



December 10, 2019

Larry B. James
Principal Investigator
Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Boulevard, #700
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464

Re: Fairfield Quarry Tract
Cultural Resources Survey
Fairfield County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0393

Dear Larry James:

Our Office received documentation on November 11, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Fairfield Quarry Tract, Fairfield County, South Carolina*. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" or by any state regulatory process. The recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

The proposed project is defined as a mining operation for the extraction of mineral deposits. The project area is defined as 909.72 acres.

As noted in your letter, the project area was previously surveyed for cultural resources/historic properties during the *Cultural Resources Identification Survey Weyerhauser Tract Fairfield County, South Carolina* (S&ME 2019). Two previously recorded archaeological sites (38FA0621 and 38FA0622) were revisited during the current survey. Nine newly recorded archaeological sites (38FA0638-38FA0646) and 15 isolated finds were identified. Sites 38FA0621, 38FA0622, 38FA0638-38FA0646 and the isolated finds are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our office concurs with these recommendations.

If the Fairfield Quarry Tract were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that:

- Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey of the project area **are not** needed.

The federal or state agency or agencies will take our recommendation(s) into consideration when

evaluating the project and will determine if additional survey will be required.

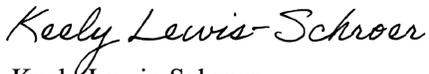
Our office accepts the draft report as final. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report. Please file paperwork with SCIAA for the revisits to site 38FA0621 and 38FA0622.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area. Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

The State Historic Preservation Office will provide comments regarding historic architectural and archaeological resources and effects to them once the federal or state agency initiates consultation. Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our Office's role in the compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0393 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at KSchroer@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis-Schroer
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA

Keely Schroer
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Dept. of Archives & History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905

November 11, 2019

Re: Cultural Resources Survey of the Fairfield Quarry Tract, located in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Dear Keely:

Attached is our draft report titled: *Cultural Resources Survey of The Fairfield Quarry Tract Fairfield County, South Carolina*. Brockington conducted the survey on behalf of the landowner, Vulcan Materials Company who is proposing a mining operation for the extraction of mineral deposits across the tract. Compliance is administered through the regulatory programs of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (33 CFR Part 325) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) permit (Permit I-002245).

The 909.72-acre Fairfield Quarry Tract is a selected portion of a larger 5055.64-acre Weyerhauser Tract property that consists of 14 combined parcels (ID# 110-00-00-004-000). The selected 909.72-acre parcel is the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the mining operation. Prior to fieldwork, Brockington conducted background research for the NRHP listed or eligible resources using the ArchSite. We found no NRHP listed or eligible resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract. However, upon submitting our survey findings to SCIAA, we were informed the Fairfield Quarry Tract (and a larger portion to the south and west) has been previously surveyed. In April of 2019, S&ME Inc. (S&ME) conducted a cultural resources identification survey (CRIS) of the proposed approximately 2,200-acre project area associated with the Weyerhauser Tract (Nagle and Carpini 2019). The Weyerhauser Tract once incorporated the current Fairfield Quarry Tract 909.72-acre APE.

Results of their investigations included the identification of 18 archaeological sites (38FA618–38FA635) and 31 isolated finds. Eight of the 18 sites and 12 isolated finds were identified within the current Fairfield Quarry APE. All 18 sites and 31 isolated finds were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with these recommendations in a letter from SHPO to Kimberly Nagle, (S&ME) on April 11, 2019 (SHPO Project No. 19-KL0104).

Without this prior knowledge, Brockington conducted a cultural resource survey of the 909.72-acre APE. Investigators revisited two previously recorded sites (38FA621 and 38FA622) and identified nine new archaeological sites (38FA638-38FA646) and 15 isolated

finds (Isolate 1-15) during the survey. No architectural resources were identified on the tract. We recommend Site 38FA638-38FA646 and Isolate 1-15 not eligible for the NRHP. The proposed mining activities across the Fairfield Quarry Tract will have no effect on historic properties.

Please review the attached draft report and let me know if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Larry B. James". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "L" and a distinct "B" before the last name.

Larry B James, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator

Cc: Michelle Zulauf, USACE
John Aultman, Vulcan Materials Company

Cultural Resources Survey of The Fairfield Quarry Tract

Fairfield County, South Carolina

Draft Report

November 2019

Prepared for:
Vulcan Materials Company, Inc.

Prepared by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Larry B. James". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Larry James, RPA

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta • Charleston • Jackson • Nashville • Savanna

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1.0 Introduction

In July and August 2019, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the Fairfield Quarry Tract in Fairfield County, South Carolina. The survey was conducted on behalf of Vulcan Materials Company, Inc. (Vulcan) who is proposing a mining operation for the extraction of mineral deposits across the tract. Compliance is administered through the regulatory programs of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (33 CFR Part 325) and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) permit (Permit I-002245). All work was performed in compliance with federal and state laws and meets the SCDHEC and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) mining standards and guidelines concerning the identification and management of historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) affected through development activities, in pursuant with the South Carolina Mining Act (SC Code Title 48, Chapter 20, Sections 10-310) and its implementing regulations found in Chapter 89-120(C)(4) of the SC Code of Regulations.

The Fairfield Quarry Tract is in Fairfield County located in north-central South Carolina. The tract consists of 909.72 acres of undeveloped lands located southwest of the junction of Old River Road and Hope Road. The 909.72-acre Fairfield Quarry Tract is a selected portion of a larger 5055.64-acre Weyerhauser Tract property that consists of 14 combined parcels (ID# 110-00-00-004-000). The selected 909.72-acre parcel is the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the mining operation.

Brockington designed the intensive cultural resources survey to identify and assess all cultural resources in the 909.72-acre APE. Cultural resources investigations of the project tract included archival research and archaeological surveys. There are no standing houses on the tract and no houses older than 50 years in the surrounding area, so no architectural survey was necessary. Prior to fieldwork, archaeologists conducted background research for the NRHP-listed or eligible resources using the ArchSite program maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). We found no NRHP-listed or eligible resources within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer [km]) radius of the project tract. However, upon submitting our survey findings to SCIAA, we were informed that the Fairfield Quarry Tract (and a larger portion to the south and west) has been previously surveyed.

In April of 2019, S&ME Inc. (S&ME) conducted a cultural resources identification survey (CRIS) of the proposed approximately 2,200-acre project tract associated with the Weyerhauser Tract (Nagle and Carpini 2019). The Weyerhauser Tract once incorporated the current Fairfield Quarry Tract 909.72-acre APE. This work was performed in anticipation of applying for Site Certification by the South Carolina Department of Commerce (DOC). Results of the investigations included the identification of 18 archaeological sites (38FA618 through 38FA635) and 31 isolated finds. No aboveground resources were identified during the survey. Eight of the 18 sites and 12 isolated finds were identified within the current Fairfield Quarry Tract APE. These include Sites 38FA618 through 38FA625 and Isolated Finds 1 through 12. All 18 sites and 31 isolated finds were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The SHPO concurred with these recommendations in a letter from SHPO Archaeologist, Keely Lewis, to Kimberly Nagle (S&ME) on April 11, 2019 (see Appendix B). Table 1 presents list of each of the previous sites found during the SM&E survey of the Weyerhauser Tract (containing the current Fairfield Quarry Tract APE).

Table 1 Previous sites found during the SM&E survey of the Weyerhauser Tract (containing the current Fairfield Quarry Tract APE).

Resource	Site Description	NRHP Status
38FA618	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA619	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA620	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA621	Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic glass isolate	Not Eligible
38FA622	Prehistoric lithic scatter; twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38FA623	Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible
38FA624	Prehistoric lithic scatter; twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38FA625	Late nineteenth/twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38FA626	Twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38FA627	Twentieth-century ceramic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA628	Prehistoric lithic scatter; nineteenth/twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38FA629	Prehistoric lithic isolate; twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38FA630	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA631	Prehistoric lithic scatter; twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38FA632	Prehistoric lithic scatter; twentieth-century ceramic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA633	Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible
38FA634	Middle and Late Archaic lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA635	Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic glass isolate	Not Eligible

Without this prior knowledge, Brockington conducted a cultural resource survey of the 909.72-acre APE. Investigators revisited two previously recorded sites (38FA621 and 38FA622) and identified nine new archaeological sites (38FA638 through 38FA646) and 15 isolated finds (Isolate Finds 1 through 15) during the survey. No architectural resources were identified on the tract. Site 38FA638 is a small lithic artifact scatter diagnostic to the Middle Archaic Period. Sites 38FA639, 38FA640, 38FA644, and 38FA645 are small pre-contact lithic artifact scatters that contain nondiagnostic characteristics. Site 38FA642 is also a small pre-contact artifact scatter containing nondiagnostic pottery and lithic debitage. Site 38FA641 represents small scatters of pre-contact and post-contact materials, while 38FA646 is small collection of four historic nails. Lastly, Site 38FA643 is a middle to late, nineteenth through early twentieth-century house or building ruin and contains a brick-lined well. We recommend Sites 38FA638 through 38FA646 not eligible for the NRHP. Table 2 presents the new sites found during the Brockington survey of the Fairfield Quarry Tract.

Table 2 New sites found during the Brockington survey of the Fairfield Quarry Tract.

Resource	Site Description	NRHP Status
38FA638	Middle Archaic lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA639	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA640	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA641	Prehistoric lithic scatter; twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38FA642	Prehistoric pottery and lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA643	Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic house ruin	Not Eligible
38FA644	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA645	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38FA646	Late nineteenth/twentieth-century artifact scatter	Not Eligible

Isolates 1 through 15 represent a broad range of pre- and post-contact artifacts that are located across all portions of the property. Due to the low frequency of material at these locales and the lack of cultural features, we recommend all 15 isolated finds not eligible for the NRHP. No further management consideration of these sites or isolated finds is warranted. The proposed mining activities within the APE will have no impact on historic properties. Figure 1 shows the location of the Fairfield Quarry Tract APE and all identified cultural resources within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius on the US Geological Survey (USGS) 1971 *Flint hill, SC* and *Ridgeway, SC* quadrangle maps.

