CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF THE CLINTON - ADAIR TRACT, LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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INTRODUCTION

Apalachee Research Consultants, Inc. completed a Cultural Resource Identification Survey (CRIS) of approximately 800 acres in eastern Laurens County, South Carolina. This investigation was conducted on behalf of ECS Carolinas LLP in accordance with the guidelines established in the 2011 Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Commerce and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. The purpose of this investigation is to provide the information necessary to assess the probability of the project area to contain significant cultural resources that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The project area is roughly two miles northeast of Clinton north of Interstate 26 (I-26), which forms part of the southwestern boundary of the tract (Figures 1 and 2). Barrel Stave Road forms the northern boundary while the remaining boundaries are wooded and do not follow cartographic features. Access to the northern portion of the tract is by private dirt roads from Barrel Stave Road. The southern portion of the tract is accessible by a system of dirt roads from State Road 72 (SR 72), which intersects the southeastern corner of the project area. The project area consists primarily of undeveloped woodlands, with areas of planted pine. There are no residences or structures on the property.

A single previously recorded cultural resource is located within a 0.25 mile radius of the project area. It is a 1940s era residence that is listed as ineligible for the NRHP. We recorded two additional structures within a 0.25 mile radius. Both are mid to late 20th century residences, which we regard as ineligible for the NRHP and recommend no further documentation. The archaeological survey documented seven archaeological sites within the project area, which we also regard as ineligible for the NRHP as all are badly damaged by erosion and offer no significant research potential. We recommend no further investigation for these seven sites.

We also conclude that most of the project area has low potential for significant archaeological sites due to extreme erosion. The exception is a roughly 20-acre section of floodplain where prehistoric surfaces are too deep to be adequately sampled by shovel testing. If this area cannot be avoided during the proposed construction then we recommend systematic deep testing if such investigations are required under applicable laws.

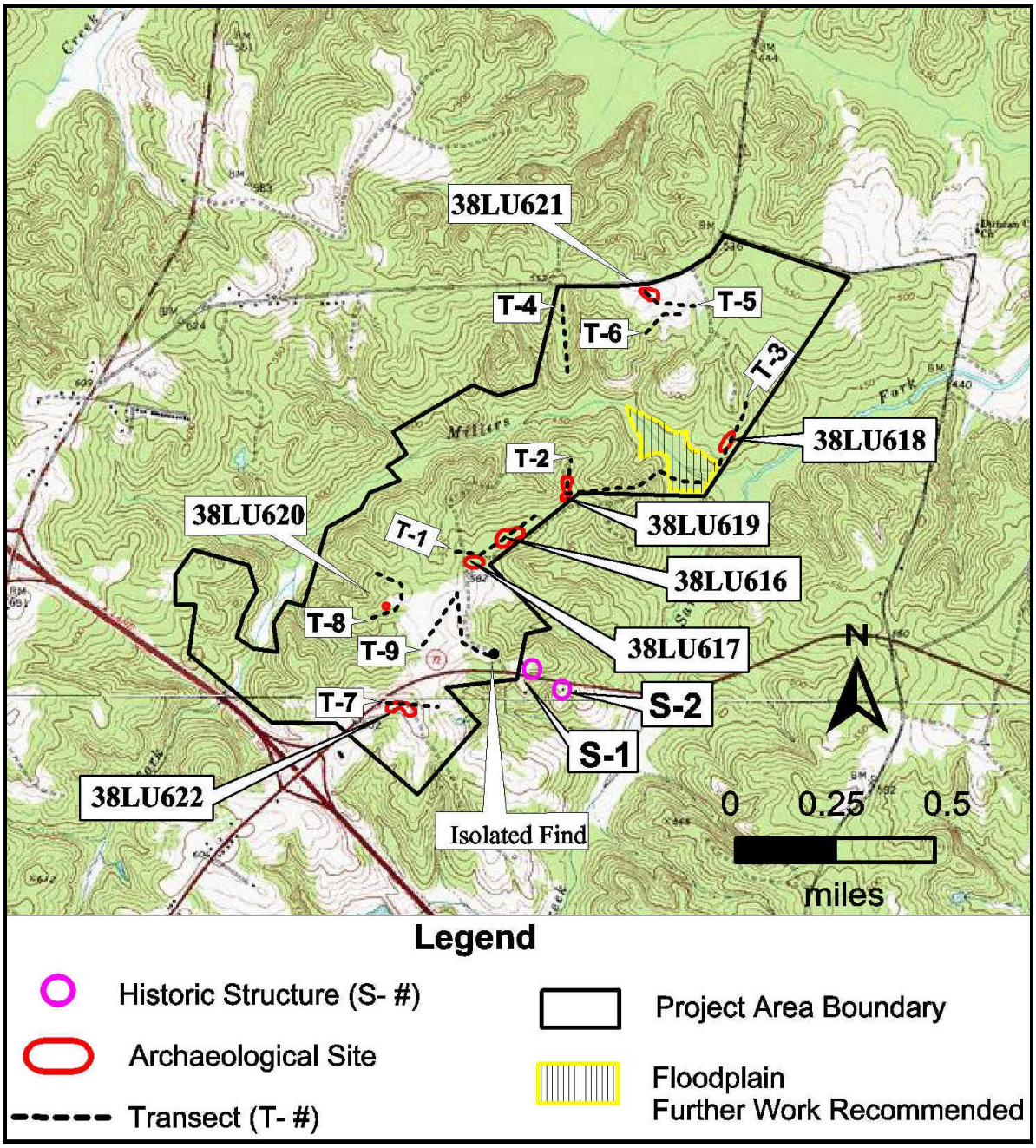


Figure 1. Project area and newly recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius. (USGS 7.5" quadrangles: Philson Crossroad 1969 & Joanna 1971)

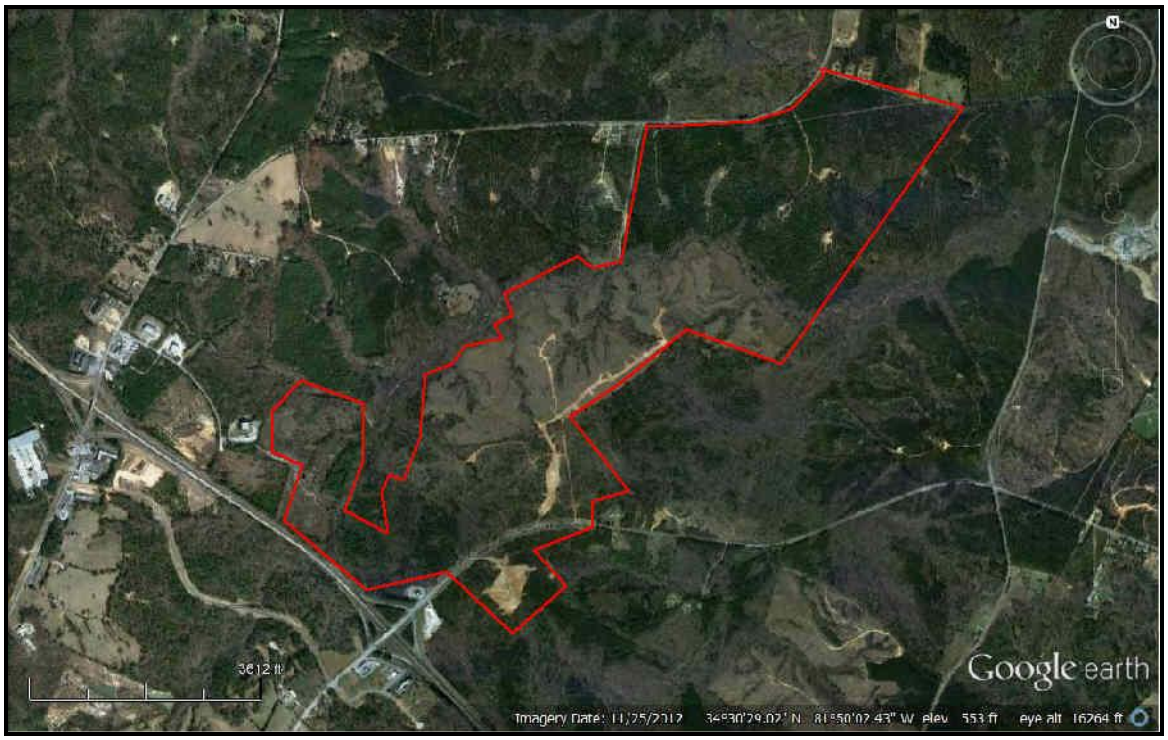


Figure 2. Aerial view of the project area (Google Earth 2012)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is located in the lower part of the Piedmont physiographic province, which in this area consists of broad ridges divided by deeply dissected drainages. Elevations within the project area range between 600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the ridge tops to 450 ft AMSL along Miller's Fork. The upland ridges are divided by deeply dissected drainages that drain into Miller's Fork, which flows northeast along the western boundary of the tract. Miller's Fork turns eastward, joining Sand Creek at the tract's eastern boundary and flows northeast into Duncan Creek, roughly one mile northeast. Duncan Creek flows east and joins the Enoree River near Whitmire. Vegetation consists of hardwoods along the drainages and mixed pine and hardwoods in the upland areas. Much of the area south of Millers Fork Creek is covered in recently planted pines (Figures 2 & 3). Several prominent ridge tops throughout the project area are maintained as grassy fields as depicted on the report cover.

