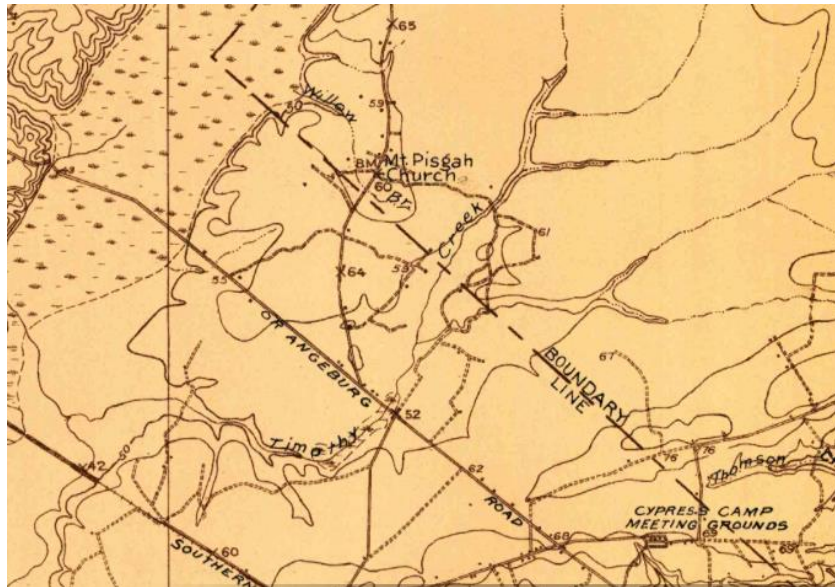


**VOLVO INTERCHANGE AND INFRASTRUCTURE EASEMENTS
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



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DRAFT REPORT
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: STP LOCATIONS

Management Summary

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure, Inc. (Amec Foster Wheeler) under the direction of Berkeley County and the South Carolina Department of Commerce conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey in support of proposed infrastructure improvements to upgrade and improve vehicular access from Interstate 26 to the proposed Volvo development tract. The current infrastructure easements project is associated with the Volvo development tract located at the 6,700 acre Camp Hall Tract. The cultural resource investigation for the Camp Hall tract was conducted in March 2015 by Amec Foster Wheeler and reported in *Draft Report Cultural Resource Identification Survey Camp Hall Tract Berkeley County, South Carolina*. The project area for the current infrastructure easements project consists of a tract of land located northwest of Ridgeville, in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Figure 1). The Project Area is comprised of approximately 116 acres. Potential impacts to the project area include soil removal and surface grading. The Phase I Archaeological survey was conducted between December 2015 and April 2016.

The specific goals of this survey were to assess the potential for the Project Area to possess significant archaeological resources. Emmett Brown served as the Principal Investigator and oversaw all aspects of this project. The field crew consisted of an Amec Foster Wheeler field director, Michael Miller, and two Amec Foster Wheeler field technicians.

Prior to the Phase I Archaeological Survey, background research was conducted at the state Site File Records, located at the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology, in Columbia, South Carolina. Amec Foster Wheeler reviewed the South Carolina Archaeological Site File to determine if any previously identified or previously recorded archaeological sites are present within or adjacent to the Project Area. Amec Foster Wheeler also reviewed the site files for any properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or listed on the South Carolina State Register of Historic Properties. Based on the review of the archaeological site files, no archaeological sites have been previously identified within the Project Area or within a mile of the Project Area. No NRHP properties, properties eligible for listing on the State register, or areas of cultural concern have been previously identified within the Project Area. A previous

historic structure survey was conducted by Schneider and Fick (1989) within the vicinity of the Project Area. No historic properties were identified within the .05 radius of the Project Area during the Schneider and Fick field study.

The Project Area is considered to have a low probability to contain significant archaeological resources due to the wet nature of the property and past disturbances from agricultural and silviculture activities. The majority of the Project Area is comprised of moderately drained to poorly drained soils, pine flatwoods and former swamps, which generally have been converted to intensively-managed pine plantations. The Project Area is heavily disturbed from intensively-managed pine plantations that includes deep sub surface rowing and bedding of the soil to promote pine tree growth in a wet environment. The Project Area was investigated through a pedestrian survey and the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). All STPs were negative for cultural material.

The Project Area was walked along STP transects, however, the presence of standing water and/or the presence of water directly below the surface negated the excavation of STPs in the majority of the Project Area.

As a result of the high degree of subsurface disturbance from the construction of a drainage system, harvesting of timber, and from the rowing and bedding for timber production, the wet swampy nature of the Project Area, and the lack of cultural material in the excavated STPs, the Project Area has a low potential to contain intact archaeological resources. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Project Area.

Project Introduction

GEOServices LLC was contracted by AMEC Foster Wheeler (AMEC) to assist with the Archaeological Phase I Survey conducted at the Project Area in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Figure 1). The field survey was conducted between December 2015 and April 2016. Berkeley County is located in the southern part of the state and is bounded by Williamsburg and Georgetown counties to the northeast, Charleston County to the southeast, Dorchester County to the southwest, and Orange and Clarendon counties to the northwest (Latimer et al. 1918).

