

July 22, 2009

Mr. Jason Moser, MA, RPA
S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210



Re: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey James Complex Industrial Park, Lee County, South Carolina.
SHPO Project No. 09-CC0059

Dear Mr. Moser:

Our Office has received the documentation dated July 8, 2009 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" or by any state regulatory process. The recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

If the above-referenced project 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 a Phase I Intensive Survey be performed within the boundary of direct impact. Furthermore, Phase II testing would be recommended for site 38LE1003 to determine if the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Since no architectural resources were identified by the reconnaissance survey, SHPO would not recommend any additional work associated with the identification and evaluation of above ground resources.

The State Historic Preservation Office will provide comments regarding historic and archaeological resources and effects to them once the federal or state agency initiates consultation. Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our Office's role in the compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at:

<http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/hpreview.htm>

<http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/histcpl.htm>

If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at ccantley@scdah.state.sc.us.

Sincerely,

Chuck Cantley, MA, RPA
Staff Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office



July 8, 2009

Ms. Caroline Wilson
Review Archaeologist
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29223

**Reference: Draft Report – Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey James
Complex Industrial Park, Lee County, South Carolina**
S&ME Project No. 1614-03-437

Dear Ms. Wilson:

S&ME, on behalf of B.P. Barber & Associates, is pleased to submit two copies of the above-referenced draft report. The report documents the results of a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed James Complex industrial park in Lee County, South Carolina. This work was conducted on behalf of S&ME, Inc. in 2003, by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. (TRC) for the purposes of compliance with the South Carolina Department of Commerce's Site Certification Program.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-561-9024 or via e-mail at jmoser@smeinc.com. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jason D. Moser, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Encl: Draft Report (2 bound copies)

cc: Brad Sanderson, B.P. Barber & Associates

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY**

**JAMES COMPLEX INDUSTRIAL PARK
LEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
S&ME PROJECT NO. 1614-03-437**

Prepared For:

BP Barber & Associates
Post Office 1116
Columbia, South Carolina 29210-1116

Prepared By:



134 Suber Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

October 31, 2003



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October 31, 2003

BP Barber & Associates
Post Office Box 1116
Columbia, South Carolina 29210-1116

Reference: Mr. Deepal Eliatamby, Vice President

Reference: **CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY**
James Complex Industrial Park
Lee County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 1614-03-437

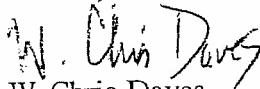
Dear Mr. Eliatamby:


S&ME, Inc. is pleased to submit a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for the referenced site in Lee County, South Carolina. The survey was performed by our sub-consultant, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. This report addresses the findings concerning any cultural resources located within or near the site boundaries.

S&ME, Inc. appreciates this opportunity to work with BP Barber and Associates. We would be glad to provide any future information you require.

Sincerely,

S&ME, Inc.


W. Chris Daves
Biologist


John Whitehead, P.G.
Senior Hydrogeologist

S:\environ\1614-03jobs\1614-03-437\cultural resources reconnaissance survey

S&ME, Inc.
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Columbia, South Carolina 29210

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Customer-Focused Solutions

October 31, 2003

Mr. Chris Daves
S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210

Subject: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the 70-acre James Complex Industrial Site Tract Near SC Highway 341, Lee County, South Carolina.

Dear Mr. Daves:

On October 28, 2003, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. (TRC) conducted a reconnaissance level field survey of the proposed James Complex Industrial Tract located near the town of Bishopville in Lee County, South Carolina. This work was done on behalf of S&ME, Inc.

The proposed industrial site is a 70-acre tract located east of SC Highway 341 approximately 0.5 mile north of where this road intersects with Interstate 20 (Figure 1). This area is in the Middle Coastal Plain physiographic province. The project area is within the Pee Dee Rive drainage basin, and the Lynches River, one of its major tributaries, is immediately east of the project tract. The extensive wetlands preserved in Lee State Park are just across the river less than 100 meters to the east of the project area.

