



PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE ASSESSMENT

Giant Cement – Mims Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina

JMT Project Number: 18-02381

Submitted to:

State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

April 2019



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Lauren Minford, RPA, Archaeologist, and
Caitlin Herrnstadt, Architectural Historian

Signature of Principal Investigator



ABSTRACT

This report documents the results of the archaeology survey and historic architecture assessment of the proposed expansion of the Harleyville Quarry by Giant Cement Company (Giant Cement) in Dorchester County, South Carolina. This project was conducted on behalf of Giant Cement, as requested by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SC SHPO). All work was conducted in consultation with the SC SHPO. The project complied with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its corresponding implementing regulations in 36CFR800. The purpose of the survey and assessment was to identify and evaluate the potential for archaeological sites and historic resources eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The criteria established for significance or potential significance is established in 36 CFR 60.4. Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson (JMT) conducted the field survey and historic architecture assessment and submits this report for concurrence on behalf of Giant Cement.

The project area is located in Dorchester County in the town of Harleyville, South Carolina. More specifically, the project area borders 1st Bend Road to the south and east and Harleyville Quarry property lines to the north and west. The terrain includes a ridgetop and low lying areas. The project area contains relatively open, clear cut areas with low lying wet areas surrounding them. Intermittently, small plowed, open areas were observed, which appear to be used for deer feeding plots.

The historic architecture assessment was performed by Caitlin Herrnstadt, architectural historian of JMT with over four years of experience. The archaeological fieldwork was performed by Garrett Silliman, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Principal Investigator of JMT with over 20 years of experience, and Andrew Holloway an archaeological field technician of JMT. Fieldwork was conducted January 29 – 31, 2019.

The background research for the Reconnaissance survey which was completed in January 2019 by JMT, identified two previously evaluated architectural resources within a 0.5-mile indirect Area of Potential Effects (APE). The previously surveyed resources, the Anderson House (219-0082), a c. 1945 dwelling, and Bowman Cemetery (219-0080) were both determined Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP. Research also identified two previously unevaluated architectural resources located within a 0.5-mile indirect APE for the project. A house at 841 1st Bend Rd (Site No. 1328) and farm at 124 Laura Ln (Site No. 1329) are mid-20th century resources were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP and therefore, the proposed project will have no effect on these resources.

Two areas (Area 1 and Area 2) were designated high probability for potential archaeological sites in the northeastern and central eastern portions of the APE based on LiDAR data and were the focus of investigation. The remainder of the APE outside these two areas were low lying and wet, while the southwestern portion was disturbed. Three isolates (2 prehistoric and one historic) were identified. Each isolate was delineated with no additional artifacts recovered or features identified. Isolated Finds by their definition do not retain any integrity. Therefore, no further work is recommended for the isolated finds and they are recommended not eligible to the NRHP. JMT recommends that no further archaeological or historic architectural investigations are required for this project as designed.



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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of the archaeology survey and historic architecture assessment of the proposed expansion of the Harleyville Quarry by Giant Cement Company (Giant Cement) in Harleyville, Dorchester County, South Carolina (Figure 1). This project was conducted on behalf of Giant Cement, as requested by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SC SHPO). All work was conducted in consultation with the SC SHPO. The project complied with requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its corresponding implementing regulations in 36 CFR 800. The purpose of the survey and assessment was to identify and evaluate the potential for archaeological sites and historic resources eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The criteria established for significance or potential significance is established in 36 CFR 60.4. Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson (JMT) conducted the field survey and historic architecture assessment and submits this report for concurrence on behalf of Giant Cement.

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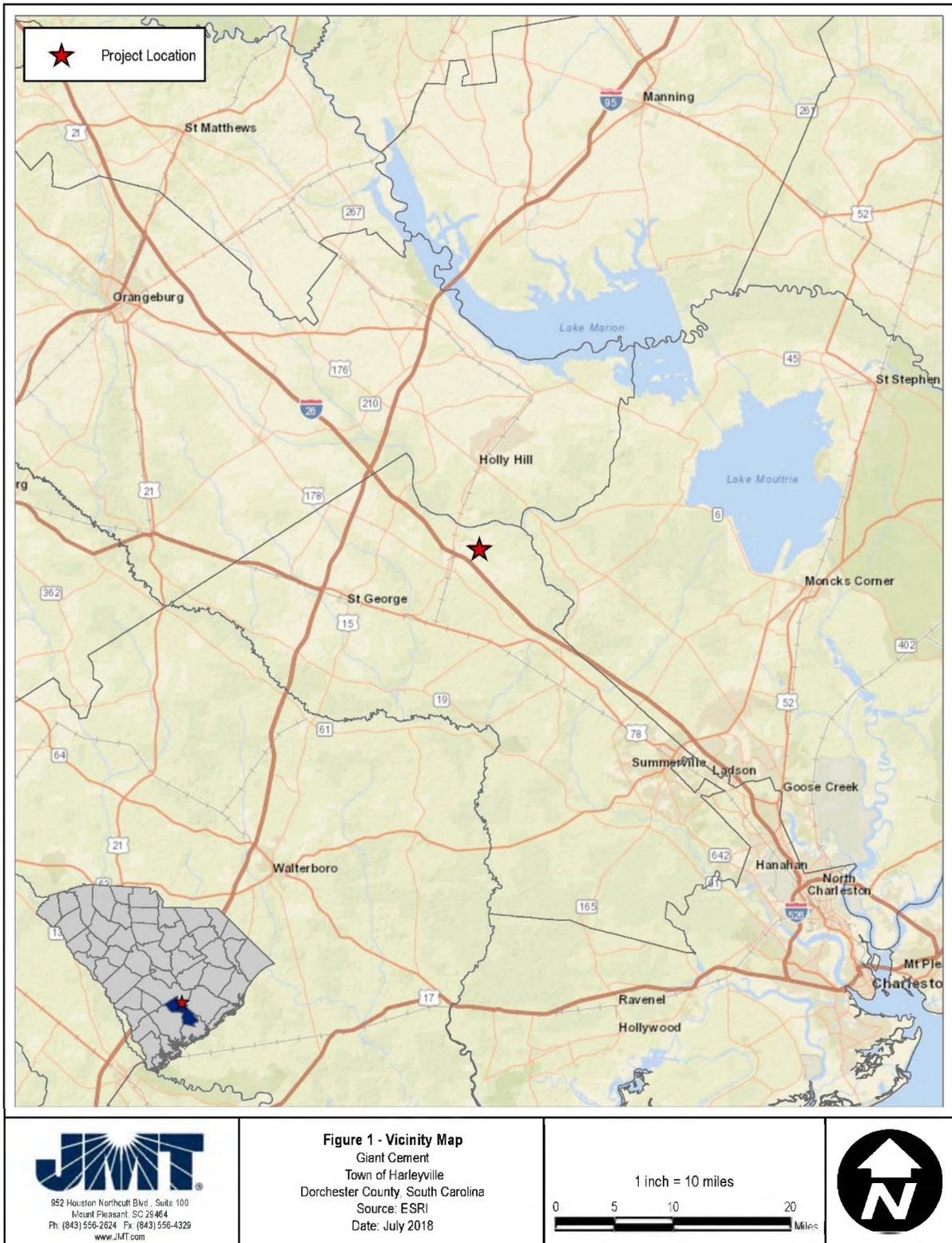


Figure 1. Project Location, Dorchester County, South Carolina



Figure 2. Project Area, USGS Topographic Map.



CHAPTER TWO: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in northwestern Dorchester County in the town of Harleyville, South Carolina. Harleyville has been historically and is still presently rural despite its proximity to Charleston, South Carolina.

2.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The project area is located in Dorchester County, South Carolina. The project area borders 1st Bend Road to the south and east and Harleyville Quarry property lines to the north and west. The terrain includes a ridgetop and low lying areas. The project area contains relatively open, clear-cut areas with low lying wet areas surrounding. Intermittently, small plowed, open areas were observed, which appear to be used for deer feeding plots.

2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project area is situated in northeastern Harleyville, in Dorchester County which measures approximately 576 square miles (1,492 square km). Dorchester is located in the Coastal Plain province. The Coastal Plain is comprised of unconsolidated sands, silts, clays, and soft limestones found from the fall line eastward to the Atlantic Ocean (Cooke 1936).

2.3 HYDROLOGY

The Coastal Plain is drained by three large rivers: the Pee Dee, Santee, and Savannah, as well as numerous other smaller rivers and streams. Near the project area to the east, Four Hole Swamp flows south into the Edisto River, which then flows south-southeast where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Edisto Beach.

2.4 FLORA AND FAUNA

The flora of this portion of the Coastal Plain is comprised of pine-mixed hardwood, pine, or mixed hardwood forests. Specifically, tree species found within the region include: live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), palmetto (*Sabal var.*), and magnolia (*Magnolia var.*) (Trinkley 1987).

Indigenous bird species include, but are not limited to: piping plovers (*Charadrius melodus*), sanderlings (*Calidris alba*), sandpipers (*Scolopacidae var.*), egrets (*Ardea alba*), great blue herons (*Ardea Herodias*), ibis (*Threskiornithinae var.*), wood storks (*Mycteria Americana*), brown pelicans (*Plecanus occidentalis*), gulls (*Laridae var.*), cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), woodpeckers (*Picidae var.*), sparrows (*Passeridae var.*), chickadees (*Poecile atricapillus*), and mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*). Reptiles and amphibians include: alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), yellow bellied sliders (*Trachemys scripta scripta*), diamondback terrapins (*Malaclemys teraapin*), loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*), anoles (*Anolis var.*), coral snakes (*Micrurus fulvius*), cottonmouth snakes (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), rattlesnakes (*Crotalus*



var.), and copperhead snakes (*Agkistrodon contortrix*). Other fauna include: deer (*Cervidae var.*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), and squirrels (*Sciuridae var.*) (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources 2015).

