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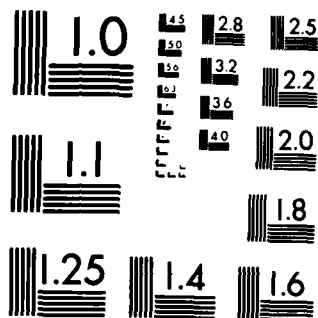
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ADDENDUM

The word recon., where used in this report, has the same meaning as "cultural resources survey" in Corps of Engineers regulation 33 CFR 305, "Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources".

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Documentary Research of the
Sugar Creek Watershed

Dr. David A. McLean, Senior Archeologist
Mr. Michael R. Sellon, Assistant Archeologist

Research conducted for the
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Charleston District
P.O. DDACW60-78-0562

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Abstract

On April 17, 1978, the Charleston District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with St. Andrews College (Laurinburg, North Carolina) for a documentary research of pre-historic and historic sites located in the Sugar Creek Watershed (P.O. DDACW60-78-M-0562). The study area included most of Mecklenburg County in North Carolina and portions of York and Lancaster counties in South Carolina.

Documentary research was conducted in the following locations: Raleigh (Archeology Branch, Historic Preservation Branch, and the North Carolina State Library; all are branches of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources. The Archeology Branch also made available all site files from the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.); Charlotte (Mecklenburg County Courthouse, Mecklenburg County Historical Society, Mecklenburg County Public Library, and the Archeology Laboratories at the University of North Carolina); York (York County Public Library, York Historical Society, York County Courthouse); Lancaster (Lancaster County Public Library, Lancaster Historical Society, Lancaster County Courthouse); Columbia (Institute of Archeology, South Carolina Bureau of Archives and History, Thomas Cooper Library, South Caroliniana Library, and The Heritage Trust); and Charleston (South Carolina Historical Society, South Carolina Library Society).

In Laurinburg, the St. Andrews College Library and the Indian Museum of the Carolinas were consulted. Otto Haas, an amateur collector from Charlotte, supplied further information on pre-historic sites.

After the documentary research was complete, a special reconnaissance was conducted in Charlotte along several creeks: Stewart, Irwin, Little Sugar, Briar, Edwards, and McMullen. The results of this reconnaissance are delineated in a separate section of this report.

All sites were compiled and analyzed and indicated on USGS Quad Maps furnished by the Corps of Engineers. Using the Predictive Model for Locating Sites in Eastern North Carolina (prepared by Melanie Coates for the North Carolina Bureau of Archives and History), as well as many years of experience in the archeology of the Carolinas, St. Andrews archeologists delineated Recon. areas on the USGS Maps. These Recon. areas were recommended for future detailed studies. All known sites were evaluated for cultural importance on the basis of existing information. Those sites or areas for which existing data were insufficient for determination of importance were recommended for further study.

The type of future detailed studies recommended in this report is called an "archeological walkover bore-and-study". In this type of study, the investigating archeologist would walk over the Recon. areas examining the terrain. Where the soil was not covered by vegetation, a visual inspection would suffice.

However, where soil is covered archeological techniques which would uncover or penetrate the top layer would be used to ascertain the probability of sites. This technique is called the "bore-and-study", where bore samples are taken at certain intervals.

Potential impacts of structural water resource development activities were projected for each site on the basis of its cultural importance. These impact projections are intended for cultural resource guidance in conjunction with planning efforts by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Adverse impacts would be expected to result from structural development in the vicinity of any site presently on the National Register, under study for inclusion on the National Register, or otherwise of well-documented cultural significance, or for which present information is inadequate to establish its level of significance. Negligible impacts would be expected at sites known to be archeologically or historically insignificant, such as those which have been excavated and/or thoroughly researched.

The documentary research carried out in this report indicates that 58 sites, 33 Recon. areas, and 1 special reconnaissance area, must be further investigated in the Sugar Creek Watershed. An estimated 207 man-days (including 10% error) would be required to adequately survey this watershed, at a cost of \$15,525.

Introduction

On April 17, 1978, the Charleston District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with St. Andrews College (Laurinburg, North Carolina) and Dr. David A. McLean for a documentary research of pre-historic and historic sites located in the Sugar Creek Watershed (P.O. DDACW60-78-M-0562). The study area included most of Mecklenburg County in North Carolina and portions of York and Lancaster counties in South Carolina.

Several repositories of documentary information at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History (Raleigh) were visited. Records from three of their branches were made available to us: the Archeology Branch was most cooperative in placing at our disposal their pre-historic site reports, including all site files from the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. The Historic Preservation Branch was researched for historic site and National Register information and the North Carolina State Library was searched for historical information on Mecklenburg County.

We next visited documentary repositories in Charlotte, including the Mecklenburg County Courthouse, the Mecklenburg Historical Society, and the Mecklenburg County Public Library.

The Archeology Laboratories of the Department of Anthro-

pology at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte (Dr. Bill Fischer, Head) made available the files on pre-historic sites in the Sugar Creek Watershed. We then visited York, South Carolina, where the collections of the York County Public Library were examined for documents on county history. The Lancaster County Public Library in Lancaster, South Carolina, was also researched for county history. The historical societies and courthouses in these two county seats were contacted.

At the Institute of Archeology at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, Dr. Robert Stephenson made available the files on pre-historic and historic sites, as well as the National Register. Other sources contacted in Columbia were: the South Carolina Bureau of Archives and History, the Thomas Cooper Library, the South Caroliniana Library, and the Heritage Trust.

In Charleston, we visited two further documentary repositories: the South Carolina Historical Society, and the South Carolina Library Society.

In Laurinburg, the St. Andrews College Library was checked for historical data on the watershed area, and the Indian Museum of the Carolinas was also visited. However, no site reports for Mecklenburg County were found at the latter facility.

After the documentary research was complete, we returned to Charlotte to conduct a special reconnaissance on sections

of these creeks: Stewart, Irwin, Little Sugar, Briar, Edwards, and McMullen. While in Charlotte, we also contacted Otto Haas, local amateur archeologist, and his records on pre-historic sites were made available to us.

The first section of this report includes a brief pre-historic survey of the Sugar Creek Watershed, beginning at about 12,000 years Before Present and ending with the coming of the first Europeans in 1540 A. D. The second segment of the report delineates a history of each county involved in the watershed area (Mecklenburg, York, and Lancaster). The third portion of the report indicates all known pre-historic and historic sites in the drainage region: these sites are evaluated in terms of cultural significance and in terms of structural developmental effects. This part of the report also includes reproductions of maps which are necessary to clarify material in the accompanying text. Sites are arranged by USGS Quads, beginning in South Carolina at the confluence of Sugar Creek and the Catawba River (approximately 34°57') and terminating in central Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, at the northern extent of the watershed (approximately 35°18'). Also delineated on the USGS Quads are Recon. areas, where an archeological walkover bore-and-study must be carried out before any structural development can take place.

The fourth section of this report outlines the results of the special reconnaissance along six creeks in the City of Charlotte.

For all sites and Recon. areas herein, we have listed time and cost estimates for professional archeologists to evaluate possible damage by structural development. However, costs will vary with each archeologist (these estimates are conservative) and there are no allowances in our estimate for more extensive archeological investigations at threatened significant sites.

The report concludes with a bibliography and corroborative material (the latter are presented in the Appendix). When accepted, this report will complete contract agreements between the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and St. Andrews College.

Prehistory of southeastern North Carolina

Indian occupation of this region began around the 12th millenia Before Present (B.P.) and continues through today. This period of occupation is usually divided, archeologically, into four or five sections or stages. We will use the following divisions, as we believe the Mississippian probe into the Carolinas was strong enough to merit its inclusion:

Paleo-Indian.....	12,000 to 10,000 B.P.
Archaic.....	10,000 to 2,300 B.P.
Woodland.....	2,300 to 500 B.P.
Mississippian.....	500 to 350 B.P.
Historic.....	1524 A.D.

Our knowledge of the Paleo-Indian Stage is problematical and fragmentary at best. Nevertheless, a comparative typology of projectile points suggests that the Indians of this time period were hunters and gatherers. Often, they are referred to as "big game" hunters. That they hunted big game is without question, but their actual success is debatable. It would be more accurate to say they hunted animals, large and small. Points associated with this stage in the Carolinas are Hardaway, Clovis, and Dalton types (all have appeared as surface finds in this region). These points are usually quite thin and fluted at the stem. The rarity of these points indicates either a low Indian population, or that other methods of killing

game were also employed. It is reasonable to assume that fire-hardened wooden spears were still being used, but organic artifacts disappear quickly in the highly acidic soil of this area. Thus, much of our corroborative evidence has vanished, leaving us with only reasonable suppositions.

With the disappearance of big game at approximately 10,000 B.P., a different style of points appeared in this region: "The dominant style of projectile points was a small corner-notched serrated variety (Palmer-Kirk) with extensive grinding along the base. Along with this, the use of the small hafted snub-nosed scraper increased considerably, but no other change in cultural inventory was discernable on the basis of the evidence available... The Palmer type represents a fairly widespread style that occurs early throughout the East."¹ The Palmer and the Kirk ushered in the Archaic stage. Later Archaic components included the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax, and Savannah River. All of these point types have been found in profusion throughout this region.

Throughout the Archaic Stage, game such as deer and bear were hunted. A more intensive type of foraging (for fruits, nuts, and vegetables) began to take place, resulting in a semi-sedentary mode of life. No actual evidence of house-building in this region has yet been discovered, but heavy

¹Coc, Joffre L. "Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont", in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 1964, pages 120-1.

deposits of debitage (waste flakes) and broken points of the aforementioned types have been found in-situ. The Archaic Stage lasted until around 2300 B.P.

Ceramic ware, which seemed to appear as a fully developed technology (Coe 1964:124), signaled the beginning of the Woodland Tradition and this continued into the Historic Period (circa 300 B.P.). The use of domesticated plants, a trait introduced at the beginning of the Woodland, gave the semi-sedentary Indian a firmer base from which to operate.

Pottery sherds, primarily sherd-tempered, cord-marked types, are abundant in this region. Second in frequency of occurrence is plain, undecorated pottery with sand temper while fabric-marked and incised types occur less frequently. Sometime during this period, maize and other grains were introduced into the region. Most archeologists believe that maize arrived concomitant with ceramic ware (however, conclusive evidence is meager).

With easier procurement of foodstuffs, more time could be devoted to nonutilitarian aspects of life. Burials became important: low mounds were used as charnel pits to dispose of the unwanted dead and burials near the village were for the respected dead. Artifactual remains indicate that the Indians of this region did not make elaborate grave offerings.

In central South Carolina, a Mississippian influence was exerted by the Creek Indians pushing up from the south. Though they never established hegemony north of the Pee Dee Rivers,

their presence was nonetheless felt. Mud and wattle houses became a part of the culture in this region, agriculture became more dominant, and in several places, Mississippian pottery (check and complicated stamps) has been found.

The Historic Period began with the arrival of Giovanni da Verrazzano, an Italian sailing under the French flag. In March of 1524, he landed near the mouth of the Cape Fear River and at two other sites along the Outer Banks. In 1540, Hernando de Soto marched north from Florida and visited western sections of the Carolinas. In 1587, John White established a colony at Roanoke Island, only to have it disappear three years later.

Probably the best chronicler on Indian life was John Lawson, a surveyor who made extensive trips through North Carolina. His records provide a wealth of information for archeologists, historians, and anthropologists, for they provide reliable data about Indians during early historic times.

History of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

original inhabitants: the Catawba

The area of present Mecklenburg County was once the domain of the Catawba, a powerful tribe numbering over 5000 (Rights 1957:127; Blythe and Brockman 1961:160). The first Spanish explorers named the tribe Issa, from the Catawba isua, meaning river. Today it is believed the Issa was an independent group who united with the Catawba Nation at a later date (Wetmore 1975:51).

In 1670, a German doctor named John Lederer came into the area over an Indian trail which later widened into Tryon Street (Blythe and Brockman 1961:18; Rights 1957:67). However, he gave only passing mention to the fact that he contacted the "Ushary" (Catawba) (Wetmore 1975:24, 51), and he documented no substantive material about this group. It was not until three decades later (1701) that John Lawson wrote the first detailed account of the Catawba. Lawson traveled along the Trading Path, a main highway of the later pioneers and a major reason for the early existence of Charlotte (Rights 1957:104). Even at this early date, Lawson reported that John Stewart from Virginia had lived as a trader among the Catawba for many years (Rights 1957:77).

One of the principal villages of the Catawba was Sittaree which was located at the mouth of Sugar Creek. The Catawba

ranged widely from this locus as the largest and most powerful of the Carolina Siouan tribes, and they were the last to lose their tribal identity. The Tuscarora and the Cherokee were the only other North Carolina groups to equal them in numbers (Wetmore 1975:51). By 1826, however, they had been reduced to only 110 people (Rights 1957:51).

The Sugaree, closely related to the Catawba, also inhabited Mecklenburg County at the time of Lawson's visit (Savage 1968: 71; Wetmore 1975:68). After the Yamassee War (1715), the Waxhaw, Wateree, Congaree, Santee, Sugaree and other neighboring tribes allied with their stronger Catawba kinsmen (Rights 1957:119).

The troubles between Indians and Europeans in Mecklenburg County were not as serious or dramatic as in many other sections of the East. However, "incidents" were numerous. As one example, 16 Whites were killed on the Broad River in 1754, probably at the hands of the Catawba. Because of this attack and other problems, Governor Dobbs authorized the building of a fort at the Catawba Nation. Work on the fort was never completed, however, for the Catawba threatened violence if the facility ever housed soldiers. After seven years of trouble, a campaign was mounted by Colonel Waddell and Colonel Grant with troops from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Cherokee and Catawba were dealt a severe blow and never again were able to mount an offensive against White settlers. At the beginning of 1763, frontier people began to take up life

again where it had been interrupted and Indian hostilities came to an end (Tompkins 1903:8-14).

the Europeans

The area that is now Mecklenburg County was first settled by the Thomas Spratt family in 1748 (Blythe and Brockman 1961:16; Marsh and Marsh 1967:1). The early settlers were mainly descendants of Scots and Englishmen who had immigrated to Ireland a century and one-half earlier. Strongly Presbyterian, they differed greatly in background from the Catholic-oriented Irishmen. Many soon relocated to the New World in the Maryland-Pennsylvania border country, and this latter group served as the source for the early Mecklenburg County farmers (Blythe and Brockman 1961:17).

Some came into this new region from other directions: from the low country around Charleston came Scots, Germans, French Huguenots and Swiss (Blythe and Brockman 1961:18). Persons of English descent came from Virginia and Germans came from Pennsylvania (Blythe and Brockman 1961:161).

Throughout the middle of the 18th Century, increasing numbers of settlers converged on Mecklenburg County. Most lived in log cabins, burned the wild grasslands, chopped out clearings and grew crops (Blythe and Brockman 1961:18).

Until 1750 there were still few permanent houses in this region. But by 1752, a Presbyterian minister (John Thompson) had established residence on the Mecklenburg-Iredell boundary

line above Davidson. From here he journeyed to preach in the communities along the Catawba River. Thomson died in 1754 and was buried under the floor of his little cabin at a spot which later became Baker's Graveyard (probably the oldest burial ground in the area) (Blythe and Brockman 1961:20).

The Sugaw Creek Presbyterian Church was organized in 1755 near present-day Charlotte and Reverend Alexander Craighead was pastor until 1766. In the years that followed, six additional Presbyterian churches were organized (Steele Creek, 1760; Hopewell, 1762; Poplar Tent, 1764; Center, 1765; Providence, 1767; and Philadelphia, 1770. As of 1960, all were still active and involved in the Mecklenburg Presbytery) (Blythe and Brockman 1961:195).

In 1762, Mecklenburg became a county through an act of the Provential Assembly which drew a western boundary for Anson and proclaimed the territory west of the line as Mecklenburg (Blythe and Brockman 1961:21). Charlottetown (sometimes referred to as Charlotteburg on old maps) was incorporated in 1768, the same year that Tryon County was incorporated from Mecklenburg (Blythe and Brockman 1961:22, 162, 165). The town was named after Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the young bride of England's King George III (Marsh and Marsh 1967: 1). Charlottetown began on a plot of 360 acres which had been deeded by Lord George Selwyn to Abraham Alexander, Thomas Polk and John Frohock. As their first official act these trustees laid out 100 of the original 360 acres into half-acre lots:

this nucleus was bounded on the north by present-day Fifth Street, on the south by Fourth Street, on the east by College Street, and on the west by Church Street (Blythe and Brockman 1961:162).

Early houses in Charlotte were built of sawed or hewn logs, with cracks filled with mud or straw. Most had a large room about 20 feet square with a high roof and one or two bedroom areas partitioned with curtains or planks. Light came from only one window in each room. The common chimney was made of stone (although a few better ones were made of brick) and the roof was clapboard, fastened with home-made nails (Blythe and Brockman 1961:63).

Even as late as 1771, Charlottetown was described as "an inconsiderable place, hardly deserving the name of a village" (Lefler and Newsome 1963:101). Nevertheless, the community grew through trade with Charleston: tallow, cheese, butter, hides, whiskey, and brandy contributed to the economic life of Charlottetown. A varied industrial base paved the way for further expansion: blacksmiths, weavers, tanners, tailors, carpenters, millers, and tavern owners comprised the mainstay of the area's products and services (Marsh and Marsh 1967:1).

The first college in North Carolina was established by the Presbyterians in Mecklenburg County when, in 1771, they persuaded Governor Tryon to found Queens College. The institution was authorized to grant degrees and was financed by a duty of sixpence per gallon on all rum brought into

(and disposed of) in Mecklenburg County. The school operated for only one year until George III disallowed its charter. (After a few faltering years as a private school, it was transferred to Salisbury in 1784 and became the Salisbury Academy.) (Lefler and Newsome 1963:135; Lefler 1965:156-7).

Charlottetown was declared the permanent county seat in 1774 when a substantial courthouse was built, replacing an earlier log building (Blythe and Brockman 1961:21-2).

On May 20, 1775, the citizens of Mecklenburg County declared themselves

a free and independent people..., a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the general Congress; to the maintenance of which independence we do solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor (Lefler 1965:99-103; Blythe and Brockman 1961:31-2).

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence from England was the first in the nation and was met with wild enthusiasm by local citizens (Blythe and Brockman 1961:32; Marsh and Marsh 1967:1).

In 1780, General Cornwallis pushed northward after his victory at Charleston and met with little successful resistance before entering Charlottetown on September 26 (Blythe and Brockman 1961:79-81). Here, Cornwallis met with constant harassment by Mecklenburgers. In addition, he was further troubled with rapidly dwindling supplies. On October 3, at McIntyre's Farm (8 miles north of Charlotte), 16 farmers attacked a force of 300 British foragers and forced a rapid retreat. On October 7, a well-disciplined force of Loyalists

was stunningly defeated by American militiamen at King's Mountain. Finally, on October 10, Cornwallis evacuated Charlottetown, but he returned four months later for one final skirmish in Mecklenburg (Blythe and Brockman 1961:81-9).

In 1781, with peace securely established, Charlottetown entertained President George Washington at the home of Colonel Thomas Polk, at the northeast corner of Tryon and Trade Streets (Blythe and Brockman 1961:97). The President was not particularly impressed with Charlottetown, for in the diary of his southern trip, he described the village as "a trifling place" (Blythe and Brockman 1961:101). This was an appropriate description for in 1786, the village had only 276 inhabitants (of which 123 were Blacks) and by 1790 the population had increased to only 325 (Blythe and Brockman 1961:110).

After the war, Mecklenburgers went back to their farming of diverse crops. Cotton was grown sparsely and mainly for home use since its production required a great deal of labor. In the early days, slave labor was almost unknown in Mecklenburg since most of the settlers were independent-minded pioneers of little wealth. But in 1793, Eli Whitney invented a machine which pulled the lint from the seeds as fast as 5 or 10 people, so growing cotton became more profitable. With cotton, the holding of slaves became possible and desirable and a landed gentry soon arose in areas formerly settled by small farmers and artisans. (By the early 1800's, then, Mecklenburg had embarked upon the disastrous one-crop system that ruined the

soil and enervated the people. By 1850, 17 planters in Mecklenburg County owned 30 or more slaves.) (Blythe and Brockman 1961: 102-3; Davidson 1969:19).

The last decade of the 18th Century saw the beginning of iron mining and processing along the Catawba River. Although most of the factories were in Lincoln County, several Mecklenburg families became quite wealthy. Iron products from this region were sold as far away as Charleston.

In 1792, Cabarrus County was formed from a large section of Mecklenburg County, reducing the latter to a fraction of its original size (Blythe and Brockman 1961:165).

In 1795, Mecklenburg County was the birthplace of James K. Polk, 11th President of the United States. Controversy surrounds the exact place of his birth: it may have been just south of Pineville or two and one-half miles southwest of Huntersville (Blythe and Brockman 1961:104-7).

In 1802, the Reed family discovered gold in Meadow Creek. This find prompted a new industry which came to be one of the most important in the region. (Until 1849, Charlotte was the mining capital of the United States and prospectors, engineers, technicians, and laborers came from around the nation and the world. The mining operation became so large that a United States Mint was established in Charlotte in 1836 and continued operations until 1913. During its service, coinage amounting to more than \$5 million was produced.) (Blythe and Brockman 1961: 104-5; Marsh and Marsh 1967:1).

Mecklenburg grew steadily during the first half of the 19th Century: notable dates include 1824 when the Catawba Journal began publication as the first local newspaper, and 1834, when a branch of the North Carolina Bank was established. In north Mecklenburg County, Davidson College was begun in 1836, and it opened its doors to students in March, 1837. Also in this year, the Helper Hotel was built by L. Dinkins (Davidson 1969:3, 7, 11). In 1852, the first railroad was built through Charlotte, and one year later the Bank of Charlotte was chartered, with a capital stock of \$300,000. Soon, textile mills began operations and Charlotte became a regional leader in economic output (Blythe and Brockman 1961: 118; Marsh and Marsh 1967:1).

Little action occurred during the Civil War in the Charlotte area, although during the last days of the conflict, Union raiders pillaged the undefended area. During the war years, the United States Mint was commandeered for use as Confederate headquarters. The Charlotte Military Academy (which survived until the 1950's as part of the Charlotte school system) supplied young soldiers for the war effort. Charlotte was the site of the Confederate Navy Yard which was located "at the foot of the gentle slope on East Trade Street" (Blythe and Brockman 1961:119-20).

In June of 1865, Charlotte was occupied by Federal troops of the 150th Ohio Regiment. The Northern soldiers found an impoverished city, one which had been drained of nearly all its

resources to fight the war. The county had furnished to the Confederate armies more than 2700 men, approximately one of every six people in the county. Without slaves now, landowners came to town to work in trades, business, and the professions. So, within the first six months of 1867, a dozen stores and 75 residential and industrial buildings were erected in Charlotte. This was a remarkable feat, considering the aggressive exploitation of the region by carpetbaggers during these years (Blythe and Brockman 1961:121-3).

The town grew steadily into the 1890's; numerous municipal projects were launched and private enterprise provided other needed facilities. Telephone lines were erected and hand-cranked phones were installed. Electric lights replaced kerosene lanterns as electrical power reached into more and more homes and industries. New city and county buildings and a new post office were erected, and the Charlotte National Bank was organized in 1897.

At the turn of the century, Mecklenburg contributed four companies to the Spanish-American War, and these became the first American troops in Havana. The Census of 1900 reported Charlotte's population had grown to 18,091 while the county had a total of 55,266 inhabitants. At about this time, James B. Duke began electrical power development which later provided the energy to operate the numerous industrial enterprises that came into the area over the next few decades (Blythe and Brockman 1961:126-7).

Today, Charlotte is a growing and prosperous city of 310,000 while Mecklenburg County has about 400,000 people.

History of York County, South Carolina

original inhabitants: the Catawba

York County was originally the home of the Catawba Indians, who are believed to have come into the area from the Ohio Valley or Canada in the 16th Century. Apparently, a wide-ranging hunting party liked this new region and decided not to return north (Anonymous 1974:1A). The aboriginal environment of York County was rich: buffalo, deer, and elk roamed the region in vast numbers; the black bear, beaver, otter, and panther were common; wild turkeys were frequently encountered and great flocks of pigeons would darken the sky; and rivers likewise held abundant life (Brown 1953:7-8).

The first Whites to meet the Catawba was a Spanish expedition led by Juan Pardo. They made contact with the Indians (in the area of present-day York County), whom they named the Guatari, in 1567. The Catawba were also contacted by English settlers from Charles Town in 1673, when a four-man delegation sought their aid in subduing a hostile tribe. Attacks by the Cherokee had encouraged the Catawba to look favorably upon pacts with the Whites. Thus, the Catawba fought for their White allies in the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, and the Civil War.

