

CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 170 ACRES AT THE JEFF PRICE INDUSTRIAL PARK SITE

DILLON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Summary Report-Final



October 2013

**CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF
APPROXIMATELY 107 ACRES AT THE JEFF PRICE INDUSTRIAL
PARK SITE
DILLON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
SUMMARY REPORT-FINAL**

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INTRODUCTION

On September 5, 2013, TRC conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 170 acres on the southern edge of the Town of Little Rock in Dillon County, South Carolina (Figure 1). This work was done on behalf of Alliance Engineering, Inc. for the South Carolina Department of Commerce Industrial Site Certification Program.

The project area consists of approximately 170 acres in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province. The tract is situated on an upland flat overlooking Ropers Mill Branch to the southwest. A north to south running, man-made irrigation ditch bisects the tract. A Carolina Bay is located in the southeast corner of the tract. The tract is bound on the north by the town of Little Rock, on the east by Highway 9, on the south by agricultural fields and on the west by CSX railroad tracks (Figure 1). Topographically the tract is on an upland flat overlooking Ropers Mill Branch to the south. The elevation of the project area is between 140 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) along the western boundary of the tract and 130 feet near Ropers Mill Branch.

Well drained Dothan and Varina sandy loam is found throughout most of the tract. Very poorly drained Coxville loamy sand is found along the drainage ditches running through the tract.

The tract is a planted soy bean field with mixed pine and hardwood forest marking the field boundaries to the north and west (Figures 2 and 3). The area surrounding the tract consists of the town of Little Rock to the north, farmland to the east and west, and an industrial site to the south.

A 2011 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the South Carolina Department of Commerce (DOC) and the SHPO concerning the certification of industrial parks has established minimum criteria for cultural resources surveys on any tract applying for certification. An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted within the tract to meet the current standards outlined in the MOA. Based on topography, vegetation, and the nature of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.25-mile radius around the project area. Additionally an historic structure survey was carried out to photograph structures over 40 years old within or adjacent to the tract in order to assess potential effects.

Three archaeological sites (38DN175-38DN177) were identified within the tract. A number of previously recorded historic structures are within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract, with five of these being adjacent to the project tract. These structures have previously been recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). There is one National Register Listed structure, Saint Paul's Methodist Church, within a 0.5-mile Radius of the project tract.

