



March 24, 2014

Mr. John Sylvest
Project Review Coordinator
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29223

Reference: **Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately
210 Acres at Governor's Hill Business Park**
Kershaw County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-14-032

Dear Mr. Sylvest:

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), on behalf of Kershaw County Economic Development, has completed a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) of approximately 210 acres at the proposed Governor's Hill Business Park located northwest of the Mt. Olivet Road and Dr Humphries Road (Route 329), approximately three miles southeast of Camden in Kershaw County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of Site Certification by the South Carolina Department of Commerce (DOC) and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 14-1400112, dated February 7, 2014, and the guidelines for conducting a CRIS (Memorandum of Understanding between the DOC and South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO], dated August, 3, 2009).

The project area is located within the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province, which is characterized by gently rolling terrain underlain by unconsolidated sediment (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The project tract is bounded by Mt. Olivet Road to the south, Dr Humphries Road to the east, and private property to the north and west. Topography in the project area is gently sloping towards a branch of Town Creek, which is located in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 1). Elevations range from approximately 190 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along the tributary of Town Creek in the southwestern portion of the project area to 260 ft AMSL along Dr Humphries Road in the eastern part of the project area (Figure 1).

Vegetation in the project area consists of mixed pine and hardwood forest; a number of dirt roads traverse the project area (Figures 3 and 4). The largest water source in the project area is Town Creek, which traverses the southern portion of the property. Soils in the project area consist of excessively drained Alpin sand; somewhat excessively drained Wagram sand; well drained Ailey sand; moderately well drained Pelion loam sand; poorly drained Rains sandy loam; and very

poorly drained Pantego loam (Figure 5). The area surrounding the tract is a mix of residential and forested properties.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On March 7, 2014, 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 area (Figure 1). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. If cultural resources were noted within the 0.25-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there were one previously recorded archaeological site (38KE290) and no aboveground structures within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area. Site 38KE290 is located in the project area and is a twentieth century complex with numerous outbuildings that had been razed (Figure 1) (Norris and Grunden 2007). The background research also indicated that two cultural resource surveys have been done for the property by TRC (Green 2002; Norris and Grunden 2007). During the two surveys, over 90 shovel tests were excavated in the project area; site 38KE290 was identified during the 2007 survey and no above ground structures were recorded during either survey. The SHPO concurred with the findings that site 38KE290 was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that no further work would be needed on the project area.

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas (1825), a 1919 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey Map, a 1938 South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) Highway Map, and USGS topographic maps from 1938 and 1945 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was part of Camden Precinct, within Fredericksburg Township in 1775; no individual landowners are shown in the vicinity of the project area. Mill's Atlas of Camden District shows a road along the current Bishopville Highway (SC 34) corridor, and Barnet and Chestnut as nearby landowners, but no landowners within the project area (Figure 6). The 1919 soil map shows that Dr Humphries Road has been straightened and relocated to the west since the early twentieth century and indicates that there were three structures within the project area (Figure 7). The 1938 and 1945 topographic maps shows four structures within the project area (Figures 8 and 9), while the 1938 highway map indicates that there were two individual structures and two tenant house complexes, one with three buildings and one with two (Figure 10). While the structures along the eastern boundary of the project area correspond with site 38KE290, evidence of the remaining structures was not found during previous archaeological investigations. Additionally, there are structures shown south of Mt. Olivet Road on the 1938, 1945, and 1953 topographic maps, however, they are no longer extant and were likely demolished during the construction of Interstate 20, which is located approximately 0.25-mile south of the project area.

FIELD METHODS

On March 21, 2014, Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle M.S., RPA and Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, M.A., conducted a field visit to the site. As no further archaeological investigation was necessary for the project area, no shovel tests were excavated.

Digital photographs of the project area were taken. A limited architectural survey was conducted for the project area to document structures older than 40 years old within or immediately adjacent to the project area that had not already been investigated during the Kershaw County Historic Resources Survey (Reed 2002). Historic structures, if encountered, were photographed using high quality (i.e., six megapixel or higher resolution) digital images.

RESULTS

The architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground historic properties greater than 40 years old within or immediately adjacent to the project area. As a result of the survey, no previously recorded or previously unrecorded structures were documented.

CONCLUSION

A CRIS of approximately 210 acres at the proposed Governor's Hill Business Park resulted in the identification of no previously recorded or unrecorded standing structures older than 40 years old within or adjacent to the project area. Two previous surveys had been conducted on the project area, so an archaeological survey was not conducted. Given the results of this survey and the previously conducted surveys, it is the opinion of S&ME that the project area has a low potential for containing significant archaeological resources, and no further cultural resources investigations should be required for this property.

CLOSING

S&ME appreciates the opportunity to provide you with this report. If you have questions about the report or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Kimberly Nagle at (803) 561-9024 or via e-mail at knagle@smeinc.com.

Sincerely,
S&ME, Inc.

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Heather L. Carpini, M.A.
Senior Architectural Historian

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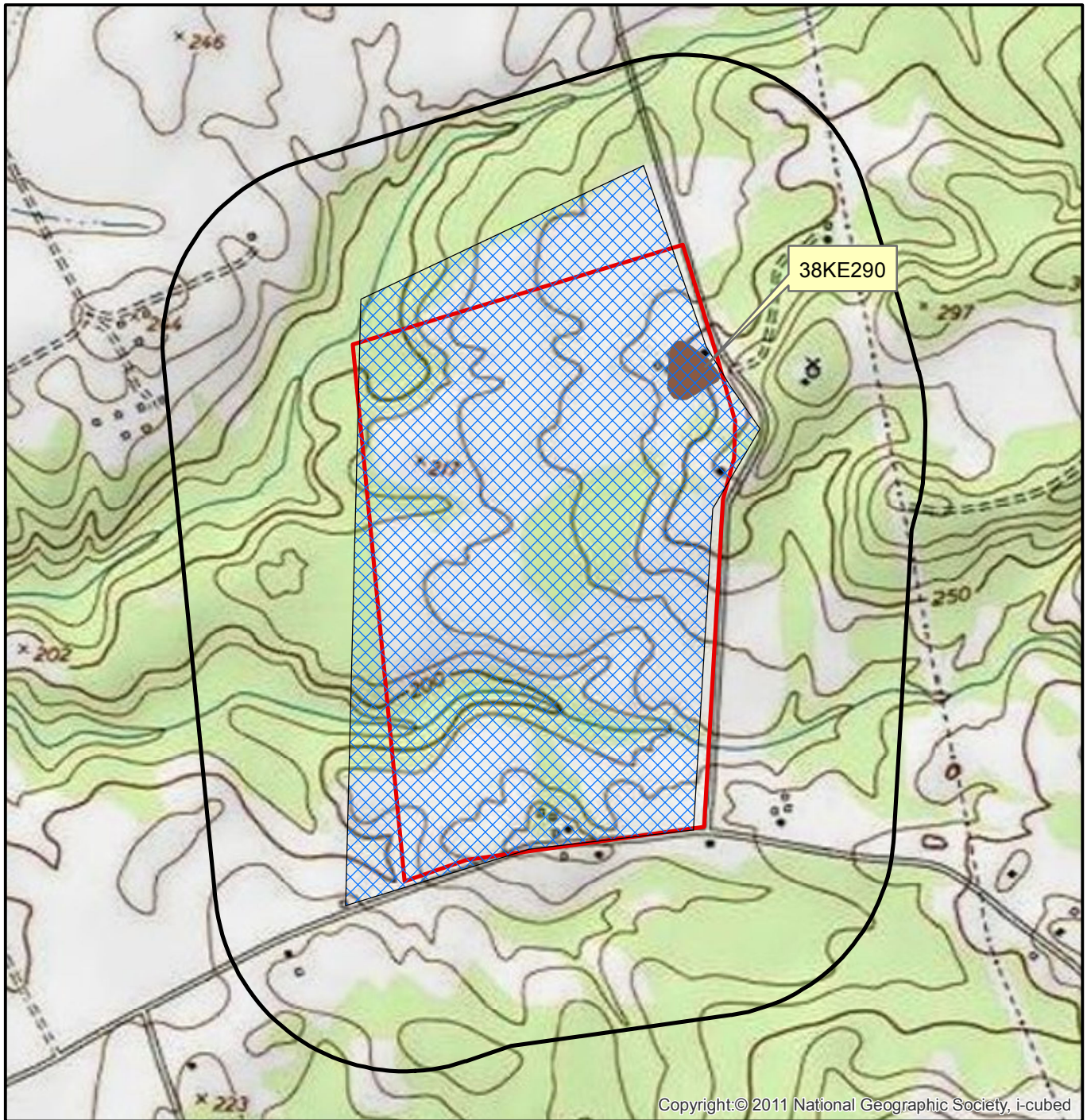


Figure 1. Map showing project area and cultural resources within a 0.25-mile search radius.
 Base Map: Camden South (1953) USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

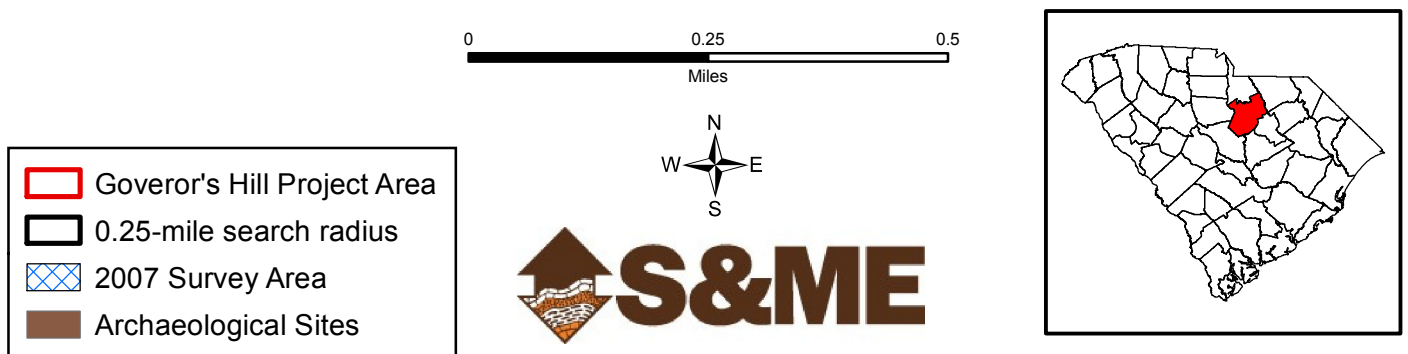
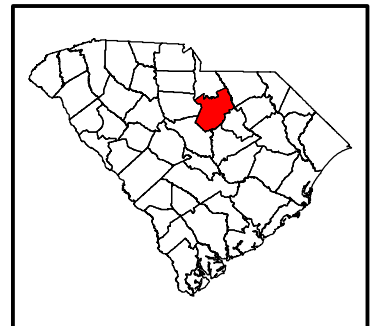
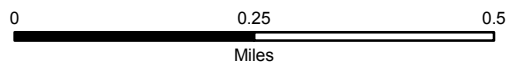




Figure 1. Aerial map showing project area and cultural resources within a 0.25-mile search radius.
Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.



