

**Site Certification for the  
Williamsburg Cooperative Commerce Centre South  
In Williamsburg County, South Carolina**

**Attachment 23**

**Cultural Resource Identification Study for  
Epps No. 1 Industrial Site**

January 20, 2011



Re: Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the Epps No. 1 Industrial Site  
Williamsburg County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 10JB0024

Our office has received the documentation dated December 21 that you 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 2009 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, but I have included technical comments. A literature review identified one potentially eligible site, 38WG164, within the project area. 38WG164 was described as "a moderately sized, medium density Mississippian site" (Green 2003), based on a total of 8 artifacts. The site was not relocated during the 2010 reconnaissance survey. Rather than a moderately dense site, 38WG164 appears to be a sparse scatter with little research potential. Therefore, our office believes 38WG164 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If the Epps No. 1 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 survey is 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/revcomp>.

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

Sincerely,

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

cc. Sean Norris, TRC  
Keith Derting, SCIAA

# **CULTURAL RESOUC E IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 90 ACRES AT THE EPPS NO. 1 INDUSTRIAL SITE**

*WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA*

*Summary Report*



December 2010

**CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF  
APPROXIMATELY 90 ACRES AT THE EPPS NO. 1 INDUSTRIAL  
SITE  
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
SUMMARY REPORT**

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

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Sean Norris, Principal Investigator, co-author

Ramona Grunden, Author

December 2010

## INTRODUCTION

On December 13, 2010, TRC conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 90 acres north of the town of Kingstree in Williamsburg 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 90 acres in the Lower Coastal Plain physiographic province. The tract is bound on the east by US Highway 52, on the south by private property, on the north by the parcel boundary, and on the west by the Kingstree Canal and associated wetlands (Figures 1 and 2). The interface of uplands and wetlands was recently disked, creating a buffer approximately 20 m wide between the wetlands and recently burned fields (Figure 3). A recently constructed entrance road and turn-around occupy the center of the tract (Figure 4). At the time of the survey surface visibility was 50–100 percent.

Topography is generally flat with barely perceptible slopes to the wetlands, and a few slight rises. Elevations in Williamsburg County range from 8 feet AMSL near the Black River to approximately 90 feet AMSL in the northwestern portion of the county. Elevations in the project area range from 60 feet on uplands to just over 50 feet along wetlands near the canal. Soils in the tract include well drained Emporia and Autryville loamy sand, somewhat poorly drained Yemassee sandy loam, and Coxville, Hobcaw and Leon soils, all poorly drained soils found in Carolina Bays and upland flats.

The area surrounding the tract consists of industrial complexes and rural residential areas. Vegetation includes hardwood forest in the swamps but most of the tract is former agricultural fields that have been recently burned. Based on topography, vegetation, and the nature of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.50-mile radius around the project area (Figure 1).



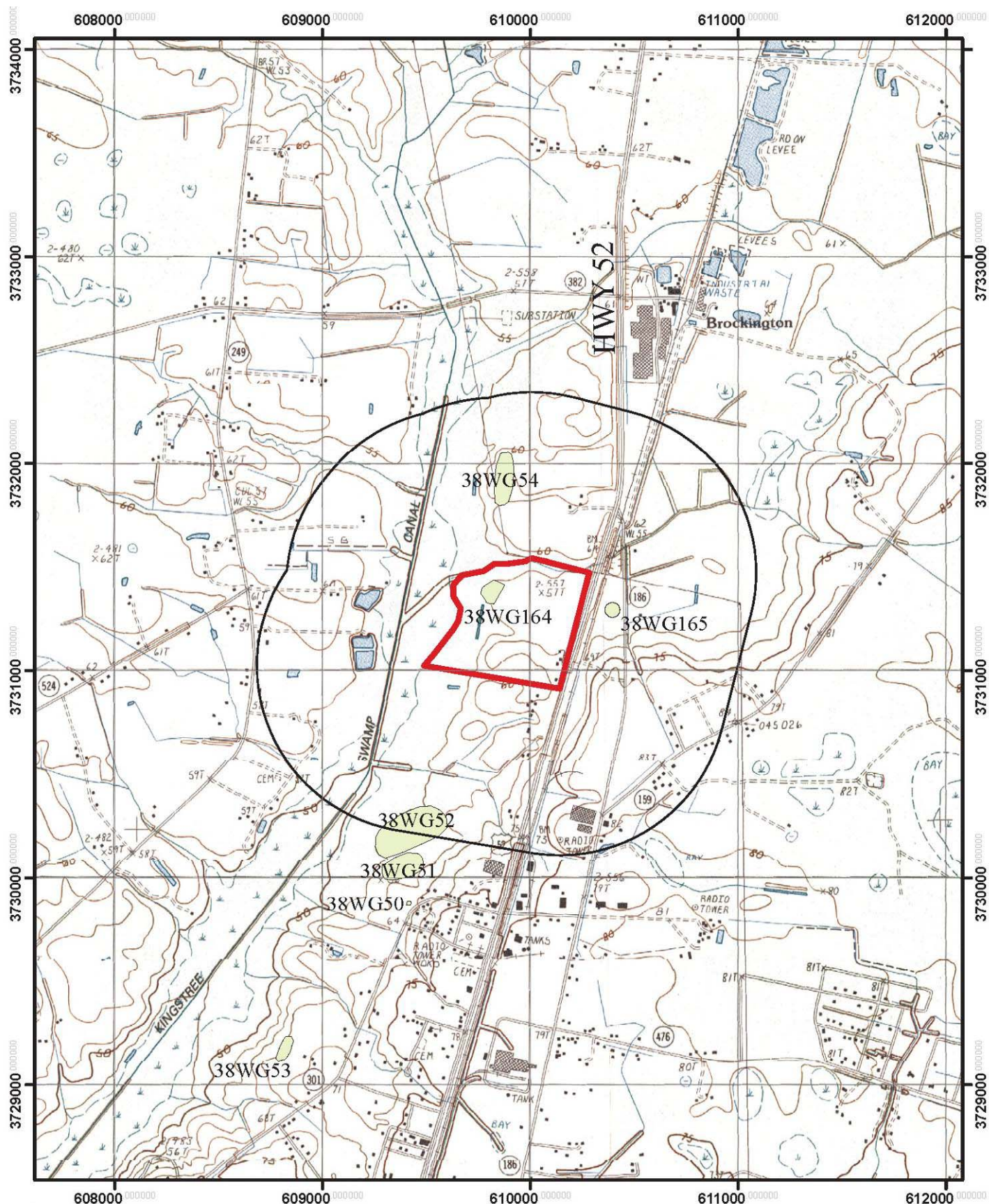


Figure 1.

**Epps No. 1 Industrial Site**

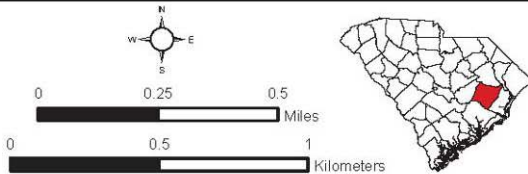
Project Area and 0.5-mile Search Radius

Base Map: Kingstree 1990 USGS

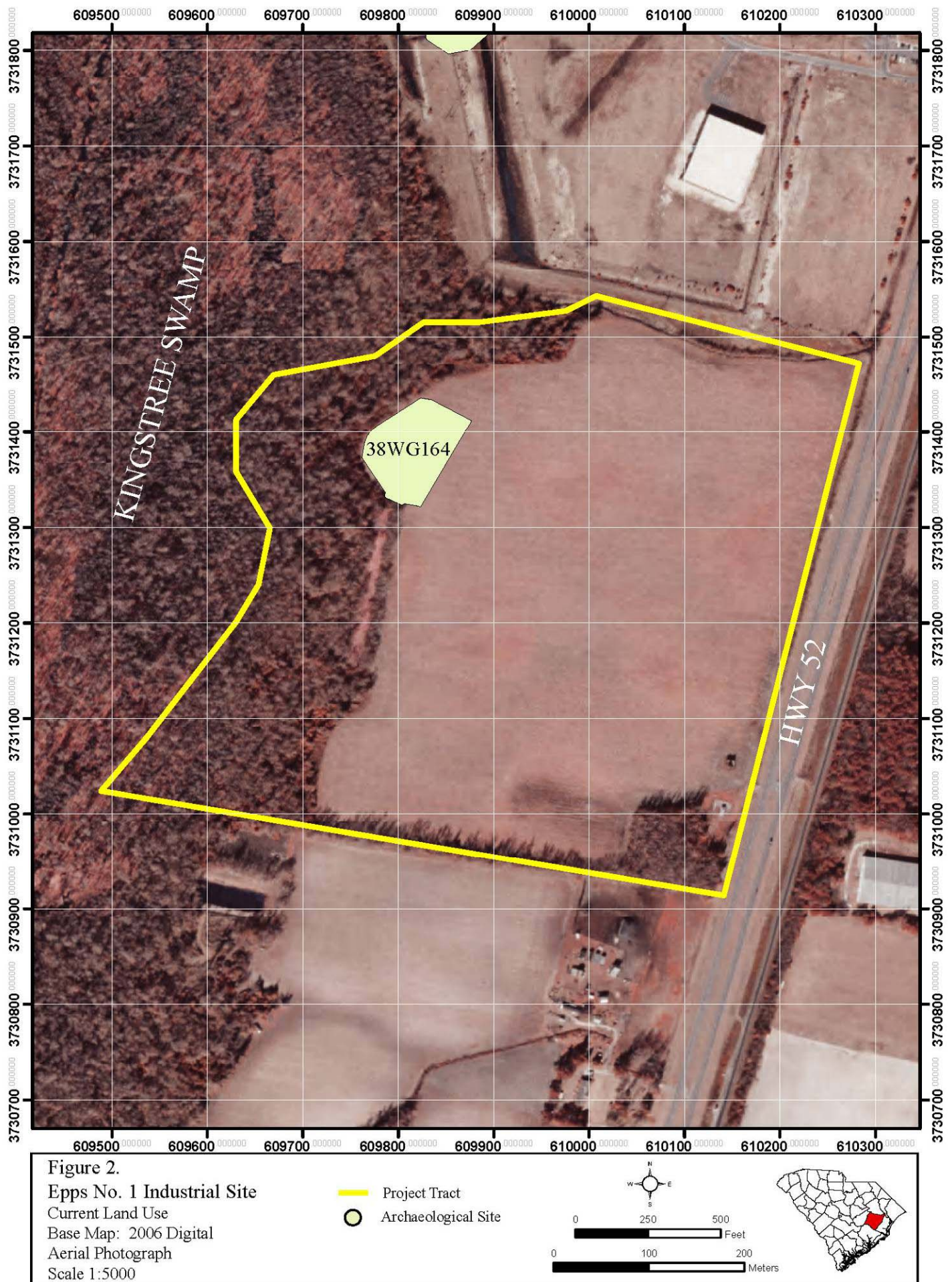
Topographic Quadrangle

Scale 1:24000

- Project Corridor
- Archaeological Site
- 0.5 Mile Search Radius











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Figure 3. Site 38WG164 location, facing north.



