

April 24, 2018

Ms. Bev Christopher
Csix, LLC
1235 Fifteen Mile Landing Rd.
Awendaw, South Carolina 29429

**Re: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of
Approximately 196 Acres at the Mudville Site
Berkeley County, South Carolina
Terracon Project No. 73187041
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0021**

Authors: Douglas Sain, Ph. D, and Shelby Linck, M.A.

Dear Ms. Christopher:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of on behalf of Csix, LLC., has completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of approximately 196 acres at the Mudville Site in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within and immediately adjacent to the project area that could be impacted by the project. eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project was conducted pursuant to the South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC) Industrial Site Certification process and the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the SCDOC and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) dated March 2011 (updated in 2014). This project was conducted under contract to Csix, LLC, in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. P73187041 dated February 22, 2018.

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Mudville Site is a proposed 320-acre industrial site located approximately 2.5 miles southwest of Lake Moultrie and 2.6 miles southwest of the small community of Moorefield in northwestern Berkeley County. The tract is irregularly shaped and is bounded by private property to the east and unnamed dirt roads to the north, west, and south (Figures 1 and 2). Mudville Road runs north/northeast through the project area, bisecting the property. The area surrounding the project tract consists primarily of residential, agricultural, and forested properties.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is situated within the Lower Coastal Plain physiographic province and lies within the Ashley-Combahee-Edisto (ACE) drainage basin. The closest natural water source is the headwaters of Black Creek, located along the eastern boundary of the project area. This creek



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joins with Big Run approximately 4.0 miles southeast of the project area, which together with Caton Creek form Wassamassaw Swamp. Additional nearby wetlands include Chinquapin Bay, Pigeon Bay, and Cane Bay, a portion of which is located in the northeastern portion of the project area.

Topography in the project area is generally level, with elevations ranging from about 80–90 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The majority of the project area contains planted pines (Figures 3 and 4), with vegetation being particularly dense in the southeastern portion of the project area where pines are interspersed with young hardwoods and a moderate to heavy understory (Figure 5). At the time of the Phase I survey, surface visibility was negligible except along dirt access roads where surface visibility neared 100 percent (Figure 6).

Soils in the project area are composed of sandy and loamy formed in alluvial and marine sediments that include well drained Bonneau loamy sand and Norfolk loamy sand; moderately well drained Goldsboro loamy sand; somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg fine sandy loam and Ocilla loamy fine sand; poorly drained Leon fine sand and Rains fine sandy loam; and very poorly drained Pantego fine sandy loam and Pickney loamy fine sand (Figure 7). Only the areas containing well- and moderately well-drained soils were investigated during the Phase I survey (see Figures 1 and 2).

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Prior Investigations and Previously Recorded Sites

Background research for the project was conducted on November 1, 2017, using ArchSite, a GIS program depicting previously recorded archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. The area examined was a 0.25-mile radius around the project tract (Figure 1). If cultural resources were noted within or adjacent to the project area, then individual files and associated reports at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History were examined, if available. Based on the background research there were no previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area.

During November 2017, Terracon conducted a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) of the proposed 320-acre Mudville Site (Higgins et al. 2017). As a result of the CRIS, one archaeological site, 38BK3137, and one aboveground historic resource, M-1, were identified. Site 38BK3137 is a small, low density Woodland and Mississippian prehistoric artifact scatter that is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Higgins et al. 2017). Resource M-1 is a twentieth century house that was identified adjacent to the project area on the east side of Mudville Road. Based on the results of the CRIS, Terracon recommended no additional work in 320-acre project area.

In a letter dated February 2, 2018, (Letter from Keely Lewis to William Green.), the SHPO concurred with Terracon's National Register recommendation for the archaeological site, but

recommended “that if the Mudville Site were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, that additional cultural resources investigations be conducted in the remainder of the project area identified as having a moderate to high potential for containing both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources.” They also requested that Resource M-1 be evaluated and assigned a state site number. Based on SHPO’s recommendations, Terracon conducted a Phase I survey of the 196 acres within the project area that had a moderate to high potential for containing archaeological sites based on a predictive model outlined in the CRIS report (Figure 1).

3.2 Historic Map Research

In addition to the records review, eighteenth through twentieth century maps of the project area were examined to determine whether historic resources were likely to be present within or near the proposed project area. James Cook’s 1773 *A Map of the Province of South Carolina* shows the project area to the east of Dean Swamp and to the west of Ashley River (Figure 8). Robert Mill’s 1825 Atlas again shows the project area in a rural location to the north of Rolling Road and to the south of Nelson’s Ferry Road (Figure 9). Neither of these maps show any historic resources within or near the project area. The 1919 Summerville and 1920 Chicora USGS maps depict five structures and several roads, including Mudville Road, within the project area (Figure 10). By mid-century, the Chicora 1943 USGS topographic map shows two additional structures in the northern half of the project area, while the Summerville 1944 USGS map shows no additional structures in the southern portion of the project area (Figures 10 and 11). Based on the historic map research the project area contained several house sites, but these were not relocated either during the initial CRIS or Phase I survey.

