



May 5, 2014

Ms. Emily Dale
Project Review Coordinator
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29223

Reference: **Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately
260 Acres at the Steeplechase Industrial Park**
Kershaw County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-14-031

Dear Ms. Dale:

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), on behalf of Kershaw County Economic Development, has completed a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) of approximately 260 acres at the proposed Steeplechase Industrial Park located adjacent to I-20, approximately two 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 March 2011).

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 I-20 to the south, Black River Road to the north, Campus Drive to the west, and commercial property to the east. Topography in the project area consists of a gentle slope southwest toward a large wetland area and gentle slope to the southeast toward an intermittent stream. Elevations range from approximately 150 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along Campus Drive in the western portion of the project area to 190 ft AMSL along Black River Road in the northern part of the project area (Figure 1).

Vegetation in the project area consists of fallow field, wetland, and scattered pines (Figures 3 and 4). The largest water sources in the project area are a wetland and an intermittent stream; both of which stem from House Pond located at the Mulberry Plantation site to the southwest. Soils in the project area consist of somewhat excessively drained Blanton sand and Wagram sand; well drained Norfolk loamy sand; moderately well drained Goldsboro loamy sand and Persanti sandy loam; poorly drained Grady loam and Rains loamy sand; and very poorly drained

Pantego loam (Figure 5). The area surrounding the tract is a mix of residential and commercial 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 is one previously recorded archaeological site (38KE229) and no previously recorded structures within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area. Site 38KE229 is a eighteenth to nineteenth century historic home site that was identified in 1999 and recommended for additional testing (Joseph 1999). The project area was included in an archaeological and historical documentation compliance report of approximately 470 acres that was being looked at for development (Trinkley 1997).

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 (Figure 6). Mill's Atlas of Camden District shows the road "From Camden" to the north but no landowners near the project area (Figure 7). None of the early twentieth century maps show structures within the project area (Figures 8–10).

FIELD METHODS

On March 11, 2014, Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA and Field Director Sarah Posin, M.Sc., 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 testing was supplemented by the surface collection of artifacts in areas with good ground surface exposure. 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. Notes were kept in a field journal and on standard S&ME site forms. In addition, a pedestrian survey was undertaken along dirt roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure.

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'Donoghue 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, approximately 60 percent 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 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

Archaeological Survey

A total of 52 shovel tests, ranging from 10–80 cm deep, was excavated along seven transects in the project tract (Figure 11, Table 1). Two soil profiles are representative of most of the project area. A typical soil profile for the eastern and central portions of the project area consisted of 20 cm of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty sand (Ap horizon), followed by 60+ cm (20–80+ cmbs) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty sand. Subsoil was not encountered; however, the moisture content of the soil was dramatically increased at 80 cmbs. A typical soil profile in the western portion of the project area consisted of 10 cm of gray (5YR 4/1) silty clay; this is an area that appears to be periodically flooded. In some areas the soil has cracks on the surface from drying, while nearby there is an area of standing water. As a result of the archaeological survey, no new archaeological sites were identified.

Table 1. Number of Shovel Tests on each Transect.

Transect	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Results
Transect 1	7 shovel tests	Slight rise in fallow field	No Sites
Transect 2	8 shovel tests	Slight rise in fallow field	No Sites
Transect 3	5 shovel tests	Hillslope	No Sites
Transect 4	10 shovel tests	Rise above wetland	No Sites
Transect 5	10 shovel tests	Floodplain	No Sites
Transect 6	6 shovel tests	Floodplain	No Sites
Transect 7	6 shovel tests	Floodplain	No Sites

Architectural Survey

A limited architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within and adjacent to the project area were driven, and existing structures greater than 40 years old were photographed. Previously recorded structures and those located along main roads covered during the Kershaw County Historic Resources Survey (Reed 2002) were not investigated. Five structures located within or directly adjacent to the project area were recorded (Figure 1).

Structure SCS-1

Structure SCS-1 is a ca. 1880 I-house located west portion of the project tract at 118 Century Boulevard (Figure 1). The frame residence has a rectangular plan, with a lateral gabled roof, and sits on a brick pier foundation. The symmetrical front elevation has a central entry door, flanked by a single six-over-six window on either side; the upper story has symmetrical six-over-six windows. A shed roofed porch spans the full width of the façade and is supported by chamfered wooden posts that appear to be non-original. A brick, exterior end chimney is located on the south elevation. A single story, shed roofed addition, also on a brick pier foundation, has been appended to the rear elevation (Figures 12 and 13). The fenestration on the side and rear elevations and the addition varies, including six-over-six, eight-over-eight, two-over-two, and single pane casement windows. The exterior of the home is sheathed in wooden clapboard siding and there are flat trim boards along the eaves and at the house's corners. There are two mid-twentieth century sheds located behind the house (Figure 14). Although the house appears to date from the late nineteenth century and features a simple, vernacular farmhouse form, it is not depicted on any of the historic maps consulted during the background research; however, an unpaved road is shown running along the Southern Railroad tracks on the 1938 and 1945 USGS maps (Figure 10), with a slight jog in the approximate location of the house. Because it is set far back from the road and railroad corridor and has mature trees surrounding it, the house may not have been recorded during the map surveys.