The Catawba population was estimated at 6000 in 1682, but a smallpox epidemic in 1738 cut the number in half. By 1754,

the Catawba had become distressed over the intrusion of White settlers. The Treaty of Augusta in 1763 set aside a large portion of eastern York County for the Catawba, leaving western York for settlement by the Whites (Anonymous 1974:1A). This 15-square-mile area, called the Old Indian Land or Indian Boundary, was inhabited by the Catawba for many years. (As late as 1840, it was still technically illegal to obtain land within the Indian Boundary except by lease from the Catawba.)

In 1754, the Catawba had seven towns, all on the Catawba River and all within 20 miles of each other. The names of these towns were: Neustee, Newsa (Nauvasa), The Village (probably the same as Catawba Old Town), Sugar (Sugaw) Town, Carrow (Sara), Pee Dee, and New Town (Newton). The northernmost of the Indian towns was Nauvasa while the principal seat of the tribe was on the western bank of the river, just opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek (Brown 1953:15-18).

As with most Indian groups, the history of the Catawba after contact with the Whites was one of decline: in 1682, the tribe could muster 1500 warriors for battle; in 1743, only 400 could be raised; in 1784, the whole tribe numbered only 250; and by 1826, there were only 110 (Brown 1953:21).

the Europeans

It was the Catawba River with the Indian villages on its banks that brought the first White men to trade in York County (Brown 1953:10). However, the first permanent settlers

did not appear until 1751 and extensive settlement did not take place until after Braddock's Defeat in 1755. An added inducement to movement out of Pennsylvania and Virginia (the source of most early settlers in York County) were serious Indian wars and skirmishes (Hart 1964:1). These early Scotch-Irish Presbyterians brought with them their Pennsylvania county names of Chester, Lancaster, and York. Originally, these settlers were from Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone counties in Ulster Province, Ireland.

In its early history, York County went through several changes in name: the area was first part of North Carolina's Anson County, then Mecklenburg County (1763-68), and then Tryon County (1768-72), all in North Carolina. With the resolution of the boundary dispute between the two Carolines in 1772, the area became part of the New Acquisition of South Carolina. As late as 1775, this region was known as "The Frontier" (Hart 1964:1). But a decade later, the territory was formally organized as York County, South Carolina (in 1785, (Dillard 1977:4-5; Hart 1964:1; Anonymous 1974:1A).

Bethel, Bethesda, Bullock Creek, and Beersheba Presbyterian Churches, all within a dozen miles of York, were organized during the 1750's as the earliest in the area (Anonymous 1974: 1A).

The Scotch-Irish settlers of York County were generally against the Crown during the Revolutionary War (Hart 1955:1). Several prominent military figures were York County residents:

Colonels Thomas Neel, William Bratton, William Hill, and Samuel Watson (Catawba Regional Planning Council 1975:1). York County was the only section of South Carolina which did not surrender to the British during the Revolutionary War (Dillard 1977:6).

Two important battles took place in York County during this war: on July 12, 1780, at Williamson's Plantation near Brettonsville, Colonel Bratton (with a force of only 75) defeated Captain Christian Huck and his Tory force of 500. This came at a most opportune moment since it marked the first major victory for rebel forces since Charles Town's fall.

The second important battle was that of King's Mountain, which was a turning point in the war. Major Patrick Ferguson, leader of the Royalist forces, is reported to have said (October 6, 1780):

We are on King's Mountain and I am the king of this mountain, and God Almighty and all the rebels out of hell cannot drive me from it until I am good and ready to go (Catawba Regional Planning Council 1975:1).

Within 24 hours, however, Ferguson was defeated, as was the myth of British superiority.

In the low country of South Carolina, the English settlers had slaves and had already established a semi-feudal system by the late 1700's. However, the independent-minded Scotch-Irish did their own work, so it was not until many years after the Revolutionary War that slaves were brought into York County in any significant numbers.

The town of Yorkville was established at the intersection of the earliest wagon roads in the county (Hart 1955:1). One

of these roads led southward from King's Mountain and another ran west to Pinckney's Ferry on Broad River. At this intersection, a third road led out in the direction of Charlotteburg and crossed the Catawba River near the present Wright's Ferry. The location where these trails met was originally known as Fergus Cross Roads (Hart 1942:4). The town was first owned by William Hill, the "Iron Master", and lots were sold by an attorney, Robert Hayne. (Hayne was originally and incorrectly believed to have been the owner of Yorkville: see Sherer 1929:3.) Hill received his nickname because he erected at Nanny's Mountain the first iron works in York County, and possibly the first built in the state. The foundaries were located on Allison Creek, at what is now Miller's Mill and Sam's Mill. The ore was brought there from Jean Nanny's Mountain, a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along a tramway. (The ruins of the old works, and some of the slag could still be seen as late as the early 1940's. Even as late as the 1930's, the cut and grading of the old tramway were easily distinguishable.) At these iron works were made some of the cannon used in the Revolutionary War. However, the quality of Hill's products was reportedly quite poor. The iron works were destroyed by Huck and were never rebuilt (Hart 1942:1).

Some of the earliest purchasers of land in Yorkville were John Gee, Elijah Bayley, John McCall, Robert Lathan, James Latto, Dr. Josiah Moore, John McCaw, Robert Glenderin, and others. Hayne later bought half-interest in the unsold lots

(Hart 1964:5). In 1786, the York County Courthouse was built and court was first held in Yorkville in 1790. After erecting this courthouse, then a jail and a tavern, the town began a steady growth: in 1823, Yorkville had 451 inhabitants, including 52 mechanics, 8 lawyers, 2 physicians, and 1 clergyman. There were 8 stores, 5 taverns, a male and female academy, a postoffice, a printing office, and 8 houses, in town (Hart 1964:6).

Yorkville was incorporated on December 19, 1849, with a population of 800 (Hart 1955:1). W. P. Clawson was the first mayor, while Stanhope Sculler, F. M. Galbreith, T. H. Simrill, and B. T. Wheeler were the first wardens.

Between 1850 and the outbreak of the Civil War, Yorkville prospered. In 1852, the King's Mountain Railroad was built and in 1854, the Yorkville Female College was established. One year later, the King's Mountain Military School was opened under two young Citadel graduates (Ashbury Coward and Micah Jenkins). In 1860, the village saw its first gas works, constructed in the hollow on West Liberty Street. Because of the latter, it was reported that Yorkville "was as lighted as London" (Hart 1964:7).

During the Civil War, York County sent 16 companies to the battlefield, remnants of which fought at Appomattox. Four or five companies of old men were raised in 1865 when General Sherman marched through the area (Hart 1964:7). Many residents were casualties of the war, though very little

military action took place in the county. In 1865, there was a skirmish at Nation Ford when Union troops burned the railroad trestle which spanned the Catawba River at that point. York County, fortunately, escaped the path of Sherman's March when flooding in the western part of the state diverted the troops south and east (Dillard 1977:7).

During the war years, York County was a place of refuge for many Charleston residents who fled the lowlands. York County homes also sheltered President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet as they fled Richmond near the end of the conflict. Davis watered his horse at the Herndon House (Hart 1976:6) and spent the night of April 26, 1865, near Fort Mill at Springfield. Some cabinet members stayed at the home of Colonel William E. White where, on the morning of April 27, 1865, Davis held his last full cabinet meeting. After the session, the group crossed Nation Ford and, traveling a route which included part of what is now Eden Terrace in Rock Hill, continued on to York. Davis and some of his party spent that night at the home of Dr. J. Rufus Bratton in York (Dillard 1977:7-8).

During the Reconstruction Period, York County suffered so severely that a strong Ku Klux Klan was organized. In response, 6 companies of the United States Cavalry and 2 of the Infantry were sent to York. The Writ of Habeas Corpus was taken away and many of York's leading citizens were jailed. Many others left town, some going to Canada, others to Texas.

One company of infantry stayed until after the elections of 1876 which virtually guaranteed White supremacy and restored peace to the region (Hart 1964:7).

The textile industry was the dominant force which altered the economy of York County in the late 19th Century, for the area had the natural assets to make her a successful textile region: labor was plentiful and cheap, there was an abundance of water power, and cotton was immediately at hand. Railroads provided the means for transporting the cotton and finished products (Dillard 1977:8).

Gold mining was also carried on in 19th Century York County, where almost 50 mines were in operation at one time. Estimates reveal that, at one time, York County's gold production ranked fourth in South Carolina. (Old mine sites may still be found scattered around the county.) (Dillard 1977:8-9).

With the advent of the railroads came the birth and growth of modern York County's largest city, Rock Hill. The latter name is believed to have been derived from a rocky knoll which (about 1851) workmen had to blast from the bed of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad (History Committee 1976:3). At this early date, Rock Hill consisted of one or two small houses, with neither a railroad depot nor a store.

The first plot of Rock Hill was laid out in 1851 by John Roddey. But, for many years thereafter, Rock Hill remained an insignificant village. Gradually, however, people moved in

from the surrounding countryside, established a little school, and built two churches. In 1687, Colonel Cadwallader Jones II and his family moved from North Carolina to Rock Hill, where he became a leader in the county and the state. In the Civil War, he organized Company H and later became colonel of his regiment in McDowell's Brigade. He was elected state senator from York County in 1864, and in 1865, he was a delegate to the convention which drafted the new state constitution (History Committee 1976:3).

Rock Hill was not incorporated until 1870 (population 275). After this date, the town grew rapidly until, in 1891, Rock Hill had over 3000 inhabitants.

Rock Hill might be called the Phoenix City since Main Street burned three times: first one side, then the other, then the first side again. The local newspaper, originally called The Lantern, began printing in 1871 with Johnstone Jones as editor. The name of the publication was changed to The Herald in 1874 and was taken over by J. M. Ivy.

Rock Hill was one of the pioneer towns in the manufacture of cotton: the Rock Hill Cotton Factory Company was opened in 1880. Other early mills were the Arcade (Fewell Mill) and the Manchester. One of the most important businesses in Rock Hill was the Rock Hill Buggy Company which was organized in 1885 under the name of Heller and Anderson. By 1900, this company was producing 3500 buggies annually and employing 100 men. The company sold buggies from New York to Texas and in

several foreign countries (Robertson 1899:11-26). (This company converted its facilities to the construction of automobiles in 1916. The peak of success for the Anderson Automobile Company came in 1920, when 35 automobiles were being assembled daily. The company's operations ceased in 1928, as a result of the economic depression following WWI: see Dillard 1977:9).

Winthrop College was originally established in 1886 in Columbia through the efforts of D. B. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools. The college was named after Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Board of the Poshody Fund which gave the original \$2000 grant to establish the school, plus annual appropriations of \$2000. In its first year, only 17 women attended, so the State of South Carolina took over the major expense of running the school (in 1890) to open higher educational opportunities to all women in the state. At that time, the state requested bids for relocation of the college and the latter was awarded to Rock Hill.

A public grade school was opened in 1883 with 125 students. By 1900, this number had increased to 400. Presbyterian High School for boys, owned by Davidson College, was established in 1891. Two colleges for Blacks were founded early in Rock Hill: Friendship College in 1891, and Clinton College in 1894.

In 1895, it was reported that Rock Hill had a private electrical plant, run by J. L. Chesny which furnished light for Winthrop College and private residences. There were no

electrical street cars in Rock Hill in 1899 (Robertson 1899: 11-26).

Rock Hill has continued to grow, until today it has about 37,000 people. This far surpasses the 5300 inhabitants of York (the name Yorkville was shortened by popular vote in 1916: see Hart 1914:10) (Dillard 1977:15).

History of Lancaster County, South Carolina

original inhabitants, the Catawba and Waxhaw

The first report of a European in present-day Lancaster County was John Lederer, a German explorer who, on June 25-6, 1670, visited both the Waxhaw and Catawba Indians (Floyd 1977: 1). (These closely related groups have, essentially, the same history. For a description of their affairs, see the History of Pickensburg County and the History of York County, this report.)

In 1701, John Lawson, an Englishman, also visited the Waxhaw Indians on his journey through this section. He was very impressed by the unusual cleanliness exhibited by one of the Waxhaw women, who washed her hands every time she prepared food. Like most other Indian villages, the towns of this area were occasionally moved: disease, war, or the need for water or food might cause a whole village to shift its location from time to time. The Waxhaws dwindled in number after their defeat by the Catawba in 1750, but the name lingered and was adopted by the early settlers for their community (Floyd 1956: 39).

the Europeans

Many of the early Lancaster pioneers came to South Carolina from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They had named their county for

their original home in England (the region of the House of Lancaster) which had opposed the House of York in the struggle of 1455-85, known as the Wars of the Roses. The House of Lancaster chose the red rose while the House of York chose the white rose. (Today, editions of Lancaster County, South Carolina, display the red rose as their emblem while York County shows the white rose.)

These first pioneers came in the early 1750's and settled between Blue Creek and Twelve Mile Creek in a location called the Maxhams (Floyd 1956:1). The records show six or seven families settled there as early as 1751. More joined them later and many more in 1752. Among the names that figured in the early history of the community were Thompson, Reely, Crockett, Davis, Crawford, Thomsell, Barnett, Blair, Lelke, Richardson, Caldwell, Davis, and Latta (Joyner ND:16). Most of these people were Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, although others were from North Carolina and Virginia. A second settlement was made in the lower part of present Lancaster County on Hanging Rock Creek in 1752. Also about this time, others came in to settle along Lynches Creek, Little Lynches Creek, Flat Creek, Beaver Creek, and Lower Deep Creek. Among the newcomers were English (Welsh), German, and Scotch-Irish.

In coming to the Maxhams and Hanging Rock, the first settlers had to follow Indian paths which, by 1750, were being traveled so often that they were coming to be known as roads. Two of these old thoroughfares played an important part in

the early history of the county (Floyd 1956:3). The Camden-Waxhaw Road, also known as the Charles Town-Salisbury Road, had been an Indian path. (It was down this road that Peter Culp sped in 1763, upon hearing the news of the death of Catawba King Kinglar. Down this same road, settlers drove to Camden and Charles Town in wagons carrying produce for the markets. Back and forth across this road the Revolutionary War battle of Hanging Rock was fought. George Washington followed the Camden-Waxhaw Road in 1791, on his way through Lancaster County from Charleston to the North Carolina line. In 1876, Wade Hampton spent the night near Hanging Rock at the old Horton Home.)

The Rocky River Road is another old route that originated in an Indian path. (Along this road during the Revolutionary War, Colonel Abraham Buford fled from Tarleton and was overtaken a few miles south of the North Carolina line. Today, the Rocky River Road is part of South Carolina Highway 522, the latter following the old thoroughfare very closely. In the nearly 230 years since the Europeans first settled in this region and took advantage of the forest trails of the Indians, the paths have become wagon roads, then "great roads", and now they are modern paved highways.) (Floyd 1956:1, 3).

Waxhaw Presbyterian was the first church established in the South Carolina up-country, dating to 1753. It was located on the Landford-Wadesboro Road, 6 miles from present Lancaster. The first sermon in Lancaster County was preached by John

Brown, a minister from Pennsylvania, in February, 1753, and for several years after this date, the church was served periodically by traveling ministers from various Presbyteries. The first substantial building was a log structure, erected in 1755, and was located at the lower end of the (present) church cemetery. The first permanent minister was Robert Miller, who served from 1756-59. A Scottish schoolteacher, he began the Waxhaw Academy, the only school of classics in the up-country (and he taught there until his death in 1771: see Floyd 1956:5). In 1759, William Richardson became pastor at Waxhaw. In this capacity, he baptised Andrew Jackson and buried Andrew Jackson, Sr., in the church cemetery (Anonymous 1974:3).

Andrew Jackson, Sr., along with his wife, Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson, came to the Waxhaws in 1765. They settled on the North Carolina side where they took land on the headwaters of Twelve Mile Creek. Four of Mrs. Jackson's sisters had already come to the Waxhaws and were affiliated with the Waxhaw Presbyterian Church. Therefore, the Jacksons also joined the congregation. In February, 1767, Andrew Jackson, Sr., died and Elizabeth went to the home of her sister, Jane, wife of James Crawford. The Crawford house was in present Lancaster County, just north of Waxhaw Creek. There, Andrew Jackson, Jr., was born in the James Crawford home on March 15, 1767 (Floyd 1956:61).

In 1783, the British made a determined effort to overrun

South Carolina. British posts were established at various points in the state, including one at Rocky Mount and one at Hanging Rock (Floyd 1956:109). Two major skirmishes took place within present Lancaster County during the Revolutionary War: the first was on May 29, 1780, in eastern Lancaster County, when more than 300 American soldiers under the command of Colonel Abraham Buford were killed or wounded in an encounter with Colonel Tarleton. The British suffered only 5 killed (Floyd 1956:175-7).

The second battle took place on August 6, 1780, at Hanging Rock. American forces under Thomas Sumpter and Major William R. Davie attacked the British post which included North Carolina Tories under Colonel Bryan, and the British Prince of Wales Regiment under Major John Garden. With the memory of the Buford massacre fresh in their minds, the Americans fought viciously and determinedly, nearly annihilating a British regiment twice their number. The British loss was about 200, whereas the American loss was 42 (Floyd 1956:109-10).

In 1785, Lancaster County, including what is now Kershaw County, was officially delineated. Since the law provided that court be held at a point as near the center of the county as possible, Hanging Rock was selected as this site. Pending the erection of a courthouse, sessions were held for six years in the home of John Ingram, who lived near Hanging Rock on the Charleston Road (Floyd 1956:11-13).

In 1791, President George Washington made his tour of the

southern states, including several stops in Lancaster County. One of these stops was at the home of Major Robert Crawford, not far from Andrew Jackson's birthplace on Waxhaw Creek. (Crawford's home was used, in 1780, as headquarters by the British troops: see Floyd 1956:64). Here, the Catawba Indians came down to see Washington. They laid before him their fear that some of their lands would be taken from them, a fear that Washington intimated was without cause. (Time proved the Indians right, for the White man kept encroaching on Indian territory until, by 1840, the Catawba had very little of their reservation left.) (Floyd 1956:66-7).

In 1781, Rowan County was forced. Since Hanging Rock was no longer near the center of what was left of Lancaster County, the justices debated on the site of a new courthouse. Meanwhile, temporary court was held at the home of Nathan Barr, who lived a mile and one-half north of the present Lancaster County Courthouse. In 1792, John Simpson offered two lots to the county for the site of the building. As further enticement, he also offered to reimburse the county a sum equal to the cost of the new courthouse as soon as he had sold enough lots in the vicinity to pay the cost. His offer was accepted and a small log building was completed in 1795 (Floyd 1956:11-13). John Simpson and William Berkley petitioned that the town, at this time called Barnetville, be renamed Lancaster (Floyd 1956:14).

Within four years, citizens were demanding a better

courthouse. So, a two-story frame structure was erected, in 1801, on the same lot. John Simpson donated more land for a public square and was, in turn, reimbursed by the county for the cost of the old courthouse (Floyd 1956:11-12). The town of Lancaster was incorporated in 1822 (Floyd 1956:9) and substantial public buildings were erected over the next several decades: the county jail (1823) and the county courthouse (1825-26) were still standing in 1955. Both were designed by nationally famous architect, Robert Mills (Floyd 1956:9).

Organized in 1825, Six Mile Creek Presbyterian is the second-oldest church still standing in Lancaster County. Its present location is on the eastern side of Highway 521 at its intersection of the county road from Van Wyck. A cemetery marks its original locus, a mile or more to the east on the old Charlotte Highway (Floyd 1956:38).

Gold was discovered at the Halls Gold Mine in 1825 (this site is located 3 miles from the present town of Kershaw). The Halls Mine was at one time the largest single producer of gold in the Appalachian region (Floyd 1956:9).

Also in 1827, a two-story brick schoolhouse, the Franklin Academy, was erected. It was located where the present Central School stands, on East Dunlap Street. The first floor was used for girls and small boys while the older boys were taught on the second floor. A total of 75 pupils were enrolled the first year under headmaster Henry Connolly (Floyd 1956:23).

By 1852, the county had its own newspaper, the Lancaster Ledger, which was established by Robert S. Bailey (Floyd 1956:21-2). In 1868, a home known as Water Oak was built at Barberville. This rambling two-story house was once the home of Ephes Key, foster-father of Lister Shurley, the latter a beloved early school teacher in the area (Floyd 1956:59).

In the spring of 1865, General Sherman reached Lancaster and attempted to burn the courthouse by piling a stack of official records on the ground floor and setting them afire. Citizens discovered the blaze and extinguished it before any major damage was done to the building. However, many valuable historical records were destroyed (Floyd 1956:19). The Union soldiers also tried to burn the county jail by setting fire to turpentine-soaked bolls of cotton which they threw on the roof. This fire, also, was discovered and extinguished before much damage had been done (Floyd 1956:19).

A few weeks after this incident, Colonel Henry Welver, who was at Lancaster when hearing of Lee's surrender, ordered his men to break their rifles on the courthouse steps to keep them from falling into enemy hands. (The scars may still be seen on the steps.) Shortly after the war had ended, fire damage to the courthouse was repaired (Floyd 1956:13).

Kershaw, the second-largest town in Lancaster County, was incorporated in 1862. One year earlier, the railroad (now the Southern) was extended from Camden to Marion, North Carolina. Captain James V. Welch persuaded the railroad

company that a station half-way between Candor and Lancaster would be profitable. It was first called Welsh's Station, but within a few months, Welsh himself headed a movement to incorporate the town as Kershaw. Major General J. B. Kershaw of Candor was a war hero who had fought in Virginia and had been a prisoner of war at Fort Warren in Boston. Soon after the war he became a state senator and then United States Congressman. In 1874, he was appointed Judge of the Fifth Circuit (an office he held until his death in 1894).

With Walter Floyd as first mayor, Kershaw grew rapidly. A prospect published in 1900 noted that the town had its own newspaper (the Kershaw Era, J. W. Hesel, editor), three churches, a telegraph and telephone office, two banks, a large plowing mill, a machine shop, a blacksmith and woodwork shop, two regular blacksmith shops, three restaurants, two ice houses, two barber shops, two shoe stores, two livery stables, a marble works, and a dispensary. Among the stores were several general merchandise and department stores, and three drug stores (Floyd 1916:89-90).

The third incorporated town in Lancaster County is Heath Springs which was officially delineated in 1890. Here is found a mineral spring which has long been a center of attraction in this region. It has been described as

being a well, built up on through clay land, and surrounded by coal. It is a well about 10 ft. and strong and is a well of the same kind as the one at Chelyabinsk, Russia. The water is very pure and is a well of the same kind as the one at Chelyabinsk, Russia. It is a well of the same kind as the one at Chelyabinsk, Russia. (Floyd 1916:91).

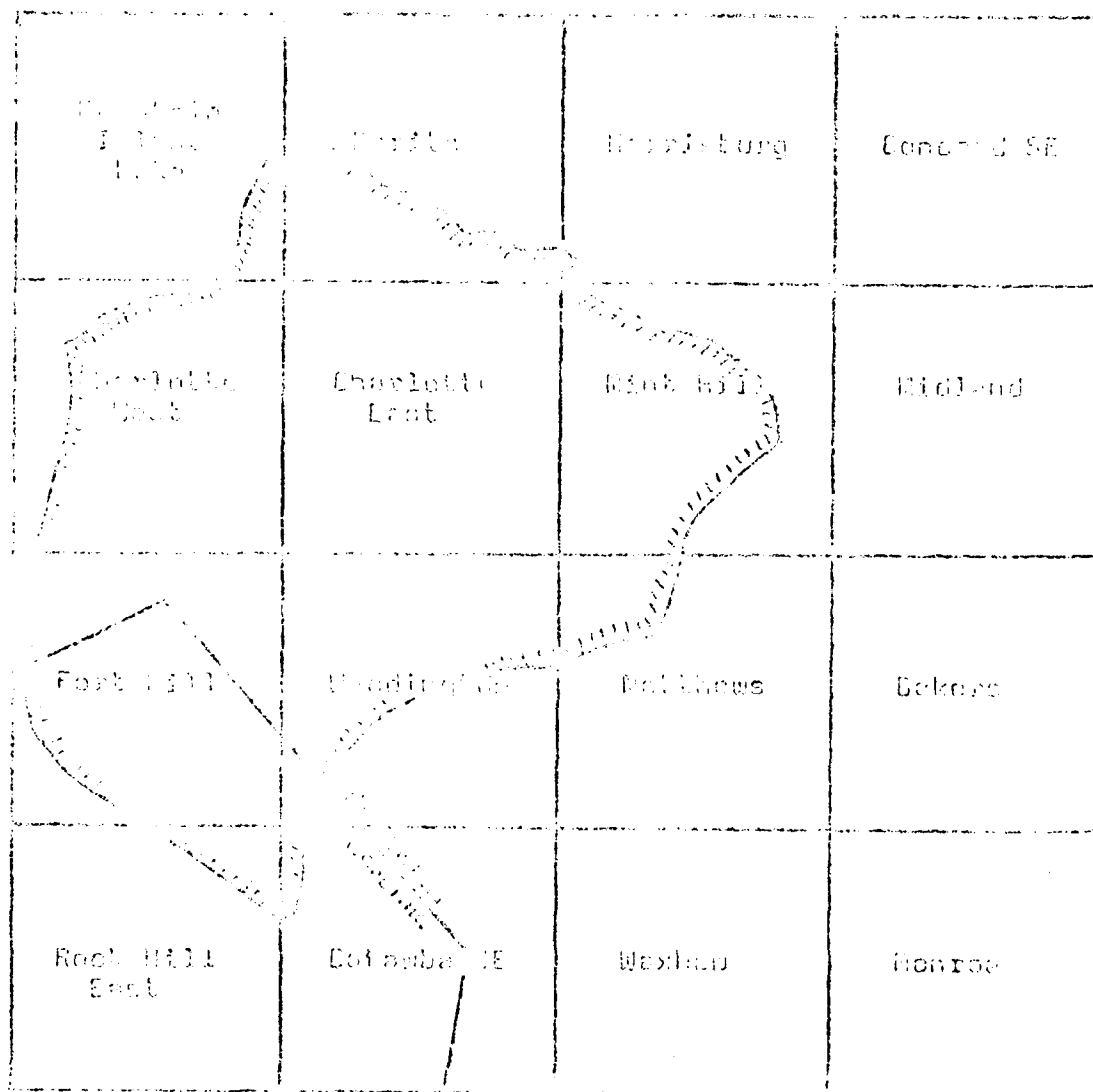
Today, Lancaster County remains predominantly rural: Lancaster has about 6200 residents, Kershaw has 1600, and Heath Springs (despite the attractions of a mineral spa) has fewer than 1000 inhabitants.

