Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Gaskins Tract
Kershaw County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-19-041
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0174

PREPARED FOR:

Luck Companies
P.O. Box 29682
Richmond, Virginia 23242

PREPARED BY:

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

May 2019

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Gaskins Tract
Kershaw County, South Carolina

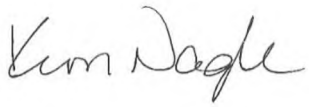
Prepared for:

Luck Companies
P. O. Box 29682
Richmond, Virginia 23242

Prepared by:

S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

S&ME Project No. 4261-19-041
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0174



Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors: Joseph A. DeAngelis, M.A., and Heather Carpini, M.A.

May 2019

Management Summary

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 240.5-acre project area associated with the Gaskins Tract in Kershaw County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along Old Flat Rock Road approximately 4.1 miles south of the city limits of Kershaw, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900158, dated February 11, 2019.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on February 27 and 28, 2019. This work included the excavation of 49 shovel tests and six radials, for a total of 55 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of structures within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius.

Background research indicated that there was one previously recorded archaeological site (38KE0036) within the project area and two previously recorded aboveground resources (1193 and 1194) were present within the project area and the 0.5-mile search radius. As a result of the investigations, one new archaeological site (38KE1176) was recorded, an attempt was made to re-locate one previously recorded archaeological site (38KE0036), two previously recorded aboveground resources (1193 and 1194) were revisited, one newly recorded cemetery was identified (Gaskins Cemetery, 1193.4), and two newly recorded aboveground resources (1856 and 1857) were identified. No evidence of the previously recorded archaeological site was identified and the newly recorded archaeological site is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); (Structure 1194 was found to be no longer extant; and the remaining aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the NRHP Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1).

Although recommended ineligible for the NRHP, S&ME recommends avoidance of the cemetery through the establishment of a 50-ft buffer. The 50-ft buffer can consist of orange construction fencing that should be established prior to construction and can be removed once construction is complete. Please note that cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600) and avoidance is recommended, please be advised that public ingress and egress to cemeteries on private property needs to be maintained per S.C. Code of Laws, Section 27-43-310.

Although portions of the project area appear to have a moderate probability for containing significant archaeological resources, based on the results of the fieldwork, S&ME found the majority (75.1 acres) of the areas of moderate probability in excessively rocky areas with large boulders on surface and rocky, deflated soils in the shovel tests with subsoil on surface or plowzone transitioning to subsoil with no intact soil horizon. It is S&ME's opinion that 232.3 acres of the project area should be considered low probability for containing significant archaeological resources, while the 8.2 acres with an intact soil horizon be intensively surveyed to determine if additional archaeological sites are present within the project area.

Based on the information presented above, S&ME recommends that the 8.2 acres in the northwestern portion of the project area be intensively surveyed (Figure 1.3) and that no additional cultural resource work should be needed for the remaining portion of the project area. If the cemetery cannot be avoided cemetery law is enforced by county and municipal law enforcement and SC Code 27-43-10 through 27-43-40 establishes a legal framework for moving abandoned cemeteries when necessary.

Table 1.1. Cultural resources identified/revisited during the survey.

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
1193.00	Gaskin Farm (c. 1873)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1193.01	Gaskin Farm Pump House (early to mid-20th Century)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1193.02	Gaskin Farm Tenant House (c. 1930s)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1193.03	Gaskin Farm Garage (c. mid-1960s)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1193.04	Gaskin Cemetery (early to mid-20th Century)	Not Eligible	Avoidance
1194	Early 20th Century former Post Office (Gone)	Demolished	No Further Work
1856	Building (c. 1940)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1857	Residence (c. 1930)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38KE0036	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Assessed	No Further Work; Not Within Current Project Area
38KE1176	20th Century Foundation	Not Eligible	No Further Work

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

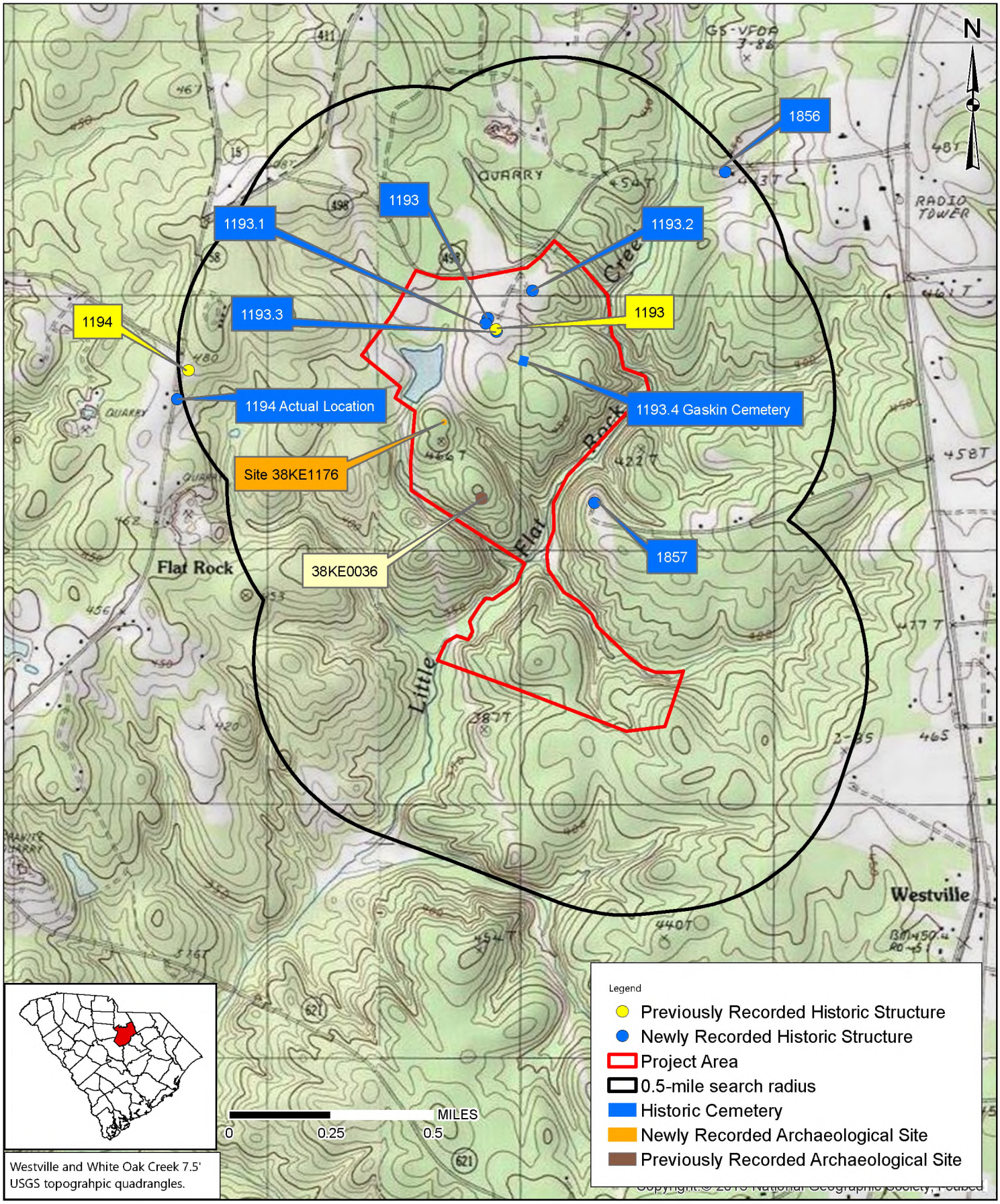
1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 240.5-acre project area associated with the Gaskins Tract in Kershaw County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along Old Flat Rock Road approximately 4.1 miles south of the city limits of Kershaw, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900158, dated February 11, 2019.

S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in February 2019. The fieldwork was conducted by Field Director Joseph A. DeAngelis, M.A. and Crew Chief Paul Connell and consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Mr. DeAngelis and Senior Architectural Historian/Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. Architectural evaluations and historic research for the project was conducted by Ms. Carpini. The report was senior reviewed by Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA.

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



Westville and White Oak Creek 7.5' USGS topograhpic quadrangles.

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-041 Luck_Gaskins Site_Kershaw\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-1 Topo.mxd plotted by KNagle 05-14-2019

SCALE:	1:20,000
PROJECT NO:	4261-19-041
DRAWN BY:	KJN
DATE:	5/14/2019

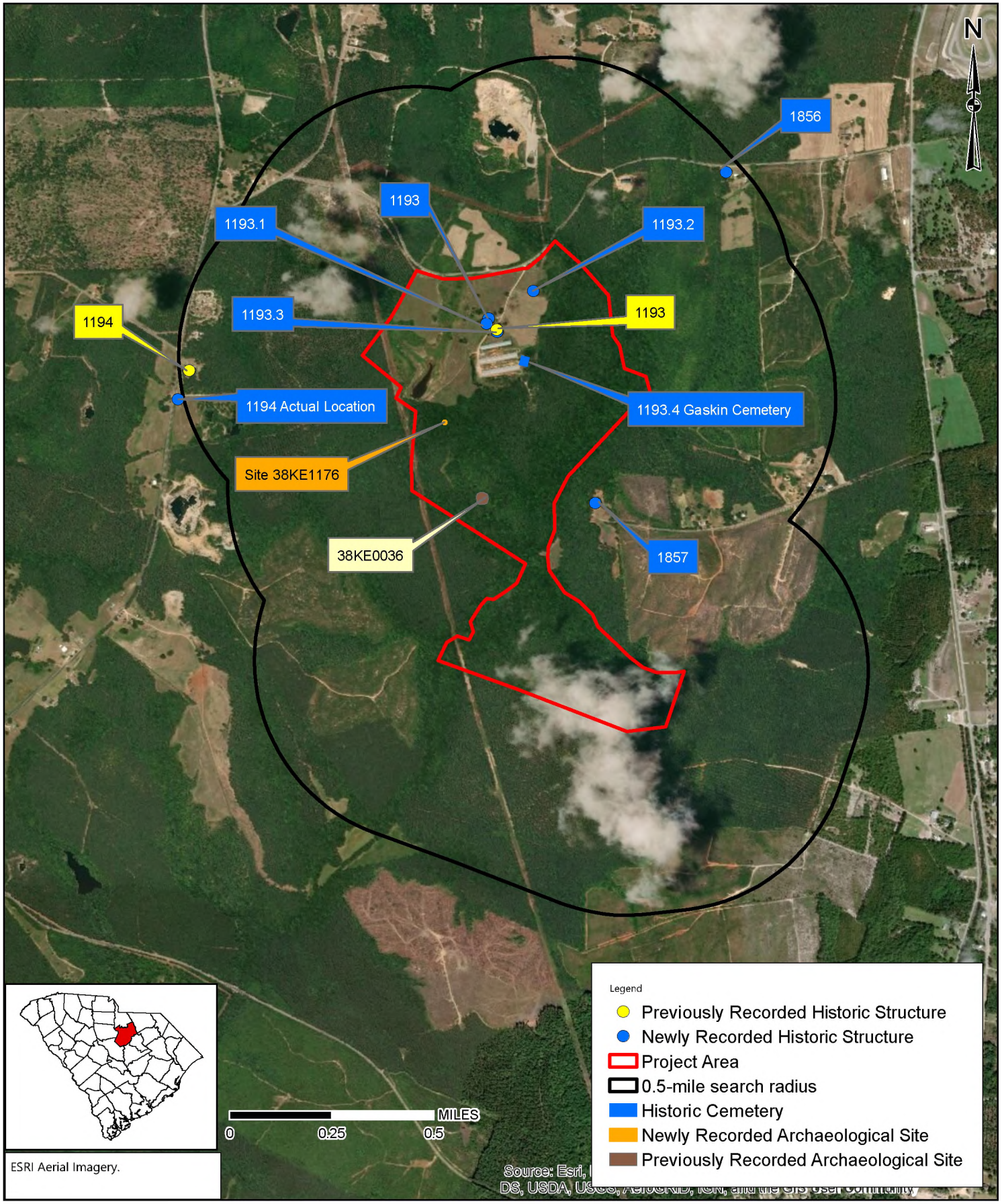
Topographic Map

Gaskin Tract

Kershaw County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

1.1

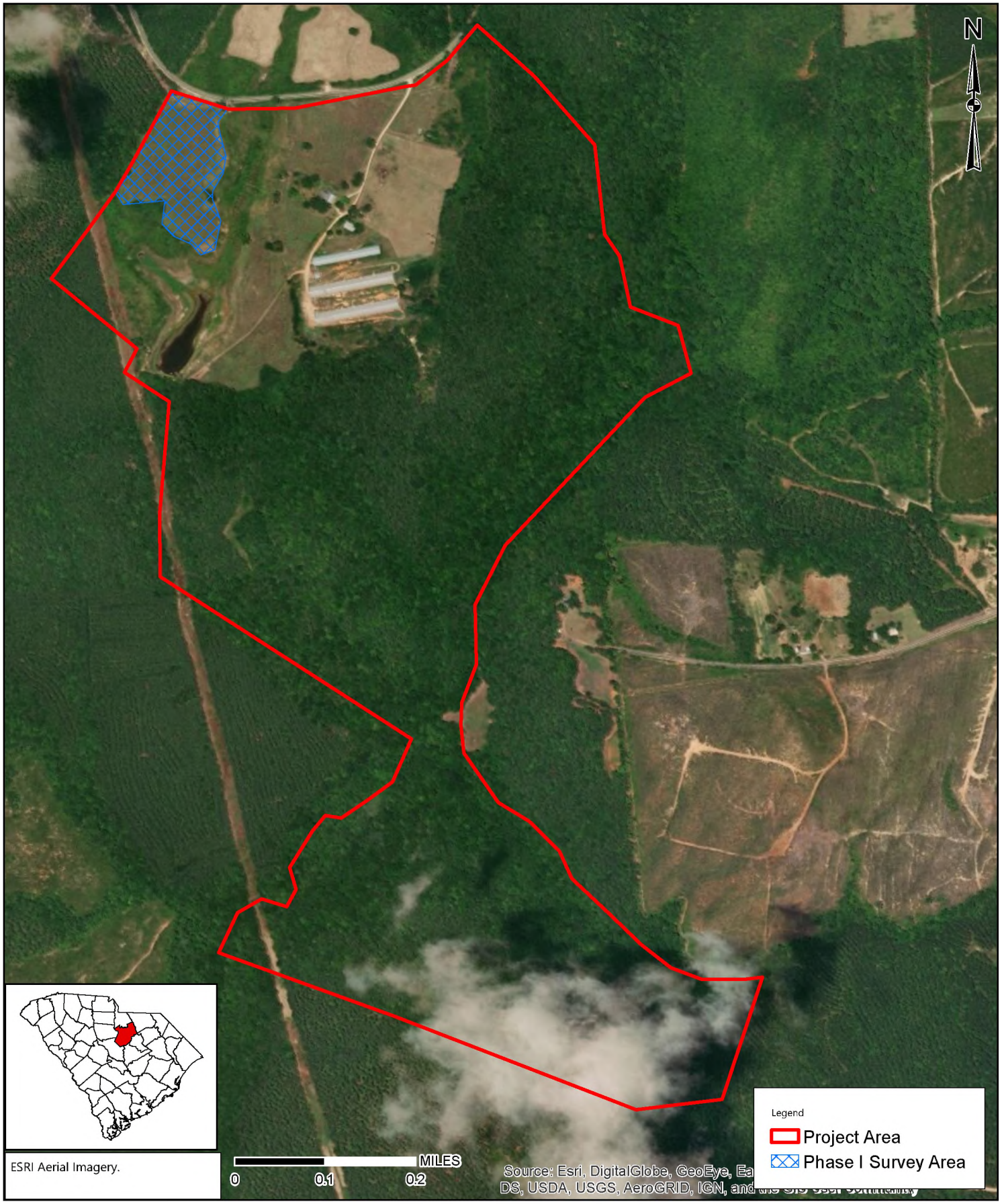


Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-041 Luck_Gaskins Site_Kershaw\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-2 Aerial.mxd plotted by KNagle 05-14-2019

