April 9, 2015

Reference: **Cultural Resources Identification Survey**
CAPPS-II Industrial Park Site
Marion County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4263-15-023

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), on behalf of Thomas and Hutton, has completed a cultural resources identification survey (CRIS) of an area totaling approximately 185 acres. The Project Area is located one kilometer south of Highway 76, and directly west of Ed Smith Road in Mullins, South Carolina. The Project Area is bisected by an active railroad (Figures 1 and 2). The property owners are interested in receiving site certification through the South Carolina Department of Commerce Site Certification program. The purpose of the CRIS is to assess the Project Area's potential for containing significant cultural resources, and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be necessary to address adverse effects that future development may have on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

S&ME staff completed this CRIS in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1400259r1, dated February 11, 2015 and the *Memorandum of Understanding Between the South Carolina Department of Commerce and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Regarding the Implementation of Guidelines for Cultural Resource Identification Surveys Conducted for the South Carolina Site Certification Program* (2014). Ms. Kimberly Nagle, RPA, Mr. Aaron Brummitt, RPA, and Mr. Jeremy C. Miller, conducted background research, performed the fieldwork, and co-authored this report.

The Project Area is located in the Middle Coastal Plain physiographic province. The topography is generally level, with an elevation of approximately 28 meters above mean sea level (AMSL). Vegetation in the majority of the Project Area consists of cultivated and wild grasses in the fields. Areas of thicker vegetation are scattered throughout the Project Area and contain hardwoods, mature pines, and secondary growth. The Project Area is cross cut by numerous drainage ditches and includes a 20 x 40 meter pond. Farmland borders the property to the west, north, and east. Residential properties bound the Project Area to the south (Figures 3-6).

Previous land use has impacted the majority of Project Area. These actions include farming, construction of the ditches and pond, and the construction of the railroad. These past actions may have had a significant effect on the depositional context. The soils in the Project Area (Figure 2 and Table 1) are comprised of nine different soil types.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On April 1, 2015, Kimberly Nagle, RPA conducted a background literature review and records search of data maintained by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). The records examined consisted of master site maps and site forms housed at SCIAA and a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing the location and information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. When previously identified cultural resources or prior cultural resource surveys were noted within the 0.25-mile search radius, Ms. Nagle consulted additional reports and site forms from the previously mentioned sources.

Table 1. Soil types with the Project Area

Soil	Texture	Location	Drainage	Percentage of Project Area
Centenary	Loamy Sand	Flats; Marine Terraces	Very Well Drained	9.9%
Coxville	Fine Loamy Sand	Flats; Depressions; Marine Terraces	Poorly Drained	15.7%
Dothan	Fine Sandy Loam	Depressions; Marine Terraces	Well Drained	25.1%
Dunbar	Fine Sandy Loam	Marine Terraces	Somewhat Poorly Drained	7.2%
Foreston	Coarse Loamy Sand	Marine Terraces	Well Drained	2.6%
Goldsboro	Fine Loamy Sand	Marine Terraces	Moderately Well Drained	14.5%
Pocalla	Loamy Sand	Marine Terraces	Somewhat Excessively Drained	3.0%
Rutlege	Loamy Sand	Depressions; Flood Plains	Very Poorly Drained	21.6%

A review of ArchSite and the state archaeological site files indicated that two previously recorded resources (38MA196, and 38MA197) in the Project Area and no additional previously recorded resources within the 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 2 and Figure 7).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within the Project Area

Site No.	Description	NRHP Status
38MA196	Late Archaic, Early-Middle Woodland	Not Evaluated
38MA197	19th century historic	Determined Not Eligible 2/9/2009

Previous investigation at archaeological site 38MA196 consisted of the excavation of 194 shovel test pits that were spaced at approximately 15-meter intervals. These efforts resulted in the recovery of 433 artifacts from both the ground surface and subsurface contexts. The collected assemblage consisted of remains dating to the Late Archaic, and Early and Middle Woodland Periods. Researchers recommended additional efforts to evaluate the site's significance (Bailey *et al.* 2007). The site measures approximately 300 x 170 meters, and is wholly within the current Project Area.

Previous investigation at archaeological site 38MA197 consisted of the excavation of five shovel test pits that were spaced at approximately 15-meter intervals. These efforts resulted in the recovery of 51 artifacts from both the ground surface and subsurface contexts. The collected assemblage consisted of nineteenth century domestic debris. The site is in the same location as a structure depicted on the USGS Mullins quadrangle. Researchers did not recommend additional efforts (Bailey *et al.* 2007). Records available from ArchSite indicate that 38MA197 was determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

As part of this investigation, S&ME staff also reviewed available historic maps. Mills (1825) Atlas records the vicinity of the Project Area as Sister Bay. Mills does not indicate the presence of a domicile or nearby landholdings (Figure 8). The P.Y. Bethea 1882 Marion County Map identifies the area only by the former land feature name with slight variation, Sisters Bay. The map further illustrates a railroad within or close to the Project Area (Figure 9). The 1964 Bicentennial Map of Marion County depicts two bays (Big and Little Sister Bay) and the modern railroad is shown in its current configuration (Figure 10).

POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, researchers have used various predictive models 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 2008). In general, the most significant variables for identifying a likely site location appear to be distance to a permanent water source, proximity to a wetland or other ecotone, slope, and soil drainage. Prehistoric sites tend to occur on relatively

level 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 historic roadways.

Following this rubric, the well-drained soils on relatively high ground, in an area next to a Carolina Bay has the highest probability to contain a prehistoric site. However, the presence of the previously documented 38MA196 is in this exact location. Additional high probability areas include a small remnant of the bay's rim and areas adjacent to the roadways documented in the historic maps. Because the Project Area has been impacted by its on-going use as agricultural fields, and the presence of the deep drainage ditches, we determined that a large portion of the Project Area was once much wetter than it currently is, and has a low potential for containing intact archaeological resources. As such, we designed our field investigation to confirm the conditions and focus our field efforts on the less visibly disturbed areas, the area with well-drained soils next to the former bay and areas along the roadways (Figure 11).

FIELD INVESTIGATION

On April 3, 2015, Mr. Aaron Brummitt, RPA and Mr. Jeremy C. Miller conducted the field investigation portion of the CRIS.

METHODS

The field crew investigated the Project Area by walking on the tract and inspecting exposed ground surfaces. The field crew then excavated 67 shovel tests in an attempt to relocate 38MA196 and examine other portions of the Project Area. In plowed fields with greater than 50 percent ground surface exposure, shovel test pits were spaced at 60 – meter intervals; in areas within documented site boundaries, and areas with heavy groundcover the interval was shortened to 30 meters. Shovel test pits used to delineate a positive finding were spaced 15 meters from the initial positive. Shovel test pits were approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated to culturally sterile subsoil if no artifacts were recovered. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. The field crew kept notes in a weatherproof field journal and recorded field conditions in the Project Area with digital photographs.

In addition to the archaeological survey, the field crew conducted a limited architectural survey to determine whether there were any aboveground historic resources near the Project Area. The field crew walked accessible public roadways to examine properties adjacent to the Project Area that are potentially significant or greater than forty years old.

RESULTS

The field crew excavated 67 shovel test pits, ranging from 10-60 cm deep, across the Project Area (Figure 12). Excavation of these shovel test pits did not recover artifacts or other archaeological remains. The majority of Project Area has been disturbed by past use, including the use of the property as agricultural fields throughout the twentieth century. The largest portion of the Project Area undisturbed by these activities is located in the northern portion. A typical soil profile (Figure 13) in the north of the Project Area consists of approximately 30 cm of very dark gray brown (10YR 3/2) fine sandy loam (Ap horizon), followed by 20-30 cm (30–50 cmbs) brownish yellow

(10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam, overlying 20+ cm (50–70+ cmbs) yellowish brown (10 YR5/6) sandy clay loam, mottled with (10YR 5/5) yellowish brown sandy clay loam. The third stratum was identified as the subsoil (Figure 13).

A typical soil profile in the southern portion of the Project Area consists of approximately 30 cm of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam (Ap horizon), followed by 10 cm (30–40 cmbs) dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam mottled with reddish-brown clay, overlying 20+ cm (40–60+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 4/8) clay loam (Figure 13).

This investigation did not identify subsurface artifacts or other indications of intact archaeological deposits in the Project Area.

In an attempt to confirm the location of 38MA196, the crew investigated the site with an inspection of the exposed ground surfaces and the excavation of five shovel tests placed within the reported site boundaries. The team collected three artifacts on the surface near the eastern edge of the reported site boundary; however, no artifacts or features were identified in the shovel tests. The surface collection includes one Fine Cordmarked sherd, one piece of lithic debitage composed of rhyolite, and one fragment of flat aqua tinted window glass (Figure 14). Although the results of this study were limited, and evaluation of the site is outside the scope of a CRIS, the potential for buried deposits at 38MA196 cannot be ruled out with available information. Additional efforts will be necessary to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site.

During the survey, the crew also identified one isolated surface find in the northern portion of the tract (Figure 12). The find consisted of the upper portion of a nineteenth to early twentieth century aqua colored bottle glass and was recovered in the northern field (Figures 12 and 14). The crew excavated one shovel test pit at the location of the surface find and additional shovel test pits in cardinal directions. These efforts did not identify additional artifacts or other indications of archaeological remains.

The limited architectural survey did not identify above ground resources that are potentially significant or greater than forty years old.

CONCLUSION

As a result of this survey, no additional archaeological sites or historic structures were identified within the Project Area or the adjacent properties. Field efforts were able to relocate the previously recorded archaeological site 38MA196. Evaluation of the remains at archaeological site 38MA196 is outside the scope of a CRIS. Although the results of the current study differ somewhat from those reported by Bailey *et al.* (2007), the two studies were implemented with different goals and objectives.

If at some point, future development of the Project Area requires federal oversight or permitting, then the lead federal agency will be required to initiate the Section 106 process (per 36 CFR

800.(3)) to determine, in consultation with SCDAH, whether this project will require additional cultural resources investigation or if consultation with other stakeholders is appropriate.