USGS Quad File Sequence*

- Catawba LE
- Rock Hill East
- Fort Mill
- Rock Hill
- Ballin
- Charlotte East
- Charlotte East
- Mint Hill
- Derita
- Mountain Island Lake
- Harrisburg

* Areas, areas delineated on the following map are those areas to be subject to future detailed studies. The map area, shown in this report, has been mapped as 'cultural resources survey' in Corps of Engineers regulation 35 CFR 301, 'Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources'.

Some Dark Pie In
North and South Carolina



Catawba NE, S.C.-N.C.
USGS Quads

To locate the sites and Recon. areas for this Quad, see page 41.

Sc Yk 19: site located during survey by Dr. Bill Fischer, Director of the Archeology Laboratories, University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Artifacts found indicate Historic Catawba occupation: site could be Historic Sugah or Wateree Town. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

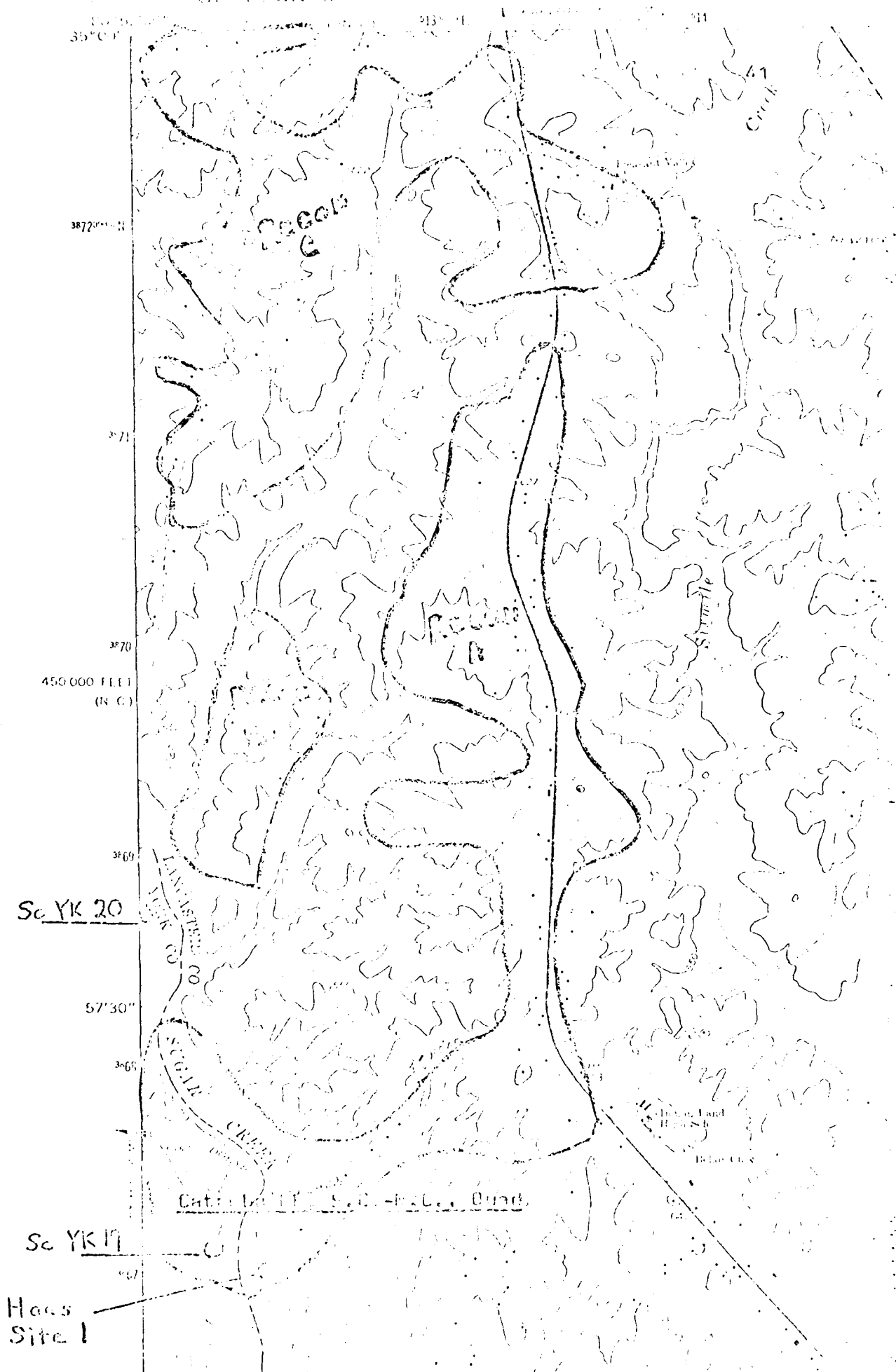
Sc Yk 20: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found indicate Historic Catawba occupation: site could be Weyamme, the King's Town. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 1: (all Haas sites have been surveyed by Otto Haas, an amateur collector who lives in Charlotte. Artifacts from these sites are located in Haas' home in Charlotte.) culturally rich site; artifacts indicate occupation from Archaic, through Woodland, to Historic times. The latter archeological component is more prevalent. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of Sc Yk 20, with one man for one day. Archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. areas A, B, and C, with one

team of two persons for six days. Cultural significance of

Recon. areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.



SUMMARY MATRIX

And	Site Name	National Register	Area of Significance	Level of Significance	Previous Research	Potential Impact of Pres. Develop.	Page Reference (in text)
		Inclusion	Historic	Archaeological	Historic	Archaeological	Historic
Catawba NE	So Yr 19						39 41
Catawba NE	So Yr 20						39 41
Catawba NE	Reas site 1						39 41
Catawba NE	Recon. A-C						39 41

Rock Hill East, S. C.
USGS Quad

To locate the sites and Recon. areas for this Quad, see page 44.

Sc La 9: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found indicate Historic Catawba occupation: site could be Cherokee Town. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 1: artifacts found indicate occupation from early Archaic through Historic Catawba times. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

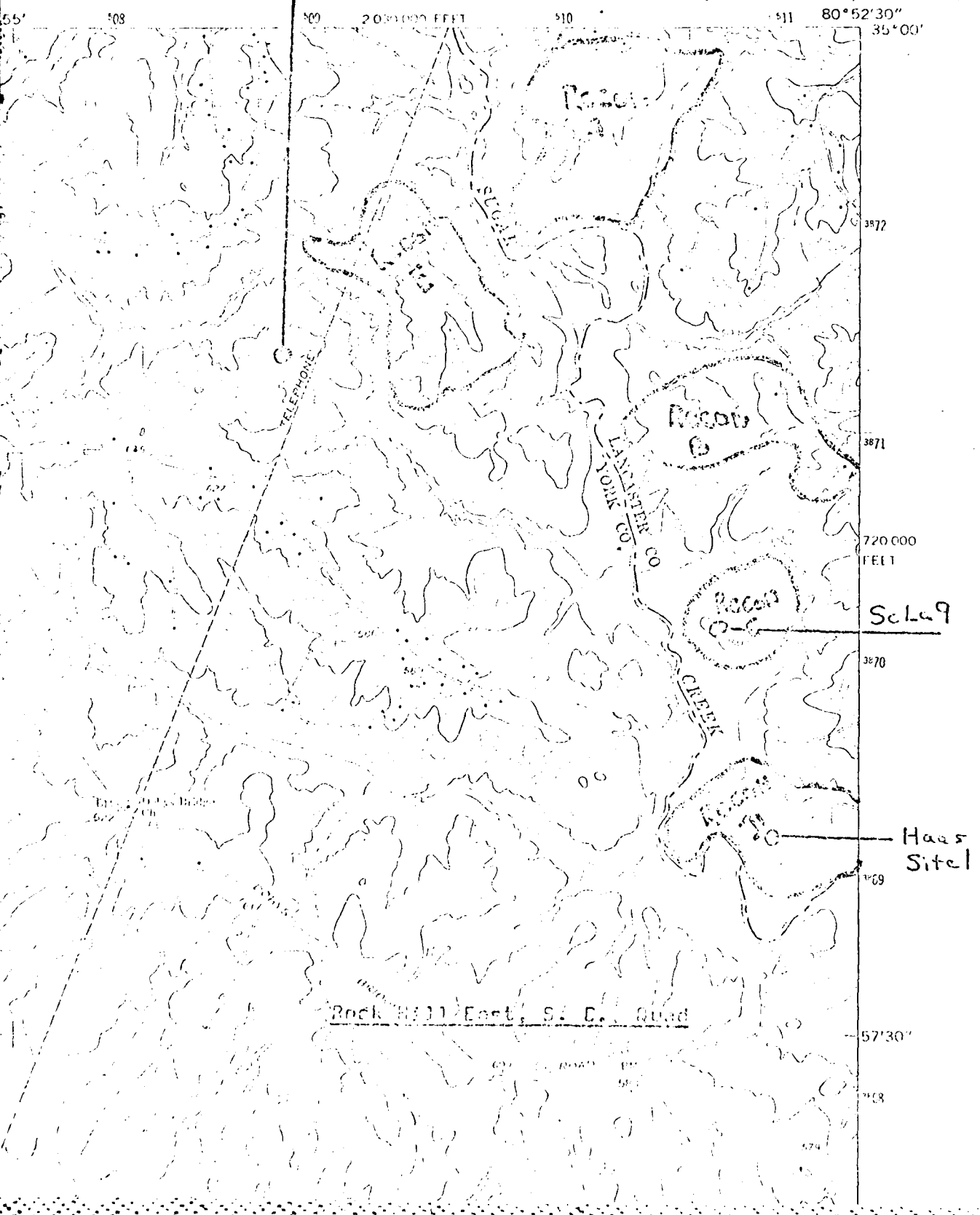
Haas site 2: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of Haas site 2, with one man for one day. Archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. areas A, B, C, D, and E, with one team of two persons for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas Site 2

ROCK HILL EAST QUADRANGLE
SOUTH CAROLINA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4254 III SE
(WEDDINGTON)



SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research			Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)			Page reference			
		Inclusion	Rejection	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional	Professional	Professional	Amateur	Amateur	Amateur	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse	Text
Rock Hill	Sc La 9						X				X							X	43	44
Rock Hill	Haas site 1						X											X	43	44
Rock Hill	Haas site 2						X											X	43	44
Rock Hill	Recon. A-E																	X	43	44

Fort Mill, S.C.-N.C.
USGS Quad

To locate the sites and Recon. areas for this Quad, see pages 49-51.

Dinkins House: site is on the National Register: nominated 9-12-73, entered 12-4-73, certified 3-19-74. Owned by John H. Bell of Pineville, North Carolina. Site is a 2½-story frame house built in the 18th Century and used as a tavern or way-station. A family graveyard is on the house grounds. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

James K. Folk birthplace: site has been nominated to the National Register (1-4-72). Owned by the Division of Archives and History, State of North Carolina. Site is a state historic property. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

38 La 6: site located by amateurs in Fort Mill and reported to the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina. Artifacts found include Stanly points, indicating middle Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

38 Yk 19: site located by amateurs in Fort Mill and reported to the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at

the University of South Carolina. Site is a rock pile, which has been checked for associated cultural material. However, none has been found. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Sc Yk 24: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Unharric and small triangular points, indicating late Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Ek 79: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Savannah River points, indicating late Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 1: artifacts found include Guilford points, indicating middle Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 2: artifacts found include Savannah River and Palmer points, indicating Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 3: artifacts found include pottery and Historic materials, indicating occupation during the Woodland and the Historic Catawba. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

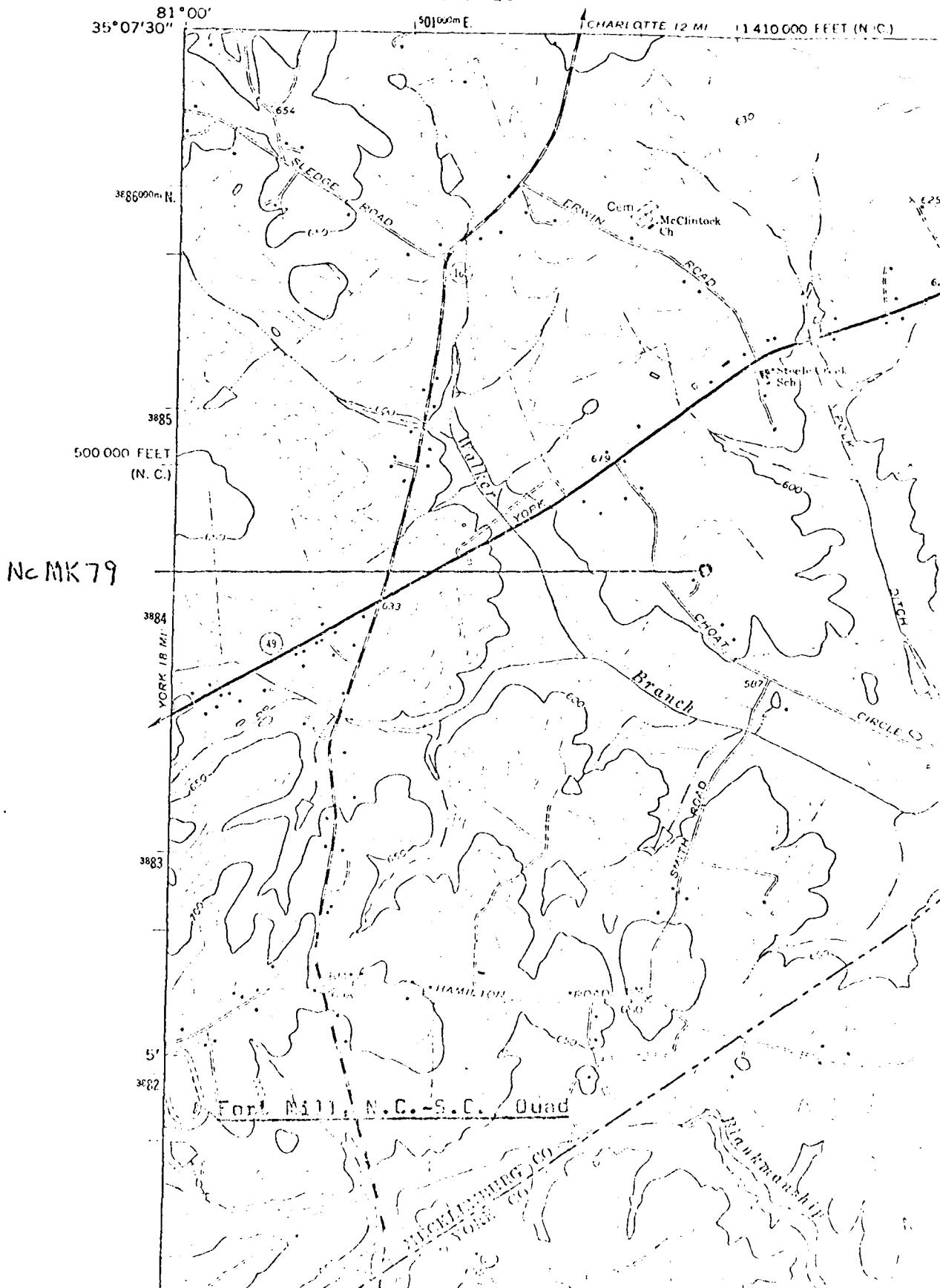
Haas site 4: artifacts found include Guilford and Savannah River points, indicating middle to late Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 5: artifacts found include Palmer and other, unidentified, points, indicating occupation throughout the Archaic. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 6: artifacts found include points and pottery, indicating Archaic and Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of Sc Yk 24, Nc Mk 79, Haas site 1, Haas site 2, and Haas site 6, with one team of two persons for two days. Archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J, with two teams of two persons for seven days. Cultural significance of Recon. areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

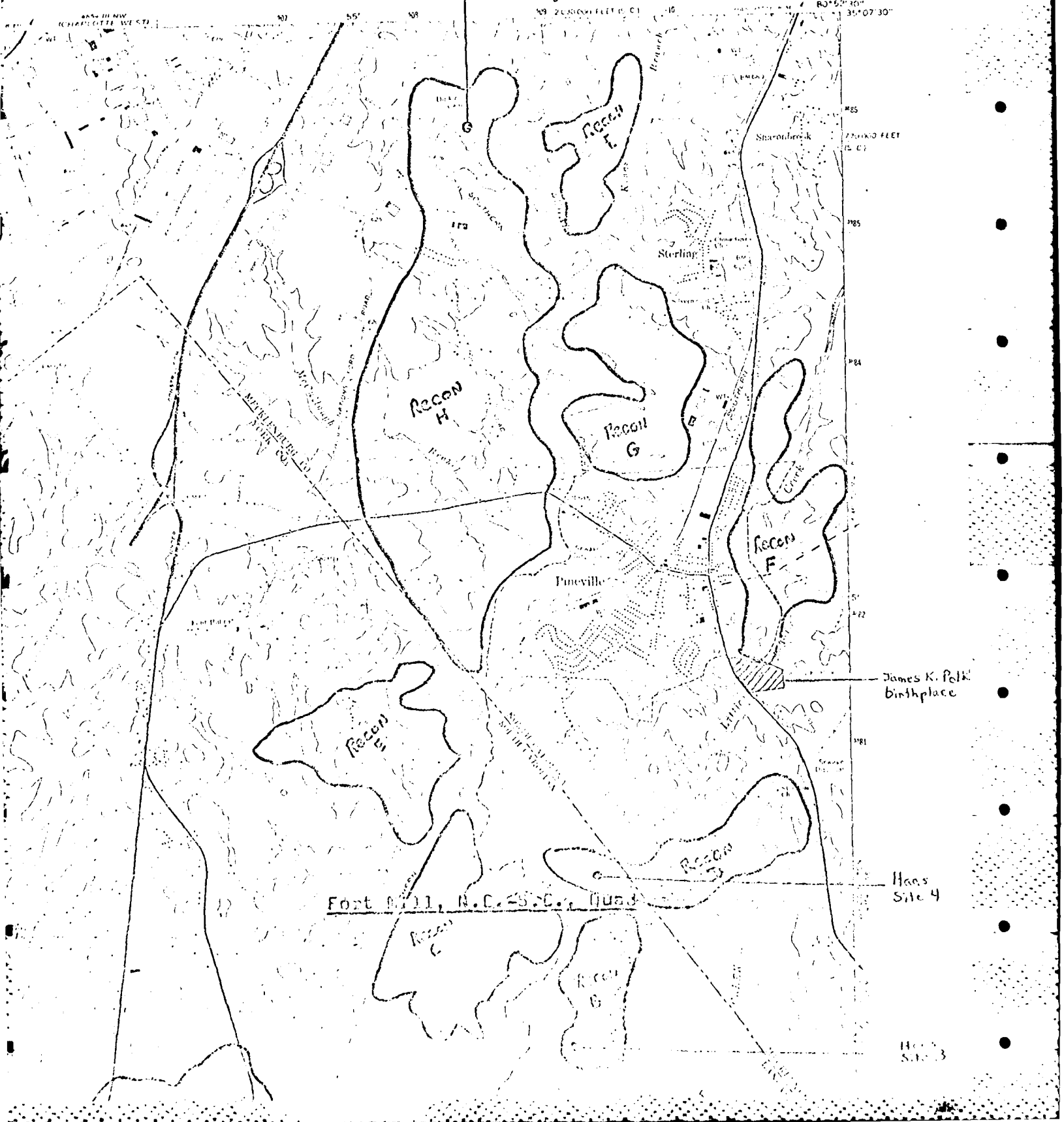
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



FORT MILL QUADRANGLE
SOUTH CAROLINA - NORTH CAROLINA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 CHARLOTTE IS QUADRANGLE

WAS IN NE
CHARLOTTE EAST

Dinkins
House (Nat. Reg.)

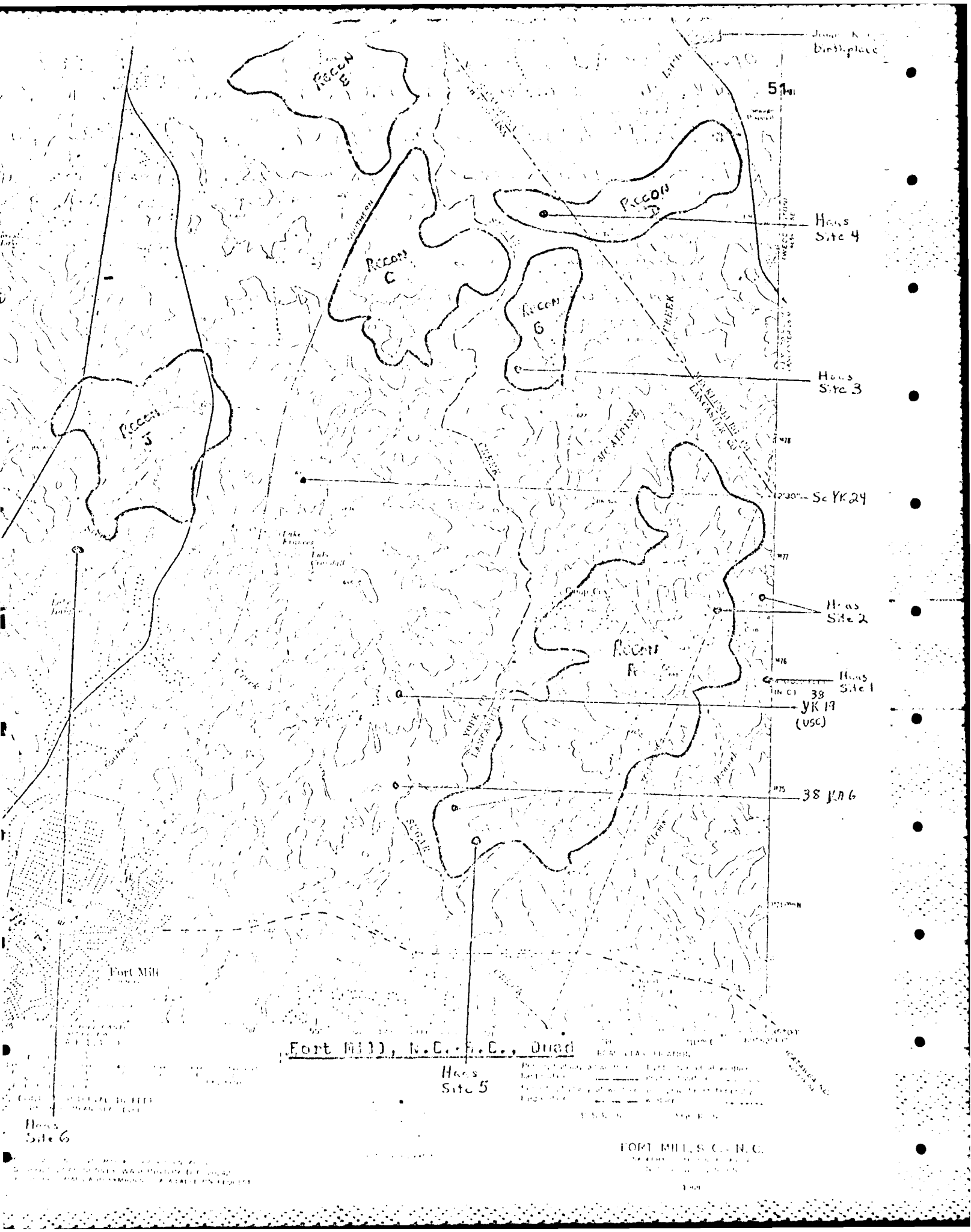


Fort Mill, N.C. - S.C. Quad

James K. Polk
Birthplace

Haas
Site 4

Haas
Site 3



Fort Mill, N.C., S.C., Quad

Hous Site 5

FORT MILL, S.C., N.C.