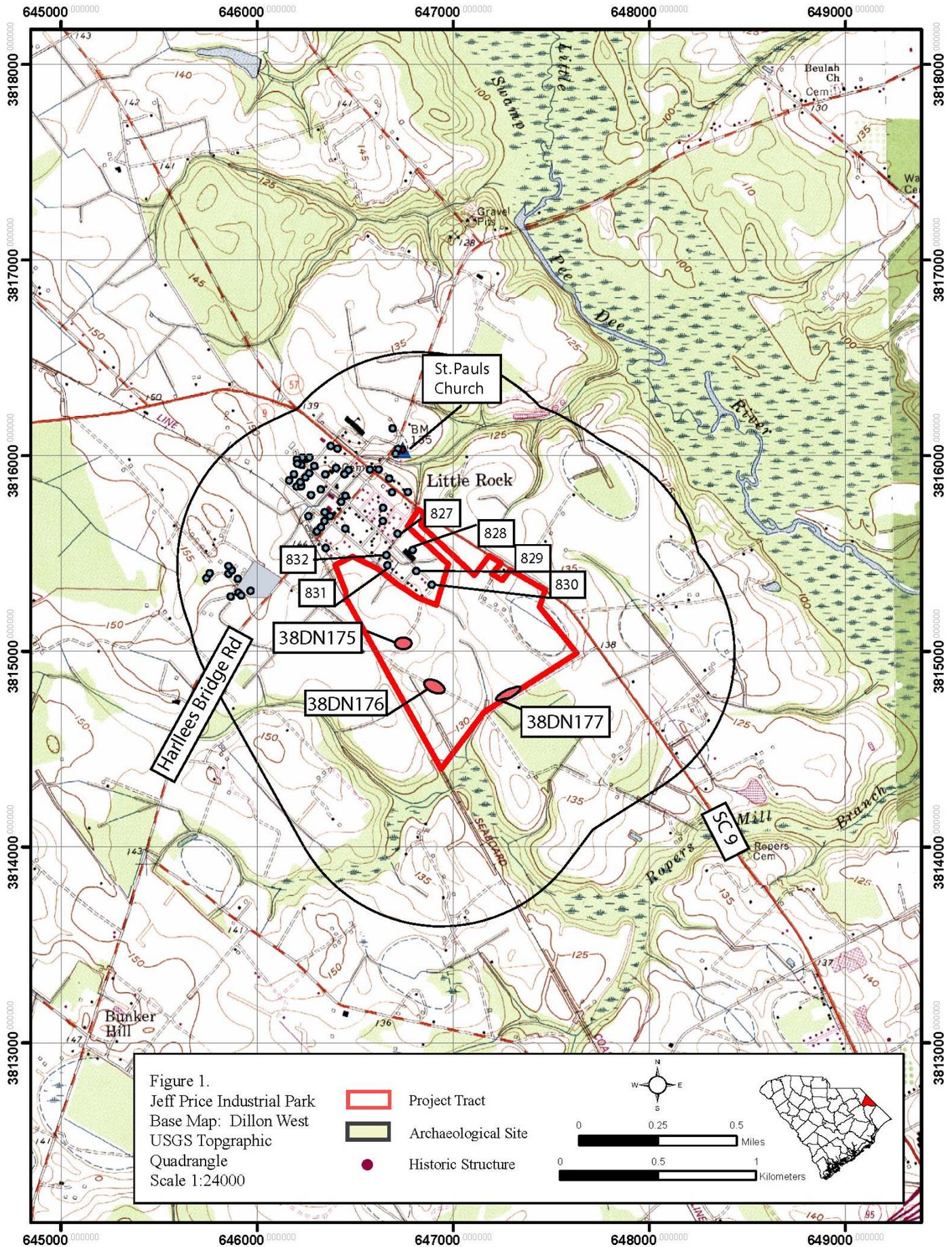




Figure 2. Soy bean field found throughout the tract facing east.



Figure 3. Project tract facing south.

CONTEXT

The archaeological sites identified during the course of the survey consisted of one nineteenth to twentieth century site. A brief context of the history of Dillon County and the general project area follows as a background for the interpretation of the identified sites.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Spanish and French exploration of the Southeastern coast of the United States began in the early sixteenth century. The Spanish first came ashore in the vicinity of present-day Beaufort around 1520 at a place they would later name Santa Elena. Despite their exploration of this area, it was not until 1526 that they would attempt a permanent settlement on the South Carolina coast. The initial attempt was called San Miguel de Gualdape, with a postulated location anywhere from the Cape Fear area of North Carolina to Sapelo Island on the Georgia coast (DePratter 1994; Quattlebaum 1956). The French attempted a settlement in the Port Royal area in 1562, establishing Charlesfort, which lasted less than a year. The Spanish had more success in 1566 with the settlement of Santa Elena, which survived for 20 years (South 1981).

British interest in coastal South Carolina began in 1629 when Sir Robert Heath, attorney general to Charles I, obtained a royal charter to settle “Carolana”—a region that stretched from present day Virginia to Spanish Florida. However, his Carolina-bound expedition landed him in Virginia. In 1632, a Captain Henry Taverner explored the coast of South Carolina looking for a suitable place to found a colony. About that time, exploration began to slow and it was not until 1663 that nine wealthy aristocrats, who had supported Charles’ reinstatement to the throne in 1660, acquired a charter to the lands originally patented by Sir Robert Heath (Rowland et al. 1996:58–59). The new colony was intended to serve two purposes—it would prevent Spanish incursion into the already established colonies farther to the north, and it would provide income to a badly depleted British treasury. Ignoring Spain’s prior claims to the area around present-day Beaufort, Charles II granted a charter to the men in 1663. The new colony, named Carolina, included present-day North and South Carolina, as well as the island of Barbados.

By 1683 present day Dillon County was within the area of Craven County. Craven County was southern most of the three original “counties” established in “Carolana”. Its boundaries were somewhat ambiguous but generally it encompassed the area below the Cape Fear to the mouth of Awendaw Creek in present day Berkeley County. These counties were established more as geographic zones than political entities.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century South Carolina established the Parish system in order to create jurisdictional areas for the Church of England. The Parishes quickly took over both church and governmental activities. At this time Dillon County and the Dan Rogers Industrial Site were still part of the general area of Craven County but were in the Parish of Saint James Santee. When the Saint James Santee Parish was divided in the 1720’s Dillon County was partially in Parishes of Prince George Winyaw and Prince Frederick.

