AECOM.

Joyner, Charles

1984 *Down by the Riverside.* University of Chicago Press, Urbana.

Lamphear, Kristina, Edward Salo, and Brian Falls

2008 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Courtenay Drive Improvements Project, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington.

Lansdell, Brent, Jon Bernard Marcoux and Eric C. Poplin.

2012 *Data Recovery at 38BK1633: A Contact-Era Household on Daniel Island, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Brockington.

Lansdell, Brent, Charles Philips, and Ralph Bailey

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Weber Research Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington.

2007 *Cultural Resources Survey of the American LaFrance Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Brockington.

Lumpkin, Henry

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

- Marcil, Valerie
 1998 *Archaeological & Architectural Survey of the Ladson Rd. Widening from US 78 to Eagle*. SCDOT.
- McMakin, Todd, and Ralph Bailey
 1997 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Fabian Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Miller-Matthews, Connie, and Barry Stiefel
 2011 *A Historic Resource Survey of Charlotte Street in the Mazyckborough and Wraggborough Neighborhoods of the Upper Eastern Peninsula*. College of Charleston.
- Moltke-Hansen, David, Elias Bull, and W.A. McIntosh
 1975 *Summerville Historic District Nomination Form*. SCDAH, Columbia.
- Morgan, Patrick
 2007 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Treeland and Bland Farm Residential Development, 85-Acre Tract*. S&ME, Inc.
- Ogden, Quinn-Monique, and Aaron Brummitt
 2016 *Historic and Archaeological Properties Survey, Armstrong Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. S&ME, Inc.
- O'Neal, Michael, and Mary Hanbury
 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the St. George-Summerville 230kV Transmission Line*. Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina.
- Owens, Sheldon, Eric Poplin, and Charles Philips
 2015 *Cultural Resources Investigations in Support of South Carolina Public Railway's Proposed Navy Base Intermodal Container Transfer Facility, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Philips, Charles, and Joshua Fletcher
 2010 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Charleston Southern University Athletic Fields Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Pinckney, Elise, editor
 1976 *The Letterbook of Eliza Lucas Pinckney 1739-1762*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Pope, Natalie Adams
 2014 *Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 396 Acres at the J.L. Woode, Ltd. Property in Ladson, Charleston County, South Carolina*. New South Associates, Inc.
- 2017 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed North Maple Street Extension, Dorchester County, South Carolina*. New South Associates, Inc.
- Poplin, Eric C.
 1992 *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Possible Dredge Spoil Disposal Sites, Charleston Harbor*. Brockington.

Poplin, Eric C. (continued)

2015 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Greenleaf Street High-density Polyethylene Pipe Manufacturing and Export Facility Site, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.

Poplin, Eric, Gwendolyn Burns, Joshua Fletcher, and Pat Hendrix

2002 *Archaeological Monitoring of the East Bay/Calhoun Streets Drainage Improvements Project, City of Charleston, South Carolina*. Brockington.

Preservation Consultants

1996 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Hollings Judicial Center*. Preservation Consultants, Inc.

Ramsey-Styer, Darwin

1996 *Archaeological Survey of US 78/S-169/S-535 and S-76/S-1120 Intersections Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. SCDOT.

Reed, Mary Beth, Patrick H. Garrow, Gordon P. Watts, and J.W. Joseph

1988 *An Architectural, Archaeological, and Historical Survey of Selected Portions of Charleston and Mount Pleasant: Grace Memorial Bridge Replacement, Charleston, South Carolina*. Garrow and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

1992 *An Architectural, Archaeological, and Historical Survey of Selected Portions of Charleston and Mount Pleasant: Grace Memorial Bridge Replacement, Charleston, South Carolina*. Garrow and Associates, Inc.

Reed, Mary Beth, Summer Ciomek, and Patrick Sullivan

2016 *Charleston County Historic Resources Survey Update, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Report submitted to Charleston County Zoning and Planning Department, North Charleston, South Carolina, by New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Robert and Company

2012 *Area Character Appraisal: Wilson's Farm*. City of Charleston, South Carolina.

Roberts, Wayne

1987 *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sawmill Branch Parkway, Dorchester County, South Carolina*. SCDOT.

2002 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Road S-13/59 Intersection Improvement Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. SCDOT.

2004 *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Ashley Phosphate Road Improvements Corridor, Charleston County, South Carolina*. SCDOT.

Rogers, George C., Jr.

1984 *Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Salo, Edward

2008 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Courtenay Drive Improvements Project, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.

- Schneider, David B., Sarah Fick, and John Laurens
 1989 *Berkeley County (South Carolina) Historical and Architectural Inventory*. Preservation Consultants, Inc.
- Scott, Christina, and Joseph Reynolds
 2011 *Historic Building Survey of Lower King Street Between Calhoun Street and Murray Boulevard*. College of Charleston.
- Shackle, Arianna
 2004 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bike Path Extension, Summerville, Charleston and Dorchester County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Shick, Tom W., and Don H. Doyle
 1985 The South Carolina Phosphate Boom and the Stillbirth of the New South, 1867-1920. *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 86:1-31.
- Shuler, Kristrina A., Emily Jateff, Jason Ellerbee, Edward Salo, and Charles F. Philips Jr.
 2006 *Archaeological Data Recovery at 38BK815, Daniel Island, South Carolina*. Prepared for the Daniel Island Company, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Shuler, Kristrina, and Susannah Munson
 2004 *Cultural Resources Survey of the CPW at I-26 and US Route 78 Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Brockington.
- Shumate, Scott
 1993 *Archaeological Survey of the US 78 Improvements Project*. SCDOT.
- Smith, Carole Anne
 1973 Charleston's French Quarter District (Lodge Alley) Nomination Form. SCDAH.
- South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH)
 2015 *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.
 2018 *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*. Draft. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.
- Sproul, Blanche
 1998 *Addendum to Archaeological and Architectural Investigations of the Ladson Road Widening from US 78 to Eagle Circle, Charleston and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina*. SCDOT.
- Stauffer, Michael E.
 1993 *The Formation of Counties in South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.
- Styer, Ken
 2004 *Phase II Testing of 38CH1998 at the Proposed Limbus Communications Tower, City of Charleston, South Carolina*. R.S. Webb, Inc., Canton, Georgia.

Thornton, John

1992 *African and Africans in the Making of the Atlantic World, 1400–1680*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Tippett, Lee, and Michael Trinkley

1979 Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Frontage Road. SCDOT.

Trinkley, Michael

2003 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Summerville Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. Chicora Research Foundation, Inc.

Trinkley, Michael, and Debi Hacker

1995 *The Other Side of Charleston: Archaeological Survey Of The Saks Fifth Avenue Location*. Chicora Research Foundation, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

1996 *Life on Broad Street: Archaeological Survey of the Hollings Judicial Center Annex*. Chicora Research Foundation, Inc.

Tucker, Bryan, and Kristie Lockerman

2010 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Calhoun Street and the James Island Connector, Charleston County, South Carolina*. New South Associates, Inc.

Vlach, John Michael

1993 *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

von Loewe, Peter, and Pat Hendrix

2001 *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Hanahan High School Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. Brockington.

Appendix A
Study Area Maps

This page intentionally left blank.