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research					Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)		Page reference			
		Inclusion	Registration	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional	Excavation	Professional	Amateur	Amateur	Mal/over	In Literature		Insufficient	Adverse	Text
Fort Mill	Dinkins	X						X									X		X	46	50
Fort Mill	James Polk	X			X			X									X		X	46	50
Fort Mill	38 La 6						X	X										X		46	51
Fort Mill	38 Yk 13						X	X										X		46	51
Fort Mill	Sc Yk 24						X						X						X	47	51
Fort Mill	Nc Mk 79						X						X						X	47	49
Fort Mill	Haas site 1						X						X						X	47	51
Fort Mill	Haas site 2						X						X						X	47	51
Fort Mill	Haas site 3						X						X						X	47	51
Fort Mill	Haas site 4						X						X						X	47	51
Fort Mill	Haas site 5						X						X						X	48	51
Fort Mill	Haas site 6						X						X						X	48	51
Fort Mill	Recon. A-J						X						X						X	48	50
																				51	

Weddington, N.C.-S.C.
USGS Quad

To locate the sites and Recon. areas for this Quad, see pages 55 and 56.

Nc Mk 64: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Morrow Mountain points and cord-marked pottery sherds, indicating middle Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian occupation. Site excavated by Otto Haas. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Nc Mk 87: site reported to the Archeology Branch, North Carolina Bureau of Archives and History. Artifacts found include Hardaway and Palmer points, indicating very early Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 93: site reported to the Archeology Branch, North Carolina Bureau of Archives and History. Artifacts found include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Halifax points, indicating middle to late Archaic occupation. Site destroyed during sewage treatment plant expansion. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

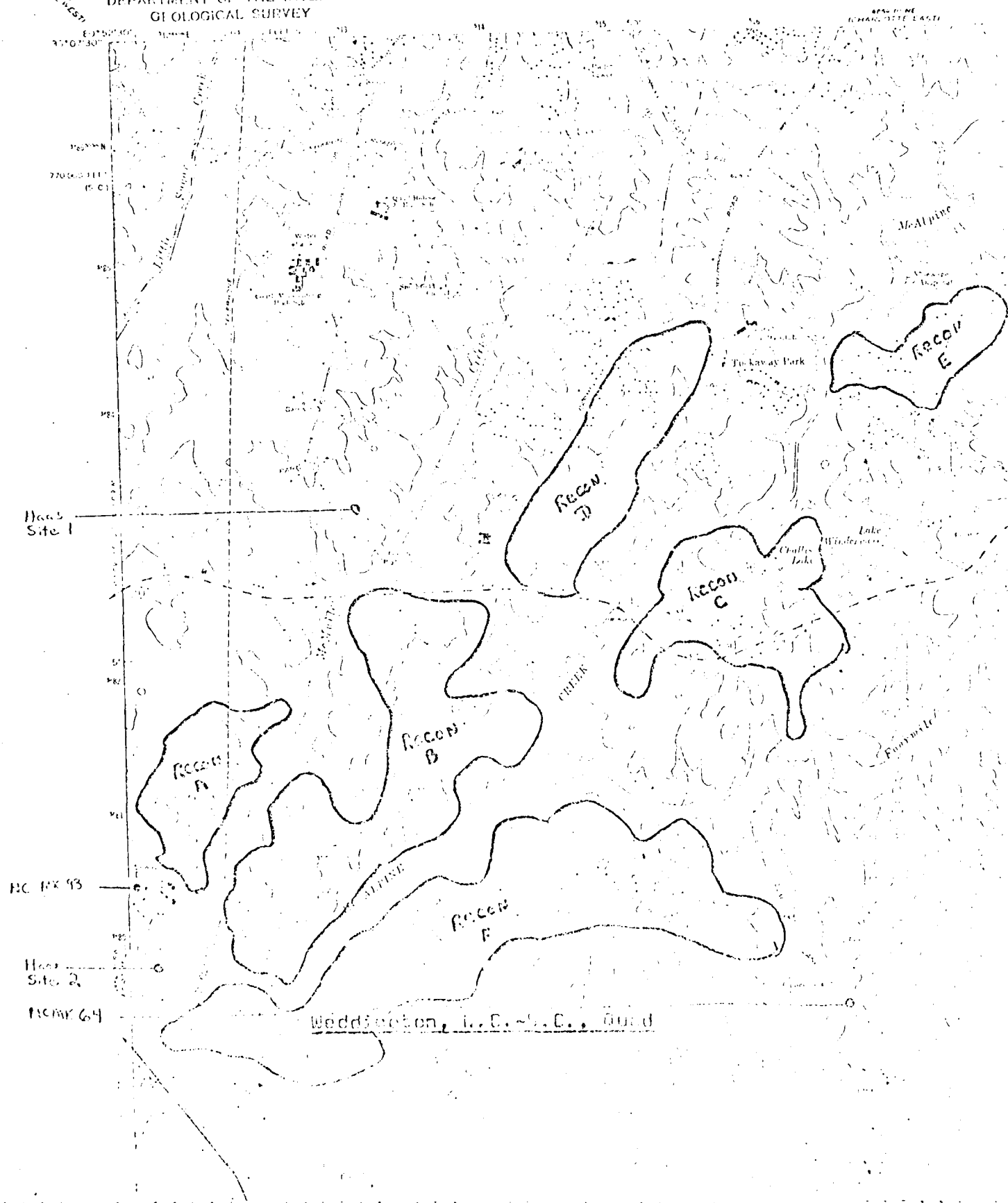
Haas site 1: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 2: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation.

Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development:
adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of No Mk 87, Haas site 1, and Haas site 2, with one man for three days. Archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. areas A, B, C, D, E, and F, with one team of two persons for seven days. Cultural significance of Recon. areas:
unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



56

285

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38.83

NC
MK 87

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Branch

KUUKENDAL

Lake
Province

Providence
Ch...

Providence

•
WFL 6, 7

Yong Xue
Zhou Yu

Weddington, N.C.-S.C. Quad

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				
		Inclusion	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse	Text	Maps
Weddington	Nc Mk 64						X		X			X				X		53	55
Weddington	Nc Mk 87						X			X			X				X	53	55
Weddington	Nc Mk 93						X			X				X		X		53	55
Weddington	Haas site 1						X			X				X			X	53	55
Weddington	Haas site 2						X			X				X			X	54	55
Weddington	Recon. A-F									X							X	54	55

Matthews, N. C.
USGS Quad

There are no documented sites in this Quad.

Recommendations for Quad: none.

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register	Area of Significance	Level of Significance	Previous Research	Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)	Page reference
Matthews	NO DOCUMENTED SITES IN SUGAR CREEK WATERSHED	Inclusion Nomination Under Study Proposed Study	National Regional Local	Significant Insufficient Unknown	Professional Excavation Professional Walkover Amateur Excavation Amateur Walkover In Literature	Insufficient Adverse	58 Text Maps

Charlotte West, N. C.
USGS Quad

To locate the sites and Recon. areas for this Quad, see pages 65-7.

Nc Mk 29: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Kirk, Palmer, Guilford, Morrow Mountain, Savannah River, and Yadkin points, indicating occupation from the early Archaic to the early Woodland. Area of site is presently under cultivation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 30: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Savannah River points, indicating late Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 39: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Palmer, Le Croy, Morrow Mountain, Kirk, Guilford, Savannah River, Hardaway, and Yadkin points, indicating Archaic and Woodland occupation. Site has been destroyed by airport runway construction. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Nc Mk 40: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Le Croy points, indicating Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Nc Mk 47: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 73: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Palmer points, indicating early Archaic occupation. Area of site is presently under cultivation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 81: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 86: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Area of site is presently under cultivation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 98: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Palmer, Savannah River, and Guilford points, indicating occupation throughout the Archaic. Area of site is presently under cultivation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 99: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Kirk points, indicating early Archaic occupation. Site has been destroyed by construction. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insig-

nificant.

Nc Mk 100: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 137: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Palmer, Kirk, Savannah River, and Yadkin points, indicating occupation during the early and late Archaic, and the early Woodland. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 138: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Morrow Mountain and Guilford points, indicating middle and late Archaic occupation. Area of site is presently under cultivation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 139: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Morrow Mountain and Guilford points, indicating middle and late Archaic occupation. Site has been destroyed by dump activity. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Nc Mk 140: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Morrow Mountain points, indicating middle Archaic occupation. Site has been destroyed by construction. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Hans site 1: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation.

Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 2: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Special reconnaissance: delineated on this Quad map, and also on the Charlotte East and Derita Quads, are the areas visually surveyed by the authors of this report. These reconnaissance areas are discussed in a special section of this report, beginning on page 103. The cultural significance of all special reconnaissance areas is unknown, and the impact of development is adverse, except where otherwise indicated. Time estimates for survey of the special reconnaissance areas are not included in the Quad recommendations, but are discussed in the special section.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of Nc Mk 29, Nc Mk 30, Nc Mk 47, Nc Mk 73, Nc Mk 81, Nc Mk 86, Nc Mk 98, Nc Mk 100, Nc Mk 138, Haas site 1, and Haas site 2, with one team of two persons for five days. Archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. areas A, B, and C, with one team of two persons for five days. Cultural significance of Recon. areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Charlotte West
(addendum)

The following sites were supplied by Dr. Dan L. Morrill, Director of the Charlotte Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission. The sites are local historic properties, but are not now entered on, nominated to, under study for, or proposed for study for, the National Register. These sites have been recorded on the Quad Maps, and included in the summary matrixes, for Charlotte West and Charlotte East. Cultural significance of all historic properties: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Properties for Charlotte West

Samuel Neel House

William Grier House

NCMK 39

NCMK 98

NCMK 99

NCMK 100

William
Grier
House

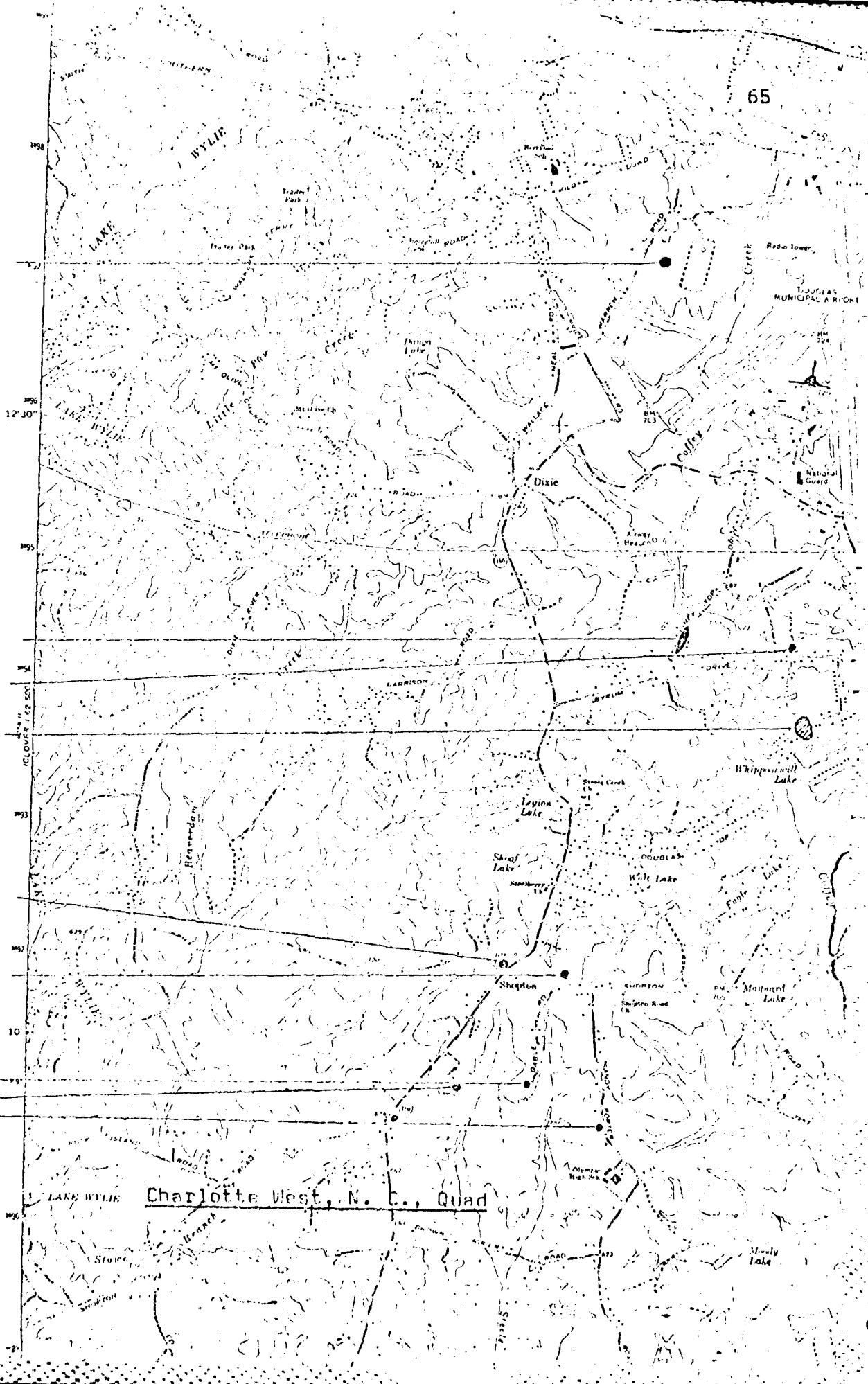
NCMK 73

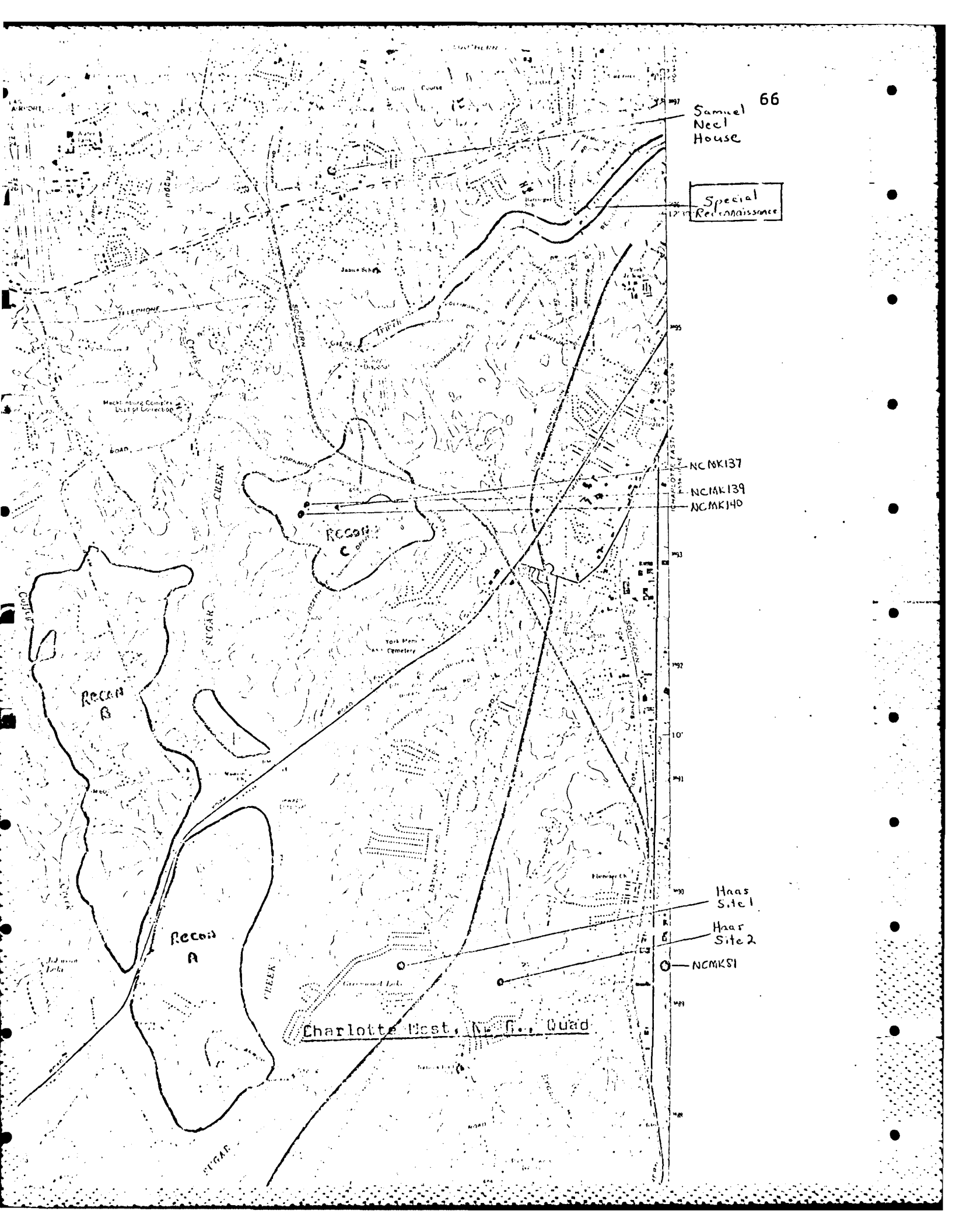
NCMK 138

NCMK 140

NCMK 86

Charlotte West, N. C., Quad





Samuel Neel House 66

Special Reconnaissance

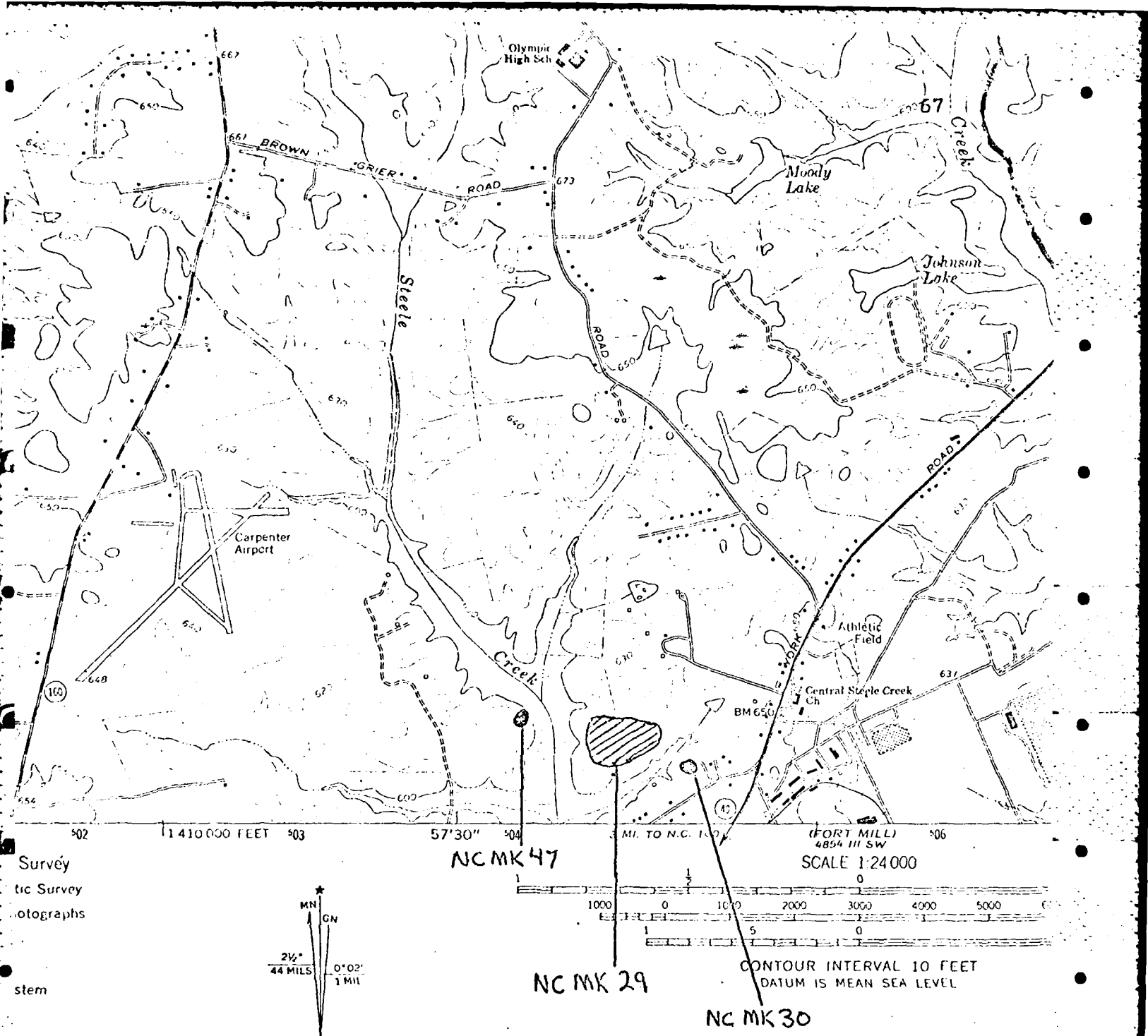
NCMK137
NCMK139
NCMK140

Haas Site 1

Haas Site 2

NCMK51

Charlotte West, N.C., Quad



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE

Charlotte West, N. C., Quad

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance				Level of Significance				Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference		
		Inclusion	Monument	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local		Significant	Insigificant	Unknown		Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature		Insigificant	Adverse			Text
Char. West	Nc Mk 29						X				X				X						X		60	67
Char. West	Nc Mk 30						X				X				X						X		60	67
Char. West	Nc Mk 39						X				X				X					X			60	65
Char. West	Nc Mk 40						X				X				X					X			60	65
Char. West	Nc Mk 47						X				X				X						X		61	67
Char. West	Nc Mk 73						X				X				X						X		61	55
Char. West	Nc Mk 81						X				X				X						X		61	66
Char. West	Nc Mk 86						X				X				X						X		61	65
Char. West	Nc Mk 98						X				X				X						X		61	65
Char. West	Nc Mk 95						X				X				X					X			61	65
Char. West	Nc Mk 100						X				X				X						X		62	65
Char. West	Nc Mk 137						X				X				X						X		62	66
Char. West	Nc Mk 138						X				X				X						X		62	65
Char. West	Nc Mk 139						X				X				X					X			62	66

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Text	Maps				
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional	Excavation	Professional	Excavation	Amateur	Excavation	Amateur			Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse
Char. West	Nc Mk 140						X		X				X								X		62 66	66
Char. West	Haas site 1						X			X							X					X	62 66	66
Char. West	Haas site 2						X			X							X					X	63 66	66
Char. West	Special re.																						103 110	
Char. West	Recon. A-C																					X	63 66	66
Char. West	Neel House							X														X	64 66	66
Char. West	Grier House							X														X	64 65	65

Charlotte East, N. C.
USGS Quad

To locate the sites and Recon. areas for this Quad, see pages 78-81.

Biddell Memorial Hall: site is on the National Register: nominated 7-30-75, entered 10-14-75, certified 12-19-75. Owned by Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Charlotte Atlantic Coastline Station: site has been proposed for study for nomination to the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Dilworth Historical District: site is under study for nomination to the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Hezekiah Alexander House: site is on the National Register: nominated 3-3-70, entered 4-17-70. Owned by the Hezekiah Alexander Foundation, Inc., Charlotte. 2½-story house was built in 1774 by Alexander, a prosperous farmer who helped write North Carolina's first constitution. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Mill #3: site has been proposed for study for nomination to the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development:

adverse.

