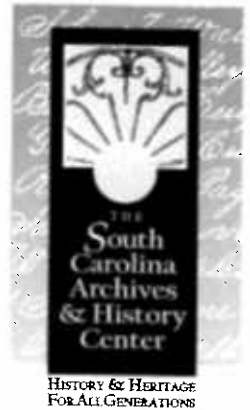


September 16, 2011



Ms. Jennifer de Cesare
SC Department of Commerce
Industrial Buildings and Sites
1201 Main St., Ste. 1600
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: Dan Rogers Industrial Park CRIS
Dillon County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 11-JB0068

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Our office has received the documentation dated August 10 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 on a 40 acre section of the Dan Rogers Industrial Site. The survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. One new archaeological site 38DN173 was identified during the survey. Our office believes that 38DN173 does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If the Dan Rogers 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 resources work 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.

Sincerely,

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

cc. Sean Norris, TRC
Ross Oakley, Alliance Consulting Engineers
Keith Derting, SCIAA

CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 40 ACRES AT THE DAN ROGERS INDUSTRIAL PARK SITE

DILLON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Summary Report



August 2011

**CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF
APPROXIMATELY 40 ACRES AT THE DAN ROGERS INDUSTRIAL
PARK SITE
DILLON 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

Sean Norris, Principal Investigator, Author

August 2011

INTRODUCTION

In 2005 a Cultural Resources Identification Survey was conducted on a 144 acre section of the Dan Rogers Industrial Site (deNeeve 2005). That survey identified one archaeological site. 38DN132 is a small scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage identified in the plowzone of a cotton field. The site was recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The 2005 letter report and the 2005 letter from the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office concurring with the recommendation that no additional work is required for the 144 acres surveyed at the Dan Rogers Industrial Site is included in this report as Attachment 1.

On August 2, 2011, TRC conducted a Cultural Resource Identification Survey (CRIS) of an approximately 40-acre addition at the Dan Rogers Industrial Site. The tract is on the eastern edge of the town of Latta 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 is in the Middle Coastal Plain physiographic province. The tract is bound on the north by Countryside Road (State Road 292), on the east by Highway 301/501, on the west by railroad tracks and on the south by private property (Figure 1). Topographically the tract is generally flat with man-made drainages on the western boundary. The industrial site's elevation is 100 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). The tract is approximately 2.0 miles east of where Reedy Creek and Little Reedy Creek combine to form Buck Swamp.

The tract is on the outskirts of the town of Latta. The area surrounding the proposed site consists primarily of low-density commercial and residential properties. The project area is located primarily in an agricultural field that is currently growing cotton (Figure 2). A mixed pine-hardwood forest is located in the western part of the project area (Figure 3). Poorly drained Coxville series soils and somewhat poorly drained Smithboro soils are found within the boundaries of the tract.

A 2011 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 Dan Rogers Industrial Site tract to meet the current standards. The survey was conducted by Sean Norris, M.A., RPA. 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. One archaeological site was identified within the tract (see Figure 1). It is recommended that this site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two structures over 40 years old were found within or adjacent to the project area.