CLOSING

S&ME appreciates the opportunity to provide you with this report. If you have questions about the report, please do not hesitate to contact us at (843) 884-0005 or via e-mail at abrummitt@smeinc.com.

Sincerely,
S&ME, Inc.

Jeremy C. Miller
Archaeological Field/Lab Technician

Aaron Brummitt, RPA
Principal Investigator

Attachments: References Cited, Figures 1- 14

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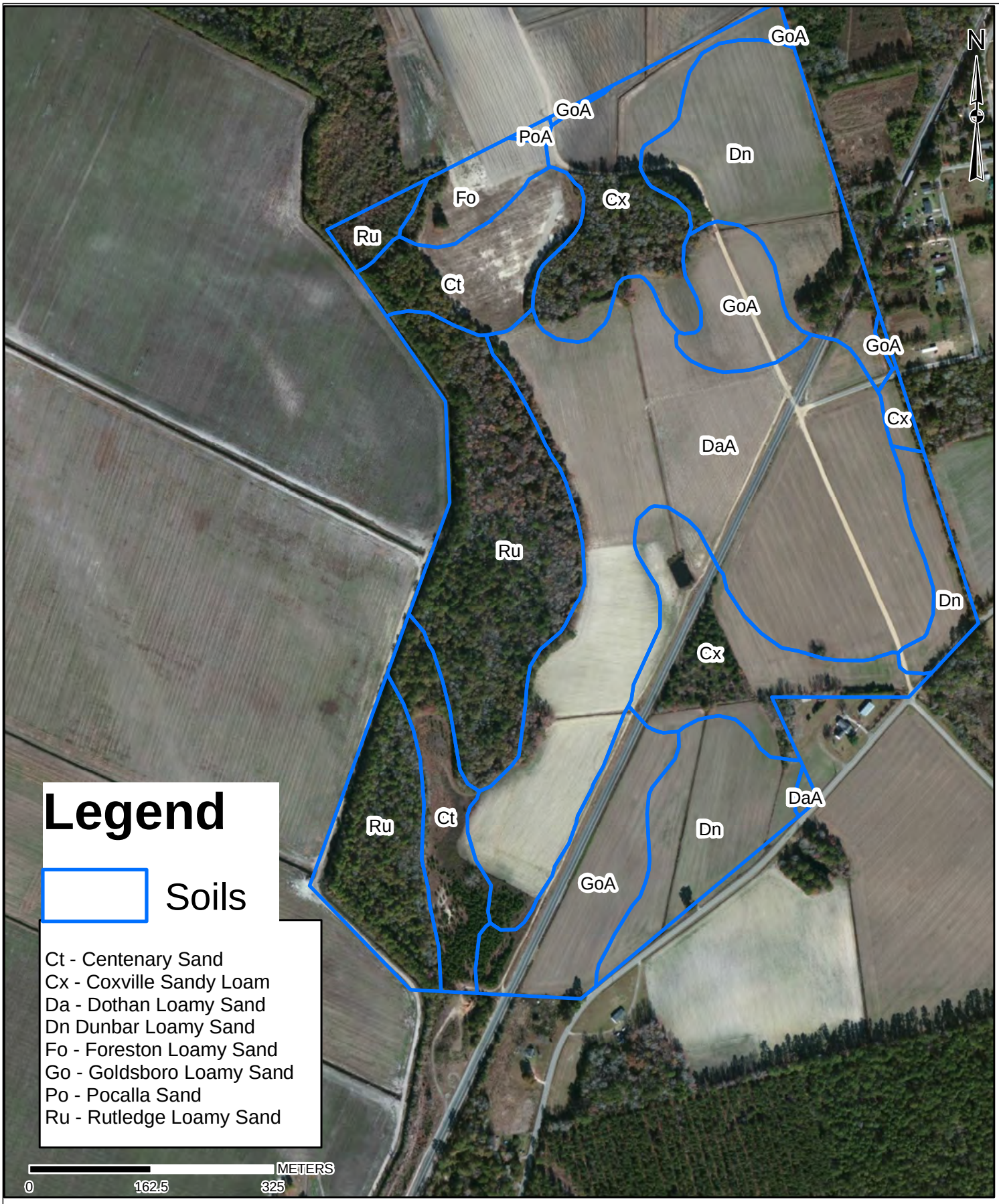
REFERENCE:
PLEASE NOTE THIS MAP IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT MEANT FOR DESIGN, LEGAL, OR ANY OTHER USES. THERE ARE NO GUARANTEES ABOUT ITS ACCURACY. S&ME, INC. ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DECISION MADE OR ANY ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE USER BASED UPON THIS MAP.