Independence Building: site has been nominated to the National Register (3-8-78). Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Latta Arcade: site is on the National Register: nominated 11-29-71, entered 3-16-72, certified 6-13-72. Owned by Crescent Land and Timber Corporation, Charlotte. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Liddell-McNinch House: site is on the National Register: nominated 9-20-76, entered 12-12-76. Owned by the S. S. McNinch heirs (Mattie McNinch and John K. Slear), Charlotte. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Masonic Temple: site has been proposed for study for nomination to the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

McManaway House: site has been proposed for study for nomination to the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Mecklenburg County Courthouse: site is under study for nomination to the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Victoria: site is on the National Register: nominated 12-7-72, entered 4-11-73, certified 5-21-73. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Gay, Charlotte. 2½-story house was built about 1895, and moved to present location 1910-20. Cultural

significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

White Oak: site is on the National Register: entered 2-7-78. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 6: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include triangular points and pottery sherds, indicating Woodland occupation. Site has been destroyed by tennis court construction. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Nc Mk 22: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Yadkin points, indicating early Woodland occupation. Site has been destroyed by construction activities. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Nc Mk 41: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Site has been destroyed by construction activities. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Nc Mk 42: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Site has been destroyed by construction activities. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Nc Mk 44: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Hardaway and Dalton points, and pottery

sherds, indicating early Archaic and late Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 45: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include St. Albans points and pottery sherds, indicating Archaic and Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 46: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 70: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 72: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found indicate occupation throughout the Archaic. Many points from site in the possession of Mac Fletcher, an amateur collector from Charlotte. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 80: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Morrow Mountain points, indicating occupation during the middle Archaic. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 82: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Morrow Mountain and Savannah River points, and a pipe, indicating Archaic and Historic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 83: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Savannah River points, indicating late Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 111: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Savannah River points, indicating occupation during the late Archaic. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 112: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Savannah River and Guilford points, indicating middle and late Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 113: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 114: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 115: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Guilford points, indicating middle Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 122: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Randolph points, indicating late Woodland

and Historic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown.

Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 1: artifacts found include Guilford points, indicating middle Archaic occupation. Site has been destroyed by construction activities. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Haas site 2: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 3: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Site has been destroyed by construction. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Haas site 4: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Site has been destroyed by construction. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Haas site 5: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Site has been destroyed by construction. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Haas site 6: artifacts found indicate Woodland occupation. Site has been destroyed by construction. Cultural significance: insignificant. Impact of development: insignificant.

Haas site 7: artifacts found include Palmer points, indicating early Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 8: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development:

adverse.

Haas site 9: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 10: artifacts found indicate Archaic and Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 11: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Haas site 12: artifacts found indicate Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Special reconnaissance: discussed in a special section of this report, beginning on page 103.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of Nc Mk 44, Nc Mk 45, Nc Mk 46, Nc Mk 70, Nc Mk 72, Nc Mk 80, Nc Mk 82, Nc Mk 83, Nc Mk 111-115, Nc Mk 122, Haas site 2, and Haas sites 7-12, with two teams of two persons for five days. Archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. areas A and B, with one team of two persons for one day. Cultural significance of Recon. areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Charlotte East
(addendum)

For explanation of Charlotte East local historic properties, see the Charlotte West addendum, page 64.

Properties for Charlotte East

Berryhill House

Carter Hall

Fire Station #2

Kenmore Hotel

Mint Museum of Art

Overcarsh House

Reynolds-Gourmajenko House

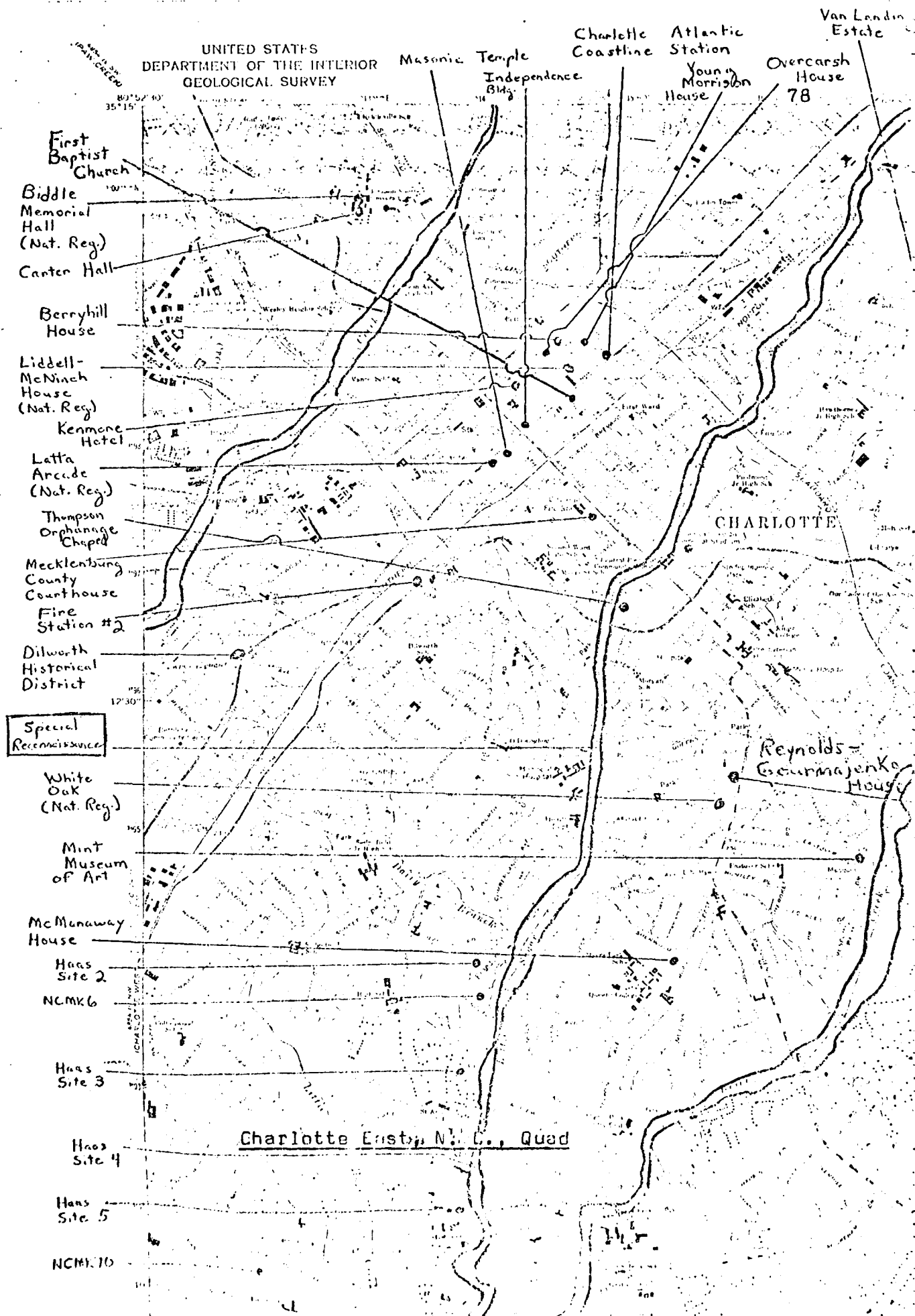
Thompson Orphanage Chapel

Van Landingham Estate

Young Morrison House

First Baptist Church

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



an Landingham
Estate

Highland Park
Manufacturing Co., Mill #3

Victoria
(Nat. Reg.)

CHARLOTTE EAST QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA - MECKLINBURG CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
N 14 CHAN 0111 15 QUADKAR-211

79

NC MK41
NC MK42

NC MK46

NC MK82

(Nat. Reg.)
Hezekiah
Alexander
House
NC MK122

Haas
Site 1

Special
Reconnaissance

NC MK32

NC MK45

NC MK44

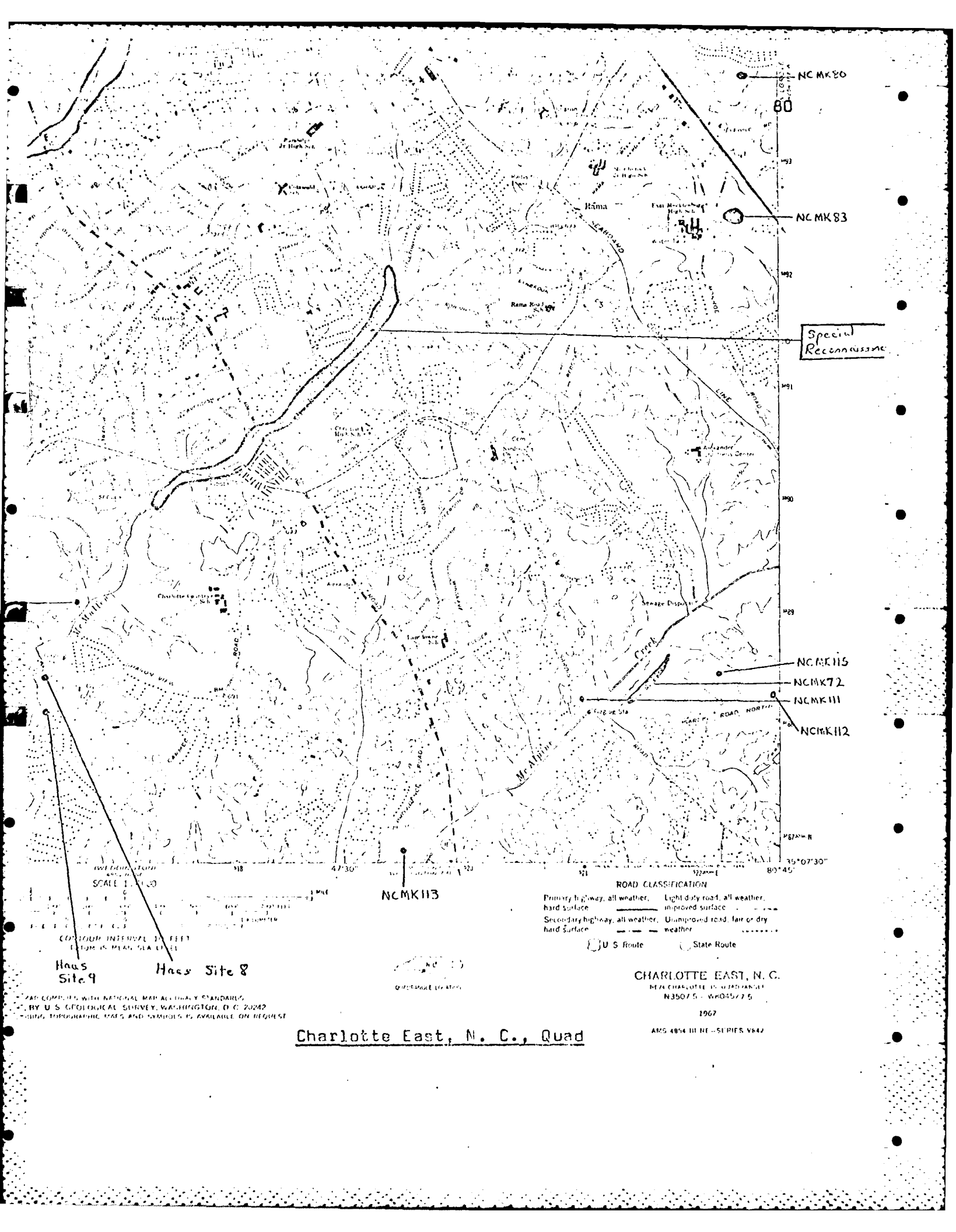
Special
Reconnaissance

Reynolds
Gourmajenko
House

NC MK86

Charlotte East, N. C., Quad

NC MK83



NCMK80

80

NCMK83

Special
Reconnaissance

NCMK115

NCMK72

NCMK111

NCMK112

NCMK113

SCALE 1:50,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
ELEVATION MEAN SEA LEVEL

Haus
Site 9

Haus Site 8

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

U S Route

State Route

CHARLOTTE EAST, N. C.

NEAR CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28401
N35075 - W045775

1967

AMS 4854 III RE-SERIES 6842

Charlotte East, N. C., Quad

McManaway House

Haas Site 2

NCMK6

Haas Site 3

Haas Site 4

Haas Site 5

NCMK70

Haas Site 6

NCMK114

PORT HILL
2000 ft. elevation

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1945-1947 and 1947-1948
Supersedes preliminary map of 1948
Polyconic projection - 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
100-foot Universal Transverse Mercator grid lines, zone 17,
shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only benchmark buildings are shown

Haas Site 11

Haas Site 12

Haas Site 7

Haas Site 10

Haas Site 9

Charlotte East, N. C., Quad

0-1000 and 1000-2000 feet
ELEVATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND DATA

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)		
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Wallcover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Wallcover	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse
Char. East	Biddell	X						X	X							X		X
Char. East	Coastline			X			X		X							X		X
Char. East	Oilworth		X					X	X							X		X
Char. East	Hezekiah	X					X		X							X		X
Char. East	Highland			X				X	X							X		X
Char. East	Independence		X					X	X							X		X
Char. East	Latta	X					X		X							X		X
Char. East	Liddell	X					X		X							X		X
Char. East	Masonic				X			X	X							X		X
Char. East	McManaway			X				X	X							X		X
Char. East	Courthouse		X					X	X							X		X
Char. East	Victoria	X						X	X							X		X
Char. East	White Oak	X						X	X							X		X
Char. East	Nc Mk 6						X	X	X						X		X	X

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance				Level of Significance				Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)			
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local		Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Malpractice	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Malpractice	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse	Text	Maps
Char. East	Nc Mk 22							X						X				X		72 79	
Char. East	Nc Mk 41							X						X				X		72 79	
Char. East	Nc Mk 42							X						X				X		72 79	
Char. East	Nc Mk 44							X						X					X	72 79	
Char. East	Nc Mk 45							X						X					X	73 79	
Char. East	Nc Mk 46							X						X					X	73 79	
Char. East	Nc Mk 70							X						X					X	73 81	
Char. East	Nc Mk 72							X						X					X	73 80	
Char. East	Nc Mk 80							X						X					X	73 79	
Char. East	Nc Mk 82							X						X					X	73 79	
Char. East	Nc Mk 83							X						X					X	74 80	
Char. East	Nc Mk 111							X						X					X	74 80	
Char. East	Nc Mk 112							X						X					X	74 80	
Char. East	Nc Mk 113							X						X					X	74 80	

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register				Area of Significance				Level of Significance				Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference
		Inclusion	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Intermediate	Unknown	Professional	Excavation	Professional	Excavation	Amateur	Amateur	Excavation	Amateur	Excavation	Amateur	Excavation	
Char. East	Nc Mk 114						X			X				X								74 81
Char. East	Nc Mk 115						X			X				X								74 80
Char. East	Nc Mk 122						X			X				X								74 79
Char. East	Haas site 1						X			X												75 79
Char. East	Haas site 2						X			X												75 78
Char. East	Haas site 3						X			X												75 78
Char. East	Haas site 4						X			X												75 78
Char. East	Haas site 5						X			X												75 78
Char. East	Haas site 6						X			X												75 81
Char. East	Haas site 7						X			X												75 81
Char. East	Haas site 8						X			X												75 80
Char. East	Haas site 9						X			X												76 81
Char. East	Haas site 10						X			X												76 81
Char. East	Haas site 11						X			X												76 81

AD-A152 042 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH OF THE SUGAR CREEK BASIN(U) SAINT 2/2
ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLL LAURINBURG NC
D A MCLEAN ET AL. 1978 DDACH60-78-M-0562

AD-A152 042 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH OF THE SUGAR CREEK BASIN(U) SAINT 2/2
ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLL LAURINBURG NC
D A MCLEAN ET AL. 1978 DDACH60-78-M-0562

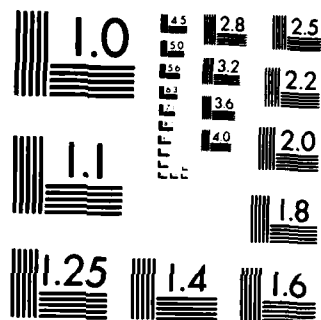
AD-A152 042 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH OF THE SUGAR CREEK BASIN(U) SAINT 2/2
ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLL LAURINBURG NC
D A MCLEAN ET AL. 1978 DDACH60-78-M-0562

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/6 NL

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/6 NL

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/6 NL

Full Text:



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963 A

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)		Page reference			
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature		Insignificant	Adverse	Text
Char. East	Haas site 12						X			X				X			X		76	81
Char. East	Soeial																		103	110
Char. East	Recon. A, B									X							X		76	81
Char. East	Berryhill						X		X								X		77	78
Char. East	Carter Hall						X		X								X		77	78
Char. East	Station #2						X		X								X		77	78
Char. East	Kenmore						X		X								X		77	78
Char. East	Mint						X		X								X		77	78
Char. East	Overcarsh						X		X								X		77	78
Char. East	Reynolds						X		X								X		77	78
Char. East	Thompson						X		X								X		77	78
Char. East	Landingham						X		X								X		77	79
Char. East	Morrison						X		X								X		77	78
Ch. East	Baptist						X		X								X		77	78

Mint Hill, N. C.
USGS Quad

To locate the sites and Recon. areas for this Quad, see pages 89-91.

Nc Mk 31: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 49: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Le Croy points, indicating Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 60: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Palmer points, indicating early Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 63: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Stanly points, indicating middle Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 74: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found indicate occupation throughout the Archaic. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 78: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Yadkin points, indicating early Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 84: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include pottery sherds, indicating late Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 92: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 96: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found indicate Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 97: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Kirk points and pottery sherds, indicating early Archaic, and Woodland, occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 101: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Yadkin points, indicating early Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 102: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development:

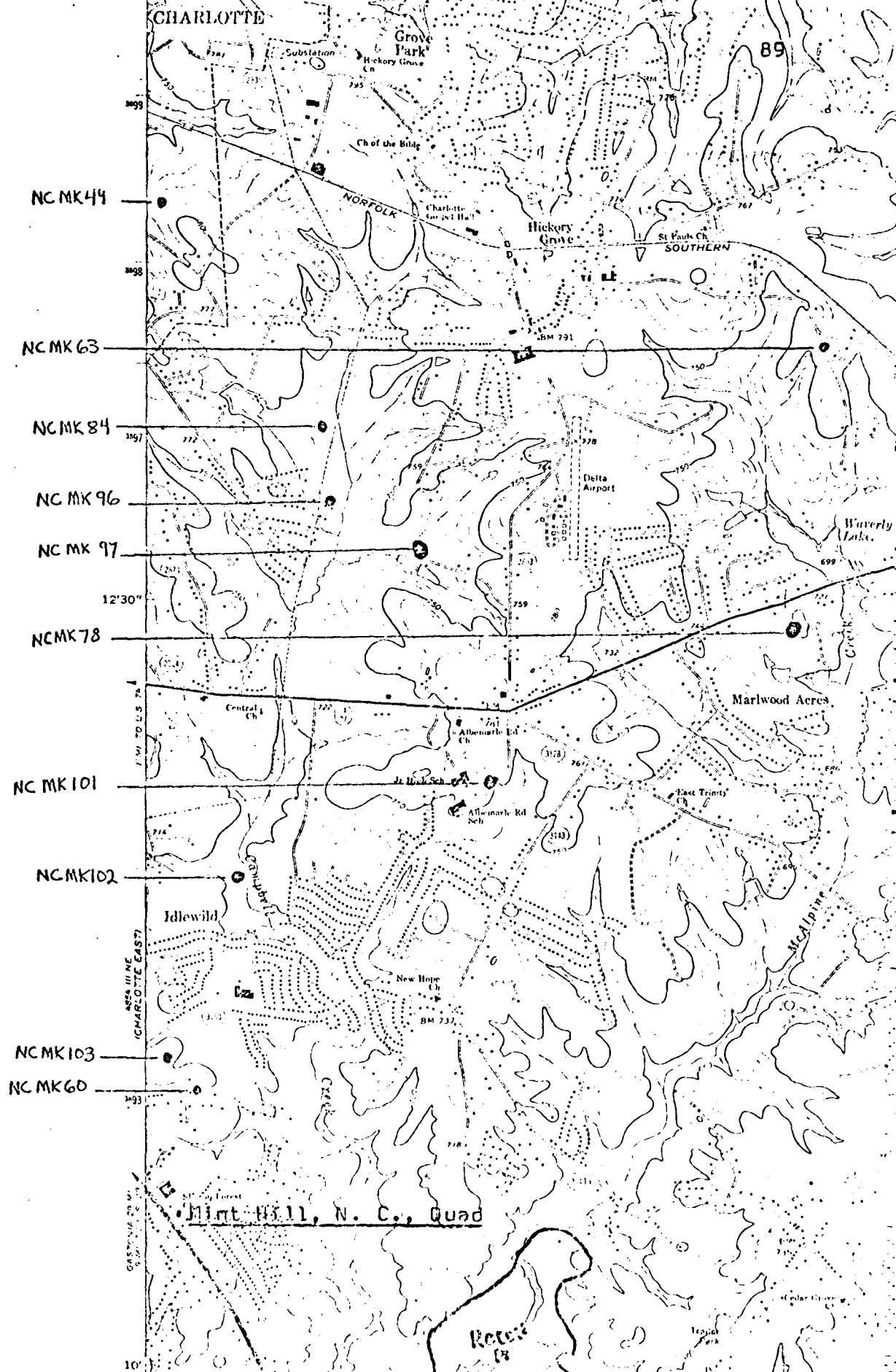
adverse.

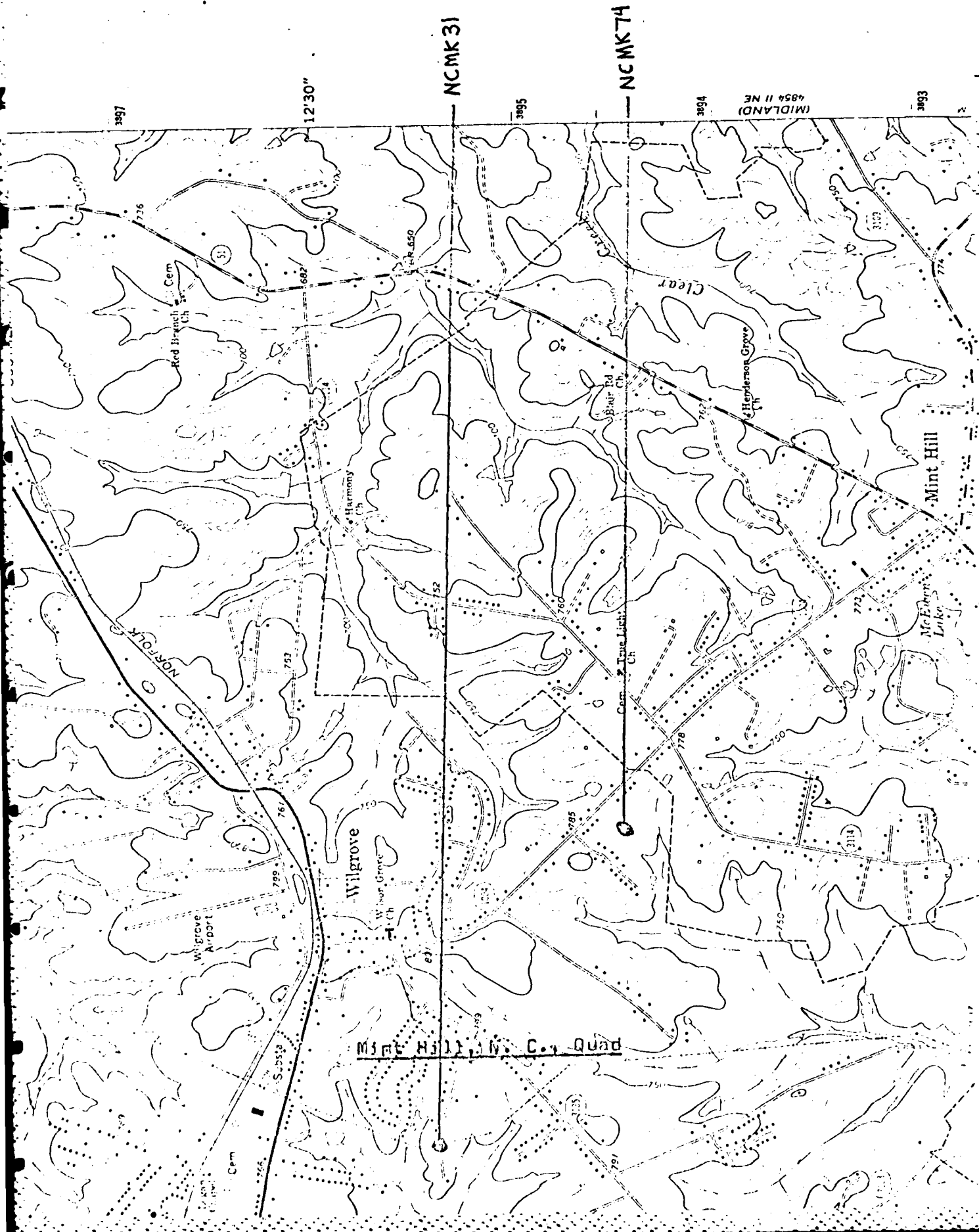
Nc Mk 103: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