2.5 SOILS

There are several major soil types in the APE, listed in Table 1 below. The most prevalent types are Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and Rains sandy loam. Goldsboro loamy sand is a moderately well drained soil whose parent material is loamy marine deposits. The typical soil profile is Ap, loamy sand from 0 – 7 inches (in.), E, loamy sand from 7 – 14 in., Bt, sandy clay loam from 14 – 62 in., and BCg, sandy clay loam from 62 – 80in. Rains sandy loam is a poorly drained soil whose parent material is also loamy marine deposits. The typical profile is A, sandy loam from 0 – 4 in., Eg, sandy loam from 4 – 9 in., Btg1, sandy clay loam from 9 – 42 in., Btg2, sandy clay loam from 42 – 56 in., and BCg, sandy clay loam from 56 – 80in. (Soil Survey Staff 2019).

Table 1. Major Soil Types Within APE

Soil Type
Bonneau fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Goldsboro loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Grifton fine sandy loam, frequently flooded
Lynchburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Mouzon fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded
Ocilla sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Rains sandy loam

2.6 CLIMATE

The climate of this region of South Carolina is characterized by very mild winters and hot, humid summers. The average summer temperature is 91 degrees and the average winter is 37 degrees. Annual rainfall averages 50 in. and snowfall is less than an inch (Sperling’s 2019).



CHAPTER THREE: CULTURAL CONTEXT

This chapter summarizes the prehistoric and historic cultural development of the coastal region of South Carolina. This background is intended to serve as a context for assessing the significance of archaeological resources encountered in the project corridor.

3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

South Carolina's prehistory is typically divided up into four main periods, Paleoindian (13,000 – 10,000 B.P.), Archaic (10,000 – 3000 B.P.), Woodland (3000 – 1000 B.P.), and Mississippian (1000 – 460 B.P.).

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

During the Paleoindian period human occupation of the New World began. At present, it is uncertain when the first human populations permanently settled the western hemisphere, although most scholars believe it was sometime between 20,000 and 13,000 years ago, in the last stages of the Pleistocene glaciation. Reliable dates as early as ca. 13,800 B.P. have been obtained from a Paleoindian site in Monte Verde, Chile (Dillehay 1989). The end of the Paleoindian period coincides with the Pleistocene/Holocene transition and in most areas of the Southeast is given an arbitrary terminal date of 10,000 B.P. In the Southeast and South Carolina, the Paleoindian period is typically divided into three broad temporal categories, Early, Middle, and Late or Transitional, based, in part, on the occurrence of specific point types. The Early Paleoindian is characterized by relatively large lanceolates, which are similar to the classic Southwestern Clovis forms or variants of that while the Middle Paleoindian subperiod is represented by unfluted lanceolates and Simpson or Suwannee types. The Late Paleoindian subperiod is characterized by Dalton and other related points (Anderson, Ledbetter, and O'Steen 1990; Silliman and Quirk 2009).

Traditional characterizations of Paleoindians portrayed them as nomadic hunters of Pleistocene megafauna, such as mammoth, mastodon, and bison. However, these descriptions were based on data from archaeological sites in the western United States. Recent reevaluations, based on data from the Southeast (Clausen et al. 1979; Sassaman et al. 1990) and the Northeast (Cushman 1982), suggests that these groups relied on a broader diet that included small mammals and plants. These new interpretations further suggest that settlement patterns were probably less mobile or nomadic than traditionally thought (Silliman and Quirk 2009).

The South Carolina coastal region has been described as "geographically peripheral" to major concentrations of Paleoindian populations (Stoltman 1974). Whether this description is apt or based on the idiosyncrasies of the archaeological record is currently unclear. No major Paleoindian assemblages have been found in the project region (Anderson 1992). During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene, sea levels would have been considerably lower than modern conditions, suggesting that Paleoindian sites in the Coastal Zone may be submerged (Sassaman et al. 1990).

The end of the Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000 B.P.) is associated with the end of the Wisconsin Ice Age and a shift to modern environmental conditions. New settlement and subsistence patterns were established



as populations grew and regional technologies changed. These trends are associated with the subsequent Archaic culture period.

Archaic Period (10,000 – 3000 B.P.)

The transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic period is gradual and related to the evolution of modern climactic conditions, similar to those the first European explorers and settlers encountered. In South Carolina, the transition has been somewhat arbitrarily designated as 10,000 B.P. Changes in technology, population demography and diversity in social organization characterize this era. The growth of subregional traditions is indicated by the appearance of a range of notched and/or stemmed hafted biface types across the Southeast (Sassaman et al. 1990). The Archaic period is generally divided into three subperiods, Early, Middle, and Late.

Early Archaic (10,000 – 8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, a dramatic increase in population, based on the identification of a larger number of archaeological sites dating to the period, resulted in decreased group mobility and exploitation of a wider range of food resources. The larger variety of Early Archaic tools suggest more specialized tasks were undertaken as sites were occupied for longer periods. The population was likely organized into small bands of 25-50 individuals that coalesced at specific times of the year to more efficiently exploit seasonal resources and take advantage of the benefits provided by a wider social network. Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose that Early Archaic groups inhabited the Lower Coastal Plain during the summer and fall and the Upper Coastal Plain during the winter and spring. (Silliman and Quirk 2009)

Middle Archaic (8000 – 5000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic period is not well-documented in the Coastal Plain. The available evidence indicates that subsistence and settlement changes continued to occur, and that divergences in these areas among Piedmont and Coastal Plain populations began to emerge. For example, Sassaman (1988) notes that large-scale tool production and intensive occupation are typical of Middle Archaic sites in the Coastal Plain, particularly during the second half of the period, while in the Piedmont sites are smaller and exhibit less variability in technology. Sassaman et al. (1990) suggests this is likely due to the uneven distribution of lithic and food resources in the coastal region. (Silliman and Quirk 2009)

Late Archaic (5000 – 3000 B.P.)

Defining characteristics of the Late Archaic include the development of fiber-tempered pottery and freshwater shellfishing and the production of Savannah River and other types of regional points including Otarre and Paris Island with triangular blades, straight or slightly contracting stems and straight bases. Populations in the area continued to expand and became increasingly sedentary. Coastal Plain groups began exploiting riverine environments and this intensive use may have led to depletion and a switch to settlement in smaller, upland tributaries (Sassaman et al. 1990). Cultural differences among Coastal Plain and Piedmont groups continued. For example, soapstone cooking vessels continued to be used by Piedmont groups, who were slower to develop and utilize fiber-tempered pottery (Sassaman et al. 1990). It is the widespread adoption of ceramic technology that marks the beginning of the Woodland period in the region. (Silliman and Quirk 2009)



Woodland Period (3000 – 1000 B.P.)

Archaeologists also divide the Woodland into Early, Middle and Late subperiods. Widespread Woodland characteristics such as an increase in long distance trade, changes in ceramic technology, the development of sedentary village life and the cultivation of domestic plants are not as pronounced in the Coastal Plain region. Evidence of burial mounds and agriculture is not extensive at the few South Carolina Woodland-period sites investigated in detail (Brooks and Canouts 1984; Trinkley 1980; Trinkley 1990).

Early Woodland (3000 – 2300 B.P.)

The Early Woodland period on the Coastal Plain is marked by the appearance of Refuge pottery. This pottery complex was defined by Waring (1968). Surface treatments include punctate, incised, simple stamped, and dentate. These surface treatments are still used as diagnostic criteria for identifying Early Woodland occupations in the region. Refuge pottery dates between 4000-2450 B.P. (Sassaman et al. 1990). Diagnostic lithics associated with the Refuge phase consist of small, stemmed hafted bifaces similar to the varieties manufactured in the later part of the Late Archaic period. Settlement and subsistence practices show marked continuity from the Late Archaic and populations continued to rely on hunting and gathering, although shellfish was less important, and a greater number of plant resources were exploited as upland areas were increasingly utilized. Cultigens did not begin to play an important economic role in this region until approximately 700 B.P. (Silliman and Quirk 2009)

Middle Woodland (2300 – 1500 B.P.)

Deptford pottery is a marker for the Middle Woodland in the Coastal Plain. The ceramic series was defined on the basis of results obtained during WPA excavations at the Deptford site, a large shell midden along the Savannah River near Savannah (Waring and Holder 1968). Deptford wares exhibit plain, linear check stamped, check stamped, simple stamped, cord marked, and zoned incised surface designs. Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery also appears in Deptford assemblages that date to the latter portion of the period. Diagnostic lithics associated with the Deptford phase include small stemmed hafted bifaces and medium to large triangular hafted bifaces. Intensive hunting, fishing and gathering from seasonal or permanent base camps was the norm during the Middle Woodland. (Silliman and Quirk 2009)

Late Woodland (1500 – 1000 B.P.)

Important innovations of the Late Woodland period include a growing ceremonialism as evidenced by burial mounds and the beginnings of slash and burn agriculture. The onset of the Late Woodland in the Coastal Plain region is defined by the appearance of heavy cord marked pottery, known as Wilmington cord marked, and the disappearance of check stamped and simple stamped wares. By 1000 B.P., finer, grog-tempered St. Catherines series ceramics were being produced (DePratter 1979). Small to medium-sized triangular hafted bifaces are associated with this period and are similar to those used in later periods. Late Woodland settlements are small, dispersed, and less integrated than those associated with the Deptford phase (Sassaman et al. 1990; Stoltman 1974). The subsistence economy was based on generalized hunting, fishing, and gathering. (Silliman and Quirk 2009)



Mississippian Period (1000 – 460 B.P.)

The Mississippian period has traditionally been characterized by the presence of flat-topped mounds, permanent large villages, agriculture, and distinctive ceramic types. Chiefdom-level societies expanded across the southeastern United States during this period. The development of a complicated network of villages and mound centers drove the expansion.