SCALE:	1:20,000
PROJECT NO:	4261-19-041
DRAWN BY:	KJN
DATE:	5/14/2019

Aeriai Map
Gaskin Tract
Kershaw County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
1.2



SCALE:	1:9,046	**Aeriai Map of Area Recommended for Phase I Survey** Gaskin Tract	FIGURE NO. 1.3
PROJECT NO:	4261-19-041		
DRAWN BY:	KJN		
DATE:	5/14/2019	Kershaw County, South Carolina	

2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

The project area is located in the northwestern portion of Kershaw County, approximately 4.1 miles south of the city limits of Kershaw, South Carolina. Kershaw County, which covers approximately 740 square miles, is bounded by Chesterfield and Darlington counties to the east; Lee, Sumter, and Richland counties to the south; Richland and Fairfield counties to the west; and Lancaster County to the north.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The Piedmont is a 100 mile wide belt that encompasses most of the northwest portion of the state (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:16). The Piedmont physiographic province, which is underlain by soils weathered in place from the parent crystalline bedrock material. Rocks found in the Piedmont are generally metamorphic, with igneous granite intrusions (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area consists of numerous hilltops and steep slopes leading down to Little Flat Rock Creek and its tributaries; large boulders are present on the surface on hill tops, which are indicative of the Piedmont region (Figures 2.1–2.3). Elevations range from 350 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along Little Flat Rock Creek in the center of the project area to 460 ft AMSL in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 1.1).

2.3 Hydrology

The project area is located in the Catawba River drainage basin, which covers approximately 2,315 square miles and consists of approximately 7.5 percent of the state's area (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources [SCDNR] 2013). Little Flat Rock Creek is present along the eastern boundary and flows through the center of the project area (Figure 2.4). Little Flat Rock Creek flows south into Grannies Quarters Creek, which meanders south and west and empties into the Wateree River approximately 10.3 miles southwest of the project area.

2.4 Soils

The project area is located in the Durham-Cecil-Pacolet soil association, which consist of soils located on broad to medium ridges and side slopes that are moderately slowly permeable or moderately permeable soils that have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil (Mitchell 1989). There are five soil types located within the project (Figure 2.5); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (USDA Web Soil Survey, Accessed February 26, 2019).

Table 2.1. Specific soil types found within the project area.

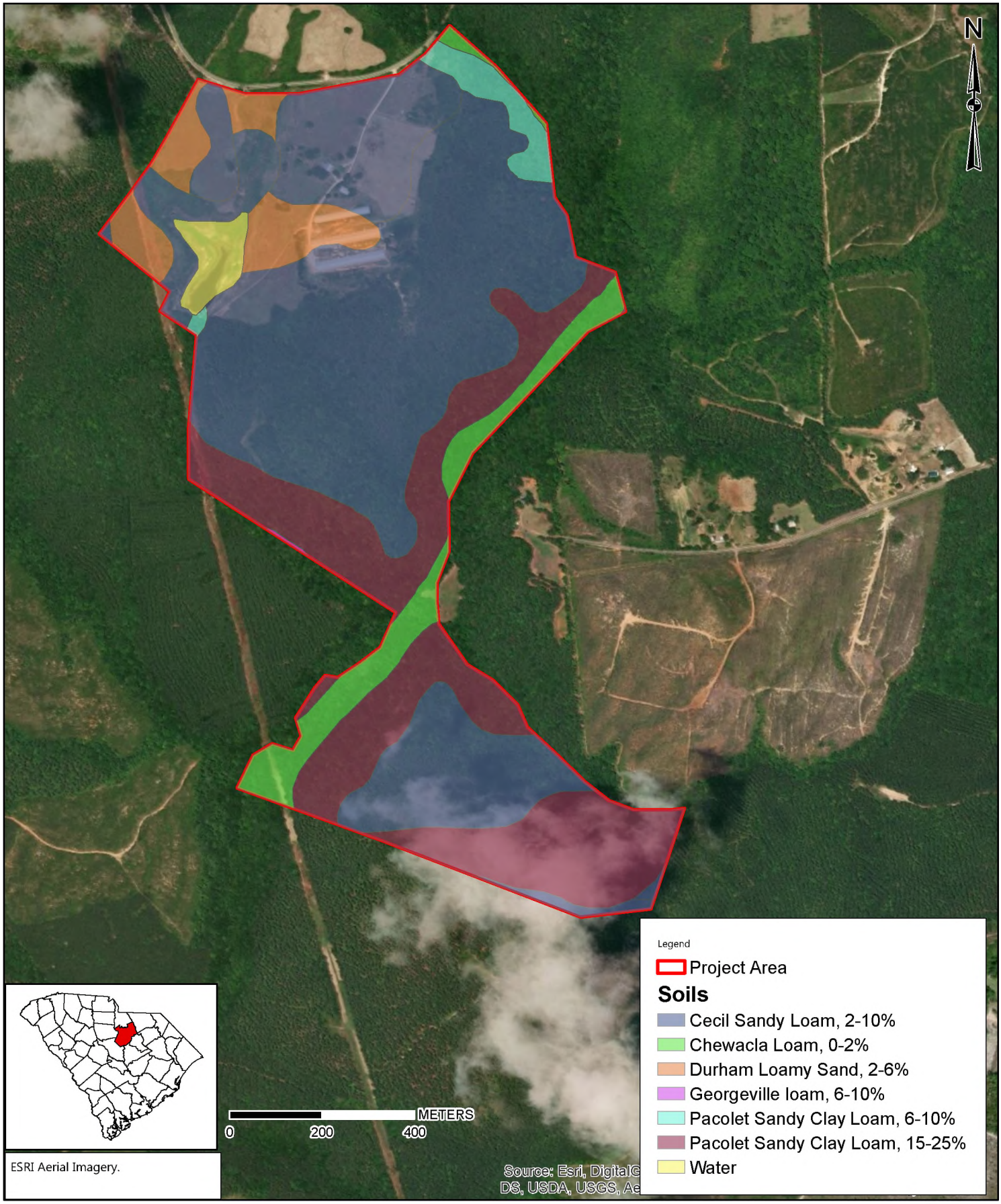
Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope	Percentage in Project Area
Cecil	Sandy loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–10%	58.0%
Chewacla	Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Flood plains	0–2%	6.2%
Durham	Loamy sand	Well drained	Hillslopes	2–6%	6.2%
Georgeville	Loam	Well drained	Interfluves, Ridges	6–10%	0.0%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	6–10%	2.3%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	15–25%	25.3%

Figure 2.1. View of steep slope within the project area, facing south.

Figure 2.2. Multiple boulders on the surface of a hill top, facing southwest.

Figure 2.3. Large boulder on the surface of a hill top, facing southwest.

Figure 2.4. Little Flat Rock Creek in the center of the project area, facing west.



SCALE:	1:11,000	**Aeriai map showing soii types** Gaskin Tract	FIGURE NO. 2.5
PROJECT NO:	4261-19-041		
DRAWN BY:	JAD		
DATE:	3/22/2019	Kershaw County, South Carolina	

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-041 Luck_Gaskins Site_Kershaw\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 2-5 Soils.mxd plotted by KNagle 03-22-2019

2.5 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of Kershaw County is characterized by long, hot summers and moderately short, cool winters. The average daily temperatures range from 44° Fahrenheit (F) in winter to 87° F in summer. Precipitation is fairly heavy throughout the year and sustained droughts are uncommon. Rainfall is adequate for most crops during the peak-growing season of April through September. Because of the mild winters, snowfall is light, averaging about three inches annually (Mitchell 1989:1).

Vegetation within the project area consists predominately of hardwood forest with areas consisting of a thick understory and secondary growth; the northern portion of the project area consists predominately of fallow grassy fields (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). Predominant disturbances within the project area include the dirt road traversing the property and the large farm complex located in the northern portion of the project area (Figures 2.8–2.10).

Figure 2.6. View of an area of hardwoods with secondary growth, facing west.

Figure 2.7. View of a fallow grassy field in the project area, facing southeast.

Figure 2.8. Typical dirt road in the project area, facing southwest.

Figure 2.9. View of a livestock building, facing southeast.

Figure 2.10. View of the farm house and livestock complex, facing northeast.

3.0 Cultural Context

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

3.1 Prehistoric Context

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

Some researchers have suggested that initial colonization of the New World began well before Clovis, with some dates going back more than 35,000 years (Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations are posited for the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, the Cactus Hill and Saltville sites in Virginia, and the Topper site in South Carolina, although this evidence is not widely accepted and has not been validated (Adovasio and Pedler 1996; Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). A number of sites providing better evidence for a presence in the New World dating between 15,000 and 13,500 years ago have been discovered. Although far from numerous, these sites are scattered across North and South America, including Alaska, Florida, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and southern Chile. Despite this, the earliest definitive evidence for occupation in the Southeastern United States is at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,000 years ago (Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Bense 1994).

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

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

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

along the coast have been inundated by the rise of sea level that has occurred since that time (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

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

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

In South Carolina, the Clovis subperiod is generally thought to date from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. (Sassaman et al. 1990:8), however, radiocarbon data indicate that a more accurate time frame for the Clovis subperiod in North America may be 11,050 to 10,800 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007); this has yet to gain widespread acceptance. Suwanee points, which are slightly smaller than Clovis points, are dated from 11,000 to 10,500 B.P. This is followed by Dalton points, which are found throughout the Southeast from about 10,500 to 9900 B.P.

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

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

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

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there was a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there was a focus on modern game species rather than on the megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. During this time there also appears to have been a gradual, but steady increase in population and a shift in settlement patterns. In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models of Early Archaic social organization and settlement have been proposed (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and

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

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

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

Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)

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

During the Middle Archaic, groundstone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tools became less diverse and tend to be made of locally available raw materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). Middle Archaic tools tend to be expediently manufactured and have a more rudimentary appearance than those found during the preceding Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. The most common point type of this subperiod is the ubiquitous Morrow Mountain, but others such as Stanly, Guilford, and Halifax also occur, as well as transitional Middle Archaic-Late Archaic forms such as Brier Creek and Allendale/MALA (an acronym for Middle Archaic Late Archaic) (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Coe 1964). The major

difference in the artifact assemblage of the Stanly Phase seems to be the addition of stone atlatl weights. The Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases also appear during the Middle Archaic, but Coe (1964) considers these phases to be without local precedent and views them as western intrusions.

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

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

The most common diagnostic biface of this subperiod is the Savannah River Stemmed projectile point (Coe 1964), a broad-bladed stemmed point found under a variety of names from Florida to Canada. There are also smaller variants of Savannah River points, including Otarre Stemmed and Small Savannah River points that date to the transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland. Other artifacts include soapstone cooking discs and netsinkers, shell tools, grooved axes, and worked bone.

The earliest pottery in the New World comes from the Savannah River Valley and coastal regions of South Carolina and Georgia. Both Stallings Island and Thom's Creek pottery date from about 4500–3000 B.P. and have a wide variety of surface treatments including plain, punctated, and incised designs (Sassaman et al. 1990). For a long time it was believed that fiber-tempered Stallings Island pottery was the oldest pottery in the region (perhaps in the New World), and that sand-tempered Thom's Creek wares appeared a few centuries later (Sassaman 1993). Work at several shell ring sites on the coast, however, has demonstrated that the two types are contemporaneous, with Thom's Creek possibly even predating Stallings Island along the coast (Heide and Russo 2003; Russo and Heide 2003; Saunders and Russo 2002).

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

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

Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)

The Early Woodland subperiod is generally marked by the intensification of horticulture, an increased use of ceramics in association with a semisedentary lifeway, and the introduction of the bow and arrow. The earliest expression of the Early Woodland subperiod in the Piedmont is the Badin phase (Ward and Davis 1999).

Representative cultural material includes sand-tempered cordmarked or fabric-impressed ceramics and large, crude triangular projectile points (Ward and Davis 1999). Differences between the southern and northern Piedmont traditions became more pronounced through time and by the Late Woodland subperiod ceramics were quite diversified (Ward 1983).

Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)

In some areas of the Piedmont, the Middle Woodland subperiod is characterized by the Yadkin phase, whose ceramics are similar to the previous Badin type except they are tempered with crushed quartz rather than sand (Ward and Davis 1999). However, as Webb and Leigh (1995:29) point out, there is no clear, linear relationship between the development of the two phases. In some areas, Yadkin may represent the earliest ceramics, whereas in other areas Badin may be the earliest type. The Yadkin Large Triangular Point is the diagnostic point of the Early and Middle Woodland subperiods throughout much of North and South Carolina. Although substantial regional differences appear during this time, the Piedmont region was relatively unaffected by the elaborate Hopewell and Swift Creek cultures.

Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)

The Late Woodland subperiod is one of the least understood prehistoric subperiods, both in the South Carolina Piedmont and in the Southeast as a whole. Few diagnostic artifacts are known that can definitively date occupations to this subperiod. The few diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Woodland subperiod in the South Carolina Piedmont include small triangular and pentagonal projectile points, as well as Swift Creek, Napier, and Woodstock ceramics (Benson 2006:53–54).

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

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

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

Diagnostic artifacts of the Mississippian Period include small triangular projectile points and sand-tempered Lamar, Savannah, and Etowah pottery types (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Elliot 1995). These types are primarily identified by their complicated stamped designs, although simple stamped, check stamped, cordmarked, and

other surface treatments also occur. Various ceremonial items made from stone, bone, shell, copper, and mica were used as symbolic markers of chiefly power and status.

There is increasing evidence that territorial boundaries between chiefdoms were closely maintained during the Mississippian Period. Within the South Carolina Piedmont, Judge (2003, see also DePratter and Judge 1990) has identified six phases of Mississippian occupation within the Wateree Valley: Belmont Neck (A.D. 1200–1250), Adamson (A.D. 1250–1300), Town Creek (A.D. 1300–1350), McDowell (A.D. 1350–1450), Mulberry (A.D. 1450–1550), and Daniels (A.D. 1550–1675). Cable (2000) adds a Savannah phase (A.D. 1200–1300) to this list, between the Belmont Neck phase (which he puts at A.D. 1100–1200) and Adamson phase (which he places between A.D. 1300–1350). Meanwhile, groups living in the southern part of the North Carolina Piedmont were part of the Pee Dee culture, which includes the Teal (A.D. 950–1200), Town Creek (A.D. 1200–1400), and Leak (A.D. 1400–1600) phases (Ward and Davis 1999:123–134).

3.2 Historic Context

The project area is located in the northwestern portion of Kershaw County, approximately 12.8 miles north of the city of Camden. The Wateree River is located to the south and the project tract is situated between the large river tributaries of Gillies Creek and Twenty-Five Mile Creek. Kershaw County did not come into existence until 1791, when it was formed from portions of Claremont, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Richland counties; the county was named for Joseph Kershaw, who came to the area in 1758 and was a successful businessman. The development of the county is closely tied to the Wateree River, which served as a reliable means of transportation during the 1700s and 1800s, and later became a source of power and recreation for the area.

3.2.1 Kershaw County

From its earliest settlement, South Carolina was viewed as a source of wealth for its colonial power, primarily through agricultural production. When English settlers established Charles Towne in 1670, they were following in the footsteps of both the Spanish and the French by attempting to found a permanent settlement along the Carolina coast. Unlike previous attempts, however, the Charles Towne settlement was ultimately successful. Although the earliest colonists concentrated themselves along the coast, throughout the area known as the Lowcountry, some settlers began to move further inland during the early and mid-eighteenth century. The establishment of inland townships in the 1730s attracted more residents to the area, with Fredericksburg, which later became Pine Tree Hill (and then Camden) located closest to the project tract, northeast of the Wateree River. Camden, considered the oldest inland city in the state, was settled by immigrants claiming a variety of heritages, including Quakers and Scots-Irish, who travelled north from the Charleston area and south from the Pennsylvania area on the Great Wagon Road (Edgar 1998:53–60; Weir 1997).

In 1769, the area became part of Camden District, which encompassed the territory between the Lynches River to the north and the Congaree River to the south. The town of Camden continued to grow, becoming an important trading hub for inland commerce. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, a decade later, population increases had made the European settlements in this area important strategic points (Moore 1993:19). The residents of the Camden and Kershaw County area were staunch advocates of independence from Britain and for the ideals of the American Revolution. Fighting within the boundaries of Kershaw County began in July 1780 and continued for nearly a year, with 14 battles waged within the county. August 1780 had the most fighting, including the Battle of Camden on August 16. The Battle of Camden was a significant victory for the British under General Cornwallis, allowing him to establish a seat of command in a non-coastal area. The April 1781 Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, north of Camden, was also a British victory, although the army was forced to withdraw (Gordon 2003; Edgar

1998:235). Eventually, following American victories in the Piedmont, the British were forced to abandon their inland outposts, including Camden, and subsequently Charleston, in December 1782 (Edgar 1998:240).

From the late seventeenth century into the early eighteenth century, rice and indigo were the primary cash crops for South Carolina farmers, with the largest settlements concentrated around the coast and tidal rivers. After the American Revolution, indigo underwent a sharp decline and, although rice was still grown in tidal areas, it was surpassed in importance by cotton, especially in areas further from the coast. Eli Whitney's 1793 invention of the cotton gin significantly bolstered this migration to cotton as the principal agricultural yield in South Carolina. This invention made farming of short-staple cotton in upcountry areas profitable by greatly decreasing the amount of labor needed to separate the cotton seeds from the fibers (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:83–95).

In 1790, the new United States government conducted the first census. At this time the four counties that included portions of the future Kershaw County had a total population of 22,403, with only 6,402, or approximately 28.6 percent of the population, listed as slaves; the portion of Kershaw County containing the project tract was within Richland County at the time, which had nearly 4,000 residents and a slave population that comprised 36.6 percent of that number. Following the turn of the nineteenth century, until the Civil War, the population of Kershaw County not only expanded, but it also changed significantly in its composition. By 1800, area farmers had begun to convert to mass cotton production and slave populations increased dramatically during the first decades of the nineteenth century. In 1800, Kershaw County's population was 7,340, of which 2,530 (34.5 percent) were slaves; by 1810, the number of slaves in Kershaw County had nearly doubled from the previous decade and, by 1830, there were 8,333 slaves in the county—more than three times the number recorded only forty years earlier. Slavery had become more widespread in the county by 1830 and slaves accounted for 61.5 percent of the Kershaw County's total population, slightly higher than the state average of 54.2 percent (Social Explorer 2019).

In addition to the cotton gin and the growth in slave labor, cotton farmers also benefited from canal construction, which peaked in South Carolina during the early 1800s. These canals, including four canals constructed on the Catawba-Wateree River system, made shipment of raw cotton to coastal markets easier and significantly less expensive than travel over roads. Access to coastal markets made selling cotton as a cash crop a profitable enterprise, allowing plantation owners to increase land holdings and wealth. The Wateree Canal, one of the four, was built in the early 1820s, approximately seven miles north of Camden, and traversed a fall of approximately 52 feet over a five mile span with six locks; although the original wooden locks were replaced with granite ones in 1829, the Wateree Canal remained in operation only until 1838 (Kovacic and Winberry 1989). Also benefiting upstate cotton farmers was the presence of railroads, which proved to be a better means of transporting agricultural products than canals by traveling more quickly, carrying more cotton, and reaching more areas. A branch of the South Carolina Railroad, spanning from Kingsville to Camden and ultimately connecting Camden to Branchville, began running through Kershaw County before the Civil War, reaching Camden in 1848 (Kovacik and Winberry 1989: 95–98).

The advent of the railroad fostered the development of towns near the places where trains stopped. Expansion of the railroad system in the Fall Line region of South Carolina encouraged the growth of Kershaw and the surrounding counties. Small towns appeared along the railroad routes, and some villages that had already existed grew larger and more prominent. Boykin was one of the stops along the Camden to Branchville Railroad line and had a post office stop in the 1840s and 1850s, although it was discontinued in 1855 (Edgar 1998). The community of Liberty Hill, although not on the railroad line, grew in popularity as a resort town (Reed 2002).

By 1861, the region was facing the reality of the Civil War. Agriculture was disrupted by men leaving for war and cotton, no longer being sold and shipped to Northern manufacturers, sat in warehouses waiting for a buyer. Although Kershaw County did not experience significant battles until the final year of the war, a Camden hotel was converted into a Confederate Hospital in 1862. In 1865, the town was occupied by Federal troops under General William T. Sherman and sustained fire damage on Broad Street. In April 1865, during a series of raids to destroy railroads in South Carolina, the Union Army, under General Edward Potter, engaged cavalry units from Kentucky near Boykin's Mill, near the town of Boykin in lower Kershaw County. The Confederate forces were forced to retreat from Boykin's Mill and the battle proved to be the final one in South Carolina during the Civil War. Notably, the Battle of Boykin's Mill also featured troops from the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment, one of the first official black regiments in the army and famed for its role in the siege of Fort Wagner; the battle saw the final Union officer casualty of the war as well (Edgar 1998).

Like many other South Carolina residents, those in the Wateree River region mostly returned to cotton farming after the Civil War, often limiting their production to only cotton, or supplementing it with a small amount of corn. As cotton prices dropped, farmers had to grow more of the crop just to pay their bills. Farms in Kershaw County increased in number but decreased in size after the war. From 1860 to 1920, the number of farms in the county grew to more than eight times its prewar number, from 450 to 3,664, as large plantations were divided and worked by tenant farmers or sharecroppers. These systems, where small farmers worked for larger landowners, often for only a small share of profits, created a perpetual system of borrowing and debt. In turn, this necessitated the cultivation of more marginal land (Social Explorer 2019; Kovacik and Winberry 1987:108–111).

In addition to the breaking up of large farms, exhausted soils caused many farmers to migrate towards the Wateree River area, looking for lands that were more fertile to increase their yields. Tenants were constantly seeking better soils and larger plots to help stay afloat in the poor cotton market. This ongoing cycle of tenancy and mobility lasted throughout the early twentieth century. The situation was further exacerbated by boll weevil infestations that caused a virtual collapse of the state's cotton industry. By the end of World War I, approximately 67 percent of farms in Kershaw County were operated by tenants, slightly higher than the 64.5 percent state average. Although both black and white farmers were part of this system, blacks often were more marginalized than their white counterparts and were more affected by these developments. This left them unable to free themselves from tenancy and sharecropping, and resulted in 69.2 percent of tenants in Kershaw County being classified as "non-white" (Social Explorer 2019; Kovacik and Winberry 1987:108–111).

Railroad expansion occurred throughout the late nineteenth century, beginning with the 1887 expansion of the old South Carolina Railroad branch to Camden, extending it northward to Marion, North Carolina. A small line connecting Camden to Sumter was built around 1900. However, the construction of the Seaboard Airline Railway in 1899 brought a significant increase in prosperity to the area and induced growth of the small towns along the line, including Lugoff, Cassatt, Elgin, and Bethune (Reed 2002).

Although cotton production still dominated the South Carolina midlands region, industrial development began to occur in the late nineteenth century. Following a pattern that was occurring throughout the South, investors began financing and building mills to bring textile production closer to the source of raw cotton. They also reinvested in railroads, in an attempt to link more rural farming areas directly to mill towns and ultimately to northern markets (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:114–115). In 1890, the Camden Cotton Factory was built; it was reorganized as the Hermitage Cotton Mill 15 years later. The DeKalb Mill (which would eventually become Kendall Mill) was organized in 1899 and opened the following year; the Cotton Seed Oil Company was chartered in 1902 (Moore 1989).

By the early twentieth century, the textile mills in the region were offering a large number of jobs, which influenced many people to move into the nearby towns. Some of the mills were associated with large towns and cities and the mill communities began to interlace with the larger community. In other instances, mill owners situated their mills, as well as the associated housing and commercial ventures, away from the established cities. The DeKalb Cotton Mill had been constructed along the eastern boundary of the town of Camden and included a mill building, designed by W. B. Smith Whaley, and a village of 70 homes for workers. Although textile mills were popular investments in the early twentieth century, economic and agricultural depressions hit hard in the 1920s and many mills closed during this time. Some reopened with the increased need for production brought on by World War II (Kolbe et al. 1981).

Kershaw County was slightly different from many Southern communities during the first half of the twentieth century. Both the total population of the county and the non-white population increased from 1910 to 1940, although the increase for the non-white segment was significantly less (1,140 over three decades) as many African-Americans left the rural south for larger cities in the Northeast and Midwest, searching for steady work and better pay (Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Social Explorer 2019).

In addition to the expansion of industrial and residential development, the Catawba-Wateree River system also underwent some major changes that would greatly affect the topography of the region. Upriver, new textile mills needed electricity to run their machines and the Catawba Power Company began to operating hydroelectric stations in 1904. This was the first step in what would become a network of generators. In 1919, the Wateree Hydro Station was constructed across the Wateree River, northwest of Camden, by the Wateree Power Company (a predecessor of the Duke Power Company); the facility includes a 3,380 foot long dam and generating station with five units and a 56 megawatt capacity, as well as the nearly 14,000 acre Lake Wateree (Woody and Beard 2002).

In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the Wateree River area has retained its importance and has continued to expand. DuPont began construction on a new textile plant in 1949, which opened the following year and became the largest employer in Kershaw County. The construction of Interstate 20 in the 1960s and 1970s was a significant factor in this growth, establishing a vital east-west connection between Texas and the east coast, and ultimately the northeast (Moore 1987: 238–239, 251). During the 1990s and 2000s, residential growth boomed around Lake Wateree (Reed 2002).

