



Cultural Resources Survey
Winding Woods Reach
Dorchester County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-19-039
SHPO No. 19-KL0057

PREPARED FOR:

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PREPARED BY:

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June 2019



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

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Principal Investigator

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

June 2019



Management Summary

On behalf of Hazen and Sawyer, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources survey for the proposed Winding Woods Reach – Water Line in Dorchester County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The proposed alignment is approximately 7.75 miles in length and the proposed corridor is approximately 25 feet wide. The northern terminus of the proposed water line ties into an existing water line to the east of County Road S-18-153 in the community of Harleyville. From there the water line runs generally south along Short Cut Road to US Highway 78, where the proposed alignment turns west and parallels US Highway 78 until it reaches Winding Woods Road. The proposed corridor turns north to follow Winding Woods Road where the water line will connect to a proposed elevated water storage tank.

In February 2019, S&ME submitted a Section 106 Project Review Form to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the proposed water line. In a letter dated March 14, 2019, SHPO recommended a phased investigation of the project area due to the moderate potential to contain prehistoric or historic resources and requested additional information on the effect of the proposed project on the Harleyville Historic Area. No additional cultural resource survey was requested in the previously surveyed portions of the project corridor (Appendix A). The Harleyville Historic Area was marked as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in ArchSite, however, after additional research nothing could be found that explained why the area was considered eligible. Additional consultation with SHPO revealed that the Harleyville Historic Area was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the boundary had been placed in ArchSite to call attention to the fact that the area had been previously surveyed and a more detailed map showing the individual properties that had been surveyed was included in the file held at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH).

This work is being conducted based on the recommendations provided by SHPO in the March 14, 2019 letter, will be mostly funded and constructed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal No. 42-1900129, dated January 31, 2019. Fieldwork for the project was conducted from April 1 through 5, 2019. As a result of the survey, one new archaeological site (38DR497) was recorded, 12 previously recorded aboveground resources (672, 674, 675, 677, 678, 679, 680, 693, 694, 1073, 1074, and 1075) were revisited, and eight newly recorded aboveground resources (1330–1337) were identified (Figures 1.2 through 1.4; Table 1.1). The newly recorded archaeological site (38DR497), 11 of the previously recorded aboveground resources (672, 674, 675, 677, 678, 679, 693, 694, 1073, 1074, and 1075), and the eight newly recorded aboveground resources (1330–1337) are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The previously recorded Westbury House (680) is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architecture and recommends additional research to determine if it is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A or B for its association with the Westbury family or other historical associations. The currently proposed water line would be installed along the road right-of-way in front of the Westbury House, although the house's setback and yard size may contribute to the historical association of the structure, the current curb and sidewalk are modern installations that have already affected this portion of the lot. Therefore, the project, as currently proposed, will not adversely affect the Westbury House.

Based on the results of the investigations, it is S&ME's opinion that there will be no adverse effect to historic properties by the proposed undertaking and no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for the project corridor as currently proposed.

Cultural Resources Survey

Winding Woods Reach

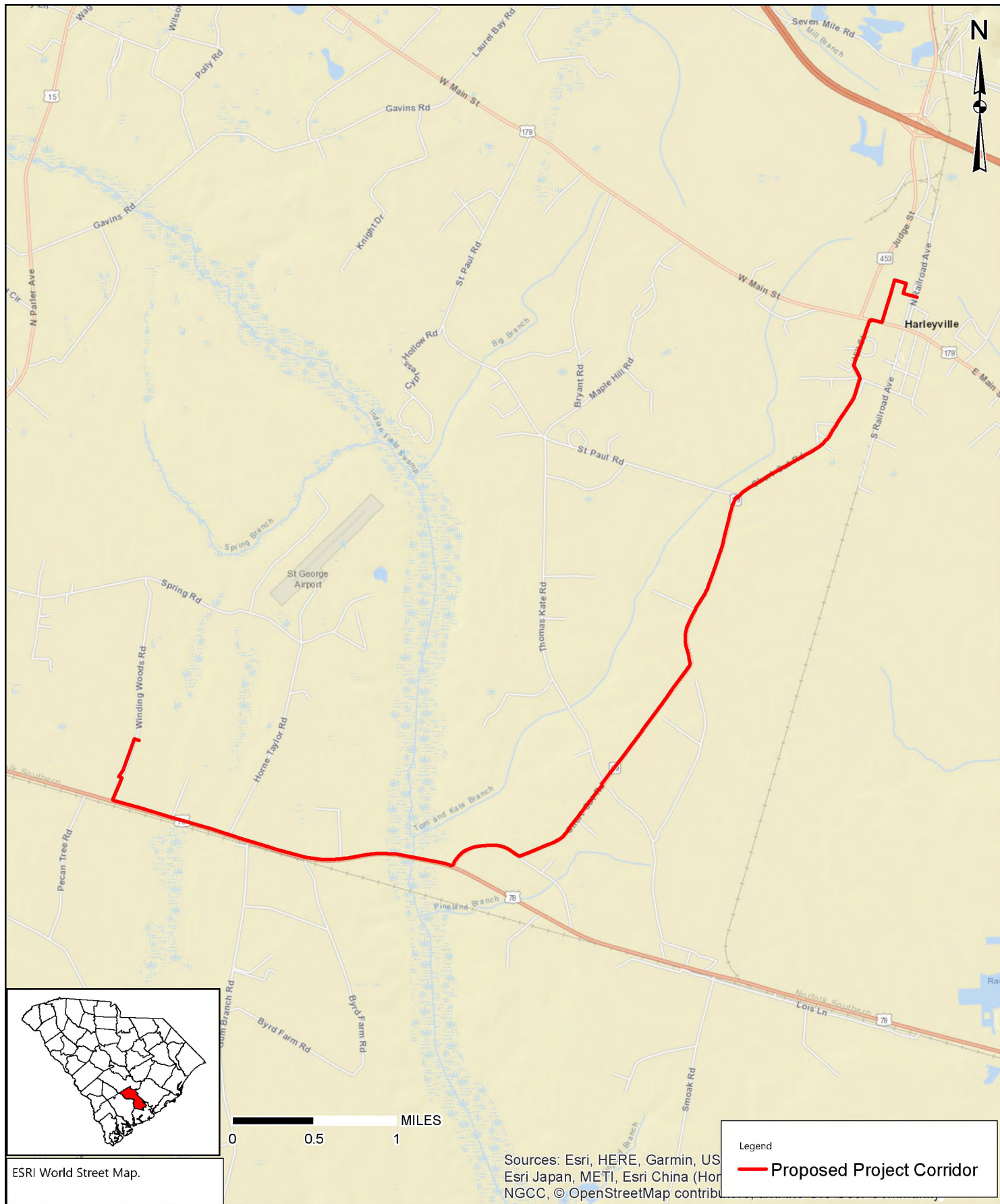
Dorchester County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-19-039; SHPO No. 19-KL0957

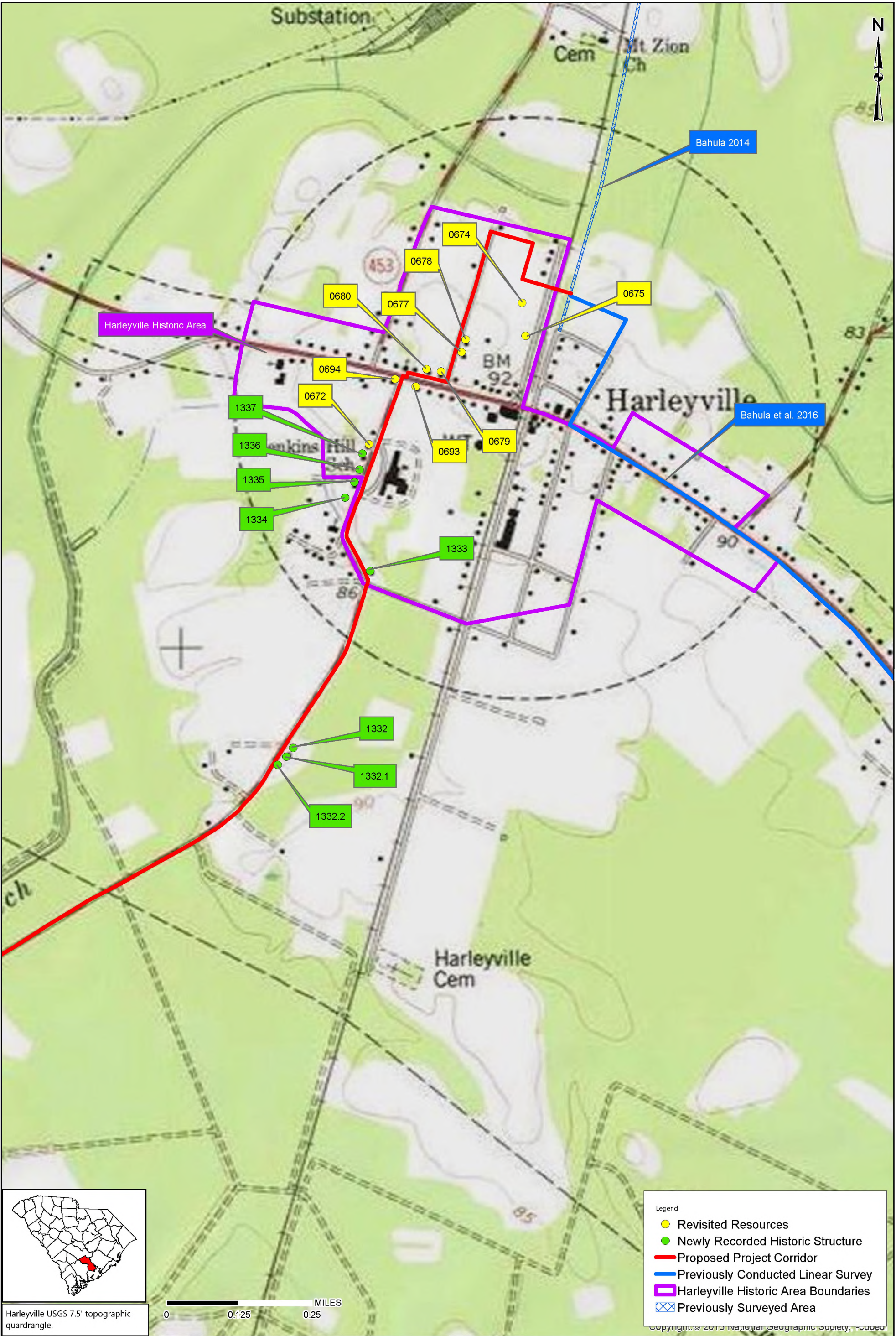


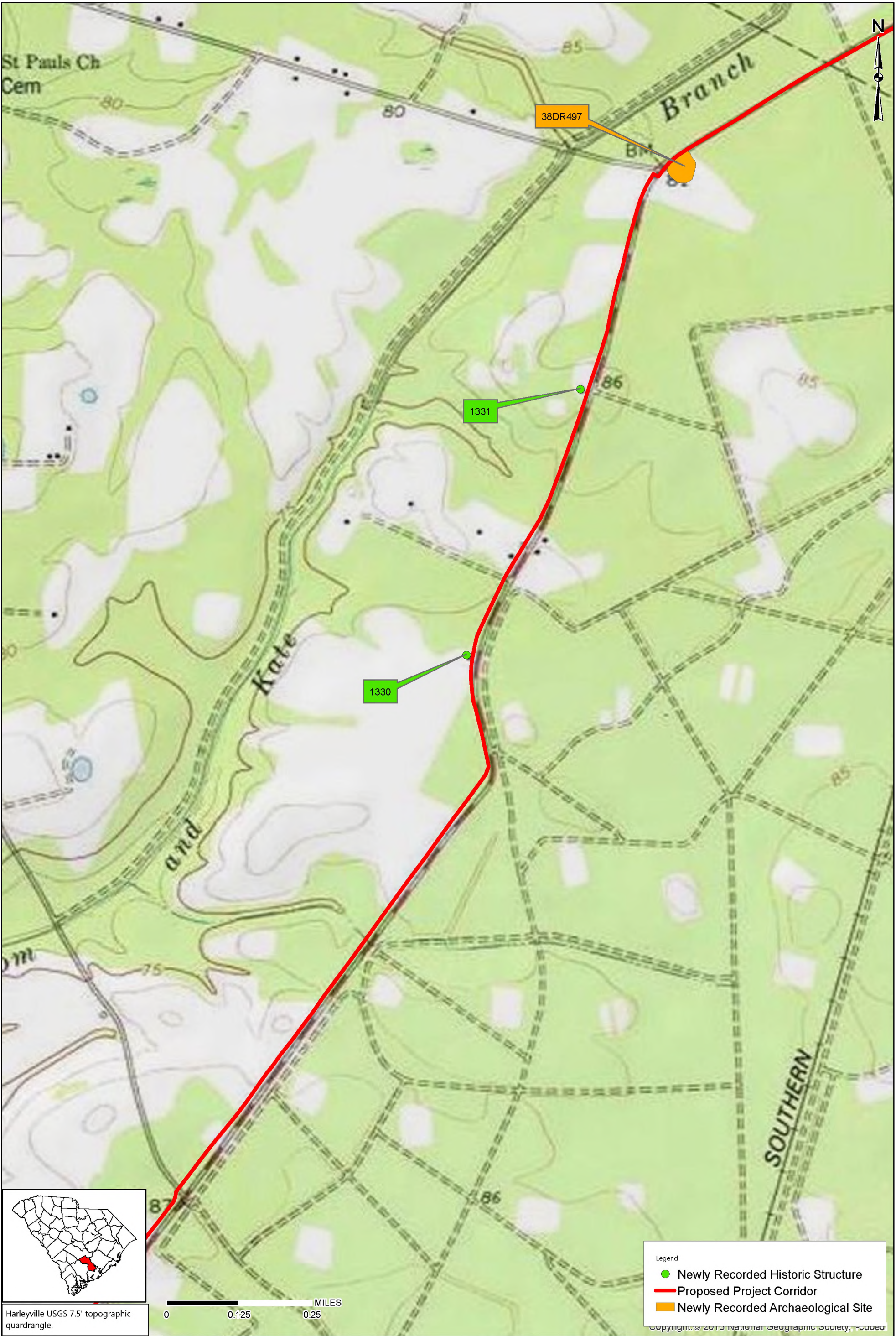
Table 1.1. Summary of cultural resources identified or revisited during the investigation.

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38DR479	20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0672	Residence (ca. 1935)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0674	Bell House (ca. 1885)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0675	Residence (ca. 1925)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0677	Utsey House (ca. 1905)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0678	Harleyville School (ca. 1898)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0679	Moorer House (ca. 1890)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0680	Westbury House (ca. 1915)	Eligible	No Adverse Effect; No Further Work
0693	Residence (ca. 1910)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0694	Utsey's Store (ca. 1925)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1073	Weathers House (ca. 1900)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1074	Weathers House (ca. 1905)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1075	Weathers House (1902)	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1330	Residence	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1331	Residence	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1332	Residence	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1332.1	Commercial Building	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1332.2	Commercial Building	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1333	Residence	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1334	Residence	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1335	Residence	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1336	Residence	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1337	Residence	Not Eligible	No Further Work



	SCALE: 1:50,000	<div><div>Overview Map</div><div>Winding Woods Reach</div></div>	FIGURE NO. 1.1
	PROJECT NO: 4261-19-039		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 4/25/2019	Dorchester County, South Carolina	





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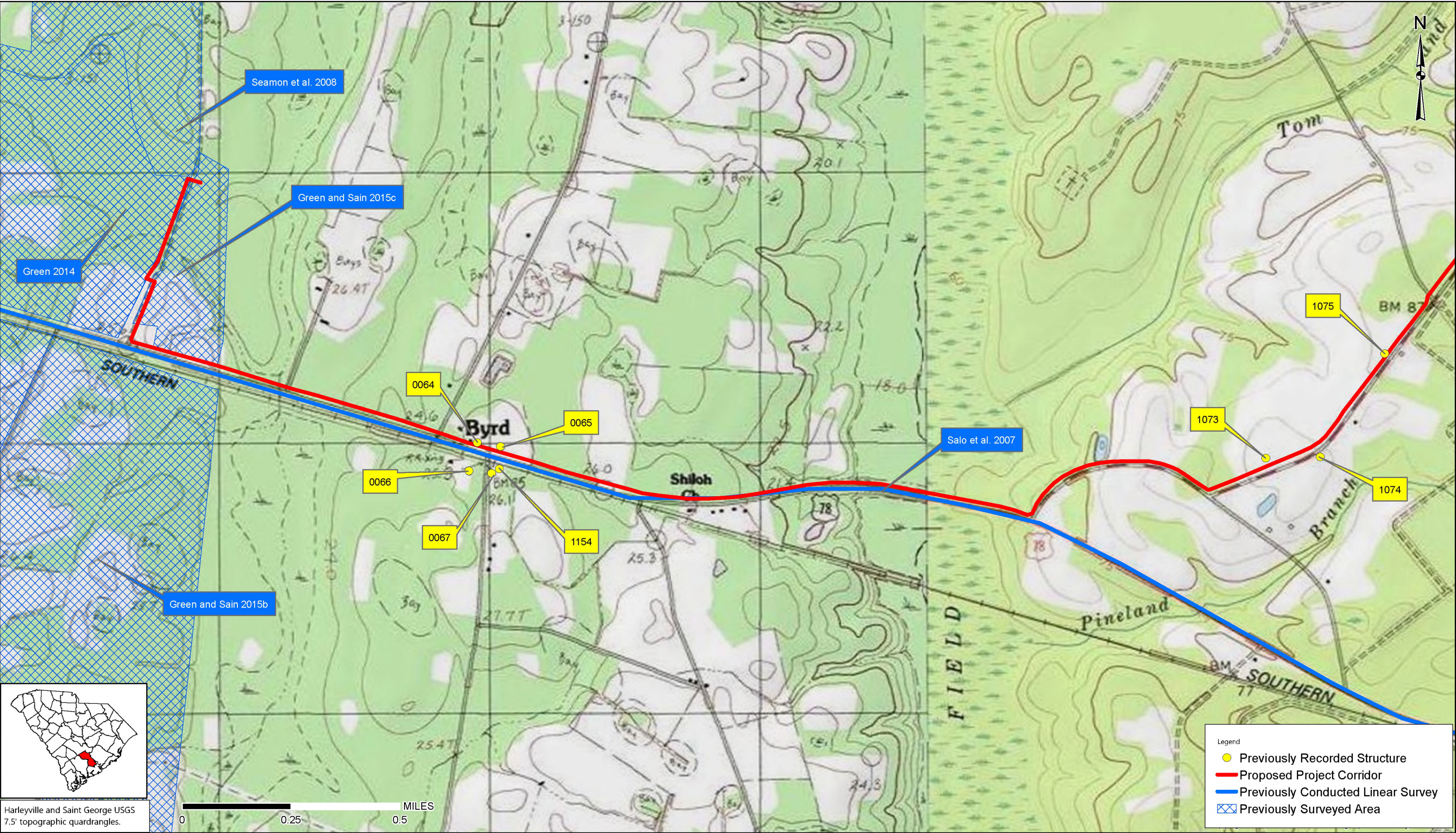




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1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Hazen and Sawyer, S&ME has completed a cultural resources survey for the proposed Winding Woods Reach – Water Line in Dorchester County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The proposed alignment is approximately 7.75 miles in length and the proposed corridor is approximately 25 feet wide. The northern terminus of the proposed water line ties into an existing water line to the east of County Road S-18-153 in the community of Harleyville. From there the water line runs generally south along Short Cut Road to US Highway 78, where the proposed alignment turns west and parallels US Highway 78 until it reaches Winding Woods Road. The proposed corridor turns north to follow Winding Woods Road where the water line will connect to a proposed elevated water storage tank.

