



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

PREPARED FOR:

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

PREPARED BY:

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October 2019



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A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kim Nagle'.

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

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

October 2019



Management Summary

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that was completed in March 2019, for the roughly 240.5-acre Gaskins Tract in Kershaw County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The addition of a 47-acre parcel to the southwest side of the proposed project area necessitated additional cultural resource investigations.

The initial cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed in March 2019 (DeAngelis and Carpini 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, 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, previously recorded Structure 1194 was found to be no longer extant, and remaining archaeological site and aboveground resources were found to be not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); avoidance of the Gaskin Cemetery was recommended. An intensive survey was recommended for 8.2 acres of the project area due to the high/moderate probability for containing additional archaeological resources. In a letter dated May 2, 2019, the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed with these recommendations (Appendix A). The intensive survey of 8.2 acres was completed May 2019, no new archaeological sites were identified, and no further work was recommended for the 240.5-acre project area; SHPO agreed with the recommendation in a letter dated July 17, 2019 (Appendix A).

The purpose of the current survey was to assess the 47-acre additional property'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 permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900158, Change Order 1, dated June 7, 2019.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on June 19, 2019. This work included the excavation of 10 shovel tests and eight radials, for a total of 18 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of structures within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius.

As a result of the investigations, one isolated find (IF-1) was recorded, two previously recorded aboveground resources (1195 and 1196) were revisited, and no new archaeological sites or aboveground resources were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The isolated find is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
IF-1	Lithic Isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1195	Residence, ca. 1900	Additional Work	No Adverse Effect
1196	Jesse Truesdale House, ca. 1830	Additional Work	No Adverse Effect

Resources 1195 and 1196 are both recommended for additional research to determine their individually eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, for their associations with rural farming in Kershaw County. However, based on the distance of the two properties from the proposed project area, and the topography and vegetation

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of the intervening landscape, development at the Gaskins Tract is unlikely to have an adverse effect on either Resource 1195 or Resource 1196.

The 47-acre project area contains no intact soil horizon and areas of heavily eroded soil. It is S&ME's opinion that the project area should be considered low probability for containing significant archaeological resources. Based on the information presented above, S&ME recommends that no further cultural resource work is needed for the project area as currently proposed.



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1.0 Introduction

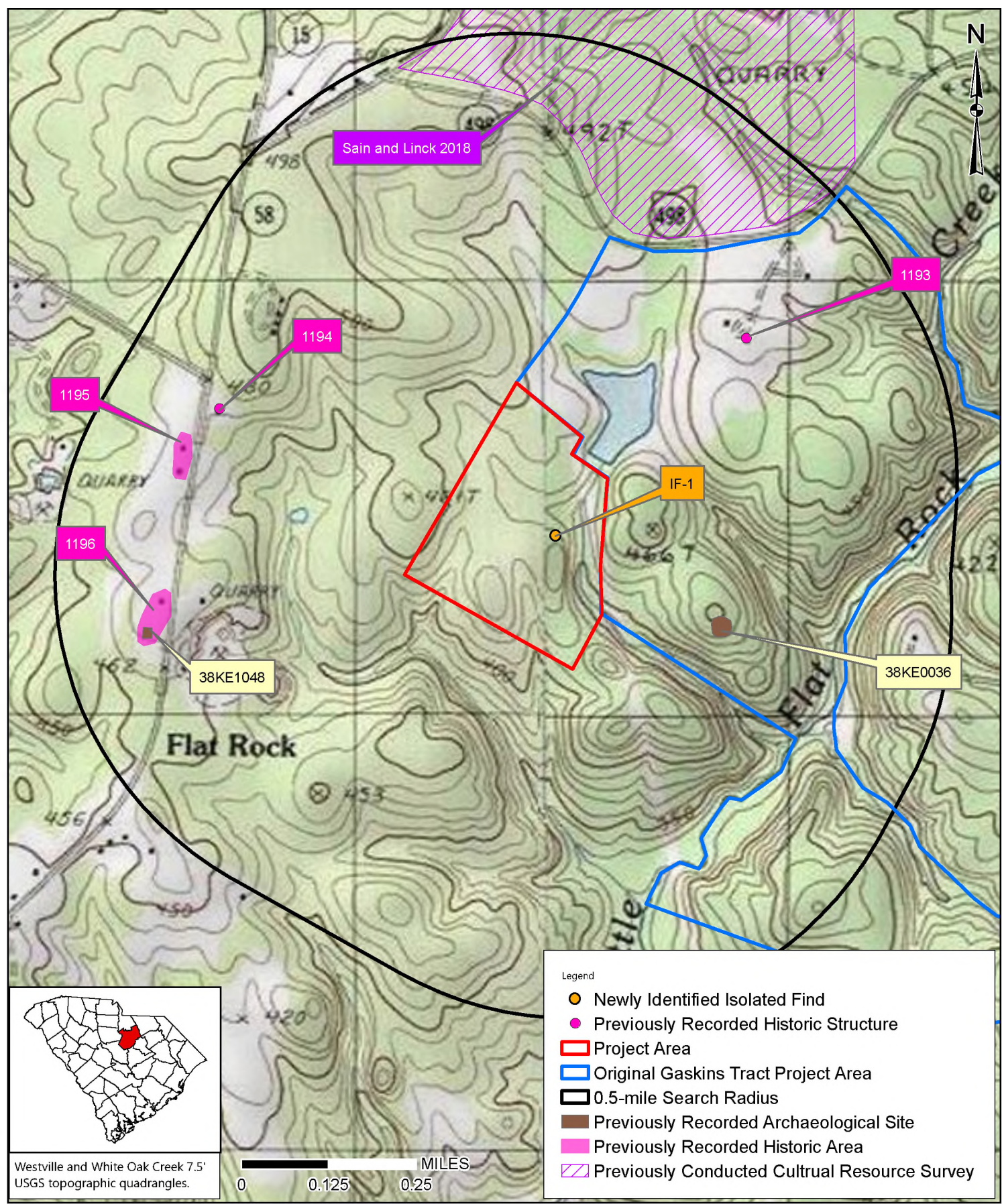
On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that was completed in March 2019, for the roughly 240.5-acre Gaskins Tract in Kershaw County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The addition of a 47-acre parcel to the southwest side of the proposed project area necessitated additional cultural resource investigations.