SCALE: 1:14,227.72	S&ME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA CAPPS-II INDUSTRIAL PARK MARION COUNTY, SC	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY: QO			1
DRAWN BY: AB			
DATE: 4/8/2015	PROJECT NO: 4305-15-025B	SOURCE: *USGS 7.5 Minute Mullins, SC Quadrangle*	



SCALE: 1:6,747.26	S&ME	AERIAL VIEW OF THE PROJECT AREA AND USDA SOILS DATA CAPPS-II INDUSTRIAL PARK MARION COUNTY, SC	FIGURE NO. 2
CHECKED BY: QO			
DRAWN BY: AB			
DATE: 4/8/2015	PROJECT NO: 4263-15-023	SOURCE: *USDA Web Soi Surveyl*	

Figure 3. Field conditions in the northern portion of tract, facing west from the eastern boundary of 38MA196.

Figure 4. Field conditions in the southern portion of the Project Area, facing west.

Figure 5. Photograph of the railroad bisecting the Project Area, facing southwest.

Figure 6. Field conditions in the southern portion of the tract, facing north from the southern boundary of 38MA197.

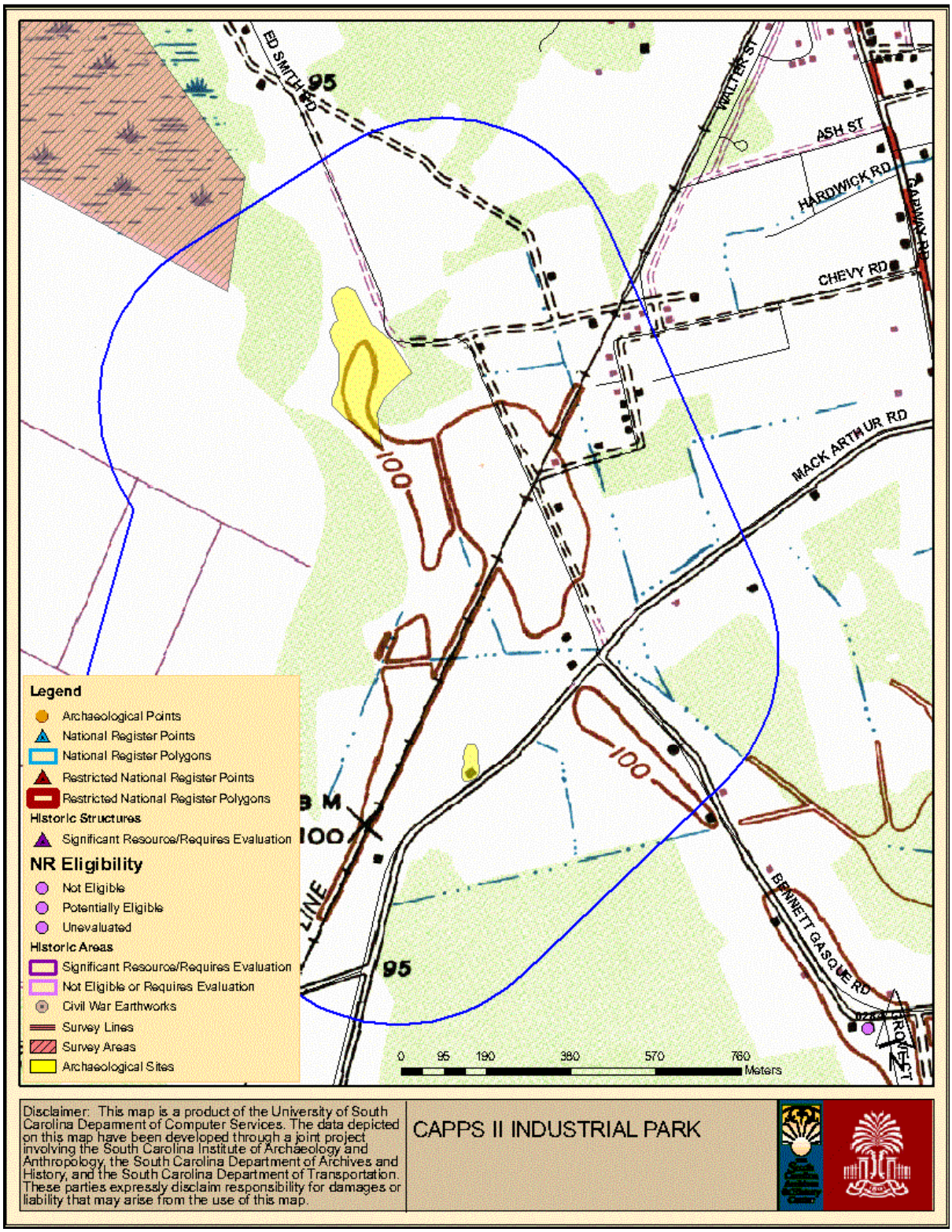


Figure 7. Results of the Archsite database review.

