

### *Site Description*

Located on Jenkins Island, Site 38BU99 is a Woodland period shell midden with an indeterminate historic component. This site was first identified by South in 1973. South recovered six sherds and characterized the site as an oyster shell midden with a Wilmington component (South 1973). Trinkley identified a Middle to Late Woodland component while also noting that most of the site had been destroyed by grading. Nevertheless, he recommended it for additional evaluation (Trinkley 1978). During a survey along US 278 in 1991, Roberts noted that the site area has been extensively disturbed and thought it likely that 38BU99 was destroyed (Roberts 1991). Brockington and Associates revisited a portion of the site in 2017 and concluded that improvements along US 278 on Jenkins Island would not adversely affect the site, but acknowledged that the entire site had not been assessed and would require further work (Baluha 2017). These recent excavations only recovered oyster shell (Baluha 2017).

New South revisited the 38BU99 site area during the current survey but no evidence of it was relocated in the project area. Four shovel test locations were placed at the site, none of which were positive for cultural material (Figure 39). Mapped soils consist of somewhat poorly drained Seabrook fine sand, and a typical profile included approximately five centimeters of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam (Stratum I) over pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand that went to 30 cmbs (Stratum II). Stratum III was brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand that extended to over 40 cmbs. Shovel tests were terminated at this depth due to water. Vegetation consists of mixed pines and hardwoods, and there was no ground surface visibility (Figure 40). New South did not recover any artifacts from the shovel tests and did not observe shell in the shovel tests or on the surface.

### *Recommendations*

Previous investigations at 38BU99 recommended additional evaluation. The site, however, has been impacted by the expansion of US 278, and previous surveys (Roberts 1991) suggested it had been completely destroyed. Brockington re-examined 38BU99 in 2017 and identified diffuse deposits inside a discrete survey area that were judged to have poor research potential (Baluha 2017). Though New South revisited the site, no cultural material was recovered in the shovel tests or noted on the surface, while soils appear to be disturbed. Because the site does not appear to overlap the APE, no additional work is recommended for it.

Figure 39.  
Site 38BU99 Map



Basemap: Bing Maps Hybrid



Figure 40.  
Vegetation at 38BU99, Facing East



## 38BU167

Field Number:	38BU167
UTM Coordinates:	519979E, 3565545N (Zone 17N, NAD 1927)
Elevation:	10 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Bluffton
Property/Site Type:	Artifact Scatter; Shell Midden
Temporal Affiliations:	Woodland; unknown Historic
Setting:	Mixed Pine/Hardwood
Site Size:	178 m x 83 m
Cultural Deposit Depth:	0-40 cmbs
Features:	None
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible
Management Recommendation:	No Further Work

*Site Description*

Site 38BU167, located on the western side of Pinckney Island just south of US 278, is a Woodland period shell midden with a historic component. The site has been extensively disturbed from cultivation as well as the construction of US 278 and the CC Haigh, Jr. Boat Landing. Carolina Archaeological Services identified the site in 1980 and recommended additional work to determine its eligibility. These initial investigations identified four cord-marked pre-contact sherds, three brick fragments, and shell (Drucker and Anthony 1980). Subsequent investigations by SAE in 1984 indicated the site was confined to two shell middens then located inside a small stand of trees between a salt marsh and field. This investigation recovered Deptford, Wilmington, and St. Catherine's ceramics in low densities, dating the site to the Middle to Late Woodland periods. SAE recommended 38BU167 not eligible for the NRHP (Charles 1984).

New South revisited 38BU167 but the site was not relocated (Figure 41). The boat launch consists of a gravel parking lot, access road, boat ramp, and two piers. Other disturbances to 38BU167 include erosion and inundation from MacKay Creek, as well as historic cultivation. Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pines and hardwoods, palmetto trees, and mowed grass (Figure 42). There was no ground surface visibility. Soils consist of moderately well drained Bertie loamy fine sand and very poorly drained Bohicket association. Of 51 potential shovel test locations inspected, 34 were not excavated due to the gravel parking lot, marshy conditions, or a buried utility line. Of the 17 that were dug, 12 indicated disturbance from the boat launch and two were waterlogged at the surface. Soils exposed in the other three shovel tests included Stratum I, a roughly 15-centimeter black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam overlying Stratum II, a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand that extended past 80 cmbs. The current investigation did not recover any artifacts and no shell was observed in shovel tests or on the ground surface.



Figure 41.  
Site 38BU167 Map

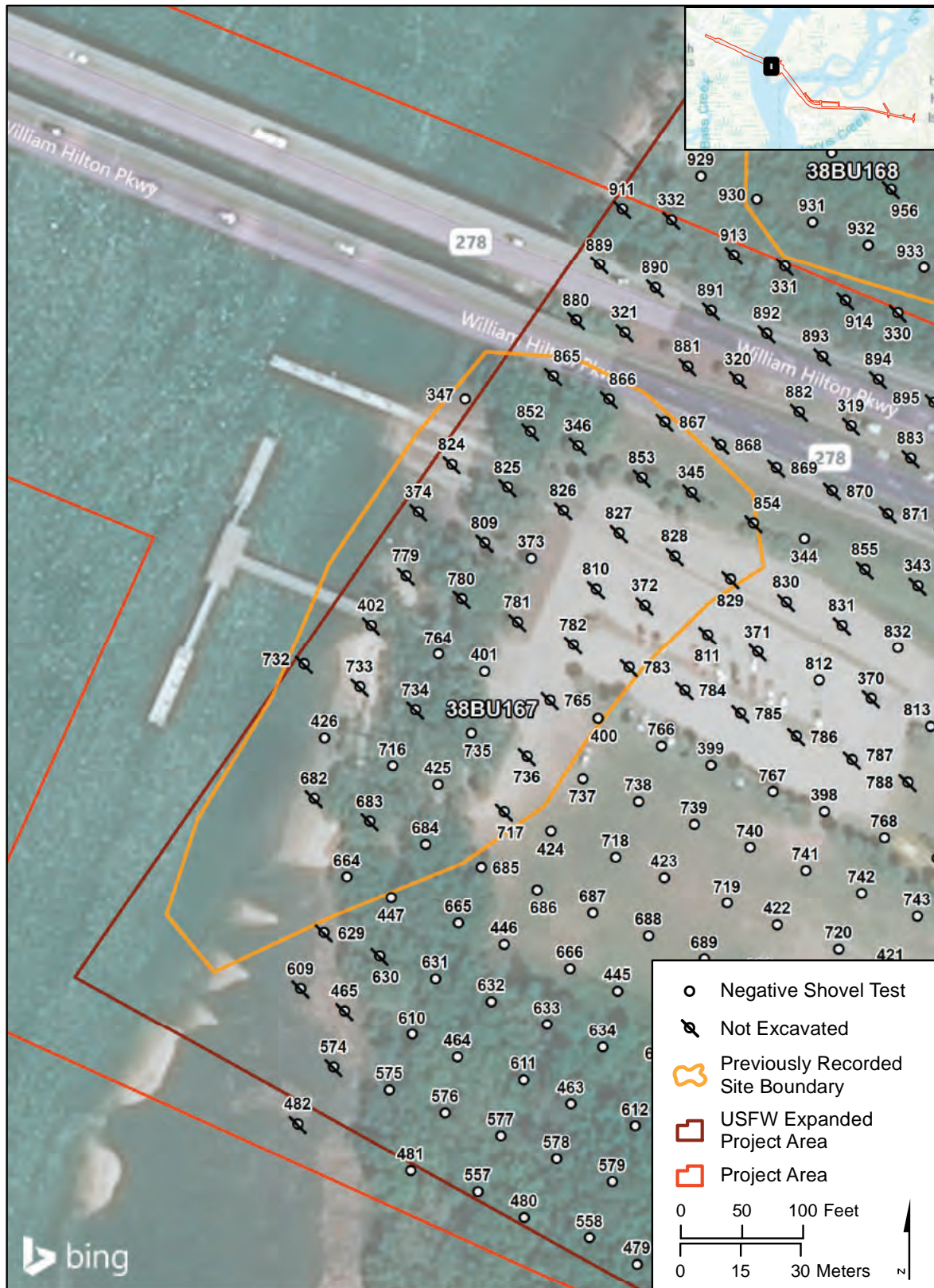






Figure 42.  
Conditions at 9BU167, Facing West



### *Recommendations*

After the initial investigations, Carolina Archaeological Services recommended site 38BU167 as requiring additional work to determine its eligibility (Drucker and Anthony 1980). Later excavations by SAE indicated a large portion of the site was disturbed or destroyed by the construction of US 278 and intensive historic and modern agriculture. SAE concluded the site was not eligible for the NRHP as it lacks integrity, uniqueness, and exceptional quality or diversity of potential data (1984). New South found no basis for changing this recommendation. The site revisit did not yield any artifacts or shell in the shovel tests, and shell was not noted on the surface of the site. Additionally, the construction of the boat launch has substantially impacted the integrity of 38BU167. The site is considered to have little potential to provide data on pre-contact settlement in the region and no further work is recommended.

### 38BU168

Field Number:	38BU168
UTM Coordinates:	520102E, 3565673N (Zone 17N, NAD 1927)
Elevation:	10 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Bluffton
Property/Site Type:	Artifact Scatter; Shell Midden
Temporal Affiliations:	Woodland
Setting:	Mixed Pine/Hardwood
Site Size:	105 m x 92 m
Cultural Deposit Depth:	0-40 cmbs
Features:	None
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible
Management Recommendation:	No Further Work

### *Site Description*

Site 38BU168 is a Woodland period shell midden located just north of US 278 on the western side of Pinckney Island. It measures approximately 105x92 meters. Previous investigations indicated it reflects a northern extension of 38BU167 that was isolated by the construction of US 278. Excavations by Trinkley in 1979 for US 278 widening project encountered an intact midden zone in one unit and one shell pit feature. This investigation primarily recovered St. Catherine's ceramics, as well as faunal and botanical remains. The site was recommended for additional work to determine its NRHP eligibility. Carolina Archaeological Services concurred with this recommendation based on additional work, which identified shell along the marsh and recovered one indeterminate pre-contact sherd (Drucker and Anthony 1980). Chicora Foundation conducted

a pedestrian survey of the site in 1994, noting a thin lens of intact midden eroding into the creek and scattered shell along the transmission line corridor. Although no shovel testing was performed, Chicora Foundation found the site eligible for the NRHP (Adams 1994).

During the current survey, New South revisited the 38BU168 site location but it was not found. Vegetation across the site is dense, consisting of mixed pines and hardwoods, palmetto trees, and secondary growth along the transmission line corridor (Figure 43). Due to the dense secondary growth and forest conditions, the ground surface was not visible. Disturbances included a transmission line corridor, grading for US 278, historic cultivation, and erosion or inundation from MacKay Creek. New South investigated 24 shovel tests at 38BU168, five of which were not excavated due to the road berm (Figure 44). None of the excavated shovel tests yielded cultural material and shell was not observed on the surface. Soils consist of moderately well drained Bertie loamy fine sand and a representative soil profile included dark gray (5YR 4/1) sandy loam to about 25 cmbs (Stratum I), above brown (7.5YR 4/2) sand that extended beyond 80 cmbs (Stratum II). Some shovel tests were terminated before this depth because of waterlogged soil.

*Recommendations*

The 1994 investigations at 38BU168 by Chicora Foundation did not recover any artifacts, but suggested the site was eligible for the NRHP because of its potential to address questions relating to the St. Catherine’s phase. The site at that time exhibited shell in the transmission line corridor and eroding into Mackay Creek (Adams 1994). Despite the excavation of shovel tests at 15-meter intervals during the current survey, New South did not identify cultural materials and no cultural features were observed. Therefore, New South recommends 38BU168 as not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

38BU2315

Field Number:	38BU2315
UTM Coordinates:	521594E, 3564476N (Zone 17N, NAD 1927)
Elevation:	10 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5’):	Bluffton
Property/Site Type:	Ceramic Scatter
Temporal Affiliations:	Middle Woodland, Late Woodland
Setting:	Mixed Pine/Hardwood
Site Size:	30 m x 7.5 m
Cultural Deposit Depth:	0-40 cmbs
Features:	None
NRHP Recommendation:	Additional Work
Management Recommendation:	No Further Work within the Project Area

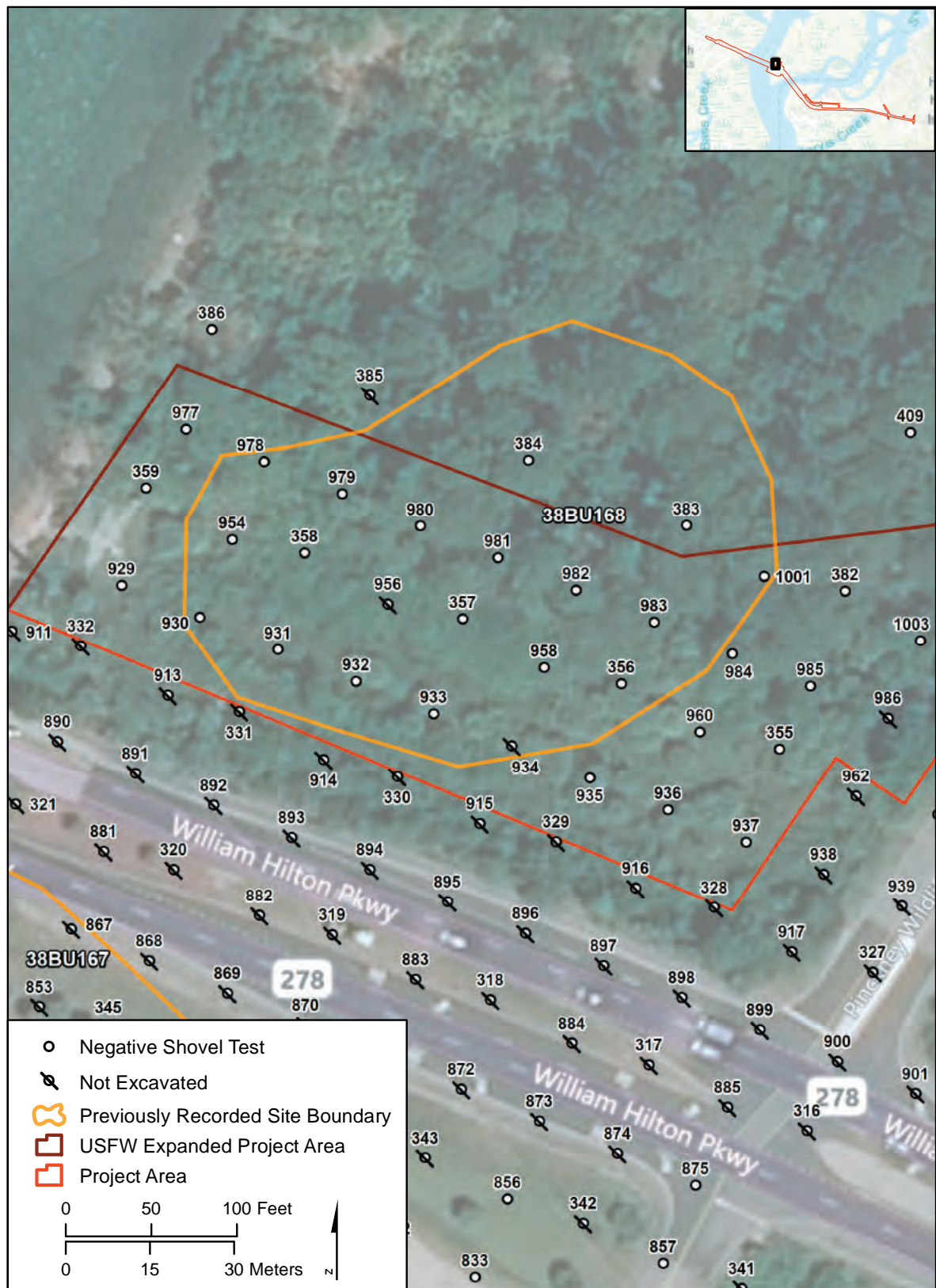


Figure 43.  
Vegetation at 38BU168, Facing Northeast





Figure 44.  
Site 38BU168 Map



Basemap: Bing Maps Hybrid



### *Site Description*

Site 38BU2315 is a low-density pre-contact artifact scatter located immediately north of US 278 on Jenkins Island. Initially identified by Brockington and Associates in 2017, the site was recorded as measuring approximately 30x7.5 meters but it was not fully delineated beyond the survey area limits and was considered unevaluated. However, Brockington and Associates believed that the portion of the site investigated lacked research potential (Baluha 2017). This first investigation generated two grog-tempered sherds from one shovel test, indicating the Middle to Late Woodland period. About 40 grams of shell were recovered from this shovel test as well. A second shovel test yielded roughly 34 grams of shell (Baluha 2017).

New South revisited the location of 38BU2315 but found no trace of it. Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pines and hardwoods with dense understory (Figure 45). There was no ground surface visibility. Disturbance reflected the US 278 right-of-way and previous ground clearing. New South excavated two shovel tests (Figure 46). Soils consist of excessively drained Wando fine sand and a typical profile exhibited disturbed soils consisting of about 10 centimeters of

grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty loam. No artifacts or shell were identified in shovel tests or on the surface of the site.

### *Recommendations*

Site 38BU2315 was initially identified by Brockington and Associates and was recommended as lacking research potential within the APE, but it was not fully delineated. Therefore, the site was considered unevaluated (Baluha 2017). New South revisited the site, but did not find any cultural material, and the soils appear to be disturbed. Based on this result, no additional work is recommended in the APE.

### 38BU2337

Field Number:	FS-1
UTM Coordinates:	523824E, 3564285N (Zone 17N, NAD 1927)
Elevation:	15 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Hilton Head, SC
Property/Site Type:	Artifact Scatter
Temporal Affiliations:	Ceramic Pre-contact
Setting:	Mixed Pine/Hardwood
Site Size:	15 m E/W x 15 m N/S
Cultural Deposit Depth:	0-30 cmbs
Features:	None
NRHP Recommendation:	Additional Work
Management Recommendation:	No further work within the Project Area

Figure 45.  
Vegetation at 38BU2315, Facing East





Figure 46.  
Site 38BU2315 Map



Basemap: Bing Maps Hybrid

### *Site Description*

Site 38BU2337 is a pre-contact scatter on Hilton Head Island. It is located in a stand of mixed pines and hardwoods approximately 130 meters north of the intersection of Wild Horse Road and US 278. Ground visibility is near zero percent and disturbance to the site consists of the right-of-way for Wild Horse Road (Figure 47).

New South excavated three shovel tests at 38BU2337, one of which was positive for cultural material. The site was only delineated to the south, as the project boundary was encountered to the north and east and Wild Horse Road is located to the west (Figure 48). The soil profile consists of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam to five cmbs (Stratum I), above dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand that extended to 20 cmbs (Stratum II). Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand that extended past 65 cmbs comprised Stratum III. The shovel tests were terminated at this depth due to waterlogged soils.

The artifact assemblage consists of one fine sand tempered punctate sherd, one fine sand tempered plain sherd, and a small amount of shell recovered from one shovel test between 5–22 cmbs. The shell weighed approximately 36.2 grams and was discarded in the field. Punctate surface treatments are indicative of ceramics from the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. No clearly diagnostic artifacts were found and no cultural features were observed.

### *Recommendations*

As site 38BU2337 extends beyond the bounds of the project area and was not completely delineated, it is unassessed with respect to its NRHP eligibility. However, the portion of the site in the APE has low artifact variability and density, and is considered to have a low potential for significant archaeological data. Therefore, no additional work is recommended for the part of the site in the project area.

### 38BU2338

Field Number:	FS-2
UTM Coordinates:	520361E, 3565550N (Zone 17N, NAD 1927)
Elevation:	18 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Bluffton, SC
Property/Site Type:	Shell Midden
Temporal Affiliations:	Unknown Pre-contact
Setting:	Mixed Pine/Hardwood
Site Size:	32 m E/W x 21 m N/S
Cultural Deposit Depth:	0-20 cmbs
Features:	Shell Midden
NRHP Recommendation:	Additional Work
Management Recommendation:	Avoidance, Archaeological Testing



Figure 47.  
Vegetation at 38BU2337, Facing Southeast





Figure 48.  
Site 38BU2337 Map



Basemap: HD Google Satellite

### *Site Description*

Site 38BU2338 is a shell midden located on a slight rise on the east side of Pinckney Island. It is approximately 30 meters north of 38BU67, separated by a small water channel that is inundated at high tide. Another channel is located to the west, separating the rise from Last End Point. It measures approximately 32x21 meters (Figure 49). Vegetation includes pines, palmettos, hardwoods, and other saltwater wetland flora (Figure 50). Ground visibility was poor throughout the site, and disturbances to the area include erosion and inundation from Skull Creek.

New South excavated 14 shovel tests at the site, and identified part of a shell midden in one. The site boundary is completely delineated by close-interval negative shovel tests in all directions except the west, where a wetland bounds it. Surface inspection identified three discrete shell piles in this area. Soils are mapped as somewhat poorly drained Yemassee loamy fine sand. Soil profiles

consist of 15 centimeters of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam midden (Stratum I) that caps an E horizon of pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand (Stratum II). This stratum extended past 55 cmbs, where waterlogged soils were generally met. Approximately 8.375 kg of shell was weighed from shell midden (Stratum I) and discarded in the field.

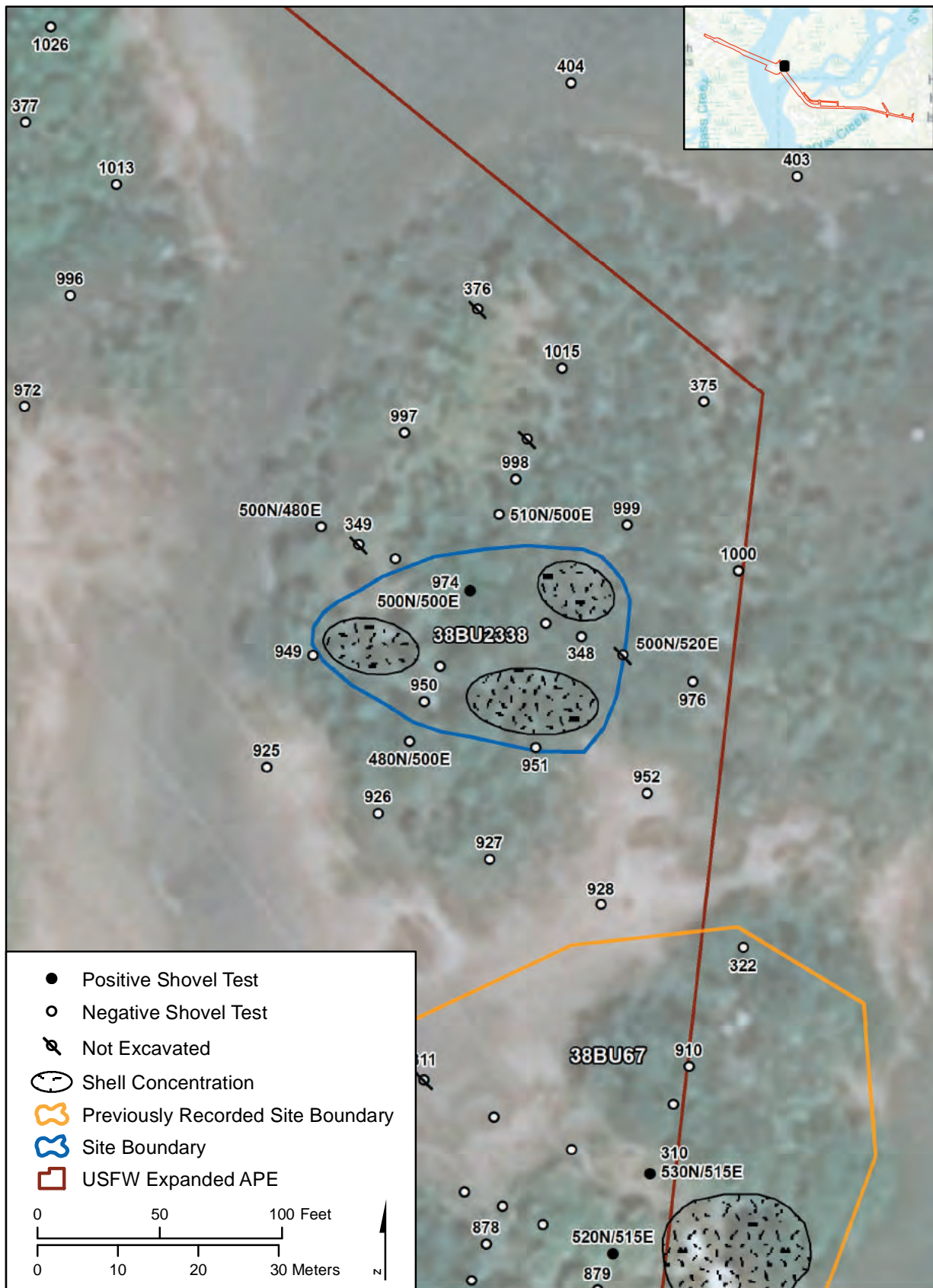
### *Recommendations*

New South recommends additional work at 38BU2338 to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. Though no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, it appears to retain integrity, given the visible piles of shell and may contain buried deposits. Additionally, 38BU2338 should be evaluated in context with 38BU67, an NRHP-eligible site located 30 meters to the south. Site 38BU2338 may be a locus of 38BU67 rather than a separate site. Its isolation from the larger site may provide an opportunity to examine the structure of a possible supporting resource extraction/processing locale to 38BU67. Therefore, 38BU2338 has the potential to yield information significant to our understanding of the pre-contact period in this area and may meet the NRHP eligibility requirements under Criterion D.

Archaeological testing would be necessary to determine if the site retains integrity, temporally specific and datable features or artifacts, and if it is related to 38BU67. The site is located outside of the area of direct effects but was surveyed because it was in the expanded APE that FWS requested for the Pinckney Island National Wildlife Preserve as a condition of the ARPA permit. Therefore, it would not likely be disturbed by the planned undertaking. If there is a potential that the site might be affected, then Phase II testing is recommended to make a formal determination of eligibility.



Figure 49.  
Site 38BU2338 Map



Basemap: Bing Maps Hybrid



Figure 50.  
Site 38BU2338 Photographs



A. Vegetation at the Site, Facing South



B. Shell Middens at the Site, Facing East



## UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The portions of the project corridor across MacKay and Skull creeks were examined during an underwater archaeological survey. The two creeks generated intense variations in the magnetic background across the APE corridor caused by multiple utility crossings adjacent to both sides of each bridge. However, no individual magnetic targets suggestive of submerged cultural resources were identified in the APE. Examination of sonar data in the APE confirmed the presence of cut-off piles from a possible former bridge structure and at least one partially exposed linear feature probably reflecting a partially buried utility on the bottom. However, none of the features identified on the sonar records appeared associated with potentially significant submerged cultural resources. No further work is recommended for the two creeks. Appendix A provides the full report of the underwater archaeological survey.

## ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The APE extends along US 278, a divided four- to six-lane highway. The western end of the APE near the intersection of US 278 and Wild Horse Road is heavily developed compared to other parts of the APE. The majority of the buildings are commercial and include both historic and modern construction. Development on US 278 between Old Wild Horse Road and the western edge of Hilton Head Island is more sporadic and includes a number of historic single-family houses and commercial buildings as well as some modern infill. Much of the land north and south of US 278 is undeveloped. The southern half of Jenkins Island is largely built up with modern, gated residential communities, while the northern half remains largely undeveloped. Dense modern residential development is prevalent across Hog Island. Pinckney Island contains a wildlife refuge and is mostly undeveloped. Near, development is dense and predominately modern commercial with multi-story buildings. To the south along Fording Island Road Ext, land use is residential and includes both historic and modern buildings.

The APE passes through the community of Stoney as delineated in the Town of Hilton Head Island 2017 Comprehensive Plan (Figure 51) (Town of Hilton Head Island 2017). Many of the communities on Hilton Head Island, including Stoney, are historically associated with the Gullah. An in-depth analysis of this community was conducted by New South as a distinct component of this project and reported separately in *Research Study and Preliminary Evaluation of the Historic Stoney Community* (Fann and Sullivan 2020). The community was evaluated as both a potential Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) and NRHP district. This analysis found that it did not have the integrity necessary for inclusion in the NRHP as either resource type.