In February 2019, S&ME submitted a Section 106 Project Review Form to the SHPO for the proposed water line. In a letter dated March 14, 2019, SHPO recommended a phased investigation of the project area due to the moderate potential to contain prehistoric or historic resources and requested additional information on the effect of the proposed project on the Harleyville Historic Area. No additional cultural resource survey was requested in the previously surveyed portions of the project corridor (Appendix A). The Harleyville Historic Area was marked as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in ArchSite, however, after additional research nothing could be found that explained why the area was considered eligible. Additional consultation with SHPO revealed that the Harleyville Historic Area was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the boundary had been placed in ArchSite to call attention to the fact that the area had been previously surveyed and a more detailed map showing the individual properties that had been surveyed was included in the file held at the SCDAH.

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

This report has been prepared in compliance with Section 106 of 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* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.



2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

The project area is located in the northwestern portion of Dorchester County; the northern terminus is within the community of Harleyville and the southern terminus is approximately 2.2 miles east of the corporate limits of the community of St. George (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). The northern terminus of the proposed water line ties into an existing water line to the east of County Road S-18-153 in the community of Harleyville. From there the water line runs west and south, crossing Main Street and heading southwest out of town, adjacent to Hill Street; Hill Street turns into Short Cut Road and the alignment follows Short Cut Road south and southwest to its terminus at US Highway 78. At US Highway 78, the proposed corridor turn west and parallels the highway for approximately 2.1 miles to its intersection with Winding Wood Road, the alignment turns north to parallel Winding Woods Road and terminates roughly 0.9-mile up the roadway at a proposed elevated water storage tank to be located on the east side of Winding Wood Road.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project corridor is located in the Outer Coastal Plain physiographic province; topography in the Outer Coastal Plain is generally flat and featureless (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Elevations in the project area are relatively flat ranging from approximately 90 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) near the northern terminus in Harleyville to roughly 60 ft AMSL along Indian Field Swamp near southern terminus of the proposed corridor (Figures 1.2 and 1.4).

2.3 Hydrology

The project area is located in the Edisto River drainage basin. The Edisto River drainage basin covers approximately 3,120 square miles and consists of approximately ten percent of the state's area (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources [SCDNR] 2013). The project corridor crosses many creeks, swamps, and wetlands; the only named waterway along the proposed corridor is Indian Field Swamp. The remaining waterways are unnamed tributaries and manmade drainage ditches.

2.4 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of Dorchester County is subtropical and is characterized by long, hot and humid summers and short, cool winters. The average daily temperatures range from 48° Fahrenheit in winter to 79° Fahrenheit in summer. Precipitation averages 50 inches annually with the majority of the precipitation occurring in the peak-growing season from April through September. Snowfall is uncommon and averages only one inch per year (Eppinette 1990).

The project corridor runs adjacent to established roadways, vegetation along the corridor consists of agricultural fields, fallow fields, pasture, mixed hardwood and pine, planted pine, and maintained residential yards (Figures 2.3–2.8); disturbances along the project corridor include drainage ditches and culverts, buried utilities, standing water, paved roadways/driveways, and urban development (Figures 2.9–2.13).



Figure 2.1. Northern terminus of the project corridor, facing east.



Figure 2.2. Southern terminus of the project corridor, facing northeast.



Figure 2.3. Typical agricultural field along the project corridor, facing southwest.



Figure 2.4. Typical fallow field along the project corridor, facing west.



Figure 2.5. Typical area of mixed pine and hardwoods along the project corridor, facing northeast.



Figure 2.6. Area of planted pine along the project corridor, facing south.



Figure 2.7. Typical residential yard within the project corridor, facing southwest.



Figure 2.8. Typical pasture along the project corridor, facing northwest.



Figure 2.9. Buried utilities and drainage ditch within the project corridor, facing south.



Figure 2.10. Paved roadways and utility line within the project corridor, facing northeast.



Figure 2.11. Culverts, drainage ditches, and standing water within the project corridor, facing south.



Figure 2.12. Area of standing water within the project corridor, facing west.



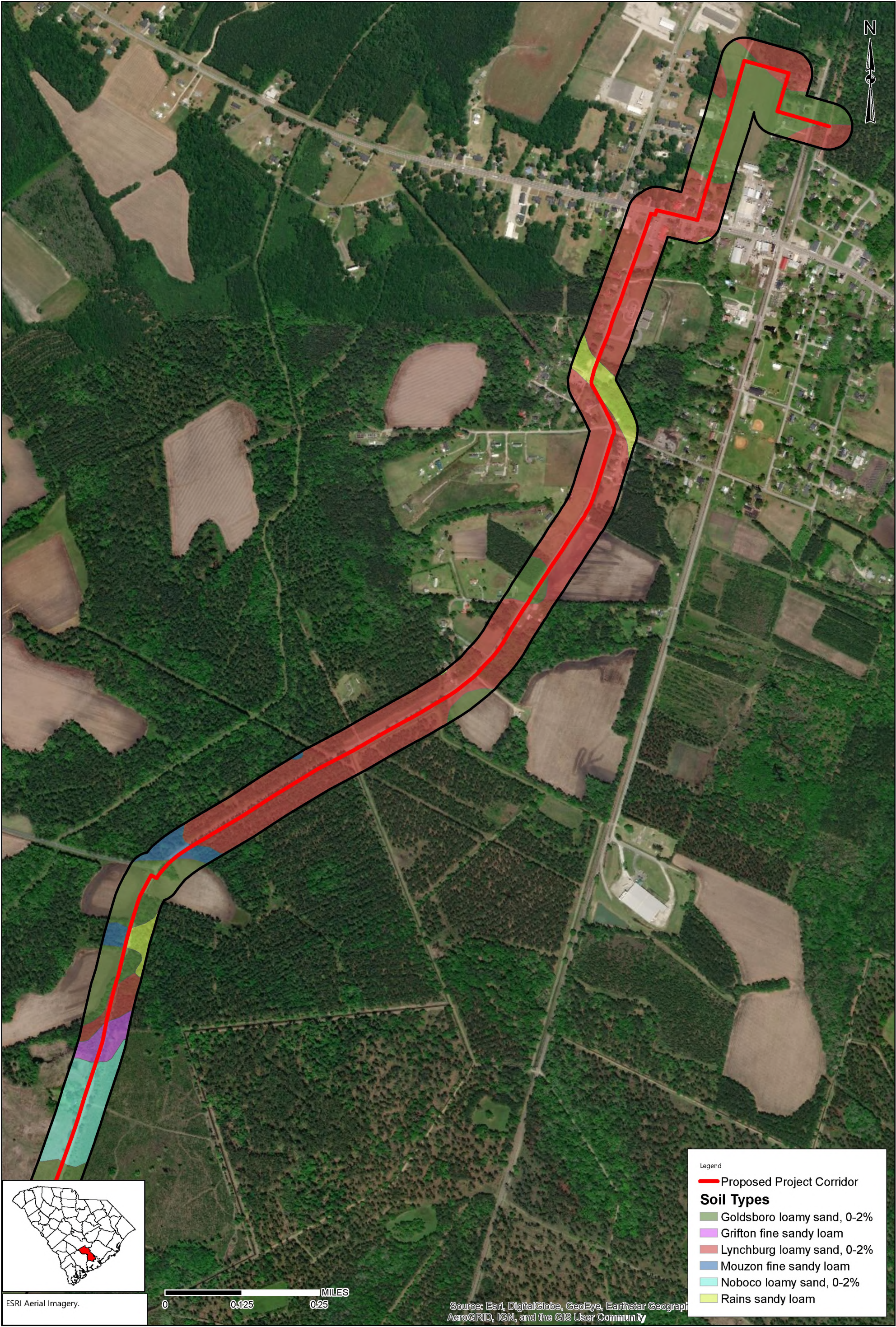
Figure 2.13. Urban development and disturbance along the proposed project corridor, facing east.

2.5 Soils

The project area is located in two soil associations; Goldsboro-Rains-Lynchburg and Grifton-Mouzon soil associations. The Goldsboro-Rains-Lynchburg soil association consist of moderately well drained to poorly drained soils that have a sandy or loamy surface layer and a thick, loamy subsoil; the Grifton-Mouzon soil association consists of poorly drained soils that have a loamy surface layer and a loamy subsoil (Eppinette 1990). There are nine specific soil types along the project corridor (Figures 2.14 and 2.15), their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (USDA Web Soil Survey, Accessed March 15, 2019).

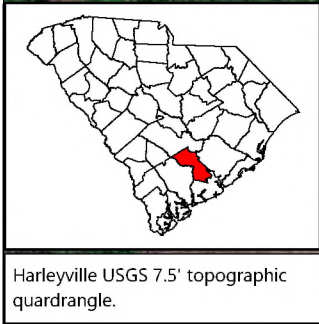
Table 2.1. Specific soil types found along the surveyed portions of the project corridor.

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope
Blanton	Fine sand	Moderately well drained	Marine terraces	0–2%
Bonneau	Fine sand	Well drained	Marine terraces	0–2%
Goldsboro	Loamy sand	Moderately well drained	Marine terraces	0–2%
Grifton	Fine sandy loam	Poorly drained	Flood plains	0–2%
Lynchburg	Loamy sand	Somewhat poorly drained	Marine terraces	0–2%
Mouzon	Fine sandy loam	Poorly drained	Flood plains	0–2%
Noboco	Loamy sand	Well drained	Marine terraces	0–2%
Ocilla	Sand	Somewhat poorly drained	Marine terraces	0–2%
Rains	Loamy sand	Poorly drained	Depressions, marine terraces	0–2%



	SCALE:	1:8,913	Soils Map of Surveyed Area Winding Woods Reach	FIGURE NO. 2.14
	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-039		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	4/19/2019	Dorchester County, South Carolina	

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-039 Hazen Winding Woods Reach CR Services\GIS\Figures\Phase 1 Figures\Figure 2-15 - Soils.mxd plotted by KKNagie 04-19-2019



Harleyville USGS 7.5' topographic quadrange.

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

	SCALE:	1:10,440	Soils Map of Surveyed Area Winding Woods Reach	FIGURE NO. 2.15
	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-039		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	4/19/2019	Dorchester County, South Carolina	



3.0 Cultural Context

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

3.1 Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

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



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

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

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

Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)

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

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



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

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

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

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

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

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

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

Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)

By 3000 B.P., pottery was used throughout most of the Southeast and there is a proliferation of pottery styles in the Carolinas and Georgia. In the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, Refuge phase ceramics are indicative of the Early Woodland subperiod. This pottery is characterized by coarse sand-tempered wares with surface treatments that



include simple stamping, punctate, plain, and dentate stamping (DePratter 1979; Sassaman 1993; Williams 1968). Diagnostic bifaces of this subperiod include Otarre, Swannanoa, and Gary stemmed points, as well as Badin Crude Triangular points (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Coe 1964:123–124, Sassaman et al. 1990).

Subsistence data indicate a continuation of Late Archaic diet, including white-tailed deer, bear, small mammals, reptiles and fish (Hanson and DePratter 1985; Marrinan 1975). One major difference, however, is that shellfish do not appear to have been an important part of the diet. Early Woodland sites tend to be small, seasonal camps located away from the marshes where shellfish are found. This may be a result of rising sea levels, which inundated the shellfish beds and possibly any sites located along the coast and tidal marshes (Trinkley 1990:12).

Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)

Middle Woodland pottery in coastal areas of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida is represented by the Deptford pottery series, which dates from about 2800–1500 B.P. This coarse sand/grit-tempered pottery represents a continuation of the Early Woodland Refuge series and is often found in association with Refuge pottery. Surface treatments include plain, check stamped, linear check stamped, cordmarked, and simple stamped applications (DePratter 1979; Waring and Holder 1968). On the northern South Carolina coast and in coastal North Carolina, a similar series, Deep Creek, has been identified. Like Deptford, this is a coarse sand tempered pottery that contains cordmarked and simple stamped surface treatments. Unlike Deptford, however, fabric and net impressed surface treatments are prevalent and check stamping is absent (Phelps 1983; Trinkley 1990). Yadkin Large Triangular points are the most common diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Woodland (Coe 1964); although Trinkley (1989:78) mentions a very small stemmed point he calls Deptford Stemmed. Other artifacts found in Middle Woodland assemblages include clay platform pipes, ground and polished stone ornaments, engraved shell and bone, bone tools, bifacial knives, and sharks tooth pendants (Sassaman et al. 1990:96; Waring and Holder 1968).

In the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont, Early/Middle Woodland pottery consists of the Yadkin series, which is characterized by its crushed quartz temper and cordmarked, fabric-impressed, check stamped, linear check stamped, and simple stamped surface treatments (Blanton et al. 1986, Coe 1964, Ward and Davis 1999). Yadkin Large Triangular points are the most common diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Woodland (Coe 1964), although Trinkley (1989:78) mentions a very small stemmed point he calls Deptford Stemmed. Other artifacts found in Middle Woodland assemblages include clay platform pipes, ground and polished stone ornaments, engraved shell and bone, bone tools, bifacial knives, and shark tooth pendants (Sassaman et al 1990:96, Waring and Holder 1968).

Middle Woodland occupations in South Carolina are not well documented and settlement models tend to follow Milanich's "seasonal transhumance" model for the Deptford period in Florida (Milanich 1971; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980), which posits that in the winter and summer months groups moved to the coast and lived in small, semi-permanent villages adjacent to tidal creeks and marshes. From these locations they would fish, gather shellfish, and exploit a variety of other marine and estuarine resources. In the fall, small groups moved inland to terraces adjacent to swamps to gather nuts and hunt white-tailed deer (Cantley and Cable 2002:29; Trinkley 1989:78–79). Horticulture is thought to have increased in importance during this period, with plants such as maygrass, goosefoot, knotweed, and sunflower being harvested. Unfortunately, evidence for Middle Woodland horticulture in South Carolina is still lacking.

In contrast to Milanich's model, evidence from the G.S. Lewis West site (38AK228) in Aiken County (Sassaman et al. 1990:96–98) suggests a year round settlement occupied by a small resident population. Over 500 features,



including pits, posts, human burials, and dog burials, were found at the site. White-tail deer was the primary food source, with alligator, turtle, fish, turkey, freshwater mussels, hickory and acorns also being found (Sassaman et al. 1990:96). Based on the evidence at G.S. Lewis and surrounding sites at the Savannah River Site, Sassaman et al. (1990:98) suggest a pattern where small villages were occupied on a year-round basis, with smaller outlying sites (e.g., 38LX5) representing seasonally occupied logistical camps.

Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)

Very little is known about the Late Woodland subperiod in South Carolina and sites of this time period are rarely encountered. Some have suggested (e.g., Trinkley 1990) that the South Carolina Piedmont may have been a relatively uninhabited buffer zone between groups, as it was during the subsequent Mississippian Period. A more likely explanation is that sites of this time period are underrepresented because of the difficulty in recognizing Late Woodland artifact assemblages. In general, Late Woodland societies tend to be marked by an increasingly sedentary lifestyle and improvements in food storage and preparation technologies. Although corn and squash were used in the region at this time, they did not comprise a significant part of the diet.

Pottery of the Late Woodland subperiod throughout much of the Piedmont is characterized by the later stages of the Yadkin-Uwharrie sequence proposed by Coe (1964). Uwharrie ceramics include plain, brushed, cordmarked, textile-impressed (including net and fabric), simple stamped, and curvilinear complicated stamped types that are tempered with sand and crushed quartz inclusions (Anderson et al. 1996). Associated lithic artifacts include small and medium sized triangular projectile points (e.g., Uwharrie points). In the upper Savannah River Valley and surrounding areas of the Piedmont, a variety of complicated stamped Swift Creek and Napier period ceramics are found in Late Woodland assemblages. Anderson and Joseph (1988:246) also believe that that Middle Woodland Cartersville and Connestee ceramics with plain, simple stamped, and checked stamped surface treatments may extend later in time than originally thought.

In the Coastal Plain, there is a confusing proliferation of ceramic types for the Late Woodland subperiod, including Wilmington, Hanover, Mount Pleasant, and Cape Fear (Anderson et al. 1996). Ceramics are tempered with either sand or grog and contain cordmarked or fabric-impressed surface treatments. Grog-tempered Wilmington cordmarked pottery is found more frequently on the southern coast, whereas Hanover grog-tempered fabric-impressed pottery is found more often to the north, although there is substantial overlap between the two (DePratter 1979; Herbert and Mathis 1996:149). As the two series are very similar, Anderson et al. (1996:264) recommend combining them both into the Wilmington series; however, this has not been widely adopted.

Toward the latter end of the Late Woodland and incipient Mississippian periods, ceramic assemblages in coastal South Carolina show more localized developments. St. Catherines pottery is a fine grog-tempered found along the lower coast, with surface treatments that include cordmarked, net-impressed, plain and burnished plain (Anderson et al. 1996; DePratter 1979). Along the upper coast and interior Coastal Plain, Santee Simple Stamped is a transitional Late Woodland/Early Mississippian type, with dates from Mattassee Lake ranging from 610–1140 B.P. (Anderson et al. 1982:354).

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

The Mississippian Period saw dramatic changes across most of the Southeast. Mississippian societies were complex sociopolitical entities that were based at mound centers, usually located in the floodplains along major river systems. The flat-topped platform mounds served as both the literal and symbolic manifestation of a complex sociopolitical and religious system that linked chiefdoms across a broad network stretching from the



Southeastern Atlantic Coast, to Oklahoma (Spiro Mounds) in the west, to as far north as Wisconsin (Aztalan). Mound centers were surrounded by outlying villages that usually were built along major rivers to take advantage of the rich floodplain soils. Smaller hamlets and farmsteads dotted the landscape around villages and provided food, tribute, and services to the chief in return for protection and inclusion in the sociopolitical system. While Mississippian subsistence was focused to a large extent on intensive maize agriculture, the hunting and gathering of aquatic and terrestrial resources supplemented Mississippian diets (Anderson 1994).

Mound centers have been found along most major river systems in the Southeast, and South Carolina is no exception. Major Mississippian mounds in the area include the Belmont and Mulberry sites along the Wateree River in central South Carolina; Santee/Fort Watson/Scotts Lake on the Santee River; the Irene site near Savannah; Hollywood, Lawton, Red Lake, and Mason's Plantation in the central Savannah River Valley; and Town Creek along the Pee Dee River in North Carolina (Anderson 1994). There also seems to be a substantial Mississippian presence on the coast near Beaufort that includes the Green Shell Enclosure, Indian Hill, Little Barnwell Island, and Altamaha (Green and Bates 2003).