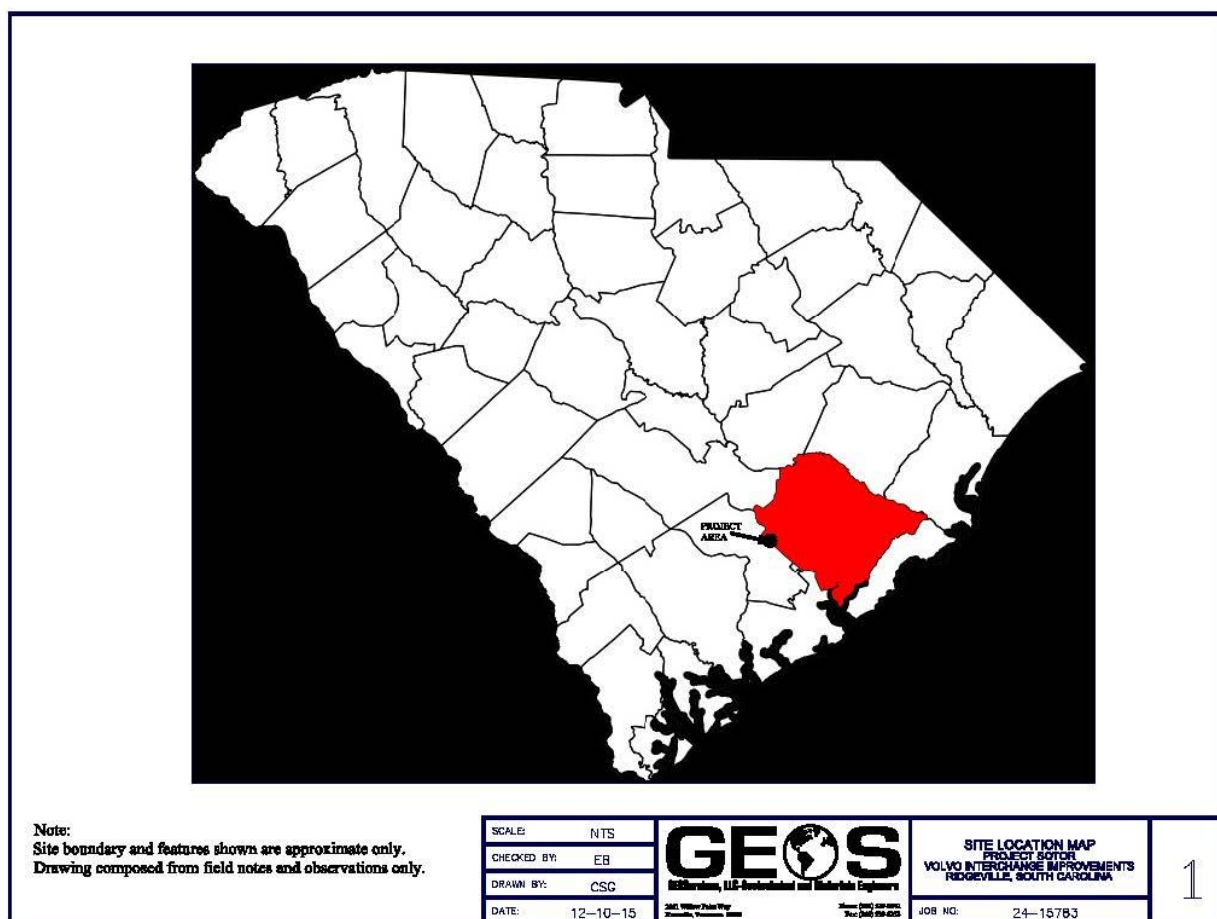


Figure 1. Berkeley County and Approximate Location of Project Area.

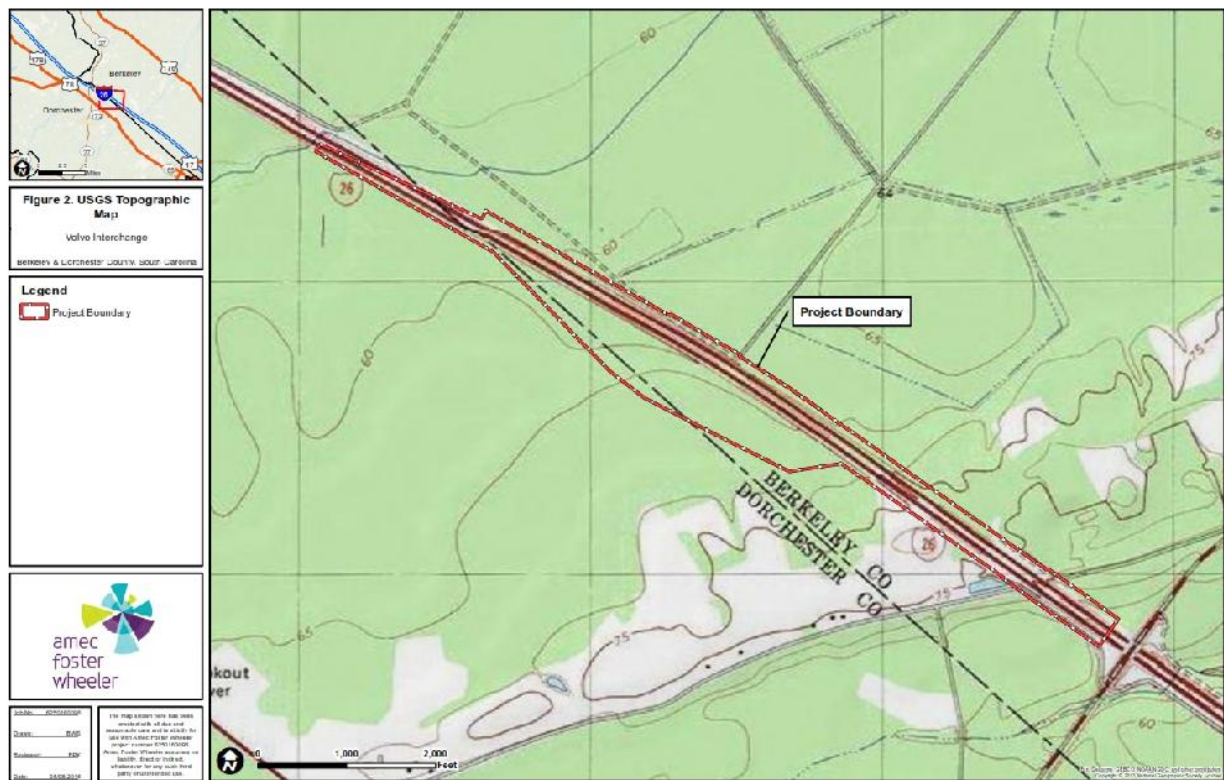


Figure 2. Approximate Location of the Project Area.

The Project Area is a 119 acre portion of South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) right of way located on the east and west sides of Highway 26 just northeast of Ridgeville (Figure 2). The southern terminus for the Project Area is approximately 0.8 miles from where Cypress Campground Road crosses Highway 26. Potential impacts from the proposed construction activities include soil removal, surface grading, and the construction of cut and fill. Based on historical maps, human settlement during the 20th century was concentrated to the north and south of the Project Area. Due to the high level of past disturbances, the wet nature of the tract, and the low potential for historic farms or homes, the Project Area has a low potential to contain intact, significant archaeological resources.

The purpose of the study was to identify previously unrecorded archaeological sites and to evaluate those resources for listing in the NRHP. The Phase I Archaeological Survey was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, as revised).

Archaeologists from Amec Foster Wheeler conducted the Phase I Archaeological Survey between December 2015 and April 2016. STPs were excavated in those areas that were dry and located in high areas. The majority of the Project Area contained standing water. STPs were not excavated within these wet areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located in the Berkeley County, South Carolina, which is located in the Lower Pine Belt of the Coastal Plain within the Four Hole Swamp/Edisto River watershed (Latimer et al. 1918). The Lower Pine Belt is characterized by level surfaces with small bluffs located along the larger streams and rivers which are typically well drained. The river valleys tend to be poorly drained. The county is drained by four tributary systems that include the Cooper River (southern part of the county), Santee River (north and northeastern parts of the county), Ashely River (central–southwestern part of the county) and the Edisto River (near Four Hole Swamp). Three primary rivers drain the Coastal Plain, the Pee Dee, the Santee, and the Savannah Rivers. The Pee Dee enters the Coastal Plain above Cheraw with principal tributaries that include the Lynches River, the Little Pee Dee, the Waccamaw, and the Black River. The Santee River is formed by the Wateree River and the Congaree River and has a very narrow drainage basin in the Coastal Plain. It enters the Atlantic Ocean between Winyah Bay and Cape Romain. The major streams on the Coastal Plain include the Little Pee Dee River, the Waccamaw, the Black River, and the Edisto River. The Edisto River flows southeast where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean (Cooke 1936).



Figure 3. The Project Area Showing Vegetation.



Figure 4. Representative Shovel Test Pit (2A) Showing Wet Nature of the Project Area.