Figure 51.  
Historic Communities Delineated by the Town of Hilton Head





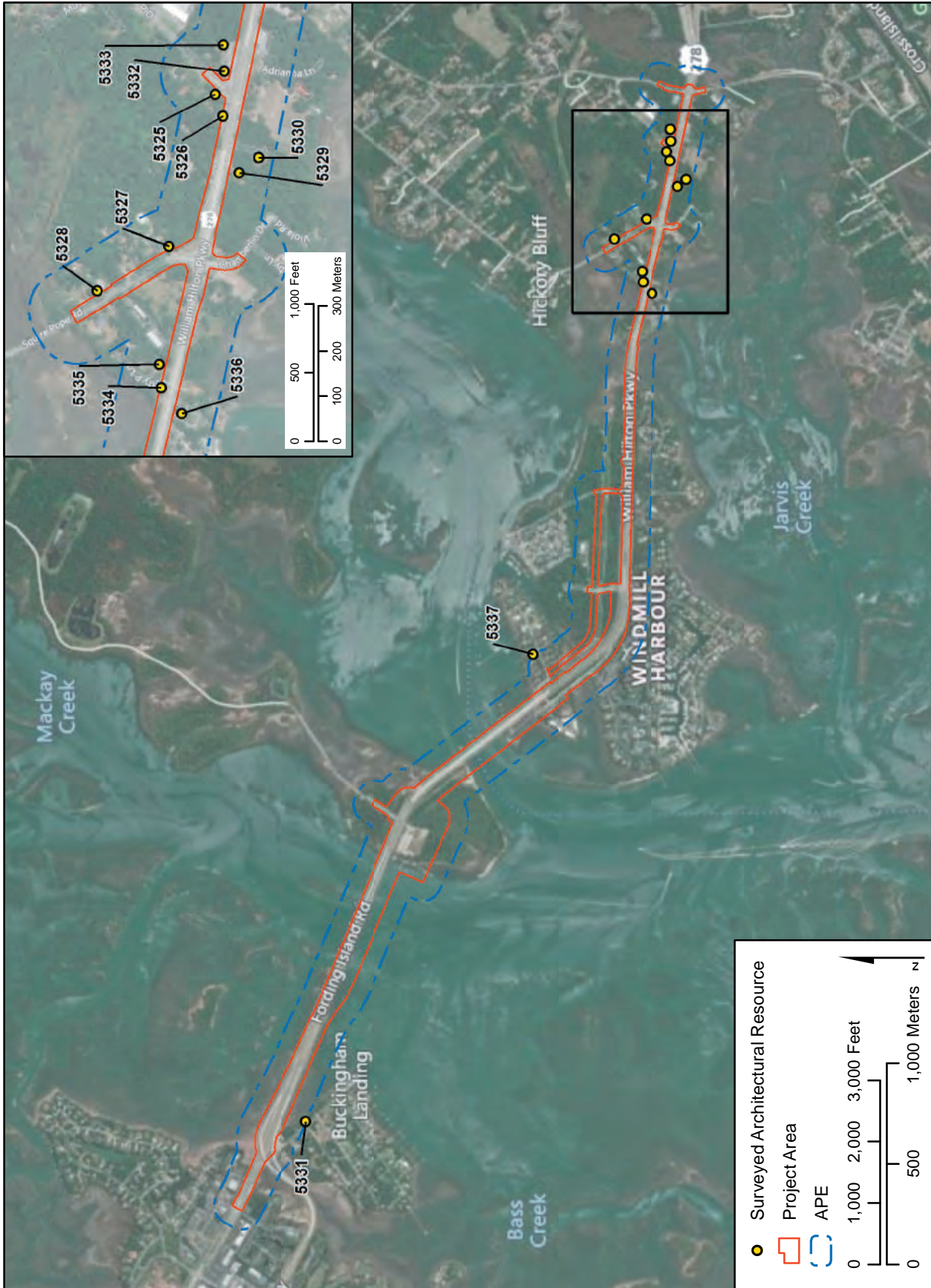
A review of the Archsite GIS database available from SCIAA and SCDAH indicated no previously recorded architectural resources in the APE. Thirteen resources greater than 50 years of age were identified in the APE and evaluated for their NRHP eligibility (Table 6, Figure 52). All of the newly surveyed resources are recommended as not individually eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Eleven resources lie within the community of Stoney and were assessed for the NRHP as a district. The community of Stoney was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

*Table 6. Newly Identified Architectural Resources within the APE*

Resource Number	Name/Location	Historic Use	Build Date	NRHP Recommendation
5325	1 Old Wild Horse Road	Residential	1954	Not Eligible
5326	Willie Young's Upholstery 149 William Hilton Pkwy	Commercial	1954	Not Eligible
5327	Lam's Tailors 12 Squire Pope Rd	Commercial	1950	Not Eligible
5328	46 Squire Pope Rd	Residential	1968	Not Eligible
5329	142 William Hilton Pkwy	Residential	1959	Not Eligible
5330	14 Darling Rd	Residential	1969	Not Eligible
5331	17 Fording Island Road Ext	Residential	1945	Not Eligible
5332	Jenkins Esquivel & Fuentes 155 William Hilton Pkwy	Commercial	1965	Not Eligible
5333	Curry Printing Fast Signs 157 William Hilton Pkwy	Commercial	1963	Not Eligible
5334	Psychic Palm Reading 113 William Hilton Pkwy	Commercial	1969	Not Eligible
5335	115 William Hilton Pkwy	Residential	1947	Not Eligible
5336	108 William Hilton Pkwy	Residential	1955	Not Eligible
5337	15 Blue Heron Point	Residential	1968	Not Eligible

## STONEY COMMUNITY

Eleven of the 13 resources surveyed are located within the boundaries of the Stoney Community (Table 7). The Stoney Community was assessed for the NRHP as both a potential TCP and NRHP district. Those results are reported separately in *Research Study and Preliminary Evaluation of the Historic Stoney Community* (Fann and Sullivan 2020). That assessment, particularly with respect to the 11 resources that lie within the APE, is summarized below.



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid

Figure 52.  
Map of Project APE Showing Architectural Resources over 50 Years Old



*Table 7. Stoney Community Architectural Resources within the APE*

Resource Number	Name/Location	Historic Use	Build Date	NRHP Recommendation
5325	1 Old Wild Horse Road	Residential	1954	Not Eligible
5326	Willie Young's Upholstery 149 William Hilton Pkwy	Commercial	1954	Not Eligible
5327	Lam's Tailors 12 Squire Pope Rd	Commercial	1950	Not Eligible
5328	46 Squire Pope Rd	Residential	1968	Not Eligible
5329	142 William Hilton Pkwy	Residential	1959	Not Eligible
5330	14 Darling Rd	Residential	1969	Not Eligible
5332	Jenkins Esquivel & Fuentes 155 William Hilton Pkwy	Commercial	1965	Not Eligible
5333	Curry Printing Fast Signs 157 William Hilton Pkwy	Commercial	1963	Not Eligible
5334	Psychic Palm Reading 113 William Hilton Pkwy	Commercial	1969	Not Eligible
5335	115 William Hilton Pkwy	Residential	1947	Not Eligible
5336	108 William Hilton Pkwy	Residential	1955	Not Eligible

The Stoney Community takes its name from Captain John (Jack) Stoney, an early landowner on Hilton Head Island. By the early 1800s, the Stoney family were the largest landholders on the island and controlled several plantations, including Fairfield, which was often called Stoney (Fann and Sullivan 2020; Heritage Library Foundation 2020a; Trinkley 1988c:32). Fairfield/Stoney plantation was broken up during Reconstruction and by the turn of the twentieth century, much of its land had been sold in small lots to African American buyers (Heritage Library Foundation 2020b). Thus, the Stoney Community itself has roots dating back to the Reconstruction era, while its residents often can trace their lineage on Hilton Head Island even further back in time. Amelia White was a significant early African-American landowner, having purchased 60 acres in 1892 including much of the Fairfield Plantation tract. The extant historic Amelia White/Graham/Stoney Cemetery was on her tract and is located to the north of the project APE. Other early African-American landholders include Benjamin Walters, Simeon Grant, and Joseph Riley, all of whom owned 40 or more acres on the island near the turn of the twentieth century (Fann and Sullivan 2020).

African-American land ownership was not ubiquitous throughout Hilton Head. Adjacent portions of the island, including Honey Horn Plantation to the east of the APE, were purchased by wealthy white investors near the turn of the twentieth century. Already by the 1920s Hilton Head was in use as a vacation retreat. In the wake of the 1929 stock market crash, New York investors Alfred

Loomis and Landon Thorne amassed land holdings that amounted to two thirds of the island (Fann and Sullivan 2020). Despite this, the population remained majority African-American, with residents living within well-established, largely self-sufficient communities such as Stoney.

Limited contact between the mainland and Hilton Head Island allowed residents to perpetuate cultural traditions that might otherwise have been lost and the Stoney Community retained strong Gullah connections until at least the mid-twentieth century. Stoney had its own schools, stores, and entertainment. Many residents worked in the seafood industry, often as oyster shuckers, and a strong cultural link to the water was maintained. In part, this is represented in the modern built environment by long narrow lots that often extend from a roadway at one end to a point with water access at the other (Fann and Sullivan 2020). Parcel boundaries shown on Figure 51 reveal traces of this arrangement.

Figure 51 also shows the boundaries of a number of historic neighborhoods as delineated by the Town of Hilton Head Island, including those of Big and Little Stoney. Interviews with residents indicated that they do not differentiate between Big and Little Stoney, so Fann and Sullivan (2020) considered the community as a single entity. US 278 essentially bisects the Stoney Community. Its construction, along with the James F. Byrnes Bridge in the mid-1950s, considerably altered the lives of people in the Stoney Community (Fann and Sullivan 2020).

In addition to the obvious disruption of a multi-lane highway through a neighborhood, the bridge brought an influx of new visitors and residents to the formerly remote community. A variety of changes began altering the community, including the consolidation of local schools into one, Hilton Head Elementary School, which came to Hilton Head in 1954. Interest in tourism on Hilton Head skyrocketed after the construction of the bridge, and the Stoney Community, located directly adjacent to the bridge and US 278 and known as the “gateway” to Hilton Head, was heavily affected by the influx. The construction of the bridge also resulted in a new surge of commercial development within the APE, including Resources 5332, 5333, and 5334 (Fann and Sullivan 2020). Most of the residential resources within the APE date from this post-war period development boom as well. Thus, the historic resources within the APE include a mix of both residential and commercial development predominately from the 1950s and 60s.

The Stoney Community resources that are within the APE include Ranch Houses and commercial buildings that are typically plain, vernacular, or highly altered. Certain stylistic elements are repeated, including a floor plan that is at least as deep as it is wide, as in the two Bungalow Ranch Houses (Resources 5325 and 5336), two adjacent commercial buildings (Resources 5332 and 5333), and a front-gabled house (Resource 5335). Stucco is a commonly used building material, and other typical mid-twentieth century details, such as horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash



windows, are often seen. In general, the resources themselves have varying but often major integrity issues, including replacement fenestration, additions, and changes in use. Each resource within the APE is discussed in detail below in the “Individual Resources” section of the report.

The community itself has even more significant integrity issues. While many of the historic resources of the Stoney Community survived the initial development of the bridge and two-lane US 278, the subsequent widening of the highway in the 1970s, 1990s, and again in the 2000s resulted in significant loss of historic fabric. Concomitant with this loss of historic fabric came a decrease in the African-American population of Stoney and an increase in the white population of Hilton Head. Much of the historic built environment has been lost in recent years including the Hilton Head Elementary School, which was demolished in 2005, and a cluster of houses and outbuildings near the intersection of Squire Pope Road and US 278 (Fann and Sullivan 2020). Today much of US 278 as it passes through the Stoney Community is a six-lane divided highway.

Fann and Sullivan evaluated the Stoney Community both as a potential TCP and as a potential NRHP district. According to Fann and Sullivan, some notable resources and resource clusters remain outside of the APE, including the Amelia White Cemetery and former Fairfield Plantation tract. The Fairfield Plantation tract includes residential streets Amelia Drive and Amelia Common and shows historic development patterns although few historic houses are extant. Within the APE, historic long lot parcel boundaries have been maintained and there is intermittent mid-twentieth century historic development. However, changing land use patterns, loss of historic fabric, and significant modern infill have adversely affected the historic setting of the community (Fann and Sullivan 2020).

Fann and Sullivan evaluated the Stoney Community for the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of commerce, African American history, community planning and development, and agriculture. While the Stoney Community rises to a level of historic significance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP as a district, it does not possess the integrity to effectively convey that significance. Fann and Sullivan recommended it not eligible as an NRHP district under Criterion A.

It was also evaluated for the NRHP under Criterion C. The extant resources were not found to rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion, particularly given the previously noted integrity issues that affect both the individual resources and the overall character of the district. The Stoney Community does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials and was recommended not eligible as a district under Criterion C.

It was also considered for the NRHP as a TCP by Fann and Sullivan. They noted that to qualify as a TCP, resources must be associated with spiritual and cultural traditions rather than simply commerce and residence. While Stoney was a significant community on the island, it was primarily a place where people lived, farmed, and operated businesses, rather than a place associated with spiritual traditions. There are no extant culturally important historic buildings, such as churches or meeting halls, within the Stoney Community. Virtually all farmland has been lost. Fann and Sullivan (2020), therefore, recommended the Stoney Community not eligible as a TCP.

Fann and Sullivan recommended further evaluation for a potential district with a reduced boundary containing the NRHP-listed Green's Shell Enclosure, the Amelia White Cemetery, and the approximately 4.4-acre area of the former Fairfield Plantation settlement site. These properties have been previously recommended eligible for their association with local African American history, prehistory, and the potential for important archaeological information (Trinkley 1988a). This smaller potential district, tentatively named the Little Stoney District, lies to the north of the APE used for this report.

## INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

### *1 Old Wild Horse Road (Resource 5325)*

Located at the northwest corner of Old Wild Horse Road and US 278 on Hilton Head Island, Resource 5325 is a Bungalow Ranch House. Beaufort County records indicate it was constructed in 1954. This one-story house is longer than it is wide with an inset front porch under a hipped composition shingle roof (Figure 53). It is clad in stucco and fenestrated with modern replacement windows, including six-over-six vinyl frame double-hung sashes and aluminum sliding windows. Most windows have heavy wooden surrounds. The front elevation contains a pair of sash windows to the east and an inset porch with aluminum supports to the west. A sliding window and half-light wood door are sheltered by the porch.

Resource 5325 is sited on a deep and narrow 0.78-acre parcel with a concrete driveway that extends to the rear on the west side of the house, a lawn, and deciduous trees. The house has a setback of approximately 50 feet from Old Wild Horse Road, which in this section of the project area is busy and divided as it approaches William Hilton Pkwy. Although Resource 5325 is a Bungalow Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.



Figure 53.  
1 Old Wild Horse Rd (Resource 5325)



A. South Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique

*Willie Young's Upholstery – 149 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5326)*

Resource 5326 is located on US 278 approximately 150 feet west of the intersection with Old Wild Horse Rd and faces south. Beaufort County tax records indicate this commercial duplex was built in 1954 during a commercial development boom that took place after the construction of the James F. Byrnes Bridge in 1956 (Fann and Sullivan 2020). The building is one story tall with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and rusticated stucco cladding (Figure 54). The front elevation is symmetrical with two wood panel doors, each flanked by fixed picture windows with decorative slatted wooden shutters. A portion of the rear elevation is unstuccoed concrete block. There is a shed roofed addition on the rear of the building and vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The building has overhanging boxed eaves and a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 5326 is sited on a 0.17-acre, mostly paved, lot with a wooded buffer to the rear. It has a small setback of approximately 15 feet. Resource 5326 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Its integrity is negatively impacted by an addition to the rear elevation. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

*Lam's Tailors – 12 Squire Pope Road (Resource 5327)*

Resource 5327 is situated along Squire Pope Road roughly 150 feet north of the intersection of Squire Pope Road and US 278 and faces west. This front-gabled commercial building was constructed in 1950 according to Beaufort County tax records. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a modern V-crimp metal roof and vertical wood siding (Figure 55). The roof is asymmetrical with the apex located towards the south side of the building. In the center of the front elevation there is a front-gabled porch with modern square wooden supports that shelters the front entrance, a set of double full-light wood doors, and two concrete steps. This porch may be a modern addition. It is flanked by a large fixed picture window to either side. A hipped roof porte cochere is located on the southern (rear) elevation of the building. The resource has a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 5327 occupies a 0.44-acre lot with a modern single-family home to the rear. It is landscaped with a lawn, parking area to the north, deciduous trees, and a wooded buffer to the southeast. The resource has a setback of about 50 feet. It was not found to embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Its integrity is negatively impacted by an added porch on the front elevation. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.



Figure 54.  
Willie Young's Upholstery (Resource 5326)

A. Southwest Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique, with Addition



*46 Squire Pope Road (Resource 5328)*

Resource 5328 faces west from a position on Squire Pope Rd about 700 feet northwest of its intersection with US 278 on Hilton Head Island. Beaufort County tax records indicate this Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House was built in 1968. The resource has largely rectangular massing, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and wide asbestos siding (Figure 56). While most of the windows on the front elevation are obscured by a large screened porch, those on the side are apparently modern aluminum one-over-one double-hung sashes. A single 16-pane wood frame picture window is near the center of the front elevation. A section of the building south of the window is set back under a lower roofline which covers the entrance, now obscured by a screened porch. The porch has a shed roof, screened windows, and is clad in vertical wood siding. Another addition at the rear of the house is front-gabled and composed of stack-bond concrete blocks. The house has overhanging eaves and a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 5328 lies on a 1.02-acre lot that is much deeper than wide. The front of the lot is landscaped with a lawn and mature pine trees. A paved driveway runs to the south of the resource, providing access to a modern shed and single-story house that are both located at the rear of the lot. Although Resource 5328 is a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is impacted by multiple alterations including additions to the front and rear of the house and replacement of original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

*142 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5329)*

Located on the southeast corner of the intersection of US 278 and Viola Rd on Hilton Head Island, Resource 5329 faces north towards US 278. This Bungalow Ranch House was constructed in 1959 according to Beaufort County tax records and is currently vacant. The house is slightly L-shaped in plan with a hipped composition shingle roof and stucco cladding (Figure 57). Windows include historic wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sashes and modern replacement one-over-one aluminum double-hung sashes. The house has two entrances that open onto a small vestibule on the east side of the front elevation. One of the wood panel doors faces north and the other faces west onto a hipped roof porch. The porch has wrought metal supports and shelters two sets of paired windows in addition to the door. A shed-roofed carport with matching supports is on the east elevation of the house. Decorative metal awnings shelter the door that faces north and a set of paired windows to the right of the door. The house has a concrete slab foundation.



Figure 55.  
Lam's Tailors (Resource 5327)

A. Southwest Oblique



B. West Elevation



C. Southwest Oblique, Showing  
Rear Porch



Figure 56.  
46 Squire Pope Road (Resource 5328)

A. West Elevation



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Southwest Oblique, Showing  
Rear Addition





Figure 57.  
142 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5329)

A. Northeast Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique



C. North Elevation



Resource 5329 is sited on a trapezoidal 0.24-acre lot. Landscaping includes a chain link fence, dirt driveway to the front, bushes and ornamental plantings, and a wooded buffer to the rear. The house has a setback of approximately 60 feet from US 278, which in this section of the project area is a six-lane divided highway. Although Resource 5329 is a Bungalow Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common South Carolina type. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of some of its original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

#### *14 Darling Road (Resource 5330)*

Located on Darling Road approximately 200 feet south of its intersection with US 278 on Hilton Head Island, Resource 5330 is oriented parallel to the road and faces north. According to Beaufort County tax records, this Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House was built in 1969. The house is roughly rectangular in plan with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and rusticated stucco cladding (Figure 58). Windows throughout are horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sashes. The entrance is near the center of the north elevation, where a wood panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled screened porch with wooden supports. A side-gabled section to the east is set back from the rest of the house and contains a second entrance under a small shed-roofed porch and an exterior slab chimney. This section may be an addition but is in keeping with the overall style of the house and has consistent decorative elements, including vertical wood siding in the gable end. The house has overhanging boxed eaves and a concealed foundation.

Resource 5330 is on a roughly square 0.2-acre lot. Darling Road is a one-lane dirt road that serves as a driveway for Resource 5330. The property contains various outbuildings, including a treehouse and several modern sheds. The lot is landscaped with deciduous trees, ornamental plantings, and a chain link fence. Although Resource 5330 is a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.



Figure 58.  
14 Darling Road (Resource 5330)



A. Northeast Oblique



B. East Elevation

*17 Fording Island Road Extension (Resource 5331)*

Resource 5331 faces south from its location northeast of the intersection of Fording Island Road Ext and Vine St in Bluffton. This Compact Ranch House was constructed in 1945 according to Beaufort County tax records. It has a rectangular historic core and a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and is clad in a combination of weatherboard and synthetic siding (Figure 59). Windows include wood frame one-over-one and two-over-two double-hung sashes with decorative rustic wood slat shutters. The wood panel door is located near the center of the front elevation and a laterally gabled addition has been made to the western elevation. The historic core has an asymmetrically pitched roof that extends further towards the front of the building than the rear. The building has a concrete slab foundation.

Resource 5331 is sited on a roughly 0.15-acre lot with waterfront access at the rear. It is landscaped with mature trees, a lawn, and woods to the rear. The house has a setback of 35 feet. Although a Compact Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by an addition which is visible from the front of the building and the use of replacement siding. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

*Jenkins Esquivel & Fuentes – 155 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5332)*

Resource 5332 is on the northeast corner of US 278 and Old Wild Horse Road on Hilton Head Island. This south-facing one-story commercial building was constructed in 1965 according to Beaufort County tax records. It, along with adjacent Resource 5333, was constructed as part of a commercial development boom that took place after the construction of the James F. Byrnes Bridge in 1956 (Fann and Sullivan 2020). The building is roughly square in massing with a hipped composition shingle roof and stucco cladding (Figure 60). It has been extensively modified and has modern metal and glass picture windows and doors. There is a low ornamental cupola or vent fenestrated with slats at the apex of the roof. The building has overhanging boxed eaves and a concealed foundation.

Resource 5332 is on a 0.13-acre, roughly square lot landscaped with paved parking areas to the front and the rear, manicured shrubs, and a lawn. While it is on a separate parcel from Resource 5333, it is connected to it via a paved walkway. Resource 5332 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the



Figure 59.  
17 Fording Island Road Ext (Resource 5331)



A. South Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique



Figure 60.  
Jenkins, Esquivel & Fuentes (Resource 5332)

A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation



C. Southeast Oblique





work of a master or possess high artistic value. Its integrity is negatively impacted by the use of modern replacement fenestration. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

*Curry Printing Fast Signs – 157 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5333)*

Resource 5333 faces south from a site about 250 feet east of the US 278-Old Wild Horse Rd intersection. Beaufort County tax records indicate this one-story commercial building dates to 1963. It, along with adjacent Resource 5332, was constructed as part of a commercial development boom that took place after the construction of the James F. Byrnes Bridge in 1956 (Fann and Sullivan 2020). The building is roughly square in massing with a hipped composition shingle roof (Figure 61). The front elevation is clad in stucco while the sides and rear are stack-bond concrete block. A modern triple-gabled porch with heavy square supports has been added across the entire front elevation. There are a low ornamental cupola or vent with slats at the apex of the roof and overhanging boxed eaves. The foundation is concealed. Windows throughout are modern and include vinyl sliding windows and fixed picture windows. The full-light doors are also modern. The building has overhanging boxed eaves and a concealed foundation.

Resource 5333 is sited on a rectangular 0.13-acre lot. Landscaping includes a circular drive and parking lot to the front with a lawn and wooded buffer in the rear. It is connected to Resource 5332 by a paved walkway although they are on separate parcels. Resource 5333 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Its integrity is negatively impacted by alterations, including additions of a large modern porch and modern replacement fenestration. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

*Psychic Palm Reading – 113 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5334)*

Resource 5334 sits at the corner of US 278 and Betty P Lane and faces south. Beaufort County tax records state this one-story commercial building was put up in 1969 and also list its original purpose as a “Tavern/Bar.” It was constructed as part of a commercial development boom that took place after the construction of the James F. Byrnes Bridge in 1956. According to members of the Stewart family, it originally housed Stewart’s Paradise Club (Fann and Sullivan 2020). The building is rectangular in plan with a laterally-gabled composition roof and vertical wood siding (Figure 62). Windows and doors are modern replacements in heavy and simple wood surrounds. There are fixed picture windows, a vinyl tripartite window, and vinyl six-over-six double-hung sashes. Double full-light doors on the south elevation provide entry. There are overhanging eaves and the foundation is concrete slab.

Figure 61.  
Curry Printing Fast Signs (Resource 5332)

A. Southwest Oblique



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Southeast Oblique Detail,  
Showing Concrete Block Bond





Resource 5334 is on a 0.97-acre lot that it shares with a Linear Ranch House (built in 1983). The lot is roughly trapezoidal and touches the waterfront along the northwest side. A central driveway provides access to both Resource 5334 and the modern house. Landscaping includes mature trees, a lawn, and a small parking area to the rear. Resource 5334 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Its integrity is negatively impacted by the use of modern replacement windows and doors. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

*115 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5335)*

Located on Hilton Head Island, Resource 5335 faces south from its site about 750 feet west of the intersection of Squire Pope Rd and US 278. This front-gabled house was constructed in 1947 according to Beaufort County tax records. It is one story tall, rectangular in plan, and deeper than wide. The roof is composition shingle and the house is clad in vertical wood siding (Figure 63). Windows are horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sashes. The symmetrical front elevation is dominated by a large screened porch. Inside the porch a central wood panel door is flanked by a single double-hung sash window to either side. A large laterally gabled addition with secondary entrance has been made to the east elevation of the building. The house has a concrete block pier foundation.

Resource 5335 occupies a 0.4-acre, roughly trapezoidal-shaped lot. A paved driveway terminates directly in front of the house and the property is surrounded by a chain link fence. Landscaping includes a lawn, manicured shrubs, and a wooded buffer to the rear. Resource 5335 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Its integrity is negatively impacted by the enclosure of its front porch. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

*108 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5336)*

Resource 5336 faces north from its site on Hilton Head Island approximately 0.2 miles west of the intersection of Squire Pope Rd and US 278. Based on Beaufort County tax records, this Bungalow Ranch House was constructed in 1955. The house is roughly rectangular in massing and is of concrete block construction with a modern V-crimp metal hipped roof (Figure 64). Windows are modern vinyl one-over-one double-hung sashes. A large hip roofed porch on the east side of the front elevation has been enclosed as a sunroom with bands of modern vinyl windows and stucco cladding. Wood panel doors on the front and west side elevations provide access. The house has overhanging boxed eaves and a concrete slab foundation.

Figure 62.  
Psychic Palm Reading (Resource 5334)

A. Southeast Oblique



B. Southwest Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique





Figure 63.  
115 William Hilton Pkwy (5335)



A. South Elevation



B. Southwest Oblique



Figure 64.  
108 William Hilton Pkwy (Resource 5336)

A. Northwest Oblique



B. Northeast Oblique



C. Contextual, Facing South





Resource 5336 is sited on a 0.48-acre lot that is deeper than it is wide. While Beaufort County tax records indicate that there is an additional historic house on the property, only two modern prefabricated sheds, a manufactured home, and a mobile home could be located. It is possible that the other historic building is in the rear of the lot where it could not be accessed; a 1971 aerial photograph shows an additional building here. A paved driveway circles around Resource 5336 and provides access to the modern outbuildings and mobile homes. The parcel is landscaped with a lawn, chain link fence, ornamental shrubs, and mature pine trees. Although Resource 5336 is a Bungalow Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common South Carolina type. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows and roof. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

#### *15 Blue Heron Point (Resource 5337)*

Resource 5337 is located on Hog Island approximately 0.15 miles north of the intersection of William Hilton Pkwy and Blue Heron Point Rd. According to Beaufort County tax records, the east-facing house was built in 1968. The majority of the construction surrounding it is modern. A 1971 aerial photograph shows a road and driveway where Resource 5337 is located, while the house itself appears to be concealed by tree cover. Resource 5337 is a Linear Ranch House on top of a raised basement which has been finished in stucco as a two-car garage to the south and living space to the north (Figure 65). The house has a double-pitched, laterally gabled composition shingle roof and is clad in synthetic siding. The top portion is slightly jettied above the ground floor and there are simple brackets supporting it. A central modern full-light wood door with sidelights and transom is sheltered by a modern front-gabled porch with wooden staircase. Ghost marks of an earlier front-gabled porch can be seen at the roofline outside of the current porch. Windows throughout are modern replacement vinyl sliding windows. A brick slab chimney is located on the north elevation. While much of the house appears modern, stylistic elements such as the slab chimney, Polynesian-inspired roofline, and ghost marks of an earlier porch, indicate that the 1968 construction date is likely accurate and the house has simply undergone significant alterations including infill of the raised basement, replacement fenestration, and a new front porch.

Resource 5337 sits on a roughly 0.15-acre parcel that is deeper than wide. The lot has waterfront access on the west side and Beaufort County tax records indicate a pier was constructed here in 1984. The front of the lot is landscaped with a circular driveway, lawn, pine and palm trees, and ornamental plantings. Although Resource 5337 is a Linear Ranch House on a raised basement, it

Figure 65.  
15 Blue Heron Point (Resource 5337)

A. Southeast Oblique



B. East Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique Detail,  
Showing Chimney and Roofline  
Detail





is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is highly impacted by several modifications, including a new porch and new fenestration. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The Phase I Cultural Resources Survey entailed archaeological and historic architectural investigations of a four-mile long segment of US 278 in Beaufort County that will be subjected to corridor improvements. Additionally, several side roads and a transmission line corridor were surveyed.

The survey resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites and relocated three previously recorded sites. Five previously recorded archaeological sites were not relocated. Two sites (38BU66 and 38BU67) were previously recommended eligible for the NRHP and no basis was found during the present survey to suggest changing these prior assessments. One site (38BU2338) requires additional work to determine its eligibility. Two sites (38BU64 and 38BU2337) extend outside of the project area and are not fully evaluated, but the portions inside the current APE lack significant research potential. An underwater archaeological survey of two creek crossings did not identify any anomalies that suggested significant submerged cultural resources. Finally, the historic architecture survey recorded 13 buildings. None of the architectural resources are recommended individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP.

Eligible site 38BU66 cannot be avoided and will have an adverse effect from the proposed project's preferred alternative and will be mitigated through a data recovery. Eligible site 38BU67 will have no adverse effects and will be identified as "Restricted Area" on all construction plans in order to protect the site. A third site, 38BU2338, may contain significant research potential, but is located outside of the area of direct effects; it was surveyed as part of an expanded APE requested by the FWS as part of the ARPA permitting process. This site can be avoided. The portions of 38BU64 and 38BU2337 inside the APE are judged to lack significant research potential and no additional work is recommended for them as part of the planned undertaking.