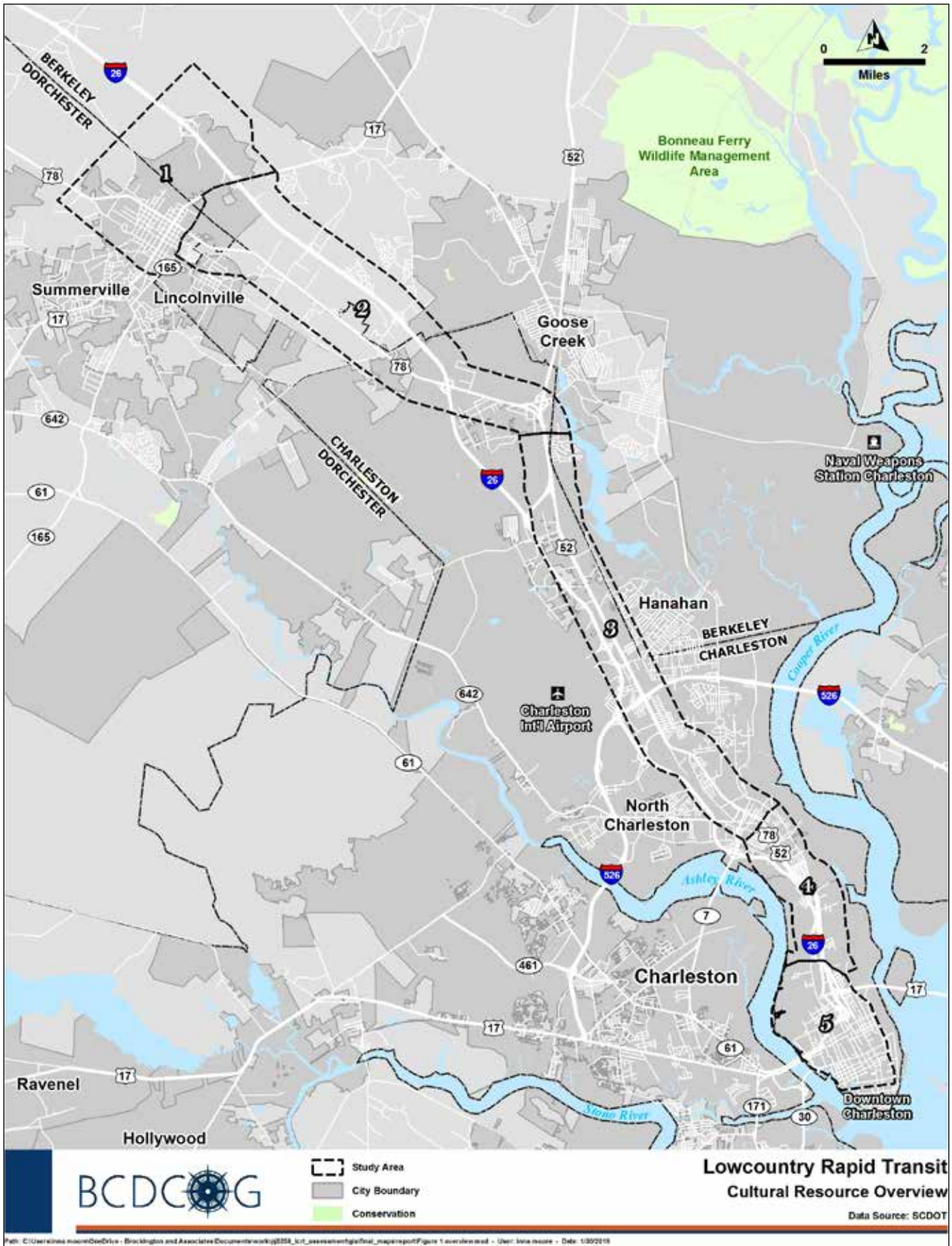


Figure A-1. Location of the LCRT study area and Segments 1-5.

This page intentionally left blank.

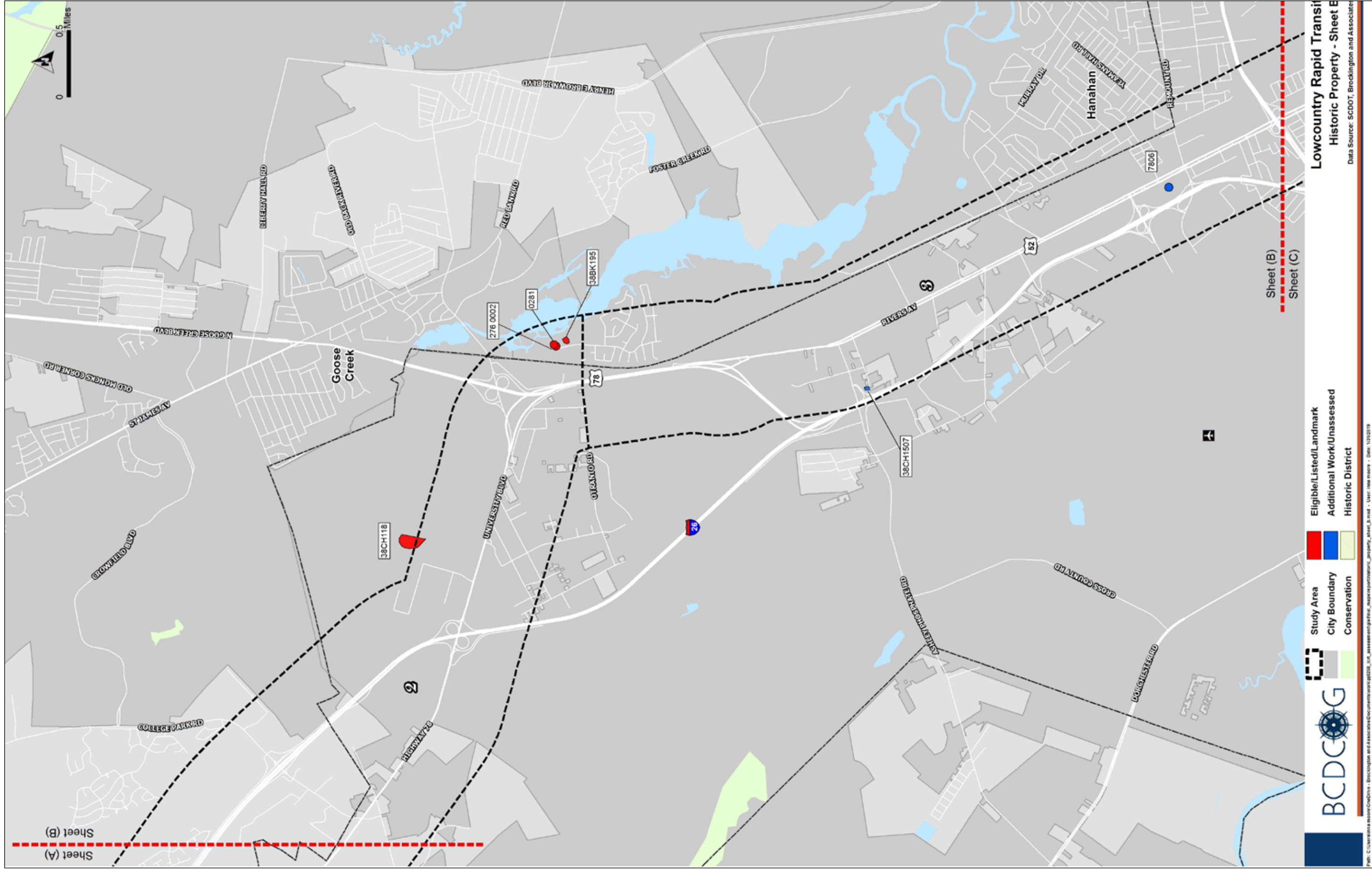


Figure A-3. Previously identified historic properties in the central portion of the study area.

