

June 13, 2019

Mr. Bob Lewis  
Director of Development  
Cameron General Contractors/Resort Lifestyle Communities  
7101 S. 82<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68516

**Re: FINAL REPORT**  
**Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately**  
**21.5 Acres at the Proposed Greenway Square Retirement Community**  
**Lancaster County, South Carolina**  
**Terracon Project No. 73197085**  
**SHPO Project No. 19-KL0191**

**Authors: Kelly Higgins, M.A., and Bruce Harvey, Ph.D.**

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Terracon Consultants, on behalf of Cameron General Contractors, has completed a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey (CRRS) of approximately 21.5 acres at the proposed Greenway Square Retirement Community in Lancaster County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of this survey was to identify and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within and near the project area that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This work was done under contract to Cameron General Contractors, in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. P73197085. It is our understanding that the proposed project is being done as part of the environmental due diligence process and is not intended for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.).

## **1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project area is a proposed retirement community located approximately five miles south of Indian Land in Lancaster County, South Carolina. The tract is irregular in shape and is bounded by U.S. Highway 521 (Charlotte Highway) to the east and private property to the north, south, and west. The area surrounding the project tract primarily consists of residential and commercial properties and forested areas. Based on topography, existing vegetation, and the nature of the proposed undertaking, the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.1-mile radius around the project area.



## **2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT**

The project is situated in the Piedmont physiographic province and lies within the Catawba River drainage basin. The closest natural water source, an unnamed tributary of the Catawba River, lies within the southwestern portion of the project area and joins the Catawba River approximately 1.5 miles to the southwest.

Soils in the project area are composed of silty and loamy soils formed from silty alluvium or clayey residuum weathered from argillite or sercite schist. Soil types include well drained Congaree soils, Herndon silt loam, and Nanford loam. Approximately 97 percent of the project area contains moderately eroded to eroded soils (Figure 3).

Topography in the project area slopes towards the drainage in the southwest portion of the tract and ranges from 550 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southwest to 600 feet AMSL in the northeast portion of the project area. Vegetation consists of an overgrown field and mixed pines and hardwoods (Figures 4 and 5).

## **3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

### **3.1 Previously Recorded Sites**

Background research for the project area was conducted on April 19, 2019, using ArchSite, a GIS program depicting previously recorded archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area.

Based on the results of the background research, there are nine previously recorded archaeological sites and four previously recorded historic resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Table 1, Figure 6). In 2004, CRA Group conducted an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey at the adjacent Anthem Tract in Lancaster County, identifying 60 archaeological sites (Edwards 2004). Eight of these sites are within a half mile of the project area — 38LA509, 38LA510, 38LA512, 38LA513, 38LA519, 38LA520, 38LA521, and 38LA522. All eight sites were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The final archaeological site, 38LA4, is located approximately 0.25 mile to the southeast of the project area. Site 38LA4 was originally identified in 1971 by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and was revisited in 1982 by the South Carolina Department of Transportation and in 1998 by Coastal Carolina Research, Inc. According to the information in ArchSite, this site has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. In addition to the archaeological sites, four historic resources, Resource Nos. 348, 349, and 360, have been identified within the half mile search radius and Resource No. 350 is located within the project area. All of these resources were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.**

Resource ID	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Reference
38LA4	Archaic Period lithic scatter	Undetermined	ArchSite, 2019
38LA509	Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
38LA510	Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
38LA512	Mid-late 20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site; Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
39LA513	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site; Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
38LA519	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> c. house site; Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
38LA520	Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
38LA521	Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
38LA522	Unidentified Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
348	Unidentified house, ca.1925	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
349	Unidentified house, ca. 1925	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019
<b>350</b>	<b>Unidentified house, ca. 1895</b>	<b>Not Eligible</b>	<b>ArchSite, 2019</b>
360	Six Mile Creek Church and Cemetery, ca. 1835–1922	Not Eligible	ArchSite, 2019

*\*Resources in bold are located within the project area.*

### 3.2 Historic Map Research

In addition to the records review, eighteenth through twentieth century maps of the project area were examined to determine whether historic resources were likely to be present within the proposed project area. Mouzon’s 1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers* shows the project area located within the area set aside for the Catawba Nation (Figure 7). Robert Mill’s 1825 map of the Lancaster District shows the project area north of the Indian Boundary in Catawba Indian Land. The project area itself is uninhabited, though Charlotte Highway and several unnamed roads are depicted in the vicinity (Figure 8). The 1939 South Carolina Department of Transportation county road map shows multiple roads and numerous buildings in the vicinity, with two structures within the project area itself (Figure 9). The setting remains rural until the late twentieth century, and the 1968 Catawba NE USGS topographic map places the roads in their current alignment. Unlike the 1939 county road map, there is only one structure indicated in the project area (Figure 1).