- Governor's Hill Project Area
- 0.25-mile search radius





Figure 3. Mixed pine and hardwood forest, facing northwest.



Figure 4. Dirt road leading into project area, facing west.

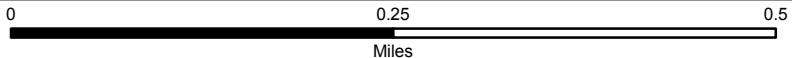
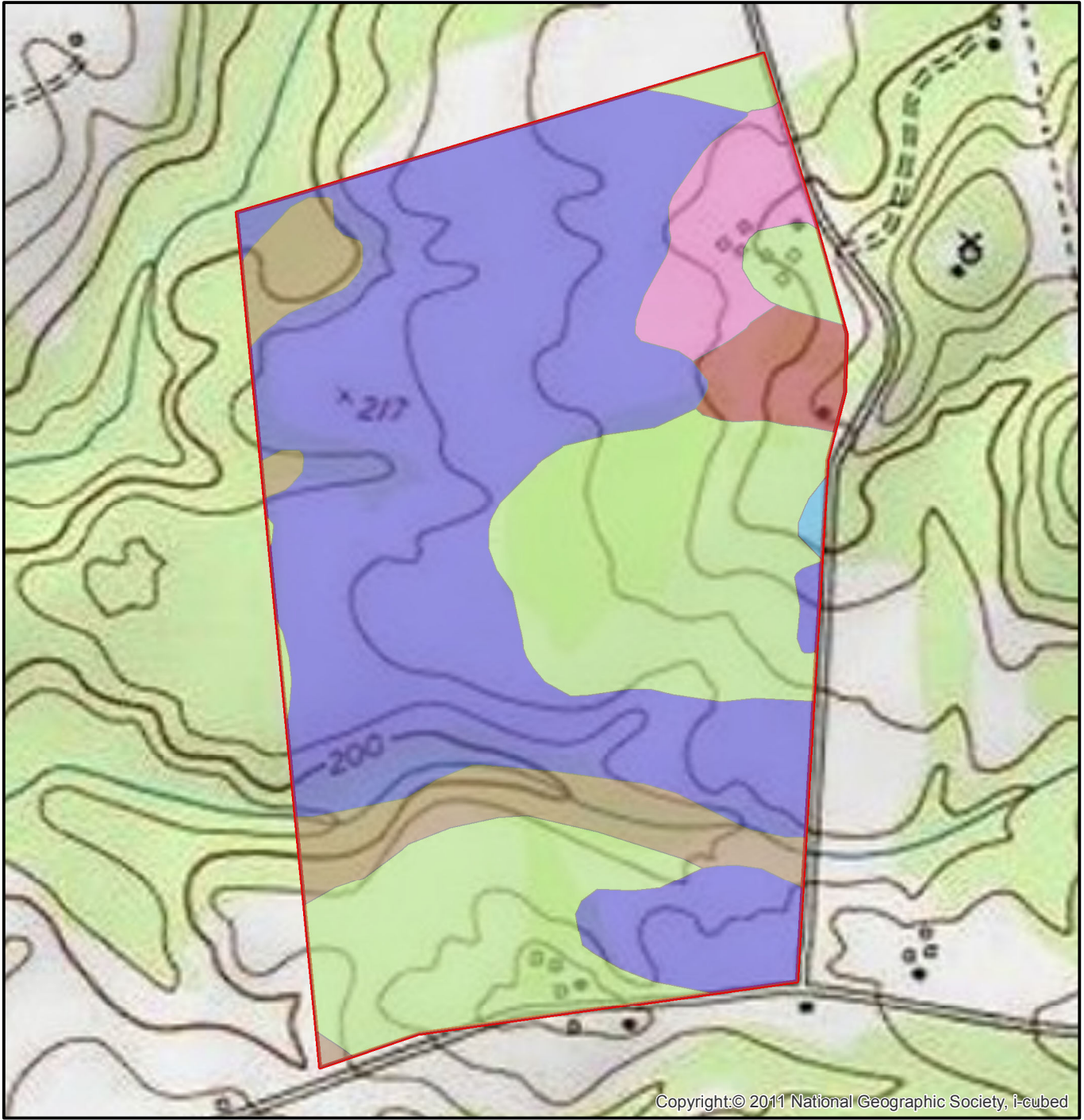
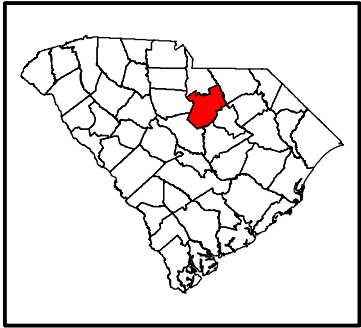
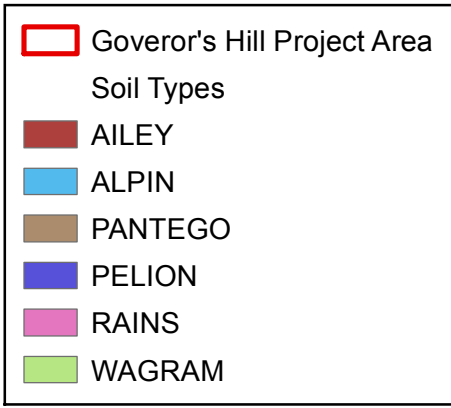


Figure 5. Soils within the project area.
Base Map: Camden South (1953) USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.



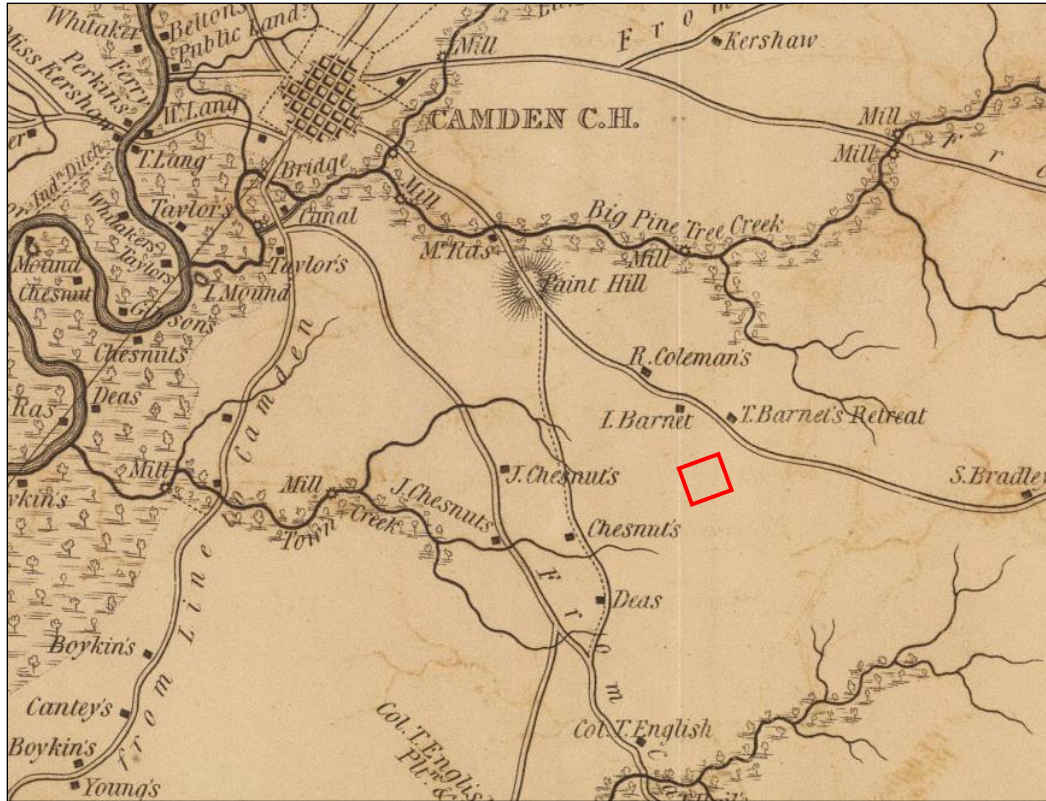


Figure 6. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Kershaw District (1825) showing approximate project area.

