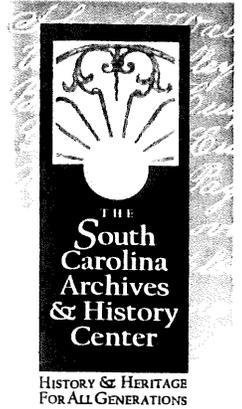


August 14, 2012



Re: Cultural Resources Identification Survey of the Marion County Industrial Park Site  
Marion County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 12JB0093

Our office has received the documentation dated August 1 that TRC 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.

TRC conducted a cultural resources identification survey of the Marion County Industrial Site. The survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. Two archaeological sites 38MA239 and 38MA240 were identified. Our office believes that neither of these sites meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If the Marion County Industrial 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 no additional cultural resource investigations are necessary.

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/programs/revcomp>.

Sincerely,

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

cc. Sean Norris, TRC  
Keith Derting, SCIAA

# **CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 147 ACRES AT THE MARION COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK SITE**

*MARION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA*

*Summary Report*



July 2012

**CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF  
APPROXIMATELY 147 ACRES AT THE MARION COUNTY  
INDUSTRIAL PARK SITE  
MARION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**SUMMARY REPORT**

Submitted to:  
ALLIANCE CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29210

Submitted by:  
TRC  
621 CHATHAM AVENUE  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29205



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Sean Norris, Principal Investigator, Author

July 2012

# INTRODUCTION

On July 9, 2012 TRC conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 147 acres approximately two miles east of the town of Marion, South Carolina (Figure 1). This work was done on behalf of Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc. for the South Carolina Department of Commerce Industrial Site Certification Program. Two archaeological sites and two above ground resources were identified as a result of this project.

The project area consists of agricultural fields and woods in the Lower Coastal Plain physiographic province. The tract is situated on upland flats bisected by US Hwy 501. The tract is bound by private property on to the north, east and west, and by existing industrial facilities to the south (Figure 1). Topographically the tract is virtually level and the elevation of the project area is 90 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL).

The tract contains agricultural fields and a mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The area surrounding the tract consists of fields, woods and small-scale industrial development mixed with rural residential holdings. Poorly drained Coxville fine sandy loam is found in the wooded areas and moderately drained Goldsboro loamy fine sand is located in the fields. There are no well-drained soils in the project tract. Man-made or enhanced drainages lead south to Smith Swamp.

A 2009 Memorandum of Agreement 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. Based on DOC standards, 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. An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted within the tract to meet the current standards. 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.