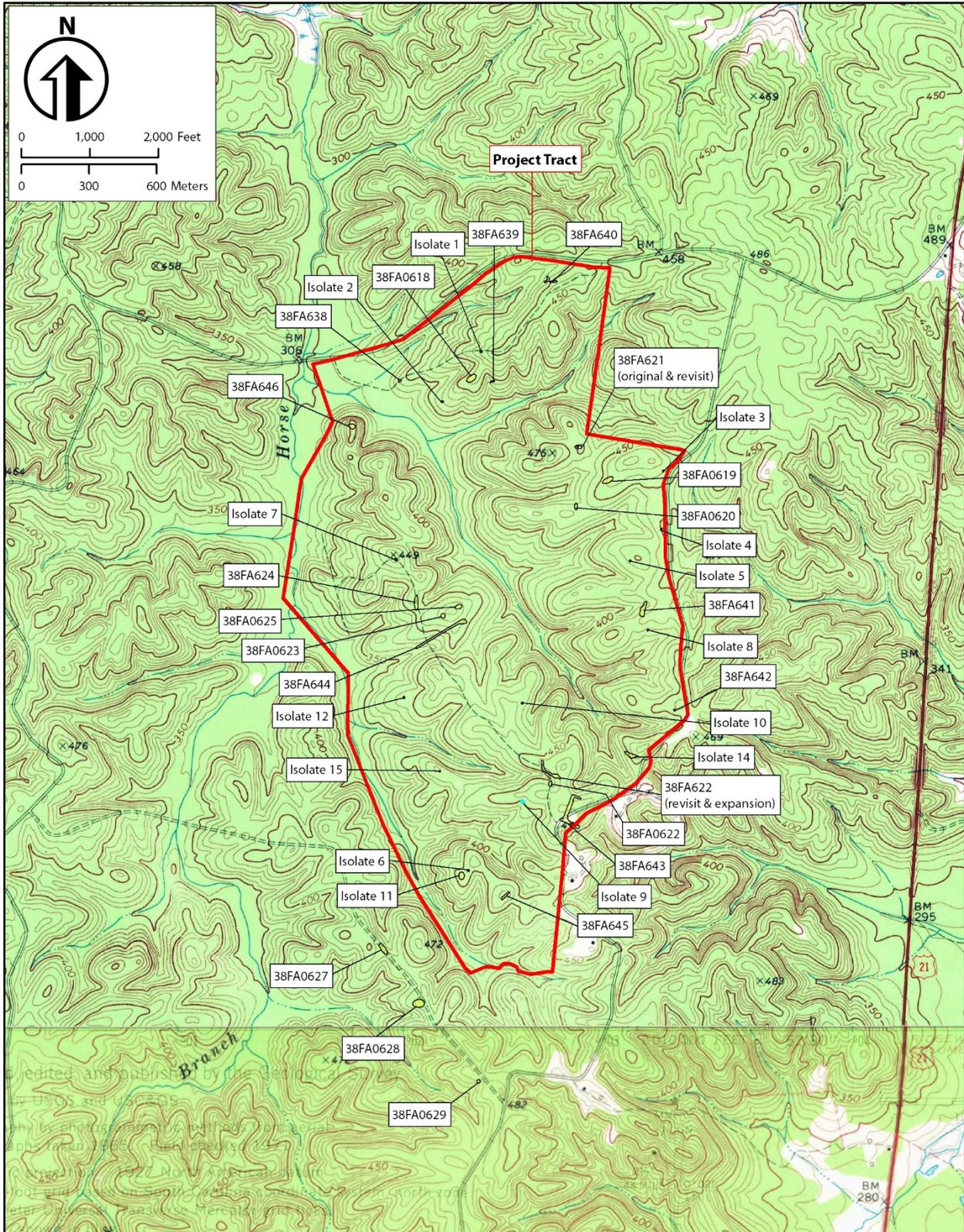


Figure 1 Location of the Fairfield Quarry Tract and all identified cultural resources within a .5-mile (0.8-km) radius (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1971 *Flint Hill, SC* and *Ridgeway, SC* quadrangle maps).

2.0 Methods of Investigation

Project Objective. The objective of this cultural resources investigation is to assess the potential for historic properties within the Fairfield Quarry Tract APE. Brockington staff performed background research, field investigations, laboratory analysis, and an assessment of the NRHP-eligibility of identified resources. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

Archival Research. The project historian consulted primary literature and maps at the Fairfield County Museum and Genealogical Society and the Fairfield County Register of Deeds Office in Winnsboro. He also consulted primary materials at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and the South Carolina Library in Columbia. He reviewed primary and secondary materials at the South Carolina Room of the Charleston County Public Library in Charleston. He sought further information online through several websites, including the Library of Congress, United States History, and the US Department of Transportation. Among the secondary works he consulted were McMaster (1946), Kovacik and Winberry (1989), Edgar (1998), and Gordon (2003).

Field Investigations. Archaeological survey of the project tract followed *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] 2013). The field investigations were focused on locating, identifying, and documenting all archaeological sites and isolated occurrences within the Fairfield Quarry Tract. Archaeological survey includes surface and subsurface inspection. We traversed all non-wetland/inundated areas and excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals in areas of high potential. The transects were aligned parallel or perpendicular to the direction of the ridge tops and prominent landforms in the survey area, generally north to south, or northeast to southwest, above the Horse Branch drainage to the west. Investigators used this system to divide the tract into four areas, based on landform and transect direction. Figure 2 displays the field designated areas of survey (A through D) within the project tract on a modern aerial.

High potential areas were defined to include areas that are undisturbed, relatively flat (< 20 percent grade), with no standing water. Regardless of potential, all areas with good surface visibility (>75 percent) were visually inspected. High potential areas accounted for 415 acres of the total 909.72-acre tract. Low potential areas were subjugated to visual inspection by pedestrian walkover with judgmental shovel tests excavated in areas that appeared likely to contain archaeological materials (slightly elevated landforms, near historic road, etc.). No survey was performed in delineated wetlands or inundated areas. Figure 3 displays the areas of high and low potential within the project tract using LiDAR technology. Approximately 55 percent of the tract was investigated through intensive walkover/survey only. This percentage was primarily due to slope, road surfaces, and wetlands.

Each shovel test measured approximately one foot (30 centimeters [cm]) in diameter and was minimally excavated to eight inches (20 cm) into sterile subsoil, unless a restrictive feature such as bedrock, or dense fill, was encountered. Given the thin or eroded topsoil throughout the project tract, shovel tests had an average depth between 10 to 15 inches (25 to 35 cm). Investigators sifted the excavated soils through a one-quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. Excavators recorded provenience information—including transect, shovel test, and surface collection numbers—on resealable acid-free artifact collection bags. Information

relating to each shovel test was also recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Excavators flagged and labeled positive shovel tests (those where artifacts were present) for relocation and site delineation. In areas where very saturated, wetland-type soils were present, the subsurface soil was inspected but not screened.

An archaeological site is defined as a locale that produces three artifacts from the same occupation within a 30-meter (m) radius. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are identified as isolated finds (COSCAPA 2013). Locales that produced artifacts from shovel testing or surface inspection were subjected to reduced-interval shovel testing. Investigators defined the boundaries of sites and isolated finds by excavating additional shovel tests at 15-m and 7.5-m (if necessary) intervals according to the true north around the positive tests until two consecutive shovel tests failed to produce artifacts or until reaching natural or cultural features. A map showing the location of each shovel test, the extent of surface scatters, all test units, cultural features (e.g., wells, rubble piles, foundations, roads), and natural features (e.g., landforms, drainages), and the approximate site boundary was prepared in the field for each site.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation. All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington's Mt. Pleasant laboratory facility where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Laboratory personnel assigned distinct provenience numbers to artifacts from each shovel test. They separated artifacts from each provenience by class/type and assigned catalog numbers

The basis for typological identification of post-contact and pre-contact artifacts is manifested by technological and stylistic attributes. Lab personnel classified all pre-contact ceramic sherds by surface decoration and aplastic content. Sherds smaller than 2-by-2 cm (0.5-by-0.5 inch) diameter with no recognizable diagnostic attributes are classified as residual sherds and tabulated as a group. Lithic assemblages from the survey were generally sorted by raw material type and basic morphological characteristics. Artifacts representing lithic debitage are sorted into categories based on flake characteristics. Attributes such as utilization and retouching are noted when present. All analyzable artifacts were compared to published type descriptions from available sources in order to facilitate identification and correct labeling of the collected samples from the field.

Artifacts and research materials associated with this project are located at Brockington's Mt. Pleasant office. Upon acceptance of the final report, Brockington will deliver the curation package to SCIAA or another approved curation facility.



Figure 2 Areas of survey (A through D) within the project tract on a modern aerial.



Figure 3 Areas of high and low potential within the Fairfield Quarry Tract.

3.0 Environmental Setting

The Fairfield Quarry Tract lies in the Piedmont Region of north-central South Carolina. The Piedmont is characterized as an area of rolling hills and sandy soils. The predominant natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine and scrub oak communities (Braun 1950). Understory development generally is sparse in these communities due to the low water table. Major rivers and interriverine tributaries crisscross this portion of the Piedmont between the Broad River to the west and the Catawba-Wateree River to the east. Smaller tributary streams and large floodplains support more mesic communities containing white oak, black gum, black cherry, dogwood, hickory, holly, poplar, persimmon, hawthorn, sweetbay, and loblolly pine. Vegetation across most of the tract consists of planted mature and immature longleaf pines.

Soils within the project tract vary only slightly between the upland ridgelines and the surrounding Horse Creek floodplain. Most of the tract (97 percent) includes Wilkes sandy loam found on six to 40 percent slopes. These upland sandy soils are described as well-drained. Toccoa loam is found in small portions along the streambeds in the flood plain and is described as moderately well-drained (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] Web Soil Survey 2016).

Topography within the Fairfield Quarry Tract consists of a series of four main ridges that are highly dissected by narrow ridges and dry gullies and deep ravines. These ridgelines create several sloping terraces that descend towards the tract's several drainages that eventually flow into the Horse Branch. Elevations on ridgelines generally range between 450ft (135 m) and 320 ft (98 m) above mean sea level (amsl), while low-lying portions vary slight between 325 to 300 ft (97 to 90 m). At the highest ridgetops, one can witness commanding view of the region's hilly terrain. Figures 4 present views of the project tract during the field investigations.



Figure 4 Views of the ridgetop portion of the tract, facing north (top) and of the low-lying Horse Branch drainage, facing east (bottom).

4.0 Cultural Setting

Generally, the cultural history of North America is divided into three eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era refers primarily to the Native American groups and cultures that were present for at least 10,000 to 12,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Contact era refers to the time of exploration and initial European settlement on the continent. The Post-Contact era refers to the time after the establishment of European settlements, when Native American populations usually were in rapid decline.

4.1 The Pre-Contact through Contact Eras

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era generally is divided into four stages (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Lithic, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these stages, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Within each stage, with the exception of the Lithic stage, there are temporal periods that are defined on technological bases as well. Readers are directed to Goodyear et al. (1989) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these stages and periods in South Carolina.

The Archaic period was a long period of adaptation to modern forest conditions in eastern North America. Caldwell (1958) characterizes the period as a movement toward Primary Forest Efficiency, meaning that during this period, human groups continually developed new and more effective subsistence strategies for exploiting the wild resources of the modern oak-hickory forest. Based on extensive work in the North Carolina Piedmont, Coe (1964) subdivides the Archaic period into several sequential phases recognizable by distinctive stone point/knife forms. This sequence has been confirmed over large parts of the Southeast and is applicable to the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

Archaic groups moved within a regular territory on a seasonal basis. Exploitation of wild plant and animal resources was well-planned and scheduled. Anderson and Hanson (1988) developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic (8000 to 6000 BC) in South Carolina involving the movement of small groups (bands) on a seasonal basis within major river drainages. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (spring) foraging camps and logistic camps. Aggregation camps and winter base camps are suggested to have been near the Fall Line. They also hypothesize that as population increased in the Middle Archaic (6000 to 2500 BC), band mobility decreased, and territoriality increased. Blanton and Sassaman (1989) recently reviewed the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology during this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic. Adaptation during the Late Archaic and into the Early Woodland periods saw an expansion of populations and increase in technology for local adaptations of the generalized hunting-gathering-fishing in coastal estuaries and interriverine uplands areas along major drainages found in upper portions of the Coastal Plain.

During the succeeding Woodland period, sedentism seems to have increased, although scheduled exploitation of wild food resources in a seasonal round continued. The Woodland period is significant for several technological and social developments: (1) the widespread manufacture and use of ceramics for cooking and storage; (2) the beginnings of agriculture; and (3) construction of burial mounds and other

earthworks. While evidence of burial mounds and agriculture is not extensive at the few South Carolina Woodland period sites investigated in detail, ceramics are widespread, having been recovered at numerous small sites throughout the state. The varied manufacturing procedures and decorative styles of these ceramics allow for differentiation of site collections into several sub-periods as well as inferences of group movement and influence from adjacent geographic areas. Anderson et al. (1982), Espenshade and Brockington (1989), and Trinkley (1989) developed classificatory schemes for Early/Middle/Late Woodland period groups based on ceramics from several sites in the Coastal Plain.

A growing importance of horticulture and storable food stuffs developed during the Mississippian period. An increase in sedentism, technology, and trade shifted migrating bands of people into more organized towns along major rivers in the Coastal Plain. Anderson (1989) suggests that environmental unpredictability premised the organization of hierarchical chiefdoms in the Southeast beginning in the Early Mississippian period. The redistribution of stored goods (i.e., tribute) probably played an important role in the Mississippian social system.

Native groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. The highly structured Native American society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact era (Anderson 1985). However, initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European enslavement raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982). By the late seventeenth century, Native American groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small politically and socially autonomous semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the mid-eighteenth century, very few Native Americans remained in the region; all had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770, cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

4.2 Post-Contact Era

The project tract is part of an expansive and rural landscape of Fairfield County that historically was granted and first settled by English settlers in the seventeenth century. The early settlers focused on subsistence agriculture, though they soon began to produce for export. Indigo cultivation also followed the settlers into the backcountry, and the crop was produced extensively along the Congaree and Wateree Rivers by the 1750s. Some backcountry residents experimented with tobacco during the colonial period as well, though competition from the Chesapeake limited its development.