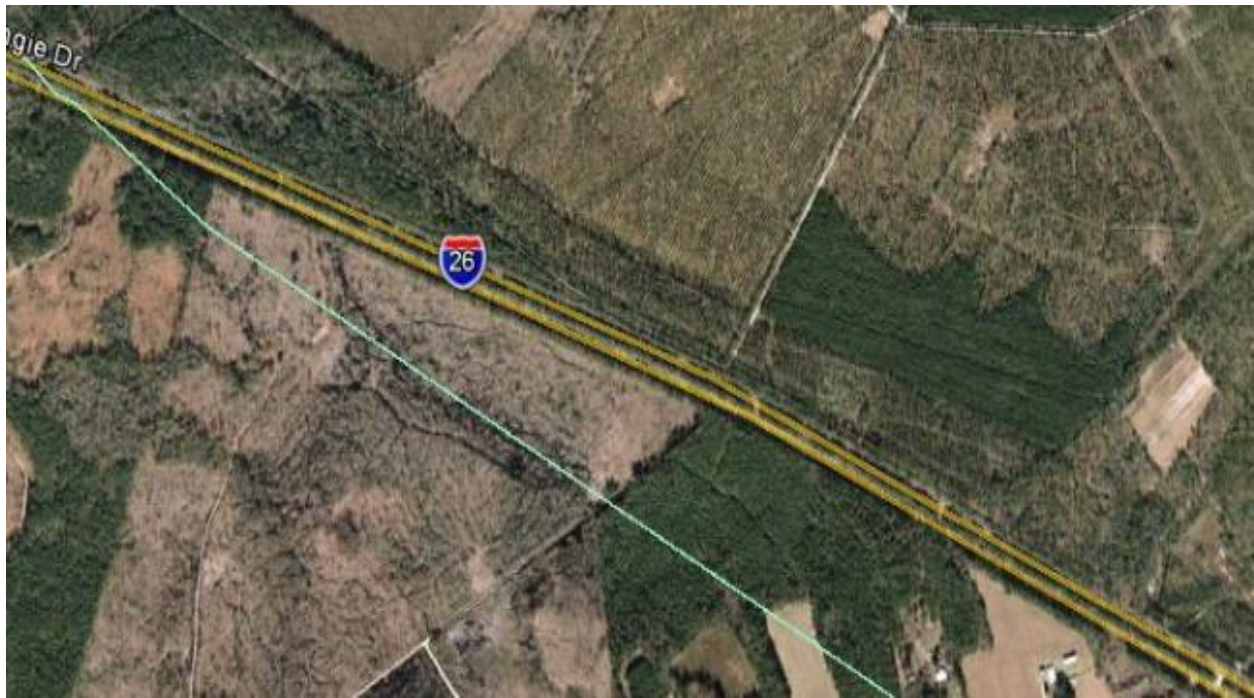


Figure 5. Location of the Project Area Showing Surface Disturbance from Timbering Activities circa 2007. Google Earth Maps, accessed 5/4/2016.

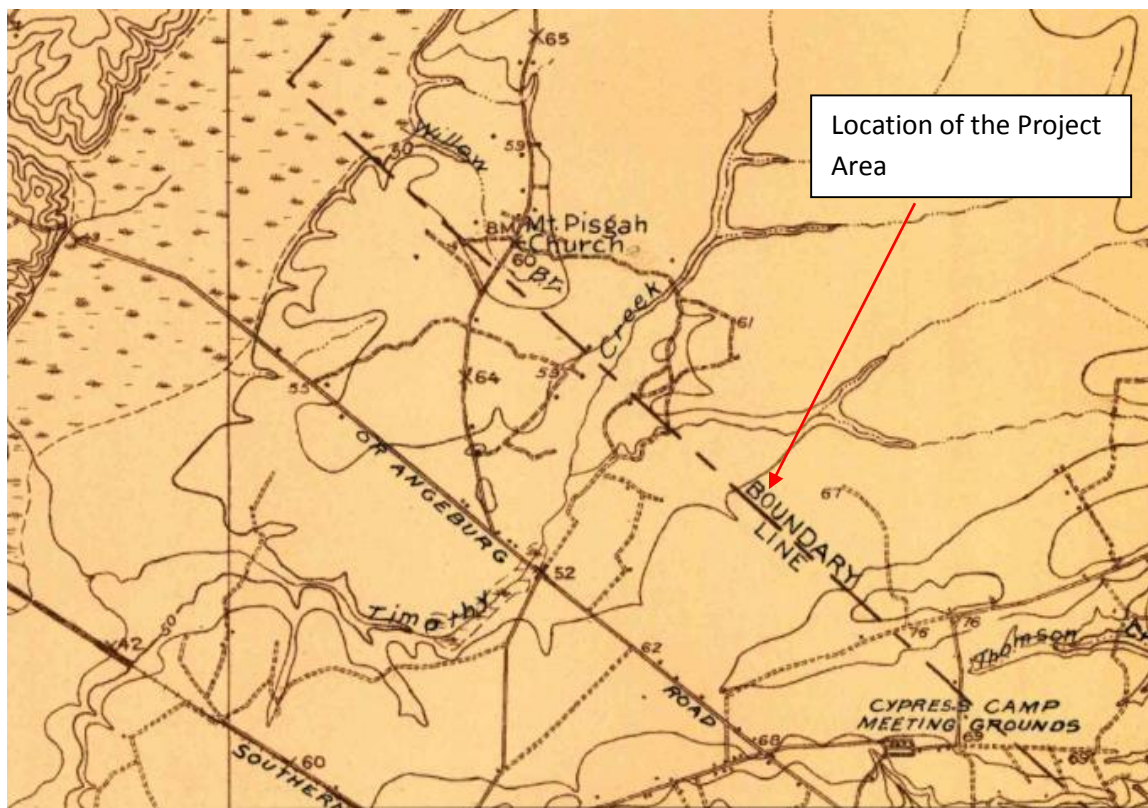


Figure 6. Location of the Project Area on the 1919 USGS Topographic Map.
<http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/TopoView/viewer/#14/35.9467/-84.0712> (Accessed 12/21/2015).