Two major Mississippian periods, Savannah and Irene, are recognized on the lower coastal plain and coast (Braley 1990). Savannah period (ca. 850 – 700 B.P.) sites are characterized by platform mounds and/or grit-tempered ceramics that belong to the Savannah series. The best example of platform mound construction on the Georgia coast is the Irene site (Caldwell and McCann 1941). The Irene period (ca. 700 – 550 B.P.) is associated with political instability and dramatic demographic shifts. Archaeological manifestations of the Irene period include earthen mound construction and specific pottery types that belong to the Irene ceramic sequence that are tempered with grit or coarse grit. (Silliman and Quirk 2009)

Hypothesized political centers within the region were Town Creek, North Carolina, near Camden, Lake Marion, and Charleston, South Carolina; and near Augusta and Savannah, Georgia.

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Early History

Aboriginal groups and culture characterized the low country into the eighteenth century, although their population declined from around 1,750 in 1562 to about 660 in 1682 (Waddell 1980). It is therefore difficult to separate discussions of Native Americans from the period of early Spanish, English and French exploration and settlement (Trinkley 1987).

Conflict primarily between the English and Spanish resulted in the native populations being alternately wooed and then attacked. This caused cultural disintegration and fragmentation in native populations. While the Guale were present on the South Carolina coast into the middle seventeenth century, they were probably destroyed by the early eighteenth century. Yemassee groups were located in the Beaufort area until the 1715 Yemassee War (Covington 1968; Trinkley 1987). Decisive battles at Port Royal and Salkehatchie drove the Yamahasee south of the Savannah River.

Captain Jean Ribaut, a French Huguenot, led an expedition to the area in 1562, building a fort named Port Royall near the present town of Port Royal in Beaufort County. However, in 1566, the Spanish again prevailed and established a Fort named Santa Elena on Paris Island (St. Helena), in what is now Beaufort County (Aurandt 2012).

England's Elizabeth I sent Sir Francis Drake in 1586 to drive the Spanish from "La Florida". However, English development did not begin until 1663, when, then King Charles II, granted the granted the Coastal Area to eight Lord Proprietors. They named this territory "Carolina" (Aurandt 2012).



Much of the early European settlement in the Carolina territory was located along the Ashley River, known to the Indians as the Kiawah River. The river takes its name from Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley, one of the eight Lord's Proprietors originally granted a charter to the Carolina colony. "Among the earliest recorded inhabitants of the area were nineteen small tribes of Indians, most notably the Kiawahs, Kussoes, Westoes, and Sewees, which populated the lower coast from 1550 into the period of European contact" (Power, Hill, & Tippett 1994: 8-6).

The first permanent European settlement in what is now South Carolina was established by British settlers in 1670, at Albermarle Point on the west bank of the present-day Ashley River just north of Charleston. The spot was offered by the Kiawah Indians and was chosen for its defensibility. The English were well aware the Spanish claim to the Atlantic coast north of Florida included the land Carolina territory. They also knew of an attack the Spanish carried out on a French settlement farther down the coast. Therefore, the English fortified their new settlement to help protect against inevitable Spanish attack. The finished settlement was better adapted to resist isolated attacks from the Spanish or Native Americans than to withstand a sustained siege (Hendrix 2006: 36).

By 1680, settlers moved downriver to Oyster Point prompted by steady population growth and increased concerns over defense. The new settlement was named Charles Town and was located between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Within a year, the settlement was comprised of approximately 1,000 residents and 100 wooden buildings. By 1704, it had become a walled port city bounded on the east by the creeks and marshes of the Cooper River (38).

The town of Dorchester, also located on the Ashley River, was founded in 1697 by New Englanders from Massachusetts Bay. Laid out as a market town for the Congregational colony from Dorchester, Massachusetts, the town quickly grew into a major trading village and used the Ashley River to transport bulky goods. The town thrived for almost a century until it was abandoned after the Revolutionary War (Cox 1969: 8-1). Much of the Ashley River area is located in Dorchester County, which was officially established in 1897 from portions of Colleton and Berkeley counties and named after the original settlement of Dorchester.

In the 1680s, rice was introduced in the region and became one of the most significant developments in South Carolina history. Initially rice cultivation along the Ashley River was successful. An early cultivation method was to plant the crop in inland swamps fed by freshwater streams, such as those between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, or between the Ashley and Edisto Rivers. By 1770 rice cultivation methods shifted from tidal swamps to inland swamps. This change significantly increased both the quality and quantity of rice crops (Power, Hill, & Tippett 1994: 8-6). Indigo was another early crop that made a significant impact on the South Carolina. Indigo was thriving by the 1750s and remained successful until after the American Revolution (Power, Hill, & Tippett 1994: 8-7).

Revolutionary War

As talk of Revolution escalated in the Colonies, Patriots built a fort on the town site of Dorchester in 1775 to fortify the town to protect against Loyalist attack. Fort Dorchester became a strategic point during the



Revolutionary War and was occupied by both American and British troops at different points during the conflict. In 1775, the fort was commanded by Continental Army Captain Francis Marion. When the British launched a series of campaigns in the South, Patriot soldiers assembled at Dorchester before marching to the defense of Charles Town in 1779 and 1780. When Charles Town fell to the British, they found that the town of Dorchester had been abandoned. The British troops occupied the town from April 1780 until they were driven out by Continental troops led by Colonel Wade Hampton and General Nathanael Greene on December 1, 1781. After the War ended, the town deteriorated rapidly and was abandoned by 1788 (Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site; Cox 1969: 8-1).

The economy of the Ashley River area, particularly those plantations that had been struggling to produce inland rice even before the war, suffered heavily from neglect during the Revolution. Because of this neglect, the area faced a long rebuilding process at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Around 1800 most of the rice fields along the Ashley River were converted into the production of long-staple cotton (also known as sea island cotton). This crop required less acreage, less irrigation, and a smaller labor force than rice. Long-staple cotton also allowed for the expansion of fields to the interior (Power, Hill, & Tippett 1994: 8-7).

Civil War

South Carolina was among the richest of the states and the first to secede from the Union on December 20, 1860. The Civil War began April 12, 1861, with Confederates firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. In January 1861, General Robert E. Lee was assigned command of the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida. By October of 1861, 77 Union ships sailed from Virginia to Port Royal. On board were 13,000 troops, 1500 horses, 500 surf boats, and 1,000 laborers to build a town and fortress for the blockade of the South (Aurandt 2012).

In November 1861, after surviving a hurricane off Cape Hatteras, the small armada circled Port Royal Sound, firing at all settlements in the area. By noon on November 7th, the Confederates knew the battle for the area was lost and fled. Victory that day for the Union meant freedom for 1,000 slaves. Union troops occupied the area until the end of the war. Fort Mitchel was built in 1862, named for General Ormsby Mitchel, a well-liked leader, who died of malaria that year (Aurandt 2012).

Fort Bull, constructed in 1863, was a large Civil War earthwork built just north of Charleston as part of the Confederate defenses of the city. It was designed to defend both the Ashley River and the Charleston & Savannah Railroad. Located in the Sub-District of James Island and St. Andrew's Parish, Fort Bull included a magazine and bomb-proof, was designed for sixteen guns, and was manned by various Confederate artillery batteries throughout the war. Though most of the earthwork was destroyed by 20th century railroad and residential development, a significant portion of one corner is extant (Power, Hill, & Tippett 1994: 7-1). Dorchester County and the Ashley River area did not face much conflict for the first three years of the Civil War. Although Charleston was an important seaport and was under continuous siege for two of those first three years, the rural areas outside of the city did not suffer as much as they had during the American Revolution. By 1864, however, Union shelling of Charleston forced many residents to flee to outlying areas. Plantation owners fled to the coast and slaves ran to seek protection from the Union army. By the 1865 fall of Charleston, Union troops had destroyed much of the lowcountry (Power, Hill, & Tippett 1994: 8-8).



Reconstruction Period

Rebuilding after the Civil War was a long process made more difficult by the end of the cotton-based plantation system and the influx of thousands of newly-freed blacks into an economy which had little room for competition (Power, Hill, & Tippett 1994: 8-8). There were, however, some gradual agricultural-related improvements in the Ashley River area during Reconstruction. According to the National Register Nomination for the Ashley River Historic District,

One of the rising new postwar industries in the area was fertilizers, most notably in the development of phosphates, which had been attempted without success before the Civil War. Some of the most productive phosphate mines were along the upper Ashley. The first mines were established in 1867 and by the 1880s several operations flourished, due largely to South Carolina's virtual monopoly of phosphate production in its early years. In the 1890s, however, natural disasters, financial woes, and competition from mines and mills in other Southern states combined to send the Charleston-area industry into a slump (8-8).

Immediately after the Civil War cotton was the main staple crop in the area. Some rice was still produced, however at much lower levels of productivity. By 1880, cotton production had rebounded somewhat and doubled from its 1865 totals. Rice cultivation did not fare as well. It was too costly and inefficient to produce on a large scale without slave labor (8-8).

Twentieth Century to Present

Tourism in and around Charleston and the Ashley River became a large part of the area's economy during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The gradual growth and development of the tourism industry began in part with Magnolia Plantation now Magnolia Gardens which opened to the public in 1870. Ashley River plantations including Middleton Place and Drayton Hall still draw tourists with their combination of history, architecture, and landscaped gardens (Power, Hill, & Tippett 1994: 8-9).

Today, Dorchester County still relies heavily on tourism, but has seen a steady rise in population since the beginning of the twentieth century. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, there were 136,555 people, 50,259 households, and 36,850 families living in Dorchester County. According to estimates from the 2016 U.S. Census, the county's population grew to 153,773 residents (U.S. Census).



CHAPTER FOUR: METHODS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGY BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was conducted using the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History's (SCDAH) online resource information system, ArchSite. Site files were reviewed along with GIS data to determine whether there were any previously recorded sites within the project area or within 0.5-mile of the APE.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD METHODS

Survey Goals

The goal of the proposed survey was to identify archaeological sites in the APE. All forms of archaeological survey rely on sampling; it is time and cost prohibitive to conduct an archaeological survey by excavating all possible site-bearing soils within a project area. The standard for Section 106 compliance is that a reasonable and good faith effort be made to identify historic properties, including archaeological sites. A recommendation of potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP, as well as a determination of effects on these sites are also a goal of the initial archaeological survey.