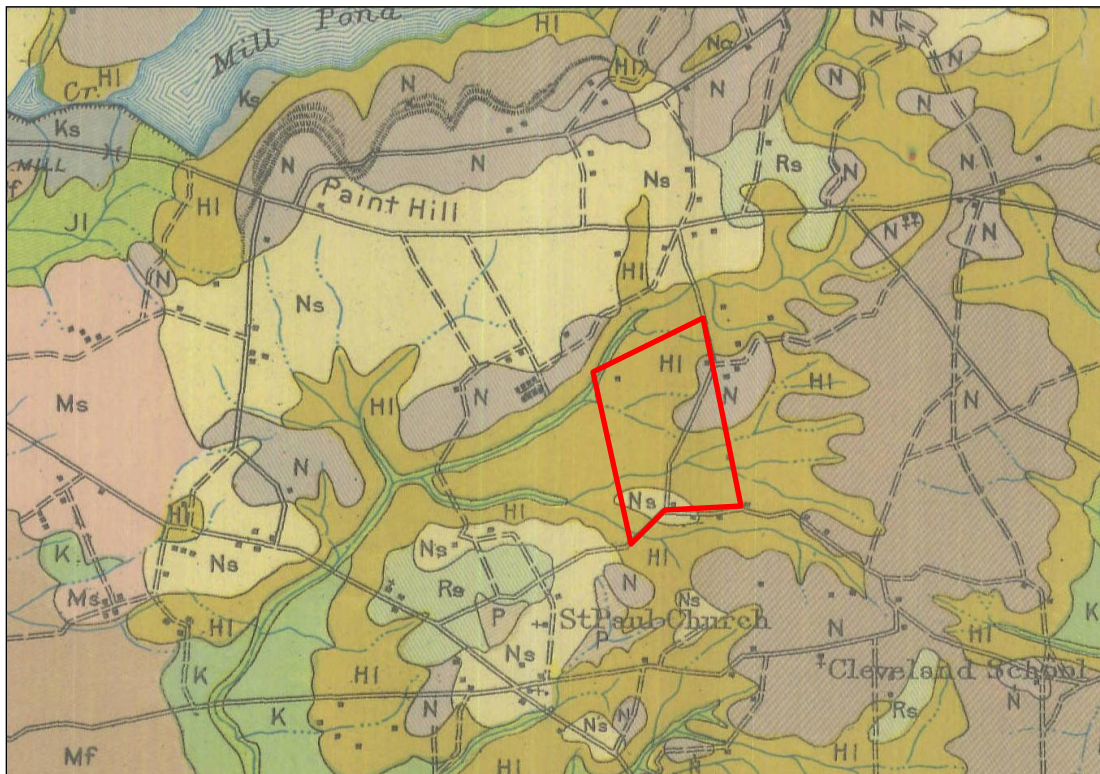


Figure 7. Soil survey map showing approximate project area (USDA 1919).

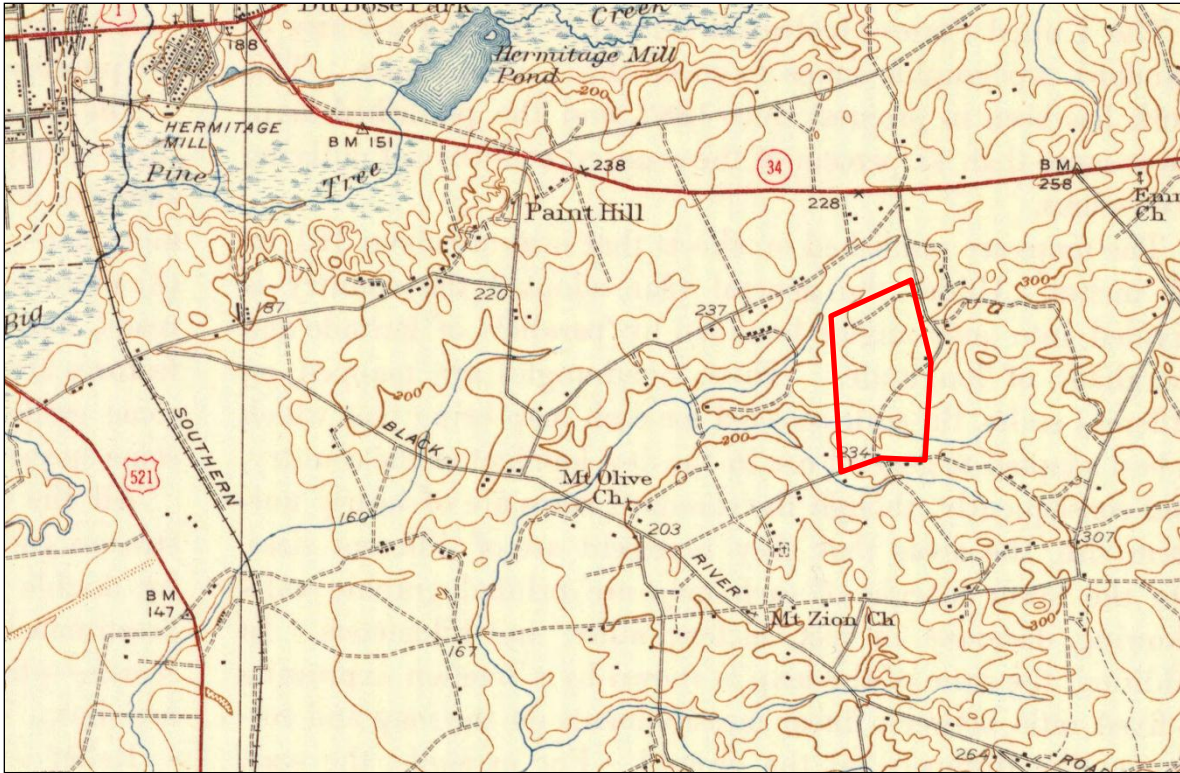


Figure 8. Topographic map showing approximate project area (USGS 1938).

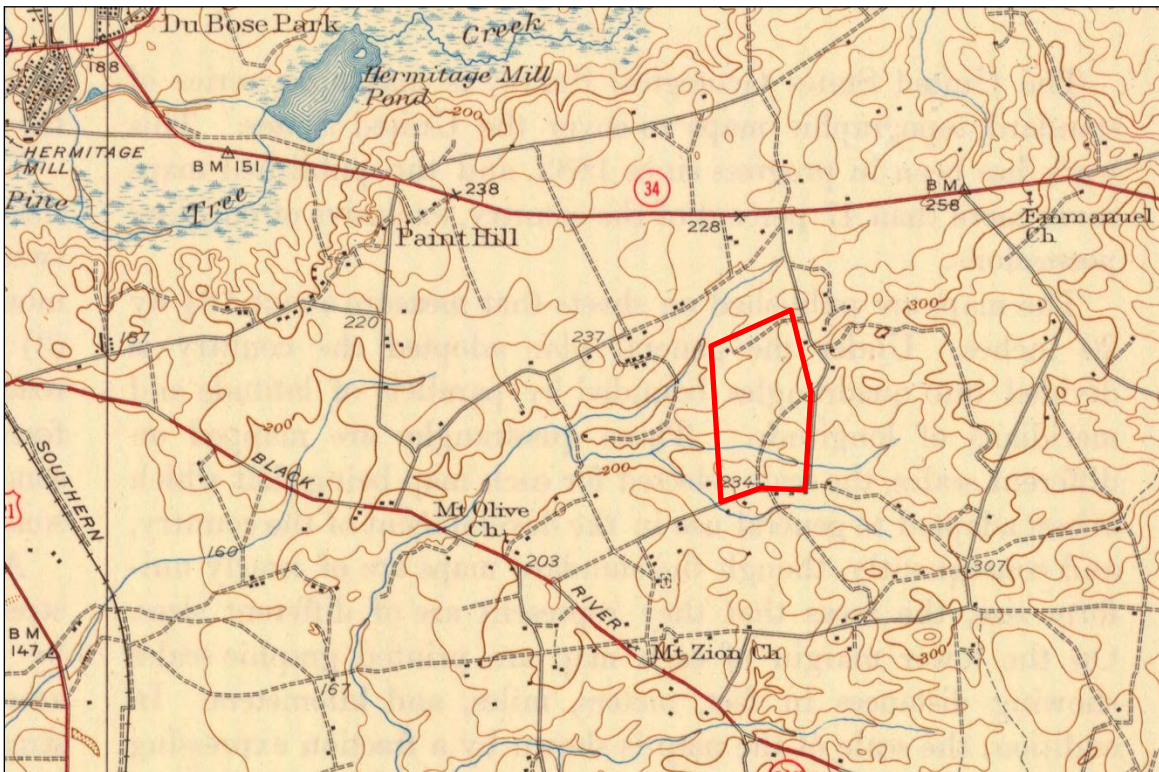


Figure 9. Topographic map showing approximate project area (USGS 1945).

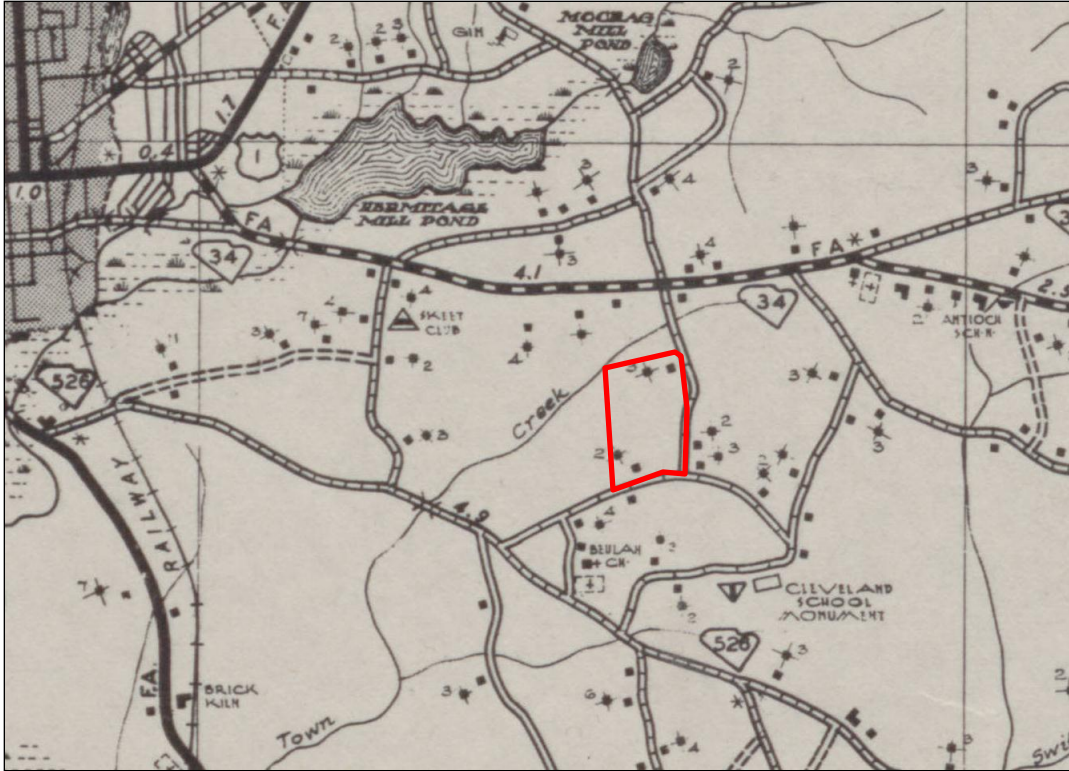


Figure 10. Highway Map showing approximate project area (SC DOT 1938).