4.0 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

4.1 Archaeological Survey

From April 10–16, 2018, Archaeologists Douglas Sain, Ph.D, Architectural Historian Shelby Linck, M.A, Crew Chief Sam Hunt, and Field Technician Heather Thomas conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the project area. The archaeological survey consisted of excavating shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along 54 north-south running transects across areas of the project tract that contained well- or moderately well-drained soils. Each shovel test pit (STP) was approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated to either 80 cm below surface (cmbs) or to culturally sterile subsoil, whichever was encountered first. In addition to shovel testing, a pedestrian survey was conducted along all dirt roads in the project area (see Figure 5).

During the survey, 447 shovel tests, ranging from 20–80 cm deep, were excavated. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 30 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy fine sand (Ap horizon), followed by 30 cm (30–60 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand (E horizon), overlying 20+ cm (60–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay (Bt1 horizon). No new

archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey.

4.2 Architectural Survey

In addition to the archaeological survey, an architectural survey was conducted to locate and record structures more than 50 years old within a 0.25-mile radius of the project that retained at least a modest degree of integrity. During the initial CRIS, the structure previously labeled as M-1 was thought to be over 50 years of age. Upon further evaluation, M-1, now identified as Resource No. 1276, was determined to be less than 50 years of age. No other historic resources were identified within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area.

Resource No. 1276 is a ca. 1970s one-story, side gable vernacular single-family home located on the east side of Mudville Road (Figure 12). A single-wide mobile home is integrated into the structure on the northwest elevation, and behind the full width screened-in porch and carport. The roof features corrugated metal and a sweeping eave over the front porch on the northwest façade. The northeast façade has vinyl siding and portico with two, round metal support poles. The southwest façade has an additional entryway and paired windows located on the rear addition. There are four associated barns behind this resource to the south; however, they cannot be seen from the road.

This structure has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, and retains a majority of its original materials; therefore, it has retained integrity of location, setting, materials. However, this structure is not 50 years of age, does not have a particular workmanship style, and has had multiple alterations, including rear additions. In addition, there is no sense of a particular aesthetic or historic feeling, it is not associated with an important event or person, and does not display exceptional significance.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – This resource has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – This resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

Criterion D – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Berkeley County.

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This property is not yet 50 years of age, displays no distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. 1276 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the Phase I survey, no additional archaeological sites or aboveground historic resources were identified. Historic Resource 1276, formerly identified as Resource M-1, was found to be less than 50 years old and is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Shovel testing in areas of the tract that had well- or moderately-well drained soils found no evidence of additional archaeological resources. Based on these results, it is the opinion of Terracon that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project and that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the 320-acre Mudville Site.

6.0 CLOSING

Terracon appreciates the opportunity to provide you with this report. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Bill Green at (803) 403-1256 or via email at wggreen@terracon.com

Sincerely,
Terracon Consultants, Inc.

William Green, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Group Manager, Natural and Cultural Resources

Douglas Sain, Ph.D
Senior Archaeologist

REFERENCES

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1773 *A map of the province of South Carolina with all the rivers, creeks, bays, inlets, islands, inland navigation, soundings, time of high water on the sea coast, roads, marshes, ferrys, bridges, swamps, parishes, churches, towns, townships, county, parish, district, and provincial lines.* Sold by H. Parker, London. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/74692124/>. Accessed November 7, 2017.

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Mills, Robert

1825 *Atlas of the State of South Carolina.* Reprint 1980. Southern Historical Press, Greenville.

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1919 1:48000 Scale Topographic Map, South Carolina, Summerville Sheet.
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1920 1:48000 Scale Topographic Map, South Carolina, Chicora Sheet.
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#14/33.2546/-80.2051>

1943 1:62500 Scale Topographic Map, South Carolina, Summerville Sheet.
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#15/33.2469/-80.2034>

1944 1:62500 Scale Topographic Map, South Carolina, Chicora Sheet.
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#14/33.2546/-80.2051>

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Figure 1. – GIS Topo with 0.25 mile radius

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Figure 2. GIS Map with Aerial

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Figure 3. Planted pines in the southwest portion of the project area, facing east.



Figure 4. Planted pines in the southern portion of the project area, facing west.



Figure 5. Planted pines and young hardwoods in the southeastern portion of the project area, facing south.



Figure 6. Dirt access road in the central portion of the project area, facing south.

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Figure 7. GIS soil map.



Figure 8. Cook's (1773) map showing the location of the project area in red.



Figure 9. Mill's Atlas Charleston District (1825) map showing the location of the project area in red.