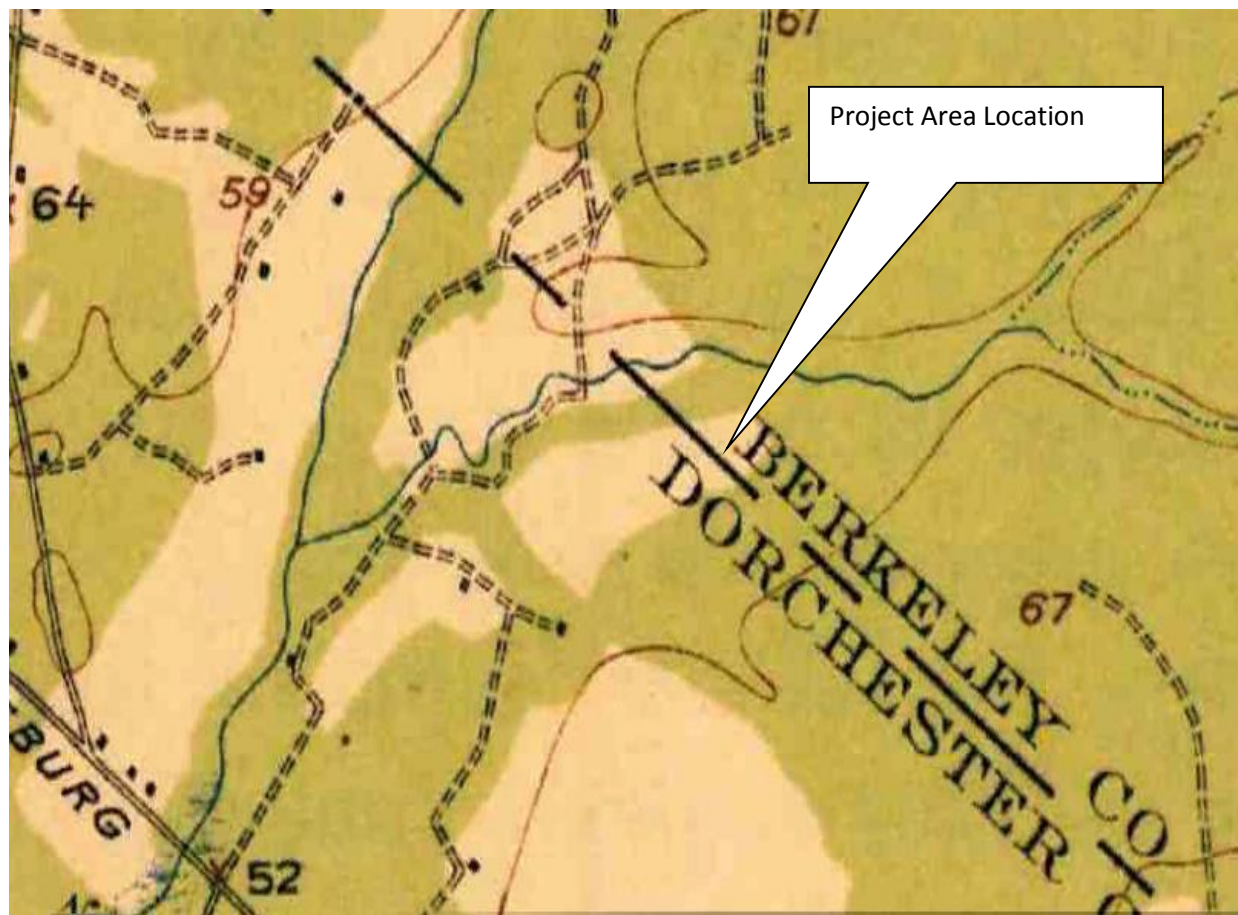


Figure 7. Location of the Project Area on the 1920 USGS Topographic Map.
<http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/TopoView/viewer/#14/35.9467/-84.0712> (Accessed 12/21/2015).

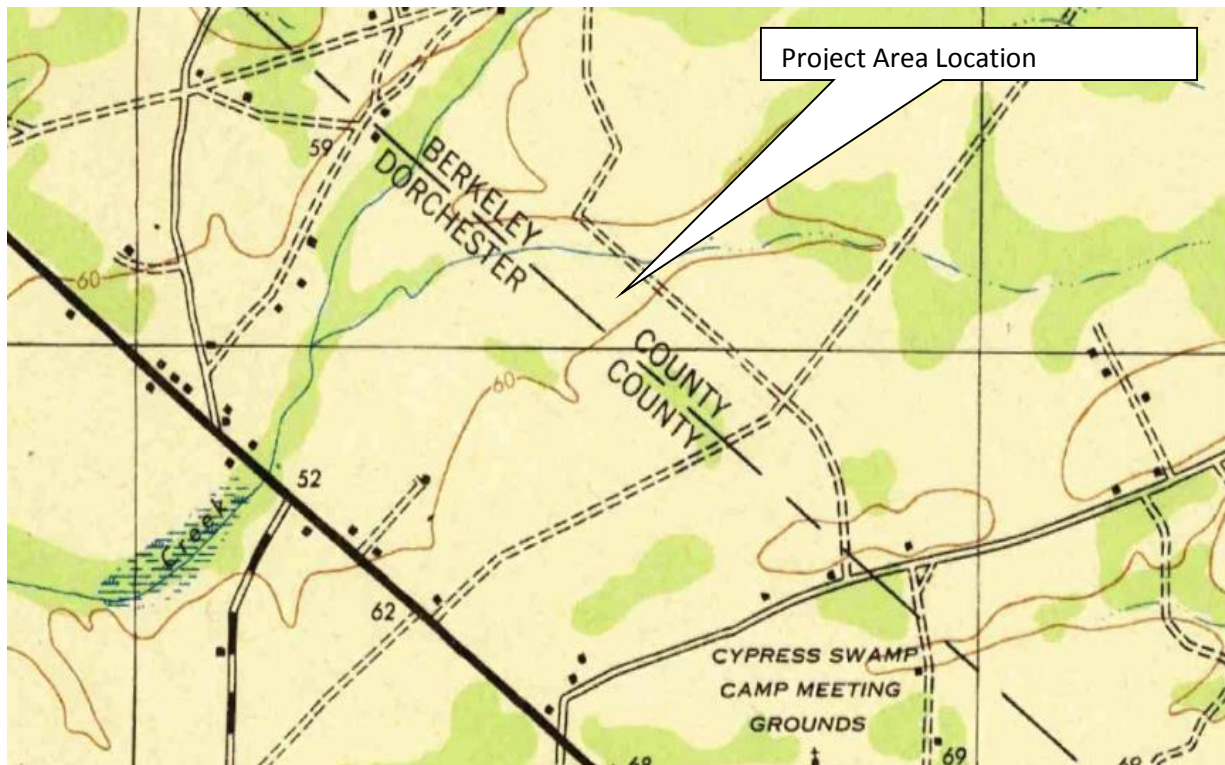


Figure 8. Location of the Project Area on the 1943 USGS Topographic Map.
<http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/TopoView/viewer/#14/35.9467/-84.0712> (Accessed 12/21/2015).

Geology and Soils

The Project Area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain which includes approximately 20,000 square miles in a 150-200 mile area between the Piedmont and the Atlantic Ocean. Elevations in the Atlantic Coastal Plain range from sea level at the coast to 600 feet above mean sea level. The bedrock of the Coastal Plain is sedimentary that is laid on granites, schists, and other crystalline rocks. The sedimentary rocks were formed during and after the Upper Cretaceous period. The Coastal Plain is composed of three Upper Cretaceous formations that include the light-colored sand and clay Tuscaloosa Formation, the dark gray to black sand and clay of the Black Creek Formation, and the Peedee formation which is a gray sand and marl-stone (Cooke 1936).

The online survey presented by the National Soil Conservation Service (<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>) was reviewed shows three primary soil types mapped within the Project Area. The Meggett loam is a poorly drained soil found on

flood plains. The Meggett loam consists of a seven inch (17.7 cm) thick fine sandy loam above a 13 inch (33.0 cm) thick clay loam above a 23 inch (58.4 cm) thick clay, above an 11 inch (27.9 cm) thick clay. The Craven loam consists of a moderately well drained soil found along marine terraces. The Craven loam consists of a seven inch (17.7 cm) thick fine sandy loam above a 48 inch (121.9 cm) thick sandy clay. The Coxville fine sandy loam is a poorly drained soil that consists of an eight inch (20.3 cm) thick fine sandy loam above a 72 inch (182.8 cm) thick clay.

Modern Climate

The climate of Berkeley County is subtropical with hot summers and mild winters. Average rainfall is 47 inches (119.8 cm) a year with the highest amount of rain during July and the least amount of rain during November. The growing season for crops is between April and September when the majority of rainfall occurs in the county. The growing season is typically 260 days in length. During the summer months, the average daily temperature is around 90 degrees F with lows near 70 degrees F. Winters are typically short with high temperatures around 60 F and low temperatures around 35 degrees.

Modern Flora and Fauna

The majority of the Project Area is a loblolly pine plantation. The overstory is dominated by loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). The understory is dominated by hardwoods, including water oak, red maple, sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). The shrub layer is abundant, composed of wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*), ink berry (*Ilex glabra*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), sweet pepper bush (*Clethra alnifolia*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), and blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.) (Brendon Kelly personal communication).

Typical bottomland hardwood forests in the region are dominated by black gum, diamond leaf oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), swamp chestnut oak (*Q. michauxii*), ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), red maple, red bay (*Persea borbonia*), sweet pepper bush, fetterbush, American holly, dwarf palmetto (*Sabal minor*), saw greenbrier (*Smilax bona-nox*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) (Brendon Kelly personal communication).

Fauna communities that are common to the Atlantic Coastal Plain include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*),

raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* sp.), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), opossum (*Didelphis virginianus*), mink (*Mustela vison*) and beaver (*Castor canadensis*) (Dunn 1980).