Structure SCS-2

Structure SCS-2 is a ca. 1950 one-story, frame Minimal Traditional residence located north of the project tract at 166 Black River Road (Figure 15). The residence has a cross-gabled roofline, with a main lateral gabled roof and a non-projecting front gable at the western corner. A central portico, with a gabled roof supported by Tuscan columns, is centered in the front elevation and spans a single bay, which holds the main double entry door. A smaller addition, built to resemble a mirror image of the original house, has been appended to the east elevation; it features a large, 12-pane projecting bay window in the front gabled section. A single, interior brick chimney is visible along the roofline. The house is clad in vinyl siding.

Structure SCS-3

Structure SCS-3 is a ca. 1970 one-story ranch, located to the north of the project tract at 170 Black River Road (Figure 16). The original residence has a cross-gabled. The main portion is lateral gabled and features a full-width front porch integrated beneath the roofline; a non-projecting front gabled section is located at the west corner of this elevation. The front entry door is off center beneath the porch roof, which is supported by Tuscan style columns. Fenestration on most of the house consists of modern six-over-six sash windows, although the front gabled section has a triple four-over-four window grouping. A large, one and one-half story, side gabled addition has been appended to the east elevation of the house. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and there are no visible chimneys.

Structure SCS-4

Structure SCS-4 is a ca. 1970 one-story, brick veneer ranch with Minimal Traditional elements, located to the north of the project tract at 176 Black River Road (Figure 17). The residence has a rectangular plan with a lateral gabled roof; a raised front entry porch, located on the west side of the front elevation, is formed by a front gabled projection that is supported by chamfered posts.

The main entry is off-center under the porch roof, with a window grouping, featuring a single-pane casement window flanked by one-over-one sashes, to the east; the remainder of the fenestration on the house is one-over-one windows. The side gabled roofline extends to the east to create a carport, supported by round metal posts, that has another doorway beneath it. The non-brick portions of the exterior are clad in aluminum siding. An interior brick chimney is visible over the roofline.

Structure SCS-5

Structure SCS-5 is a ca. 1940 one-story, frame Minimal Traditional residence located north of the project area at 182 Black River Road (Figure 18). The residence has a cross-gabled roofline. The side gabled roofline extends over the front porch and is supported by simple square posts. The entrance is located at the end of the front porch, in the front gabled projection, with two six-over-six windows to the west. The front gabled section has a prominent window grouping, with a 16-pane casement window flanked by a six-over-six window on either side; there is a fan shaped basement window centered in the gable. The roof has wide eave overhangs and there is an exterior brick chimney, which appears to have been cut off above the roofline, on the east elevation. A detached, front gabled garage, which appears to date from the same period, is located behind the house. Both the house and garage are clad in vinyl siding.

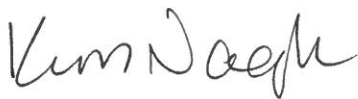
CONCLUSION

A CRIS of approximately 260 acres at the proposed Steeplechase Industrial Park resulted in the identification of no new or previously recorded archaeological sites and five previously unrecorded standing structures older than 40 years old adjacent to the project area. Given the results of this survey, 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.

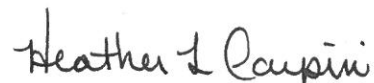
CLOSING

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.