### 3.3 Predictive Model Research

The most commonly used model for predicting the location of archaeological sites in the Piedmont of South Carolina is the one used by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for Sumter National Forest (Benson 2006:225–226). Based on factors such as slope, landform type, and distance to water, the USFS classifies areas into high, moderate, and low probability areas. High probability areas include all ridge tops, noses, saddles, crests, and all well-drained, low-slope areas within 150 meters of the nearest water source. High probability areas also include areas within 50 meters of an old roadbed (for historic sites) or a lithic raw material source (for prehistoric sites). Moderate

probability areas include well-drained areas having slope of less than 10 percent that are located more than 150 meters from a water source. Low probability areas include ridge side slopes having slope greater than 10 percent, erosional gullies, and severely eroded areas. Based on these parameters, approximately 56 percent (n=12.1 acres) of the project area is considered to have a high probability for containing prehistoric and historic sites, as it lies within 150 meters of a water source, slopes are less than 10 percent and it lies within 50 meters of Charlotte Highway. Approximately 10 percent (n=2.1 acres) is considered moderate probability, as the property contains well drained soils and is more than 150 meters from the closest water source, while 34 percent (n=7.3 acres) of the project area is considered low probability, due to slopes greater than 10 percent (Figure 10).

## 4.0 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

### 4.1 Archaeological Survey

On April 25, 2019, Archaeologist Kelly Higgins, M.A. conducted a reconnaissance survey of the project area. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-meter intervals along six transects in the project area (Figure 10, Table 2). Each shovel test was approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated to culturally sterile subsoil. Surface visibility across the project area was negligible and a pedestrian survey was not conducted.

**Table 2. Shovel Test Transects and Results**

Transect	STPs	Bearing	Landform	Results
Transect 1	4	240°	Ridge Slope	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 2	3	250°	Ridge Slope	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 3	3	215°	Ridge Slope	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 4	4	210°	Ridge Top	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 5	5	60°	Ridge Top	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 6	2	150°	Ridge Top	No sites or isolated finds

During the survey, 21 shovel tests were excavated to depths ranging from 15–25 cm below surface (cmbs). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 5 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) loam, followed by 3 cm (5–8 cmbs) of yellow (10YR7/6) clayey loam (Ap horizon), followed by strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 11). The majority of the shovel tests exhibited eroded soils, though soils near the creek were hydric and consisted of mottled yellow (10YR 7/6) and light gray (10YR 7/1) clay (Figure 12). As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified.

### 4.2 Architectural Survey

In addition to the archaeological survey, an architectural survey was conducted to locate and record structures more than 50 years old that are within or adjacent to the project area. During the architectural survey, three structures more than 50 years old were identified. Resource No.

350, located within the project area, was previously surveyed as part of the *Lancaster County Historical and Architectural Inventory* (Preservation Consultants 1986). This structure was revisited and reevaluated during the current survey as it has been more than 30 years since the resource was last surveyed.

#### **4.2.1 Resource No. 0350**

Resource No. 0350, located in the northeast portion of the project area, is a circa 1895 one-story frame residence, with weatherboard siding on the west façade facing the street, solid panel siding on the south façade, and asbestos shingles on the rear façade (Figures 13 and 14). The roof above the principal façade features two parallel front gables. A full-width one story open porch spans the façade, with a shed roof supported by seven slender square wooden columns. Clutter on the porch precludes a view of the fenestration, with the exception of a single door at the south end of the façade. An exterior brick chimney rises on the rear elevation. Three small sheds are located at the rear of the property. They are of frame construction with front gable roofs and are of indeterminate age (Figure 15).