Artifacts of the Mississippian Period include small triangular projectile points, ground stone tools, and polished stone objects. In addition, various ceremonial items were manufactured from stone, bone, shell, mica, and copper that were used as symbolic markers of chiefly power and status. Mississippian ceramic styles were also different from the preceding Woodland Period and are regionally variable. Along the southern South Carolina coast and into Georgia, the Savannah series is the dominant pottery type (DePratter 1979; Williams 1968); however, along the northern coast Late Woodland styles appear to extend into the Mississippian Period. Fairly recent investigations at site 38HR243 along the Little River Neck in Horry County yielded radiocarbon dates of 750 ± 80 B.P. and 790 ± 80 B.P. from a pit feature containing shell-scraped, cordmarked, check stamped, and fabric-impressed pottery (Reid et al. 1999). In contrast, site 38HR254, located less than 600 m to the north (Southerlin et al. 1997), yielded slightly later dates of 660 ± 60 B.P. and 810 ± 60 B.P. (shell, calibrated to A.D. 1430–1645) from a shell-filled pit containing curvilinear complicated stamped pottery. At site 38GE32 along the Sampit River in Georgetown County, Mississippian complicated stamped, check stamped, and textile-impressed pottery were all found in association with a feature yielding a human cremation (Green and Holland 2004).

3.2 Historic Context

The sixteenth century was a period of tremendous interest in exploration and colonization. European nations sought to increase their power and wealth by claiming vast amounts of territory, with each attempting to outdo the others. The early 1500s saw successful Spanish colonization of the Caribbean and by the 1520s they had become interested in the coastal areas of North America, including the territory that would become South Carolina. In 1526, Spain attempted to colonize an area along the Carolina coastline, founding San Miguel de Gualdape. This unsuccessful settlement did not even last a year, yet the Spanish continued to make attempts to establish a permanent settlement in South Carolina, finally succeeding when they settled at Santa Elena on Parris Island in 1566 near current day Beaufort. The founding of Santa Elena was partly due to the Spanish desire to protect its profitable Florida lands from the French, who had also attempted to create a settlement in the Port Royal area, called Charlesfort, in 1562. The Spanish colony at Santa Elena was successful and lasted for 21 years, until 1587 when Spain sought to consolidate its North American power at St. Augustine, located near present day Jacksonville, Florida. After the abandonment of Santa Elena, colonization efforts in the South Carolina area would cease until the next century (Edgar 1998:22–33).



England attempted to colonize North America in the late sixteenth century, but these efforts had all ended in failure. The successful settlements in Virginia, Massachusetts, and Barbados in the early 1600s, however, sparked great interest in colonization possibilities along the Carolina Coast. Sir Robert Heath was the first to obtain a charter to colonize in the area in 1629, but attempts by both he and by Captain Henry Taverner failed to result in settlements. The restoration of Charles II as king renewed interest in the Carolina area, and in 1663 eight Lords Proprietors obtained a charter for the Carolina lands. After a handful of unsuccessful attempts to establish a colony, the city of Charles Towne (later Charleston) was established in 1670 at Albemarle Point on the Ashley River. In 1680, the colonists moved Charleston to the more advantageous position on Oyster Point, between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Within three years of the move, the town boasted a population of approximately 1,000 people (Edgar 1998:35–48; Rowland et al. 1996:58–65).

The Lords Proprietors viewed the Carolina settlement as an economic venture and they expected to make large profits from the colony's exports. To realize these profits, the Lords Proprietors sought complete control of economic and political decisions made in the colony. The document that was meant to secure this control was the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, commissioned by the Proprietors and written by John Locke. Although the colonists never ratified the Fundamental Constitutions, this document had great influence, providing a *de facto* plan for the shaping of the colony. The Proprietors control of Carolina, however, only lasted until 1719, when the colonists determined that they would be better served by the British royal government and voted to put themselves under its control (Edgar 1998:41–42, 82–83, 109).

In 1682, the Carolina province was divided into three counties: Colleton, Berkeley, and Craven. These counties had somewhat natural boundaries, with their borders defined by rivers. The counties, however, had no political standing; they were used primarily for situating land grants and government activities were concentrated in Charleston. The project corridor would have been located along the border of the original Berkeley and Colleton counties (Roberts et al. 2006:13; Stauffer 1994:1).

3.2.1 Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

The early economic development in the region initially focused on Indian trade; however, naval stores production soon replaced the deerskins, slaves, and other local commodities acquired from the aboriginal inhabitants of the region. Trade with the Indians was pursued aggressively through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716 conflicts with the Europeans, as well as disease, had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population. Naval stores production flourished for a short period with the encouragement of bounties provided by the Crown. However, England failed to recognize the extent of the supply of pine on the Carolina coastal strand, and the production of naval stores quickly surpassed demand.

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government. The church building itself was to serve both religious and political purposes Gregorie (1961:5). The project corridor is located in St. George's Parish, with neighboring St. Andrews Parish, containing the most slaves out of the five parishes in the surrounding area (Petty 1975:24). Most of the slaves were involved in the production of rice. As early as 1720, rice accounted for half of the colony's profits, and the importance of rice grew over the next 140 years. It was complemented by the introduction of indigo as a cash crop in 1740 (Pinckney 1976). While rice production was restricted to the river marshes, indigo grew best in well-drained soils.

By the 1740s, the population of South Carolina had expanded dramatically. More areas were settled, with plantations spreading throughout much of the Lowcountry. Large-scale agricultural production was achieved



through the operation of plantations that employed slave labor; slave labor was especially essential to rice production, with knowledgeable slaves conducting and directing most of the activities associated with rice growing and harvesting (Agha et al. 2011; Edelson 2005; Joyner 1984).

Most of the early settlements and plantations focused on the Cooper, Wando, Ashley, and Stono rivers and Goose Creek. These waters provided the best opportunities for profitable agricultural production as well as the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Interior lands, such as those near Harleyville, often served as pasture lands for cattle and swine or as a source of timber and game for plantation populations.

3.2.2 Revolutionary War and Antebellum Period

The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776 following several years of increasing tension over taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province (Edgar and Bailey 1977).

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776 but failed to take the fort. The defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies, but for next few years the Lowcountry was quiet (Lumpkin 1981:42–46). The British returned to the lower colonies in 1778; British General Henry Clinton believed that the southern colonies were more loyal to the British Empire and that political division could be exploited (Mattern 1995:91; Weigley 1973:24). A British force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42–46). Clinton's forces were large, including 10,000 men and a support fleet commanded by Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot (Alden 1957:239). After its fall, Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina.

On October 14, 1780, General Nathanael Greene succeeded General Gates as Commander in Chief of the Southern Army (Matloff 1969:90–93). During Greene's campaign in the interior of the colony, several military actions occurred in the vicinity of the project corridor, including at the bridge at Four Holes Swamp in 1781 and 1782. In response to the Patriot siege of Ninety-Six, British Colonel Francis Rawdon, regimental commander of the Volunteers of Ireland, left Charleston with his forces to break the siege (Gordon 2003:156–157). He crossed Four Holes Creek at the bridge on June 12, 1781. Later that day, Rawdon and his forces arrived in Orangeburg. In a letter to Greene on June 15, Colonel Thomas Sumter reported that Rawdon's movement was slow and that there were still British dragoons at Orangeburg and some more infantry a few miles behind them. Seeing an opportunity because of Rawdon's slow movement, Greene ordered forces under Andrew Pickens and William Washington to slow Rawdon's column (Gordon 2003:156–157).

After the unsuccessful American siege of Ninety-Six, Rawdon's force returned to Charleston, and Greene returned his forces to the interior of South Carolina. With the arrival of the American regular army with their supplies and reinforcements, partisans began to attack British outposts more regularly (Gordon 2003:159). On June 16, 1781, Francis Marion ordered Colonel Peter Horry to suppress the Loyalists on the Pee Dee and sent Major Hezekiah Maham to attack some Loyalists collecting at Four Holes Swamp. Upon Rawdon's removal as the British commander, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart took command of the British forces. On June 29, 1781, Stewart and elements of the Third Regiment camped next to Four Holes Bridge (Gordon 2003:159).



Patriot dragoons under Colonel Henry Hampton of Sumter's Brigade conducted the raid at Four Holes Bridge. Hampton was sent to seize Four Holes Bridge on the north fork of the Edisto. He succeeded in taking the bridge, which was unoccupied, and remained there for a short time. Impatient, he rode on to join his brother Colonel Wade Hampton, who was riding down toward Goose Creek and the outskirts of Charleston. Finally, after the American victory at Yorktown and the renewed American offensive in South Carolina, General Sumter posted men at Orangeburg and Four Holes Swamp in December 1781 to cut off communication between the Tories and the British army (Gibbes 1853:221).

The period between the close of the American Revolution and the beginning of the Civil War was characterized by plantation agriculture based on slave labor and the production of staple crops such as cotton and rice. It was also a period of increasing sectional tensions, with Southerners emphasizing the political expedience of states' rights, nullification, and agricultural expansion as means to protect their slave-based society.

Since many of the area's roads ran through deep sand or swampy bogs, many travelers found the roads time-consuming for passengers and inadequate for shipping goods. Before the railroad opened in the 1830s, cotton and cattle had to be hauled or driven through miles of mud to reach the markets of Charleston, and merchants floated goods to Charleston from Dorchester. The first railroad in South Carolina ran from Charleston to Hamburg (North Augusta), and it shipped cotton from the backcountry to Charleston. Much of the lumber for the railroad came from the Summerville area. The railroad was open from Charleston to Summerville by June 1832, to Branchville by November 1832, and completely to Aiken by October 1833 (Fick and Davis 1997:19).

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, indigo waned quickly as an important crop due to the removal of the British bounty on it. However, rice production continued to expand. It had grown quickly during the eighteenth century in its importance to the Lowcountry's economy, and development of tidal rice cultivation increased its importance further still. By the late eighteenth century, planters were expanding their fields into the vast marshlands and building even larger dikes, canals, and levees to maximize the use of the tides to grow the grain.

William Harley opened the first post office in the area that became Dorchester County in 1803 at his tavern. Those traveling back and forth to the backcountry often handled business transactions at taverns in addition to spending the night (Fick and Davis 1997:17). Taverns were among the most important social, political, and economic institutions in American colonial life and often were located at ferry sites and along important transportation routes (Rockman and Rothschild 1984:112; Moore 1979:5). In addition to taverns, the 1825 Mills' Atlas map of Colleton District shows few residences along the road, which would indicate a very small number of settlers in the area at this time.

3.2.3 Civil War

Although the Civil War brought extensive battles to Charleston, there were no major battles in the project area. The main impact of the war was complete social and economic upheaval throughout the region. Intermittent raids by Union troops resulted in the loss of food, seed, and livestock. The end of the Civil War in 1865 and the emancipation of the slaves completed the destruction of the plantation system. Additionally, the dissection and redistribution of some of the plantations at the end of the war effectively destroyed the plantation system of production in South Carolina and throughout the South.

In October 1863, Confederate Captain Robert Barnwell made a reconnaissance of the area from the South Carolina Railroad Bridge across the Edisto to Ridgeville. He stated in a report to Major General J. F. Gilmer that the key to



the defense of the railroad was the bridge over the Edisto River. He suggested a defense line including two companies of infantry at the railroad bridge, two companies of infantry at Raysor's Bridge, and two companies of infantry at Four Holes Bridge, over Four Holes Swamp (*The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* [OR] 1901- Series 1, Vol. 28 (Part 2):447).

Sensing that Sherman's force might attack Charleston from the north, in January 1865, an unknown Confederate commander recommended that the Four Holes Bridge and surrounding area be strengthened. He argued that if overwhelmed, the defenders could quickly put themselves west of Four Holes Swamp and use the swamp as a natural defense (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 2):1076). Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard ordered Lieutenant General W. J. Hardee, Commander of the Department of Charleston, to "hold enemy in check behind Four Hole Swamp and Sandy Run to the Santee, and effectively guard crossings of that river to the Westeree, or enemy may reach Northeastern Railroad before your movement" (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 2):1167).

The defense of the Four Holes Swamp area turned out to be important. On February 10, 1865, Lieutenant General Hardee ordered Major General Stevenson to send the part of Stevenson's forces commanded by Lafayette McLaws to Four Holes Swamp by rail (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 2):1144). One Union intelligence report dated February 14, 1865 stated that Conner's brigade (1,500 strong) of Longstreet's corps had been guarding a bridge over Four Holes Swamp to counter any Union advance on Charleston from Orangeburg (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 2):418). However, the Confederate forces were overwhelmed all along their defense line; Sherman marched to Columbia, and Union forces gained control of Summerville and Orangeburg and the areas between.

On May 7, 1865, a Union brigade moved from Charleston and camped in the vicinity of Bacon's Bridge. The next day, the Union brigade moved to Summerville, and the commander stationed detachments at Ridgeville and Four Holes Swamp (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 1):168). Later that month, the Union army ordered the 107th Ohio Volunteers to occupy Summerville, and its commander sent units to guard the railroad from Charleston to Four Holes Creek. At the same time, Union General Hartwell's brigade was ordered to Orangeburg to guard the railroad from that point to Four Holes Creek (OR 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 3):484).

3.2.4 *Reconstruction and the Postbellum Period*

Profound changes for the area both economically and socially followed the end of hostilities in 1865. The antebellum economic system disintegrated as a result of emancipation and the physical destruction of agricultural property through neglect and (to a lesser extent) military action. Landowners and laborers found adjustments even more difficult due to a constricted money supply and huge debts. The changes were enormous. Land ownership was reshuffled as outsiders began purchasing former plantations abandoned in the wake of the Civil War. Newly freed slaves often exercised their freedom by moving, making the labor situation even more unsettled (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:106).

One result of this upheaval was a variety of labor systems for whites as well as the new freedmen; this fostered an era of experimentation and redefinition in the socio-economic relationships between the freed African Americans and white landowners. The Reconstruction period also witnessed a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominately white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:106-108).

Another important change in the region after the Civil War was the arrival of the railroad. As it did across the nation, the emergence of the railroad and its corresponding landscape resulted in dramatic changes in South



Carolina. While South Carolina did not have extensive railroad networks like the Northern states, its railroads played an important role in the state's history. Railroads began to appear in the early 1800s in the United States, but South Carolina initially focused on other aspects of its transportation infrastructure. For example, between 1817 and 1829, the state of South Carolina spent almost \$2 million on eight canals on the Broad, Congaree, Saluda, and Wateree rivers. However, by 1852 the state had withdrawn financial support from the canals, partly because of the emergence of the railroads. By 1847, the General Assembly had established a revolving fund to aid in the construction of railroads (Grant 2006; Hollis 1968). Scott (1989, 1990) argues that, in both antebellum Georgia and South Carolina, state governments did not demonstrate the golden age of laissez-faire capitalism, as some historians argue; rather, the state governments were involved in the management and promotion of the state economy. In particular, states actively promoted railroads and banking to advance their economies.

The Town of Harleyville was incorporated in 1893, growing up around the intersection of the 1885 Charleston, Sumter, and Northern Railroad over the Orangeburg-Charleston Highway (US 178). Early settlement in the Harleyville area is indicated in Mills' (1825) map of Colleton District with the name of "Riddlespurger." The first post office in the area is indicated on maps as "Ridell," perhaps a shortened version of "Riddlespurger" (Fick and Davis 1997:53). By 1900, the Town of Harleyville supported numerous business establishments with an estimated population of 300. The Town of Harleyville remains largely agrarian, as the commercial hub for local farmers, loggers, and now workers associated with nearby mining facilities.

On April 7, 1934, South Carolina Governor Ibra Blackwood signed into law the act that created the South Carolina Public Service Authority, known as Santee Cooper. The Authority was created during the Great Depression as part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal but orchestrated by several key South Carolina legislators, including Governor Blackwood (*Evening Post* 1941a:18). Prior to this project, the Santee and Cooper rivers remained untapped resources for the area's residents, many of whom had been struggling since the end of the Civil War. In addition, damming of these rivers helped curb disastrous flood episodes, which plagued the area in the early twentieth century. The construction of the Santee Dam that created Lake Marion and the Pinopolis dam that created Lake Moultrie and the Diversion Canal that connects both lakes, was preceded by the largest land-clearing project in United States history, with over 12,500 workers clearing over 177,000 acres, allowing Santee Cooper to sell an estimated 200,000,000 board feet of lumber by 1941 (Edgar 2010; *Evening Post* 1941b:18). Even today, Santee Cooper provides most of the electricity for the Lowcountry of South Carolina.

Today, this portion of Dorchester County maintains its rural and agrarian nature. Cotton and soybeans are the most commonly grown crops, usually by farmers who rent or own large pieces of land. Much of the land also remains in the hands of timber companies or is leased to timber companies, who grow pines for both paper pulp and saw timber. More recently, mining interests have developed a number of large mines, particularly for the production of cement from soft limestones or marls that underlie this portion of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Harleyville lies near two of the largest of these mines in South Carolina, facilities managed by Argos USA and Holcim.

3.3 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

On February 19, 2019, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.25-mile radius around the project corridor (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

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resources were noted within the 0.25-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the SCDAH were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there are no previously recorded archaeological sites, 34 previously recorded aboveground resources, and eight previously conducted cultural resource surveys within a 0.25-mile radius of the project corridor (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). The Harleyville Historic Area which shown in ArchSite as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, however, after additional research nothing could be found that explained why the area was considered eligible. Additional consultation with SHPO revealed that the Harleyville Historic Area was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the boundary had been placed in ArchSite to call attention to the fact that the area had been previously surveyed as part of a countywide architectural survey and a more detailed map showing the individual properties that had been surveyed was included in the file held at the SCDAH. The detailed map indicated that 23 of the previously surveyed structures are within a 0.25-mile search radius are within the boundaries of the Harleyville Historic Area not depicted on Archsite.

There are eight previously conducted cultural resources survey's within 0.25-mile search radius; four of the surveys overlap the proposed project corridor. In 2007, a cultural resource survey was conducted for improvements along US Highway 78 (Salo et al. 2007); approximately 2.1 miles of the proposed waterline corridor parallel this survey area. No significant archaeological sites or structures were identified within the 2007 survey area that parallels the current survey area. Three reconnaissance level surveys were completed north of US Highway 78 (Seamon et al. 2008; Green 2014; Green and Cain 2015c); portions of these survey areas cover the roughly 0.4-mile portion of the current project corridor that parallels Winding Woods Road. No archaeological sites or above ground resources were identified along the proposed project corridor and no additional work was recommended in the area around the current project area. The four remaining surveys do not cover a portion of the current project corridor (Bahula 2014; Baluha et al. 2016; Green and Cain 2015a, 2015b); however, the northern terminus does tie into two of the previously completed linear surveys (Bahula 2014; Baluha et al. 2016).

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas maps (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 1915, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1939, 1959, and 1969, and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1919, 1920, 1943, 1944, 1973 and 1982 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located within St. Georges Parish and Riddlesperger (later Harleyville) had been established; the project corridor is in a rural area with a few named landowners to the south and east (Figure 3.2). The Mills Atlas map of Colleton District shows the project corridor within a sparsely populated area with a few names landowners and churches; Riddlespurger is located along the 'Road to Sawpit Creek Line' and the proposed project corridor crossed an unnamed road near Indian Field Creek (Figure 3.3).