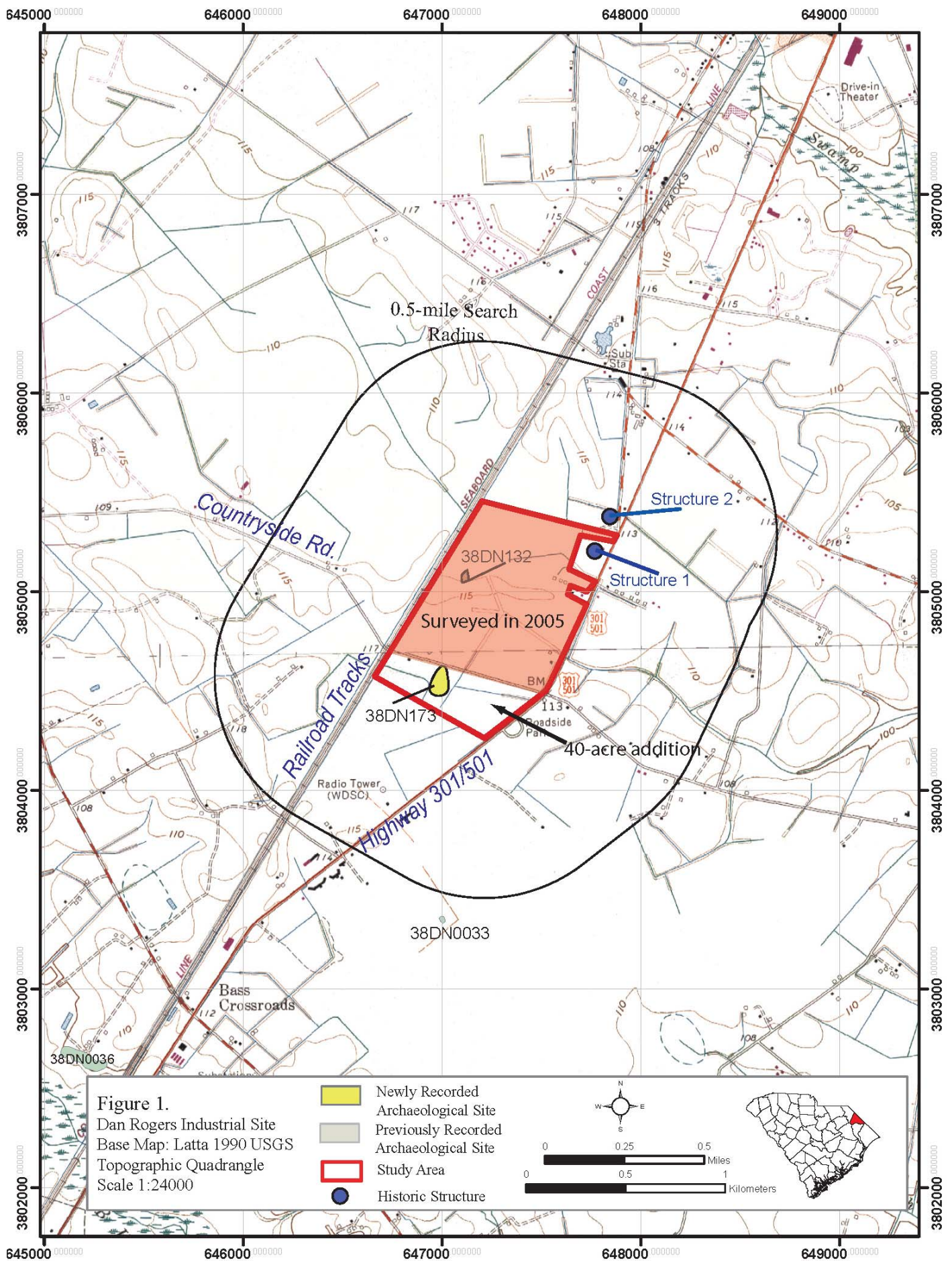




Figure 2. Erosional gully encountered on the Colonel's Pointe tract.



Figure 3. General conditions encountered at the Colonel's Pointe tract.

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 1981:1).

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 both 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 county 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.