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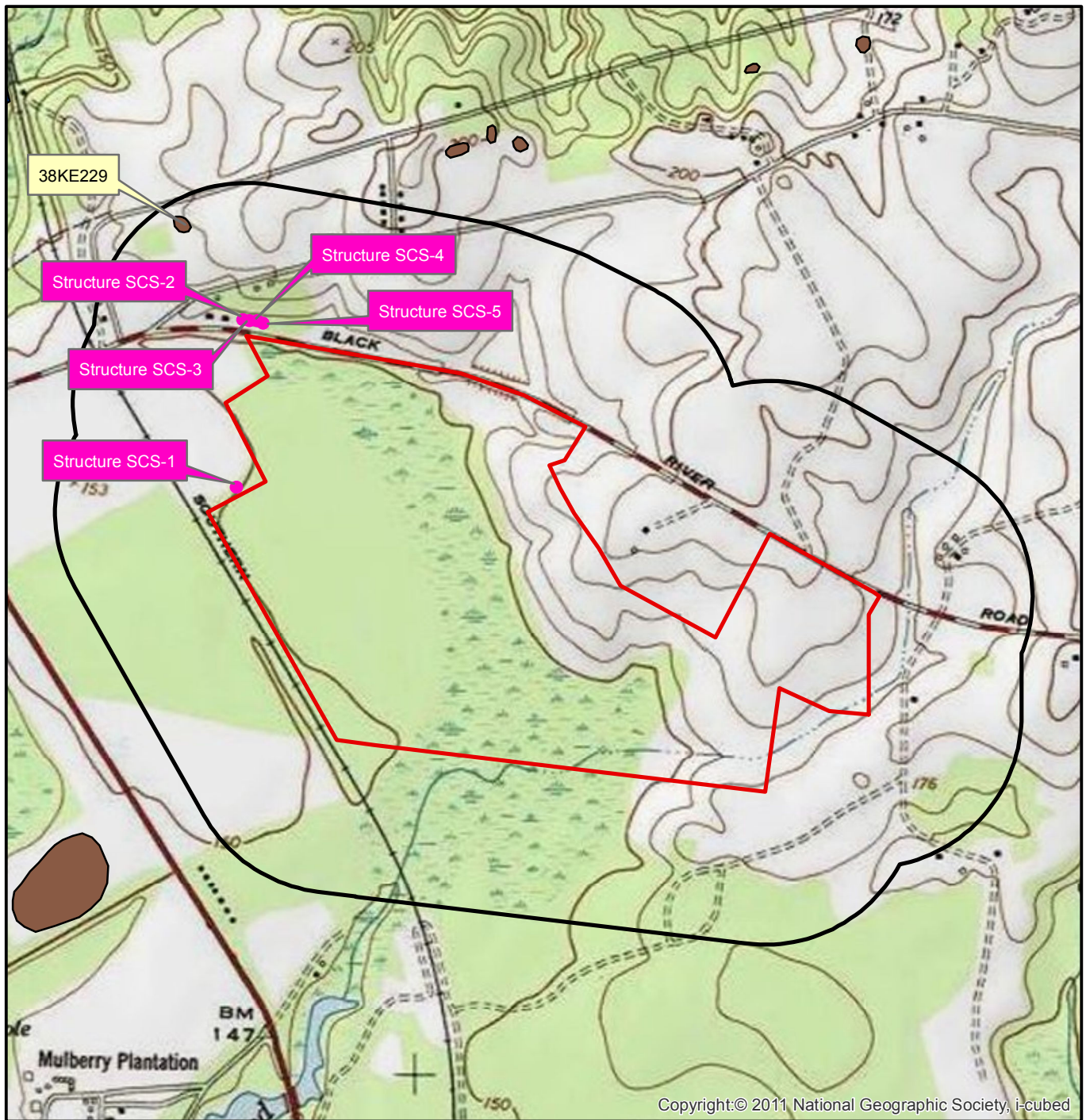


Figure 1. Steeplechase project area showing cultural resources within a 0.25-mile search radius.

Base Map: Camden South (1953) USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

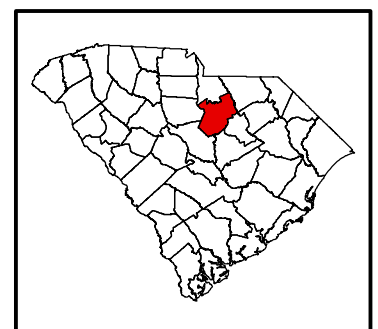
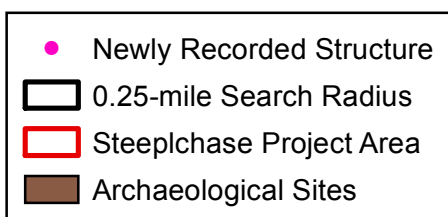
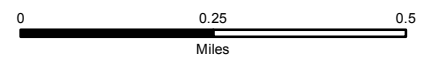




Figure 2. Aerial view of the Steeplechase project area.

Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.

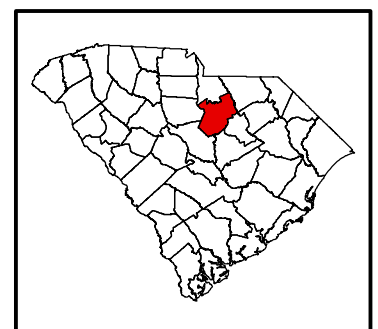
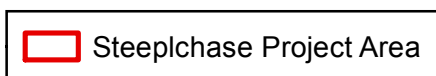
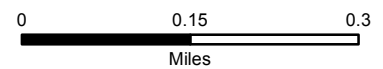




Figure 3. Fallow field in eastern portion of project area, existing industry in background, facing west.



Figure 4. Retention pond and planted pines in western section of project area, facing northeast.