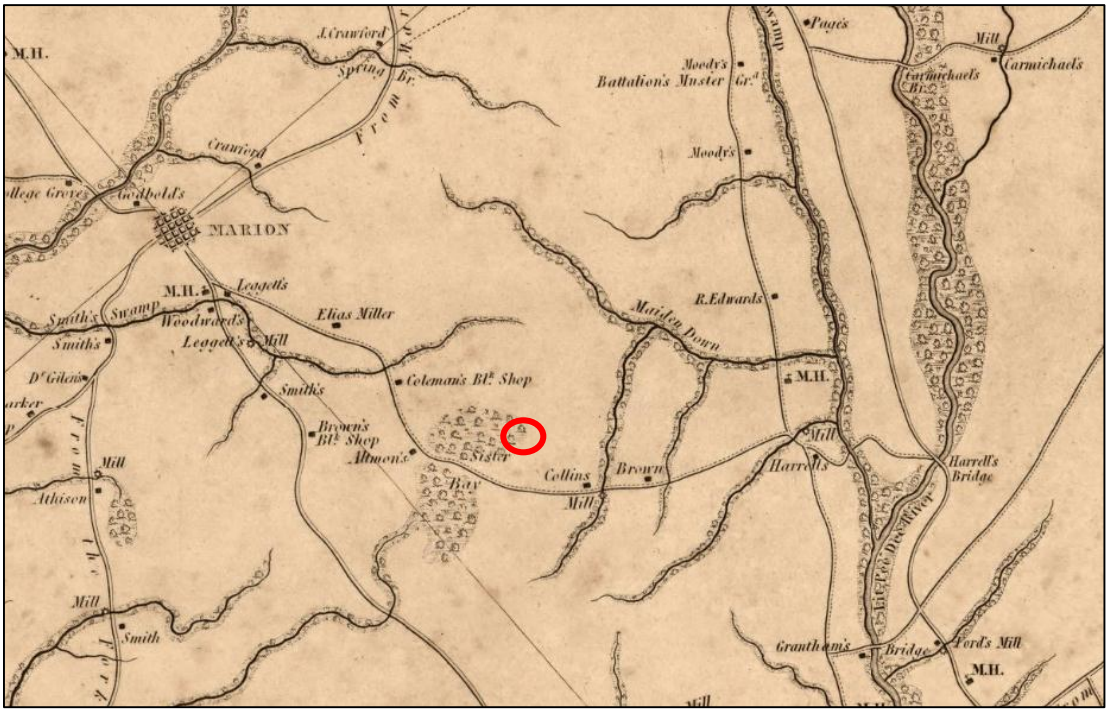


Figure 8. Location of the Project Area, highlighted in red, on a portion of Mills Atlas, Marion District. (1825).

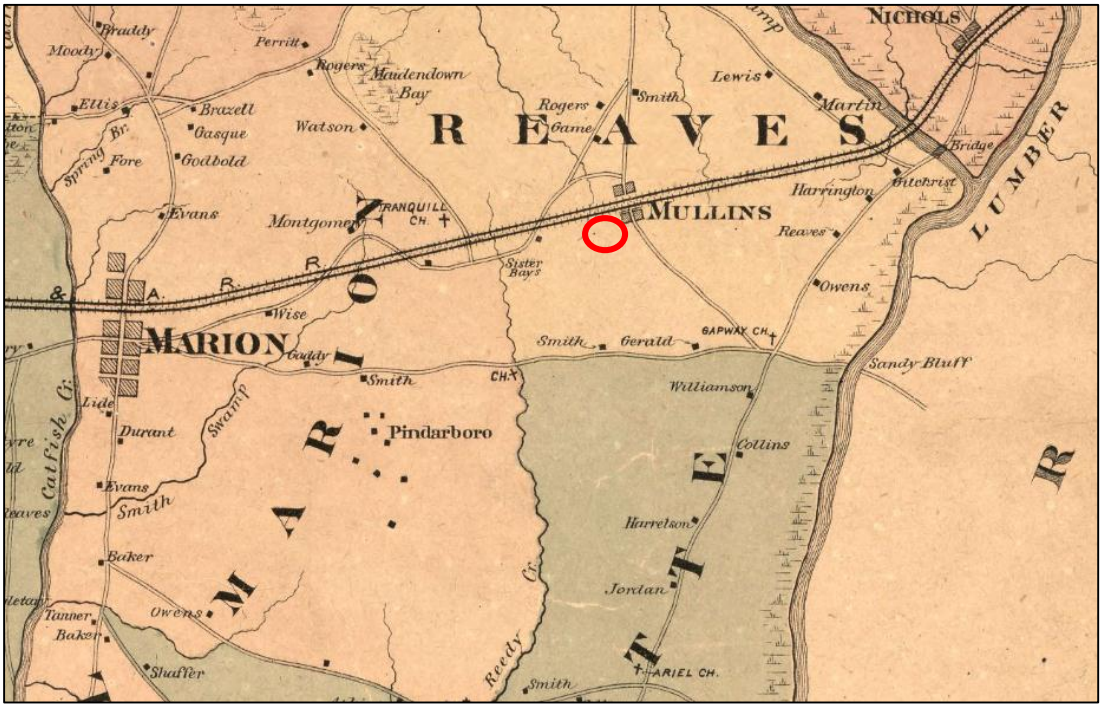


Figure 9. Location of the Project Area, highlighted in red a portion of the P. Y. Bethea Map of Marion County (1882).