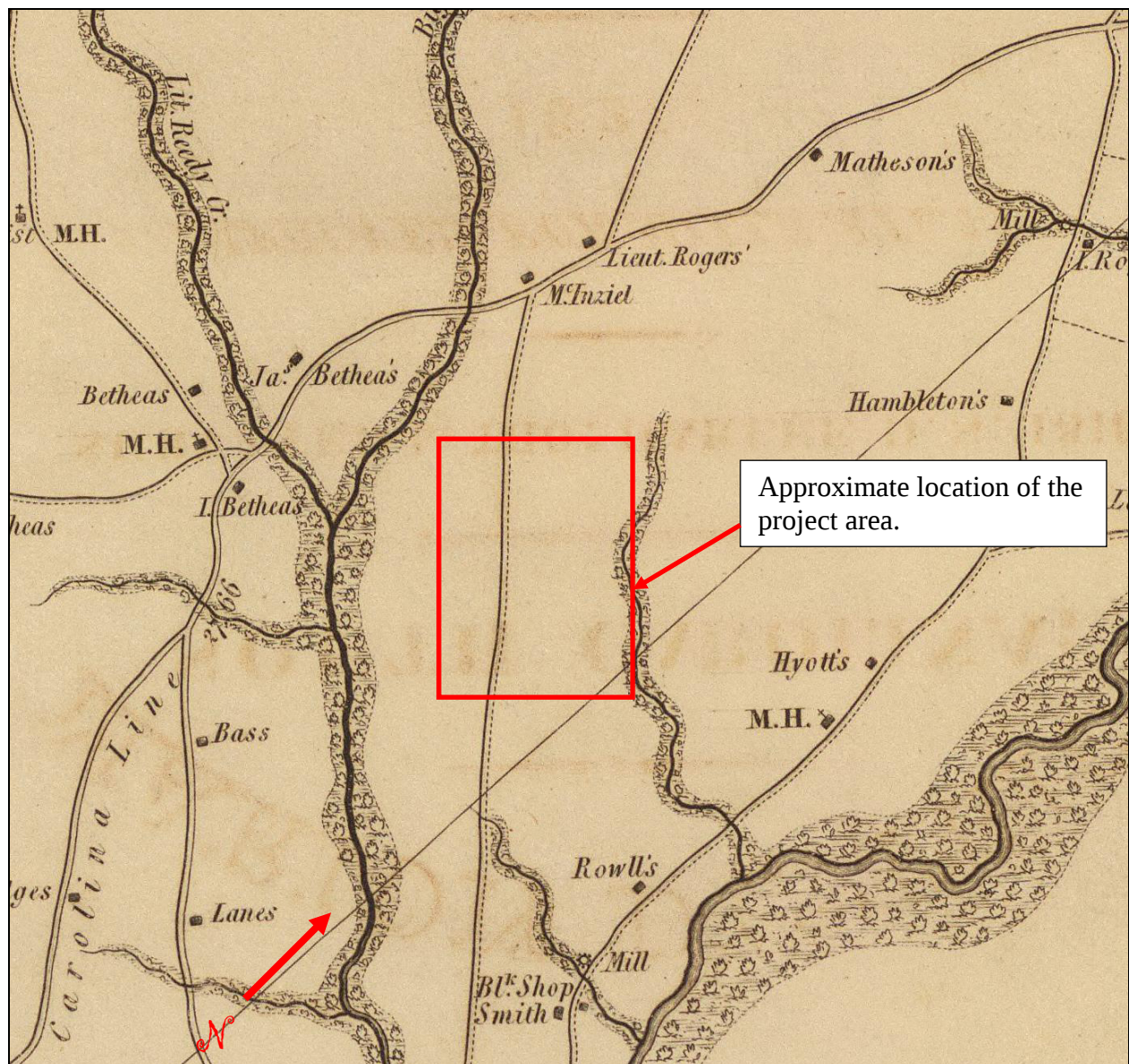


Figure 4. Mills Atlas (1825) Marion District showing the approximately location of the project area.

METHODS

Literature Review

Prior to fieldwork, TRC conducted background research via the ArchSite online database and at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. 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. The Francis Marion National Forest has developed a probability or predictive model for cultural resources on the Costal Plain (O'Donoghue 2008). This model identifies the areas near the interface between standing water sources and moderately well to well-drained soils as high probability areas for prehistoric archaeological sites. Areas at a distance of 0 to 90 m from the interface of poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soils, areas at a distance of 0 to 150 m from the interface of moderate to excessively drained soils and poorly drained soils and areas within 70 m of ponds, bays of sink holes, are considered High Site Potential Zones. Historic house sites are generally found in the same areas as well as adjacent to old road beds. TRC utilized this predictive model to conduct a reconnaissance level survey of Dan Rogers Industrial Site. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 to 60 meter (m) intervals across 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 10-m interval grid 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 record cultural resources or architectural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract.

Field Survey

On August 2, 2011 a reconnaissance survey was conducted of the 40-acre project tract. A total of 31 shovel tests were excavated along high and low probability areas within the project area (see Figure 5). This is equal to one shovel test per every 1.3 acres. A majority of the tract is an active cotton field. The northern half is wooded with a number of man-made drainage ditches.

Table 1. Shovel tests excavated at the Colonel's Pointe Industrial Park Tract.

Transect	Description	#of STPs/# of Positive STPs
1	30 meter intervals-High and low Probability	9/0
2	30 and 60 meter intervals	10/0
3	30 and 60 meter intervals	6/0
	Judgementals	6/0