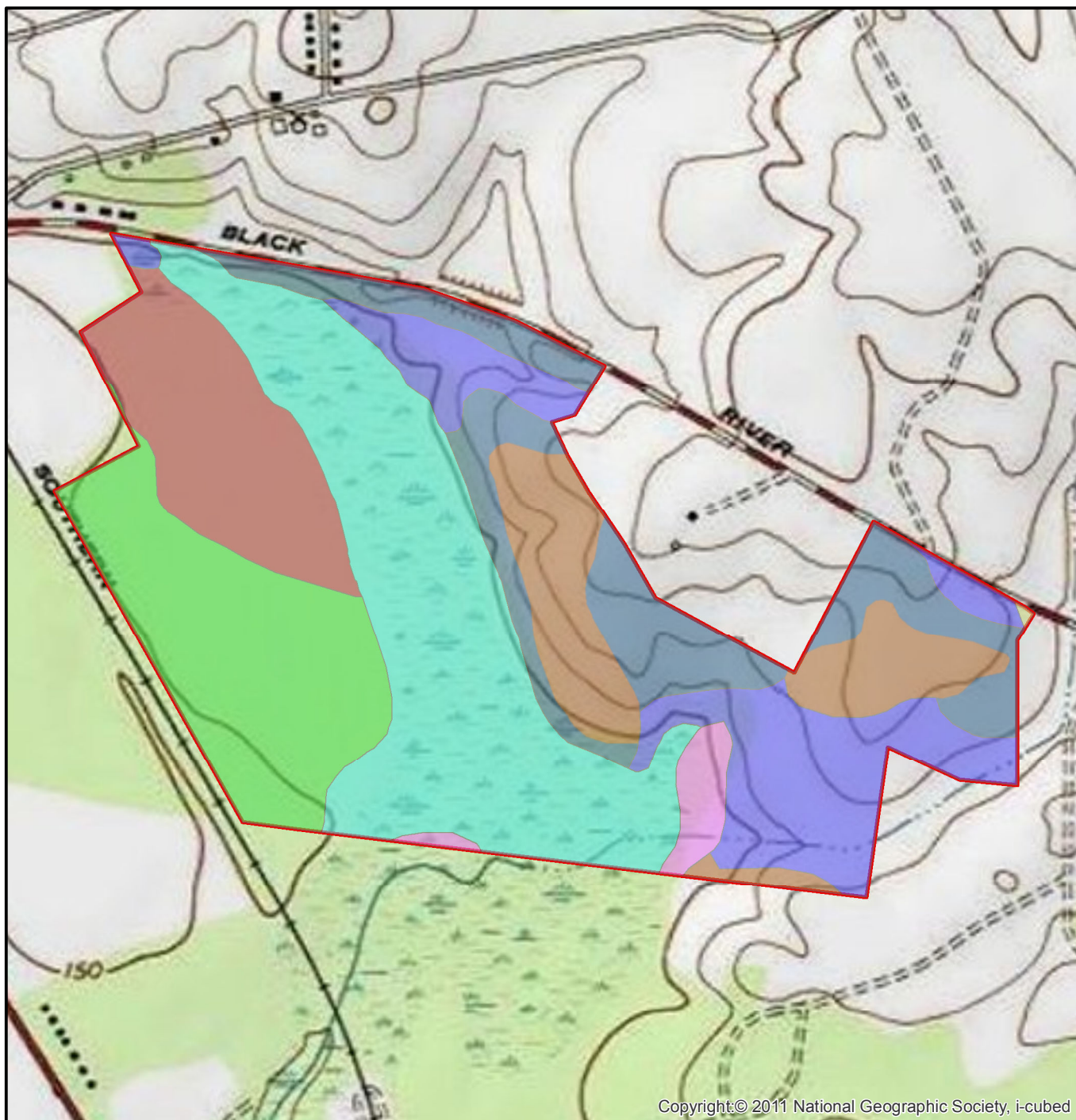


Figure 5. Soil types within the Steeplechase project area.

Base Map: Camden South (1953) USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