The terrain of the project area is generally flat with the steep western bank of the Lynches River acting as the eastern border of the project tract (Figure 1). The southern half of the project tract is composed of large grass covered lawns. These lawns are associated with the five warehouses and industrial buildings located within the tract. The northern half of the tract is a field that is currently fallow (Figure 2). A thin strip of mixed pine and hardwood forest runs along the eastern edge of the tract. The surface visibility in the cultivated northern half of the project area was 50-100 percent. The rest of the project tract has very limited or no surface visibility. Based on topography and the nature of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around the project tract.

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 October 28, 2003 a reconnaissance level survey was conducted of the proposed project area and surrounding APE. TRC Archaeologists Sean Norris and Julie Kloss conducted the survey. The survey was carried out using a combination of surface inspection and shovel testing techniques. The pedestrian survey was conducted along all roads, fields, drainages and other areas with good surface exposure.

All shovel tests excavations 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. Photographs illustrating the landscape and environment within the project tract were taken.

A total of 41 shovel tests were excavated within the project tract. These excavations took place in areas that were deemed the most likely to contain archaeological sites based on the landform type, lack of a steep slope and proximity to water. Of the 41 shovel tests excavated 13 (32 %) were positive for cultural material.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a windshield reconnaissance of the APE was conducted to determine whether the proposed industrial park would affect any above ground National Register listed or eligible properties. As a result of this investigation, no historic structures were located within the 0.5-mile APE.

RESULTS

Literature Review

A review of the files and records at SCIAA and SCDAH revealed that there are two previously recorded archaeological sites within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract (Figure 1). One of these is the James Mill/Radcliff's Bridge Site. This site was the scene of a significant Revolutionary War Skirmish between General Sumter and Major Fraser (Santee-Lynches Council for Governments, n.d). On March 7, 1781 General Thomas Sumter was attacked by a British detachment commanded by Major Fraser. Retreating, General Sumter made his way to Radcliff's (Ratcliff) Bridge three miles southeast of Bishopville. As the battle ensued, Sumter's men were able to burn the bridge after crossing, thereby escaping into the swamps of what is now Lee State Park (Parker, 1997). The other site is a scatter of Woodland and Mississippian Period ceramics and human bone (Canouts et al., 1973). No eligibility recommendations were made for these sites at the time of their initial discoveries.

According to the 1969 USGS Bishopville East topographic map, there is a previously unrecorded cemetery located adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the project area. There are no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, cemeteries, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

Archaeological Survey

As mentioned above, subsurface excavations were limited to the higher elevations and areas where surface visibility was minimal. Shovel tests were mainly focused in the area of Site 38LE1003 and along the top of the steep bank overlooking the Lynches River. The archaeological reconnaissance survey of this tract resulted in the relocation of Site 38LE1003 and the discovery of one isolated find of prehistoric material. In addition to these sites a scatter of modern refuse and building materials was encountered near the center of the project area. Shovel test in this area recovered only late twentieth century artifacts.

Site 38LE1003

Site Number: 38LE1003

Site Type: Artifact scatter; Revolutionary War site

Components: Unknown Prehistoric; 18th Century

UTM Coordinates: E573099, N 3783987 (NAD 27)

Site Dimensions: 75 x 60 m

NRHP Recommendation: Potentially Eligible

Elevation: 190 ft. AMSL

Landform: Riverbank

Soil Type: Norfolk Sand

Vegetation: Mixed Pine and Hardwoods

Site 38LE1003 was initially recorded as an eighteenth century mill/bridge site where a Revolutionary War skirmish had taken place (Figure 3). The site is located on the steep bank that overlooks the Lynches River to the east. Two mobile home/trailers are currently located in the site area. The size of the site is approximately 75 m N/S by 60 m E/W, and it is located at the end of an access road that runs east from Highway 341 to the eastern edge of the project tract (Figure 1). Vegetation in this area consisted of mixed pine and hardwood forest with a moderate amount of undergrowth (Figure 3).