3.3 Background Research

On February 13, 2019, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. If cultural resources were noted within the 0.5-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there is one previously recorded archaeological site (38KE0036) and one historic structure (1193) within the project area and one historic structure (1194) and no previously conducted cultural resource surveys within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). Archaeological site

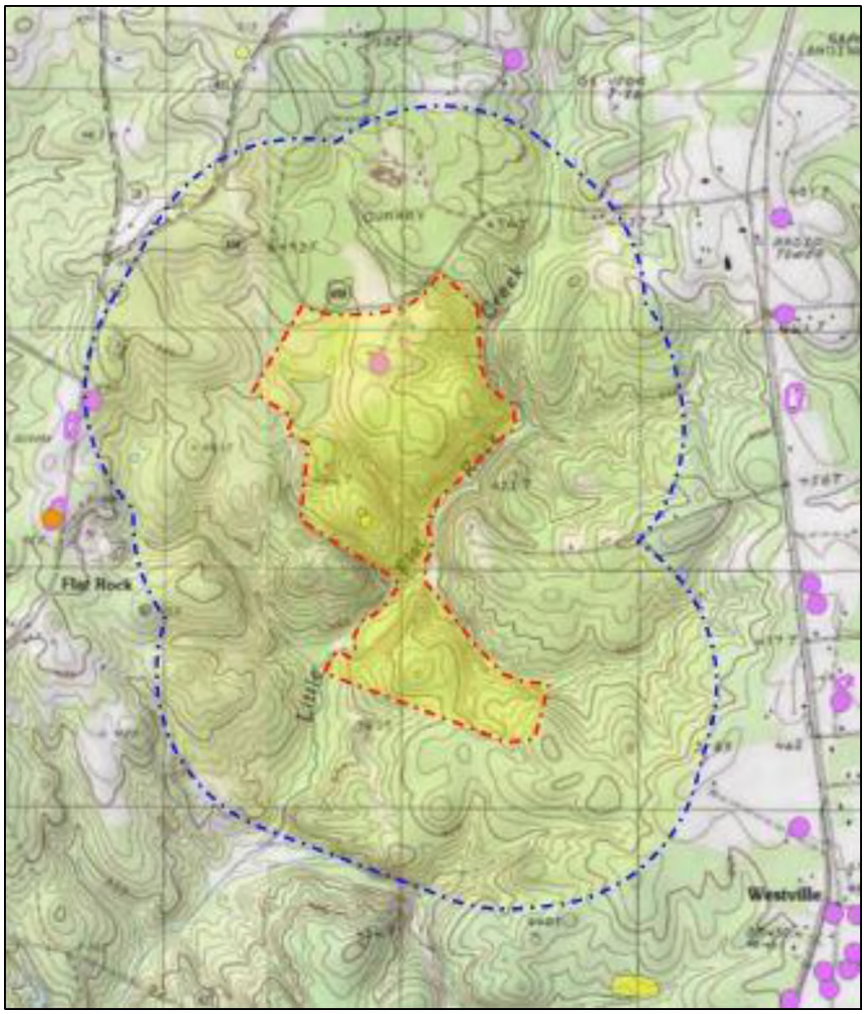


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

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

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
1193	**Residence (1904)**	**Not Eligible**	**Reed 2002**
1194	Government/Public (1900-1920)	Not Eligible	Reed 2002
38KE0036	**Early Archaic to Late Woodland site**	**Not Eligible**	**SCIAA Site Form 1999**

Bold denotes resource is within the project area.

38KE0036is an Early Archaic to Late Woodland site located in the center of the project area. According to the site form, the site was first identified in 1980, as part of a collections survey, where staff talked to private collectors, the site form was completed based on informant information and no site visit. The site has not been assessed for inclusion in the NRHP. Resources 1193 and 1194 were identified as part of a countywide architectural survey conducted in 2001 and 2002; both resources were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Reed 2002). Resource 1193 is located in the north central portion of the project area.

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 1919, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1938, 1950, and 1962, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1935 and 1983 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located within Camden Precinct with an unnamed road in the vicinity of the project area; two landowners labeled as Bennett and Colly are off of the road (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Kershaw District shows multiple labeled landowners off of a road labeled "From Camden to Hanging Rock Cr." to the east and an unnamed mill is present off of Little Flat Rock Creek to the south (Figure 3.3).

The 1919 USDA soil survey map shows the community of Westville had been established to the east of the project area along with numerous roads traversing the area; no structures are depicted in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 3.4). The 1935 USGS topographic map depicts four structures and two dirt roads traversing the project area; three of the four structures are located off of Old Flat Rock Creek Road and one is located in the central western portion of the project area (Figure 3.5). The 1938 and 1950 SCDOT maps depict two structures off of Old Flat Rock Creek Road within the project area (Figures 3.6 and 3.7). The 1962 also depicts two structures off of Old Flat Rock Creek Road along with a short road in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 3.8). The 1988 USGS topographic map shows three structures off of a dirt road in the northern portion of the project area and an artificial pond had been established in the northwestern corner (Figure 3.9).

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

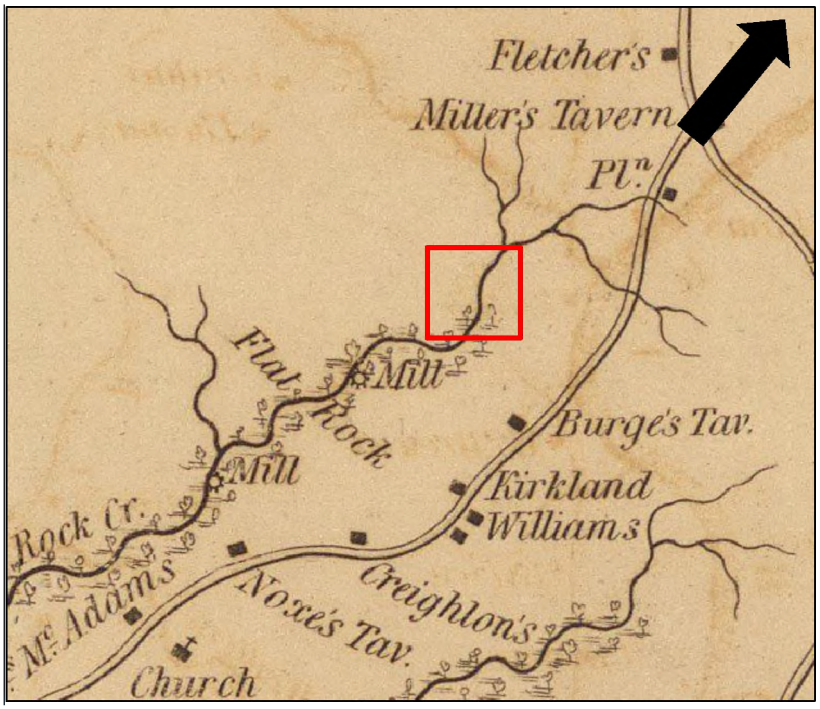


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Kershaw District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

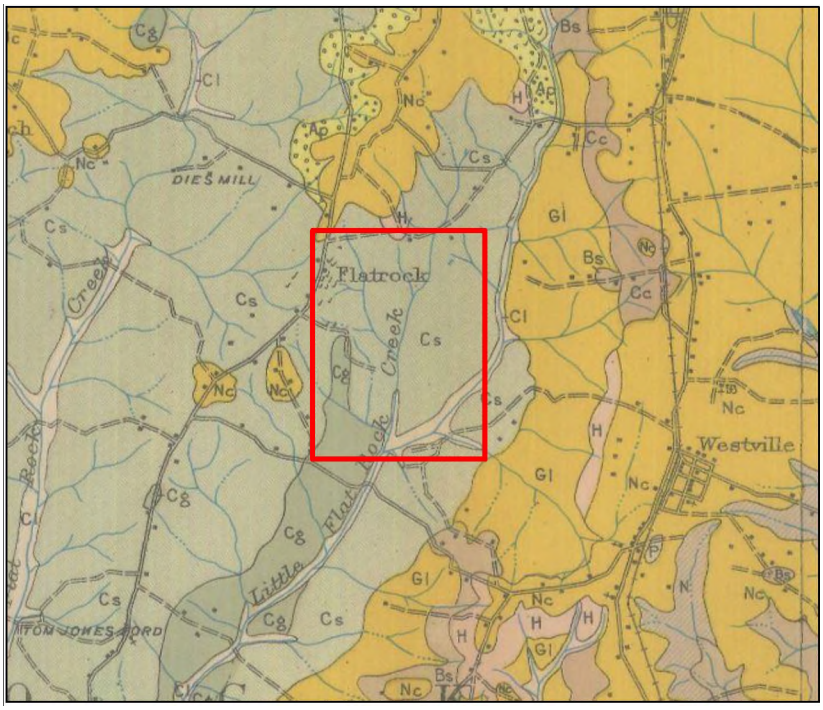


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1919 USDA soil survey map of Kershaw County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

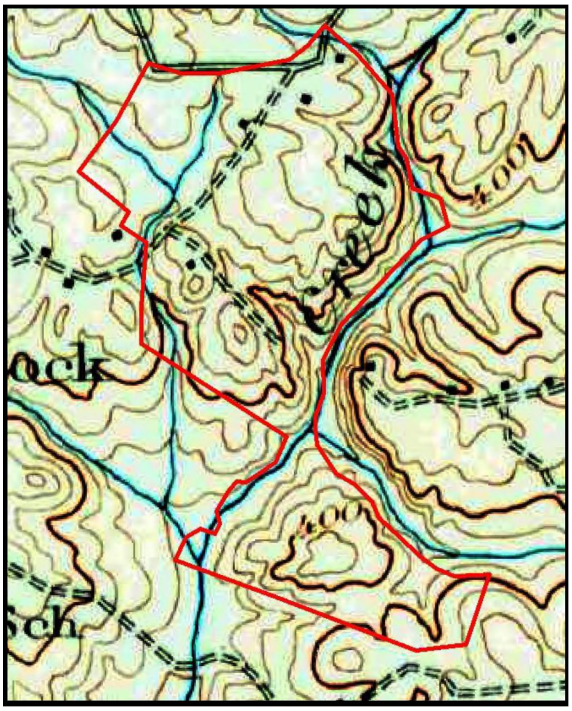


Figure 3.5. Portion of USGS *Camden* 30-minute quadrangle (1935), showing project area.

Figure 3.6. Portion of 1938 SCDOT map of Kershaw County, showing vicinity of the project area.

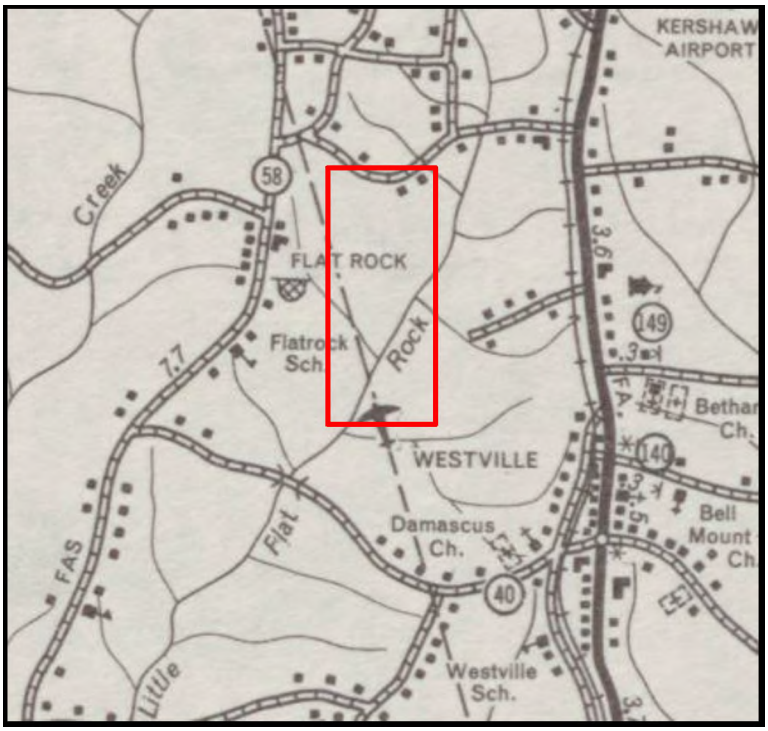


Figure 3.7. Portion of 1950 SCDOT map of Kershaw County map, showing vicinity of the project area.

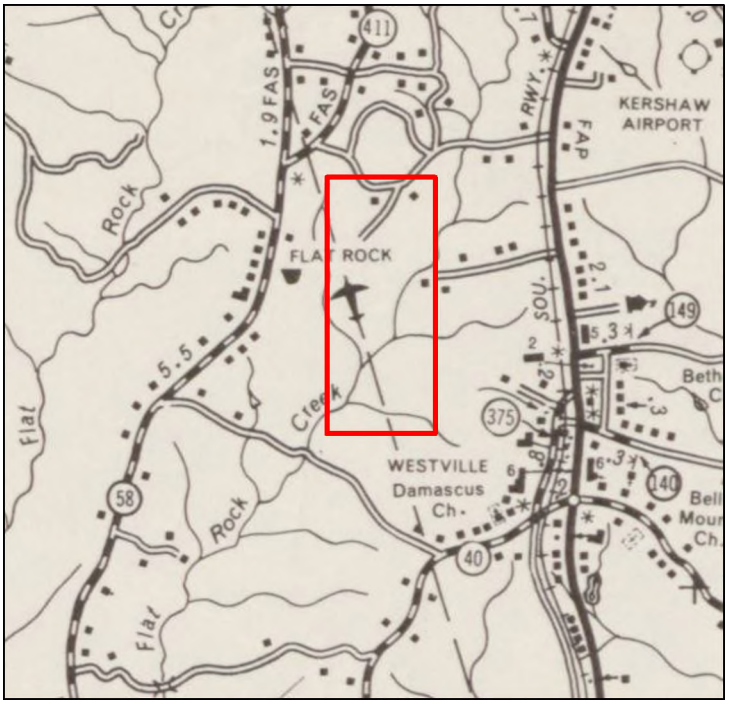


Figure 3.8. Portion of 1962 SCDOT map of Kershaw County map, showing vicinity of the project area.

