

APPENDIX I

Phase I Archaeological Survey
of Billy Swails Boulevard Phase
4B New Construction (2018)



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

A WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS

August 13, 2018

Stantec Consulting Services
4969 Centre Pointe Drive
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North Charleston, South Carolina 29418-6952

Subject: Phase I Archaeological Survey of Billy Boulevard Phase 4B New Construction

Dear Mr. Fisher:

The Town of Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, South Carolina, has proposed the construction of a new road to serve as a new east-west arterial between Six Mile Road (S-10-921) and Hamlin Road (S-10-504). The new road corridor will measure approximately 1.3 miles in length and will include accommodations for pedestrian and bicycle traffic. It will also enhance vehicle mobility through the town and planned recreational areas. The project requires a 404 Wetlands Permit from the Army Corps of Engineers. New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) conducted archaeological survey to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, in accordance with 36 CFR 800. Archaeological field methods were carried out according to the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (2013).

Archaeological survey was conducted as a subcontract for Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., with internal project number 171001948. At the time of survey, the new road alignment had not been finalized. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) contained approximately 25 acres of previously unsurveyed land consisting of two areas, each approximately 650 meters long and varying in width from 30 meters to 150 meters (Figure 1). One survey area included Six Mile Road and extended to the east; the other area included Hamlin Road and extended west. Much of the central portion of the APE had been previously surveyed by NSA for archaeological resources and was not resurveyed (Adams Pope 2013). Because the 2013 NSA report was prepared for planning purposes only, it has not been reviewed by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. A copy accompanies this letter report. No new resources were identified during this current survey.

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Fieldwork was conducted July 24-26, 2018. Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator, Patty McMahon was the Project Archaeologist, and Ken Styer was the Field Technician for the project.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Charleston County is located in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina. The Atlantic Ocean and a series of marsh, barrier islands, and the Sea Islands border the county on the east. Elevations in the county range from sea level to about 70 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The mainland topography consists of subtle ridge and bay undulations, characteristic of beach ridge plains. The project area is characterized by elevations ranging from sea level to 15 feet amsl.

Because of the low topography, many broad, low-gradient interior drains are present either as extensions of the tidal rivers or as flooded bays and swales. These are often seen as small creeks or even as low, poorly drained interior areas. The survey area does not contain any named watercourses, but is drained by Boone Hall Creek to the north. This creek empties into the Wando River. Over 60 percent of the survey area was comprised of very poorly drained soils, such as Rutlege loamy fine sand, Stono fine sandy loam, and Dawhoo and Rutlege loamy fine sand (Table 1). Approximately 23 percent of the survey area consisted of moderately well-drained Chipley loamy fine sand. The remainder of soils were somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained Scranton loamy fine sand, Edisto loamy fine sand, and Leon fine sand.

Table 1. Soils within the APE

Soil Name	Acres in APE	% of APE	Drainage
Chipley loamy fine sand (Cm)	54.4	22.70	Moderately well-drained
Edisto loamy fine sand (Ed)	3.8	1.60	Somewhat poorly drained
Scranton loamy fine sand (Sf)	25	10.40	Somewhat poorly drained
Leon fine sand, 0 to 2% slopes (Le)	0.7	0.30	Poorly drained
Dawhoo and rutlege loamy fine sand (Da)	4.7	1.90	Very poorly drained
Rutlege loamy fine sand (Rg)	137.5	57.20	Very poorly drained
Stono fine sandy loam (St)	14.1	5.90	Very poorly drained

Coastal Plain geological formations are unconsolidated sedimentary deposits associated with very recent age (Pleistocene and Holocene) deposits lying on ancient crystalline rocks (Cooke 1936; Miller 1971:74). The Pleistocene sediments are organized into topographically distinct, but lithologically similar, geomorphic units, or terraces, that are parallel to the coast. The recent terrace ranges from about sea level to six feet amsl and occurs along the coast and for a few miles up major streams. Soils are primarily very poorly drained Capers and tidal marshlands. The Pamlico terrace ranges from 6-25 feet amsl. The terrace includes most of Charleston County (Miller 1971).