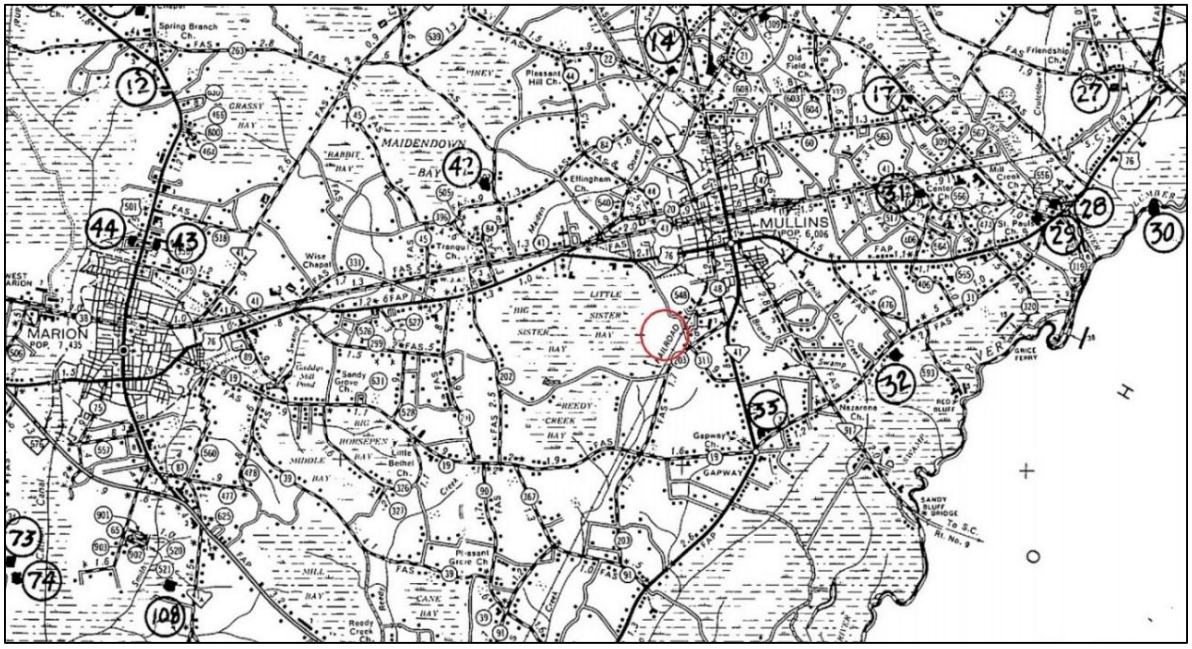
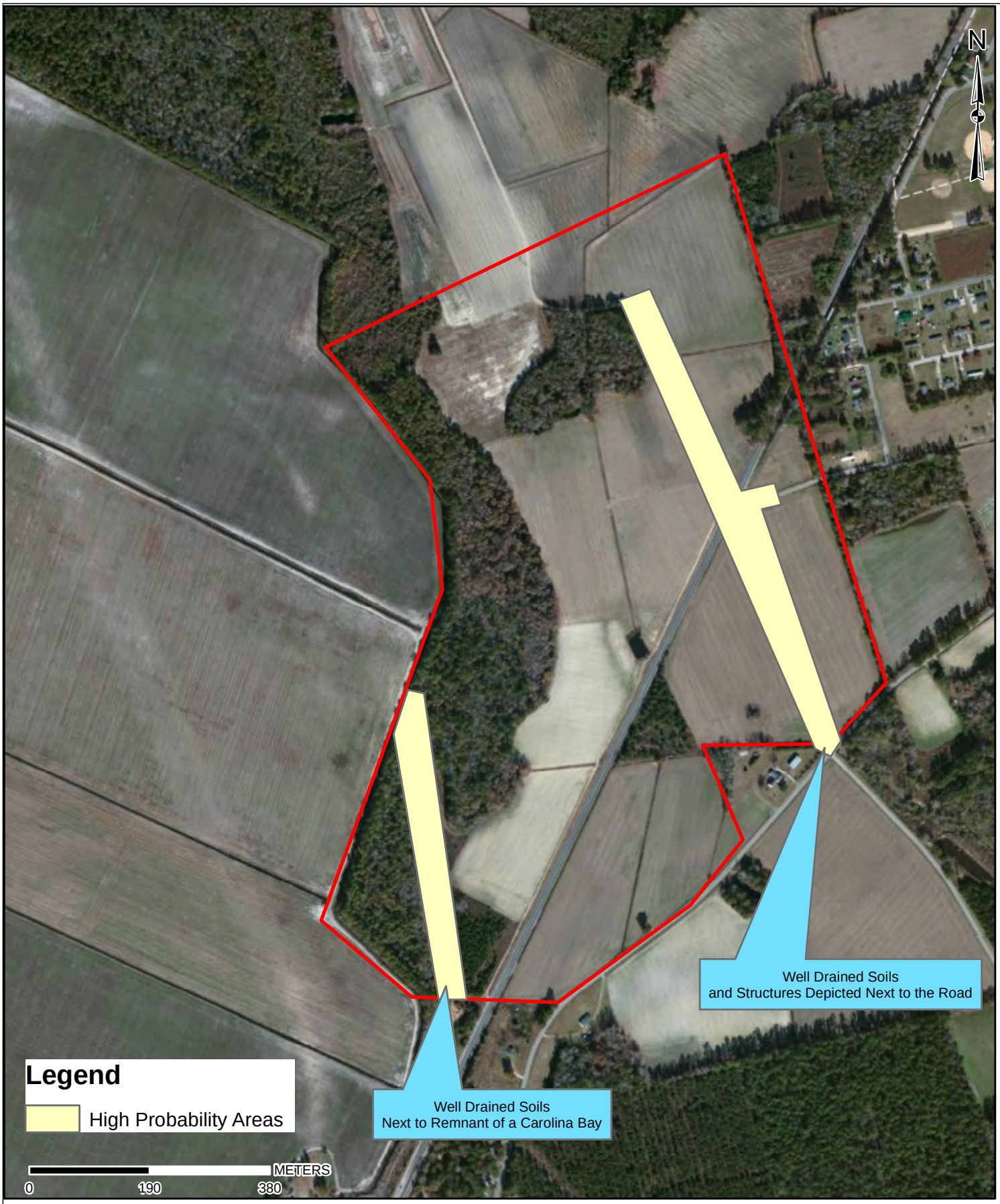