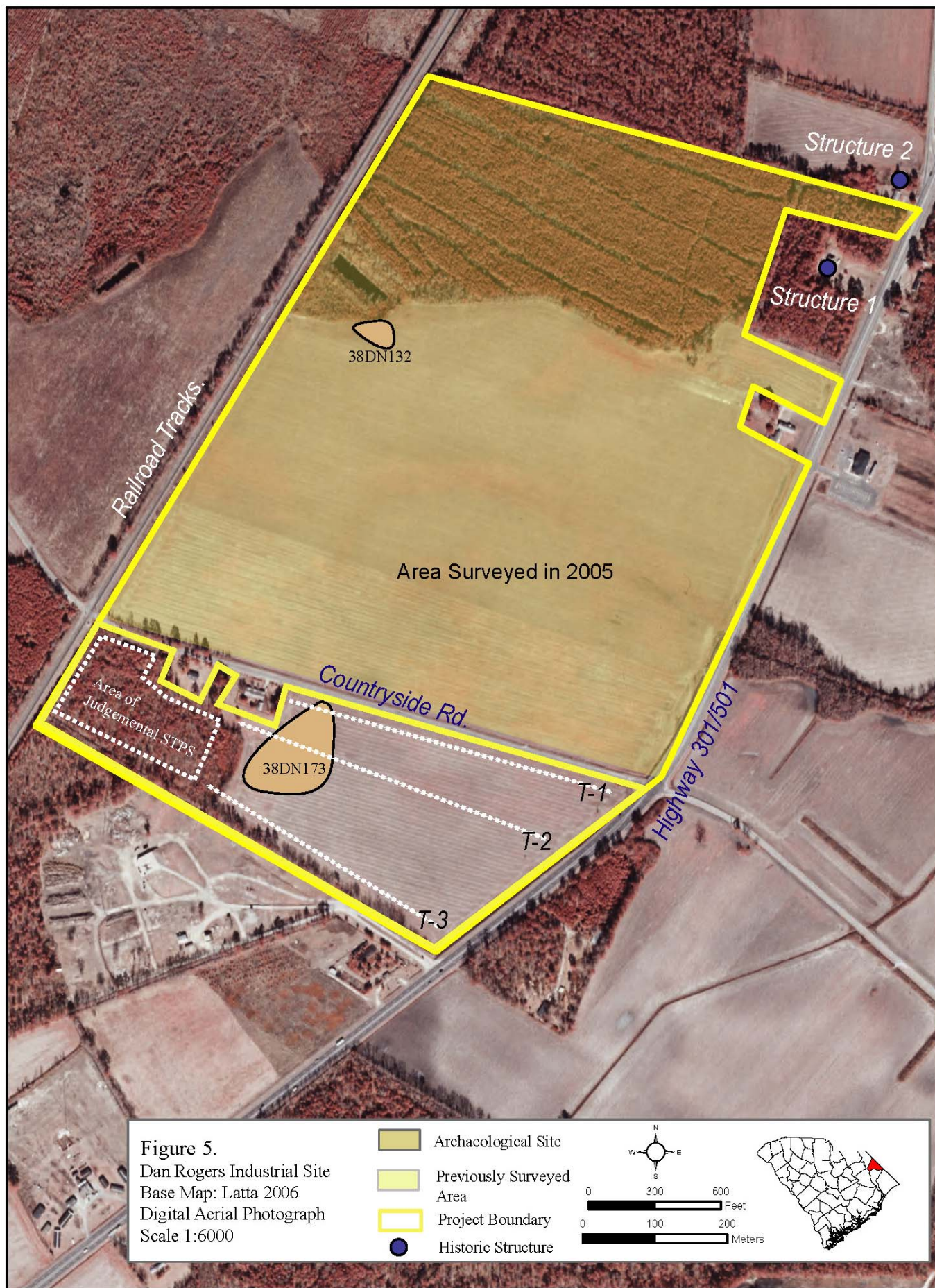
One archaeological site was recorded during the survey. Two standing structures over 40 years old are present adjacent to the project tract.

38DN173

Site Number: 38DN173	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic Scatter	Elevation: 100 feet AMSL
Components: 19 th to 20 th Century	Landform: Upland Flat
UTM Coordinates: E646983, N3804542	Soil Type: Coxville Sandy Loam
Site Dimensions: 105 × 135 m	Vegetation: Agricultural Field

Site 38DN173 was identified as a scatter of brick and glass on the surface of a cotton field (see Figures 1 and 5). Brick fragments modern glass and whiteware were observed on the ground surface in a plowed field. Eleven shovel tests were excavated on a 10-meter interval, cruciform style testing pattern (Figure 6) in the vicinity of the brick scatter. No artifacts were recovered from a subsurface context.

Soils were shallow and poorly drained. A typical soil profile consisted of 15 centimeters (cm) of plowzone containing brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam, overlying mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay. One porcelain doorknob fragment and three fragments of whiteware were collected from the surface. Brick and clear glass were noted on the surface but not collected. The boundaries of the site are based on the structures depicted on the 1980 Latta USGS topographic quadrangle. The 1931 Dillon County soil map indicates two structures within the boundaries of the project tract (Figure 7).



