

# **CULTURAL RESOUCE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 394 ACRES AT THE HUNTER INDUSTRIAL PARK SITE**

*LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA*

*Summary Report*



July 2010

**CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION SURVEY OF  
APPROXIMATELY 394 ACRES AT THE HUNTER INDUSTRIAL PARK  
SITE  
LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
SUMMARY REPORT**

Submitted to:  
ALLIANCE CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29210

Submitted by:  
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July 2010

# INTRODUCTION

From July 20-22, 2010, TRC conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 394 acres approximately 1.14 mile north of the town of Laurens in Laurens County, South Carolina (Figure 1). This work was done on behalf of Alliance Engineering, Inc. for the South Carolina Department of Commerce Industrial Site Certification Program.

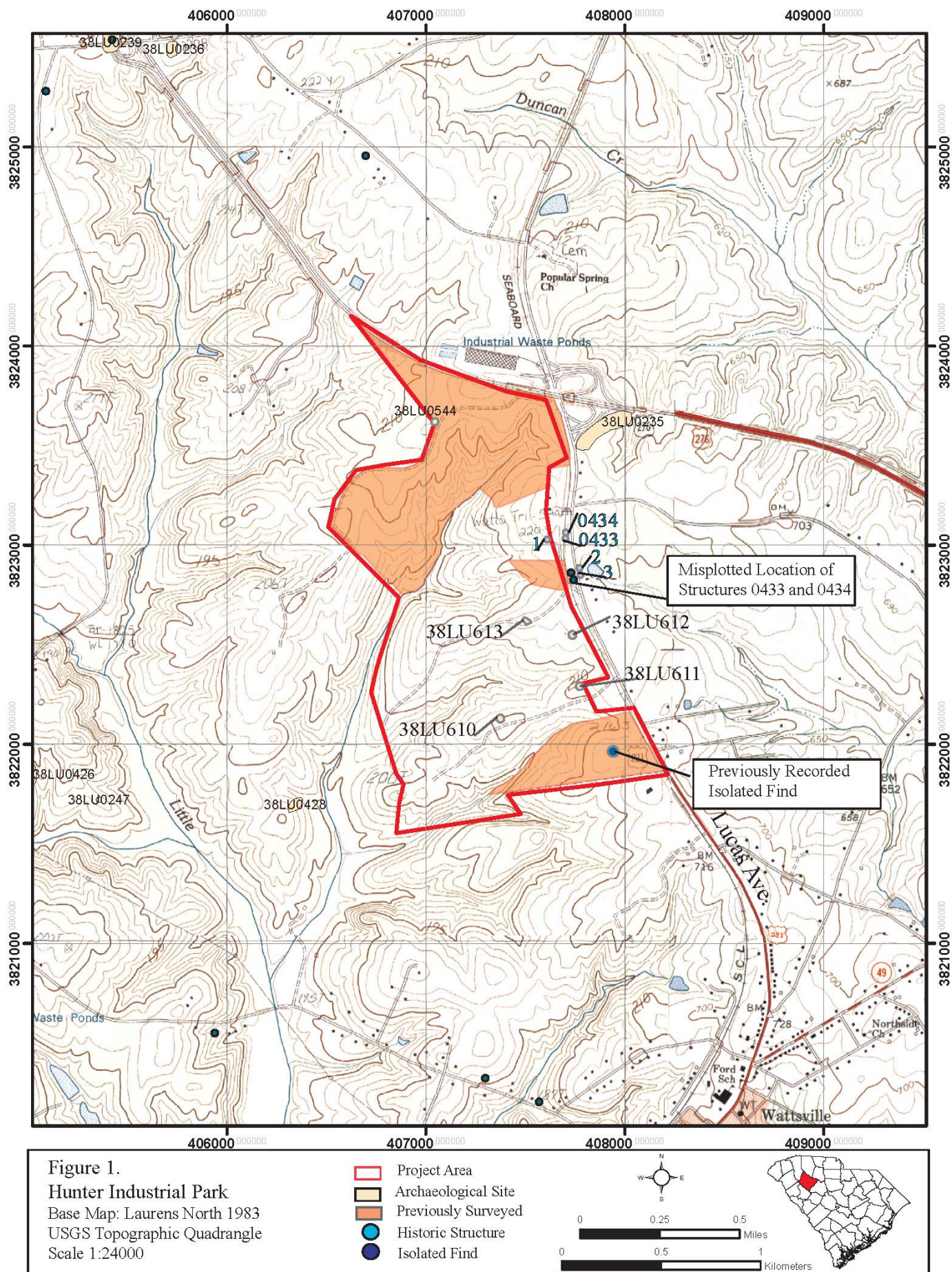
The project area consists of approximately 394 acres in the Piedmont physiographic province. The tract is bisected by a tributary of Little River and a number of intermittent drainages are present. The tract is bound on the east by SC Highway 221 (Lucas Avenue), on the north by Interstate 385, and on the south and west by private property (Figures 1 and 2). An active rail line runs along the eastern border of the tract. Topography is characterized by ridges and steep drainages, with elevations ranging between 180 and 220 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL).

Soils in the tract include well drained Cecil sandy clay loam, Appling loamy sand and Cataula sandy clay loam on the uplands, Enon sandy loam and Wilkes soils on the mid-slope and side slope areas and more poorly drained Chewacla and Wosham soils are found along the drainage bottoms.

The area surrounding the tract consists of scattered houses, woodlands and light industrial facilities. Vegetation includes pine and hardwood forest but most of the tract has been clear cut and disturbed (Figures 3). Within the project area is the Hunter Industrial Park (Figure 4). In 2005 TRC conducted a reconnaissance survey of 167 acres on three discontinuous tracts within the Hunter Industrial Park. As a result of that survey one archaeological site and one isolated find of cultural material were identified. The site 38LU544 consisted of a surface scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage. The Isolated find consisted of one fragment of historic stoneware. These finds were recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further work was recommended for the Hunter Industrial Park. The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with these recommendations in a letter dated May 19, 2005 (Attachment 1).

