

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT

SCDOT ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION



TITLE: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the S-45 (Tomahawk Street) over Tributary to Boser Swamp Bridge Replacement

DATE OF RESEARCH: 7/3/2019

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COUNTY: Georgetown

PROJECT: S-45 over Tributary to Boser Swamp Bridge Replacement

F. A. No.:

File No.

PIN: P037638

DESCRIPTION:

The project area encompasses a 300-foot corridor centered on the bridge (Structure Number 22070004500) carrying S-45 (Tomahawk Street) over a tributary to Boser Swamp. The project area extends 2,058 feet (627 m) along Tomahawk Street and encompasses 9.35 acres (Figure 1). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is 300-feet from existing right of way (ROW) and encompasses the viewshed of the bridge.

LOCATION:

The bridge is located 0.5 miles northwest of Midway Crossroads, the Tomahawk Street intersection with Ray Road. (see Figure 1).

USGS QUADRANGLE: Outland, SC

UTM: NAD 83 **ZONE:** 17N

DATE: 1972 **SCALE:** 7.5'

EASTING: 654389 **NORTHING:** 3730961

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

The project area is located on a Coastal Plain of mostly low-lying flat terrain. Local elevations are approximately 40 feet (12.2 m) above mean sea level. The terrain rises towards the southeast and a slight upland was present at the southern edge of the project area. The project area includes wetlands surrounding the tributary to Boser Swamp, a rural residential corridor, and recently tilled agricultural fields. The water table northwest of the stream crossing was artificially lowered by the excavation of 1.8- to 2.4-meter-deep drainage channels.

NEAREST RIVER/STREAM AND DISTANCE:

The bridge crosses a tributary to Boser Swamp. This southwest-flowing stream drains into Boser Swamp, a tributary of the Great Pee Dee River. Aerial photography suggests the stream was channelized southwest of the bridge crossing (Figure 2).

SOIL TYPES:

Yauhannah (12A) loamy fine sand soils are moderately well drained. They derive from loamy marine sediments deposited in flats. **Hobcaw (31)** loam develops in Carolina Bays and floodplain terrains. They are very poorly drained and rated as hydric by the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). **Yemassee (61)** loamy fine sand is somewhat poorly drained. This soil type forms in low flats from loamy marine deposits.

REFERENCE FOR SOILS INFORMATION:

USDA-NCRS Soil Survey Division, Custom Soil Resource Report

GROUND SURFACE VISIBILITY: 0% ___ 1-25% ___ 26-50% ___ 51-75% ☒ 76-100% ___

CURRENT VEGETATION:

The project area is mostly covered by wetlands and agricultural fields. Residential lawns and a small pine wood were on the northeast side of Tomahawk Street (see Figures 2 and 3). Extensive surface exposures were present in agricultural field rows and ditches.

INVESTIGATION:

Background research conducted through the South Carolina ArchSite GIS database identified one previously recorded archaeological site (38GE194) within 0.5 miles of the project area (Figure 4). This Archaic and Woodland period site was identified by Tommy Charles in 1978. Site 38GE194 was a surface scatter of check stamped and fabric impressed pottery from a disturbed cultivated field. This site was not evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. No previously recorded historic properties were located within the search radius. An examination of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) historic topographic maps, historic Georgetown County highway and the 1911 historic Georgetown soil map was also performed.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The archaeological survey was conducted July 2, 2019. Although soils data suggested that moderately well-drained soils were present in the project area, visual inspection and shovel-testing indicated that project area water table was lowered through artificial means. Ditches located in the northern half of the study area were in excess of six feet deep. Pedestrian walkover of the agricultural fields in the northwestern and southwestern quadrants, and visual inspection of surface exposures in the northeastern and southeastern quadrants identified one artifact scatter (38GE680) on the upland located at the southeastern end of the project area. Eleven shovel tests were excavated in the project area (Figure 2). Of these, the five judgmental tests that extended from the periphery of the delineated wetland and encountered 35 centimeters of gray (10YR 6/1) silty loam overlying very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay (Figure 5). These hydric sediments were observed along the drainage bank profiles throughout the northwestern portion of the project area. Six tests were excavated in the upland area southeast of the stream crossing. They encountered 10 centimeters of disturbed light gray (10YR 7/1) silty loam overlying 15 centimeters of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay. As these tests were located along a drainage ditch, it is assumed that the soils in this location were deposited during ditch clearing activity.