The purpose of the current survey was to assess the 47-acre additional property'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 permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900158, Change Order 1, dated June 7, 2019.

S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in June 2019. The fieldwork was conducted by Crew Chief Paul Connell under the supervision of Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, and consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Mr. Connell 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.

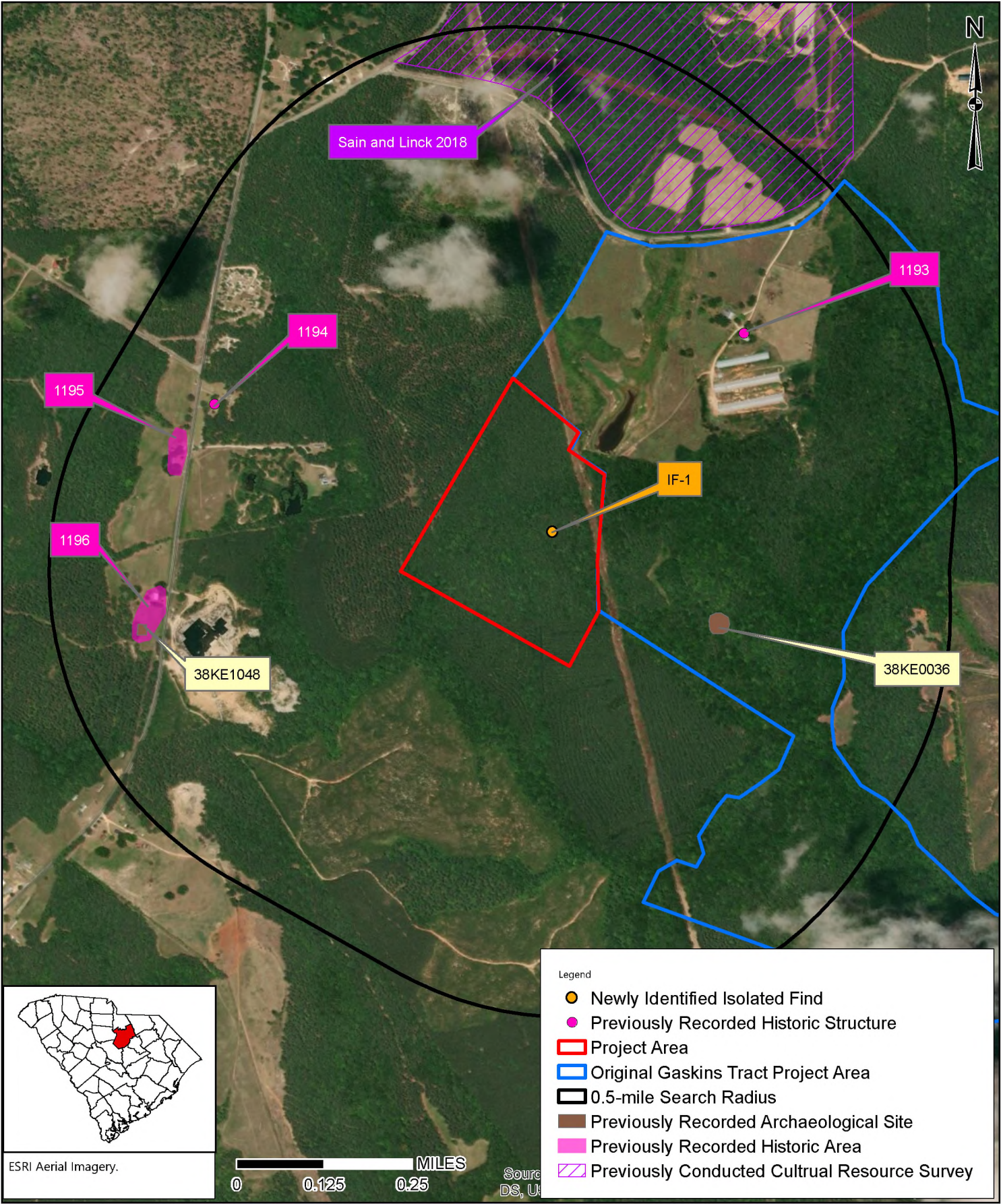
This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate. Field investigations 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.

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-041A_Luck_Gaskins.47-Acre Addition_Kershaw\Working Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-1 Topo Map.mxd plotted by KNagle 07-16-2019



	SCALE: 1:11,667	Topographic Map Gaskins Tract Additional Parcel Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 1.1
	PROJECT NO: 4261-19-041A		
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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 (Figure 2.1). Elevations range from 390 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along an unnamed tributary of Little Flat Rock Creek along the eastern edge of the project area to 440 ft AMSL in the southern 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). An unnamed tributary of Little Flat Rock Creek is present and flows along the eastern boundary into Little Flat rock Creek (Figure 2.2). 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 2.3; their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (USDA Web Soil Survey, Accessed June 18, 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%	54.5%
Durham	Loamy sand	Well drained	Hillslopes	2–6%	16.4%
Georgeville	Loam	Well drained	Interfluves, Ridges	6–10%	19.5%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	6–10%	2.1%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	15–25%	7.6%