Resource No. 0350 has remained on its original site of construction; therefore, it has retained integrity in location. However, it has not retained a majority of its original materials or vernacular workmanship style. The original setting has also changed due to heavy vehicular traffic along Charlotte Highway and suburban development in the area. Furthermore, there is no sense of a particular aesthetic, nor is there association with an important event or person.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A** – This resource has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**Criterion B** – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Criterion C** – Resource No. 0350 does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D** – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Lancaster County.

Resource No. 0350 does not display distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. 0350 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.2.2 Resource No. 1191 (Indian Land Church)

Resource No. 1191 (Indian Land Church), located approximately 50 meters south of the project area, is a circa 1967 one-story brick church with an L-shaped footprint (Figure 16). A front-gable section facing west toward the road features three bays, with a central single door flanked on each side by a small single double-hung window. The central entrance is protected by an open one-bay gabled porch supported by two square wooden columns. A cross gable section extends to the north from the rear of the front gable section, with an open full-width shed roof porch supported by 10 evenly-spaced slender wooden columns. Each of the four southernmost and the northernmost bay contains a single door, the fifth contains a double door, with four stained glass windows interspersed. A small cemetery is located to the west of the church and contains at least 50 graves, with the earliest interment dating to 1972. The cemetery is still in use and is not considered to be a historic resource.

This resource has remained on its original site of construction, retaining integrity in location. However, the original setting has changed due to heavy vehicular traffic along Charlotte Highway and increased development in the area. Furthermore, there is no sense of a particular aesthetic or historic feeling, nor is it associated with an important event or person.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A** – This resource has no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

**Criterion B** – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Criterion C** – This resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D** – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Lancaster County.

This property displays no distinctive architectural features or characteristics and lacks significance through aesthetic features. Additionally, current research indicated no significant associations with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. 1191 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

### 4.2.3 Resource No. 1192

Resource No. 1192, located in the northern portion of the project area, is a ca. 1930 one-story frame house in a deteriorated condition surrounded by dense vegetation (Figures 17 and 18). The house appears to have been a front gable house, though the location of the entrance is not known with precision. The north façade is partially collapsed, with a large square window opening now disfigured by the sagging frame, with much of the roof cladding missing. The house is clad in weatherboard, while the roof featured exposed rafter tails. A frame enclosure surrounding a well pump is located in the yard a short distance from the house (Resource No. 1192.01) (Figure 19).

This structure has remained on its original site of construction; therefore, it has retained integrity in location. However, it is extremely dilapidated, the setting has changed to a built-up commercial and residential setting, there is no particular feeling or workmanship style, and there is no sense of a particular aesthetic. In addition, there is no known association with an important event or person.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

**Criterion A** – This resource does not have any known associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**Criterion B** – This resource does not have any known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

**Criterion C** – Resource Nos. 1192 and 1192.01 do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

**Criterion D** – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Lancaster County.

Resource Nos. 1192 and 1192.01 do not display distinctive architectural features or characteristics, and lack significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource Nos. 1192 and 1192.01 are recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

## 5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the archaeological survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified. Although a predictive model based on the one used by the USFS at Sumter National Forest initially indicated that much of the tract had a high or moderate probability for containing archaeological resources (Figure 10), most of the soils on the property are highly eroded. Based

on the heavy erosion and lack of identified resources, it is unlikely that any significant archaeological sites would be located in the project area. In addition, the architectural survey identified two historic resources in the project area and one located just to the south. All of these resources lack distinctive architectural features or characteristics, or significance through their association with an important person or historic context, and all are recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Based on the results of the CRRS, it is Terracon's recommendation that the project area has a very low potential for containing significant archaeological resources and that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the proposed project.

## 6.0 CLOSING

Terracon appreciates the opportunity to provide you with this report. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Bill Green at (803) 403-1256 or via email at [wgreen@terracon.com](mailto:wgreen@terracon.com).

Sincerely,  
**Terracon Consultants, Inc.**



William Green, M.A., RPA # 10387  
Principal / Department Manager  
Natural and Cultural Resource Services



Kelly Higgins, M.A.  
Archaeologist

## **7.0 REFERENCES**

Benson, Robert W.