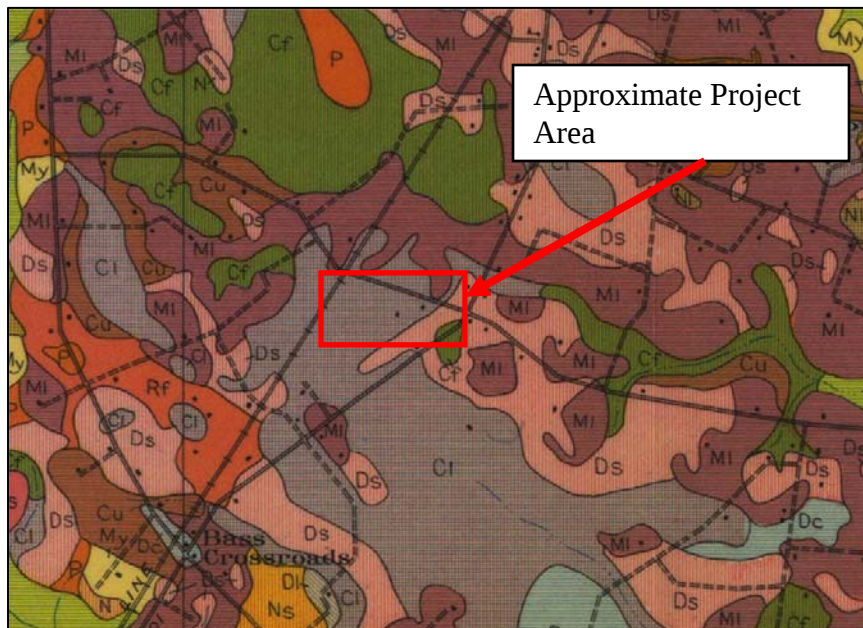


Figure 7. 1931 Dillon County Soil Map identifying structures in the project area.

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

Structures

The area surrounding the entire 192 acre Dan Rogers Industrial Site was examined for structures over 40 years old. Two historic structures were identified within a 0.25-mile radius of the project tract (see Figures 1 and 5).

Structure 1 is located on the west side of Highway 301 at 2125 301 South (see Figures 1 and 2). It is a brick structure with a two-story central core and two single-story wings (Figure 8). The structure is currently unoccupied.

Structure 2 is located at the intersection of Highway 301/501 and Old Latta Highway (see Figures 1 and 2). It is a single story cinder block structure with a side gabled tin roof (Figure 9). The structure is currently unoccupied and in a state of disrepair.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One archaeological site was encountered during the course of the reconnaissance survey. The site is a space scatter of historic building materials and artifacts. Maps indicate that at least one structure previously stood at this location. The site lacks information potential and is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Two historic structures were identified within or adjacent to the project tract. Both structures are unoccupied/abandoned



Figure 8. Structure 1, 2125 Highway 301 South, west elevation.



Figure 9. Structure 2, intersection of Highway 301 and Old Latta Highway.

The tract was found to have a low potential for cultural resources. The soils throughout the tract are poorly drained and deflated, shovel tests typically encountered subsoil immediately below the shallow plowzone. Plowing and the creation of ditches to drain the cotton field has disturbed a majority of the project tract. No additional archaeological work is recommended for 40 acre extension of the Dan Rogers Industrial Site tract.

References

deNeeve, Ian.

- 2005 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 144 Acres at the Dan Rogers Industrial Site, Dillon County, South Carolina. Letter Report. TRC Columbia.

DePratter, Chester B.

- 1994 The Chiefdom of Cofitachequi. In *Forgotten Centuries: Indians and Europeans in the American South, 1521–1704*, edited by Charles Hudson and Carmen Chjaves Tesser, pp. 197–226. The University of Georgia Press, Athens.

O'Donoughue, Jason

- 2008 *Living in the Low Country: Modeling Archaeological Site Location in the Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*. Master of Arts Degree Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Quattlebaum, Paul

- 1956 *The Land Called Chicora: The Carolinas Under Spanish Rule with French Intrusions, 1520–1670*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

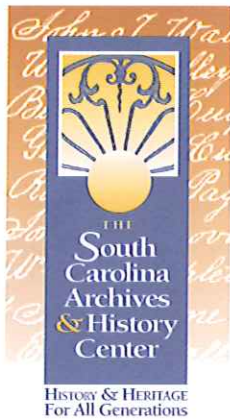
Rowland, Lawrence, Alexander Moore, and George C. Rodgers, Jr.

- 1996 *A History of Beaufort County, South Carolina. Volume I: 1514–1861*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

South, Stanley

- 1981 *Exploring Santa Elena*. Research Manuscript Series No. 184. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

ATTACHMENT 1



August 26, 2005

Mr. William Green
TRC Senior Archaeologist
621 Chatham Avenue, 2nd Floor
Columbia, SC 29205-2734

RE: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 144 Acres at the Dan Rogers A
Industrial Site, Dillon County, South Carolina

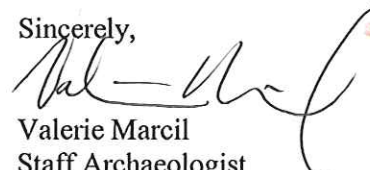
Dear Bill:

We have reviewed the above-referenced report, submitted by Ian deNeeve, that describes archaeological investigations in Dillon County, South Carolina. We reviewed the report and concur with the recommendation site 38DN132 is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. We believe that it is reasonably likely that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project.