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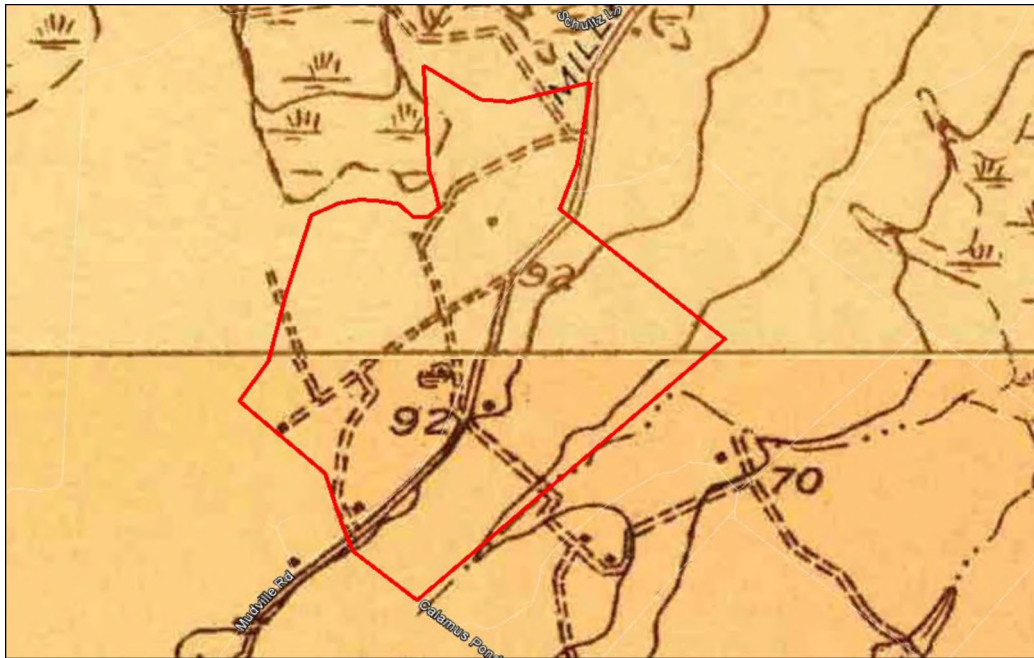


Figure 10. Summerville USGS (1919) and Chicora USGS (1920) map showing the location of the project area in red.

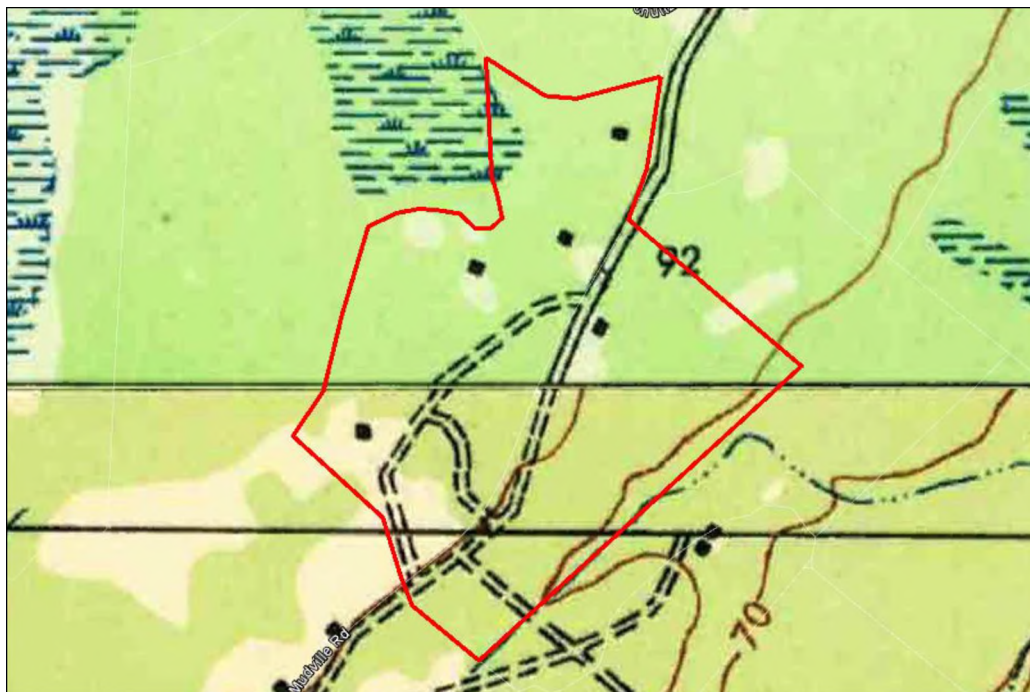


Figure 11. Summerville USGS (1944) and Chicora USGS (1943) map showing the location of the project area in red



Figure 12. Resource No. 1276, facing east