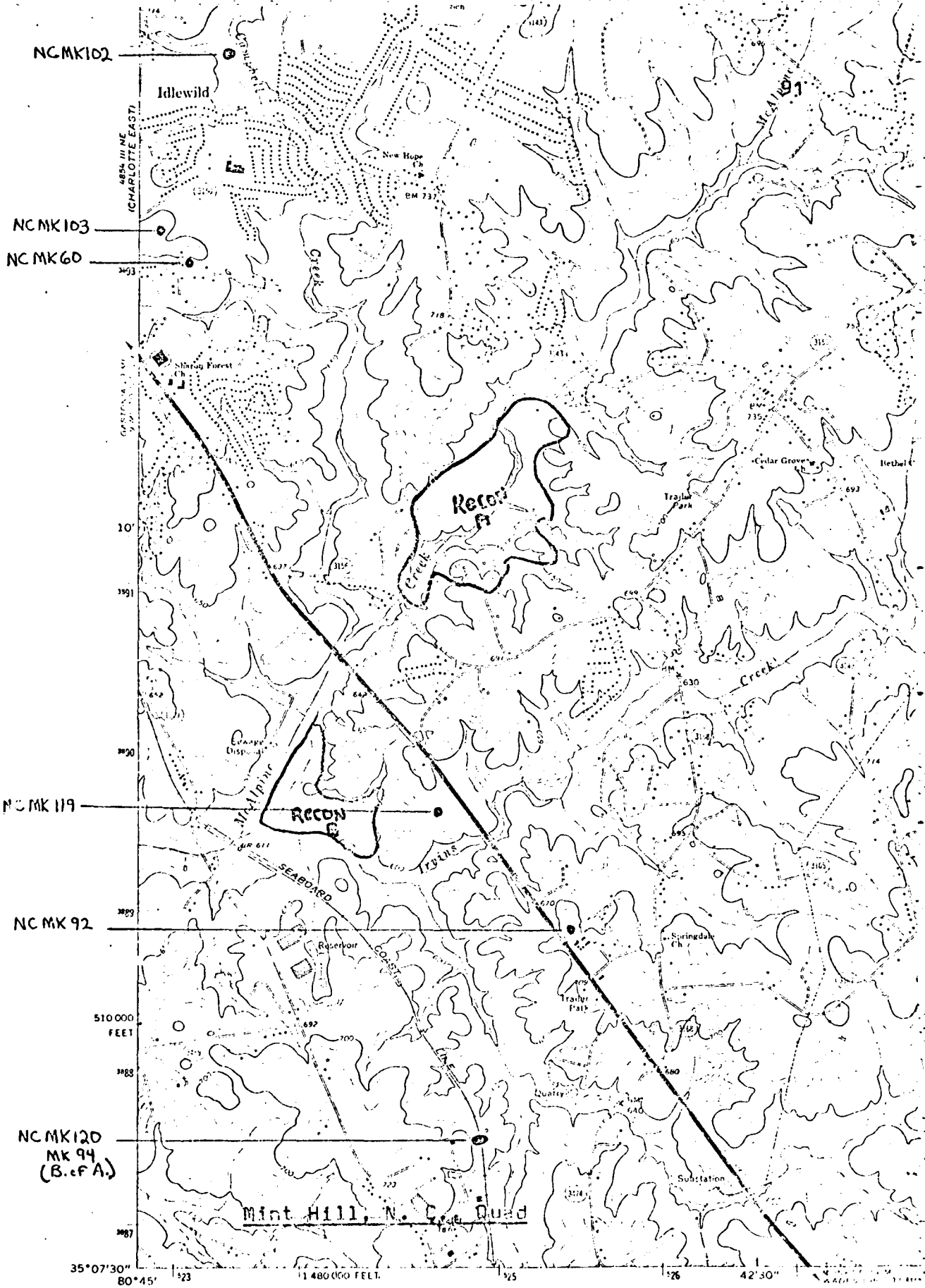
Nc Mk 119: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found were insufficient to establish cultural affinity. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Nc Mk 120: site located during survey by Fischer (This site is also in the files of the Archeology Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, as Nc Mk 94.). Artifacts found include Savannah River points, indicating late Archaic occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of all sites in this Quad, with one team of two persons for seven days. Archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. areas A and B, with one team of two persons for one day. Cultural significance of Recon. areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

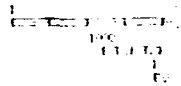






WEDDINGTON
48°54' 33" SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1969. Field checked 1971
Supersedes Wilgrove map dated 1949
Polyconic projection - 1927 North American datum
16 foot contour interval, North Carolina coordinate system



SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)			Page reference						
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insigificant	Unknown	Professional	Excavation	Professional	Walkover	Amateur	Excavation		Amateur	Walkover	In Literature	Insigificant	Adverse	Text
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 31						X							X								X	86	90
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 49						X							X								X	86	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 60						X							X								X	86	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 63						X							X								X	86	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 74						X							X								X	86	90
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 78						X							X								X	87	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 84						X							X								X	87	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 92						X							X								X	87	91
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 96						X							X								X	87	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 97						X							X								X	87	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 101						X							X								X	87	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 102						X							X								X	87	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 103						X							X								X	88	89
Mint Hill	Nc Mk 119						X							X								X	88	91

[illegible]

Derita, N. C.
USGS Quad

To locate the sites and Recon. area for this Quad, see pages 95 and 96.

Rosedale (Frew's Folly): site is on the National Register; nominated 2-2-72, entered 9-11-72, certified 9-25-72. Owned by Mary Louise Davidson, Charlotte. 2½-story house, built in the early 19th Century, good example of a Federal plantation house. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

Suonaw Creek Presbyterian Church: site proposed for study for nomination to the National Register. Cultural significance: significant. Impact of development: adverse.

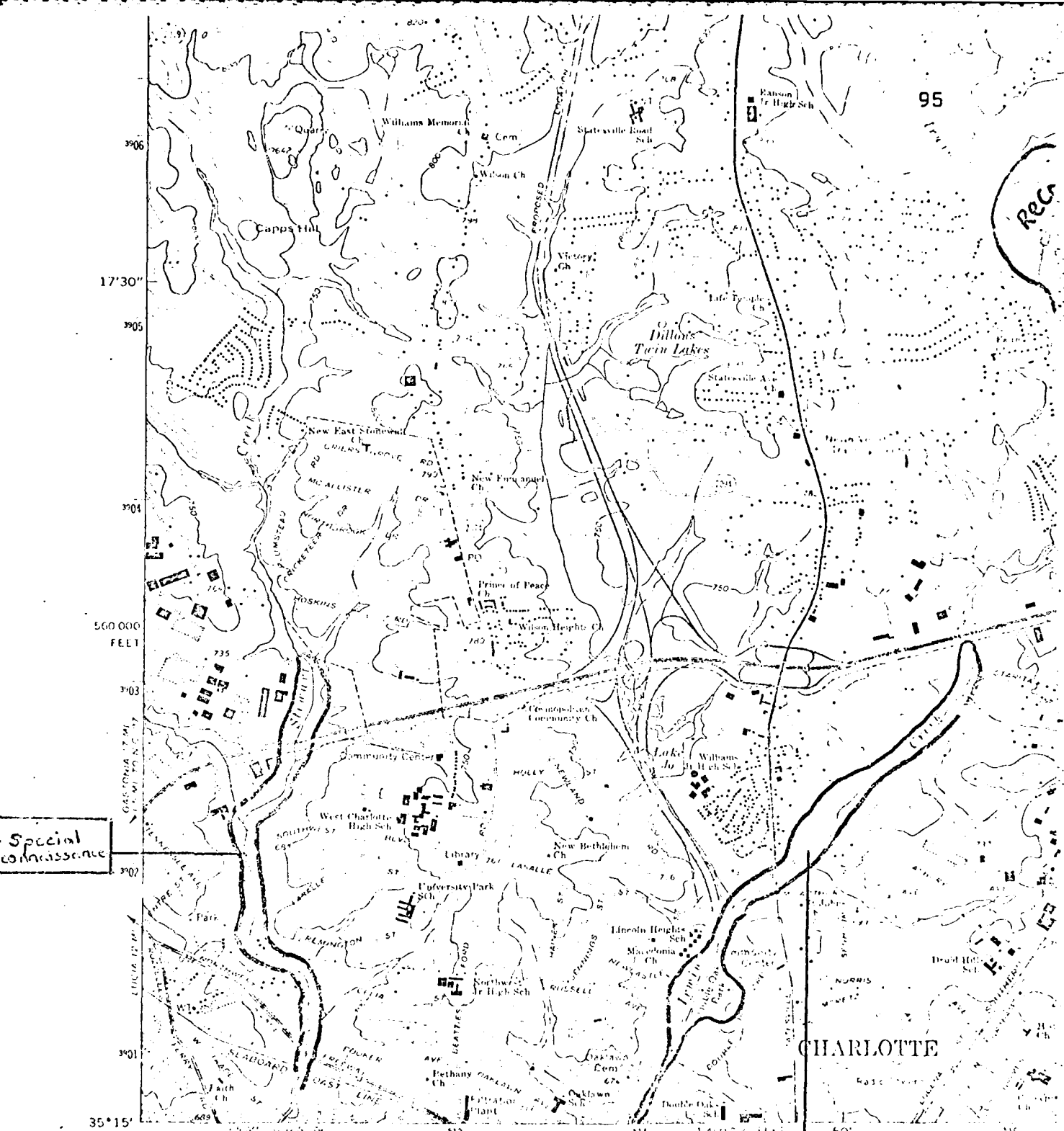
Nc Mk 32: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Pee Dee points, indicating late Woodland occupation. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Special reconnaissance: discussed in a special section of this report, beginning on page 103.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of Nc Mk 32, with one man for one day. Archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. area A, with one team of two persons for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. area: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Special
Reconnaissance

CHARLOTTE WEST
750000 11 NW

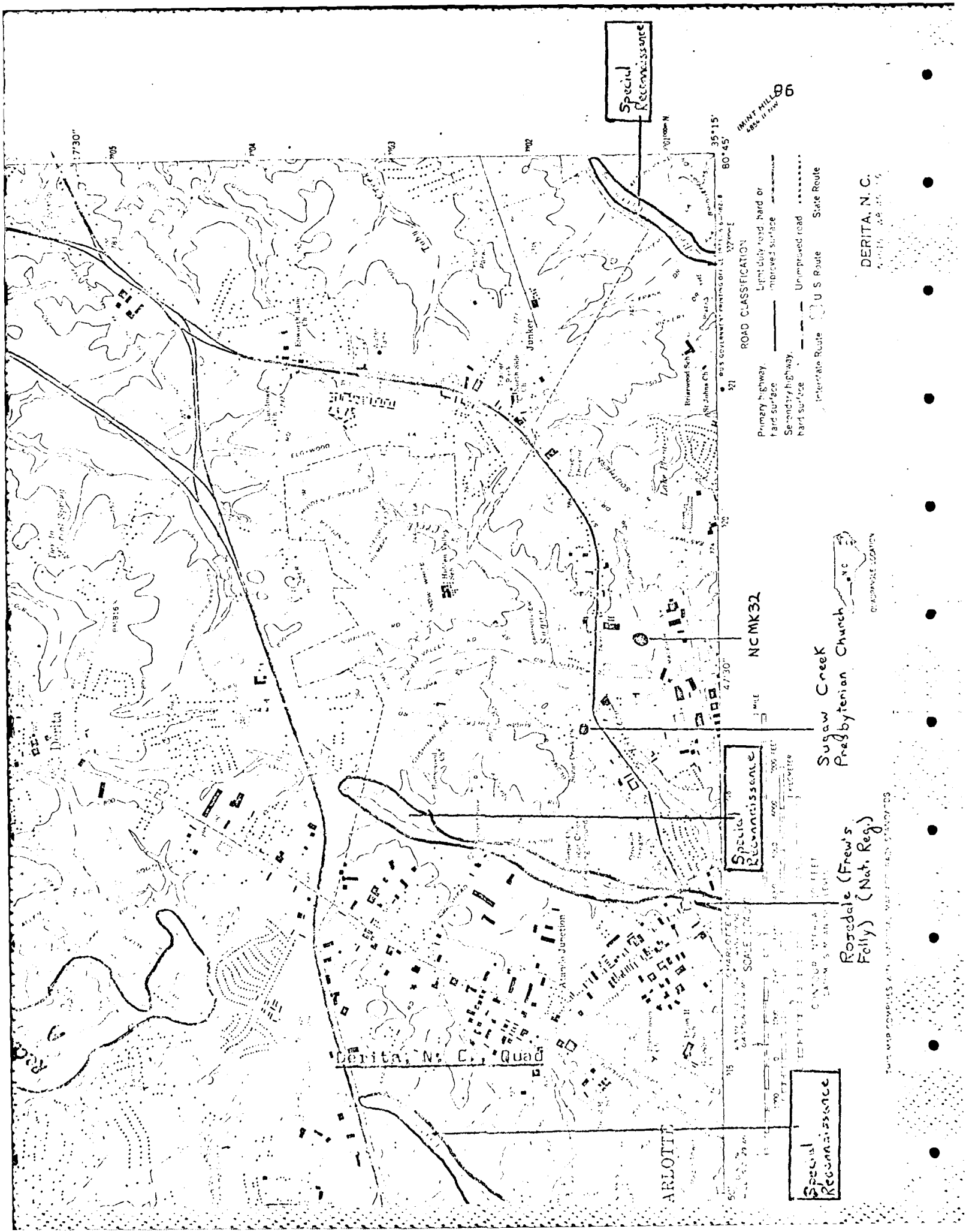


Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1965 and 1971. Field checked 1972
Supersedes map dated 1948
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Special
Reconnaissance

UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

1:50,000
FOR SALE BY
A FOLDER DESCRIBER



Special
Reconnaissance

MINT HILL 86
686' ELEV

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway
Light duty road, hard or
hard surface
Secondary highway
Unimproved road
Interstate Route U S Route State Route

NCMK32

Special
Reconnaissance

Sugar Creek
Presbyterian Church

Rosedale (Frew's
Folly) (Nat. Reg.)

DERITA, N. C.

ORIGINALE LOCATION

THIS MAP COMPLETES THE SERIES, ONE FROM EACH QUAD

SUMMARY MATRIX

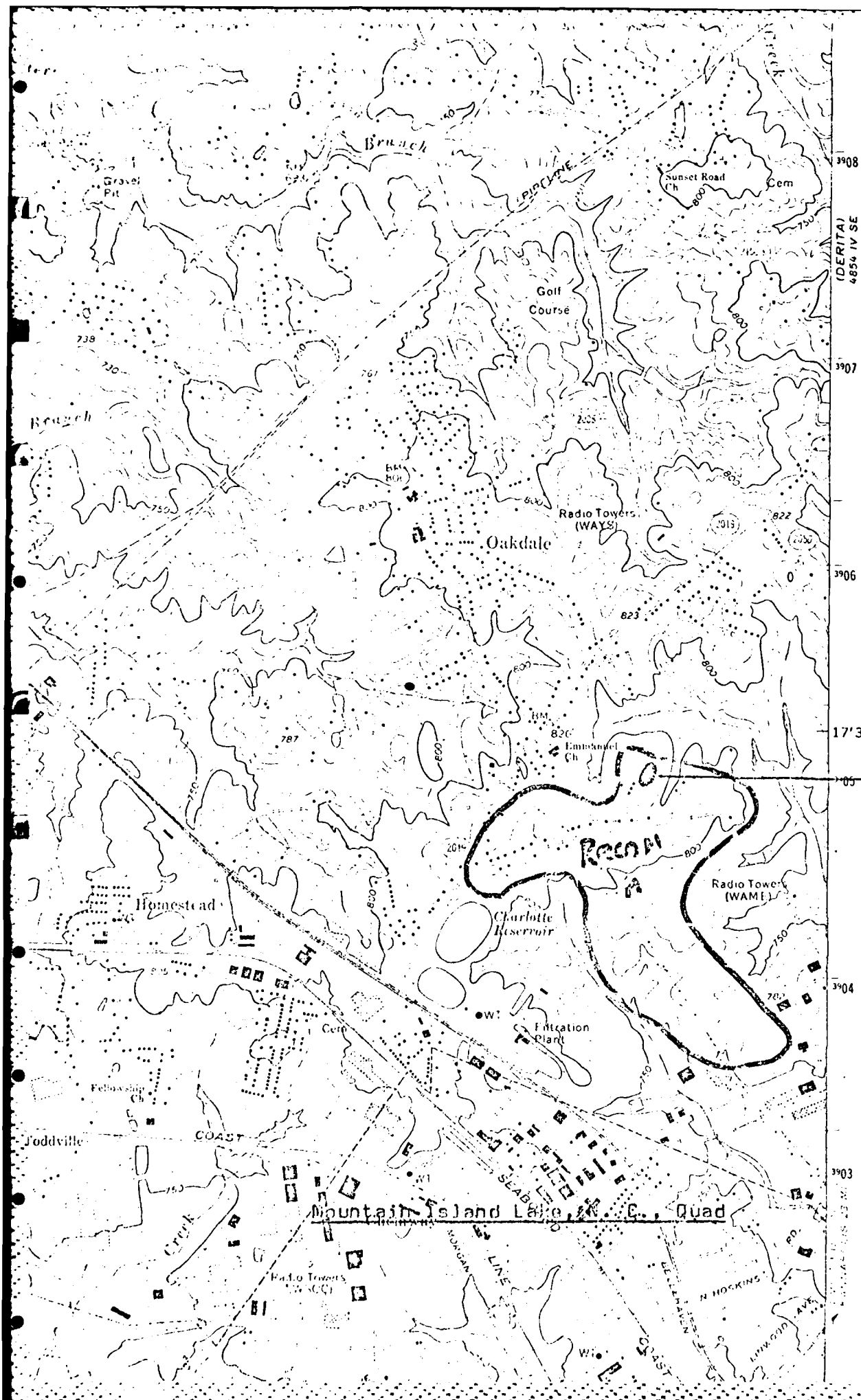
Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research			Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)			Page reference		
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insignificant	Unknown	Professional Excavation	Professional Walkover	Amateur Excavation	Amateur Walkover	In Literature	Insignificant	Adverse	Text	Maps
Derita	Rosedale	X						X						X			X	94	96
Derita	Sugaw			X				X						X			X	94	96
Derita	Nc Mk 32																X	94	96
Derita	Special																	103	110
Derita	Recon. A																X	94	96

Mountain Island Lake, N. C.
USGS Quad

To locate the site and Recon. area for this Quad, see page 99.

Nc Mk 43: site located during survey by Fischer. Artifacts found include Palmer, Kirk, Morrow Mountain, Stanly, and Savannah River points, indicating occupation throughout the Archaic. Cultural significance: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.

Recommendations for Quad: archeological walkover bore-and-study of Recon. area A, with one team of two persons for two days. Cultural significance of Recon. areas: unknown. Impact of development: adverse.



3908
(DERITA)
4854 IV SE

3907

3906

17°30"

NCMK43

3904

3903

Mountain Island Lake, N.C., Quad

SUMMARY MATRIX

Quad	Site Name	National Register			Area of Significance			Level of Significance			Previous Research				Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)				Page reference					
		Inclusion	Nomination	Under Study	Proposed Study	National	Regional	Local	Significant	Insufficient	Unknown	Professional	Excavation	Professional	Walkover	Amateur	Excavation	Amateur	Walkover	In Literature	Insufficient	Adverse	Text	Maps
Mtn. Island	Mc Mk 43						X			X												X	98	99
Mtn. Island	Recon. A									X												X	98	99

Harrisburg, N. C.
USGS Quad

There are no documented sites in this Quad.

Recommendations for Quad: none.

SUMMARY MATI, IX

Quad	Site Name	National Register	Area of Significance	Level of Significance	Previous Research	Potential Impact of Struc. Develop. (in text)	Page reference
		Inclusion Nomination Under Study Proposed Study	National Regional Local	Significant Insufficient Unknown	Professional Excavation Professional Walkover Amateur Excavation Amateur Walkover In Literature	Insufficient Adverse Text Maps	
Harrisburg	NO DOCUMENTED SITES IN SUGAR CREEK WATERSHED						101

Special Reconnaissance

Stewart Creek: beginning at I-85, thence (S) to confluence with Irwin Creek, just (N) of US 74.

Irwin Creek: beginning at I-85, thence (S) to confluence with Stewart Creek, just (N) of US 74 (the above two creeks then form Sugar Creek). Thence (S) following Sugar Creek to city limits.

Little Sugar Creek: beginning approximately 1 mile (N) of I-85, thence (S) to confluence with Briar Creek, just (W) of SR 3686.

Briar Creek: beginning (E) of SR 2940 near the Norfolk-Southern Railway Line, thence (SSW) to confluence with Little Sugar Creek.

Edwards Creek: beginning 1/3 mile (N) of US 74 in Sheffield Park, thence (E) to confluence with Briar Creek.

McMullen Creek: beginning approximately 1½ miles (NNE) of NC 16, thence (SW) to approximately ½ miles (SW) of NC 16.

Procedure

Each creek was observed separately, along the entire length of the special reconnaissance area. In order to locate areas amenable to pre-historic habitation, a comprehensive visual inspection was conducted; however, no soil samples were taken. Our evaluation of an area was based upon three

criteria: the width of the floodplain, the elevation of the terrain, and the amount of destruction (fill, etc.) that had taken place. In an area where these criteria indicated amenability to pre-historic habitation, detailed study was recommended. The time and cost estimates for detailed study are included in the totals for this report.

Evaluation

Stewart Creek

1. (note: all numbers in this section correspond to geographical locations: see map, page 110) I-85 to Venice Street. area heavily wooded, broad floodplain narrowing near Venice Street. survey needed.
2. Venice Street to Brookshire Expressway. broad floodplain, east side heavily occupied. survey needed on floodplain.
3. Brookshire Expressway to Trade Street. east side heavily occupied, west side broad floodplain. survey needed.
4. Trade Street to Rozelles Ferry Road. east side heavily occupied, west side broad floodplain. survey needed.
5. Rozelles Ferry Road to State Street. west side heavily occupied, east side floodplain. survey needed.
6. State Street to Tukaseegee Road. floodplain alternates from side to side, heavily wooded. survey needed.
7. Tukaseegee Road to Business US 74 (Independence Boulevard). floodplain on both sides. survey needed.

Estimated time for survey: one team of 2 people, 5 days.

Irwin Creek

1. Northerly Road to US 21. broad expanse of higher ground, landfill on east side of creek, west side has trees and open terrain. survey needed.

2. US 21 to LaSalle Street. creek crosses under US 21, area heavily wooded with broad floodplain. survey needed near LaSalle Street.

3. LaSalle Street to US 74. creek parallels I-77 with heavy construction damage along entire length, and landfill. intermittent areas need survey.

(Irwin and Stewart join at this point to become Sugar Creek)

4. US 74 to West Boulevard. narrow floodplain, broadening as creek moves south, east side has broader floodplain. survey needed.

5. West Boulevard to Barringer Drive. broad floodplain on east side, wooded with interspersed fields. survey needed.

6. Barringer Drive to Clanton Park. very broad floodplain with an excellent probability of sites. woods and open area. survey needed.

Estimated time for survey: one team of 2 people, 4 days.

Little Sugar Creek

1. Stenersen Street to Craighead Road. heavily wooded area, probability high for sites on the east side. survey needed.

2. Craighead Road to Frew Road. occupation heavy on west side, wooded area on east side. survey needed.

3. Frew Road to Tryon Street. floodplain broadens, heavily wooded. survey needed.
4. Tryon Street to Matheson Avenue. creek enters industrial area, which is heavily damaged by landfill and construction. occasional undisturbed areas. survey needed.
5. Matheson Avenue to Davidson Street. creek enters park, where landfill is considerable. occasional undisturbed areas. survey needed.
6. Davidson Street to Parkwood Avenue. open floodplain just south of Davidson Street, then creek enters congested residential area where landfill and construction damage heavy. no survey needed.
7. Parkwood Avenue to 16th Street. floodplain broadens. survey needed.
8. 16th Street to Belmont Avenue. broad floodplain. survey needed.
9. Belmont Avenue to 7th Street. floodplain narrows, wooded. east side should have survey.
10. 7th Street to 3rd Street. floodplain broadens, heavy landfill and construction damage. intermittent areas need survey.
11. 3rd Street to Kings Drive. broad floodplain on east side, wooded area. survey needed.
12. Kings Drive to Morehead Street. broad floodplain narrows at Brunswick Avenue, then broadens into heavily wooded area with high probability of sites. survey needed.

13. Morehead Street to Wellesley Road. extensive floodplain, heavily wooded with good probability of sites. survey needed.