Figure 3. View facing east of dirt road and 39LU617

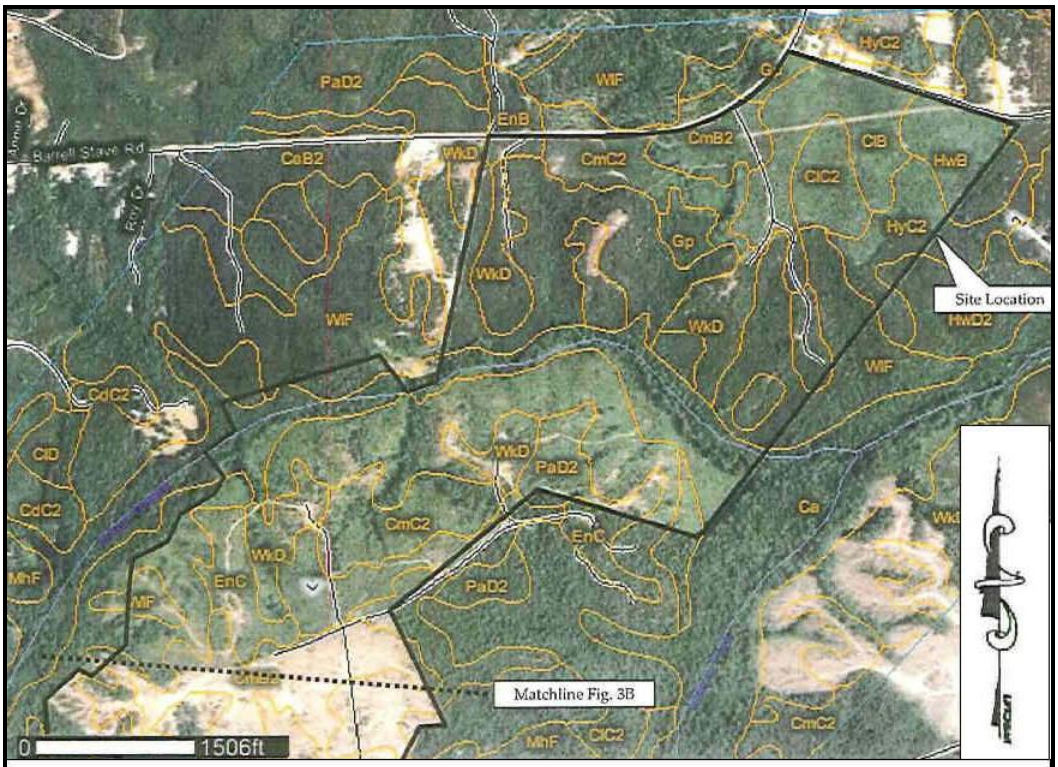
Figure 4. View facing southwest of floodplain at confluence of Miller's Fork and Sand Creek

The underlying bedrock is comprised of diorite, granite, gneiss, and schist (USDA 1975). Rocks observed within the project area include weathered gneiss and schist bedrock exposed by erosion and surface residuum of granite, gneiss, and quartz. Naturally occurring quartz chunks of sufficient size and quality for prehistoric use as tool material were observed on most of the ridges. Opaque white quartz prevailed though translucent crystal quartz was well represented, with minor occurrences of semi-translucent smoky quartz. This material was thinly distributed across the landscape and we found no outcroppings or debitage in sufficient quantities to suggest the area was a major source of raw material during prehistoric times.

Soils in the project area uplands are part of the Wilkes-Pacolet-Enon association with a very small area along the southeastern boundary including soils of the Cataula-Enon association (USDA 1975). These soils are comprised of well drained sandy clay loam that formed in material from weathered gneiss, granite, and schist. These soils occur on steep terrain and are thus subject to erosion. Clay subsoil is typically found within 10 cm of the surface.

Figures 5A and 5B depict individual map units within the project area. Soils of the Cecil and Wilkes series comprise the majority of the project area. Cecil series soils are generally found along knolls and the highest elevations within the tract. The typical profile consist of an Ap (0-5 inches) of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam underlain by a B1t (5-7 inches of yellowish red (5YR5.8) sandy clay loam with subangular block structure followed by a B21t (7-21 inches) of red (2.5TR4/8) clay with subangular block structures with thin clay films on the faces of the peds. Wilkes series soils prevail along the side slopes and narrow ridge noses. The typical profile consists of an Ap (0-7 inches) of brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam underlain by a B2t (7-12) inches of yellowish red (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam with subangular block structure underlain by a C horizon of gray to yellow brown weathered rock. Pacolet soils are confined to a small portion of the project area south of Millers Fork. The typical profile consists of an Ap (0-5 inches) of dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam, a B21t (5-13 inches of red (2.5TR4/8) clay loam with subangular block structure, and a B22t (13-27 inches) of red (2.5TR4/6) clay loam with reddish yellow mottles with subangular block structures with thin clay films on the faces of the peds.

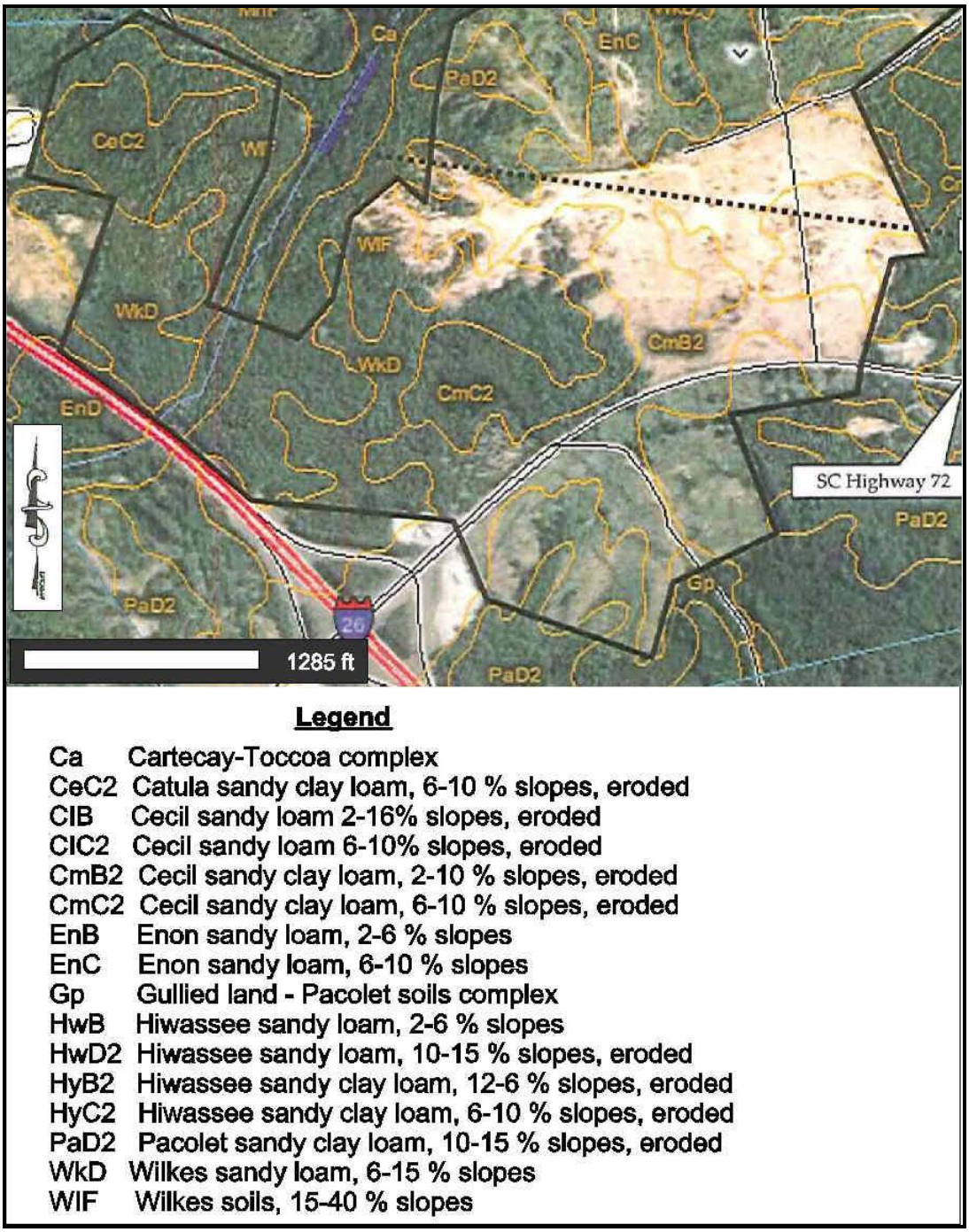
Alluvial soils of the Cartecay-Toccoa complex are restricted to a narrow band along Millers Fork. These soils formed in alluvial sediments and are historically prone to flooding. The typical profile consist of an Ap (0-8 inches) of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam, a C1 (8-14 inches) of brownish yellow (10YR5/6) loamy sand, a C2 (14-30 inches) of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam, and a C3 (30-47 inches) of brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand with yellow and gray mottles. Soils structure is lacking throughout the profile (USDA 1975:10).