Appendix A – TRC Report of Project Area from 2002



September 4, 2002

Mr. Robert Bunch
Law Engineering and Environmental
720 Gracern Road, Suite 132
Columbia, SC 29221

Subject: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 217-acre Hunting Site, Kershaw County, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Bunch:

On September 2-3, 2002, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. (TRC) conducted a reconnaissance level field survey of the proposed Hunting Site located approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the city of Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina. This work was done on behalf of Law Engineering and Environmental, Inc.

The proposed Hunting Site is a 217-acre tract located northwest of the intersection of SC Highway 329 and Mt. Olivet Road (Figure 1); exit 101 off of I-20 lies less than 0.2 miles to the south. This area is in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province. This area lies within the Wateree watershed, and two tributaries of Town Creek drain the area. One of these creeks runs through the southern portion of the project area, while the other is located just north and west of the project area boundary (Figure 2). The project area consists almost entirely of planted pines and overgrown clearcuts, although several areas of mixed pine and hardwoods can be found along the creeks. Most of the project tract has very limited or no surface visibility, except along three logging roads that traversed the area (Figure 3). Based on topography and vegetation, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be an area within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

METHODS

Literature Review

Prior to fieldwork, TRC conducted background research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia, and at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The records examined at SCDAH included a review of their GIS-based Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) for sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a review of CRIS and the SCDAH Finding Aid for previous architectural surveys near the project area. Also examined was a draft copy of the recently completed Kershaw County Historic Resource Survey (New South Associates, 2002). The records examined at SCIAA include the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports.

Field Survey

On September 2-3, 2002, a reconnaissance level survey was conducted of the proposed project area and surrounding APE. William Green, TRC Program Manager and RPA certified archaeologist, and Heathley Johnson, TRC Field Technician, conducted the survey.

The archaeological survey was carried out using a combination of surface inspection and shovel testing techniques. All shovel tests were approximately 35 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh, and artifacts, if encountered, were bagged according to provenience. Notes were kept in a field journal and on standard TRC site forms. A pedestrian survey was conducted along all roads, firebreaks, and other areas with good surface exposure. Except along three logging roads that traversed the project area (Figure 3), most of the area had very limited surface visibility.

A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated in two main areas within the project tract (Figure 2). These areas were deemed likely to contain archaeological sites based on the landform type, lack of a steep slope, and proximity to water. Of the 25 shovel tests excavated, none contained artifacts.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a windshield reconnaissance of the APE was conducted to determine whether the proposed industrial park would affect any above ground National Register listed or eligible properties. Photographs illustrating the landscape were taken, and when line-of-site permitted it, photos were also taken from the historic property to the project area. As a result of this investigation, no historic structures were located within the 0.5-mile APE.

RESULTS

Literature Review

A review of the files and records at SCIAA and SCDAAH revealed that there is one previously recorded archaeological site and four surveyed historic resources within approximately 1 mile of the project area (Figure 1). Archaeological site 38KE224 is a very small, nineteenth-/twentieth-century historic scatter located a little more than 1 mile northeast of the project tract. The site was found by New South Associates during a survey for the Carolinas Pipeline and was recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The four surveyed historic resources (site numbers 1568, 1568.01, 1576, and 1577) were examined during a recent countywide survey by New South Associates (2002), but all were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Letter from Andy Chandler, August 2002).

There are no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, cemeteries, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

Archaeological Survey

As mentioned above, two areas within the project tract were tested using subsurface investigations, one along the southern tributary of Town Creek and the other in the northwestern corner of the project tract (Figure 2). Along the southern tributary of Town Creek, both the north and south sides of the creek were tested, as well as a small intermittent stream that flowed through the southwest corner of the project area. Shovel testing was limited to the higher elevations along the ridges surrounding the creeks, as it was found that the lower lying areas were subject to periodic inundation and had little potential for archaeological remains. A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated in this area, with soils on the ridges generally consisting of 30–50 cm of grayish-tan, coarse sand overlying orange and tan sandy clay subsoil. No artifacts were found in any of the shovel tests and none were noted on the ground surface.

Shovel testing was also conducted on two high probability landforms in the northwest corner of the project tract (Figure 2). Vegetation in the area consisted of pine and hardwood trees and had a moderate amount of undergrowth (Figure 4). A total of nine shovel tests were excavated in these areas, with soils

consisting of 40 cm of grayish-tan, coarse sand overlying orange and tan sandy clay subsoil. No artifacts were found in any of the shovel tests and none were noted on the ground surface.

Historic Architectural Resources

A windshield reconnaissance of the APE and surrounding area was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground historic properties. All roads within the proposed APE were driven, and all existing aboveground structures were examined for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. There were no historic resources found within the proposed APE.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The cultural resource reconnaissance survey conducted by TRC recorded no archaeological sites or historic properties within the proposed 0.5-mile APE. Shovel testing in areas considered to have a moderate to high potential for containing an archaeological site were conducted, but no sites were found. Similarly, pedestrian survey along three logging roads that traversed the project area did not reveal any artifacts. The remaining portions of the project area are considered to have a low potential for containing archaeological remains, and TRC recommends that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the 217-acre project tract.

Sincerely,



William Green, M.A., RPA
Program Manager, Archaeology

Reference:

New South Associates
2002 *Historic Resources Survey, Kershaw County, South Carolina*. Draft report prepared for Kershaw County by New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, GA.

Hunting Site (217 acres)
Kershaw County, South Carolina

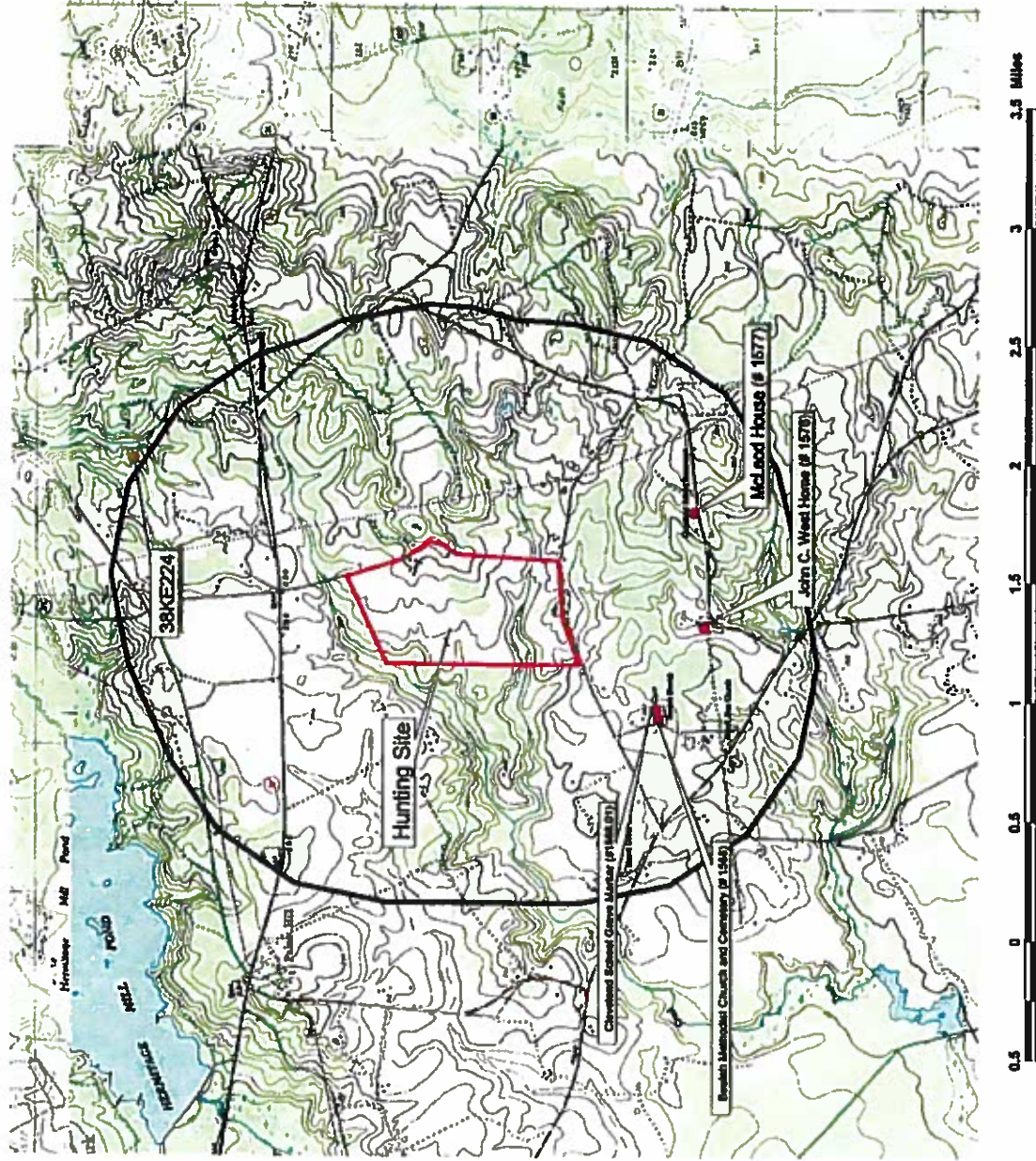


Figure 1. Cultural Resources within approximately one mile of the Proposed Hunting Site.