The architectural survey examined residential and commercial resources. There was significant modern infill throughout the APE. The resources on Hilton Head Island were all located within the Stoney Community and were assessed as a district for the NRHP. Because of extensive modern infill, combined with relatively poor integrity of many of the resources, the community is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. In addition, none of the resources had sufficient individual significance to warrant inclusion in the NRHP, and most had major integrity issues. While Hilton Head Island has a long and significant association with Gullah culture, extensive recent development has largely subsumed the built expression of that association within the APE.



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# APPENDIX A: UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT

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**PHASE I  
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
US 278 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT  
MACKAY and SKULL CREEKS  
BEAUFORT COUNTY, SC**



**DOLAN RESEARCH, Inc.**



**June 2020**

**PHASE I  
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
US 278 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT  
MACKAY and SKULL CREEKS  
BEAUFORT COUNTY, SC**

Submitted to:

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June 2020

## **ABSTRACT**

In conjunction with South Carolina Department of Transportation's proposed US 278 Bridge Replacements over Mackay and Skull Creeks, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Phase I Underwater Archaeological Investigations were conducted to assess the presence or absence of potential submerged cultural resources within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE was a 500-foot wide corridor on the southwest side of the two existing US 278 Bridges that span Mackay and Skull Creek.

Magnetic and acoustic remote sensing data were collected to identify and assess remote sensing targets that may have an association with submerged cultural resources. In addition, a low tide visual investigation was conducted along the shorelines within the APE.

Analysis of fieldwork data confirms the presence of seven targets in the APE: four were identified in Mackay Creek portion of the APE and three targets were discovered in Skull Creek portion. All seven targets were side scan sonar targets. However, none of the seven targets generated remote sensing signatures that were considered suggestive of submerged cultural resources. In addition to the remote sensing survey, no visible signs of potential submerged cultural resources were encountered during the low-tide investigation of the four shorelines in the APE.

No additional underwater archaeological investigations are recommended for these locations in Mackay Creek or Skull Creek, Beaufort County, South Carolina.



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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In conjunction with South Carolina Department of Transportation's proposed US 278 Bridge Replacements over Mackay and Skull Creeks, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Phase I Underwater Archaeological Investigations were conducted to assess the presence or absence of potential submerged cultural resources within the underwater portions of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE).

The APE encompasses an approximately 500-foot wide corridor on the southwest side of the two existing US 278 bridges that cross the tidal marsh, Mackay Creek, Pickney Island, and then Skull Creek, while connecting the mainland of Beaufort County with Hilton Head Island. The APE includes all navigable locations within the 500-foot wide corridor in Mackay and Skull Creeks where bottom impacts such as anchoring, dredging, and material placement along the shorelines are expected to occur. The project site is depicted in Figures 1 and 2.

Comprehensive acoustic and magnetic remote sensing survey investigations were conducted to assess the presence or absence of potential submerged cultural resources within the APE. Additionally, a visual inspection of the shoreline was conducted during low tide to inspect the portion of the waterway that was not accessible to the survey vessel. The underwater archaeological project was completed under a subcontract agreement between New South Associates, Columbia, South Carolina, and Dolan Research, Inc., Newtown Square, Pennsylvania.

The Phase I underwater archaeological investigations were designed to assess the number, locations, cultural affiliations, components, spatial distribution, data potential, and other salient characteristics of potential submerged cultural resources within the APE across Mackay and Skull Creeks. The underwater archaeological investigation involved the development of a brief historical framework for assessing potential site significance, and a comprehensive magnetic and acoustic remote sensing survey to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant remote sensing targets that might be affected by the proposed bridge construction activity. These investigations were conducted in accordance with the instructions and intents of various applicable Federal and State legislation and guidelines governing the evaluation of project impacts on archaeological resources, notably: Section 5 of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987; Section 101(b)(4) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Section 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; 23 CFR 771, as amended October 30, 1980; the guidelines developed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation published November 26, 1980; the amended Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties as set forth in 36 CFR Part 800 (October 1, 1986); and Executive Order 215.

Fieldwork investigations were completed in Mackay and Skull Creeks on 11 March, 2020. The survey goal was to identify remote sensing targets of potential historical significance from the gathered remote sensing data sets. Analysis of fieldwork data confirms the presence of seven acoustic (sonar) targets in the APE: four in Mackay Creek and three in Skull Creek. Five of these targets were associated with long linear signatures, suggestive of partially buried utility lines that cross under the creeks. The other two targets were assorted debris that appear to be associated with the former bridge or bridge fendering in Skull Creek. None of the seven targets identified from the survey data generated remote sensing signatures that were considered suggestive of submerged cultural resources. No additional underwater archaeological investigations are recommended in Mackay Creek or Skull Creek.



## **2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The APE encompasses an approximately 500-foot wide corridor on the southwest side of the two existing US 278 bridges that cross Mackay Creek and Skull Creek. The entire project area is in tidal waterways. Mackay Creek and Skull Creek flow on either side of Pickney Island while connecting Calibogue Sound to the south with Port Royal Sound to the north. Pickney Island is located between Hilton Head Island and the mainland, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Port Royal Sound, formed by the confluence of the Chechessee, Broad, and Beaufort River just below Parris Island, empties into the Atlantic Ocean between Hilton Head Island and Bay Point Island.

The Mackay Creek portion of the project was approximately 2,000 feet from the mainland across to Pickney Island. The north side of the bridge had two sets of overhead power lines. Water depths in Mackay Creek ranged from more than 10 feet to less than one foot adjacent to either shoreline. There was an extensive shoal in the center portion of the Mackay Creek APE that was less than four feet deep at high tide (when the survey was conducted), indicating that this area was exposed during low tide.

The Skull Creek portion of the project was 780 feet across from Pickney Island to Hilton Head Island. Overhead power lines crossed Skull Creek on both sides of the US 278 Bridges. Water depths in the Skull Creek APE ranged from more than 25 feet in the navigational channel that passes under the center span of the bridge to less than one foot adjacent to either shoreline. The navigational channel here is part of the federally maintained Intracoastal Waterway system. The National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) chart 11516, lists “cable and pipeline areas” within the APE at both Mackay and Skull Creeks.

The APE is located entirely within the Coastal Zone region of South Carolina that encompasses the lowest elevations of the South Carolina along the Atlantic coast (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). This region is geologically characterized by flat plains with interspersed lakes and marshes representing the fluctuating sea level and erosion rate that has formed the South Carolina sea islands. Griffith et al. (2002) further describe the area as the Sea Islands/Coastal Marsh ecoregion that has formed from Quaternary unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay deposited as beach, dune, barrier beach, saline marsh, terrace, and near shore marine deposits. Sandy soils are found on the barrier islands and organic and clayey soils often occur in wetland areas. Many areas have been artificially drained with past marshes recognized by the organic deposits observed subsurface and vegetation differences.

## **3.0 MARITIME HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **3.1 Methodology**

A generalized maritime historical overview of activity in and around this section of Beaufort County was designed to determine the potential presence of submerged cultural resources in Mackay and Skull Creeks. Prehistoric and historic contexts of the APE was developed and contained in the terrestrial archaeological report that was prepared for this project by New South Associates (New South Associates, 2020). The background maritime historical research included a records check for known underwater archaeological sites and National Register properties within the APE vicinity, and review of state archaeological site files in South Carolina, NOAA’s Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS), as well as an examination of prior technical reports and preservation planning tools.

Background maritime historical research on the historic period established a generalized context for an ultimate evaluation of potential submerged targets that were identified in Mackay and Skull Creeks during fieldwork activities.

### 3.2 Beaufort County Maritime Historical Context

Although Beaufort County was not established until 1711, early European explorers first settled in this region of the Carolinas in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The initial settlements efforts were only sporadic starting in 1521 by the Spanish and later joined by French Huguenots. Spanish Captain Juan Pardo led two expeditions between 1566 and 1568 and traveled much of present-day coastal South Carolina. Pardo documented the widespread use of dugout canoes by Native Americans to traverse the shallow tidal riverine environments in the Carolinas. Pardo's men eventually traded iron tools to local chiefs to build canoes to assist their explorations (Hudson 1990). Later, English settlers also relied on the ubiquitous dugout canoe for coastal transportation, fishing, trading, and hunting expeditions (Slaughter 1976).

Sustained settlement did not occur in the region until the British under the authorization of Charles II colonized the region in 1663. The cultivation of rice quickly became a major industry for the new colony. However, for the first 50 years of the colony's existence the population was confined to the 20-mile section of coast that was interspersed by numerous islands, rivers, inlets, and peninsulas. Transportation within the colony was typically accomplished via the numerous waterways that cut through the region.

Despite these early settlements, little commercial maritime activity is documented in the project vicinity of the Mackay and Skull Creeks beyond the shell and fin fishing industries. Plantation landings on the shores of the several of the larger rivers in the county likely provided the only other type of commercial maritime activity transiting the project vicinity.

Typical maritime historical activities on and around the Port Royal Sound were centered around the seasonal harvesting of shrimp, drumfish, shad, catfish, and oysters. In the late nineteenth century numerous oyster packing and canning houses were established in Port Royal and Daufuskie Island to process seafood. Typically, a large flat-bottomed bateau, or oyster sloop, was used to gather oysters off the riverbanks. These bateaux were constructed to provide extra stability and carrying capacity, with a beam rarely less than one-third of the length. A typical flat-bottomed bateau would be 18 feet long with a beam of six feet. Often these craft were not fitted with centerboard or sailing rig which would diminish its hauling capacity (Fleetwood, 1995).

Small, shallow-draft work boats were developed, built, and used throughout the coastal Carolina region. First documented in the sixteenth century, these utilitarian workboats range from: dugouts, periaqua, bateaux, flat-bottomed sloops, to small schooners. These shallow-draft vessels were all designed to navigate relatively shallow water, while retaining the capacity to efficiently haul large amounts of cargo. They were used to haul oysters, carry rice and other produce to market, ferry passengers and wagons, and conduct various types of fishing and crabbing operations. There are many common design features present in the various craft used in the South Carolina low country.

The origin of the Carolina oyster sloop is discussed by Fleetwood:

“It can be seen in the basic flat-bottomed bateau/sloop used by islanders as ferries and cargo craft since the mid-1800s. In turn, the origins of this type go back to the sailing rice flats of the 1700s. Built wider and stouter for the oyster trade, these boats gave up some handiness under sail in exchange for capacity, and the registers of the period reveal they were built throughout the rural areas of the coast, where families would gather and shuck oysters, delivering them to a local cannery. At Daufuskie, Hilton Head, Goat Island, Capers Island, Bluffton, the islands of the Port Royal area, Georgetown, Johns Island and Woodville in South Carolina, ..., sloops were built in lengths from 35 to 50 feet” (Fleetwood, 1995: 192).

Although there was little commercial development along the immediate shoreline in the project areas, it is likely that the region was continually accessed by people operating some type of coastal craft during each phase of the region's historical development. Commercial development along the shorelines of the two creeks was minimal prior to completion of the first bridge to Hilton Head in 1956.

Inspection of the South Carolina state archaeological site files at the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, reveals the presence of no submerged archaeological sites within the project areas in Mackay and Skull Creeks.

### 3.3 Prior Underwater Archaeological Investigations in Mackay and Skull Creeks

There have not been any previous underwater archaeological investigations conducted in this portion of Mackay or Skull Creeks.

## **4.0 SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL**

This chapter addresses in broad terms the potential for submerged cultural resources within the APE.

### 4.1 Criteria of Evaluation

The information generated by these investigations was considered in terms of the criteria for evaluation outlined by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register Program. Nautical vessels and shipwreck sites, generally excepting reconstructions and reproductions, are considered historic if they are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at a local, regional, national, or international level of significance. To be eligible for the NRHP, a vessel or site "must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture, and possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association." To be considered significant the vessel or site must meet one or more of four National Register criteria:

- A.** Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C.** Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** Sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 20 clarifies the National Register review process regarding shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources. Shipwrecks must meet at least one of the above criteria and retain integrity of location, design, settings, materials, workmanship, feelings and association. Determining the significance of a historic vessel depends on establishing whether the vessel is:

- 1.** the sole, best, or a good representative of a specific vessel type; or
- 2.** is associated with a significant designer or builder; or
- 3.** was involved in important maritime trade, naval recreational, government, or commercial activities.

Properties which qualify for the NRHP, must have significance in one or more “Areas of Significance” that are listed in National Register Bulletin 16A. Although 29 specific categories are listed, only some are relevant to potential submerged cultural resources in the Mackay and Skull Creek environment. Architecture, commerce, engineering, industry, invention, maritime history and transportation are potentially applicable data categories for the type of submerged cultural resources that may be expected in the APE.

Historic records indicate the presence of no documented shipwreck sites within the APE. However, one wreck site and five obstructions are identified in the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration’s Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS) within 2.5 miles of the APE.

#### 4.2 Potential Shipwreck Types in Mackay and Skull Creeks

While the inspection of the South Carolina State Archaeological Site files confirms that no one underwater sites are located within the APE, likely potential underwater archaeological sites in either Mackay or Skull Creeks would be submerged cultural resources associated with the fishing industry, and/or recreational/pleasure craft. One of the primary vessel types expected in these waters would be some form of a dug-out canoe.

##### 4.2.1 AWOIS Shipwreck Sites near Project Area

The AWOIS files currently identify one wreck and five obstructions in the vicinity of the APE; one is located south of the APE and five are north of the APE. All six of the sites listed in the AWOIS database are included in Table 1, below.



**Table 1. AWOIS Sites near Project Area (1 wreck & 5 obstructions)**

<b>AWOIS Record #</b>	<b>Description of Object as Offered by AWOIS</b>
9493	Wreck, Visible Lat. 32.200859° Long. -80.79203° Located approximately 2 miles south of APE, near mouth of May River; shrimp boat burned to water line
9495	Obstruction; former sign marking “Natural Wildlife Refuge” Lat. 32.23716° Long. -80.754974° Located in Skull Creek, approximately 2.1 miles north of APE
9497	Obstruction; former sign marking “Natural Wildlife Refuge” Lat. 32.23957° Long. -80.749481° Located in Skull Creek, approximately 2.2 miles north of APE
9499	Obstruction; former sign marking “No Wake Zone” Lat. 32.251129° Long. -80.7472° Located in Skull Creek, approximately 2.5 miles north of APE
9500	Obstruction; former sign marking “Natural Wildlife Refuge” Lat. 32.251183° Long. -80.753777° Located in Skull Creek, approximately 2.5 miles north of APE
9501	Obstruction; former sign marking “No Wake Zone” Lat. 32.252808° Long. -80.753532° Located in Skull Creek, approximately 2.6 miles north of APE

## **5.0 FIELDWORK INVESTIGATIONS**

A comprehensive remote sensing survey was conducted in Mackay and Skull Creeks during the high tide cycle on the morning of 11 March 2020. The remote sensing survey simultaneously collected magnetic and acoustic data. The purpose the survey was to locate, identify, and preliminarily assess the significance of potential submerged cultural resources that might be impacted by bridge construction activities. The underwater survey was designed to generate enough magnetic and acoustic remote sensing data to identify anomalies associated with submerged cultural resources. Analysis of the remote sensing data aimed to isolate targets of potential historical significance that might require further investigation or avoidance. In addition to the remote sensing survey, a visual examination of the shoreline within the APE was conducted during low tide cycle on the afternoon of 11 March 2020.

### 5.1 Fieldwork Methods

Sonar, and magnetic survey operations were conducted simultaneously from a 25-foot long *Parker* fiberglass survey vessel. Sonar data were gathered with a *Marine Sonic HDS* two channel digital side scan sonar unit with a dual frequency 600/1200kHz side scan sensor. The sonar sensor was towed from the bow of the survey vessel and operated at a range of 120 feet in either channel which created a swath of acoustic

coverage 240 feet wide on each survey lane. During follow up survey lanes across specific target locations, the range was decreased to 80 feet to provide more detail of that object. *Marine Sonic* data acquisition software was used to merge the acoustic data with real-time positioning data.

Magnetic data were collected with a *Geometrics 881* cesium marine magnetometer, capable of  $\pm 1/10$  gamma resolution. A 10 Hz sampling rate by the magnetometer's towed sensor, coupled with a four-knot vessel speed generated a magnetic sample every 0.60 feet. While water depths in the navigational channel in Skull Creek exceed 25 feet, much of the survey areas have very shallow water depths. Therefore, the magnetometer sensor was towed with a float 40 feet aft of the survey vessel to allow for collecting magnetic data in shallow water environments.

*Hypack*, a laptop PC-based software package in conjunction with a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) onboard the survey vessel provided positioning accuracy for the survey area of  $\pm$  one foot. The computer converted positioning data from the DGPS to South Carolina State Plane Coordinates (int. feet) in real time. These X,Y coordinates were used to guide the survey vessel precisely along predetermined survey lines that had been established at 50-foot offsets, parallel and perpendicular with the US 278 bridges. Survey lanes in Mackay Creek were run parallel with the bridge while most lanes in Skull Creek were run perpendicular to the bridge due to high tidal flow rates. All magnetometer and side scan sonar offsets were established in *Hypack*. While surveying, vessel positions were continually updated on the computer monitor to assist the vessel operator, and the processed X,Y data were continually logged on computer disk for post-processing and plotting (Figures 3 & 4).

## 5.2 Data Products - Side Scan Sonar

The side scan sonar derives its information from reflected acoustic energy. Side looking sonar, which transmits and receives swept high frequency bandwidth signals from transducers mounted on a sensor that is towed from a survey vessel. Two sets of transducers mounted in an array along both sides of the towfish generate the short duration acoustic pulses required for high resolution images. The pulses are emitted in a thin, fan-shaped pattern that spreads downward to either side of the towfish in a plane perpendicular to its path. As the fish is towed along the survey track line this acoustic beam sequentially scans the bottom from a point beneath the fish outward to each side of the track line.

Acoustic energy reflected from any bottom discontinuities (exposed pipelines, rocks, or other obstructions) is received by the set of transducers, amplified and transmitted to the survey vessel via a tow cable. The digital output from state of the art units is essentially analogous to a high angle oblique photograph provided detailed representations of bottom features and characteristics. Sonar allows display of positive relief (features extending above the bottom) and negative relief (such as depressions) in either light or dark opposing contrast modes on a video monitor. Examination of the images thus allows a determination of significant features and objects present on the bottom within a survey area.

Raw sonar records were inspected for potential man-made features and obstructions present on the bottom surface. Sonar data were saved in separate files for each survey lane. Individual acoustic data files were initially examined using SeaScan™ acoustic data review software to identify any unnatural or man-made features in the records. Once identified, acoustic features were described using visible length, width, and height from the bottom surface. Acoustic targets are normally defined according to their spatial extent, configuration, location and environmental context. Edited acoustic data were merged into geo-referenced sonar mosaics of the two survey areas using a resolution of 0.3'/pixel. As a last step both mosaics were overlaid onto aerial photographs of the survey areas (Figures 5 -7).

### 5.3 Data Products - Magnetometer

The magnetometer collected data on the ambient magnetic field strength by measuring the variation in cesium electron energy states. As the sensor passed over objects containing ferrous metal, a fluctuation in the earth's magnetic field was recorded. The fluctuation was measured in nanoteslas (nT) and is proportional to the amount of ferrous metal contained in the sensed object and the distance from the sensor. The usefulness of magnetic data to identify signatures associated with potential submerged cultural resource in either survey area was extremely limited due to the extreme background disturbances generated by the presence of multiple overhead power lines, submerged utility lines and pipes, and the proximity to the existing bridges.

Regardless of the major background disturbances, magnetic data were edited for analysis of any anomalies. During the editing process a magnetic contour map was created with 10-nT (or gamma) intervals for the two survey areas. Magnetic data editing consisted of using *Hypack's* single beam editing program to review raw data (of individual survey lines) and to delete any artificially induced noise or data spikes. Once all survey lines for the project area were edited, the processed data were converted to an XYZ file also using *Hypack* (easting, and northing coordinates, and magnetometer data – measured in nT). Next, the XYZ files were imported into a Triangular Irregular Network (TIN) modeling program in *Hypack*, that was used to contour the data in 10-nT intervals (Figures 8 & 9).

Evaluation of magnetic anomalies are typically analyzed according to several criteria: magnetic intensity (total distortion of the magnetic background measured in gammas); pulse duration (detectable signature duration); signature characteristics (negative monopolar, positive monopolar, dipolar, or multi-component); and spatial extent (total area of disturbance).

### 5.4 Evaluation of Remote Sensing Targets

Target signatures were evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria as a basis for the assessment. For example, although an historic object might produce a remote sensing target signature, it is unlikely that a single object (such as a historic anchor or cannon ball) has the potential to meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP.

Target assessment was based primarily on the nature and characteristics of the acoustic and magnetic signatures. Shipwrecks – large or small – often have distinctive acoustic signatures, which are characterized by geometrical features typically found only in a floating craft. Most geometrical features identified on the bottom (in open water) are manmade objects. Often an acoustic signature will have an associated magnetic signature. Generally, if the acoustic signature demonstrates geometric forms or intersecting lines with some relief above the bottom surface and have a magnetic signature of any sort; it can be categorized as a potentially significant target. Often, modern debris near docks, bridges, or an anchorage is easily identified solely based on the characteristics of its acoustic signature. However, it is more common to find material partially exposed. Frequently, these objects produce a record that obviously indicates a man-made object, but the object is impossible to identify or date. Also in making an archaeological assessment of any sonar target, the history and modern use of the waterway must be taken into consideration. Naturally, historically active areas tend to have greater potential for submerged cultural resources. The assessment process prioritizes targets for further underwater archaeological investigations.

Magnetic target signatures alone are more difficult to assess. Without any supporting acoustic records, the type of the bottom sediments and the water currents become more important to the assessment process. A small, single-source magnetic signature has the least potential to be a significant cultural resource. Although it might represent a single historic object, this type of signature has limited potential to meet NRHP criteria.

A more complex magnetic anomaly, represented by a broad monopolar or dipolar type signature, has a greater potential to be a significant cultural resource, depending on bottom type. Shipwrecks that occur in

areas where the river/creek bottom conditions are relatively firm with little migrating sand tend to remain at least partially exposed and are often visible on sonar records. A magnetic anomaly that is identified in such an area and has no associated acoustic signature frequently can be discounted as being a historic shipwreck. Most likely, such an anomaly is modern debris, such as wire rope, chain, discarded materials, or other ferrous material.

Soft migrating sand or mud can bury large wrecks, leaving little or no indication of their presence on the bottom surface (via sonar data). The types of magnetic signatures that a boat or ship might produce are infinite, because of the large number of variables including location, position, chemical environment, other metals, vessel type, cargo, sea state, etc. These variables are what determine the characteristics of every magnetic target signature. Since shipwrecks occur in a dynamic environment, many of the variables are subject to constant change. Thus, in making an assessment of a magnetic anomalies potential to represent a significant cultural resource, investigators must be circumspect in their predictions.

Broad, multi-component signatures (again, depending on bottom characteristics and other factors) often have the greatest potential to represent a shipwreck. On the other hand, high-intensity, multi-component, magnetic signatures (without an accompanying acoustic signature) in areas of relatively high velocity currents can be discounted as a historic resource. Eddies created by the high-velocity currents almost always keep some portion of a wreck exposed. Generally, wire rope or some other low-profile ferrous debris produces this type of signature in these circumstances. Many types of magnetic anomalies display characteristics that are not easily interpreted. The only definitive method of determining the nature of the object creating these anomalies is by physical examination.

Typically, target locations with suspect cultural resource images on the sonar records coupled with associated and appropriate magnetic signatures were considered to be high probability targets.

#### 5.5 Remote Sensing Findings

After all the remote sensing data sets were processed, reviewed, and cross-referenced, a total of seven remote sensing target locations were identified in the APE. All seven were sonar targets. The overwhelming magnetic background disturbance created by the proximity to multiple overhead power lines and submerged utility crossings within the APE made those data sets unreliable for detecting potential submerged cultural resource targets. This magnetic background disturbance extended across the entire APE, particularly in the Skull Creek survey area. After the magnetic data was processed and analyzed, no individual magnetic targets suggestive of submerged cultural resources were identified in the APE.

Of the seven sonar targets, four were identified in Mackay Creek and three targets were discovered in Skull Creek. Five of these targets (all four in Mackay Creek and one in Skull Creek) were associated with long linear signatures, suggestive of partially buried utility lines that cross under the creeks. The other two targets had assorted linear and rounded debris features that appear to be associated with a former bridge or bridge fendering in Skull Creek. Complete descriptions of all seven sonar targets are contained in Tables 2 and 3.

None of the seven targets identified from the survey data generated remote sensing signatures that were considered suggestive of submerged cultural resources. No additional underwater archaeological investigations are recommended for these locations in Mackay Creek or Skull Creek, Beaufort County, South Carolina.

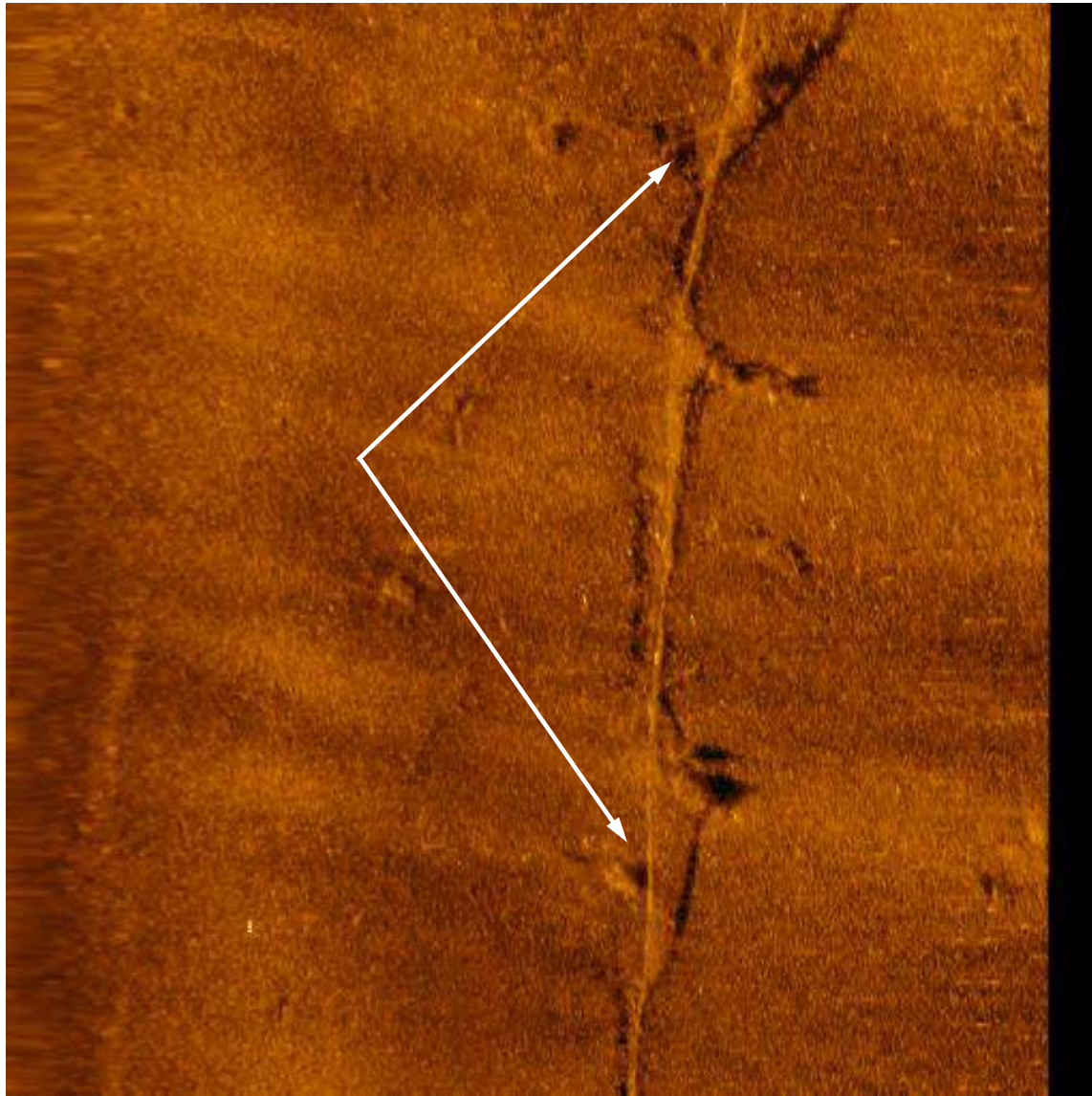
#### 5.6 Shoreline Investigation Findings

The four shoreline landings adjacent to the APE were inspected by boat during low tide on the afternoon of 11 March 2020. However, no visible signs of potential submerged cultural resources (e.g. dug-out canoes) were encountered during the low tide investigation of the shorelines of Pickney Island or the marsh/wetlands on the mainland and the Hilton Head landing sites of the proposed new bridges.



**Table 2. Sonar Targets in Mackay Creek Project Area**

Note: Four targets were identified in this project area; each appears to be associated with two cable crossings.