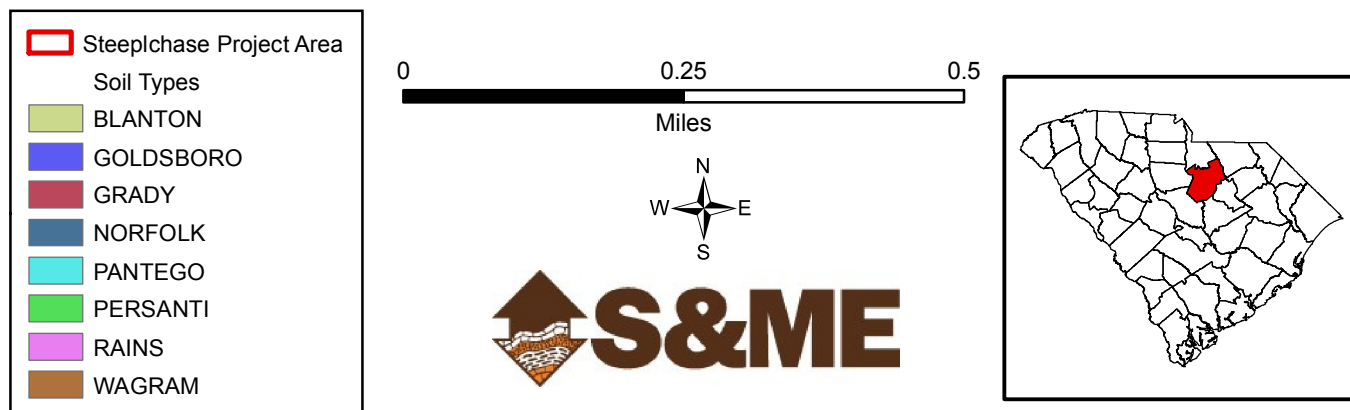




Figure 6. Portion of Mouzon's map of North and South Carolina (1775) showing approximate project area.

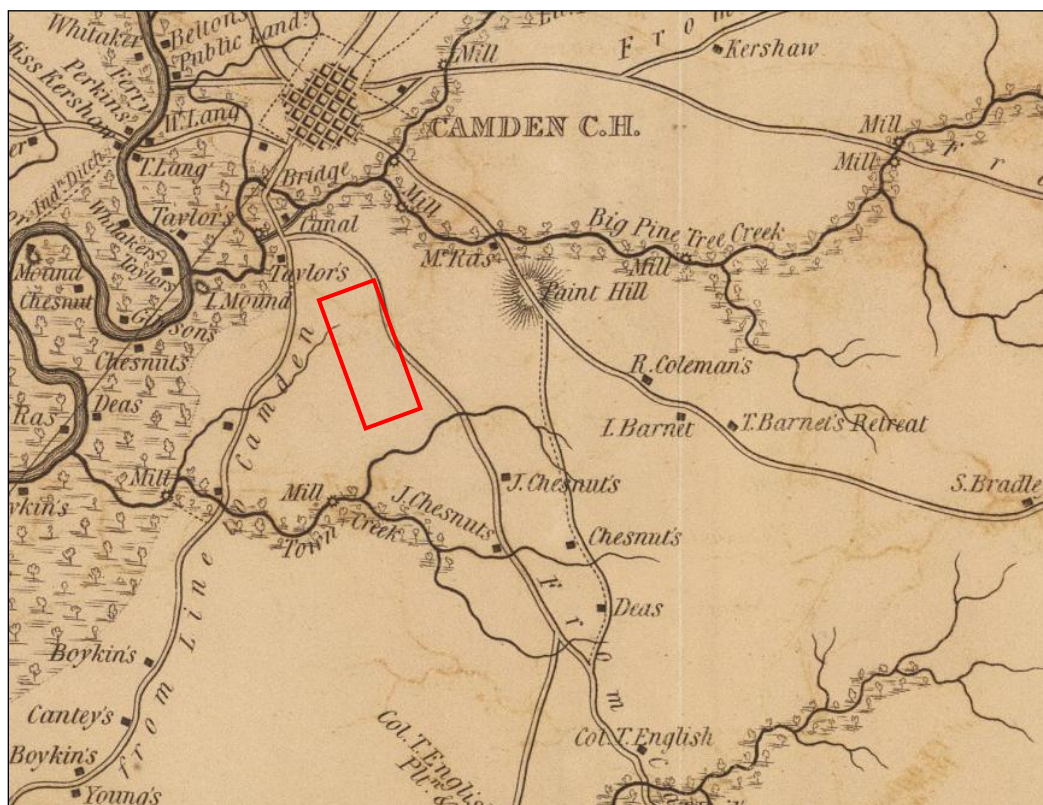


Figure 7. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Kershaw District (1825) showing approximate project area.