South Carolina eliminated the counties in 1768 and created Districts. Present day Dillon County was within the George Town District. Over time new districts were established with Dillon

County being in the Marion District (Figure 4). In 1910 Dillon County proper was created out of Marion County. Since its inception it has primarily relied on agriculture as its main economic force.

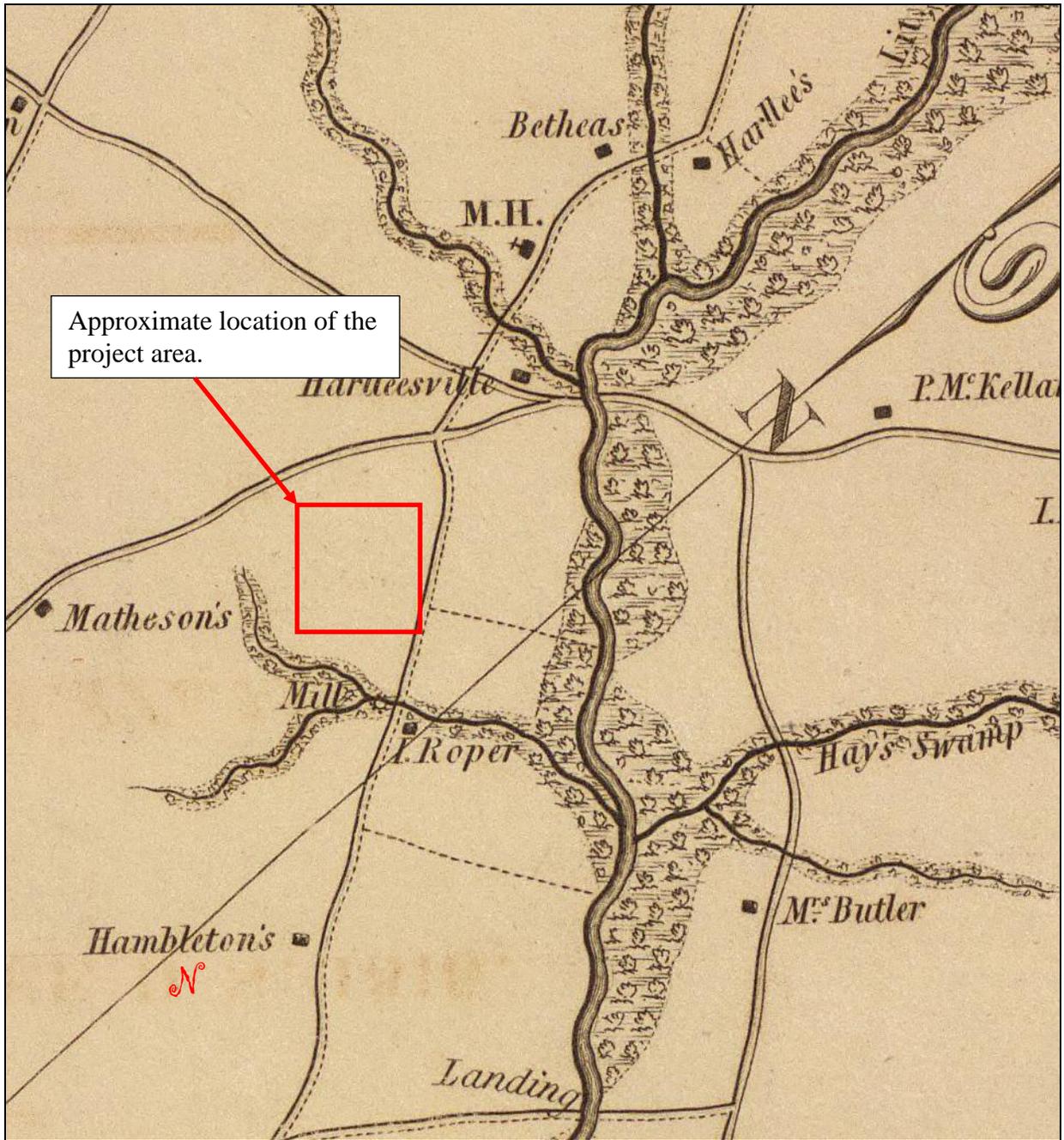


Figure 4. Mills Atlas (1825) Marion District showing the approximately location of the project area.

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 ArchSite the 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 the SCDAH Finding Aid for previous architectural surveys near the project area. The records examined at SCIAA include the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports.