A 2009 Memorandum of Agreement between the South Carolina Department of Commerce (DOC) and the SHPO concerning the certification of industrial parks has established minimum criteria for cultural resources surveys on any tract applying for certification. The 2005 survey of the Hunter Industrial Park does not meet these criteria, consequently additional work was needed. Based on DOC standards, topography, vegetation, and the nature of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.25-mile radius around the project area. An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted within the tract to meet the current standards. Additionally an historic structure survey was carried out to photograph structures over 40 years old within or adjacent to the tract in order to assess potential effects. Four Archaeological sites were identified within the tract and five structures over 40 years old were found adjacent to the project area (see Figures 1 and 2).







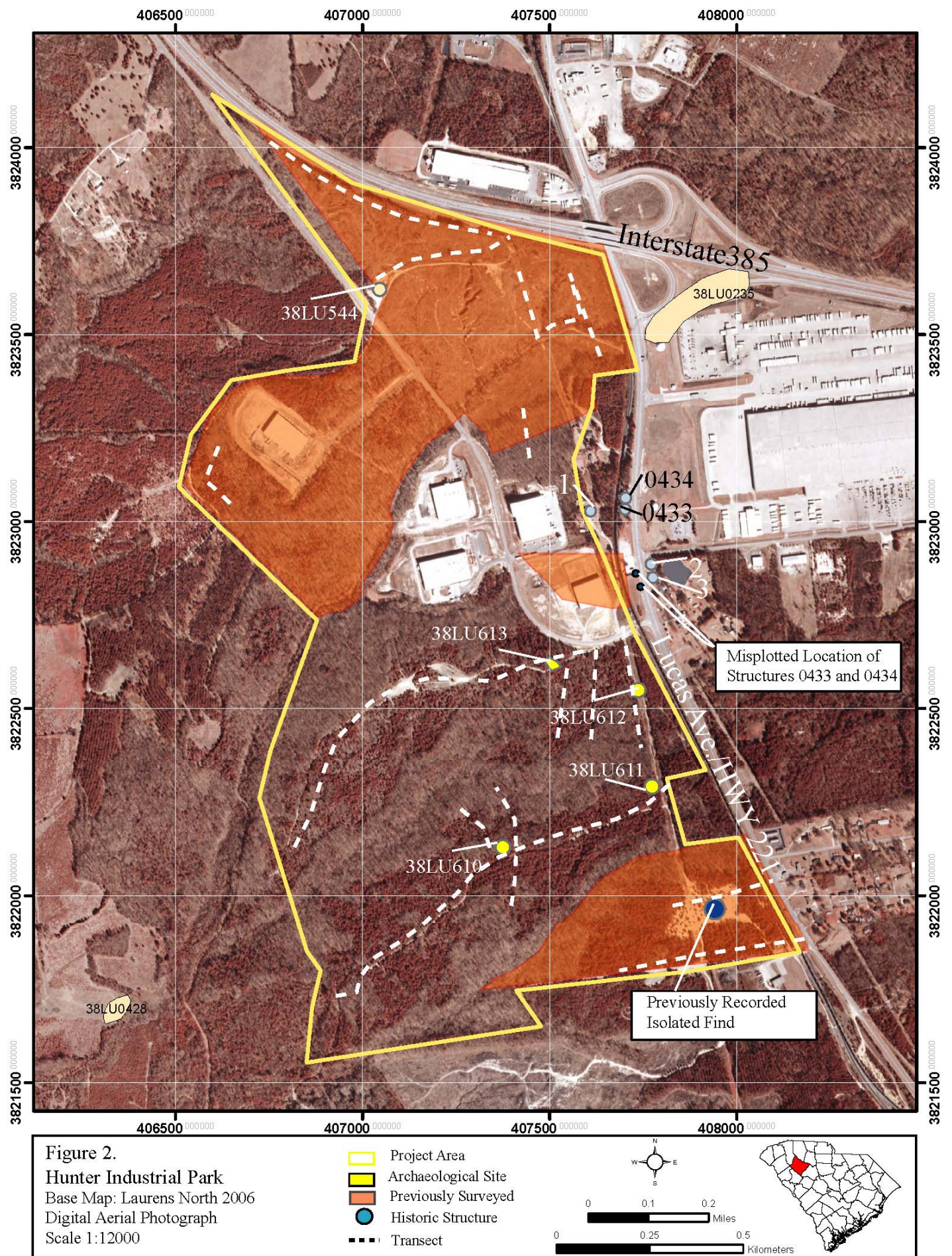






Figure 3. Photograph depicting the clear cutting encountered on a majority of the tract.



Figure 4. One of the industrial facilities currently occupying the tract.

# CONTEXT

The archaeological sites identified during the course of the survey consisted of historic house sites and historic artifact scatters. A brief historic context of Laurens County and the general project area follows as a background for the interpretation of the identified sites.

## COUNTY ESTABLISHMENT AND GROWTH (1785–1865)

After the Revolutionary War, South Carolina reordered its judicial districts and divided them into counties. Laurens County was created on 12 March 1785 from 780 square miles of the former Ninety Six District and a small portion of former Cherokee territory, including part of the upper reaches of the Reedy River that would be annexed into Greenville County a year later. The Town of Laurens, or Laurensville as it was sometimes called in the early nineteenth century, grew slowly after establishing its courthouse square in the 1810s and 1820s. Although there was increasing wealth in the district, commercial areas were slow to develop. In 1826, Robert Mills reported in his *Statistics of South Carolina* that Laurensville had 35 houses and 250 residents. The Laurens county seat had the advantage of being located at the intersection of five roads, which follow approximately present-day Main Street (US 76), Harper Street/Lucas Avenue (US 221), and the Old Laurens-Greenville Road (paralleling State Route 14).