The 1915 USDA soil survey map shows that Riddlespurger had been renamed Harleyville and the majority of the roadways and railroad lines in the vicinity of the proposed corridor had been established (Figure 3.4). The 1919 15-minute *Ridgeville* USGS topographic map of the northern portion of the corridor depicts numerous structures within the corporate limits Harveyville and four structures alongside Short Cut Road (Figure 3.5). The 1920 15-minute *St. George* USGS topographic map of the southern portion of the corridor depicts four structures alongside U.S. Route 78 (Figure 3.6). The 1939 SCDOT map shows nine structures along the corridor; five alongside Short Cut Road and four alongside U.S. Route 78 (Figure 3.7). The 1943 30-minute *Ridgeville* USGS topographic map of the northern portion of the corridor depicts six structures off of Short Cut Road and numerous structures in

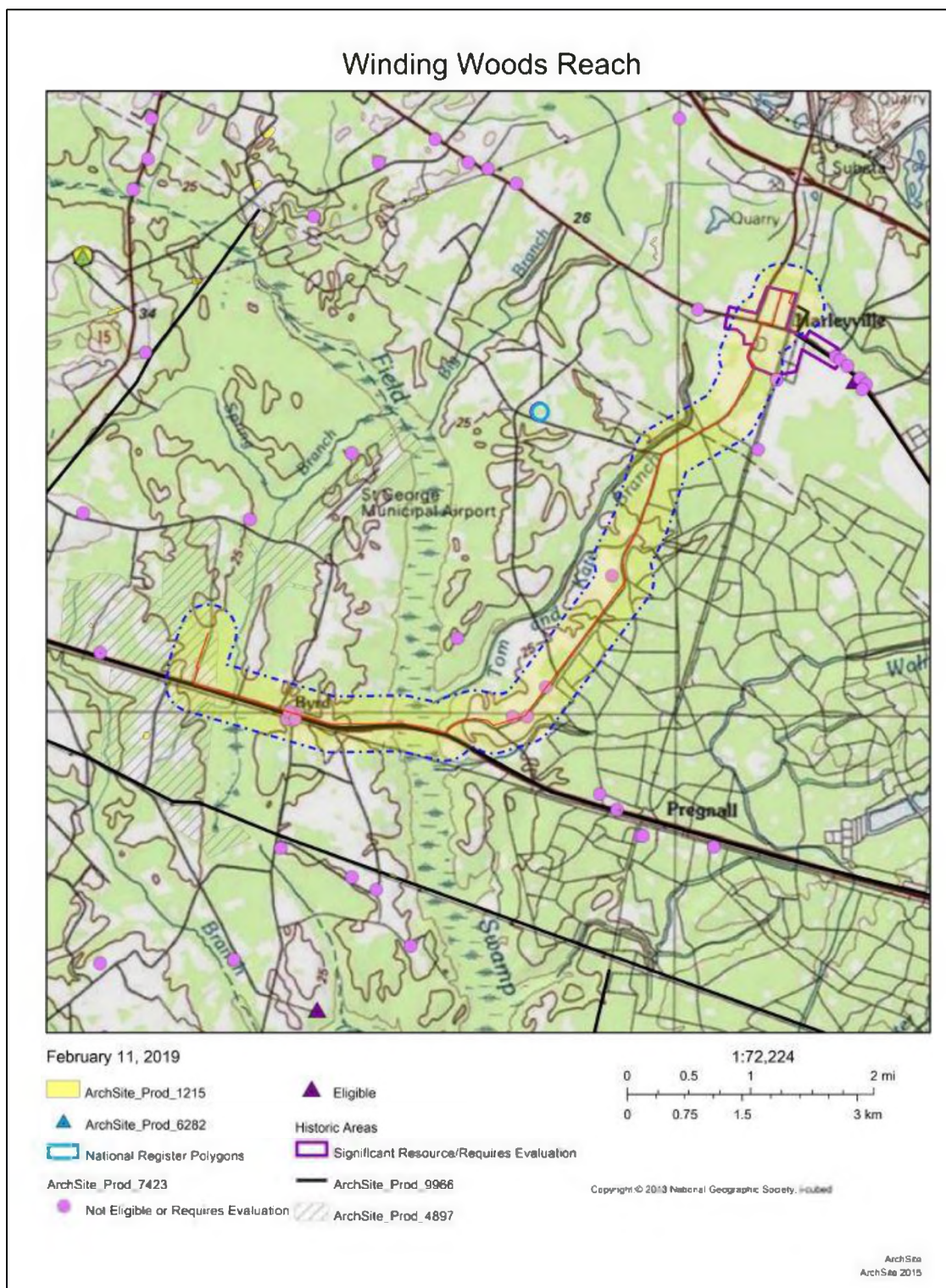


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.25-mile search radius.

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Table 3.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile search radius.

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
0064	Residence, circa 1900	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0065	Residence, circa 1890	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0066	Residence, circa 1925	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0067	Residence, circa 1890	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0666	Harleyville School, circa 1937	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0668	Mims House, circa 1930	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0669.00	Creighton House, circa 1890	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0669.01	Kitchen House, circa 1890	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0671	Johnson House, circa 1935	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0672	Residence, circa 1935	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0673	Hussey House, circa 1915	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0674	Bell House, circa 1885	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0675	Residence, circa 1925	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0676	Pearcy-Utsey House, circa 1890	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0677	Utsey House, circa 1905	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0678	Harleyville School, circa 1898	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0679	Moorer House, circa 1890	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0680	Westbury House, circa 1915	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0681	Parler House, circa 1880	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0682	Murray House, circa 1910	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0683	Westbury Hardware, circa 1915	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0684	Westbury Building, circa 1910	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0685	Dotson House, circa 1898	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0693	Residence, circa 1910	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0694	Utsey's Store, circa 1925	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0695	Murray House, circa 1899	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0696	Hutto House, circa 1910	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0697	Residence, circa 1915	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
0698	Residence, circa 1915	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
1073	Weathers House, circa 1900	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
1074	Weathers House, circa 1905	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
1075	Weathers House, 1902	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
1083	Canaday Cemetery, circa 1875	Not Assessed	Fick and Davis 1997
1154	Residence, circa 1900	Not Eligible	Salo et al. 2007

Bold denotes resource is directly adjacent to the project corridor.

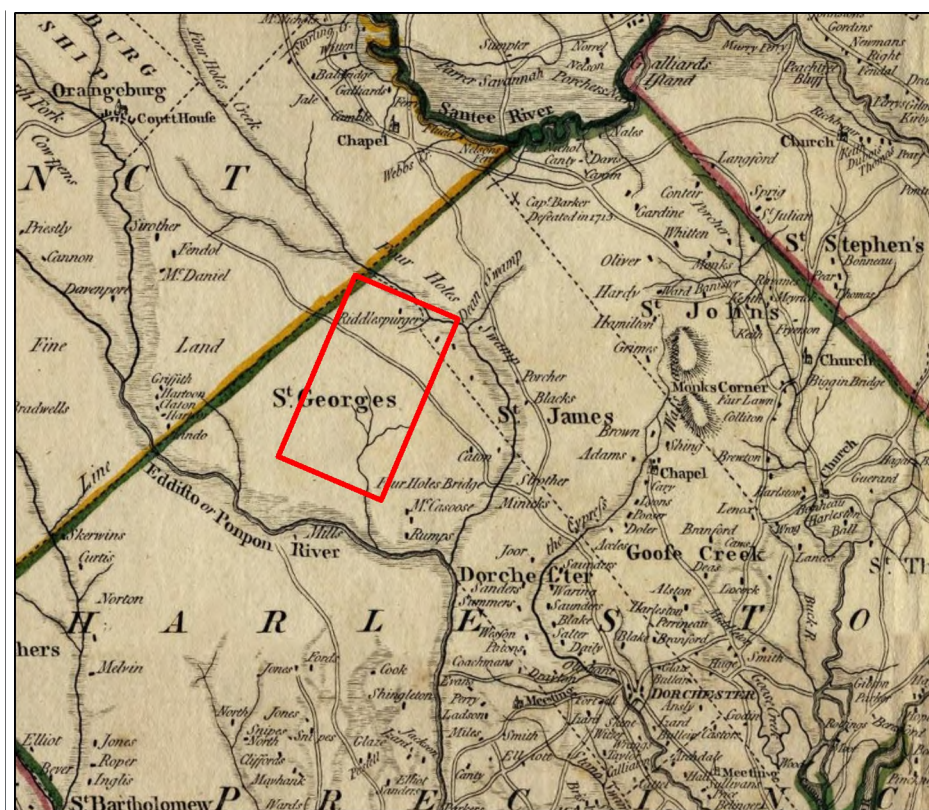


Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.

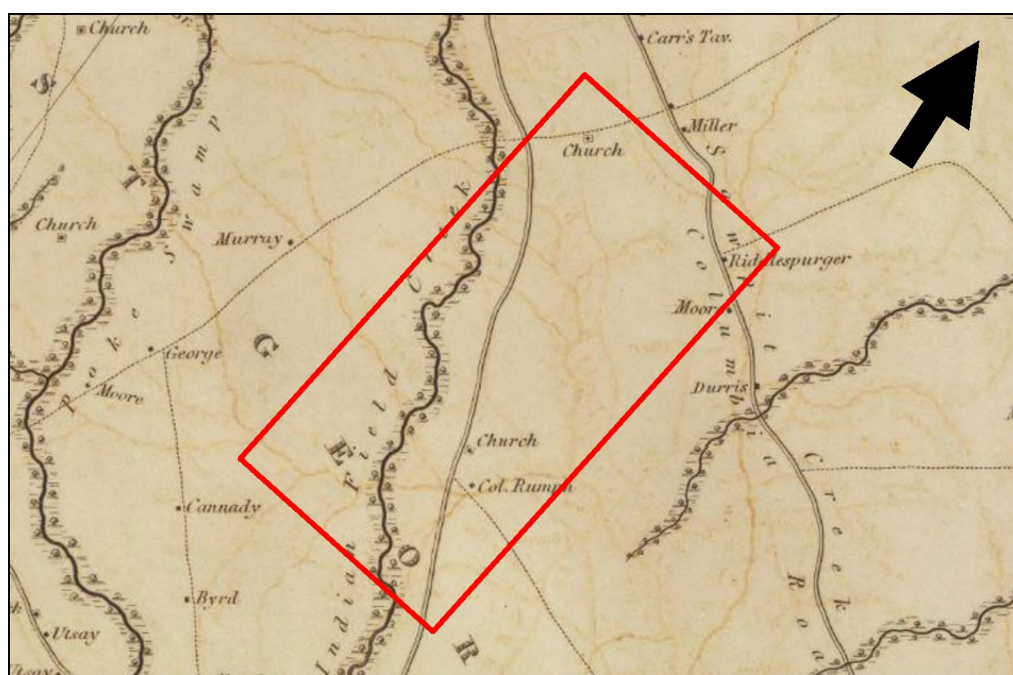
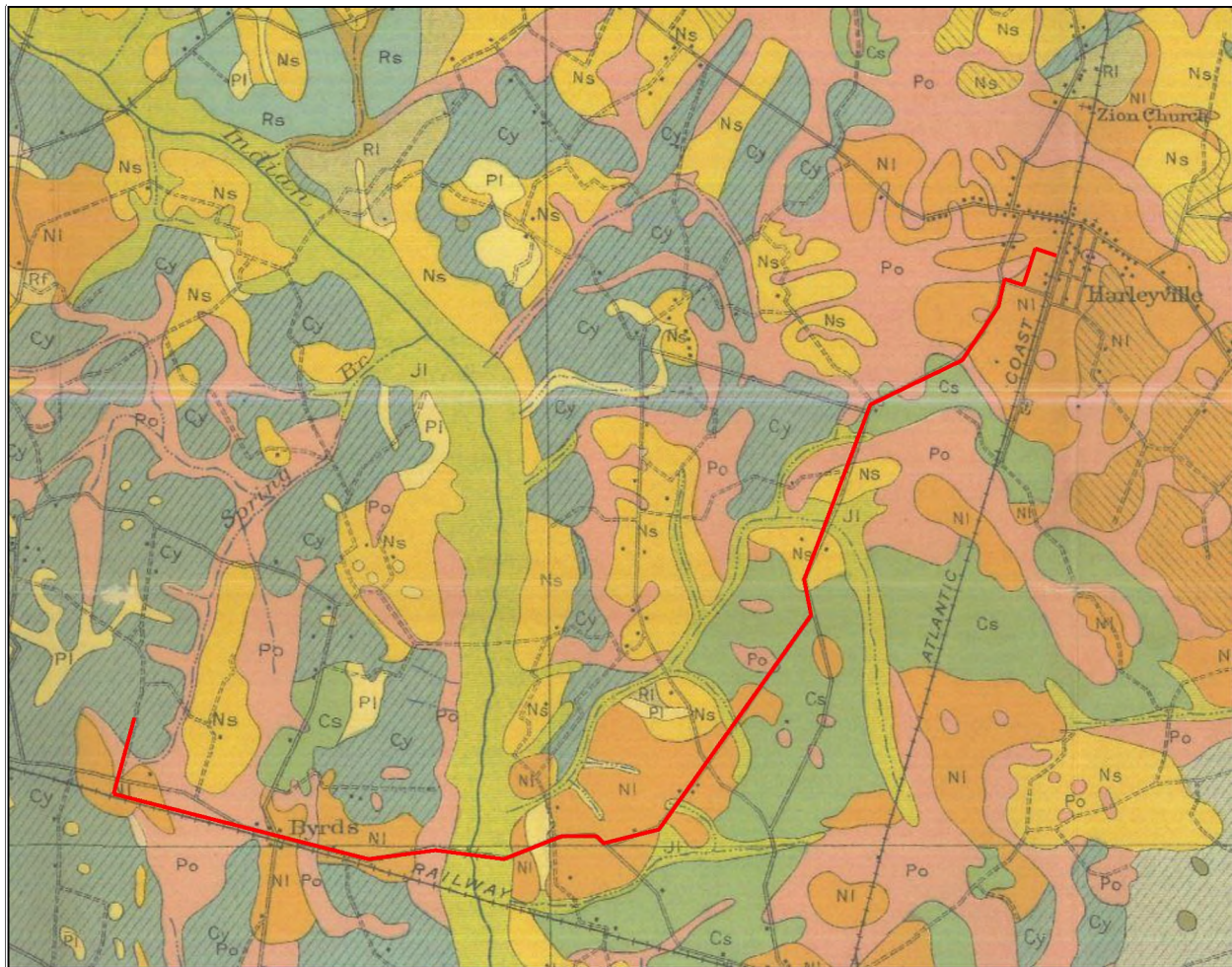


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Colleton District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.



June 2019

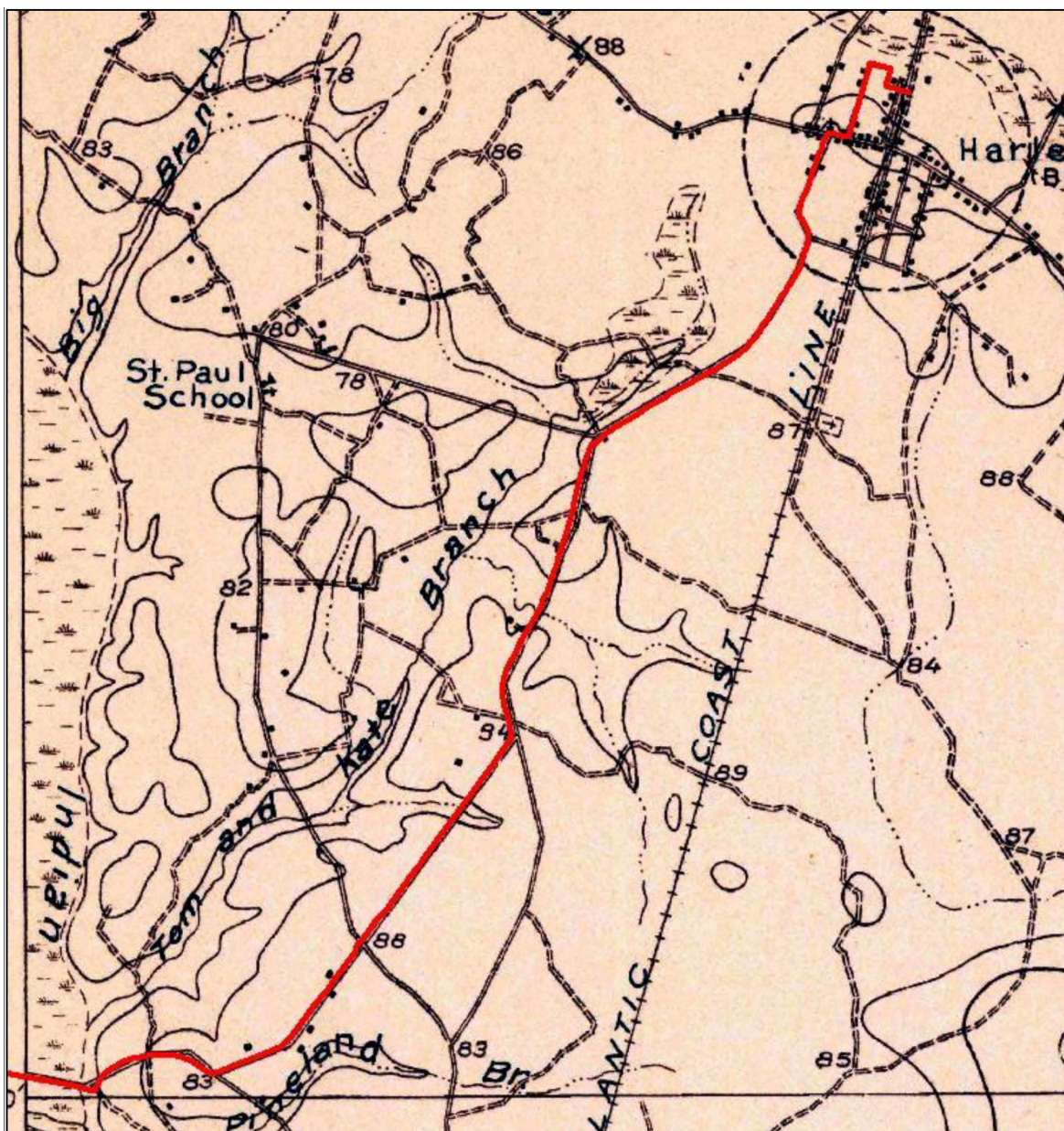


Figure 3.5. Portion of USGS Ridgeville 15-minute quadrangle (1919), indicating the vicinity of the northern portion of the project corridor.