Charleston County is located on the edge of the balmy subtropical zone, where there are short, mild winters and long, warm, humid summers. The large amount of nearby warm ocean water produces a marine climate, which tends to moderate both the cold and hot weather.

Currently, the land within the APE is a mixture of residential areas, both existing and planned, and undeveloped wetlands. Vegetation throughout the survey area primarily consists of mixed hardwoods and pine (Figure 2a). A moderate to dense understory is typically present. In the wetland areas, cypress and palmetto are also present, and understory is frequently denser than in areas with better-drained soils (Figure 2b). A small portion of the survey area has been cleared for previous and current development. The cleared survey areas include residences, paved areas, and buried utilities (Figure 2c).

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Numerous cultural resource surveys have been completed in the vicinity of the project area. In addition to the NSA survey (Adams Pope 2013), Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted a cultural resources survey of the corridor, which overlaps with the current survey (Salo et al. 2008). These and other surveys resulted in the identification of sites ranging from the Archaic Period through the twentieth century. There have been 26 sites recorded within 0.5 miles of the project area (Appendix A). Only one previously recorded site, 38CH953, was located within the survey limits.

Site 38CH953, the Christ Church Line, is a 13,000-foot long Confederate defensive line that runs from Boone Hall Creek southeast to Hamlin Sound. The earthwork is listed on the NRHP as part of the “Civil War Defenses of Charleston Thematic Resources” nomination. At the time of nomination, the Christ Church Line was recorded as “mostly destroyed.” Within the project area, portions of the line have been incorporated into the Six-Mile Canal and are inundated with water (Figure 3). Multiple canals are present in the Six-Mile Canal area of the APE. It appears that within the APE, canal construction and maintenance has affected the integrity of the Christ Church Line to the point that the resource no longer evokes its original feeling (Figure 4a). Primus Drive, a paved road partially located within the APE, crosses over the Christ Church Line and the canal and has impacted the landscape (Figure 4b). In addition, modern refuse has accumulated near the edge of the Christ Church Line and the canal from periods of flooding, further impacting the site’s setting (Figure 4c).

FIELD METHODS

Prior to fieldwork, NSA conducted background research to identify previously recorded sites and archaeological surveys in the vicinity of the APE. The two aforementioned surveys (Adams Pope 2013; Salo et al. 2008) overlapped with the survey area for this project, and extensive research had already been conducted that was relevant to this survey.

Field methodology was primarily determined by soil drainage class (Figure 5). A visual inspection of the entire APE was conducted during survey. Within moderately well-drained soils, shovel tests were excavated at a 30-meter interval. In somewhat poorly drained soils, a 60-meter interval was used for shovel test excavation. In areas where soils are poorly drained or very poorly drained, only reconnaissance was conducted. In the poorly drained and very poorly drained areas (as well as in some of the somewhat poorly drained areas), the ground was saturated, and there were no landforms noted that appeared suitable for judgmental shovel testing.

There were 55 shovel tests excavated within the survey area. Each shovel test measured 30 centimeters in diameter and was excavated until sterile subsoil, water table or hydric soils, or a physical impasse. Thirty-six shovel tests were not excavated due to their location in standing water, paved areas, or under buildings, or if buried utilities were obvious from the surface. Soils were screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth for artifact recovery. Due to the presence of multiple development events throughout the APE, such as man-made ponds and canals as well as construction and utility lines, artifacts that were recovered from clear fill events were noted in the field, but these shovel tests were not considered positive. The presence of modern materials, such as recent bottle glass and plastic, were also noted but not retained, nor were they considered positive. No shovel tests were positive within the APE.

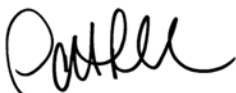
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No new archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified as a result of the archaeological survey. During fieldwork, a landowner and life-long resident of the Hamlin community recalled to the crew the remains of an old mill by the pond at the end of what is now Willow Pond Road. Shovel tests were excavated south of the pond, and reconnaissance was conducted on the west, north, and east sides of the pond, but no remains were identified during survey.