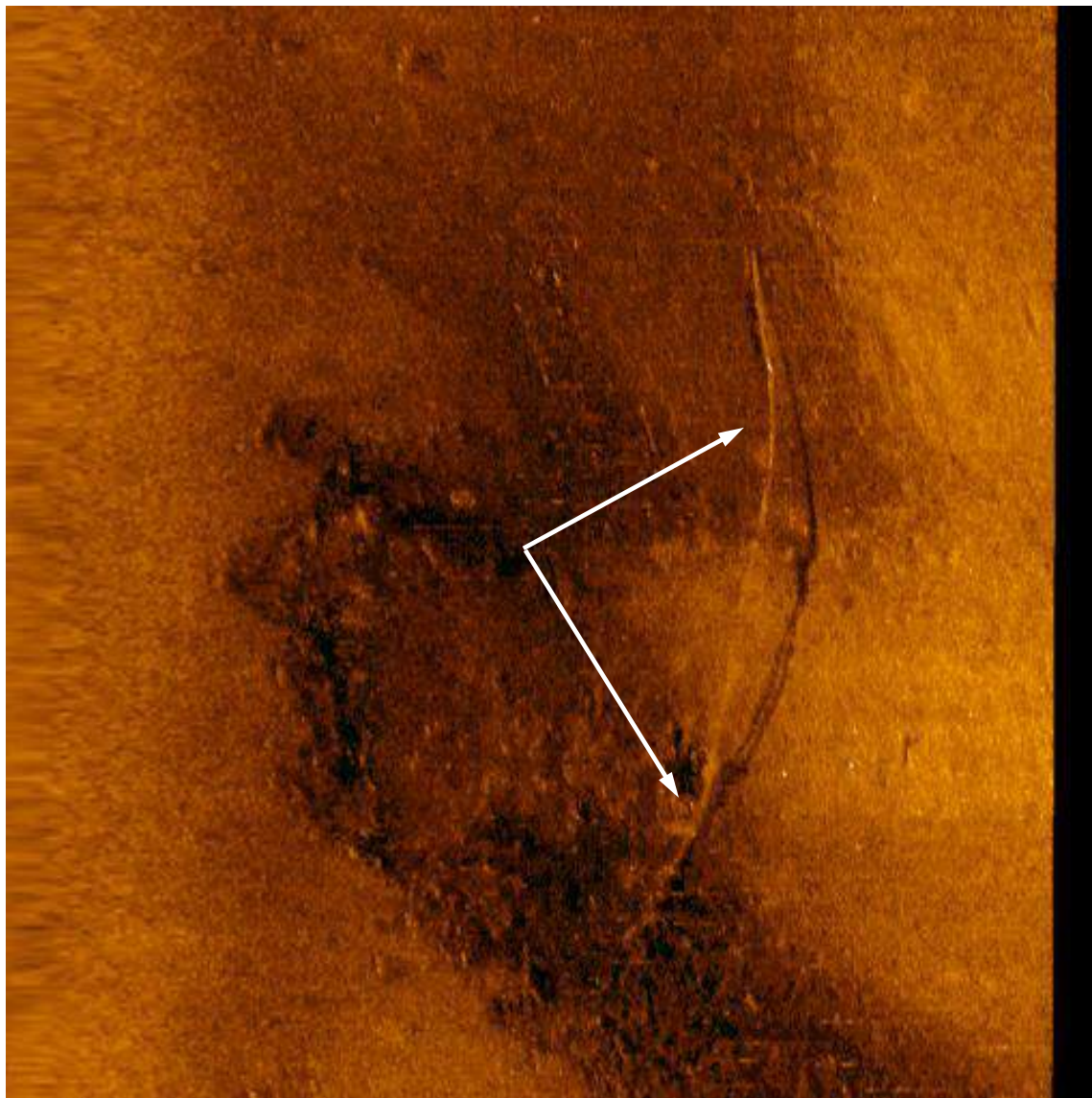


### M-01A

- Click Position  
32° 13.75937' N 080° 47.39979' W (LocalLL)  
(X) 2064944.78 (Y) 144156.93 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: SC83F
- Acoustic Source File: F:\Sonar Data\Hilton Head\20200311\2020MAR11\_0008.sds
- Line Name: 2020MAR11\_0008
- **Recommendations:** No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

### Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.59 US ft
- Target Height: 3.16 US ft
- Target Length: 175.78 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: Background noise
- **Description:** A partially buried cable that appears to cross Mackay Creek in parallel with the bridge. Several sections of cable loop up off the bottom as high as 3.1'. This is the eastern section of this exposed cable. Target M-01B appears to be a western section of this same cable crossing.



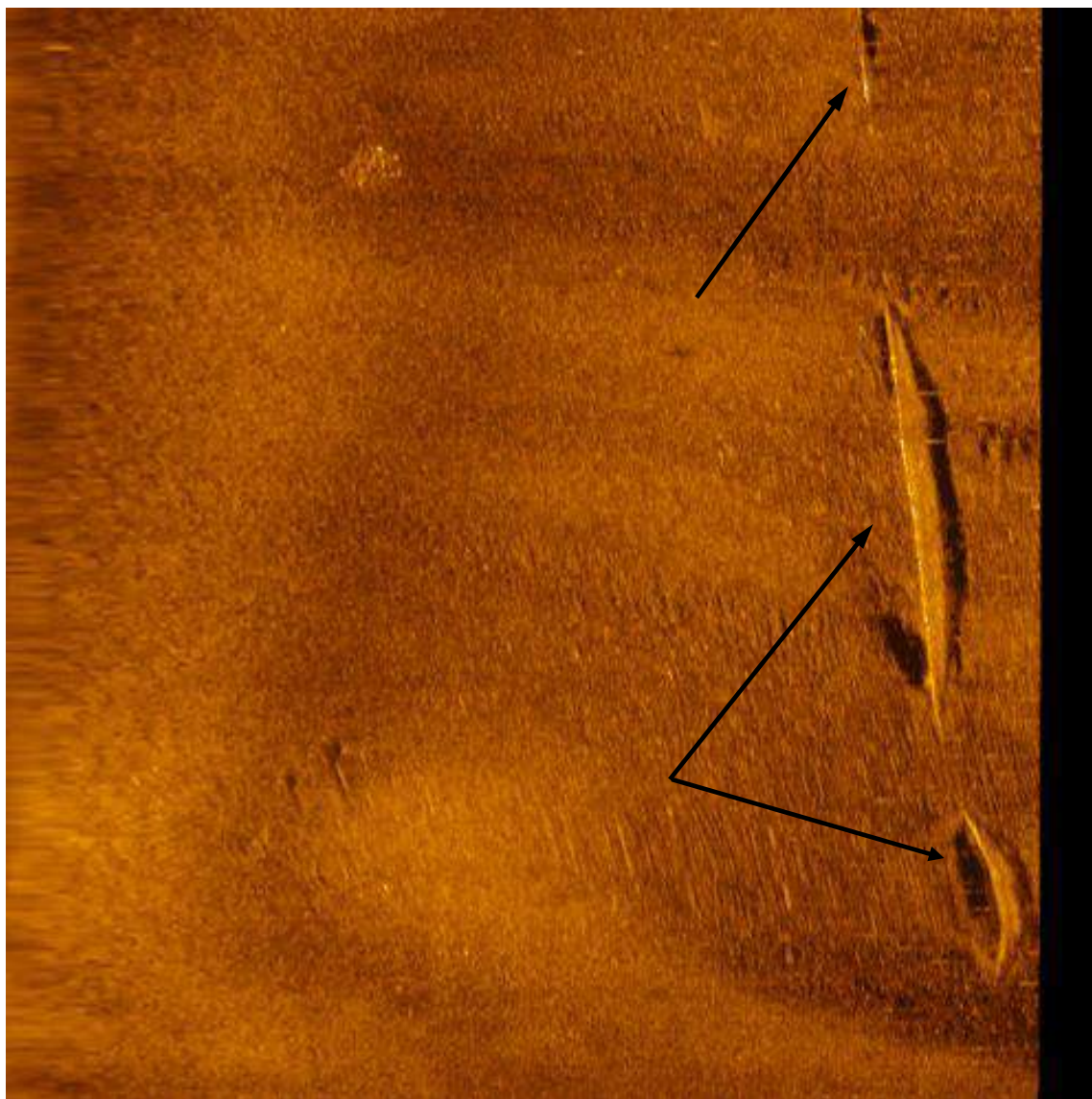
## M-01B

- Click Position  
32° 13.82810' N 080° 47.58069' W (LocalLL)  
(X) 2064011.45 (Y) 144571.86 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: SC83F
- Acoustic Source File: F:\Sonar Data\Hilton Head\20200311\2020MAR11\_0008.sds
- Line Name: 2020MAR11\_0008
- **Recommendations:** No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

## Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.62 US ft
- Target Height: 2.11 US ft
- Target Length: 65.84 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: Background noise
- **Description:** A 65' section of cable that appears to cross the river in parallel with bridge is partially exposed and loops off the bottom 2.1' above the surrounding bottom surface at this location. This cable appears to be the eastern end of target M-01A.





## M-02A

- Click Position  
32° 13.76151' N 080° 47.34949' W (LocalLL)  
(X) 2065204.03 (Y) 144170.48 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: SC83F
- Acoustic Source File: F:\Sonar Data\Hilton Head\20200311\2020MAR11\_0014.sds
- Line Name: 2020MAR11\_0014
- **Recommendations:** No additional investigations are recommended.

## Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.63 US ft
- Target Height: 1.54 US ft
- Target Length: 145.80 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: Background noise
- **Description:** A 2nd cable appears to cross the river in parallel with bridge. This target is approximately 70' closer to bridge than Target M-01A & B. Three sections of this cable are exposed on the eastern side of the target. A section of this same cable appears to be exposed further west - see Target M-02B



## M-02B

- Click Position  
32° 13.78084' N 080° 47.41187' W (LocalLL)  
(X) 2064882.22 (Y) 144287.02 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: SC83F
- Acoustic Source File: F:\Sonar Data\Hilton Head\20200311\2020MAR11\_0014.sds
- Line Name: 2020MAR11\_0014.
- **Recommendations:** No additional investigations are recommended.

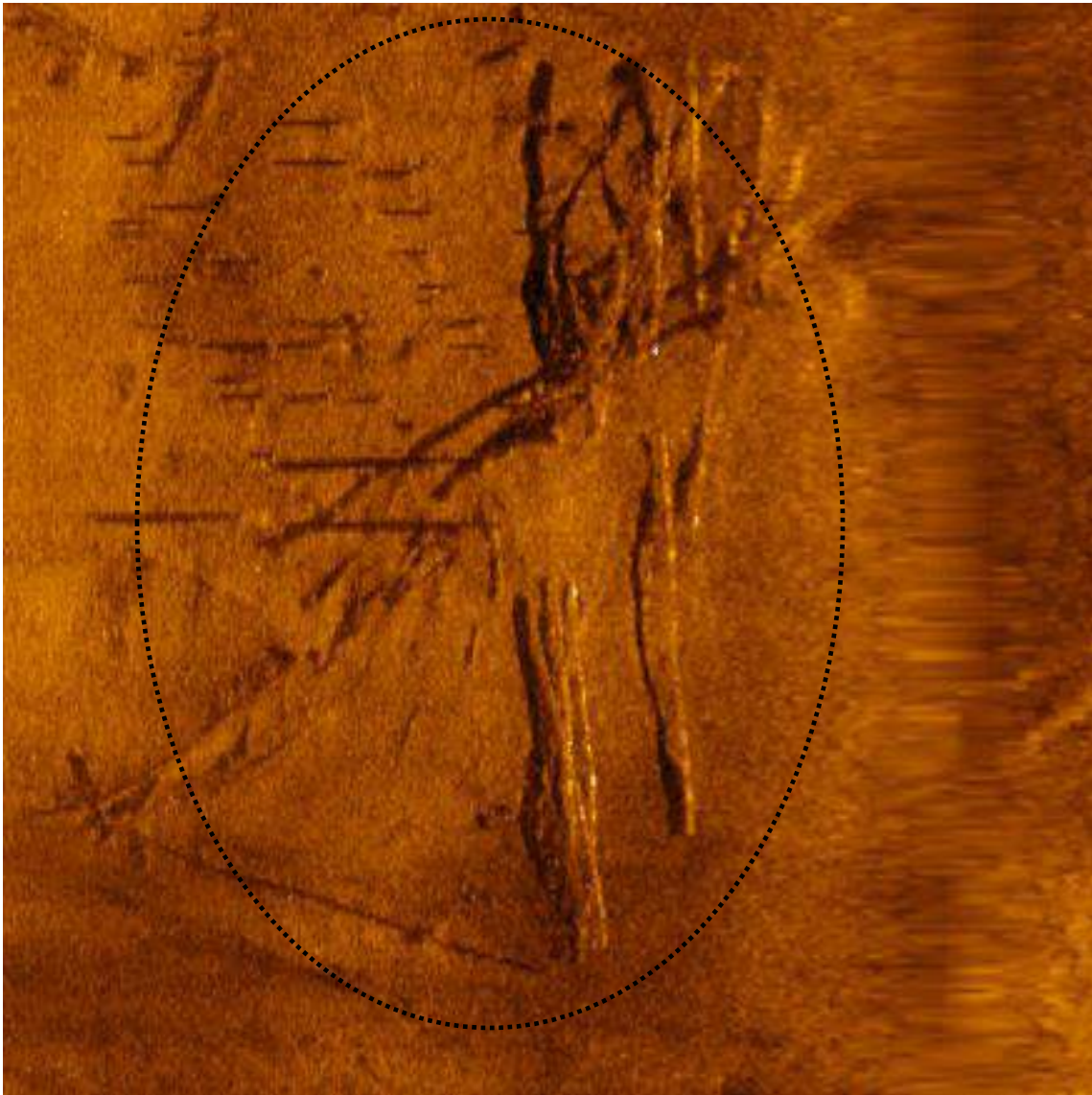
## Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.00 US ft
- Target Height: 2.06 US ft
- Target Length: 24.06 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: Background noise
- **Description:** A 24' section of this 2nd cable crossing the river is exposed for 24' and rises slightly more than 2' above the surrounding bottom surface. This target appears to be part of cable identified at M-02A



**Table 3. Sonar Targets in Skull Creek Project Area**

Note: Three targets were identified in this project area.

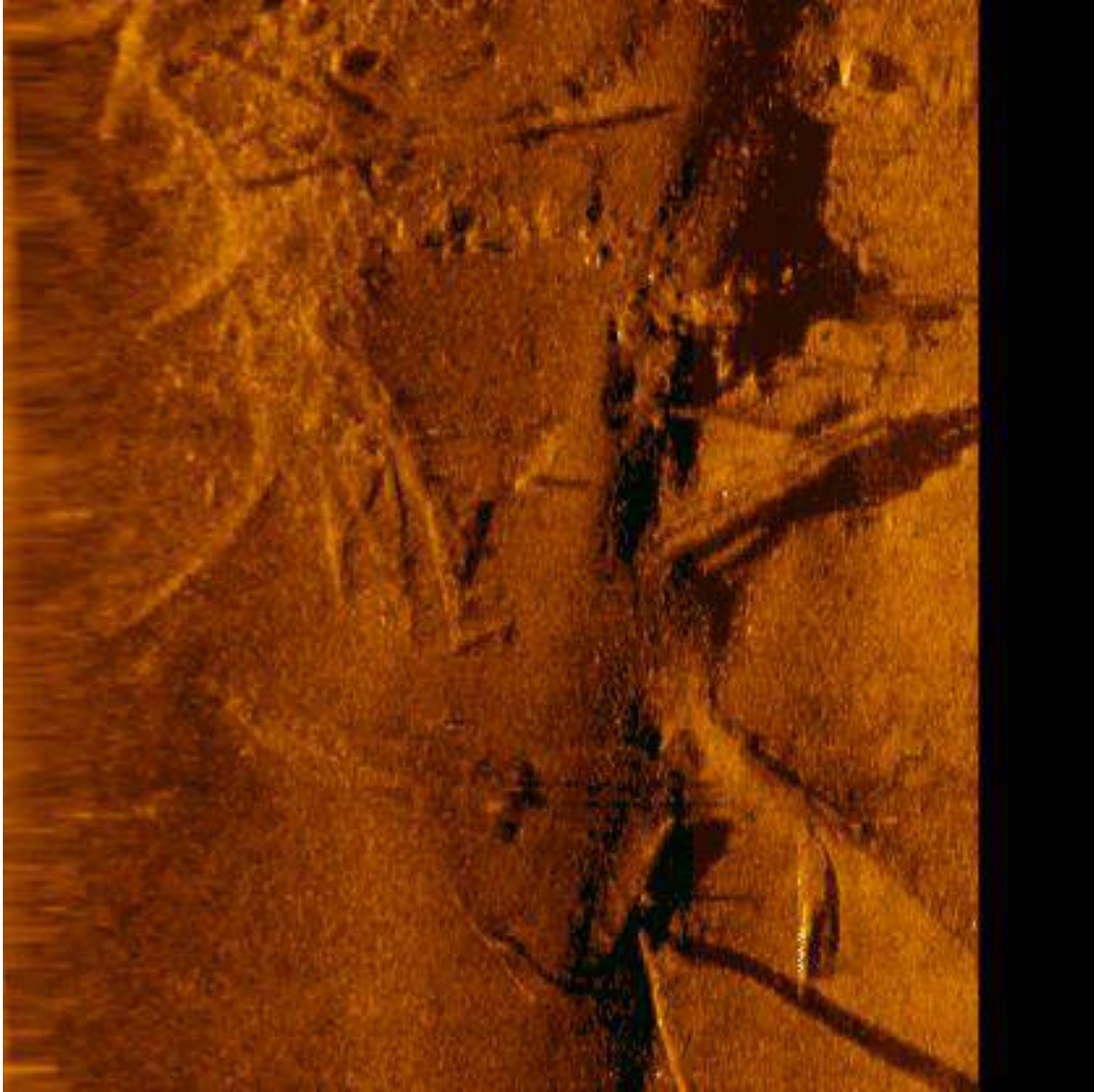


### S-01

- Click Position  
32° 13.46818' N 080° 46.96394' W (LocalLL)  
(X) 2067195.11 (Y) 142395.78 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: SC83F
- Acoustic Source File: F:\Sonar Data\Hilton  
Head\20200311-02\2020MAR11\_0032.sds
- Line Name: 2020MAR11\_0032
- **Recommendations:** No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

### Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 69.91 US ft
- Target Height: 2.98 US ft
- Target Length: 93.55 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: Background noise
- Description: A wide scatter of linear debris is present of creek bottom that appears to be associated with a former bridge. There are numerous cut-off piles and loose features lying flat on the bottom across an area 93' long and 70' wide on the south side of existing bridge.



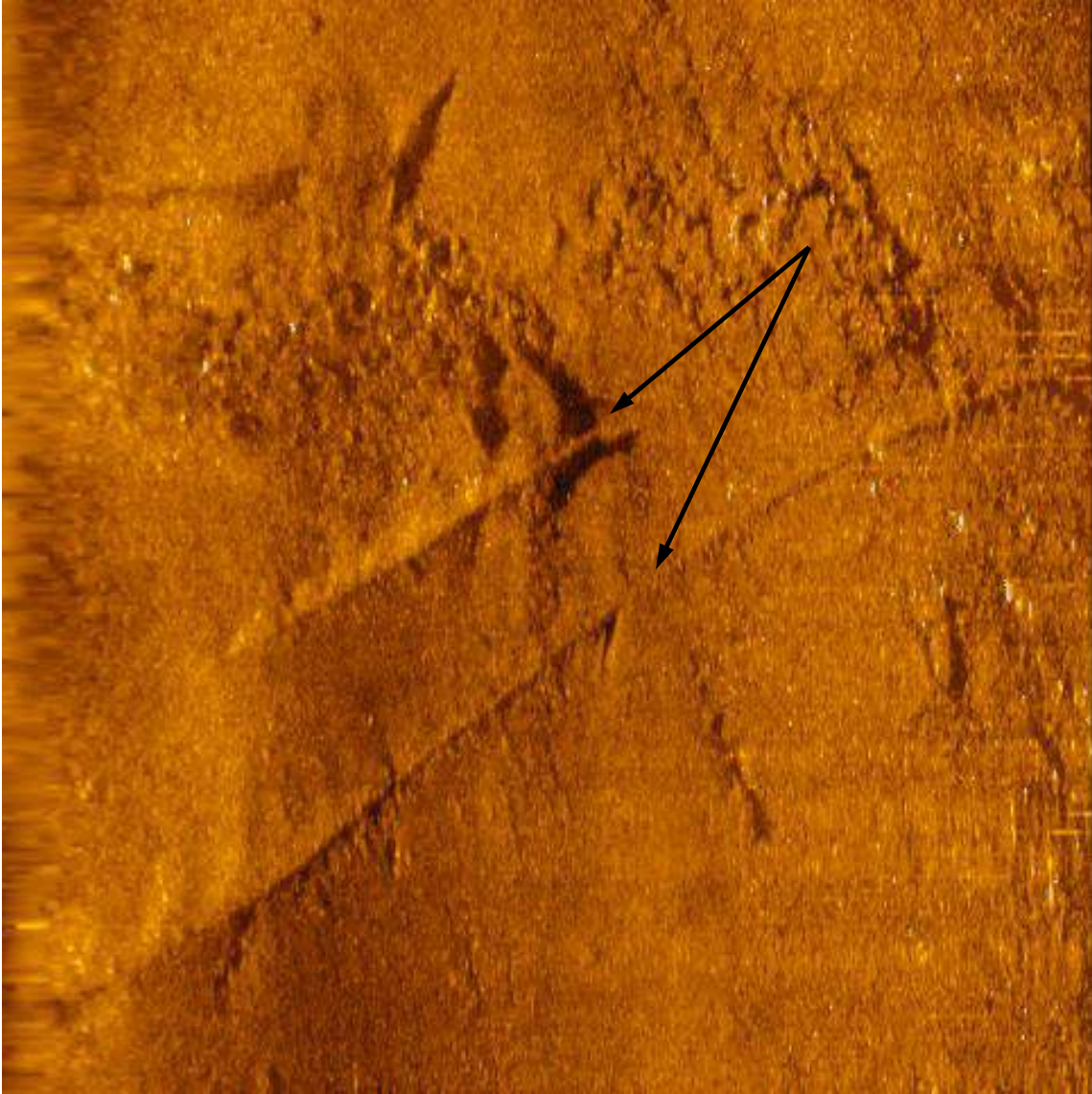
## S-02

- Click Position  
32° 13.46636' N 080° 46.93143' W (LocalLL)  
(X) 2067362.71 (Y) 142385.08 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: SC83F
- Acoustic Source File: F:\Sonar Data\Hilton Head\20200311-02\2020MAR11\_0032.sds
- **Recommendations:** No additional investigations are recommended.

## Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 47.88 US ft
- Target Height: 4.60 US ft
- Target Length: 57.95 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: Background noise
- Description: A scatter of linear debris; likely from former bridge or bridge fendering on the south side of existing bridge.





### S-03

- Click Position  
32° 13.45153' N 080° 46.90297' W (LocalLL)  
(X) 2067509.62 (Y) 142295.46 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: SC83F
- Acoustic Source File: F:\Sonar Data\Hilton Head\20200311-02\2020MAR11\_0044.sds
- Line Name: 2020MAR11\_0044
- **Recommendations:** No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

### Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.74 US ft
- Target Length: 107.49 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: Background noise
- **Description:** Sections of 2 different cables are exposed on the creek bottom surface near the eastern shoreline of Skull Creek, on the south side of the existing bridge. The longer section of exposed cable extends for more than 107'. The two exposed sections of cable are approximately 15' apart.

## **6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In conjunction with South Carolina Department of Transportation's proposed US 278 Bridge Replacements over Mackay and Skull Creeks, Beaufort County, South Carolina, Phase I Underwater Archaeological Investigations were conducted to assess the presence or absence of potential submerged cultural resources within the underwater portions of the project's APE. The APE was a 500-foot wide corridor on the southwest side of the two existing US 278 Bridges the span Mackay and Skull Creek while connecting the mainland of Beaufort County with Hilton Head Island.

The underwater archaeological project tasks included limited background maritime historical research, magnetic and acoustic remote sensing, a low tide visual examination of the shoreline and report preparation. The goal of the underwater work was to determine the presence or absence of potential submerged cultural resource sites that might be affected by the proposed bridge construction activities.

Analysis of fieldwork data confirms the presence of seven targets in the APE: four were identified in Mackay Creek and three targets were discovered in Skull Creek. All seven were sonar targets. Due to the presence of numerous overhead and submerged utility line crossings, magnetic data was not reliable here.

All four of the targets in Mackay Creek and one of the targets in Skull Creek were associated with long linear signatures, suggestive of partially buried utility lines that cross under the creeks. The other two targets in Skull Creek had assorted linear and rounded debris that appear to be associated with a former bridge or bridge fendering in Skull Creek. None of the seven targets identified from the remote sensing survey data generated remote sensing signatures that were considered suggestive of submerged cultural resources.

In addition to the remote sensing survey, no visible signs of potential submerged cultural resources were encountered during the low tide investigation of the four shorelines in the APE.

No additional underwater archaeological investigations are recommended for these locations in Mackay Creek or Skull Creek, Beaufort County, South Carolina.



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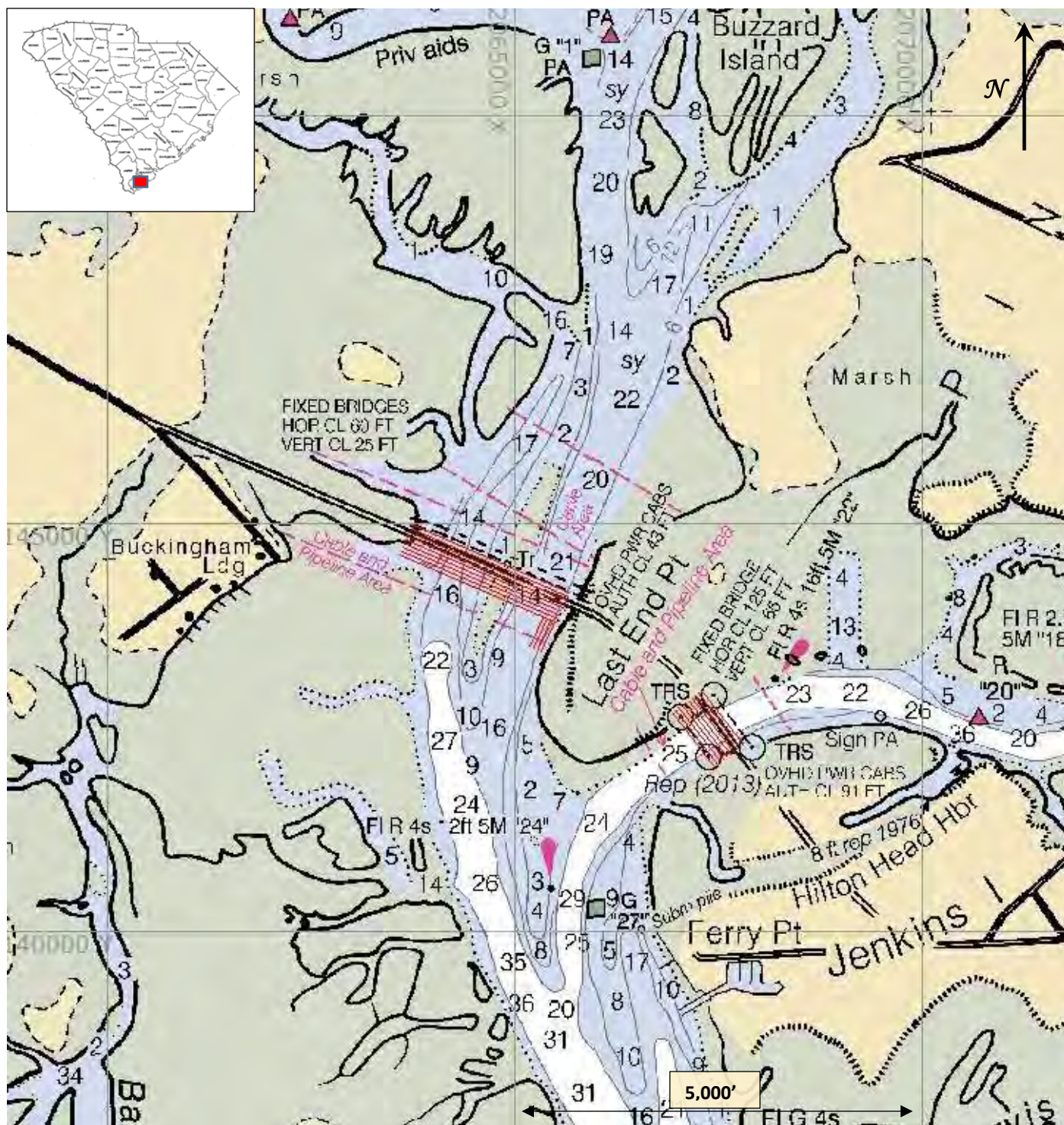
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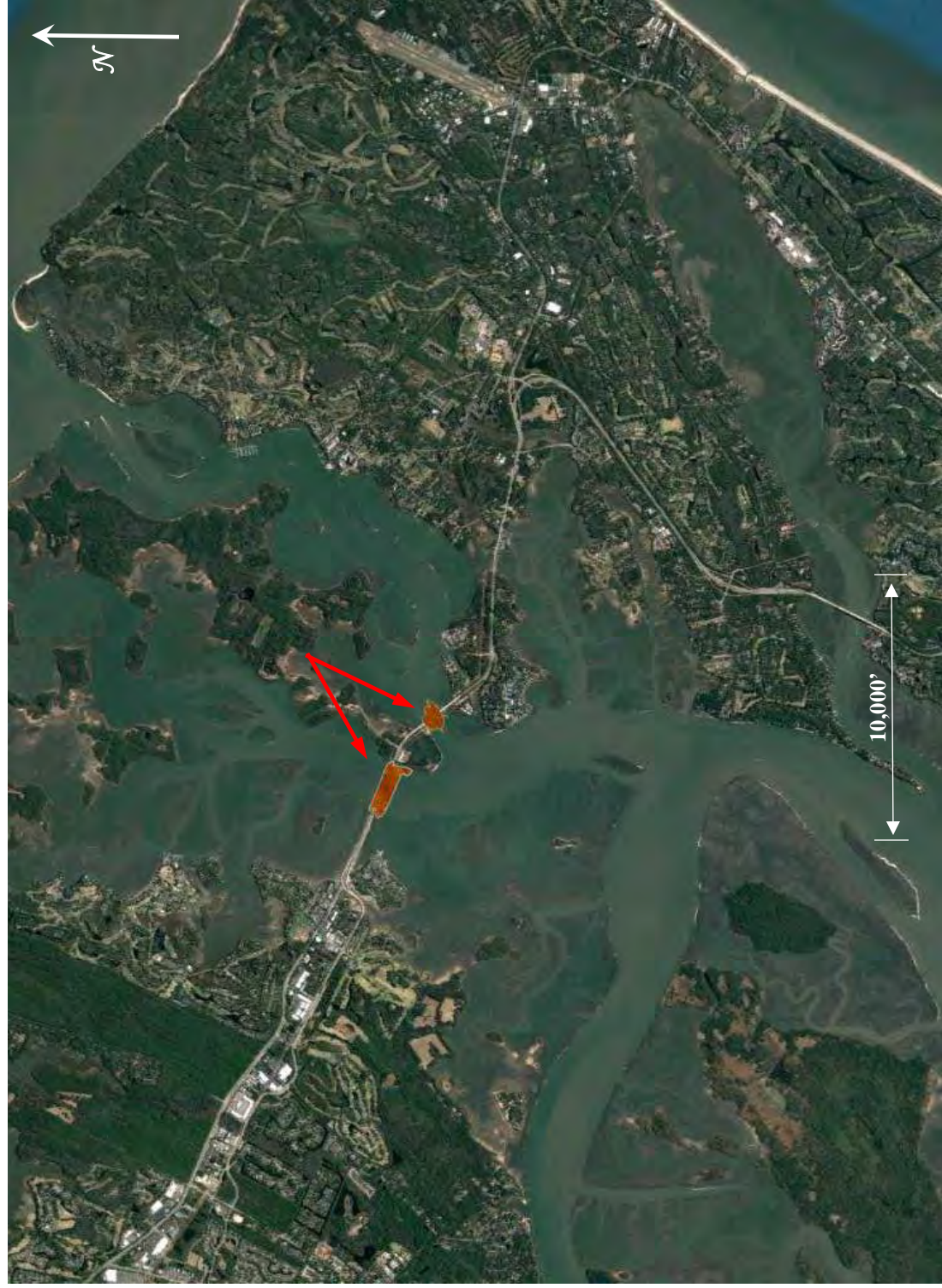
## FIGURES