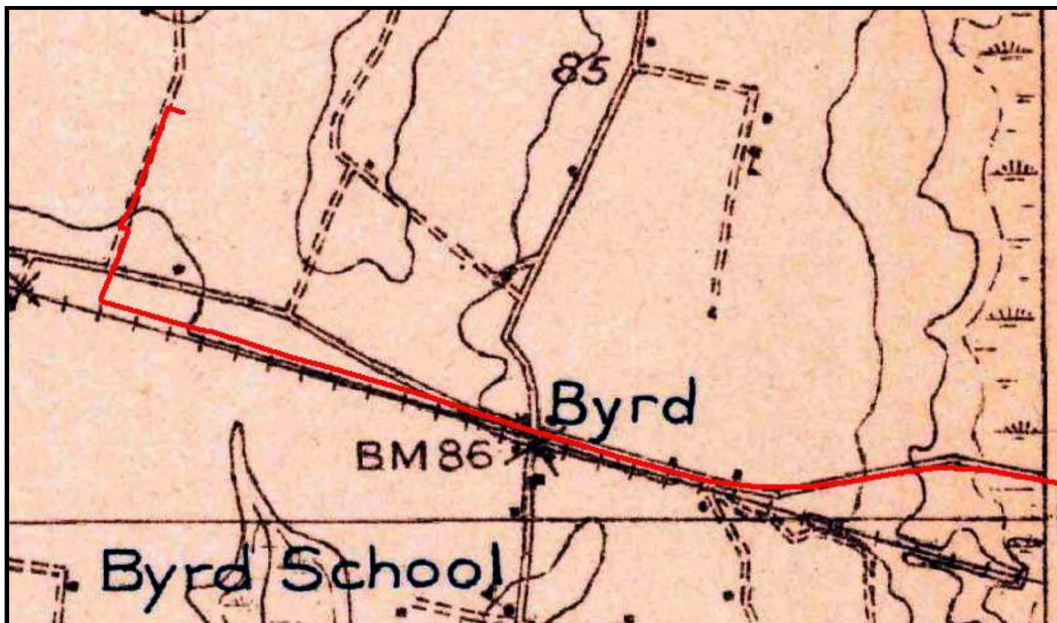


Figure 3.6. Portion of USGS *St. George* 15-minute quadrangle (1920), indicating the vicinity of the southern portion of the project corridor.

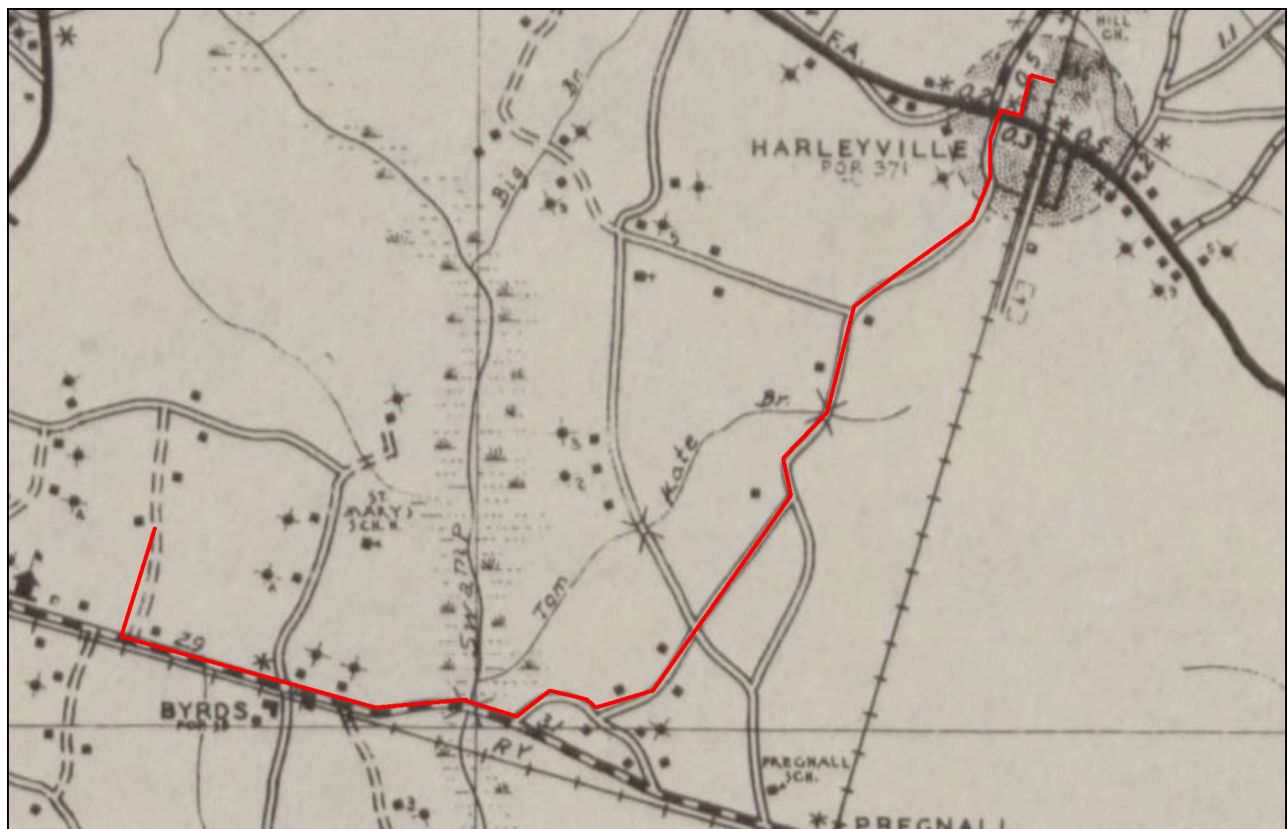


Figure 3.7. Portion of 1939 SCDOT map of Dorchester County, showing vicinity of the project area.

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Harleyville; the 30-minute *St. George* USGS topographic map of the southern portion of the corridor depicts four structures alongside U.S. Route 78 (Figures 3.8 and 3.9). The 1959 and 1969 SCDOT maps depict the continued growth and development of the area; businesses and residences are shown adjacent to the project corridor (Figures 3.10 and 3.11). The 1973 7.5-minute *Harleyville* USGS topographic map of the northern portion of the corridor shows the growth of Harleyville and the generally rural nature of surrounding area; the 1982 7.5-minute *St. George* USGS topographic map of the southern portion of the corridor shows similar features along U.S. Route 78 (Figures 3.12 and 3.13).

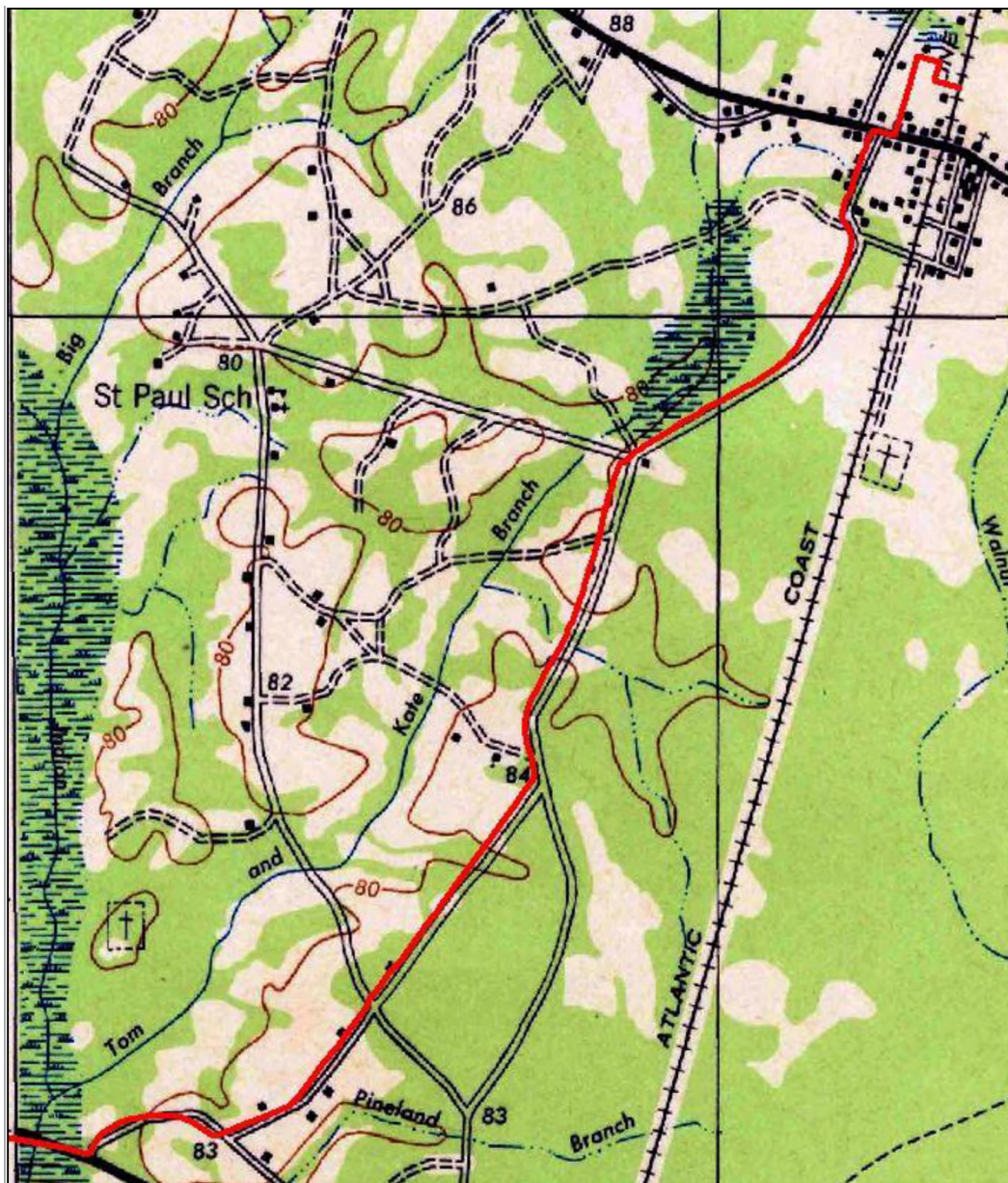


Figure 3.8. Portion of USGS *Ridgeville* 30-minute quadrangle (1943), indicating the vicinity of the northern portion of the project corridor.

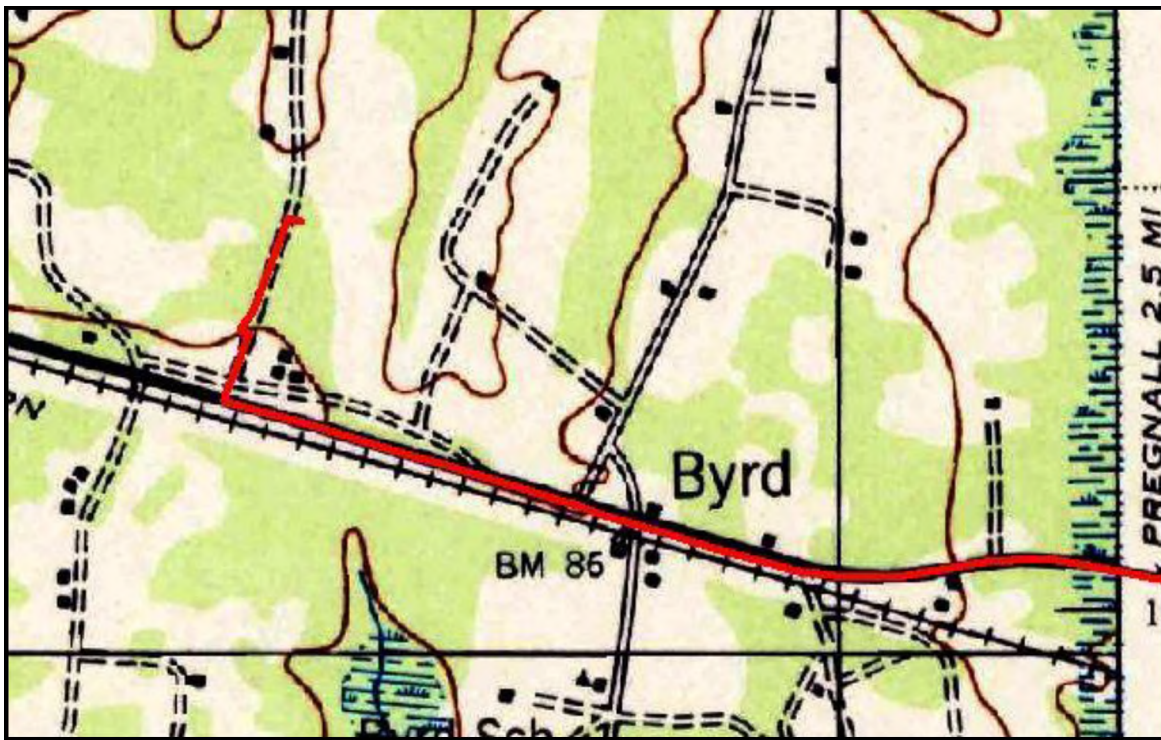


Figure 3.9. Portion of USGS St. George 30-minute quadrangle (1944), indicating the vicinity of the southern portion of the project corridor.



Figure 3.10. Portion of 1959 SCDOT map of Dorchester County, showing vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.11. Portion of 1969 SCDOT map of Dorchester County, showing vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.12. Portion of USGS Harleyville 7.5-minute quadrangle (1973), indicating the vicinity of the northern portion of the project corridor.

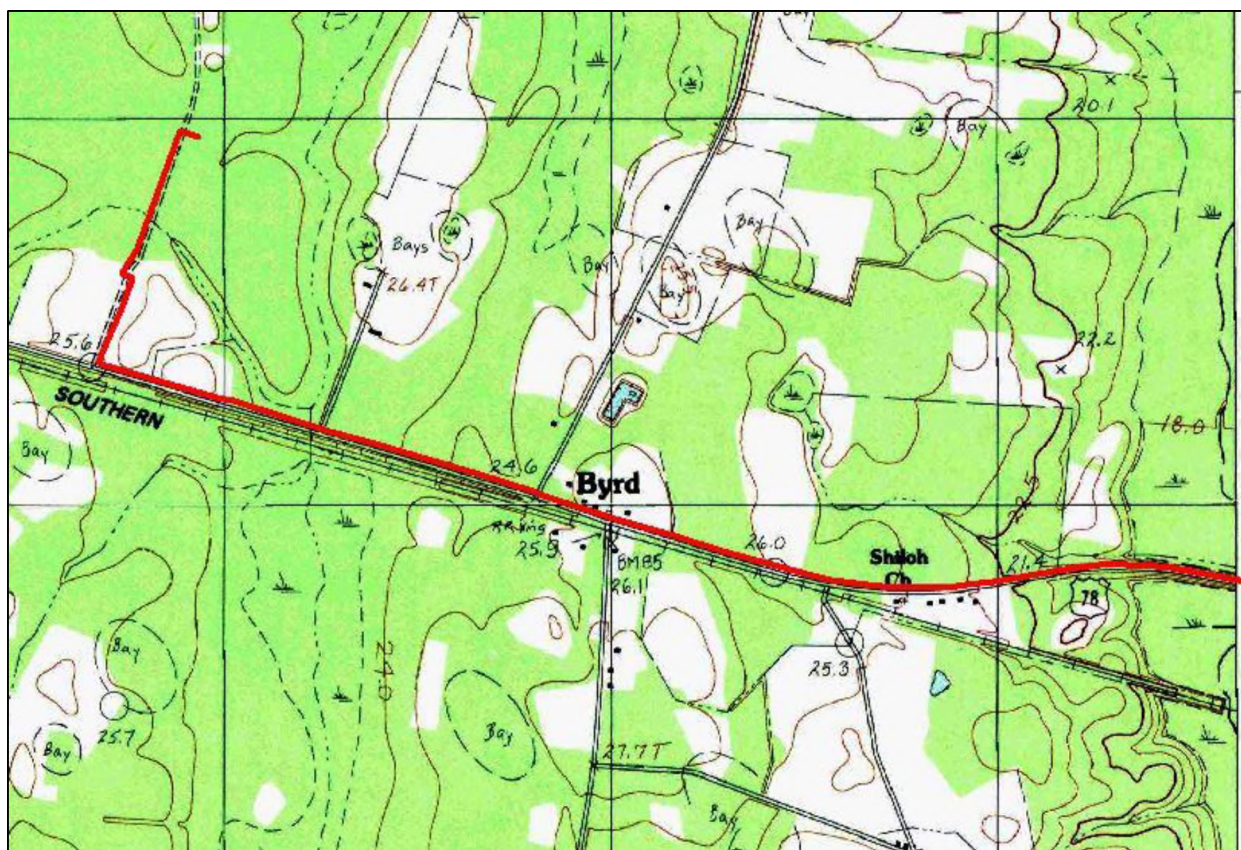


Figure 3.13. Portion of USGS St. George 7.5-minute quadrangle (1982), indicating the vicinity of the southern portion of the project corridor.



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

A cultural resources survey of the roughly 7.75 miles of proposed water line corridor was conducted intermittently from April 1 through 5, 2019. The field methods include both pedestrian survey and shovel testing. Shovel tests were placed in areas likely to contain archaeological sites, areas with moderately well drained to well drained soils, areas that showed human occupation on historic maps, and/or areas with previously recorded cultural resources. Portions of the project corridor that were pedestrian surveyed and not shovel tested included areas with poorly drained soils, areas with buried utilities, and areas that had clearly been disturbed by construction activities. The portions of the project corridor that were not surveyed included area with standing water. Figures 4.1 through 4.4 show the areas where the different field methods described above were utilized.

The project corridor will be approximately 25 feet wide. One line of shovel tests was excavated at the approximate center line of the proposed corridor. 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. Sites were 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 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.