Paleo environment

The post glacial or Holocene, (from 10,000 B.P. to present) is divided into two periods: the Early post glacial (10,000-7,000 B.P.) and the Later post glacial (7,000 B.P. to present). The Early post glacial period showed a continued warming trend with increased moisture. During this period the oak and hickory forests were at a maximum and sweet gum increased, while there was an abrupt decrease in beech trees. During the later post glacial, there was an increase in pines along with a decrease in oaks. Modern vegetative patterns began to increase in pines along with a decrease in oaks. Modern vegetative patterns began to develop by 7000 B.P. (Cole 2008). The drainage system in Berkeley County was established by the Pleistocene and has been rather stable since that time. During the Pliocene, the ocean may have been 100 foot higher than present. The rise and fall of sea levels left the visible remains of shorelines or terraces in the Coastal Plain (Cooke 1936).

PREHISTORIC PERIODS

Paleo-Indian Period (11,500-10,000 B.P.)

The Paleo-Indian period represents the earliest known human occupation in South Carolina. The Paleo-Indian period is presently dated to circa 11,500 B.P. and subdivided into the Early (11,500-10,900 B.P.), Middle (10,900 -10,500 B.P.) and Late (10,500 -10,000 B.P.) sub periods based on changes in projectile point forms (Anderson 1996). The Paleo-Indian artifact assemblage consisted of fluted and unfluted projectile points, uniface flake tools, prismatic blades, graters, side scrapers (Goodyear et al, 1993). The Early Paleo-Indian period is characterized by the Clovis point, a lanceolate point with channel flakes removed from base with ground bases (Anderson et al. 1996 Cole 2007). The Middle Paleo-Indian period is characterized by smaller fluted and unfluted projectile point that include Cumberland, Beaver Lake, Quad, Simpson, and Suwannee projectile points. The Late Paleo-Indian period is characterized by the introduction of side notched points that included Dalton, Big Sandy, Taylor, and Bolen.

The distribution of Paleo-Indian sites indicate they were organized in small, mobile groups that aggregated at certain locations. Sites that exhibit dense occupations have been found in the Tennessee River Valley and along the Cumberland River. Paleo-Indians practiced a hunting and foraging lifestyle including mega fauna, small game and collecting plant resources. A *Bison antiquus* skull with an embedded projectile point shows that at least some Paleo-Indians hunted mega fauna, although it is unclear what impact hunting had on their extinction (Anderson and Sassaman 2012).

Early Archaic (10,000-8,000 B.P.)

The Early Archaic period comes at the end of the Younger Dryas and is sub divided into Early Archaic (10,000-8,000 B.P.), the Middle Archaic (8,000-5,000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5,000-3,000). The Early Archaic is characterized by the extinction of the mega fauna, an increase in sites, use of aquatic resources and small game, and the widespread use of side notched projectile points. Across the southeast, side notching has regional variants and include Kirk, Palmer, Taylor MacCorkle, St. Albans, LeCroy, Big Sandy and Kanawha types. The Taylor point is found in Georgia and South Carolina and is similar to the points found in the Mid-south and to the Bolen point of Florida (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). Taylor points are used during this period and were typically made from Coastal Plain chert. Taylor points have concave bases, squared basal ears, and rounded symmetrical side notches with well ground bases.

Middle Archaic Period (8,000-5,000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic Period is characterized by a warming trend, a marked increase in population and evidence of an increase in the use of aquatic resources and plant resources. Side notched projectile points are replaced by stemmed projectile points and include Morrow Mountain and Guilford points. The Morrow Mountain point has been divided into two types; the I Stemmed point and the Morrow Mountain II Stemmed point. The Morrow Mountain I Stemmed point is a small triangular blade with a short pointed stem while the Morrow Mountain II Stemmed point has a longer blade with a long tapered stem (Elliott and Sassaman 1995).

The Morrow Mountain phase in South Carolina most likely dates between 7500 -6900 B.P. based on work in the Tennessee River Valley and Duck River areas of Tennessee. One date from a feature in Henry County Georgia at 6390 B.P. indicates that the Morrow Mountain lasted into the sixth

millennium. Middle Archaic sites are rare in the South Carolina Coastal Plain with the majority of sites found in the piedmont region to the north. The settlement pattern in the Coastal Plain consisted of large sites that were located near major rivers with smaller lithic scatters located at inter-riverine locations (Sassaman 1991). In the Coastal Plain, large lanceolate points, called Brier Creek lanceolate, were also used by hunter gatherers. The Brier Creek lanceolate may be associated with Benton points that were used in the Mid-south. The patchiness of biotic resources on the Coastal Plain may have resulted in more complex social structures that were more specialized than Middle Archaic populations in the Piedmont region (Sassaman 1991).

Late Archaic Period (5,000-3,000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, steatite vessels, and stemmed projectile points with broad blades. These artifacts appear in South Carolina after 5000 B.P. The Savannah River stemmed projectile point is common during this period. Fired clay ceramics appear in Georgia and South Carolina circa 4500 B.P. and consist of fiber tempered and sand tempered pottery. Stallings and St. Simons fiber tempered pottery are the oldest known prehistoric ceramics and are found in the middle and lower Savannah River valley and along the coast of South Carolina. The sand tempered Thom's Creek pottery postdates the Stallings and St. Simons fibered tempered pottery. Thom's Creek pottery is found in the interior South Carolina Coastal Plain. Thom's Creek pottery lacks fiber tempering and contains surface decorations that include punctuated, finger-pinched, and simple stamped. Other artifacts found during the Late Archaic period include perforated soapstone slabs, soapstone vessels, bannerstones, and grooved axes (Elliott and Sassaman 1995, Sassaman 1993).

Woodland Period (3000-500 BP)

The Woodland period in the Interior Coastal Plain is divided into Early Woodland (3000-2600 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2600-1200 BP), and Late Woodland (1200-500 B.P.). There is an increased emphasis on plant foods through horticulture and seed exploitation, elaborate mortuary practices, and an intensification of political control (Cable et al. 1998: Steponaitis 1986). The Early Woodland Period is characterized by the emergence of Ford's (1985) "Eastern Agricultural Complex". Seed-bearing weeds exploited by Woodland groups under Ford's scheme included sunflower, sumpweed, goosefoot, maygrass, knotweed, little barley, and giant ragweed. Bottle gourds and squash were also a part of the Eastern Agricultural Complex. Although there is

evidence for horticulture, isotopic analysis on skeletal populations of Early and Middle Woodland sites from Bender et al (1981) show that these populations were not dependent on agriculture. Rather, those plants probably served to supplement a diet mainly composed of hunted and gathered wild resources.

Early Woodland Period settlements are found in the form of seasonal camps in the uplands at springheads or confluences of small streams and small camps at swamp edges (Trinkley 1990). Larger sites on swamp edges are thought to represent semi-sedentary settlements (Trinkley 1990). Early woodland material culture included ceramics with sand or grit temper, and surface decorations that included cord marking, fabric marking, net impressing, simple stamping, and complicated stamping. The most common vessel forms were jars with a conical shape and bowls (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Trinkley 1990). Projectile point types included Badin Triangular, Gypsy Stemmed, Roanoke Large Triangular, and Swannanoa Stemmed (Trinkley 1990).

The Middle Woodland Period continues many of the practices of the Early Woodland Period. Subsistence strategies remain the same, with the addition of maize to the cultivated plants. Settlement and camp locations are the same as in the Early Woodland Period. Structures and settlement size also continue the same patterns as the previous period. Burial mounds were constructed during the Middle Woodland Period and may represent ranked social status during this period. Material culture includes ceramics with sand, grit, or sherd tempered. Decorations can include brushing, cord marking, fabric marking, net impressing, simple stamping, and complicated stamping. The most common vessel forms are jars with a conical shape and bowls (Anderson and Joseph 1988). The Late Woodland Period is characterized by hunting, plant gathering along with maize agriculture. Settlements were semi-permanent and located on swamp edges (Trinkley 1990).