Base Maps: Camden South 1953 and Springhill 1988 USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangles

**Hunting Site (217 acres)
Kershaw County, South Carolina**

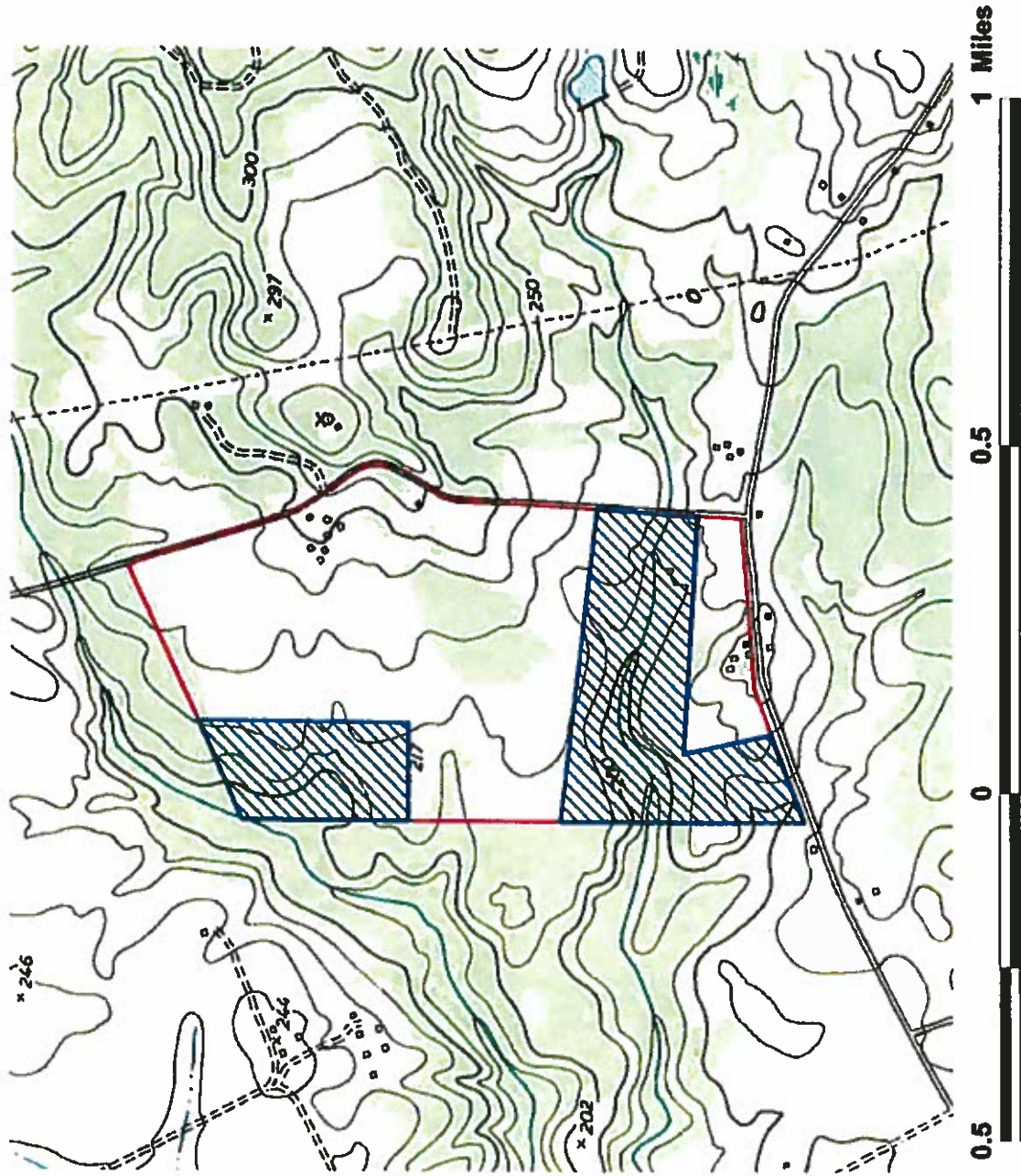


Figure 2. Judgmental shovel test areas.

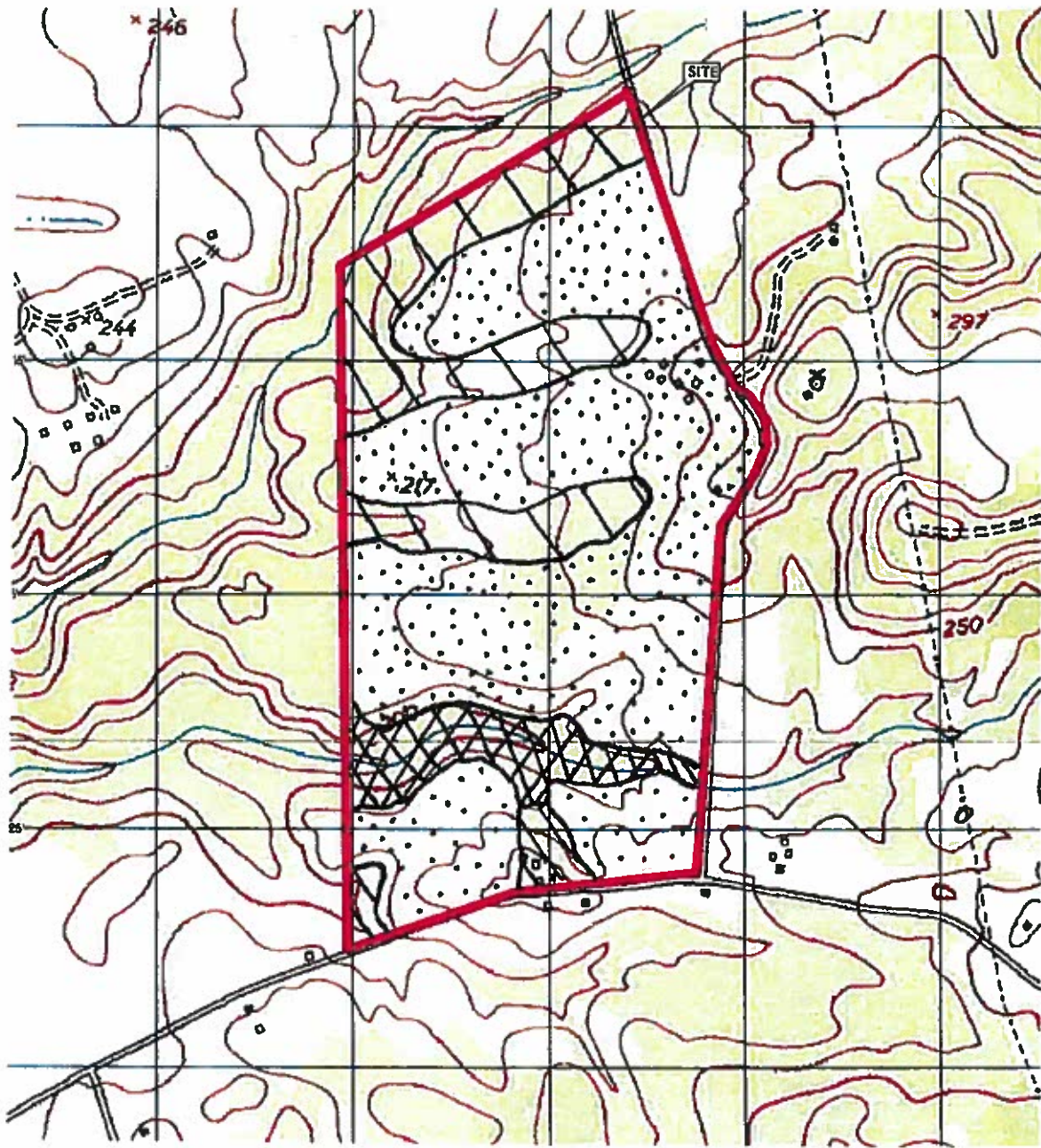
Base Map: Camden South 1953 USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle






Figure 3. Logging road (facing east).



Figure 4. High probability landform overlooking a tributary of Town Creek (facing northeast)



EXPLANATION

-  Young, Dense Pine Stand
-  Bottomland Hardwood Stand
-  Mesic Hardwood Stand

Approximate Scale in Feet
1" = 1000'

Source: USGS 7.5 MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE MAP OF CAMDEN SOUTH, SC, DATED 1953

Black River Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Sumter, South Carolina

Lat: N 34°13'33" Lon: W 80°31'59"

LAW

LAWGIBB Group Member 
Columbia, South Carolina

HABITAT MAP
Ford Tract
Kershaw County, South Carolina

Prepared by:

Date: 8/02

Checked:

Date: 8/02

Job No. 30500-2-8075

Figure 2



30500-2-8075

Ford Tract

Appendix B – TRC Report of Project Area from 2007

**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE 217-
ACRE GOVERNOR'S HILL SITE, KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH
CAROLINA**

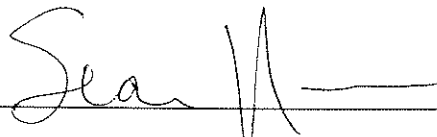
DRAFT REPORT

Submitted to:

Kershaw County Economic Development Office
Camden, SC

Submitted by:

TRC
621 Chatham Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina 29205

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sean Norris", is written over a horizontal line.