Systematic Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at systematic intervals throughout the entire APE as specified in the Scope of Work. Per South Carolina State Archaeological Guidelines, shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 30 meters in higher probability areas, and as needed for areas of low probability. Areas that exhibited excessive prior disturbance, slope greater than 20 percent, or standing water were visually inspected, but not shovel tested. All shovel tests were excavated down to subsoil or one meter, and all excavated soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh. High versus low probability areas were initially determined by LiDAR data prior to the initiation of the survey, which were confirmed and modified

4.3 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY METHODS

Background Research

Assessment of historic architectural resources required the establishment of a 0.5-mile indirect effects APE viewshed surrounding the direct effects APE. The viewshed was determined by creating a 0.5-mile buffer of the direct effects APE using geographic information systems (GIS) ArcMap 10.4 software. Research was conducted using the SC ArchSite Map Viewer Website to determine architectural resources within the 0.5-mile viewshed. Resources were further researched using the SC Department of Archives and History and the National Register of Historic Places.



Field Methods

A Secretary of Interior (SOI) qualified architectural historian from JMT conducted the field assessment. The evaluation was conducted by visiting and taking photographs of the four previously unevaluated historic architectural resources and the surrounding area located within the 0.5-mile APE. The intention of the field assessment was to determine the potential National Register eligibility of the historic properties as well as any potential visual effect on the historic properties per Survey Manual: Statewide Survey of Historic Properties (SC Department of Archives and History 2018). During the course of the assessment the following questions were considered:

- Does the historic property maintain a high degree of integrity?
- Is the historic property significant?
- Is it potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places?
- If so, what characteristics of the historic property convey that significance?
- How and to what degree are those characteristics diminished by the visibility of the project facility from the historic property?
- Does the diminishment of those characteristics lessen one's understanding or appreciation of the historic property?
- If one's understanding or appreciation of the historic property is lessened, how is it lessened and to what degree?

4.4 LAB METHODS

The recovered artifacts were entered onto a bag list by distinct proveniences. The materials were accessioned, washed, and analyzed following standard procedures and prepared for curation according to VDHR's *State Collections Management Standards*. The analysis identified prehistoric lithics by raw material and morphological class.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Analysis of prehistoric artifacts was conducted using standard terminology. In addition to the basic classification, debitage analyzed for this project received special treatment. Platform remnant morphology was added to the standard list of lithic attributes. Lithic tools were described and typed if possible. Prehistoric ceramics were examined for temper, vessel form, and ware type (if known). Additional characteristics were recorded as observed.

Flake

Flakes are the by-products of lithic reduction. Sometimes, they are the intended result and other times the residue of different activities. In its simplest form, a flake has a single interior surface, a partially or wholly intact platform remnant, and termination (e.g., feather, hinge, or overshot).

Flake Fragment

Flakes that do not retain a striking platform or bulb of force can rarely be classified to a specific category. Flakes that fall within this category may or may not retain a cortical surface. These flakes are recognized as undifferentiated byproducts of the reduction process.



Angular Debris

Shatter or debris are pieces of stone that appear to have been broken as part of the flaked stone tool manufacturing process. It is probably formed during the earliest stages of core reduction and establishes workable surfaces for further reduction. Shatter tends towards blocky or angular stone with no obvious flake scars present. It is more ambiguous than other debitage categories because its form could easily have been produced naturally or could be the result of other non-tool manufacturing processes.

Platform Remnant Type

The presence of a platform remnant is often the best indicator of the reduction stage and overall lithic technology for debitage. For whole and proximal flakes, the platform remnant type was recorded as either cortical, flat, faceted, or unknown.

Historic Artifact Analysis

One goal of historic artifact analysis is the refinement of site chronology. Extensive previous archaeological and historical research has developed relative dates for ceramics, glass, window glass, nails as well as many other artifact classes used in the current study (Miller 2000; Noël Hume 1969; South 1977). In general, these dates help guide the establishment of site chronology, and assumes the pattern of manufacture, use, and discard of artifacts identified in previous research has universal application. The overarching principle in developing chronology for this project is *terminus post quem*, a relative dating technique that places the date of a particular context (soil stratum, feature, etc.) following the latest-produced artifact. For example, during the excavation of a shovel test stratum, if the latest-produced artifact recovered began production in ca. 1830, the *terminus post quem* for that context is ca. 1830 (Miller et al. 2000). In general, all historic artifacts were categorized by material and further refined by artifact type if possible.

All non-prehistoric cultural material recovered during the Phase I investigations was placed in the general historic artifact category regardless of age. During the analysis portion of the project it became apparent that material of non-historic age (modern material less than 50 years in age) was recovered from some contexts in association with historic materials and, in some cases, prehistoric artifacts. As the modern material represents the *terminus post quem* for these contexts, it was processed with the other artifacts in order to clarify the date of the particular deposit.

Ceramic

Historic ceramics are described by ware, glaze, and decoration. General types of ceramics recovered during the survey include redware and earthenware.

Whiteware (c. 1820-1900+): Whiteware is an off-white colored, porous, refined earthenware with a white glaze. It appears plain white in color in contrast to creamware or pearlware, though early “transitional” whitewares may appear tinted blue (Brown 1981; Miller 1981). Whiteware is most often used in tea and table, kitchen, and toilet wares (Noël Hume 1969; South 1977; Miller 1991).



4.5 CURATION

The project artifacts and records are temporarily being curated at the JMT facility in Raleigh. Upon acceptance of the final report, the curation package will be delivered to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

4.6 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) significance criteria in 36 CFR 60.4 define eligible cultural resources as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that meet one or more of the following criteria.

Criterion D is most often, but not exclusively, used with archaeological resources.

- Criterion A: Association with events that have significantly contributed to the broad patterns of history;
- Criterion B: Association with persons significant in the past;
- Criterion C: Possession of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; exemplification of the work of a master architect, engineer, or artist; embodiment of high artistic values; or evidence of a significant and discernible entity whose components may lack distinction on their own; and
- Criterion D: Ability to yield information significant to prehistory or history.



CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS

The following section provides the results of the background research, archaeological field survey, and historic architecture assessment for the subject property. In general, the project area was largely disturbed by previous grading and land clearing. No subsurface testing was conducted in areas where disturbance, slope, or inundation could be assessed through visual inspection.

5.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was conducted using the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History's (SCDAH) online resource information system, ArchSite. Site files were reviewed along with GIS data to determine whether there were any previously recorded sites within the project area or within 0.5-mile of the APE. One previously recorded site and one previous survey are located within the 0.5-mile buffer. Site 38DR0147 is a Woodland period site located northwest of the project area just slightly over 0.5 mile away. The site was recommended "probably not eligible" for listing to the NRHP. An archaeological survey was performed in this same area in 1989 (Figure 3).

Above-ground background research was conducted using the SC ArchSite Map Viewer Website in January 2019. This research identified two previously evaluated architectural resources within a 0.5-mile indirect APE. The previously surveyed resources, the Anderson House (219-0082), a c. 1945 dwelling, and Bowman Cemetery (219-0080) were both determined Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP. Due to their Not Eligible determinations, these resources were not re-evaluated as part of this survey (Figure 3).

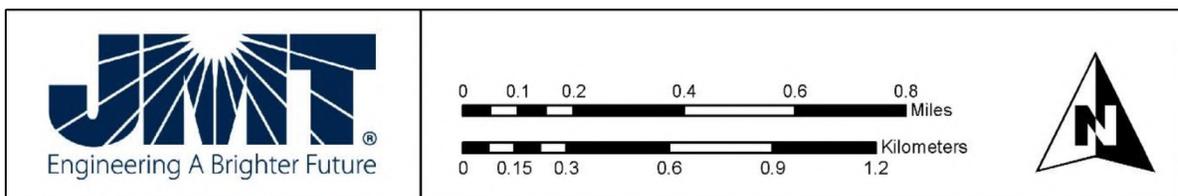
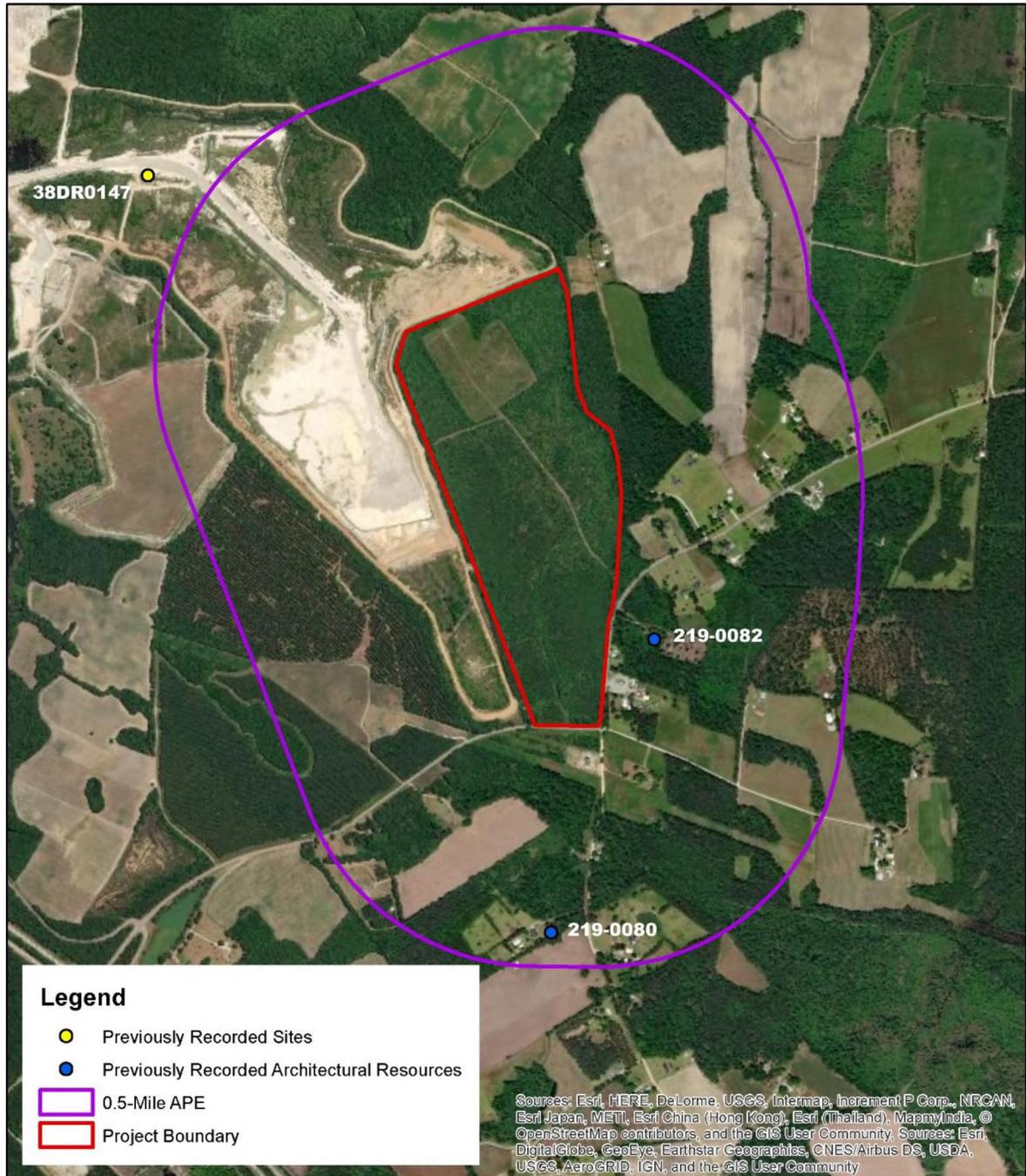