2006 *Sumter National Forest Cultural Resources Overview*. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, CRM Report 06-07. Report prepared for the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, USDA Forest Service. Report prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

Mills, Robert

1825 *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*. Reprint 1980. Southern Historical Press, Greenville.

Mouzon, Henry

1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina*. Sayer and Bennet, London.

South Carolina Department of Transportation

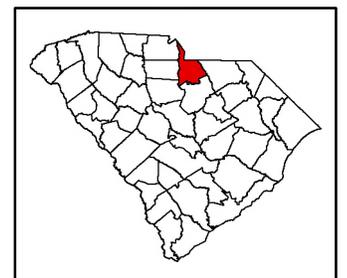
1939 Lancaster County. Available at: <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/scrm/id/144/rec/1>. Accessed April 24, 2019.

Web Soil Survey

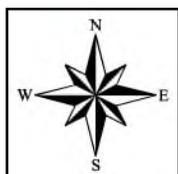
2019 <http://websoilsurvey.ncrs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. United States Department of Agriculture soils website. Accessed April 24, 2019.



Figure 1. Cultural resources in and immediately adjacent to the project area.  
 Base Map: Catawba NE (1968, PR 1988) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



	Historic Structure
	Project Area



Project No.	73197085
Date:	May 2019
Drawn By:	BGG
Reviewed By:	KLH

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

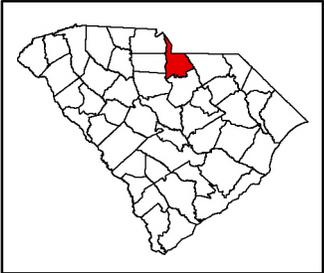
GREENWAY SQUARE  
 RETIREMENT COMMUNITY  
 LANCASTER CO., SC

Figure

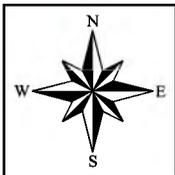
**1**



Figure 2. Aerial photograph depicting cultural resources in and immediately adjacent to the project area.  
Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.



