April 18, 2011

Mr. Seth Peterson
SC Department of Commerce
Industrial Buildings and Sites
1201 Main St., Ste. 1600
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: Conder Mega Site CRIS
Kershaw County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 11CW0158

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Our office has received the documentation dated March 22 that S&ME submitted under the Department of Commerce Site Certification program for the tract referenced above. This letter is for informational purposes only and constitutes our office's coordination under the 2011 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the South Carolina Department of Commerce. This letter is not a result of consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or under any pertinent state law.

The cultural resources identification survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. Within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), six archaeological sites, 38KE227, 38KE238, 38KE239, 38KE252, 38KE253, 38KE254, and 38KE255 were previously identified and recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). S&ME identified seven new sites, 38KE1129-38KE1135. In addition, the New Smyrna Cemetery (316-1349) is located with the .25 radius of the project area. Our office recommends that the five new archaeological sites, 38KE1129-38KE1134, do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP. Site 38KE1135 requires additional research and/or field evaluation to determine whether it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP. Three areas within the tract (see Figure 25) have a high probability of additional archaeological resources.

If the Conder Mega Site 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 an intensive archaeological survey be conducted on the 192-acre high probability area and that 38KE1135 be tested to determine its NRHP status.

Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our office's role in the federal and state compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at http://shpo.sc.gov/revcomp.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at jbarnes@scdah.state.sc.us.

Sincerely,

Jodi Barnes

Jodi Barnes, PhD
Staff Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

cc. Bill Green, S&ME

March 21, 2011

Ms. Caroline Wilson
Review and Compliance Coordinator
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29223

Reference: **Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 1,455 Acres at the Conder Mega Site**
Kershaw County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 1616-11-097

Dear Ms. Wilson:

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), on behalf of Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc., has completed a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) of approximately 1,455 acres at the proposed Conder Mega Site located northwest of the Highway 601 and I-20 interchange near the Town of Lugoff 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 1614-7157-09, dated November 11, 2009, 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 railroad tracks to the north, private property to the south, Smith Road to the west, and private and commercial property to the east. A transmission line corridor, pipeline corridors, a water tower, an active sand mining pit, and several unpaved roads are within the project area (Figures 1 and 2). Topography in the project area consists of broad ridges dissected by moderate to steep slopes leading down to the rivers and streams. Elevations range from approximately 160 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along Gillies Creek in the southern portion of the project area to 375 ft AMSL near the railroad tracks in the northern part of the tract (Figure 1).

Vegetation in the project area consists of planted pine and mixed pine/hardwood forests (Figures 3 and 4). The largest water source in the project area is Gillies Creek located in the southern portion of the tract. Other drainages in the project area include several unnamed tributaries of Gillies Creek. Soils consist of Ailey, Alpin, Blanton, Lakeland, and Wagram sands; Grady and Johnston loams; Goldsboro, Pelion and

Vaucluse loamy sands; and Rains sandy loam (Figure 5). The area surrounding the tract is a mix of commercial, residential, and forested properties.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On February 22, 2011, 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 are seven previously recorded archaeological sites and one previously recorded cemetery within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area (Figure 1, Table 1). Three of the archaeological sites were identified by New South Associates during the Carolina Pipeline Survey project (1999) and the other four sites were identified in 2001 by R.S. Webb and Associates, Inc. A report of the Carolina Pipeline Survey is not publically available and there is no report on file at SCIAA for the 2001 R.S. Webb survey. The cemetery was identified during a Historic Resources Survey of Kershaw County conducted by New South (2002). Six of the archaeological sites—38KE227, 38KE239, 38KE252, 38KE253, 38KE254, 38KE255—are within the current project area; however, based on the information in ArchSite, none of these resources is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 1. Cultural Resources within approximately 0.25 mile of the Project Area.

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Reference
38KE227	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	SCIAA site form (1999)
38KE238	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	SCIAA site form (1999)
38KE239	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	SCIAA site form (1999)
38KE252	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	SCIAA site form (2001)
38KE253	Prehistoric lithic scatter /20th c. House site	Not Eligible	SCIAA site form (2001)
38KE254	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	SCIAA site form (2001)
38KE255	Middle Archaic lithic scatter	Not Eligible	SCIAA site form (2001)
316-1349	New Smyrna Cemetery	Not Eligible	New South (2002)

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas (1825), a 1919 soil survey map of Kershaw County, and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map from 1938 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was part of Camden Precinct and shows no individual landowners in the vicinity of the project area in the eighteenth century. Mill's Atlas of Kershaw District shows a mill at the fork of the creek, just east of the project tract (Figure 6). The 1919 soil survey map shows two structures within the project area (Figure 7) and the 1938 topographic map shows 11 structures within the project area (Figure 8). The 1953 USGS topographic maps depicts only two structures and two outbuildings located along the dirt road in the western portion of the project area, indicating that most of the other structures had been torn down during the mid-twentieth century.

FIELD METHODS

From February 28 to March 2, 2011, Field Director Jean-Marie Carta and Crew Chiefs Elizabeth Bell and Travis Woods conducted a CRIS of the project area. The archaeological survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas deemed likely to contain archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, distance to water, and the results of the background research. Shovel tests were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil, the water table, or at least 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh, and artifacts, if encountered, were bagged according to provenience.

In general, shovel tests were excavated along transects with shovel tests placed at 30-m intervals along each transect. Shovel testing was supplemented by the surface collection of artifacts in areas with good ground surface exposure. If artifacts were found, additional shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals to help delineate site boundaries. Sites were located using a Garmin GPSMAP 76 receiver (3–5 m accuracy with WAAS correction) and plotted on USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps. Notes were kept in a field journal and on standard S&ME site forms.

In the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, various predictive models have been used to identify areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites (e.g., Brooks and Scurry 1978; Cable 1996; Scurry 2003). Recently these models have been revised based on data from Francis Marion National Forest (O'Donoughue 2008a, 2008b). In general, the most significant variables for determining site location appear to be distance to a permanent water source or wetland, slope, and soil drainage. Prehistoric sites tend to occur on low slope areas with well drained soils that are within 200 m of a permanent water source or wetland. Historic home sites tend to be located on well drained soils near old roads. Based on these parameters and the results of the background research, most of the project area has a moderate to high potential for containing archaeological resources.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a limited architectural survey was conducted to document structures older than 40 years old within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Historic structures, if encountered, were photographed using high quality (i.e., six megapixel or higher resolution) digital images.

RESULTS

Archaeological Survey

Two hundred ninety-two shovel tests, ranging from 10–80 cm deep, were excavated along 26 transects in ten different portions of the project area (Figure 9, Table 2). Three soil profiles are representative of most of the tract. The majority of the project area contained approximately 15 cm of gray (10YR 5/1) loamy sand (Ap horizon), followed by 50 cm (15–65 cmbs) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand, overlying 15+ cm (65–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. The western portion of the project area contained approximately 20 cm of brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand (Ap horizon), overlying 60+ cm (20–80+ cmbs) of pale brown (10YR 6/3) loamy sand. The northern portion of the project area contained approximately of 20 cm of gray (10YR 6/1) loamy sand (Ap horizon), followed by 40 cm (20–60 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand, overlying 20+ cm (60–80+ cmbs) of reddish brown (5YR

4/4) sand. As a result of the survey, seven archaeological sites, two isolated finds, and two late twentieth century historic scatters were identified (Figure 10).

Table 2. Number of shovel tests and sites recorded in each survey area.

Area	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Recorded Sites
Area 1	67	Ridge	38KE1129, 38KE1130, and IF 1
Area 2	31	Ridge	No Sites
Area 3	21	Ridge	No Sites
Area 4	18	Ridge	IF 2
Area 5	59	Ridge	38KE1131, 38KE1133, and 38KE1134
Area 6	23	Ridge	No Sites
Area 7	16	Ridge	38KE1132
Area 8	25	Ridge	No Sites
Area 9	25	Ridge Top	38KE1135
Area 10	7	Ridge	No Sites

Site 38KE1129

Site Number: 38KE1129	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	**Elevation:** 200 ft AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	**Landform:** Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E527479, N3783003 (NAD 1927)	**Soil Type**: Blanton Sand
Site Dimensions: 75 E/W x 30 N/S m	**Vegetation:** Mixed pine/hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 10-40 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 12/5

Site 38KE1129 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge above wetlands in the southern part of project area (Figure 10). The site measures approximately 75 m east/west by 30 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the north, east, and west, and one negative shovel test and a wetland to the south (Figure 11). A dirt road running north-south bisects the site. Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pine and hardwood trees with a sparse understory (Figure 12). A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of gray (10YR 6/1) loamy sand (Ap horizon), followed by 35 cm (15–50 cmbs) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand, overlying 30+ cm (50–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals on four transects radiating out from an initial positive shovel test (Figure 11). Twelve shovel tests were excavated in and around the site, with five containing artifacts between 10 and 40 cmbs. Five artifacts, including one quartz core and four pieces of quartz debitage were recovered from the surface of the site, and an additional 13 pieces of lithic debitage (12 quartz and one rhyolite) were recovered from five positive shovel tests (Appendix A).

Site 38KE1129 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge in the southern portion of the project area. Although two-thirds of the artifacts were recovered from beneath the plowzone, the site has minimal artifact diversity and no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Based on these factors, the site is unlikely to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38KE1130

Site Number: 38KE1130	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	**Elevation:** 250 ft AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	**Landform:** Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E527335, N3783312 (NAD 1927)	**Soil Type**: Lugoff Gravelly Loamy Sand
Site Dimensions: 30 E/W x 15 N/S m	**Vegetation:** Mixed pine/hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 20-50 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 10/2

Site 38KE1130 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge in the southern portion of project area (Figure 10). The site measures approximately 30 m east/west by 15 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction. Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pine and hardwood trees with a light understory (Figure 13). A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of gray (10YR 5/1) loam (Ap horizon), overlying 65+ cm (15–80+ cmbs) light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals on four transects radiating out from an initial positive shovel test (Figure 14). Ten shovel tests were excavated in and around the site, with two containing a total of four pieces of quartz debitage found between 20 and 50 cmbs (Appendix A). One of the shovel tests (STP 6+15E) had a dark soil discoloration approximately 35–50 cmbs that contained two pieces of debitage (see Figure 14). It is unclear whether this was an archaeological feature or some type of natural disturbance (e.g., a rodent burrow).