Figure 3. Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Boundary



5.2 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The background research for the Reconnaissance survey completed in January 2019 by JMT, identified two previously evaluated architectural resources within a 0.5-mile indirect APE. The previously surveyed resources, the Anderson House (219-0082), a c. 1945 dwelling, and Bowman Cemetery (219-0080) were both determined Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP. Research also identified two previously unevaluated architectural resources located within a 0.5-mile indirect APE for the project (Table 2; Figure 4). The modern, non-historic resources were not surveyed as a part of this project as their age makes them ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

Table 2. Architectural Resources Located within 0.5 miles of APE

Site No.	Historic Resource Name	Address	Description	Eligibility Recommendation
1328	House	841 1 st Bend Road	One-story dwelling on the north side of 1 st Bend Rd	Not eligible
1329	Farm	124 Laura Lane	One-story dwelling with agricultural outbuildings	Not eligible

Architectural Resources

Dwelling at 841 1st Bend Road (Site No. 1328)

Resource Description

The house located at 841 1st Bend Road (Site No. 1328) is a one-story dwelling located on the north side of 1st Bend Road just outside of Harleyville, Dorchester County, South Carolina (see Figure 4; Photograph 1). According to historic aerials and USGS topographic maps, the dwelling was constructed between 1943 and 1957 and a large addition was constructed on the west elevation between 1957 and 1972 (NETROnline 2019). The original portion of the concrete-block dwelling is one-story tall, four-bays wide, and two-bays deep. It is rectangular in plan, clad in stucco, and capped by a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the gable ridge. A one-story porch runs three-quarters of the length of the south-facing façade. The porch is capped by a gabled roof and supported by square, concrete block piers. Five pairs of original, wood, six-over-two double-hung windows are located on the dwelling's façade and east elevation. A single front door is centered under the porch roof. The concrete block addition is also one-story in height and rectangular in plan. It is clad in stucco and capped by a side-gable roof of asphalt shingles. Part of the addition is a screened-in porch that features a screen door. Windows on the addition appear to be aluminum, one-over-one, double-hung windows in various sizes. The dwelling is surrounded by wooded areas interspersed with modern dwellings and agricultural land. Two ca. 1980s dwellings are located to the northwest and northeast of 841 1st Bend Road on adjacent parcels.



Two, one-story non-historic pole barns are located northeast of the dwelling. Both are in poor condition and were constructed between 1994 and 2005. A one-story, non-historic garage is located north of the dwelling and was constructed sometime between 1972 and 1994. A two-story, frame barn covered in corrugated metal is located northwest of the dwelling. According to historic aerials it was constructed sometime between 1972 and 1994 (NETROnline 2019).

History

Research did not uncover any association with events or people significant to our past.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

The house at 841 1st Bend Road (Site No. 1328) was a previously unevaluated resource. Based on research and fieldwork, JMT recommends this residential property as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the building retains integrity of location, setting, and association, it does not retain integrity of materials, workmanship, design, or feeling due to the large addition that transformed the dwelling from a small, one-story bungalow to a sprawling one-story dwelling. In addition, the building lacks the level of architectural distinction necessary for listing in the National Register.

The house at 841 1st Bend Road (Site No. 1328) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* The dwelling does not appear to possess any special historic significance or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible in the areas of Community Planning and Development. Research did not produce additional information about the building.

The house at 841 1st Bend Road (Site No. 1328) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* The dwelling does not appear to be associated with the lives of any significant individuals. Research did not produce additional information about any previous owners of the building or land.

The house at 841 1st Bend Road (Site No. 1328) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* The one-story vernacular dwelling does not appear to possess any special architectural distinction or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction. The dwelling has a large addition, which minimizes its integrity.

The house at 841 1st Bend Road (Site No. 1328) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). The mid-twentieth-century dwelling is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.



Farm at 124 Laura Lane (Site No. 1329)

Resource Description

The farm located at 124 Laura Lane (Site No. 1329) is set back from 1st Bend Road along a tree-lined private drive (Laura Lane). The property is located north of 1st Bend Road just outside of Harleyville, Dorchester County, South Carolina (see Figure 4; Photograph 2). Since the survey was conducted from the public right-of-way, much of the property was obscured from view. However, according to aerial imagery, the property is comprised of eight buildings including one dwelling, five agricultural outbuildings, and two grain silos. According to historic aerials and USGS topographic maps, the dwelling was constructed between 1943 and 1957 (NETROnline 2019). Some of the outbuildings were also constructed during that time. The configuration of buildings on the property has remained largely unchanged since 1972, although the silos were constructed sometime between 1972 and 1994 (NETROnline 2019). The dwelling is a one-story bungalow capped by a side-gable roof of standing seam metal. A one-story porch runs the length of the southwest-facing façade. The porch is capped by a gabled roof with louvered vent and supported by square, concrete block piers. A small, one-story gabled porch is located off the northwest elevation and appears to serve as a side entrance to the dwelling. The gable roof is supported by square wood posts. Three outbuildings were visible from the right-of-way and include a one-story, frame building capped by a side-gable roof of standing seam metal and clad in weatherboard siding; a two-story frame building capped by a front-gable roof of standing seam metal and clad in weatherboard siding; and a one-story pole barn capped by a side-gable roof and clad in vertical wood siding. The southeast elevation of the pole barn was open. All three outbuildings were located west or northwest of the dwelling. Since most information about the property had to be gleaned from historic aerials and not from fieldwork, details about the integrity of structures including material alterations and conditions were difficult to assess. The property is surrounded by wooded areas interspersed with modern dwellings and agricultural land.

History

Research did not uncover any association with events or people significant to our past.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

The farm located at 124 Laura Lane (Site No. 1329) was a previously unevaluated resource. Based on research and fieldwork, JMT recommends this residential property as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the farm complex remains intact, details about the property's integrity including material alterations and building conditions were difficult to assess. From the public right-of-way, the property appears to lack the level of architectural distinction necessary for listing in the National Register.

The farm located at 124 Laura Lane (Site No. 1329) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* The dwelling does not appear to possess any special historic significance or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible in the areas of Community Planning and Development. Research did not produce additional information about the building.



The farm located at 124 Laura Lane (Site No. 1329) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* The dwelling does not appear to be associated with the lives of any significant individuals. Research did not produce additional information about any previous owners of the building or land.

The farm located at 124 Laura Lane (Site No. 1329) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* The one-story vernacular dwelling does not appear to possess any special architectural distinction or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction. The dwelling has a large addition, which minimizes its integrity.

The farm located at 124 Laura Lane (Site No. 1329) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). The mid-twentieth-century dwelling is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Determination of Effect

Table 3. Summary of Architectural Resources and Recommendations

Site No.	Historic Resource Name	Address	Determination	Determination Justification
1328	House	841 1st Bend Road	No Effect	The resource is located approximately 1,800 feet east of the proposed project, which will not be visible from the resource. The character of the surrounding topography includes dense tree cover and multiple modern intrusions. In addition, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the proposed project will have no effect on the house at 841 1st Bend Road.
1329	Farm	124 Laura Lane	No Effect	The resource is located approximately 1,000 feet east of the proposed project, which will not be visible from the resource. The character of the surrounding topography includes dense tree cover and multiple modern intrusions. In addition, the resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the proposed project will have no effect on farm located at 124 Laura Lane.