The major markets for many of the locally produced goods disappeared with the advent of the American Revolution. The residents of the region were not wholly in support of the war. While most of them supported the rebels, condemning excessive taxes, a few still preferred British rule to what they considered anarchy. In the late 1770s, the British military command sought to capitalize on this fund of Loyalists in South Carolina. After capturing Charleston in 1780, British forces under Lord Cornwallis advanced north, seeking to consolidate a Loyalist hold on the backcountry and to use South Carolina as a British stronghold. Several battles were fought in the Wateree area, including the devastating defeat of American forces at Camden in August 1780, 40 miles (64.4 km) southeast of the project tract. Tories and Patriots fought brief but bloody fights at Mobley's Meeting House in the western side of modern-day Fairfield County and along

Dutchman's Creek, east of the project tract. Lord Cornwallis spent part of the winter of 1780 to 1781 in Winnsboro as he planned his campaign into North Carolina and Virginia (McMaster 1946:92-94 and 151).

By the end of the war, much of the upcountry had been robbed of its livestock by British or American factions, large sections of farmland were abandoned, and crops were destroyed. Additionally, the British burned nearly every building in their retreat from Camden. Camden reclaimed its political importance as the center of the newly formed Camden District and Winnsboro was founded in 1785, the first formal town in new Fairfield County.

In 1800, the Legislature converted all the counties into separate districts, and Fairfield District remained until 1868 when the new state constitution converted all districts into counties (Stauffer 1994:10-12). The 1825 Mills' Atlas shown in Figure 5 provides a view of antebellum settlements in the project tract that include the Goins family who owned much of the project tract and Popular Springs Church (Mills 1979).

Transportation and agricultural changes significantly impacted the survey area. From the early nineteenth century, with the advent of the cotton gin, short-staple cotton, which grew successfully in the backcountry, could also be processed economically. Cotton fueled an economic boom in South Carolina during the first two decades of the nineteenth century and made land a highly valuable commodity.

During this period residents founded the Wateree Baptist church that became the Poplar Springs Baptist Church and Cemetery located on Durham Road (old Peay's Ferry Road) just northeast of the project tract (Popular Springs Baptist Church File [Popular Springs File]; Fairfield County, South Carolina Deed Books 1785-1842). The Cason, Gibson, Tidwell, Pickett, and Wilson families owning lands along Horse Branch were early members of the church and are interred in the graveyard there (Popular Springs file n.d.).

Farms grew into enslaved-based plantations with the advance of cotton as the primary upcountry crop. Fairfield County is one of the best examples of this conversion into a predominate black-majority county driven by the cotton boom. In 1790, less than 20 percent of the county's population were enslaved (McMaster 1946:27). By 1820 that percentage had risen to 22 percent and by 1830, it reached 55 percent. On the eve of the Civil War, African Americans made up 71 percent of the population (McMaster 1946:27). Large plantations increased proportionately and by 1860, nearly 20 percent of the farming units were valued at \$10,000 or more. David Aiken, who held a portion of the western side of the project tract was the second wealthiest man in Fairfield County with an estate worth \$132,700.00. His neighbor, Austin N. Peay, who also ran Peay's Ferry crossing the Wateree to the east, was the wealthiest with plantations worth \$253,000.00.

However, railroads proved more efficient than canals or ferries, and from the 1830s on the state began investing in railroad mileage. By 1833, economic forces enticed investors into building a steam-engine-driven railroad line from Charleston to Hamburg and by the 1850s, several other lines snaked across the state, including a spur line of the South Carolina Railroad from Manchester to Camden. Wilmington, North Carolina sought to challenge Charleston for the markets of the midlands region and built the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad from Manchester, South Carolina on the Wateree, to Wilmington in 1854. Chartered in 1849, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad linked Charlotte to Columbia and was the first rail line in Fairfield County. The line that stopped in Winnsboro and Ridgeway gave cotton producers faster access to both Charleston and Wilmington markets. These new railroads were only partially successful in bringing the region's trade back to Charleston, but they did lead to the creation of new towns, such as Florence, Timmonsville, and Ridgeway (King 1981:38).

By the 1840s, Fairfield County remained largely agricultural with cotton plantations dominating the landscape in the Antebellum Period (Tricentennial Committee 1970). Grants and records in the Fairfield

County Deregister of Deeds' office show that the lands of the project tract consisted of moderate and large cotton plantations. The project tract was owned nearly completely by Daniel Goins, Sr. in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Later in the middle decades, the land was divided among his children and plantations became smaller until united again in the 1860s by H. L. Elliott.

The Civil War had a significant impact on the region. While much of the military action in South Carolina focused on the coast, in the winter of 1865, conflict and destruction came to the Wateree area. After taking Savannah in December 1864, Federal General William Sherman carried his destruction into South Carolina. By the time the Federals reached the Wateree River, they had destroyed more than 100 miles (160.9 km) of the interior of the state, including much of the capitol at Columbia. On February 20, 1865, Sherman's Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps (about 30,000 men) reached Winnsboro and continued to the Wateree River. They marched down Peay's Ferry Road, raiding plantations and farms as they went, and crossing into Kershaw County at the ferry (*Official Records of the War of the Rebellion [OR] 1895:Series I:Vol. 47:Part I:22*). A month later, Union General Edward Potter led troops into eastern Fairfield County, crossing the Wateree at Jane's and Peay's Ferry but continuing south on their way to Camden (Thigpen 1999:164). Between these two invading forces, the region experienced devastating impacts from the Civil War, and residents were stripped of most of their food supply, livestock, and labor force.

After the Civil War, the settlement and labor systems of the area changed drastically. Textiles and related industries became a dominant force in the midlands and upstate of the South Carolina economy. In Winnsboro to the west of the project tract, a group of businessmen founded the Fairfield Cotton Mill in 1896. It was renamed the Winnsboro Cotton Mills in 1912 when Hampton Cotton Mills of Greenville purchased the company. Logging also came into the region because of the introduction of modern equipment (Inabinet and Inabinet 1976:53). Between 1860 and 1910, very little industry was established in the project tract of Fairfield county. Figure 6 shows a 1913 map of the project tract with the scattered farmsteads creating a sense of isolation.

The failure of cotton in the early 1920s directly contributed to an outmigration of many South Carolinians, black and white. Along with "Jim Crow" segregation laws, social, political, and educational restrictions caused many African Americans to give up and leave the state. Between 1900 and 1940, well over half a million black South Carolinians left in search of better social and economic opportunities in Northern and Western cities (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:124). The collapse of the cotton crop, outmigration of families, extensive destruction of lands after decades of poor agricultural practices, a one-party political system, and a mind-set that tended to resist change, along with the advent of the Great Depression, all contributed to making South Carolina one of the most depressed states in the Union by 1932. Population declined 12 percent between 1900 and 1930, and by 1932, unemployment had reached greater than 30 percent. Textile mills were also hit hard, especially after the Stock Market Crash of 1929. A popular song of the era was entitled, the *Winnsboro Cotton Mill Blues*, intended to provide sympathy for the hardships of the unemployed textile laborer (Woodward 2008). Figure 7 shows a map of the project tract near Flint Hill in the early 1940s that shows a single house and the Piney Grove School on the project tract. By the 1950s, most of the lands along Durham Road were planted in pine and many of the old farms and plantations were gone.

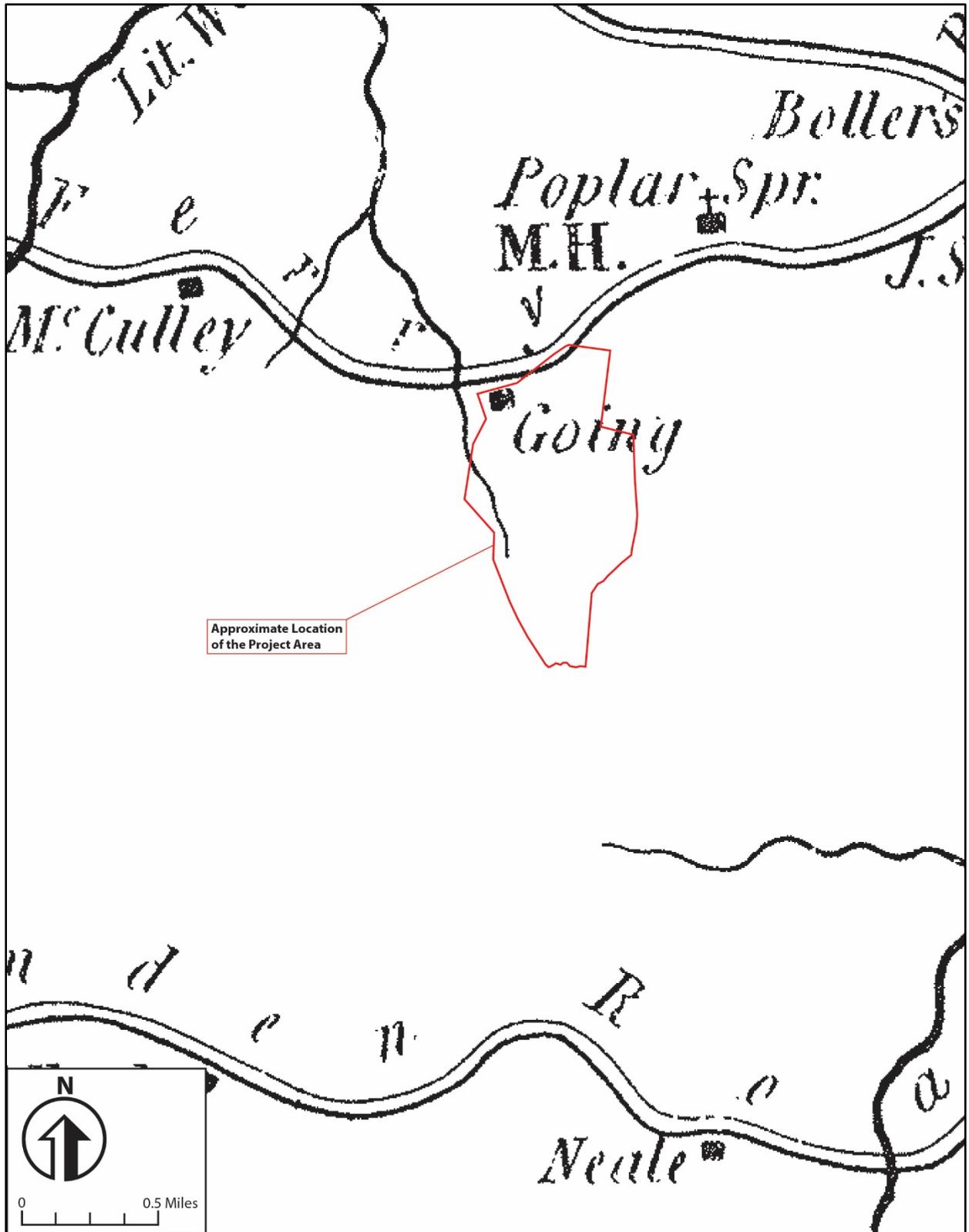


Figure 5 An 1820 map of a portion of Fairfield District that contains one of the Goins settlements, Poplar Springs Church, and Peay's Ferry Road, with the project tract superimposed (Mills 1979).