A total of ten shovel tests were excavated in this area. The typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of dark gray sandy loam overlying 40 to 50 cm of light yellowish brown sand. The subsoil consisted of a strong brown coarse sand. Modern refuse consisting of clear glass, wire nails and whiteware, were scattered across the surface of this site. Prehistoric artifacts were found in four of the shovel tests excavated. All the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from below the plow zone stratum (10-50 cmbs). These artifacts include two metavolcanic flakes, two quartz flakes, one cordmarked sand tempered sherd and one eroded sherd.

Site 38LE1003 has previously been identified as a Revolutionary War skirmish site and has also been found to have a possibly intact prehistoric component. The site may have the potential to yield significant information regarding the Woodland and Revolutionary War periods in the area, and it is recommended as being potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

James/Gibson Family Cemetery

The cemetery indicated on the 1969 USGS Bishopville East topographic map was located. This is a small cemetery consisting of eight graves belonging to the James and Gibson Families (Figure 4). Based on the tombstone inscriptions, the cemetery was in use from 1886 to 1933. While this cemetery lies just outside of the project area, adjacent to the northeast corner of the proposed industrial site, care should be taken to ensure that the cemetery remains undisturbed.

Isolated Find 1

A single prehistoric plain sherd with sand temper was recovered from a shovel test excavated along the riverbank at the eastern edge of the project tract. This sherd was recovered from below the plow zone, approximately 30 cm below ground surface. Four additional shovel test in the vicinity failed to recover any additional artifacts.

Historic Architectural Resources

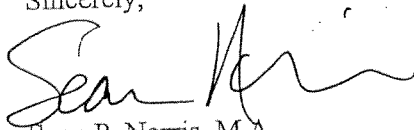
A windshield reconnaissance of the APE and surrounding area was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground historic properties. All roads within the proposed APE were driven, and all existing aboveground structures were examined for National Register eligibility using

the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. There were no historic structures found within the proposed APE.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The cultural resource reconnaissance survey conducted by TRC relocated Site 38LE1003. In addition to its previously recorded eighteenth century component, current data indicates that the site may also contain an intact prehistoric component. In addition, the tract is situated on a high elevation overlooking the Lynches River, and there are many areas containing well-drained soils conducive to human habitation. Although plowing has occurred within the project area, excavations in the eastern half of the tract revealed the presence of potentially intact subsurface deposits. Considering these conditions the project area is found to have a relatively high potential for containing significant archaeological remains. Therefore, it is TRCs recommendation that the James Industrial Complex tract may contain significant properties that could be affected by the proposed undertaking. Additional cultural resource investigations in the form of a Phase I survey and possibly Phase II testing may be necessary to determine the archaeological and historic significance of the James Complex Industrial Site tract. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991 or at snorris@trcsolutions.com.

Sincerely,



Sean P. Norris, M.A.
Archaeologist

REFERENCES

Parker, Cynthia R.

1997 . Lee County, Historically Speaking. www.rootsweb.com/~sclee/leehis.html

Santee-Lynches Council For Governments

n.d. *An Inventory of Historic Places Located in the Santee-Lynches Region*. Lee County, South Carolina.

Canouts, Valetta, Michael A. Harmon and William H. Monteith

1981 *Woodland Occupation in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Carolina Power and Light Company's Lake Robinson to Sumter 230 KV Transmission Line Corridor*. Research Manuscript Series 182. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