Site 38KE1130 is a very low density prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge in the southern portion of the project area. The site contained very few artifacts, had no artifact diversity, and there were no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Based on these factors, the site is unlikely to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38KE1131

Site Number: 38KE1131	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	**Elevation:** 240 ft AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	**Landform:** Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E526150, N3784291 (NAD 1927)	**Soil Type**: Ailey Sand
Site Dimensions: 80 E/W x 50 N/S m	**Vegetation:** Planted pine
Artifact Depth: 10-60 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 11/3

Site 38KE1131 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located at the intersection of two dirt roads on a ridge above a wetland in the western portion of project area (Figure 10). The site measures approximately 80 m east/west by 50 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction (Figure 15). Vegetation at the site consists of planted pines with a light understory (Figure 16). A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand (Ap horizon), overlying 60+ cm (20–80+ cmbs) of pale brown (10YR 6/3) loamy sand.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals on four transects radiating out from an initial positive shovel test (Figure 15). Eleven shovel tests were excavated in and around the site, with three containing artifacts found between 10 and 60 cmbs. Six artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and 11 artifacts were recovered from three positive

shovel tests. The recovered artifacts included one unidentified quartz projectile point, two quartz biface fragments, one quartz core, and 13 pieces of quartz debitage (Appendix A). Additional lithic debitage was noted on the ground surface but was not collected.

Site 38KE1131 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge above a wetland in the western portion of the project area. Although the site contained a moderate quantity and diversity of artifacts, there were no temporally diagnostic artifacts and seven of the 17 recovered artifacts were found on the surface or in the plowzone. Based on these factors, the site is unlikely to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38KE1132

Site Number: 38KE1132	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	**Elevation:** 240 ft AMSL
Components: Middle Archaic	**Landform:** Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E527895, N3784425 (NAD 1927)	**Soil Type**: Vaucluse Loamy Sand
Site Dimensions: 80 N/S x 25 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Mixed pine/hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 10-50 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 10/2

Site 38KE1132 is a Middle Archaic lithic scatter located on a ridge above a small tributary of Gillies Creek in the northeastern portion of project area (Figure 10). The site measures approximately 80 m north/south by 25 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction (Figure 18). Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pines and hardwoods with a light understory (Figure 17). A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand (Ap horizon), followed by 40 cm (15–55 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand, overlying 10+ cm (55–65+ cmbs) of reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) sandy clay loam subsoil.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals on four transects radiating out from an initial positive shovel test (Figure 18). Ten shovel tests were excavated in and around the site, with two containing artifacts between 10 and 50 cmbs. Four artifacts, including one quartz Morrow Mountain point, one quartz early stage biface, one quartz biface fragment, and one utilized quartz flake were recovered from the surface of the site, and an additional 10 pieces of quartz debitage were recovered from the two positive shovel tests (Appendix A).

Site 38KE1132 is a Middle Archaic lithic scatter located in the northeastern portion of the project area. Although the site contained a relatively diverse artifact assemblage, six of the 14 artifacts were found on the surface of the site and in the plowzone, including all of the tools. Artifacts found below the plowzone consisted solely of quartz debitage, which is unlikely to yield important information about the Middle Archaic Period in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. As a result, site 38KE1132 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP

Site 38KE1133

Site Number: 38KE1133	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	**Elevation:** 220 ft AMSL
Components: Middle Archaic	**Landform:** Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E526200, N3784123 (NAD 1927)	**Soil Type**: Johnston Loam
Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 15 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Mixed pines/hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 0-10 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 9/1

Site 38KE1133 is a small, very low density Middle Archaic lithic scatter located on a ridge above a wetland in the western portion of the project area (Figure 10). The site measures approximately 15 m in diameter and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction (Figure 19). Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pine and hardwood with a light understory (Figure 20). A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loamy sandy (Ap horizon), followed by 45 cm (20–65 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand, overlying 15+ cm (65–80+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) loamy sand.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals on four transects radiating out from an initial positive shovel test (Figure 19). Nine shovel tests were excavated in and around the site, with only one containing an artifact between 0 and 10 cmbs. A rhyolite Morrow Mountain point and one piece of quartz debitage were recovered from the surface, while one piece of quartz debitage was recovered from a shovel test (Appendix A).

Site 38KE1133 is a small, very low density Middle Archaic lithic scatter located on a ridge in the western portion of the project area. The site contained very few artifacts and all of them were found on the surface or in the plowzone. Based on these factors, the site is unlikely to yield important information about the Middle Archaic Period in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38KE1134

Site Number: 38KE1134	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	**Elevation:** 220 ft AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	**Landform:** Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E526258, N3783928 (NAD 1927)	**Soil Type**: Johnston Loam
Site Dimensions: 45 E/W x 45 N/S m	**Vegetation:** Mixed pines/hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 20-40 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 11/3

Site 38KE1134 is a small, low-density lithic scatter located on a ridge above a wetland in the western portion of the project area (Figure 10). The site measures approximately 45 m north/south by 45 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction (Figure 22). Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pines and hardwoods with a light understory (Figure 21). A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand (Ap horizon), followed by 25 cm (20–45 cmbs) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loamy sand, overlying 10+ cm (45–55+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals on four transects radiating out from an initial positive shovel test (Figure 22). Eleven shovel tests were excavated in and around the site, with three containing artifacts between 20 and 40 cmbs. Only four artifacts were recovered, including one quartz core and three pieces of quartz debitage (Appendix A).

Site 38KE1134 is a low-density prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge above a wetland in the western portion of the project area. Although all of the artifacts were recovered below the plowzone, the site contained very few artifacts, had minimal artifact diversity, and there were no temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered. Based on these factors, the site is unlikely to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38KE1135

Site Number: 38KE1135	**NRHP Recommendation**: Potentially Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	**Elevation:** 365 ft AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	**Landform:** Ridge top
UTM Coordinates: E526777, N3785137 (NAD 1927)	**Soil Type**: Lakeland Sand
Site Dimensions: 60 E/W x 15 N/S m	**Vegetation:** Mixed pines/hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 10-80 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 11/3

Site 38KE1135 is a small lithic scatter located on a ridge top in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 10). The site measures approximately 60 m east/west by 15 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the north, east, and west, and one negative shovel test and a steep slope to the south (Figure 23). Vegetation at the site consists of young hardwoods and pines with a light underbrush (Figure 24). A typical soil profile consists of 15 cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loamy sand (Ap horizon), followed by 45 cm (15–60 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand, overlying 20+ cm (60–80+ cmbs) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals on four transects radiating out from an initial positive shovel test (Figure 23). Eleven shovel tests were excavated in and around the site, with three containing artifacts between 10 and 80 cmbs. Twenty-four artifacts were recovered from three positive shovel tests and one was recovered from the surface of the site. These artifacts included one rhyolite scraper, one piece of chert debitage, and 23 pieces of quartz debitage (Appendix A).

Site 38KE1135 is a small, moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge top in the northern portion of the project area. A sand mine is located approximately 100 m southwest of the site. Soils in the area are relatively deep and most of the artifacts were found beneath the plowzone. The site also contains a moderate variety of raw materials (rhyolite, chert, and quartz) and at least one tool, a rhyolite scraper, was recovered. Because of these factors, site 38KE1135 has the potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Finds

Isolated Find 1 (IF 1) consists of a single piece of plain prehistoric pottery found on a ridge in the southern portion of the project area at UTM coordinates E527208, N3783368 (NAD 27) (Figure 10). The

artifact was found in a shovel test between 35 and 50 cmbs. Eight shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals around the initial positive shovel test, however, no additional artifacts were found. Based on the paucity of artifacts, IF 1 is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 2 (IF 2) consists of one piece of quartz debitage found on a ridge above a wetland at UTM coordinates E526032, N3784041 (NAD 27) (Figure 10). The artifact was found in a shovel test between 60 and 80 cmbs. Eight shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals around the initial positive shovel test, however, no additional artifacts were found. Based on the paucity of artifacts, IF 2 is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Architectural Survey

A limited architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within the project area were driven, and existing structures greater than 40 years old were photographed. No structures greater than 40 years old were located within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION

A CRIS of approximately 1,455 acres at the proposed Conder Mega Site identified seven archaeological sites and two isolated finds; no historic structures greater than 40 years old were identified. In addition, six previously recorded sites were located within the boundaries of the project area. All of the previously recorded sites and six of the seven newly identified sites are recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Site 38KE1135, a small but moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter located on a ridge top in the northern portion of the project area is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP because of the variety of artifacts found in relatively intact soils. It is S&ME's recommendation that the site be avoided by any ground disturbing activities, including those from the nearby sand mine.

Although only one of the recorded sites was potentially significant, the presence of a large number of sites containing moderately intact soils indicates that portions of the tract have a high potential for containing significant archaeological resources. Therefore, it is S&ME's opinion that approximately 192 acres in three separate areas of the tract have a high potential for containing additional archaeological resources and that a Phase I archaeological survey be conducted in these areas if compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is required (Figure 25). These areas were recommended for additional work based on their proximity to water, the type of landform, and likely presence for intact artifact bearing soils. The remaining 1,263 acres have a low potential for containing significant archaeological resources and we recommended no additional work in these areas.

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 Bill Green at (803) 561-9024 or via e-mail at bgreen@smeinc.com.

Sincerely,
S&ME, Inc.

Jean-Marie Carta
Field Director/Lab Supervisor

Heather C. Jones, M.A.
Architectural Historian

Senior Reviewer: William Green

cc: Seth Peterson, South Carolina Department of Commerce
Rebecca Murrell, Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc.