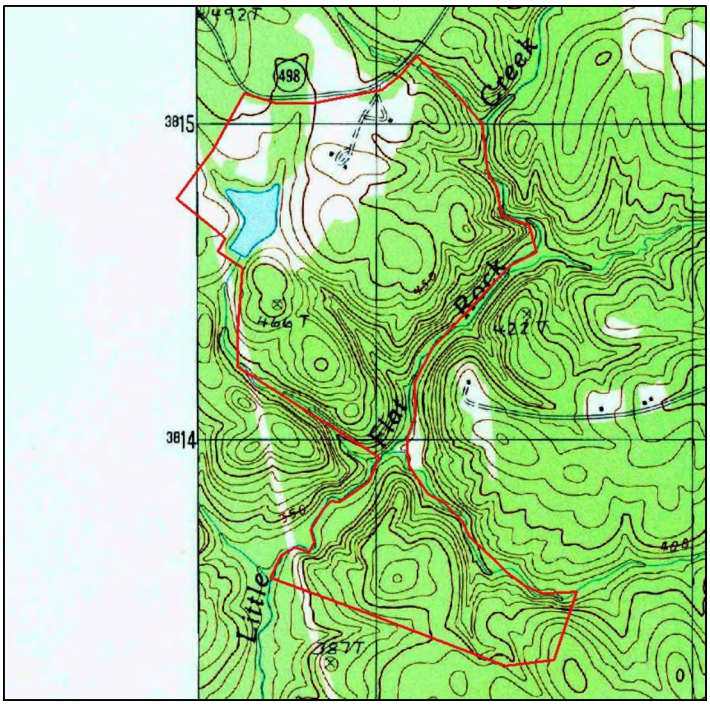


Figure 3.9. Portion of USGS *Westville* 7.5-minute quadrangle (1988), showing project area.

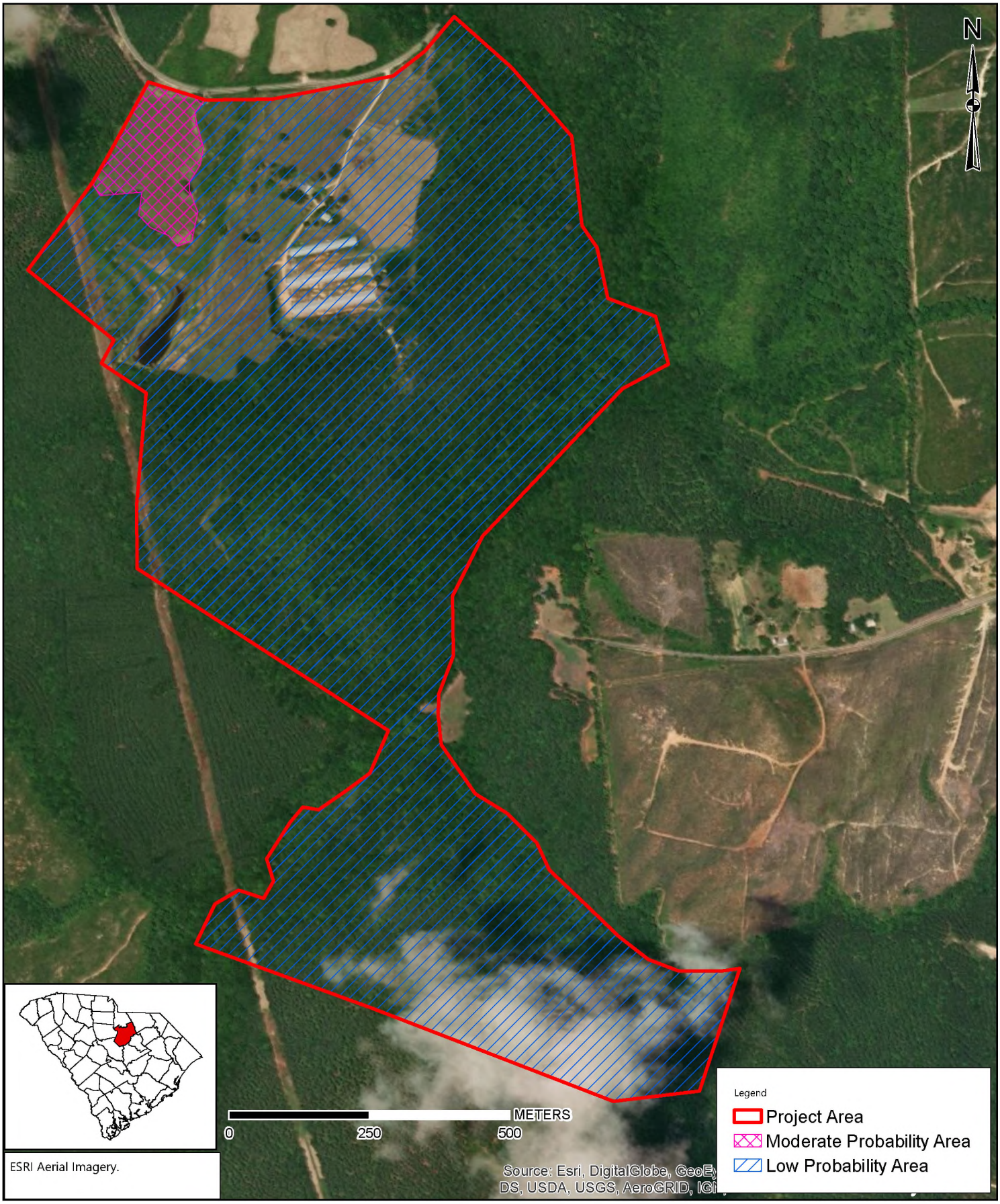
3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Various predictive models assist researchers in identifying areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites (e.g., Benson 2006; Brooks and Scurry 1978; Cable 1996; Scurry 2003). In general, the most significant variables for determining site location are distance to a permanent water source, proximity to a wetland or other ecotone, slope, and soil drainage. Prehistoric sites tend to occur on relatively level areas such as ridge tops or knolls, with well drained soils that are near a permanent water source or wetland. Historic home sites tend to be located on well drained soils near historic roadways.

The South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations outlines three site occurrence probability categories. The categories listed in South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (2013) are:

A. Indeterminate Probability. Areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated; tidal areas; and active floodplains (or other active depositional environments) where deposits are so deep that finding sites using conventional methods is unlikely.
B. Low Probability**.** Areas with slopes greater than 15 percent; areas of poorly drained soil (as determined by subsurface inspection); and areas that have been previously disturbed to such a degree that archaeological materials, if present, are no longer in context. Documentation of disturbance can include recent aerial photographs, ground views, or maps showing the disturbance (e.g., recent construction).
C. High Probability. Areas that do not meet any of the foregoing criteria are considered to possess high probability.

Based on background research which examined the soils types, landforms, historic maps, and revealed the presence of an archaeological site, S&ME believes that approximately 83.3 acres of the 240.5-acre project area has a moderate probability for containing archaeological resources; the remaining 157.1 acres of the project area is considered low probability. However, based on the results of the fieldwork, S&ME found the areas of moderate probability in excessively rocky areas with large boulders on surface and rocky, in areas with deflated soils in the shovel tests with subsoil on surface, in areas where the plowzone transitioned to subsoil with no intact soil horizon, and in a small area (roughly 8.2 acres) where a thin intact soil horizon was encountered. It is S&ME's opinion that based on the desktop review portions of the project area have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources, however, based on the fieldwork completed within the project area, the eroded soils, lack of intact soil horizons, and inability to re-locate the previously recorded archaeological site, 232.3 acres of the project area should be considered low probability for containing significant archaeological resources, while the 8.2 acres with an intact soil horizon be intensively surveyed to determine if additional archaeological sites are present within the project area (Figure 3.10).



SCALE:	1:9,039
PROJECT NO:	4261-19-041
DRAWN BY:	JAD
DATE:	5/14/2019

Aerial map showing probability areas

Gaskin Tract

Kershaw County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

3.10

4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 240.5-acre Gaskins Tract was conducted on February 27 and 28, 2019. The archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, distance to water, and the results of the background research. Pedestrian survey was undertaken along dirt roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure.

Shovel tests were at least 30 cm by 30 cm and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from the shovel tests was screened though ¼-inch wire mesh and soil colors were determined through comparison with Munsell Soil Color Charts. If sites were identified, they would be located using a GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

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

4.2 Architectural Survey

In addition to the archaeological survey, an architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground National Register listed or eligible properties. Existing aboveground resources within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius were examined for National Register eligibility using the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service and previously recorded aboveground resources were revisited. Previously unrecorded resources 50 years or older were digitally photographed and marked on the applicable USGS topographic quadrangle maps. State resource forms were filled out and submitted to SCDAH once fieldwork was complete.

4.3 Laboratory Methods

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

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

Historic artifacts were separated by material type and then further sorted into functional groups. For example, glass was sorted into window, container, or other glass. Maker's marks and/or decorations were noted to ascertain chronological attributes using established references for historic materials, including Noel Hume (1970), South (1977), and Miller (1991).

The artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and other technical materials generated as a result of this project will be temporarily curated at the S&ME office in Columbia, South Carolina. After conclusion of the project, S&ME will either return the artifacts to the landowner or transfer the artifacts and relevant notes to a curation facility meeting the standards established in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

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

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

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

5.0 Results

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 240.5-acre Gaskins Tract was conducted on February 27 and 28, 2019. As a result of the survey, one new archaeological site (38KE1176) was recorded, an attempt was made to re-locate one previously recorded archaeological site (38KE0036), two previously recorded aboveground resources (1193 and 1194) were revisited, and two new aboveground resources (1856 and 1857) were identified. During the revisit to resource 1193, three additional structures and one family cemetery were newly recorded as part of the resource and given resource numbers 1193.1 through 1193.4. Each of the resources listed above is discussed below in the archaeological and architectural survey results sections.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

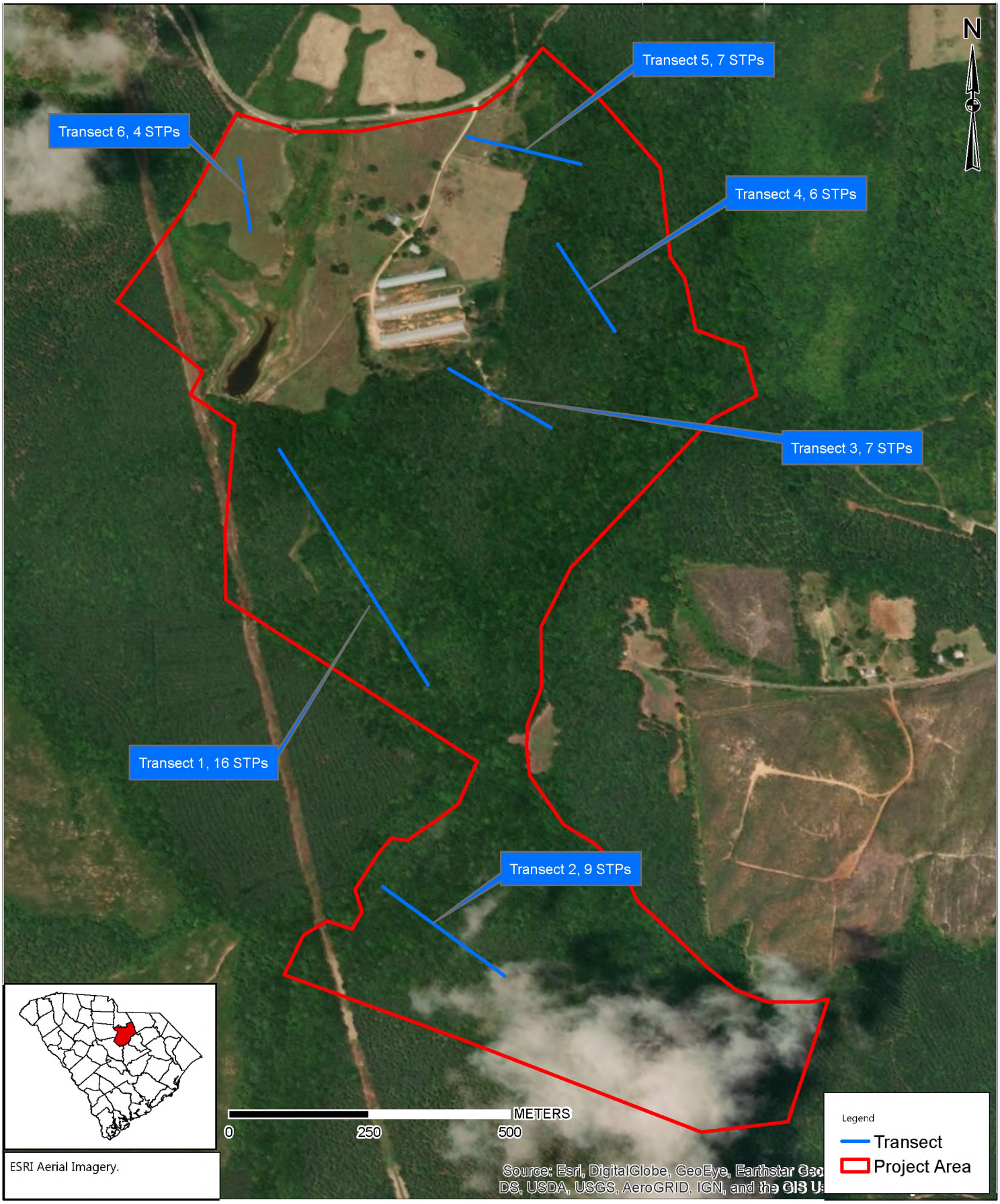
A total of 55 shovel tests (49 shovel tests and six radials) were excavated within the project area along six transects (Figure 5.1; Table 5.1). The project area contains steep slopes, narrow valleys, and hilltops with boulders on the surface; these are features indicative of the Piedmont region (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). Vegetation within the project area consists predominately of hardwoods with areas consisting of a thick understory of secondary growth; fallow grassy fields are predominately located in the northern portion of the project area (Figures 5.4 and 5.5).

Table 5.1. Summary of transects within the project area.