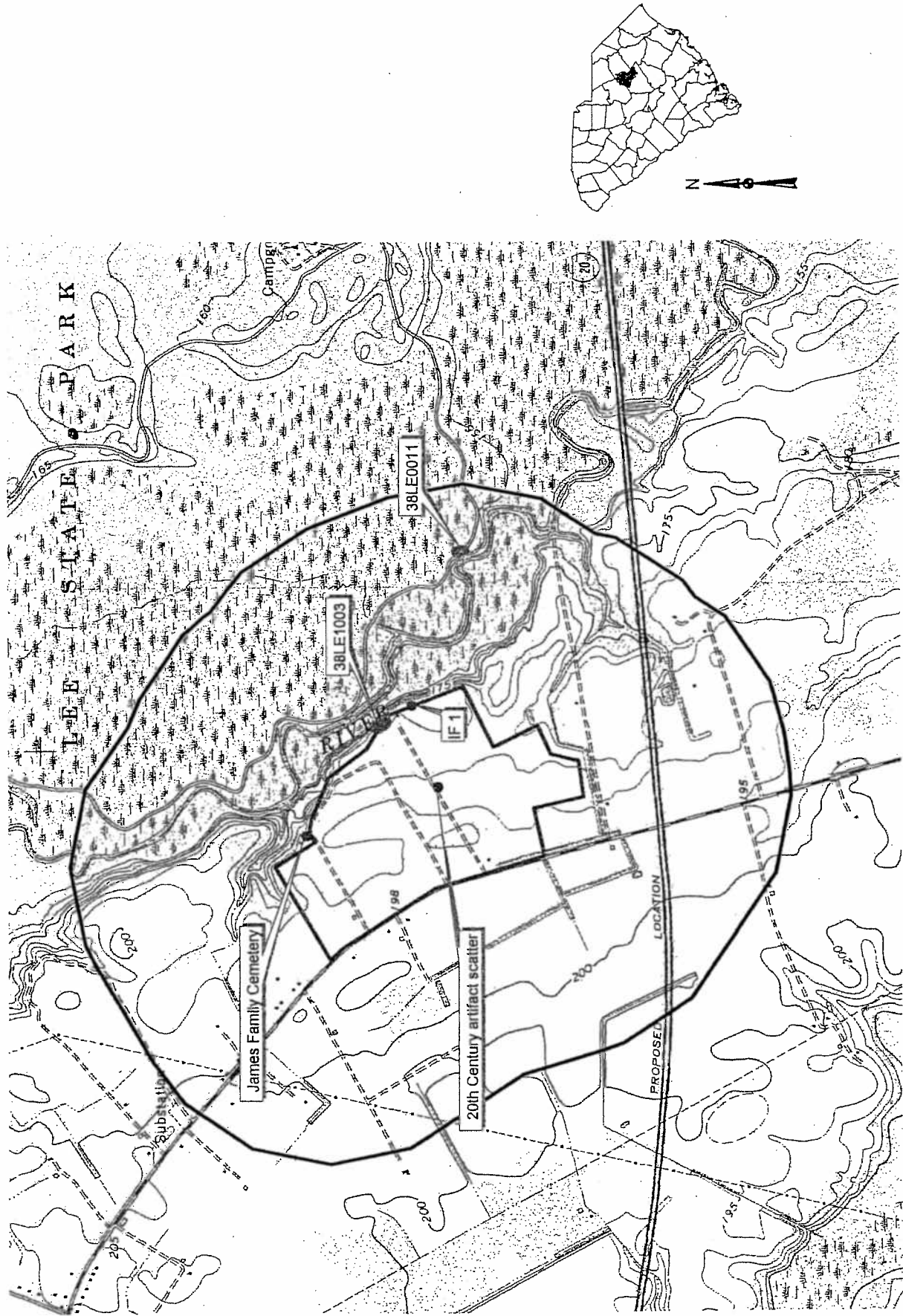


Figure 1. Cultural Resources Within 0.5 mile of Project Area.
 Base Map: Bishopville East USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.