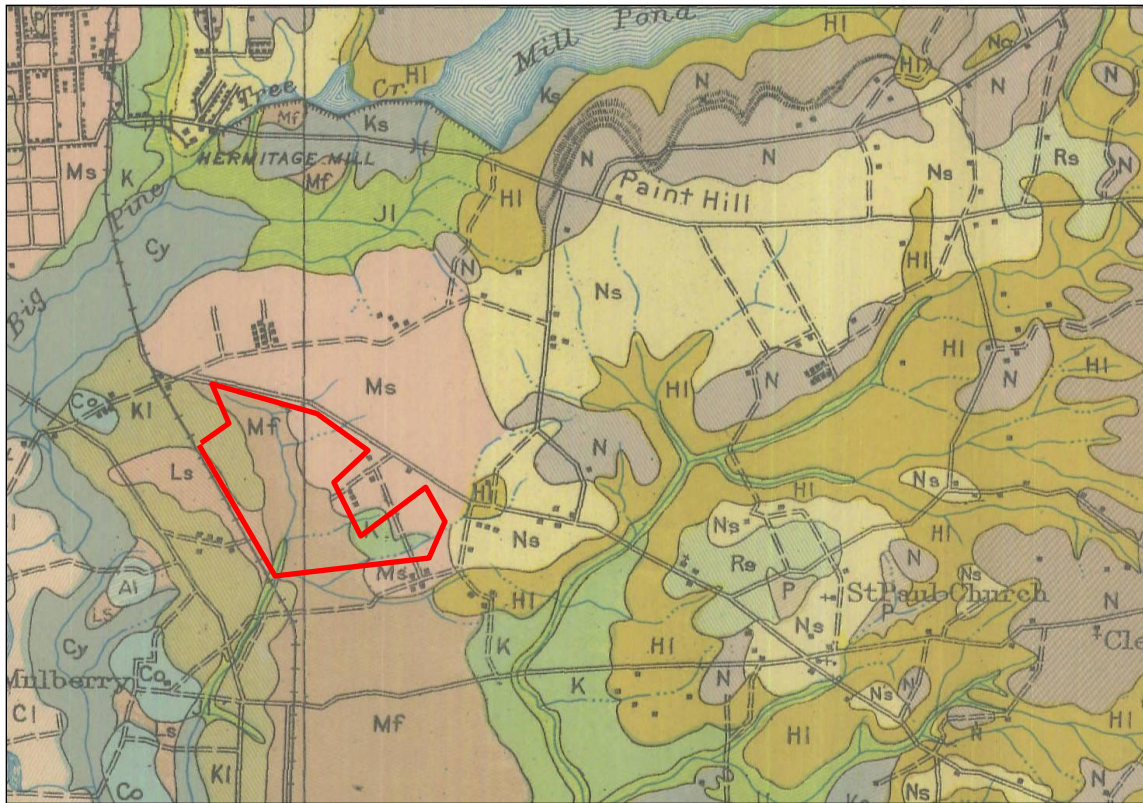


Figure 8. Soil survey map showing approximate project area (USDA 1919).

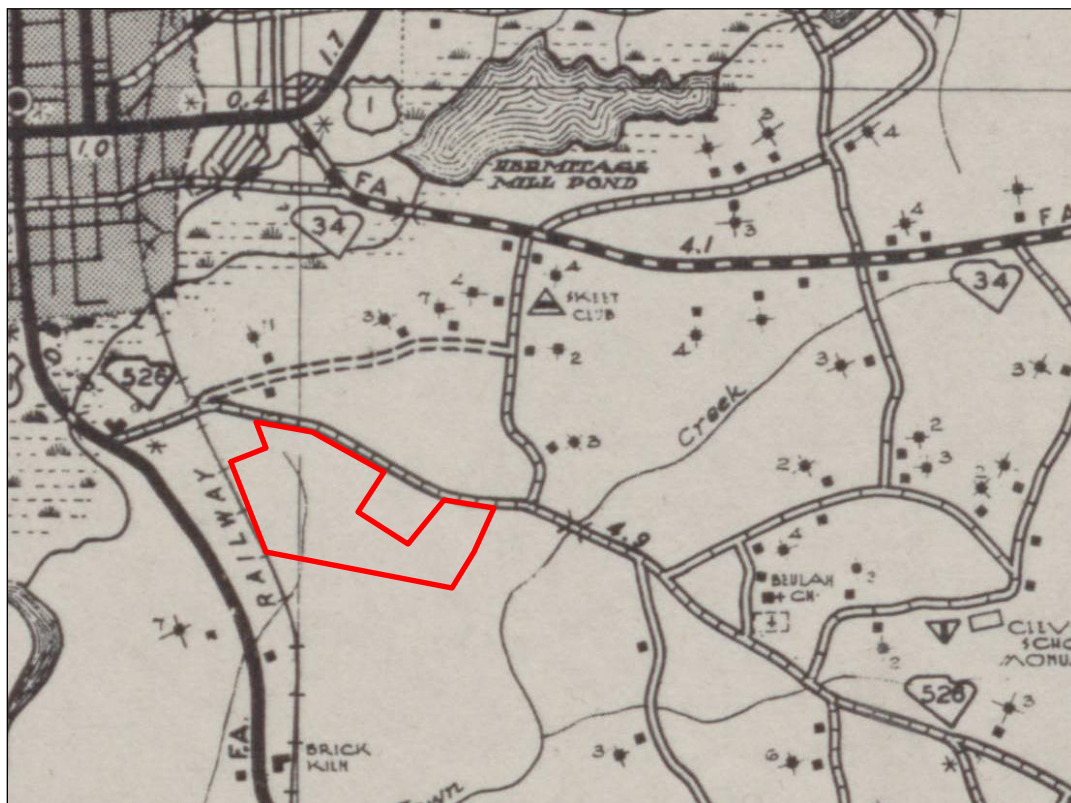


Figure 9. Highway Map showing approximate project area (SC DOT 1938).