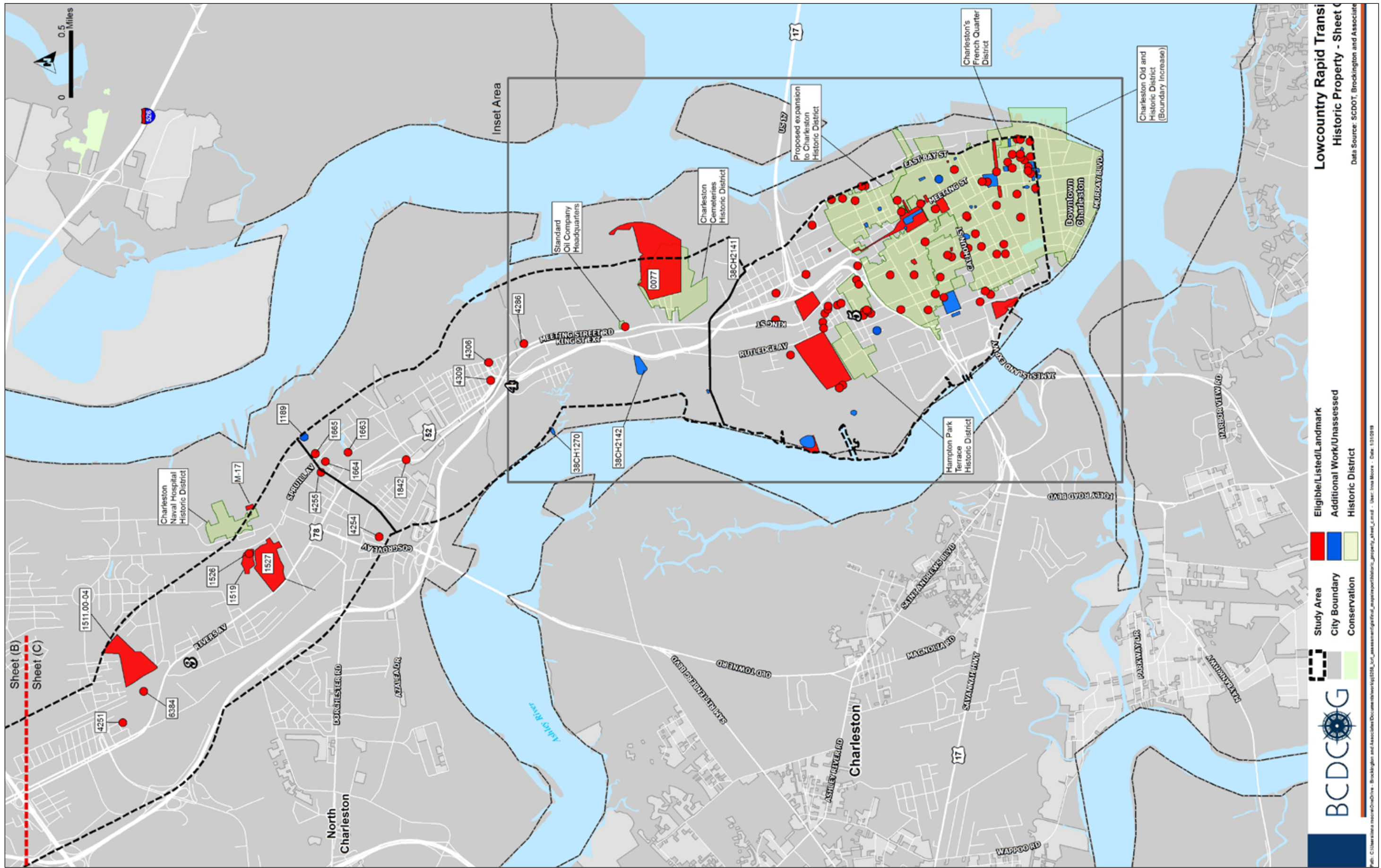


Figure A-4. Previously identified historic properties in the southern portion of the study area.

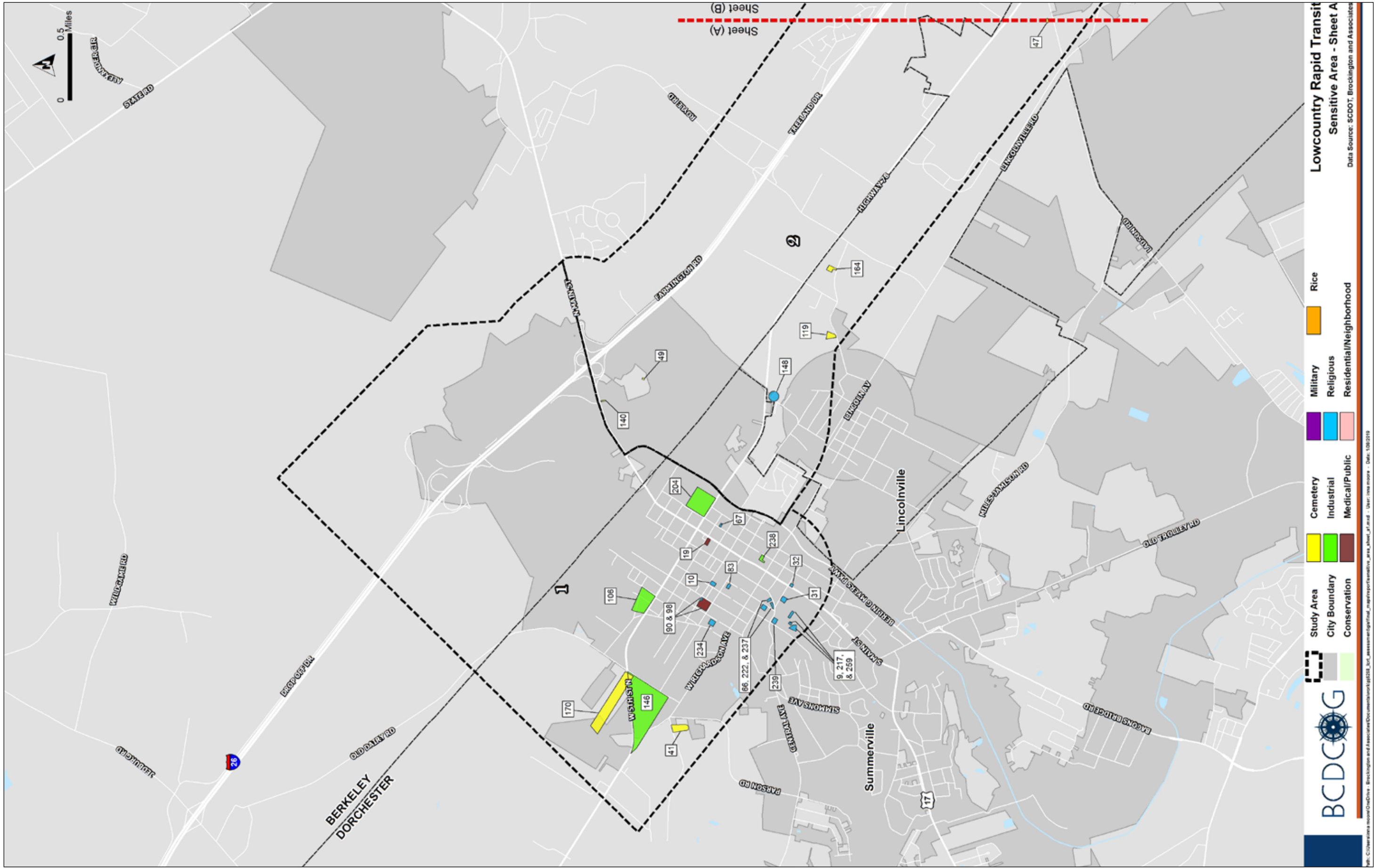


Figure A-6. Potentially sensitive areas in the northern portion of the study area.