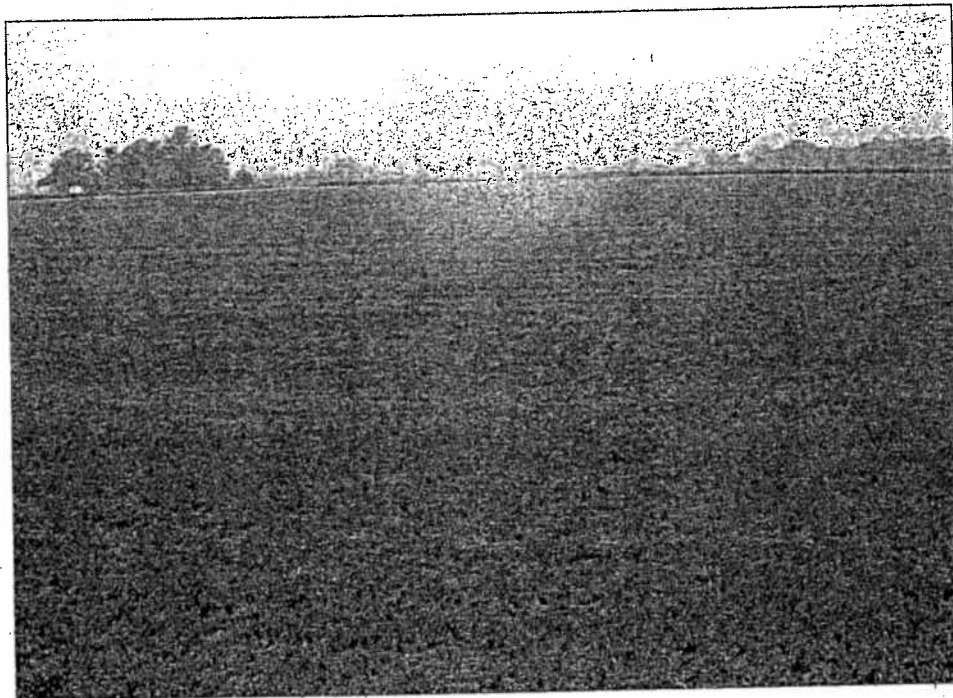


Figure 2. Environmental conditions in the northern half of the project area

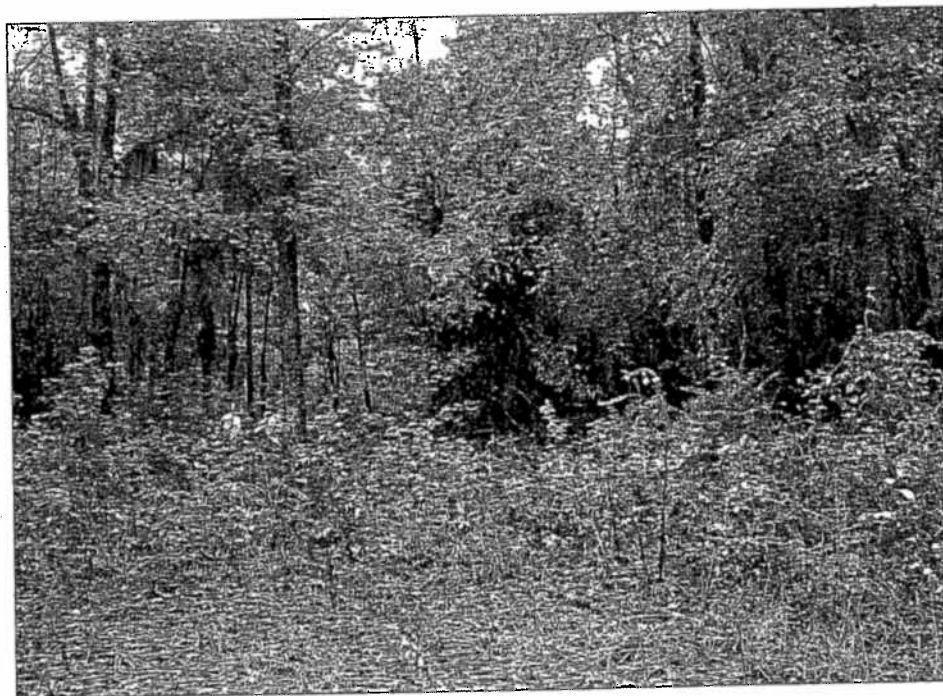


Figure 3. Environmental conditions at Site 38LE1003.



Figure 4. James/Gibson Family Cemetery.