	Historic Structure
	Project Area



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**AERIAL IMAGERY**

**GREENWAY SQUARE  
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**Figure**

**2**

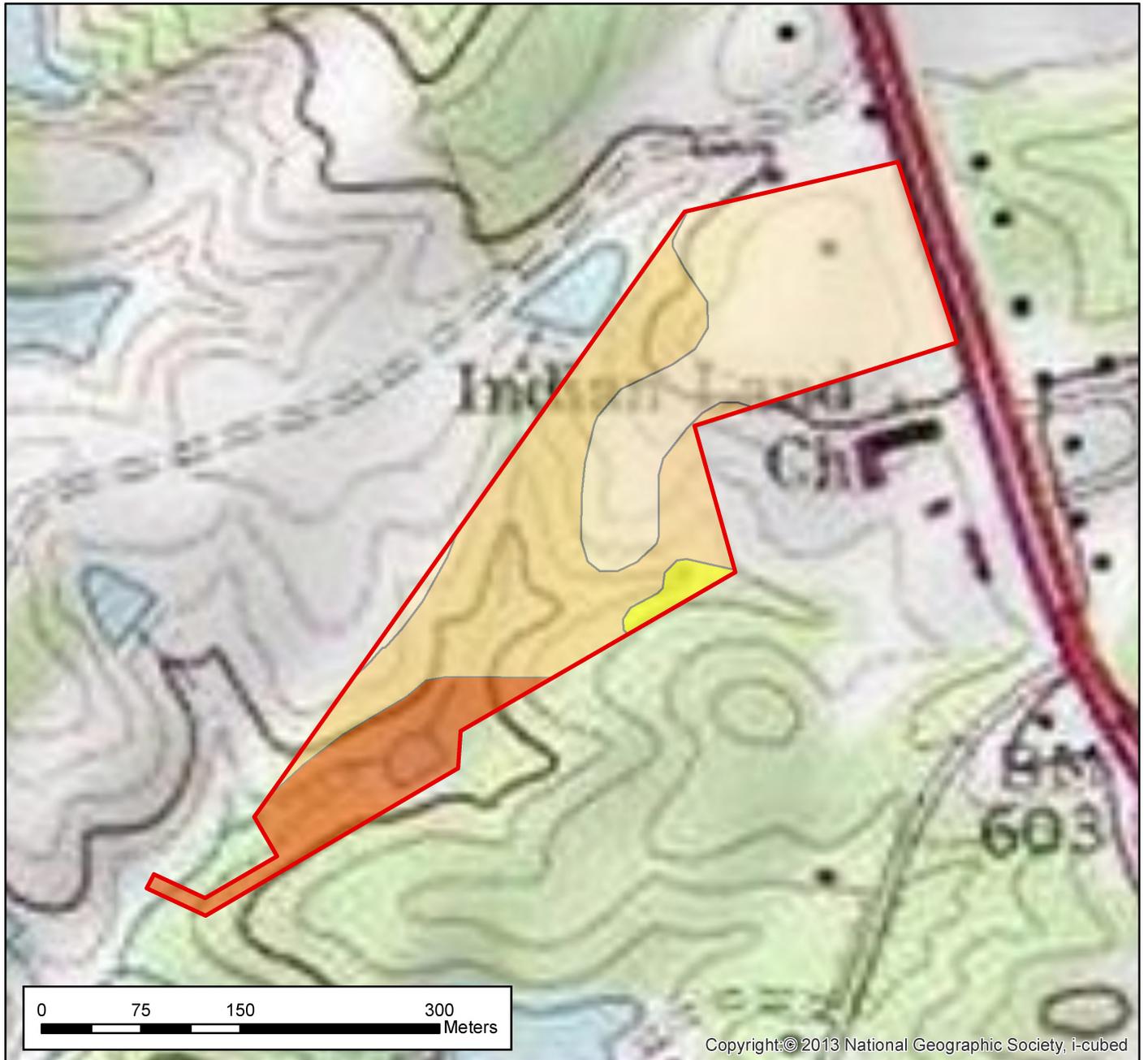
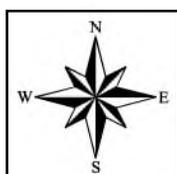
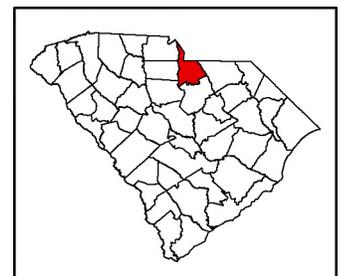
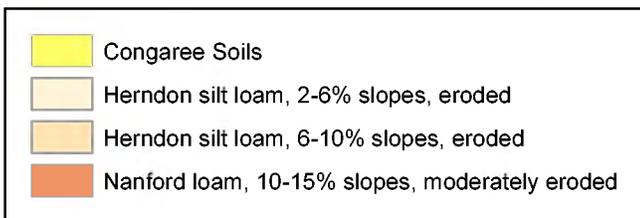


Figure 3. Soil types in the project area. Soil data obtained from NRCS Web Soil Survey. Base Map: Catawba NE (1968, PR 1988) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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SOIL TYPES
GREENWAY SQUARE RETIREMENT COMMUNITY LANCASTER CO., SC

Figure
<b>3</b>



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Figure 4. Overgrown field in the northeastern portion of the project area, facing southwest.



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Figure 5. Vegetation and slope in the southern portion of the project area, facing south.