Little is known concerning the Late Woodland/Mississippian transition in the study area, but that transition is poorly recognized through much of the southeast (Garrow 2002). Savannah Period sites commonly mark in the Early Mississippian period over much of South Carolina and Georgia (Caldwell and McCann 1941; DePratter 1979), but appear to be absent in the coastal plain. The Mississippian period is distinguished from the earlier Woodland period in the Southeast by the appearance of platform mounds and a subsistence pattern based heavily on the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash among other cultigens. Savannah assemblages are replaced on the Georgia coast

by Irene assemblages and by the closely related Pee Dee assemblages in South Carolina (Caldwell and McCann 1941).

HISTORICAL PERIOD

The Colonial Period

Initially, early European explorers encountered little resistance from the small bands of Native Americans living along the South Carolina coast. The British founded Charles Towne at its initial location at the invitation of a Kiawah leader in 1670 (Edgar 1998:48). The Sara (Cheraw), Waccamaw, and Pee Dee were the primary Native American groups that lived in the Coastal Plain at the time of European settlement. South Carolina was formed as a Proprietary Colony which was a private venture (Steen et al 1998). Between the late 17th century and the mid-18th century, the social landscape, as well as the built environment, in the low country transitioned from a subsistence economy to a plantation economy based on rice production (Coclanis 1982, Greene and Pole 1984, Joyner 1984, Lewis 1999, Menard 1994, Waterhouse 1988). The transition resulted in increased living standards for the population evident by the 1775 estate values of 400 sterling pounds for most estates and 1000 sterlings for large estates (Waterhouse 1988). Rice production generated wealth, and between 1720 and 1730, the low country tripled rice production (Coclanis 1982). This economic development spurred both plantation growth and the increase in smaller farms.

Year	Mean Price	Low Price	High Price
1722	30.00	30.00	30.00
1723	40.56	40.00	45.09
1724	14.57	1.40	10.09
1725	19.98	1.43	10.19
1726	22.00	1.39	14.37
1727	N/A	N/A	N/A
1728	18.91	1.50	N/A
1729	18.74	1.51	N/A
1730	16.30	1.52	10.72
1731	15.04	1.53	9.83

Table 1. The fluctuation of rice prices between 1722 and 1731 in sterling pounds (Coclanis 1982 p. 539).

The settlement pattern consisted of dispersed plantations and smaller farms (Lewis 1999). The built landscape during this period consisted of both large rice plantations and smaller rice producing farmsteads that also produced corn, grain cattle, hogs and sheep (Menard 1994). Farms that were 200 acres or smaller with only a few slaves also produced rice (Menard 1994). These small farms were financed through local banks or capital borrowed from the larger wealthy plantation owners. Smaller operations also were more economically diverse than the larger plantations and produced other agricultural products that included beef, sheep and horses (Menard 1994). Low country rice plantations were organized as production systems included large expanses of land, the plantation house, the slave village, pounding mills, threshing mills, and rice mills.

By 1740, the labor force consisted of approximately 39,200 African slaves compared to 25,000 individuals of European descent (Menard 1994). The labor system found on rice plantations was hierarchal in nature, some slaves worked in the main house, and some slaves worked in the rice fields, while other slaves were trained to operate the mills (Joyner 1984). Fields were drained for rice, canals were constructed, and cleared trees for new rice fields. Rice was threshed and sent to mills. Rice mills were erected near rivers and usually owned and operated by the larger farms and plantations (Joyner 1984). Slaves lived in slave villages that consisted of cabins laid out like an English village. Slave houses were situated approximately 50 yards apart with each village containing about 12 houses. The number of slaves that lived in each house varied from six individuals to three individuals. By 1860, a total of 758 slave houses were recorded in All Saints Parish in South Carolina (Greene and Poole 1984). In Berkeley County, small settlements were

found near ferry crossings and boat landings that typically consisted of a church and trading post. One such settlement was a French Huguenot settlement on the Santee River and another on the Edisto River (Steen et al 1998).

The Revolutionary War

The beginnings of disagreement with England by South Carolinians was over the Stamp Act of 1765, which taxed British imports into the colonies. South Carolina offered petitions to the crown to suspend these taxes and to mitigate the ill feelings of the colonists. The tax levied on tea further angered South Carolinians. In response to the tea tax, the colonists placed restrictions on imports as a way to show their disagreement with the British. Following the Boston Tea Party, the British Parliament decided to impose new restrictions on Massachusetts, closing the harbor and transferring colony powers back to Britain. The British response angered South Carolinas and they met in Charles Town and adopted resolutions denouncing the actions of the British government. Following the meeting of the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia, South Carolina held a meeting in Charles Town to form a Provincial Congress with representatives from all parishes. The first Provincial congress met in January 1775 (Ramsay 1958).

In August 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read throughout South Carolina, signaling the official dissolution of the colonies with the British Empire (Edgar 1998). South Carolina was fairly peaceful during the first two years of the war but that soon changed with the “southern strategy” of the British army. By 1779, the British were making regular movements into South Carolina. In June of 1780, the British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, organized a land and naval siege of Charleston that resulted in the surrender of the patriot force. The victory was soon squandered as the British mistreated the colonists by forcing the population to take oaths of allegiance, looting homes, and executing patriots and their supporters. The result was a guerrilla war that was directed against the British by forces organized by Thomas Sumter, Francis Marion, and William Harden. Patriot forces were soon joined by the continental army led by Nathan Greene. The combination of guerilla warfare supported by the Continental Army defeated the British and by 1782, the British were gone from South Carolina (Ramsay 1958). Table 2 describes the battles that were fought in modern day Berkeley County. No major battles are known to have been fought in the Project Area.

Battle	County	Date	Killed	Captured British Soldiers	Near Project Area
Wantoot Plantation	Berkeley	January 30, 1781	0	46	No (under Lake Moultrie)
Wadoo Bridge	Berkeley	January 31, 1781	0	40	No
Moncks Corner	Berkeley	January 31, 1781	1	30	No
Wando Landing	Berkeley	February 5, 1781	0	30	No, near Wando
Washington's Raid	Berkeley	July 1781	Unknown	50	No, occurred between McCord's Ferry and Charlestown
Goose Creek Bridge	Berkeley	July 15, 1781	0	Unknown	No
St. James Goose Creek Church	Berkeley	July 15, 1781	Unknown	Unknown	No
Shubrick's Plantation	Berkeley	July 17, 1781	30	100	No
Quinby's Bridge	Berkeley	July 17, 1781	30	100	No
Biggin Creek	Berkeley	July 16, 1781	0	0	No

Table 2. Revolutionary War Battles in Berkeley County.

http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_quinbys_bridge.html

Early American Period

Following the American Revolution, the Low country settlement pattern continued to consist of large plantations and smaller farmsteads. Small settlements were founded along transportation routes, and served as commercial nodes that facilitated the movement of goods. Changes to the internal structure at plantations can be seen during the early 19th century. Although the design of plantations continued to have similar layouts, differences did occur between the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The main house continued to be the center of social and political influence, while slave neighborhoods were located in their own social spaces. However, slave housing became more uniform and the wall-trench was discontinued and replaced by post in ground construction. The excavation of a slave house at Spier's Landing showed a post in ground construction and exterior and interior root cellars. The plantation design may have resulted from changes in racial attitudes toward the African slave population, with the desire to maintain tighter control and to integrate them into European cultural norms (Joseph 1993).