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Figure 4. Paved entrance and turn-around, facing east.



## CONTEXT

A vast body of research is devoted to the examination of prehistoric and historic occupations in South Carolina, and although most of our knowledge does not derive from research conducted in the Williamsburg County enough is known provide a brief overview of occupation in the vicinity of the project.

The arrival of humans in eastern North America is currently the subject of much debate, with suggested dates starting as much as 35,000 years ago. Ongoing investigations along the Savannah River are focused on addressing this issue; however, in terms of known occupations, the earliest inhabitants of the area are generally accepted as arriving ca. 12,500 years ago (radiocarbon years before present). Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the Coastal Plain is scant and limited to surface finds of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points (Goodyear et al 1989). A warming climate and changing environment led to changes in subsistence patterns and technology over time. These changes signal the Archaic period (ca. 10,000 to 3,500 B.P.), which is better understood than the Paleoindian period. Lifestyles continued to focus on hunting and foraging, with settlement patterns focused on river floodplains. Population is thought to have increased substantially during these periods (Goodyear et al 1989).

The terminal Late Archaic marks the introduction of fired clay pottery. Around 4,500 B.P. ceramics were beginning to appear in the middle and lower Savannah River Valley and along coast. Fiber-tempered Stallings wares are the first to appear and are found throughout the Coastal Plain. Subsequent to and somewhat coeval with Stallings is Thom's Creek, which marks the transition from the Archaic to the Woodland periods (Anderson et al. 1982). Thom's Creek, like Stallings, is found throughout the Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

The appearance of Refuge wares is often used to denote the beginning of the Woodland period (ca. 3,000 B.P.). Refuge is characterized by coarse sand temper and surface treatments including simple stamping, punctate, plain, and dentate stamping (Williams 1968). Deptford-type ceramics (check- and linear check-stamped with coarse sand temper) make an appearance toward the end of the period and are found on sites throughout the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Diagnostic lithics are similar to the small-stemmed bifaces of the Late Archaic.

The post-Woodland Mississippian period is marked by social, economic, and technological changes resulting in cultural complexity not found previously in prehistoric Southeastern societies. Increasing reliance on agriculture and construction of large ceremonial complexes are the social hallmarks of the period. Supplementing agricultural production was the collection of various wild resources in the floodplains and uplands. Tribute would be gathered in the form of surplus from across the chiefdom and stored at central locations. Accumulation of wealth and prestige goods was a vehicle for the control of social and political power. Platform mounds, such as the one at the Fort Watson/Santee Indian Mound on the Santee River in Clarendon County and the Broughton Mound in Sumter County, are examples of Mississippian civic-ceremonial and political centers.

Exploration of the Southeast by the Spanish in the sixteenth century resulted in dramatic changes among the native groups in the region. Warfare, trade, disease, and slavery all disrupted the cultural patterns of the previous period. Population decline, particularly as a result of disease, weakened previously dominant groups, and by 1700, when English traders and settlers from the Carolinas began to push into the interior, the Catawba tribe, situated above the fall line on the Catawba and Wateree rivers, had emerged as the principal tribe. English traders established a trade in deerskins with the Catawba, and were traveling through what is now Sumter County along the Catawba Path by 1680. This path followed the eastern side of the Wateree River between Charleston and Camden.

The first historic settlements within the boundaries of what is now Williamsburg County date to as early as 1710, when land was taken up along the current border between Williamsburg and Georgetown counties, between the Black River and the Pee Dee River. In 1730, the governor of South Carolina, Robert Johnson, ordered the creation of 11 townships along the rivers of the state to encourage settlement, including Williamsburg.

Williamsburg farmers set about clearing the land for corn, flax, and cotton, but little surplus was produced, except in the case of corn. Livestock was allowed to graze freely in the swamps and woodlands. This meat supply was supplemented with wild game and fish. Cattle came to be a major component of the typical early Williamsburg County farm. The vast swamps and piney woods provided grazing lands, and the fertile croplands produced corn in abundance (Boddie 1980). The introduction of indigo to the area around 1750 brought the interior regions out of subsistence farming and into the realm of market agriculture and also led to an increase in the number of slaves in the parish. Profits from the sale of the indigo crop were invested in more slaves, who in turn were able to bring more land under cultivation.

By the 1760s, many of the residents of Williamsburg Township had amassed considerable fortunes. Settlement was concentrated along the major rivers, which served as supply lines for transporting goods to market and getting manufactured goods to the inhabitants. Roads paralleled both sides of the Santee and Black rivers and residences were spaced along these roads at regular intervals. While not involved in colonial politics, the residents of the Williamsburg area were generally left to their own devices by the Crown, and thus enjoyed a genial relationship with the “Mother Country.” Still, their ties with England were loose ones, and they had little in common with the well-connected Tories who were exploiting the colonies for the interest of the British aristocracy.

With the end of the war in late 1781, the Williamsburg district set about rebuilding its shattered economy. The major export, indigo, was no longer viable, since exports went primarily to England and were supported by protective tariffs. Rich cattle herds had been decimated in feeding the Continental army and by the depredations of the British. Drawing on the resourcefulness and perseverance that had been required in clearing the wilderness in the colonial era, the farmers of the parish set about rebuilding their herds. Tobacco also emerged as important crop to replace indigo, and cotton and rice to some extent were grown for market (Boddie 1980).

In 1785, Williamsburg County was created and although Kingstree consisted of little more than a few residences and a store, it was centrally located, and was the logical choice for a county seat. Nearly all of the residents of Williamsburg County were farmers; only a small number of industries emerged after the Revolutionary War, primarily sawmills and gristmills that served the agricultural population. The largest slaveholdings in Williamsburg District after the Revolutionary War were along the Santee River and in the rice-growing region of the northeast corner of the county. The number of slaves in the county increased after 1800, as cotton and tobacco production increased. By 1830, there were three slaves for every white resident of the county. The cattle and corn agricultural regime gave way to a more plantation-oriented economy; Williamsburg County thus became part of the Lowcountry and was loyal to the interests of the planters of the coastal regions when the population shift to the Piedmont resulted in political fissures in the nineteenth century (Boddie 1980).

The Civil War officially began on April 12, 1861 when U.S. troops occupying Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor refused to evacuate and Confederate batteries on the shore opened fire on the fort. The resultant struggle for control of the South Carolina coast took a terrific toll on Williamsburg District. Confederate General Hardee, whose army rested and resupplied at Kingstree while opposing Sherman in February of 1865, appropriated just about all of the existing provisions in the county for his men. In early April 1865, Potter's Raiders, a loosely organized band of Union regulars, bandits, and freed slaves, set out from Georgetown and crossed into Williamsburg District south of Black River. There they destroyed homes, livestock, and fields, with no regard for the innocent inhabitants.

Owing to the large number of former slaves in the county who owned no property and the efforts of the white landowners to prevent the blacks from acquiring their former plantations, a tenant system based on small family-operated plots came to dominate the agricultural economy of Williamsburg County (as it was designated in 1868). Unlike many areas of the South where a share system was employed, in 1880, the vast majority of Williamsburg County tenants (91.6 percent) paid a fixed rent for their farms. The percentage of land under cultivation decreased by 25 percent between 1860 and 1880, and the value of all farms fell by more than half, from \$2.4 million to just over \$1 million. The population of Williamsburg County increased significantly during the last three decades of the nineteenth century. From 1870 to 1900, the number of residents went from 15,489 to 31,685. The growth was reflected among both blacks and whites, and the 2-to-1 ratio of blacks to whites remained about the same throughout this period as it had been in 1860.

Cotton and corn continued to dominate the agricultural regime of Williamsburg County. In 1900, about 49,000 acres were planted in corn and 41,000 were planted in cotton. No other crop came close in terms of acreage devoted. Cowpeas, used as a soil nutrient, forage, and food, were grown on 5,746 acres. Oats, rice, sweet potatoes, and tobacco occupied anywhere from 2,800 acres to 1,200 acres. There was no significant industry in the county (South Carolina Department of Agriculture 1907).

After 1900, tobacco began to challenge cotton as the principal market crop in Williamsburg County. By 1918, the county was producing 11 million pounds of tobacco, worth over \$3.6 million. In 1920, nearly 20,000 acres were planted in tobacco, second only to corn and cotton.