Transect No.	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Findings	Typical Soil Profile
1	16	Hilltop/Hillslope/Flood Plain	38KE1176	Subsoil of Surface
2	9	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites	Subsoil of Surface
3	7	Hilltop	No Sites	Poorly Drained
4	6	Plain	No Sites	Poorly Drained
5	7	Plain	No Sites	Plow to Subsoil
6	4	Plain	No Sites	Intact Soil Horizon

Disturbances in the project area include dirt roads traversing the project area, a pond created from a dammed portion of an unnamed tributary is located in the northwestern corner, a transmission line corridor running approximately north to south on the western boundary, a large farm complex, and ditches and push piles to the south of the livestock buildings (Figures 5.4–5.12).

Four soil profiles were encountered: the first consisted of a plow zone with a thin intact horizon and terminated at subsoil. This soil profile was found in the northwest corner of the project area along Transect 6. The second profile was subsoil on the surface, which was identified in Transects 1 and 2; the third profile was located in areas of poorly drained soils, along Transects 3 and 4; and the fourth consisted of plow zone transitioning to subsoil along Transect 5. The typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.13) and the typical soil profile in areas marked as containing poorly drained soils consisted of 60 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (60–70+ cmbs) of light gray (10YR 7/1) silty clay loam wet hydric soils (Figure 5.14).



Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-041 Luck_Gaskins Site_Kershaw\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 5-1 Transects.mxd plotted by KNagle 03-22-2019

SCALE:	1:9,039
PROJECT NO:	4261-19-041
DRAWN BY:	KJN
DATE:	3/22/2019

Aerial map showing transect locations
Gaskin Tract
Kershaw County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
5.1

Figure 5.2. View of steep slope in the project area, facing northwest.

Figure 5.3. Boulders on surface of a hill top, facing south.

Figure 5.4. Area of hardwood forest with thick secondary growth, facing east.

Figure 5.5. Area of grassy fallow field, facing southeast.

Figure 5.6. Typical dirt road in the project area, facing northeast.

Figure 5.7. Pond within the project area, facing north.

Figure 5.8. View of transmission line corridor, facing north.

Figure 5.9. Livestock building within the project area, facing south.

Figure 5.10. Farm house associated with livestock complex, facing west.

Figure 5.11. Ditch filled with modern trash, facing west.

Figure 5.12. View of push piles with subsoil on surface, facing west.

Figure 5.13. Typical soil profile in areas where subsoil was encountered at surface.

Figure 5.14. Typical soil profile in areas with poorly drained soils.

Site 38KE0036 was previously recorded in the center of the project area (Figures 1.1, 1.2, and 3.1). The site was identified by Tommy Charles in 1980 as part of a South Carolina Collections Survey. According to the 1980 site form assembled from information gathered during an interview with a private collector and no follow-up site visit, the site is an Early Archaic to Late Woodland site with an abundance of projectile point types, chipped stone artifacts, and debitage from a wide variety of raw material types that was not assessed for inclusion in the NRHP (SCIAA Site Form 1980). An attempt was made to re-locate the site during the current investigation; the site is located on a hill top overlooking Little Flat Rock Creek in an area of hardwoods (Figure 5.15). Three shovel tests were placed in the approximate location of the site and the area was pedestrian surveyed in an attempt to identify artifacts on the surface; no artifacts were recovered from the area. It is S&ME's opinion that the informant was discussing a different location, perhaps one of the agricultural fields in the vicinity of the project area and that site 38KE0036 is not within the current project area and will not be impacted by project activities.

An attempt was made to re-locate the five structures depicted within the project area on the historic maps. Two of the structures are currently extant and were recorded as aboveground resources (see the Architectural Survey Results section below). Two structures that were located in the northeastern corner of the project area off of Old Flat Rock Creek Road were not re-located. The location of these structures is currently within a fallow grassy field; no artifacts were identified on the surface or in shovel tests placed in the vicinity of where the structures would have been located (Figure 5.16). One of the structures was identified during shovel testing and is recorded at archaeological site 38KE1176 and is discussed in more detail below.

Figure 5.15. Approximate location of site 38KE0036, facing east.

Figure 5.16. Approximate location of structures located off of Old Flat Rock Road, facing north.

5.1.1 Site 38KE1176

Site Number: 38KE1176	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Outbuilding foundation	**Elevation:** 460 ft AMSL
Components: 20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E534706, N3814707 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 15 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Hardwood and secondary growth
Artifact Depth: N/A	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 9/0

Site 38KE1176 is a twentieth century historic outbuilding foundation located on a hilltop in the western central portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site consists of a brick foundation and is located in an area of hardwoods with a thick understory of secondary growth. The site measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.17 and 5.18).

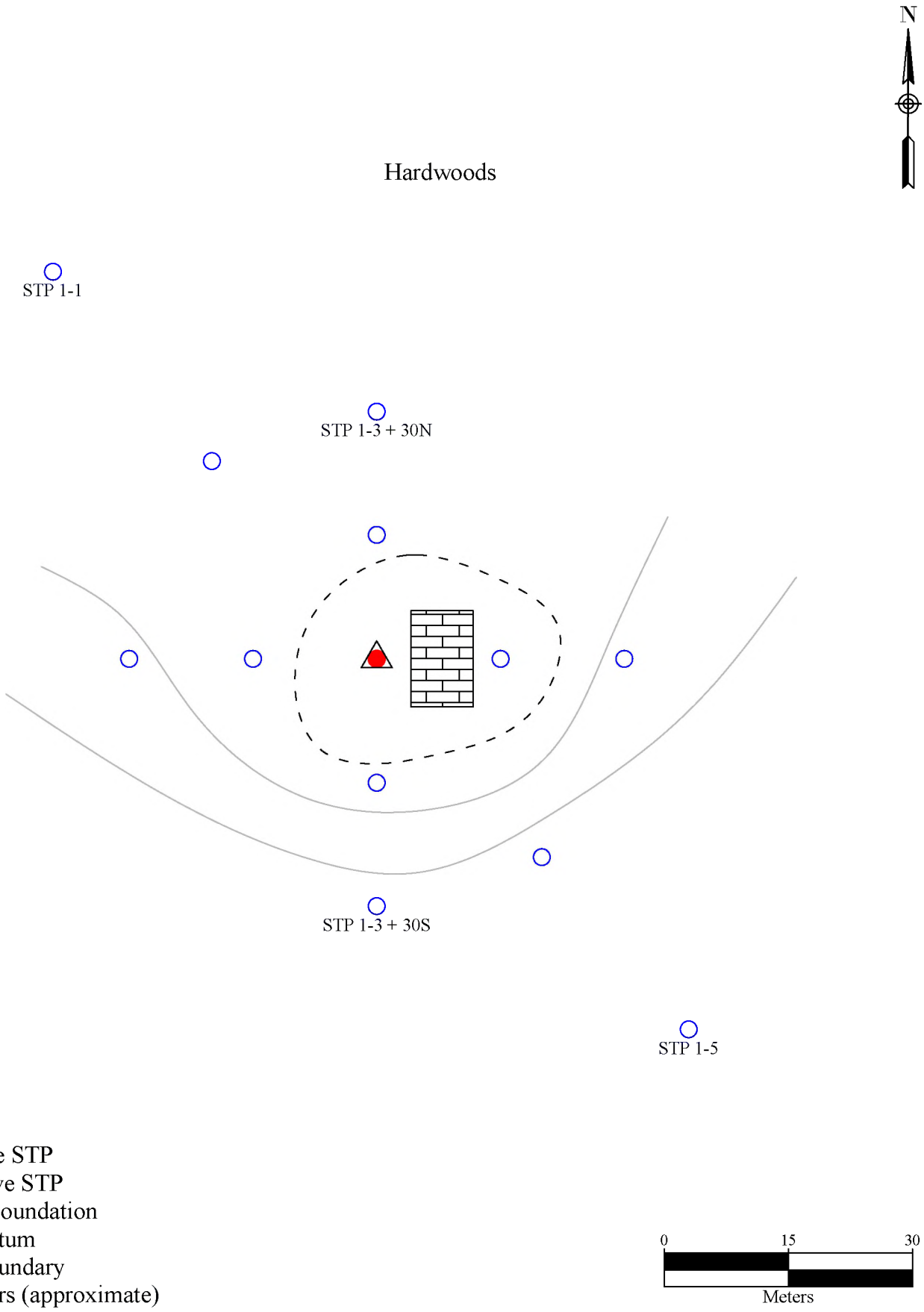
Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site; no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. A typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil. The brick foundation is approximately ten meters long by ten meters wide; machine made brick, cinderblock, concrete fragments, cut stone, and roofing shingles were present on the surface of the site, were noted in field books, and marked on the site map, but were not collected (Figure 5.19). The cinderblock dates to the mid-twentieth century and the machine made brick dates to the twentieth century.

Historic maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site from 1935 to 1961 (Figures 3.5 and 5.20); the structure is no longer extant by 1983 (Figure 5.21). A large pit approximately 120 meters northwest of the site was also present and suggests that a structure was present at that location and was likely razed (Figure 5.22). Based on the maps and the artifacts noted on the surface around the foundation, the site dates to the twentieth century.

Site 38KE1176 is a twentieth century outbuilding foundation with little remaining integrity. Although there are visible remains of a foundation present, shovel testing around the site yielded no artifacts and the foundation is a poor example of a common site type. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38KE1176 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within the project area and 0.5-mile search radius were driven and existing resources greater than 50 years old were photographed. The location of two previously recorded historic structures (1193 and 1194) were revisited and two previously unrecorded resources (1856 and 1857) were identified within the 0.5-mile search radius (Figure 1.1).



	Site Map - 38KE1176	SCALE: As Shown	FIGURE NO. 5.17
	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Gaskin Tract Kershaw County, South Carolina	DATE: 3/8/2019 PROJECT NUMBER 4261-19-041	

Figure 5.18. Overview of site 38KE1176, facing south.

Figure 5.19. Bricks and cinderblocks on surface, facing south.

Figure 5.20. Historic aerial map from 1961 showing location of structure in the vicinity of site 38KE1176.

Figure 5.21. Aerial map from 1983 showing location of site 38KE1176.

Figure 5.22. Pit in which a possible razed structure was located, facing southeast.

5.2.1 Gaskin Farm (1193)

The Gaskin Farm is a frame I-house and associated resources that is located within the northern portion of the project tract (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house was identified during the 2002 survey of Kershaw County (Reed 2002). During the current survey, S&ME revisited the Gaskin Farm house, which remains extant; four additional aboveground resources were also located on the same tax parcel as the Gaskin House and were given sub-numbers (1193.1–1193.4). The Gaskin Farm house (1193) is a traditional vernacular I-house form, with a five bay façade; it is a single room deep, with a single story, shed-roofed extension along the rear elevation (Figures 5.23 and 5.24). The house and addition both rest on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete block. The front elevation has a central doorway, with a transom and sidelights, which are separated slightly from the doorway, suggesting that the original door opening may have been larger than the current opening; the current door has two vertical wooden panels on the lower portion and three vertical window panes on the upper portion. The door is flanked by two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side. The upper story has a central door, with the same wooden panel and window configuration as the lower door; it is also flanked by two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The shed-roofed porch that spans the front elevation is two-stories. It is supported by six square posts, which are divided by trim along the upper balcony floor to appear as separate columns; each column rests on a brick pier and the upper story has a simple balustrade. The porch floor has been rebuilt and an additional set of stairs have been added to the north side.

The north elevation of the house has two single, double-hung, six-over-six, vinyl sash windows on each elevation; the shed-roofed addition also has a single six-over-six, vinyl sash window (Figures 5.24 and 5.25). Two small exterior brick chimneys, replacements for the original chimneys, are visible between the main structure and the shed-roofed rear addition. The main portion of the house has a standing-seam metal roof, as does the front

Figure 5.23. Gaskin Farm house (1193), facing west.

Figure 5.24. Gaskin Farm house (1193), facing southwest.

Figure 5.25. Gaskin Farm house (1193), facing south.

porch. The shed-roofed addition at the rear has an asphalt shingle roof. Appended to the shed-roofed rear section is a gabled rear ell addition, which rests on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete. The windows on this portion of the house are a mixture of large and small six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows (Figures 5.25 and 5.26). A large, interior brick chimney is visible along the roof ridge. The southern elevation of this addition has a large, shed-roofed porch, which is supported by tapered square posts that rest on brick piers, suggesting that it was added in the 1920s or 1930s; it has been enclosed with screen and lattice. A portion of the porch has been extended to the west of the western elevation of the addition and has been enclosed. The house is covered with vinyl siding. The 2002 survey information indicated that the house was built around 1904, by John Ezekiel Gaskin to replace an earlier family home that was destroyed by a tornado; however, John E. Gaskin's obituary, in 1933, indicates that he had lived in the home in which he died for the past 60 years, dating the house to approximately 1873.

A small, gable-roofed pump house (1193.1) is located south of the house (Figure 5.27). The pump house is a concrete block structure, with a standing-seam metal roof that has visible raftertails; it dates to the early to mid-twentieth century. Located northeast of the main house is the remnants of a single story, frame tenant house (1193.2). The tenant house appears to date to the 1930s; it is a front-gabled structure with a central front door and single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows, which are located beneath a hipped roof porch that is supported by tapered square posts that rest on brick piers (Figure 5.28). A shed-roofed addition has been appended to the rear of the structure (Figure 5.29). The original wooden weatherboard is covered with vinyl siding. Although the front elevation is recognizable as a residence, the majority of the home's roof has fallen in and much of the rear of the structure is in a state of collapse. Southeast of the house is a metal, gabled-roof garage (1193.3) that dates to the mid-1960s (Figure 5.30). Also located on the property, southeast of the main house, are three large metal livestock buildings and a small gabled metal barn that date to the late-twentieth century (Figures 5.31 through 5.33).

Figure 5.26. Gaskin House (1193), facing northeast.

Figure 5.27. Gaskin Farm pump house (1193.1), facing southwest.

Figure 5.28. Gaskin Farm, tenant house, (1193.2), facing east.

Figure 5.29. Gaskin Farm, tenant house (1193.2), facing southwest.

Figure 5.30. Gaskin Farm, 1960s garage (1193.3), facing south.

Figure 5.31. Gaskin Farm, modern livestock buildings, facing southeast.