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1938 *Hagood Quadrangle*. 15' map series. Topographical Maps of South Carolina, 1888–1975 Digital Collection. Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia. Available at: < http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/u?/topo,269>

1953 *Lugoff*. 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

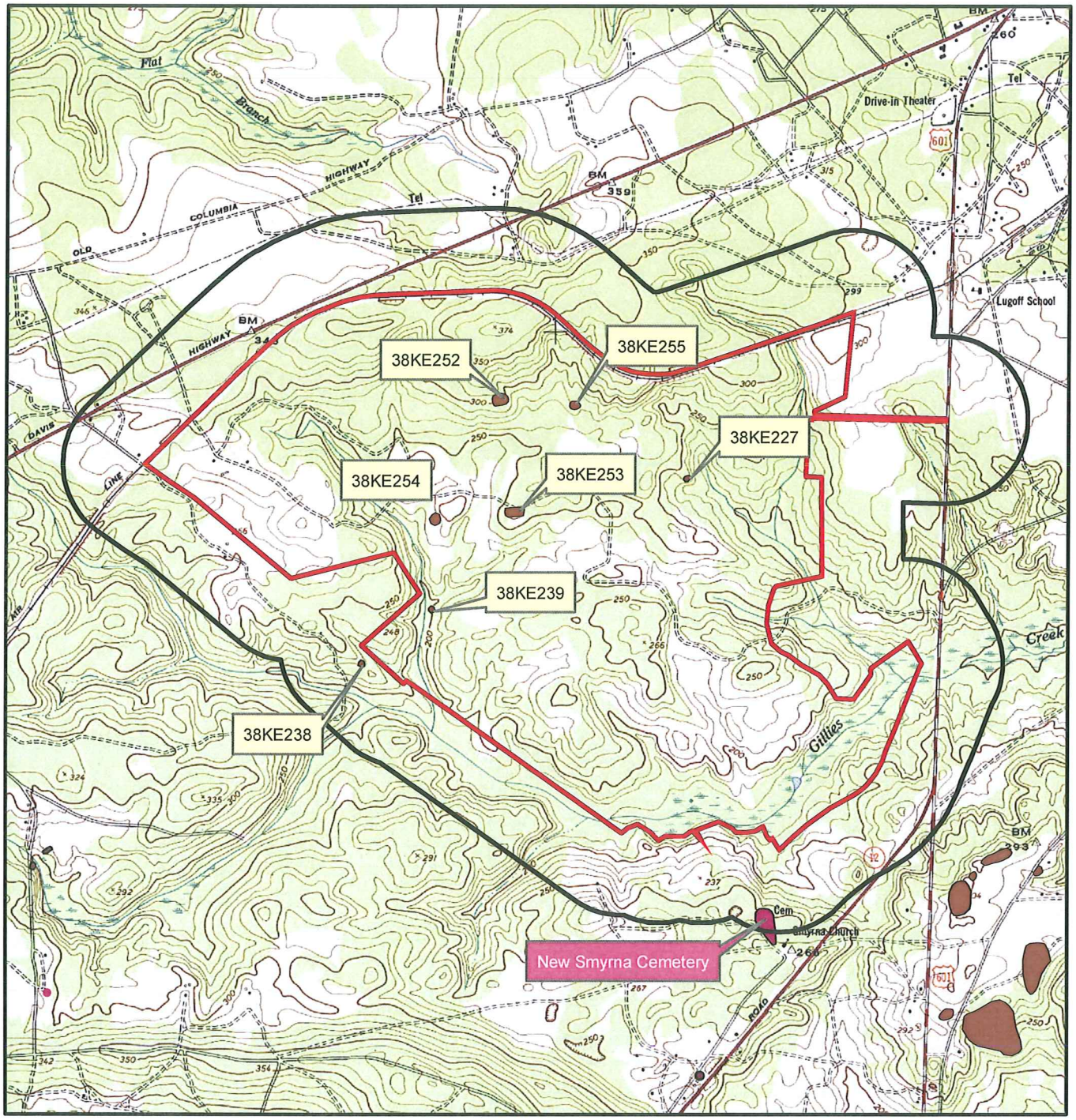


Figure 1. Previosuly recorded cultural resources within the project area and 0.25-mile search radius.

Base Map: Lugoff (1953) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

Figure 2. Aerial photograph of project area.

Base Map: Lugoff (2006) DOQQ.

0 0.25 0.5

Miles

N

W E

S

Project Area

S&ME

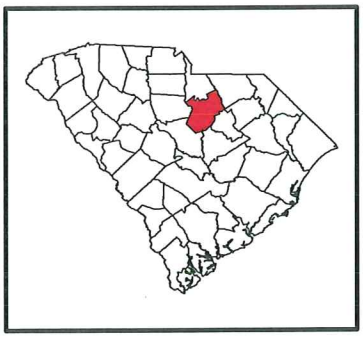


Figure 3. Typical vegetation in central portion of project area, facing southeast

Figure 4. Typical vegetation on ridges, facing southwest.

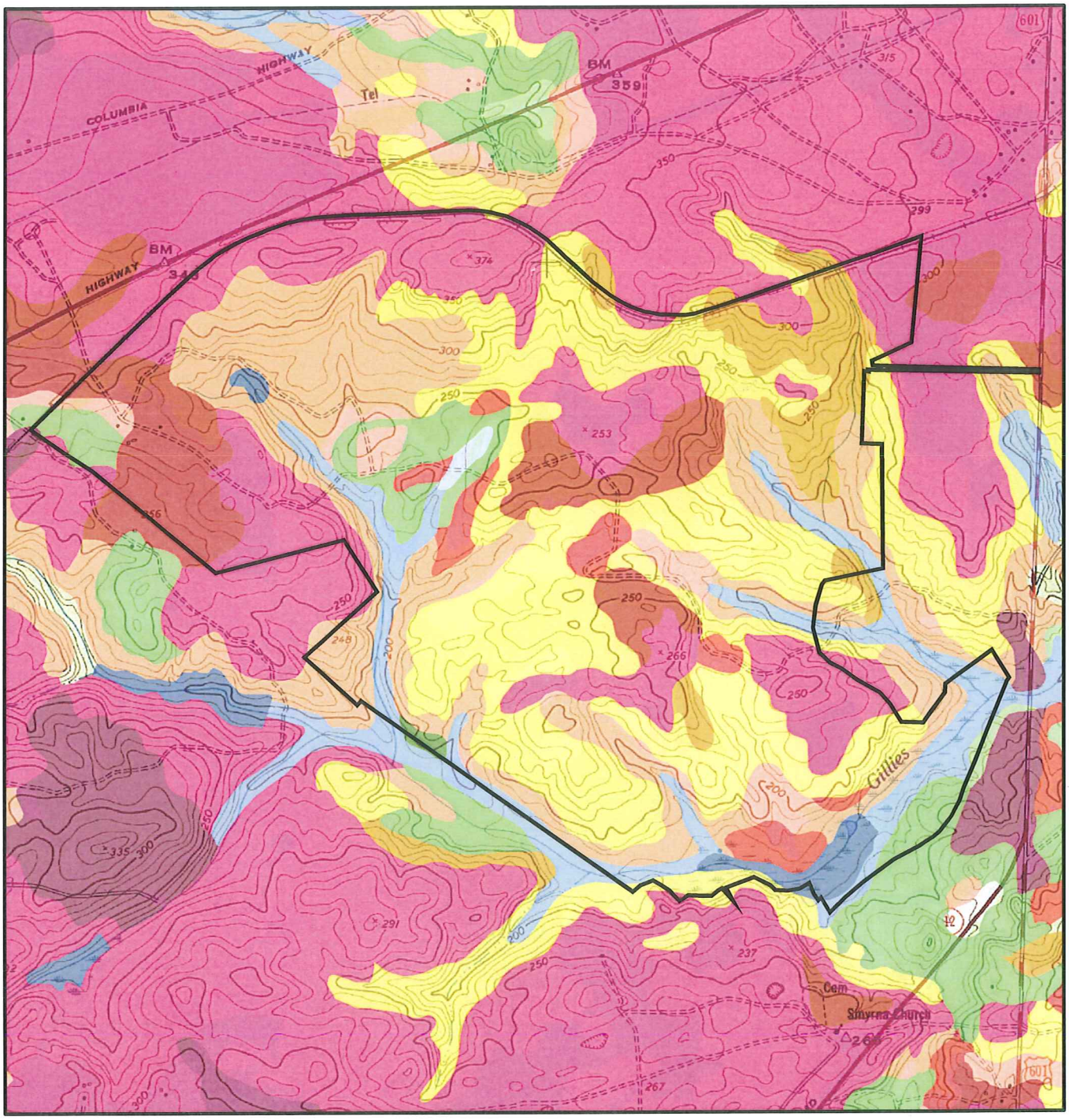


Figure 5. Soils within the project area.

Base Map: Lugoff (1953) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

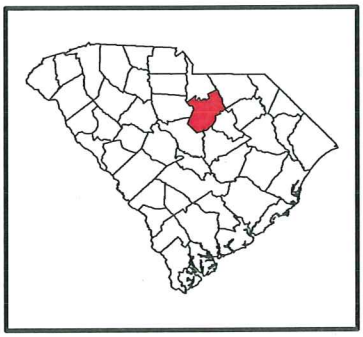
0 0.25 0.5
Miles

- Project Area

Soils
- QUARTZIPSAMMENTS
- ALPIN SAND
- LAKELAND SAND
- WAGRAM SAND
- AILEY SAND
- VAUCLUSE LOAMY SAND
- BLANTON SAND
- GOLDSBORO LOAMY SAND
- PELION LOAMY SAND
- RAINS SANDY LOAM
- GRADY LOAM
- JOHNSTON LOAM
- WATER

N
W E
S

S&ME



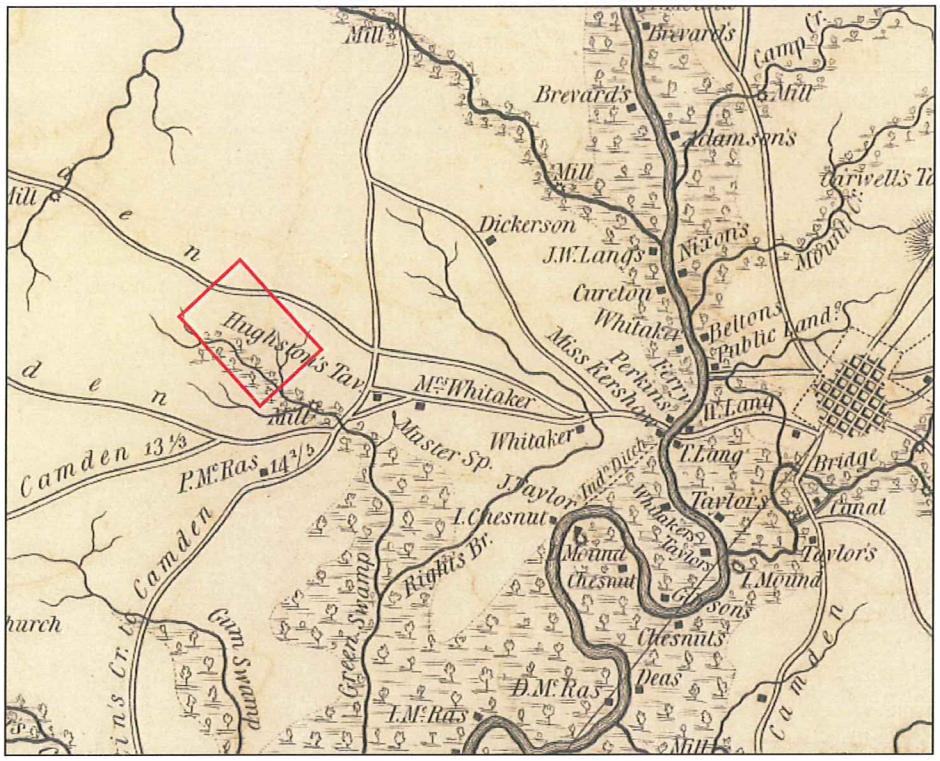


Figure 6. Mills Atlas Map of Kershaw District, showing approximate location of the project area.