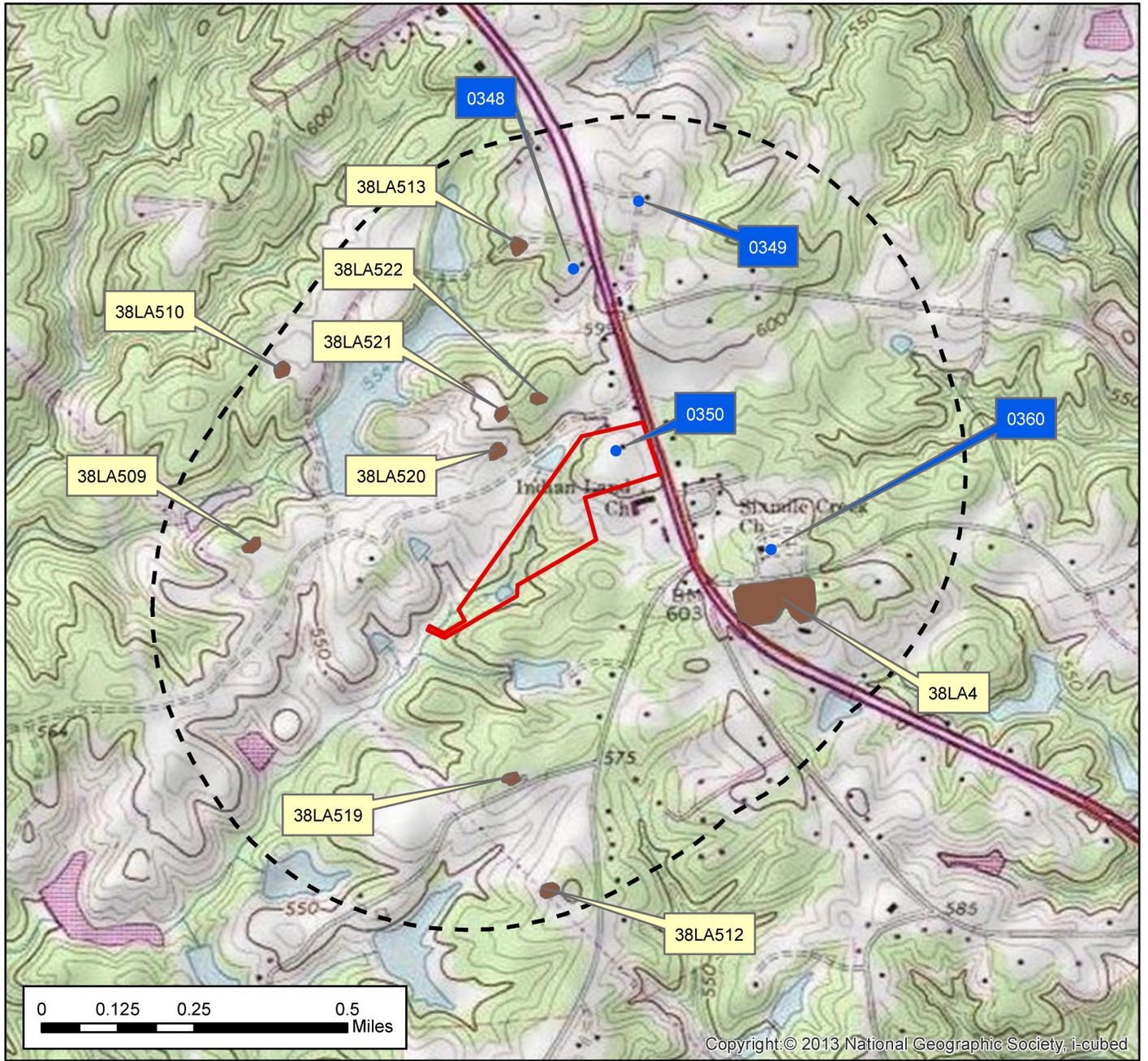
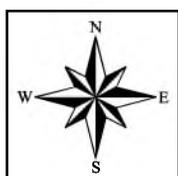
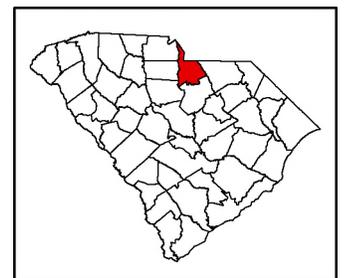


Figure 6. Project area and previously recorded cultural resources within a half mile radius of the project area.  
 Base Map: Catawba NE (1968, PR 1988) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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PREVIOUS SITES
GREENWAY SQUARE RETIREMENT COMMUNITY LANCASTER CO., SC

Figure
<b>6</b>



Figure 7. Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina showing the approximate location of the project area in red.