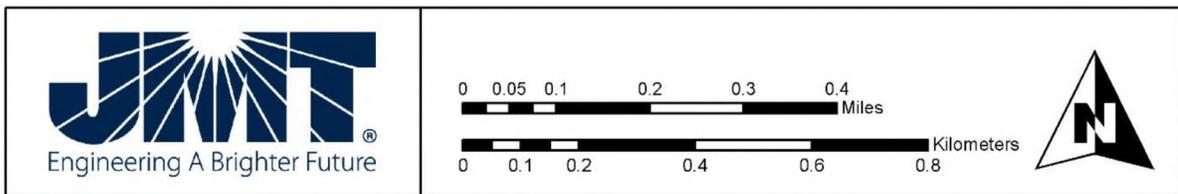
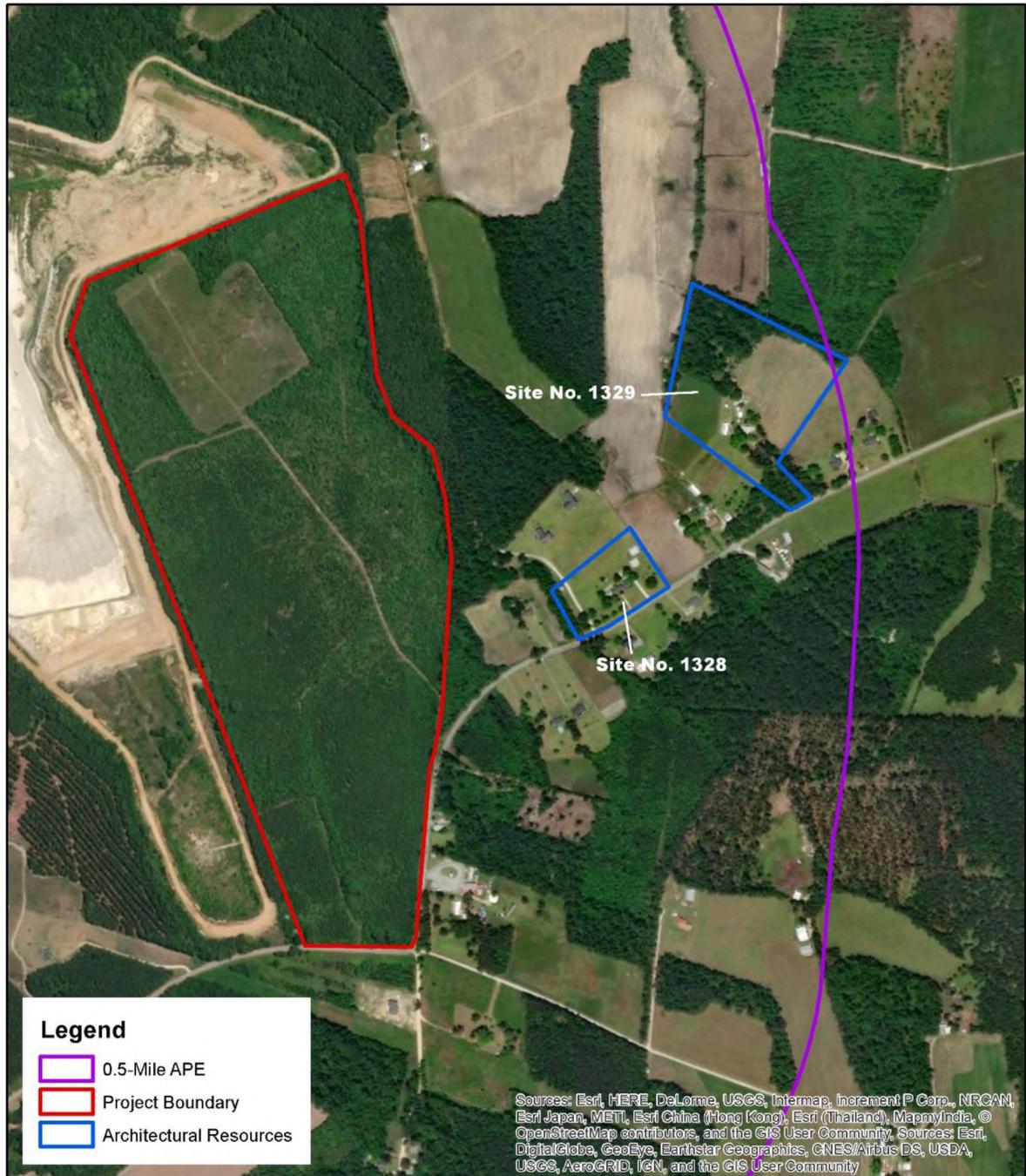


Figure 4. Historic Architectural Resources within 0.5-Mile of the Project Boundary



Photograph 1. View of 841 1st Bend Road (Site No. 1328), looking north.



Photograph 2. View of 124 Laura Lane (Site No. 1329), looking north.



5.3 ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY RESULTS

Shovel tests were excavated at systematic intervals and pedestrian survey was conducted throughout the entire APE as specified in the Scope of Work. Per South Carolina State Archaeological Guidelines, shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 30 meters for higher probability areas, and as needed for areas of low probability. Areas that exhibited excessive prior disturbance, slope greater than 20 percent, designated wetland, or standing water were visually inspected, but not shovel tested.

A total of 46 shovel test locations were investigated, of which, three were positive, and six were not excavated due to standing water. Two areas (Area 1 and Area 2) were designated high probability in the northeastern and central eastern portions of the APE based on LiDAR data and were the focus of the subsurface investigation. The remainder of the APE outside these two areas were low lying and wet, while the southwestern portion was previously disturbed through substantial dumping.

Both Areas 1 and 2 contained open deer plots and clear-cut locations with tall grass. The western portion of Area 1 and the southwestern portion of Area 2 provided enough surface visibility to undergo controlled surface inspection in transects spaced at 5 meter intervals (Photographs 3 – 10). Three isolated finds (FS-1, FS-2, and FS-3) were identified. Two of the isolated finds were prehistoric (FS-2 and FS-3) and one was historic (FS-1).

Soils

Soils within the project area were fairly consistent across both areas with some slight variability in soil depths and/or colors. Stratigraphy in the project area can be characterized by Transect 2 Shovel Test 1 (Photograph 11): Stratum I, a brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam from 0 – 20 cm below ground surface (cmbgs); Stratum II, a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam from 20 – 40 cmbgs; and Stratum III, a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay from 40 – 50 cmbgs.

Isolated Finds

FS-1 was a historic isolate found in Transect 2 Shovel Test 1. It was comprised of a single piece of whiteware found at a depth of 15 – 20 cmbgs. Four radial shovel tests were excavated, all of which were negative.

FS-2 was a prehistoric isolate found in Transect 2 Shovel Test 5. It was comprised of a single Early Woodland period (3000 – 2300 B.P.) punctate pottery sherd found at a depth of 15 – 20 cmbgs. Three radial shovel tests were excavated, and one was not excavated due to standing water. All additional shovel tests were negative.

FS-3 was a prehistoric isolate found in Transect 5 Shovel Test 3. It was comprised of a single coastal plain chert flake found at a depth of 15 – 20 cmbgs. Four radial shovel tests were excavated, all of which were negative.

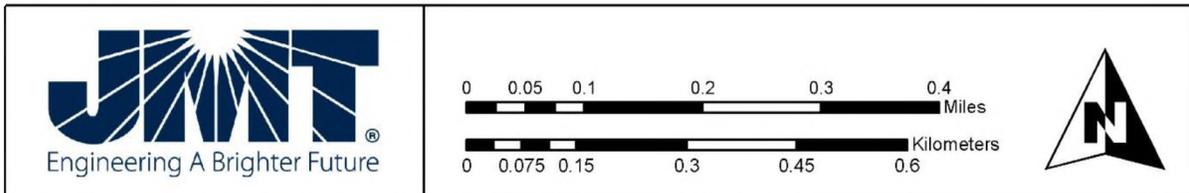
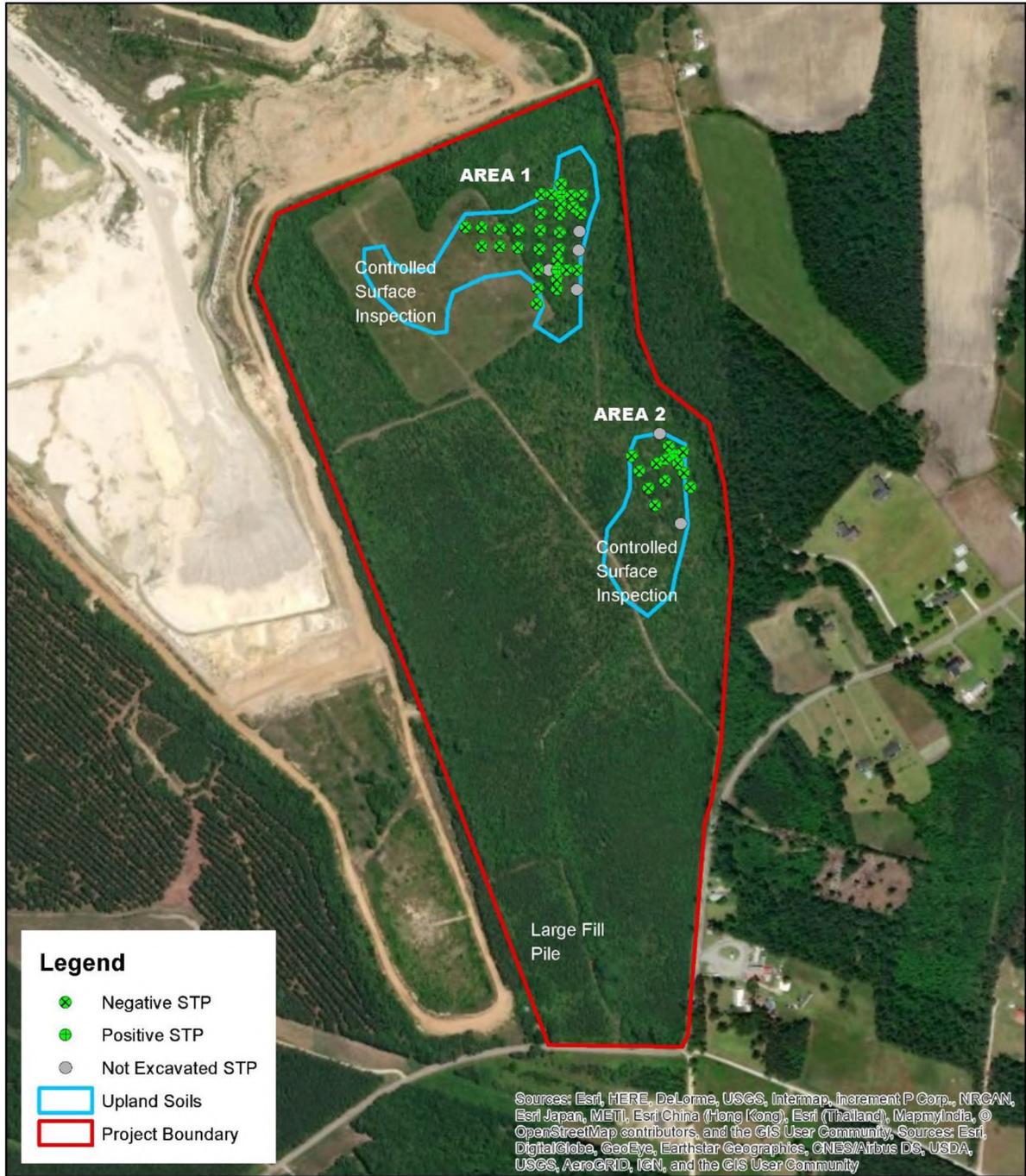