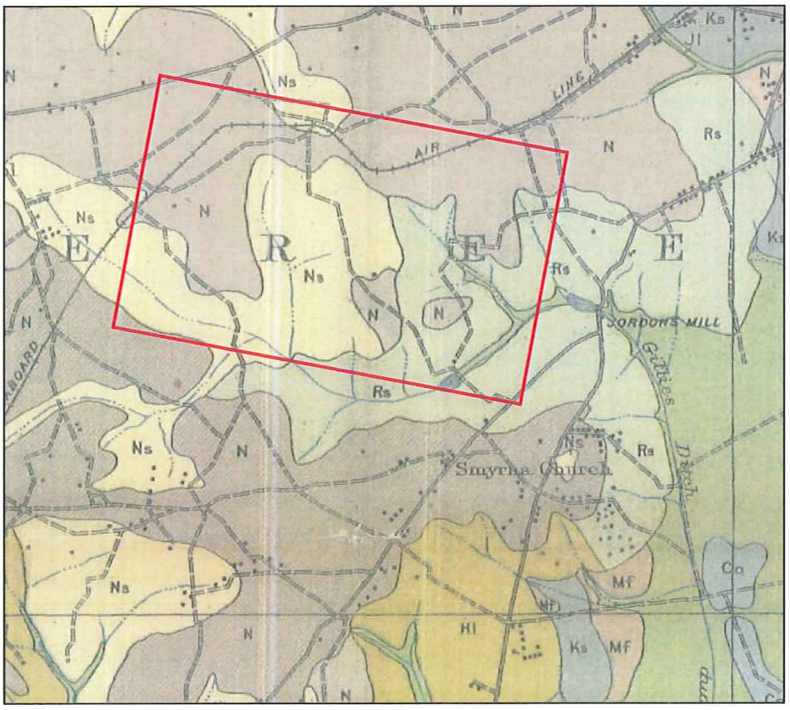


Figure 7. Soil survey map of Kershaw County showing approximate location of the project area.

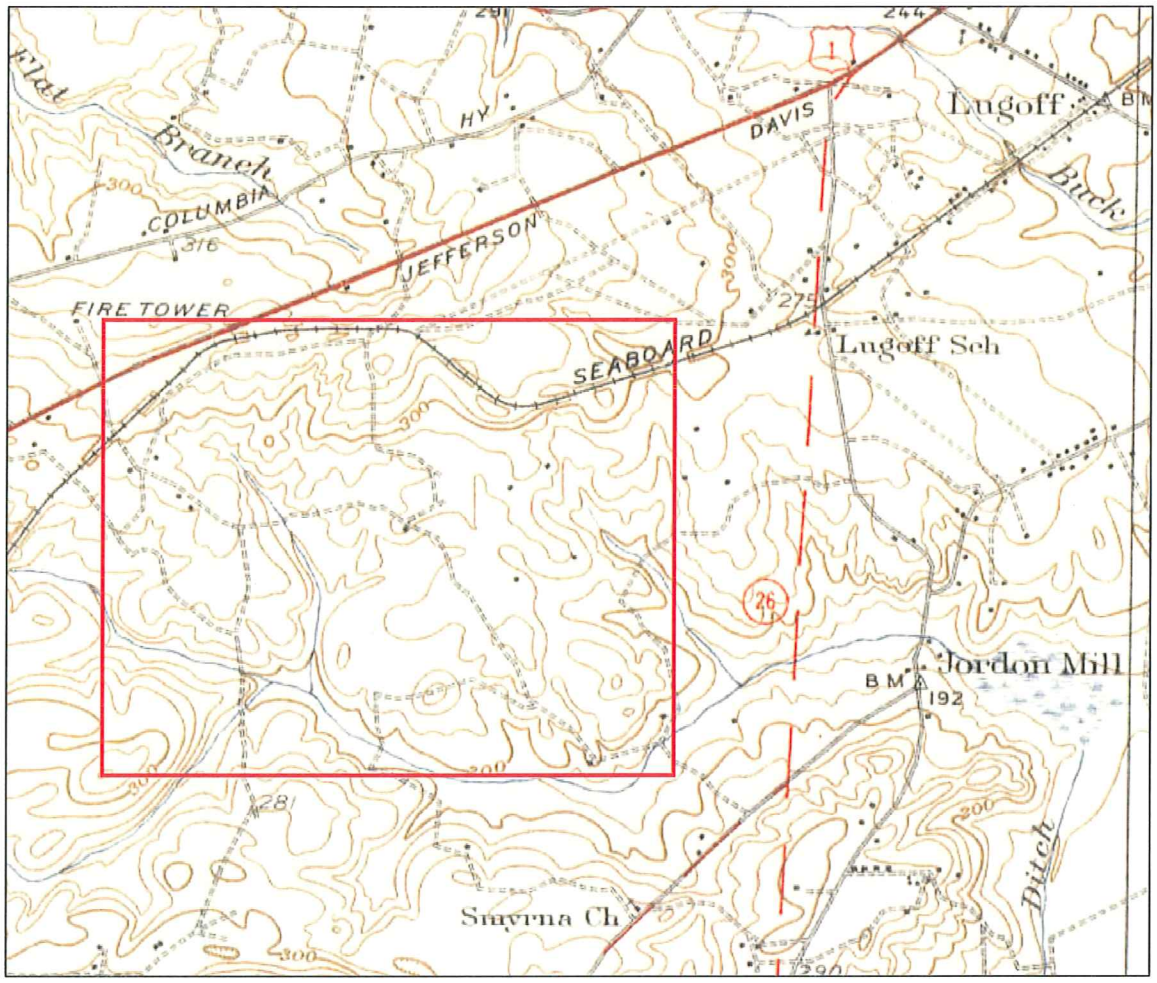


Figure 8. USGS topographic map (1938) showing approximate location of the project area.

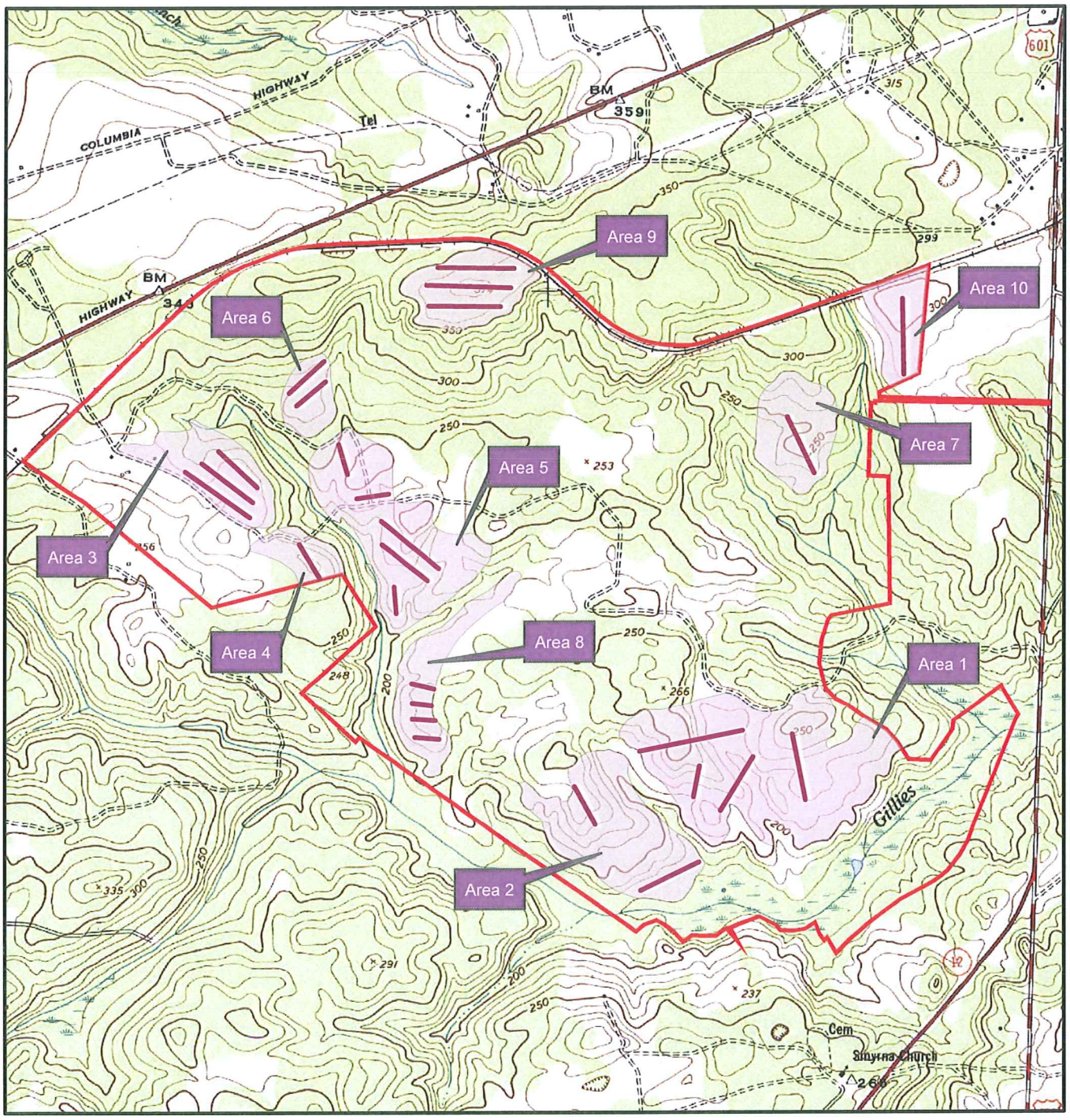
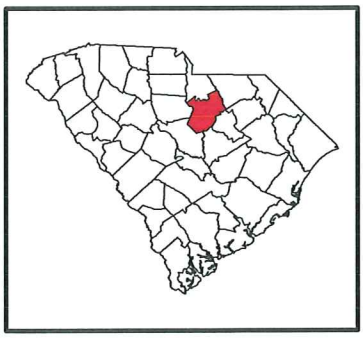


Figure 9. High probability areas and shovel test transects within the project area.