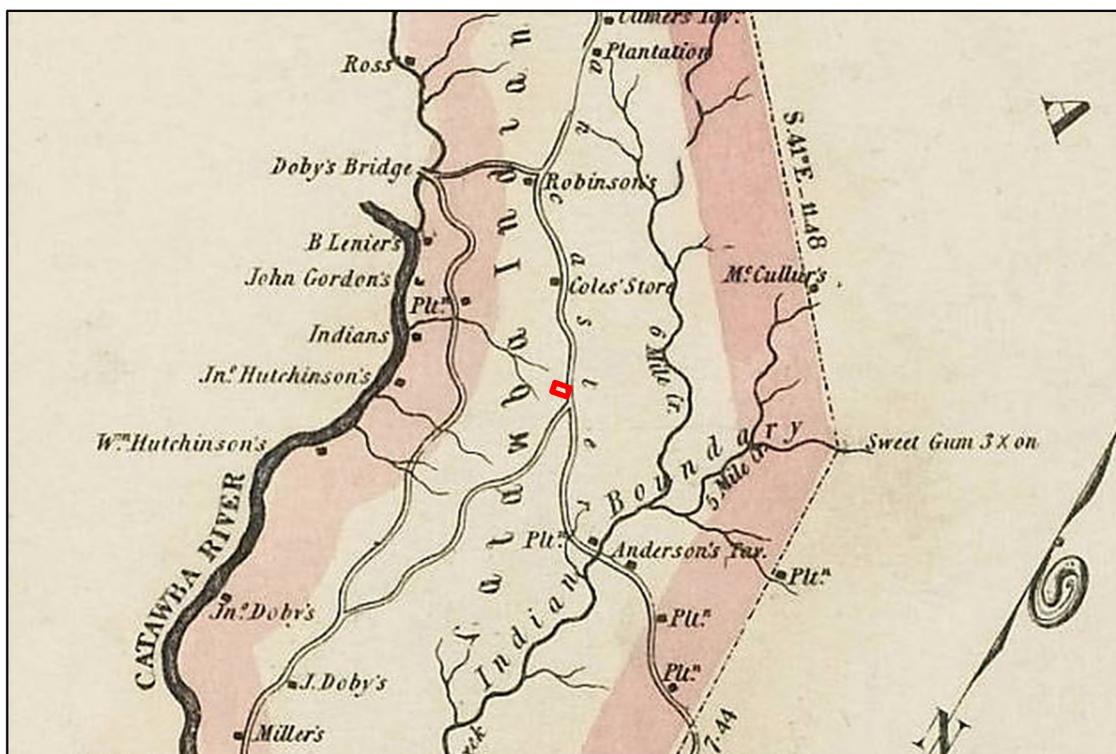


Figure 8. Mills' (1825) map of the Lancaster District showing the approximate location of the project area in red.



Figure 9. South Carolina Department of Transportation 1939 map of Lancaster County showing the project area in red.