The vast majority of persons who lived in this area of Laurens County in the early to mid-nineteenth century lived on farms and plantations. Planters in the upstate of South Carolina had been growing short-staple cotton since the mid-eighteenth century, but the crop only became valuable after the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. Fed by the British textile market, Piedmont farmers purchased the greatest amount of land and slaves they could afford in order to grow cotton (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The dominance of the crop spread so quickly, and to such a great extent, that as early as the 1820s, agricultural reformers began to suggest alternate crops and methods to curtail soil exhaustion. Robert Mills wrote of Laurens District in 1826, "The same erroneous system of cultivating our lands is pursued in this district as in others, so destructive to the soil and detrimental to the permanent advantage of the country.... We wish to see them giving back to the soil some portion of nourishment which they take from it" (Mills 1980). As early as 1830, Laurens was among the top cotton-producing districts in the state (Kovacik and Winberry 1989).

Laurens County was the state's fourth largest producer of cotton in 1840. The practice of cotton monoculture and slavery acted to change the landscape of the Laurens District. As more farmers began to plant cotton, wooded areas were cleared to create fields and frame slave cabins and outbuildings such as barns and cotton presses were constructed to support production. Laurens District farmers increased their cotton production between 1850 and 1860, when other districts were losing farmers to western states.

At the start of the Civil War at least 2,500 men from the county joined the Confederate Army. Although no battles were fought in Laurens County, residents suffered with other South Carolinians from the loss of family and friends, restricted access to food and supplies, and economic inflation (Jacobs 1982). The war disrupted agricultural schedules and markets for years after as freedmen and women struggled to find their place in the new society, and former plantation owners resisted their loss of property.

## **COMMUNITY GROWTH, INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION (1865–1930s)**

After the Civil War concluded daily life in Laurens County changed for both white and black populations. Former slaves left the farms and plantations they had worked in search of family members who had been sold. Others left to find work in southern towns and cities while some stayed near their homes and negotiated contracts with former owners for wages. A majority of farm owners divided their plantations into smaller tracts tended by tenants or sharecroppers.

Like most Piedmont farmers in South Carolina, Laurens County farmers produced corn and wheat, but dedicated most of their acreage to upland or short staple cotton. Despite low prices, drought, and insect infestations throughout the state in the late nineteenth century, Laurens County farmers experienced continued success through diversified agriculture. While some other counties' agricultural production declined by 1900, Laurens increased its production. Laurens County was the fourth largest producer of cotton in the state that year while remaining a major producer of corn and wheat.

By 1920, Laurens County's agricultural production more closely resembled that of its middle Piedmont neighbors. As soils became depleted from over-cultivation, agricultural production slowed in Laurens in the first decades of the twentieth century. By the 1920s and the 1930s, Laurens County was still among the top five producers of cotton, but at a loss to its other crops, reflecting the statewide pattern of sacrificing food crops for cotton (U. S. Department of the Interior 1902).

Industrial growth in the county reflected the success of farmers, gin and seed oil mill operators, and merchants in the rural areas. The textile mills and the demand for uniforms and fabric during World War I fueled the continuing dominance of cotton agriculture.

As cotton prices continued to fall in the 1920s, South Carolina experienced an economic depression before the rest of the country. Rural residents often moved to cities and towns, while others, particularly African-Americans, moved north. While the white population in Laurens County continued to increase from 1900–1950, between 1920 and 1930 the black population declined by 20 percent (United States Department of Commerce 1924). Like counties throughout the state, Laurens used New Deal-era projects to support its economy and residents, using the money for social programs that improved roads, parks, and educational facilities.

## **POST-WORLD WAR II DEVELOPMENT**

During the late 1940s and 1950s, residents of Laurens County made housing, automobiles, education, and recreation their priorities. New housing was particularly needed. In 1940, over 50 percent of dwelling units had electricity in Laurens County, but over 70 percent had no running water and almost 75 percent had no bathtub or shower. Only 13 percent of the dwelling units were owner occupied (ICPSR 1998).

Since the 1950s, the number of farms in Laurens County has steadily decreased. Nevertheless, western Laurens County continues to be a rural area with important agricultural resources. In 2000, there were 686 farms in the county, placing Laurens among the top ten farming counties in the state. Cotton, hay, and oats, and livestock have become the county's primary product. In 1998



and 1999, farmers in Laurens County owned more cattle than in any other county in the state other than Anderson and Saluda (South Carolina State Budget and Control Board 1990, 2001).

Construction of Interstates 26 and 385 changed where and how people lived, traveled, and did their business; helping some communities grow, while cutting others off from the new main mode of transportation.

## **METHODS**

### **Literature Review**

Prior to fieldwork, TRC conducted background research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia, and at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The records examined at SCDAH included a review of their GIS-based Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) for sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a review of CRIS and the SCDAH Finding Aid for previous architectural surveys near the project area. The records examined at SCIAA include the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports.