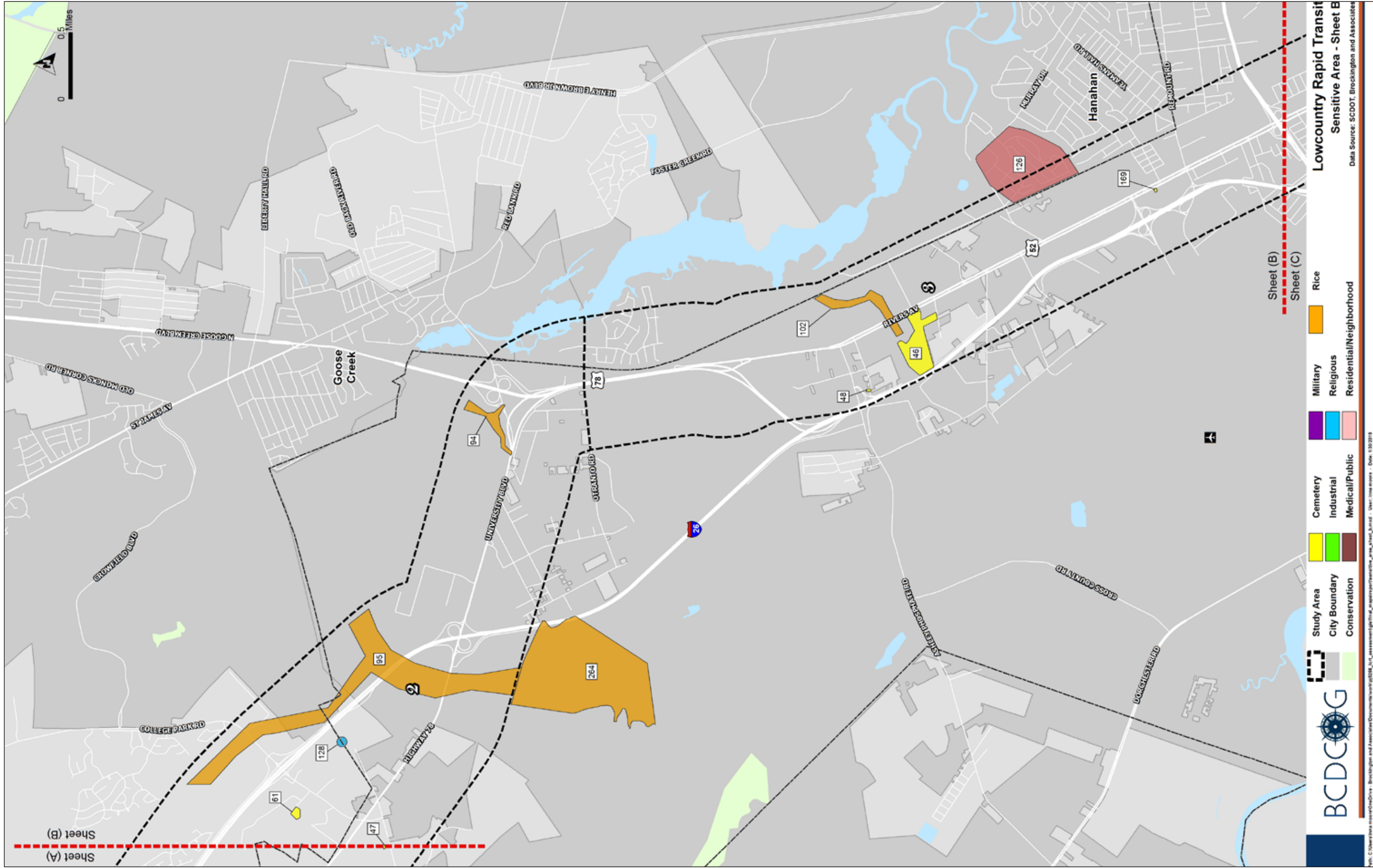


Figure A-7. Potentially sensitive areas in the central portion of the study area.

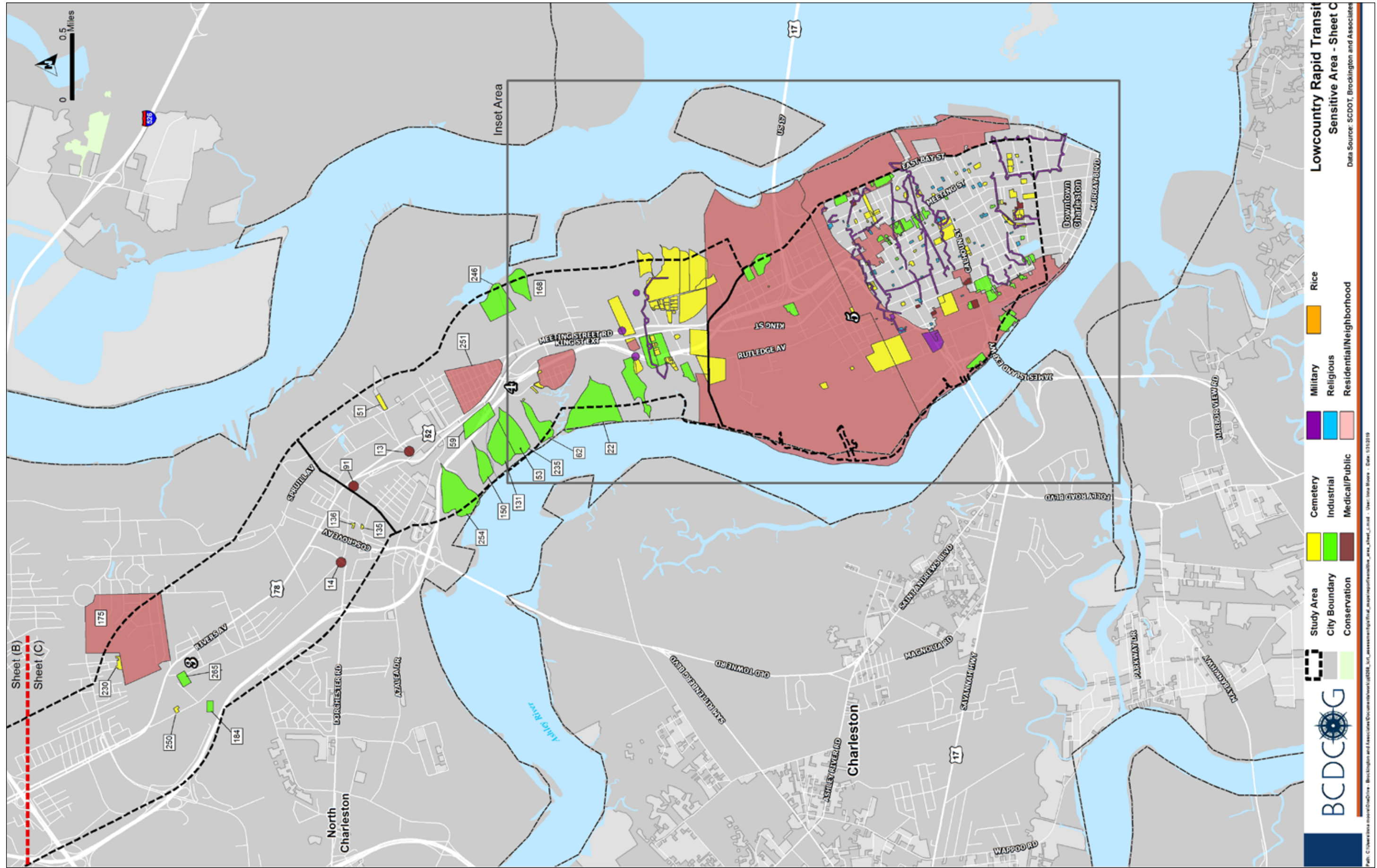


Figure A-8. Potentially sensitive areas in the southern portion of the study area.

Appendix B
Tables

This page intentionally left blank.

Table B-1. LCRT Segments 1-5.

Segment	City	Location	Approximate Length (miles)	Study Area Square Miles
1	Summerville	Main St. and Richardson Ave. to US 78 and SC 165 (Berlin G. Myers Parkway)	0.94	8.28
2	Goose Creek	US 78 (Berlin G. Myers Parkway) to Otranto Blvd.	8.40	13.74
3	North Charleston	US 52, Otranto Blvd. to Carner Ave.	9.29	9.37
4	Charleston	US 52, Carner Ave. to Mt. Pleasant St.	3.07	3.31
5		US 52, Mt. Pleasant St. to Line St.	1.40	3.96
Total			23.10	38.66

Table B-2. Previously conducted intensive cultural resource investigations in the study area.

Type	Project	Author(s)
Architectural Survey	Berkeley County (South Carolina) Historical and Architectural Inventory	Schneider et al. (1989)
	Charleston County Historical and Architectural Survey	Fick et al. (1992)
	Historic Resources Survey of North Charleston	Fick (1995)
	Dorchester County South Carolina Historic Resources Survey	Fick and Davis (1997)
	Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the Upper Peninsula, Charleston, South Carolina	Beaty and Bailey (2004)
	Historic Properties Survey for the Proposed Widening of I-26	Bean (2007)
	Historic Building Survey of Upper King, Upper Meeting Street and Intersecting Side Streets	College of Charleston (2009)
	Murray Boulevard: A Historic Resource Survey of the Lower Western Peninsula	Galloway et al. (2010)
	A Historic Resource Survey of Charlotte Street in the Mazyckborough and Wraggborough Neighborhoods of the Upper Eastern Peninsula	Miller Matthews and Stiefel (2011)
	Historic Building Survey of Lower King Street (Between Calhoun Street and Murray Boulevard)	Scott and Reynolds (2011)
	Charleston County Historic Resources Survey Update	Reed et al. (2016)
Reconnaissance	Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Frontage Rd.	Tippett & Trinkley (1979)
	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Possible Dredge Spoil Disposal Sites, Charleston Harbor	Poplin (1992)
	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Hollings Judicial Center	Preservation Consultants (1996)
	CR Reconnaissance of the Berlin G Myers Parkway Extension Project	Bailey and Harvey (2002)
	Cultural Resources Assessment of the West Aviation Tract	Fletcher and Bailey (2005)
	Intensive Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Colony North Parcel	Bland (2006)
	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Treeland and Bland Farm Residential Development, 85-Acre Tract	Morgan (2007)
Survey	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sawmill Branch Parkway	Wayne and Caballero (1987)
	Phase II Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural Investigations in the Grace and New Market Alignments: Grace Memorial Bridge Rplcmt	Reed et al. (1988, 1992)
	Archaeological Survey of US 78 Improvements Project	Shumate (1993)
	Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Proposed I-26 Widening Improvements	Butler (1995)
	The Other Side Of Charleston: Archaeological Survey Of The Saks Fifth Avenue Location	Trinkley and Hacker (1995)

(continued)

Table B-2. Previously conducted intensive cultural resource investigations in the study area (continued).