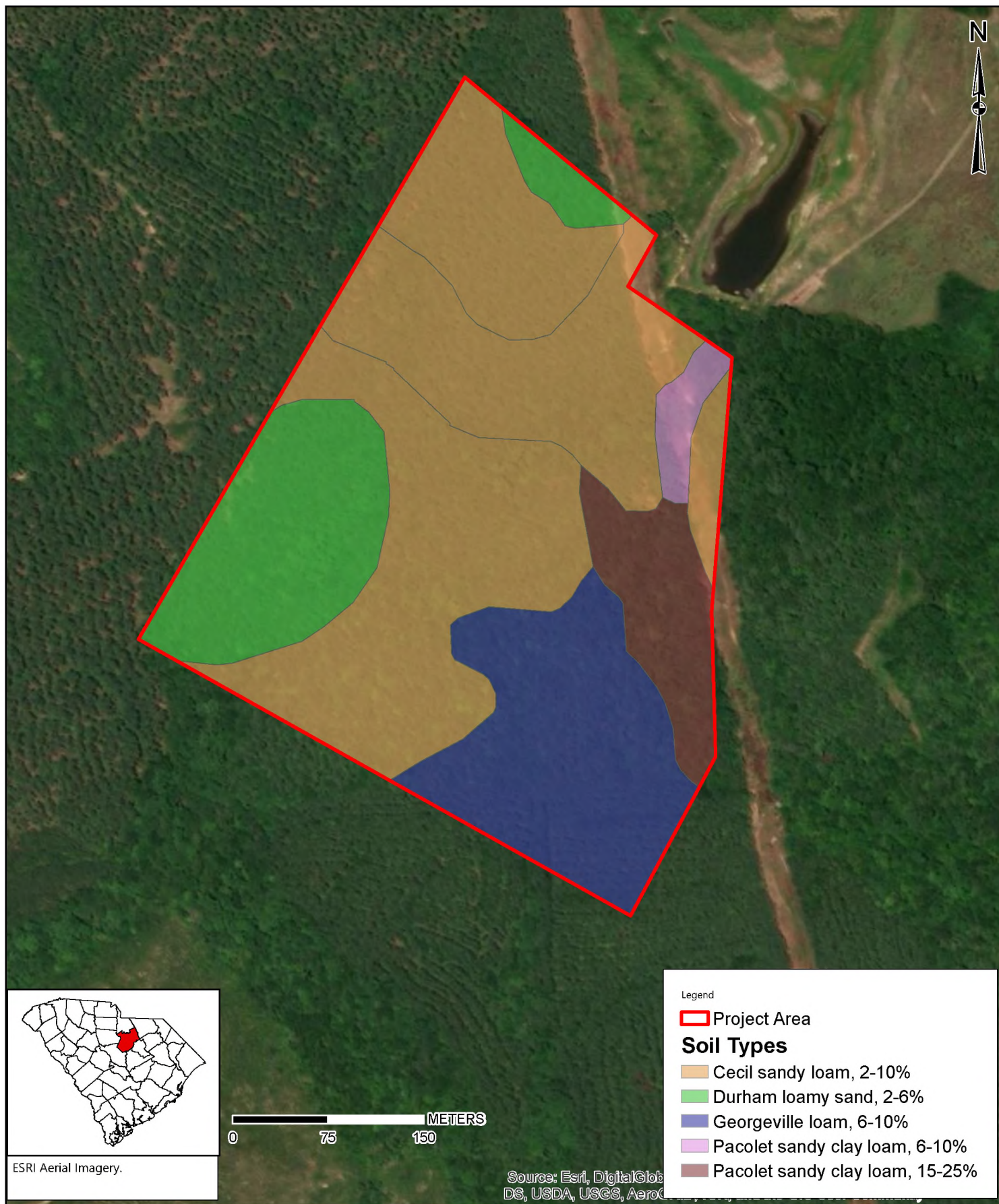


Figure 2.1. View of steep slope within the project area, facing south.



Figure 2.2. Unnamed tributary of Little Flat Rock Creek in the project area, facing south.

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	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-041A		
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	DATE:	7/5/2019		



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 of secondary growth (Figure 2.4). The primary disturbance within the project area is the transmission line corridor (Figures 2.5–2.6).



Figure 2.4. View of an area of hardwoods with secondary growth, facing west.



Figure 2.5. Transmission line corridor in the project area, facing south.



Figure 2.6. Area of ground disturbance within transmission line corridor, facing east.



3.0 Background Research

An updated background literature review and record search was conducted on June 18, 2019, 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. For a cultural history specific to the project area, please consult the cultural resources reconnaissance report completed for the project (DeAngelis and Carpini 2019).

A review of ArchSite indicated there are no previously recorded archaeological sites or aboveground resources within the project area and there is two previously recorded archaeological sites (38KE0036 and 38KE1048), two historic structures (1193 and 1194), two historic areas (1195 and 1196), and one previously conducted cultural resource survey (Sain and Linck 2018) within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). None of these resources are located within the current project area.

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
1195	Residence	Not Eligible	Reed 2002
1196	Truesdale House	Not Eligible	Reed 2002
38KE0036	Early Archaic to Late Woodland site	Not Eligible	SCIAA Site Form 1999
38KE1048	Truesdale House	Unassessed	Archsite

Bold denotes resource is within the project area.

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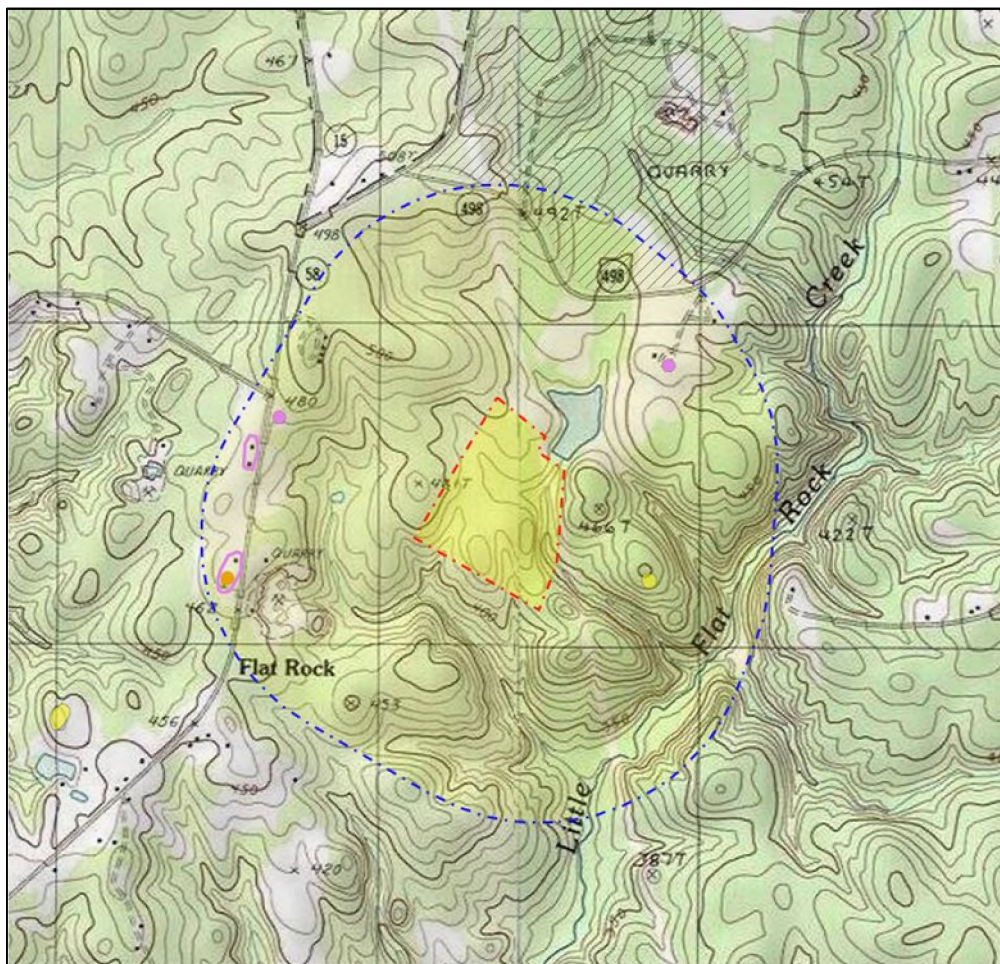