Base Map: Lugoff (1953) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

N
W E
S



Transects
Project Area
High Probability Areas

S&ME

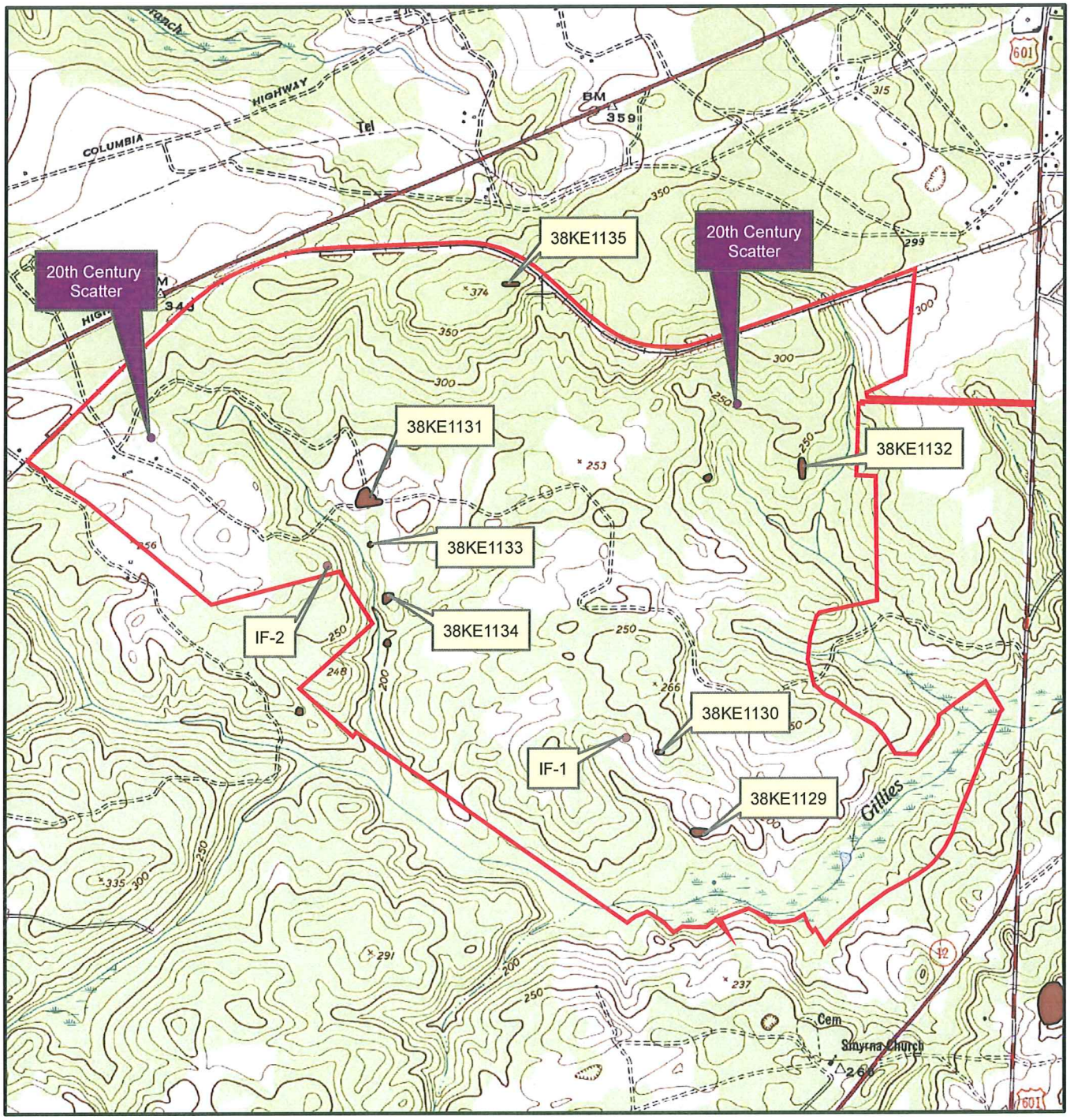


Figure 10. Archaeological sites and isolated finds recorded within the project area.

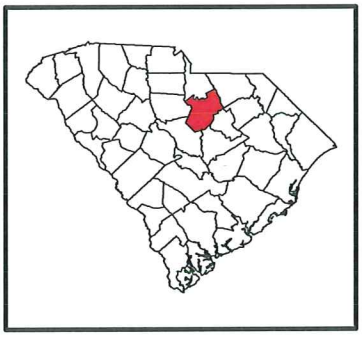
Base Map: Lugoff (1953) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