Type	Project	Author(s)
Survey	Archaeological Survey of US 78/S-169/S-535 and S-76/S-1120 Intersections	Ramsey-Styer (1996)
	Life on Broad Street: Archaeological Survey of the Hollings Judicial Center Annex	Trinkley and Hacker (1996)
	CR Survey of the Fabian Tract	McMakin and Bailey (1997)
	Addendum to Archaeological and Architectural Investigations of the Ladson Road Widening from US 78 to Eagle Circle	Sproul (1998)
	Archaeological & Architectural Survey of the Ladson Rd. Widening from US 78 to Eagle	Marcil (1998)
	CR Inventory of the Proposed Charelston Southern Univ. Athletic Fields	Bridgman and Poplin (1999a)
	CR Survey of the Elms at Charleston, Tracts A & B	Bridgman and Poplin (1999b)
	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Ashley Phosphate Road Improvements Corridor	Harvey and Bridgman (1999); Roberts (2004)
	Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Documentation of the Proposed Cooper River Bridge Approaches	Harvey and Bailey (2000)
	CR Inventory of the Hanahan High School Tract	von Loewe and Hendrix (2001)
	CR Survey of the Lakes of Summerville Tract, Charleston and Dorchester Counties	Fletcher and Hendrix (2002)
	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Berkeley Interstate Site	Gantt (2002)
	Archaeological Monitoring of the East Bay/Calhoun Streets Drainage Improvements	Poplin et al. (2002)
	Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Road S-13/59 Intersection Improvement Project	Roberts (2002)
	CR Survey of the Summerville Tract, Berkeley County	Trinkley (2003)
	Intensive Archaeo. and Hist. Archit. Survey of the Intersection of US 78 and Road S-131	Frick (2004)
	CRS of the Proposed Bike Path Extension	Shackle (2004)
	CR Survey of the CPW at I-26 and US Route 78	Shuler and Munson (2004)
	Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Testing of Site 38CH1998 at the Proposed Limbus Telecommunications Tower	Styer (2004)
	CR Survey of Selected Portions of the Weber Research Tract	Lansdell et al. (2006)
	Cultural Resources Survey of the South Rhett Tract	Burns (2007)
	Palmetto Commerce Parkway Extension Project	Agha et al. (2007)
	Cultural Resources Survey, Road S-88/Road S-405/Road S-1092 Intersection Improvements	Bradley (2007)
	Cultural resources Survey of Proposed US Hwy. 78 Improvement Project	Fletcher et al. (2007)
	CR Survey of the American LaFrance Tract	Lansdell et al. (2007)
	Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Courtenay Drive Improvements Project	Salo (2008); Lamphear et al. (2008)
	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of I-26/Sheep Island Parkway Corridor	Gantt (2009)
Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed SC 7 Bridge over SCL and Southern Railroad and S-39 Expansion	Adams et al. (2010)	
Cultural Resources Survey of the Charleston Southern University Athletic Fields Tract	Philips and Fletcher (2010)	
Phase I Survey of the Calhoun Street and James Island Connector	Tucker and Lockerman (2010)	
Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Trident Technical College Campus Expansion Tract	Baluha and Philips (2012)	

Table B-2. Previously conducted intensive cultural resource investigations in the study area (continued).

Type	Project	Author(s)
Survey	Cultural Resources Survey of the Chicora Elementary School Replacement Tract	Fletcher et al. (2013)
	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Intermodal Transportation Facility	Bailey et al. (2014)
	Cultural Resources Survey of the Summerville-Pepperhill 230kV Transmission Line, Berkeley and Charleston	Fletcher (2014)
	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the St. George-Summerville 230kV Transmission Line	O'Neal and Hanbury (2014)
	CRIS of Approximately 396 Acres at the J.L. Woode, Ltd. Property in Ladson	Pope (2014)
	Cultural Resources Investigations in Support of South Carolina Public Railway's Proposed Navy Base Intermodal Container Transfer Facility	Owens et al. (2015)
	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Greenleaf Street High-density Polyethylene Pipe Manufacturing and Export Facility Site	Poplin (2015)
	Transco to Charleston Project - Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report Transco to Charleston Project Dillon Pipeline and Moore to Chappells Pipeline	Jorgenson and Sittig (2016a, 2016b)
	Cultural Resources Survey of a 2.25-Mile Section of the Proposed US Highway 78 Phase 3 Improvements Project	Baluha et al. (2016)
	Cultural Resources Survey of the S-8-732 (Railroad Avenue) Extension Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina	Baluha and Fletcher (2016)
	Historic and Archaeological Properties Survey, Armstrong Tract	Ogden and Brummitt (2016)
	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed North Maple Street Extension	Pope (2017)
	Cultural Resources Survey of the Airport Connector Road	Baluha et al. (2018a)
	Cultural Resources Survey of the I 526 Improvements Corridor	Baluha et al. (2018b)

Table B-3. NRHP eligible, listed, or unevaluated archaeological sites in the study area.

County	Segment	Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Status
Berkeley	2	38BK0195	Otranto Indigo Vat	Eligible
		38CH0118	The Elms Plantation	Eligible
Charleston	3	38CH1507	Sims Cemetery	Not Eligible (cemetery)
	5	38CH0015	Meeting Street shell midden	Unevaluated
		38CH0043	Market Hall & Sheds	Eligible
		38CH0054	Best Friend Tracks	Unevaluated
		38CH0072	Quaker Meeting House	Unevaluated
		38CH0080	Blake tenements	Eligible
		38CH0085	Fireproof building	Eligible
		38CH0090	Citizens & Southern Bank	Eligible
		38CH0091	College of Charleston	Eligible
		38CH0094	Old Citadel	Eligible
		38CH0097	Powder Magazine	Eligible
		38CH0201	28 St. Philips St.	Unevaluated
		38CH0202	53 George St.	Unevaluated
		38CH0364	Roddis House	Unevaluated
38CH0559	McCrary's Longroom	Eligible		

(continued)

Table B-3. NRHP eligible, listed, or unevaluated archaeological sites in the study area (continued).

County	Segment	Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Status
Charleston	5	38CH0686	Cartwright	Potentially Eligible
		38CH0700	Pendarvis	Potentially Eligible
		38CH0701	Garden site	Potentially Eligible
		38CH0836	Historic Charleston Foundation well	Potentially Eligible
		38CH0838	Charleston Courthouse Annex	Potentially Eligible
		38CH0850	William Aiken House	Eligible
		38CH0897	VRTC site	Potentially Eligible (destroyed)
		38CH0916	66 Society St.	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1270	Dolphin Cove	Unevaluated (destroyed)
		38CH1498	Charleston Courthouse	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1562	Saks Fifth Avenue	Eligible
		38CH1586	Marion Square	Eligible
		38CH1596	Joseph Manigault houses	Landmark
		38CH1598	John Rutledge House	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1600	70 Nassau St.	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1602	40 Society	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1603	President St.	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1604	Beef Market	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1605	Charleston Place	potentially Eligible
		38CH1607	First Trident	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1608	Lodge Alley	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1644	Hollings Judicial Center Annex	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1706	Old St. Andrews Society Hall	Additional Work
		38CH1708	Chaleston Judicial Center	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1853	6 Chalmers St.	Potentially Eligible
		38CH1871	Bishop England Highschool	Potentially Eligible (destroyed)
		38CH1889	City of Charleston Potter's Field	Not Eligible (cemetery)
		38CH2011	29 Charlotte St.	Potentially Eligible
		38CH2026	46 Reid St. cemetery	Potentially Eligible (cemetery)
		38CH2117	93 Queen St.	Potentially Eligible
		38CH2141	Unidentified powder magazine	Potentially Eligible
		38CH2142	Monrovia Cemetery	Not Eligible (cemetery)
		38CH2290	82 Pitt Street	Eligible
		38CH2305	Calhoun III	Unevaluated
38CH2524	Christopher G. Memminger homesite	Eligible		
38CH2551	Dock Street Theatre	Eligible		
38CH2553	Wragg Square	Eligible		
38CH2554	Wragg Mall	Eligible		
38CH2556	48 Laurens Street	Eligible		

Table B-4. NRHP eligible, listed, or unevaluated architectural resources in the study area.