Sean Norris, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authored by:
Sean Norris and Ramona Grunden

May 2007

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On May 29-30 2007, TRC, Inc. (TRC) conducted a reconnaissance level field survey of the proposed Governor's Hill site, located approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the city of Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina. This work was done on behalf of the Kershaw County Development Office. As a result of the survey one archaeological site was identified. Site 38KE290 is the remnants of a mid-twentieth century home site. The site consists of a number of rubble and debris piles and the remnants of a dog pen. It is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

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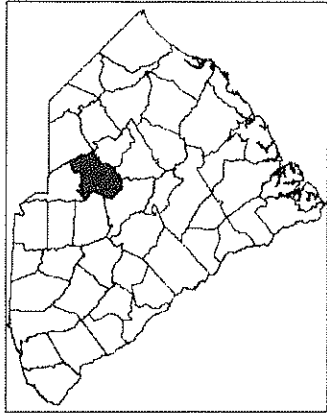
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- Intensive Survey Areas
- Site

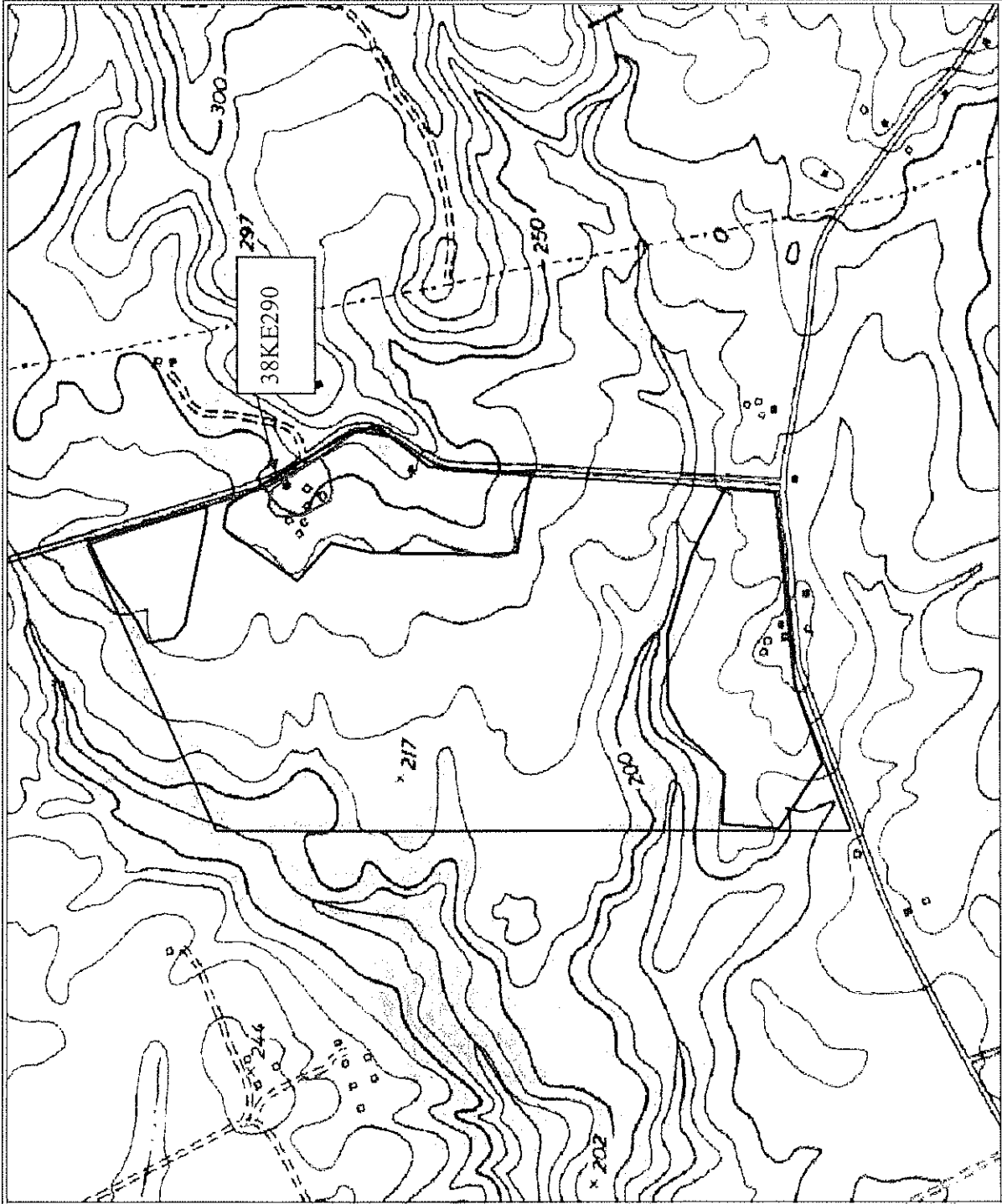
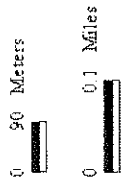


Figure 1a Governor's Hill Project area

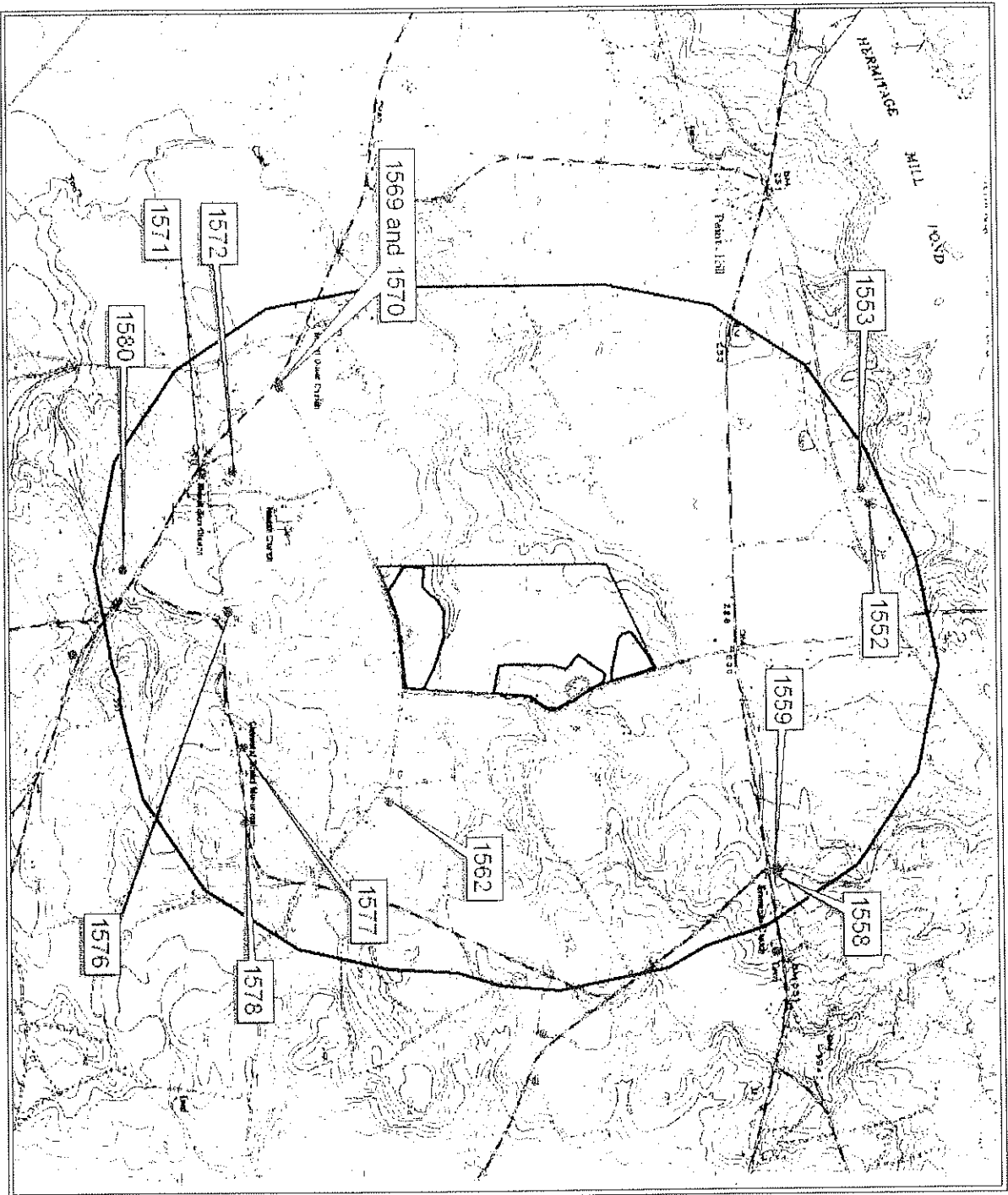


Figure 1 Survey tract and historic resources within one mile Base map Camden South 1953 - 5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle



INTRODUCTION

On May 29-30 2007, TRC, Inc. (TRC) conducted a reconnaissance level field survey of the proposed Governor's Hill site, located approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the city of Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina. This work was done on behalf of the Kershaw County Development Office.

The proposed Governor's Hill site is a 217-acre tract located northwest of the intersection of SC Highway 329 and Mt. Olivet Road (Figure 1, Figure 1a); exit 101 off of I-20 lies less than 0.2 miles to the south. This area is in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province. This area lies within the Wateree watershed, and two tributaries of Town Creek drain the area. One of these creeks runs through the southern portion of the project area, while the other is located just north and west of the project area boundary. The project area consists almost entirely of planted pines, overgrown clear cuts and logging pads, although several areas of mixed pine and hardwoods can be found along the creek. Most of the project tract has very limited or no surface visibility, except along three logging roads that traversed the area. Based on topography and vegetation, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be an area within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

In 2002 a reconnaissance survey was conducted at the 217 acre Hunting (now Governor's Hill) Site in Kershaw County, South Carolina (Green 2002). This survey focused on the floodplains associated with two unnamed tributaries of Town Creek. Twenty-five shovel tests were excavated during the 2002 survey, no archaeological sites were identified. Current guidelines suggest an increased level of intensity for reconnaissance surveys in South Carolina and the level of intensity and the number shovel tests excavated during the 2002 investigation do not comply with the revised standards.

PROJECT AREA BACKGROUND

The project tract is located in the Piedmont physiographic province. Ridges, slopes, and erosional gullies characterize many of the islands within the project area. Much of the project area has been severely impacted by erosion resulting from flooding, rainfall and poor soil management practices.

The regional climate is characterized by long, hot, humid summers. The maximum daily temperature is usually near or above 90 degrees Fahrenheit with the minimum in the 65 to 70 degree range. The winter season is short, mild, and relatively dry. The average daily temperatures range from 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Precipitation is fairly heavy throughout the year and sustained droughts are uncommon. Rainfall is adequate for most crops during the peak-growing season of April–September. Because of the mild winters, precipitation in the form of snowfall is light, averaging about 10–13 inches annually (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Elevations range from 200 to 250 ft AMSL with the highest elevations in the eastern section of the tract and the lowest associated with the unnamed tributaries of Town Creek.

As stated above poor management, exploitative land use and continuous row cropping during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has removed the nutrients and resulted in the severe erosion of soils in the Piedmont. By the 1930s the Piedmont was one of the most severely eroded areas in the country (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

The soils in the Piedmont consist primarily of reddish-yellow Ultisols with pockets of brownish-reddish Alfisols. The compact clayey nature of these soils makes them particularly susceptible to runoff and erosion. It has been hypothesized that over the past hundred years areas of the Piedmont have lost more than a foot of soil (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). After the topsoil is washed away the insoluble iron remains atop the clay resulting in the characteristic red color of the Piedmont soils.