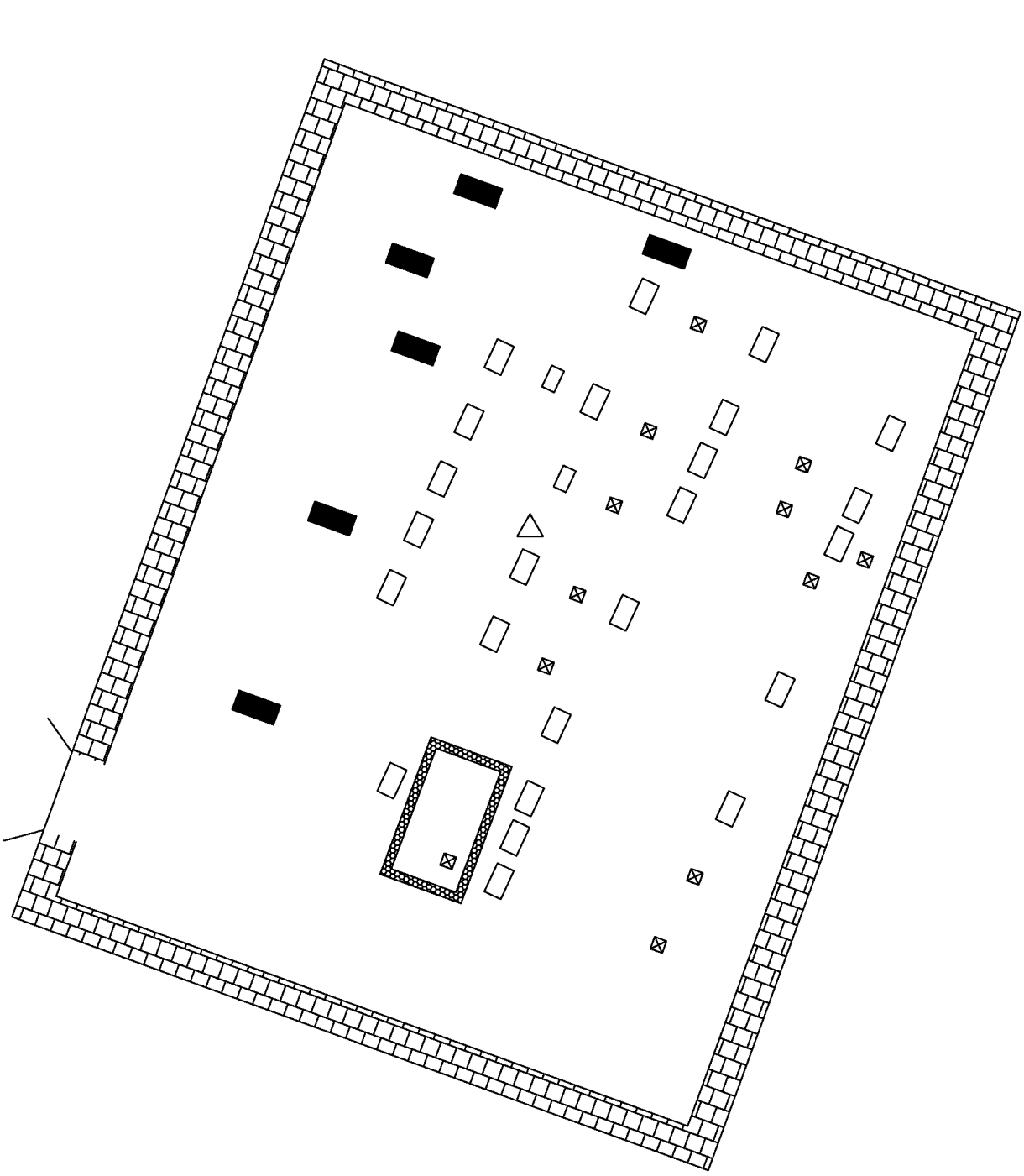
Figure 5.32. Gaskin Farm, modern shed and livestock buildings, facing east.

Figure 5.33. Gaskin Farm, modern livestock buildings, facing southwest.

Also located on the property is the Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4), which is approximately 20 meters by 25 meters within a concrete block wall. There are 26 marked graves, which are oriented southeast-northwest; there are also 12 footstone markers and six grave depressions, which indicate potential unmarked burials (Figures 5.34 through 5.37). The oldest marked grave that is currently legible in the Gaskin Cemetery belongs to Sarah Drakeford Gaskin (1795–1857), wife of Thomas Gaskin (1796–1874), who is also buried in the cemetery (Figure 5.38). Transcriptions of gravemarkers in the cemetery, done in 2013, indicate that the earliest marked burial was James Gaskin (1819–1853), son of Thomas and Sarah Gaskin. Other members of the Gaskin family with marked burials within the cemetery include John Ezekiel Gaskin (1853–1933), son of James Ezekiel Gaskin, and his wife Nancy Rebecca Stover Gaskin (1860–1946). Most of the remaining identified graves within the cemetery are children of John Ezekiel and Nancy Gaskin, although four graves are their minor grandchildren. Additionally, Annie Gaskin Owens, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Gaskin, along with her husband and two minor children are buried in the Gaskin Cemetery. The most recent marked burial within the cemetery is that of James Edison Gaskin, son of John Ezekiel and Nancy Gaskin, who was buried in June 1946. Other burials, which were also likely for members of the extended Gaskin family, are marked with fieldstones with no identifying writing or marks (Figure 5.39). The concrete block wall dates to the early to mid-twentieth century and postdates the creation of the cemetery; visual inspection of areas outside of the wall shows that there is at least one marker located outside of the enclosure (Figure 5.40).

The Gaskin House (1193) was previously recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The house and its associated resources, are an example of an early twentieth century family farmstead that has been continuously utilized into the present. Although the Gaskin House (1193.00) retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, the design, materials, and workmanship on the main house have lost integrity through the installation of new windows and siding, the construction of a new porch, and the removal of the exterior chimneys following Hurricane Hugo. The associated pump house (1193.1) is a common early to mid-twentieth century design for this type of outbuilding and retains no historic significance individually; the tenant house has fallen into disrepair and has lost integrity of materials and workmanship (1193.2). The loss of other historic outbuildings, visible in a 1964 aerial photograph, and the construction of modern agricultural structures has altered the landscape of the farm itself (Figure 5.41). Therefore, S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation of not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4) is an example of a rural family cemetery. Research into rural cemeteries throughout the south has created a broad definition of a Southern folk cemetery, which was usually a smaller cemetery located close to a homestead, containing burials of one or two related families (Clauser 1994). "The…folk cemetery is a distinctive type of burial ground widely dispersed across the south…characterized by hilltop locations, scraped ground, mounded graves, east-west grave orientation, creative decorations expressing the art of making do preferred species of vegetation, the use of graveshelters, and cults of piety" (Meyer 1989:108). Coffin indicated that "in the country, private family burying places, usually atop a hill in rocky ground unfit for cultivation, appeared on almost every farm (1976:125). In North Carolina examples, Clauser defined the layout of such cemeteries as "ordered chaos"; although most examples of this type of cemetery have a rectangular form, with graves oriented west-east, in discernable rows, there is much variation among different examples (1994). The Gaskin Cemetery fits into these three broad pattern markers. Unlike many Southern folk cemeteries, however, the Gaskin Cemetery was not completely abandoned and the original family remains as the landowner; it continued to be used for burial of Gaskin family members until the mid-twentieth century and the family generally maintains the plot. Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a



LEGEND

- Headstone
- Foot Stone
- Grave Depression
- Stone Wall
- Cinder Block Wall
- Site Datum

0 5 10

Meters

Cemetery Map - Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4)

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Gaskin Tract
Kershaw County, South Carolina

SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
As Shown	5.34
DATE:	
3/8/2019	
PROJECT NUMBER	
4261-19-041	

Figure 5.35. Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4), facing south.

Figure 5.36. Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4), facing northwest.

Figure 5.37. Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4), facing southeast.

Figure 5.38. Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4), Thomas and Sarah Gaskin marker, facing north.

Figure 5.39. Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4), fieldstone marker, facing west.

Figure 5.40. Gaskin Cemetery (1193.4), marker located outside of cemetery wall.

Figure 5.41. Aerial photograph (1964), showing Gaskin farm complex (1193).

cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." The people interred in the Gaskin Cemetery are multiple members of the extended Gaskin family, who were farmers who owned the surrounding property and lived in the area, none of whom are of transcendent importance. The cemetery dates from the early-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, as do many other rural family cemeteries in the area, and it does not have an association with a specific historic event. The Gaskin Cemetery has no distinctive design features, nor does it contain grave stones that are unique or of artistic value. Therefore, it does not meet the conditions of Criteria Consideration D and S&ME recommends the Gaskin Cemetery as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.2 Structure 1194

Structure 1194 was surveyed in 2002 and was identified as an early twentieth century former post office building (Reed 2002); its location was identified in survey records as 3610 Flat Rock Road, approximately 0.5-mile west of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The original survey description indicates that the building was a single story, front-gabled, frame structure with a full-width porch and a metal roof. Aerial photographs and street view imagery indicated that the actual location of Structure 1194 was approximately 350 feet south of its location on ArchSite; a field visit to both locations was unable to locate the structure (Figures 5.42 and 5.43). Current aerial imagery indicates that the former post office building was demolished sometime between 2014 and 2018 (Figures 5.44 and 5.45).

Figure 5.42. ArchSite location of Structure 1194, facing east.

Figure 5.43. Aerial photograph location of Structure 1194, facing east.

Figure 5.44. Aerial photograph showing location of Structure 1194 (2014).

Figure 5.45. Aerial photograph showing location of Structure 1194 (2018).

5.2.3 *Structure 1856*

Structure 1856 is a circa-1940 building located at 83 Sawmill Road, approximately 0.45-mile northeast of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure is a one-story building of cinderblock construction, with a side-gabled roofline (Figure 5.46). The front elevation has a central doorway, which consists of three wooden panels on the lower section and three horizontal window panes on the upper section; it is flanked by a one-over-one, double-hung, metal frame window on the eastern side and a large, single-pane window on the western side. A full-width, shed-roofed porch spans the façade and is supported by simple metal posts. The eastern elevation has a single, off-center door, similar to the front door, and a rectangular attic vent centered within the wooden siding in the gable end. The western elevation has two small, single pane windows with metal frames; like the east elevation, it has a rectangular attic vent centered in the wooden siding on the gable end (Figure 5.47). A single, interior brick chimney is visible above the roof ridge; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Attached to the southwestern corner of the structure is a wooden frame, gabled addition that rests on a concrete foundation; this portion of the structure has horizontal wooden siding and a single, one-over-one, double-hung, metal frame window. An exterior chimney of concrete and brick is attached to the western gable end. Also attached to this end is a metal, moveable trailer that has been permanently parked against the building; this trailer has single and double casement windows with three tilting panes. No structure appears at this location on the 1938 USGS topographic map or the 1938 SCDOT map (Figure 3.5); aerial photographs from 1964 indicate that the main portion of the structure was standing at this time but the rear portions were added later (Figure 5.48). Based on the form and design of the main structure, as well as its location close to the road, it is possible that this building served as a store for the area. However, it appears to now function as a residence. Although the building retains its integrity of location and setting, its design, feeling, materials, and workmanship have been altered by modern changes, including replacement windows and large additions. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period, nor is it an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends Structure 1856 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.4 *Structure 1857*

Structure 1857 is a circa-1930 residence located at 166 Kelly Avenue, approximately 500 feet east of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure is a single story house, with a side-gabled roofline, which is built on a brick foundation (Figure 5.49). The front elevation has an off-center doorway, which is located beneath a partial-width, gabled front porch that has been enclosed with screening. To the west of the door are two single, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows; to the west is a paired one-over-one, double hung, vinyl window. The eastern elevation has a single one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window and a two-pane, horizontal sliding casement window. The exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is composition shingles. An off-center, interior brick chimney is visible above the roof ridge. Although the building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, its materials and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement windows and siding. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period, nor is it an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends Structure 1857 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Figure 5.46. Structure 1856, facing south.

Figure 5.47. Structure 1856, facing southeast.

Figure 5.48. Aerial photograph (1964) showing Structure 1856.

Figure 5.49. Structure 1857, facing north.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 240.5-acre project area associated with the Gaskins Tract in Kershaw County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along Old Flat Rock Road approximately 4.1 miles south of the city limits of Kershaw, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900158, dated February 11, 2019.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on February 27 and 28, 2019. This work included the excavation of 49 shovel tests and six radials, for a total of 55 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of structures within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius.

Background research indicated that there was one previously recorded archaeological site (38KE0036) within the project area and two previously recorded aboveground resources (1193 and 1194) were present within the project area and the 0.5-mile search radius. As a result of the investigations, one new archaeological site (38KE1176) was recorded, an attempt was made to re-locate one previously recorded archaeological site (38KE0036), two previously recorded aboveground resources (1193 and 1194) were revisited, one newly recorded cemetery was identified (Gaskins Cemetery, 1193.4), and two newly recorded aboveground resources (1856 and 1857) were identified. No evidence of the previously recorded archaeological site was identified and the newly recorded archaeological site is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; (Structure 1194 was found to be no longer extant; and the remaining aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the NRHP Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1).

Although recommended ineligible for the NRHP, S&ME recommends avoidance of the cemetery through the establishment of a 50-ft buffer. The 50-ft buffer can consist of orange construction fencing that should be established prior to construction and can be removed once construction is complete. Please note that cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600) and avoidance is recommended, please be advised that public ingress and egress to cemeteries on private property needs to be maintained per S.C. Code of Laws, Section 27-43-310.

Although portions of the project area appear to have a moderate probability for containing significant archaeological resources, based on the results of the fieldwork, S&ME found the majority (75.1 acres) of the areas of moderate probability in excessively rocky areas with large boulders on surface and rocky, deflated soils in the shovel tests with subsoil on surface or plowzone transitioning to subsoil with no intact soil horizon. It is S&ME's opinion that 232.3 acres of the project area should be considered low probability for containing significant archaeological resources, while the 8.2 acres with an intact soil horizon be intensively surveyed to determine if additional archaeological sites are present within the project area.