County	Segment	Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Status
Berkeley	2	0281	Otranto Plantation	Listed
		276 0002	Otranto Plantation House	Listed
Charleston	3	1511.00-04	John C. Calhoun Homes and Office	Eligible (demolished)
		1519	George Legare Homes Rebuilt	Eligible
		1526	Ben Tillman School	Eligible
		1527	Ben Tillman Homes	Eligible
		4251	Morningside Elementary - 1999 Singley Lane	Eligible
		4254	Six Mile Elementary - 3008-3012 Chicora Ave.	Eligible
		6384	Atlantic Coast Line Charleston Station - 4565 Gaynor Ave.	Eligible
		7806	Bethune Elementary School	Eligible
		M-17	USMC Barracks CNC	Eligible
	3 & 4	4306	1985 Joppa Street	Eligible
	4	1189	ColdWar PE	Unevaluated
		1663	GARCO Employee Housing - 3008-3012 Chicora Ave.	Eligible
		1664	GARCO Employee Housing	Eligible
		1665		Eligible
		4286	2000 Meeting Street	Eligible
		4309	2028 Irving Avenue	Eligible
			Standard Oil Company Buildings - 1600 Meeting Street (3)	Eligible
	4 & 5	1842	Five Mile Viaduct	Eligible
	5	0001	Aiken, Gov. William, House - 48 Elizabeth St.	Listed
		0005	James Nicholson House - 172 Rutledge Ave.	Listed
		0013	Thomas Bennett House - 69 Barre St.	Listed
		0014	Bethel Methodist Church -57 Pitt St.	Listed
		0015	William Blalock House - 18 Bull St.	Landmark
		0016	Florence Crittenton Home - 19 St. Margaret St.	Listed
		0028	Central Baptist Church - 26 Radcliffe St.	Listed
		0032	Cigar Factory	Listed
		0033	Circular Congregational Church and Parish House - 150 Meeting St.	Landmark
		0034	Citizens and Southern National Bank of South Carolina - 50 Broad St.	Listed
		0037	College of Charleston Bldg.	Landmark
		0038	Dock Street Theatre - 135 Church St.	Listed
		0045	Farmers' and Exchange Bank - 14 E. Bay St.	Landmark
		0049	Fireproof Building - 100 Meeting St.	Landmark
		0063	Hibernian Hall - 105 Meeting St.	Landmark
0068		Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim Synagogue - 90 Hasell St.	Landmark	
0073		Lowndes Grove	Listed	
0074		Jonathan Lucas House - 286 Calhoun St.	Listed	
0076	McCrary's Tavern and Long Room - 153 E. Bay St.	Listed		
0080*	Manigault, Joseph, House - 350 Meeting St.	Landmark		
0081	Market Hall and Sheds - 188 Meeting St	Landmark		

(continued)

Table B-4. NRHP eligible, listed, or unevaluated architectural resources in the study area (continued).

County	Segment	Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Status
Charleston	5	0089	Old Bethel Methodist Church - 222 Calhoun St.	Listed
		0090*	SC State Arsenal (Citadel) - 2 Tobacco St. (Marion Sq.)	Listed
		0093	Old Marine Hospital - 20 Franklin St.	Landmark
		0094	Old Slave Mart - 6 Chalmers St.	Listed
		0099*	Powder Magazine - 79 Cumberland St.	Landmark
		0100	Presqui'ile - 2 Amherst St.	Listed
		0102	Robert Barnwell Rhett House - 6 Thomas St.	Landmark
		0103	William Robb House - 12 Bee St.	Listed
		0104	Florence Crittenton Home - 19 St. Margaret St.	Listed
		0109	Rutledge, Gov. John, House - 116 Broad St.	Landmark
		0112	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church - 93 Hasell St.	Listed
		0114	St. Philip's Episcopal Church - 146 Church St.	Landmark
		0122	Tennent, Josiah Smith, House - 729 E. Bay St	Listed
		0124	South Carolina National Bank of Charleston - 16 Broad St.	Listed
		0133	Unitarian Church - 6 Archdale St.	Landmark
		0134	Porter Military Academy Bldg. - 175--181 Ashley Ave.	Listed
		0138	Denmark Vesey House - 56 Bull St.	Landmark
		1509	c. 1846 Residence - 6 Ambrose Alley	Contributes to Listed District
		2063	308 St. Philips Street	Contributes to Eligible District
		2064	306 St. Philips Street	Contributes to Eligible District
		2065	Catherine Sigwald House - 74 Fishburne Street	Eligible
		2066	72 Fishburne Street	Contributes to Eligible District
		2067	68 Fishburne Street	Contributes to Eligible District
		2103	Huguenot Church - 136 Church St.	Landmark
		2109	James Sparrow House - 65 Cannon St.	Listed
		2249	541 Rutledge Ave.	Eligible
		2562	Hampton Park	Eligible
		2568.00	540 Rutledge Ave. (house)	Eligible
		2568.01	540 Rutledge Ave. (outbuilding)	Eligible
		2624	90 Fishburne Street	Eligible
		2704	Citadel Summerall Chapel - Jenkins Ave.	Eligible
		2715	Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity - 30 Race Street	Eligible
		2810	Colin McKissick Grant Home	Eligible
		2826	Citadel Howie Carillon - Jenkins Ave.	Eligible
2888	Charleston Fire Department Engine No. 8 Building	Eligible		
2904	St. Barnabas Evangelical Lutheran Church - 45 Moultrie St.	Eligible		
4209	Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity - 30 Race Street	Listed		
4251	Morningside Elementary - 1999 Singley Lane	Eligible		
4254	Six Mile Elementary - 3008-3012 Chicora Ave.	Eligible		

Table B-4. NRHP eligible, listed, or unevaluated architectural resources in the study area (continued).

County	Segment	Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Status
Charleston	5	4255	Chicora Graded School	Eligible
		4256	Columbus Street Elementary - 63 Columbus St.	Eligible
		4257	East Bay Elementary - 805 Morrison Dr.	Eligible
		4258	Courtenay Elementary - 382 Meeting St.	Eligible
		4259	Buist Elementary - 103 Calhoun St.	Potentially Eligible
		4260	Memminger Elementary - 20 Beaufain St.	Eligible (demolished)
		4286	2000 Meeting Street	Eligible
		4309	2028 Irving Avenue	Eligible
		5646	154 Cannon Street	Contributes to eligible district
		5648	150 Cannon Street	Contributes to eligible district
		5657	152 Cannon Street	Contributes to eligible district
		5858	Halsey Blvd.	Eligible
		5859	c. 1920 Residence - 66 Barre St.	Eligible
		5859	c. 1920 Residence - 66 Barre St.	Eligible
		6384	Atlantic Coast Line Charleston Station - 4565 Gaynor Ave.	Eligible
		6453	John McAlister Inc. Funeral Home - 150 Wentworth Street	Eligible
		6453.01	John McAlister Inc. Funeral Home, outbuilding - 150 Wentworth Street	Contributes to Listed District
			10 Dingle Street	Contributes to Eligible District
			107 America Street	Contributes to Eligible District
			135 Ashley Avenue	Contributes to Listed District
			16 Orrs Court	Unevaluated
			18th C. Commercial/Residential Bldg. - 308 King Street	Contributes to Listed District
			19 Dingle Street	Contributes to Eligible District
			19th C. Residence (a) - 89 1/2 Wentworth Street	Contributes to Listed District
			19th C. Residence (b) - 15 Coming Street	Contributes to Listed District
			38 Bull Street	Contributes to Listed District
			47 Chapel Street	Contributes to Listed District
			561 Rutledge Avenue	Contributes to Eligible District
			58 1/2 Broad Street	Contributes to Listed District
			6 John Street	Contributes to Eligible District
			65 Hanover Street	Contributes to Eligible District
			66 South Street	Contributes to Eligible District
			70 Logan Street	Contributes to Listed District
			76 Drake Street	Contributes to Eligible District
	81 Columbus Street	Contributes to Eligible District		
	9 Henrietta Street	Contributes to Listed District		
	99 Alexander Street	Contributes to Listed District		
	c. 1920s Commercial Bldg. - 210 Rutledge Avenue	Contributes to Eligible District		
	Carlton Arms - 61 Vanderhorst Street	Eligible		
	Charleston City Railway Car House	Listed		
	Contributing Element of CHS Naval Hospital District (10)	Contributing to NRHP Listed District		

(continued)

Table B-4. NRHP eligible, listed, or unevaluated architectural resources in the study area (continued).