If the proposed project becomes an undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, you client should be advised that this reconnaissance survey alone may not suffice to fill obligations under that act and the regulations codified at 36 CFR part 800.

This letter was written to assist you and your client with your obligations under pertinent state and federal laws. Please contact me at 803-896-6173 if you have any questions or comments regarding this matter.

Sincerely,



Valerie Marcil
Staff Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA



July 25, 2005

Ms. Valerie Marcil
Staff Archaeologist
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223

Re: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 144 acres at the Dan Rogers A Industrial Site, Dillon County, South Carolina.

Dear Ms. Marcil:

On July 12, 2005, TRC, on behalf of S&ME, Inc., conducted a reconnaissance level cultural resource survey of approximately 144 acres at the Dan Rogers A Industrial Site located approximately 1.75 miles southwest of Dillon in Dillon County, South Carolina (Figure 1). This area is in the Middle Coastal Plain physiographic province.

The 144-acre project area is located between State Highway 301 to the west and a railroad to the east. Property boundaries and Countryside Road (State Road 292) define the limits of the project area to the north and south. Topography in the area is generally flat. The area surrounding the proposed site consists primarily of low-density commercial and residential properties.

The project area is located primarily in an agricultural field that is currently growing cotton (Figure 2). A mixed pine-hardwood forest is located in the northern part of the project area (Figure 3). Small man-made ditches also run through the project area. Based on topography, vegetation, and the nature of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around 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 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 July 12, 2005, a cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted of the proposed project area and surrounding APE. TRC archaeologists Sarah Kautz and Ian K. deNeeve conducted the survey. The archaeological survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas deemed likely to contain archaeological sites based on landform type and soil drainage. Pedestrian survey was undertaken within agricultural fields and in other exposed areas of the tract. 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.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a windshield reconnaissance of the APE was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground 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

A review of the files and records at SCIAA and SCDAAH revealed that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites, above ground historic structures, cemeteries, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed project area (Figure 1).

Archaeological Survey

A reconnaissance level field survey was conducted at the proposed Dan Rogers A Industrial Site. Investigations concentrated on slightly elevated areas within the tract, and around possible structures that are indicated on the topographic maps (Figure 1). A total of 37 shovel tests ranging from 20–45 cm deep were excavated across the project area. Soils were well to moderately drained, and typically consist of a 30 cm plowzone containing brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy loam, overlying mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay. One archaeological site, 38DN132, was discovered as a result of these investigations (Figure 1).

Site 38DN132

Site Number: 38DN132	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic Scatter	Elevation: 115 ft. AMSL
Components: Indeterminate Prehistoric	Landform: Coastal Plain
UTM Coordinates: E647105, N3805095 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Varina sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 40 N/S x 55 E/W m	Vegetation: Cotton
Artifact Depth: 0–30 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 10/2

Site 38DN132 (Figures 4 and 5) is a small prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate age. The site measures 40 m north-south by 55 m east-west and is located in a cotton field. Ground surface visibility at the site is approximately 50 percent.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15 m intervals radiating out from an initial positive shovel test. A total of 10 shovel tests was excavated across

the site, with two containing cultural material. Two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction and the limits of surface scatter determined the site boundaries. Soils at the site consist of approximately 30 cm of a light brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam plowzone, overlying 10 cm (30–40 cmbs) of light gray (10YR 7/1) fine sand. A mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay was found at approximately 40 cmbs.

Table 1. Site 38DN132 Artifact Catalog

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)
General Surface	Surface	Rhyolite flakes	2	0.6
N500 E500	0–30	Rhyolite flake	1	0.2
N500 E485	0–30	Rhyolite flake	1	2.6

A total of four rhyolite flakes were recovered from 38DN132 (Table 1). All of the artifacts were found on the surface or in the plowzone, and no features were encountered. Because the site does not appear to retain any integrity and has little research potential, site 38DN132 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Historic Architectural Resources

A windshield reconnaissance of the APE and surrounding area was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground historic properties. All roads within the proposed APE were driven, and all existing aboveground structures were examined for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. There were no historic structures within the proposed APE.

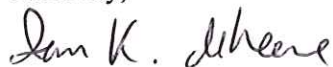
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A reconnaissance level cultural resources survey was conducted at the proposed 144-acre Dan Rogers A Industrial Site and the surrounding APE. A windshield reconnaissance of the APE did not encounter any historic structures within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract.