Field Survey

According to DOC standards a minimum of one shovel test per five acres is required. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 to 60 meter (m) intervals across areas of well drained soils, areas within 100 meters of a water source and in selected high probability and low probability areas (Figure 5). All shovel tests were approximately 30 centimeters (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.

When an artifact was recovered from a shovel test, that test was considered "positive." For each positive additional shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions on a 15-m interval to delineate the site. Shovel testing was continued until two negative STPs were excavated in each direction; the first negative test in each direction was considered to be the site boundary. An archaeological site was identified by the recovery of three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-m diameter. Field notes were maintained for transects and shovel tests, documenting soil profiles, cultural remains, and any other pertinent information.

For each site a map was drawn depicting the location of all shovel tests, site boundaries, and prominent natural and cultural features. UTM coordinates for each site were recorded with a Trimble hand-held GeoXT GPS receiver capable of sub-m accuracy. All artifacts recovered were bagged and labeled according to shovel test and depth below surface. Photographs were taken at each site to document vegetation and the general site conditions.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a windshield reconnaissance of the APE was conducted to determine whether the proposed project 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.

RESULTS

Literature Review

Background research at the SCIAA and on ArcSite indicates that there are no previously recorded archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract. There is one NRHP listed

structure, Saint Paul’s Methodist Church, within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract. There are 57 previously (774.0-774.9 and 794-833) recorded structures that are not eligible for the NRHP.

Saint Paul’s Methodist Church was constructed in 1871. It is located at the intersection of Highway 9 and Harllee’s Bridge Road. The church was listed on the NRHP in 1977 for its religious and architectural significance. It is approximately 0.4 mile northeast of the project area. Neither the religious nor the architectural integrity of this structure will be affected by the certification of the Jeff Price Industrial Park.

There are five previously recorded structures adjacent to the project tract (Table 1). None of the structures are eligible for the NRHP

Table 1. Historic structures adjacent to the project area.

Site Number	Description	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility
828	Whittaker School, 2326 Worship Street	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
829	Unnamed House, 2317 Worship Street	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
830	Mt. Pleasant Church, 2301 Worship Street	1915	Not Eligible
831	McCoy’s Chapel UMC, 2358 Federal Street	Est. 1901	Not Eligible
832	Morning Glory Lodge, 2368 Federal Street	Circa 1940	Not Eligible

Field Survey

On September 5, 2013 a reconnaissance survey was conducted of the 170-acre project tract. A total of 41 shovel tests were excavated along high and low probability areas within the project area (Table 2, Figure 5). This is equal to one shovel test per every 4.1 acres. A majority of the tract is an active soy bean field. The northern and western boundaries of the tract are wooded and associated with a number of man-made drainage ditches that are present throughout the tract.

Table 2. Shovel tests excavated at the Jeff Price Industrial Park Tract.

Transect	Description	#of STPs/# of Positive STPs
1	30 and 60 meter intervals	7/0
2	30 and 60 meter intervals	7/1
3	30 and 60 meter intervals	12/2 (surface)
4	30 and 60 meter intervals	9/3 (surface)
5	30 and 60 meter intervals	6/0

Three archaeological sites were recorded during the survey.

38DN175

Site Number: 38DN175	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic Scatter	Elevation: 140 feet AMSL
Components: 19 th to 20 th Century	Landform: Upland Flat
UTM Coordinates: E646737, N3815029	Soil Type: Dothan Sandy Loam
Site Dimensions: 80 × 30 m	Vegetation: Agricultural Field

Site 38DN175 was identified as a scatter of historic ceramics and glass on the surface of a dirt road and within rows of planted soy beans (see Figures 1 and 5). Brick fragments modern glass and