County	Segment	Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Status
Charleston	5		Doughty House - 71 Anson Street	Eligible
			Faber House; Hametic Hotel - 635 East Bay Street	Eligible
			Florence A. Clyde House - 191 Smith Street	Contributes to Eligible District
			Glover-Sottile House - 81 Rutledge Street	Eligible
			Isaac Jenkins Mikell House - 94 Rutledge Avenue	Listed
			Jackson Street Freedman's Cottages	Listed
			McMakin-Bicaise House - 109 Rutledge Avenue	Contributes to Listed District
			Mid 19th C. Residence - 185 Coming Street	Contributes to Eligible District
			Mid-19th C. Residence - 180 Broad Street	Contributes to Listed District
			Mishaw Rifle Guard's Hall - 262 Ashley Avenue	Eligible
			North Tracy Street	Eligible
			People's Office Building - 18-22 Broad Street	Contributes to Listed District
			Residential Bldgs - 18 Duncan Street	Contributes to Listed District
			Rutledge Avenue Baptist Church - 554 Rutledge Avenue	Eligible
			Sixth Naval District Training Aids Library	Listed
			Thompson-Bonneau House - 10 Percy Street	Eligible
	Zion-Olivet Presbyterian Church - 134 Cannon Street	Eligible		
Dorchester	1	1278	Summerville National Guard Armory - 301 N. Hickory Street	Eligible
		1291	Kapstone Lumber Mill Administration Building	Eligible
		496 0561	Dorchester County Hospital - 500 North Main Street	Eligible

Table B-5. Cemeteries and NRHP eligible or listed districts in the study area.

Resource Type	County	Segment	Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Status
Cemetery	Berkeley	2		Jones Cemetery	Not Eligible
			496-0719	Mt. Zion Church Cemetery	Not Eligible
	Charleston	5	0077	Magnolia Cemetery	Listed
			0118	Coming Street Cemetery	Listed
			2874	Brotherly Cemetery	Contributes to Listed District
	Dorchester	1	496-0596	Brownsville Cemetery	Not Eligible
District	Charleston	4		Charleston Naval Hospital Historic District	Listed
				Standard Oil Company Headquarters	Listed
		4 & 5		Charleston Cemeteries Historic District	Listed
		5		Charleston Old and Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Listed
				Charleston's French Quarter District	Listed
				Hampton Park Terrace Historic District	Listed
				Proposed expansion to Charleston Historic District	Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
				William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures,	Landmark
			0075	William Enston Home	Listed
				Wilson Tract District	Eligible
	Dorchester	1		Summerville Historic District	Listed

Table B-6. Sensitive areas in Segments 1-5.

Type	Class	Segment	Label	Name
Cemetery	Cemetery	1	41	Brownsville Cemetery (496-0596)
			170	Oak Grove Cemetery
		2	47	Cemetery
			49	Cemetery
			61	Cherry Hill Cemetery
			119	Hanover Circle Cemetery
			140	Jones Cemetery
			164	Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cemetery (496-0719)
		3	46	Carolina Memorial Gardens
			48	Cemetery
			135	Jerusalem Bap Ch Cemetery or Racker Hill Cem
			136	Jerusalem Baptist Church Cemetery
			169	Oak Grove Cemetery
			230	St. Peters Church Cemetery
		4	250	Union Baptist Church Cemetery
			27	Berith Shalom Cemetery
			29	Beth Elohim Cemetery
			30	Bethany Lutheran Cemetery
			37	Brith Shalom Beth Israel Cemetery
			38	Brotherly Assocation Burial Ground
40	Brown Fellowship Society Cemetery			

(continued)

Table B-6. Sensitive areas in Segments 1-5 (continued).

Type	Class	Segment	Label	Name
Cemetery	Cemetery	4	42	Calhoun AME Church Cemetery
			51	Cemetery
			52	Cemetery
			53	Cemetery
			60	Morris Street Baptist Church Cemetery
			64	Christian Benevolent Society Cemetery
			72	Citadel Square Baptist Church Cemetery
			89	Disher Farm Cemetery
			99	Family Cemetery
			101	Francis Brown Methodist Church Cemetery
			103	Friendly & Charitable Association Cemetery
			104	Friendly Union Society Cemetery
			105	Friendly Union Society Burial Ground
			113	Gertrude Heyward Cemetery
			115	Grave of Isaac Huger, Jr.
			117	Greek Orthodox Cemetery
			120	Happoldt Farm Cemetery
			123	Heriot Street Sepulchre
			124	Heyward Cemetery
			125	Heyward Cemetery
			130	Humane & Friendly Society Cemetery
			141	Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim Cemetery
			151	Magnolia Cemetery
			153	McCrary's Farm Cemetery
			156	Mickey Funeral Home Cemetery
			157	Monrovia Union Cemetery
			158	Monrovia Union Cemetery East Section
			166	New Emanuel AME Church of Charleston
			167	New Morris Brown AME Church Cemetery
			172	Old Bethel Church Congregation Cemetery
			174	Old Morris Brown AME Church Cemetery
			195	Ravenel Farm Cemetery
			198	Reserve Fellowship Society Cemetery
			199	Rikersville Jewish Cemetery
			220	St. Lawrence Catholic Cemetery
			240	The Baptist Church of Charleston Cemetery
			242	Trinity AME Church Cemetery #1
			243	Trinity AME Church Cemetery #2
		248	Union Baptist Church Cemetery	
		249	Union Baptist Church Cemetery	
		253	Unity & Friendship Society Burial Ground	
267	Zion Presbyterian Church Cemetery			
4 & 5	108	Geiger Farm Cemetery		
5	11	2nd Presbyterian Church & Graveyard		
	12	38CH699/1648 Public Cemetery (Cannonsborough)		
	28	Bersheba Cemetery (Colored)		

Table B-6. Sensitive areas in Segments 1-5 (continued).

Type	Class	Segment	Label	Name
Cemetery	Cemetery	5	33	Bethel M. E. Church Burying Ground
			39	Brown Fellowship (Negro Burying Ground)
			50	Cemetery
			56	Central Church Cemetery for AA Members
			60	Charleston Orphan House
			63	Christ AME Church Cemetery
			70	Circular Congregational Church Cemetery
			71	Citadel Square Baptist Church Cemetery
			82	Colored Burial Ground
			88	Cumberland & Bethel Methodist Church Cemetery
			97	Ephrath Cemetery (Negro Burying Ground)
			111	German Lutheran Burial Ground
			121	Harby Cemetery
			122	Hebren Cemetery (Beth Elohim)
			129	Huguenot Church Grave Yard
			142	Keigley's Cemetery
			143	Landgrave West's Vault and Tomb
			145	Local Union Society #52
			147	Lutheran African American Burial Ground
			154	McPhelah (Negro Burying Ground)
			155	Memorial Baptist Church Cemetery (Colored)
			161	Morris Street Baptist Church/Burial Ground
			165	Nergo Burial Ground
			176	Old Presbyterian (Westminster Pres) Grave Yard
			182	Payne's Farm Cemetery
			187	Public Cemetery
			188	Public Cemetery
			189	Public Cemetery/Charleston Medical College
			190	Public Cemetery/County Jail
			191	Public Cemetery/Jenkins Colored Orphanage
			192	Public Cemetery/Roper Hospital
			193	Quake Church Yard
			194	R. C. Cathedral of St Johns
			200	Rose's Farm Cemetery
			215	St. James Methodist Church
			216	St. John's Luther Ch, Unitarian Ch
			218	St. Johns Burial Association
			225	St. Mary's R. C. Church
			226	St. Patrick's Church
			227	St. Pauls Episcopal Church
229	St. Peter's/St. Michael's Calvary & Baptist			
231	St. Philip's Episcopal Church Cemetery			
233	St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Cemetery			
236	Stranger's and Negro Burying Ground			
244	Trinity Colored			
245	Trinity M.E. Church/Grave Yard			

(continued)

Table B-6. Sensitive areas in Segments 1-5 (continued).