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 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 three structures and one dirt road traversing the project area; one structure is located along the eastern edge of the project area, one in the central portion and the other one is located in the western portion of the project area (Figure 3.5). The 1938, 1950, and 1962 SCDOT maps depict further development around the project area, but no structures are present in the project area (Figures 3.6–3.8). The 1988 USGS topographic maps show no structures present within the project area; a transmission line corridor is indicated on the 1988 *Westville* topographic map (Figures 3.9 and 3.10).

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

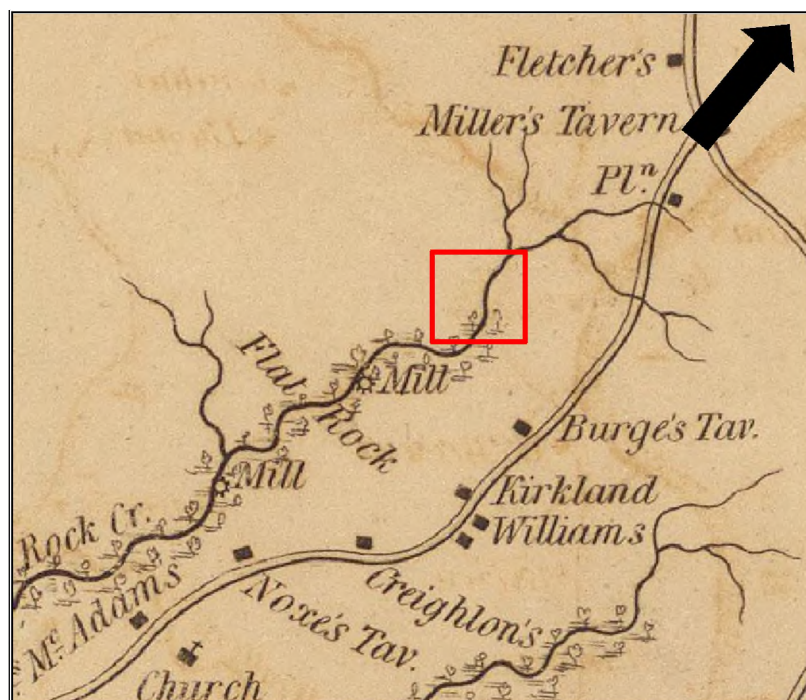


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Kershaw District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

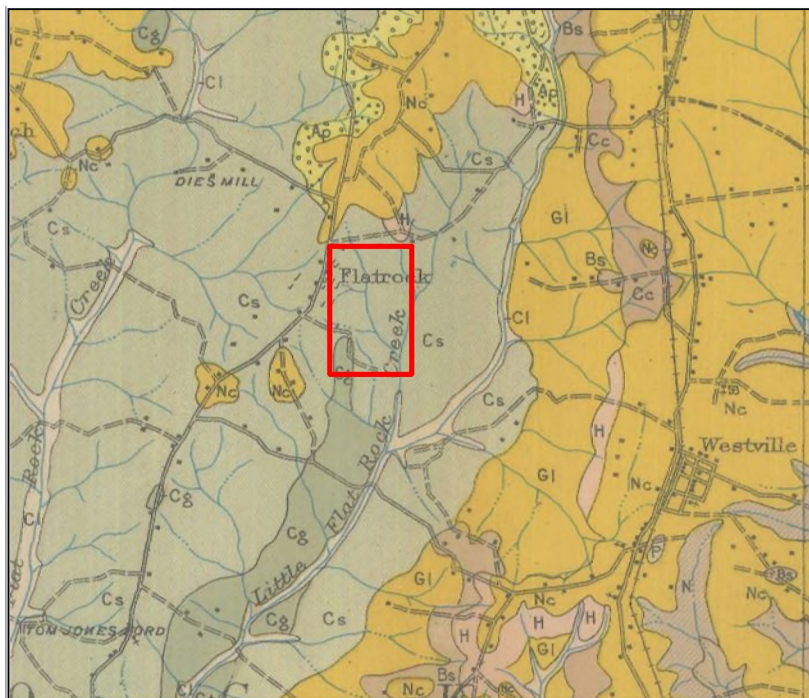


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1919 USDA soil survey map of Kershaw County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



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.

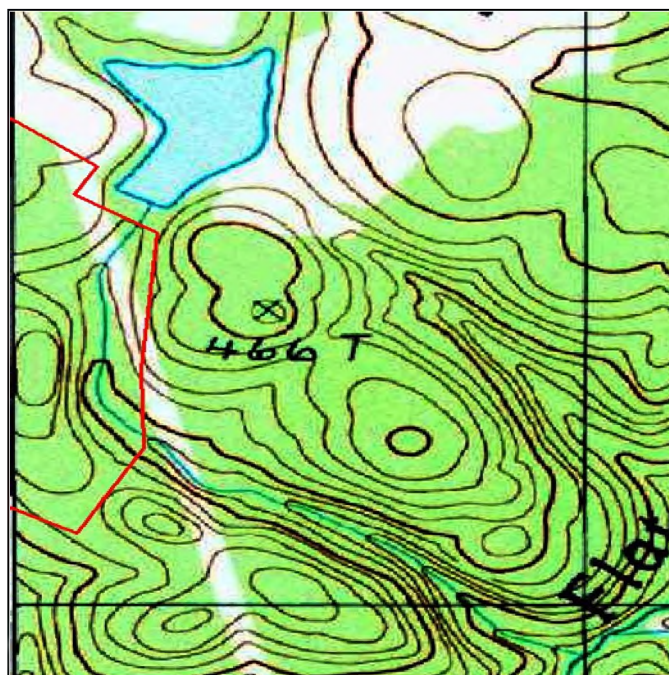


Figure 3.9. Portion of USGS Westville 7.5-minute quadrangle (1988), showing the eastern portion of the project area.