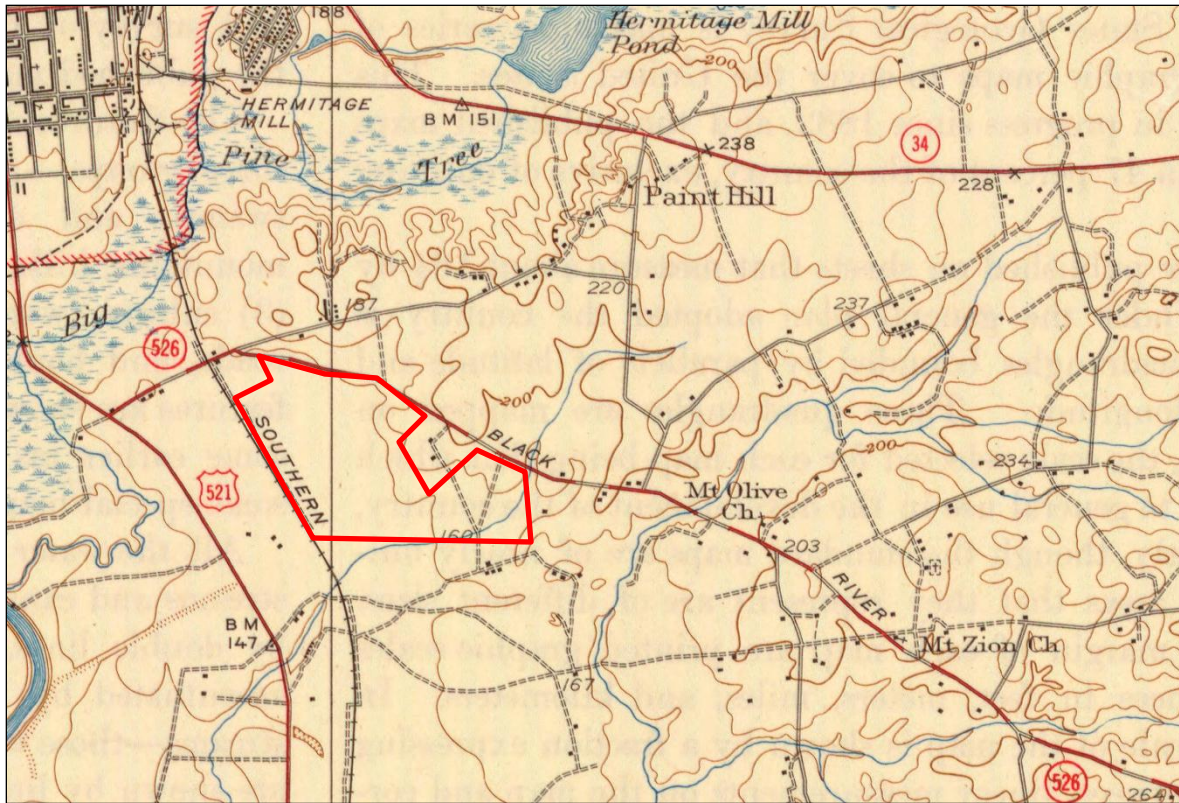


Figure 10. Topographic map showing approximate project area (USGS 1945).