Archaeological reconnaissance of the project area found one archaeological site, 38DN132. Site 38DN132 is a scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts of indeterminate age. All materials came from the plowzone or the surface and the site does not retain any integrity. Because there were very few artifacts recovered from the site, and because the site does not retain any integrity, site 38DN132 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no further work should be necessary.

Archaeological reconnaissance of the remainder of the project tract indicates that most of the project area contains disturbed areas where significant archaeological sites would not likely be found. As a result, it is TRCs recommendation that no additional cultural resource investigations are necessary in the project area and that construction be allowed to proceed as planned. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Ian K. deNeeve, M.A.
Archaeologist

cc: Chris Daves, S&ME, Inc.

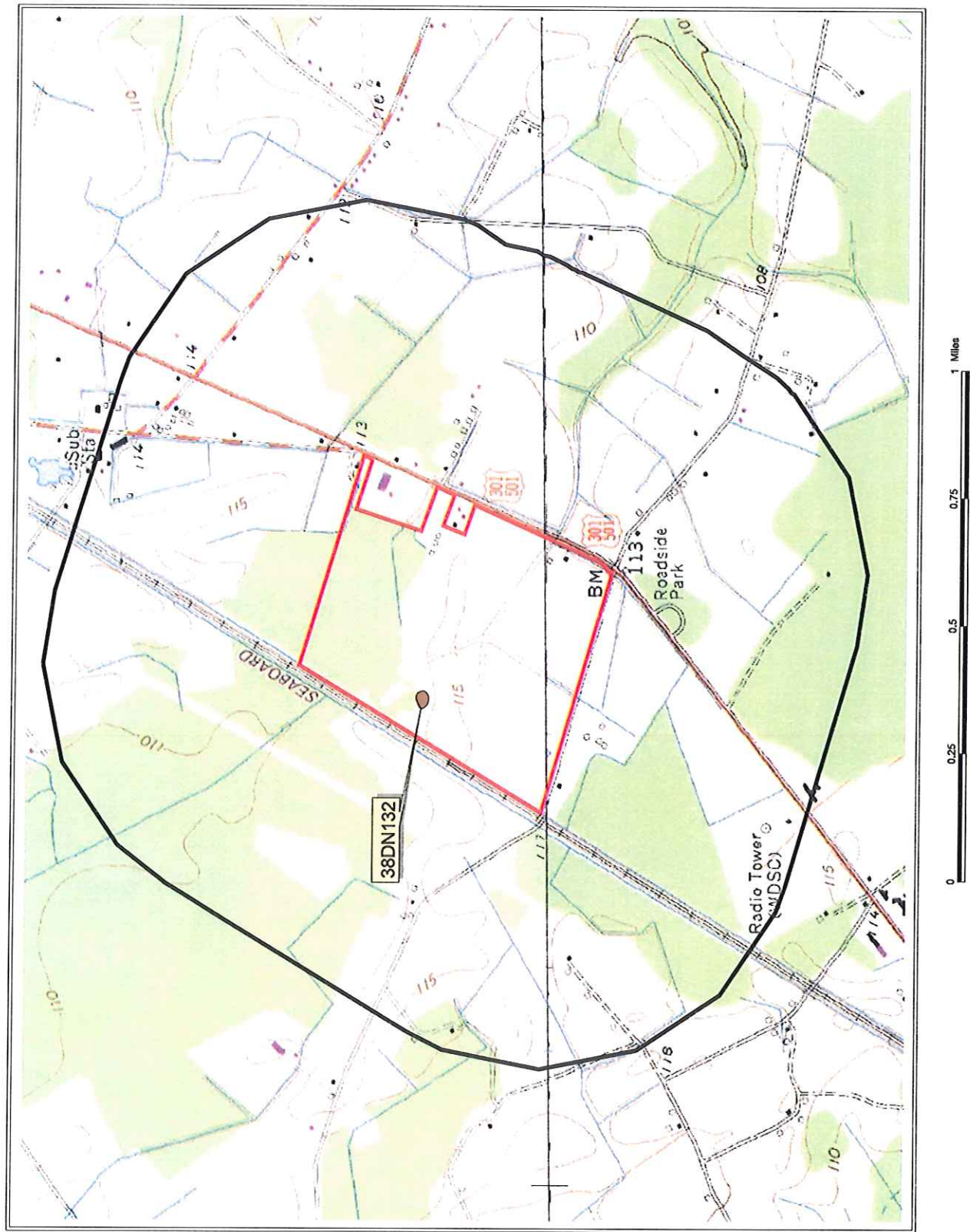


Figure 1. Map of project area, APE, and cultural resources within the APE.