14. Wellesley Road to Jameston Drive. floodplain narrows, heavily wooded areas. survey needed.

15. Jameston Drive to Westfield Road. broad floodplain with high probability of sites. survey needed.

16. Westfield Road to Brandywine Avenue. broad wooded floodplain with high probability of sites. survey needed.

17. Brandywine Avenue to Matador Lane. heavy construction damage on both sides of creek. no survey needed.

Estimated time for survey: one team of 2 persons, 8 days.

Briar Creek

1. Belcamp Lane to Country Club Drive. creek flows through three parks, all heavily graded and filled, and into heavily occupied area north of Country Club Road. some undisturbed areas could contain sites. survey needed.

2. Country Club Drive to Harbinger Avenue. creek passes through Charlotte Country Club, and is heavily graded and filled. no survey needed.

3. Harbinger Avenue to Central Avenue. floodplain broadens, heavily wooded with some fill. survey needed.

4. Central Avenue to US 74. broad wooded floodplain which becomes industrial at Commonwealth Avenue. survey to Commonwealth Avenue.

5. US 74 to Monroe Road. from Chantilly Elementary School

to Monroe Road is broad floodplain with open spaces and wooded areas. survey needed.

6. Monroe Road to Randolph Road. floodplain narrows slightly, area is wooded. survey needed.

7. Randolph Road to Twiford Lane. very broad, heavily wooded floodplain, with high probability of sites. survey needed.

8. Twiford Lane to Providence Road. broad floodplain continues, high probability of sites. area wooded. survey needed.

9. Providence Road to Brandon Circle. floodplain narrows, area is wooded. survey needed.

10. Brandon Circle to Sharon Road. narrow floodplain, heavily wooded. survey needed.

11. Sharon Road to Meyers Park Country Club. narrow, wooded floodplain. survey needed.

12. Meyers Park Country Club to Colony Road. broad floodplain, area heavily graded and filled. no survey.

13. Colony Road to Barclay Drive. floodplain still broad, but narrowing some. heavily wooded. survey needed.

14. Barclay Drive to Manning Drive. narrow floodplain, heavily wooded. survey needed.

15. Manning Drive to Park Road. narrow to broad floodplain, heavily wooded. survey needed.

Estimated time for survey: one team of 2 persons, 6 days.

Edwards Creek

1. Confluence with Briar Creek to US 74. area begins in

broad floodplain, narrows at it reaches US 74. open area, wooded to industrial area. survey needed.

2. US 74 to Eastway Drive. industrial area, then broad floodplain. sites likely near radio tower. survey needed.

3. Eastway Drive to Westchester Boulevard. on south side of US 74 is industrial area, with some woods near creek. floodplain narrows, broadens at radio tower. survey needed.

4. Westchester Boulevard to Sheffield Park. begins in industrial area, creek crosses US 74 to north. floodplain broadens, some fill. survey needed.

Estimated time for survey: one team of 2 persons, 2 days.

McMullen Creek

1. Cloister Drive to Meadowood Lane. floodplain moderate to broad, heavily wooded. survey needed.

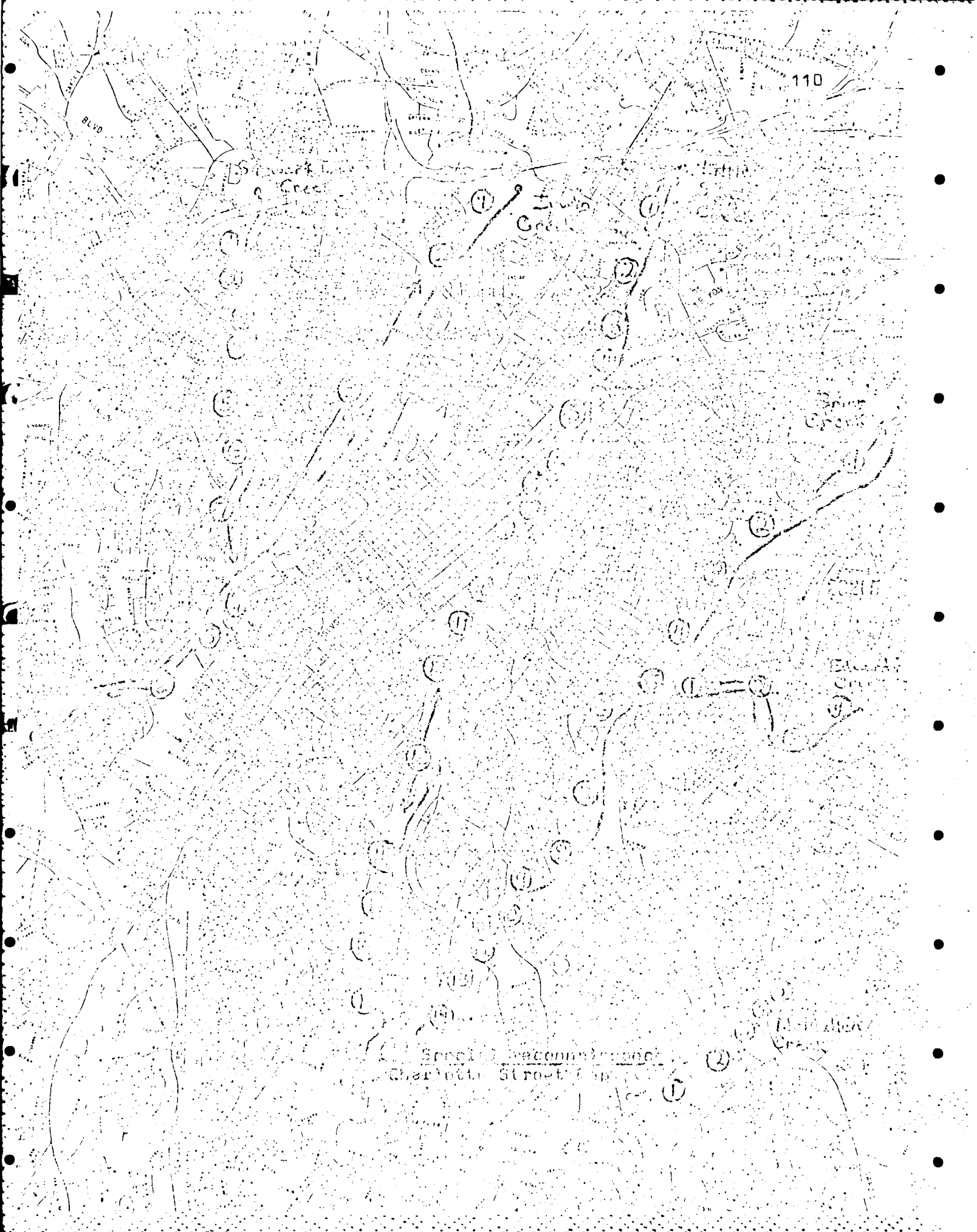
2. Meadowood Lane to Randolph Road. broad floodplain, where construction activity is in progress (possible sewer system). heavy woods with open spaces. survey needed.

3. Randolph Road to Sunbury Lane. floodplain narrows, heavily wooded. survey needed.

4. Sunbury Lane to Shasta Lane. floodplain broadens, heavily wooded. survey needed.

5. Shasta Lane to Lincrest Plaza. floodplain broad and wooded. survey needed.

Estimated time for survey: one team of 2 persons, 2 days.



Special Reconnaissance
Charlotte Street Map

Follow-up Survey of Sites and Recon. areas

Areas needing survey in the Sugar Creek Watershed range from cultivated land to grass-covered fields to heavily forested country tracts. A variety of detailed study techniques must be used, some of which will involve considerable concentrated man-power. The time and cost figures, given below, are only estimates: costs will vary with each archeologist. Further, there are no allowances in our estimates for more extensive archeological investigations at threatened important sites.

Estimation of time

For each Quad, and for the special reconnaissance, we have given the estimated time necessary for a walkover reconnaissance. Total time for the Sugar Creek Watershed is as follows:

188 man-days
<u>19 man-days (10% error)</u>
207 man-days

Estimation of cost

207 man-days @ \$75 = \$15,525.00

Glossary of Terms Used

Diagnostic sites

site: Location where one or more artifacts are found.

insignificant site: Where surface collection is adequate to document previous occupation or activities. There is no reason to impede construction, or destruction of site.

important site: Where surface collection is inadequate to document previous occupation and indicates that there is more to be found underground. There is not enough material present to be nominated to the National Register, but enough to recommend salvage archaeology.

significant site: Site or sites with important artifacts, which would indicate the need for careful excavation and preservation. Such a site would be recommended for nomination to the National Register.

Methods of surface examination

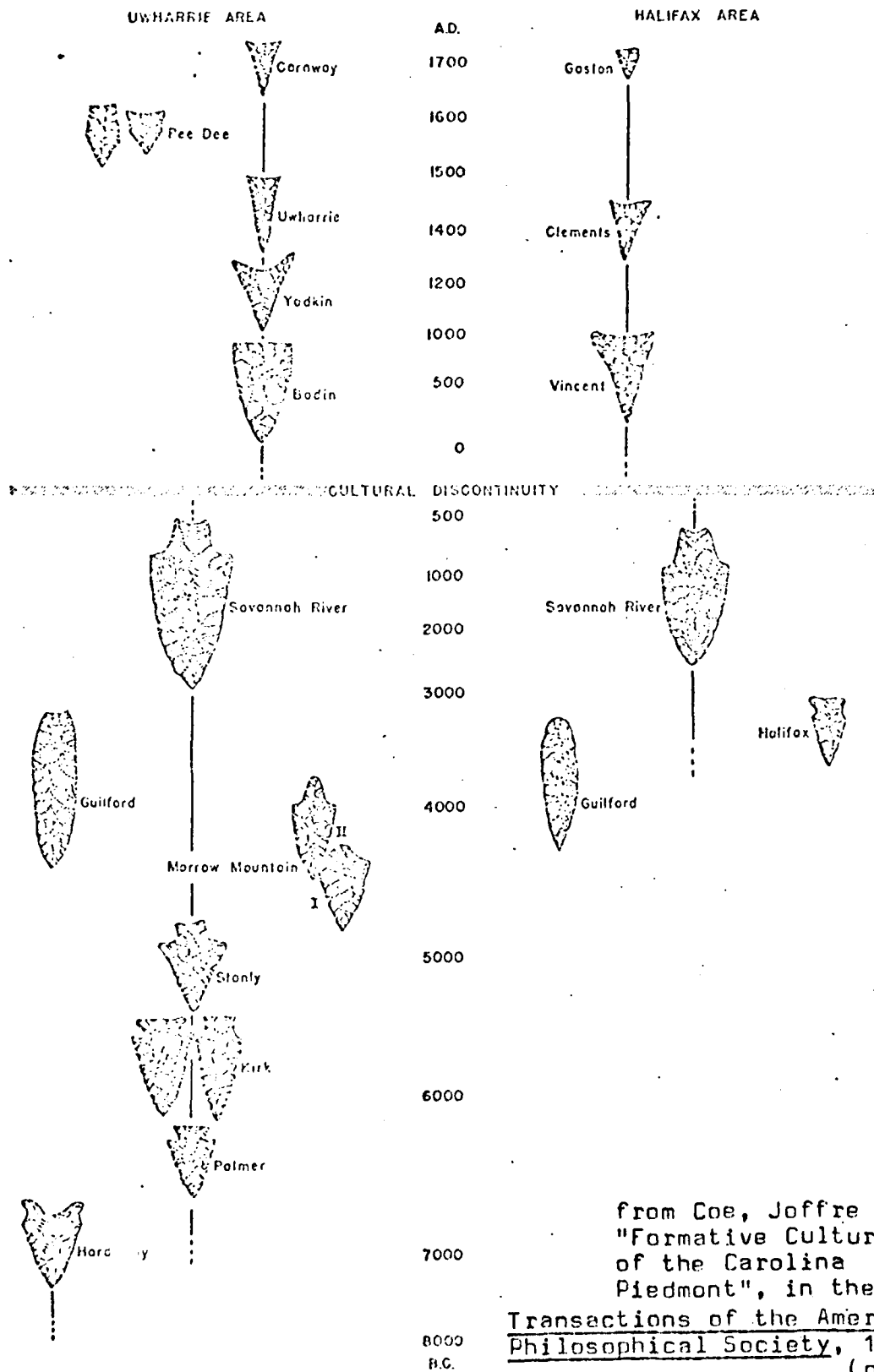
dogleash technique: Where one end of a ten meter string is tied to the searcher and the other to a post in the center of the site. The searcher rotates over the site until the string is wound up. This method insures careful survey of sites.

50' by 50' technique: Where visibility of the ground is poor and recovery of artifacts by the walkover technique is poor or impossible, then samples of earth (12 quarts) are removed at 50-foot intervals and sifted to recover artifacts.

walkover bore-and-study technique: Where searcher covers the ground at 10-foot intervals, collecting artifacts lying on the surface. Where ground visibility is poor, this procedure implements the 50' by 50' technique (see above).

Salvage archaeology

When survey indicates that mitigating action is necessary and a delay in construction is requested, while rapid excavation is made to ascertain and recover as much information as possible before site is destroyed.



Projectile Point Traditions of the Carolina Piedmont

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Jack Boyte, President, Mecklenburg Historical Society, 1526 Stanford Place, Charlotte, North Carolina. 28207. 375-4243.

Betty Nesbit, past President, Mecklenburg Historical Society, Charlotte. 366-4771.

Dr. Dan L. Morrill, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historical Properties Commission, 139 Middleton Drive, Charlotte. 28207. 333-5862.

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Harold Johnson, President, York Historical Society, McKelvey
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Hazel Mitchell, Librarian, York County Public Library, York,
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Joseph E. Hart, 3 King's Mountain Street, York, South Carolina.
29745.

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APPENDIX

(1)

June 1, 1978

Mr. Michael R. Sellon
Department of Anthropology
St. Andrews Presbyterian College
Laurinburg, NC 28352

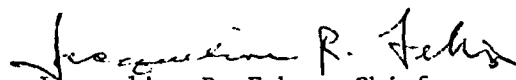
Dear Michael:

Enclosed please find the site numbers which you requested for the Mecklenburg County sites. I have also included a copy of report No. 6 in the archeological council series.

In order to provide proper documentation for sites listed in the National Register, I suggest that you cite the Federal Register. The latest issue will contain a current listing of properties which have been listed in the National Register. No archeological sites have been considered or approved for nomination since the last issue was published. For verification on architectural properties, you should request appropriate documentation from Dr. Larry E. Tise, the State Historic Preservation Officer.

I hope this information will be useful. Please contact me if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,


Jacqueline R. Fehon, Chief
Archeology Branch

JRF:ph
Encl.

NORTH
CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
OF
CULTURAL
RESOURCES

Wilmington, North Carolina
28401

Division of
Archives and History
Larry E. Tise, Director

Barbara W. Hodgkins,
Secretary
James B. Hunt, Jr.,
Governor

10

roof, paired exterior end chimneys, bracketed cornice; front center 1st- and 2nd-story entrances, each with side lights and transom; 2-story hipped entrance porch with balustraded 2nd-story deck, decorative panels between 1st- and 2nd-story windows, corner paneled pilasters. Greek Revival and Italianate. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Kinston. **PEEBLES HOUSE (HARMONY HALL)**, 109 E. King St., c. 1772-1776. Frame, clapboarding; 2-story center block, 1-story side wings; hipped roof sections, exterior end chimneys, front center 1st-story entrance with side lights and 7-light transom and 2nd-story entrance with side lights, 2-story entrance porch; Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival interior elements; interior remodeled numerous times, 1790's. Eclectic. Home of Richard Caswell, early area political and military leader. *Private.*

Kinston vicinity. **JACKSON, JESSE, HOUSE**, St. of Kinston on U.S. 11, c. 1840. Frame, clapboarding, 2 1/2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, concave shouldered exterior end chimneys, box cornice, center door, 1-story porch with balustraded deck roof; rear shed porch partially enclosed and connected to later 1-story gabled roof addition. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

La Grange vicinity. **HERRING HOUSE**, NW of LaGrange off SR 1503, 1801. Frame, clapboarding, 2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof; 2 end chimneys, W one containing brick dated 1801; unusual cornice with modillion ends; single-story porch with hipped roof (20th C. addition). Federal. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

LINCOLN COUNTY

Catawba Springs vicinity. **VESUVIUS FURNACE**, On SR 1382, N of NC 73, c. 1792. Frame, shingling, 2 stories, L-shaped, gabled roof, central chimney and 2 exterior end chimneys, 2 front entrances, c. 1815 W addition doubled size of house, 20th C. 2-story full-width porch with balustraded deck replaced 19th C. shed porch, rear kitchen ell; nearby ruins of stone furnace. Home and furnace of Joseph Graham, early leader in state iron production, birthplace of William A. Graham, governor, Secretary of Navy and 1852 Vice-Presidential candidate. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Iron Station vicinity. **INGLESIDE**, S of jct. of NC 73 and SR 1383, c. 1817. Brick, 2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof with pedimented ends, interior end chimneys, front center entrance with fanlight motif in transom, full-height pedimented tetrastyle Ionic entrance portico; elaborate interior Federal detailing. One of area's finest brick Federal dwellings; home of prominent area Forney family. *Private; not accessible to the public.* HABS.

Iron Station vicinity. **MAGNOLIA GROVE**, Jct. of SR 1309 and 1313, c. 1824. Brick, 2 1/2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, exterior end

chimneys, gabled dormers, front and rear center entrances and full-width 1-story hipped entrance porches; Quaker plan of central hall with one E room and 2 W rooms; simple Federal interior elements. Example of area Federal dwelling. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Lincolnton. **SHADOW LAWN**, 301 W. Main St., 1826. Brick, 2 1/2 stories over raised basement, gabled roof sections, exterior end chimneys, front center pedimented entrance with transom and low split staircase, 1st- and 2nd-story molded string courses; little remaining original interior trim; side frame section. County example of simple Federal dwelling. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Lincolnton vicinity. **LORETZ HOUSE**, NW of Lincolnton off SR 1204, 1793. Brick (Flemish bond), 2 stories, L-shaped, gabled roof, interior end chimneys, tin cornice, front and rear center entrances, full-width front shed 1-story porch, initials "A. L." and date stone in E gable; paneled mantel walls; rear kitchen ell and front porch added, 20th C.; brick smokehouse and log cabins. Georgian elements. Built by Andrew Loretz, Reformed Church preacher. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Lincolnton vicinity. **ROCK SPRINGS CAMP MEETING GROUND**, SR 1373 off NC 16, 18th-19th C.. Meeting complex containing an open rectangular arbor (1832) surrounded by an oak grove and concentric squares of 288 wooden 1-story tents, numbered 1 through 288; tent No. 1 is reputedly the oldest tent remaining from the original construction just after 1830. Established as result of missionary activities of Daniel Ashbury, Methodist circuit rider from Fairfax County, VA; still in operation. *Private.*

Lincolnton vicinity. **WOODSIDE (JAMES PINCKNEY HENDERSON HOUSE)**, W of jct. of U.S. 182 and 27, Late-18th C.. Brick, 2 1/2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, exterior end chimneys; 2 front 1st-story entrances, each with a 4-light transom; 1st-story window replaced. Federal. Reputedly built by Lawson Henderson, member of prominent western NC pioneer family; birthplace of his son, James Pinckney Henderson, area politician and later first governor of TX (1846). *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Machpelah vicinity. **TUCKER'S GROVE CAMP MEETING GROUND**, N of Machpelah off SR 1360, 19th C.. Meeting complex, containing a central arbor, a large tent-like structure with hipped roof, pews, and pulpit; and surrounding tents, gabled square housing units with front porches. Established by Methodist missionary Bishop Francis Ashbury to provide for the religious welfare of area slaves; continued after the abolition of slavery as an A.M.E. Zion campground, reputedly the oldest continuously operating black campground. *Private.*

MACON COUNTY

COWEE MOUND AND VILLAGE SITE, Prehistoric-18th C. 18th C. Cherokee village site with most visible feature being the council or town-house mound, which appears to predate Cherokee occupation. Cowee served as a command post in Gen. Griffith Rutherford's 1776 campaign against the Cherokee. Unexcavated. *Private.*

MARTIN COUNTY

Hamilton vicinity. **FORT BRANCH SITE**, SE of Hamilton on SR 1416, 1862-1863. Remaining earthworks of fort overlooking the Roanoke River; built to defend railroad bridge over the river at Weldon, an important link on the Confederate supply line from Wilmington to Petersburg, and to protect the ironclad C.S.S. *Albatross* during construction; named after Lawrence O'Bryan Branch, NC general killed during the Battle of Sharpsburg, 1862 (see also Antietam National Battlefield Site, MD). *Private.*

MCDOWELL COUNTY

Marion vicinity. **CARSON HOUSE**, W of Marion on U.S. 70, c. 1810. Frame, clapboarding; 2 1/2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, 4 exterior end chimneys, 2-tier veranda across facade; later 1-story shed rooms at rear, marbleized interior paneling. Expanded from 1-room log house. Served as courthouse when county formed in 1843. Museum. *Private.* HABS.

MICKLINBURG COUNTY

Charlotte. **ALEXANDER, HEZEKIAH, HOUSE**, 3420 Shamrock Dr., 1774. Stone (random rubble) 2 1/2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, interior end chimneys, center door, front and rear segmental arched openings, round blind window in E gable; simple rough interiors with exposed framing. Reflects influence of German immigrants from PA. Built by Hezekiah Alexander, prosperous farmer who helped write state's first constitution. Museum. *Private; G.*

Charlotte. **ROSEDALE (FREW'S FOLLY)**, 3427 N. Tryon St., Early-19th C.. Frame, clapboarding; 2 1/2-story main block with 1 1/2-story flanking side wings, gabled roof sections, exterior end chimneys, gabled dormers with round arched windows; front center 1st- and 2nd-story entrances, each with transom; 1-story entrance porch with flat deck, hall and parlor plan; rear shed porch addition. Excellent area example of Federal plantation house. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Charlotte. **VICTORIA**, 1600 The Plaza, c. 1895. Frame, clapboarding, imbricated shingling; 2 1/2 stories, modified T shape, gabled roof sections, projecting front center gabled

ion with corner turret, front entrances, and side 1-story entrance porch with native balustrade, fascia, and turned supporting posts with sunburst brackets; carved eboards, extensive interior use of ceramic, excellent woodwork, some original silvered hardwood, moved, c. 1910-1920. Queen elements. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

idson. **EUMENEAN HALL, DAVIDSON COLLEGE**, Davidson College campus, 1849. 2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, 2nd-story center entrance with fanlight and side porch, 2-story tetrastyle pedimented entrance portico with 2nd-story balustraded entrance wing accessible by split staircases set with landing bays articulated by pilasters, Palladian window. Jeffersonian Classicism. Built to house the Eumenean Society, one of college's popular 19th C. debating clubs. (also Philanthropic Hall, NC). *Private; not accessible to the public.*

idson. **PHILANTHROPIC HALL, DAVIDSON COLLEGE**, Davidson College campus, 1850. Brick, 2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, 2nd-story full-width front tetrastyle pedimented entrance portico with split staircases concealed behind brick 1st-story walls accessible through center 1st-story round opening, double-door 2nd-story center entrance with side lights and fanlight, side bays articulated by stuccoed pilasters; classical interior details; remodeled and restored, 1956. Jeffersonian Classicism. Built to house Davidson College's Philanthropic Society, one of the college's popular 19th C. debating clubs. (see Eumenean Hall, NC). *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Huntersville vicinity. **CEDAR GROVE**, 3 mi. W of Huntersville off U.S. 21, 1831-1833. Brick (Flemish bond), 2 1/2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof with stepped gabled ends incorporating interior spiral staircase; small rear outbuilding. Example of Piedmont dwellings featuring Federal and Greek Revival elements. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Huntersville vicinity. **HOLLY BEND**, W of Huntersville on SR 2720, 18th C. Frame; clapboarding, 1st-story front flush horizontal siding; 2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, exterior end chimneys, front center entrance with 4-light pediment, 1-story, hipped entrance porch, rear porch added; elaborate interior Federal railing. Example of area Federal dwelling. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Huntersville vicinity. **LATTA HOUSE**, 6 mi. S of Huntersville on SR 2125, c. 1800. Frame, clapboarding; 2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, exterior end chimney, front and side entrances with wrap-around 1-story hipped porch; fine interior Georgian elements; smokehouse, organ and Federal elements. Early dwelling of James Latta, prosperous traveling merchant planter. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Huntersville. **DINKINS HOUSE**, NW side of SR 26, 1.2 mi. from SR 1136 (Nation's Ford