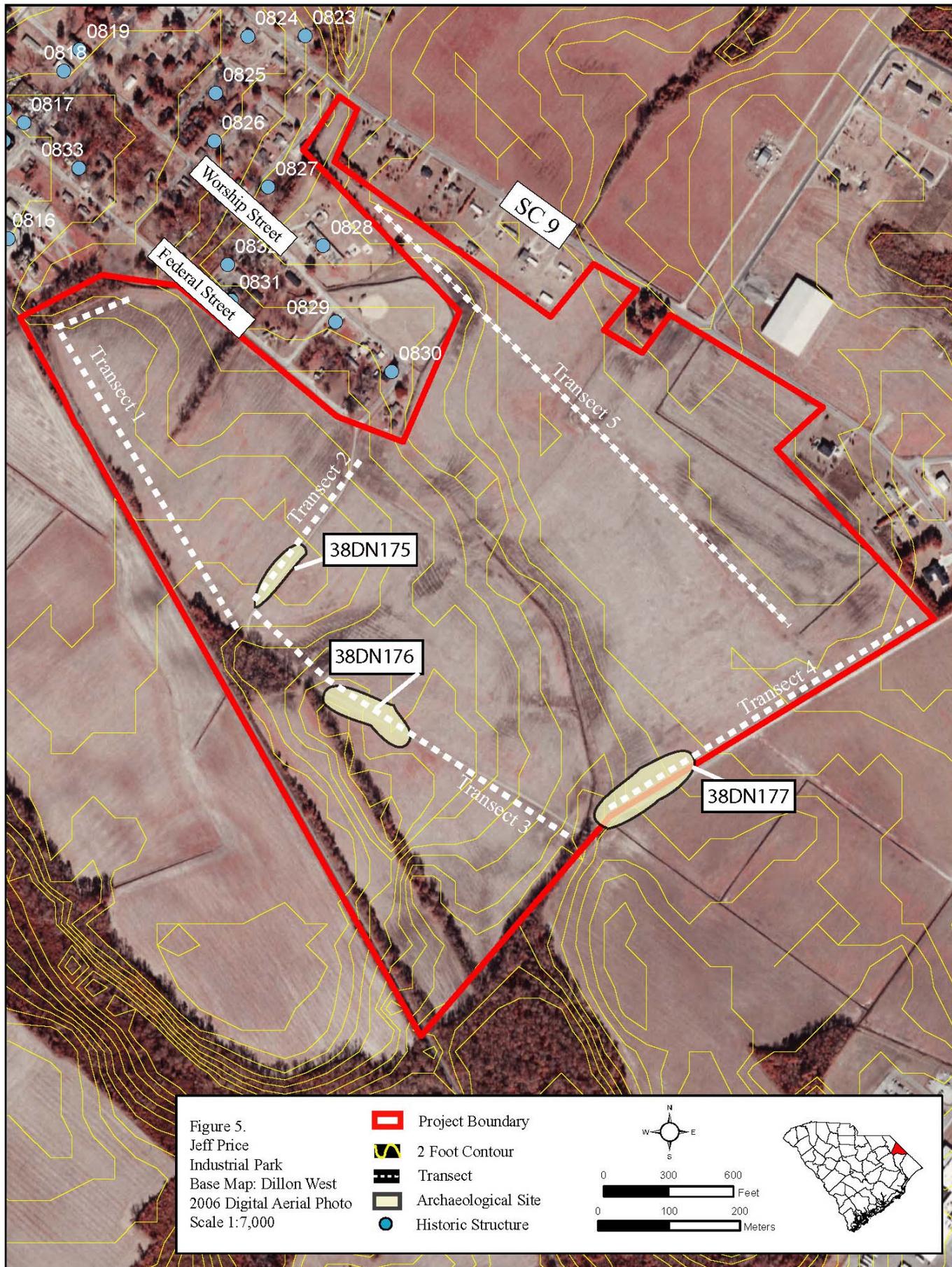
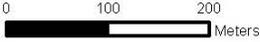