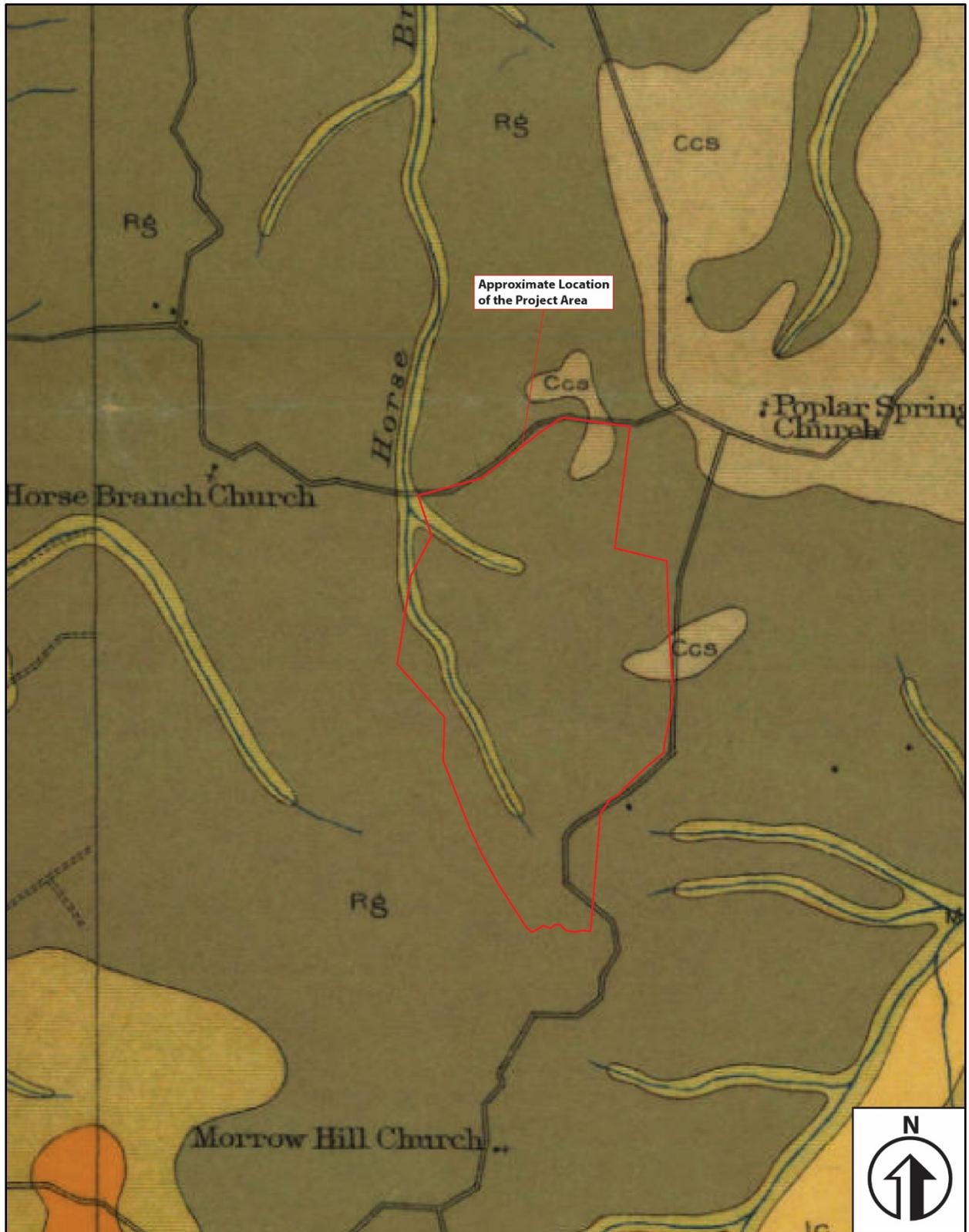


Figure 6 A map of Fairfield County in 1906 with only scattered homes in the project tract, reflecting the ruralness that dominated the region (USDA Soil Map of Fairfield County, South Carolina 1913).

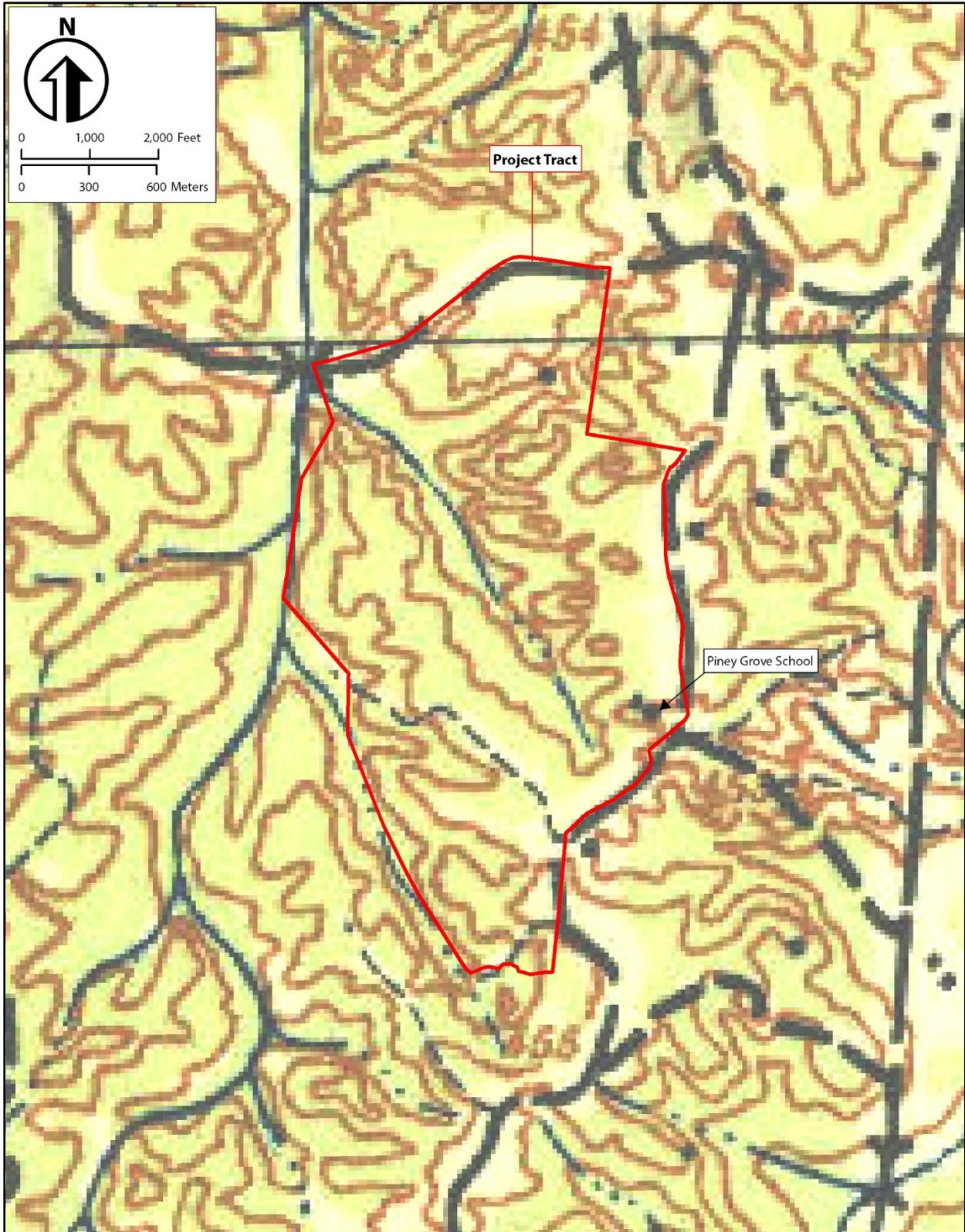


Figure 7 A partial view of a 1940's map of the project tract with a single house and the Piney Grove School inside the tract (United States War Department *Camden, SC* quadrangle 1942).

Schools in the state were woefully inadequate for decades after the Civil War. After the Civil War, the new constitution of 1868 created Fairfield County from Fairfield District and established a “uniform system of public education” funded by the legislature (Green in Edgar (editor) [Green] 2006:288). By the late 1870s, the state supported 2,552 schoolhouses, most one-room, non-graded schools, providing the basic elementary education; average attendance was only four months (Green 2006:288). African American education, already segregated by custom, was formally segregated by the State Constitution of 1895 and the state’s effort to educate all children remained underfunded and inequitable. In the first two decades of the twentieth century, reformers sponsored funding for African American students through the Rosenwald Fund, the Slater Fund, and the Jeanes Teachers Fund. After World War I, the state passed a compulsory education law that strengthened white schools, but enforcement among African Americans was lax. White schools remained funded at much higher rates well into the 1940s. For example, as late as 1946, the state spent \$179.00 per white child and only \$43.00 per black child (Green 2006:288). During these years, the county built the Piney Grove (Colored) School on the southeast section of the project tract.

Between 1945 and 1956, Southern Kraft Timber Company acquired thousands of acres, including the project tract in Fairfield County. Other companies followed and by the year 2000, the state was home to seven major paper company plants including the Georgia Pacific plant in York County (Price in Edgar (editor), 2006:699-700). In the five decades after World War II, South Carolina saw a massive foreign ownership of land that has become a significant feature of the state. In Kershaw County by the mid-1980s, for example, foreigners owned 10 percent of agricultural lands. This investment has grown with a major German-owned BMW automobile plant in Greenville-Spartanburg Counties, Bosch Corporation facilities in Charleston and Anderson Counties, and the recent addition of a multi-billion-dollar Swedish-owned Volvo manufacturing facility in Berkeley County. By the early 2000s, Industrial, especially automotive-related, plants proliferated in the upstate to the point where the 106-mile (170.6-km) stretch of U.S. Interstate 85 between Anderson and Charlotte has become known as “The Boom Belt” (US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Webpage 2017).

Despite the growth of industrial development in and around the cities of the state, and the advent of an active tourist industry along the coastline, much of the midlands of the South Carolina saw anemic growth and job loss in the last quarter of the twentieth century. Population expansion near Charleston, Columbia, Greenville-Spartanburg, Aiken-Augusta, and Rock Hill-Charlotte areas was matched by plant closings and declining business and job opportunities in much of rural South Carolina. By the early 2010s, economic inequities created a new divide in the state and gave rise to an anti-establishment populism. The midlands of South Carolina, outside of the Columbia-Lexington metropolitan area, became known as the “corridor of shame” due to the declining quality of job opportunities, medical services, and stagnated educational spending (Corridor of Shame Website [accessed July 13, 2019]). A new underclass had arisen without the preparation and skills of the digital age. Though some areas near recreational lakes have become tourist destinations, hundreds of small towns and rural communities have languished and present ongoing problems for government, business, social, and political leadership.

5.0 Results of the Investigations

Brockington designed the intensive cultural resources survey to identify and assess all cultural resources in the APE. During the survey, we revisited two sites (38FA621 and 38FA622) and identified nine new archaeological sites (38FA638 through 38FA646) and 15 isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 15). A description of each of these cultural resources follows.

Site 38FA621 (Revisited)

Site 38FA621 is a small scatter of pre-contact and post-contact artifacts found on a ridgetop located at the northeastern boundary of the property (see Figure 1). 38FA621 was recorded by S&ME archaeologists in April during their CRIS survey of the Weyerhauser Tract (Nagle and Carpini 2019). A total of ten negative shovel tests were excavated at the site with artifact recovery being limited to surface collections. Artifacts include seven quartzite flakes, one rhyolite flake, and one machine-made green bottle glass shard. SM&E recommends Site FA621 not eligible for the NRHP.

Brockington revisited Site 38FA621 when investigators encountered additional surface artifacts at this locale during routine survey. Investigators excavated nine negative shovel tests at 30, 15, and 7.5-m intervals within and around Site 38FA621. Soils at the site consist of a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 centimeters below surface (cmbs), over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from the surface of the exposed roadway. Investigators recovered a total of five pre-contact lithic artifacts from the two positive shovel tests. Artifacts include two translucent quartzite biface tool fragments and one translucent quartz flake fragment. Figure 8 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA621.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We re-evaluated Site 38FA621 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38FA621 as a small scatter of lithic artifacts most likely associated with a brief maintenance episode. The examination of the site density shows most of the artifacts were initially found as a displaced scatter in the exposed road where erosion and heavy traffic have impacted soil and landform conditions. This observation suggests a fair amount of land disturbance has occurred at the site. The low artifact recovery, absence of features, and disturbed context for the site indicates Site 38FA621 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our comprehension of the past cultural phase. Therefore, we also recommend Site 38FA621 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA621 warrants no further management consideration.