Rd.), 18th-19th C. Frame, clapboarding; 2 1/2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, 2 exterior chimneys, full-width front entrance porch, rear lean-to section; simple Federal interior, family graveyard. Built by John Dinkins, reputedly a tavern or way station. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Mount Gilead vicinity. **TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND**, 4.5 mi. SE of Mount Gilead on NC 73, c. 1550-1650. Site of small village ceremonial center constructed by a Mississippian-influenced culture group who moved into the area from the south. Excavations since 1936 by Dr. Joffre L. Coe of the University of North Carolina and the Archeological Society of North Carolina have led to reconstruction of the temple mound and associated stockaded village. On-site interpretive museum. *State. N.H.*

MOORE COUNTY

Glendon vicinity. **ALSTON HOUSE**, SE of Glendon on SR 1624, c. 1772. Frame, clapboarding; 2 1/2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, exterior end chimneys, full-length shed porch on front and rear flush-sided 1st-floor facades, framed pedimented center door with fanlight; fine interior woodwork. Colonial elements. Probably built by infamous state senator Phil Alston, and attacked by Tory mob during his ownership; later home of Gov. Benjamin Williams. *Museum. State. G.*

Pinchurst. **PINEHURST HISTORIC DISTRICT**, 1895, Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect. Village area of commercial and residential structures. Contains some original buildings including the Holly Inn, the Casino, general store, and boardinghouses and cottages. Designed under patronage of James W. Tufts, Boston inventor, as a winter health resort for middle-class northerners; plan included village green, curvilinear road system, and open space around all buildings; lots sold individually to private owners, 1905. *Multiple public/private.*

NASH COUNTY

BELLAMY'S MILL, *Reference—see Halifax County*

Battleboro vicinity. **MEADOWS, THE**, NW of Battleboro on SR 1510, Early-19th C. Frame, clapboarding; 2 stories, rectangular, gabled roof, center square entrance porch with balustraded flat roof and modillion cornice, molded architrave around door and windows, fluted narrow cornerboards, modillion cornice; elevator shaft added; several outbuildings. Federal elements. Built for successful planter and state senator, Robert Carter Hilliard. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Dortches. **DORTCH HOUSE**, SR 1527 off NC 43, Early-19th C. Frame, clapboarding; 2 sto-

ries, T-shaped, gabled roof sections, exterior end chimneys, denticulated modillion cornice with end returns, front center entrance with fanlight, decorative 1-story hipped balustraded entrance porch; tripartite windows, each articulated by fluted Ionic pilasters and surmounted by full entablature with miniature denticulated modillion cornice, rear Palladian windows; original front porch replaced. Excellent example of Federal farmhouse. *Private; not accessible to the public; HABS.*

Hilliardston vicinity. **ARRINGTON, GEN. JOSEPH, HOUSE**, SE of Hilliardston on SR 1500, Late-18th-early-19th C. Frame, clapboarding; 1 1/2 2 1/2-story sections, modified L shape, gabled roof sections, exterior end chimneys; 20th C. gabled entrance porch, 2 rear shed extensions; NE portion contains simple Georgian interior; NW section finished in elaborate vernacular Federal style featuring arches, pilasters, and Adamesque detail. One of the few plantation houses of Arrington family, prominent county citizens. *Private; not accessible to the public; HABS.*

Red Oak vicinity. **BLACK JACK**, N of Red Oak, c. 1800. Frame, clapboarding; 2 stories, modified rectangle, gabled roof, exterior end chimneys, center entrance with small reconstructed pedimented porch with a decorative Chinese Chippendale railing, regular fenestration; outbuildings. Example of area Georgian plantation dwelling. Built for planter John Hilliard. *Private; not accessible to the public.*

Rocky Mount vicinity. **STONEWALL**, Falls Rd. extension, c. 1830. Brick (Flemish bond), 2 1/2 stories over high basement, hipped roof, 4 interior end chimneys, modillion cornice; center door with fanlight, similar door above with small wooden balcony; full-height pedimented Ionic portico with lunette in tympanum; 2-story frame rear addition, 1915; interior contains twin elliptical stairs. Jeffersonian classical influence. Built by Bennett Bunn, one of county's wealthiest planters. *Private; not accessible to the public; HABS.*

NEW HANOVER COUNTY

Wilmington. **CITY HALL/THALIAN HALL**, 100 N. 3rd St., 1858. Brick, stuccoed; 2 stories on high basement, rectangular, low hipped roof, 2-story tetrastyle pedimented Corinthian portico, modillion cornice, pairs of narrow vertical windows on main upper floor grouped beneath bracketed round arched moldings, pilasters between side bays; elaborate interior auditorium capable of holding 950 persons. Italianate. Built as unusual combination city hall/theater, for use of the Thalian Association, amateur theater group formed in 1788, which continues to use the hall. *Municipal.*

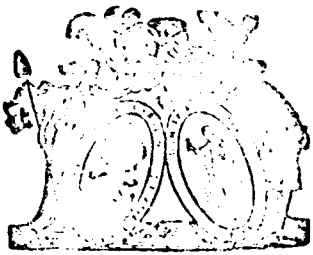
Wilmington. **FEDERAL BUILDING AND COURTHOUSE**, N. Water between Market and Princess St., 1916-1919. Stone, 3 stories, U-shaped, flat roof with parapet, center entrance, rusticated 1st story; 2nd-story French

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

[illegible]

Book No.	Name & Location	Owner & Address	Level of Sig.			Owner Notification			NR Entry	Cert	See Other Side
			Nat	St	Loc	Study	Dist	S R C			
	Highland Park Mfg. Co., Mill #3 (includes substation) (18)										
177	Holly Bend (Hollywood), Huntersville (not in basin) (2)	L. Garner Eakes, P. O. Box 11497, Charlotte, N.C. 28209			x				12/16/71 3/24/72	5/25/72	
427	Latta Arcade, Charlotte (7)	F. J. H. Realty Company, 140 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N.C. 28202		x					3/27/75 10/29/75	12/19/75	
167	Latta House, Huntersville (not in basin) (2)	Crescent Land & Timber Corp., 422 Church St., Charlotte, N.C. 28201			x				11/29/71 3/16/72	5/13/72	
	McManaway House, Charlotte (8)										
401	McNinch House, Charlotte (9)	S. S. McNinch Heirs (Miss Mattie McNinch & John K. Spear), 511 N. Church St., Charlotte, N.C. 28202		x					9/20/76 12/12/76		
	Masonic Temple, Charlotte (9)										
169	Philanthropic Hall, Davidson College Campus, Davidson (out of basin) (2)	Davidson College, Main St., Davidson, N.C. 28036		x					12/6/71 4/13/72	6/1/72	

Book No.	Name & Location	Owner & Address	Level of Sig.		Owner Notification		NR Entry	Cert	See Other Side
			Nat	St	Loc	Study List	S R C	Mon	
	Polk Birthplace State Historic Site, Pineville (2)	Division of Archives and History, Dept. of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C.	x					1/4/72-R	
133	Rosedale (Frew's Folly), Charlotte (1)	Miss Mary Louise Davidson, 3427 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N.C.			x			2/2/72 9/11/72 9/25/72	
	Sugaw Creek Presbyterian Church, Charlotte vic. (2)								
	Sunny Side or Ingleside, Huntersville vic. (not in basin) (11)	Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Skipper, Route 3, Box 41, Huntersville, N.C. 28078							
259	Victoria, Charlotte (4)	Mr. & Mrs. William C. Gay, 1600 The Plaza, Charlotte, N.C.			x			12/7/27 4/11/73 5/21/73	
	Providence Presbyterian Church, Matthews vic. (not in basin) (13)								
	White Oak (former home of James B. Duke), Charlotte (13)							2-7-78	
	White Oak Plantation (not in basin) (14)	Judge John T. Porterfield, Route 8, Box 284-F, Charlotte, N.C. 28212						1-20-78	(b)
	MECKLENBURG CO. COURTHOUSE 200 N. 3rd St. Charlotte							5-23-77 11-13-73	



South Carolina Department of Archives and History
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S. C.

P. O. Box 11,669
Capitol Station 29211
803 — 758-5816

June 5, 1978

Dr. David A. McLean
St. Andrews College
Laurinburg, North Carolina 28352

Re: Sugar Creek Basin Study Army Corps
of Engineers, DDACW 60-78-0562

Dear Mr. McLean:

Enclosed is a list of the National Register properties in York and Lancaster Counties that you requested for your study.

At the present time portions of the city of York in York County are under study for nomination to the National Register as an historic district. Please contact Debbie Steverson, at the Catawba Regional Planning Council for additional information. Her address and telephone number are: Post Office Box 862, 100 Dave Lyle Boulevard, Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730. (327-9041)

We have learned that you have acquired a list and map of the recorded archeological sites in the Sugar Creek Basin from the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina.

If we can provide more information or referrals for you in this study, please get in touch.

Sincerely,

John Califf, III
Environmental Specialist
Historic Preservation Division

JC/vd
CC: Ms. Debbie Steverson

YORK COUNTY

Brattonsville Historic District

East of McConnells on County Road 165, 2 miles south
of its intersection with S.C. 322

King's Mountain National Military Park

4 miles south of I-85 via exit 2 on N.C. 216 and 9 miles
south of I-85 via exit 8 on N.C. 161, near Gaffney

The White House

258 East White Street
Rock Hill

Wilson House

3 South Congress Street
York

Bethesda Presbyterian Church

State Highway #332, 3 1/2 miles northeast of McConnells

Ebenezer Academy

2132 Ebenezer Road
Rock Hill

Tillman Hall

Winthrop College Campus; Oakland Avenue
Rock Hill

Hart House

220 East Liberty Street
York

Witherspoon-Hunter House

15 West Liberty Street
York

(all are out of basin)

LANCASTER COUNTY

Lancaster County Court House
104 North Main Street
Lancaster

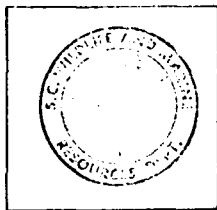
Lancaster County Jail
208 West Gay Street
Lancaster

Battle of Hanging Rock Historic Site
south on U.S. Route 521 from Heath Springs about 3.5 miles
Heath Springs

Waxhaw Presbyterian Church Cemetery
Approximately 8 miles north of Lancaster on U.S. 521, left at marker to Waxhaw
Presbyterian Church, left on # 35 for 1 mile, cemetery on left

Lancaster Presbyterian Church Dec. 16, 1977

(all are out of basin)



*South Carolina
Wildlife & Marine
Resources Department*

(10)

James A. Timmerman, Jr. Ph.D.
Executive Director
H. Wayne Beam, Ph.D.
Director of
Natural Area Acquisition and
Resources Planning

June 5, 1978

Dr. David McLean
St. Andrews College
Laurinburg, N. C. 28352

Dear Dr. McLean:

While you were in our office I searched our file of Lancaster and York Counties and was unable to locate any historical or archeological sites in the Sugar Creek basin. For a detailed survey of the Sugar Creek basin (Contract #DDACW60-78-M-0562) I suggest that you contact the State Archeologist, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, at U.S.C. His office is engaged in a thorough inventory of the State's historical and archeological sites. I am sure that this information would be most helpful in your project.

If I may be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Sam Phillips
Biologist
S. C. Heritage Trust Program

SP/j1m

ORTH
CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT

CULTURAL
SOURCES

High
in Carolina
11

June 15, 1978

Dr. David McLean
Department of Social Sciences
St. Andrews Presbyterian College
Laurinburg, N.C. 28352

Dear Dr. McLean:

I enjoyed our conversation earlier this week, and am sorry not to be of more help to you in gathering information on significant structures in Mecklenburg County and Charlotte. As we discussed, Dr. Dan Morrill is probably most familiar with properties in the county. You indicated that he was sending you a list of properties of which he was aware.

I have enclosed a copy of the Federal Register of February 7, 1978, which gives locations of structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places. There are, of course, many structures in our files which are not included in the Register, but which may be eligible for inclusion. In addition, a complete survey of Mecklenburg County has not been undertaken, so there are undoubtedly a great number of significant structures which are not included in our files.

If you are planning to be in Raleigh, it would be helpful to you to study the files for the county, and to talk with Mr. Davyd F. Hood, the architectural historian here who handles Mecklenburg. Mr. Hood can be reached at 919/733-4763.

I hope that this information is of help to you. Please do not hesitate to call if you have questions--and I hope that we will meet in the near future.

Sincerely,

J. Langdon Edmunds

(Ms.) F. Langdon Edmunds
Environmental Review Coordinator

FLE:slw

Enclosure

W. H. H. H.
Secretary
James B. Hunt, Jr.
Governor

10

Enfield vicinity. *SHELL CASTLE*, W of Enfield on NC 481, (4-11-73)
 Halifax. *DAVIE, WILLIAM R., HOUSE*, Norman St., (6-19-73)
 Halifax. *EAGLE TAVERN*, Main St., (4-24-73) G.
 Halifax. *HALIFAX HISTORIC DISTRICT*, (1-21-70) HABS; G.
 Halifax. *SALLY-BILLY HOUSE*, St. Andrews St. extended, (2-8-73) and (10-2-75) HABS; G.
 Hollister vicinity. *MATHEWS PLACE (IVEY HILL)*, SE of Hollister, (11-11-74)
 Roanoke Rapids and vicinity. *ROANOKE CANAL*, Roanoke Rapids Lake SE to Weldon, (10-8-76)
 Tillery vicinity. *HERMITAGE, THE*, 1 mi. W of Tillery off NC 481, (5-29-75)

harnett county

Buies Creek. *CAMPBELL, JAMES ARCHIBALD, HOUSE*, U.S. 421, (11-17-77)
 Dunn vicinity. *LEBANON*, 4.5 mi. SW of Dunn on NC 82, (1-29-73)

henderson county

Flat Rock. *FLAT ROCK HISTORIC DISTRICT*, (10-15-73) HABS.
 Flat Rock vicinity. *CARL SANDBURG HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (CONNEMARA)*, W of Flat Rock, (10-17-66)

hertford county

Ahokkie vicinity. *MITCHELL, WILLIAM, HOUSE*, 3 mi. E of Ahokkie on NC 350, (12-4-72)
 Como vicinity. *HARE PLANTATION HOUSE*, 1.6 mi. W of jct. of SR 1317 and U.S. 258, (2-18-71)
 Como vicinity. *RIDDICK HOUSE*, 1 mi. S of jct. of SR 1319 and 1322, (2-18-71)
 Murfreesboro. *COLUMNS, THE*, Jones Dr., (2-18-71) HABS.
 Murfreesboro. *FREEMAN HOUSE (HERTFORD ACADEMY)*, 200 E. Broad St., (2-18-71) HABS.
 Murfreesboro. *MELROSE*, 100 E. Broad St., (3-31-71)
 Murfreesboro. *MURFREESBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT*, Roughly bounded by Broad, 4th, Vance, and Winder Sts., (8-26-71) HABS.
 Murfreesboro. *MYRICK HOUSE*, 402 Broad St., (3-31-71)
 Murfreesboro. *REA, WILLIAM, STORE*, E. Williams St., (9-15-70)
 Murfreesboro. *ROBERTS-VAUGHAN HOUSE*, 130 E. Main St., (2-18-71)
 Murfreesboro. *WHEELER, JOHN, HOUSE*, 403 E. Broad St., (3-31-71) G.

holc county

Fayetteville vicinity. *LONG STREET CHURCH*, W of Fayetteville on SR 1300, (1-21-74)
 Rockfish vicinity. *PUPPY CREEK PLANTATION*, NW of Rockfish on SR 1409, (12-12-76)

hyde county

Engelhard vicinity. *WYNNE'S FOLLY*, W of Engelhard on U.S. 264, (12-6-77)
 Ocracoke. *OCRACOKE LIGHT STATION*, SR 1326, (11-25-77)

irede county

Elmwood vicinity. *FARMVILLE PLANTATION*, SE of Elmwood off U.S. 70 on SR 2362, (6-19-73)
 Mooresville vicinity. *JOHNSON-NEEL HOUSE*, 4 mi. W of Mooresville off NC 150, (6-20-75)

Mount Mourne. *MOUNT MOURNE*, Off NC 115, (10-29-74) HABS.
 Statesville. *MAIN BUILDING, MITCHELL COLLEGE*, Broad St., (1-25-73)
 Statesville. *U.S. POST OFFICE AND COUNTY COURTHOUSE (STATESVILLE CITY HALL)*, 227 S. Center St., (1-24-74)
 Statesville vicinity. *FORT DOBBS*, Fort Dobbs Rd., (9-15-70) G.

johnston county

Clayton vicinity. *SANDERS-HAIRR HOUSE*, S of Clayton on SR 1525, (5-6-71)
 Harper. *HARPER HOUSE*, Near jct. of SR 1008 and 1188, (2-26-70)
 Princeton vicinity. *BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND STATE HISTORIC SITE*, S of Princeton, off U.S. 701 and SR 1008, (2-26-70) G.
 Smithfield vicinity. *ATKINSON-SMITH HOUSE*, 10 mi. E of Smithfield off SR 1007, (6-5-75)

jones county

Pink Hill vicinity. *EAGLE NEST*, SE of Pink Hill off NC 41, (11-13-74)
 Pollocksville vicinity. *FOSQUE PLANTATION HOUSE*, Off U.S. 17 near jct. with SR 1092, (11-19-71)
 Pollocksville vicinity. *SANDERSON HOUSE*, SW of Pollocksville on SR 1115, (12-16-71)
 Trenton. *GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH*, Lake View Dr. and Weber St., (1-20-72)
 Trenton. *TRENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT*, 19th C., (7-3-74)

lee county

Cummock vicinity. *ENDOR IRON FURNACE*, SE of Cummock, (8-13-74)
 Sanford. *RAILROAD HOUSE*, Carthage St. at Hawkins Ave., (1-29-73)

lenoir county

Falling Creek vicinity. *CEDAR DELL*, SE of Falling Creek on SR 1338, (8-26-71)
 Falling Creek vicinity. *WOOD, DEMISEY, HOUSE*, SW of Falling Creek on SR 1324, (8-26-71)
 Kinston. *PEEBLES HOUSE (HARMONY HALL)*, 109 E. King St., (8-26-71)
 Kinston vicinity. *JACKSON, JESSE, HOUSE*, SE of Kinston on U.S. 11, (6-24-71)
 La Grange vicinity. *HERRING HOUSE*, NW of La Grange off SR 1503, (10-25-73)

lincoln county

Catawba Springs vicinity. *VESUVIUS FURNACE*, On SR 1382, N of NC 73, (8-13-74)
 Denver vicinity. *GRAHAM, WILLIAM A. JR., FARM*, S of Denver on SR 1360, (5-6-77)
 Iron Station vicinity. *INGLESIDE*, S of jct. of NC 73 and SR 1383, (4-12-72) HABS.
 Iron Station vicinity. *MAGNOLIA GROVE*, Jct. of SR 1309 and 1313, (3-16-72)
 Lincolnton. *PLEASANT RETREAT ACADEMY*, 129 E. Pine St., (5-29-75)
 Lincolnton. *SHADOW LAWN*, 301 W. Main St., (3-24-72)
 Lincolnton vicinity. *LORETZ HOUSE*, NW of Lincolnton off SR 1204, (3-16-72)
 Lincolnton vicinity. *ROCK SPRINGS CAMP MEETING GROUND*, SR 1373 off NC 16, (9-22-72)
 Lincolnton vicinity. *WOODSIDE (JAMES PINCKNEY HENDERSON HOUSE)*, W of jct. of U.S. 182 and 27, (3-7-73)
 Machpelah vicinity. *TUCKER'S GROVE CAMP MEETING GROUND*, N of Machpelah off SR 1360, (10-18-72)
 Reepsville vicinity. *SEAGLE, ANDREW, FARM*, N of Reepsville off SR 1205, (2-24-75)

macon county

COWEE MOUND AND VILLAGE SITE, (1-18-73)

madison county

Marshall vicinity. *WHITE, JEFF, HOUSE*, NE of Marshall on NC 213, (6-5-75)

martin county

Hamilton. *DARDEN HOTEL*, Main St., (12-30-75)
 Hamilton vicinity. *FORT BRANCH SITE*, SE of Hamilton on SR 1416, (6-18-73)

mcdowell county

Marion vicinity. *CARSON HOUSE*, W of Marion on U.S. 70, (9-15-70) HABS.

mecklenburg county

Charlotte. *ALEXANDER, HEZEKIAH, HOUSE*, 3420 Shamrock Dr., (4-17-70) G.
 Charlotte. *BIDDLE MEMORIAL HALL, JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY*, Beaties Ford Rd. and W. Trade St., (10-14-75)
 Charlotte. *LATTA ARCADE*, 320 S. Tryon St., (10-29-75)
 Charlotte. *LIDDELL-MCNINCH HOUSE*, 511 N. Church St., (12-12-76)
 Charlotte. *ROSEDALE (FREW'S FOLLY)*, 3427 N. Tryon St., (9-11-72)
 Charlotte. *VICTORIA*, 1600 The Plaza, (4-11-73)
 Davidson. *EUMENEAN HALL, DAVIDSON COLLEGE*, Davidson College campus, (4-13-72) HABS.
 Davidson. *PHILANTHROPIC HALL, DAVIDSON COLLEGE*, Davidson College campus, (4-13-72)
 Huntersville vicinity. *CEDAR GROVE*, 3 mi. W of Huntersville off U.S. 21, (2-1-72)
 Huntersville vicinity. *DAVIDSON, BENJAMIN P., HOUSE*, W of Huntersville on SR 2188, (4-26-76)
 Huntersville vicinity. *HOLLY BEND*, W of Huntersville on SR 2720, (3-24-72)
 Huntersville vicinity. *LATTA HOUSE*, 6 mi. S of Huntersville on SR 2125, (3-16-72)
 Pinville. *DINKINS HOUSE*, NW side of SR 1126, 1.2 mi. from SR 1136 (Nation's Ford Rd.), (12-4-73)

montgomery county

Mount Gilead vicinity. *TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND*, 4.5 mi. SE of Mount Gilead on NC 73, (10-15-66) HABS.

moore county

Glendon vicinity. *ALSTON HOUSE*, SE of Glendon on SR 1624, (2-26-70) G.
 Pinchurst. *PINEHURST HISTORIC DISTRICT*, (8-14-73)
 Southern Pines. *BOYD, JAMES, HOUSE*, Ridge Rd. and Connecticut Ave., (5-12-77)

nash county

BELLAMY'S MILL, Reference—see Halifax County
 Battleboro vicinity. *MEADOWS, THE*, NW of Battleboro on SR 1510, (5-16-74)
 Dorchest. *DORTCH HOUSE*, SR 1527 off NC 43, (12-26-72) HABS.
 Hilliardston vicinity. *ARRINGTON, GEN JOSEPH, HOUSE*, SE of Hilliardston on SR 1500, (7-15-74) HABS.
 Red Oak vicinity. *BLACK JACK*, N of Red Oak, (7-31-74)
 Rocky Mount vicinity. *STONEWALL*, Falls Rd. extension, (6-2-70) HABS.

new hanover county

Fort Fisher vicinity. *U.S.S. PETERHOFF* (Civil War blockader), 1 mi. offshore from Fort Fisher, (8-6-75)



(13)

Charlotte Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission

July 5, 1978

Mr. David McLean
St. Andrews College
Laurinburg, N. C. 28352

Dear Mr. McLean:

I am enclosing a list of the properties which have been designated as "historic property" in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. I had thought that our list contained the addresses, but it does not. If you wish to ask about a specific geographic region, please feel free to do so.

Sincerely,

Dan L. Morrill ~

Dan L. Morrill, Director
139 Middleton Drive
Charlotte, N. C. 28207

DLM/nn
enc.
cc: Barbara Casstevens

CHARLOTTE MECKLENBURG HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

(14)

DESIGNATED PROPERTIES

Hezekiah Alexander House
 W. T. Alexander House - OB
 Beaver Dam - OB
 Berryhill House - OB
 Biddle Hall
 Carter Hall
 Cedar Grove - OB
 John Dinkins House
 Elm Row - OB
 Oak Row - OB
 Eumenean Hall - OB
 Philanthropic Hall - OB
 Fire Station No. 2
 First Baptist Church
 Helper Hotel - OB
 Holly Bend - OB
 Independence Building
 Ingleside - OB
 Kenmore Hotel (Old St. Peter's Hospital)
 Latta Place
 Liddell-McInch House
 Lynnwood (Duke Mansion or White Oaks)
 McIntyre Historic Site - OB
 McMaraway House
 Mint Museum of Art
 Samuel Neel House
 Oaklawn - OB
 Overcarsh House
 Potts Place - OB
 Providence Presbyterian Church OB
 Reynolds-Courmajenko House
 Rosedale
 Sugaw Creek School House
 Thompson Orphanage Chapel
 Van Landingham Estate
 Victoria
 White Oak Plantation - OB
 Young Morrison House
 William Grier House

Thirty Eight properties ³⁹ ~~(28)~~ July 3, 1978
 June 9, 1978

OB = OUT OF BASIN

END

FILMED

5-85

DTIC