Farmsteads were also present throughout the Low country and consisted of the main house, animal pens, a smokehouse, and a well house. Barns were located near the agricultural fields animal pens, gins and other structures needed to process agricultural produce. Other industrial operations were also located within the Low country including brick kilns, pottery kilns, tar kilns, and water canals. The Santee canal was constructed in 1799 and operated through the 1850s. Farmers may have expressed their wealth or social standing through their houses as the table wares were fairly standard between farm owners and tenants (Edgar 1998).

The Civil War

In 1860, South Carolina passed an Ordinance of Succession that laid out the path for South Carolina to leave the Union. On February 4th, 1861, South Carolina, along with other Deep South states, attended the convention in Montgomery Alabama to plan the southern Confederacy. Federal troops attempted to supply Fort Sumter during January 1861 but were prevented by cannon fire from Citadel students. On April 12th, 1861, the Federal government attempted to supply the fort but was prevented by cannon fire and surrendered the fort to the South Carolinians. After the start of the war, the Union set up a naval blockade of Charleston, and used Port Royal as their base of operations. The majority of battles happened along the coast around Charleston. On June 16th, 1862, Confederate forces defeated a large union force at the battle of Secessionville on James Island. In 1864, Sherman began his march from Savannah, Georgia and crossed into the state during February 1865. Sherman burned Columbia to the ground along with plantations and farms along the way. Columbia surrendered on February 17th, 1865 (Edgar 1998).

After the Civil War, South Carolina struggled to rebuild their economy. Cotton continued to be the cash crop of the state, due to its familiarity with farmers and the continued high prices. The emancipation of slaves doubled the free population in the area and presented the difficult task of integrating the former slave population into a free labor economy. Although they were able to elect local officials under the Reconstruction government, African Americans were nevertheless frustrated by the failed promise of land, which they saw as essential to establishing an independent way of life. Instead, most free African Americans went to work on white-owned lands, often the same ones they worked as slaves, for a negotiated wage. Within a few years this wage labor system gave way to the tenant system, which allowed whites to keep control of the land and African Americans to have a large measure of independence from white oversight. Tenancy took a number

of different forms, of which sharecropping, share renting, and cash renting were the main categories (Orser 1988).

Berkeley County

Berkeley County was first settled by the English and French during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The town of Dorchester was founded in 1699 in the southwestern part of the county and was inhabited until after the Revolutionary War. In 1680, Landgrave Joseph West obtained 1,500 acres which was sold to James Le Bas who willed about 1,000 acres to his grandson, also named James Le Bas. Le Bas then sold the land to Thomas Monck. French settlers tried to establish a settlement in 1705 in the northern part of the county. They were able to lay out the town but houses were never constructed. The town of Chidsbury was founded on the former Strawberry Planation but was abandoned by 1822 (Orvin 1951).

Summary of Results

Background Research

Based on the background research conducted at the South Carolina SHPO in Columbia, there are no previously identified or known archaeological sites or NRHP listed properties present within or adjacent to the SCDOT right of way that comprises the Project Area. Four previously identified archaeological sites are known within a mile-and-a-half radius of the Project Area. These known archaeological sites will not be affected by development within the Project Area. The four known archaeological sites include Site 38DR149, Site 38DR17, 38DR150, and Site 38DR147.

Site 38DR149, located along Highway 78, is located approximately 1,400 meters (4,593 feet) outside the western boundary of the project area. Site 38DR17, is located to the northwest of the project area and is approximately 3,000 meters (9,842 feet) from the project area. Site 38DR150 is located approximately 2100 meters (6,889 feet) west of the project area while Site 38DR147 is located approximately 1,500 meters (4,921 feet) west of the project area. Sites 38DR149, 38DR17, and 38DR150 are prehistoric sites while Site 38DR147 is associated with the Revolutionary War. One NRHP listed property, the Cypress Methodist Campground is located approximately 1.84

miles south of the Project Area but will not be impacted by the proposed project (South Carolina SHPO Letter dated April 27th, 2015). A windshield survey was conducted within a .05 mile radius of the five tracts. No historic structures were identified within a .05 mile radius of the Project Area.

One NRHP listed property, the Cypress Methodist Campground is located approximately 1.84 miles south of the Project Area but should not be impacted by the proposed project.

Site Number	Resource Name	NRHP Eligibility	County	Address	City	Reference
429 0001	John Chinnners House	Not Eligible	Berkeley	SSR32, northside, 0.5 mile east of I-26	Wassamassaw	Schneider and Fick 1989
496 0006	Unnamed House	Not Eligible	Berkeley	SSR 32, south side 0.9 mile east of I-26	Summerville	Schneider and Fick 1989
429 1067	Rogers House	Not Eligible	Dorchester	181 Stable Lane	Ridgeville	Schneider and Fick 1989
429 1068	Unknown	Not Eligible	Dorchester	391 Stable Lane	Ridgeville	Schneider and Fick 1989
429 1069	Unknown	Not Eligible	Dorchester	455 Stable Lane	Ridgeville	Schneider and Fick 1989
429 1070	Unknown	Not Eligible	Dorchester	461 Stable Lane	Ridgeville	Schneider and Fick 1989
429 - 0002.00	Cypress Methodist Campground Tabernacle	Listed	Dorchester	Wagon Trail Road	Ridgeville	Schneider and Fick 1989

Table 3. Historic Structures and NRHP Properties within a Mile of Project Area

Field Results

The Project Area was investigated through a pedestrian survey and with the excavation of STPs. The pedestrian survey conducted on both tracts revealed a wet, swampy area that has been heavily disturbed from the construction of a drainage system, harvesting of timber, and from the rowing and bedding for timber production activities. Both tracts contained standing water and/or water just below the ground surface (see Appendix A). A total of 37 STPs were excavated in the

Project Area. The northern portion of the Project Area was wet and heavily disturbed from past timbering activities. The southern portion of the Project Area was higher in elevation and less wet than the northern portion. As a result, the majority of STPs were excavated in the southern portion of the Project Area. A typical STP excavated in the Project Area consisted of a 10.1 cm (4 in) thick 10 YR 4/3 sandy loam above a 20.3 cm (8 in) thick 10 YR 5/6 sandy loam. All STPs were negative for cultural material.

Recommendations for Additional Cultural Resource Investigations

GEOServices LLC and Amec Foster Wheeler Environmental and Infrastructure, Inc. (Amec Foster Wheeler) under the direction of Berkeley County and the South Carolina Department of Commerce conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey in support of proposed infrastructure improvements to upgrade and improve vehicular access from Interstate 26 to the proposed Volvo development tract. Potential impacts to the project area include soil removal and surface grading. The Project Area consists of a 112 acre tract located on the east and west sides of Highway 26 just north of Ridgeville. The Project Area is characterized by wet conditions in the northern portion of the property that transitions to a drier part located in the southern portion. A total of 37 STPs were excavated in the Project Area with all STPs negative for cultural material.

The Project Area has a low probability to contain significant archaeological resources based on the low, wet nature of the tract, the predominance of poorly drained soils, and the high degree of subsurface disturbance from past timbering activities. As a result of the wet, swampy nature of the Project Area, the lack of cultural material on the high, dry areas, and the high degree of subsurface disturbance from the construction of a drainage system, harvesting of timber, and from the rowing and bedding for timber production, the Project Area has a low potential to contain intact archaeological resources. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Project Area.