The previously recorded Christ Church Line (38CH953) was located again during this survey. Changes to the landscape brought about by the construction of the Six Mile Canal and Primus Drive have significantly impacted the resource within the APE, and this portion of the resource has very little integrity. Because of its highly diminished integrity, the proposed road is unlikely to cause an adverse effect to the site.

Sincerely,

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.



Patty McMahon
Archaeologist

REFERENCES CITED

Adams Pope, Natalie

- 2013 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rifle Range Road Tract*. New South Associates, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

Cooke, C. Wythe

- 1936 *Geology of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. United States Geological Survey Bulletin. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, State Historic Preservation Office, and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

- 2013 *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*. South Carolina Department of Archives & History.

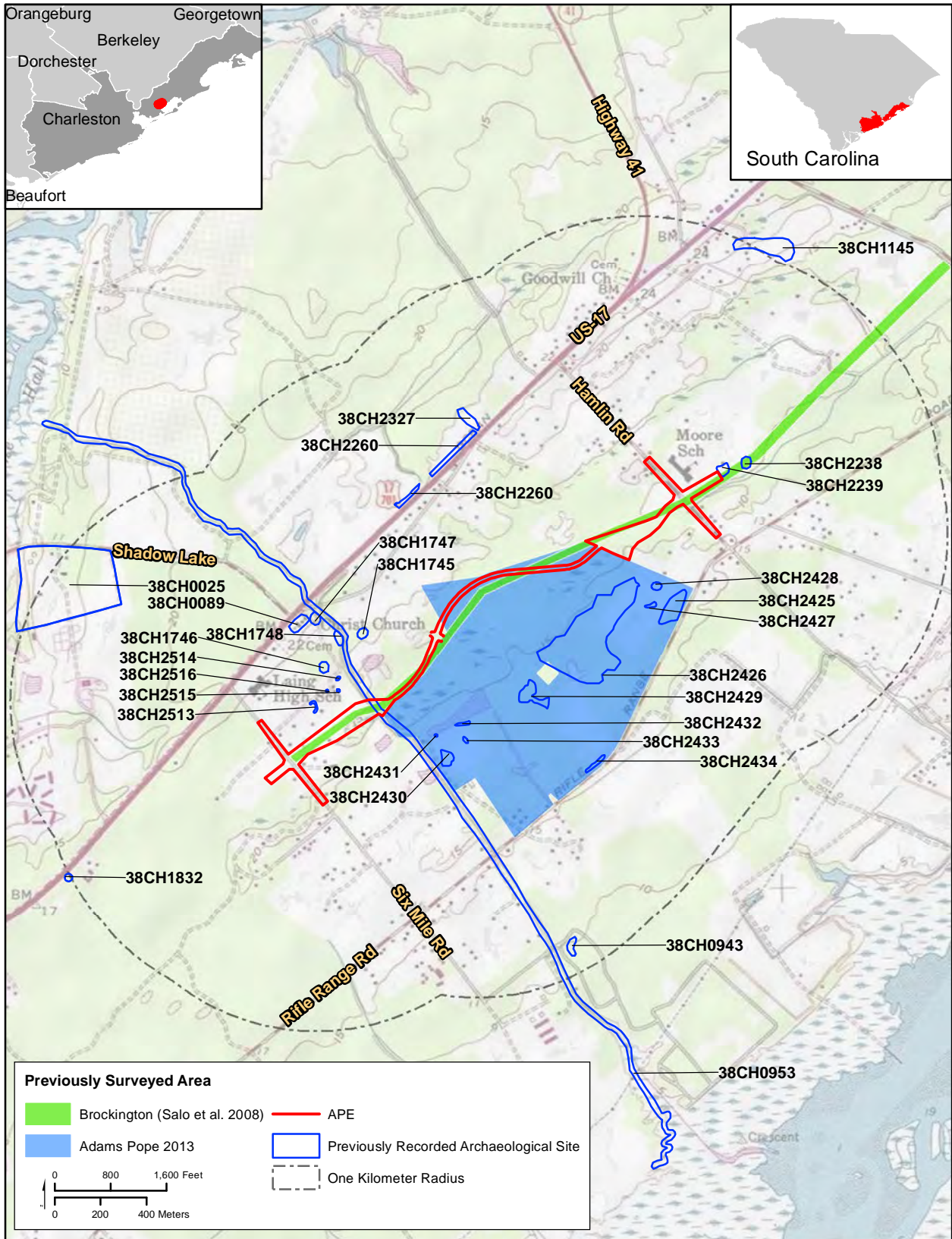
Miller, E. N. Jr.