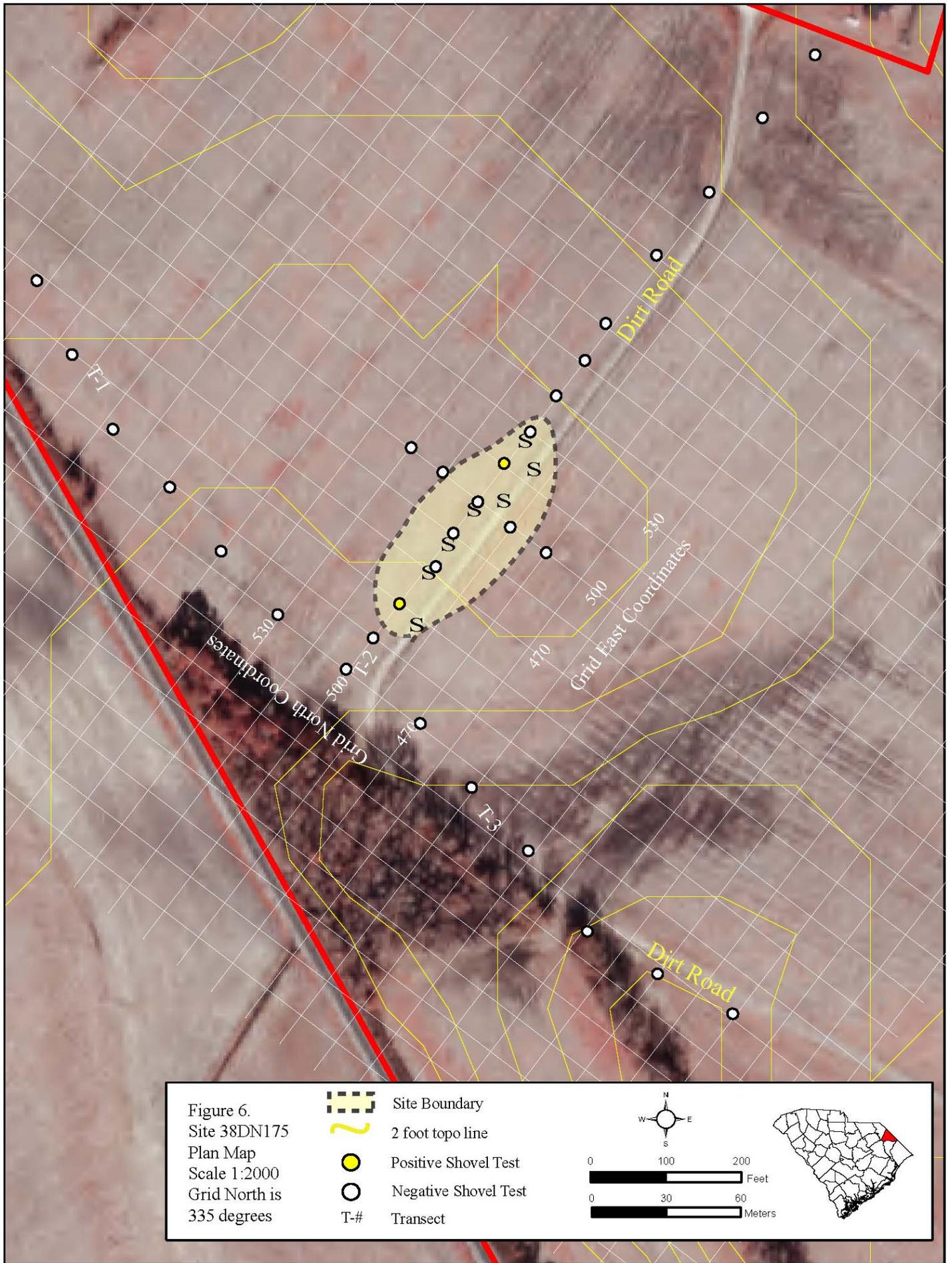
Figure 5.
 Jeff Price
 Industrial Park
 Base Map: Dillon West
 2006 Digital Aerial Photo
 Scale 1:7,000

-  Project Boundary
-  2 Foot Contour
-  Transect
-  Archaeological Site
-  Historic Structure









whiteware were observed on the ground surface of a dirt field road. Fourteen shovel tests were excavated on a 15-meter interval, cruciform style testing pattern (Figure 6) in the vicinity of the brick scatter. Two shovel tests contained artifacts within the disturbed plowzone. The boundaries of the site are based on shovel testing, the extent of the surface scatter and the structures depicted on the 1980 Dillon West USGS topographic quadrangle.

Soils were shallow. A typical soil profile consisted of 20 centimeters (cm) of plowzone containing brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam, overlying mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay. Six whiteware fragments, one fragment of milk glass, one fragment of salt-glazed stoneware (STP 2-2), one tin spoon (STP 2-4), one brick fragment and one shard of clear container glass was collected.