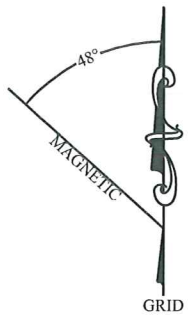
0 0.25 0.5
Miles

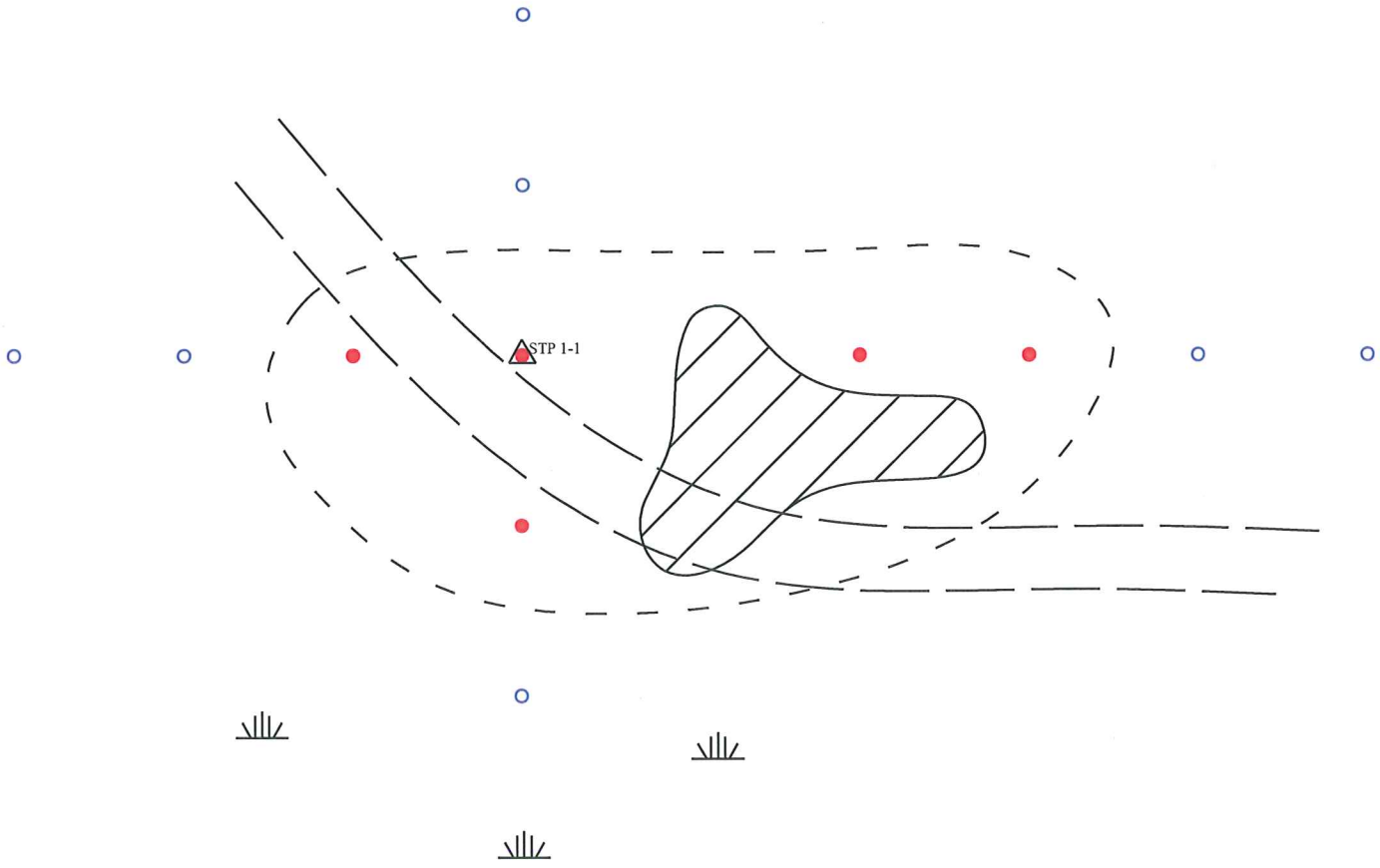
N
W E
S

Twentieth Century Scatter
Isolated Find
Project Area
Archaeological Sites

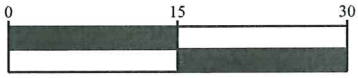
S&ME







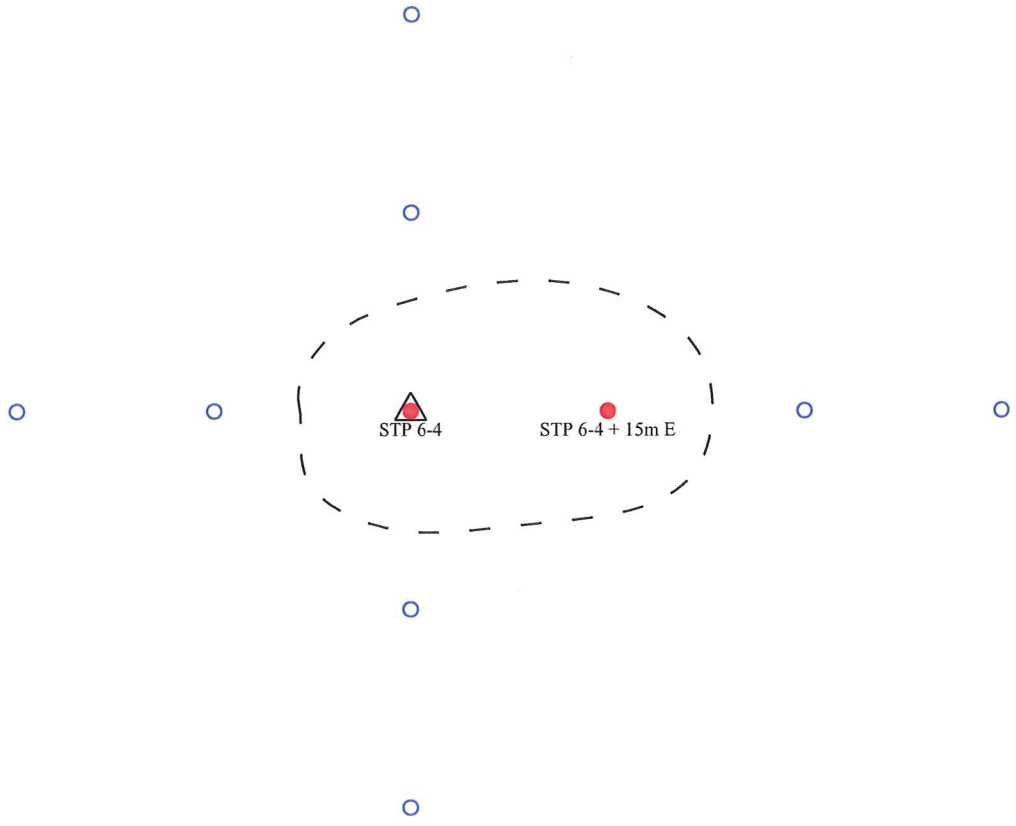
LEGEND
- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- Site Datum
- Surface Scatter
- Site Boundary
- Wetlands



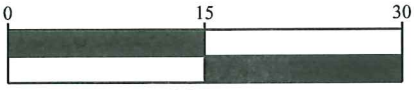
SCALE: AS SHOWN	S&ME	**SITE MAP** 38KE1129 Conder Site CRIS Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO: 11
APPROVED BY:			
DRAWN BY: HCJ			
DATE: 03-04-2011		JOB NO: 1616-11-097	

Figure 12. Site 38KE1129, facing northeast

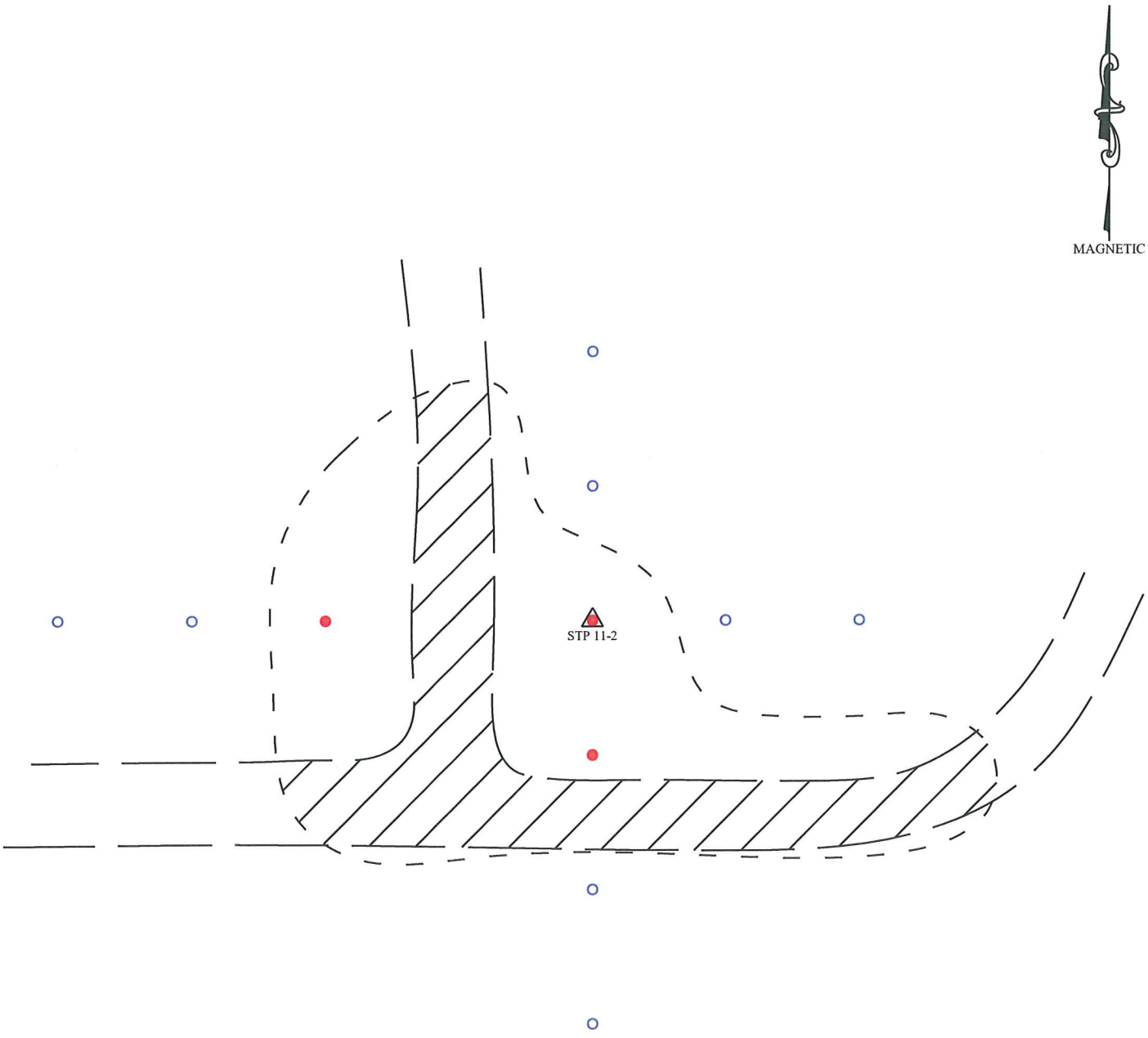
Figure 13. Site 38KE1130, facing south.



LEGEND
- ● Positive STP
- ○ Negative STP
- △ Site Datum
- Site Boundary



SCALE: AS SHOWN	S&ME	**SITE MAP** 38KE1130 Conder Site CRIS Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO: 14
APPROVED BY:			
DRAWN BY: HCJ			
DATE: 03-04-2011		JOB NO: 1616-11-097	



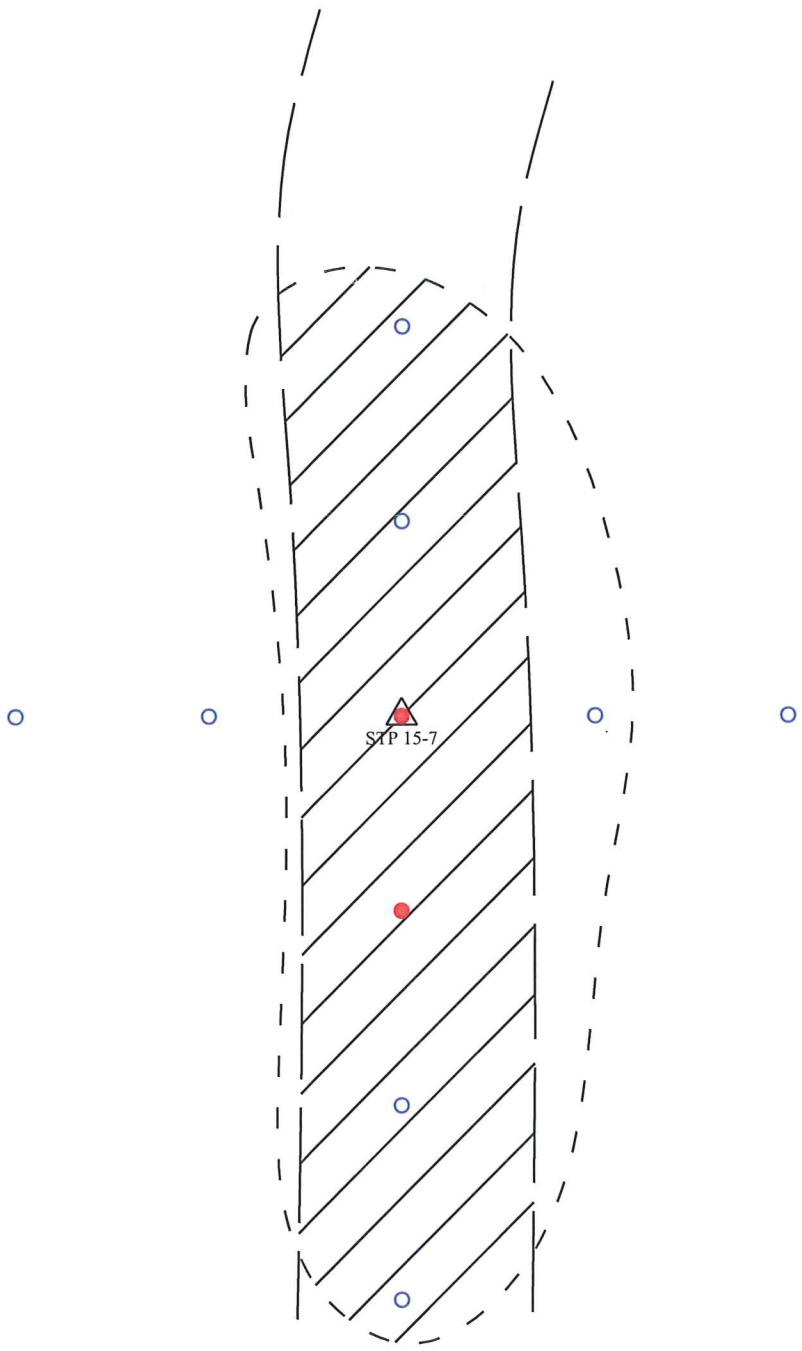
LEGEND
- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- Site Datum
- Surface Scatter
- Site Boundary

0 15 30
Meters

SCALE: AS SHOWN	S&ME	**SITE MAP** 38KE1131 Conder Site CRIS Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO: 15
APPROVED BY:			
DRAWN BY: HCJ			
DATE: 03-04-2011		JOB NO: 1616-11-097	

Figure 16. Site 38KE1131, facing east.