- 1971 *Soil Survey of Charleston County, South Carolina*. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C.

Salo, Edward, Charles F. Jr. Philips, and Joshua N. Fletcher

- 2008 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Hungryneck Boulevard Phase IV Project*. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

Figure 1.
 USGS Topographic Map, Fort Moultrie Quad, Showing Survey Areas and APE



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Fort Moultrie, SC

Figure 2.
Environmental Settings within the APE



A. Wooded Areas



B. Wetland Areas



C. Cleared, Developed Areas

Figure 3.
Christ Church Line (38CH953) within APE



A. Southeast Section, Facing Southeast



B. Central Section, Facing South

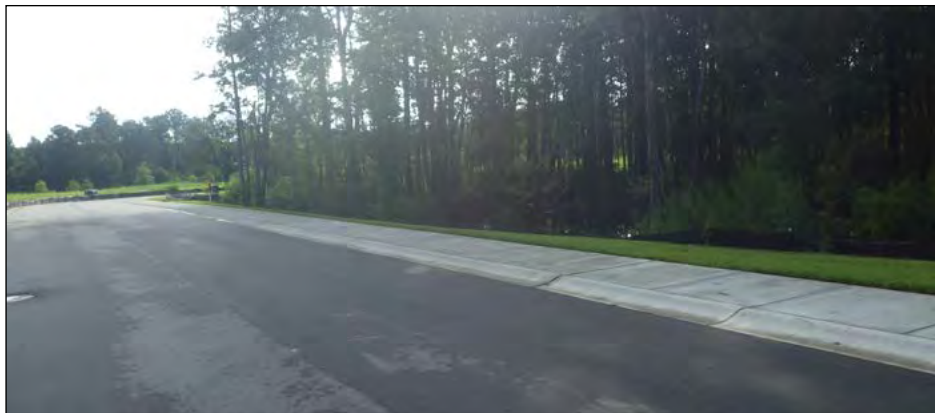


C. Northwest Section, Facing South

Figure 4.
Impacts to Christ Church Line (38CH953) within APE



A. Junction of
Christ Church Line
and Canal, Facing
Northeast

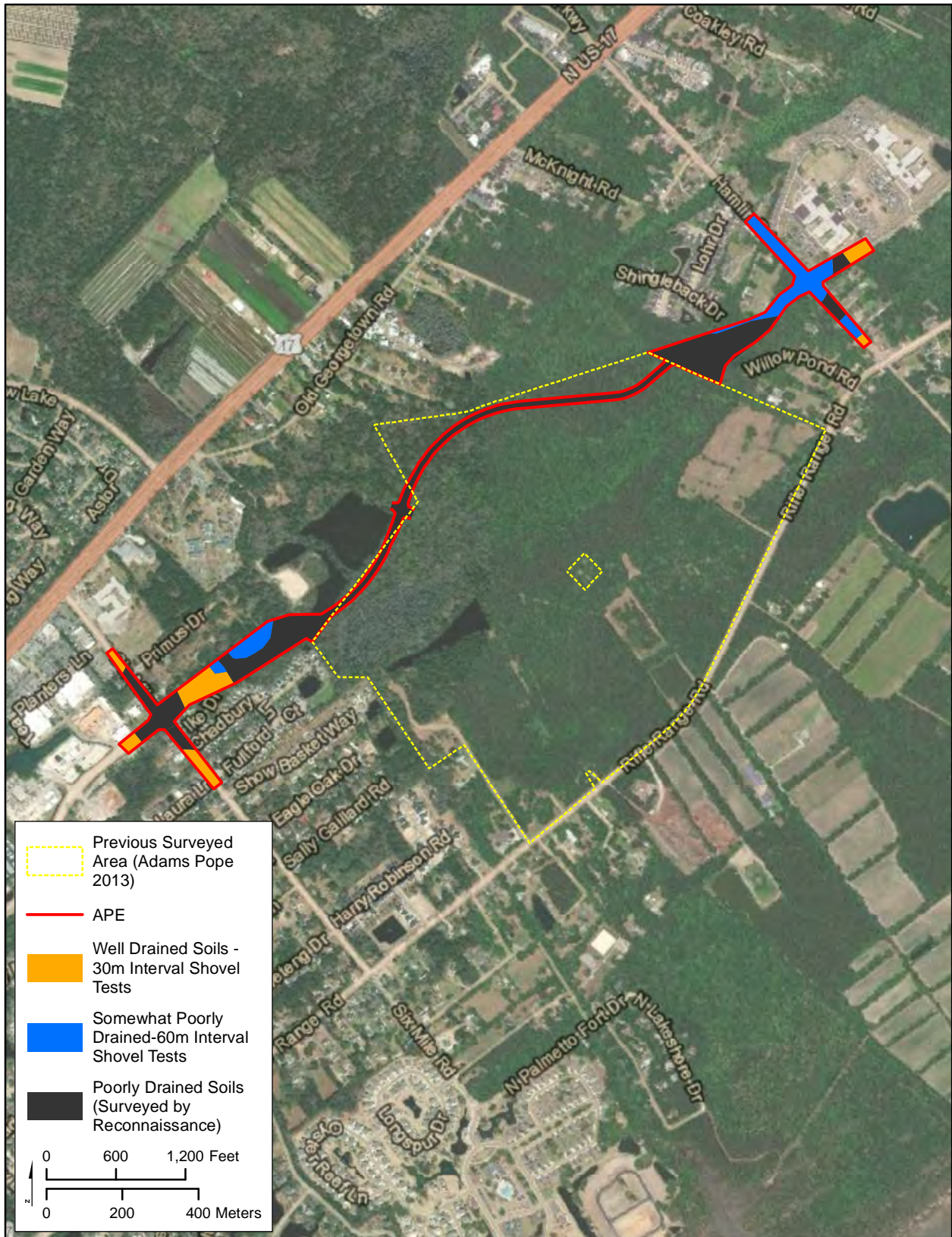


B. Primus Drive at
Christ Church Line,
Facing Northeast



C. Modern Refuse Accumulation

Figure 5.
Map Showing Soil Drainage Class



Source: ESRI Resource Data

AppendIX A: Sites Located WITHIN 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site Number	Components	NRHP Eligibility
38CH0025	18th century	Listed
38CH0089	18th century	Listed
38CH0953	19th century	Unknown
38CH1145	20 th century	Not Eligible
38CH1745	Historic	Not Eligible
38CH1746	20th century	Not Eligible
38CH1747	Historic	Eligible
38CH1748	19th century	Not Eligible
38CH2238	20th century	Not Eligible
38CH2239	20th century	Not Eligible
38CH2260	19th century, 20th century	Unknown
38CH2327	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, 19th century, 20th century	Not Eligible
38CH2425	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, 20th century	Unknown
38CH2426	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, 19th century, 20th century	Unknown
38CH2427	Woodland, Historic	Not Eligible
38CH2428	Woodland	Not Eligible
38CH2429	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Unknown
38CH2430	Late Archaic, Woodland, Historic	Not Eligible
38CH2431	Woodland	Not Eligible
38CH2432	Early Woodland, Woodland	Not Eligible
38CH2433	Middle Woodland	Not Eligible
38CH2434	Late Archaic, Woodland	Not Eligible
38CH2513	19th century, 20th century	Not Eligible
38CH2514	19th century, 20th century	Not Eligible
38CH2515	19th century, 20th century	Not Eligible
38CH2516	19th century, 20th century	Not Eligible