Base Maps: Dillon West (1980) and Latta (1980) USGS 7.5' topographic maps.



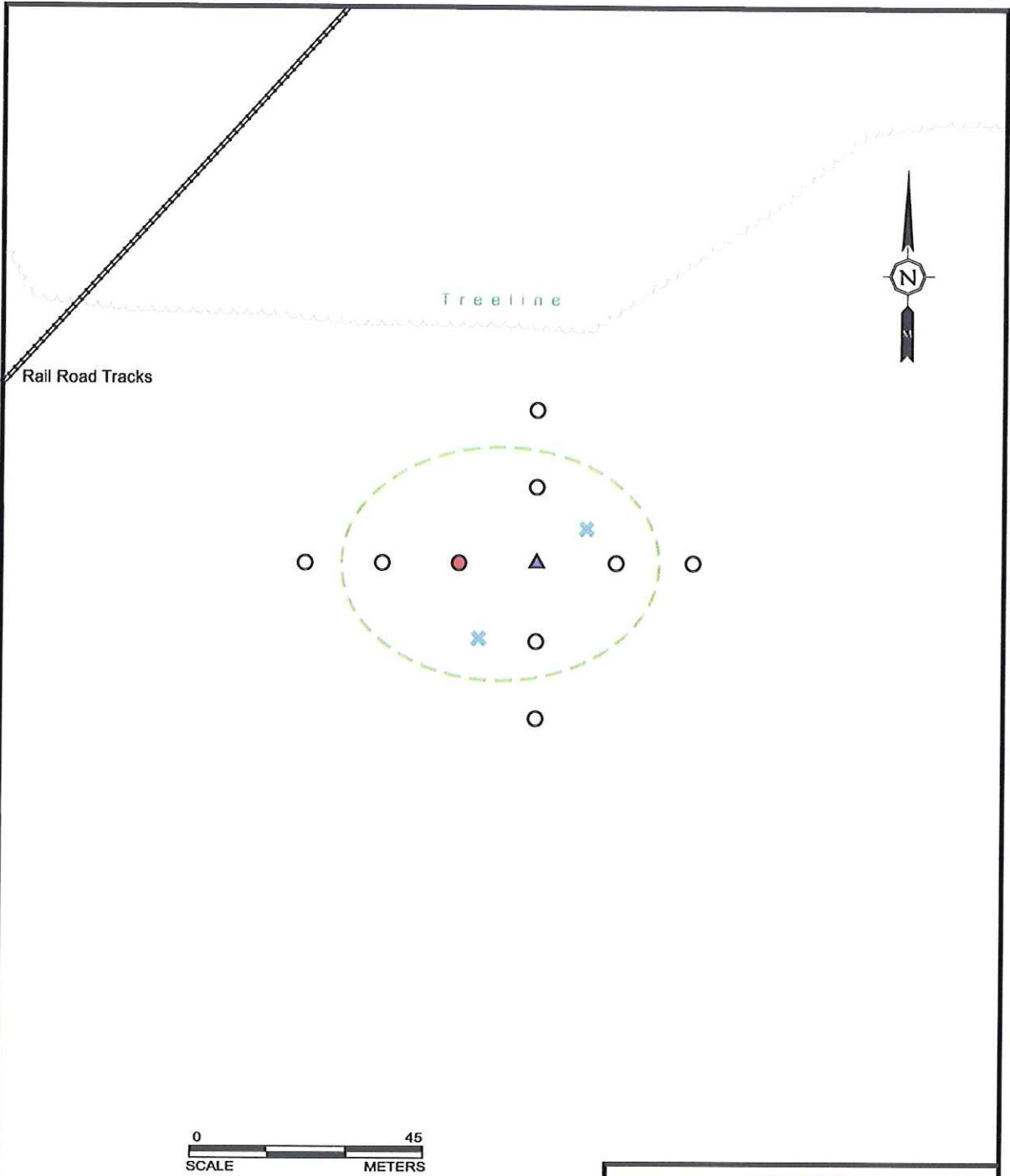
Figure 2. Agricultural field in the project area, facing south.



Figure 3. Woods in northern part of project area, facing north.



Figure 4. Site 38DN132, facing north.



KEY

- Negative STP
- Positive STP
- ▲ Datum, Positive STP
- × Surface Find
- Site Boundary

TRC

Customer-Focused Solutions

**DAN ROGERS A INDUSTRIAL SITE
DILLON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**FIGURE 5
SITE 38DN132 - SKETCH MAP**

Date: 07/12/05

Project No. 48047-0130-00001