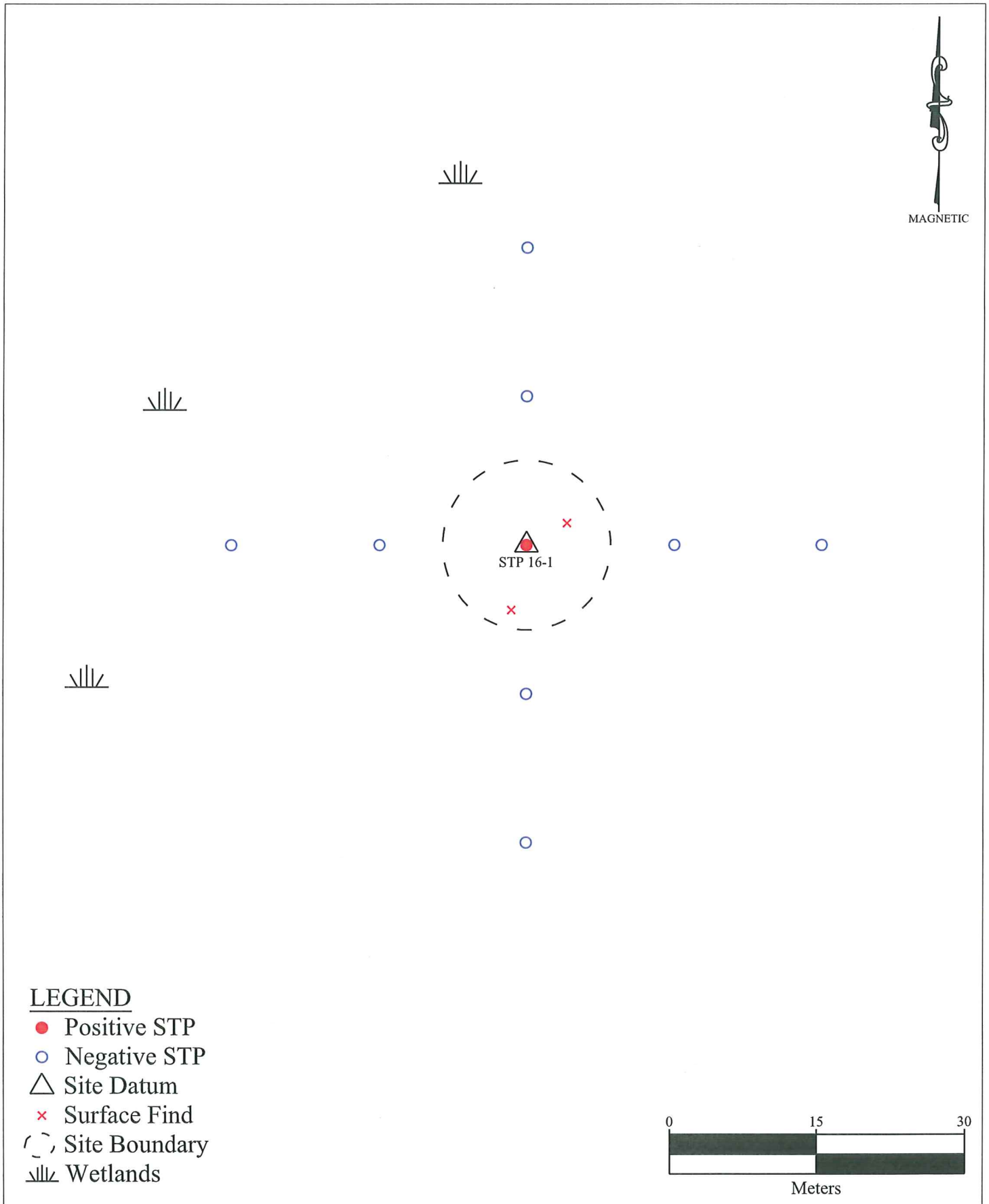
Figure 17. Site 38KE1132, facing east.



LEGEND
- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- Site Datum
- Surface Scatter
- Site Boundary

0 15 30
Meters

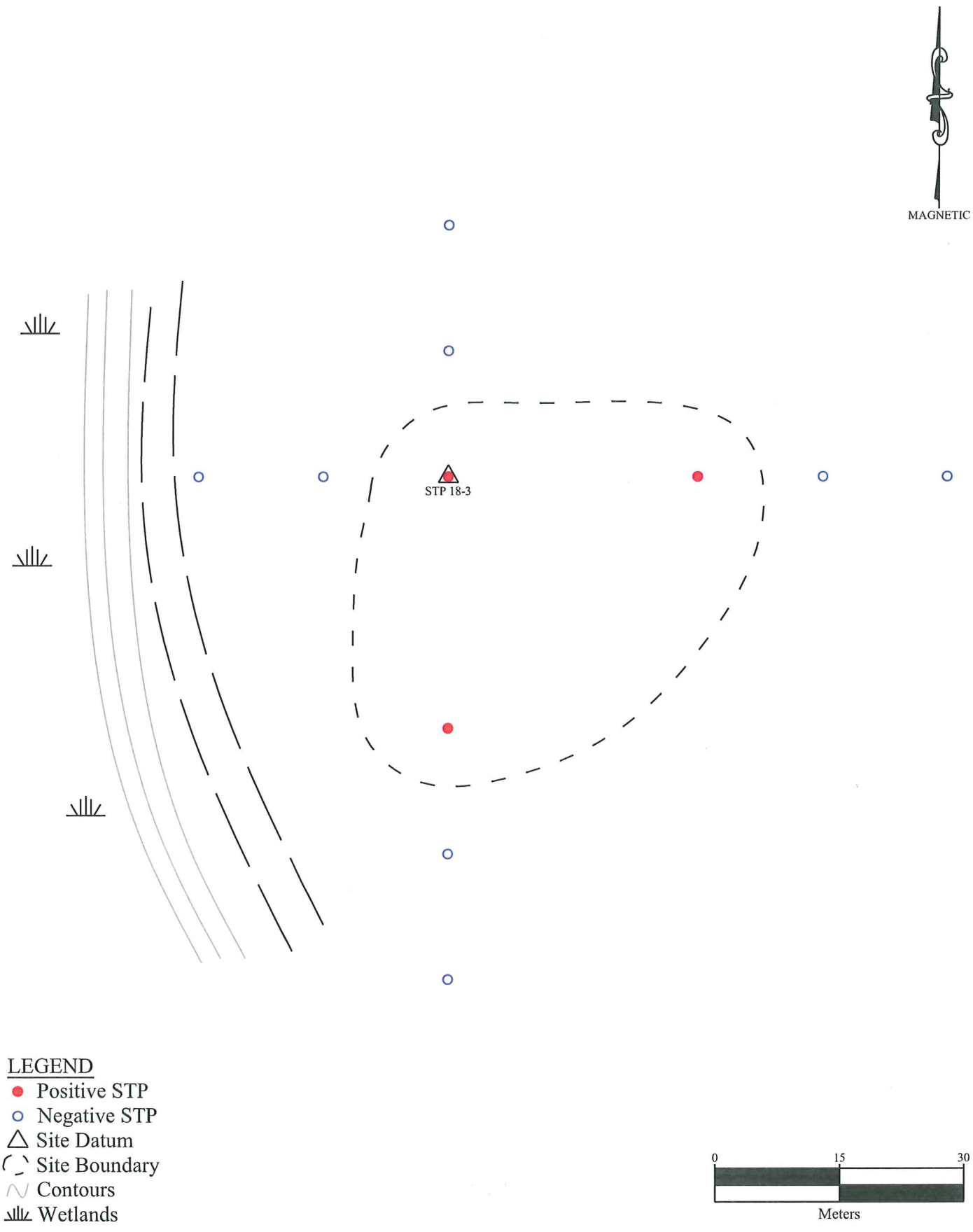
SCALE: AS SHOWN	S&ME	**SITE MAP** 38KE1132 Conder Site CRIS Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO: 18
APPROVED BY:			
DRAWN BY: HCJ			
DATE: 03-04-2011		JOB NO: 1616-11-097	



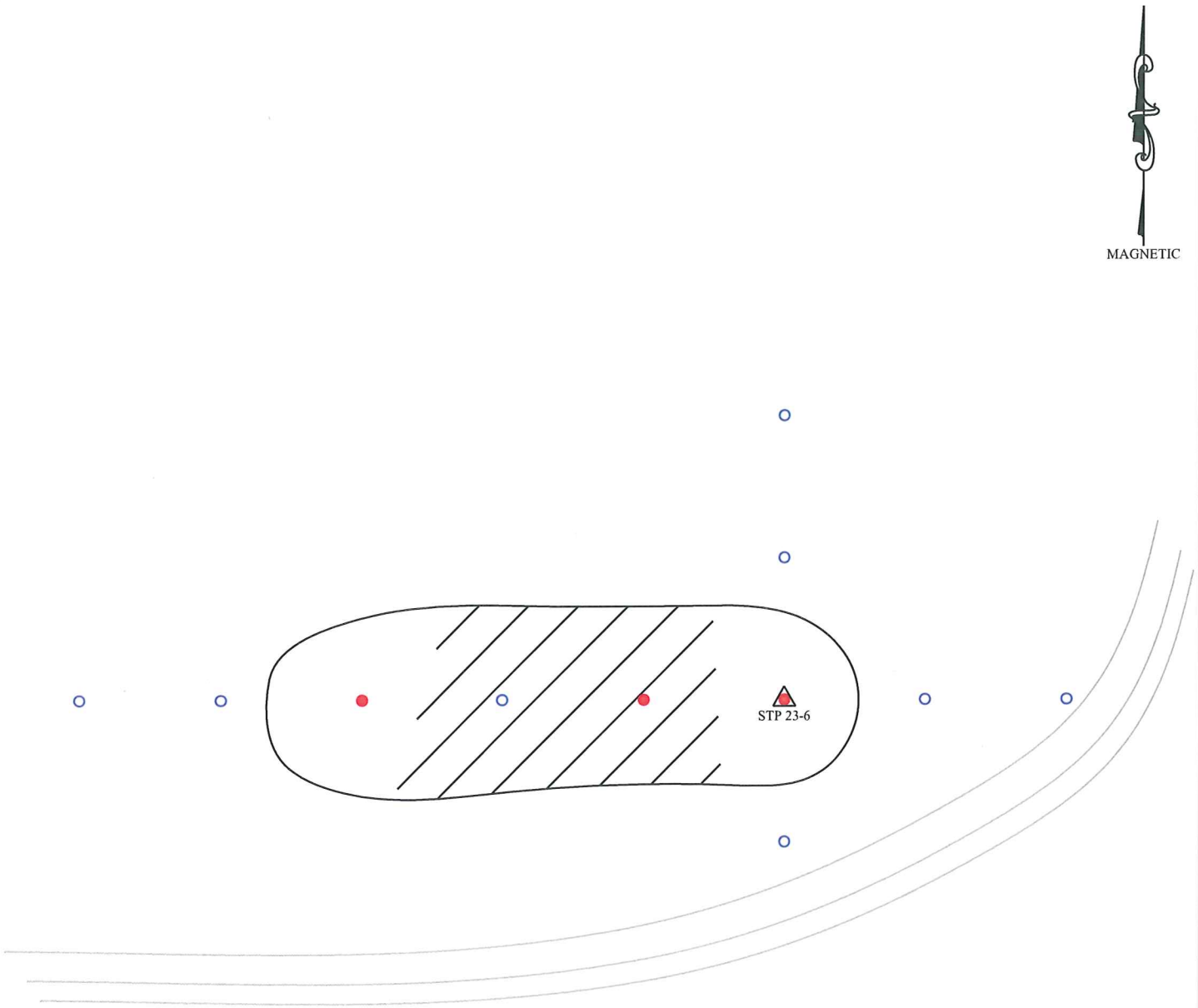
SCALE: AS SHOWN	S&ME	**SITE MAP** 38KE1133 Conder Site CRIS Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO: 19
APPROVED BY:			
DRAWN BY: HCJ			
DATE: 03-04-2011		JOB NO: 1616-11-097	

Figure 20. Site 38KE1133, facing north.