Site 38GE680

A nineteenth-or-twentieth century artifact scatter was identified 45 meters from the southern edge of the project area, on the northeastern side of the road. Local vegetation included a lawn and a young pine wood. The wood extended over a concentration of pushpiles representative of land-clearing activity. Surface exposures were present along the cut bank while the adjoining lawn had 25 percent surface visibility. Pedestrian walkover of these areas identified five historic sherds at the base of a utility pole near the upper cut bank edge. These sherds were identified as nineteenth-or-twentieth-century plain whiteware (n=4) and yellow ware (n=1) (Miller et al. 2000). Five 15-meter interval shovel tests were excavated in the area surrounding the surface scatter. None contained subsurface artefact deposits. No tests were excavated east of the initial positive due to the disturbed condition of this area (Figure 6). Observed soils included 15 centimeters of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 7).

The location of the site relative to Tomahawk Street and the results of walkover and shovel testing indicated that the artifact scatter measured 9x13 meters (see Figure 6). The few artifacts found at site 38GE680 resulted from casual discard since they only consisted of a handful of historic sherds. As the surface finds lack context, are sparse, and cannot be related to a specific occupation, the site has no integrity or research potential. Site 38GE680 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The artifact scatter cannot be associated with any significant individuals, events or broad historical patterns, and it does not convey associations with any significant design elements or workmanship. Thus, site 38GE680 is also recommended not eligible under NRHP Criteria A, B, and C. No further work is recommended for this site.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The architectural survey was conducted on July 3, 2019. Only one resource was recorded which is the bridge over the tributary to Boser Swamp (see Figure 4). This resource was documented with South Carolina State Survey forms and photography, and assessed for NRHP eligibility in accordance with the *South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*.

Table 1: Identified Resources within the APE

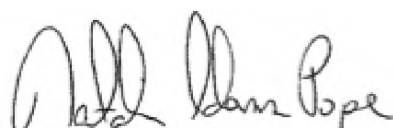
Site No.	Address	Historic Use	Build Date	NRHP Status
1139	S-22-45 Over Port Creek	Bridge/Transportation	1953	Not eligible

Resource 1139

Resource 1139 is a 35-foot-(10.6-m) long bridge built in 1959. The structure is a concrete slab bridge that was constructed of precast concrete panels (Figure 8). Short concrete railings line the bridge along the road elevation. Within the past ten years, minor general maintenance repairs have been made to the bridge. Resource 1139 is an example of a common South Carolina bridge type. While the bridge's integrity has not been significantly impacted by alterations, it does not possess any significant architectural or technological attributes. Thus, the resource is not recommended as eligible under Criterion C. The bridge is also not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past and is also recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

One archaeological site (38GE680) and one architectural resource (1139) were identified during this investigation. The nineteenth or twentieth century surface scatter has no integrity or research potential. The bridge represents a common South Carolina type and is considered not individually significant. Site 38GE680 and Resource 1139 are both recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended for this undertaking.