**Figure 1. Project Location overlaid on NOAA Chart 11516 “Port Royal Sound”**

- Notes:
- 1) The Survey Areas in Mackay and Skull Creeks are indicated in red
  - 2) Background Grid = South Carolina State Plane Coordinates, NAD83, int. feet





**Figure 2. Project Location Map overlaid on Google Earth, Beaufort County, South Carolina.**

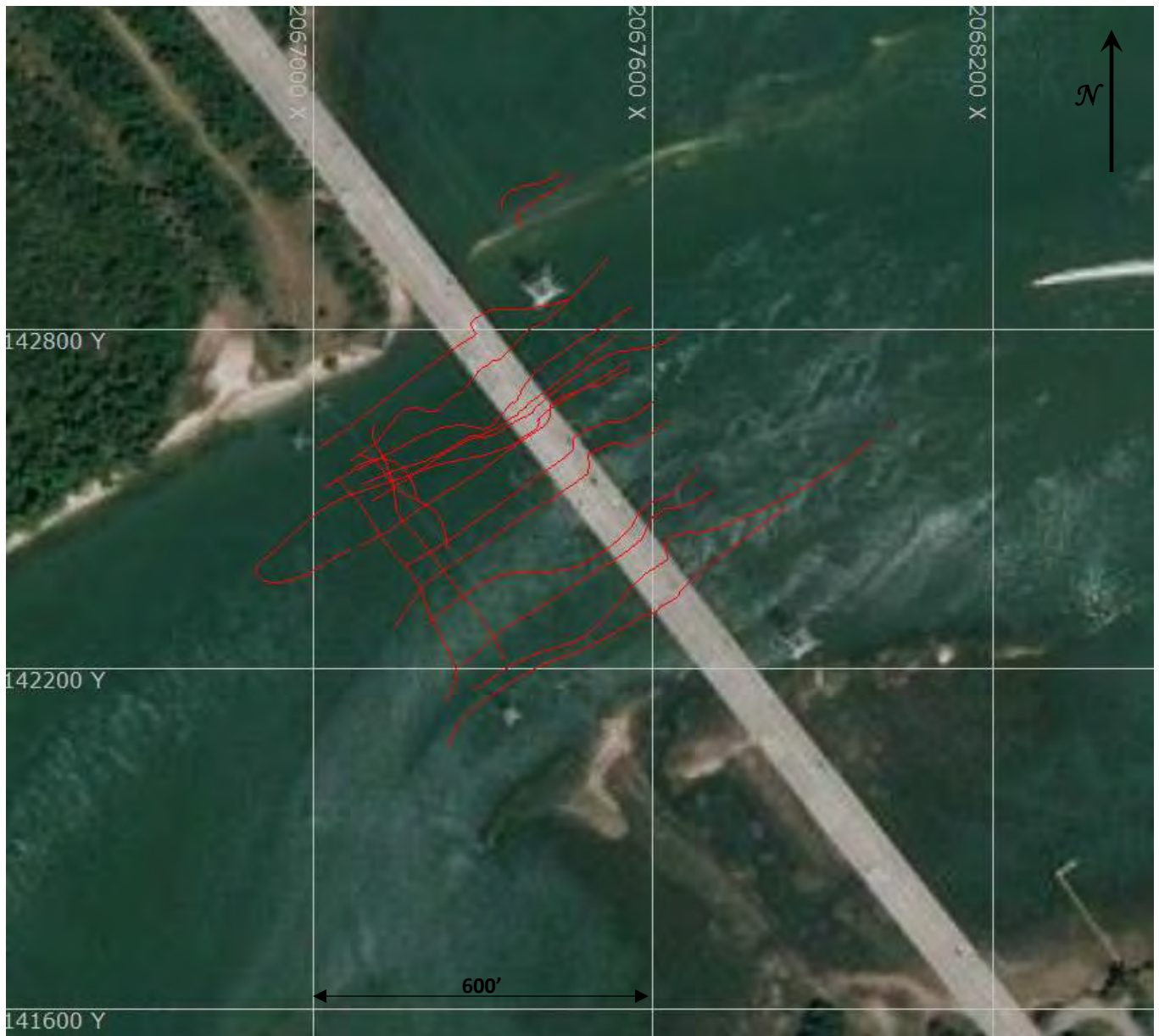
Note: The Survey Areas in Mackay and Skull Creeks are indicated in red





**Figure 3. Survey Tracks, Mackay Creek Project Area**

- Notes:**
- 1) Lane Spacing = 50 feet
  - 2) 10 survey lanes were completed parallel to bridge; additionally, three lanes were completed parallel to Pickney Island shoreline
  - 3) Background Grid = South Carolina State Plane Coordinates, NAD83, int. feet



**Figure 4. Survey Tracks, Skull Creek Project Area**

- Notes:**
- 1) Lane Spacing = 50 feet
  - 2) Survey lanes were completed parallel and perpendicular to bridge, due to current flow
  - 3) Background Grid = South Carolina State Plane Coordinates, NAD83, int. feet



**Figure 5. Sonar Mosaic of both Mackay and Skull Creek Project Areas overlaid on Aerial Photograph**

**Note:** Sonar Data were collected with a *Marine Sonic* HDS 600 kHz transducer using a range of 120'





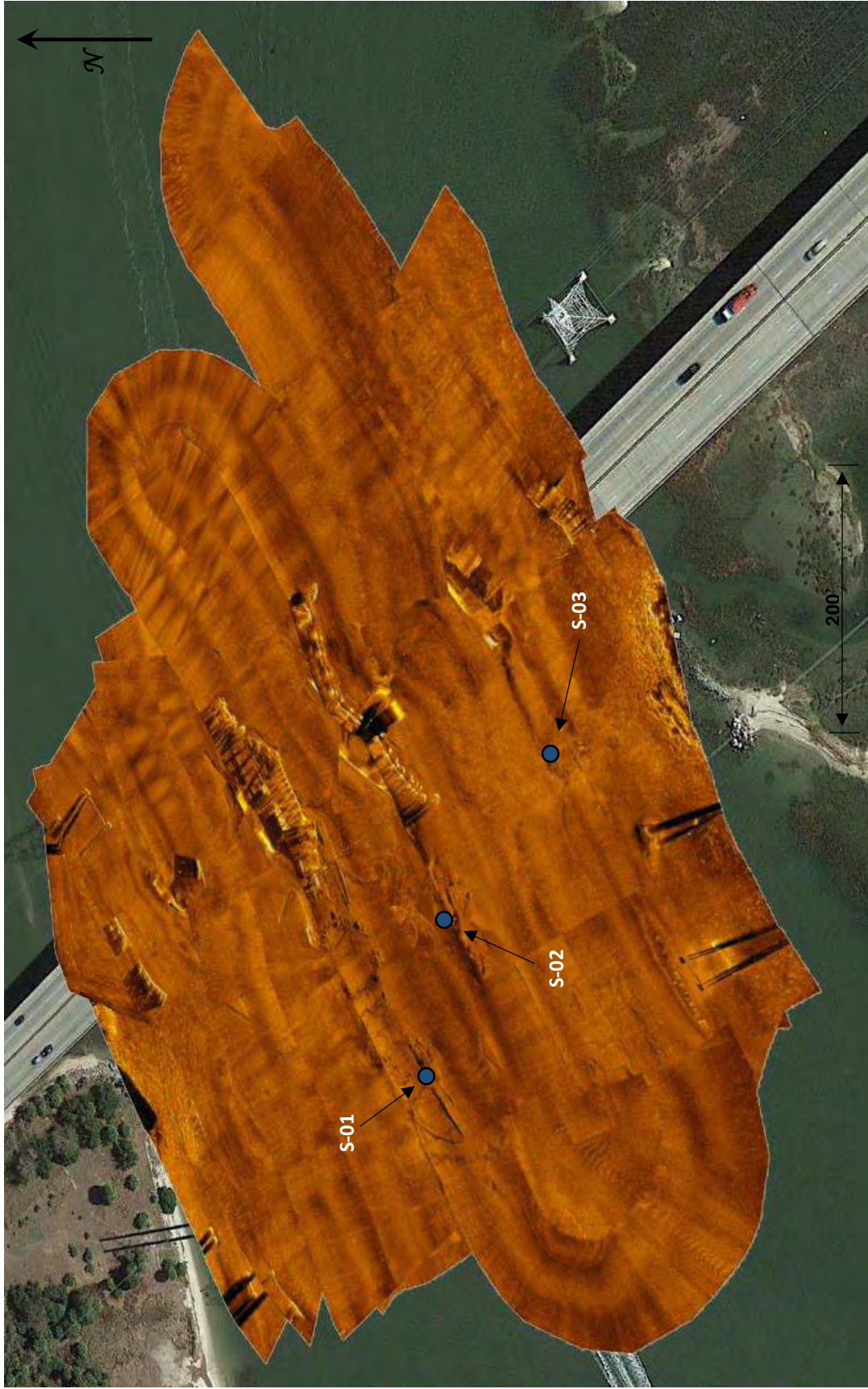
**Figure 6. Sonar Mosaic of Mackay Creek Project Area and Sonar Targets overlaid on Aerial Photograph**

**Notes:** 1) Two partially buried linear sonar targets were identified in this Project Area (M-01A & B and M-02A & B)

2) The exposed ends of the two targets are indicated with blue and red dots

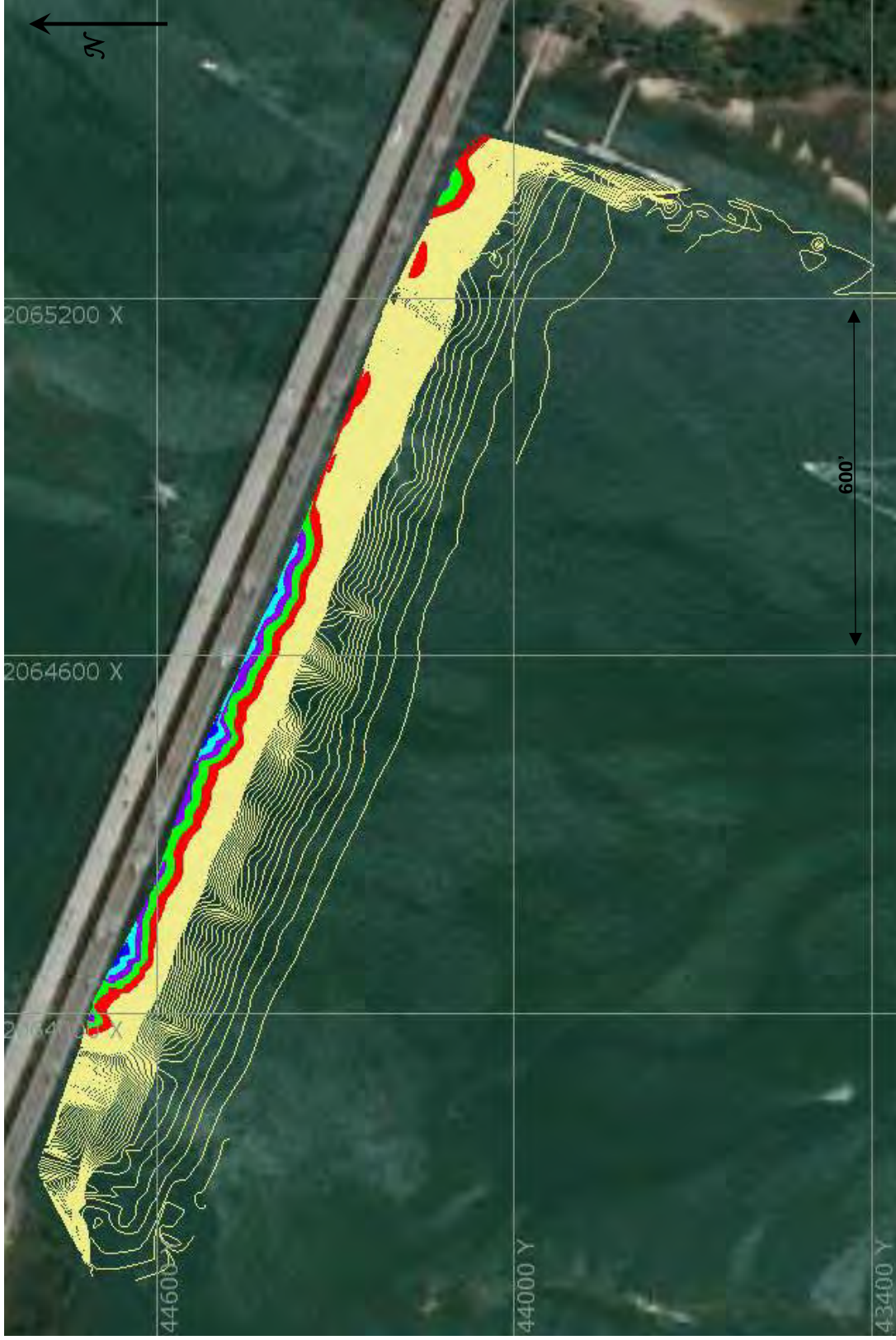
3) ● = M-01A & B    ● = M-02A & B





**Figure 7. Sonar Mosaic of Skull Creek Project Area and Sonar Targets overlaid on Aerial Photograph**

**Notes:** 1) Three sonar targets were identified in this Project Area (S-01, S-02 & S-03)



**Figure 8. Magnetic Contours at 10 nT (gamma) Intervals of Mackay Creek Project Area overlaid on Aerial Photograph**

**Notes:**

- 1) Contour Interval = 10 nT (gamma)
- 2) Intense magnetic background was generated by proximity to bridge. Two sets of overhead power lines were also present on north side of bridge
- 3) Background Grid = South Carolina State Plane Coordinates, NAD83, int. feet





**Figure 9. Magnetic Contours at 10 nT (gamma) Intervals of Skull Creek Project Area overlaid on Aerial Photograph**

- Notes:**
- 1) Contour Interval = 10 nT (gamma)
  - 2) Intense magnetic background was generated by proximity to bridge. Overhead power lines were also present on both sides of bridge
  - 3) Background Grid = South Carolina State Plane Coordinates, NAD83, int. feet



**Plate 1. North Side of US 278 Bridge over Mackay Creek.** View looking west. Two sets of overhead power lines.  
(Photographer: Lee Cox; Date: March 11, 2020)



**Plate 2. South Side of US 278 Bridge over Skull Creek.** View looking west to Pickney Island, shows overhead power lines.  
(Photographer: Lee Cox; Date: March 11, 2020)



## **APPENDIX:**

### **QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

J. Lee Cox, Jr., owner of Dolan Research, Inc. served as the Principal Investigator. He directed the underwater archaeological investigation. Mr. Cox received a MA from East Carolina University in Maritime Research/Underwater Archaeology and a BA from Duke University in Archaeology. He meets or exceeds the standards for a principal investigator in archaeology as set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CRF Part 61). He has been involved with over 150 different underwater archaeological projects over the last 32 years in 22 different states, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Canada. He has authored over 100 reports and published seven articles and one book in conjunction with professional experience. He is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA).



## APPENDIX B: SPECIMEN CATALOG



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**US 278 Corridor Bridge Replacement  
Beaufort County, SC  
Specimen Catalog**

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/ Weight	Artifact Description	Date
FS-1	38BU2337	1	STP 1	N500 E500	6-22 cmbs, Stratum 2	1 (2.4g)	Body Sherd, Sand Temper Size, Sand Temper, Punctate Exterior, Plain Interior	3/9/20
FS-1	38BU2337	1	STP 1	N500 E500	6-22 cmbs, Stratum 2	1 (2.7g)	Body Sherd, Sand Temper Size, Sand Temper, Plain Exterior, Plain Interior	3/9/20
FS-1	38BU2337	1	STP 1	N500 E500	6-22 cmbs, Stratum 2	1 (36.2g)	Shell Sample, Unidentified. Discarded in field	3/9/20
FS-2	38BU64	2	STP 224	N500 E500	10-40 cmbs, Stratum 2	1 (7.1g)	Body Sherd, Grog Temper, Eroded Decorated Exterior Burnished Interior, Could be fabirc/cord marked: very water worn	3/10/20
FS-2	38BU64	2	STP 224	N500 E500	10-40 cmbs, Stratum 2	1 (7734g)	Shell Sample, Unidentified. Discarded in field	3/10/20
FS-3	38BU66	3	STP 451		30-80 cmbs, Stratum 2	1 (3g)	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed, Unidentified	3/16/20
FS-3	38BU66	3	STP 451		30-80 cmbs, Stratum 2	2 (6.7g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	3/16/20
FS-3	38BU66	3	STP 451		30-80 cmbs, Stratum 2	1 (9360g)	Shell Sample, Unidentified. Discarded in field	3/16/20
FS-3	38BU66	4	STP 553	N500 E500	0-5 cmbs, Stratum 1	1 (66.1g)	Metal Object, Unidentified, iron metal ball, 1 inch diameter, corroded	3/24/20
FS-3	38BU66	4	STP 553	N500 E500	0-5 cmbs, Stratum 1	1 (8820g)	Shell Sample, Unidentified. Discarded in field	3/24/20
FS-3	38BU66	5	STP 602	N530 E500	0-80 cmbs, Stratum 1	1 (5g)	Body Sherd, Grog Temper, Eroded Decorated Exterior Plain Interior	3/24/20
FS-3	38BU66	5	STP 602	N530 E500	0-80 cmbs, Stratum 1	1 (23870g)	Shell Sample, Unidentified. Discarded in field	3/24/20
FS-3	38BU66	6		N550 E520	0-20 cmbs, Stratum 1	1 (4.6g)	Marble, Machine Made Glass, calico pattern	3/25/20
FS-3	38BU66	6		N550 E520	0-20 cmbs, Stratum 1	1 (5050g)	Shell Sample, Unidentified. Discarded in field	3/25/20

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# APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT PERMIT



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Please use this number  
when referring to this permit


DI Form 1991 (Rev Jan 2008)  
for use with DI Form 1926  
OMB No. 1024-0037  
Exp. Date (01/31/2008)

No.: PKDNWR012120

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**PERMIT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

To conduct archeological work on Department of the Interior lands and Indian lands under the authority of:

- ☒ The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) and its regulations (43 CFR 7).  
☐ The Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-209; 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431-433) and its regulations (43 CFR 3).  
☐ Supplemental regulations (25 CFR 262) pertaining to Indian lands.  
☐ Bureau-specific statutory and/or regulatory authority: 50 CFR 27.62

Permit issued to: New South Associates Inc.		2. Under application dated January 21, 2020
3. Address New South Associates Inc. 1819 Hampton Street Columbia, South Carolina 29205		4. Telephone number(s) (803) 771-7083
		5. E-mail address(es) nadams pope@newsouthassoc.com
6. Name of Permit Administrator Natalie Adams Pope  Telephone number(s): (803) 771-7083  Email address(es): nadams pope@newsouthassoc.com	7. Name of Principal Investigator(s) Natalie Adams Pope  Telephone number(s): (803) 771-7083  Email address(es): nadams pope@newsouthassoc.com	
8. Name of Field Director(s) authorized to carry out field projects Natalie Adams Pope James Stewart Ron Wise Kelly Higgins		Telephone number(s): (803) 771-7083  Email address(es): nadams pope@newsouthassoc.com <a href="mailto:jstewart@newsouthassoc.com">jstewart@newsouthassoc.com</a> <a href="mailto:rwise@newsouthassoc.com">rwise@newsouthassoc.com</a> <a href="mailto:khiggins@newsouthassoc.com">khiggins@newsouthassoc.com</a>
9. Activity authorized To conduct Phase I archaeological investigations of South Carolina Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration's U.S. 278 Corridor Improvements Project, a portion of which crosses Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge's Last End Point. Methodology includes literature and site file reviews, pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing, and submission of a technical report.		
10. On lands described as follows Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge, Beaufort County, South Carolina		
11. During the duration of the project      From    March 1, 2020      To    December 31, 2020		
12. Name and address of the curatorial facility in which collections, records, data, photographs, and other documents resulting from work under this permit shall be deposited for permanent preservation on behalf of the United States Government. Sharon L. Pekrul, Curator of Collections, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina 20208-0071		
13. Permittee is required to observe the listed standard permit conditions and the special permit conditions attached to this permit.		
14. Signature and title of approving official:  Chief, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wildlife Refuge System, South Atlantic-Gulf & Mississippi Basin Unified Regions		15. Date 3/2/20

#### 15. Standard Permit Conditions

- a. This permit is subject to all applicable provisions of 43 CFR Part 3, 43 CFR 7, and 25 CFR 262, and applicable departmental and bureau policies and procedures, which are made a part hereof.
- b. The permittee and this permit are subject to all other Federal, State, and local laws and regulations applicable to the public lands and resources.
- c. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and shall not affect the ability of the land managing bureau to use, lease or permit the use of lands subject to this permit for any purpose.
- d. This permit may not be assigned.
- e. This permit may be suspended or terminated for breach of any condition or for management purposes at the discretion of the approving official, upon written notice.
- f. This permit is issued for the term specified in 11 above.
- g. Permits issued for a duration of more than one year must be reviewed annually by the agency official and the permittee.
- h. The permittee shall obtain all other required permit(s) to conduct the specified project.
- i. Archeological project design, literature review, development of the regional historic context framework, site evaluation, and recommendations for subsequent investigations must be developed with direct involvement of an archeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation; fieldwork must be generally overseen by an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation.
- j. Permittee shall immediately request that the approving official (item 14 above) make a modification to accommodate any change in an essential condition of the permit, including individuals named and the nature, location, purpose, and time of authorized work, and shall without delay notify the approving official of any other changes affecting the permit or regarding information submitted as part of the application for the permit. Failure to do so may result in permit suspension or revocation.
- k. Permittee may request permit extension, in writing, at any time prior to expiration of the term of the permit, specifying a limited, definite amount of time required to complete permitted work.
- l. Any correspondence about this permit or work conducted under its authority must cite the permit number. Any publication of results of work conducted under the authority of this permit must cite the approving bureau and the permit number.
- m. Permittee shall submit a copy of any published journal article and any published or unpublished report, paper, and manuscript resulting from the permitted work (apart from those required in items o. and p., below), to the approving official and the appropriate official of the approved curatorial facility (item 12 above).
- n. Prior to beginning any fieldwork under the authority of this permit, the permittee, following the affected bureau's policies and procedures, shall contact the field office manager responsible for administering the lands involved to obtain further instructions.

**15. Standard Permit Conditions (continued)**

- q. Permittee shall submit a preliminary report to the approving official within a timeframe established by the approving official, which shall be no later than 6 weeks after the completion of any episode of fieldwork, setting out what was done, how it was done, by whom, specifically where, and with what results, including maps, GPS data, updated site forms for recorded sites and completed site forms for newly identified sites in Beaufort County, South Carolina, and the permittee's professional recommendations, as results require. If other than 6 weeks, the timeframe shall be specified in Special Permit Condition p. Depending on the scope, duration, and nature of the work, the approving official may require progress reports, during or after the fieldwork period or both, and as specified in Special Permit Condition 4.
- r. Permittee shall submit a clean, edited draft final report to the agency official for review to insure conformance with standards, guidelines, regulations, and all stipulations of the permit. The schedule for submitting the draft shall be determined by the agency official.
- s. Permittee shall submit a final report to the approving official not later than 180 days after completion of fieldwork. Where a fieldwork episode involved only minor work and/or minor findings, a final report may be submitted in place of the preliminary report. If the size or nature of fieldwork merits, the approving official may authorize a longer timeframe for the submission of the final report as specified in Special Permit Condition q.
- t. Two copies of the final report, a completed NTIS Report Documentation Page (SF-298), available at <http://www.ntis.gov/pdf/rdpform.pdf>, and a completed NADB-Reports Citation Form, available at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/tools/nadbform\\_update.doc](http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/tools/nadbform_update.doc), will be submitted to the office issuing the permit.
- u. The permittee agrees to keep the specific location of sensitive resources confidential. Sensitive resources include threatened species, endangered species, and rare species, archeological sites, caves, fossil sites, minerals, commercially valuable resources, and sacred ceremonial sites.
- v. Permittee shall deposit all artifacts, samples and collections, as applicable, and original or clear copies of all records, data, photographs, and other documents, resulting from work conducted under this permit, with the curatorial facility named in item 12, above, not later than 90 days after the date the final report is submitted to the approving official. Not later than 180 days after the final report is submitted, permittee shall provide the approving official with a catalog and evaluation of all materials deposited with the curatorial facility, including the facility's accession and/or catalog numbers.
- w. Permittee shall provide the approving official with a confirmation that artifacts and samples collected under this permit were deposited with the approved curatorial facility, signed by an authorized curatorial facility official, stating the date materials were deposited, and the type, number and condition of the collected museum objects deposited at the facility.
- x. Permittee shall not publish, without the approving official's prior permission, any locational or other identifying archeological site information that could compromise the Government's protection and management of archeological sites.
- y. For excavations, permittee shall consult the OSHA excavation standards which are contained in 29 CFR §1926.650, §1926.651 and §1926.652. For questions regarding these standards contact the local area OSHA office, OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA, or the OSHA website at <http://www.osha.gov>.
- z. Special Permit Conditions attached to this permit are made a part hereof.



**16. Special Permit Conditions**

- a. Permittee shall allow the approving official and bureau field officials, or their representatives, full access to the work area specified in this permit at any time the permittee is in the field, for purposes of examining the work area and any recovered materials and related records.
- b. Permittee shall cease work upon discovering any human remains and shall immediately notify the approving official or bureau field official. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until the authorized official has given permission.
- c. Permittee shall backfill all subsurface test exposures and excavation units as soon as possible after recording the results, and shall restore them as closely as reasonable to the original contour.
- d. Permittee shall not use mechanized equipment in designated, proposed, or potential wilderness areas unless authorized by the agency official or a designee in additional specific conditions associated with this permit.
- e. Permittee shall take precautions to protect livestock, wildlife, the public, or other users of the public lands from accidental injury in any excavation unit.
- f. Permittee shall not conduct any flint knapping or lithic replication experiments at any archeological site, aboriginal quarry source, or non-site location that might be mistaken for an archeological site as a result of such experiments.
- g. Permittee shall perform the fieldwork authorized in this permit in a way that does not impede or interfere with other legitimate uses of the public lands, except when the authorized officer specifically provides otherwise.
- h. Permittee shall restrict vehicular activity to existing roads and trails unless the authorized officer provides otherwise.
- i. Permittee shall keep disturbance to the minimum area consistent with the nature and purpose of the fieldwork.
- j. Permittee shall not cut or otherwise damage living trees unless the authorized officer gives permission.
- k. Permittee shall take precautions at all times to prevent wildfire. Permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused by the permittee's negligence. Permittee may not burn debris without the authorized officer's specific permission.
- l. Permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent or minimize scarring and erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed.
- m. Permittee shall not disturb resource management facilities within the permit area, such as fences, reservoirs, and other improvements, without the authorized officer's approval. Where disturbance is necessary, permittee shall return the facility to its prior condition, as determined by the authorized officer.
- n. Permittee shall remove temporary stakes and/or flagging, which the permittee has installed, upon completion of fieldwork.
- o. Permittee shall clean all camp and work areas before leaving the permit area. Permittee shall take precautions to prevent littering or pollution on public lands, waterways, and adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.
- p. Permittee shall submit the preliminary report monthly.
- q. Permittee shall submit the draft final reports quarterly.
- r. Permittee shall submit progress reports weekly over the duration of the project.
- s. Additional special permit conditions are attached.