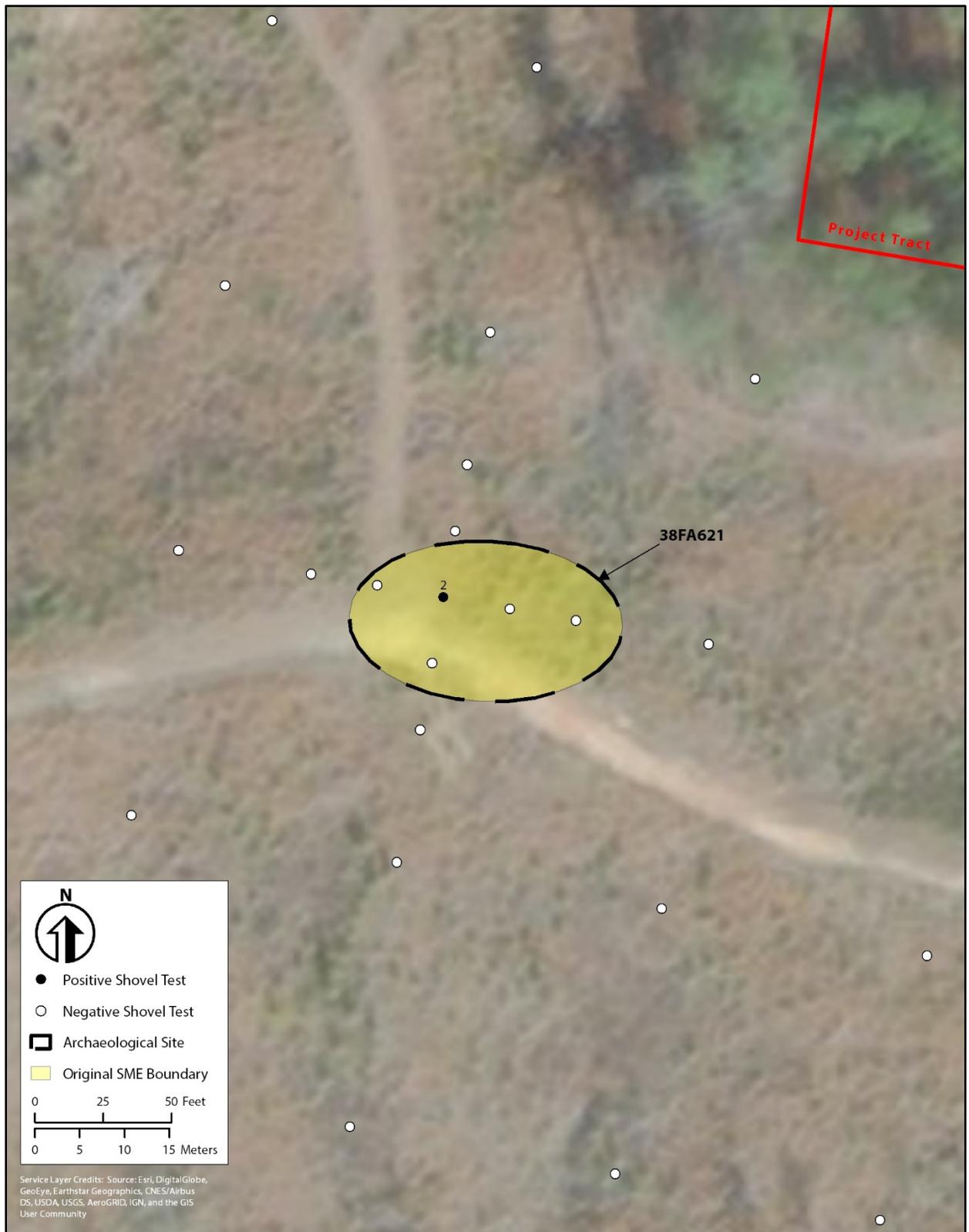


Figure 8 Plan and view of Site 38FA621.

Site 38FA622 (Revisited)

Site 38FA622 is a small scatter of pre-contact and post-contact artifacts found on a ridgetop located at the southeastern boundary of the property (see Figure 1). Site 38FA622 was recorded by S&ME archaeologists in April during their CRIS survey of the Weyerhauser Tract (Nagle and Carpini 2019). A total of ten negative shovel tests were excavated at the site with artifact recovery being limited to surface collections. Artifacts include one quartz projectile point tip, one piece of quartz debitage, two pieces of undecorated whiteware, and one piece of blue shell-edged whitewares. S&ME recommends Site 38FA622 not eligible for the NRHP.

Brockington revisited Site 38FA622 when investigators encountered additional surface and subsurface artifacts at this locale during routine survey. Investigators excavated shovel tests at 30, 15, and 7.5-m intervals within and around Site 38FA622. Soils at the site consist of a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil from 20-60 cmbs. Pre-contact assemblage consists of seven translucent quartz flake fragments. Post-contact assemblage includes two whiteware sherds, two unglazed terracotta tile fragments, and one brick fragment. Figure 9 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA622.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We re-evaluated Site 38FA622 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38FA622 as a small scatter of pre-contact and post-contact artifacts. The more dominant post-contact assemblage indicates the site is primarily associated with nineteenth through twentieth-century occupation. However, based upon our background research and field inspection, no historic period settlement could be identified at 38FA622. This observation is consistent with S&ME's evaluation that no evidence of a structure was identified during their inspection (Nagle and Carpini 2019:43). The low artifact recovery in and amongst planted furrows from silviculture practices suggests a fair amount of land disturbance has occurred at the site. The absence of intact features and overall contextual integrity shows the site lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our comprehension of either component. Therefore, we also recommend Site 38FA622 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA622 warrants no further management consideration.

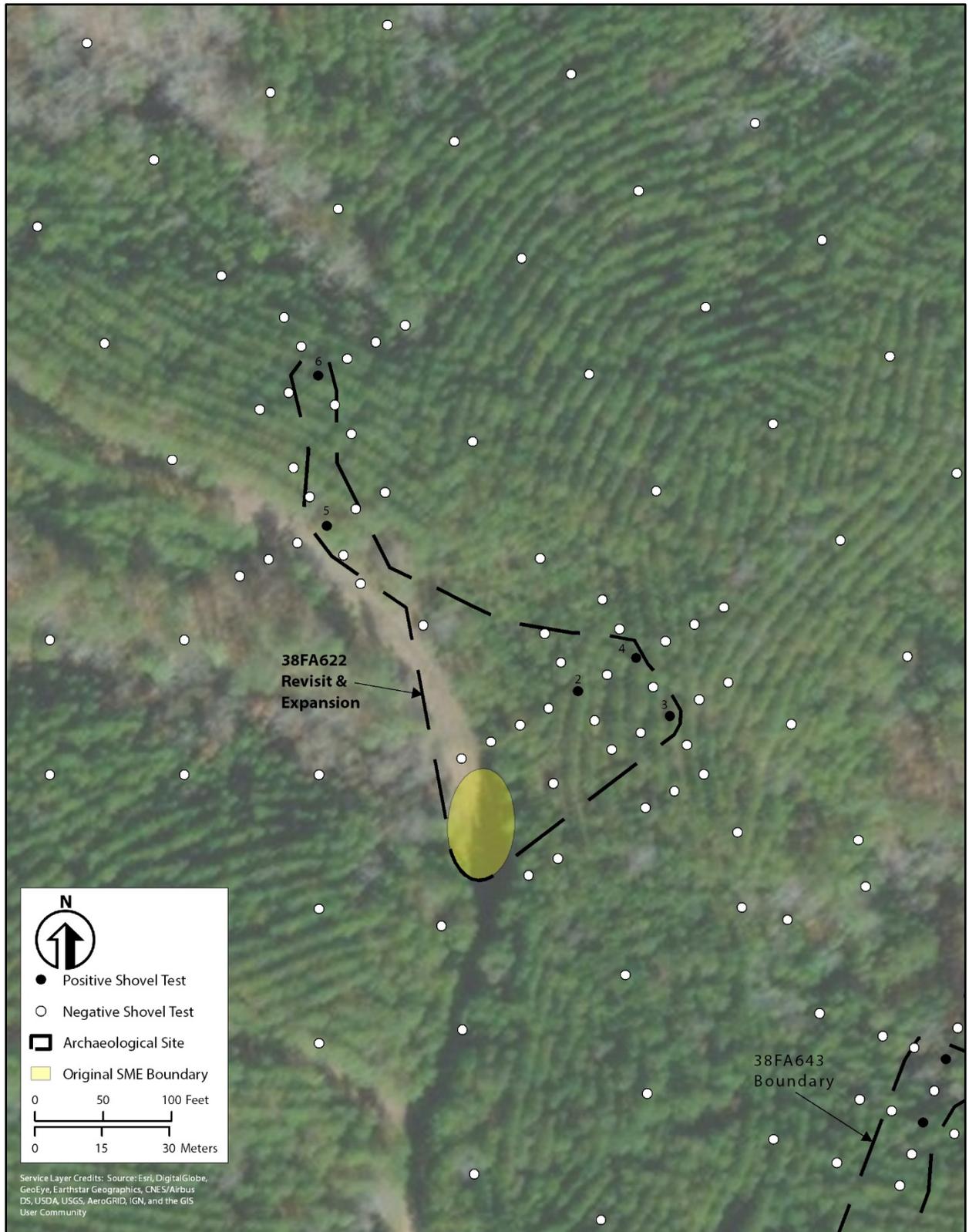


Figure 9 Plan and view of Site 38FA622.

Site 38FA638

Site 38FA638 is a small subsurface scatter of pre-contact lithic artifacts located in the northern limits of the project tract (see Figure 1). Site 38FA638 is situated on the downslope of the access dirt road that runs east to west along the northern hilltop of the property. Site 38FA638 is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 10 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA638.

Investigators excavated 14 shovel tests at 30, 15, and 7.5-m intervals within and around Site 38FA638; two of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site consist of a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-20 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of five pre-contact lithic artifacts from the two positive shovel tests. Artifacts include two quartzite fragmented debitage and two tools. Lithic debitage includes one one-quarter-inch flake fragment and one piece of shatter. Lithic tools include one Morrow Mountain-type projectile point and two mendable Guilford-type projectile point pieces. The projectile points are both diagnostic to the Middle Archaic Period (4550 to 3550 BC).

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA638 under NRHP Criterion D, which requires an archaeological site to yield, or be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory (Savage and Pope 1998). We interpret Site 38FA638 as a small scatter of lithic artifacts most likely associated with a brief maintenance episode that occurred during resource extraction of the nearby wetland. The examination of the site density shows most of the artifacts were initially found adjacent to a nearby roadbed that experiences washed out erosion during periods of heavy rain. This observation suggests a fair amount of land disturbance has occurred at the site. The low artifact recovery, absence of features, and disturbed landform indicates Site 38FA638 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our comprehension of the past cultural phase. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA638 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA638 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 10 Plan and view of Site 38FA638.

Site 38FA639

Site 38FA639 is a small subsurface scatter of pre-contact lithic artifacts located in the northern limits of the project tract (see Figure 1). Site 38FA639 is situated on the downslope of the ATV trail that runs north to south along the southern slope of the northernmost hilltop of the property. Site 38FA639 is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 11 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA639.

Investigators excavated 19 shovel tests at 30, 15, and 7.5-m intervals within and around Site 38FA639; three of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site consist of a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-20 cmbs. Investigators recovered a total of three pre-contact lithic artifacts that include one nondiagnostic quartzite biface tool, one quartzite flake, and three translucent quartz shatter fragments.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA639 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret 38FA639 as a small scatter of lithic artifacts most likely associated with a brief maintenance episode that occurred during resource extraction of the nearby wetland. The low artifact recovery, absence of features, and disturbed landform indicates Site 38FA639 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our comprehension of the past cultural phase. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA639 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA639 warrants no further management consideration.