Legend

Ca	Cartecay-Toccoa complex
ClB	Cecil sandy loam 2-16% slopes, eroded
ClC2	Cecil sandy loam 6-10% slopes, eroded
CmB2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 2-10 % slopes, eroded
CmC2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 6-10 % slopes, eroded
EnB	Enon sandy loam, 2-6 % slopes
EnC	Enon sandy loam, 6-10 % slopes
Gp	Gullied land - Pacolet soils complex
HwB	Hiwassee sandy loam, 2-6 % slopes
HwD2	Hiwassee sandy loam, 10-15 % slopes, eroded
HyB2	Hiwassee sandy clay loam, 12-6 % slopes, eroded
HyC2	Hiwassee sandy clay loam, 6-10 % slopes, eroded
PaD2	Pacolet sandy clay loam, 10-15 % slopes, eroded
WkD	Wilkes sandy loam, 6-15 % slopes
WlF	Wilkes soils, 15-40 % slopes

Figure 5 A. Soil map units in the northern part of the project area



Legend

Ca	Cartecay-Toccoa complex
CeC2	Catula sandy clay loam, 6-10 % slopes, eroded
CIB	Cecil sandy loam 2-16% slopes, eroded
CIC2	Cecil sandy loam 6-10% slopes, eroded
CmB2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 2-10 % slopes, eroded
CmC2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 6-10 % slopes, eroded
EnB	Enon sandy loam, 2-6 % slopes
EnC	Enon sandy loam, 6-10 % slopes
Gp	Gullied land - Pacolet soils complex
HwB	Hiwassee sandy loam, 2-6 % slopes
HwD2	Hiwassee sandy loam, 10-15 % slopes, eroded
HyB2	Hiwassee sandy clay loam, 12-6 % slopes, eroded
HyC2	Hiwassee sandy clay loam, 6-10 % slopes, eroded
PaD2	Pacolet sandy clay loam, 10-15 % slopes, eroded
WkD	Wilkes sandy loam, 6-15 % slopes
WlF	Wilkes soils, 15-40 % slopes

Figure 5 B. Soil map units in the southern part of the project area

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The project was initiated with a literature and records search for indications of known archaeological sites, historic structures, historic roads, and cultural features in the project area and vicinity in order to gain insight into patterns of prior land use and to provide guidance for field methods. On May 6 we conducted an onsite review the records at the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology (SCIAA) in Columbia, which included an examination of the ArchSite database, which includes records of previously recorded archaeological sites, and historic structures and previously surveyed areas.

The ArchSite records indicate that no cultural resources are mapped within the project area and that one previously recorded cultural resource is within a 0.25-mile radius (Figure 6). Structure 2139 is 1940s era residential domestic structure located at 8865 Highway 72, roughly 0.23 miles south of the project area, which is not eligible for the NRHP (Revels, 2003). A previous archaeological survey in advance of four interchange improvements along I-385 included the interchange immediately west of the project area (Roberts 1991). A total of 11 sites were recorded during the survey two of which are located at the nearby interchange (Exit 52) though neither are within a 0.25 mile radius of the project area. There is a National Register listed property in the vicinity though it is not within a 0.25 mile radius of the project area and will not be affected by the proposed construction. Duncan's Creek Presbyterian Church and cemetery (Structure 2171) is located roughly one 482 meters (0.3 miles) east of the project area (Figure 6). The first church was a log structure that was built around 1764. The earliest gravestone is dated 1776. The current structure, known at The Old Rock Church, was built of stone blocks in 1842 (Meyers 1973).

Other pertinent sources examined as part of the background research include historic maps and aerial photographs. The earliest map depicting the project area vicinity in any detail is the Henry Mouzon 1775 map of the Camden Precinct. The project area is easily discerned as this map depicts Duncan's Creek and its tributary Millers Creek, which bisects the project area, though it depicts no landowners, roads, paths, or other features in the vicinity of the project area.

The 1825 Mills Atlas of the Laurens District provides slightly more detail (Figure 7) and reflects increased European settlement as shown by additional roads and several landowners in the vicinity. The map depicts the Adair property along a road crossing two tributaries of Duncan's Creek in the general vicinity of the project area. Joseph and James Adair received land grants along Duncan's Creek, Sand Creek, and Miller's Fork as early as 1768 and united with other early settlers in establishing Duncan's Creek Presbyterian Church, which was constructed on or near Joseph Adair's land grant (Brownlee.1990).

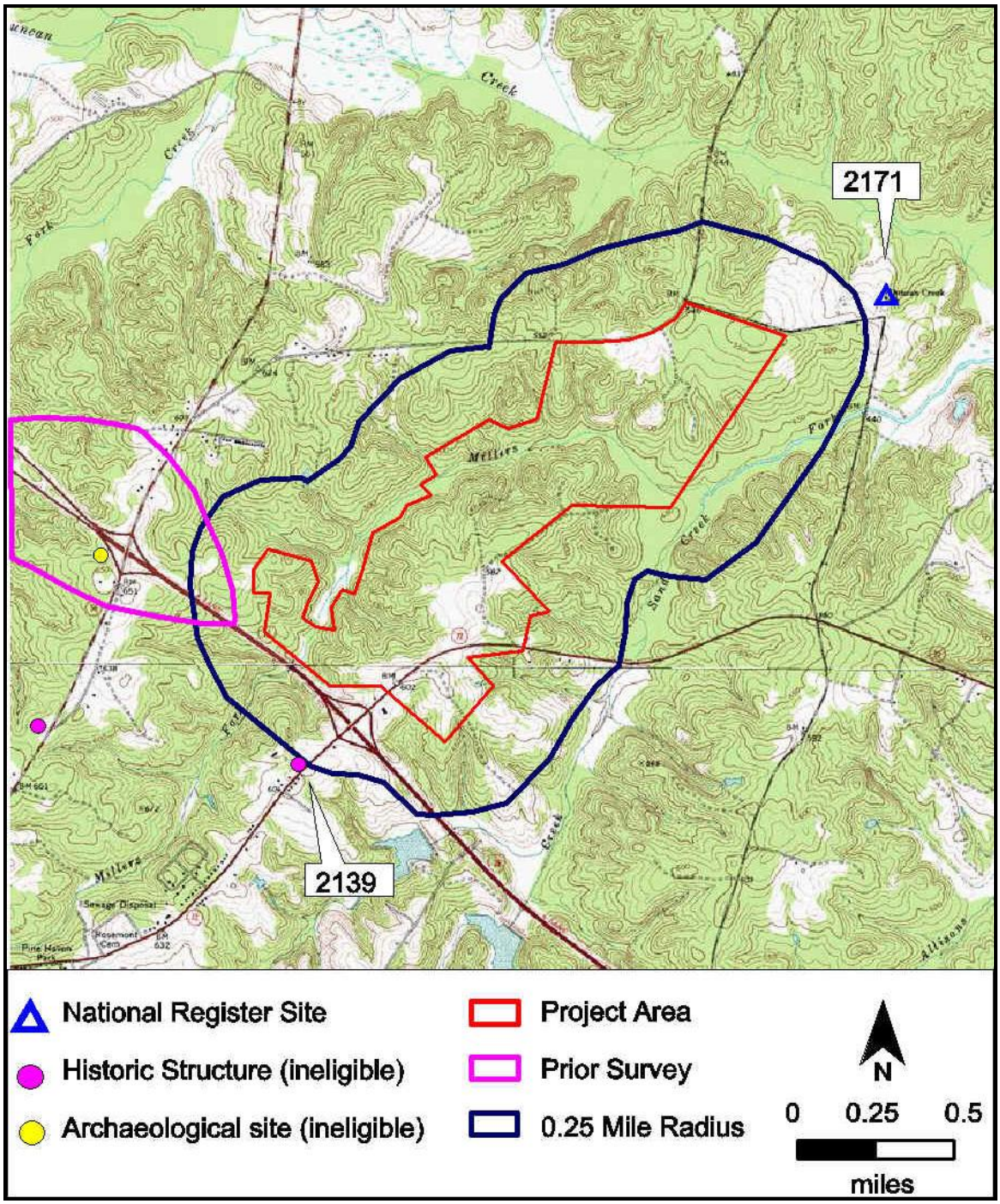


Figure 6. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius.
(USGS 7.5" quadrangles: Philson Crossroad 1969 & Joanna 1971)

The 1825 map omits Duncan Creek Church and the depiction of the roads and streams is incongruent with later maps therefore the proximity of the road and the Adair property to the current project area is uncertain. The 1969 topographic map (USGS Philson Crossroads) depicts a dirt road coursing north through the project area (Figure 6) though it does not cross the stream. Our archaeological investigation focused on this road as a high probability zone for early historic sites however, we found little evidence of early 19th century occupation or evidence of a former stream crossing. For this reason we concluded that the Adair property and the road depicted on the 1825 map is not within project area boundary.