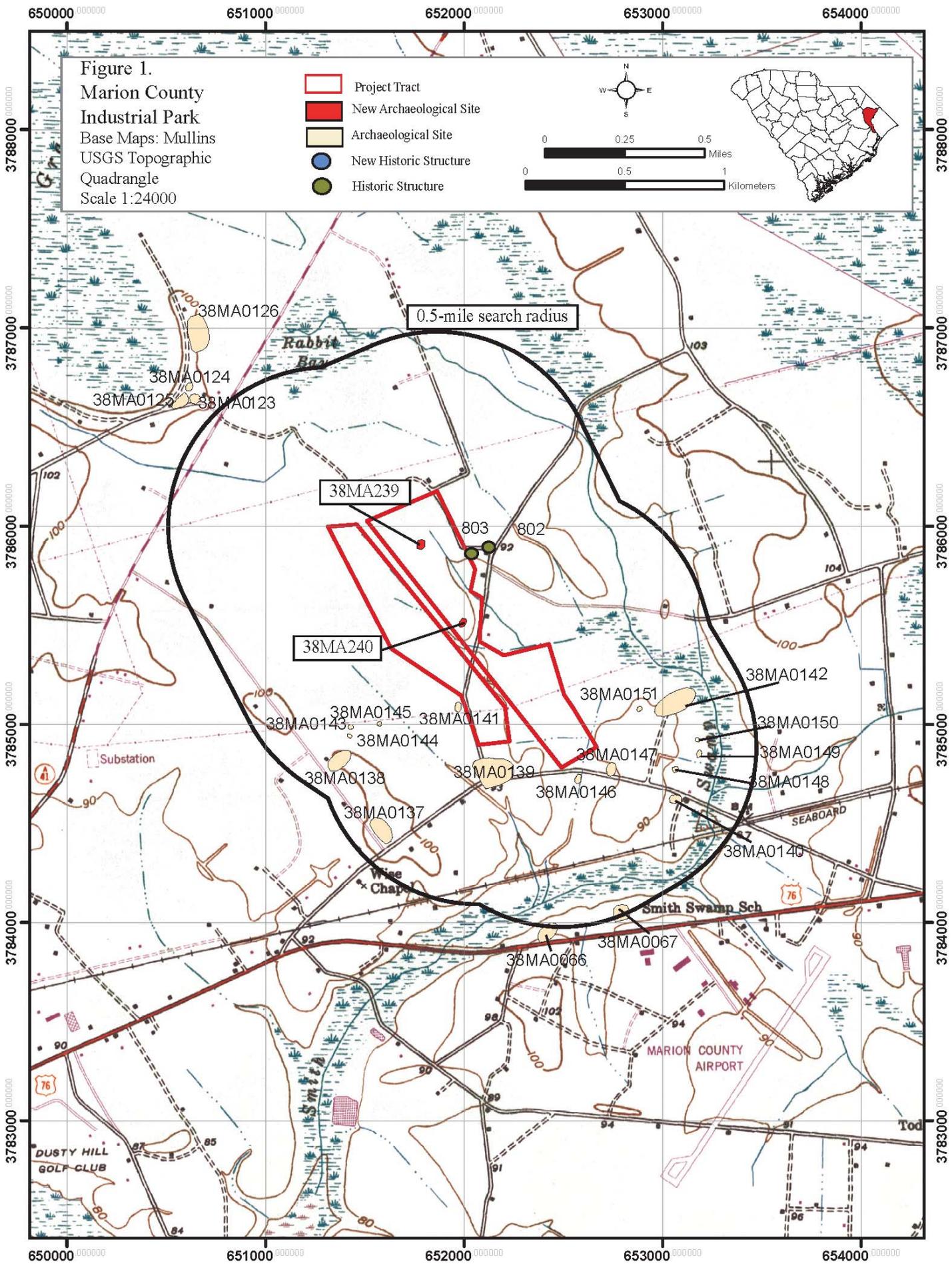




Figure 2. Woodlands in the project tract.



Figure 3. Fields in the project tract.

# CONTEXT

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT VICINITY

Two twentieth-century archaeological sites and three above ground resources were identified within the project area. Below is an overview of historic settlement in Marion County.

Marion County was created in 1785 as Liberty County. The name was changed to Marion District in 1798, then Marion County in 1868. Although Europeans were present by the 1740s the area remained sparsely settled until the nineteenth century. There were no towns in the county before 1800 (Blue 1923; Sellers 1956). Settlement remained close to the Pee Dee River, which, along with stage roads on the adjacent bluffs, provided the only reliable transportation through the area. Almost all political functions were conducted at Charleston until 1769. Churches kept order and parish boundaries served to divide election districts. The closest schools were at Georgetown. Without any significant law enforcement, horse theft, larceny, and violent crime were chronic problems during the 1750s and 1760s. The petitions of the residents for more support from the state were not heeded, and in the late 1760s the area was a center of the Regulator Movement, organized by landowners determined to enforce the law and squelch the common classes responsible for frontier disorder. Many in the movement took advantage of the situation and used violence and intimidation to consolidate their political and economic power in the region and were soon labeled insurgents.

The spirit of revolution was little felt in the isolated backcountry until the fall of Charleston to the British in May 1780. From their base on the coast, the British staged raids into the backcountry in an effort to recruit American Tories and demoralize the citizenry. Camden fell to the British in August of 1780 and the tide appeared to be in their favor. But the continuous backcountry raids had the effect of galvanizing opinion against the Crown, and with the aid of Francis Marion and Nathaniel Greene, the Patriots were able to turn the tide (King 1981).

Military action in the Pee Dee region during the Revolutionary War was limited primarily to raids by both Tories and Whigs. However, at least two engagements were fought on what is now Marion County soil. One of these, the battle of Blue Savannah, took place in the south part of the county between British Regulars and Tories against General Francis Marion and his men. The second incident took place near Moody's Mill, at what was called the battle of Bowling Green (Blue 1923).

The invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s changed the nature of agriculture in the region. It was now possible to separate the seeds from large quantities of cotton without expensive manual labor. Cotton, nevertheless, was a labor-intensive crop, and as its fortunes rose, the need arose for large numbers of slaves to plant, weed, and pick the cotton. Slaves were already used on rice plantations throughout the Low Country where they constituted a majority of the population, and were not uncommon in the backcountry during the colonial period. However, prior to the emergence of cotton as the principal crop of the region, most slaveholdings were small, and the majority of farmers worked their land with the aid of their families, neighbors, and day labor during peak periods (King 1981). During the nineteenth century, the slave population of the area increased steadily, and by 1860 slaves made up nearly half (48 percent) of the population of Marion District. This was considerably less than the percentage found in other districts of the state, however. In

neighboring Williamsburgh District, for example, African American slaves represented about two-thirds of the population (Kennedy 1864).

Mills' (1965 [1825]) atlas of South Carolina shows the location of cultural features like roads, churches, mills, and dwellings in the vicinity of the project corridor during the early antebellum period (Figure 4). Although a recent study highlights some difficulties in using the Mills atlas maps (Gillam 2000), the dispersed nature of settlement and rural character of the region are clearly illustrated by the map. Mills and stores were scattered throughout the county.

Statistics from the 1860 census indicate a large amount of unusable land in Marion District. There were more than three times as many unimproved as improved acres on the district's farms. A significant amount of cotton was raised (13,692 bales), along with large quantities of corn, oats, rice, peas, beans, and sweet potatoes. The district ranked 13th out of 30 counties in cotton production, and this clearly was the main cash crop of the district's farms, but corn generally occupied more acres and was critical as a food source for the family, slaves, and livestock. There were few manufacturing establishments in Marion District, and most were mills that processed lumber and ground meal (Stokes 1978).

The study area saw little action during the Civil War. In 1864, a prison camp was constructed in nearby Florence to contain 6,000 Union prisoners who were relocated from Georgia to avoid being liberated during General Sherman's March to the Sea. The camp was active for only five months, but in that time over 2,000 soldiers died of malnutrition and disease. Sherman's "bummers" passed through Marion District during the campaign, destroying plantation houses, stealing livestock, and burning cotton stores.

After the Civil War, the farmers set about rebuilding their economy, but progress was slow. A comparison of census statistics from 1860 and 1870 indicate the devastation caused by the Civil War in Marion County. The amount of improved acreage was cut nearly in half, from 148,355 acres to less than 83,000 acres. The difficulty of replenishing livestock populations is reflected in the plunge in the value of all stock holdings, from about \$700,000 to less than \$418,000. Cotton production in Marion County was nearly cut in half, as well, down to 6,910 bales from nearly 13,700 in 1860. The loss of cotton and livestock value appears to have been tempered by an effort to raise more grains that were important food sources. Corn, rice, and oat production all increased significantly from 1860 (Kennedy 1864; Walker 1872).

Farmers attempted to preserve as much of the old social order as possible in the wake of sweeping changes. Although many Southerners suggested that a move away from cotton dependency was necessary, a number of factors inhibited a change in the agricultural regime. Cotton was familiar to and any new crop would involve learning new farming techniques and finding new markets, a risky venture in the uncertainty of the post bellum period; in the years immediately following the war, cotton prices were high, encouraging farmers to plant large quantities of the crop to recoup losses from the war years and by 1890 cotton production in Marion County had expanded well beyond antebellum levels, with nearly 26,000 bales produced (Stokes 1978).

The emancipation of slaves doubled the free population in the study area, and presented the difficult task of integrating the African American population into a free labor economy. Although

they were able to elect local officials under the Reconstruction government, African Americans were nevertheless frustrated by the failed promise of land, which they saw as essential to establishing independence. Instead, most former slaves went to work on white owned lands, often the same ones they worked as slaves, for a negotiated wage. The Freedmen's Bureau, originally a branch of the military, oversaw these contracts to ensure fairness. Despite the strict rules, however, most former slaves were unhappy with the wage labor system, which allowed them too little control of their lives and too resembled slavery.

Within a few years wage labor gave way to the tenant system, which allowed whites to keep control of the land and blacks to have a larger measure of independence from white oversight. Tenancy took a number of different forms, of which sharecropping, share renting, and cash renting were the main categories. In sharecropping and share renting the landlord supplied certain agreed upon materials needed for the production of the crop and received a portion of the crop in return. A variety of arrangements were possible under these basic parameters, depending on what the two parties supplied (Orser 1988).