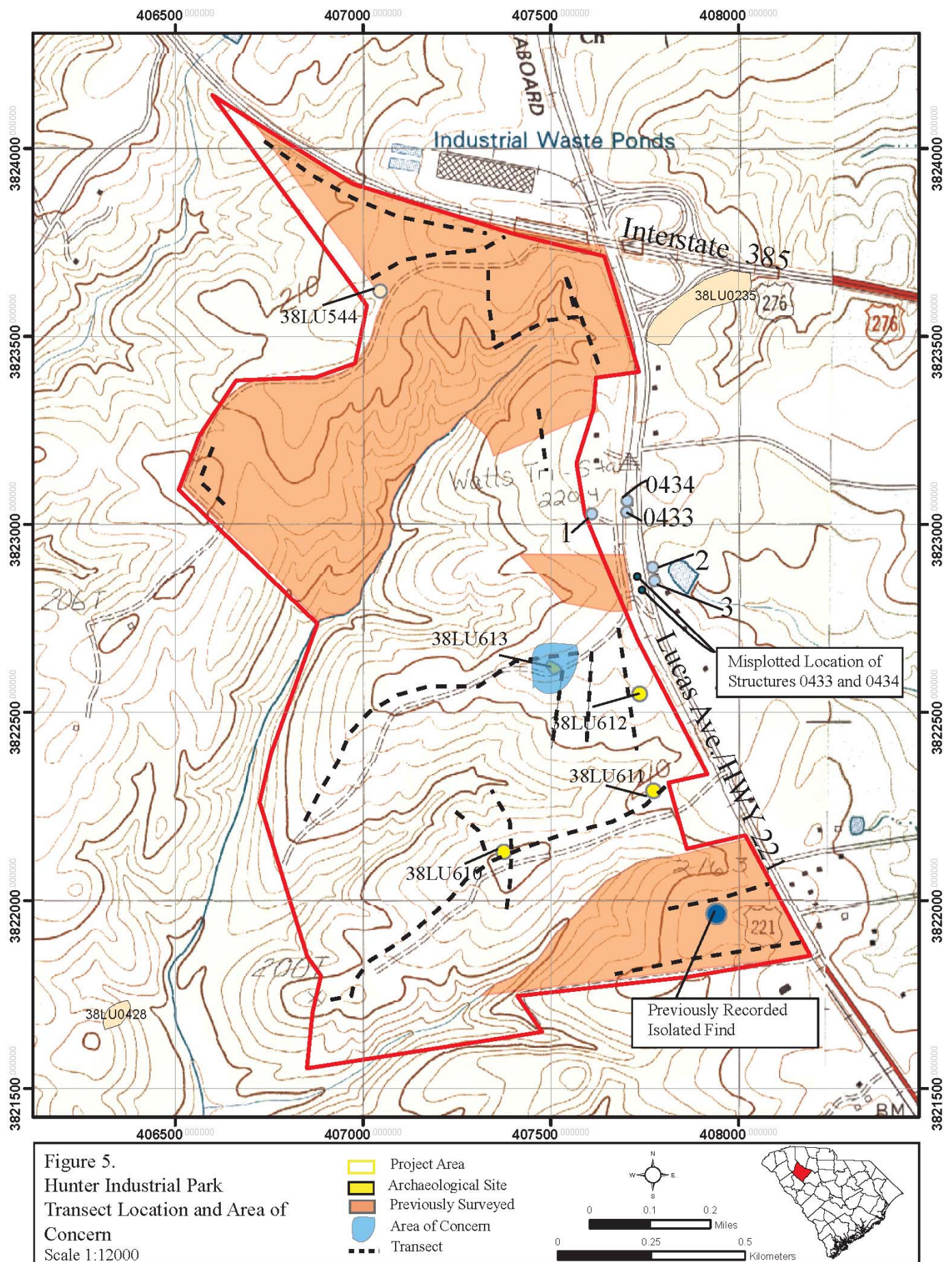
### **Field Survey**

According to DOC standards a minimum of one shovel test per five acres is required. Shovel tests were excavated at 30 to 60 meter (m) intervals across ridgelines, near potential spring heads and in selected high probability and low probability areas (Figure 5). All shovel tests were approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh, and artifacts, if encountered, were bagged according to provenience. Notes were kept in a field journal and on standard TRC site forms.

When an artifact was recovered from a shovel test, that test was considered "positive." For each positive additional shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions on a 10-m interval grid to delineate the site. Shovel testing was continued until two negative STPs were excavated in each direction; the first negative test in each direction was considered to be the site boundary. An archaeological site was identified by the recovery of three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-m diameter. Field notes were maintained for transects and shovel tests, documenting soil profiles, cultural remains, and any other pertinent information.

For each site a map was drawn depicting the location of all shovel tests, site boundaries, and prominent natural and cultural features. UTM coordinates for each site were recorded with a Trimble hand-held GeoXT GPS receiver capable of sub-m accuracy. All artifacts recovered were bagged and labeled according to shovel test and depth below surface. Photographs were taken at each site to document vegetation and the general site conditions.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a windshield reconnaissance of the APE was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any above ground National Register listed or eligible properties. Photographs illustrating the landscape were taken, and when line-of-site permitted it, photos were also taken from the historic property to the project area





## RESULTS

### Literature Review

Background research at the SCIAA and SCDAAH identified two previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.25 mile of the project area. The records search was also conducted in an effort to identify historic architectural properties in the vicinity of the project area. This research identified two recorded historic architectural resources reported within the 0.25-mile search radius.

**Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area.**

Site Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
38LU235	Middle Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38LU544	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible

**Table 2. Previously recorded historic structures within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area.**

Site Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
433	Unidentified House, ca. 1910-1920	Not Eligible
434	Brownlee Auto Sales, ca. 1920	Not Eligible

### Field Survey

From July 20-22, 2010, a reconnaissance survey was conducted of the 394 project tract. A total of 95 shovel tests were excavated along high and low probability areas within the project area (Figure 3). A majority of these shovel tests were concentrated in areas not previously surveyed. As stated above a reconnaissance survey was conducted on 167 acres of this tract. Twenty-three shovel tests were excavated during that survey for a total of 118 excavated across the entire tract, or one shovel test per every 3.3 acres. The northern portion of the tract has been cleared and graded in preparation for the construction of an industrial facility. Figure two depicts the existing facilities in the central portion of the project area. The remaining upland portions of the tract have been clear cut (see Figure 3) and logged. The drainages remain forested with no plans for development.

Four archaeological sites were recorded during the survey. Five standing structures over 40 years old are present within a 0.25 mile radius of the project tract.

#### 38IU610

<b>Site Number:</b> 38LU610	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> House Site	<b>Elevation:</b> 210 feet AMSL
<b>Components:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Landform:</b> Ridge Top
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E407376, N3822131	<b>Soil Type:</b> Cecil, Sandy Clay Loam
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 10 × 10 m	<b>Vegetation:</b> Mixed Pine and Hardwoods

Site 38IU610 consists of a pile of stone, cut granite and brick with mortar. It is located on the north side of a dirt road that runs east-west in the southern third of the tract (Figures 1, 2 and 5). A structure appears in this location on the 1957 Fountain Inn 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 6).