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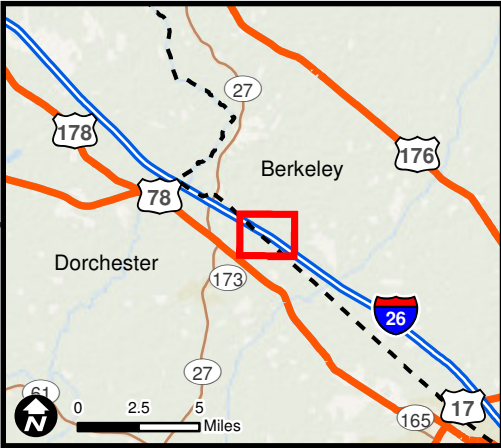
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APPENDIX A

STP LOCATIONS



Shovel Test Pit Locations Map

Volvo Interchange

Berkeley & Dorchester County, South Carolina

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Shovel Test Pits
- Delineated Wetlands



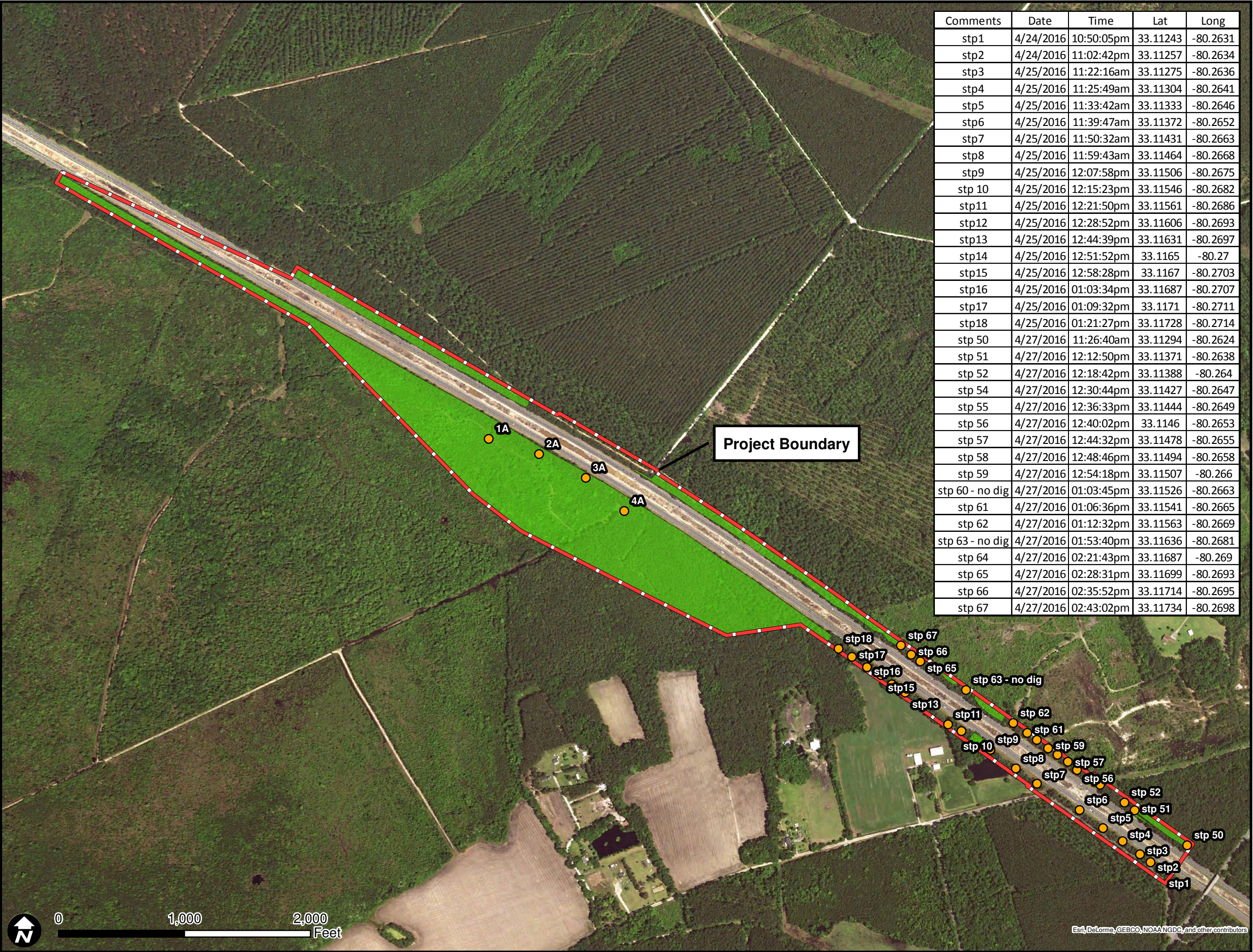
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Drawn: BWS

Reviewed: BPK

Date: 08/08/2016

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Comments	Date	Time	Lat	Long
stp1	4/24/2016	10:50:05pm	33.11243	-80.2631
stp2	4/24/2016	11:02:42pm	33.11257	-80.2634
stp3	4/25/2016	11:22:16am	33.11275	-80.2636
stp4	4/25/2016	11:25:49am	33.11304	-80.2641
stp5	4/25/2016	11:33:42am	33.11333	-80.2646
stp6	4/25/2016	11:39:47am	33.11372	-80.2652
stp7	4/25/2016	11:50:32am	33.11431	-80.2663
stp8	4/25/2016	11:59:43am	33.11464	-80.2668
stp9	4/25/2016	12:07:58pm	33.11506	-80.2675
stp 10	4/25/2016	12:15:23pm	33.11546	-80.2682
stp11	4/25/2016	12:21:50pm	33.11561	-80.2686
stp12	4/25/2016	12:28:52pm	33.11606	-80.2693
stp13	4/25/2016	12:44:39pm	33.11631	-80.2697
stp14	4/25/2016	12:51:52pm	33.1165	-80.27
stp15	4/25/2016	12:58:28pm	33.1167	-80.2703
stp16	4/25/2016	01:03:34pm	33.11687	-80.2707
stp17	4/25/2016	01:09:32pm	33.1171	-80.2711
stp18	4/25/2016	01:21:27pm	33.11728	-80.2714
stp 50	4/27/2016	11:26:40am	33.11294	-80.2624
stp 51	4/27/2016	12:12:50pm	33.11371	-80.2638
stp 52	4/27/2016	12:18:42pm	33.11388	-80.264
stp 54	4/27/2016	12:30:44pm	33.11427	-80.2647
stp 55	4/27/2016	12:36:33pm	33.11444	-80.2649
stp 56	4/27/2016	12:40:02pm	33.1146	-80.2653
stp 57	4/27/2016	12:44:32pm	33.11478	-80.2655
stp 58	4/27/2016	12:48:46pm	33.11494	-80.2658
stp 59	4/27/2016	12:54:18pm	33.11507	-80.266
stp 60 - no dig	4/27/2016	01:03:45pm	33.11526	-80.2663
stp 61	4/27/2016	01:06:36pm	33.11541	-80.2665
stp 62	4/27/2016	01:12:32pm	33.11563	-80.2669
stp 63 - no dig	4/27/2016	01:53:40pm	33.11636	-80.2681
stp 64	4/27/2016	02:21:43pm	33.11687	-80.269
stp 65	4/27/2016	02:28:31pm	33.11699	-80.2693
stp 66	4/27/2016	02:35:52pm	33.11714	-80.2695
stp 67	4/27/2016	02:43:02pm	33.11734	-80.2698

Esri, DeLorme, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors



Figure A1. Project Area Showing the Location of STP#2A.



Figure A2. Project Area Showing STP 3A and Ground Conditions.



Figure A3. STP 4A, Northern Portion of the Project Area.