In 1880, most farmers in Marion County (59 percent) owned their farms, and the remainder was roughly split between cash renters and sharecroppers, but this would gradually change. By 1920, over two-thirds (68 percent) of Marion County farmers were tenants. Nearly all African American farmers were tenants (91 percent). Cotton and corn continued to dominate the agricultural acreage of Marion County in the twentieth century, although low cotton prices in the 1890s spurred some farmers to attempt diversification. Tobacco was introduced as a cash crop around the turn of the century, and by 1920, the county ranked fifth in the state in its production and first in yield per acre. Sweet potatoes and oats were also important crops (Williamson and Godbold 1923a).

The town of Marion grew steadily during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and by 1920 had a population of 3,892. The presence of three large lumber mills just outside the town limits contributed to its growth, and many of the employees of these mills were not counted as residents of the town, which would have raised the population to over 5,000 in 1920. By that time the town also had one cotton mill, a cotton seed oil mill, and a large brick factory (Williamson and Godbold 1923b).

Changes in agricultural practices resulted in the gradual abandonment of the tenant system. Mechanization, scientific farming, and diversification all made it difficult for tenants to raise 20 acres of cotton and corn at a profit. Members of the family often had to work for wages in order to purchase necessities through the year. Many tenants eventually abandoned farming altogether and moved into wage labor full-time, either locally or in the larger towns and cities of the South and Midwest. Their small plots were purchased by large landholders and incorporated into their mechanized operations. Although this shift away from tenancy was occurring during the 1920s and 1930s, it was not until after World War II that the trend was evident in the Marion County area. The number of farms in the county between 1910 and 1950 fluctuated between 2,659 and 3,443, and the tenancy rate remained around 80 percent. Average farm size was between 50 and 66 acres. Between 1950 and 1959, however, the number of farms declined by one-third, tenancy declined to 63 percent, and average farm size climbed to 84.8 acres. By the end of the 1960s, the old tenant system was well on the way to extinction. Only 900 farms remained in the county in that year, a decrease of nearly 60 percent in ten years. Farm size nearly doubled on average, while the

percentage of tenants was nearly halved during the same period (Stokes 1978). Although only a relatively small portion of the population is engaged in farming today, agriculture, along with forestry, account for a large percentage of land use in the area.

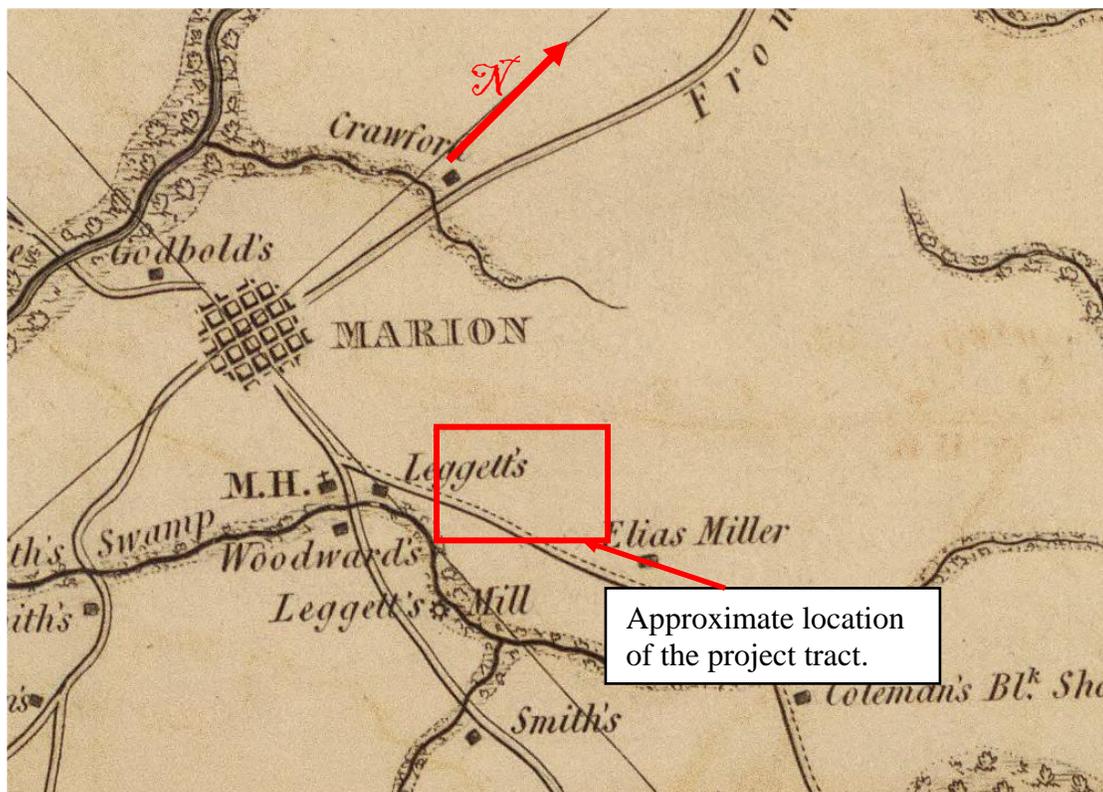


Figure 4. Mills Atlas depicting general project area.

## 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 ArcSite 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 tests were found 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 related 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.

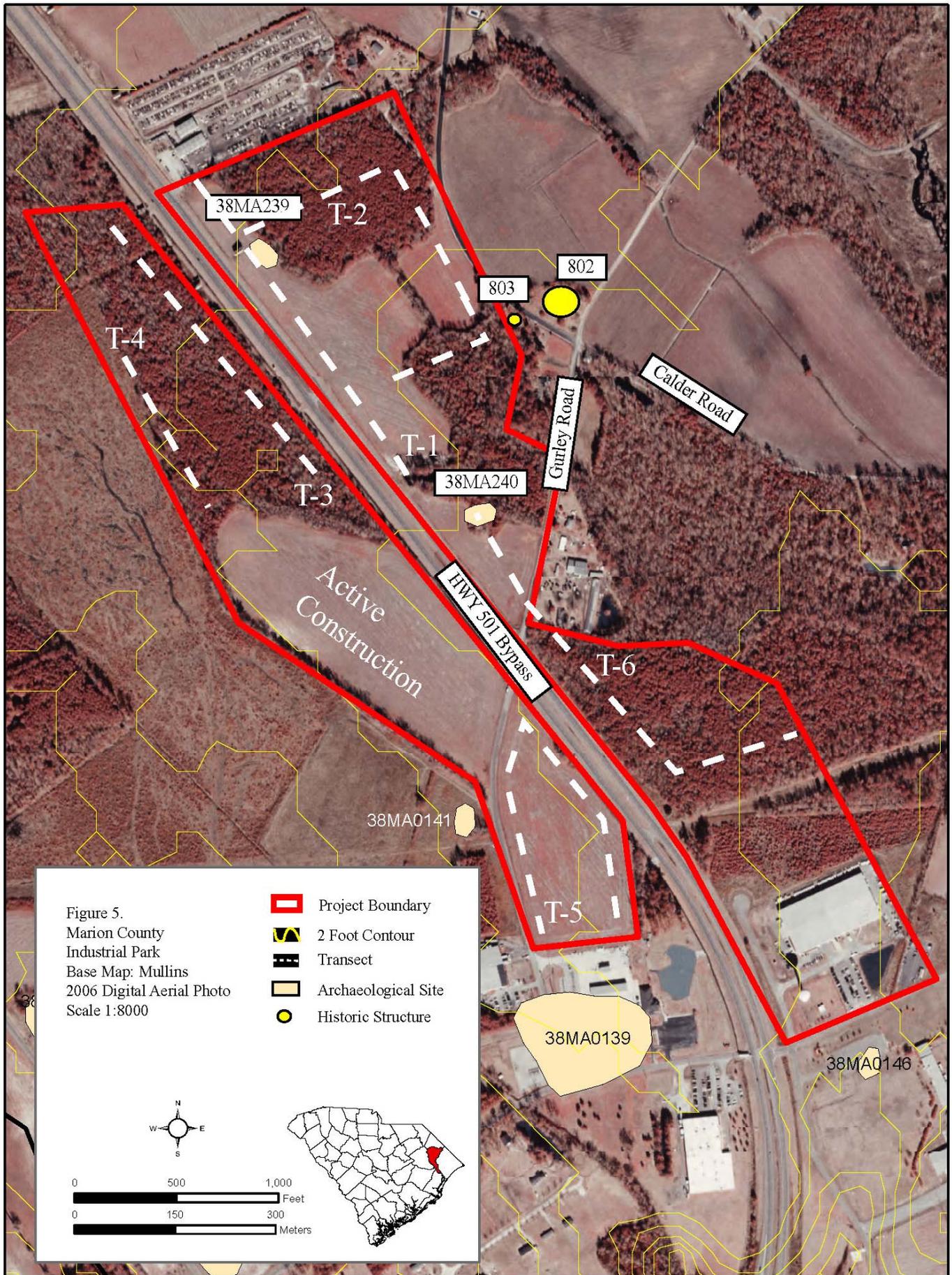
## RESULTS

### Literature Review

Background research at the SCIAA and on ArcSite indicates that there are 18 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract. The 15 archaeological sites were recorded in 1990 by AF Consultants, and the two structures were recorded in 2007 by Brockington and Associates.

**Table 1. Cultural Resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.**

Site	Resource	Component	NRHP Status
38MA137	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA138	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA139	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA140	Campsite, House site	Unknown Prehistoric; 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c	Not Eligible
38MA141	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA142	Campsite, House site	Unknown Prehistoric; 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c	Not Eligible
38MA143	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA144	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA145	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA146	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA147	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA148	Tenant House	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site	Not Eligible
38MA149	Campsite, House site	Unknown Prehistoric; 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c	Not Assessed
38MA150	Campsite, House site	Unknown Prehistoric; 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c	Not Assessed
38MA151	Campsite, House site	Unknown Prehistoric; 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> c	Not Assessed
802	Farm Complex	1900's	Not Eligible
803	Barn/House	1940's	Not Eligible



## Field Survey

On July 9, 2012 a reconnaissance survey was conducted of the 147-acre project tract. A total of 40 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 3.68 acres. The cotton fields had good surface visibility and were examined for cultural material. Two archaeological sites were recorded.

**Table 2. Shovel tests excavated at the Marion County Industrial Park Site.**

Transect	Description	#of STPs/# of Positive STPs
1	30 and 60 meter intervals	10/1
2	30 and 60 meter intervals	6/0
3	30 and 60 meter intervals	9/0
4	60 meter intervals	6/0
5	60 meter intervals	5/0
6	60 meter intervals	4/1

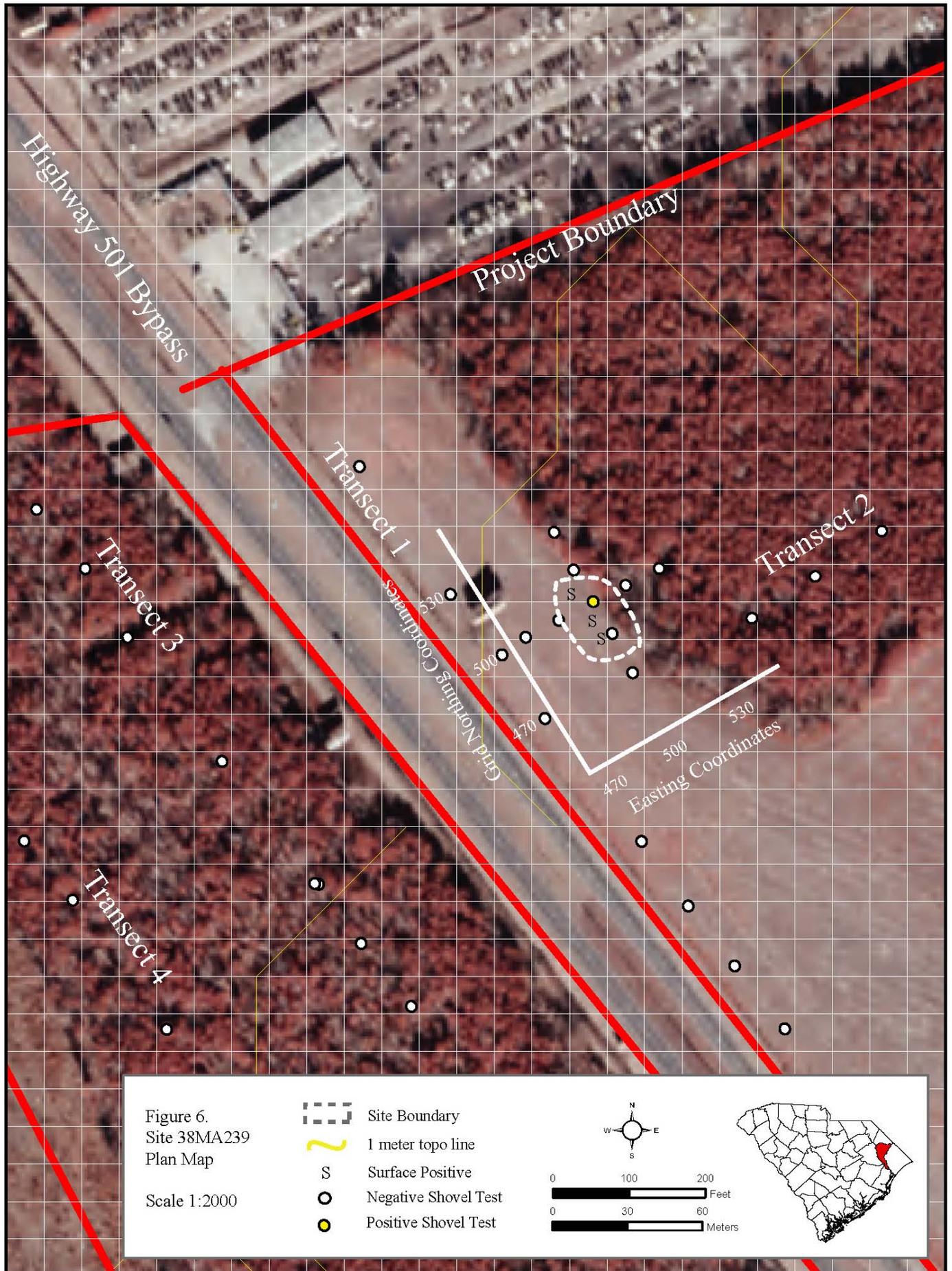
### Site 38MA239

<b>Site Number:</b> 38MA239	<b>Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> House site?	<b>Elevation:</b> 90 feet AMSL
<b>Components:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	<b>Landform:</b> Plain
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E651652, N3785986 (NAD 27)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Goldsboro
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 20 m E/W × 20 m N/S	<b>Vegetation:</b> Cotton Field
<b>Artifact Depth:</b> 0 cmbs	<b>No. of STPs/Positive STPs:</b> 9/0

Site 38MA239 is a small, low-density scatter of twentieth century artifacts including modern debris such as plastic and aluminum beverage containers. The site is located in an active cotton field on the northern boundary of the project tract (Figure 1). The site was identified when historic ceramics and glass were found on the surface. A cruciform pattern of shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals radiating in cardinal directions from the initial find was excavated across the site. No positive shovel tests were excavated. Based on the extent of the scatter the site dimensions were determined to be 20 m east to west by 20 m north to south (Figure 6).

Heavy disturbance associated with plowing and cultivation activities was observed throughout the site. Soils at the site consisted of 30 cm of dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay subsoil was typically encountered at 30 cmbs.

Artifacts were recovered from the surface only. There is no indication of a structure in the vicinity, and no architectural artifacts were noted. It is likely that the scatter represents secondary deposits; regardless, 38MA239 does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant additional investigations and it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



## Site 38MA240

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<b>Site Number:</b> 38MA240	<b>Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> House Site	<b>Elevation:</b> 100 feet AMSL
<b>Components:</b> Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	<b>Landform:</b> Plain
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E651989, N3785568 (NAD 27)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Goldsboro
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 50 m E/W × 40 m N/S	<b>Vegetation:</b> Dense “house site”
<b>Artifact Depth:</b> 0 cmbs	<b>No. of STPs/Positive STPs:</b> 5/0

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Site 38MA240 is an early-twentieth century house site located in a wooded copse adjacent to a cotton field (Figure 1). Based on close interval shovel testing and the extent of the artifact scatter, the site measures approximately 50 m east-west by 40 m north-south. Vegetation consists of dense brush and trees, including crape myrtle, grape vines, and smilax. A standing brick and cinder block chimney along with roofing tin and scattered cinder block are present.

The boundaries of site are delineated by the extent of the surface scatter in the adjacent field (Figure 6). This sparse scatter includes milk glass, white ware, aqua bottle glass and plastic. A representative collection was made but not all material was collected. None of the observed artifacts indicate occupation before the twentieth century. There is no evidence for other structures (barns, sheds) in the site vicinity and it most likely represents a tenant house occupied in the early to mid-twentieth century. Additional investigations are not likely to add to our understanding of the area’s historic occupations and 38MA240 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

### **Historic Resources Assessment**

There are two historic resources within a 0.5 mile radius of the survey tract. Historic resource 802 is a farmstead complex including a house and several outbuildings (Figure 8). Historic Resource 803 is an abandoned house with a dutch barn roof (Figure 9) dating to the 1940s. Both were recorded by Brockington and Associates in 2007 (Bailey et al 2007) and have been recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

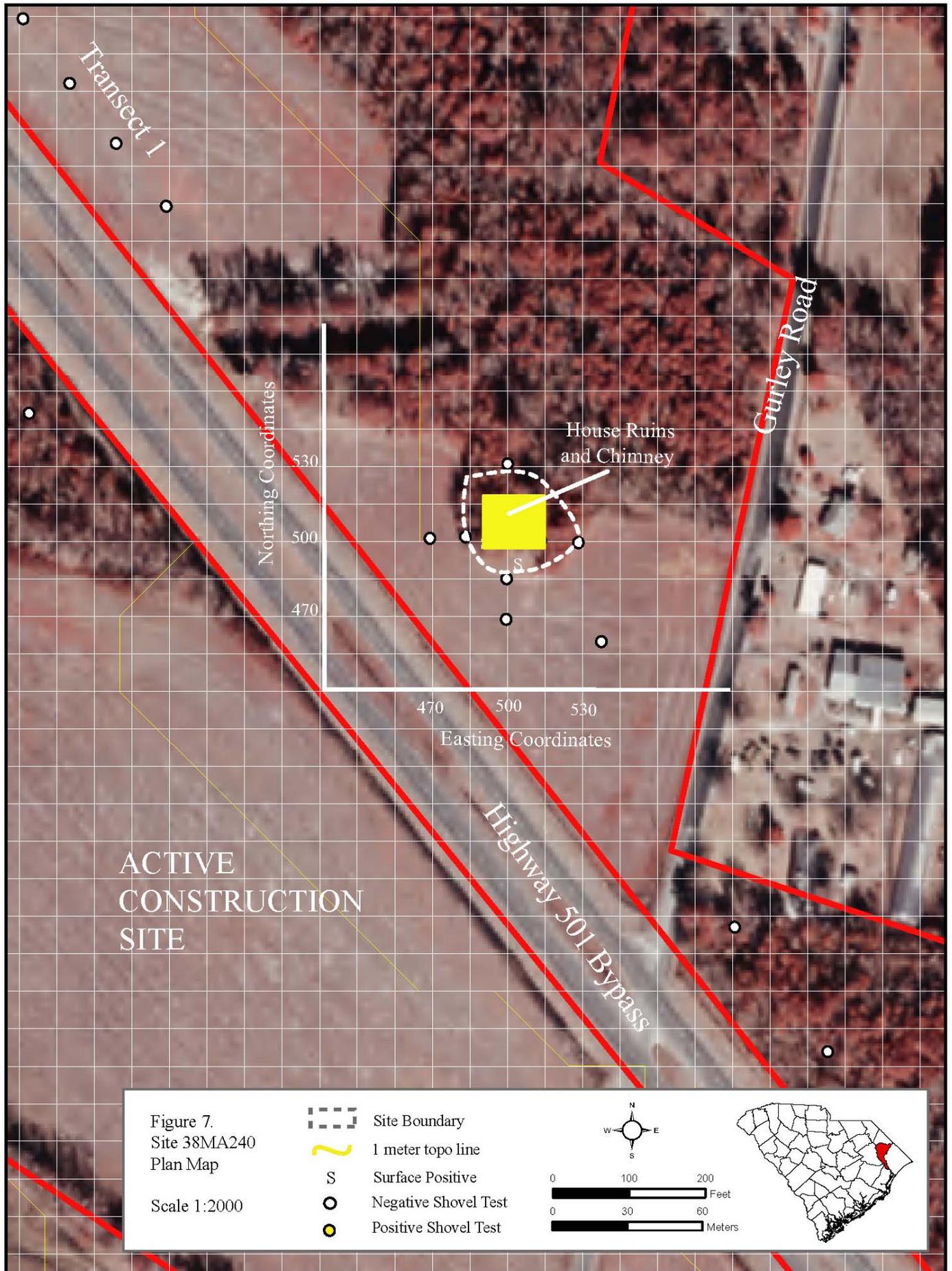




Figure 8. Historic Resource 802 farmstead, facing north.



Figure 9. Historic Resource 803, house, facing south.

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Two archaeological sites were identified during the course of the reconnaissance survey. There are no well-drained soils on the tract and areas of moderately well-drained soils are under cultivation. The two sites were found at the interface of fields and poorly drained woodlands and there is little potential for additional sites on the property. No further work is recommended for the 130-acre Marion County Industrial Park tract. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991 or via e-mail at [snorris@trcsolutions.com](mailto:snorris@trcsolutions.com).

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