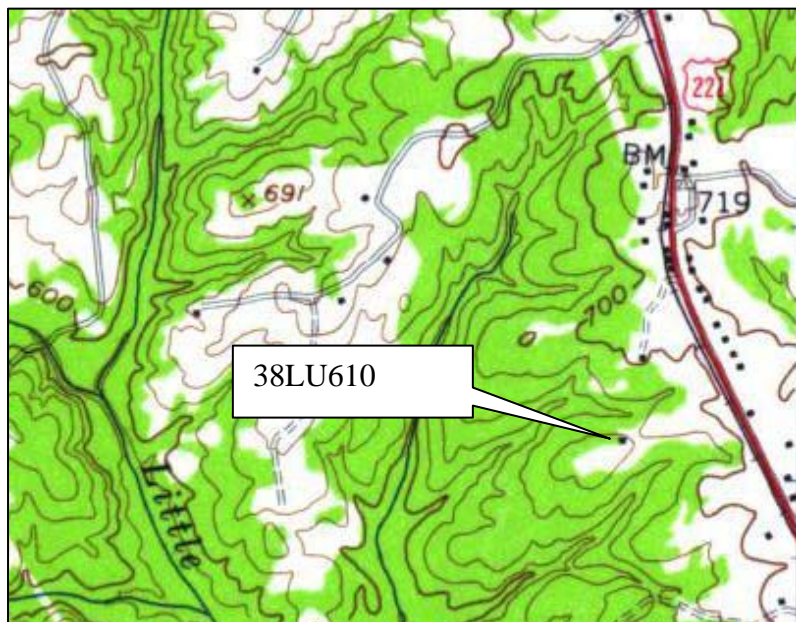


Figure 6. 1957 Fountain Inn 15-minute topographic quadrangle depicting a structure in the approximate location of 38LU610

The site is situated in a relatively intact copse of pines and mature hardwoods. The surrounding area has been clear cut and disturbed by heavy equipment. Large piles of downed trees and limbs are present. The site was identified during the course of transect shovel testing. A brick fragment with mortar attached was observed in a push pile. Stone and cut granite were also observed in the pile. The pile appeared to be disturbed and displaced rather than a collapsed chimney

A shovel test was excavated at the base of the pile of rock and brick to ascertain whether any artifacts were present that would inciate a house site. Nine additional shovel tests were ecavated at 10-meter

intervals radiating in cardinal directions from the rock/brick pile (Figure 7). No artifacts were recovered. Shovel tests were shallow, with 0-5 cm of pale reddish brown (2.5YR 7/3) sandy clay loam overlying red clay subsoil. Additional transect shovel tests in the area and visual examination of the dirt road and the surface exposed by the clear cutting also failed to produce artifacts.

The site is a pile of structural debris in the approximate location of a house site depicted on a mid-twentieth century map. It lacks integrity and information potential it is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional work is recommended.

### 38LU611

**Site Number:** 38LU611  
**Site Type:** Historic Artifact Scatter  
**Components:** 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century  
**UTM Coordinates:** E407764, N3822293  
**Site Dimensions:** 10 × 10 m

**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible  
**Elevation:** 215 feet AMSL  
**Landform:** Ridge Top  
**Soil Type:** Cecil Sandy Clay  
**Vegetation:** Clear Cut

Site 38LU611 was identified on t ridge top when fragments of whiteware were observed on the surface. Shovel tests were excavated on a 10-m interval cruciform pattern radiating from the surface find. Nine shovel tests were excavated. No artifacts were recovered from a subsurface context. The extent of the surface scatter was used to determine site limits of 10 m east-west by 10 m north-south (Figure 8). Recovered materials include eight sherds of whiteware and two fragments of clear glass.