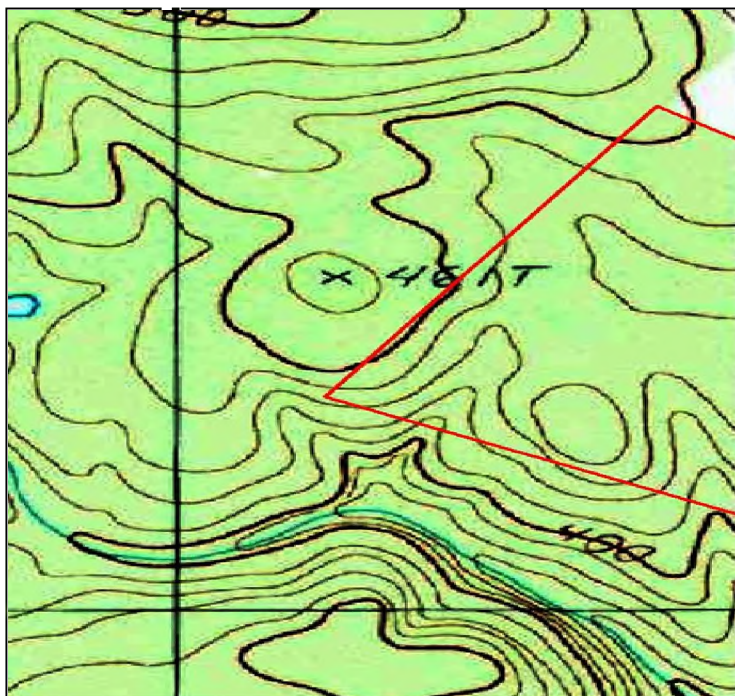


Figure 3.10. Portion of USGS White Oak Creek 7.5-minute quadrangle (1988), showing the western portion of the project area.

3.1 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.

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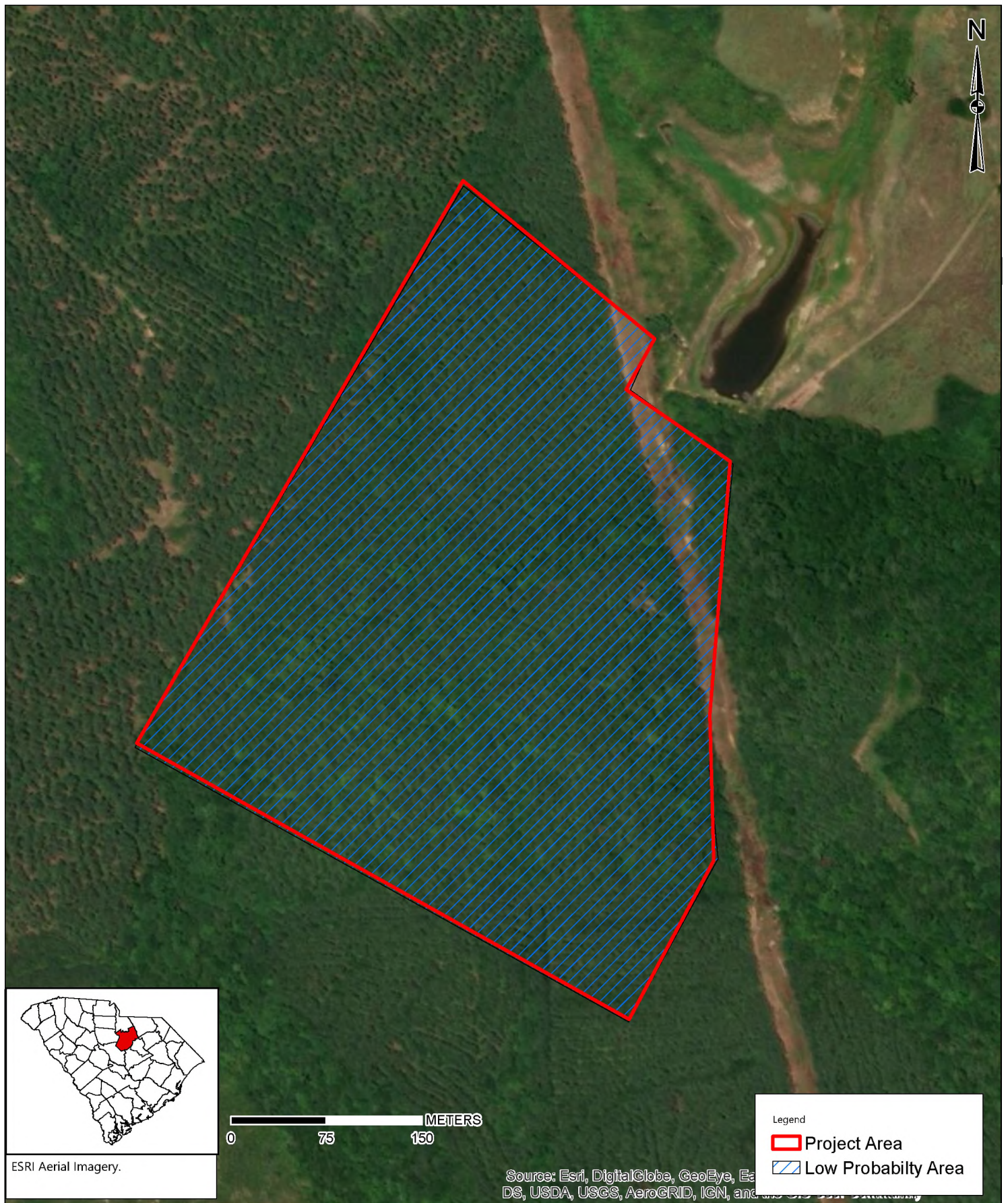
Kershaw County, South Carolina

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It is S&ME's opinion that based on the desktop review and fieldwork completed within the project area, although historic maps show structures and a dirt road traversing the project area, no evidence of the structures remain within the project area, and the project area contains eroded soils and a lack of intact soil horizons throughout. As a result, the project area should be considered low probability for containing significant archaeological resources (Figure 3.11).