Based on the information presented above, S&ME recommends that the 8.2 acres in the northwestern portion of the project area be intensively surveyed (Figure 1.3) and that no additional cultural resource work should be needed for the remaining portion of the project area. If the cemetery cannot be avoided cemetery law is enforced by county and municipal law enforcement and SC Code 27-43-10 through 27-43-40 establishes a legal framework for moving abandoned cemeteries when necessary.

7.0 References Cited

Adovasio, J.M., and D.R. Pedler
1996 Monte Verde and the Antiquity of Humankind in the America. *Antiquity* 71:573–580.

Ahler, Stanley A.
1989 Mass Analysis of Flaking Debris: Studying the Forest Rather Than the Tree. In *Alternative Approaches to Lithic Analysis,* edited by D.O. Henry and George H. Odell, pp. 85–118. Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association No. 1.

Anderson, David G.
1994 *The Savannah River Chiefdoms: Political Change in the Late Prehistoric Southeast.* The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

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

Anderson, David G., and J.W. Joseph
1988 *Prehistory and History along the Upper Savannah River: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations, Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area, Volumes I and II.* Russell Papers 1988. Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Savannah District, by Garrow Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

Anderson, David G., and Lisa O'Steen
1992 Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Environmental Conditions in the South Carolina Area. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and C. Judge, pp. 3–6. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

Anderson, David G., and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.
2002 An Introduction to Woodland Archaeology in the Southeast. In *The Woodland Southeast*, edited by David G. Anderson, and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., pp. 1–19. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Anderson, David G., and Kenneth E. Sassaman (editors)
1996 The *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast.* University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Anderson, David G., Lisa O'Steen, and Kenneth E. Sassaman
1996a Environmental and Chronological Considerations. In *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*. Edited by D.G. Anderson and K.E. Sassaman, pp 3–15. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

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

Anderson, David G., Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge (editors)
1992 *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologist, Columbia.

Bense, Judith
1994 *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States.* Academic Press, San Diego.

Benson, Robert W.
2006 *Cultural Resources Overview of the Sumter National Forest*. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests CRM Report 06-07. Prepared for Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, USDA Forest Service, Columbia, South Carolina. Prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

Blanton, Dennis B., and Kenneth E. Sassaman
1989 Pattern and Process in the Middle Archaic Period of South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 53–72. Anthropological Studies 9. Occasional Papers of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Cable, John S.
2000 *Demographic Succession as a Factor in Explaining Offsetting Occupational Spans at Mississippian Mound Centers.* Paper at 57th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Macon, GA.

Chapman, Jefferson, and James M. Adovasio
1977 Textile and Basketry Impressions from Icehouse Bottom, Tennessee. *American Antiquity* 42:620–625.

Charles, Tommy and James L. Michie
1992 South Carolina Paleo Point Data. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge, pp. 242–247. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

Clauser, John W., Jr.
1994 "The Southern Folk Cemetery in Piedmont North Carolina." *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Newsletter* Fall 2014:2–7.

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

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

Daniel, I. Randolph. Jr.
1998 *Hardaway Revisited: Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeast*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
2001 Stone Raw Material Availability and Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States. *American Antiquity* 66:237–265.

Delcourt, Paul A., and Hazel R. Delcourt
1985 Quaternary Palynology and Vegetational History of the Southeastern United States. In *Pollen Records of Late-Quaternary North American Sediments*, edited by V. M. Bryant Jr. and R. G. Holloway, pp. 1–37. American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists Foundation.

DePratter, Chester B.
1979 Ceramics. In *The Anthropology of St. Catherines Island 2: The Refuge-Deptford Mortuary Complex*, edited by D. H. Thomas and C. S. Larson, pp. 109–132. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 56(1).

DePratter, Chester B., and Chris Judge
1990 A Late Prehistoric/Early Historic Period Ceramic Sequence for the Wateree River Valley, South Carolina. In *Lamar Archaeology: Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Deep South*, edited by Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro, pp. 56–58. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa

Dillehay, Thomas D. and M. B. Collins
1988 Early Cultural Evidence from Monte Verde. *Nature* 332:150–152.

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

Elliot, Daniel T.
1995 *Clark Hill River Basin Survey*. Lamar Institute Publication 26, Savannah River Archaeology Research Papers 7, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Glassow, M. A.
1977 Issues in Evaluating the Significance of Archaeological Resources. *American Antiquity* 41:413–420.

Goodyear, III, Albert C.
1979 *A Hypothesis for the Use of Cryptocrystalline Raw Materials among Paleo-Indian Groups of North America*. Research Manuscript Series No. 156. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
2005 Evidence for Pre-Clovis Sites in the Eastern United States. In *Paleoamerican Origins: Beyond Clovis*, edited by Robson Bonnichsen, Bradley T. Lepper, Dennis Stanford, and Michael R. Waters, pp. 103–112. Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Goodyear, III, Albert C., and David G. Anderson
1975 *The Archaeological Survey for the Camden Beltway Project*. Report prepared by and for the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.

Gordon, John W.
2003 *South Carolina and the American Revolution: A Battlefield History*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Heide, Gregory, and Michael Russo
2003 *Investigation of the Coosaw Island Shell Ring Complex (38BU1866)*. Report prepared for the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program. Report prepared by the Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

House, John, and David Ballenger
1976 *An Archaeological Survey of the Interstate 77 Route in the South Carolina Piedmont.* South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 104, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Judge, Christopher
2003 *An Overview of the Mississippian Ceramic Sequence for the Wateree River Valley, South Carolina*. Paper presented at 60th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Justice, Noel D.
1987 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.

Kolbe, Chris, Suzanne P. Wylie, and John Wells,
1981 *Kendall Mills Historic District*. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. On file at South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Kovacik, Charles F. and John J. Winberry
1989 *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Meyer, Richard E. (editor)
1989 *Cemeteries & Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture*. UMI Research Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Miller, George L.
1991 The Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. In *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists*, G.L Miller, O.R. Jones, L.A. Ross, and T. Majewski, compilers, pp. 37–58. Society for Historical Archaeology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mills, Robert
1825 *Atlas of the State of South Carolina.* F. Lucas, Jr., Baltimore. Reprint: South Carolina Historical Press, Inc., Greenville, 1980.

Mitchell, Cleveland J.
1989 *Soil Survey of Kershaw County Area, South Carolina*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Moore, John Hammond
1987 *The South Carolina Highway Department, 1917–1987*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
1989 *South Carolina in the 1880s: A Gazetteer*. Sandlapper Publishing, Orangeburg, South Carolina.
1993 *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community 1740–1990*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Mouzon, Henry et. al.
1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina, with their Indian frontier*. London: Robert Sayer and J. Bennett. Library of Congress. Available at< http://memory.loc.gov>.

Nagle, Kimberly and William Green
2010 *Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at the Tree House Archaeological Site (38LX531), Lexington County, FERC Project No. 516, South Carolina.* Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.

Noel Hume, Ivor
1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Orser, Charles E., J
1988 *The Material Basis of the Postbellum Tenant Plantation: Historical Archaeology in the South Carolina Piedmont.* University of Georgia, Athens.

Reed, Mary Beth
2002 *Historic Resources Survey.* Report prepared for Kershaw County Planning and Zoning, Camden and South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Prepared by New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Russo, Michael, and Gregory Heide
2003 *Mapping the Sewee Shell Ring*. Report prepared for the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests. Report prepared by the Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee.

Sassaman, Kenneth E.
1993 *Early Pottery in the Southeast: Tradition and Innovation in Cooking Technology.* University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Sassaman, Kenneth E., and David G. Anderson (editors)
1995 *Middle and Late Archaic Archaeological Records of South Carolina. A Synthesis for Research and Resource Management*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Paper No. 6, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Sassaman, Kenneth E., I Randolph Daniel Jr., and Christopher R. Moore
2002 *G.S. Lewis-East: Early and Late Archaic Occupation along the Savannah River, Aiken County, South Carolina.* Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 12, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson
1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley: A Synthesis of Archaeological Investigations on the Savannah River Site, Aiken and Barnwell Counties South Carolina.* Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 1, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Saunders, Rebecca, and Michael Russo
2002 *The Fig Island Ring Complex (38CH42): Coastal Adaptation and the Question of Ring Function in the Late Archaic*. Report prepared for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Social Explorer
2019 "U. S. Demography, 1790 to present." Based on data from the U. S. Census Bureau. Available at: <http://www.socialexplorer.com/6f4cdab7a0/explore>

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR)
2013 *An Overview of the Eight Major River Basins of South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Available at: <http://dnr.sc.gov/water/waterplan/pdf/SCmajorbasins.pdf>

South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT)
1938 *Kershaw County*. South Carolina Department of Transportation County Road Maps Digital Collection. Thomas Cooper Library. University of South Carolina, Columbia. Available at: <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/230/rec/1>
1950 *Kershaw County*. South Carolina Department of Transportation County Road Maps Digital Collection. Thomas Cooper Library. University of South Carolina, Columbia. Available at: <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/188/rec/3>
1962 *Kershaw County*. South Carolina Department of Transportation County Road Maps Digital Collection. Thomas Cooper Library. University of South Carolina, Columbia. Available at: <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/312/rec/7>

South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historic Archaeology*. Academic, New York.

Stoltman, James B.
1974 *Groton Plantation: An Archaeological Study of a South Carolina Locality*. Peabody Museum Monographs, No. 1. Harvard University, Cambridge.

Trinkley, Michael
1990 *An Archaeological Context for the South Carolina Woodland Period*. Chicora Foundation Research Series 22, Columbia.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1919 *Kershaw County*. USDA Historical Soil Survey Maps of South Carolina Digital Collection. Thomas Cooper Library. University of South Carolina, Columbia. Available at: <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/HSSM/id/24/rec/25>

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1935 *Camden*. 30-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at: <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>
1988 *Westville*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at: <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>
2014 *Westville*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at: <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>
2014 *White Oak Creek*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Available at: <http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>

Ward, Trawick H.
1983 A Review of Archaeology in the North Carolina Piedmont: A Study of Change. In *The Prehistory of North Carolina: An Archaeological Symposium*, edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow, pp. 53–80. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Ward, H. Trawick and R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr.
1999 *Time Before History: The Archaeology of North Carolina.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Waters, Michael R., and Thomas W. Stafford, Jr.
2007 Redefining the Age of Clovis: Implications for the Peopling of the Americas. *Science* 315:1122–1126.

Webb, Paul A., and David S. Leigh
1995 Geomorphological and Archaeological Investigations of a Buried Site on the Yadkin River Floodplain. *Southern Indian Studies* 44:1–36.

Weir, Robert M.
1997 *Colonial South Carolina: A History*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press.

Whitehead, Donald R.
1972 Development and Environmental History of the Dismal Swamp. *Ecological Monographs* 42:301–315.

Woody, Howard and Davie Beard
2002 *Kershaw County*. South Carolina Postcards, Volume VII. Postcard History Series. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.

8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence

EST. 1905
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

May 2, 2019

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

Re: Gaskins Tract
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Kershaw County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0174

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office received documentation on April 2, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Gaskins Tract, Kershaw County, South Carolina*. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" or by any state regulatory process. The recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

The cultural resources survey of the approximately 240.5-acre project area included an archaeological and architectural reconnaissance survey. One previously recorded archaeological site (38KE0036) was noted within the project area but was not relocated during the survey. One newly recorded archaeological site (38KE1176) was identified within the project area. One previously recorded architectural resource was revisited (SHPO Site No. 1193) and its associated structures were newly recorded (SHPO Site Nos. 1193.01-1193.04). One previously recorded architectural resource was revisited and determined to be no longer extant (SHPO Site No. 1194). Two newly recorded architectural resources were identified (SHPO Site Nos. 1856 and 1857). Site 38KE1176 and SHPO Site Nos. 1193.00-1193.04, 1856, and 1857 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our office concurs with these recommendations.

If the Gaskins Tract were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that:

- Gaskins Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1193.04) be avoided by ground-disturbing activities in adherence with South Carolina laws governing cemeteries.
- Additional cultural resources survey is needed in portions of the project area (See *Technical Comments* for additional information).
- No additional historic property identification survey is needed.

The federal or state agency or agencies will take our recommendation(s) into consideration when evaluating the project and will determine if additional survey will be required.

Our office has additional technical comments on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. Please file a revisit form with SCIAA for the revisit to site 38KE0036.

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

We accept the survey forms as final. Please provide final electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs for the above-ground resources following the Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys.

The State Historic Preservation Office will provide comments regarding historic architectural and archaeological resources and effects to them once the federal or state agency initiates consultation. Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our Office's role in the compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at: https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0174 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov

Sincerely,

Keely Lewis

Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

Technical Comments

- p. 26, pp. 1- It is stated here that "S&ME found the areas of moderate probability either in excessively rocky areas with large boulders on surface and rocky, deflated soils in the shovels tests with subsoil on surface or plowzone transitioning to subsoil with no intact soil horizon", however p. 30 states that a soil profile consisting of a plow zone with a thin intact horizon was encountered within the project area. We would recommend that additional intensive survey is needed in areas of moderate probability where intact horizons were encountered.

- p. 30, Table 5.1 and pp. 4- Please provide additional information about which soil profiles were encountered on which transects.

- p. 30, Site 38KE0036- Due to issues with site numbering, as discussed with Keith Derting Site Files Manager at SCIAA, this site should be referred to as 38KE0036. This site location was recorded by Tommy Charles in 1980 as part of the SC Collections Survey. The 38KE0036/0243 site recorded by Goodyear and Anderson 1975 is in a different location, now recorded in ArchSite as the location of 38KE0243. Please correct references to this site to 38KE0036 and remove the references to Goodyear and Anderson 1975 for clarification. Please contact Keith Derting at SCIAA for additional information regarding site 38KE0036.

- p. 30, pp. 1- "two previously recorded aboveground resources (1193 and 1194) were revisited, one newly recorded cemetery was identified, and two new above ground resources (1856 and 1857) were identified." Please rephrase to make clear that the new cemetery is associated with SHPO Site No. 1193 and that three additional structures were associated with this resource and newly recorded.