Figure 5. Aerial view of all Shovel Test and Controlled Surface Inspection Locations

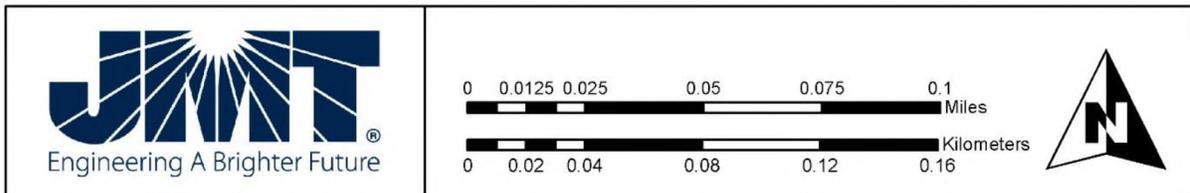
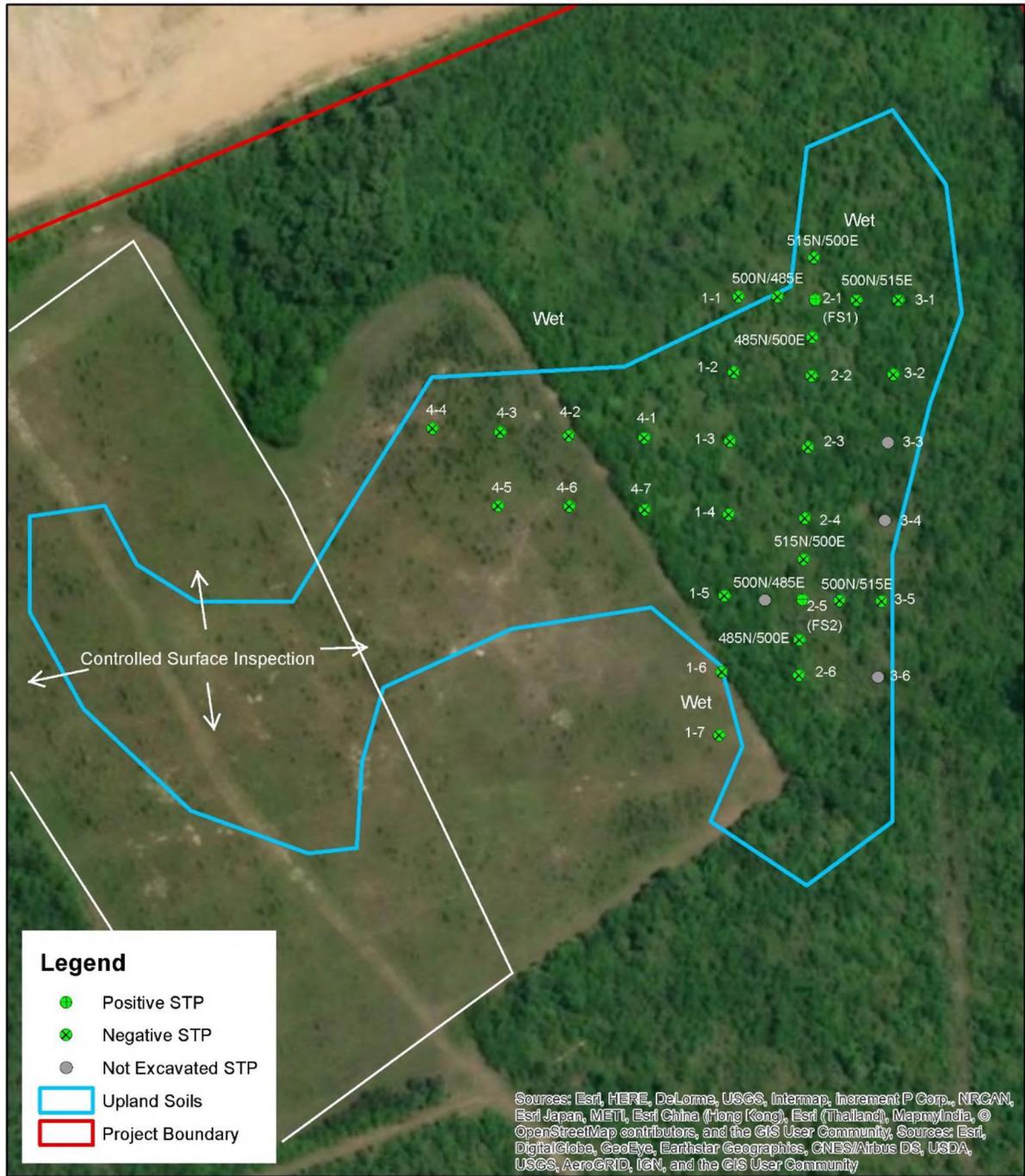
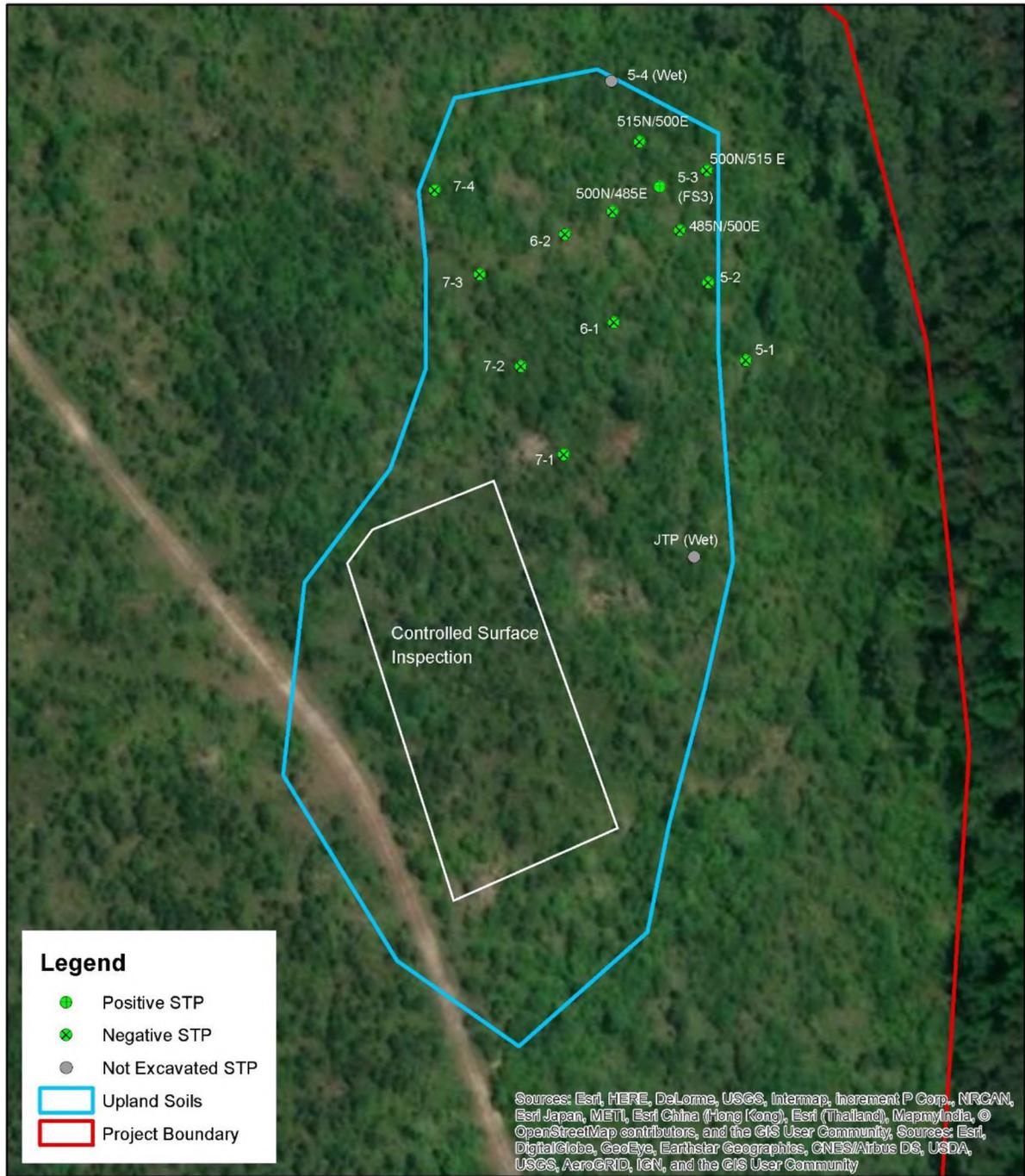


Figure 6. Shovel Test Location Map – Area 1



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0 0.0075 0.015 0.03 0.045 0.06 Miles

0 0.015 0.03 0.06 0.09 0.12 Kilometers

Figure 7. Shovel Test Location Map – Area 2



Photograph 3. Overview of Area 1 where Controlled Surface Inspection was conducted, looking north.



Photograph 4. Overview of Area 1 near transect 2, looking west.



Photograph 5. View from SE extent of Area 1, looking west at Giant Cement Plant.



Photograph 6. View of large push pile in SE extent of Area 1, looking east.



Photograph 7. General view of Area 2 where Controlled Surface Collection was conducted, looking north.



Photograph 8. General view of Area 2 near Transect 5, looking north.



Photograph 9. View of large dirt mound in southwest portion of APE, looking southwest from Area 2.



Photograph 10. View of large dirt mound in southwest portion of APE, looking north.



Photograph 11. Area 1, Transect 2 Shovel Test 1 Profile (FS 1).

In general, Isolated Finds by their definition hold very limited research value, and do not retain integrity. Therefore, no further work is recommended for the isolated finds and they are recommended not eligible to the NRHP.



CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I archaeology survey and historic architecture assessment of the proposed expansion of the Harleyville Quarry was completed following the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* and the *Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*. The project was conducted on behalf of Giant Cement at the request of the SC SHPO. Fieldwork was performed on January 29 – 31, 2019. The majority of the project area is relatively open clear-cut areas with low lying wetland areas surrounding.

The background research for the Reconnaissance survey completed in January 2019 by JMT, identified two previously evaluated architectural resources within a 0.5-mile indirect APE. The previously surveyed resources, the Anderson House (219-0082), a c. 1945 dwelling, and Bowman Cemetery (219-0080) were both determined Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP. Research also identified two previously unevaluated architectural resources located within a 0.5-mile indirect APE for the project.

The unnamed dwelling at 841 1st Bend Rd. was constructed in the mid-20th century and was determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria. The unnamed farm at 124 Laura Ln was also constructed in the mid-20th century and was determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria. Since both properties were determined not eligible, the proposed project will have no effect on these resources.

Two areas (Area 1 and Area 2) were designated high probability in the northeastern and central eastern portions of the APE based on LiDAR data and were the focus of investigation. The rest of the APE outside these two areas were low lying and wet, while the southwestern portion was disturbed. A total of 46 shovel test locations were investigated, of which, three were positive, and six were not excavated due to standing water. The western portion of Area 1 and the southwestern portion of Area 2 provided enough surface visibility to undergo controlled surface inspection in transects spaced at 5 meter intervals. The rest of the areas were shovel tested and three isolated finds (2 prehistoric and one historic) were identified. Each isolate was delineated with no additional artifacts recovered or features identified. In general, Isolated Finds by their definition are limited in their research value and do not retain integrity. Therefore, no further work is recommended for the isolated finds and they are recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

JMT recommends that no further archaeological or historic architectural investigations are required for this project as designed.



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Appendix: Resume of Principal Investigator



Garrett W. Silliman, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Education

BA/Archaeology, The College of Wooster, 1996

MHP/Master of Heritage Preservation (Public History /Archaeology), Georgia State University, 2008

Registration

Registered Professional Archaeologist, No. 28577953

Years of Experience

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Mr. Silliman has over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management, with a research focus on the archaeology of American battlefields, sites associated with the African-American experience, and historic landscapes throughout the eastern United States. Additionally, he has extensive experience with lithic technology and analysis of the central and southern United States. He has extensive experience in all phases of archaeological investigations (Phase I, II, and III), teaching and public archaeology, remote sensing, artifact analysis and curation, archaeological site and historic structure assessment and mitigation, and site management. Through his extensive background in cultural resource management archaeology, he has experience with and has received formal training in Native American consultation, Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979). He is the cultural resources lead for JMT's Raleigh, North Carolina office. Please find a selection of his experience from the past five years below.

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing, Assessment and NRHP Evaluation, Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, Currituck County, North Carolina. *Principal Investigator and Project Manager.* JMT was contracted by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to provide Phase I archaeological survey for 10 land tracts within the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge. Additionally, JMT conducted the Phase II archaeological testing and NRHP evaluation of four previously recorded archaeological sites located within the survey tracts. Specific emphasis was placed on the assessment

of resources affected by sea-level rise and erosion. 2017-2018

Phase II Archaeological Testing, Assessment, and NRHP Evaluation, Savannah Harbor Expansion, Chatham County Georgia. *Senior Consultant.* Archaeological assessment and NRHP evaluation of 9CH1312, a historic rice trunk, Chatham County, Georgia. The purpose of this investigation was to document and evaluate site 9CH1312 for NRHP eligibility prior to the proposed Savannah Harbor Expansion Project. The site is located in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge and was historically associated with the early nineteenth-century Red Knoll Plantation. JMT was sub-contracted for services as senior consultant to assist in the evaluation, historic research, and reporting. 2017

Phase I Archaeological Survey Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, Chancellorsville, VA, Contract No. GS-00F-194-CA. *Principal Investigator.* This survey was conducted at the request of the NPS, which provided for cultural resource compliance services prior to the proposed installation of a security fence around an existing water tower north of the Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center. A key element in the evaluation of the area was the employment of systematic metal detection sampling. Enough data was collected from the project area to identify what is tentatively interpreted as a small portion of a May 3, 1863 Confederate firing line with associated artifacts. 2016

Archeological Monitoring for the Rehabilitation of Cemetery Ridge, Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, PA, Contract No. NPS.GETT 220829. *Principal Investigator.* JMT provided archeological monitoring services to identify and document any archeological deposits or features that may be revealed during vegetation removal and grading in Zeigler's Grove and Cemetery Ridge at the Gettysburg National Military Park. JMT provided on-site archeological monitoring of those activities with the potential to cause subsurface disturbance to significant historic resources. 2016

Phase II Archaeological Testing, Assessment, and NRHP Evaluation US 301 over the Potomac River, King George County, Virginia and Charles County, Maryland. *Principal Investigator.* Mr. Silliman has overseen all archaeological work associated with the project since September 2015, including the NRHP evaluation of two archaeological sites (one in MD and one in VA) associated with the replacement of the Harry Nice Bridge/US 301 over the Potomac by the Maryland Transportation Administration. This includes all background research, client and agency coordination, supervision of fieldwork, reporting, artifact analysis and curation. Geophysical work conducted in evaluating the Civil War component of the Barnesfield Plantation (44KG0171)/Battle of Mathias Point (June 1861). 2015-Present.



Archaeological and Historic Architecture Limited Services Contracts, North Carolina Department of Transportation. *North Carolina Cultural Resource Lead.* JMT was selected by the North Carolina Department of Transportation to provide all phases of architectural history and historic preservation work, particularly as it relates to Section 106 compliance. JMT anticipates projects ranging from small scale projects requiring documentation of a single resource (buildings, structures [including bridges], historic districts and linear resources) to large scale projects requiring the documentation of more than one hundred resources. In 2017, JMT was selected for the 3-year open-end Archaeological Services contract. Between January 2016 and the present, JMT has successfully completed 13 tasks for the department.

Archaeological Monitoring/Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. *Principal Investigator, archaeology.* Responsible for monitoring on-site contractors conducting earth-disturbing activities within NPS boundaries, and recording/evaluating any potential archaeological material. The project was associated with mitigation for impacts from construction of the new Susquehanna to Roseland Electric Transmission Line constructed through the Delaware Water Gap. 2015

HTVA Floating House EIS, Tennessee Valley Authority, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama: *Cultural Resources Lead.* Conducted background research, alternatives analysis, and authored cultural resources sections for the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) concerning the treatment of floating houses on 13 TVA reservoirs in a 7-state area. Data generated by the study will be utilized by the TVA concerning their policy towards the presence of floating houses on lands and reservoirs managed by the authority. Of particular concern are the impacts to potential cultural resources located in the littoral and benthic zones as well overall shoreline erosion. July 2015.

Dalton Expansion Project, Transco-Williams/FERC., Coweta, Carroll, Douglas, Paulding, Bartow, Gordon, Whitfield and Murray Counties, Georgia: *Project Manager and Field Lead.* Project Manager and Cultural Resources field lead for the Phase I archaeological investigations of the proposed Dalton Expansion project, a natural gas pipeline extending 110 miles through an eight-county area of north Georgia. Project required the coordination with the GA SHPO, tribal groups, FERC, local stakeholders/preservation groups, and Transco-Williams. Project resulted in the identification and documentation of over 180 archaeological sites, of which 19 were recommended for evaluative testing as potentially eligible for listing to the NRHP. Phase I completed May 2015.

Archaeological and Historical Investigations in Talladega National Forest, USDA Forest Service, Alabama. *Principal Investigator.* Mr. Silliman served as Principal Investigator for cultural resources, project manager, and contract administrator for cultural resource survey of over 2200 acres in the Talladega National Forest near Heflin, Alabama. Project resulted in the identification and evaluation of 68 pre-Columbian and Historic period sites. Project conducted during 2014 contract year.

Cultural Resource Investigation of the Sibley Mill/Confederate Powder Works, Augusta Canal Authority, Augusta, Georgia: *Project Manager and Field Lead.* As project manager and field lead, conducted extensive background research and the ground penetrating radar survey (GPR), in association with the LAMAR Institute (a private, 501c3 research group) at the c.1861 Sibley Mill/Confederate Powder Works, a site listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This work was performed in association with the Augusta Canal Authority's (ACA) interest in re-developing the site as a park and interpretive area within the Augusta Canal National Heritage Corridor. Work resulted in the monitoring, identification, and recording of archaeological features associated with the historic mill complex. Data from the project will be used to inform the ACA's development and interpretive project as well as augment existing NRHP documentation. December 2014.

Archaeological Phase III Data Recovery of 9CK1 (Long Swamp Site), Georgia: *Project Manager and Field Lead.*

Prepared for GDOT by Garrett Silliman as Principal Investigator of archaeology for EPEI. Co-director of Phase III field investigations and site docent/volunteer coordinator for the palisaded Mississippian village of Long Swamp in Cherokee County, Georgia. Excavations resulted in the recovery of over 300,000 pre-Columbian artifacts and features. Project required the