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-041A_Luck_Gaskins.47-Acre Addition_Kershaw\Working Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 3-11 Prob Areas Map.mxd plotted by pconnell 07-05-2019



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4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the additional 47-acre parcel of the Gaskins Tract was conducted on June 19, 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 through 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).

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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 additional 47-acre parcel of the Gaskins Tract was conducted on June 19, 2019. As a result of the survey, one isolated find (IF-1) was recorded and two previously recorded aboveground resources (1195 and 1196) were revisited. Each of the resources is discussed below in the archaeological and architectural survey results sections.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

A total of 18 shovel tests (ten shovel tests and eight radials) were excavated within the project area along four transects (Figure 5.1; Table 5.1). The project area contains steep slopes (Figure 5.2) and vegetation consists predominately of hardwoods with areas of thick understory (Figure 5.3). Disturbances in the project area include a transmission line corridor running approximately north to south along the eastern boundary, as well as ground disturbances within the transmission line corridor (Figures 5.4–5.5). An attempt was made to re-locate the three structures shown on the 1935 USGS Camden 30-minute topographic map (Figure 3.5). No evidence of the structures was found within the project area (Figure 5.6–5.8).

Table 5.1. Summary of transects within the project area.

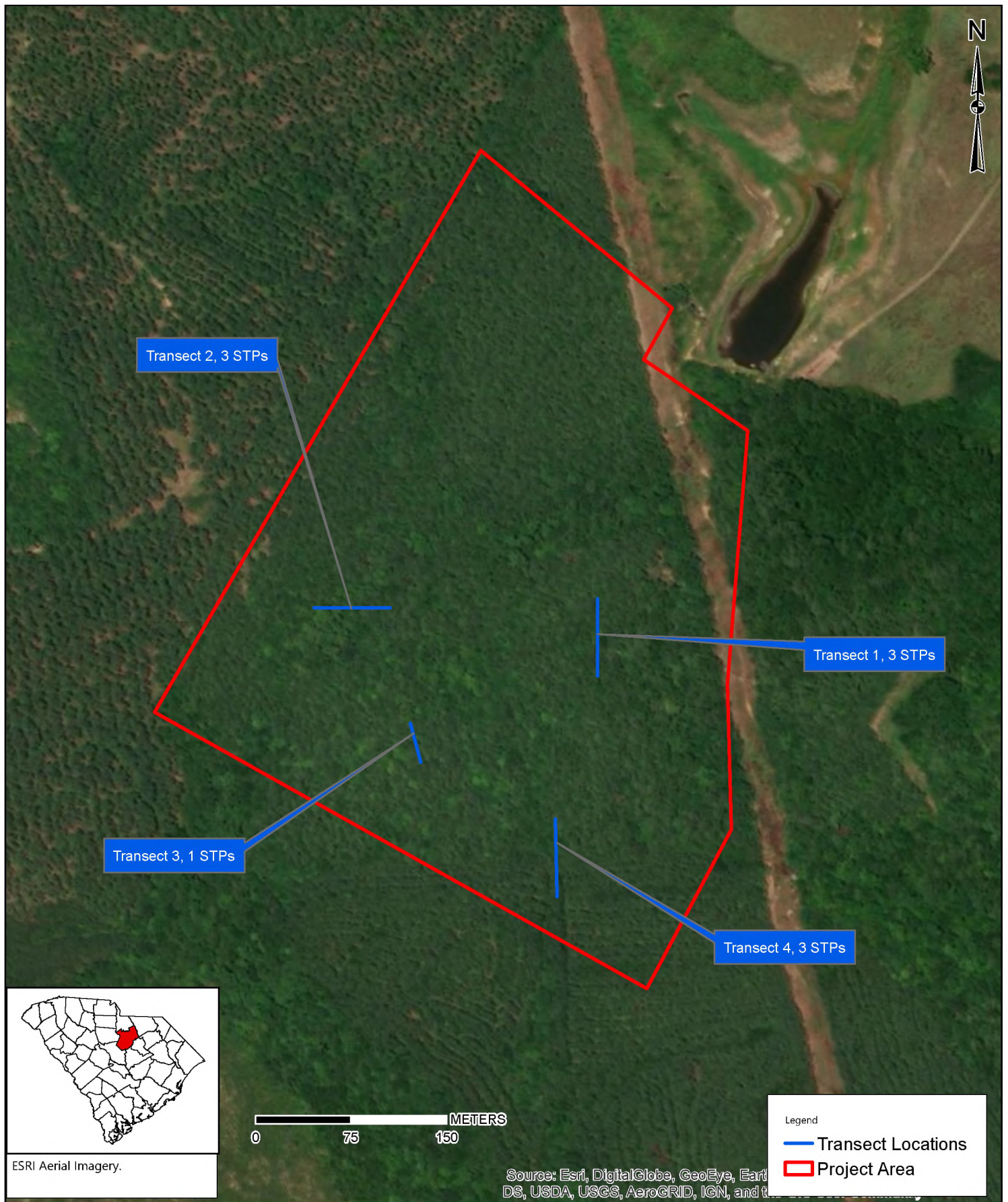
Transect No.	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Findings	Typical Soil Profile
1	3	Hillslope	IF-1	Plow to Subsoil
2	3	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites	Plow to Subsoil
3	1	Hilltop	No Sites	Subsoil on Surface
4	3	Hillslope	No Sites	Subsoil on Surface and Plow to Subsoil

Two soil profiles were encountered: the first consisted of a plow zone that transitioned directly into subsoil and the second consisted of subsoil on surface. The typical soil profile where plow zone transitioned directly into subsoil consisted of 24 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (24–34+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.9); the typical soil profile in areas where subsoil was encountered on surface consisted of 15+ cm of red (2.5 YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.10).

5.1.1 Isolated Find

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) consists of a single piece of rhyolite debitage found in a single shovel test between 0 and 24 cmbs in an area of hardwoods in the central portion of the project area, at UTM coordinates E534480 N3814625 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1, 1.2, and 5.11). A total of eight shovel tests were excavated around the initial positive shovel test at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-1 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-041A_Luck_Gaskins.47-Acre Addition_Kershaw\Working Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 5-1 Transects Map.mxd plotted by pconnell 07-05-2019



	SCALE:	1:4,000	Aerial Map showing transect locations Gaskins Tract Additional Parcel Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 5.1
	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-041A		
	DRAWN BY:	PAC		
	DATE:	7/5/2019		



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



Figure 5.3. Area of hardwood forest with thick secondary growth, facing east.