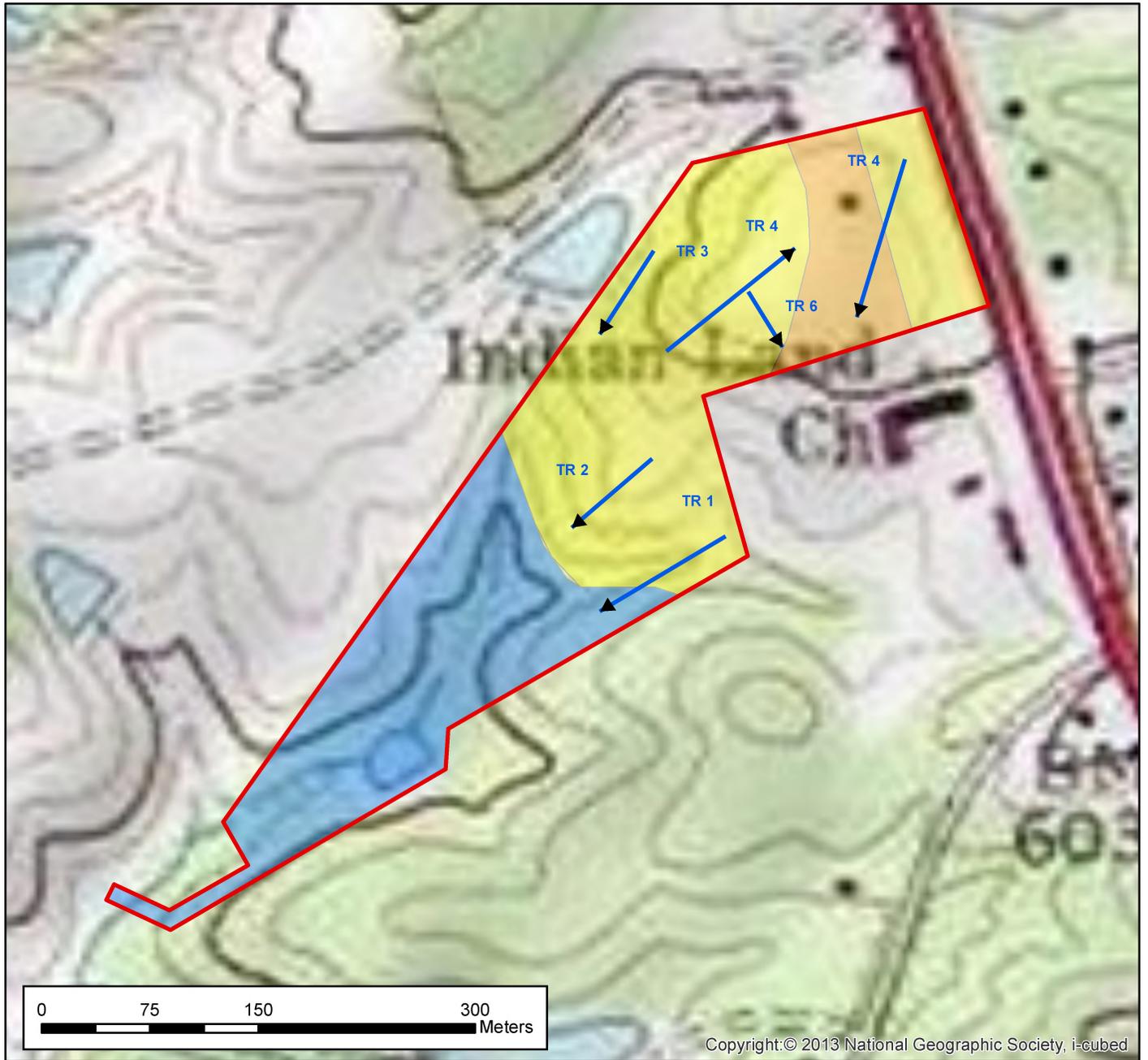
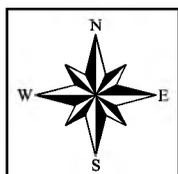
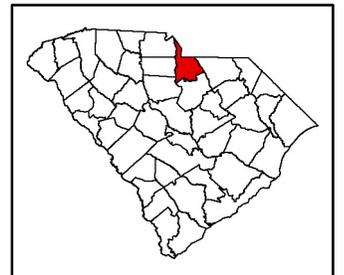
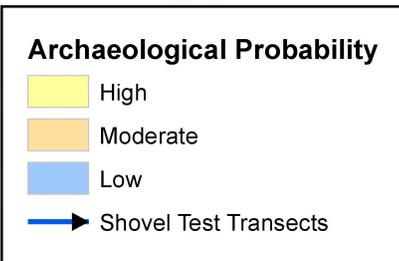


Figure 10. Probability areas and shovel test transects.  
 Base Map: Catawba NE (1968, PR 1988) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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PROBABILITY AREAS  
 GREENWAY SQUARE  
 RETIREMENT COMMUNITY  
 LANCASTER CO., SC

Figure  
**10**



Figure 11. Typical eroded soil profile (STP 3-1).



Figure 12. Hydric soils in the project area (STP 1-1).



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Figure 13. Resource No. 0350 front façade, facing northeast.



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Figure 14. Resource No. 0350 side and rear façade, facing southwest.



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Figure 15. Resource No. 0350 outbuildings, facing south.



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Figure 16. Resource No. 1191, Indian Land Baptist Church, facing north.



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Figure 17. Resource No. 1192 front façade, facing south.



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Figure 18. Resource No. 1192 side façade, facing southeast.



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Figure 19. Resource No. 1192.01, outbuilding, facing north.