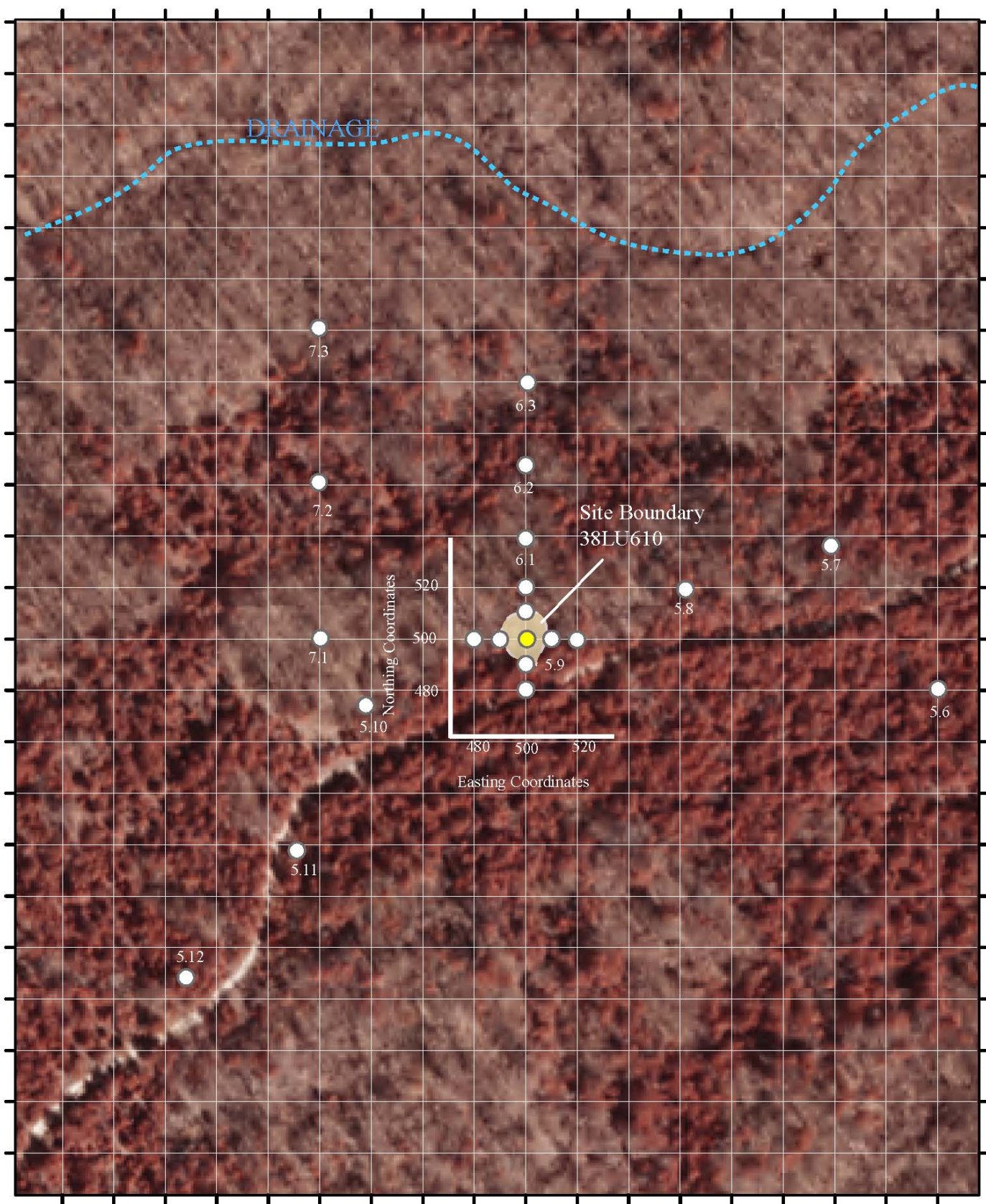






Figure 7.

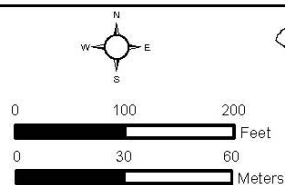
Site 38LU610

Base Map: Oak Grove Digital

Aerial Photograph

Scale 1:2000

-  Site Boundary
-  Positive STP
-  Negative STP
-  #.# Transect Shovel Test





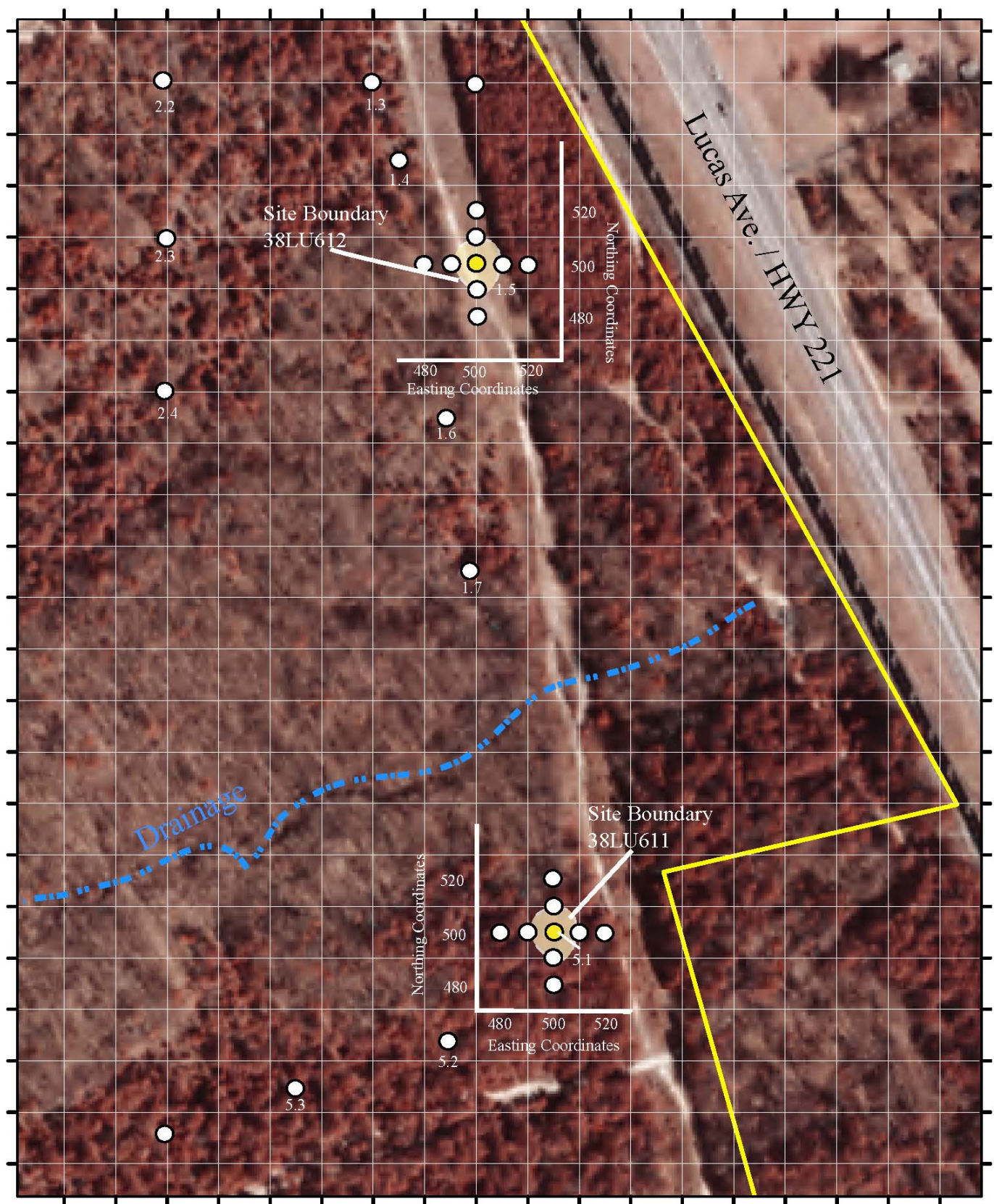
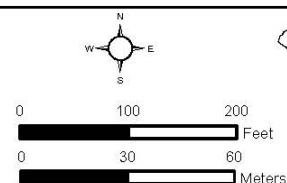


Figure 8.  
 Sites 38LU611 and 38LU612  
 Base Map: Laurens North Digital  
 Aerial Photograph  
 Scale 1:2000

- Site Boundary
- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- ## Transect Shovel Test





The artifacts recovered and noted on the surface suggest a late nineteenth–early twentieth century occupation, although the whiteware could be ascribed to an earlier nineteenth century occupation as well. No structure is shown in this location on the 1957 Fountain Inn topographic quadrangle (see Figure 6).