**Special Permit Continuation Sheet**

1. Before beginning fieldwork the Permittee is required to apply for a Special Use Permit from Russell Webb, Refuge Manager, Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge [(843)-784-9911 (O) or (912) 313-1366 (c)]. The fieldwork schedule will be coordinated with the Refuge.
2. If any human remains are discovered fieldwork at that specific location will cease immediately, and the Permittee shall immediately notify the Refuge Manager at (843)-784-9911 (O) or (912) 313-1366 (c) and the FWS's RHPO at Savannah Coastal Refuges [(843) 784-6310 (o) or (912) 257-5434 (c)]. See *Special Permit Condition "b."*
3. The Permittee will complete and/or update the State Site Forms for recorded historic properties. The forms will be submitted by the Permittee to the South Carolina Master Site Files for entry in the state's site file. Copies of state site form will be submitted by the Permittee to the FWS's RHPO. The state site number will be used in reference to all FWS owned and/or managed sites referred to in the report.
4. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) is the designated repository for this archaeological collection. Collections will be prepared for curation – bagged, labeled, and stored – according to National Park Service standards. The permit holder will be responsible for these activities.
5. Artifacts and project documents in paper and electronic form (original notes, maps, photographs, records, and any other form of documentation resulting from the archaeological investigations done under the terms of the permit) are the property of the FWS and will be delivered to:
  - Sharon L. Pekrul, Curator of Collections, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina 20208-0071.at no cost to the government. This includes, but is not limited to, digital photographs, GPS data, CAD drawings, and GIS data layers. These materials will be delivered to the SCIAA within 30 days after the submission of the final report to the Service. Catalogs and analytical results associated with the materials deposited at SCIAA will be provided to the repository within 60 days after the submission of the final report. Copies of these catalogs and the accession inventory are to be submitted to the FWS's RHPO within 30 days after the submission of the collection to SCIAA. See *Standard Permit Condition "v" and "w."*
6. The Permittee shall submit all field drawn and computer generated maps. The Permittee shall provide raw global positioning systems (GPS) data acquired in the field in original formats and along with any post-processed formats and data. The Permittee will furnish the FWS's RHPO and the Refuge with copies of geographic information systems (GIS) data developed from this investigation. All GIS and GPS data must be accompanied by metadata, including equipment, datum, and coordinate systems used. All metadata must be consistent with and meet the most recent FWS and Federal Geographic Data Committee standards.
7. Address for reports:
  - Richard S. Kanaski, RHPO/RA, Savannah Coastal Refuges, 694 Beech Hill Lane, Hardeeville, SC 29927;
  - Russell Webb, Refuge Manager, Savannah Coastal Refuges, 694 Beech Hill Lane, Hardeeville, SC 29927.
8. Final Reports are to be prepared consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Archaeology* ([http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_7.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm)). The title page on all reports submitted pursuant to this permit will contain the Permit Number. See *Standard Permit Condition "t."*
9. Site location information developed on lands covered under this permit is the property of the FWS. Restrictions on dissemination of locational information pursuant to the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* and the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended* shall apply. See *Standard Permit Condition "u" and "x."*

By signing below, I, the Principal Investigator, acknowledge that I have read and understand the Permit for Archaeological Investigations and agree to its terms and conditions as evidenced by my signature below and initiation of work or other activities under the authority of this permit.

Signature and title:

*Atch (Deno) Pope*  
*Executive Vice President*

Date:

*3/3/2020*

**Paperwork Reduction Act and Estimated Burden Statement:** This information is being collected pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470cc and 470mm, to provide the necessary facts to enable the Federal land manager (1) to evaluate the applicant's professional qualifications and organizational capability to conduct the proposed archaeological work; (2) to determine whether the proposed work would be in the public interest; (3) to verify the adequacy of arrangements for permanent curatorial preservation, as United States property, of specimens and records resulting from the proposed work; (4) to ensure that the proposed activities would be inconsistent with any management plan applicable to the public lands involved; (5) to provide the necessary information needed to complete the Secretary's *Report to Congress on Federal Archaeology Programs*; and (6) to allow the National Park Service to evaluate Federal archaeological protection programs and assess compliance with the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* (16 U.S.C. 470). Submission of the information is required before the applicant may enjoy the benefit of using publicly owned archaeological resources. To conduct such activities without a permit is punishable by felony-level criminal prosecutions, civil penalties, and forfeiture of property. A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average three hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, NPS; 1849 C Street, NW (2275); Washington, D.C. 20240-0001.

## APPENDIX D: SPECIAL USE PERMIT



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## Research and Monitoring Special Use Permit Application

Refuge Name: **Pinckney Island Wildlife Refuge**

Address: **USF&W: 694 Beech Hill Lane, Hardeeville, SC 29927**

Attn: (Refuge Official) **Christopher Cooley**

E-Mail: **christopher\_cooley@fws.gov**

Phone #: **843-784-9911**

### For Official Use Only

Approved Permit #: **2020-20**

Station #: **FF04RSSC00**

Permit Term: from **03/10/2020** to **12/31/2020**

**Note: We do not require all information for each Research project. See instructions at the end of the notice and contact the refuge to determine applicability of a particular item. Attach additional sheets if the text spaces provided are inadequate.**

1a) Identify the type of Permit you are applying for: **New** ☒ **Renewal** ☐ **Modification** ☐ **Other** ☐

1b) Have you applied, or do you intend to apply, to any other refuges for this same activity? ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

1c) If yes, which refuges?

### Applicant Information

2) Principal investigator: **Natalie Adams Pope** 3) Is curriculum vitae or resume attached? **Yes** ☒ **No** ☐

4a) Affiliation/Sponsoring Organization: **New South Associates, Inc.**

4b) Relationship to affiliation/sponsoring organization (professor, staff, student, etc.): **Staff**

5) Physical Address: **1819 Hampton Street**

City/State/Zip: **Columbia, SC 29201**

6) Mailing Address: (if different than above)

City/State/Zip:

7) Phone #: **803-771-7083** 8) Fax #:  9) E-mail: **nadampope@newsouthassoc.com**

10) List **known** assistants/subcontractors/subpermittees: (Only required if the assistants/subcontractors/subpermittees will be operating on the refuge without the permittee being present.)

Name	Address	Phone #
Kelly Higgins (Field Director)	1819 Hampton Street, Columbia, SC 29201	803-771-7083, cell: 336-681-2761
James Stewart	1819 Hampton Street, Columbia, SC 29201	803-771-7083
Ron Wise	1819 Hampton Street, Columbia, SC 29201	803-771-7083

## Project Information

11) Title of project: **US 278 Improvements: Moss Creek Drive to Squire Pope Road**

12) Is a full research proposal attached? Yes ☒ No ☐

**Note: Depending on the research and monitoring project for which you are requesting a permit, we may ask you for the following project information (13 -25) if it is not included in your research proposal, or if you have not provided a full research proposal with this application. Please contact the specific refuge where the activity is being conducted to determine what information is required.**

**Attach additional sheets to the application if the text spaces provided are inadequate.**

13) Describe project by specifically identifying timing, frequency, and how the project is expected to proceed:

See attached ARPA supporting documentation for project information and research proposal

14) Specifically identify location(s) and/or attach a map for the project: (GPS location(s) preferred)

see attached map. Produced by Richard Kanaski.

15) Identify species or habitats being studied:

16) Purpose/hypothesis:

17) Expected benefits of research/monitoring:

18) Briefly describe project history and context of research/monitoring project:

19) Briefly describe project's relationship to other research/monitoring projects either known of or conducted by the applicant:

20) Identify the types of specimen collections to be taken (see specimen collection clause in the instruction section #20) or data to be collected during the proposed project:

--

21) List other cooperators and institutions involved in the project:

--

22) Generally identify the anticipated timeline for analysis, write-up and publication:

--

23) For research involving animals, attach an Assurance of Animal Care Form or an approval from an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee? Is a form or approval attached? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

## License/Insurance/Certifications/Permits

**Note: Contact the specific refuge office where the research project is going to be conducted to determine if any type of license, insurance, certification(s), or permit(s) will be required. We may process this Special Use Permit while the applicant obtains them. Attach additional sheets to the application if the text spaces provided are inadequate.**

24a) List and attach copies of any licenses you have for equipment operation (i.e., aviation or commercial boats), pesticide applications, transporters) or others if required:

License Type	Number	Expiration Date (if applicable)

24b) List and attach copies of any insurance you have (i.e general liability, flight/grounding, contaminants, medical evacuation, or others if required:

Insurance Type	Carrier	Expiration Date (if applicable)

24c) List and attach copies of any certifications you have, such as rat free, hull inspections, CPR/First Aid, or others if required:

Certificate Type	Expiration Date (if applicable)

24d) List and attach copies of any other Federal, State, or Tribal permits if required:

Permit Type	Permit Number	Expiration Date (if applicable)
ARPA Permit	PKINWR012120	12/31/2020



**Logistics and Transportation** Attach additional sheets if the text spaces provided are inadequate.

25a) Does project require personnel to stay overnight on the refuge? Yes ☐ No ☒

25b) If yes, how many?  And list known personnel involved in overnight stay below:

List Names	List Names	List Names	List Names

26) Specifically describe all major instrumentation/equipment/gear (i.e. use of drones) and materials used, if applicable or required:

No major equipment

27a) Provide details and schedule for the installation of instrumentation:

N/A

27b) Provide details and schedule for the removal of instrumentation:

N/A

27c) If instrumentation is permanent, describe need:

N/A

27d) If instrumentation requires a maintenance schedule, describe needs and schedule:

N/A

27e) Provide a data collection schedule:

Fieldwork will occur as soon as permit is approved (~March 6, 2020) and will terminate by April 10, 2020. All work will occur during daylight hours.

28) Provide logistical arrangements for offsite transportation of samples:

samples will be transported off site on a daily basis using the field vehicle

29a) Provide detailed information on the logistics for onsite, intersite, and/or ship-to-shore transportation to or on the refuge, if required:

29b) Provide descriptions, license plate and/or identification numbers of vehicles used for onsite transportation, if required:

Vehicle Type	Plate/I.D./Registration #	Vehicle Type	Plate/I.D./Registration #
TBD (Rental Vehicle)			New South Associates Magnet will be placed on vehicle

29c) Provide descriptions, license plate and/or identification numbers of vehicles used for intersite transportation, if required:

Vehicle Type	Plate/I.D./Registration #	Vehicle Type	Plate/I.D./Registration #

29d) Provide descriptions, license plate and/or identification numbers of vehicles used for ship-to-shore transportation, if required:

Vehicle Type	Plate/I.D./Registration #	Vehicle Type	Plate/I.D./Registration #

30a) Is fuel cache needed? Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A ☐

30b) Provide specific location(s) of fuel caches: (GPS coordinates preferred)

31) Attach Safety Plan if required. Is Safety Plan attached? Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A ☐

## Work and Living Accommodations

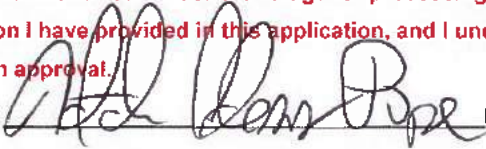
32) Specifically describe onsite work and/or living accommodations, including spike camps:

None

33) Specifically describe on or offsite hazardous material storage or other on or offsite material storage space: (Including on and offsite fuel caches.)

None

Sign, date, and print this form and return it to the refuge for processing. By signing this application, I agree my operations will conform to the information I have provided in this application, and I understand that any deviations or changes to this information must receive prior written approval.

34) Signature of Applicant:  Date of Application: 03/04/2020

Please use this number  
when referring to this permit


DI Form 1991 (Rev Jan 2008)  
for use with DI Form 1926  
OMB No. 1024-0037  
Exp. Date (01/31/2008)

No.: PKDNWR012120

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**PERMIT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

To conduct archeological work on Department of the Interior lands and Indian lands under the authority of:

- ☒ The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) and its regulations (43 CFR 7).  
☐ The Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-209; 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431-433) and its regulations (43 CFR 3).  
☐ Supplemental regulations (25 CFR 262) pertaining to Indian lands.  
☐ Bureau-specific statutory and/or regulatory authority: 50 CFR 27.62

Permit issued to <u>New South Associates Inc.</u>		2. Under application dated <u>January 21, 2020</u>
3. Address <u>New South Associates Inc.</u> <u>1819 Hampton Street</u> <u>Columbia, South Carolina 29205</u>		4. Telephone number(s) <u>(803) 771-7083</u>
		5. E-mail address(es) <u>nadams pope@newsouthassoc.com</u>
6. Name of Permit Administrator <u>Natalie Adams Pope</u>  Telephone number(s): <u>(803) 771-7083</u>  Email address(es): <u>nadams pope@newsouthassoc.com</u>	7. Name of Principal Investigator(s) <u>Natalie Adams Pope</u>  Telephone number(s): <u>(803) 771-7083</u>  Email address(es): <u>nadams pope@newsouthassoc.com</u>	
8. Name of Field Director(s) authorized to carry out field projects <u>Natalie Adams Pope</u> <u>James Stewart</u> <u>Ron Wise</u> <u>Kelly Higgins</u>		Telephone number(s): <u>(803) 771-7083</u>  Email address(es): <u>nadams pope@newsouthassoc.com</u> <u>jstewart@newsouthassoc.com</u> <u>rwise@newsouthassoc.com</u> <u>khiggins@newsouthassoc.com</u>
9. Activity authorized <u>To conduct Phase I archaeological investigations of South Carolina Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration's U.S. 278 Corridor Improvements Project, a portion of which crosses Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge's Last End Point. Methodology includes literature and site file reviews, pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing, and submission of a technical report.</u>		
10. On lands described as follows <u>Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge, Beaufort County, South Carolina</u>		
11. During the duration of the project      From <u>March 1, 2020</u> To <u>December 31, 2020</u>		
12. Name and address of the curatorial facility in which collections, records, data, photographs, and other documents resulting from work under this permit shall be deposited for permanent preservation on behalf of the United States Government. <u>Sharon L. Pekrul, Curator of Collections, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina 20208-0071</u>		
13. Permittee is required to observe the listed standard permit conditions and the special permit conditions attached to this permit.		
14. Signature and title of approving official:  Chief, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wildlife Refuge System, South Atlantic-Gulf & Mississippi Basin Unified Regions		15. Date <u>3/2/20</u>

#### 15. Standard Permit Conditions

- a. This permit is subject to all applicable provisions of 43 CFR Part 3, 43 CFR 7, and 25 CFR 262, and applicable departmental and bureau policies and procedures, which are made a part hereof.
- b. The permittee and this permit are subject to all other Federal, State, and local laws and regulations applicable to the public lands and resources.
- c. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and shall not affect the ability of the land managing bureau to use, lease or permit the use of lands subject to this permit for any purpose.
- d. This permit may not be assigned.
- e. This permit may be suspended or terminated for breach of any condition or for management purposes at the discretion of the approving official, upon written notice.
- f. This permit is issued for the term specified in 11 above.
- g. Permits issued for a duration of more than one year must be reviewed annually by the agency official and the permittee.
- h. The permittee shall obtain all other required permit(s) to conduct the specified project.
- i. Archeological project design, literature review, development of the regional historic context framework, site evaluation, and recommendations for subsequent investigations must be developed with direct involvement of an archeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation; fieldwork must be generally overseen by an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation.
- j. Permittee shall immediately request that the approving official (item 14 above) make a modification to accommodate any change in an essential condition of the permit, including individuals named and the nature, location, purpose, and time of authorized work, and shall without delay notify the approving official of any other changes affecting the permit or regarding information submitted as part of the application for the permit. Failure to do so may result in permit suspension or revocation.
- k. Permittee may request permit extension, in writing, at any time prior to expiration of the term of the permit, specifying a limited, definite amount of time required to complete permitted work.
- l. Any correspondence about this permit or work conducted under its authority must cite the permit number. Any publication of results of work conducted under the authority of this permit must cite the approving bureau and the permit number.
- m. Permittee shall submit a copy of any published journal article and any published or unpublished report, paper, and manuscript resulting from the permitted work (apart from those required in items o. and p., below), to the approving official and the appropriate official of the approved curatorial facility (item 12 above).
- n. Prior to beginning any fieldwork under the authority of this permit, the permittee, following the affected bureau's policies and procedures, shall contact the field office manager responsible for administering the lands involved to obtain further instructions.



**15. Standard Permit Conditions (continued)**

- q. Permittee shall submit a preliminary report to the approving official within a timeframe established by the approving official, which shall be no later than 6 weeks after the completion of any episode of fieldwork, setting out what was done, how it was done, by whom, specifically where, and with what results, including maps, GPS data, updated site forms for recorded sites and completed site forms for newly identified sites in Beaufort County, South Carolina, and the permittee's professional recommendations, as results require. If other than 6 weeks, the timeframe shall be specified in Special Permit Condition p. Depending on the scope, duration, and nature of the work, the approving official may require progress reports, during or after the fieldwork period or both, and as specified in Special Permit Condition 4.
- r. Permittee shall submit a clean, edited draft final report to the agency official for review to insure conformance with standards, guidelines, regulations, and all stipulations of the permit. The schedule for submitting the draft shall be determined by the agency official.
- s. Permittee shall submit a final report to the approving official not later than 180 days after completion of fieldwork. Where a fieldwork episode involved only minor work and/or minor findings, a final report may be submitted in place of the preliminary report. If the size or nature of fieldwork merits, the approving official may authorize a longer timeframe for the submission of the final report as specified in Special Permit Condition q.
- t. Two copies of the final report, a completed NTIS Report Documentation Page (SF-298), available at <http://www.ntis.gov/pdf/rdpform.pdf>, and a completed NADB-Reports Citation Form, available at [http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/tools/nadbform\\_update.doc](http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/tools/nadbform_update.doc), will be submitted to the office issuing the permit.
- u. The permittee agrees to keep the specific location of sensitive resources confidential. Sensitive resources include threatened species, endangered species, and rare species, archeological sites, caves, fossil sites, minerals, commercially valuable resources, and sacred ceremonial sites.
- v. Permittee shall deposit all artifacts, samples and collections, as applicable, and original or clear copies of all records, data, photographs, and other documents, resulting from work conducted under this permit, with the curatorial facility named in item 12, above, not later than 90 days after the date the final report is submitted to the approving official. Not later than 180 days after the final report is submitted, permittee shall provide the approving official with a catalog and evaluation of all materials deposited with the curatorial facility, including the facility's accession and/or catalog numbers.
- w. Permittee shall provide the approving official with a confirmation that artifacts and samples collected under this permit were deposited with the approved curatorial facility, signed by an authorized curatorial facility official, stating the date materials were deposited, and the type, number and condition of the collected museum objects deposited at the facility.
- x. Permittee shall not publish, without the approving official's prior permission, any locational or other identifying archeological site information that could compromise the Government's protection and management of archeological sites.
- y. For excavations, permittee shall consult the OSHA excavation standards which are contained in 29 CFR §1926.650, §1926.651 and §1926.652. For questions regarding these standards contact the local area OSHA office, OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA, or the OSHA website at <http://www.osha.gov>.
- z. Special Permit Conditions attached to this permit are made a part hereof.

**16. Special Permit Conditions**

- a. Permittee shall allow the approving official and bureau field officials, or their representatives, full access to the work area specified in this permit at any time the permittee is in the field, for purposes of examining the work area and any recovered materials and related records.
- b. Permittee shall cease work upon discovering any human remains and shall immediately notify the approving official or bureau field official. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until the authorized official has given permission.
- c. Permittee shall backfill all subsurface test exposures and excavation units as soon as possible after recording the results, and shall restore them as closely as reasonable to the original contour.
- d. Permittee shall not use mechanized equipment in designated, proposed, or potential wilderness areas unless authorized by the agency official or a designee in additional specific conditions associated with this permit.
- e. Permittee shall take precautions to protect livestock, wildlife, the public, or other users of the public lands from accidental injury in any excavation unit.
- f. Permittee shall not conduct any flint knapping or lithic replication experiments at any archeological site, aboriginal quarry source, or non-site location that might be mistaken for an archeological site as a result of such experiments.
- g. Permittee shall perform the fieldwork authorized in this permit in a way that does not impede or interfere with other legitimate uses of the public lands, except when the authorized officer specifically provides otherwise.
- h. Permittee shall restrict vehicular activity to existing roads and trails unless the authorized officer provides otherwise.
- i. Permittee shall keep disturbance to the minimum area consistent with the nature and purpose of the fieldwork.
- j. Permittee shall not cut or otherwise damage living trees unless the authorized officer gives permission.
- k. Permittee shall take precautions at all times to prevent wildfire. Permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused by the permittee's negligence. Permittee may not burn debris without the authorized officer's specific permission.
- l. Permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent or minimize scarring and erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed.
- m. Permittee shall not disturb resource management facilities within the permit area, such as fences, reservoirs, and other improvements, without the authorized officer's approval. Where disturbance is necessary, permittee shall return the facility to its prior condition, as determined by the authorized officer.
- n. Permittee shall remove temporary stakes and/or flagging, which the permittee has installed, upon completion of fieldwork.
- o. Permittee shall clean all camp and work areas before leaving the permit area. Permittee shall take precautions to prevent littering or pollution on public lands, waterways, and adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.
- p. Permittee shall submit the preliminary report monthly.
- q. Permittee shall submit the draft final reports quarterly.
- r. Permittee shall submit progress reports weekly over the duration of the project.
- s. Additional special permit conditions are attached.

**Special Permit Continuation Sheet**

1. Before beginning fieldwork the Permittee is required to apply for a Special Use Permit from Russell Webb, Refuge Manager, Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge [(843)-784-9911 (O) or (912) 313-1366 (c)]. The fieldwork schedule will be coordinated with the Refuge.
2. If any human remains are discovered fieldwork at that specific location will cease immediately, and the Permittee shall immediately notify the Refuge Manager at (843)-784-9911 (O) or (912) 313-1366 (c) and the FWS's RHPO at Savannah Coastal Refuges [(843) 784-6310 (o) or (912) 257-5434 (c)]. See *Special Permit Condition "b."*
3. The Permittee will complete and/or update the State Site Forms for recorded historic properties. The forms will be submitted by the Permittee to the South Carolina Master Site Files for entry in the state's site file. Copies of state site form will be submitted by the Permittee to the FWS's RHPO. The state site number will be used in reference to all FWS owned and/or managed sites referred to in the report.
4. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) is the designated repository for this archaeological collection. Collections will be prepared for curation – bagged, labeled, and stored – according to National Park Service standards. The permit holder will be responsible for these activities.
5. Artifacts and project documents in paper and electronic form (original notes, maps, photographs, records, and any other form of documentation resulting from the archaeological investigations done under the terms of the permit) are the property of the FWS and will be delivered to:
  - Sharon L. Pehrul, Curator of Collections, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina 20208-0071.at no cost to the government. This includes, but is not limited to, digital photographs, GPS data, CAD drawings, and GIS data layers. These materials will be delivered to the SCIAA within 30 days after the submission of the final report to the Service. Catalogs and analytical results associated with the materials deposited at SCIAA will be provided to the repository within 60 days after the submission of the final report. Copies of these catalogs and the accession inventory are to be submitted to the FWS's RHPO within 30 days after the submission of the collection to SCIAA. See *Standard Permit Condition "v" and "w."*
6. The Permittee shall submit all field drawn and computer generated maps. The Permittee shall provide raw global positioning systems (GPS) data acquired in the field in original formats and along with any post-processed formats and data. The Permittee will furnish the FWS's RHPO and the Refuge with copies of geographic information systems (GIS) data developed from this investigation. All GIS and GPS data must be accompanied by metadata, including equipment, datum, and coordinate systems used. All metadata must be consistent with and meet the most recent FWS and Federal Geographic Data Committee standards.
7. Address for reports:
  - Richard S. Kanaski, RHPO/RA, Savannah Coastal Refuges, 694 Beech Hill Lane, Hardeeville, SC 29927;
  - Russell Webb, Refuge Manager, Savannah Coastal Refuges, 694 Beech Hill Lane, Hardeeville, SC 29927.
8. Final Reports are to be prepared consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Archaeology* ([http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch\\_stnds\\_7.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm)). The title page on all reports submitted pursuant to this permit will contain the Permit Number. See *Standard Permit Condition "t."*
9. Site location information developed on lands covered under this permit is the property of the FWS. Restrictions on dissemination of locational information pursuant to the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* and the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended* shall apply. See *Standard Permit Condition "u" and "x."*

By signing below, I, the Principal Investigator, acknowledge that I have read and understand the Permit for Archaeological Investigations and agree to its terms and conditions as evidenced by my signature below and initiation of work or other activities under the authority of this permit.

Signature and title:

*Nitch (Deno) Pope*  
Executive Vice President

Date:

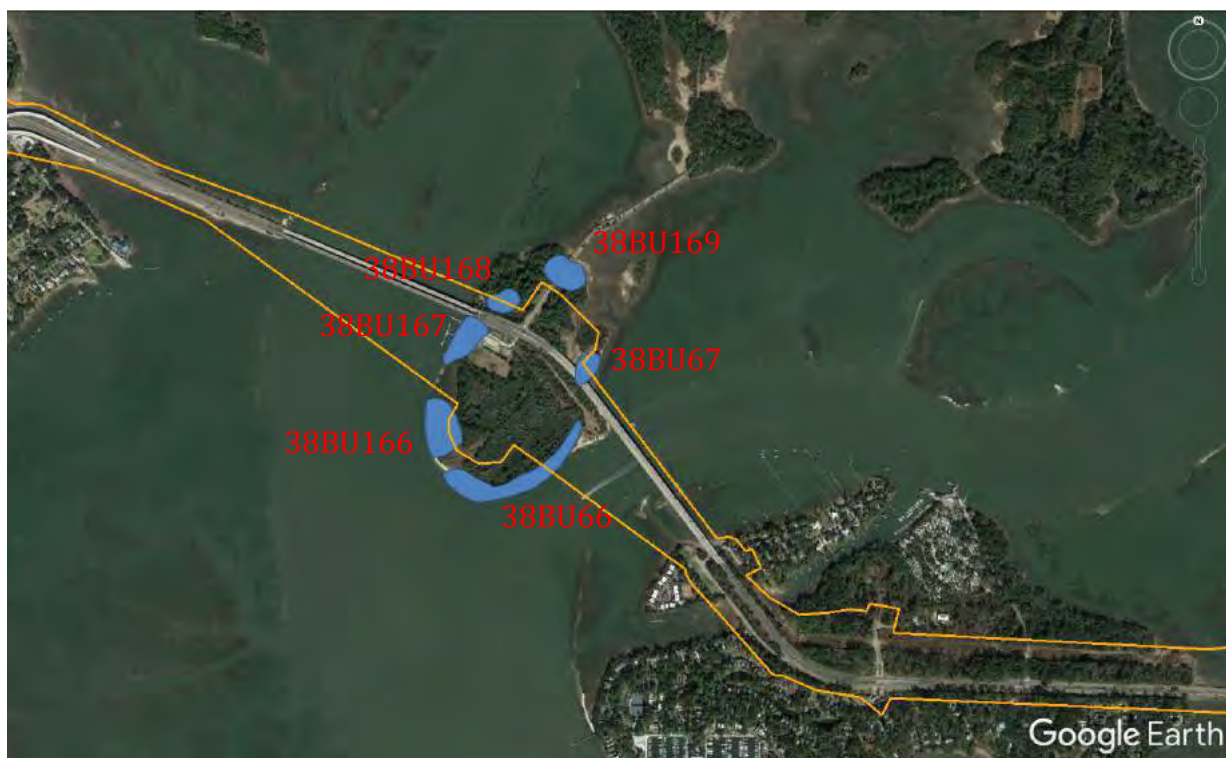
3/3/2020

**Paperwork Reduction Act and Estimated Burden Statement:** This information is being collected pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470cc and 470mm, to provide the necessary facts to enable the Federal land manager (1) to evaluate the applicant's professional qualifications and organizational capability to conduct the proposed archaeological work; (2) to determine whether the proposed work would be in the public interest; (3) to verify the adequacy of arrangements for permanent curatorial preservation, as United States property, of specimens and records resulting from the proposed work; (4) to ensure that the proposed activities would be inconsistent with any management plan applicable to the public lands involved; (5) to provide the necessary information needed to complete the Secretary's *Report to Congress on Federal Archaeology Programs*; and (6) to allow the National Park Service to evaluate Federal archaeological protection programs and assess compliance with the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* (16 U.S.C. 470). Submission of the information is required before the applicant may enjoy the benefit of using publicly owned archaeological resources. To conduct such activities without a permit is punishable by felony-level criminal prosecutions, civil penalties, and forfeiture of property. A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average three hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, NPS; 1849 C Street, NW (2275); Washington, D.C. 20240-0001.