Figure 5.4. View of transmission line corridor, facing north.



Figure 5.5. View of ground disturbance within transmission line corridor, facing west.



Figure 5.6. General area of structure listed on USGS 1935 *Camden* topographic map along eastern edge of project area.



Figure 5.7. General area of structure listed on USGS 1935 *Camden* topographic map in the central portion of project area.

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Figure 5.8. General area of structure listed on USGS 1935 *Camden* topographic map along western edge of project area.



Figure 5.9. Typical shovel test profile of plow zone transitioning directly to subsoil.



Figure 5.10. Typical shovel test profile when subsoil was encountered at surface.



Figure 5.11. Overview of Isolated Find 1, facing east.



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 resources (1195 and 1196) were identified within the 0.5-mile search radius (Figure 1.1).

5.2.1 Structure 1195

Structure 1195 is a circa-1900 residence that is located at 3627 Flat Rock Road, approximately 0.4-mile west of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house and two associated outbuildings were identified during the 2002 survey of Kershaw County (Reed 2002). During the current survey, S&ME revisited Structure 1195, which remains extant, as well as its recorded outbuildings (1195.01 and 1195.02). The house is a single story, side-gabled structure with a three-bay front elevation; a central entry door, with a fluted pilaster surround and four-pane sidelights, is flanked by a single two-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side (Figure 5.12). A full-width, shed-roofed porch, which is supported by slender tapered square columns on brick piers and has visible rafter tails, spans the front elevation, which likely postdates the original construction of the house. The northern elevation of the house has three evenly spaced two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows and an exterior brick chimney, with stone base; triangular brackets, which also likely postdate the original building construction period, are located in the gable end (Figure 5.13). The southern elevation of the house has the same configuration as the northern elevation. A shed-roofed rear addition, which may be an enclosed porch structure, is visible along the eastern elevation. The foundation of the house is brick piers, with concrete block infill; the exterior of the structure is covered with wooden weatherboard and the roof is standing-seam metal. The two



Figure 5.12. Structure 1195, facing west.

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Figure 5.13. Structure 1195, facing southwest.

previously recorded agricultural outbuildings (1195.01 and 1195.02) are located to the north of the house (Figure 5.14). The southern barn (1195.01) is a one and one-half story, frame structure that rests on a stone and concrete block pier foundation (Figure 5.15). It has a broken gable roof, with its long access oriented toward the road; there is a large central opening on the lower story that spans the length of the barn and an upper hayloft opening. The barn's exterior is covered with horizontal wooden siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. The northern barn (1195.02) is oriented with its gable end toward the road (Figure 5.16). It is a one-story structure with horizontal wooden siding. The tall, off-center opening on the eastern elevation appears to be collapsing; the roof of the barn is covered with standing-seam metal. Both barns probably date to the early twentieth century. Northeast of the house is a small, concrete block wellhouse with a gabled roof and visible rafter tails (1195.03); it likely dates to the 1930s and appears to have been constructed around the time when additional details, such as the brackets and porch supports, were added to the house (Figure 5.17).

The house and outbuildings are a good example of an early twentieth century farmstead and the property retains five acres of land that were likely originally associated with the farm. The house and outbuildings retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling; the specific historical associations of the property are unknown, but it potentially retains an association with rural farming in Kershaw County during the early twentieth-century. Therefore, S&ME recommends that additional research be conducted on Structure 1195 and its associated outbuildings and property to make a definitive determination of NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, for its association with farming in the area. However, based on the distance of the property from the proposed project area, and the topography and vegetation of the intervening landscape, development of the Gaskins Tract will not have an adverse effect on the resource.



Figure 5.14. Structures 1195.01 and 1195.02, facing northwest.



Figure 5.15. Structure 1195.01, facing southwest.

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Figure 5.16. Structure 1195.02, facing southwest.



Figure 5.17. Structure 1195.03, facing west.



5.2.2 *Jesse Truesdale House (1196)*

The Jesse Truesdale House (1196) is a circa-1830 residence that is located at 3559 Flat Rock Road, approximately 0.34-mile west of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house and one associated outbuilding (1196.01) were identified during the 2002 survey of Kershaw County (Reed 2002). During the current survey, S&ME revisited the Jesse Truesdale House, which remains extant, as well as its recorded outbuilding. The house is a two-story, frame residence with a side-gabled, I-house form (Figure 5.18). The three-bay façade is symmetrical, with a central double doorway that has four-pane sidelights and a transom, which is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side; the upper story has three evenly-spaced, smaller six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. A shed-roofed full-width porch dominates the front elevation; it is supported by tapered square columns resting on stones and overhangs the actual porch floor structure by several feet; the porch itself rests on a stacked stone foundation and has a simple balustrade. The north elevation of the house has a central exterior brick chimney, laid in American common bond, with damage to its upper portion, and a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window to the west of the chimney on both stories (Figure 5.19).

A shed-roofed addition, which may be an enclosed porch structure, is visible along the rear elevation. The southern elevation of the house also has an exterior brick chimney, although the bottom of this chimney is covered with concrete stucco and the portion above the second story has crumbled; to the west of the chimney there is a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on the upper story only (Figure 5.20). The house rests on a stacked stone pier foundation; it has wooden weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The smaller upper story windows may be an indication that the second story, or the current porch roof, may be a later addition that necessitated changes to the window size and structure of the house. To the south of the house is a single story, wooden frame barn structure that has been overgrown by vegetation (Figure 5.21). To the northwest of the house is a concrete block wellhouse with a gabled roof, that likely dates to the early twentieth century (Figure 5.22). Survey information from the 2002 survey indicates that a family cemetery is located on the property, north of the house, but it was not identifiable from the public right-of-way.

The house and outbuildings are a good example of an early mid-nineteenth century farmstead and the property retains nearly 340 acres of land that were likely originally associated with the farm. The house and outbuildings retain integrity of location, setting, and feeling; although changes to the design, materials, workmanship of the house have been made, they occurred greater than 50 years ago and are part of the evolution of the house and farm property during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house and farm also retain their historical associations with Jesse Truesdale, the original owner, as well as their association with rural farming in Kershaw County during the nineteenth through early-twentieth-centuries. However, the strength of these connections and the role of Jesse Truesdale in the local community history are currently unknown and require additional information to evaluate; therefore, S&ME recommends additional research on the Jesse Truesdale House (1196) and its associated outbuildings and property to make a definitive determination of the property's NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with farming in the area. Based on the distance of the property from the proposed project area, and the topography and vegetation of the intervening landscape, development of the Gaskins Tract will not have an adverse effect on the Jesse Truesdale House.