Figure 21. Site 38KE1134, facing south.



SCALE: AS SHOWN	S&ME	**SITE MAP** 38KE1134 Conder Site CRIS Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO: 22
APPROVED BY:			
DRAWN BY: HCJ			
DATE: 03-04-2011		JOB NO: 1616-11-097	



LEGEND
- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- Site Datum
- Surface Scatter
- Site Boundary
- Contours

0 15 30
Meters

SCALE: AS SHOWN	S&ME	**SITE MAP** 38KE1135 Conder Site CRIS Kershaw County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO: 23
APPROVED BY:			
DRAWN BY: HCJ			
DATE: 03-04-2011		JOB NO: 1616-11-097	

Figure 24. Site 38KE1135, facing south.

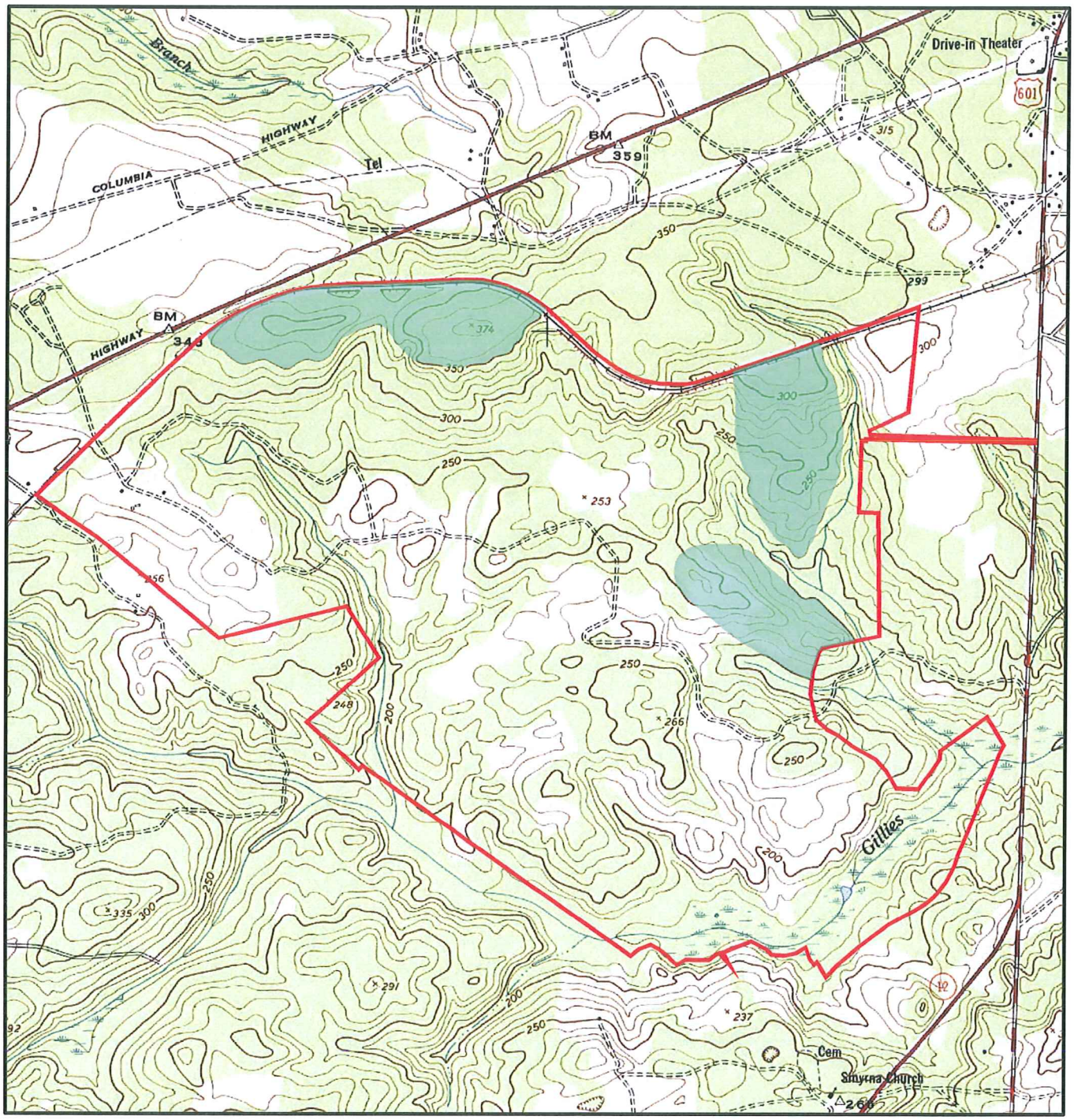


Figure 25. Areas recommended for Phase I survey.

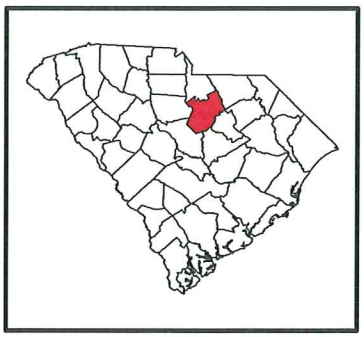
Base Map: Lugoff (1953) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

N
W E
S

Project Area
Areas recommended for Phase I survey

S&ME



Appendix A - Conder Mega Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade
38KE1129	1.01	Surface		1	72.6	Lithic	Core	Amorphous		Quartz			
38KE1129	1.02	Surface		1	12.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			2
38KE1129	1.03	Surface		3	4.8	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1129	2.01	STP 1-1	20-40	2	0.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1129	2.02	STP 1-1	20-40	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
38KE1129	3.01	STP 1-1+15NW	0-15	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1129	4.01	STP 1-1+30SE	20-25	1	4.9	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			2
38KE1129	4.02	STP 1-1+30SE	20-25	2	0.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1129	5.01	STP 1-1+45SE	20-40	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3
38KE1129	6.01	STP 1-1+15SW	20-40	2	7.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			2
38KE1129	6.02	STP 1-1+15SW	20-40	2	1.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1129	6.03	STP 1-1+15SW	20-40	1	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
38KE1130	1.01	STP 6-4	20-40	1	8.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			2
38KE1130	1.02	STP 6-4	20-40	1	0.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
38KE1130	2.01	STP 6-4+15E	30-50	1	3.9	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			2
38KE1130	2.02	STP 6-4+15E	30-50	1	3.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1131	1.01	Surface		1	2.8	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point		Quartz	Tip		
38KE1131	1.02	Surface		2	21.2	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface Fragment		Quartz			
38KE1131	1.03	Surface		1	23.4	Lithic	Core	Amorphous		Quartz			
38KE1131	1.04	Surface		2	17.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1131	2.01	STP 11-1	10-20	1	1.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1131	3.01	STP 11-2	20-60	4	2.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1131	3.02	STP 11-2	20-60	5	0.6	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
38KE1131	4.01	STP 11-2+15S	45-60	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
38KE1132	1.01	Surface		1	16.3	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Morrow Mountain	Quartz	Mid/Base		
38KE1132	1.02	Surface		1	35.0	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface	Early Stage	Quartz			
38KE1132	1.03	Surface		1	4.6	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface Fragment		Quartz			
38KE1132	1.04	Surface		1	11.1	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz			2
38KE1132	2.01	STP 15-7	10-20	1	4.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			2
38KE1132	2.02	STP 15-7	10-20	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
38KE1132	3.01	STP 15-7+15S	30-50	2	1.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1132	3.02	STP 15-7+15S	30-50	6	0.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
38KE1133	1.01	Surface		1	12.4	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Morrow Mountain L50.0 x W26.0 x T10.5	Rhyolite			

Artifact measurements in mm

Appendix A - Conder Mega Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade
38KE1133	1.02	Surface		1	1.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1133	2.01	STP 16-1	0-10	1	0.6	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1134	1.01	STP 18-3	20-40	1	0.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1134	2.01	STP 18-3+30S	20-30	1	50.3	Lithic	Core	Amorphous		Quartz			
38KE1134	2.02	STP 18-3+30S	20-30	1	0.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1134	3.01	STP 18-3+30E	20-40	1	1.0	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1135	1.01	Surface		1	8.1	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Scraper		Rhyolite			
38KE1135	2.01	STP 23-6	20-50	3	6.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1135	3.01	STP 23-6+15W	10-40	1	7.0	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			2
38KE1135	3.02	STP 23-6+15W	10-40	4	2.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1135	3.03	STP 23-6+15W	10-40	4	0.9	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
38KE1135	4.01	STP 23-6+45W	20-80	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Chert			3
38KE1135	4.02	STP 23-6+45W	20-80	6	5.0	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3
38KE1135	4.03	STP 23-6+45W	20-80	5	0.6	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4
IF 1	1.01	STP 3-5	35-50	1	10.5	P. Ceramic	Vessel	Plain			Body	C. Sand	
IF 2	1.01	STP 10-6	60-80	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			4

Artifact measurements in mm