The site consists of a sparse scatter of historic artifacts. Brick, glass and historic ceramics suggest a house site. A review of historic maps indicates an early to mid twentieth century occupation. The structures that were once in this area have been destroyed and removed. Plowing has disturbed the integrity of this site and scattered the artifacts over a wide area. The structures have been razed and no structural features are present. This site offers limited information potential is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP

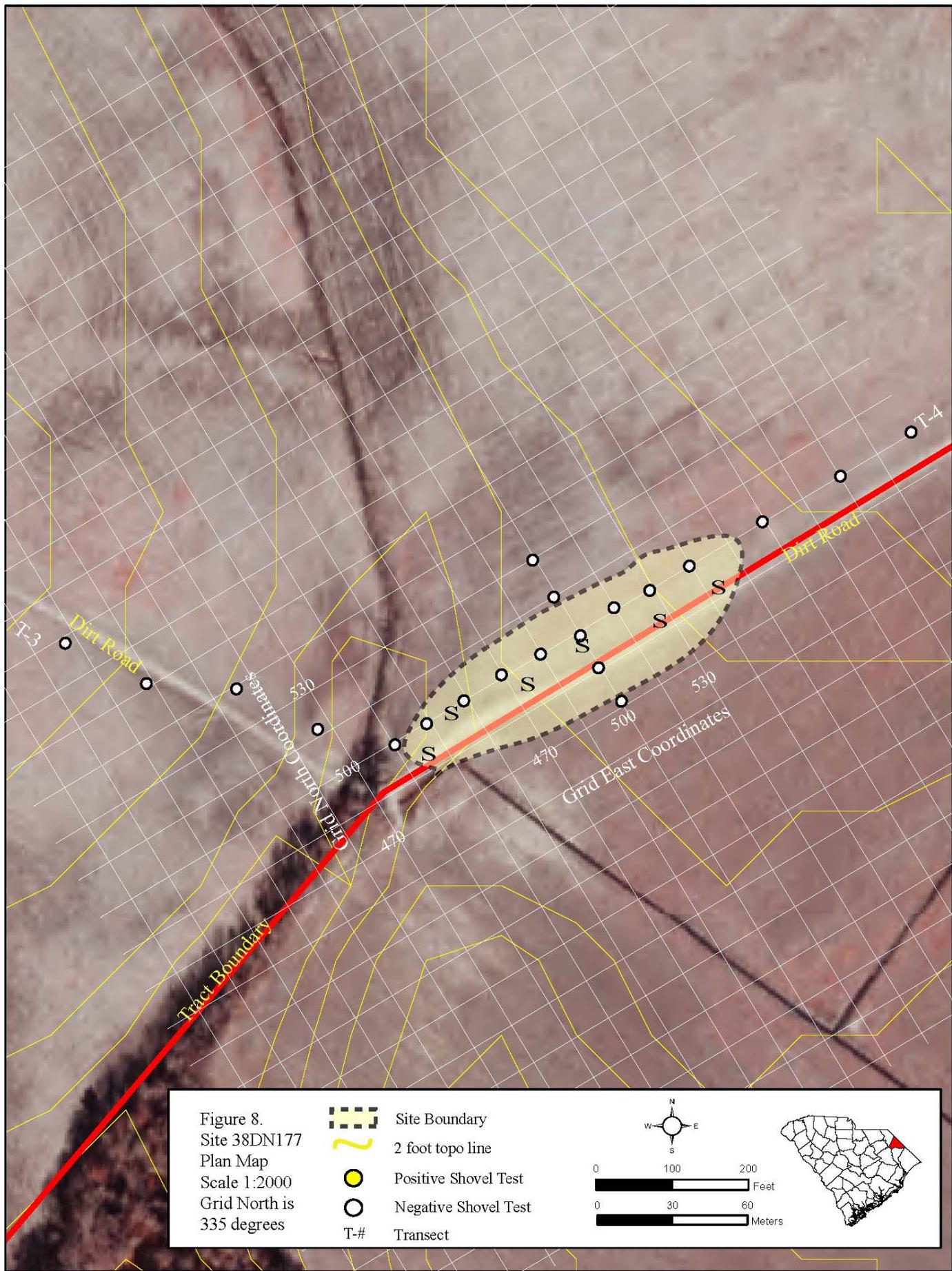
38DN176

Site Number: 38DN176	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic Scatter	Elevation: 140 feet AMSL
Components: 19 th to 20 th Century	Landform: Upland Flat
UTM Coordinates: E646916, N3814814	Soil Type: Dothan Sandy Loam
Site Dimensions: 150 × 30 m	Vegetation: Agricultural Field

The Dillon West USGS topographic quadrangle indicates one house and two outbuildings at the location of 38DN176. During transect shovel testing historic ceramics, modern glass and plastic were observed on the ground surface of a dirt field road. No structure remnants were observed. Eleven shovel tests were excavated on a 15-meter interval, cruciform style testing pattern (Figure 7). No artifacts were recovered from a sub-surface context. Based on shovel testing, the extent of the surface scatter and the structures depicted on the USGS topographic quadrangle the site measures 150 meters east to west by 30 meters north to south.