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries cotton was the predominate crop of the Piedmont. Cotton was grown in an attempt to rebuild the economy after the Civil War and to supply the booming textile industry during the late nineteenth century. The heavy reliance on cotton however had a price. Lack of crop diversification had leeched nutrients from the soil and caused significant erosion. The lack of subsistence farming only increased agricultural debt for farmers who had to purchase produce from outside of the region.

Cotton prices plummeted in 1920 from overproduction and decreasing overseas markets. The boll weevil attacked cotton crops, devastating production yields. As cotton prices continued to drop more and more farmers experienced economic problems. A large percentage of farmers in Piedmont were tenant farmers. The majority of these tenant farmers were black (Beaty and McMurray 1923). The white tenant farmers flocked to the textile mills once they could no longer support themselves by growing cotton. Landless black farmers, however, had very few options for alternate work (Edgar 1998).

METHODS

LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to fieldwork, TRC conducted background research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia, and at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The records examined at SCDAH included a review of their GIS-based Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) for sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a review of CRIS and the SCDAH Finding Aid for previous architectural surveys near the project area. Also examined was a draft copy of the recently completed Kershaw County Historic Resource Survey (New South Associates, 2002). The records examined at SCIAA include the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports. Also examined were historic maps on file at TRCs Columbia office.

FIELD SURVEY

On May 29-30 2007, a reconnaissance level survey was conducted of the proposed project area and surrounding APE. Ramona Grunden, TRC Senior Archaeologist, and Brenda Magouirk-Nelson, TRC Field Technician, conducted the survey.

The archaeological survey was carried out using a combination of surface inspection and shovel testing techniques. All shovel tests were approximately 35 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh, and artifacts, if encountered, were bagged according to provenience. Notes were kept in a field journal and on standard TRC site forms. A pedestrian survey was conducted along all roads, firebreaks, and other areas with good surface exposure.

Based on the presence of well drained soils and the presence of farm complexes on the 1953 Camden South USGS topographic quadrangle three areas were subjected to an intensive survey (figures 1 and 1a). Systematic shovel testing at 30-m (100-ft) intervals was used to survey these areas. The interval was reduced to 10 m in areas where historic maps indicate the presence of structures. A total of 98 shovel tests (not including those excavated for site delineation) were excavated in three main areas of the tract. As result of these investigations one site was recorded.

A reconnaissance level survey was conducted on the remainder of the tract to supplement the initial 2002 survey. Based on the initial survey and soil maps the majority of the tract was identified as having little potential for containing cultural deposits. The reconnaissance survey was conducted primarily with surface inspection of roads, firebreaks, and other areas with good ground exposure. In areas where surface exposure was minimal transect spaced between 60 and 90 m apart were walked. Shovel tests were excavated on micro-landforms or areas visually

determined to have potential for archaeological deposits. Supplemental shovel tests excavated at 30 to 90-m intervals were excavated to confirm the low-probability nature of this portion of the tract. Thirty shovel tests were excavated in the low probability portion of the tract. No archaeological sites were recorded.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a windshield reconnaissance of the APE was conducted to determine whether the proposed industrial park would affect any above ground National Register listed or eligible properties. Photographs illustrating the landscape were taken, and when line-of-site permitted it, photos were also taken from the historic property to the project area. As a result of this investigation, no historic structures were located within the 1.0-mile APE.

RESULTS

LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of the files and records at SCIAA and SCDAH revealed that there are 12 surveyed historic resources within approximately 1 mile of the project area (Figure 1). These resources are enumerated in Table 1. All were examined during a countywide survey by New South Associates (2002) and were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

There are no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, cemeteries, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Aboveground Resources.

Site Number	Address	NRHP Eligibility
1552	98 Redl Road	Not Eligible
1553	91 Red Road	Not Eligible
1558	1112 Bishopville Hwy.	Not Eligible
1559	1104 Bishopville Hwy.	Not Eligible
1562	Mt. Olivet Road	Not Eligible
1569	713 Beulah Church Road	Not Eligible
1570	705 Beulah Church Road	Not Eligible
1571	760 Black River Road	Not Eligible
1572	746 Black River Road	Not Eligible
1576	575 Cleveland School Road	Not Eligible
1577	467 Cleveland School Road	Not Eligible
1578	Cleveland School Road	Not Eligible
1580	857 Black River Road	Not Eligible

A review of historic maps shows no structures present in the nineteenth century. By the middle of the twentieth century there were three structures depicted in the tract (Figure 3). These three structures are also depicted on the 1953 USGS map of the area, each with associated outbuildings (see Figure 1a).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Three areas within the project tract were tested using subsurface investigations. At the southern end of the tract shovel testing was limited to the higher elevations because lower lying areas were found to be periodically inundated, leaving little potential for archaeological remains. A total of 32 shovel tests was excavated in this area, with soils generally consisting of 30-50 cm of grayish-tan, coarse sand overlying orange and tan sandy clay subsoil. An area shown to contain a cluster of buildings in 1953 was examined at 10 and 15 m intervals; shovel tests there contained 10-20 cm of compact sand and gravel over orange clay subsoil. Modern debris was noted

throughout the area, both on the surface and in shovel tests, but no historic artifacts or architectural features were found. The current appearance of the area suggests that it was used for recreational activities until recently, based on a gravel entrance road leading to a maintained clearing and grove (Figure 4).

The northeastern corner of the tract was considered to have a high potential for archaeological resources based on the presence of well-drained soils and distance to water. It was examined with a total of 23 shovel tests were excavated at 30 m intervals. Vegetation consists of planted pine and moderate underbrush. Soils consisted of 30-40 cm of grayish brown sand containing ferric concretions over orange sandy clay subsoil. No artifacts were recovered, and no above ground features were found.

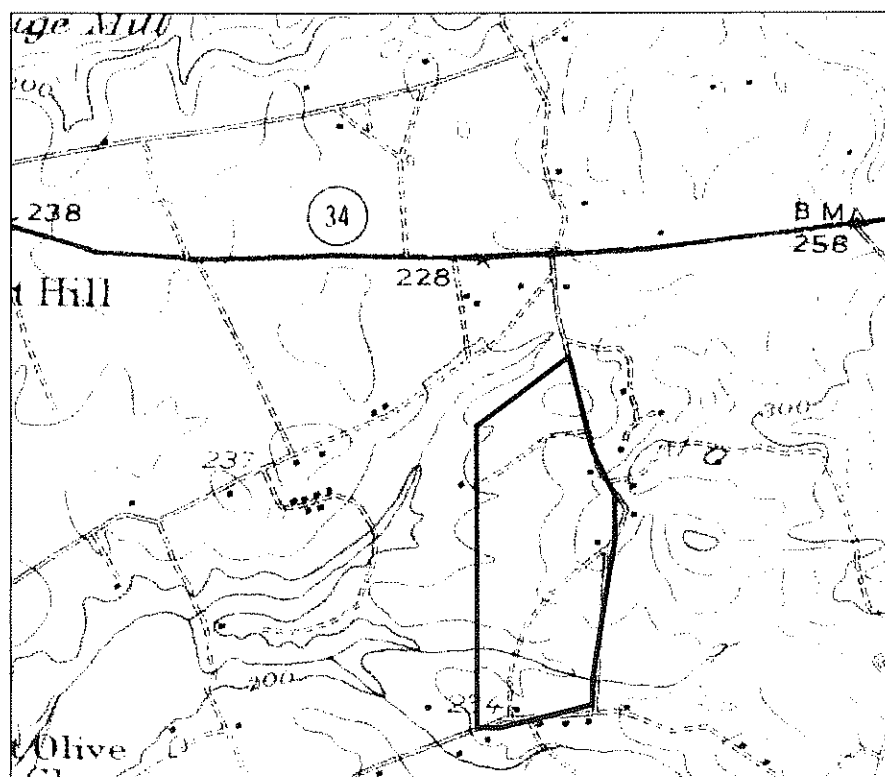


Figure 3. The project area in 1938.

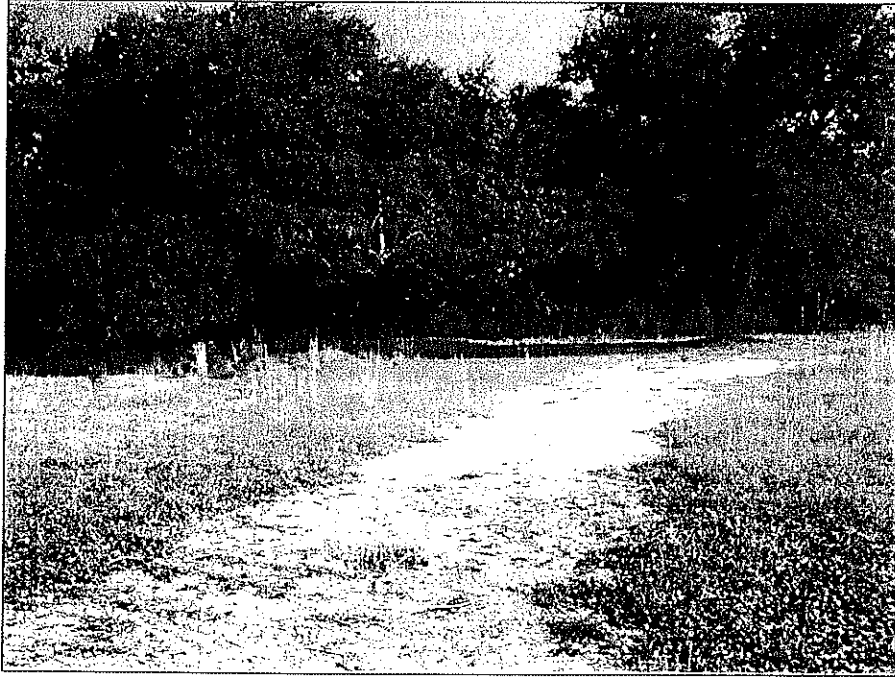


Figure 4. Southern end of the project area, facing north.