Figure 5.18. Jesse Truesdale House (1196), facing west.



Figure 5.19. Jesse Truesdale House (1196), facing southwest.

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Figure 5.20. Jesse Truesdale House (1196), facing west.



Figure 5.21. Structure 1196.01, facing southwest.

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Figure 5.22. Structure 1196.02, facing west.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that was completed in March 2019, for the roughly 240.5-acre Gaskins Tract in Kershaw County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The addition of a 47-acre parcel to the southwest side of the proposed project area necessitated additional cultural resource investigations.

The initial cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed in March 2019 (DeAngelis and Carpini 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, 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, previously recorded Structure 1194 was found to be no longer extant, and remaining archaeological site and aboveground resources were found to be not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); avoidance of the Gaskin Cemetery was recommended. An intensive survey was recommended for 8.2 acres of the project area due to the high/moderate probability for containing additional archaeological resources. In a letter dated May 2, 2019, the SHPO agreed with these recommendations (Appendix A). The intensive survey of 8.2 acres was completed May 2019, no new archaeological sites were identified, and no further work was recommended for the 240.5-acre project area; SHPO agreed with the recommendation in a letter dated July 17, 2019 (Appendix A).

The purpose of the current survey was to assess the 47-acre additional property'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 permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900158, Change Order 1, dated June 7, 2019.

As a result of the investigations, one isolated find (IF-1) was recorded, two previously recorded aboveground resources (1195 and 1196) were revisited, and no new archaeological sites or aboveground resources were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The isolated find is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Resources 1195 and 1196 are both recommended for additional research to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, for their associations with rural farming in Kershaw County. However, based on the distance of the two properties from the proposed project area, and the topography and vegetation of the intervening landscape, development of the Gaskins Tract will not have an adverse effect on either Resource 1195 or Resource 1196.

The 47-acre project area contains no intact soil horizon and areas of heavily eroded soil. It is S&ME's opinion that the project area should be considered low probability for containing significant archaeological resources. Based on the information presented above, S&ME recommends that no further cultural resource work is needed for the project area as currently proposed.

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8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



August 26, 2019

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

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

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office received documentation on July 23, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Addendum 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 reconnaissance survey was conducted as an addendum to the *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Gaskins Tract, Kershaw County, South Carolina* (DeAngelis and Carpini 2019) previously reviewed by our office in correspondence dated May 2, 2019. The current survey investigated a 47-acre tract to be added to the previously surveyed 240.5-acre project area. As a result of the current investigations, no newly or previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the 47-acre tract proposed for addition. Two previously recorded above-ground resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1195 and 1196) were identified in proximity to the project tract and revisited. SHPO Site Nos. 1195 and 1196 are recommended as individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our office believes that SHPO Site Nos. 1195 and 1196 are unevaluated, requiring additional research to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Please see *Technical Comments*).

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:

- Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey is not needed for the project area.

The federal or state agency or agencies will take our recommendation(s) into consideration when

evaluating the project and will determine if additional work will be required.

Our office has 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. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

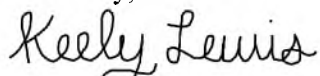
Please provide electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs for the above-ground resources following the [Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys](#).

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area. 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.

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
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

Technical Comments

- p. 16, pp. 1- It is stated here that the area has been “uninhabited historically” but the Mouzon map provided (Figure 3.2) indicates proximity to two settlements and a historic road. Additionally, the 1935 topographic map “depicts three structures and one dirt road traversing the project area” (Figure 3.5, p. 10). Please clarify what is meant and why the proximity to these settlements, structures and historic roads was not considered as a factor for high probability.
- Section 5.2.1, Structure 1195- Our office requires additional information and/or research into the historic associations of the property in order to determine the eligibility of Structure 1195 under Criterion A, for is associating with rural farming in Kershaw County (i.e. What agricultural activities occurred at the property?; What was the intended function of the agricultural outbuildings?; Is this complex a rare example that is important in illustrating this historic context?; Does the complex clearly possess the defined characteristics required to be strongly representative of this context?).
- Section 5.2.2, Structure 1196- Our office requires additional research in order to determine the eligibility of Structure 1196 under Criterion A, for is associating with rural farming in Kershaw County. (i.e. What agricultural activities occurred at the property?; What was the intended function of the agricultural outbuilding?; Is this complex and building type a rare example that is important in illustrating this historic context?; Does the complex clearly possess the defined characteristics required to be strongly representative of this context? Who role did Jesse Truesdale play in local history?;). Additional information is also needed to determine the integrity of the house as it is stated that “the second story, or the current porch roof, may be a later addition that necessitated changes to the window size and structure of the house” (p. 33).
- P. 35, pp. 5- Based on the information provided, we do not believe that SHPO Site Nos. 1195 and 1196 would be eligible as a small district under Criterion A.



July 17, 2019

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

Re: Gaskins Tract
Phase I Archaeological Investigations
Kershaw County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0174

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office received documentation on June 18, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Phase I Archaeological Investigations Gaskins Tract*. 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.

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey was previously conducted of the approximately 240.5-acre project area. In previous correspondence dated May 2, 2019, our office recommended that additional intensive cultural resources survey was needed in portions of the project area with moderate probability for encountering archaeological resources.

Intensive cultural resources survey of approximately 8.2 acres of the project area was conducted. No newly recorded archaeological sites were identified within the project area.

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:

- Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey is not needed for the project area.
- Gaskins Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1193.04) be avoided by ground-disturbing activities in adherence with South Carolina laws governing cemeteries.

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

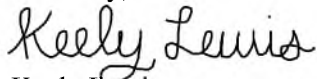
Our office has a technical comment on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once this comment is addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area. 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.

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
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office



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:

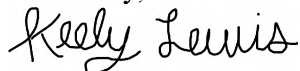
<https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/historic-properties-research/archsitegis> . SHPO recommends e-mailing the shapefiles to the address link on the noted webpage or using a File Transfer Protocol website such as WeTransfer.com to send large files.

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
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.

Technical Comments

- Figure No. 1.1- Please correct the label for 38KE0006 to 38KE0036