Type	Class	Segment	Label	Name
Cemetery	Cemetery	5	252	Union Soldier Prisoner of War Camp
			258	Wentworth St. Lutheran Church Cemetery
	Religious	1	9	1st Baptist Church (Colored)
			10	1st Church of God
			31	Bethany M.E. Church
			32	Bethel A.M.E.
			66	Church of Epiphany
			67	Church of God
			83	Colored Church
			98	Episcopal Church
			217	St. John's The Evangelist R. C. Church
			222	St. Lukes Church
			234	St. Stephen's Reformed Episcopal Church (Colored)
			237	Summerville Baptist Church
			239	Summerville Presbyterian Church
			259	Wesley M.E. Church
			2	128
		148		Lydia Church
		5	15	A.M.E. Church
			17	African American Church
			24	Baptist Church
			25	Baptist Church Negro
			34	Big Zion Presbyteriana Church (Colored)
			43	Calvary Baptist Church (Colored)
			44	Calvary Epis Church (Colored)
			45	Cannon St. Baptist Church
			54	Centenary (Colored) Methodist Church
	55		Central Baptist Church (Colored)	
	59		Morris St. A.M.E. Church	
	68		Church of the Holy Communion	
	69		Church of the Immaculate Conception	
	81		Colored Baptist Church	
	86		Community Chapel Star Gospel Mission	
	93		Ebenezer M.E. Church (Colored)	
	96		Emanuel A.M.E. Church	
	100		First Christian Church	
	110	German Evang. Church		
	112	German Lutheran Church		
	114	Grace Epis. Church		
	116	Greater St. Luke AME Church		
137	Jewish Synagogue			
138	Jewish Temple			
144	Line Street Baptist Church			
162	Mt. Herman Church			
163	Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church			
171	Old Bethel Church			

Table B-6. Sensitive areas in Segments 1-5 (continued).

Type	Class	Segment	Label	Name
Cemetery	Religious	5	177	Olivet Presb. Church (Colored)
			18	American St. Baptist Church
			183	Plymouth Cong Church
			196	Reformed Epsic Church (Colored)
			197	Reformed Methodist Church
			203	Salem Baptist Church
			212	Spring Street M.E. Church
			213	St. Barnadas Ev. Lutheran Church
			219	St. Joseph's R. C. Church
			221	St. Lukes A.M.E. Church
			223	St. Lukes Episcl Church
			224	St. Marks P. E. Church
			228	St. Pete's A. E. Church
			232	St. Phillips AME Church
			247	Unin Baptist Church (Colored)
			257	Wallingford Presbyn Church (Colored)
			260	Wesley M.E. Church
			262	Westminster Presbyterian Church
	266	Zion Baptist Church (Colored)		
	Medical/Public	1	19	Arthur B. Lee Hospital
			90	Dorchester County Hospital
		5	65	Chruch Home Orphanage
			73	City Alms House
			74	City Hospital
			75	City Orphan Asylum
			84	Colored Hospital & Training School for Nurses
85			Colored Mission	
214	St. Franics Xavaier's Infirmary			
Archaeological	Industrial	1	106	FRRY Brick Plant
			146	Lumber Yard
			204	Salsbury Brick Works
			238	Summerville Ice & Fuel Plant
		3	184	Precooling Plant (Ice Plant)
			265	Wulbern Fert. Wks
		4	20	Ashepoo Fertilizer Company
			22	Atlantic Fert Works
			59	Charleston Lead Works
			62	Chicora Fert Works
			131	IMperial Fert Works
			132	Interstate Chem Corp
			150	MacMurphy Co./Wando Fertilizer Works
			152	McCabe Fert Co
			168	North State Lumber Co.
205	Schutzenplatz			
235	Stono Fert Works			
246	Tuxbury Lumber Co.			

(continued)

Table B-6. Sensitive areas in Segments 1-5 (continued).

Type	Class	Segment	Label	Name	
Archaeological	Industrial	4	254	VA-Carolina Chem Co./Standard Fert Wrks.	
		5	16	Adam's Dispensary & Bottling Works	
			21	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Depot	
			23	B. I Simmons Saw Mill, Wood & Lumber Yard	
			35	Blohme Milling Co.	
			36	Bradley Mill	
			57	Charleston Bagging Mfg Co.	
			58	Charleston Door Sash & Lumber Co.	
			80	Collin's Wood Yard	
			87	Consumers Ice Co. Ice Factory	
			92	E. L. Halsey Saw Mill	
			107	G. Rohoe & Co. Grist Mill	
			109	Geo. D. Hacker & Sons Sash, Door, & Blind Fac.	
			118	H. A. Meyer - Wood Yard	
			133	Iron Gasometer	
			134	Iron Gasometer	
			139	JM Connelley's Undertaking-Coffin Fac/Green House	
			149	Lynch's Wood Yard	
			178	P. Chapeau -Dairy	
			179	Paints and Oils	
			180	Palmer Mfg Co. Barrel Factory	
			181	Palmetto Soap Mfg Co.	
			202	Royal Bag and Yarn Mfg Co.	
			207	Southern Cotton Oil Co's Atlantic Refinery	
			208	Southern Railroad Yard	
			209	Southern Railroad Yard	
			210	Southern Railroad Yard	
			211	Southern Railroad Yard	
	241		The JNO F. Riley Foundry & Machine Wks		
	255	Vacant Saw Mill			
	256	Vesta Mills			
	261	West Point Rice Mill			
	263	Wetherhorn & Fischer			
		Public	3	14	6 Mile House
			Military	4	13
		91			Dover's Tavern/Quarter House
	76	Civil War Earthworks			
	77	Civil War Fortification			
	78	Civil War Fortification			
		79	Civil War Fortification		
		5	1	1746 Fortifications	
			2	1780 Fortifications	
			3	1789 Fortifications	
			4	1812 Fort	
			5	1812 Fortifications	
			6	1812 Fortifications	

Table B-6. Sensitive areas in Segments 1-5 (continued).

Type	Class	Segment	Label	Name	
Archaeological	Military	5	7	1812 Fortifications	
			8	1812 Fortifications	
			26	Battery Gadberry	
			127	Hornwork	
			173	Old City Wall	
Above-Ground	Residential	3	126	Highland Park	
			175	Old North Charleston southwest	
		4	201	Rosemont	
			206	Silver Hill	
			251	Union Heights	
	4 & 5	186	Proposed Peninsula City District		
	5	185	Proposed Extension of Old and Historic District		
	Rice	2	2	94	Elms Plantation Rice Field
				95	Elms/Crowfield Plantation Rice Field
				264	Woodstock Plantation Rice Field
3			102	Fraser's Plantation Rice Field	

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix C

Select Photographs of Historic Properties or Sensitive Areas

This page intentionally left blank.



Figure C-1. William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures NHL buildings looking north (top) and Standard Oil Company Headquarters looking east (bottom).



Figure C-2. Magnolia Cemetery looking southwest from Cunnington Avenue (top) and Monrovia Cemetery (38CH2142) looking east toward I-26 (bottom).



Figure C-3. The sites of old phosphate mill looking east (top) and Six Mile Tavern looking south (bottom).



Figure C-4. The abandoned Monrovia Union Cemetery looking south (top) and the Jenkins Colored Orphanage Cemetery grounds looking north (bottom).



Figure C-5. Citadel Parade Grounds looking northeast (top) and Elms Plantation rice field looking east (bottom).



Figure C-6. Highland Park neighborhood streetscape looking east (top) and Old North Charleston southwest quadrant looking west (bottom).



Figure C-7. Silver Hill neighborhood looking northeast (top) and Proposed Peninsula City District at Mt. Pleasant Street and Riverside Avenue (bottom).



Figure C-8. Proposed Peninsula City District Shoreview and Riverside Park (top) and Wagener Terrace at Eight Street and St. Margaret Street (bottom).