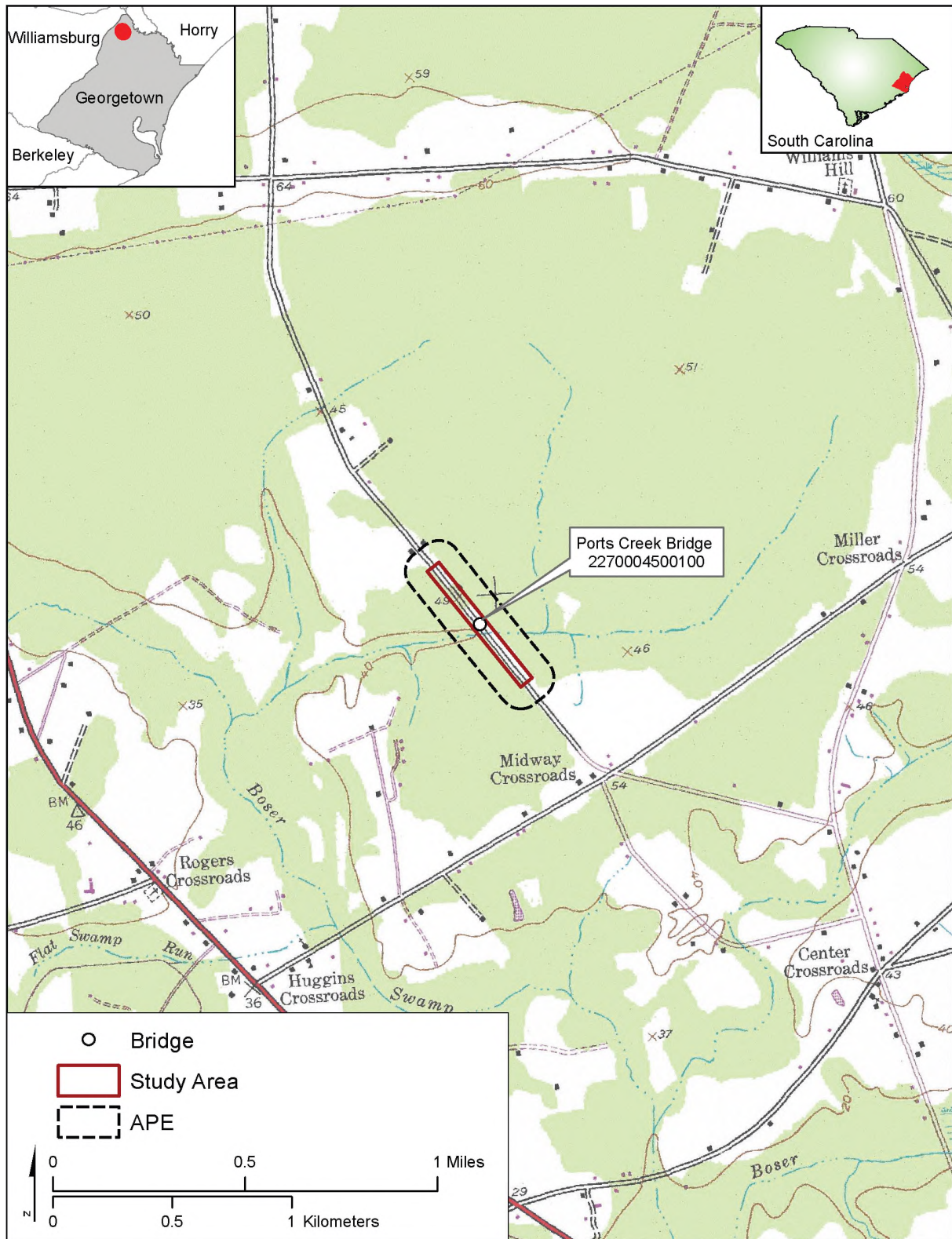

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** 8/7/2019

References Cited:

Miller, George L., Patricia Samford, Ellen Shlasko, and Andrew Madsen

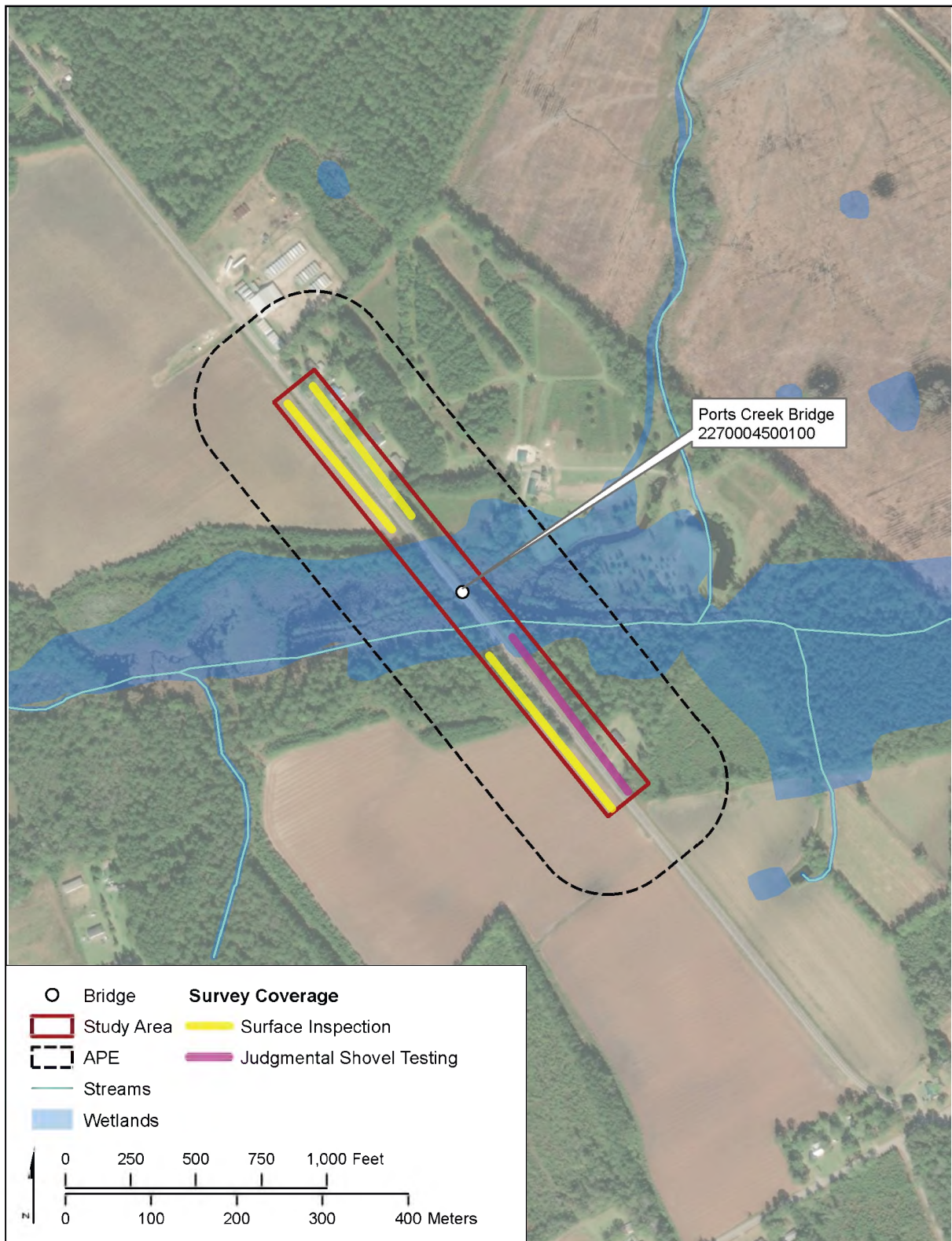
2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29(1): 1–22.