The tobacco was marketed primarily in Kingstree, keeping more of these funds in the county than was the case with cotton, which taken to Charleston to be sold to factors. High cotton prices prior to World War I encouraged farmers to continue to pursue the crop, but a series of bad weather years, the arrival of the boll weevil, and a nationwide drop in agricultural prices led to widespread changes in the agricultural regime.

The boll weevil encouraged more farmers to diversify, and by the end of the 1920s, there was considerably more truck farming done in the county. Despite the general prosperity in the first two decades of the twentieth century, tenancy continued to increase while farm size decreased, and by 1920, most farmers (60.5 percent) did not own their land. The county also experienced a loss of population during the 1920s (Boddie 1980; Forstall 1995). The agricultural depression of the 1920s was followed by the nationwide bank Depression of the 1930s, further eroding farm markets and stalling economic growth. Williamsburg County farmers had the advantage of being able to produce much of what they need on the farm, but the period was characterized by stifling poverty for many, particularly black residents.

Farming has declined as an occupation in Williamsburg since the Depression, although the county remains overwhelmingly rural. Less than 2 percent of the population was employed in farming, fishing and forestry trades in 2000. The population grew to 43,000 after World War II, but has experienced decline in three of the five decades since 1950. The proportion of African Americans in the county in 2000 was 66 percent, about what it has been since the Civil War. The county now has a mixed economy based on production, transportation, professional services, services, sales, and construction (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2004).

## 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 their 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 CRIS and 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

On December 13, 2010, a reconnaissance survey was conducted of the proposed project tract. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 meter (m) intervals alongside wetlands and across elevated areas of the fields (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.

## RESULTS

### Literature Review

Background research at the SCIAA and SCDAAH identified three previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.50 mile of the project area, and one previously recorded site in the project tract (Table 1). In 1978 a survey for proposed sewer improvements recorded two sites within 0.50 miles of the survey tract, both prehistoric artifact scatters recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP (Scurry 1978). In 2003, project tract itself, and an adjoining parcel were subject to a reconnaissance survey (Green 2003; Attachment 1). A late nineteenth-early twentieth century scatter was recorded on the adjoining parcel, and one archaeological site was identified and recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP (Table 1).

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.5 mile of the Project Tract.**

Site No. Eligibility	Description	NRHP
38WG52 Eligible	Woodland and Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially
38WG54 Eligible	Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially
38WG164* Eligible	Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially
38WG165	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible

\* In the current project tract.

The 2003 survey also reported two structures that were not considered significant resources (Green 2003). As a result of that investigation it was recommended that the eastern two-thirds of the project area be subject to intensive survey in advance of federal permits (Green 2003).

### Field Survey

On December 13, 2010, a reconnaissance survey was conducted of the proposed project tract. A total of 34 shovel tests, or one shovel test every 2.6 acres, were excavated at 30 m intervals alongside wetlands and across elevated areas of the fields (Figure 5). This supplements the 36 shovel tests excavated in 2003. All shovel tests were approximately 30 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.

One transect of shovel tests excavated at 30 m intervals was excavated along wetlands at the north side of the property, where soils and topography indicated a potential for archaeological sites. Two additional transects were excavated on low ridges in the agricultural fields. Shovel tests contained approximately 30 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil. In addition, all areas with surface visibility were inspected and no artifacts were found.

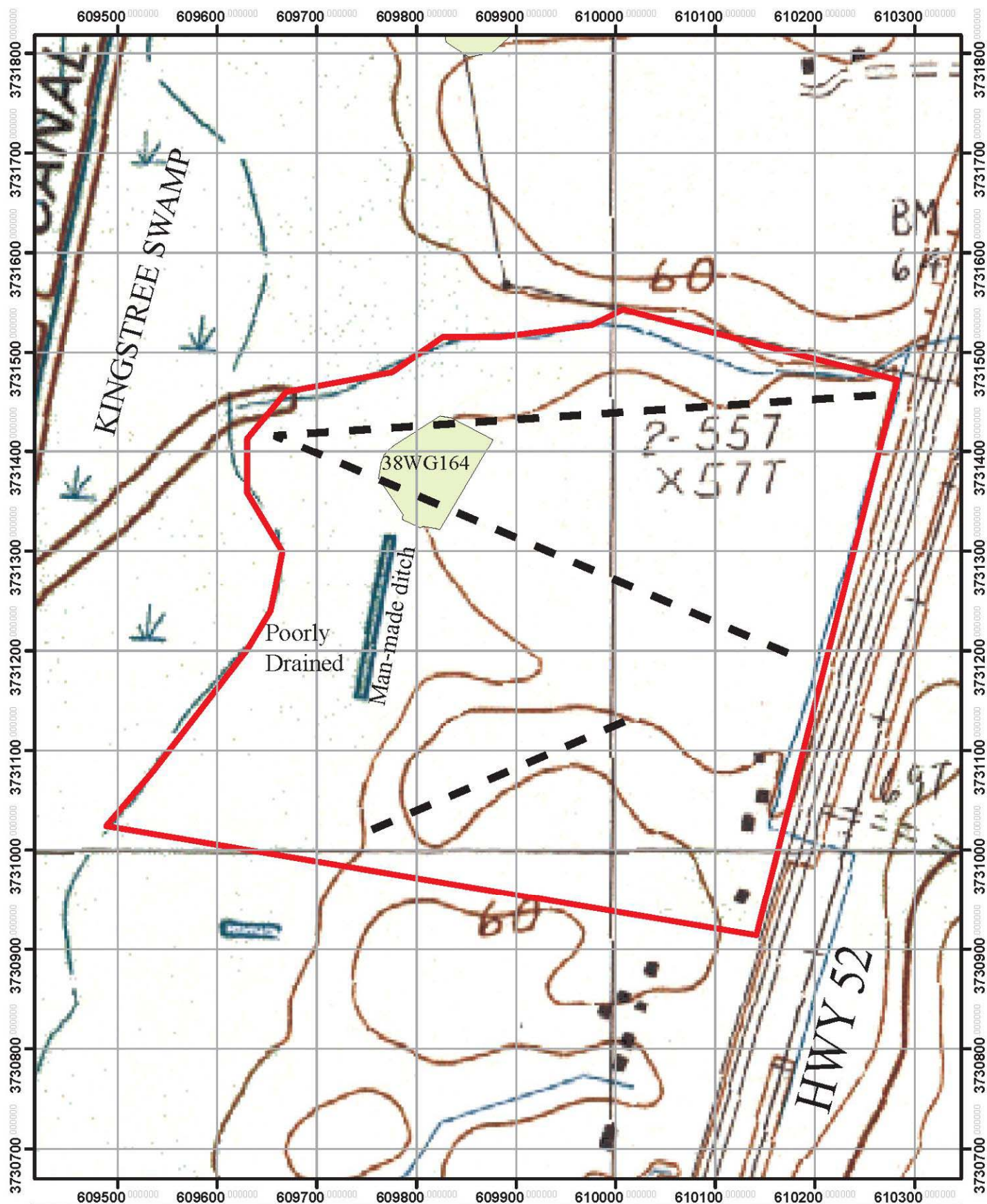


Figure 5.

Epps No. 1 Industrial Site

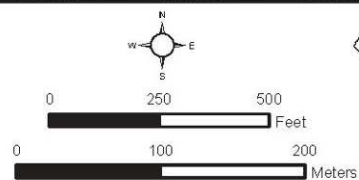
Transect Location

Base Map: Kingtree 1990 USGS

Topographic Quadrangle

Scale 1:5000

- Project Tract
- Archaeological Site
- - - Transect





Site 38WG164 was first recorded in 2003 when it was described as “a moderate sized, medium density Mississippian site” and recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP (Green 2003). A total of eight artifacts were recovered from seven shovel tests at 0–30 centimeters below surface (cmbs), and site size was estimated to be 110 m N/S by 90 m E/W. It is not clear whether or not all artifacts were found in subsurface contexts. Recovered artifacts included one check-stamped sherd, one plain sherd, a rim sherd with reed punctate, three unidentifiable sherds and a single quartz flake (Green 2003).

The 2010 survey did not produce artifacts from any shovel tests, including those excavated within the recorded site boundaries. The site area included the recently disked buffer between the wetlands and burned over cotton fields and there was excellent surface visibility, however no artifacts were recovered from surface contexts. That the recent disking did not reveal additional artifacts, especially in an area with uniformly shallow soil deposition, suggests that the site was not a moderately dense scatter but rather a sparse scatter, and that it retains no research potential. 38WG164 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

The survey of 2003 also recorded two structures (Green 2003; Attachment 1). Both were described as collapsed agricultural outbuildings of mid-twentieth century vintage and were not considered significant resources. The buildings have been removed since the original report and no archaeological expressions remain.

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

No cultural resources, including archaeological sites, historic structures, Traditional Cultral Properties (TCPs), or other resources were identified during the reconnaissance level survey of the Epps Tract.

The Epps No. 1 Industrial Site was found to have a low potential for cultural resources. The entire area has been highly disturbed and deflated due to agriculture and development. No additional investigations are recommended for the Epps No. 1 Industrial Site.

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).

## **References**

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# **ATTACHMENT 1-**

## **2003 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE EPPS NO. 1 TRACT**

December 15, 2003

Mr. Chris Lake  
MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.  
720 Gracern Road, Suite 132  
Columbia, SC 29210

**Subject: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Epps Tract # 1, Williamsburg County, South Carolina.**

Dear Chris,

On December 8, 2003, TRC conducted a reconnaissance level field investigation of approximately 90-acres at the Epps Tract # 1, located approximately 2.25 miles north of Kingstree in Williamsburg County, South Carolina. This work was done under contract to MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc.