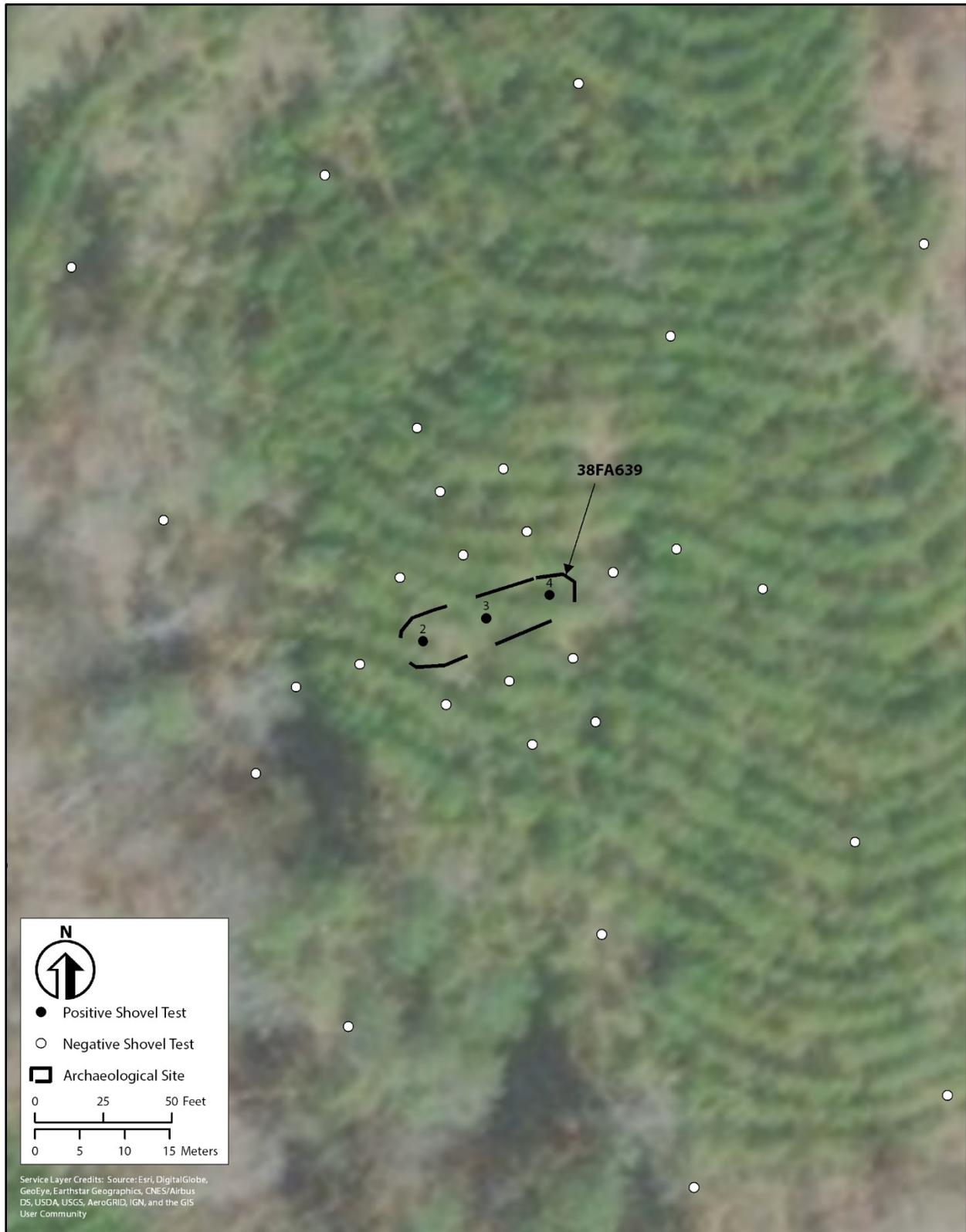


Figure 11 Plan and view of Site 38FA639.

Site 38FA640

Site 38FA640 is a small subsurface scatter of pre-contact lithic artifacts located in the northeast portion of the project tract (see Figure 1). Site 38FA640 is situated approximately 300 ft west of the intersection of Old River Road and the main access road that runs east to west along the ridgetop located at the northern boundary of the property. Site 38FA640 is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 12 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA640.

Investigators excavated 20 shovel tests at 30 and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38FA640; four of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site remained consistent with a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-20 cmbs and include one quartzite bipolar core fragment, one quartzite flake, one translucent quartz flake fragment, and one translucent quartz shatter.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA640 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38FA640 as a small scatter of lithic artifacts most likely associated with a brief maintenance episode. The examination of the site shows that most of the artifacts were found in the upper plowzone and along the sloping terrain, heavily disturbed by the silviculture activities. This observation, along with the low artifact recovery and absence of features, indicates Site 38FA640 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our comprehension of past cultures. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA640 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA640 warrants no further management consideration.

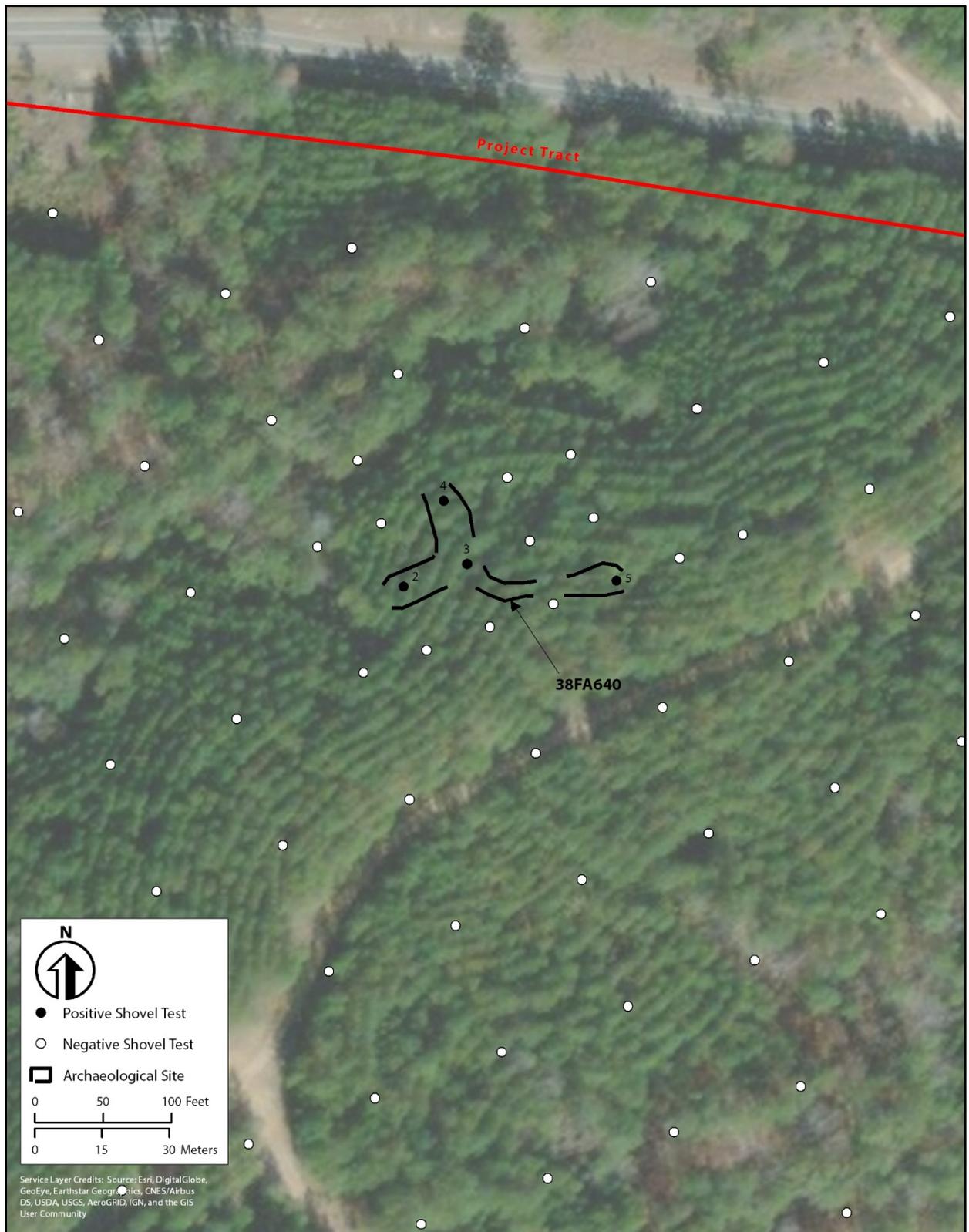


Figure 12 Plan and view of Site 38FA640.

Site 38FA641

Site 38FA641 is a small scatter of pre-contact and post-contact artifacts located at the eastern boundary of the property (see Figure 1). Site 38FA641 is situated in a field of secondary growth from a recent clear-cutting episode. The site is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 13 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA641.

Investigators excavated 13 shovel tests at 30 and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38FA641; five of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site remained consistent with a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of five pre-contact and eight post-contact artifacts from the five positive shovel tests. Pre-contact assemblage consists of one nondiagnostic quartzite biface tool and four quartzite and translucent quartz flake fragments. Post-contact artifacts include three whiteware, one ironstone, one porcelain historic pottery sherd, one amber-colored machine-made and one colorless glass bottle/container shard, and an iron kettle fragment. Post-contact artifacts are associated with a late nineteenth century occupation.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA641 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38FA641 as a small scatter of pre- and post-contact artifacts. The pre-contact component is nondiagnostic and is most likely associated with a brief maintenance episode. The post-contact component is more prevalent but represents a small scatter of mostly domestic nineteenth-century artifacts. The examination of the site density shows that the site is intermixed between components and heavily disturbed by the silviculture activities. This observation, along with the low artifact recovery and absence of features, indicates Site 38FA641 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our understanding of either component. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA641 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA641 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 13 Plan and view of Site 38FA641.

Site 38FA642

Site 38FA642 is a very small scatter of pre-contact artifacts located at the eastern boundary of the property (see Figure 1). Site 38FA642 consists of one positive shovel test located in a pine forest that buffers the property boundary along Hope Road. The site is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 14 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA642.

Investigators excavated nine shovel tests at 30, 15, and 7.5-m intervals within and around Site 38FA642; one of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site remained consistent with a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs. Investigators recovered a total two nondiagnostic pre-contact sherds and five flaked debitage.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA642 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38FA642 as a small scatter of pre- and post-contact artifacts. The pre-contact component is nondiagnostic and is most likely associated with a very brief encampment. The examination of the site density shows the site contains too few artifacts to address an adequate research design to further our understanding of either component. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA642 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA642 warrants no further management consideration.

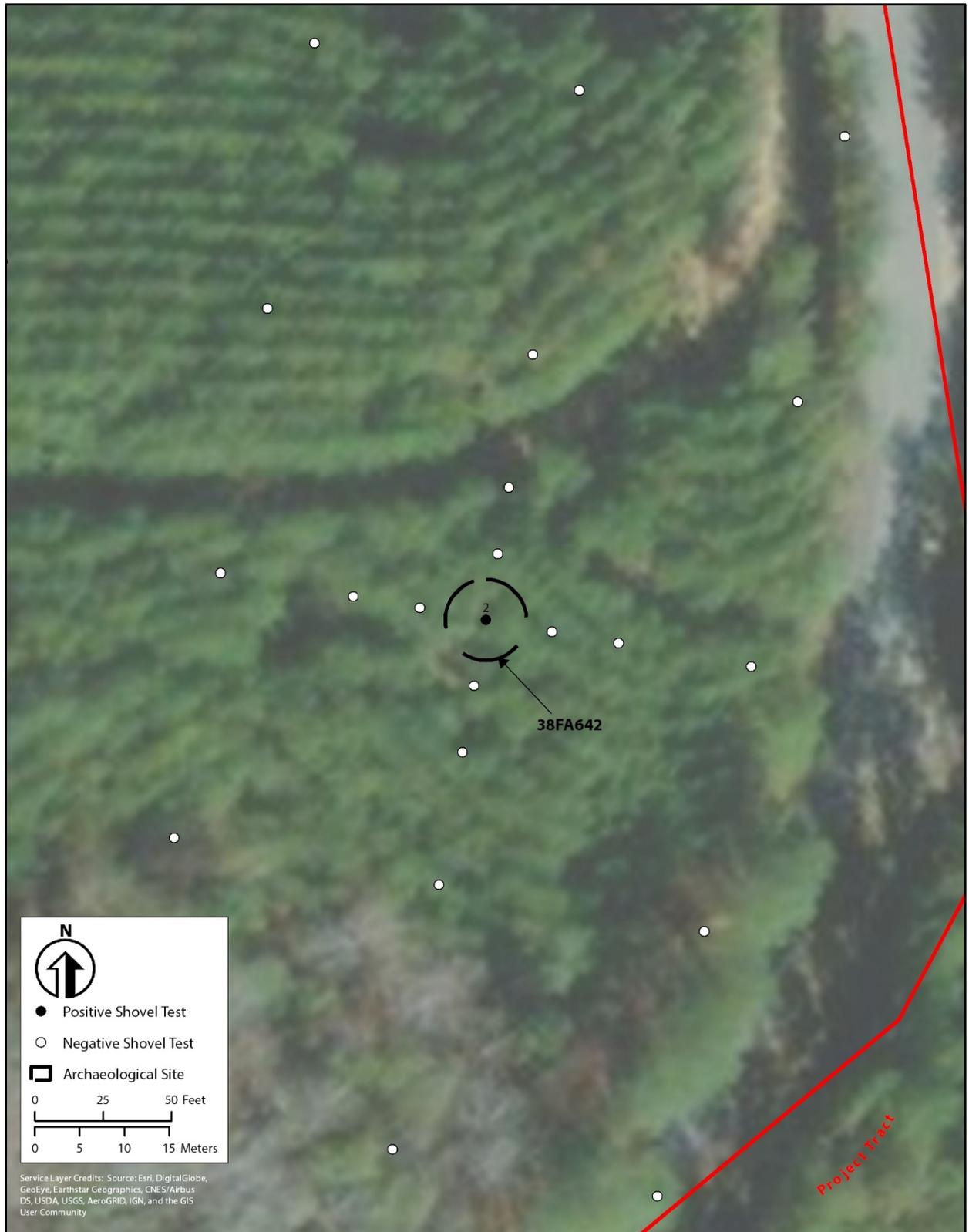


Figure 14 Plan and view of Site 38FA642.