**Section 6a.** The Federal lands involved include the Pinckney Island Wildlife Refuge located in Beaufort County, South Carolina and administered by U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Region 4. The center point of the project area is UTM Zone 17 E520321 N3565710.68 (NAD 83), located where US 278 crosses over Pinckney Island (map attached below).

**Section 6b.** Six alternative alignments for the replacement of the US 278 bridge have been proposed. The aggregate Area of Potential Effect (APE) for these potential alternatives crosses 6 previously recorded archaeological resources within the boundaries of the Pinckney Island Wildlife Refuge. These resources include 38BU66, 38BU67, 38BU166, 38BU167, 38BU168, and 38BU169. Of these, 38BU66, 38BU67, and 38BU168 are eligible for inclusion in the NRPH. The rest of the sites are considered unassessed. A map of the aggregate APE and six identified resources is included below.



**Section 11a.** The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) has identified necessary improvements to US 278 where it crosses over Mackay Creek and Skull Creek in Beaufort County, South Carolina. The proposed project will include widening the existing roadway from 2-lane to 4-lane and re-routing of portions of the roadway. In addition, on-ramps and exit ramps will be constructed at various points along the corridor.

Background research will be conducted using the Archsite GIS database. In addition, historic maps will be consulted to determine the potential for historic resources in the project area. Previous survey and testing reports will also be consulted. Field surveys for archaeological resources located within the area of potential effects of the proposed project

will be conducted. Cultural resource investigations will not include Phase II testing or data recovery.

Six potential alternative corridors have been proposed by SCDOT for this project that cross the Pinckney Island Wildlife Refuge. Once a preferred corridor has been selected, a cultural resources survey will be performed for that specific alignment. Any resources within this area will be recorded and assessed for their NRHP eligibility. The archaeological survey will occur only in the area of direct effects. New South Associates will excavate 20 meter interval regular interval shovel tests within the area of direct effects, which is the preferred alignment and associated work areas. Any sites encountered shall be shovel tested with 10 meter or less interval within the area of direct effects and assessed for their NRHP eligibility. An assessment of effects will also be undertaken. All soils will be screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth.

New South Associates will implement the following protocol in order to comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). This protocol is intended to cover NAGPRA items exposed by inadvertent discovery within the boundaries of the Pinckney Island Wildlife Refuge. The term "NAGPRA items" includes human remains, associated funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony as they are defined in 25 US 3001.

1. If NAGPRA items are inadvertently encountered, any activity in the vicinity of the discovery shall be temporarily suspended and all reasonable efforts will be made to protect the NAGPRA items and the appropriate efforts will be made to determine if the NAGPRA items are human. The activity will resume when clearance to proceed is received by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Regional Historic Preservation Officer.
2. If the NAGPRA items are determined to be human, the burial or location will not be disturbed in any way. Any discovery of human NAGPRA items and associated artifacts will be treated in a respectful manner.
3. In cases where a potential crime scene exists, personnel except those necessary to protect the location will leave the immediate vicinity in order to prevent unintentional destruction of crime scene information. A local law enforcement officer will be immediately notified. The Regional Historic Preservation Officer will be contacted immediately after law enforcement.
4. A professional archaeologist will assist law enforcement in determining if the NAGPRA items are archaeological in origin. If the crime scene is ARPA-related (i.e., there is evidence of intentional disturbance or looting of archaeological materials), an archaeologist shall assist law enforcement as needed in the collection of archaeological data to support the ARPA case.
5. As soon as the NAGPRA items have been determined to be human, then all effort will be made in the field to determine whether human NAGPRA items are Native American. If the NAGPRA items are found to be Native American, skip steps 6 and 7 below and proceed to step 8.

6. If the NAGPRA items are determined to not be Native American, then South Carolina Burial laws apply and will be followed (Title 44-43 of the South Carolina Code of Laws).
7. If the NAGPRA items' affiliation cannot be determined in the field, further non-destructive analysis of human NAGPRA items and/or associated cultural materials may be required. New South will coordinate with USFW Regional Historic Preservation Officer regarding the types of non-destructive analysis to be conducted.
8. Provenience information will be collected as specified by the written plan of action. Recording of provenience may include any or all of the following: documenting the location of the burial or scattered NAGPRA items and general site conditions on a site form or on an addendum to an existing form; describing the surface visible NAGPRA items to the degree that can be accomplished without causing additional disturbance to the grave; documenting the location of the burial on a USGS 7.5' topographic sheet and with a GPS unit.
9. If it is possible to rebury or cap the NAGPRA items in place, then that decision will be documented in a written plan of action in coordination with the appropriate organizations and representatives.
10. If NAGPRA items must be excavated or removed, procedures will be specified in a written plan of action, in coordination with the appropriate organizations and representatives.

All recovered artifacts will be transported to New South Associates' laboratory facilities in Stone Mountain, Georgia, where they will be washed, cataloged, analyzed and prepared for curation. Distinct provenience numbers will be assigned to each shovel test and surface collection point, and artifacts from each provenience will be divided by class and type, and assigned a catalog number. Upon project completion, the artifacts and project documents will be turned over to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) for final curation.

Cultural resources will be evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources are defined as significant if they "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association," and if they:

- A) Were associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or
- B) Were associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or
- C) Embodied the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a

significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,

D) Yielded, or were likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Cultural resource reporting shall comply with state and federal requirements. If no more than ten non-significant sites are identified during the field survey, a form report format (provided by SCDOT) will be utilized. If the survey does not qualify for a form report, a full report will be written using the components outlined in the *South Carolina Guidelines for Archaeological Research*.

**Section 11b.** New South Associates is a SBA 8m, WBENC, and SC DOT certified women-owned small business providing cultural resource consulting services: Archaeology, History, Architectural History, Historic Preservation Planning, Public Outreach, Cemetery Surveys and Relocations, and Geophysical Survey. Incorporated in Georgia in 1988, our Georgia home office is housed in a 4,800-square-foot renovated historic Craftsman bungalow and three adjoining 1,400-square-foot office buildings and includes a 2,000-square-foot laboratory for artifact analysis, temporary curation space for archaeological collections, a fully equipped graphics production center, an equipment storage building, and professional offices. Branch offices are located in Columbia, South Carolina; Greensboro, North Carolina; and Nashville, Tennessee.

New South Associates has a permanent staff of 97 professionals that includes specialists in prehistoric and historic archaeology, history, architectural history, historic preservation planning, zooarchaeology, lithic analysis, artifact curation, urban archaeology, oral history, the Cold War, physical anthropology, remote sensing, and cemetery studies, as well as computer, GIS, and graphics specialists. Our permanent personnel are supported by a large number of B.A. and M.A. degreed specialists who work with us on a project basis and as technicians. NSA's staff is assigned to five departments: Archaeology, History, Laboratory, Production, and Administration. The technical departments: Archaeology, History, and Laboratory, provide technical field studies, analyses, and reports. Administration oversees project schedules and report production as well as accounting, while the Production Department produces report illustrations and interpretive exhibits and websites.

Proposed archaeological staff for this project includes Natalie Adams Pope (Principal Investigator), James Stewart, Ron Wise, and Kelly Higgins (Archaeologists). Their resumes are provided in Section 11d. The work will be performed out of the Columbia, South Carolina office.

New South Associates utilizes state-of-the-art equipment including Apple and PC desktop and laptop computers, GIS, GPS, Total Station, GPR, magnetic gradiometer, tablet PCs, and smart phones for timely and accurate reporting, mapping and communication. New South equipment is listed below.



## New South Equipment

### Vehicles

- 1 Subaru Forester
- 3 Toyota 4 Runner 4-wheel drive SUVs
- 1 Toyota Prius
- 1 10 x 5 trailer to haul mechanical excavation screens
- 1 Toyota Tundra Pick-up
- 1 Polaris Ranger UTV

### Remote Sensing Equipment

- Ground Penetrating Radar - SIR-3000 control unit with 400mhz and 900mhz antenna manufactured by Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) to conduct terrestrial and remote sensing surveys. This is a dingle-wheel model GPR transmitter.
- SIR-3000 harness system and RADAN software (X3) for processing data
- Magnetometer (Bartington GRAD-601 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometer)

### Survey and Location Equipment

- Topcon GTS 200 Total Station
- TDS Recon data collector
- 6 Trimble GeoXTs GPS units
- 1 Trimble Pro XRS GPS unit
- 10 Garmin Etrex Vista GPS units

### Cameras

- 16 digital cameras utilizing a range of 8-12 megapixels
- 3 35mm film cameras with 28x80 zoom lens
- Cameras are Canon, Nikon, Olympus, Sony, and Pentax

### Archaeological Field Equipment

- 6 mechanical excavation screens
- 1 Power auger (Two Man Earth Drill)
- 8 Metal Detectors: 2 Whites XLT E-series, 3 Garret Ace 250, 2 Garret Pinpointer Pro, and 1 MineLab E-Trac
- Shovels, flat and round, trowels, hand augers, tile probes
- Measuring tapes, folding rules, pull tapes, English and Metric
- Screens, hand screen for survey, rocker screens, hanging screens,
- Compasses
- Tents, tarps
- Hard hats, safety vests, snake guards
- First Aid kits

### Computer Systems

- Intel Quad-Core Xeon OS X server with 30 terabyte capacity
- HP ProLiant DL180 G5 Quad-Core Intel Xeon E5405 2GHz Rackmount Server
- LAN allows any desktop computer access to files on the server and allows access to shared files on the computers of other staff members
- Retrospect 8.0 and tape backup drives
- 32 Intel iMacs

- 2 iMac G5
- 11 Mac minis (Intel core)
- 2 PowerMac G5 towers
- 2 Mac Pro Intel towers,
- 6 PC laptops
- 5 OS X iBooks
- 5 PC desktop computers (Windows 7)
- 5 Motions Computing Tablet PCs
- 1 Samsung Galaxy Note 10.1

#### General Graphics and Office Printing Equipment

- 1 Agfa Duo Scan Scanner 8.5x14 bed
- 1 Epson 635 Scanner with 8.5x14 bed
- 1 Mustek large format scanner with 8.5x14 bed
- 3 Ricoh CL4000DN color laser printers
- 1 Ricoh Aficio C7500 multifunctional color copier/printer/scanner
- 1 Xerox Workcentre 7120 multifunctional color copier/printer/scanner

#### Print Production Equipment

- 2 Ricoh Aficio c7500 with Fiery- 4-color laser printer (70 color, 75 B/W ppm) to 11x17
- 1 EPSON Stylus Color 3000, a true A2 color inkjet printer - print width of 410 mm on A2 sheets
- 1 Fastback 15XS heat set perfect binder
- 1 Fastback Powis Model 31 Printer
- 1 Spiral binder

#### Software (Office, Graphics and GIS)

- Adobe Image Ready
- Freehand 10 and MX
- Dreamweaver and Flash
- Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, Powerpoint)
- Omni Page (OCR)
- Font Reserve
- ESRI ArcMap 10
- 4D for Macintosh
- Access for PC

**Section 11c.** New South Associates has held an on-call contract with SCDOT since 1990 and has been on engineering teams who have been awarded SCDOT road improvement projects. Below are examples of ongoing or recent past projects of similar scope.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Client</b>	<b>Year</b>
Forestbrook Road Widening	Cultural Resources survey was conducted for approximately 5 miles of proposed improvements to Forestbrook Road in Horry County, SC	CECS, Inc	2019
Fred Nash Boulevard Widening	Cultural Resources Survey for 325 acres of proposed road widening in Horry County, SC	Infrastructure, Consulting, and Engineering	2018
SC 557 Road Improvements	Cultural Resources survey was conducted for approximately 3.9 miles of proposed improvements to SC 557 in York County, SC	York County, SC	2018
Phase II Testing of 38CN246	Phase II testing was conducted on a small precontact site located along US 21 at Sandy Run Creek bridge in Colleton County, SC.	SCDOT	2017
Bluff Road Widening	Cultural Resources survey for approximately 2.5 miles of proposed improvements to Bluff Road in Richland County, SC.	Parrish and Partners	2016
I-85 Cherokee County	Cultural Resources Survey of 12 miles of I-85 in Cherokee County, SC.	Mead & Hunt	2016

**Section 11d.** Resumes for staff listed on the ARPA permit application are provided on the following pages.

NATALIE P ADAMS POPE, RPA  
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT  
SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH MANAGER

EDUCATION:

M.A., Public Service Archaeology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1990  
B.A., Anthropology and History, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, 1986

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 30

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Pope serves New South Associates as Executive Vice President, Principal Investigator, and Project Manager. She is Branch Manager of the firm's Columbia, South Carolina office. Ms. Adams is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and is past president of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists (COSCAPA). She has 30 years of professional archeological experience and has authored or co-authored over 220 technical reports and publications. She has directed research for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Jacksonville, Savannah, Wilmington, and Fort Worth Districts; the North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia Departments of Transportation; the Tennessee Valley Authority; the US Forest Service; US Fish and Wildlife, and a number of private clients. Ms. Pope's areas of expertise include: Plantation Archaeology; African-American Archaeology; Colonial Backcountry Archaeology; and Coastal Woodland Period Archaeology.

KEY SUPERVISORY EXPERIENCE:

2018 to Present Principal Investigator. Warwicktowne Data Recovery, Newport News, Virginia. Oversaw the excavation of the remnants of a Colonial era town and a Confederate Encampment. Work is being conducted for the City of Newport News, Virginia.

2013 to Present Principal Investigator/Project Manager. Mark Clark Expressway Project. Oversaw the survey and assessment of effects of the final alignment of the proposed expressway project across James and Johns Islands. Work is being conducted for SCDOT on behalf of CDM Smith.

2012 Principal Investigator/Project Manager. Camden Truck Routes Cultural Resources Survey – Cultural Resources survey of three truck routes through the City of Camden, SC for Hussey, Gay, Bell & DeYoung on behalf of SCDOT. The work recorded archaeological and architectural resources within the three truck routes and assessed effects to significant resources. Another facet of this project included the effects of streetscaping along Broad Street.

2010-2013 Project Manager for the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission's (CCPRC) on-call cultural resources services contract. As overall Project Manager for the contract, she served as Principal Investigator for the archaeological surveys of newly acquired parklands. After these lands had been surveyed, she authored a Cultural Resource Management Plan for all CCPRC owned property. This plan included on ways to interpret the parks' history and archaeology to the public and how to care for the significant resources identified.

MEMBERSHIPS AND REGISTRATIONS:

- Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
- Member, Society for Historical Archaeology
- Member, Southeastern Archaeological Conference
- Member, Council of South Carolina Professional Archeologists (Secretary 2002-2003; President 2004-05)
- Member, Archeological Society of South Carolina (Past Editor of South Carolina Antiquities)
- Service, South Carolina State Review Board for the National Register of Historic Places (2005-2008).



JAMES STEWART, RPA  
ARCHAEOLOGIST  
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.  
jstewart@newsouthassoc.com

#### EDUCATION

MA, Anthropology, University of South Carolina - 2013  
BA, Anthropology, University of South Carolina - 2007

#### SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Mr. Stewart is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who serves New South Associates as an archaeologist in our Columbia, South Carolina branch office. His 12 years professional experience includes both precontact and historic southeastern archaeology, directing all phases of archaeological study. His experience includes 11 years of US Forest Service (USFS) Phase I surveys. Mr. Stewart has directed projects for the USFS (Francis Marion and Sumter National Forest, National Forests in North Carolina, and Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests), the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Fort Monroe Authority (FMA), Georgia Department of Transportation (DOT), North Carolina DOT, South Carolina DOT, Tennessee DOT, the US Army Corps of Engineers, various utilities, and developers. Mr. Stewart's areas of expertise include: Geographic Information Systems, Southeastern Archaeology, total station and GPS mapping, Woodland archaeology, Colonial South Carolina, and Naval Stores archaeology.

#### KEY EXPERIENCE

- 2019 Archaeologist. Savannah Federal Courthouse Annex Data Recovery, Chatham County, Georgia. Mechanically stripped a block of West President Street and excavated a sample of exposed features.
- 2018 Archaeologist. Fort Monroe Visitor and Education Center (VEC) Data Recovery, Fort Monroe Virginia. Exposed and documented a nineteenth century U.S. Army officer's quarters as mitigation for expansion of the VEC.
- 2018 Archaeologist. Phase Two Investigations at Arsenal Park, Fayetteville North Carolina. Implemented an excavation plan to document the Antebellum and Civil War Fayetteville Arsenal.
- 2017-19 Archaeologist. Phase I Archaeological Surveys of the Twelve Mile Analysis Area, Pisgah National Forest, Haywood County, North Carolina. Directed archaeological field survey of 1,200 acres of timber stands, stream crossings, road improvement corridors, stream restoration corridors, and prescribed burn units.
- 2017 Archaeologist. Phase II Testing of 38CN246, Colleton County, South Carolina. Responsible for directing archaeological testing including test unit excavation, oversight of laboratory analysis, NRHP assessment, and reporting. Work conducted for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2014-17 Archaeologist. Cane Gully Analysis Area, Francis Marion National Forest. Directed three Phase I surveys encompassing approximately 12,000 acres of timber stands, swamps and wildlife openings. These surveys resulted in the identification and NRHP eligibility evaluation of more than 300 archaeological resources. James was primary report author for each survey.

#### PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Member, Society for Historical Archaeology  
Member, Archaeological Society of South Carolina, *President* (2013-2015), *Member at Large* (2011-2013)  
Member, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, *Secretary* (2020-2022)

RONALD WISE, RPA  
ARCHAEOLOGIST  
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC  
rwise@newsouthassoc.com

#### EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, University of Southern Mississippi – 2016

B.A., Anthropology, Auburn University– 2010

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE: 10 years, with New South Associates: 1.5 years

#### SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Ron Wise has completed archaeological survey, testing, data recovery, and public outreach for state, federal and tribal agencies. Mr. Wise has worked in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. His research interests include archaeological method and theory, lithic reduction strategies, hunter-gatherer subsistence, economic anthropology, the role of technology in culture change, and socio-political stratification. He has experience in multiple methods of data collection and analysis technology, including total station recordation, geographic information systems (GIS) software, and R statistical environment. Mr. Wise's areas of expertise include Pre-contact Southeastern archaeology, hunter-gatherer mobility and logistical systems, flint knapping, and lithic analysis.

#### KEY EXPERIENCE

- 2019 Archaeologist. Phase II Testing of 32 archaeological sites on the Red River Army Depot in Bowie County, TX. Ron directed and conducted fieldwork to test the NRHP eligibility of multiple sites through test unit excavation and mapping. Work was conducted on behalf of the USACE.
- 2019 Archaeologist. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 4.2 miles of proposed natural gas pipeline in Kershaw County, South Carolina. Ron directed and conducted fieldwork to identify previously unrecorded sites through shovel test survey. Work was conducted on behalf of Tetra-Tech Engineering and Dominion Energy.
- 2019 Archaeologist. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 5 miles of proposed road improvements in Horry County, South Carolina. Ron directed and conducted fieldwork to identify previously unrecorded archaeological sites through shovel test survey. Work was conducted on behalf of the South Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2018 Archaeologist. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 325 acres of proposed road widening in Horry County, South Carolina. Ron directed and conducted fieldwork to identify previously unrecorded archaeological sites through shovel test survey. Work was conducted on behalf of the South Carolina Department of Transportation and Horry County.
- 2018 Archaeologist. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 3.9 miles of proposed road improvements along SC 557 in York County, South Carolina. Ron directed and conducted fieldwork to identify previously unrecorded archaeological sites through shovel test survey.

#### PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS AND REGISTRATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society for American Archaeology  
Southeastern Archaeological Conference  
Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists  
Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists  
Mississippi Archaeological Association  
Alabama Archaeological Society

KELLY HIGGINS, M.A.  
ARCHAEOLOGIST  
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.  
khiggins@newsouthassoc.com

#### EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology, University of Sheffield - 2012  
B.A., Anthropology, North Carolina State University - 2010

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 6 years with New South Associates: 1 year.

#### SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Kelly Higgins has been working in the cultural resource management field since completing her MA degree from the University of Sheffield in 2012. She has worked in England and throughout the eastern U.S., including South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Ms. Higgins has directed surveys on precontact and historic sites for a variety of government and private clients. Additionally, she has experience on testing, data recovery, and geophysics projects. Ms. Higgins' area of expertise include:

- Section 106 Compliance
- Southeastern Archaeology

#### KEY EXPERIENCE

- 2019 Archaeologist. Intensive Archaeological Survey of 300 acres at the Dixon Bay Wildlife Management Area in Screven County, Georgia. Directed fieldwork to identify previously unrecorded sites through shovel testing. Work was conducted for Georgia Department of Transportation.
- 2018 Archaeologist. Phase II testing and Phase III Data Recovery excavations at Smith Mountain Lake, Virginia. Conducted archaeological excavations on NRHP eligible sites, conducted testing on previously recorded sites to determine significance, and co-authored report. Work was conducted for Appalachian Power.
- 2018 Archaeologist. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed megasite in Montgomery and Robertson Counties, Tennessee. Conducted background research, directed archaeological fieldwork, assessed NRHP eligibility of 46 sites and 22 isolated finds, and lead author on report. Work was conducted for DBS & Associates Engineering.
- 2017 Archaeologist. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed 648-acre solar farm in Dale County, Alabama. Conducted background research, directed archaeological fieldwork, assessed NRHP eligibility of five sites, and lead author on report. Work was conducted for Midland-Wiregrass Solar Project, LLC.

#### PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS AND SERVICE

Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists  
Archaeological Society of South Carolina

**Last End Point APE**



Google Earth

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# APPENDIX E: TOWN OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND PERMIT

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS APPROVAL

**PROJECT NAME:** Phase 1 survey of proposed improvements to US 278 over Skull and MacKay Creeks

**DATE OF APPROVAL:** February 17, 2020

**PROJECT APPROVAL TIME FRAME:** February 24, 2020 – March 31, 2020

**INVESTIGATOR:** New South Associates, Inc.

**Request made by:** Natalie Adams Pope

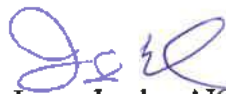
**Application to Conduct:** Archaeological Research, including geophysical surveys and excavations

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

☐ APPROVAL  
☒ APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS  
☐ DISAPPROVAL

### **CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:**

1. The work shall only take place in already cleared areas.
2. No clearing or cutting of trees or underbrushing or stripping of the site shall be conducted without prior written permission from the Town. Any soil/leaf litter that is stripped shall be spread back in the same location.
3. Hand excavation must be done under the canopies of trees 30 inches or over in diameter (measured at 4.5 feet above grade), please contact the Town's Environmental Planner Rocky Browder at [rockyb@hiltonheadislandsc.gov](mailto:rockyb@hiltonheadislandsc.gov) or (843) 341-4682 prior to beginning that particular hand excavation.
4. Prior to any disturbance to adjacent wetlands or wetland buffers must be approved and inspected by the Town's Environmental Planner Rocky Browder.
5. All test holes shall be filled back in.
6. Please furnish the Town of Hilton Head Island with a copy of your final report and any other reports furnished to the State Historic Preservation Office.

  
Jayme Lopko, AICP  
Senior Planner

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South Carolina  
Department of Transportation

BEAU  
31744  
AE

May 28, 2021

Ms. Elizabeth Johnson  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
SC Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223

Subject: US 278 Corridor Improvements Cultural Resources

Dear Ms. Johnson:

The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) proposes to address structural deficiencies with the Mackay Creek Bridge and provide for corridor improvements along U.S. 278. The proposed project includes replacement of the eastbound Mackay Creek Bridge and replacement of the three other bridges located within the project study area. The three additional bridges to be replaced include the westbound Mackay Creek, the eastbound Skull Creek, and the westbound Skull Creek Bridge. Improved access to the Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge (PINWR) and the C.C. Haigh, Jr. Boat Lamp is also proposed as part of this project. The following is a summary of the cultural resources identified on the project.

#### **Archaeological Site 38BU66**

The preferred alternative could not avoid this site located on PINWR, resulting in an Adverse Effect to this historic resource. Mitigation through data recovery will be completed. SCDOT proposes to mitigate impacts through an effort to excavate, preserve, and document the presence and characteristics of any buried features on the site within the area of the proposed improvements. SCDOT also proposes to provide a public education component developed in coordination with the SHPO, USFWS, and the Catawba Tribal Historic Preservation Office that will be outlined in the Archaeological Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

#### **Archaeological Site 38BU67 & 38BU2337**

The preferred alternative avoids impacts to these sites. Due to the close proximity of 38BU67, the boundaries of the site will be identified as a "Restricted Area" on all construction plans. Construction, heavy equipment access, or storage for equipment and materials will not be allowed within the Restricted Area. If any inadvertent damage occurs to the site, or any late archaeological manifestations are discovered, reports will be made to SHPO, the Catawba Indian Nation THPO, and USFWS Regional Historic Preservation Officer. SCDOT's commitments also include that if any significant portions of the site are encountered, construction activities in that area will be halted and it will be treated as a late discovery. A MOA covering these precautionary avoidance measures has been prepared with FHWA, SCDOT, USFWS, Catawba Indian National THPO, and SHPO as signatories.



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### **Stoney Community Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)**

Oral history interviews with longtime residents, archival research, and historical landscape analysis were carried out to better understand the Stoney Community's significance as a TCP and to evaluate its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Stoney is one of Hilton Head Island's historic and socially connected Gullah communities, which also include nearby Squire Pope, Spanish Wells, Jonesville, and Jarvis. Study of Stoney and the surrounding historic Gullah communities that are located along Jarvis and Skull creeks in Northwest Hilton Head Island, along with oral histories provided by knowledgeable residents, suggest that Stoney remains central to Gullah identity through its long history of Black landownership; as a cultural gateway to the island; and as a place of progress, prosperity, and education for the island's Black community. It is thus recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a TCP and a site boundary has been created

The proposed preferred alternative would involve the acquisition of approximately 4.77 acres of new right-of-way (ROW) and the relocation of two commercial establishments from within the TCP boundary, constituting roughly one-and-a-half percent of the acreage of the entire TCP area. The preferred alternative was selected as the least environmentally damaging of all alternatives considered. The alternatives that avoided the Stoney Community had egregious impacts to natural resources and/or construction costs that eclipsed the available funding for the project. Other alternatives made new "cuts" through the Stoney Community in areas that are presently undisturbed (see attached roadway alternatives graphic). The preferred alternative was selected due to its feasibility in terms of cost constraints and its minimization of impacts to both the natural environment and the Stoney Community.

The proposed project is not expected to induce growth within the Stoney Community or introduce additional traffic into the area. The proposed project seeks to change an existing section of four (4)-lane roadway on US 278 to six (6) lanes. There are existing 6 lane sections on either side of the proposed project area, so the project only seeks to standardize the facility throughout the US 278 corridor rather than expanding US 278 to introduce increased traffic demand, a reactive rather than proactive strategy to address an existing need on the roadway and an existing deficiency that underserves that need.

As the Stoney Community has the character of a semi-rural Lowcountry area, SCDOT is committed to retaining as much existing vegetation and tree canopy within the Stoney Community as possible. Along US 278, strips of new ROW will require some tree/vegetation clearing in order to construct the project. However, those areas are buffered by additional wooded areas further off the alignment of the existing (and proposed) US 278, with the result that the loss of vegetation should not be impactful to the character of the Stoney Community. A tree canopy section along Squire Pope Road will be maintained through minimization efforts to reduce the proposed project footprint. If potential effects to this tree canopy area along Squire Pope Road arise in later project planning, SCDOT will consult with SHPO for a renewed determination of effect.

Potential community enhancement options were initially developed based on recommendations presented in the Background and Recommendations Report for the Gullah Geechee Cultural Preservation Project (draft 2019) prepared by the Walker Collaborative. This document provides



recommendations for strategies to better preserve Gullah cultural on Hilton Head Island. In September 2019, the Hilton Head Island Town Council approved 13 of the recommendations, which address land preservation, economic opportunities and Town regulations. The project team has met with the Stoney Community, Gullah stakeholders, and the Town of Hilton Head on five different occasions since August 2020 to discuss the project and potential enhancement opportunities (see attached meeting summary). Initial discussions included the potential enhancement options derived from the background research and have evolved based on input from the Stoney Community.

It is the goal of the proposed project to provide community enhancement options to preserve and highlight the history of the Stoney Community. Potential enhancement options to further establish or reestablish the Stoney Community as a “gateway” and a “place” include:

- Signage to demarcate the Stoney Community to include a more “gateway” entrance/exit to the community based on the boundary established in the TCP Report.
- Open-air pavilion on town-owned property near the US 278 and Squire Pope Road intersection to highlight history of the Stoney Community and other Gullah neighborhoods on the island
- Create a theme based street and multiuse path lighting
- Transform the History of Stoney community video to a “Story Map” to share important historical information about the Stoney Community, Gullah Communities, and Hilton Head Island. This would be an online interactive map to provide locations and details about historically significant sites, people, and events within the area. Users can learn about the history of the project area and its inhabitants, and historic homes inhabited by early settlers, early roads, farms, industry, cemeteries and other features to document the area’s history.
- Improvements to access road to Jenkins Island Cemetery

SCDOT, FHWA, and the larger US 278 Project Team conducted a virtual meeting with Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission and South Carolina SHPO staff on May 25, 2021. A project overview and explanation of outreach to and enhancements for the Stoney Community was provided during the meeting. Subsequent to that meeting, the Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission issued a response letter (attached) stating “we register no objection to the current, revised plan and look forward to continued updates on the progress.”