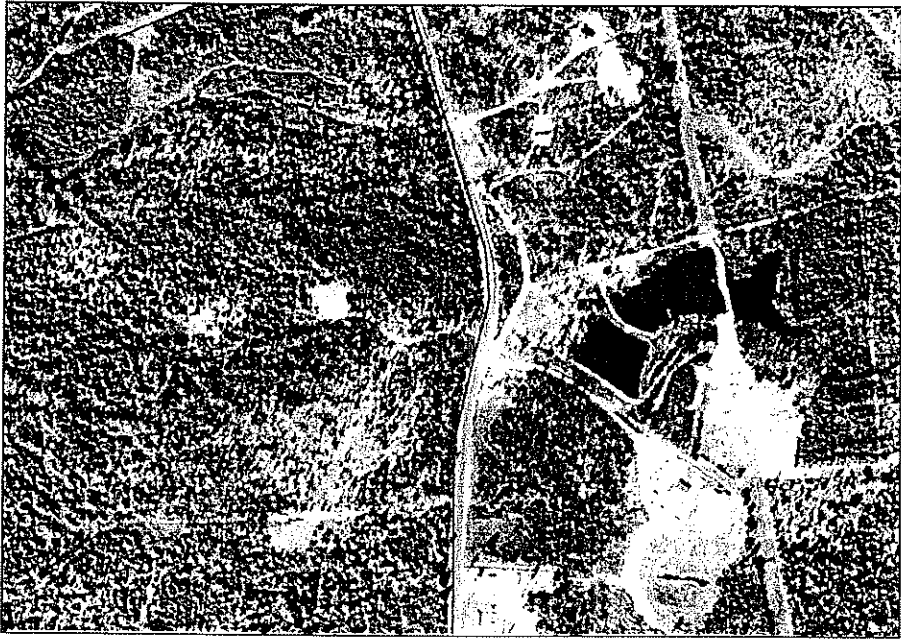


Figure 5. Aerial view of the project area, showing road realignment.

The third high potential area, located along the eastern side of the property, was investigated with 43 shovel tests. Soils consisted of 10-40 cm of compact gray brown sand over yellowish brown sandy clay.

The 1953 map shows one single structure and one complex containing six outbuildings and a structure in this area (see Figure 1a). The single structure could not be located; it appears to have been destroyed during realignment of Hwy. 329 (Figure 5). The complex to the north was located and recorded as site 38KE290.

38KE290

Site Number: 38KE290	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic complex	Elevation: 250 ft. AMSL
Components: 20 th century	Landform: Terrace
UTM Coordinates: E543248, N3587452 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Wagram Sand
Site Dimensions: 120 m N/S x 90 m E/W	Vegetation: Mixed pine and hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 0-30 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 16/1

38KE290 is the site of a complex of structures shown on the 1953 Camden South USGS topographic map, located on a terrace 600 m south of a tributary of Town Creek (see Figure 1a). Vegetation consists of a mixed pine/hardwood forest with dense underbrush, and there was no ground surface visibility at the time of the survey. The site contains a brick foundation remnant, push piles of concrete and brick rubble, a cistern, and the ruins of an animal pen (probably dog). A mixed scatter of mid-twentieth to early twenty-first century debris is present across the site including tires, appliances, food containers and other trash (Figure 6). Site size is based on the extent of the rubble and trash piles (Figure 7).

Shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals across the posited site location, and routinely encountered rubble and modern trash. Only one shovel test contained artifacts diagnostic of a mid-twentieth century occupation. That shovel test contained four sherds of ironstone/whiteware and a metal twist-top of very recent origin, bearing the words "Please dispose of properly". All artifacts were recovered at 0-20 cmbs. Soils in the shovel tests contained 30-40 cm 10YR 4/3 brown sand over 10-15 cm of 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand. Subsoil, encountered at 50-55 cmbs consisted of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay.

One outbuilding was located. This is shown on the 1953 map as the southernmost building in the complex, and consists of the ruins of a roofed post and fence structure associated with animal/dog pens (Figure 8).

38KE290 is a mid-twentieth century site containing one foundation remnant, a cistern, and an animal pen amid push piles of debris. The site appears to be a mid-twentieth century rural residence that has been razed. While the land the complex sits on was likely once an agricultural field there is no indication that was a tenant farm site. Additional investigations will not provide new information regarding such occupations in the regions, and 38KE290 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

38KE290
Governors Hill
TRC
May 2007

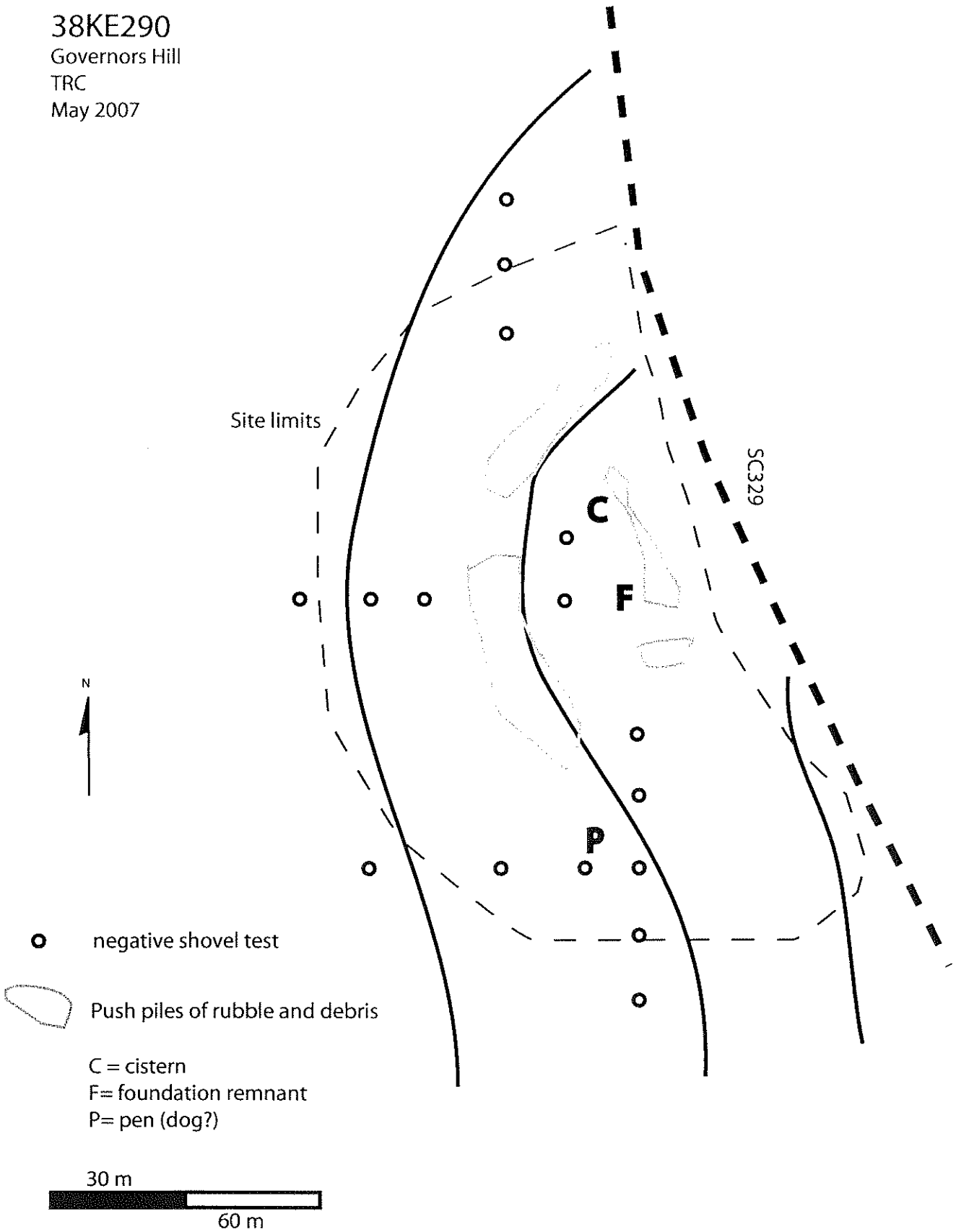




Figure 7. Typical rubble pile at 38290.



Figure 8. Animal pen at 38KE290.

REFERENCES

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1998 *South Carolina: A History*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Green, William

2002 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 217-acre Hunting Site, Kershaw County, South Carolina. Letter report submitted to Law Engineering and Environmental, September 4, 2002.

Kovacik, Charles F., and John J. Winberry

1987 *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

New South Associates

2002 *Historic Resources Survey, Kershaw County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Kershaw County by New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, GA.

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

A windshield reconnaissance of the APE and surrounding area was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground historic properties. All roads within the proposed APE were driven, and all existing aboveground structures were examined for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. There were no historic resources found within the proposed APE.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The cultural resource reconnaissance survey conducted by TRC recorded no archaeological sites or historic properties within the proposed 1.0-mile APE. Shovel testing in areas considered to have a moderate to high potential for containing an archaeological site were conducted, locating site 38KE290 which is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Pedestrian survey along three logging roads that traversed the project area did not reveal any artifacts. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing indicate a low potential for containing archaeological remains on the remaining portions of the project area. TRC recommends that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the 217-acre project tract.



July 9, 2007

Mr. Sean Norris
FRC
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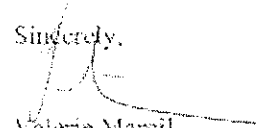
RE: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey at the 21st-Acre Governor's Hill Site, Kershaw County, South Carolina

Dear Sean:

We have reviewed the above-referenced report that describes archaeological investigations in Kershaw County, South Carolina. We concur with the recommendation that site 38K0290 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. While much of the tract was not subjected to intensive survey, we agree with the study that there is low potential for finding significant archaeological remains elsewhere on the tract. Therefore we are requesting no additional work and recommend that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project.

This letter was written to assist you and your client with your obligations under pertinent state and federal laws. Please contact me at 803-896-6173 if you have any questions or comments regarding this matter.

Sincerely,


Valerie Marcil
Staff Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Les Parker, USACE
Keith Derting, SCIAA