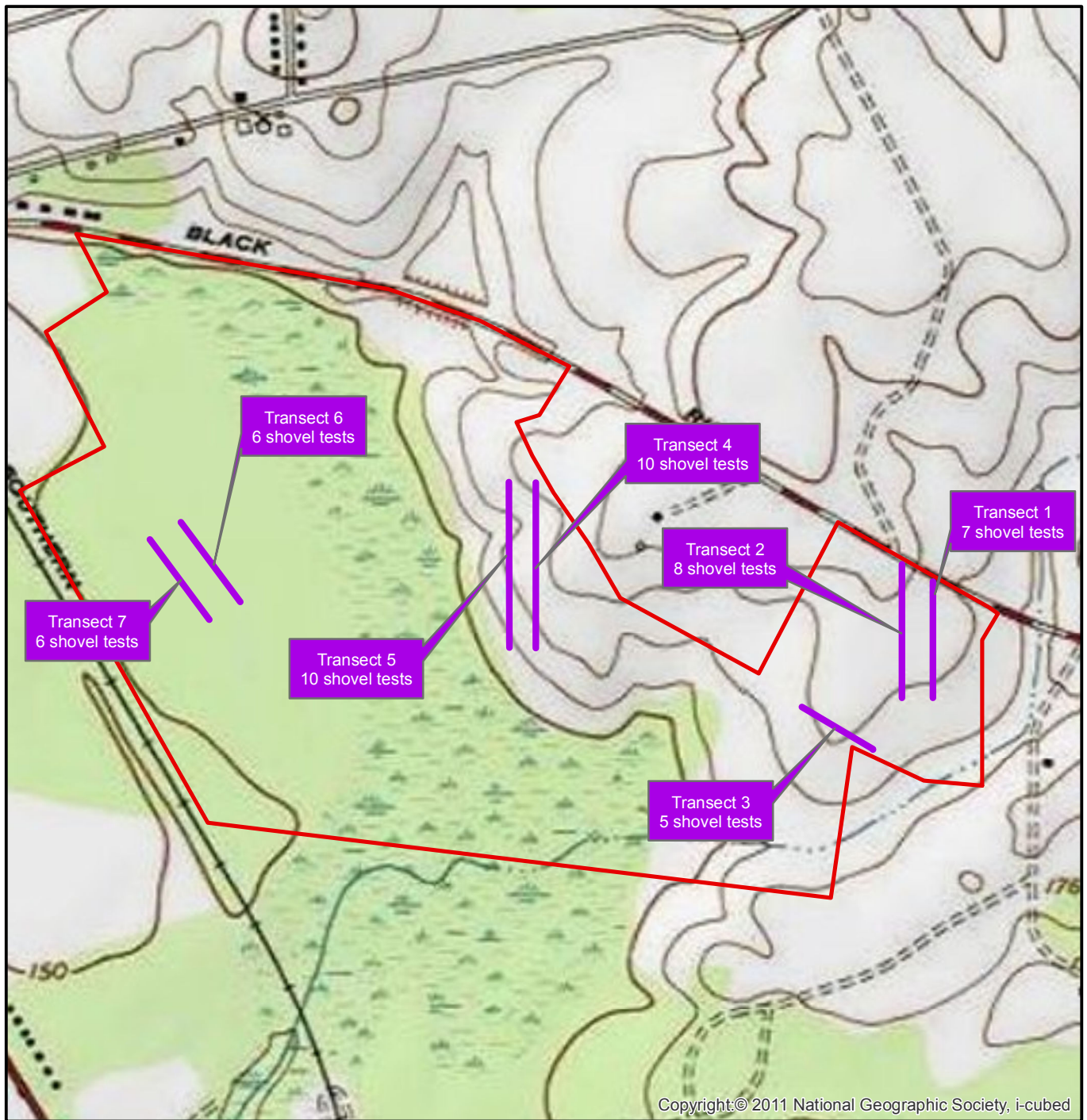


Figure 11. Trasect locations within the Steeplechase project area.

Base Map: Camden South (1953) USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

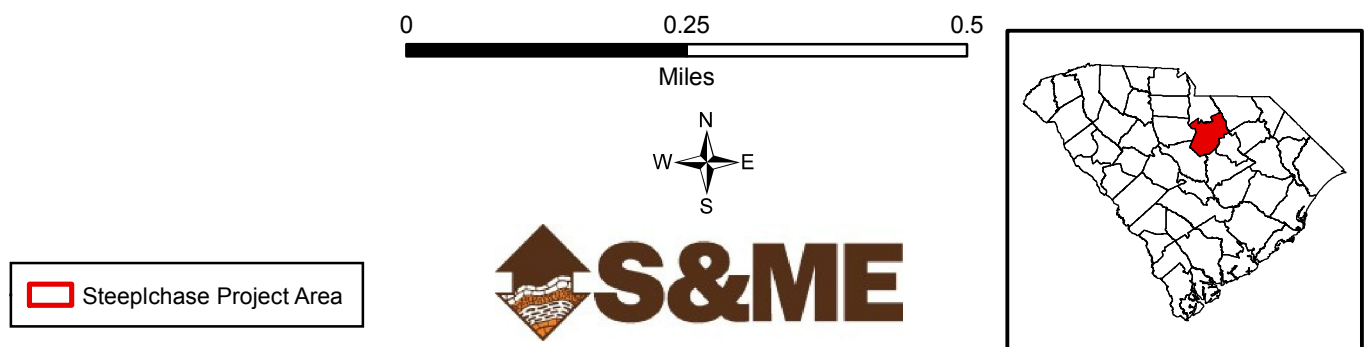




Figure 12. Structure SCS-1, facing northeast.



Figure 13. Structure SCS-1, facing northwest.



Figure 14. Outbuildings associated with SCS-1, facing northeast.



Figure 15. Structure SCS-2, facing northeast.



Figure 16. Structure SCS-3, facing north.



Figure 17. Structure SCS-4, facing northeast



Figure 18. Structure SCS-5, facing northeast.