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



Source: Outland, SC 1:24,000 USGS Topographic Quadrangle

Figure 2.
Aerial Photo of the Project Area



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 3.
Project Setting



A. Forested Swamp

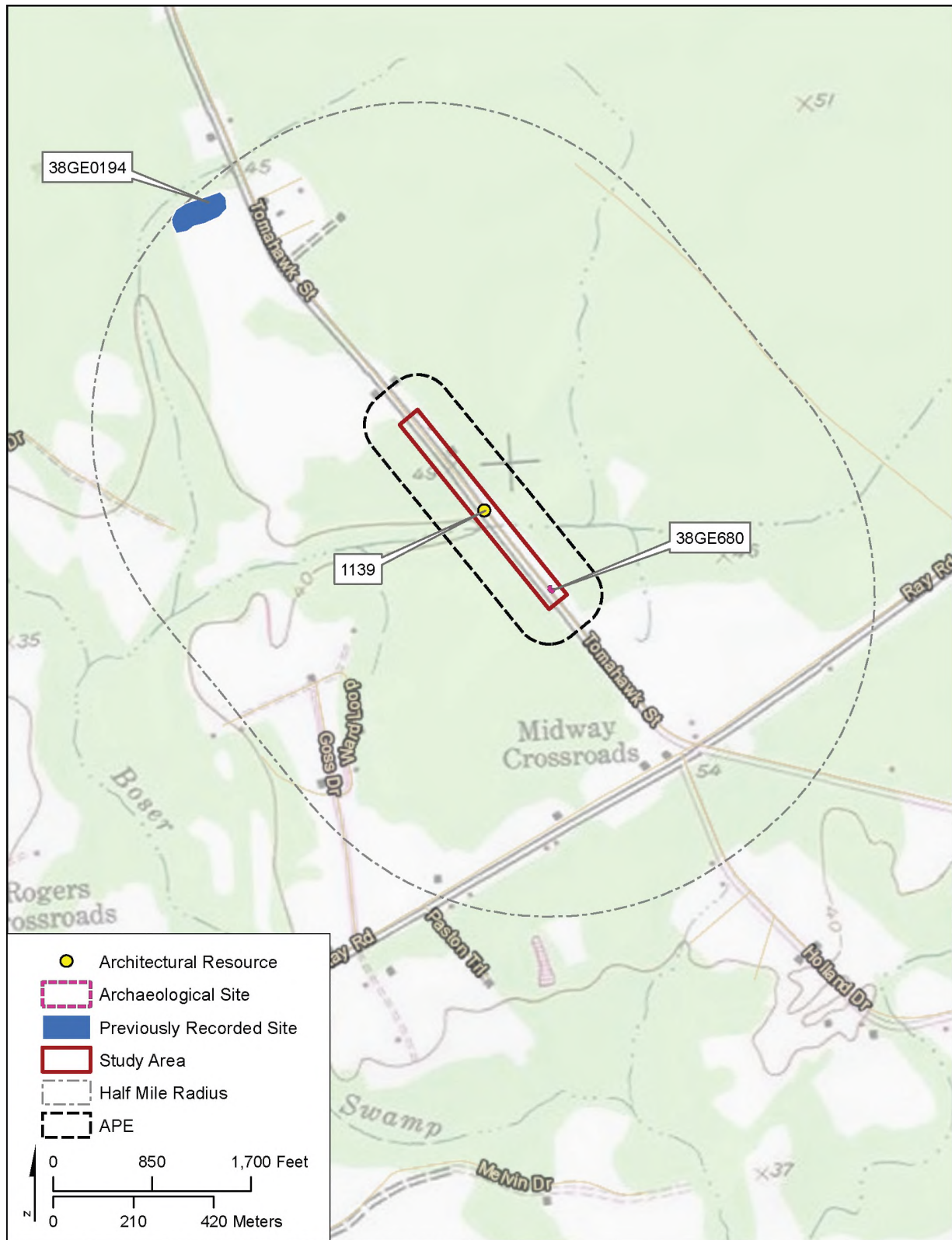


B. Agricultural Field and Ditch



C. Typical Residential yard

Figure 4.
Cultural Resources Within One-Half Mile of the Project Area



Source: Outland, SC 1:24,000 USGS Topographic Quadrangle

Figure 5.
Typical Shovel Test Profile



Figure 6.
Site 38GE680 Site Map



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Outland, South Carolina

Figure 7.
Site 38GE680



A. Setting, Facing Northeast



B. Shovel Test Profile

Figure 8.
Resource 1139, View South