The Epps Tract # 1 is an approximate 90-acre tract located on the west side of SC Highway 52, just south of the small community of Brockington. The tract is situated between Highway 52 and the Kingstree Swamp Canal, and is bound on the east by Highway 52, on the west by Kingstree Swamp, on the north by a small creek and drainage ditch, and on the south by a wooded property line (Figure 1). The eastern two-thirds of the tract are cotton fields, whereas the western third contains thickly vegetated lowlands and swamp.

### **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 their 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 CRIS and 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

On December 8, 2003, TRC conducted a reconnaissance level cultural resource survey of the project area. The survey was conducted by Archaeologists William Green and Julie Kloss. The archaeological survey was carried out using a combination of surface inspection and shovel testing techniques. All shovel tests were approximately 35 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. Pedestrian survey was conducted along all farming roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a windshield reconnaissance of a one-half mile area around the project tract was conducted to determine whether the proposed development 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. As a result of this investigation, no historic structures were noted within the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE).

## RESULTS

### Literature Review

A review of the files and records at SCIAA revealed the presence of three previously recorded archaeological sites within approximately one-half mile radius of the project area (Table 1, Figure 1). All of these sites were recorded by Jim Scurry of SCIAA and all were recommended as being potentially eligible for the NRHP (Scurry 1978).

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.5 mile of the Project Tract.**

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility
38WG51	Archaic and Woodland artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible
38WG52	Woodland and Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible
38WG54	Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible

A review of the files and records at SCDAAH revealed there are no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

### Archaeological Survey

A total of 36 shovel tests were excavated in Epps Tract # 1 in areas deemed likely to contain archaeological sites based on landform type, soil type, and proximity to water. One transect of shovel tests was excavated at 30 m intervals along the entire western edge of the cotton field, adjacent to wetlands associated with the Kingstree Swamp Canal. Shovel testing in this area revealed the presence of one archaeological site, 38WG164. In addition, two standing structures (Structures 1 and 2) were noted during our pedestrian survey in the southeastern corner of the tract adjacent to Highway 52 (Figure 2).

## 38WG164

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<b>Site Number:</b> 38WG164	<b>Recommendation:</b> Potentially Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> Artifact Scatter/Hamlet?	<b>Elevation:</b> 55 ft. AMSL
<b>Components:</b> Mississippian	<b>Landform:</b> Terrace adjacent to swamp
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E609807, N3731382 (NAD 27)	<b>Soil Type:</b> Emporia loamy sand
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 110 m N/S x 90 m E/W	<b>Vegetation:</b> Cotton field
<b>Artifact Depth:</b> 0-30 cmbs	<b>No. of STPs/Positive STPs:</b> 18/7

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Site 38WG164 is a Mississippian period (ca. A.D. 1000 – 1540) artifact scatter located at the western edge of a cotton field, just east of the Kingstree Swamp Canal (Figures 2 and 3). The site is situated on a large, low rise and vegetation consists entirely of cotton (Figure 4). The approximate size of the site is 110 m north-south by 90 m east-west.

A total of 18 shovel tests were excavated in and around the site, seven of which were positive for archaeological materials. A typical soil profile consisted of 25 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam (Ap horizon), overlying 15+ cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy clay subsoil. A total of eight artifacts were found between 0 and 30 cmbs in the plowzone. These artifacts included one reed punctate rim sherd, one check stamped sherd, one plain sherd, three indeterminate/residual sherds, and one quartzite flake. All of the pottery exhibited medium to coarse sand tempering and all likely date to the Mississippian period.

Site 38WG164 appears to be a moderate sized, medium density Mississippian site, possibly representing the remains of a farmstead or small hamlet. Although all of the artifacts were found in the top 30 cm, plowing at the site was fairly shallow (20-30 cm) and there is a good potential for the presence of intact features beneath the plowzone. Interestingly, two of the three previously recorded sites in the area also contained Mississippian components (Scurry 1978), indicating the area along Kingstree Swamp may have been intensively utilized during the Mississippian period. Based on the site's potential to provide significant information on the Mississippian period of the area, we recommend that 38WG164 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. Therefore, we recommend that the site either be avoided or that additional shovel testing and mechanical stripping be conducted to help assess the site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

### Structures 1 and 2

Structure 1 is a farm building located adjacent to Highway 52 in the southeastern corner of the project tract (Figure 2). This structure was probably used for storing tobacco or cotton. The footprint of the building measures approximately 10 x 10 m and the building is between 10 and 12 m tall (Figure 5). The metal roof and a metal awning on the south side of the structure have collapsed. The building is of log construction with wire nails, a concrete block foundation, and clapboard siding on the exterior. The structure has two small doors, one on the east wall and one on the west wall, and it is also wired for electricity. Structure 2, located in a wooded area south of Structure 1, has collapsed but was likely similar in design and function to Structure 1. Both buildings were likely constructed sometime in the mid twentieth century and neither is considered to be a significant resource.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource reconnaissance survey conducted by TRC recorded one new archaeological site, (38WG164) and two standing or partially standing structures. Of these resources, only 38WG164, a Mississippian artifact scatter located near the western end of Epps Tract # 1, is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register. Either avoidance or additional archaeological testing of this site is recommended.

Based on our limited shovel testing and pedestrian survey, it appears that the potential for undiscovered archaeological sites in the eastern two-thirds (the cotton field) of Epps Tract # 1 is high, and that an intensive archaeological survey would probably be necessary (Figure 6). This work would be required under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, for any undertaking requiring a federal permit, license, or approval, or for any project receiving federal funding or financial assistance (36 CFR Part 800). The western third of Epps Tract # 1 has little potential for containing significant archaeological sites and no further work is recommended for this area. In addition, there are no historic structures within a one-half mile radius of the project tract, so an architectural survey of the APE should be unnecessary. If you have any questions or comments about this report or any of the recommendations, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991 or via e-mail at [bgreen@trcsolutions.com](mailto:bgreen@trcsolutions.com). Thank you.

Sincerely,

William Green, M.A., RPA  
Program Manager, Archaeology

## REFERENCES

Scurry, James D.  
1978 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Kingstree Sewer Improvements, Williamsburg County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 139. University of South Carolina, Columbia.

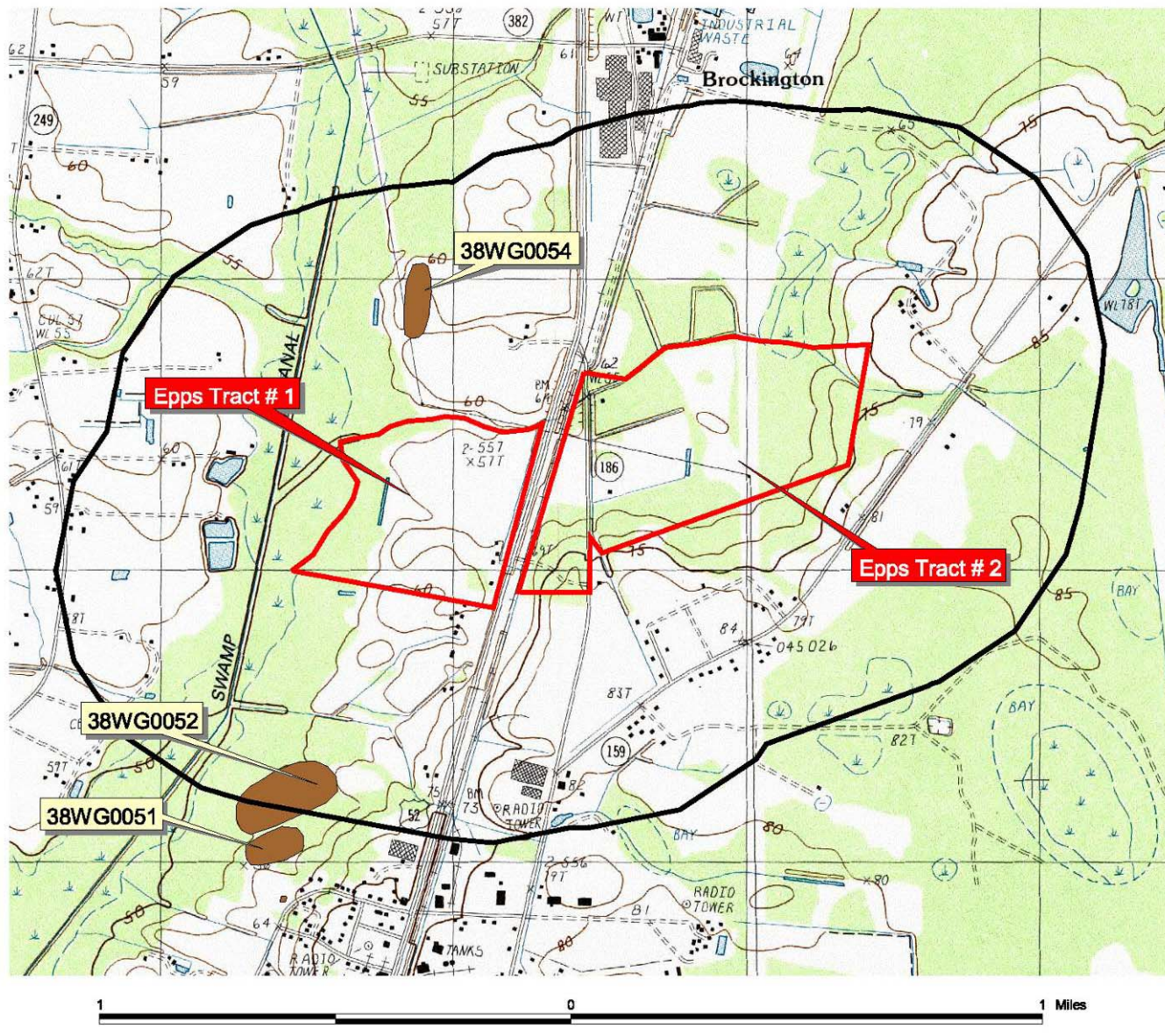


Figure 1. Project area and previously recorded cultural resources within approximately 0.5 mile.  
Base Map: Kingstree (1990) 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle.