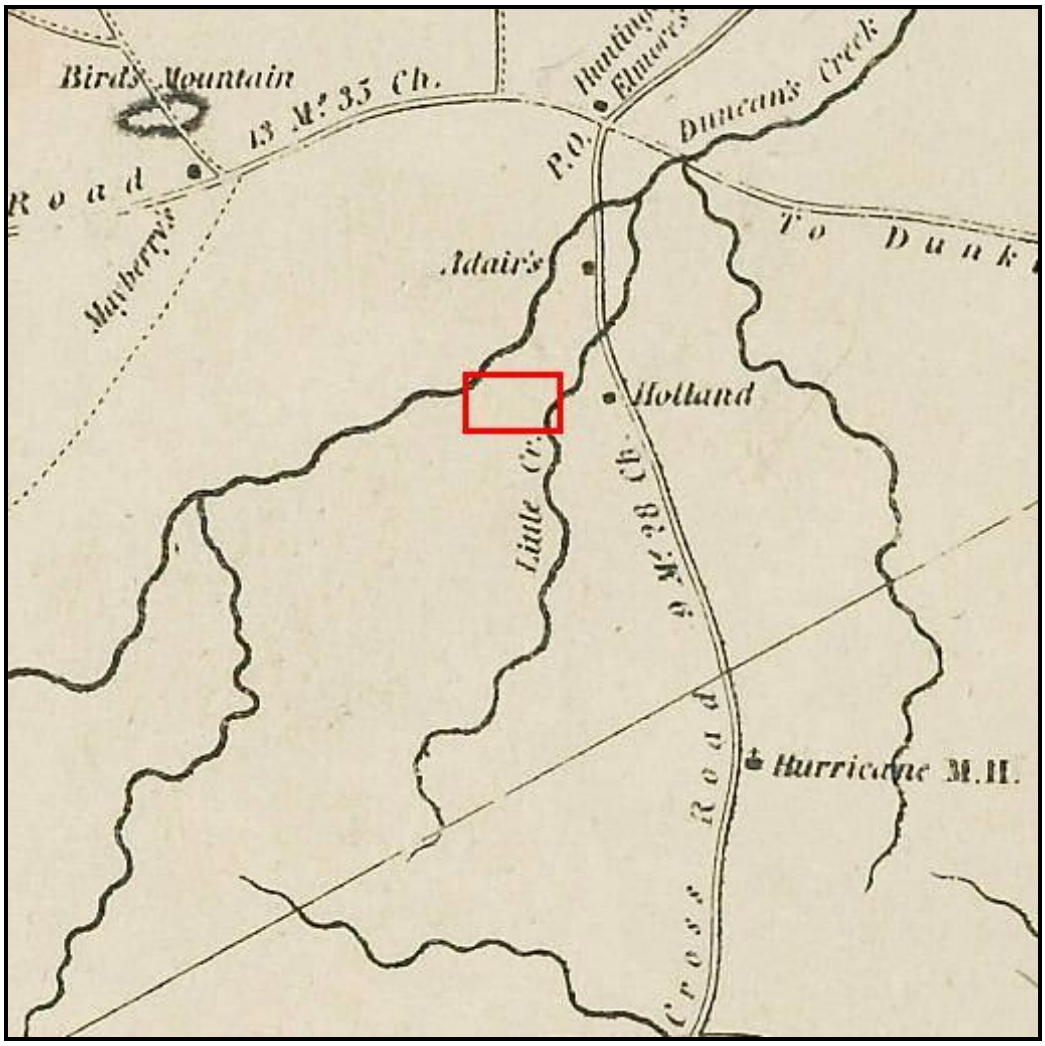


Figure 7. Portion of the 1825 Mills Atlas of the Laurens District with the approximate location of the project area

The 1939 highway map of Laurens County depicts three agricultural residences in the project area (Figure 8). The same structures are again depicted on the 1945 highway map. Two of the residences are depicted on the current topographic maps (USGS Joanna 1971 and Philson Crossroad 1969). All of the structures within the project area have since been destroyed though the locations are marked by artifact scatters, which were documented as archaeological sites during this investigation. Other sources examined include a sequence of aerial photos from 1961 through 2012 (EDR 2011, Google Earth 2013), which provide relevant information regarding mid 20th century roads, land use and historic structures, which are discussed in the following section of this report.

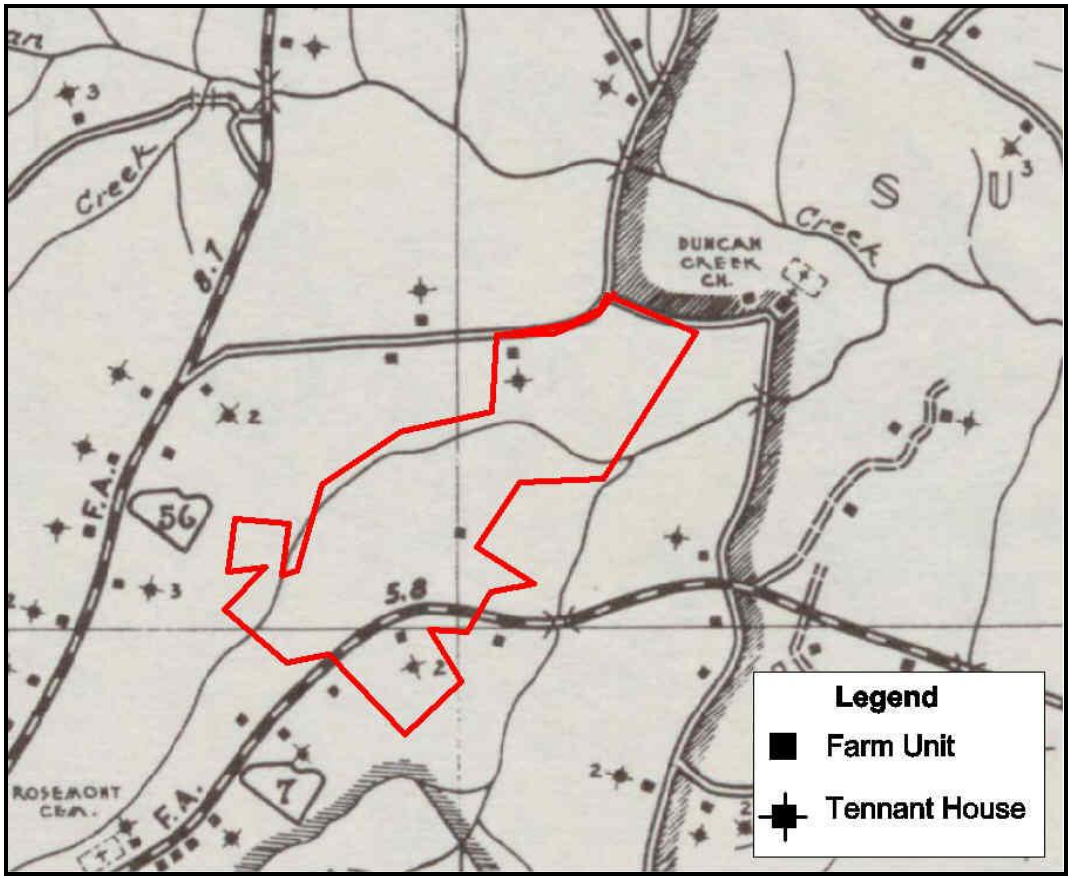


Figure 8. 1939 Highway Map of Laurens County and approximate location of the project area

FIELD METHODS

The fieldwork was conducted May 20-23, 2013 by George Price and Ray Talley. The architectural survey included a reconnaissance of the project area and vicinity to determine if there were above ground cultural properties that are potentially eligible for the NRHP. This entailed driving accessible roads to locate and photograph all buildings and that appeared to be 40 years of age or older within a 0.25 mile radius. Additional documentation included location data and a brief description of each structure.

The archaeological survey followed the procedures outlined in the 2005 *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations.* The field methods entailed surface inspection and shovel testing along nine transects and random surface inspection where there was surface exposure. Shovel test were generally excavated at 30 meter intervals along transects. The interval was reduced to 15 meters where artifacts were found and shovel tests were placed perpendicular and / or parallel to the main transects to determine the extent of the site and obtain artifact samples and stratigraphic data necessary to provide an assessment of the site's potential significance. The interval was increased to 60 meters in non-depositional settings where sparse ground cover facilitated surface inspection as a means to locate artifacts.

The prevailing model for predicting site locations in the Carolina Piedmont (Benson 2006) classifies areas into zones of high, moderate, and low probability based upon the topographic setting, soil types, and distance to water, historic roads or raw material sources. High probability zones include level areas (i.e. ridgetop, saddle, upland flat) with well drained soils within 150 m of a water source or within 50 m of a historic road or raw material source. Moderate probability zones include areas with less than ten percent slope and low probability zones include areas with greater than ten percent slope or in areas that have been disturbed by erosion, logging, construction, etc.

By these criteria, roughly 134 acres are classified as high probability zones for historic sites and 154 acres is classified as having high probability prehistoric archaeological sites. These overlapping high probability zones total roughly 185 acres or 23 percent of the project area. The remainder of the project area is classified as having low or moderate probability for archaeological sites.

Transect Description and Summary of Results

Transect and shovel test placement was designed to sample areas classifiable as having high and low potential for archaeological sites (Figure 1 & Table 1). We excavated a total of 166 shovel tests of which 19 were positive for cultural material. Each of the nine transects included upland settings and were positioned to sample high probability zones for sites including knolls, ridge crests, upland saddles, upland drainage heads as well as moderate probability zones such as broad upland ridges far from a water source. Transects two and three extended to include low probability zones such as steeply sloping terrain and eroded areas as well as high probability zones in the lower elevations such ridge spurs, toe slope, terraces, and floodplain.

We located and investigated seven archaeological sites along the transects in the upland settings and found that none offered any significant research potential as erosion had removed most, and in some instances all, of the original surface soils. We conclude that there is very little potential for significant archaeological sites for the remainder of the upland areas within the project area. In contrast our shovel tests in the floodplain indicated that prehistoric surfaces are inaccessible to standard survey methods (i.e. shovel testing) due to 80 cm or more of historic alluvial and colluvial deposition. Additional investigations would be necessary to adequately assess the potential for significant archaeological sites within a roughly 20-acre section of floodplain at the confluence of Miller's Fork and Sand Creek (Figure 1).

Table 1: Transect Summary

Transect	Setting	No ST + / -	Results
T - 1	Ridge crest and, historic road	2 / 40	38LU 616 & 617
T - 2	Floodplain, terrace, slopes, upland saddle and knoll,	0 / 16	38LU619
T - 3	Bench, ridge nose, saddle overlooking stream	4 / 18	38LU618
T - 4	Ridge nose, historic road	13 / 0	No positives
T - 5	Historic Road, upland slopes	8 / 8	38LU621
T - 6	Knoll and upland slopes	0 / 9	No sites
T - 7	Historic road, upland flat	5 / 12	38LU622
T - 8	Upland drainage head, saddle, and ridge spur	0 / 15	38LU620
T - 9	Historic road and upland Flat	0 / 36	Isolated Find
Totals		19 / 147	7 Sites / 1 Isolated Find

* ST denotes Shovel Test; +/- denotes positive or negative shovel test

Transects one, five seven and nine were specifically oriented along existing and relict dirt roads and included three locations where residences are depicted on the 1939 highway map. We recovered historic artifacts at or near each of the three former house locations (38LU617, 621 and 622), and continued each transect along the roads beyond the site limits to assess the potential for additional historic sites. An additional historic scatter (38LU619) was recovered at the western end of Transect Two where it crossed a relict dirt road. We concluded that, although additional historic and prehistoric sites may be

present in these upland settings, erosion has compromised their integrity and they are not likely to retain significant research value.

Transects two and three were positioned to include a ridge spurs, toe slopes, and terraces overlooking the confluence of Miller's Fork and Sand Creek, which is a favorable location for prehistoric occupation. This location was also selected to investigate potential depositional settings along the lower elevations of the project area. However, most shovel tests encountered clay subsoil within 10 cm of the surface. The exception was a small saddle along the narrow ridge nose where two shovel tests encountered a 30 cm thick layer of soil overlying the clay subsoil. These shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals as part of the 39LU618 investigation. One of the shovel tests yielded a quartz flake 20-30 cm deep, the other three positive shovel tests encountered subsoil within 15 cm. We conclude that there is very little potential that significant prehistoric or historic sites are preserved on lower elevation landforms at the base of the ridges as erosion has compromised the integrity of any additional sites that may be present.

Transect Two was positioned to include the floodplain and terrace at the confluence of Miller's Fork and Sand Creek (Figure 4) in order to investigate the potential for deeply buried archaeological sites. Onsite profiles are generally consistent with what is typical for soils of the Cartecay-Toccoa complex, which are mapped at this location (Figure 5A). The surface layer consisted of a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam extending to a depth of 30cm which is slightly deeper than the typical pedon. This was followed by a brownish yellow (10YR5/6) loamy sand extending to a depth of 80 cm in three shovel tests, which is also a thicker deposit than is typical for this soil type. One shovel tests encountered a third stratum of brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand with gray mottles at 77-80 cm. Another encountered saturated gray silt in the upper 50 cm at which point the unit filled with water precluding further excavation.

Though none of the five shovel tests in the floodplain produced artifacts, they do indicate that this area is covered with 80 cm or more of alluvial and colluvial sediments. Given the advanced state of erosion in the adjacent uplands these sediments were likely deposited historically as a result of poor farming practices during the 19th century and thus may conceal older living surfaces beyond the reach of standard archeological survey methods (i.e. shovel tests). Archaeological sites, if present, potentially retain sufficient integrity in this depositional setting to offer significant research potential. For these reasons we recommend additional investigation to adequately assess the potential for this area of floodplain (Figure 1) to contain significant prehistoric sites that may be covered by 80cm or more of historic sediments. If this area cannot be avoided during the proposed construction then some form of systematic deep testing, such as back hoe trenching or augering, is recommended if such investigations are required under applicable laws.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTONS

The archaeological survey recorded seven archaeological sites and one isolated artifact find within the project area (Table 2, Figure 1 & Figures 9-14). Both erosion and contamination from later occupations have compromised the integrity of the deposits at each of these seven sites and none are deemed potentially eligible for the NRHP because we judge them to have no further research potential. We recommend no further work for these sites or for the isolated find.

Three of the sites (38LU617, 38LU621, and 38LU622) are probably the remains of the structures depicted on the 1939 and 1945 Highway map of Laurens County (Figure 8), which have since been destroyed. Most artifacts recovered from these sites are attributable to early to mid late 20th century occupation, though late 20th century debris was abundant at 38LU622. Artifacts attributable to a possible 19th century occupation include one cut nail at 38LU622, and blue edgeware at 38LU617 (n=2), and 38LU621 (n=1). Given the ubiquity of mid and late 20th century materials at these sites, artifact patterning with any earlier deposits, if present, is likely obscured by mixture with debris from later occupations. It is unlikely that further investigations at these sites would provide significant information beyond what is available from historic documents and oral history.

Quartz debitage was present on each of the nine sites and naturally occurring quartz chunks were observed at several eroded ridge tops throughout the project area. Three sites (38LU616, 38LU618, and 38LU620) are exclusively prehistoric lithic scatters characterized by low artifact density with few tools or bifaces. In the absence of culturally diagnostic lithic or ceramic types component recognition is not possible. The low frequency of the debitage and the lack of discarded or broken tools are typical of brief periods of occupation characterized by a limited range of activities. Eroded lithic scatters such as these are ubiquitous in the South Carolina Piedmont and as such offer little further research potential beyond the survey level.

Table 2: Summary of Archaeological Sites

Site	Description	Size (m)	Soil	Recommendation
38LU616	Lithic scatter	165 x 60	CmC2	No further work
38LU617	Historic house site & lithic scatter	100 x 60	CmC2	No further work
38LU618	Lithic scatter	120 x 50	WkD	No further work
38LU619	Lithic and historic scatter	110 x 70	WkD	No further work
38LU620	Lithic scatter	25 x 25	CmB2	No further work
38LU621	Historic house site & lithic scatter	100 x 60	CmB2	No further work
38LU622	Historic house site & lithic scatter	150 x 70	CmB2	No further work
Isolated Find	One biface fragment	NA	CmC2	No further work

Site 38LU616

Site 38LU616 (Figure 9) is an eroded lithic scatter that extends for 165 meters along the crest and upper slopes of a narrow ridge. We observed a light surface scattering of debitage along a newly constructed dirt road and adjacent eroded areas. Transect 1 was initiated at the east of the scatter shovel testing progressed southwest along the crest of the ridge parallel to a dirt road. The site limits are based upon the surface distribution as none of the 21 shovel tests produced artifacts. Vegetation is young planted pines. Surface exposure approaching 50 percent visibility was available in eroded areas and along two dirt roads. Artifacts collected include a quartz biface fragment, two chert flakes, and a metavolcanic flake. Soil profiles consisted of a 3- 8 cm thick layer of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam overlying a compact yellowish red (5YR5.8) sandy clay loam subsoil.

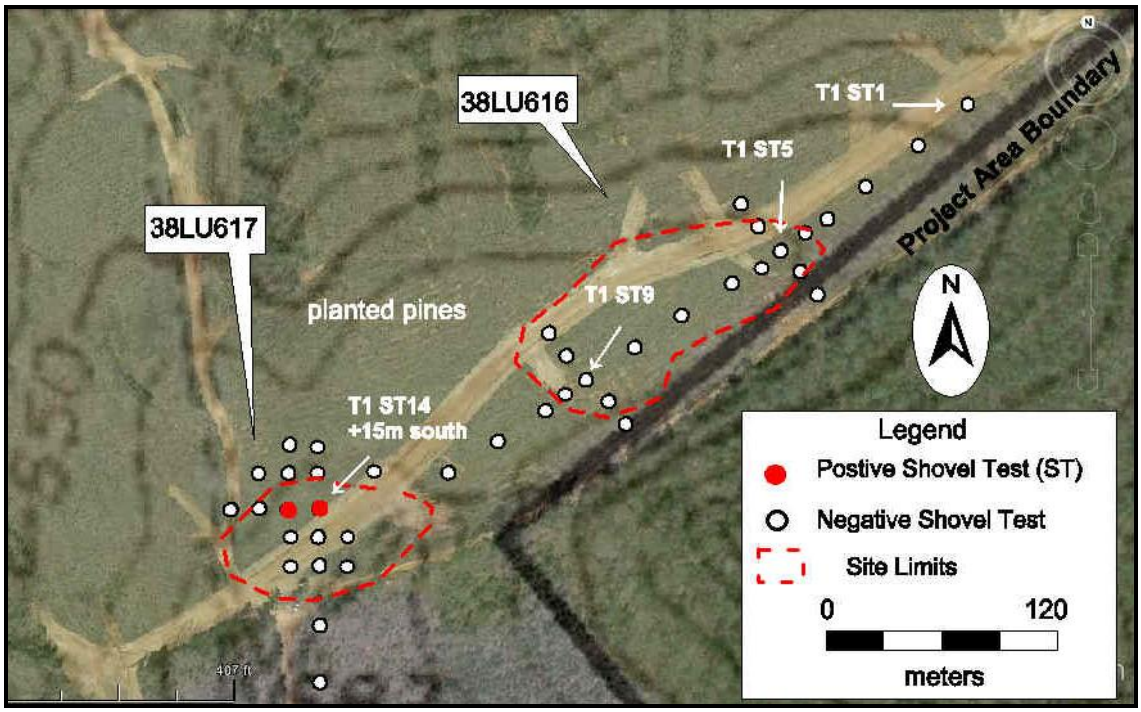


Figure 9. Archaeological sites 38LU616 and 617

Site 38LU617

Site 38LN617 a historic house site with a minor lithic scatter (Figure 9). The 1939 and 1945 Highway map of Laurens County depicts a single farm unit at this location. The 1969 topographic map (USGS Philson Crossroad) depicts no structure here indicating it was destroyed over 40 years ago. The site was initially identified as a surface scatter along a dirt road west of the Transect 1: ST 12 position. The surface scatter extends southwest along the dirt road. Transect 1 was re-oriented west away from the dirt road into a field of planted pines. Here the shovel test interval was reduced to 15 m to establish

the site's northern extent. A concentration of fieldstone and brick in the vicinity of Transect 1: ST 14-15m south indicates the probable location of the house though these have been displaced as they are comingled in mounded earth along the edge of the dirt road. Site limits incorporate both the positive shovel tests and the surface distribution of artifacts. Surface exposure approaching 20 percent visibility was available in eroded areas among the pines and was 100 percent along the dirt road. Soil profiles consisted of a 3- 12 cm thick layer of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam overlying a compact yellowish red (5YR5.8) sandy clay loam subsoil. The single exception was the shovel test in the push pile containing the brick (T-1: ST 14-15 m south) which revealed a 25 cm overburden deposit. Surface artifacts include plain whiteware (n=9), blue edgeware (n=2), amethyst container glass (n=3), amber and clear bottle glass (n=4), a milk glass canning jar seal, wire nails (n=2), a square nail, a threaded bold, a piece of a coal, a small clay marble and three quartz flakes. Artifacts Recovered from the shovel tests include:

Shovel Test	**Content**
T-1 ST 14: 15m South (0-25cm)	1 amethyst glass, 1 brick fragment
T-1 ST 14: 15m South & 1 m East (0-15cm)	1 whiteware, 1 clear bottle glass

Site 38LU618

Site 38LU618 (Figure 10) is an eroded lithic scatter along the crest a narrow ridge that tapers southwest towards the confluence of Millers Fork and Sand Creek. The site was identified upon the discovery of a quartz flake in the fourth shovel test along Transect 3 at which point the shovel test interval was reduced to 15 m intervals, which indicated the site was confined to the center of the narrow ridge. Soil profiles consisted of a 18-25 cm thick layer of brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam overlying a compact yellowish red (5YR5.4) sandy clay loam subsoil. Most soils encountered clay subsoil within 10 cm of the surface though shovel tests in the vicinity of small saddle revealed 20-35 cm of soil however only shovel test at this location produced artifacts. The area is wooded and surface visibility was not available. Artifacts were recovered from four of the shovel tests and include:

Shovel Test	**Content**
T-3 ST 4 (0-10cm)	1 quartz flake fragment
T-3 ST 5 (0- 10cm)	1 quartz flake fragment
T-3 ST 5: 15m southwest (0- 25cm)	1quartz flake fragment, 1 metavolcanic thinning flake
T-3 ST7 (0-8cm)	2 quartz flake fragments

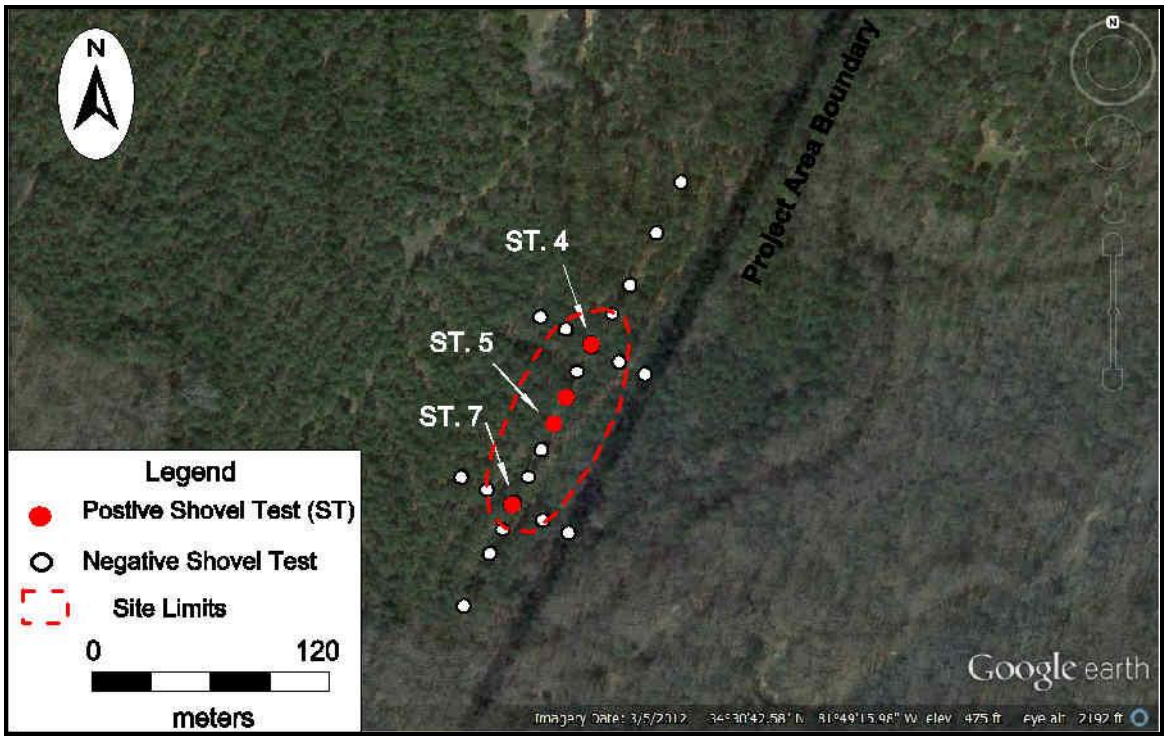


Figure 10. Archaeological site 38LU 618

Site 38LU619

Site 38LU619 (Figure 11) consists of a light surface scatter of quartz debitage and historic artifacts. The site was discovered along the western end of Transect 2 though the shovel test designations are unique to the site and do not reflect the sequence of shovel tests along the transect. The site is situated on a prominent knoll that extends south along a saddle to a lower part of the ridge. The four historic were recovered from the south end of the site along a historic dirt road. None of the early maps depict a structure here and the low artifact density, along with the absence of architectural materials indicates this is not a house site. Topography suggests the site may extend south of the project area however our cursory inspection that area produced no further artifacts. Site limits are based entirely upon the surface distribution as none of the ten shovel tests produced artifacts and several encountered compact clay subsoil at the surface. Soil profiles when present consisted of a 3-8 cm thick layer of brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam overlying a compact yellowish red (5YR5.4) sandy clay loam subsoil. Vegetation is young planted pines. Surface exposure approaching 70 percent visibility was available along two dirt roads and the knoll due to extreme erosion. Artifacts collected include one piece of olive green bottle glass, one piece of stoneware, one piece of light green flat glass, one piece of slate, a quartz core fragment and six quartz flake fragments.

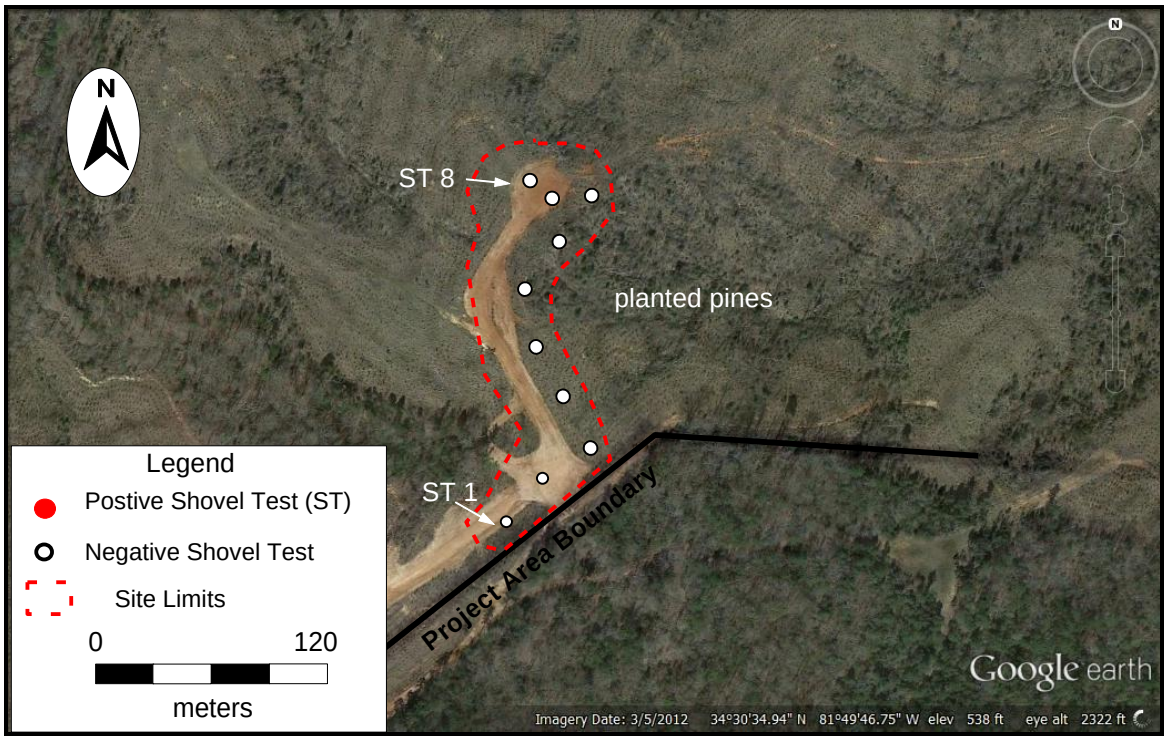


Figure 11. Archaeological site 38LU 619

Site 38LU620

Site 38LU620 is a quartz scatter on the crest of a knoll (Figure 12). Four shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals within the extent of the artifact scatter and additional shovel tests were excavated along the ridge in either direction as part of Transect 8. None of the shovel tests produced artifacts and several encountered compact clay subsoil at the surface. Soil profiles consist of a 3-8 cm thick layer of brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam overlying a compact yellowish red (5YR5.4) sandy clay loam subsoil. Vegetation consists of sparse grass and a few young pines. Surface exposure approaching 70 percent visibility was available in this area due to extreme erosion. The site limits are based entirely upon the surface distribution of artifacts, which include one quartz chunk and five quartz flake fragments.

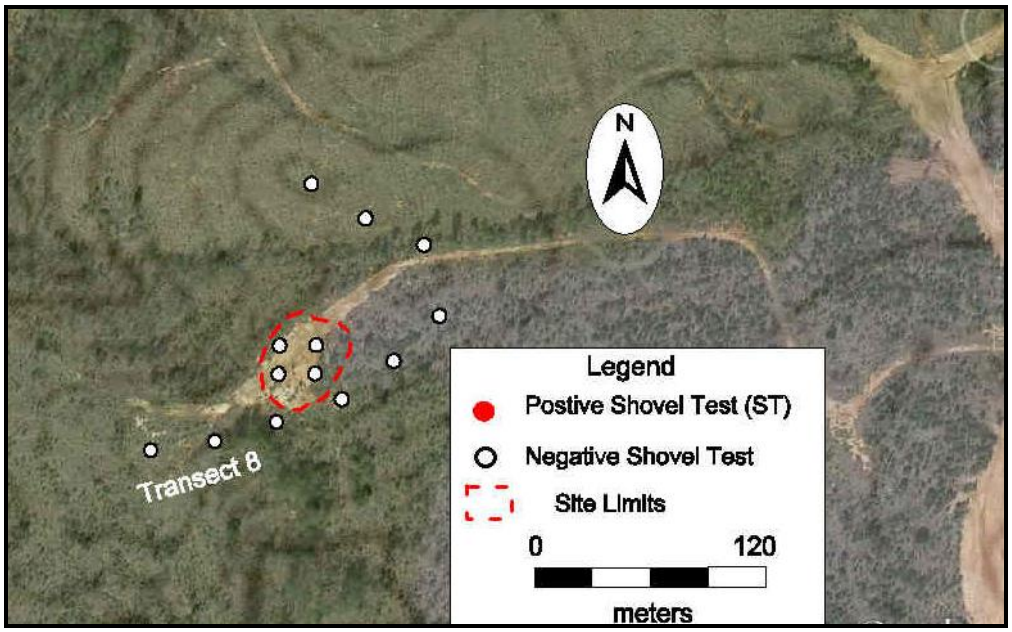


Figure 12. Archaeological site 38LU620

Site 38LU621

Site 38LU621 is a historic house site situated on flat terrain fronting Barrel Stave Rd (Figure 13). The 1939 and 1945 Highway map of Laurens County depict farm unit and a tenant house in the general vicinity. The 1969 topographic map (USGS Philson Crossroad) depicts no structure here indicating it was destroyed over 40 years ago. The site was initially identified on the basis of vegetation, which here consists of a very dense undergrowth of vines and briars which contrasts to the surrounding open woods. Transect 5 was initiated at the northeast end of the site and progressed eastward following the powerline cut at 15-m intervals. Another row of 15-m interval shovel tests was extended perpendicular to Transect 5 extended southeast along a narrow vehicle path. Site limits extend to include a light scatter of brick and fieldstone are exposed in the leaf mat east of the T5 ST3 30m southeast position. No intact foundation elements were discernible in the thick vegetation. Shovel tests were also excavated along a separate transect (Transect 6) to assist in establishing the site's southern extent. Soil profiles consist of a 5-20 cm thick layer of brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam overlying a compact yellowish red (5YR5.4) sandy clay loam subsoil. Eight of the shovel tests produced artifacts, which include:

Shovel Test	**Content**
T-5 ST 1 (0-5cm)	1 brick fragment
T-5 ST 1, 15m SE (0-10cm)	5 brick fragments, 1 quartz flake
T-5 ST 2 (0-10cm)	1 clear bottle glass, 1 coal chunk
T-5 ST 2, 15m SE (0-10cm)	1 clear bottle glass
T-5 ST 3 (0-8cm)	1 clear bottle glass, 2 coal chunks
T-5 ST 3, 15m SE (0-8cm)	1 coal

T-5 ST 3, 30m SE (0-8cm)	3 clear bottle glass
T-5 ST 4 (0-12cm)	1 blue edgeware, 3 bottle glass (2 clear & 1 amber, 1 blue edgeware an d 6 brick fragments

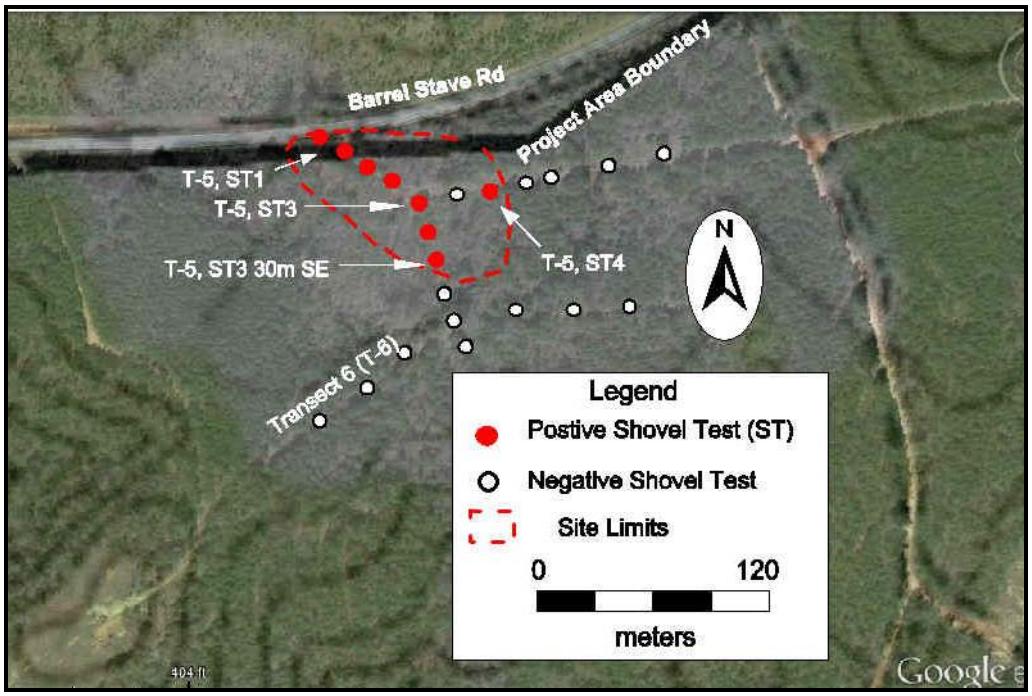


Figure 13. Archaeological site 38LU621

Site 38LU622

Site 38LU622 is a historic house site on the south side of SR72 (Figure 14). The 1939 and 1945 Highway maps of Laurens County depict a farm unit and two tenant houses at this location. The site may have been occupied into the early 1970s as the 1971 topographic map (USGS Joanna) depicts two structures here and late 20th century debris is abundant. The site was initially identified by a light but continuous scatter of brick and glass on the surface of a grassy field. Surface visibility was near 50% in the field. Two separate brick concentrations (Locus A and Locus B) are congruent with the positions of the two structures depicted on the early maps. Locus A includes foundation remnants in a stand of trees near SR 72. The footprint of the house is somewhat discernible based upon the configuration of what appear to be fieldstone support piers and a probable well. Late 20th century debris (tin cans, styrofoam, shoe fragments, clear and amber bottles) are abundant in the leaf mat. Transect 7 was initiated 30 cm east of the foundation and progressed east. The second shovel test (T-7: ST2) was within suspected foundation and within 5 m of the well and encountered a 35cm deposit of charred material with melted bottle glass charred cloth and sheet metal. Other shovel test profiles consisted of a 5-20 cm thick layer of brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam overlying a compact yellowish red

(5YR5.4) sandy clay loam subsoil. Five of the shovel tests produced artifacts, which include:

Shovel Test	Content
T-7 ST 1 (0-5cm)	1 iron bolt, 1 forged iron spike\
T-7 ST 1, 15m E (0-10cm)	1 clear bottle glass, cloth and plastic
T-7 ST 1, 15m E, 15m S (0-8cm)	1 whiteware, bottle glass (3 amber, 3 clear), 1 melted glass 3 wire nails, 2 iron bolts, 1 iron buckle, 1 22 cal brass cartridge, 2 pieces of coal, cloth, plastic, Styrofoam
T-7 ST 2 (0-35cm)	2 window glass, 8 wire nails, 1 battery, 6 sheet metal, melted bottle glass (9 clear, 13 lt green), charred wood, cloth and plastic
T-7 ST 2, 15m S (0-10cm)	3 clear bottle glass, 2 u.d. melted glass

Surface artifacts from the Locus A vicinity include 1 cut nail, plain whiteware (n=3), one stoneware crock fragment, coal (n=2) and one quartz core fragment. Nothing remains of a second structure, though the artifact scatter extends east and south in to the grassy field where a light scattering of brick and glass was observed in Locus B though none of the shovel tests in this area produced artifacts. Surface artifacts from the Locus B vicinity include bricks (n=12), plain whiteware (n=4), clear bottle glass (n=2) and light green bottle glass (n=1).

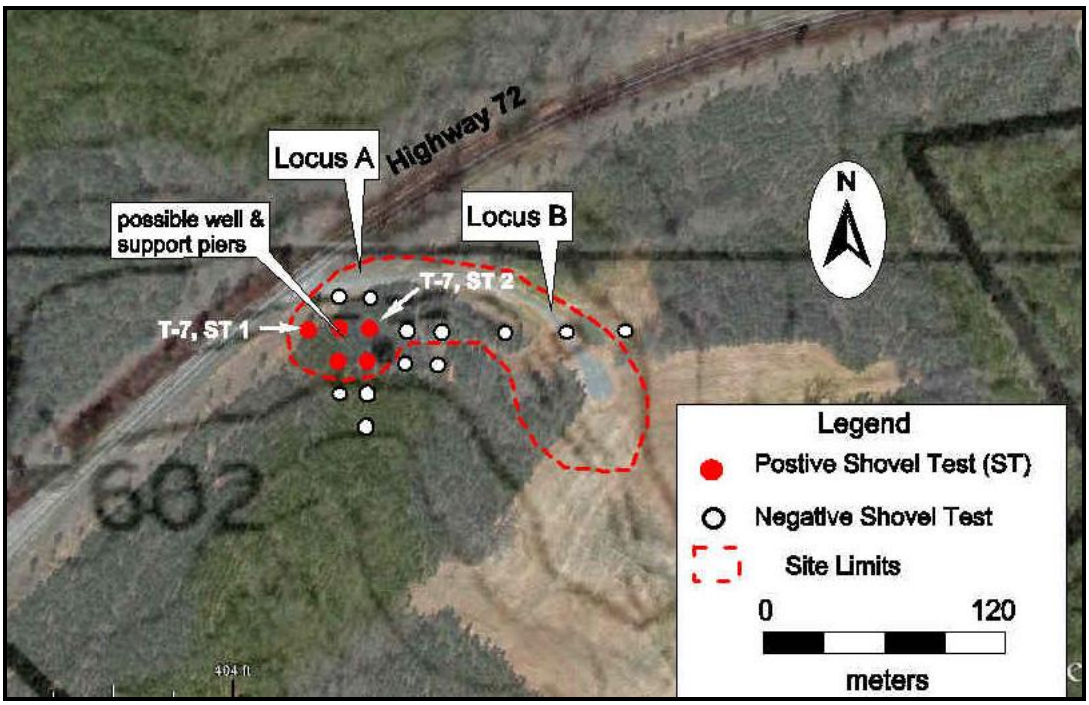


Figure 14. Archaeological site 38LU622

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) is a quartz projectile point base recovered from the surface of an eroded knoll (Figure 1). Four shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals surrounding the find but none produce artifacts. Surface exposure here was near 100 percent and close inspection produced no further artifacts.

RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY

The architectural survey documented two structures that are likely 40 years or older (Figures 1 & Figures 15 - 16). Both are outside the project area but are within a 0.25 mile radius along SR 72 east and south of the project area. Both appear to be typical examples of mid 20th century domestic residences for which better examples survive in the area. In our opinion these are not significant cultural resources and do not require additional documentation

Structure 1

Structure One is a single story residence located at 19909 Highway 72 (Figures 1 & 15). It is of wood frame construction with vinyl siding, on exterior chimney and one interior chimney and appears to rest on a cinderblock foundation. The porch, shutters, and awning appear to be original and there are no apparent recent additions. The house appears to be a late 1940s or 1950s era construction. The 1969 topographic map (USGS Philson Crossroad) depicts a single structure here however the 1939 and 1945 Laurens County Highway Maps depict no structure at this location. The house is currently occupied and in good condition.

Structure 2

Structure Two is a single story residence located at 20040 Highway 72 (Figures 1 & 16). It is of wood frame construction with a single exterior chimney. The foundation was not visible though it appears to rest on a cinderblock or concrete pad foundation. The siding appears to be vinyl. The 1939 and 1945 Laurens County Highway maps depict a farm unit in the general vicinity (Figure 8) and the 1969 topographic map (USGS Philson Crossroad) depicts a single structure here as well. It is not clear if this is the same residence as it somewhat resembles a modular home of more recent construction. The house is currently occupied and in good condition.

Figure 15. View facing north of Structure 1

Figure 16. View facing south of Structure 2

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This investigation documents 11 cultural resources within a 0.25 mile radius of the project area. These include three historic structures, one of which was previously recorded and seven newly recorded archaeological sites. The historic structures are located along SR 72 southeast of the project area and are typical examples of mid 20th century domestic residences for which better examples survive in the area. The previously recorded structure is listed as ineligible for the NRHP. The two newly recorded structures also do not appear to be potentially eligible for the NRHP as well. In our opinion these are not significant cultural resources and do not require additional documentation

The remaining eight cultural resources include seven archaeological sites and the one isolated artifact find. All are located within the project area boundaries and were recorded as part of this investigation. Both erosion and contamination from later occupations have compromised the integrity and research value of these sites therefore we do not recommend any further investigations for the seven sites or the isolated find.

We also recommend no further investigations for entire the upland portion of the project area (roughly 780 acres) where our transects documented several locations where erosion has removed the entire original surface layer leaving artifacts exposed on the surface, and likely removed from their original location, thus compromising the context and research value of these sites as well any additional archaeological sites that may be found. It is highly unlikely that additional investigations would result in the discovery of significant archaeological sites therefore we recommend no additional investigation for these areas.

However we do recommend additional investigations for a roughly 20-acre section of floodplain (Figure 1) where historic alluvial and colluvial sediments may conceal older living surfaces beyond the reach of standard archeological survey methods (i.e. shovel tests). Stable landforms in this area would have been favorable locations for prehistoric occupations and any resulting midden deposits sealed beneath these sediments could potentially retain sufficient integrity setting to offer significant research potential. For these reasons additional investigation are needed to adequately assess the potential for this area of floodplain (Figure 1) to contain significant prehistoric sites. If this area cannot be avoided during the proposed construction then we recommend systematic deep testing such as back hoe trenching or augering if such investigations are required under applicable laws.

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