Figure 10. Approximate location of the Project Area, highlighted in red on a portion of 1964 Bicentennial Map of Marion County.



SCALE: 1:8,000	S&ME	SITE PROBABILITY MODEL CAPPS-II INDUSTRIAL PARK MARION COUNTY, SC	FIGURE NO. 11
CHECKED BY: QO			
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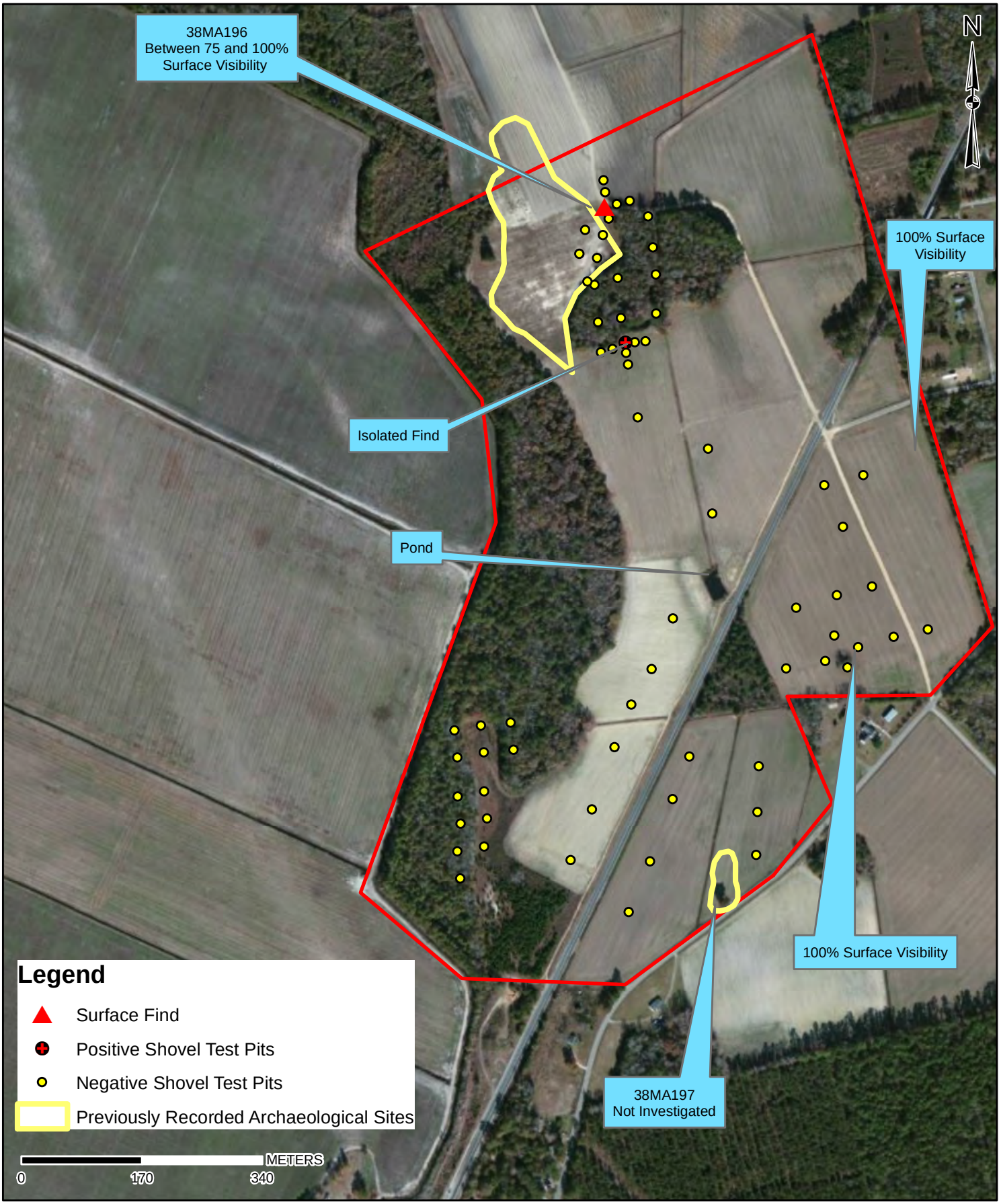
DATE: 4/8/2015	PROJECT NO: 4263-15-023	SOURCE: *S&ME, Inc.*	