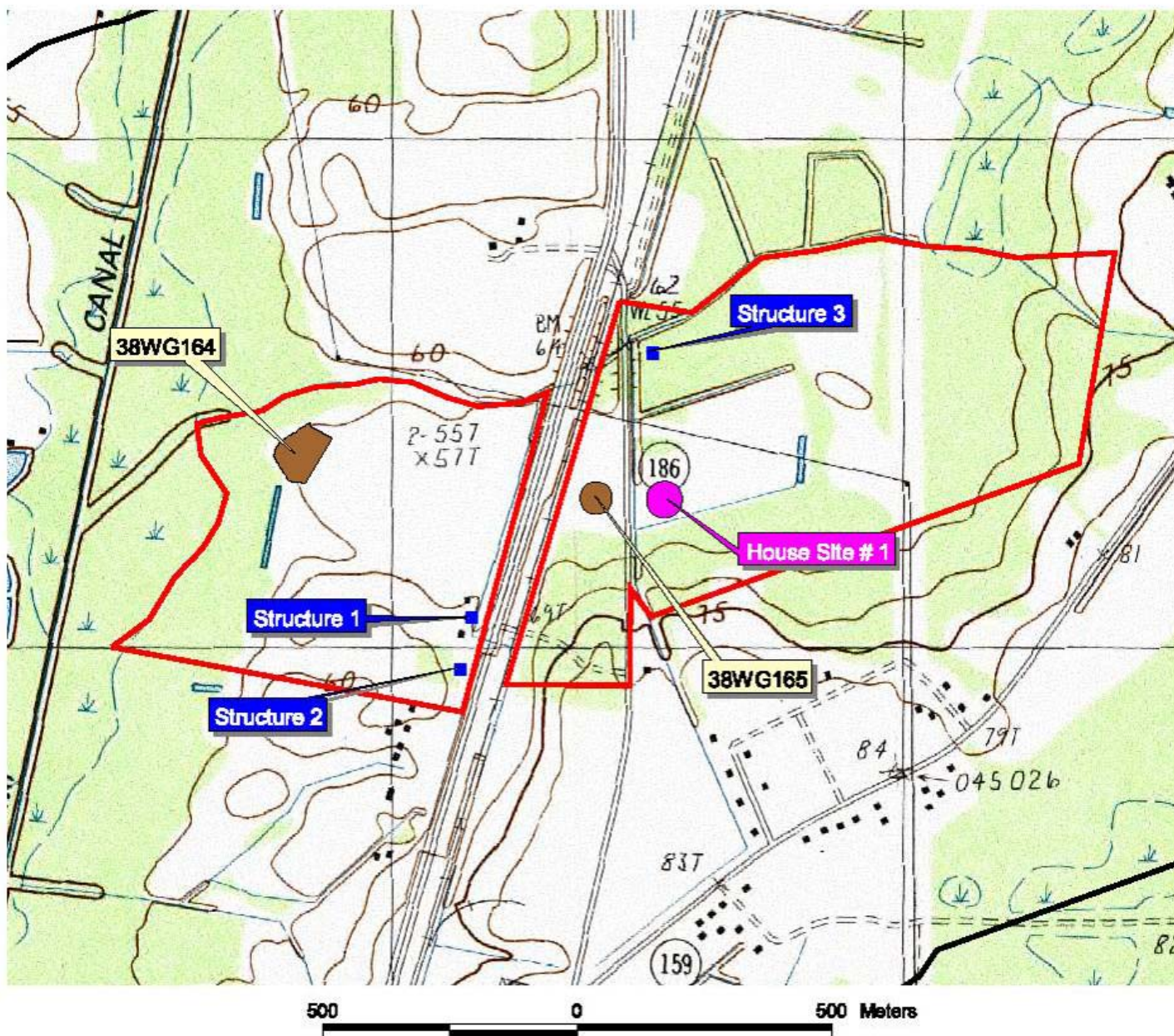


Figure 2. Cultural resources within the project area.

Base Map: Kingstree (1990) 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle.

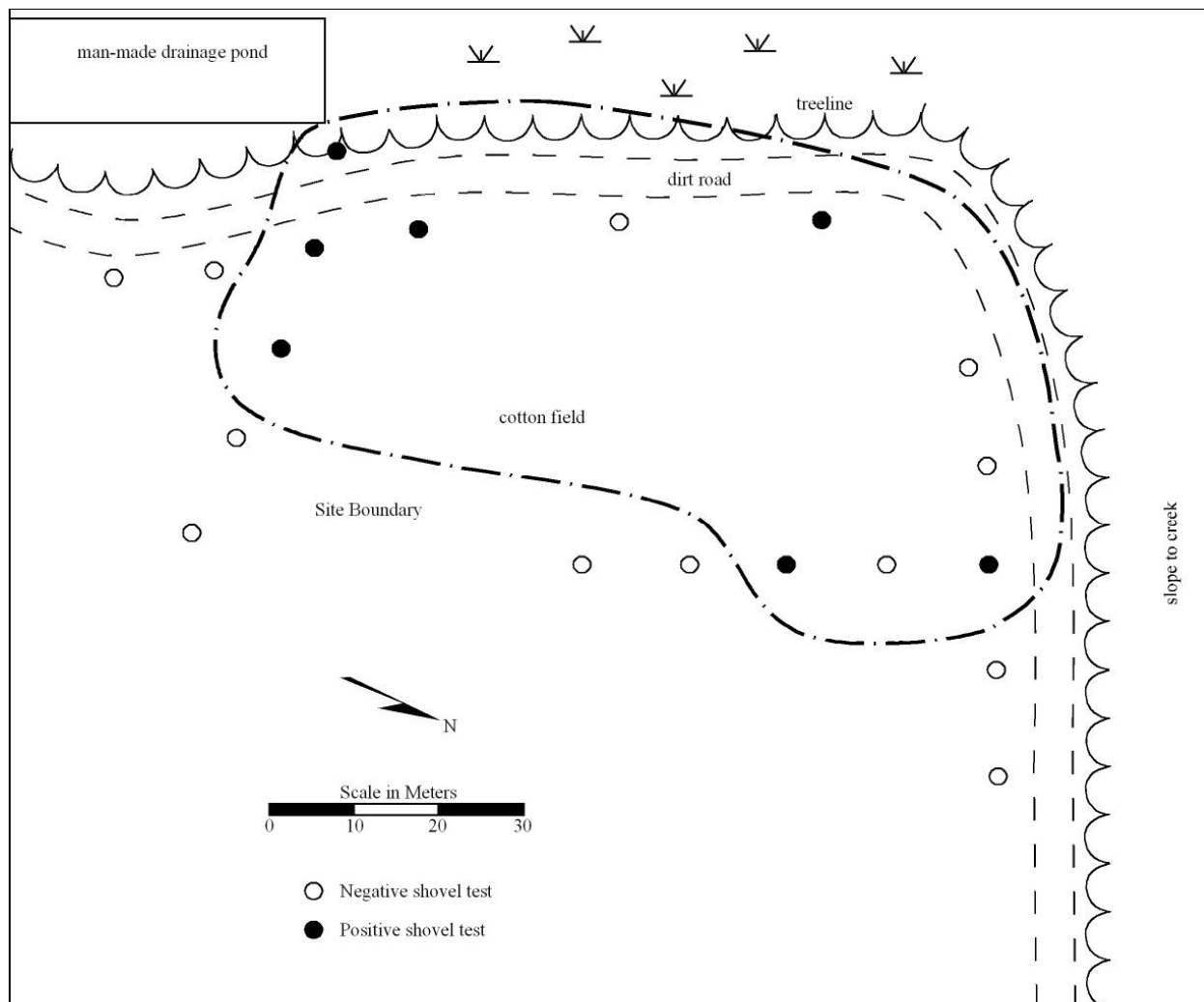


Figure 3. Map of Site 38WG164





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Figure 4. Site 38WG164, facing southwest.



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Figure 5. Structure 1, facing north.