The proposed US 278 project will acquire ROW within the boundary of the Stoney Community TCP but this acquisition is minimal in nature, has no impacts to the integrity or the district, and does not substantially change the character, setting, or feel of the Stoney community TCP. Based upon those conclusions, it is recommended that the proposed US 278 project will have No Adverse Effect to the Stoney Community TCP. FHWA intends to make a 4(f) de minimis impact finding for the minimal impacts within the Stoney Community TCP.



### Conclusions

**In summary, the proposed US 278 project will have an Adverse Effect to historic resources due to impacts to site 38BU66.** A MOA (attached) will be completed to address mitigation for those impacts. The FHWA has notified the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) of the project's adverse effect and the ACHP has stated that they do not need to be a consulting party on this project.

In accordance with the memorandum of agreement approved by the Federal Highway Administration, November 29, 2011, SCDOT is providing this information as agency official designee, as defined under 36 CFR 800.2, to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

It is requested that you review the enclosed material and, if appropriate, indicate your concurrence with SCDOT findings. Please respond within 30 days if you have any objections or if you have need of additional information.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

*David P. Kelly*

David P. Kelly  
RPG 1 NEPA Coordinator

DPK:dk

Enclosures: Stoney Community TCP Report, Alternatives Alignment Graphic, Stoney Community Meeting Summary, US 278 Cultural Resources Survey Report, Community Enhancement Memo, Community Enhancement Rendering, Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission response, and Project MOA

I (~~do not~~) concur in the above determination.

Signed:

*Egbert M. Jordan*

Date:

*6/1/2021*

cc:

Shane Belcher, FHWA

LeeAnne Wendt, Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Brett Barmes, Eastern Shawnee

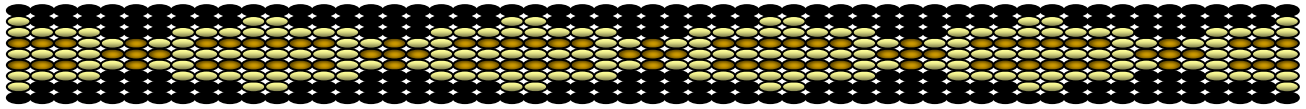
Rick Kanaski, USFWS

cc: Wenoniah Haire, Catawba Nation THPO

Keith Derting, SCIAA







Catawba Indian Nation  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
1536 Tom Steven Road  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Office 803-328-2427  
Fax 803-328-5791

August 25, 2020

Attention: Tracy Martin  
SCDOT  
P.O. Box 191  
Columbia, SC 29202

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2020-66-23		Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of US 278 Corridor Improvements from Moss Creek Drive to Squire Pope Road, Beaufort Co., SC

Dear Ms. Martin,

The Catawba have no immediate concerns with regard to traditional cultural properties, sacred sites or Native American archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed project areas. **However, the Catawba are to be notified if Native American artifacts and / or human remains are located during the ground disturbance phase of this project.**

If you have questions please contact Caitlin Rogers at 803-328-2427 ext. 226, or e-mail [Caitlin.Rogers@catawba.com](mailto:Caitlin.Rogers@catawba.com).

Sincerely,

Wenonah G. Haire  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

**From:** [Kelly, David P.](#)  
**To:** [Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA](#); [Richard Kanaski](#)  
**Cc:** [Heather Robbins](#); [Geni Theriot](#)  
**Subject:** Fwd: US 278 Corridor Improvements Beaufort Co, SC  
**Date:** Thursday, August 27, 2020 8:03:10 AM

---

FYI

Sent from my ePhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Martin, Tracy" <MartinT@scdot.org>  
**Date:** August 27, 2020 at 7:36:10 AM EDT  
**To:** "Kelly, David P." <KellyDP@scdot.org>  
**Subject:** Fwd: US 278 Corridor Improvements Beaufort Co, SC

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Bryant Celestine <celestine.bryant@mail.actribe.org>  
**Date:** August 26, 2020 at 5:06:48 PM EDT  
**To:** "Martin, Tracy" <MartinT@scdot.org>  
**Cc:** "Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA" <Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov>, "Kanaski, Richard" <richard\_kanaski@fws.gov>, "Johnson, Elizabeth" <EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: US 278 Corridor Improvements Beaufort Co, SC

\*\*\* This is an EXTERNAL email. Please do not click on a link or open any attachments unless you are confident it is from a trusted source. \*\*\*

The Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas has no interests within the state of South Carolina. We defer to other Tribal Nations for consultation/consideration.

Thank you,

Bryant J. Celestine  
Historic Preservation Officer  
Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas

----- Original Message -----

From: "Martin, Tracy" <MartinT@scdot.org>

Sent: 7/23/2020 12:57:51 PM

To: "Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org" <Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org>

Cc: "Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA" <Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov>,

"Kanaski, Richard" <richard\_kanaski@fws.gov>, "Johnson,

Elizabeth" <EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov>

Subject: US 278 Corridor Improvements Beaufort Co, SC

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{behavior:url(#default#VML);} w\:\* {behavior:url(#default#VML);}  
.shape {behavior:url(#default#VML);}

Mr. Celestine,

Attached is a letter of inquiry for the US 278 corridor improvements proposed for Beaufort County, SC. A download link for the report will be sent to you via wetransfer. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thanks,

**Tracy Martin**

Chief Archaeologist

SC Department of Transportation

955 Park Street, Columbia SC, 29201

Office [803-737-6371](tel:803-737-6371) / Cell [803-206-1223](tel:803-206-1223)



## Amanda Chandler

---

**From:** Heather Robbins  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 18, 2021 7:58 AM  
**To:** Kelly, David P.  
**Cc:** Matthew DeWitt; Amanda Chandler  
**Subject:** RE: US 278 Widening (Beaufort County, P030450) Section 106 coordination

Good Morning!

Thanks for passing this along. We can add this coordination to the EA. Do you think we need to add them to the MOA?

### Heather M. Robbins, AICP

*NEPA Practice Leader*

m: 803.600.3787

---

**From:** Kelly, David P. <KellyDP@scdot.org>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 18, 2021 6:19 AM  
**To:** Heather Robbins <Heather.Robbins@kci.com>; Matthew DeWitt <Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com>  
**Subject:** [External Email] Fwd: US 278 Widening (Beaufort County, P030450) Section 106 coordination

\*\*\*From [IT@KCI.COM](mailto:IT@KCI.COM) 410-316-7820 \*\*\* This is an External Email from outside of KCI.\*\*\*

---

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** LeeAnne Wendt <[LWendt@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:LWendt@mcn-nsn.gov)>  
**Date:** March 17, 2021 at 8:06:17 PM EDT  
**To:** "Kelly, David P." <[KellyDP@scdot.org](mailto:KellyDP@scdot.org)>  
**Subject:** Re: US 278 Widening (Beaufort County, P030450) Section 106 coordination

\*\*\* This is an EXTERNAL email. Please do not click on a link or open any attachments unless you are confident it is from a trusted source. \*\*\*

Mr. Kelly,

Thank you for contacting the Muscogee (Creek) Nation for the Proposed US 278 Widening Project in Beaufort County, South Carolina (P030450). This project is located within our historic area of interest and is of importance to our Tribe. After reviewing the material provided, it was noted that Site 38BU66 would be adversely affected by the project. We agree that since the site cannot be avoided and protected, that mitigation through data recovery must be completed for the affected area within the site. Additionally, we appreciate that a TCP study was conducted for the Gullah community. If there are any updates or changes to the proposed project, we request that the information be sent to our office for further review. If you have any questions regarding our response, please do not hesitate to contact me.



Regards,  
LeeAnne Wendt

**LeeAnne Wendt, M.A., RPA**

Historic and Cultural Preservation Department, Tribal Archaeologist

Muscogee (Creek) Nation

P.O. Box 580 | Okmulgee, OK 74447

T 918.732.7852

F 918.758.0649

[lwendt@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:lwendt@mcn-nsn.gov)

<http://www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov/>

---

**From:** Kelly, David P. <[KellyDP@scdot.org](mailto:KellyDP@scdot.org)>

**Sent:** Friday, February 5, 2021 10:38 AM

**To:** Elizabeth Johnson <[EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov)>

**Cc:** Kanaski, Richard <[richard\\_kanaski@fws.gov](mailto:richard_kanaski@fws.gov)>; LeeAnne Wendt <[LWendt@mcn-nsn.gov](mailto:LWendt@mcn-nsn.gov)>; Belcher,

Jeffery - FHWA <[Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov)>; Winn, Craig L. <[WinnCL@scdot.org](mailto:WinnCL@scdot.org)>; Groves, Megan E.

<[GrovesME@scdot.org](mailto:GrovesME@scdot.org)>; Heather Robbins <[Heather.Robbins@kci.com](mailto:Heather.Robbins@kci.com)>; Matthew DeWitt

<[Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com](mailto:Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com)>; Phil Leazer ([phil.leazer@kci.com](mailto:phil.leazer@kci.com)) <[phil.leazer@kci.com](mailto:phil.leazer@kci.com)>;

'bbarnes@estoo.net' <[bbarnes@estoo.net](mailto:bbarnes@estoo.net)>

**Subject:** US 278 Widening (Beaufort County, P030450) Section 106 coordination

Elizabeth—

Please find the attached slew of materials for final 106 coordination on the US 278 widening project. I will follow this email with an additional message that includes the final TCP report. You should already have the main cultural resources report for the project but if you need another copy please let me know.

Give me a call if you need to discuss anything. Thanks!

***David P. Kelly***

NEPA Coordinator

South Carolina Department of Transportation

(803) 737-1645



Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission  
2817 Maybank Highway, Suite 1  
P.O. Box 1007  
Johns Island, SC 29457-1007 843.818.4587  
[www.gullahgeecheecorridor.org](http://www.gullahgeecheecorridor.org)

May 25, 2021

David Kelly  
SC DOT Environmental Services Office  
955 Park Street  
P.O. Box 191  
Columbia, SC  
29201-3959

**Executive Committee**

Dionne Hoskins-Brown, Ph.D.  
Chair, Georgia

Griffin Lotson  
Vice Chair, Georgia

James R. Fullwood  
Secretary, North Carolina

Meredith Hardy, Ph.D.  
Treasurer, Florida

**Commissioners**

**South Carolina**  
Herb Frazier  
Dawn Dawson-House  
Veronica Hemmingway

**Georgia**  
Josiah Watts

**North Carolina**  
Sean Palmer  
Michelle Lanier

**Florida**  
Floyd Phillips  
Eugene Emory, Ph.D.

**National Park Service**  
Elisa Kunz

Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the plan to expand a 4.1-mile section of U.S. Highway 278 from Moss Creek Drive to Squire Pope Road in Beaufort County, South Carolina, an area that goes through the Stony community. Conversations with the project team and with the executive committee of the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission have allowed us to give thoughtful consideration to the expansion project and its impacts on the community.

Is important to note that the weaknesses identified the initial approach as summarized in September 2020 by our former executive director, Heather Hodges, maintain their merit. It remains true that the communities in the greater Hilton Head area (and across the Corridor) continue to be disrupted by such development and that even the minimal land loss in this transportation project still represents one of the thousands of cuts that destroy Gullah Geechee communities.

It is laudable that the team took the time and resources to explore the narrow constraints around identifying Stony as a Traditional Cultural Property. We challenge you to continue to consider the previous opinions around community integrity and cultural significance when examining communities that have been dissected by earlier development.

You have made clear in your documentation and communications that you have had regular engagement with the community (beyond the collection of oral histories) and that the plans for the community entrances and the interpretive pavilion reflect the desires of the resident community. It is important to us to express how important it is for community members to have a role in creating interpretive materials and that the content reflect their contributions.

In what has been presented, we see the acknowledgement that the Stony community was not just a commercial center and that cultural retentions within transcend the built environment and demonstrate a continuity of traditional beliefs. We are pleased that the two businesses to be relocated (one of which is a Gullah Geechee business) will receive full funding and support to do so as outlined in the law. Consequently, we register no objection to the current, revised plan and look forward to continued updates on the progress.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dionne Hoskins-Brown".

Dionne Hoskins-Brown, Ph.D.  
Chair

CC. H. Frazier. M. Hardy

**From:** [Heather Robbins](#)  
**To:** [Amanda Chandler](#)  
**Subject:** FW: US 278--Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission  
**Date:** Thursday, May 6, 2021 10:55:32 AM  
**Attachments:** [FW US 278 Widening \(Beaufort County P030450\) Section 106 coordination.msg](#)  
[KCI Email Attachment.msg](#)

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**Heather M. Robbins, AICP**

*NEPA Practice Leader*

m: 803.600.3787

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**From:** Kelly, David P. <KellyDP@scdot.org>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 3, 2021 9:48 AM  
**To:** Elizabeth Johnson <EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov>  
**Cc:** Winn, Craig L. <WinnCL@scdot.org>; Groves, Megan E. <GrovesME@scdot.org>; Phil Leazer <Phil.Leazer@kci.com>; Heather Robbins <Heather.Robbins@kci.com>; Matthew DeWitt <Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com>; Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA <Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov>  
**Subject:** US 278--Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission

Elizabeth—

Per our conversation this AM, here are the dates that the 106 materials were received by interested parties:

**2/19/2021:** Sent to representatives of Town of Hilton Head with request for them to forward to contacts within Gullah community and/or the Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission (see attached email).

**2/26/2019:** Hard copies of all Section 106 materials delivered by FedEx (and signed for by Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission—see attached) to Gullah Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission office.

Let me know if you have any questions.

***David P. Kelly***

South Carolina Department of Transportation  
RPG 1 NEPA Coordinator/Statewide Architectural Historian  
(803) 737-1645  
Fax: (803) 737-1394

**From:** [Heather Robbins](#)  
**To:** [Amanda Chandler](#)  
**Subject:** FW: SCOT Hilton Head Project  
**Date:** Thursday, May 6, 2021 10:54:41 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[KCI Email Attachment.msg](#)  
[KCI Email Attachment.msg](#)  
[KCI Email Attachment.msg](#)  
[KCI Email Attachment.msg](#)  
[KCI Email Attachment.msg](#)  
[KCI Email Attachment.msg](#)  
[KCI Email Attachment.msg](#)

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**Heather M. Robbins, AICP**

*NEPA Practice Leader*

m: 803.600.3787

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**From:** Kelly, David P. <KellyDP@scdot.org>  
**Sent:** Monday, March 29, 2021 2:25 PM  
**To:** Bria Graham <bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org>  
**Cc:** Hoskins, Dionne <Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov>; Elizabeth Johnson <EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov>; Matthew DeWitt <Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com>; Heather Robbins <Heather.Robbins@kci.com>; Phil Leazer <Phil.Leazer@kci.com>; Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA <Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov>; Groves, Megan E. <GrovesME@scdot.org>; Winn, Craig L. <WinnCL@scdot.org>; sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov  
**Subject:** [External Email] RE: SCOT Hilton Head Project

\*\*\*From [IT@KCI.COM](mailto:IT@KCI.COM) 410-316-7820 \*\*\* This is an External Email from outside of KCI.\*\*\*

---

Bria—

Thank you for the conversation on Friday. I am attaching electronic copies of all the materials received via FedEx by someone in your office on 2/26/2019. Please have a look at the attached materials and contact me with any questions. If you have no additional questions please reply to let me know if you agree with the project effect recommendations relative to the Stoney Community that are in the attached "SHPO letter final signed" PDF.

Thank you—

***David P. Kelly***

South Carolina Department of Transportation

RPG 1 NEPA Coordinator/Statewide Architectural Historian

(803) 737-1645

Fax: (803) 737-1394



---

**From:** Bria Graham <[bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org](mailto:bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org)>

**Sent:** Friday, March 26, 2021 3:06 PM

**To:** Kelly, David P. <[KellyDP@scdot.org](mailto:KellyDP@scdot.org)>

**Cc:** Hoskins, Dionne <[Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov)>

**Subject:** SCOT Hilton Head Project

\*\*\* This is an EXTERNAL email. Please do not click on a link or open any attachments unless you are confident it is from a trusted source. \*\*\*

Hi David,

Thanks for your phone call earlier. I have cc'd our Commission Chair Dionne Hoskins- Brown to this email so that she is aware of the project packet that you will send upon receiving this email and the comments that you are requesting from the Commission.

Thanks!

Bria

843-217-7170

--

Bria Graham

Program Coordinator

Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission

Johns Island, South Carolina

[www.gullahgeecheecorridor.org](http://www.gullahgeecheecorridor.org)

Office Phone: (843) 818-4587 - Ext. 102



**From:** [Heather Robbins](#)  
**To:** [Amanda Chandler](#)  
**Subject:** FW: SCOT Hilton Head Project  
**Date:** Thursday, May 6, 2021 10:52:14 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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**Heather M. Robbins, AICP**

*NEPA Practice Leader*

m: 803.600.3787

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**From:** Kelly, David P. <KellyDP@scdot.org>  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 22, 2021 9:22 AM  
**To:** Bria Graham <bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org>  
**Cc:** Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA <Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov>; Heather Robbins <Heather.Robbins@kci.com>; Elizabeth Johnson <EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov>  
**Subject:** [External Email] RE: SCOT Hilton Head Project

\*\*\*From [IT@KCI.COM](mailto:IT@KCI.COM) 410-316-7820 \*\*\* This is an External Email from outside of KCI.\*\*\*

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Hello Bria—

Thank you for the response. If it would help the commission at all, SCDOT and FHWA are willing to have a virtual meeting to discuss the materials that were submitted and discuss the project in general. Let me know if they would like to do that.

David

---

**From:** Bria Graham <[bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org](mailto:bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 21, 2021 4:41 PM  
**To:** Kelly, David P. <[KellyDP@scdot.org](mailto:KellyDP@scdot.org)>  
**Subject:** Re: SCOT Hilton Head Project

\*\*\* This is an EXTERNAL email. Please do not click on a link or open any attachments unless you are confident it is from a trusted source. \*\*\*

Hi David,

Thanks for your message, just wanted to let you know that Dionne has moved this to a priority, if she hasn't gotten back to you today already.

Best!

Bria

---

**From:** Kelly, David P. <[KellyDP@scdot.org](mailto:KellyDP@scdot.org)>

**Sent:** Wednesday, April 21, 2021 11:12 AM

**To:** Bria Graham <[bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org](mailto:bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org)>

**Cc:** Hoskins, Dionne <[Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov)>; Elizabeth Johnson <[EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov)>; Matthew DeWitt <[Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com](mailto:Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com)>; Heather Robbins <[Heather.Robbins@kci.com](mailto:Heather.Robbins@kci.com)>; Phil Leazer <[phil.leazer@kci.com](mailto:phil.leazer@kci.com)>; Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA <[Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov)>; Groves, Megan E. <[GrovesME@scdot.org](mailto:GrovesME@scdot.org)>; Winn, Craig L. <[WinnCL@scdot.org](mailto:WinnCL@scdot.org)>; [sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov](mailto:sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov) <[sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov](mailto:sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: SCOT Hilton Head Project

Hello Bria—

I left you a voicemail earlier this AM to inquire about GGHCC's input on the US 278 project. I have also provided your # to Elizabeth Johnson at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) so that she can get in touch with you in case GGHCC and the SHPO have anything to discuss regarding this project.

We are approaching critical deadlines in the project schedule and need to finalize our Section 106 coordination with SHPO. It is my understanding that they are hesitant on issuing any response to that coordination until they have heard from the GGHCC. SCDOT would appreciate the commission's input on the materials that we provided with the messages below as soon as possible in order to maintain our project schedules.

Please give me a call if you would like to discuss/have questions/need additional information. My cell # is (803) 312-2760.

Thank you—

***David P. Kelly***

South Carolina Department of Transportation  
RPG 1 NEPA Coordinator/Statewide Architectural Historian  
(803) 737-1645  
Fax: (803) 737-1394

---

**From:** Kelly, David P.

**Sent:** Monday, March 29, 2021 2:27 PM

**To:** Bria Graham <[bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org](mailto:bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org)>

**Cc:** Hoskins, Dionne <[Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov)>; Johnson, Elizabeth <[EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov)>; Matthew DeWitt <[Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com](mailto:Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com)>; Heather Robbins <[Heather.Robbins@kci.com](mailto:Heather.Robbins@kci.com)>; Phil Leazer <[phil.leazer@kci.com](mailto:phil.leazer@kci.com)>; Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA <[Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov)>; Groves, Megan E. <[GrovesME@scdot.org](mailto:GrovesME@scdot.org)>; Winn, Craig L. <[WinnCL@scdot.org](mailto:WinnCL@scdot.org)>; [sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov](mailto:sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov)

**Subject:** RE: SCOT Hilton Head Project

Bria—

I just got an error message informing me that Dionne Hoskins cannot receive the email below. Can you please forward the message and materials to her or provide another contact that I can try?

Thanks—

***David P. Kelly***

South Carolina Department of Transportation  
RPG 1 NEPA Coordinator/Statewide Architectural Historian  
(803) 737-1645  
Fax: (803) 737-1394

---

**From:** Kelly, David P.

**Sent:** Monday, March 29, 2021 2:25 PM

**To:** Bria Graham <[bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org](mailto:bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org)>

**Cc:** Hoskins, Dionne <[Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov)>; Johnson, Elizabeth <[EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov)>; Matthew DeWitt <[Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com](mailto:Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com)>; Heather Robbins <[Heather.Robbins@kci.com](mailto:Heather.Robbins@kci.com)>; Phil Leazer ([phil.leazer@kci.com](mailto:phil.leazer@kci.com)) <[phil.leazer@kci.com](mailto:phil.leazer@kci.com)>; Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA ([Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov)) <[Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov)>; Groves, Megan E. <[GrovesME@scdot.org](mailto:GrovesME@scdot.org)>; Winn, Craig L. <[WinnCL@scdot.org](mailto:WinnCL@scdot.org)>; [sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov](mailto:sandra.saintsurin@dot.gov)

**Subject:** RE: SCOT Hilton Head Project

Bria—

Thank you for the conversation on Friday. I am attaching electronic copies of all the materials received via FedEx by someone in your office on 2/26/2019. Please have a look at the attached materials and contact me with any questions. If you have no additional questions please reply to let me know if you agree with the project effect recommendations relative to the Stoney Community that are in the attached "SHPO letter final signed" PDF.

Thank you—

***David P. Kelly***

South Carolina Department of Transportation  
RPG 1 NEPA Coordinator/Statewide Architectural Historian  
(803) 737-1645  
Fax: (803) 737-1394



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**From:** Bria Graham <[bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org](mailto:bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org)>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 26, 2021 3:06 PM  
**To:** Kelly, David P. <[KellyDP@scdot.org](mailto:KellyDP@scdot.org)>  
**Cc:** Hoskins, Dionne <[Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov)>  
**Subject:** SCOT Hilton Head Project

\*\*\* This is an EXTERNAL email. Please do not click on a link or open any attachments unless you are confident it is from a trusted source. \*\*\*

Hi David,

Thanks for your phone call earlier. I have cc'd our Commission Chair Dionne Hoskins- Brown to this email so that she is aware of the project packet that you will send upon receiving this email and the comments that you are requesting from the Commission.

Thanks!  
Bria  
843-217-7170

--

Bria Graham

Program Coordinator

Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission

Johns Island, South Carolina

[www.gullahgeecheecorridor.org](http://www.gullahgeecheecorridor.org)

Office Phone: (843) 818-4587 - Ext. 102



**From:** [Heather Robbins](#)  
**To:** [Amanda Chandler](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Stoney Plan  
**Date:** Thursday, May 6, 2021 10:50:27 AM

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**Heather M. Robbins, AICP**

*NEPA Practice Leader*

m: 803.600.3787

---

**From:** Kelly, David P. <KellyDP@scdot.org>  
**Sent:** Friday, April 30, 2021 4:27 PM  
**To:** Dionne Hoskins-Brown - NOAA Federal <Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov>  
**Cc:** Bria Graham <bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org>; Heather Robbins <Heather.Robbins@kci.com>; Matthew DeWitt <Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com>; Phil Leazer <Phil.Leazer@kci.com>; Winn, Craig L. <winnCL@scdot.org>; Groves, Megan E. <GrovesME@scdot.org>; Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA <Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Stoney Plan

Thank you—I'll look forward to it.

Sent from my ePhone

On Apr 30, 2021, at 4:21 PM, Dionne Hoskins-Brown - NOAA Federal <[Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov)> wrote:

\*\*\* This is an EXTERNAL email. Please do not click on a link or open any attachments unless you are confident it is from a trusted source. \*\*\*

Thank you very much. I will ask for any remaining feedback from my team today and send you my letter on Monday.

Have a great weekend,  
DHB

On Fri, Apr 30, 2021 at 3:57 PM Kelly, David P. <[KellyDP@scdot.org](mailto:KellyDP@scdot.org)> wrote:

Hello Dr. Hoskins-Brown—

Thank you for getting in touch. No—the opportunity has not passed. SCDOT would still like to hear your opinion. We are coming up against some deadlines, however, so any haste you can put on submitting comments/opinions would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you—

David Kelly  
(803)312-2760

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 30, 2021, at 3:43 PM, Dionne Hoskins-Brown - NOAA Federal  
<[Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov)> wrote:

**\*\*\* This is an EXTERNAL email. Please do not click on a link or open any attachments unless you are confident it is from a trusted source. \*\*\***

Hello, Mr. Kelly.

I hope all is well. I have reviewed the documents your office sent. Has the opportunity to offer an opinion passed?

kindly,  
Dionne Hoskins-Brown

--

*"Place Compassion Above All Things."*

---

Dionne Hoskins-Brown, Ph.D. (she/her/hers)  
Fishery Biologist, NOAA Fisheries  
Director, NOAA Sponsored Programs, Savannah State University  
Chair, Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission (An NPA  
National Heritage Area)  
Marine Research Center 107  
Box 20467 SSU  
Savannah, Georgia 31404  
912.358.4289 ph.  
912.358.4792 fax

<https://twitter.com/DHoskinsBrown>

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*"Place Compassion Above All Things."*

---

Dionne Hoskins-Brown, Ph.D. (she/her/hers)

Fishery Biologist, NOAA Fisheries

Director, NOAA Sponsored Programs, Savannah State University

Chair, Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission (An NPA National Heritage Area)

Marine Research Center 107

Box 20467 SSU

Savannah, Georgia 31404

912.358.4289 ph.

912.358.4792 fax

<https://twitter.com/DHoskinsBrown>



**From:** [Heather Robbins](#)  
**To:** [Amanda Chandler](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Stoney Plan  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 11, 2021 2:10:57 PM

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**Heather M. Robbins, AICP**

*NEPA Practice Leader*

m: 803.600.3787

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**From:** Kelly, David P. <KellyDP@scdot.org>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 11, 2021 1:58 PM  
**To:** Dionne Hoskins-Brown - NOAA Federal <Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov>  
**Cc:** Bria Graham <bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org>; Heather Robbins <Heather.Robbins@kci.com>; Matthew DeWitt <Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com>; Phil Leazer <Phil.Leazer@kci.com>; Winn, Craig L. <winnCL@scdot.org>; Groves, Megan E. <GrovesME@scdot.org>; Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA <Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov>; Elizabeth Johnson <EJohnson@scdah.sc.gov>  
**Subject:** [External Email] RE: Stoney Plan

\*\*\*From [IT@KCI.COM](mailto:IT@KCI.COM) 410-316-7820 \*\*\* This is an External Email from outside of KCI.\*\*\*

---

Hello Dr. Hoskins-Brown—

I haven't received your letter as yet so I wanted to check in to see if it had been sent and possibly went astray somehow?

If you haven't sent a response yet and need any additional information to prepare a response please let me know. I will be happy to coordinate a virtual meeting with you and the project team if you would like an opportunity to ask questions or chat about anything relevant.

Thanks—

***David P. Kelly***

South Carolina Department of Transportation  
RPG 1 NEPA Coordinator/Statewide Architectural Historian  
(803) 737-1645  
Fax: (803) 737-1394

---

**From:** Kelly, David P.

**Sent:** Friday, April 30, 2021 4:27 PM

**To:** Dionne Hoskins-Brown - NOAA Federal <[Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov](mailto:Dionne.Hoskins-Brown@noaa.gov)>

**Cc:** Bria Graham <[bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org](mailto:bgraham@gullahgeecheecorridor.org)>; Heather Robbins <[Heather.Robbins@kci.com](mailto:Heather.Robbins@kci.com)>; Matthew DeWitt <[Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com](mailto:Matthew.Dewitt@kci.com)>; Phil Leazer <[Phil.Leazer@kci.com](mailto:Phil.Leazer@kci.com)>; Winn, Craig L. <[WinnCL@scdot.org](mailto:WinnCL@scdot.org)>; Groves, Megan E. <[GrovesME@scdot.org](mailto:GrovesME@scdot.org)>; Belcher, Jeffery - FHWA <[Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.Belcher@dot.gov)>

**Subject:** Re: Stoney Plan

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Sent from my iPhone

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DHB

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David Kelly  
(803)312-2760

Sent from my iPhone

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Hello, Mr. Kelly.  
I hope all is well. I have reviewed the documents your office sent.  
Has the opportunity to offer an opinion passed?

kindly,  
Dionne Hoskins-Brown

--

*"Place Compassion Above All Things."*

---

Dionne Hoskins-Brown, Ph.D. (she/her/hers)  
Fishery Biologist, NOAA Fisheries  
Director, NOAA Sponsored Programs, Savannah State University  
Chair, Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission  
(An NPA National Heritage Area)  
Marine Research Center 107  
Box 20467 SSU  
Savannah, Georgia 31404  
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912.358.4792 fax

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*"Place Compassion Above All Things."*

---

Dionne Hoskins-Brown, Ph.D. (she/her/hers)  
Fishery Biologist, NOAA Fisheries  
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