SCALE: 1:7,171.98	S&ME	RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATION CAPPS-II INDUSTRIAL PARK MARION COUNTY, SC	FIGURE NO. 12
CHECKED BY: QO			
DRAWN BY: AB			
DATE: 4/9/2015	PROJECT NO: 4263-15-023	SOURCE: *S&ME, Inc.*	

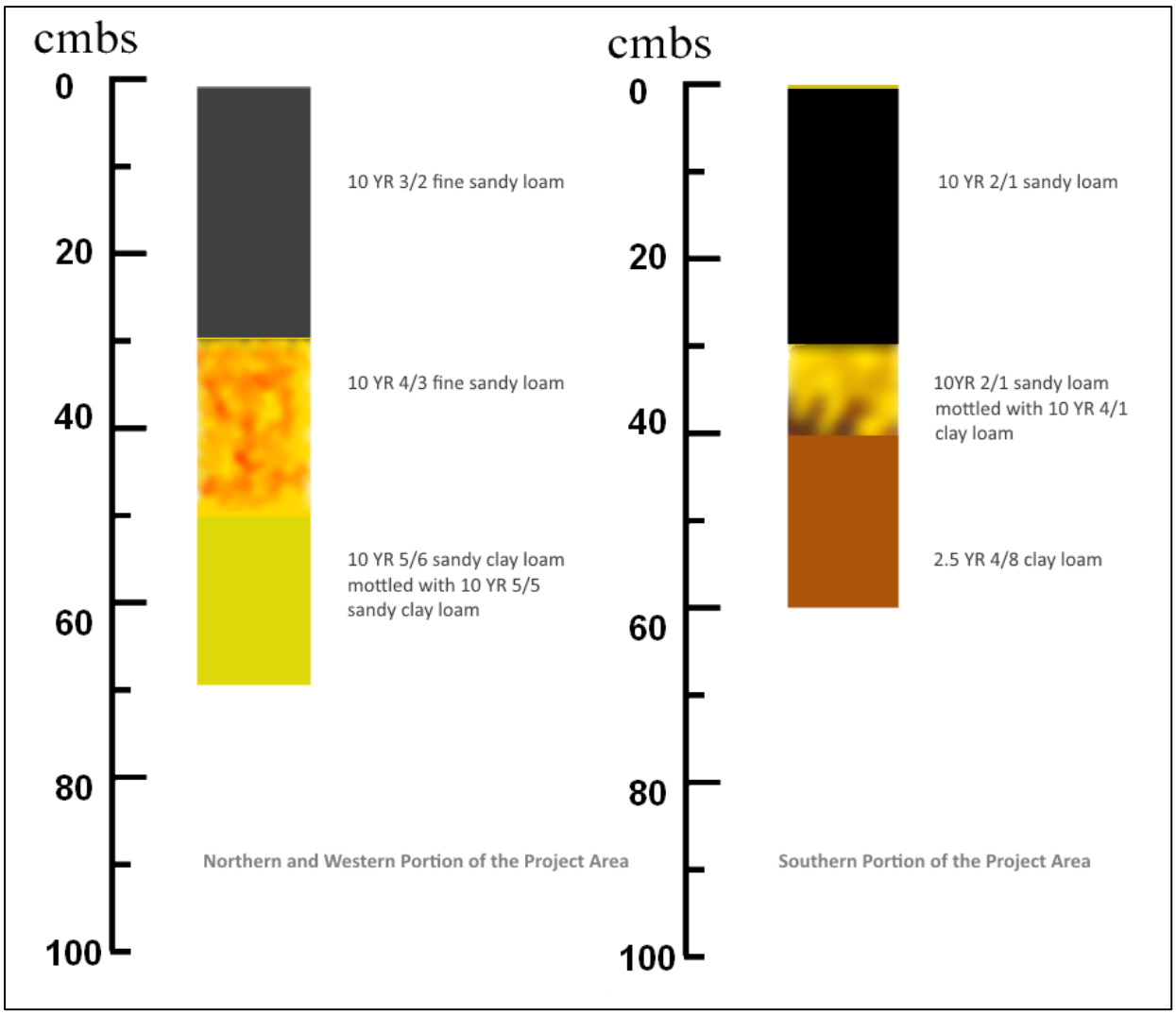


Figure 13.Typical soil profiles in the Project Area.

Figure 14. Artifacts identified during the field investigation.
Top row from left to right: one fragment of flat aqua tinted window glass, one rhyolite flake, and a Fine Cordmarked sherd.
Bottom row: aqua colored bottle glass