Site 38FA643

Site 38FA643 is a small scatter of predominantly post-contact artifacts located along the southeastern boundary of the property (see Figure 1). The site is situated 30 m west of the Hope Road and immediately north of an access gate for a main artery dirt road that runs east to west along a south/central ridge of the property. The site is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. One brick-lined well was recorded during our investigation. Figure 15 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA643.

Investigators excavated 44 shovel tests at 30, 15, and 7.5-m intervals within and around Site 38FA643; eight of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site remained consistent with a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-40 cmbs.

Investigators recovered a total of one pre-contact and seven post-contact artifacts. A single nondiagnostic translucent quartz core fragment was the only pre-contact artifact found at 38FA643. Post-contact artifacts include two Ironstone and one shell-edged whiteware historic pottery sherd, and one clear machine-made and one olive green glass bottle shard. One iron horseshoe fragment was found during a brief metal detecting survey of 38FA643. In addition, a total of 2567.52 grams of brick fragments were documented.

Post-contact artifacts are associated with an early twentieth-century occupation. Background research for the tract indicated no residences in the area of 38FA463 and no structures or structural ruins were identified during our investigation. A brick-lined well was found in the center of site. The presence of a brick and domestic artifact scatter and the brick-lined well indicates 38FA463 is likely associated with an undocumented house site. Our historical research places only the Piney Grove School in the vicinity of 38FA463, but not enough evidence survives for us to directly connect the early twentieth-century sites.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA643 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38FA643 as a small scatter of primarily post-contact domestic and architectural artifacts. The post-contact component represents a single brick-lined well surrounded by a displaced scatter of early twentieth-century artifacts. A review of the historic background was not able to identify a link between any documented early twentieth-century residence or buildings and 38FA463. Our examination of the site density shows the site yields a low artifact recovery from a broad area of land, indicating the integrity has been greatly reduced by the silviculture activities. This observation, along with the absence of intact architectural or domestic features, indicates Site 38FA643 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our understanding of the early twentieth-century component. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA643 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA643 warrants no further management consideration.

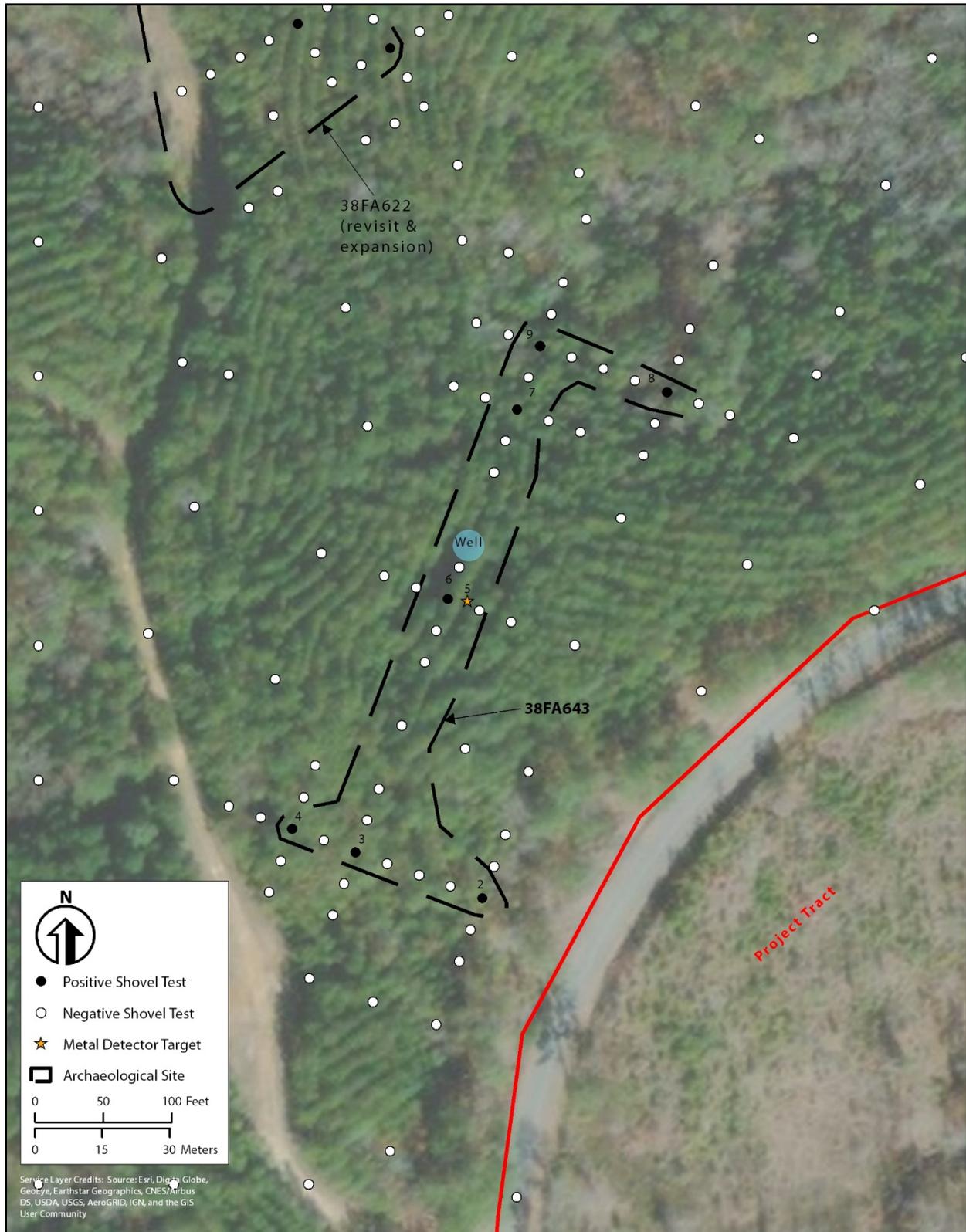


Figure 15 Plan and view of Site 38FA643.

Site 38FA644

Site 38FA644 is a small surface and subsurface scatter of pre-contact lithic artifacts located near the western boundary of the property (see Figure 1). Site 38FA644 is situated on the downslope of the ATV trail that runs east to west along the western slope of the large elevated ridgetop that overlooks the western limits of the tract. Site 38FA644 is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 16 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA644.

Investigators excavated 50 shovel tests at 30, 15, and 7.5-m intervals within and around Site 38FA44; only one of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site consist of a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil from 20-40 cmbs. A single artifact was recovered from 0-10 cmbs. Investigators recovered the remaining nine lithic artifacts from the surface. Pre-contact assemblage consists of one quartzite tool and nine translucent quartz flake and shatter fragments.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA644 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret 38FA644 is a small scatter of pre-contact lithic artifacts most likely associated with a brief maintenance episode that occurred during resource extraction activities of the nearby Horse Branch creek. The low artifact recovery and absence of subsurface deposits indicates Site 38FA644 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to further our comprehension of the pre-contact component. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA644 ***not eligible*** for the NRHP. Site 38FA644 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 16 Plan and view of Site 38FA644.

Site 38FA645

Site 38FA645 is a very small scatter of pre-contact artifacts located at the southern boundary of the property (see Figure 1). Site 38FA645 is situated in a small clearing along an ATV path that traverses a southern ridgetop of the property. The site is bound by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 17 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA645.

Investigators excavated 25 shovel tests at 30, 15, and 7.5-m intervals within and around Site 38FA645; two of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site remained consistent with a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs. Investigators recovered a total of three pre-contact artifacts from the two shovel tests. Pre-contact assemblage consists of one nondiagnostic quartzite bifacial reduction flake and two translucent quartz flake fragments.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA645 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38FA645 as a small scatter of nondiagnostic pre-contact artifacts. The pre-contact component is most likely associated with a brief maintenance episode. The low artifact recovery and absence of features indicates Site 38FA645 lacks the ability to address an adequate research design to

further our understanding of the pre-contact component. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA645 *not eligible* for the NRHP. Site 38FA645 warrants no further management consideration.



Figure 17 Plan and view of Site 38FA645.

Site 38FA646

Site 38FA646 is a small scatter of four historic nail fragments located in the northwestern portion of the property (see Figure 1). The site is situated in a pine forest on a ridgetop overlooking the Horse Branch Creek drainage. Figure 18 presents a plan and view of Site 38FA646.

Investigators excavated 14 shovel tests at 30 and 15-m intervals within and around Site 38FA646. Soils at the site remained consistent with a grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) sandy clay from 0-20 cmbs, over a pale yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay from 20-60 cmbs. Artifacts include four square/cut nails found during a metal detecting sweep of the ridgetop.

NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations. We evaluated Site 38FA646 under NRHP Criterion D. We interpret Site 38FA646 as a small scatter of late nineteenth-century nails most likely associated with a fence post or enclosure. Investigators targeted this ridgetop in search of the Goins family home. Our examination of the 1820 Mills map indicates the location would be near the northern crest of

the northwest ridge top (see Figure 4). Our investigation uncovered no additional evidence of a post-contact house ruin or occupation. It's likely the house was a wood frame cottage that was dismantled and further disturbed by the subsequent silviculture activities. The low artifact density and absence of structural or domestic features indicates Site 38FA646 lacks the information to address an adequate research design to further our understanding of the post-contact component. Therefore, we recommend Site 38FA646 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Site 38FA646 warrants no further management consideration.

Isolated Finds

Investigators identified fifteen isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 15) during the cultural resources survey (see Figure 1). Isolate 1, located in the northern portion of the project tract, consists of one iron horseshoe fragment from the surface. Isolate 2, located in the northern portion of the project tract, consists of one brass pin recovered from a single shovel test. Isolates 3 and 4 located in the northeastern portion of the project tract, include two pre-contact quartz and quartzite flake fragments recovered from shovel tests. Isolate 5, located in the eastern portion of the project tract, includes one Kirk serrated translucent quartz projectile point diagnostic to the Early Archaic Period that was recovered from the surface. Isolates 6, located in the southeastern portion of the project tract, includes one square/cut nail and a brick fragment from shovel tests. Isolate 7, located in the western portion of the project tract, includes one pre-contact quartzite flake fragment recovered from shovel tests. Isolate 8, located in the eastern portion of the project tract, includes one olive-green bottle glass fragment recovered from the surface. Isolate 13, located in the northern portion of the project tract, is a single blue shell-edged whiteware sherd (1820 to 1890) from the surface. Isolates 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15 are all located in the southwestern portion of the project tract. Translucent quartz biface tools (Isolates 10 and 15) and flake fragments (Isolates 9, 11, 12, and 14) were found as surface collections during shovel testing. Investigators excavated additional negative shovel tests at 7.5 and 15-m intervals around each of the isolated finds. Due to the low frequency of material at these locales and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolates 1 through 15 **not eligible** for the NRHP. Further management consideration of Isolates 1 through 15 is not warranted.