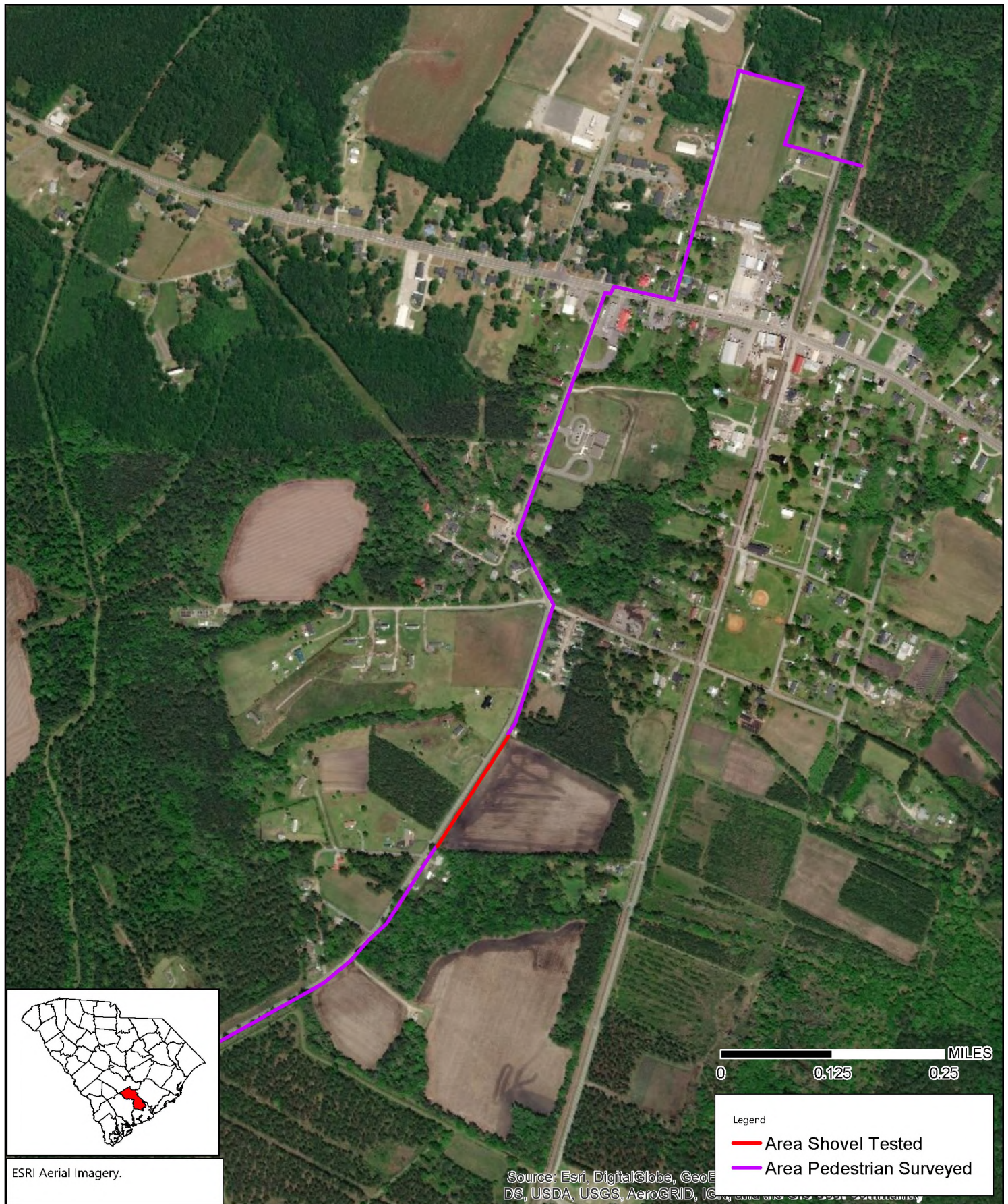
4.2 Laboratory Methods

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).

Prehistoric ceramics greater than 1 cm² were sorted first by sherd type (rim or body), surface treatment, and temper (using the Wentworth scale). Once sorted, these categories were further analyzed for other diagnostic attributes such as paste texture, interior treatment, rim form, and rim/lip decoration. Where possible, this data was used to place the sherds within established regional types. Information on the ceramic typology of the project area was derived primarily from Anderson et al. (1996b), Coe (1964), DePratter (1979), Sassaman et al. (1990), Trinkley (1990), and Ward and Davis (1999). Sherds less than 1 cm² were classified as "residual sherds" and only their count and weight were recorded.

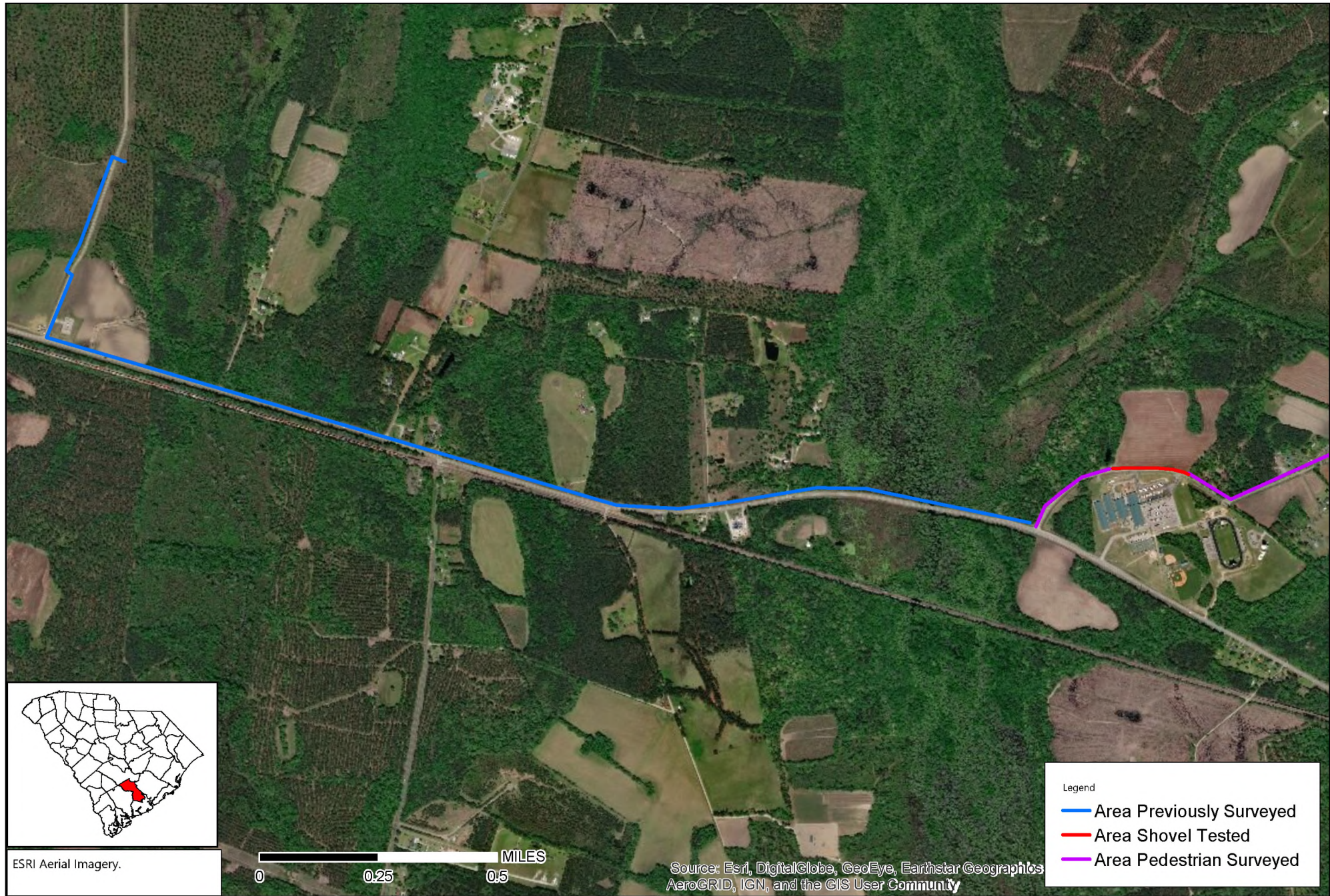
Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-039 Hazen Winding Woods Reach CR Services\GIS\Figures\Phase 1\Figures\Figure 4-1 Field Methods.mxd plotted by KNagie 04-29-2019



	SCALE:	1:9,196	Aerial map Showing Field Methods Winding Woods Reach Dorchester County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 4.1
	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-039		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	4/29/2019		

	SCALE: 1:9,196	Aerial map Showing Field Methods Winding Woods Reach	FIGURE NO. 4.2
	PROJECT NO: 4261-19-039		
	DRAWN BY: KJN	Dorchester County, South Carolina	
	DATE: 4/29/2019		

	SCALE: 1:9,196	Aerial map Showing Field Methods Winding Woods Reach	FIGURE NO. 4.3
	PROJECT NO: 4261-19-039		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 4/29/2019		
		Dorchester County, South Carolina	



	SCALE:	1:17,061	Aerial map Showing Field Methods Winding Woods Reach Dorchester County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 4.4
	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-039		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	4/29/2019		



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 (1976), and Miller (1991).

4.3 Architectural Survey Methods

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 or directly adjacent to the project area were examined for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. Previously unrecorded resources 50 years or older were digitally photographed and marked on the applicable USGS topographic quadrangle maps; while previously recorded resources were revisited. State resource forms were filled out and submitted to SCDAH once fieldwork was complete.

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 survey was conducted for the Winding Woods Reach from April 1 through 5, 2019. The proposed project corridor will connect to an existing waterline at the northern terminus within the community of Harleyville, runs generally south and west and will connect to a proposed water tank off of Winding Woods Road (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). As a result of the investigation, one archaeological site (38DR497) was identified, 12 previously recorded historic structures (672, 674, 675, 677, 678, 679, 680, 693, 694, 1073, 1074, and 1075) were revisited, and eight previously unrecorded resources (1330–1337) were identified within or adjacent to the project corridor (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). Each map section and resource are discussed in further detail below.

Two different soil profiles were encountered during the investigations, well drained soils with an intact soil horizon and poorly drained soils that terminated at wet sand. A typical soil profile in well drained areas consisted of 30 cm of gray (10YR 5/1) sandy loam, overlying 10 cm (30–40 cmbs) of pale brown (2.5Y 8/4) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (40–50+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.1). A typical soil profile in areas containing poorly drained soils consisted of 30 cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand, terminating with roughly 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) of pale brown (10YR 8/3) wet sand (Figure 5.2).

Based on the SHPO letter from March 14, 2019, no additional cultural resource survey was requested in the previously surveyed portions of the project corridor (Appendix A). This includes approximately 2.1 miles of the southern portion of the proposed waterline corridor that parallels a 2007 survey area along US Highway 78 (Salo et al. 2007). In addition to this survey area, three reconnaissance level surveys were completed north of US Highway 78 (Seamon et al. 2008; Green 2014; Green and Cain 2015c); portions of these survey areas cover the roughly 0.4-mile portion of the current project corridor that parallels Winding Woods Road to its southern terminus and the proposed water tank location. These areas were not surveyed during the current investigations.

5.1 Section 1

Section 1 begins at the northern terminus of the proposed waterline corridor where the corridor will tie into an existing waterline to the east of County Road S-18-153 in the community of Harleyville and ends south of Harleyville along Short Cut Road (Figure 1.2). This section of the proposed waterline is approximately 1.9 miles in length and runs primarily adjacent to existing roadways. No named waterways are crossed by this section of waterline; named roadways crossed along this portion of project corridor, from north to south, include Kate Street, Bowman Street, and West Main Street. The majority of this section is within an urban area that has been disturbed by road construction, as well as residential and commercial development; the areas located south of Harleyville contain poorly drained soils with buried utilities within or directly adjacent to the proposed corridor (Figures 5.3 through 5.5). Specific soil types along this portion of the proposed pipeline include moderately well drained Goldsboro loamy sand within Harleyville; somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg loam sand, and poorly drained Rains sandy loam.

One area within this section was shovel tested and a total of seven shovel tests were excavated; the remaining portions of this section were pedestrian surveyed, with the exception of the areas of standing water (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). As a results of the survey no archaeological sites were identified in this section of the project corridor, nine previously recorded structures (672, 674, 675, 677, 678, 679, 680, 693, 694) were revisited, and six newly identified resources (1332–1337) were recorded. Each resources is discussed in greater detail below.



Figure 5.1. Typical shovel test in an area of well drained soils.



Figure 5.2. Typical shovel test in an area of poorly drained soils.



Figure 5.3. Disturbances in urban area, facing east.



Figure 5.4. Buried utilities and urban development, facing south.



Figure 5.5. Drainage ditch with water and low lying area adjacent to road way, facing southwest.

5.1.1 Structure 672

Structure 672 is located at 136 Hill Street, near the northern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.2). The house was identified during the 1996 survey of Dorchester County (Fick and Davis 1997). During the current survey, S&ME revisited structure 672, which remains extant. The structure is a circa 1935 single family, frame residence that rests on a brick pier and concrete block foundation (Figure 5.6). The house has a rectangular plan and a front-gabled roof. The front elevation has a central door flanked by paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on either side; a hipped roof porch spans the entire front elevation and is supported by simple square posts. The porch floor is concrete and is supported by a concrete block foundation; porch access is via a central brick stair. The side elevations of the house each have a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. The exterior of the house was originally covered with horizontal wooden weatherboard siding, which is visible on the side elevations, but the front elevation has been covered with faux stone paneling. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal and there are visible rafter tails along the side elevations and along the porch eaves. Although the building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, its materials and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement siding and alterations to the porch. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period, nor is it an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 672 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.2 Bell House (674)

The Bell House (674) was surveyed in 1996 and was identified as a circa-1885 residence, located at 147 Kate Street, in Harleyville (Figure 1.2). The original survey indicates that the building was a single story, hip-roofed, frame structure with two front-gables and a full-width, hip-roofed porch. A field visit was unable to locate the structure; current aerial imagery indicates that the late-nineteenth century house was demolished sometime between 1994 and 2005 (Figures 5.7–5.9).



Figure 5.6. Structure 672, facing northwest.



Figure 5.7. Location of the Bell House (674), facing west.

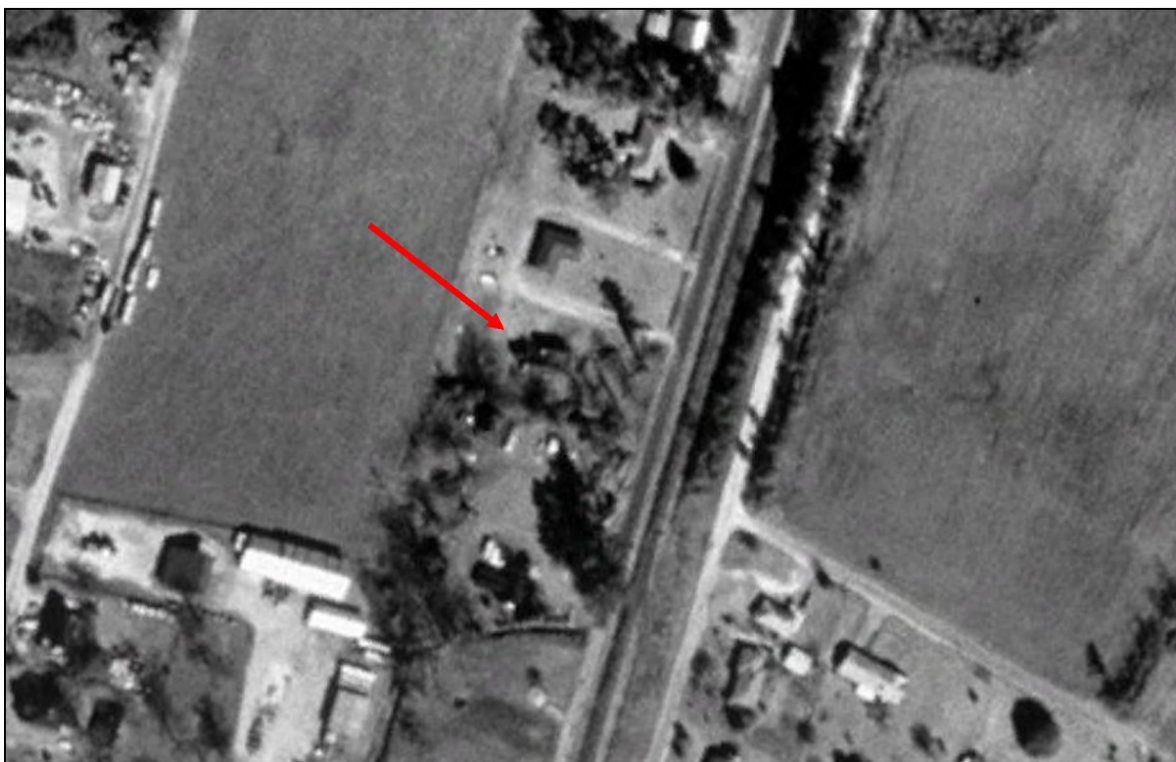


Figure 5.8. USGS aerial photograph (1994) showing location of the Bell House.

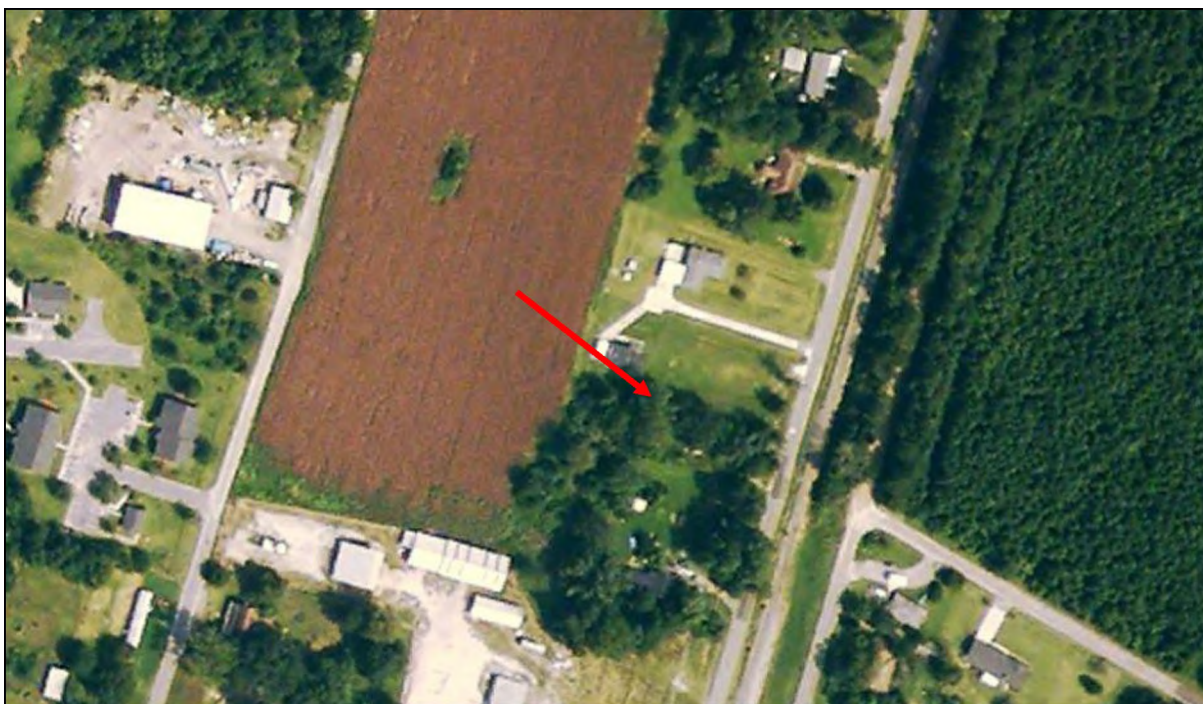


Figure 5.9. USDA aerial photograph (2005) showing location of the Bell House.



5.1.3 *Structure 675*

Structure 675 is located at 131 Kate Street, near the northern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.2). The house was identified during the 1996 survey of Dorchester County (Fick and Davis 1997). During the current survey, S&ME revisited structure 675, which remains extant. The structure is a circa 1925 single family, frame residence that rests on a brick foundation (Figure 5.10). The house has a rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof, with a single, front-facing gable. The off-center door is flanked by paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on either side. The northern two bays, located within the front-gabled section, are beneath a hipped roof porch that is supported by decorative metal posts. A square attic vent is centered within the front gable. The porch floor is concrete and is supported by a continuous brick foundation; porch access is via a central concrete stair. The exterior of the house is covered with fiberboard siding and the roof is covered with composition shingles. Although the building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, its materials and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement siding and alterations to the porch. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period, nor is it an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 675 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.4 *Utsey House (677)*

The Utsey House (677) was surveyed in 1996 and was identified as a circa-1905 residence, located at 114 Bowman Street, in Harleyville (Figure 1.2). The original survey indicates that the building was a two-story, hip-roofed, frame structure with a full-width, shed-roofed first story porch and a central, gabled, second story porch. A field visit was unable to locate the structure; current aerial imagery indicates that early twentieth century house was demolished sometime between 1994 and 2005 (Figures 5.11–5.13).

5.1.5 *Harleyville School (678)*

Structure 678 is located at 118 Bowman Street, near the northern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.2). The house was identified during the 1996 survey of Dorchester County as the former Harleyville School (Fick and Davis 1997). During the current survey, S&ME revisited structure 678, which remains extant. The structure is a circa 1898 two-story, frame building that rests on a concrete block foundation (Figure 5.14). The building is currently being used as a house. It has a rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof, with a full-width, hip-roofed front porch; the porch has been enclosed with a wall on the lower half and screening on the upper half, but the original supports may have been the square posts that are still partially visible. The porch door is centered, likely corresponding with a central entry door on the front elevation. The house is five bays wide, with evenly spaced, single-panel, rectangular casement windows on the upper story. It is two bays deep, with the same windows evenly spaced on the upper stories of the north and south elevations; the north elevation also has two windows on the lower story, while the south elevation has a secondary entry door, located beneath a metal awning. The roof has a wide eave overhang along the front elevation and deep cornice returns in the gable ends. A single story, rear addition spans the eastern elevation. The upper story and porch structure have been covered with vinyl siding, while the lower story has horizontal wooden siding. Although the building retains its integrity of location, and setting, its design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement windows and siding and alterations to the porch. The feeling of the structure reads more as a residence than a former school building. Although the structure may have historically been associated with the Harleyville School, modern alterations have compromised this association. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 678 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.10. Structure 675, facing west.



Figure 5.11. Location of the Utsey House (677), facing east.



Figure 5.12. USGS aerial photograph (1994), showing location of Utsey House.



Figure 5.13. USDA aerial photograph (2005), showing location of Utsey House.



Figure 5.14. Harleyville School (678), facing northeast.

5.1.6 *Moorer House (679)*

The Moorer House (679) is located at 140 West Main Street, near the northern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.2). The house was identified during the 1996 survey of Dorchester County (Fick and Davis 1997). During the current survey, S&ME revisited structure 679, which remains extant. The structure is a circa 1915 single story, frame residence that rests on a concrete block foundation (Figure 5.15). The main section of the house has a rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof. The modern central door has a wide surround that indicates a potential change in location or removal of sidelights; it is flanked by a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side. The first story is spanned by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that is supported by decorative posts; the porch has a concrete floor and is reached by a central concrete stairs. The original section of the house is a single bay deep, with a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on the west elevation, and a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the east elevation. Along the north elevation, there is a shed-roofed addition that may be an enclosure of an original porch; this section has two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on its west elevation and single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on the east elevation. A gabled, rear ell has been added to the house as well. The exterior of the main house and shed-roofed addition is covered with wooden weatherboard siding, while the rear ell has vinyl siding; the roof is covered with composition shingles. Although the building retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement windows and alteration to the original front door. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period, nor is it an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 679 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.15. Moorer House (679), facing northeast.

5.1.7 *Westbury House (680)*

The Westbury House (680) is located at 144 West Main Street, near the northern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.2). The house was identified during the 1996 survey of Dorchester County (Fick and Davis 1997). During the current survey, S&ME revisited structure 680, which remains extant. The structure is a circa 1890, two-and-one-half-story, frame residence that rests on a brick foundation (Figure 5.16). The house has an irregular plan, with a main hipped roof and a side-gabled extension on the eastern elevation. The front elevation is three bays wide; on the first story, an off-center door has a transom and sidelights, and is flanked by paired six-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash windows, while the upper story has a central one-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window flanked by paired six-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash windows. A single story, hipped roof porch wraps around the front and both side elevations of the house; the porch is supported by double and triple Tuscan columns that rest on brick piers and has gables at each of the corners. Centered within the roofline of the front elevation is a large gable, with a paired six-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window centered within it. The remaining fenestration on the house is single and paired six-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The house is covered with horizontal wooden siding and has standing-seam metal on the roof. The building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling and is a good example of a transitional Victorian style residence. Original survey information indicates that the house has a historical association with the Westbury family but additional research may reveal other historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends the Westbury House (680) as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and recommends additional research to determine if it is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A or B. The proposed water line would be installed along the road right-of-way in front of the Westbury House (680). Although the house's setback and yard size may contribute to the historical association of the structure, the current curb and sidewalk are modern installations that have already affected this portion of the lot. Therefore, the project, as proposed, will not adversely affect the Westbury House (680).



Figure 5.16. Westbury House (680), facing northwest.

5.1.8 *Structure 693*

Structure 693 was surveyed in 1996 and was identified as a circa-1910 residence, located at 153 West Main Street, in Harleyville (Figure 1.2). The original survey indicates that the building was a one-story, side-gabled, frame structure with a partial-width, hip-roofed porch. A field visit was unable to locate the structure; current aerial imagery indicates that the residence was demolished sometime between 2005 and 2006 (Figures 5.17–5.19).

5.1.9 *Utsey's Store (694)*

Utsey's Store (694) was surveyed in 1996 and was identified as a circa-1925 commercial building, located at 161 West Main Street, in Harleyville (Figure 1.2). The original survey indicates that the building was a one-story, front-gabled, frame structure with a central door flanked by large, plate-glass display window. A field visit was unable to locate the Utsey's Store; current aerial imagery indicates that the residence was demolished sometime between 2005 and 2006 (Figures 5.20–5.22).

5.1.10 *Structure 1332*

Structure 1332 is a circa-1960 residence located at 295 Short Cut Road, near the northern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figure 1.2). The structure is a one-story, cinderblock house with a varied hipped roofline (Figure 5.23). The front elevation has a four bays, with an off-center doorway; to the south is a tripartite picture window, with a single central pane flanked by four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash windows, and a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window, while to the north is a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. A gabled portico, spanning two bays, is centered within the front elevation; it is supported by decorative



Figure 5.17. Location of structure 693, facing south.



Figure 5.18. USDA aerial photograph (2005) showing location of structure 693.



Figure 5.19. USDA aerial photograph (2006) showing location of structure 693.



Figure 5.20. Location of Utsey's Store (694), facing southwest.



Figure 5.21. USGS aerial photograph (1994) showing location of structure Utsey's Store.



Figure 5.22. USDA aerial photograph (2005) showing location of Utsey's Store.



Figure 5.23. Structure 1332, facing east.

metal posts and has fiberboard siding in the gable end. The south elevation has hip-roofed extension that is set back from the main front elevation; it has a single one-over-one, double-hung, metal frame window. The house is two bays deep, with single one-over-one, double-hung, metal frame windows on the southern elevation, as well as an attached, shed-roofed carport. Also located on the property are two additional structures, a concrete block garage (1332.1) and a concrete block former commercial structure (1332.2). The concrete block garage is side-gabled, with two open garage bays and a man-sized door on the northern bay; the side elevations have two-pane, metal frame casement windows (Figure 5.24). The gable ends are covered with aluminum siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. The former commercial structure is a front-gabled concrete block building (Figure 5.25). It has a three-bay front elevation, which is beneath a gabled portico that is created by an extension of the main roofline, supported by round metal posts; the doorway is located on the northern bay, with two single-pane, plate-glass display windows to the south. There are no openings on the side elevations. The gable end is covered with aluminum siding and the roof has a standing-seam metal covering. No structure appears at this location on the 1943 USGS topographic map but a structure is depicted on the 1973 USGS topographic map (Figures 3.8 and 3.12). The structures retain integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, materials, and workmanship; they have no known historical association and are not associated with a significant historical event or period. It is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residence and is not an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1332 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.24. Structure 1332.1, facing southeast.



Figure 5.25. Structure 1332.2, facing southeast.



5.1.11 *Structure 1333*

Structure 1333 is a circa-1940s residence located at 201 Hill Street, near the northern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figure 1.2). The structure is a one-story, frame house with a front-gabled roofline (Figure 5.26). The front elevation has a three bays, with a central doorway flanked by paired six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side; a full-width, gabled porch, supported by decorative metal posts, spans the front elevation. The north and south elevations each have two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A gabled rear addition has been appended to the eastern elevation. A structure does not appear at this location on the 1919 USGS topographic map but there is a structure is depicted on the 1943 and 1973 USGS topographic maps (Figures 3.8 and 3.12). The house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling; the integrity of materials and workmanship has been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement siding and windows and new porch supports. The building has no known historical association, is not associated with a significant historical event or period, and is not an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1333 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.12 *Structure 1334*

Structure 1334 is a circa-1970 Ranch-style residence located at 164 Hill Street, near the northern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure is a one-story, frame house with a hipped roofline and brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.27). The house has a long, rectangular plan with two front-projecting hipped sections on the western elevation. The southern two bays of the façade are located in a hip-roofed projection and are paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The entry door is located recessed into this front projection, beneath a portico created from a roof overhang supported by a decorative metal post. To the north of the door are three single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows and a second, smaller projecting hip-roofed bay, which also has a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. The roof is covered with composition shingles and a large interior brick chimney is visible above the roofline. The north and south elevations each have two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A gabled rear addition has been appended to the eastern elevation. A structure does not appear at this location on the 1943 USGS topographic map but there is a structure is depicted on the 1973 USGS topographic map (Figures 3.8 and 3.12). The house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period and is not a significant example of the Ranch architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1334 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.13 *Structure 1335*

Structure 1335 is a circa-1940s residence located at 156 Hill Street, near the northern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figure 1.2). The structure is a one-story, frame house with a hipped roofline and brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.28). The front elevation has a four bays, with an off-center doorway; to the north is a tripartite picture window, with a central four-pane, vinyl window flanked by two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and to the south is a tall, paired two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl sash window and a smaller, two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl sash window. A two-bay, hip-roofed portico, supported by decorative metal posts, is centered within the primary elevation. The south elevation has a secondary doorway centered within it, with a single two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side; the northern elevation has two single two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal and an interior brick chimney is visible above the roof ridge. A structure does not appear at this location on the 1919 USGS topographic map



Figure 5.26. Structure 1333, facing northeast.



Figure 5.27. Structure 1334, facing west.



Figure 5.28. Structure 1335, facing northwest.

but there is a structure is depicted on the 1943 and 1973 USGS topographic maps (Figures 3.8 and 3.12). The house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling; the integrity of materials and workmanship has been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement windows and new porch supports. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period and is not an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1335 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.14 Structure 1336

Structure 1336 is a circa-1910s residence located at 148 Hill Street, near the northern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figure 1.2). The structure is a one-story, frame house with a front-gabled roofline (Figure 5.29). The front elevation has a three bays, with an off center doorway flanked by single window openings, which appear to hold six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows covered partially with plywood, on either side. A full-width, hip-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal posts, spans the front elevation and has visible rafter tails. The remaining visible fenestration is single and paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows and a small, single, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window. A shed-roofed addition has been appended to the north elevation. The exterior of the house is covered with vertical wooden paneling and the roof is covered with standing-seam metal. A structure appears at this location on the 1919, 1943, and 1973 USGS topographic maps (Figures 3.5, 3.8, and 3.12). The house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling; the integrity of materials and workmanship has been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement siding and new porch supports. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period and is not an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1336 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.29. Structure 1336, facing southwest.

5.1.15 Structure 1337

Structure 1337 is a circa-1910s residence located at 138 Hill Street, near the northern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figure 1.2). The structure is a one-story, frame house with a side-gabled roofline and a brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.30). The front elevation has three bays, with a central doorway flanked by paired two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows. A partial-width, gabled porch, supported by brick piers shades the doorway; the gable end of the porch has aluminum siding. The main section of the house is two bays deep, with single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows on both the north and south elevations. A gabled rear addition has been appended to the western elevation and a hip-roofed addition is attached to the gabled rear ell. The additions connect to the two-car, side-gabled, rear garage and there is a secondary entrance on the north elevation of the rear addition. The roof of the house is covered with composition shingles. A structure appears at this location on the 1919, 1943, and 1973 USGS topographic maps (Figures 3.5, 3.8, and 3.12). The house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling; the integrity of materials and workmanship has been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement windows, siding, and potentially modernized porch supports. The building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period and is not an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1337 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.30. Structure 1337, facing southwest.

5.2 Section 2

Section 2 begins south of Harleyville along Short Cut Road and ends immediately southwest of Thomas Kate Road (Figure 1.3). This section of the proposed waterline is approximately 2.3 miles in length and runs adjacent to existing roadways. No named waterways are crossed by this section of waterline; named roadways crossed along this portion of project corridor, from north to south, include Short Cut Road, Cricket Drive, and Thomas Kate Road. This section is mainly undeveloped in areas of agricultural field, wooded areas, area of standing water, and a few rural residential areas, however the majority of this section has buried utilities adjacent or within the proposed water line corridor (Figures 5.31–5.34).

Specific soil types along this portion of the proposed pipeline include well drained Bonneau fine sand and Noboco loamy sand; moderately well drained Goldsboro loamy sand; somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg loam sand and Ocilla sand; and poorly drained Grifton fine sandy loam, Mouzon fine sandy loam, and Rains sandy loam. Three areas within this section were shovel tested and a total of 15 shovel tests were excavated; the remaining portions of this section were pedestrian surveyed, with the exception of the areas of standing water (Figures 4.2 and 4.3). As a result of the survey one archaeological site (38DR497) was identified in this section of the project corridor and two newly identified above ground resources (1330 and 1331) were recorded. Each resource is discussed in greater detail below.



Figure 5.31. Typical agricultural field in this section of project corridor, facing northeast.



Figure 5.32. Typical wooded area in this section of project corridor, facing west.



Figure 5.33. Typical area of standing water in this section of project corridor, facing northeast.



Figure 5.34. Buried utilities within and adjacent to this section of project corridor, facing southwest.

Cultural Resources Survey

Winding Woods Reach

Dorchester County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-19-039; SHPO No. 19-KL0957



5.2.1 Site 38DR497

Site Number: 38DR497

Site Type: House site

Components: 20th century

UTM Coordinates: E549880, N3673580 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 75 NE/SW x 75 NW/SE m

Artifact Depth: Surface; 0–20 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 80 ft AMSL

Landform: Plain

Soil Type: Goldsboro loamy sand; Mouzon fine sandy loam

Vegetation: Agricultural field; hardwoods

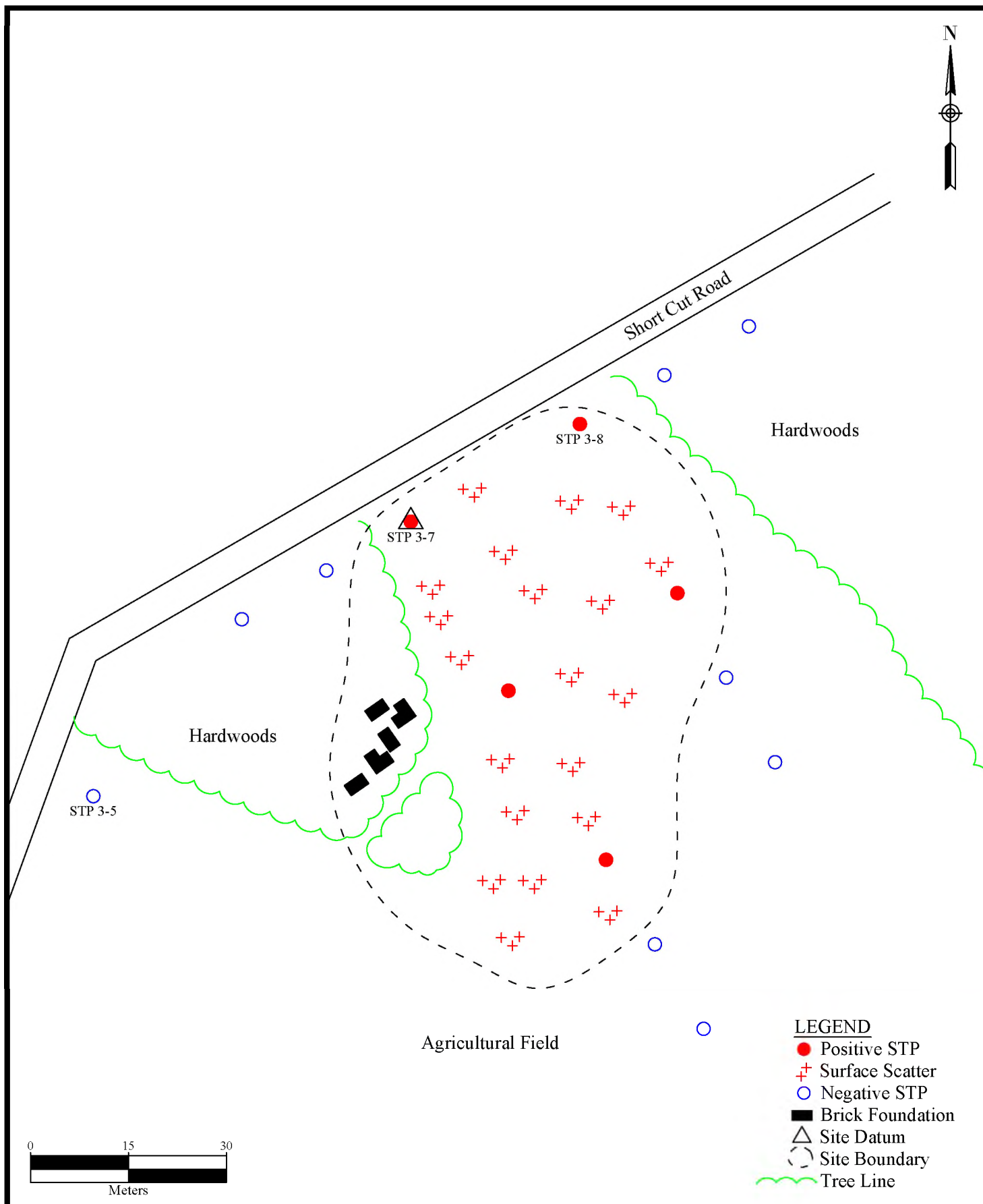
No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 14/2

Site 38DR497 is a twentieth century house site located on a plain landform directly east of Short Cut Road (Figure 1.3). The site measures approximately 75 m northeast/southwest by 75 m northwest/southeast and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the northeast, southeast, and southwest and by Short Cut Road to the west (Figures 5.35 and 5.36).

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated in and around the site; 42 historic artifacts were recovered from the site, 33 from the surface and nine from between 0–20 cmbs in two shovel tests. A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam, overlying 10 cm (20–30 cmbs) of pale brown (2.5Y 8/4) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil. The artifacts recovered consisted of 23 pieces of glass (eight clear, three aqua, three cobalt blue, two amber, two window, one amethyst, one light blue, one light green, one milk, and one olive green), 10 pieces of whiteware (seven undecorated, one embossed, one green hand painted, and one black transfer print), two pieces of porcelain (one undecorated and one embossed), two pieces of undecorated ironstone, two pieces of brick, one piece of alkaline glazed stoneware, one plastic button, and one unidentified piece of metal (Appendix B). The undecorated whiteware and green hand painted whiteware date from between 1815 to the present; the black transfer print whiteware dates from 1815 to 1915; the ironstone dates from 1840 to the present; the alkaline glazed stoneware dates from 1800 to 1950; and the amethyst glass dates from 1880 to 1915.

In addition to the artifacts, brick footers were identified in the wooded area along Short Cut Road (Figure 5.37). A house is depicted in the vicinity of the site on historic maps beginning in 1915 and by 1969 the structure is gone (Figures 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 3.10, and 3.11). The artifacts date from the nineteenth through twentieth centuries and the maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site dating from the early through mid-twentieth century; this dates the site to minimally the twentieth century.

Site 38DR497 is a twentieth century house site that includes a variety of historic artifacts spread through the associated agricultural field; the majority of the artifacts are associated with the kitchen group and a few artifacts from the architectural group. Roughly 79 percent (n=33) of the artifacts came from the surface of the site and remaining 21 percent (n=9) came from the plow zone. The site is disturbed and retains no intact stratigraphy. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38DR497 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.




	Site Map - 38DR497		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
			As Shown	5.35
			DATE:	
			4/23/2019	
		Cultural Resources Survey	PROJECT NUMBER	
		Winding Woods Reach	4261-19-039	
		Dorchester County, South Carolina		



Figure 5.36. Overview of site 38DR497, facing southwest.



Figure 5.37. Brick footers on the surface at site 38DR497, facing northeast.



5.2.2 *Structure 1330*

Structure 1330 is a circa-1960 residence located at 722 Short Cut Road, near the northern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figure 1.3). The structure is a one-story, cinderblock house with a hipped roofline (Figure 5.38). The front elevation has a four bays, with a slightly off-center doorway; to the north is a single-pane picture window and a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window, while to the south is a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. A two-bay, gabled porch, supported by square posts, covers the door and the picture window. The house is two bays deep, with single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on the northern elevation and an additional entry door on the southern elevation. No structure appears at this location on the 1943 USGS topographic map but a structure is depicted on the 1973 USGS topographic map (Figures 3.8 and 3.12). The building retains its integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, materials, and workmanship; the building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. It is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residence and is not an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1330 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.3 *Structure 1331*

Structure 1331 is a circa-1970 residence located along the west side of Short Cut Road, 0.4-mile south of its intersection with St. Paul Road, near the northern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figure 132). The structure is a one-story house with a hipped roofline, it is of frame construction with a brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.39). The front elevation has a five bays, with a central doorway; to the north is a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window and a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window, while to the south are two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. A three-bay, gabled porch, supported by square posts, covers the door and three central bays. The porch has a brick floor and is reached by a central brick stair. The gable of the porch roof is covered with aluminum siding. The south elevation has two small, single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows; the northern elevation also has two small, single, six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows, along with a secondary entry door. A structure appears at this location on both the 1919 and 1943 USGS topographic maps but this structure's form and construction date it to the mid-to-late-twentieth century; a structure is depicted on the 1973 USGS topographic map (Figures 3.4, 3.8, and 3.12). The house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, materials, and workmanship; the building has no known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. It is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residence and is not an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1331 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.38. Structure 1330, facing west.



Figure 5.39. Structure 1331, facing west.



5.3 Section 3

Section 3 begins immediately southwest of Thomas Kate Road and ends at the southern terminus of the project corridor to the east of Winding Wood Road at a proposed water storage tank location (Figure 1.4). This section of the proposed waterline is approximately 3.7 miles in length and runs adjacent to existing roadways. One named waterway (Indian Field Swamp) is crossed by this section of waterline; named roadways crossed along this portion of project corridor, from east to west, include Airport Road, Shuler Road and Winding Wood Road. This section is mainly undeveloped in areas of agricultural field, wooded areas, and a few rural residential areas, however the majority of this section has buried utilities adjacent to or within the proposed water line corridor (Figures 5.40–5.42). The western 2.5 miles of the proposed corridor has been previously surveyed and was not surveyed during the current investigations and is not discussed in this report (Salo et al. 2007; Seamon et al. 2008; Green 2014; Green and Cain 2015c).

Specific soil types along the surveyed portion of the proposed pipeline include well drained Noboco loamy sand; moderately well drained Blanton fine sand and Goldsboro loamy sand; somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg loam sand; and poorly drained Grifton fine sandy loam and Rains sandy loam. Three areas within this section were shovel tested and a total of 16 shovel tests were excavated; the remaining portions of this section were pedestrian surveyed due to poorly drained soils or buried utility lines (Figures 4.3 and 4.4). As a result of the survey three previously recorded above ground resources (1073, 1074, and 1075) were. Each resource is discussed in greater detail below.

5.3.1 *Weathers House (1073)*

The Weathers House (1073) is located at 1158 Short Cut Road, near the southern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.3). The house was identified during the 1996 survey of Dorchester County (Fick and Davis 1997). During the current survey, S&ME revisited structure 1073, which remains extant. The structure is a circa 1900 single story, frame residence that rests on a foundation that has been infilled with concrete block (Figure 5.43). The main section of the house has a rectangular plan and a cross-gabled roof; the side-gabled roof dominates the front elevation and has a front facing gable over the southern bay and a shed-roofed addition has been appended to the south elevation. The door is centered beneath the front-gable and has a classic surround; it is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. To the north of the front gable section are three single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows evenly spaced along the side-gabled portion of the house. A full-width, hip-roofed porch spans the entire front elevation and is supported by single Tuscan columns. The side-gabled portion of the house is two bays deep, with single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows at each bay. The front gabled section of the house is four bays deep, with single windows evenly spaced and a secondary entry door, within a gabled enclosed portico. The exterior of the house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and the roof is covered with composition shingles. Although the building retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, its materials, and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations, including replacement of the original porch supports since 1996 and replacement doors. The house was built for Darius Weathers but has no other known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period, nor is it an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1073 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.38. Residential area along this portion of the project corridor, facing southwest.



Figure 5.39. Agricultural field along this section of project corridor, facing west.



Figure 5.42. Disturbed area and buried utility along this section of project corridor, facing west.



Figure 5.43. Weathers House (1073), facing southwest.



5.3.2 *Weathers House (1074)*

The Weathers House (1074) is located at 1099 Short Cut Road, near the southern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.3). The house was identified during the 1996 survey of Dorchester County (Fick and Davis 1997). During the current survey, S&ME revisited structure 1074, which remains extant. The structure is a circa 1905 single story, frame residence that rests on a brick pier foundation (Figure 5.44). The main section of the house has a rectangular plan and a steeply pitched hipped roof. The central door has half-light transoms with two lower wooden panels on either side; it is flanked by paired two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows on either side. The front elevation is spanned by a full-width, hipped roof porch that wraps around to the north elevation and is supported by square posts; the porch is accessed by a central set of concrete stairs. The two-bay south elevation has paired two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows, while the northern elevation has two additional entry doors and single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows. A single story, hipped roof addition has been appended to the rear of the structure. The house's exterior is wooden weatherboard siding and the roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Two symmetrical interior brick chimneys are visible above the roofline. The building retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling; since 1996, the porch has been unenclosed to reveal the original façade of the house. The house was built for Marion Weathers but has no other known historical association. The Weathers House (1074) is not associated with a significant historical event or period, nor is it an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1074 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.3.3 *Weathers House (1075)*

The Weathers House (1075) is located at 1052 Short Cut Road, near the southern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.3). The house was identified during the 1996 survey of Dorchester County (Fick and Davis 1997). During the current survey, S&ME revisited structure 1075, which remains extant. The structure is a circa 1902 one-and-one-half story, frame residence that rests on a foundation that has been infilled with concrete block (Figure 5.45). The main section of the house has a rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof. The door is centered within the front elevation and has three panel sidelights and a transom light; it is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. A steeply pitched, hipped roof porch, supported by turned posts with ornately carved brackets, spans the front elevation. The upper half-story windows consist of a central, horizontal sliding window with four panes and single windows that show three full panes and three partial panes, indicating that the porch roof has been raised and has cut off the full window opening. The main section of the house is one bay deep, with the north elevation showing a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on each story and deep cornice returns and carved cornice decorations at each gable end. A shed-roofed addition, likely an enclosure of a rear porch, is located at the rear elevation and a secondary, front-gabled structure, reportedly a former store building, has been attached to the main house at its northwestern corner (Figure 5.46). The exterior of the house is covered with aluminum siding and the roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Although the building retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, and it displays some original detailing of material and workmanship, the design of the house has been altered by the addition of the store building and other materials and workmanship elements have been removed with the replacement of original siding and the changes to the porch. The house was built for Adrian Weathers but has no other known historical association and is not associated with a significant historical event or period, nor is it an example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 1075 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.44. Weathers House (1074), facing southeast.



Figure 5.45. Weathers House (1075), facing northwest.



Figure 5.46. Weathers House (1075), facing southwest.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Hazen and Sawyer, S&ME has completed a cultural resources survey for the proposed Winding Woods Reach – Water Line in Dorchester County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The proposed alignment is approximately 7.75 miles in length and the proposed corridor is approximately 25 feet wide. The northern terminus of the proposed water line ties into an existing water line to the east of County Road S-18-153 in the community of Harleyville. From there the water line runs generally south along Short Cut Road to US Highway 78, where the proposed alignment turns west and parallels US Highway 78 until it reaches Winding Woods Road. The proposed corridor turns north to follow Winding Woods Road where the water line will connect to a proposed elevated water storage tank.

In February 2019, S&ME submitted a Section 106 Project Review Form to the SHPO for the proposed water line. In a letter dated March 14, 2019, SHPO recommended a phased investigation of the project area due to the moderate potential to contain prehistoric or historic resources and requested additional information on the effect of the proposed project on the Harleyville Historic Area. No additional cultural resource survey was requested in the previously surveyed portions of the project corridor (Appendix A). The Harleyville Historic Area was marked as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in ArchSite, however, after additional research nothing could be found that explained why the area was considered eligible. Additional consultation with SHPO revealed that the Harleyville Historic Area was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the boundary had been placed in ArchSite to call attention to the fact that the area had been previously surveyed and a more detailed map showing the individual properties that had been surveyed was included in the file held at the SCDH.

This work is being conducted based on the recommendations provided by SHPO in the March 14, 2019 letter, will be mostly funded and constructed by the USACE, and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal No. 42-1900129, dated January 31, 2019. Fieldwork for the project was conducted from April 1 through 5, 2019. As a result of the survey, one new archaeological site (38DR497) was recorded, 12 previously recorded aboveground resources (672, 674, 675, 677, 678, 679, 680, 693, 694, 1073, 1074, and 1075) were revisited, and eight newly recorded aboveground resources (1330–1337) were identified (Figures 1.2 through 1.4; Table 1.1). The newly recorded archaeological site (38DR497), 11 of the previously recorded aboveground resources (672, 674, 675, 677, 678, 679, 693, 694, 1073, 1074, and 1075), and the eight newly recorded aboveground resources (1330–1337) are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The previously recorded Westbury House (680) is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architecture and recommends additional research to determine if it is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A or B for its association with the Westbury family or other historical associations. The currently proposed water line would be installed along the road right-of-way in front of the Westbury House, although the house's setback and yard size may contribute to the historical association of the structure, the current curb and sidewalk are modern installations that have already affected this portion of the lot. Therefore, the project, as currently proposed, will not adversely affect the Westbury House.

Based on the results of the investigations, it is S&ME's opinion that there will be no adverse effect to historic properties by the proposed undertaking and no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for the project corridor as currently proposed.



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Winding Woods Reach

Dorchester County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-19-039; SHPO No. 19-KL0957



8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



July 3, 2019

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

Re: Winding Woods Reach – Water Line
Harleyville, Dorchester County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0057

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office received documentation on June 5, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Survey Winding Woods Reach Dorchester 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.

In previous correspondence dated March 14, 2019, our office recommended that a reconnaissance-level survey be conducted of the project corridor in areas not previously surveyed (Brockington 2007, Terracon 2014, and Terracon 2015). We also requested that additional information on the effect of the proposed project on the Harleyville Historic Area be provided.

As noted in the report, additional research indicated that the Harleyville Historic Area is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and no additional information is needed regarding the effect of the proposed project on this resource.

As a result of the survey, no previously recorded and one newly recorded archaeological site (38DR0497) was identified within the project corridor. Twelve previously recorded (SHPO Site Nos. 672, 674, 675, 677-680, 693, 694, and 1073-1075) and eight newly recorded historical architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1330-1337) were identified adjacent to the project corridor. Site 38DR0497 and SHPO Site Nos. 672, 674, 675, 677-679, 693, 694, 1073-1075, and 1330-1337 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. SHPO Site No. 0680 is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Our office concurs with these recommendations.

If the Winding Woods Reach-Water Line 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 investigations are not needed.

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

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>.

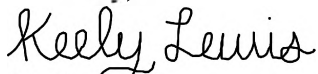
Our office has a technical comment on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once this comments is addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final 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 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. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

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 refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0057 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. 9, Table 2.1-TYPO: Please correct “find” to “fine” throughout.



March 14, 2019

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

Re: Winding Wood Reach – Water Line
Harleyville, Dorchester County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0057

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office received documentation on February 14, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the Section 106 Project Review Form and maps. 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.

Portions of the project corridor were previously surveyed for cultural resources/historic properties during the *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed US Highway 78 Improvement Project* (Brockington 2007), the *Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 406 Acres at the Proposed Winding Wood Industrial Site* (Terracon 2014), the *Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 40 Acres at the Proposed Spring Tract* (Terracon 2015), and the *Dorchester County, South Carolina: Historic Resources Survey* (S. Fick and S. Davis 1996). As noted in your letter, a portion of the project corridor falls within the Harleyville Historic Area, determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

If the Winding Wood Reach-Water Line 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 the following be provided to our office:

- Photographs and engineering drawings of the project area and proposed work.
- A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties within the project area, including efforts to seek information pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4, if applicable.
 - Our office recommends that a phased investigation of the project area’s potential to contain historic properties, beginning with archival research on the history of the project area and a reconnaissance-level survey be conducted. We recommend the phased investigations because the project area contains moderate probability areas in which there

is reasonable likelihood for the occurrence of prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources. If these investigations indicate a high probability for historic properties to exist within the project area, we recommend proceeding to an intensive survey. Additional cultural resources survey is not needed in the previously surveyed portions of the project corridor (Brockington 2007, Terracon 2014, and Terracon 2015).

- Additional information on the effect of the proposed project on the Harleyville Historic Area.

The purpose of the survey is to identify and evaluate historic properties, particularly archaeological sites, for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The results of these investigations will be used to assess whether historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

All fieldwork, analyses, and report writing shall be performed by, or under the supervision of, individuals who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards. Our office will accept a letter report of findings if the survey identifies no sites.

Information about Section 106 Review, Project Review Guidance, South Carolina and Federal standards and guidelines, and a list of qualified consultants can be found on our website from:

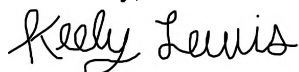
SHPO Review & Compliance -- <https://shpo.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>
Project Professionals Lists -- <https://shpo.sc.gov/historic-preservation/technical-assistance/publications/project-professionals-lists>

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

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-KL0057 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

Cultural Resources Survey

Winding Woods Reach

Dorchester County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-19-039; SHPO No. 19-KL0957



9.0 Appendix B – Artifact Catalog

Appendix B - Winding Woods Reach Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Portion	Notes
38DR497	1.01	STP 3-7	0-20	1	0.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain	Body	1815-Present
38DR497	1.02	STP 3-7	0-20	1	3.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Embossed; Plain	Base	1815-Present, Floral motif embossment
38DR497	1.03	STP 3-7	0-20	1	1.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Green Underglaze Hand-painted	Body	1815-Present, Floral motif
38DR497	1.04	STP 3-7	0-20	1	4.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Pharmaceutical	Clear	Base	
38DR497	1.05	STP 3-7	0-20	1	3.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear	Base	
38DR497	1.06	STP 3-7	0-20	1	1.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Cobalt Blue	Lip	
38DR497	1.07	STP 3-7	0-20	1	6.4	Metal	Other	Unid. Metal			
38DR497	1.08	STP 3-7	0-20	1	6.2	Other	Masonry	Brick	Unid.		
38DR497	2.01	STP 3-7 + 30SE	Surface	1	1.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain	Base	1815-Present
38DR497	2.02	STP 3-7 + 30SE	Surface	2	3.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain	Body	1815-Present
38DR497	2.03	STP 3-7 + 30SE	Surface	1	0.5	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Embossed; Plain	Body	Unid. Embossment
38DR497	2.04	STP 3-7 + 30SE	Surface	1	4.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Jar	Clear	Lip	
38DR497	2.05	STP 3-7 + 30SE	Surface	1	2.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear	Body	
38DR497	2.06	STP 3-7 + 30SE	Surface	1	1.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Aqua	Body	
38DR497	2.07	STP 3-7 + 30SE	Surface	1	0.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Cobalt Blue	Body	
38DR497	3.01	STP 3-7 + 45SE	Surface	1	5.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain	Rim	1815-Present
38DR497	3.02	STP 3-7 + 45SE	Surface	1	2.9	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Plain	Base	
38DR497	3.03	STP 3-7 + 45SE	Surface	1	2.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Canning Lid Insert	Milk		
38DR497	3.04	STP 3-7 + 45SE	Surface	1	6.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Embossed; Clear	Base	Linear embossement
38DR497	3.05	STP 3-7 + 45SE	Surface	1	3.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear	Body	
38DR497	3.06	STP 3-7 + 45SE	Surface	1	2.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Lt. Blue	Body	
38DR497	3.07	STP 3-7 + 45SE	Surface	1	2.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Amethyst/Solarized	Body	1880-1915
38DR497	4.01	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	2	4.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain	Body	1815-Present
38DR497	4.02	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	1	2.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer-printer, Black	Base	1815-1915; Unid. makers mark
38DR497	4.03	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	2	14.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain	Rim	1840-present
38DR497	4.04	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	1	24.5	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Alkaline-glazed	Lt. Blue	Body	1800-1950
38DR497	4.05	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	1	38.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Pharmaceutical	Amber	Base	Embossed numbering and symbols
38DR497	4.06	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	1	3.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear	Body	Burnt/Melted
38DR497	4.07	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	1	3.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Aqua	Body	
38DR497	4.08	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	1	1.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Olive Green	Body	
38DR497	4.09	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	1	0.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Cobalt Blue	Base	
38DR497	4.10	STP 3-7 + 60SE	Surface	1	0.3	Other	Personal Item	Button	Plastic/Four Holes		
38DR497	5.01	STP 3-8	Surface	1	4.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Tumbler	Lt. Green	Body	
38DR497	5.02	STP 3-8	Surface	2	2.4	Glass	Window Glass				
38DR497	6.01	STP 3-8	0-20	1	1.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Embossed; Amber	Body	"MA" and unid. Motif embossed
38DR497	7.01	STP 3-8 + 30SE	Surface	1	7.1	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear	Lip	
38DR497	7.02	STP 3-8 + 30SE	Surface	1	8.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Aqua	Body	
38DR497	7.03	STP 3-8 + 30SE	Surface	1	2.7	Other	Masonry	Brick	Unid.		