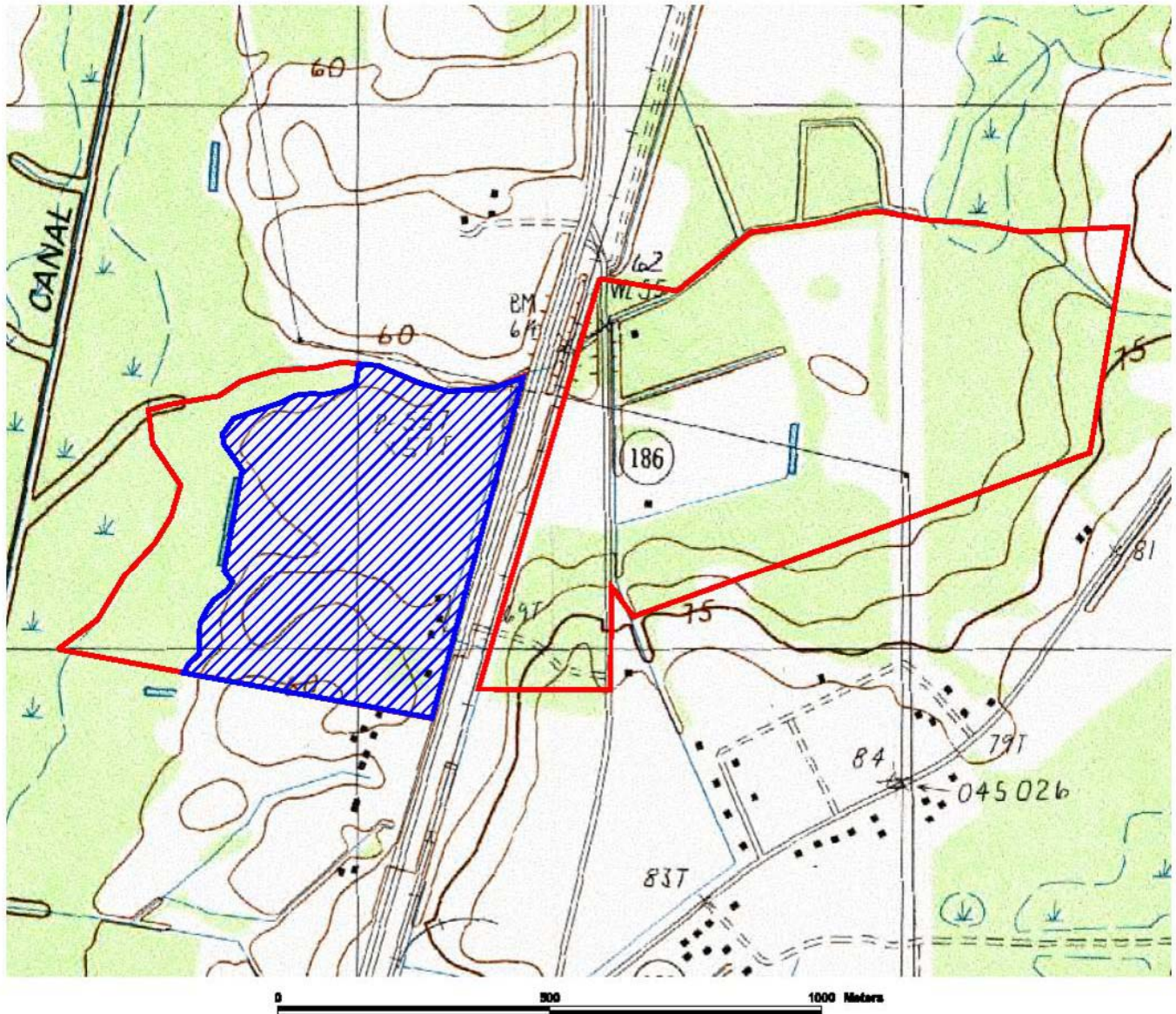


Figure 6. Area (in blue) recommended for intensive archaeological survey.  
Base Map: Kingstree (1990) 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle.



**Site Certification for the  
Williamsburg Cooperative Commerce Centre South  
In Williamsburg County, South Carolina**

**Attachment 23**

**Cultural Resource Identification Study for  
Tracts 8, 10, and 13 for the Williamsburg Cooperative  
Commerce Centre**

March 18, 2011



Mr. Seth Peterson  
South Carolina Department of Commerce  
1201 Main St., Ste. 1600  
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the Epps No. 1 Industrial Site  
Williamsburg County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 10JB0024

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Our office has received the documentation dated February 25 that you 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. A literature review identified one potentially eligible site, 38WG164, within the project area, but the current survey determined that the site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If the Epps No. 1 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 survey is necessary.

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

Sincerely,

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

cc. Sean Norris, TRC  
Keith Derting, SCIAA



February 18, 2011

Mr. Allan Goff  
Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc.  
Columbia, SC

**Subject: Cultural Resource Identification Survey of an Approximately 30 Acre Addition to the Epps No. 1 Industrial Site, Williamsburg County, South Carolina. Addendum Letter Report.**

Dear Mr. Goff,

## *INTRODUCTION*

On February 10, 2011, TRC conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 30 acres north of the town of Kingstree in Williamsburg 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. In December 2010 TRC conducted a Cultural Resource Identification Survey of the 90-acre Epps No. 1 Industrial Site. The current project is an expansion of that work.

The project area consists of three noncontiguous tracts with a combined area of approximately 30 acres in the Lower Coastal Plain physiographic province. Taken as a whole, the tracts are bound on the east by US Highway 52, on the south by a drainage ditch and the 90-acre Epps No. 1 site, on the north by the property boundary, and on the west by the Kingstree Canal and associated wetlands.

Topography is generally flat with barely perceptible slopes to the wetlands, and a few slight rises. Elevations in the project area range from 60 feet on uplands to just over 55 feet along wetlands near the canal. Soils in the tract include well drained Emporia and Eunola loamy sand, somewhat poorly drained Yemassee, and Gourdin sandy loams.

The tracts have been cleared and graded and currently stand vacant between a number of existing warehouses and light industrial facilities (Figures 2 and 3). The area surrounding the tract consists of an existing industrial complex and rural residential areas. Based on topography, vegetation, and the nature of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.50-mile radius around the project area (Figure 1).

## *METHODS*

### **Literature Review**

Prior to fieldwork, TRC conducted background research via the ArchSite online database and at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia.

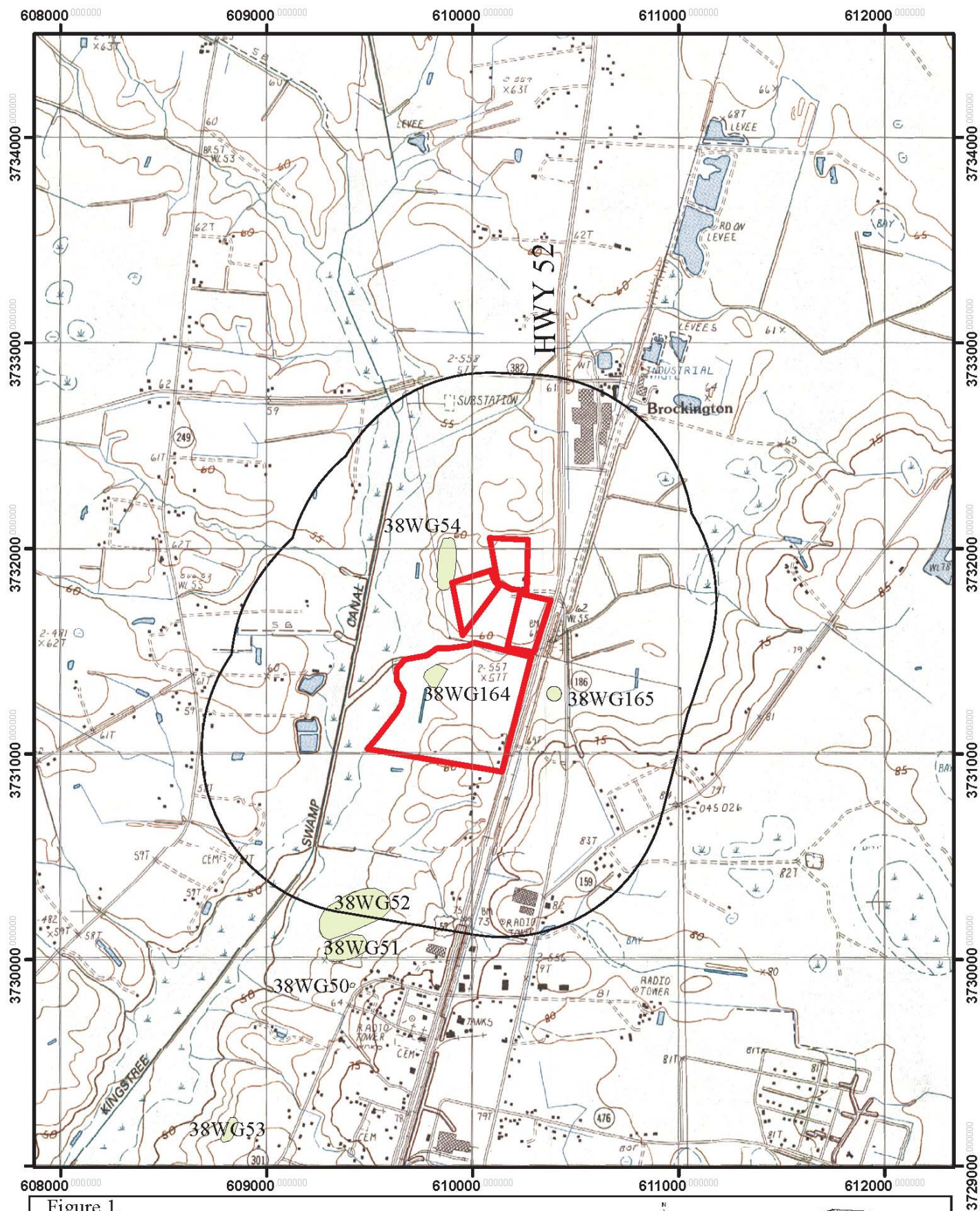


Figure 1.

Epps No. 1 Expansion

Project Area and 0.5-mile Search Radius

Base Map: Kingstree 1990 USGS

Topographic Quadrangle

Scale 1:24000

Project Tract

Archaeological Site

0.5 Mile Search Radius



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers







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Figure 2. Conditions encountered near the western boundary of the project area.



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Figure 3. Existing industrial facilities adjacent to the project area, facing east.

The records examined at SCIAA include the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports.

## Field Survey

Shovel tests were excavated in high and low probability areas, as determined by on-site evaluation and soil map research, within each of the three project tracts. 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.

## RESULTS

### Literature Review

A review of the files and records at SCIAA revealed the presence of four previously recorded archaeological sites within approximately one-half mile radius of the project area (Table 1, Figure 1). All of these sites were recorded by Jim Scurry of SCIAA. Three were recommended as being potentially eligible for the NRHP (Scurry 1978) and one was recommended not eligible.

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.5 mile of the Project Tract.**

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility
38WG52	Woodland and Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible
38WG54	Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible
38WG164	Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible
38WG165	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible

A review of the files and records at SCDAAH revealed there are no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

### Archaeological Survey

On February 10, 2011, a reconnaissance survey was conducted of the proposed project tract. A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated, or one shovel test for every 1.9 acres. Shovel tests were excavated alongside wetlands and on elevated areas within the tracts (Figure 4).

Soils were generally shallow and poorly drained. The higher drier areas exhibited soils that consisted of approximately 30 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil. Shovel tests in the vicinity of site 38WG54 were poorly drained. A large drainage ditch has been constructed through site 38WG54 effectively destroying the site (see Figure 4). No artifacts were recovered from the excavated shovel tests and none were observed on the surface. Shovel testing and the cleared and graded condition of the tracts indicates a low probability for significant cultural resources.



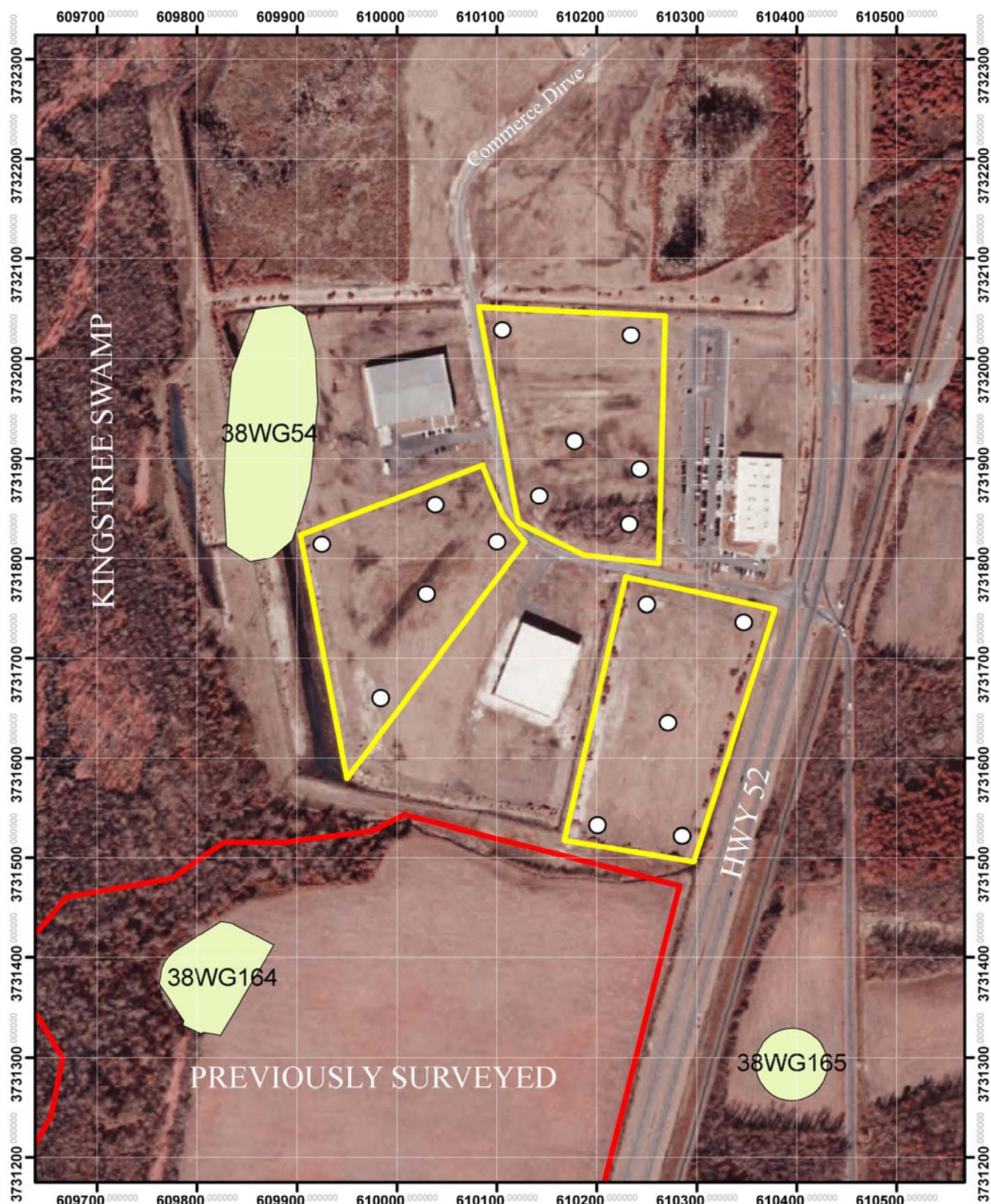


Figure 4.

Epps No. 1 Expansion

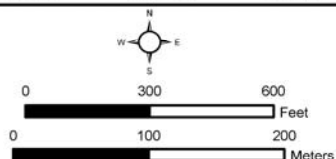
Current Land Use

Base Map: 2006 Digital

Aerial Photograph

Scale 1:5000

- Project Tract
- Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test
- Previously Surveyed



## Historic Structure Survey

In addition to the archaeological work a windshield reconnaissance survey was conducted in order to identify any structures within or adjacent to the project area that are 40 years old or older. No historic structures or above ground resources over 40 years old were identified in the vicinity of the project area

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cultural Resource Identification Survey conducted by TRC identified no new archaeological sites. Based on shovel testing and pedestrian survey, the potential for undiscovered significant cultural resources on the three project tracts is minimal. No further archaeological survey is recommended for the tracts. In addition, there are no historic structures within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract. If you have any questions or comments about this report or any of the recommendations, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991 or via e-mail at snorris@trcsolutions.com. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Sean Norris, M.A., RPA  
Program Manager, Archaeology

## REFERENCES

- Scurry, James D.  
1978 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Kingstree Sewer Improvements, Williamsburg County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 139. University of South Carolina, Columbia.



**Site Certification for the  
Williamsburg Cooperative Commerce Centre South  
In Williamsburg County, South Carolina**

**Attachment 23**

**Cultural Resource Identification Study for  
Tract 9 for the Williamsburg Cooperative Commerce  
Centre**

May 2, 2011



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

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Survey of 10 Acre Addition to the Epps No. 1 Industrial Site  
Williamsburg County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 10JB0024

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Our office has received the documentation dated April 7 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 surveyed an additional 30 acres of an adjoining property of the Epps No. 1 Industrial Park Site. The cultural resources identification survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. No new archaeological sites were identified within the project area. If the Epps No. 1 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 survey is 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/revcomp>.

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

Sincerely,

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

cc. Sean Norris, TRC



March 23, 2011

Mr. Allan Goff  
Alliance Consulting Engineers, Inc.  
Columbia, SC

**Subject: Cultural Resource Identification Survey of an Approximately 10 Acre Addition to the Epps No. 1 Industrial Site, Williamsburg County, South Carolina. Addendum Letter Report.**

Dear Mr. Goff,

## *INTRODUCTION*

On March 22, 2011, TRC conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 10 acres north of the town of Kingstree in Williamsburg 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. In December 2010 TRC conducted a Cultural Resource Identification Survey (CRIS) of the 90-acre Epps No. 1 Industrial Site to the south and in February 2011 TRC conducted a CRIS survey of 30 acres surrounding the current survey parcel (SHPO Project 10JB0024). The current project is an expansion of that work.

The project area consists of an approximately 10-acre industrial site parcel in the Lower Coastal Plain physiographic province. The tract is within the boundaries of the Williamsburg Cooperative Commerce Center. It is surrounded by vacant lots to the north, east and west (these lots were surveyed in February 2011) and on the south by a drainage ditch and the 90-acre Epps No. 1 site (surveyed in 2010).

Topography is generally flat with barely perceptible slopes to the wetlands, and a few slight rises. The elevation of the project tract is approximately 60 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Soils within the tract consist of well drained Emporia and Eunola loamy sand.

The tract has been cleared and graded and fill has been added in order to construct a spec building for the Williamsburg Cooperative Commerce Center, the building is currently vacant (Figures 2 and 3). The area surrounding the tract consists of an existing industrial complex and rural residential areas. Based on topography, vegetation, and the nature of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.50-mile radius around the project area (Figure 1).

## *METHODS*

### **Literature Review**

Prior to fieldwork, TRC conducted background research via the ArchSite online database and at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia.

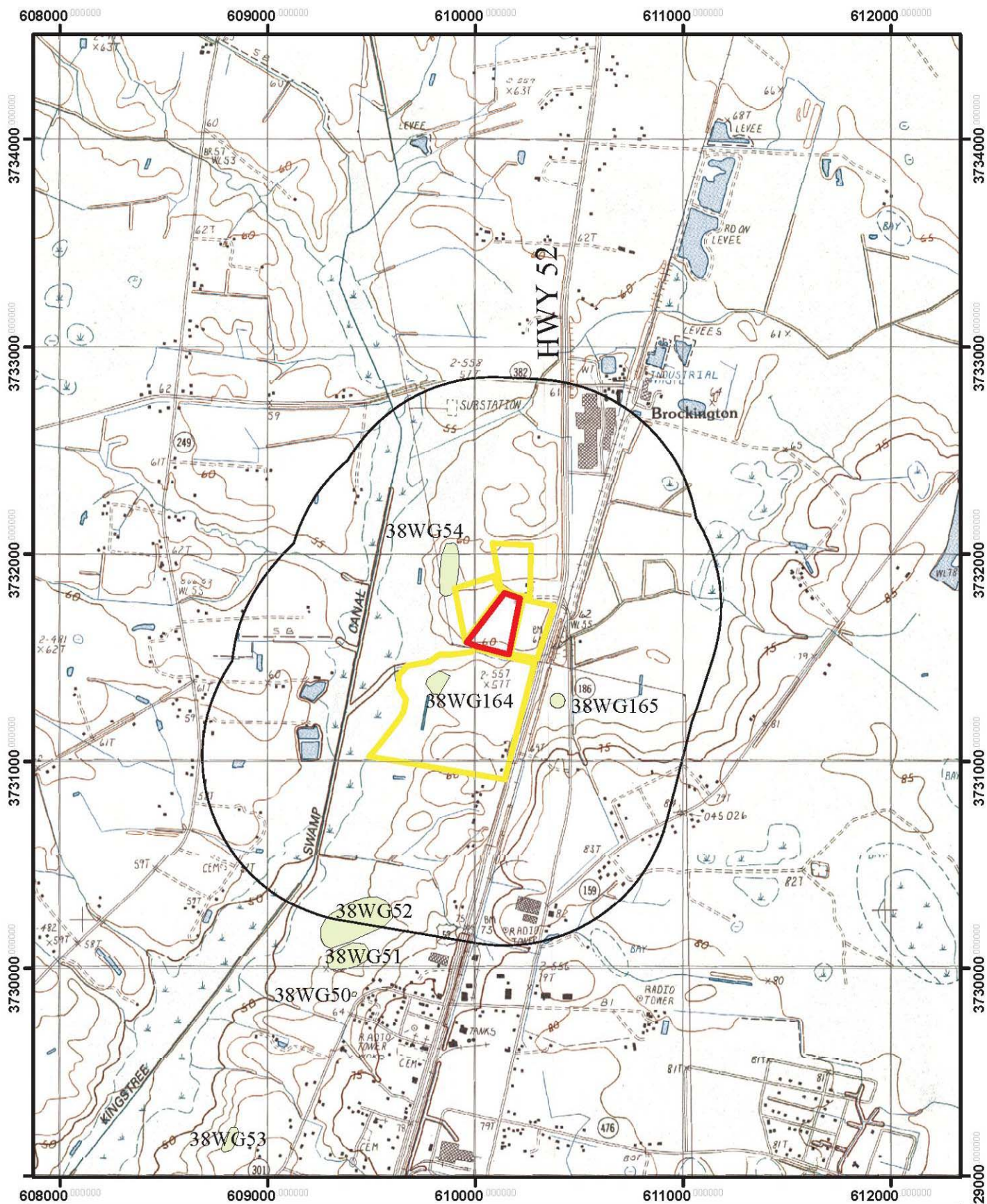


Figure 1.

Epps No. 1 Expansion

Project Area and 0.5-mile Search Radius

Base Map: Kingstree 1990 USGS

Topographic Quadrangle

Scale 1:24000

Project Tract

Previously Surveyed

Archaeological Site

0.5 Mile Search Radius



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers







Figure 2. Conditions encountered along the southern boundary of the project area.



Figure 3. Existing “spec” building within the project tract, facing south.

The records examined at SCIAA include the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports.

## Field Survey

Shovel tests were excavated in high and low probability areas, as determined by on-site evaluation and soil map research, within each of the three project tracts. 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.

## RESULTS

### Literature Review

A review of the files and records at SCIAA revealed the presence of four previously recorded archaeological sites within approximately one-half mile radius of the project area (Table 1, Figure 1). All of these sites were recorded by Jim Scurry of SCIAA. Three were recommended as being potentially eligible for the NRHP (Scurry 1978) and one was recommended not eligible.

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.5 mile of the Project Tract.**

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility
38WG52	Woodland and Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible
38WG54	Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible
38WG164	Mississippian artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible
38WG165	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> /Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century house site	Not Eligible

A review of the files and records on ArcSite revealed there are no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

### Archaeological Survey

On March 22, 2011 TRC archaeologist Sean Norris conducted a reconnaissance survey of the proposed project tract. Five shovel tests were excavated, or one shovel test for every 2.0 acres. Shovel tests were excavated alongside wetlands and on elevated areas within the tracts (Figure 4).

Soils were generally shallow and poorly drained. The higher drier areas exhibited soils that consisted of approximately 30 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam over strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) loamy clay subsoil. Shovel tests in the vicinity of the existing industrial building contained gravel fill above clayey sand. No artifacts were recovered from the excavated shovel tests and none were observed on the surface. Shovel testing and the cleared and graded condition of the tracts indicates a low probability for significant cultural resources.



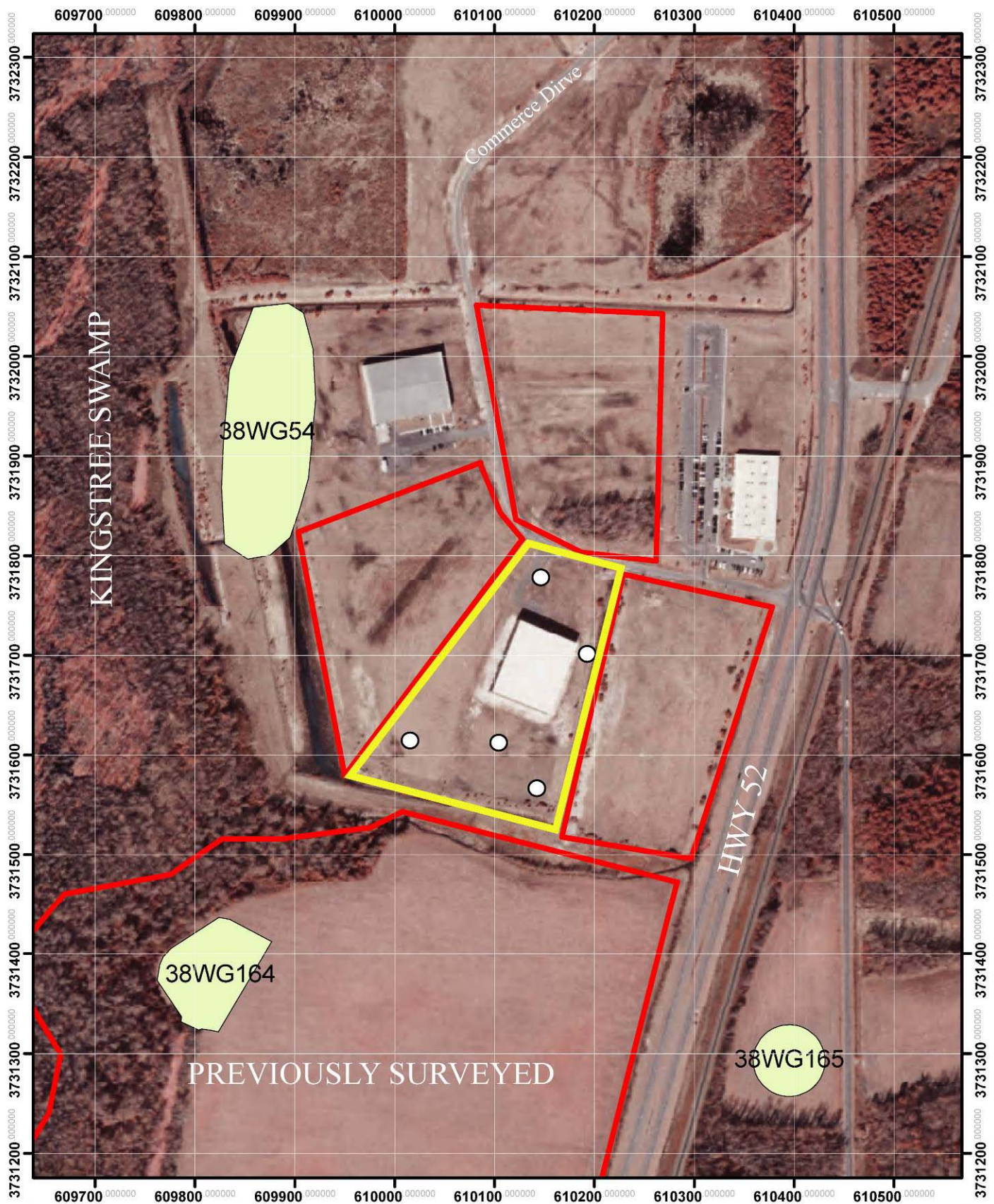
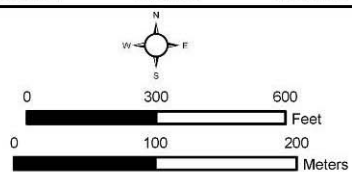


Figure 4.

Epps No. 1 Expansion  
 Current Land Use  
 Base Map: 2006 Digital  
 Aerial Photograph  
 Scale 1:5000

- Project Tract
- Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test
- Previously Surveyed



## Historic Structure Survey

In addition to the archaeological work a windshield reconnaissance survey was conducted in order to identify any structures within or adjacent to the project area that are 40 years old or older. No historic structures or above ground resources over 40 years old were identified in the vicinity of the project area

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cultural Resource Identification Survey conducted by TRC identified no new archaeological sites. Based on shovel testing and pedestrian survey as well as soil maps and previous work in the vicinity of this tract it was determined that the entire 10 acres has a low probability for archaeological sites. The potential for undiscovered significant cultural resources on the project tract is minimal. No further archaeological survey is recommended for the tract. In addition, there are no historic structures within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract. If you have any questions or comments about this report or any of the recommendations, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991 or via e-mail at [snorris@trcsolutions.com](mailto:snorris@trcsolutions.com). Thank you.

Sincerely,



Sean Norris, M.A., RPA  
Program Manager, Archaeology

## REFERENCES

Scurry, James D.  
1978 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Kingstree Sewer Improvements, Williamsburg County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 139. University of South Carolina, Columbia.