Figure 18 Plan and view of Site 38FA646.

6.0 Summary and Recommendations

Brockington conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the Fairfield Quarry Tract in Fairfield County, South Carolina. Investigators revisited two sites (38FA621 and 38FA622) and identified nine new archaeological sites (38FA638 through 38FA646) and 15 isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 15) during the survey. Based upon our examination, these resources lack the potential to contribute meaningful information concerning the history or prehistory of the project tract or region. We recommend Sites 38FA621 through 38FA622 and 38FA638 through 38FA646 and the fifteen isolated finds *not eligible* for the NRHP. The Fairfield Quarry Tract warrants no further consideration with respect to cultural resources. The proposed mining activities within the APE will have no effect on historic properties.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X.1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two.

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38FA621	1	38FA640	2	38FA644	4
38FA622	1	38FA641	2-3	38FA645	4-5
38FA638	2	38FA642	3	38FA646	5
38FA639	2	38FA643	3-4	Isolates	5-7

Site Number: 38FA621

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
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SITE NUMBER: 38FA621

Provenience Number: 2. 0 Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E500, Surface

1	2	17.4	Translucent Quartz Biface Tool Proximal				
2	1	5.4	Translucent Quartz Biface Tool Fragment				
3	1	2.5	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: 38FA622

Provenience Number: 2. 0 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E500, Surface

1	1	2.97	Whiteware, Blue Underglaze Transfer Printed Rim			c1820+	
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Provenience Number: 3. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N530, E515, 0-15 cmbs

1	1	0.44	Brick Fragment				Discarded
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Provenience Number: 4. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N440, E530

1	2	110.13	Terracotta, Unglazed Tile Fragment				
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Provenience Number: 5. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N425, E545, 0-20 cmbs

1	1	1.1	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	
2	4	2.8	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				

Provenience Number: 6. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N440, E545, 0-15 cmbs

1	3	2.1	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
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Site Number: 38FA638									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
SITE NUMBER: 38FA638									
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 0 Area A, Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface									
1	1	11.7	Quartzite Projectile Point Tool	Morrow Mountain II		Middle Archaic (4550 - 3550 BC)			
2	1	9.3	Quartzite Shatter						
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 3. 0 Area A, Shovel Test, N500, E507.5, Surface									
1	2	8.8	Quartzite Projectile Point Tool	Guilford		Middle Archaic (3550 - 2850 BC)	Mend		
2	1	2.6	Quartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						
SITE NUMBER: 38FA639									
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area A, Shovel Test, N500, E492.5, 0-20 cmbs									
1	1	7.6	Quartzite Biface Tool Proximal						
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 3. 1 Area A, Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-10 cmbs									
1	1	1.5	Quartzite Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake						
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 4. 1 Area A, Shovel Test, N500, E507.5, 0-10 cmbs									
1	3	20.4	Translucent Quartz Shatter						
SITE NUMBER: 38FA640									
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area A, Shovel Test, N515, E455, 0-20 cmbs									
1	1	20.5	Translucent Quartz Shatter						
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 3. 1 Area A, Shovel Test, N515, E470, 0-10 cmbs									
1	1	3.6	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment						
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 4. 1 Area A, Shovel Test, N530, E470, 0-15 cmbs									
1	1	10.3	Quartzite Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake						
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 5. 1 Area A, Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-20 cmbs									
1	1	56.9	Quartzite Bipolar Core						
SITE NUMBER: 38FA641									
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area B, Shovel Test, N500, E485, 0-10 cmbs									
1	1	4.17	Whiteware, Undecorated Fragment			c1820+			
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 3. 1 Area B, Shovel Test, N530, E485, 0-10 cmbs									
1	1	3.9	Quartzite 1/2 inch Flake Fragment						

Site Number: 38FA641									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
Provenience Number: 4. 0 Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E500, Surface									
1	1	23.23	Porcelain, Undecorated Body				Hotel China		
2	1	0.711	Whiteware, Undecorated Body			c1820+	Burned		
3	1	1.91	Whiteware, Undecorated Rim			c1820+			
4	1	2.15	Ironstone, Undecorated Base			1815 - 1900			
5	1	7.78	Colorless Glass Container Body						
6	2	1.92	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						
Provenience Number: 5. 0 Area B, Shovel Test , N515, E500, Surface									
1	1	51.72	Amber Machine-Made Glass Bottle Base			1954-	Owens-Illinois Maker's Mark; Embossed: "L D 8 9 56 58"		
2	1	3.6	Quartzite Hafted Biface Tool Proximal						
3	1	1.6	Quartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						
Provenience Number: 6. 0 Area B, Shovel Test , N560, E500, Surface									
1	1	181.37	Iron Vessel Rim						
SITE NUMBER: 38FA642									
Provenience Number: 2. 0 Area B3, Shovel Test , N500, E500, Surface									
1	1	14.4	Translucent Quartz 3/4 inch Flake Fragment						
2	1	0.6	Translucent Quartz Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake						
3	3	2.9	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						
4	2	7.8	Eroded Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered				Mend		
SITE NUMBER: 38FA643									
Provenience Number: 2. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N470, E440, 0-30 cmbs									
1	0	2500	Brick Fragment				Discarded		
Provenience Number: 3. 0 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E440, Surface									
1	1	2.21	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815 - 1900			
Provenience Number: 4. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N515, E440, 0-2 cmbs									
1	1	67.52	Brick Fragment						
Provenience Number: 5. 1 Area C, Metal Detect , 500N E492.5									
1	1	86.09	Iron Horseshoe Fragment						

Site Number: 38FA643									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
Provenience Number: 6. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-20 cmbs									
1	1	3.36	Whiteware, Green Shell Edged Molded Rim			c1820 - 1890			
Provenience Number: 7. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E545, 0-20 cmbs									
1	1	1.32	Ironstone, Undecorated Body			1815 - 1900			
Provenience Number: 8. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N470, E560, 0-15 cmbs									
1	1	0.8	Olive Green Glass Bottle Neck						
2	1	0.92	Clear Machine-Made Glass Embossed Body			1904	Embossed: "NO..."		
Provenience Number: 9. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E560, 0-15 cmbs									
1	1	3.7	Translucent Quartz Core Fragment						
SITE NUMBER: 38FA644									
Provenience Number: 2. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-10 cmbs									
1	1	0.2	Translucent Quartz Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake						
Provenience Number: 3. 0 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E560, Surface									
1	1	4.1	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment						
Provenience Number: 4. 0 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E620, Surface									
1	1	1.4	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						
Provenience Number: 5. 0 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E635, Surface									
1	3	6.8	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment						
2	1	1.3	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						
3	1	2.5	Translucent Quartz Shatter						
Provenience Number: 6. 0 Area C, Shovel Test , N485, E740, Surface									
1	1	7.7	Translucent Quartz 3/4 inch Flake Fragment						
Provenience Number: 7. 0 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E740, Surface									
1	1	12.9	Quartzite Biface Tool Proximal						
SITE NUMBER: 38FA645									
Provenience Number: 2. 1 Area C3, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-10 cmbs									
1	1	0.8	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						

Site Number:	38FA645		Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments	
Provenience Number:	3. 1	Area C3, Shovel Test, N530, E530, 0-15 cmbs						
1	1	2.1	Translucent Quartz Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake					
2	1	1.4	Quartzite Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake					
SITE NUMBER:	38FA646							
Provenience Number:	2. 1	Metal Detect, 502N E490, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1	1.65	Square/Cut Nail					
Provenience Number:	3. 1	Metal Detect, 485N E500, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1	0.83	Square/Cut Nail					
Provenience Number:	4. 1	Metal Detect, 490N E505, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1	1.44	Square/Cut Nail					
Provenience Number:	5. 1	Metal Detect, 498N E505, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1	3.18	Square/Cut Nail					
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 1							
Provenience Number:	2. 0	Area A, Transect 18, Shovel Test 3, Surface						
1	1	80.92	Iron Horseshoe Fragment					
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 10							
Provenience Number:	2. 0	Area C, Transect 12, Shovel Test 8, Surface						
1	1	4.8	Translucent Quartz Hafted Biface Tool					
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 11							
Provenience Number:	2. 1	Area C3, Shovel Test, N470, E500, 0-10 cmbs						
1	1	1	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment					
SITE NUMBER:	Isolate 12							
Provenience Number:	2. 0	Area C, Shovel Test, N500, E492.5, Surface						
1	1	2	Translucent Quartz 1/4 inch Flake Fragment					
Provenience Number:	3. 0	Area C, Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface						
1	1	22.9	Translucent Quartz Projectile Point Tool Proximal	Savannah River Stemmed		Late Archaic/Early Woodland (2200 - 1850 BC)		

Site Number:	Isolate 13							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 13								
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 0 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E500, Surface								
1	1	5.61	Whiteware, Blue Shell Edged Rim			c1820 - 1890		
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 14								
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area C5, Shovel Test, N500, E500								
1	1	4.2	Quartzite 1/2 inch Flake Fragment					
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 15								
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area C2, Transect 18, Shovel Test 1, Surface								
1	1	12.9	Quartzite Biface Tool					
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 2								
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area A, Transect 7, Shovel Test 3, 0-10 cmbs								
1	1	9.24	Brass Pin				Pin for Pocket Watch Chain	
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 3								
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-15 cmbs								
1	1	3.8	Translucent Quartz 1/2 inch Flake Fragment					
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 4								
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-25 cmbs								
1	1	8.4	Quartzite 3/4 inch Flake Fragment					
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 5								
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 0 Area B, Shovel Test , N500, E500, Surface								
1	1	4.4	Translucent Quartz Projectile Point Tool	Kirk Serrated		Early Archaic (6950 - 6050 BC)	Broken Base	
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 6								
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-20 cmbs								
1	1	10.85	Square/Cut Nail					
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 3. 1 Area C, Shovel Test , N515, E500, 0-5 cmbs								
1	1	260.1	Brick Fragment				Discarded	

Site Number: Isolate 7									
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 7									
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area D, Transect 13, Shovel Test 1, 0-10 cmbs									
1	1	7.6	Quartzite 1/2 inch Flake Fragment						
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 8									
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 0 Area B2, Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface									
1	1	11.22	Olive Green Glass Bottle Finish						
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 9									
<i>Provenience Number:</i> 2. 1 Area C, Transect C West, Shovel Test 6									
1	1	1.1	Quartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment						

Appendix B
SHPO Correspondence



April 11, 2019

Kimberly Nagle
S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210

Re: Weyerhauser Tract
Fairfield County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0104

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our office received documentation on March 12, 2019 that you submitted under the Department of Commerce Site Certification program for the tract referenced above. This letter is for informational purposes only and constitutes our office's coordination under the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the South Carolina Department of Commerce. This letter is not a result of consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or under any pertinent state law.

The cultural resources identification survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. The survey of the 2,200-acre project area resulted in the identification of 18 newly recorded archaeological sites (38FA0618-38FA0635) and 31 isolated finds. Sites 38FA0618-38FA0635 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our office concurs with these recommendations. No architectural resources were identified within or adjacent to the project area.

If the Weyerhauser Tract were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that no additional cultural resources survey is needed. The agency will determine if a reasonable and good faith effort has been made to identify historic properties or whether additional identification efforts are needed.

Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our office's role in the federal and state compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>.

Our office has additional technical comments on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. In accordance with the MOU, please provide two bound copies of the final report to the DOC and one bound, one unbound, and one digital (PDF) copy of the final report to SHPO. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. Please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements and shapefile templates, available on our website at: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/historic-properties-research/archsitegis>. SHPO recommends e-mailing the shapefiles to the address link on the noted webpage or using a File Transfer Protocol website such as WeTransfer.com to send large files.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0104 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at 803-896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA
Jennifer Druce, SCDOC

Technical Comments

- p. 2, Figure 1.1- Figure not included, please correct.
- p. 3, Figure 1.2- Figure not included, please correct.
- P. 69, pp. 1-TYPO: “See above shovel tests were excavated at the site”. Please correct.