Soils were similar to those found throughout the project tract. A typical soil profile consisted of 20 centimeters (cm) of plowzone containing brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam, overlying mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay. One iron bolt, one fragment of Albany slip stoneware, two fragments of porcelain and one shard of clear container glass was collected. Modern plastic, metal and brick fragments found on the surface were not collected.

Site consists of a sparse scatter of historic artifacts. The artifacts and map reference indicates a house site. The structures that were once in this area have been destroyed and removed. Plowing has significantly disturbed the integrity of this site. This site offers limited information potential is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP



38DN177

Site Number: 38DN177	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic Scatter	Elevation: 140 feet AMSL
Components: 19 th to 20 th Century	Landform: Upland Flat
UTM Coordinates: E647292, N3814773	Soil Type: Varina Sandy Loam
Site Dimensions: 150 × 30 m	Vegetation: Agricultural Field

Located along the southern boundary of the project tract site 38DN176 is another scatter of historic artifacts. The Dillon West USGS topographic quadrangle indicates two houses and two outbuildings were present at this site. During transect shovel testing historic ceramics, modern glass and plastic were observed on the ground surface of a dirt field road. No structure remnants were observed. Fourteen shovel tests were in the vicinity of the surface scatter. None of the shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Based on the extent of the surface scatter and the structures depicted on the USGS topographic quadrangle the site measures 150 meters east to west by 30 meters north to south.

Soils in the western part of the site were poorly drained. A typical soil profile consisted of 30 centimeters (cm) of plowzone containing brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam, overlying strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay. Two fragments of whiteware, one fragment of Albany slip stoneware, and two shards of clear container glass were collected. Brick fragments found on the surface of the dirt road and in the soy bean rows were not collected. No foundations, chimney falls or other structural features were observed.

Site consists of a sparse scatter of historic artifacts. The topographic quadrangle indicates four structures in this area. These structures have been completely razed and removed. Plowing has significantly disturbed the integrity of this site. This site offers limited information potential is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP

Structures

There are five historic structures adjacent to the project tract. These structures were recorded as part the Dillon County Historic Architectural Survey (Wagoner et. al 2011) (Figure 9). None of the structures were recommended eligible for the NRHP

Structure 828 is Whittaker School. It is located 2326 Worship Street (see Figure 11). Built in the 1950's as an equalization school it is still an active primary school for the town of Little Rock.

Structure 829 is an unnamed 1940's era house located at 2307 Worship Street. It is a single story wood-frame house with and internal chimney. It has a side-gabled, asphalt shingled roof with a front-gabled overhang over the front door (Figure 11).

Structure 830 is the Mount Pleasant Methodist Missionary Baptist Church. The church was built in 1915. It is a brick structure with wooden steeple (Figure 11). Modern improvements have been made to the church.

Structure 831 is located across the street from the eastern boundary of the project tract. The structure, located at 2358 Federal Street (Figure 11), is the McCoy Chapel United Methodist Church. The church was established in 1901; however the structure appears to have been rebuilt.

Structure 832 is located in the parking lot of McCoy Chapel at 2368 Federal Street. The structure is a 1940's era two-story, cinder block construction with a wood frame front-gabled roof. The structure is the Morning Glory Masonic lodge meeting house (Figure 11). The structure is in disrepair but appears to still be in use.

Figure 9.
Jeff Price Industrial Park
Structures
Base Map: Dillon West
2006 Digital Aerial Photo
Scale 1:4,000

● Historic Structure



SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Three archaeological sites are located within the boundaries of the Jeff Price tract. Archaeological site 38DN175 – 38DN177 are heavily disturbed, early to mid-twentieth century house sites. The structures associated with these sites have been razed in order to plant soy beans. The artifacts from these sites have been scattered by plowing activities. No structural features remain. They do not possess the criteria required for inclusion on the NRHP

A number of historic structures have been recorded in the town of Little Rock. Five of these structures are near the boundaries of the project tract. None of the structures adjacent to the project tract are recommended for the National Register.

No additional cultural resource work is recommended for the Jeff Price Industrial Park tract. Soils within the project area were found to be deflated with clay encountered below the disturbed plowzone. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991 or via e-mail at snorris@trcsolutions.com.

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