This is a sparse scatter of historic artifacts in a disturbed clear cut area. Soils on the ridge top were eroded and deflated. Shovel tests were shallow, with 0-5 cm of pale reddish brown (2.5YR 7/3) sandy clay loam overlying red clay subsoil. Additional transect shovel tests in the area and visual examination of the dirt road and the surface exposed by the clear cutting also failed to produce artifacts. There are no associated architectural elements and subsurface preservation is unlikely, and 38LU611 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

### 38LU612

<b>Site Number:</b> 38LU612	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Not Eligible
<b>Site Type:</b> Historic Ceramic Scatter	<b>Elevation:</b> 215 feet AMSL
<b>Components:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Landform:</b> Ridge Top
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E407738, N3822557	<b>Soil Type:</b> Cecil Sandy Clay
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 10 × 10 m	<b>Vegetation:</b> Clear Cut

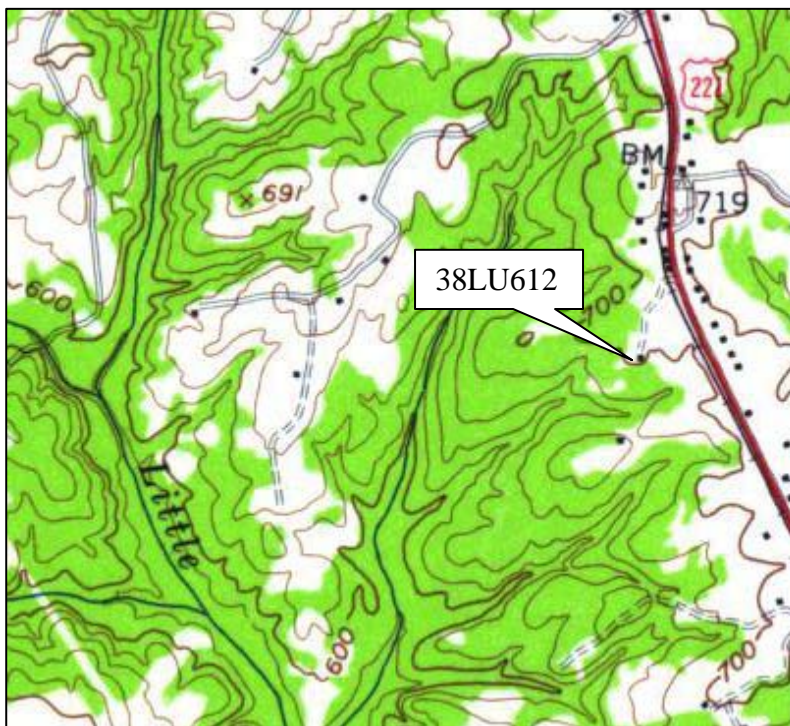


Figure 9. 1957 Fountain Inn 15-minute topographic quadrangle depicting a structure in the approximate location of 38LU610

Site 38LU612 is situated on a ridge top overlooking a tributary of the Little River to the south. The site was identified when fragments of whiteware were observed on the surface of a dirt road. Shovel tests were excavated on a 10-m interval cruciform pattern radiating from the surface find. Nine shovel tests were excavated. No artifacts were recovered from a subsurface context. The extent of the surface scatter was used to determine site limits of 10 m east-west by 10 m north-south (Figure 8). Recovered materials include two plain whiteware fragments and one blue painted whiteware fragment.

The artifacts recovered and noted on the surface suggest a late nineteenth–early twentieth century occupation, although the whiteware could be ascribed to an earlier nineteenth century occupation as well. A structure is shown in this location on the 1957 Fountain Inn topographic quadrangle indicating a twentieth century occupation (Figure 9).





Figure 10.

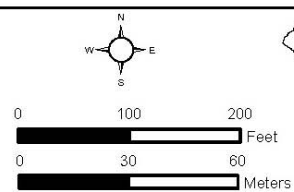
Site 38LU613

Base Map: Laurens North Digital

Aerial Photograph

Scale 1:2000

- Site Boundary
- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- ## Transect Shovel Test





This is a sparse scatter of historic artifacts in a disturbed road bed and clear cut area. Soils on the ridge top were eroded and deflated. Shovel tests were shallow, with 0-5 cm of pale reddish brown (2.5YR 7/3) sandy clay loam overlying red clay subsoil. Additional transect shovel tests in the area and visual examination of the dirt road and the surface exposed by the clear cutting also failed to produce artifacts. There are no associated architectural elements and subsurface preservation is unlikely, and 38LU612 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

### 38LU613

<b>Site Number:</b> 38LU613	<b>NRHP Recommendation:</b> Additional Work
<b>Site Type:</b> House Site/Possible Cemetery	<b>Elevation:</b> 170 feet AMSL
<b>Components:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> C., unknown prehistoric	<b>Landform:</b> Ridge Top
<b>UTM Coordinates:</b> E407510, N3822623	<b>Soil Type:</b> Appling Loamy Clay
<b>Site Dimensions:</b> 25 × 35 m	<b>Vegetation:</b> Mixed Pine and Hardwoods

Site 38LU613 is a scatter of historic artifacts and an isolated prehistoric flake recovered from a dirt road in the central portion of the project tract (see Figures 1, 2, 5 and 10). In addition to the historic artifacts a half buried, fragment marble slab was observed on the site (Figure 11). The slab resembles a headstone; however no inscription was engraved on the slab. In addition to the marble slab a wreath of synthetic flowers in the shape of heart was present. There are no cemeteries indicated at this location on modern maps or on the 1957 topographic quadrangle. The modern, plastic flower memorial wreath suggests a possible dump as a number of aluminum cans and beer bottles were also present. Depressions made by heavy equipment were visible on the surface; however it is possible some of the depressions may be graves.



Figure 11. Marble slab present at site 38LU613.

Eighteen shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site. In addition to the marble slab and the memorial wreath three shovel tests were positive for artifacts on the surface. Soils were eroded consisting of 10 cm of pale reddish brown (2.5YR 7/3) sandy clay loam (Ap horizon), overlying red (2.5YR 4/4) clay subsoil.

The extent of the surface scatter was used to determine site limits of 35 m east-west by 25 m north-south (see Figure 10). Recovered artifacts include one prehistoric quartz reduction flake, one fragment of Albany slip stoneware, two fragments of whiteware, one fragment of blue painted whiteware and two shards of clear container glass. The artifacts recovered and noted on the surface suggest an early

nineteenth–early twentieth century occupation.

The historic artifact scatter and the isolated find of prehistoric lithic debitage are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. There is concern however, that a cemetery may be present on this site. While abandoned cemeteries are typically not eligible for the Nation Register of Historic Places the cemetery is protected under South Carolina state laws and removal or disturbances cannot take place without appropriate consultation. If unanticipated human skeletal remains are encountered on the property prior to or during land altering or construction activities, then it is recommended the Owner and Developer should temporarily halt any activities in the vicinity and immediately notify the State Historic Preservation Office of the discovery. Additional work may be required to determine the presence and extent of any graves.

### **Previously Recorded Structures**

Background research identified two previously recorded historic structures within a .25–radius of the project tract. The structures were revisited during the course of the survey. It appears that the 2001 survey had misplotted the location of these structures. The 2001 survey has them in a location where a nightclub/bar is currently situated. The structures are approximately 0.1 mile north of their original plotted locations as seen in figures 1, 2 and 5.

**0433** is located adjacent to the east boundary of the project tract at 20767 US 221 (see Figures 1, 2 and 5). It is a one-story, front gable vernacular dwelling circa 1910-1920 (Figure 12). The tapered craftsman style porch features a side gable roof extending from the main façade supported by brick piers. The home has a raised seam metal roof and one interior chimney. This home was recorded in 2001 as part of the western Laurens County historic structure survey



Figure 12. Structure 04331, oblique view facing south west.



(Sherrer and Revels 2001). It was recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**0434** is the Brownlee Grocery located adjacent to the east boundary of the project tract immediately north of structure 0433 (see Figures 1, 2 and 5). It is a one-story, end-to-front commercial structure constructed circa 1910-1920 (Figure 13). The structure possesses signage indicating it was once a grocery store. The 2001 structure survey of western Laurens County indicates it was at one point a car dealership and may have been a gas station. It has a raised seam metal roof, a weatherboard exterior and two brick pillars supporting the overhanging roof. This structure was recorded in 2001 as part of the western Laurens County historic structure survey (Sherrer and Revels 2001). It was recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 13. Structure 2, facing west.

### Newly Recorded Structures

Three additional structures over 40 years old were identified within a .25-radius of the project tract.

**Structure 1** is one story front gable bungalow constructed *circa* 1930. It is located at the end of Hickory Road adjacent to the east side of the industrial park. The wood frame building is clad with weatherboard (Figure 14). The front gable roof is raised seam metal roof and features one interior chimney. A side gable porch with a metal roof is supported by rough hewn pine or cedar logs on a raised cement slab.



Figure 14. Structure 1 front view, facing northwest.



Figure 15. Structure 2 oblique view, facing southeast.



**Structure 2** is a private residence (20672 Highway 221 North) situated at the southeast corner of the Highway 221/Vern Cora Road intersection (see Figures 1, 2 and 5). It is a one and a half story, cinder block house with a side-gable roof. A front gable porch extends from the façade. (Figure 11). The house appears to have been constructed circa 1940-1960.

**Structure 3** is a private residence located at 20654 Highway 221 North (see Figures 1, 2 and 5). It is a one and a half story, cinder block/cement block house with a side-gable roof. A front gable porch extends from the façade (Figure 11). The house appears to have been constructed circa 1940-1960.



Figure 16. Structure 3 oblique view, facing southeast.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Four archaeological sites were encountered during the course of the reconnaissance survey. All four sites are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, one site (38LU613) may have human burials. While there is no map evidence that there is a cemetery in this location and the modern memorial wreath of plastic flowers and the marble slab (no inscription) may be the result of dumping the presence of burial could not entirely be ruled out. It is recommended that 38LU613 be avoided. Should federal permits be sought for this tract additional work may be required for this area of concern. Figure 5 indicates the location of the area to be avoided or intensively examined. The remaining portion of the tract was found to have a low potential for cultural resources. The upland areas are highly disturbed and eroded. The areas around the drainages while not as disturbed are also eroded and were likely agricultural fields in the past. No additional archaeological work is recommended for these areas.

The historic structures identified in the vicinity of the project area may require the submittal of state historic structure survey cards, should this project require federal permits. Two of the structures have previously been recorded and determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The three newly identified structures are unremarkable design and use of materials. They are recommended ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991 or via e-mail at snorris@trcsolutions.com.



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## ATTACHMENT 1-2005 SHPO LETTER



May 19, 2005

Mr. Ian K. deNeeve  
TRC Archaeologist  
621 Chatham Avenue, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Columbia, SC 29205-2734

RE: Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 167 acres at the Hunter Industrial Park, Laurens County, South Carolina

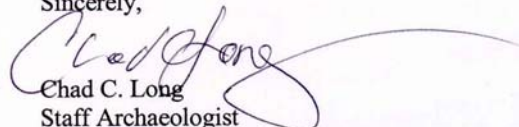
Dear Ian:

Thank you for providing us with two copies of the above-referenced report. We concur with the report's recommendation that archaeological site 38LU544 is **not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on the results of the survey, we believe no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking.

This letter was written to assist you and your client with your responsibilities under pertinent state and federal laws that concern cultural resource management. If you have any further questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181.

Sincerely,

  
Chad C. Long  
Staff Archaeologist  
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA