Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Enoree Hannah Site
Enoree, Spartanburg County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-19-083
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371

PREPARED FOR:

Luck Companies
P.O. Box 29682
Richmond, Virginia 23242

PREPARED BY:

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

December 2019

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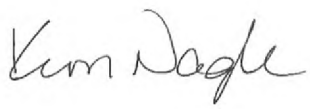

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors: Aileen Kelly, B.A. and Heather Carpini, M.A.

December 2019

Management Summary

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 396-acre project area associated with the Enoree Hannah Tract in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located northeast of Charles Street and west of Interstate 26 near the town of Enoree.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900428, dated April 17, 2019.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on September 3 and 4, 2019, and November 13, 2019. This work included the excavation of 80 shovel tests and ten radials, for a total of 90 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of structures within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius.

Background research indicated that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites or aboveground resources within the project area or a 0.5-mile search radius of the project area. As a result of the investigations, three new archaeological sites were recorded (38SP452, 38SP453, 38SP454) and 10 newly recorded aboveground resources (SHPO Site Numbers 1455 through 1464) were identified. The newly recorded archaeological sites and aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1).

It is S&ME's opinion that the entire 396-acre project area should be considered low probability for containing significant cultural resources. Portions of the project area have been disturbed by past mining activities, no intact soil stratigraphy is present at the site, and subsoil is present at surface throughout most of the project area. Based on the information present above, S&ME recommends that no further cultural resource work should be needed for the project area as currently proposed.

Table 1.1. Cultural resources identified during the survey.

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38SP452	20th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38SP453	20th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38SP454	20th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1455	Hanna Vermiculite Mine, 1950s–1980s	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1456	House, circa 1920s	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1457	House, circa 1920s	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1458	House, circa 1940	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1459	House, circa 1950	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1460	House, circa 1910	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1461	Full Salvation Baptist Church, circa 1950s	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1462	House, circa 1950s	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1463	House, circa 1910	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1464	House, circa 1965	Not Eligible	No Further Work

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1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 396-acre project area associated with the Enoree Hannah Tract in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located northeast of Charles Street and west of Interstate 26 near the town of Enoree.

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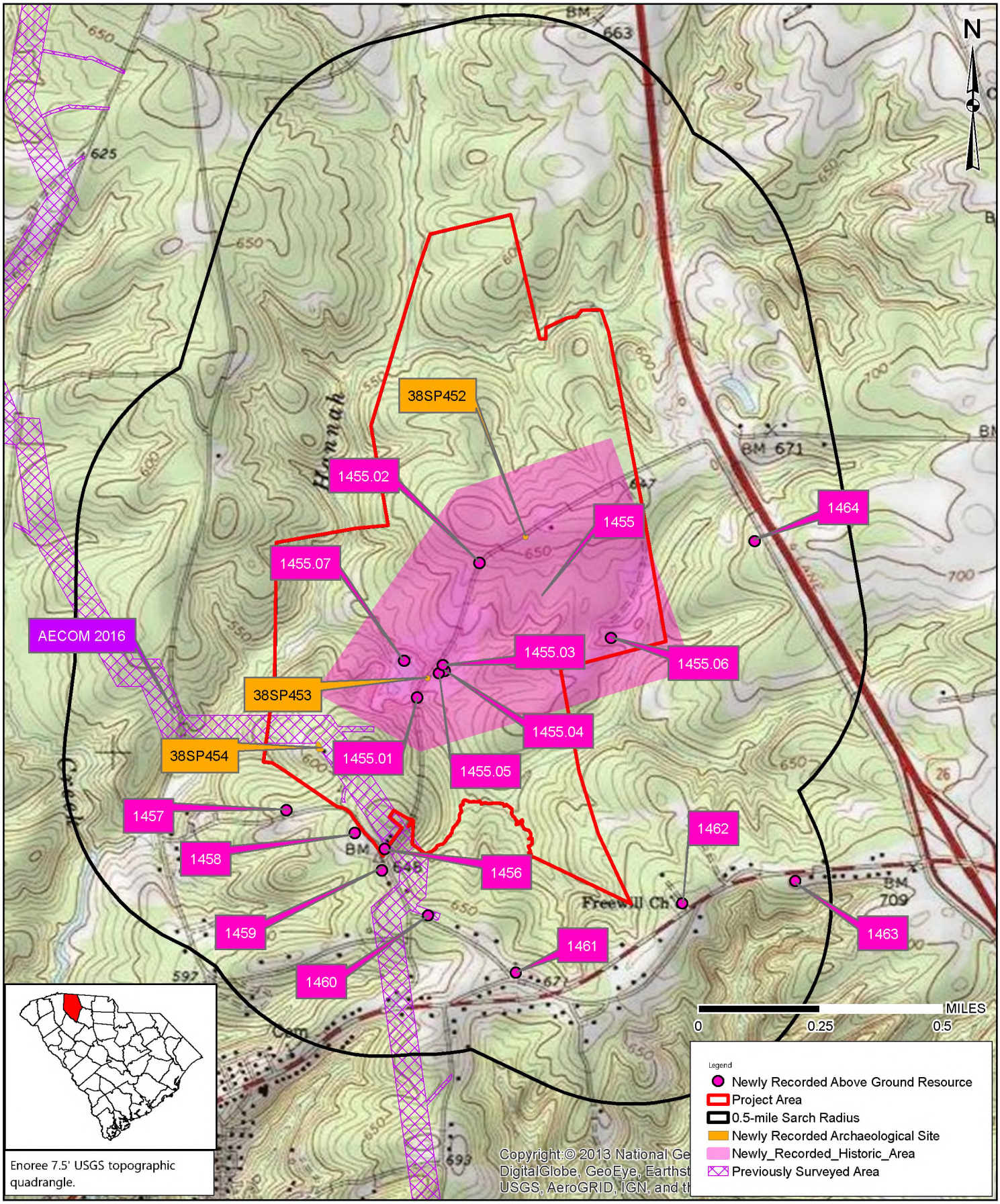
S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in August, September, and November 2019. The fieldwork was conducted by Crew Chief Paul Connell and Senior Crew Chief Aileen Kelly, under the supervision of Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA. Fieldwork consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Ms. Kelly, Ms. Nagle, and Senior Architectural Historian/Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. Architectural evaluations and historic research for the project was conducted by Ms. Carpini. The report was senior reviewed by Ms. Nagle.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate. Field investigations and the technical report meet the qualifications specified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register [FR] 48:44716–44742), and the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al. 2013). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.



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PROJECT NO:	4261-19-083
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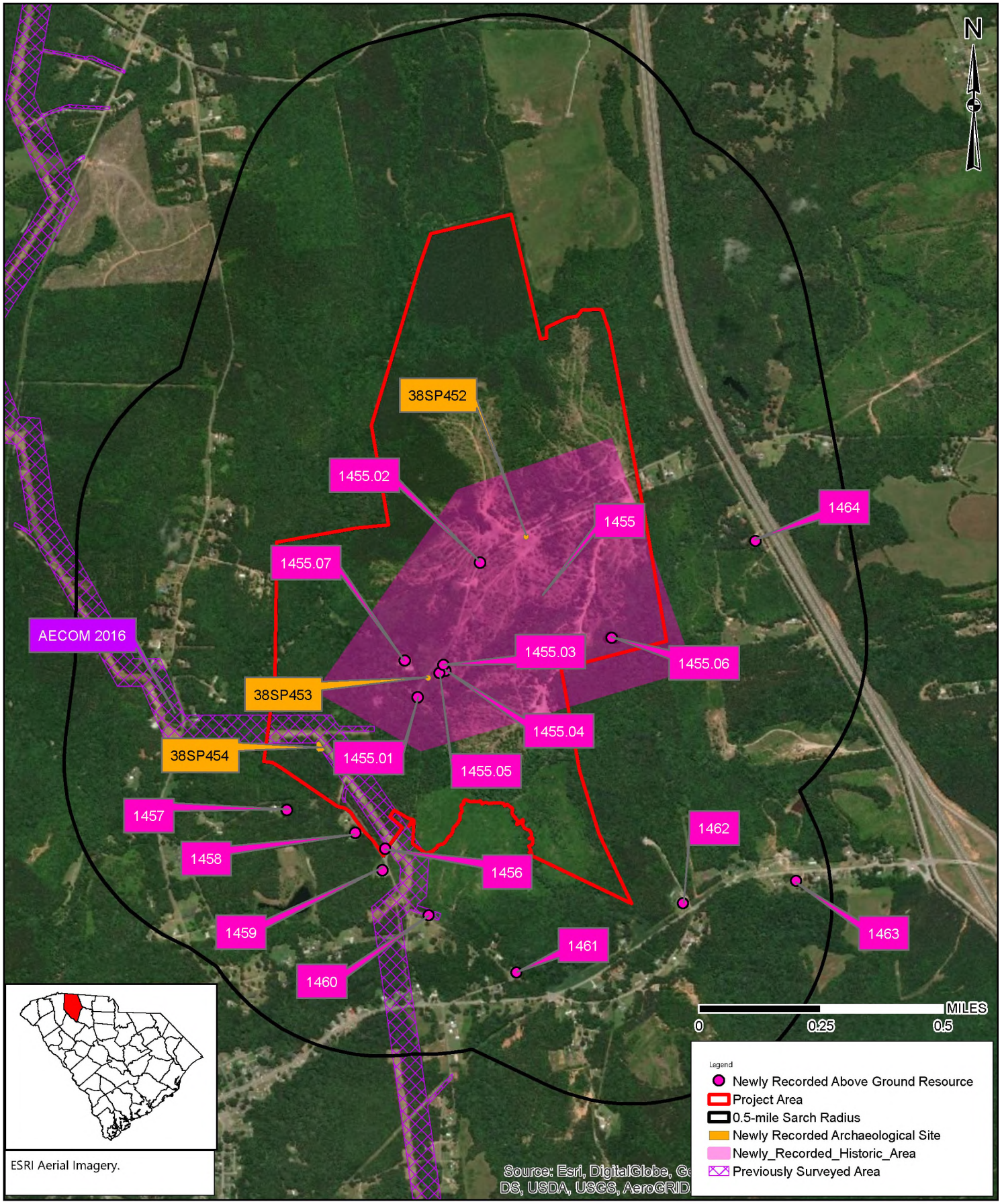
Topographic Map

Enoree Hannah Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO. 1.1



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Enoree Hannah Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

1.2

2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

The project area is located in the southernmost portion of Spartanburg County, approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the town of Enoree, South Carolina. Spartanburg County, which covers approximately 891 square miles, and is bounded by Cherokee and Union counties to the east; the Enoree River and Laurens County to the south; Greenville County to the west; and Rutherford and Polk counties, North Carolina, to the north.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The Piedmont is a 100-mile-wide belt that encompasses most of the northwest portion of the state (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:16). The Piedmont physiographic province, which is underlain by soils weathered in place from the parent crystalline bedrock material. Rocks found in the Piedmont are generally metamorphic, with igneous granite intrusions (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area consists of numerous hilltops and steep slopes; large boulders are present on the surface on hill tops, which are indicative of the Piedmont region (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). Elevations range from 240 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along Hannah Creek on the western edge of the project area to 470 ft AMSL in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 1.1).

2.3 Hydrology

The closest permanent water source to the project area is Hannah Creek which flows along the western edge of the project area (Figure 1.1). Hannah Creek flows south into Two Mile Creek, which continues south and empties into the Enoree River approximately 6.3 miles southwest of the project area.

2.4 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in Spartanburg County is characterized by warm summers and mild winters. The average daily temperatures range from 38° F in winter to 78° F in summer. Spartanburg County receives an average of 48 inches of annual precipitation, which is adequate for most crops during the peak growing season lasting 210 days (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Vegetation within the project area consists primarily of wooded areas, areas of planted pine and mixed hardwood, and areas of secondary growth; the areas surrounding Hannah Creek, the ponds in the project area (Figures 2.1 through 2.9).

2.5 Soils

There are eight soil types located within the project (Figure 2.10); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (USDA Web Soil Survey, Accessed August 2019)

Figure 2.1. View of steep slope within the project area, facing northeast.

Figure 2.2. Hardwoods and typical vegetation on hilltop, facing south.

Figure 2.3. Hannah Creek along the west side of the project area, facing south.

Figure 2.4. Typical area of clear cut and dirt roads in eastern side of the project area, facing north.

Figure 2.5. Typical area of hardwoods with secondary growth, facing west.

Figure 2.6. Typical vegetation in a cleared area with secondary growth, facing west.

Figure 2.7. Typical subsoil on surface throughout the project area, facing northwest.

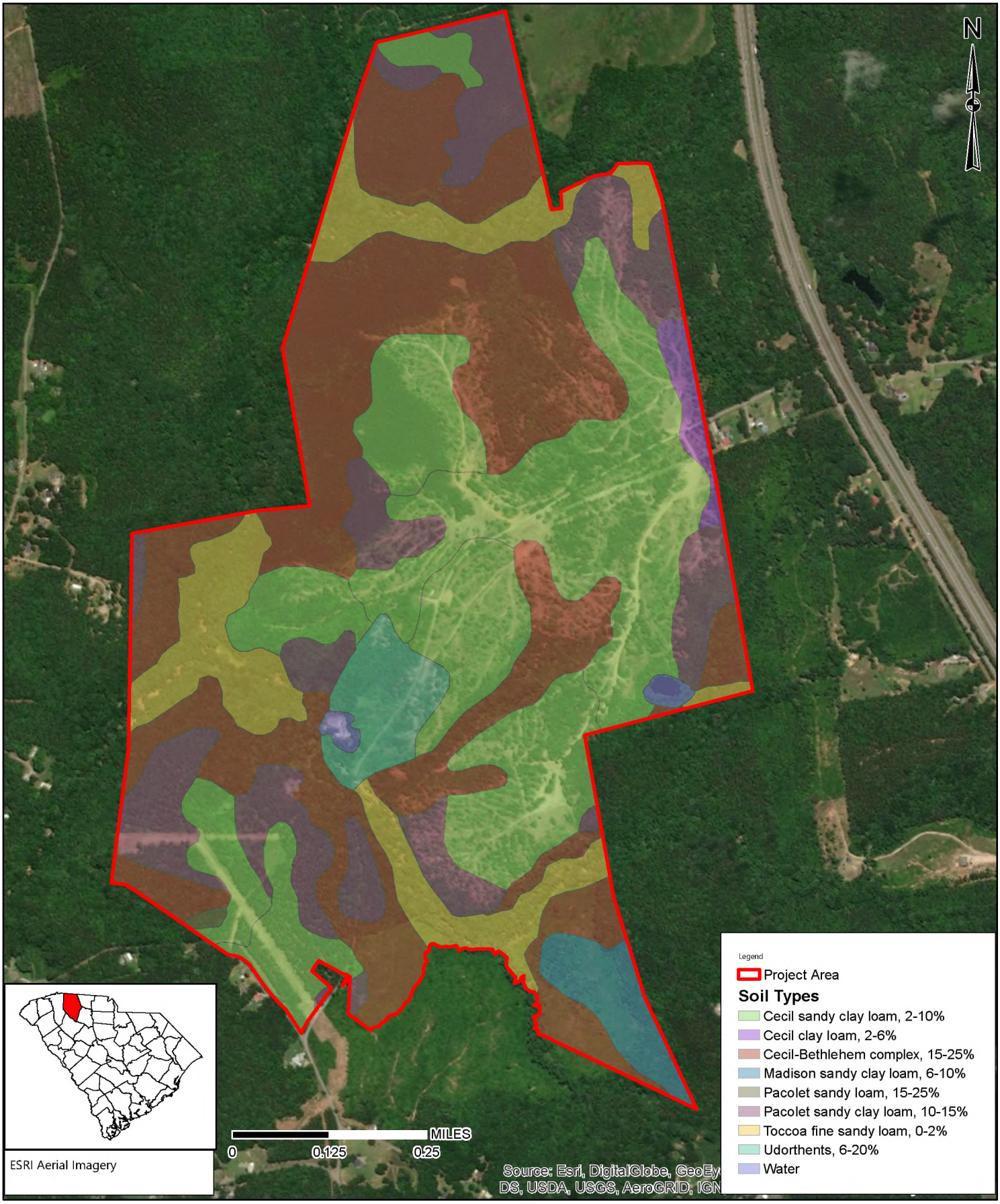
Figure 2.8. Typical drainage found in the eastern portion of the project area, facing west.

Figure 2.9. Typical area of planted pine within project area, facing north.

Table 2.1. Specific soil types found within the project area.

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope	% in Project Area
Cecil	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–10%	33.2%
Cecil	Clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2-6%	1.1%
Cecil-Bethlahem	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–6%	33.7%
Madison	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves, Ridges	6–20%	2.5%
Pacolet	Sandy loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	15–25%	0.2%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	10–15%	15.1%
Toccoa	Sandy loam	Well drained	Floodplains	0–2%	10.8%
Udorthents	Sandy loam	Well drained	Interfluves	6–20%	3.0%

**** water makes up the remaining 0.4%**



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PROJECT NO:	4261-19-083
DRAWN BY:	KJN
DATE:	10/1/2019

Soiis Map

Enoree Hannah Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

2.10

3.0 Cultural Context

The cultural context of the region is reviewed below for two purposes: first, to outline previous research in the region as well as the nature of historic and prehistoric resources that might be expected in the project area, and second, to provide a comparative framework in which to place resources identified within the project area and area of potential effects (APE) in order to better understand their potential significance and NRHP eligibility. The cultural context of the project area includes the prehistoric record and the historic past, which are discussed in this section of the report.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

Over the last three decades there has been much debate over when humans first arrived in the New World. The traditional interpretation is that humans first arrived in North America via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska to Siberia at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,500 years ago. From Alaska and northern Canada, these migrants may have moved southward through an ice-free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets to eventually settle in North and South America.

Some researchers have suggested that initial colonization of the New World began well before Clovis, with some dates going back more than 35,000 years (Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations are posited for the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, the Cactus Hill and Saltville sites in Virginia, and the Topper site in South Carolina, although this evidence is not widely accepted and has not been validated (Adovasio and Pedler 1996; Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). A number of sites providing better evidence for a presence in the New World dating between 15,000 and 13,500 years ago have been discovered. Although far from numerous, these sites are scattered across North and South America, including Alaska, Florida, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and southern Chile. Despite this, the earliest definitive evidence for occupation in the Southeastern United States is at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,000 years ago (Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Bense 1994).

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,000–10,000 B.P.)

Unfortunately, most information about Paleoindian lifeways in the Southeast comes from surface finds of projectile points rather than from controlled excavations. However, the Tree House site (38LX531), located along the Saluda River near Columbia, has shed light on Paleoindian lifeways in the area. The Tree House site is a multi-component, stratified site containing occupations ranging from the Early Paleoindian to Mississippian periods (Nagle and Green 2010). Evidence from the site, which yielded an *in-situ* Clovis point, indicated short-term use by relatively mobile populations. The tools found at the Tree House site could have been used for hunting and butchering, and it is likely that the site was used as a hunting camp during the Early and Late Paleoindian subperiods. Lithic raw materials associated with the Paleoindian component tended to be higher quality stone such as Black Mingo chert, Coastal Plain chert, and crystal quartz, although lesser quality local materials such as quartz were used as well (Nagle and Green 2010:264).

The limited information we have for the Paleoindian Period suggests the earliest Native Americans had a mixed subsistence strategy based on the hunting (or scavenging) of the megafauna and smaller game combined with the foraging of wild plant foods. Groups are thought to have consisted of small, highly transient bands made up of several nuclear and/or extended families. Paleoindian artifacts have been found in both riverine and inter-riverine contexts (Charles and Michie 1992:193). Paleoindian projectile points appear to be concentrated along major rivers near the Fall Line and in the Coastal Plain, although it is almost certain that many additional sites

along the coast have been inundated by the rise of sea level that has occurred since that time (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

Paleoindian tools are typically well-made and manufactured from high-quality, cryptocrystalline rock such as Coastal Plain and Ridge and Valley chert, as well as Piedmont metavolcanics such as rhyolite (Goodyear 1979). Paleoindians traveled long distances to acquire these desirable raw materials, and it is likely that particularly favored quarries were included in seasonal rounds, allowing them to replenish their stock of raw material on an annual basis.

The most readily recognizable artifact from the early Paleoindian Period is the Clovis point, which is a fluted, lanceolate-shaped spear point. Clovis points, first identified from a site in New Mexico, have been found across the nation, although they tend to be clustered in the eastern United States (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:222). Paleoindian artifact assemblages typically consist of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points, scrapers, gravers, unifacial and bifacial knives, and burins. Projectile point types include fluted and unfluted forms, such as Clovis, Cumberland, Suwanee, Quad, and Dalton (Anderson et al. 1992; Justice 1987:17–43).

In South Carolina, the Clovis subperiod is generally thought to date from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. (Sassaman et al. 1990:8), however, radiocarbon data indicate that a more accurate time frame for the Clovis subperiod in North America may be 11,050 to 10,800 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007); this has yet to gain widespread acceptance. Suwanee points, which are slightly smaller than Clovis points, are dated from 11,000 to 10,500 B.P. This is followed by Dalton points, which are found throughout the Southeast from about 10,500 to 9900 B.P.

3.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.)

Major environmental changes at the terminal end of the Pleistocene led to changes in human settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and technology. As the climate warmed and the megafauna became extinct, population size increased and there was a simultaneous decrease in territory size and settlement range. Much of the Southeast during the early part of this period consisted of a mixed oak-hickory forest. Later, during the Hypsithermal interval, between 8000 and 4000 B.P., southern pine communities became more prevalent in the interriverine uplands and extensive riverine swamps were formed (Anderson et al. 1996a; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

The Archaic Period typically has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.). Each of these subperiods appears to have been lengthy, and the inhabitants of each were successful in adapting contemporary technology to prevailing climatic and environmental conditions of the time. Settlement patterns are presumed to reflect a fairly high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources in the changing environment across different areas of the Southeast. The people relied on large animals and wild plant resources for food. Group size gradually increased during this period, culminating in a fairly complex and populous society in the Late Archaic.

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there was a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there was a focus on modern game species rather than on the megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. During this time there also appears to have been a gradual, but steady increase in population and a shift in settlement patterns. In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models of Early Archaic social organization and settlement have been proposed (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and

Hanson 1988). In general, these models hypothesize that Early Archaic societies were organized into small, band-sized communities of 25 to 50 people whose main territory surrounded a portion of a major river (Anderson and Hanson 1988: Figure 2). During the early spring, groups would forage in the lower Coastal Plain and then move inland to temporary camps in the Piedmont and mountains during the summer and early fall. In the late fall and winter, these bands would aggregate into larger, logistically provisioned base camps in the upper Coastal Plain, near the Fall Line. It is believed that group movements would have been circumscribed within major river drainages, and that movement across drainages into other band territories was limited. At a higher level of organization, bands were believed to be organized into larger "macrobands" of 500 to 1,500 people that periodically gathered at strategic locations near the Fall Line for communal food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates and information.

Daniel (1998, 2001) has argued that access to high quality lithic material has been an under-appreciated component of Early Archaic settlement strategies. He presents compelling evidence that groups were moving between major drainages just as easily as they were moving along them. In contrast to earlier models, group movements were tethered to stone quarries rather than to specific drainages. Regardless of which model is correct, settlement patterns generally reflect a relatively high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources such as nuts, migratory water fowl, and white-tailed deer.

Diagnostic markers of the Early Archaic include a variety of side and corner notched projectile point types such as Hardaway, Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and bifurcated point types such as Lecroy, McCorkle, and St. Albans. Other than projectile points, tools of the Early Archaic subperiod include end scrapers, side scrapers, gravers, microliths, and adzes (Sassaman et al. 2002), and likely perishable items such as traps, snares, nets, and basketry. Direct evidence of Early Archaic basketry and woven fiber bags was found at the Icehouse Bottom site in Tennessee (Chapman and Adovasio 1977).

Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic subperiod coincides with the start of the Altithermal (a.k.a. Hypsithermal), a significant warming trend where pine forests replaced the oak-hickory dominated forests of the preceding periods. By approximately 6000 B.P., extensive riverine and coastal swamps were formed by rising water tables as the sea level approached modern elevations (Whitehead 1972). It was during this subperiod that river and estuary systems took their modern configurations. The relationship between climatic, environmental, and cultural changes during this subperiod, however, is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5–14). It is assumed that population density increased during the Middle Archaic, but small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers and numerous small, upland lithic scatters dot the interriverine landscape. Subsistence was presumably based on a variety of resources such as white-tail deer, nuts, fish, and migratory birds; however, shellfish do not seem to have been an important resource at this time.

During the Middle Archaic, groundstone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tools became less diverse and tend to be made of locally available raw materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). Middle Archaic tools tend to be expediently manufactured and have a more rudimentary appearance than those found during the preceding Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. The most common point type of this subperiod is the ubiquitous Morrow Mountain, but others such as Stanly, Guilford, and Halifax also occur, as well as transitional Middle Archaic-Late Archaic forms such as Brier Creek and Allendale/MALA (an acronym for Middle Archaic Late Archaic) (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Coe 1964). The major

difference in the artifact assemblage of the Stanly Phase seems to be the addition of stone atlatl weights. The Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases also appear during the Middle Archaic, but Coe (1964) considers these phases to be without local precedent and views them as western intrusions.

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic is marked by a number of key developments. There was an increased focus on riverine locations and resources (e.g., shellfish), small-scale horticulture was adopted, and ceramic and soapstone vessel technology was introduced. These changes allowed humans to occupy strategic locations for longer periods of time. In the spring and summer, Late Archaic people gathered large amounts of shellfish. It is not known why this productive resource was not exploited earlier, but one explanation is that the environmental conditions conducive to the formation of shellfish beds were not in place until the Late Archaic. Other resources that would have been exploited in the spring and summer months include fish, white-tailed deer, small mammals, birds, and turtles (House and Ballenger 1976; Stoltman 1974). During the late fall and winter, populations likely subsisted on white-tailed deer, turkey, and nuts such as hickory and acorn. It is also possible that plants such as cucurbita (squash and gourds), sunflower, sumpweed, and chenopod, were being cultivated on a small-scale basis.

The most common diagnostic biface of this subperiod is the Savannah River Stemmed projectile point (Coe 1964), a broad-bladed stemmed point found under a variety of names from Florida to Canada. There are also smaller variants of Savannah River points, including Otarre Stemmed and Small Savannah River points that date to the transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland. Other artifacts include soapstone cooking discs and netsinkers, shell tools, grooved axes, and worked bone.

The earliest pottery in the New World comes from the Savannah River Valley and coastal regions of South Carolina and Georgia. Both Stallings Island and Thom's Creek pottery date from about 4500–3000 B.P. and have a wide variety of surface treatments including plain, punctated, and incised designs (Sassaman et al. 1990). For a long time it was believed that fiber-tempered Stallings Island pottery was the oldest pottery in the region (perhaps in the New World), and that sand-tempered Thom's Creek wares appeared a few centuries later (Sassaman 1993). Work at several shell ring sites on the coast, however, has demonstrated that the two types are contemporaneous, with Thom's Creek possibly even predating Stallings Island along the coast (Heide and Russo 2003; Russo and Heide 2003; Saunders and Russo 2002).

3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 3000–1000 B.P.)

Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland is traditionally divided into three subperiods—Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)— based on technological and social advances and population increase. Among the changes that occurred during this period were a widespread adoption of ceramic technology, an increased reliance on native plant horticulture, and a more sedentary lifestyle. There is also an increase in sociopolitical and religious interactions as evidenced by an increased use of burial mounds, increased ceremonialism, and expanded trade networks (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). In addition, ceramics became more refined and regionally differentiated, especially with regard to temper.

Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)

The Early Woodland subperiod is generally marked by the intensification of horticulture, an increased use of ceramics in association with a semisedentary lifeway, and the introduction of the bow and arrow. The earliest expression of the Early Woodland subperiod in the Piedmont is the Badin phase (Ward and Davis 1999).

Representative cultural material includes sand-tempered cordmarked or fabric-impressed ceramics and large, crude triangular projectile points (Ward and Davis 1999). Differences between the southern and northern Piedmont traditions became more pronounced through time and by the Late Woodland subperiod ceramics were quite diversified (Ward 1983).

Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)

In some areas of the Piedmont, the Middle Woodland subperiod is characterized by the Yadkin phase, whose ceramics are similar to the previous Badin type except they are tempered with crushed quartz rather than sand (Ward and Davis 1999). However, as Webb and Leigh (1995:29) point out, there is no clear, linear relationship between the development of the two phases. In some areas, Yadkin may represent the earliest ceramics, whereas in other areas Badin may be the earliest type. The Yadkin Large Triangular Point is the diagnostic point of the Early and Middle Woodland subperiods throughout much of North and South Carolina. Although substantial regional differences appear during this time, the Piedmont region was relatively unaffected by the elaborate Hopewell and Swift Creek cultures.

Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)

The Late Woodland subperiod is one of the least understood prehistoric subperiods, both in the South Carolina Piedmont and in the Southeast as a whole. Few diagnostic artifacts are known that can definitively date occupations to this subperiod. The few diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Woodland subperiod in the South Carolina Piedmont include small triangular and pentagonal projectile points, as well as Swift Creek, Napier, and Woodstock ceramics (Benson 2006:53–54).

3.1.4 Mississippian Period (ca. 1000–350 B.P.)

The Mississippian Period saw dramatic changes across most of the Southeast. Mississippian societies were complex sociopolitical entities that were based at mound centers, usually located in the floodplains along major river systems. The flat-topped platform mounds served as both the literal and symbolic manifestation of a complex sociopolitical and religious system that linked chiefdoms across a broad network stretching from the Southeastern Atlantic Coast, to Oklahoma (Spiro Mounds) in the west, to as far north as Wisconsin (Aztalan). Mound centers were surrounded by outlying villages that usually were built along major rivers to take advantage of the rich floodplain soils. Smaller hamlets and farmsteads dotted the landscape around villages and provided food, tribute, and services to the chief in return for protection and inclusion in the sociopolitical system. While Mississippian subsistence was focused to a large extent on intensive maize agriculture, the hunting and gathering of aquatic and terrestrial resources supplemented Mississippian diets (Anderson 1994).

Mound centers have been found along most major river systems in the Southeast, and South Carolina is no exception. Major Mississippian mounds in the area include the Belmont and Mulberry sites along the Wateree River in central South Carolina; Santee/Fort Watson/Scotts Lake on the Santee River; the Irene site near Savannah; Hollywood, Lawton, Red Lake, and Mason's Plantation in the central Savannah River Valley; and Town Creek along the Pee Dee River in North Carolina (Anderson 1994).

Diagnostic artifacts of the Mississippian Period include small triangular projectile points and sand-tempered Lamar, Savannah, and Etowah pottery types (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Elliot 1995). These types are primarily identified by their complicated stamped designs, although simple stamped, check stamped, cordmarked, and

other surface treatments also occur. Various ceremonial items made from stone, bone, shell, copper, and mica were used as symbolic markers of chiefly power and status.

There is increasing evidence that territorial boundaries between chiefdoms were closely maintained during the Mississippian Period. Within the South Carolina Piedmont, Judge (2003, see also DePratter and Judge 1990) has identified six phases of Mississippian occupation within the Wateree Valley: Belmont Neck (A.D. 1200–1250), Adamson (A.D. 1250–1300), Town Creek (A.D. 1300–1350), McDowell (A.D. 1350–1450), Mulberry (A.D. 1450–1550), and Daniels (A.D. 1550–1675). Cable (2000) adds a Savannah phase (A.D. 1200–1300) to this list, between the Belmont Neck phase (which he puts at A.D. 1100–1200) and Adamson phase (which he places between A.D. 1300–1350). Meanwhile, groups living in the southern part of the North Carolina Piedmont were part of the Pee Dee culture, which includes the Teal (A.D. 950–1200), Town Creek (A.D. 1200–1400), and Leak (A.D. 1400–1600) phases (Ward and Davis 1999:123–134).

3.2 Historic Context

The project area is located approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the town limits of Enoree, in the southern portion of Spartanburg County. Present day Spartanburg County is bordered to the southwest by the Enoree River, to west by Greenville County, to the east by Cherokee County, to the north by North Carolina, and to the south by Laurens County.

3.2.1 Early Settlement

Although settlers of European descent began arriving in South Carolina's backcountry during the mid-eighteenth century, the area containing the project corridor was on the edge of the colony border and Cherokee land, as established in 1766. However, there were still a handful of white families living northwest of the Indian land boundary in the mid-1700s (Huff 1995:10). During the early years of the colony, this region was considered the backcountry and it was sparsely settled. The area was distinctly different from the Lowcountry, where the plantation system had already developed to produce rice and indigo as cash crops (Klein 1981:662). Geographically, the northwestern portion of South Carolina is part of the Piedmont, which did not provide the soils or rainfall needed to produce these early staple crops, thus delaying the adoption of the plantation system in this region (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:41).

As early as the 1500s, Spanish explorers traveled through the inland regions of the Southeast in their quest for land and gold (Edgar 1998:23). Other Europeans had ventured into the Piedmont throughout the 1700s, seeking to trade with the local Indians, with at least four traders living among the Cherokee by 1714. However, these men did not establish permanent settlements in the area (Huff 1995:7). Although Governor Robert Johnson instituted a plan in 1730 to encourage settlement in the backcountry as a protective buffer for Lowcountry plantations. None of the original townships established by Governor Johnson's plan was located near the Cherokee and colony boundary line, although Boonesborough was established to the southeast in 1762 as a township for Irish immigrants.

During the mid-eighteenth century, some Lowcountry South Carolina residents did migrate to the backcountry, lured there by the large unclaimed expanses of land. However, the majority of the earliest white settlers came from more northern areas, including Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. By the 1760s and 1770s, some of these colonists had begun to push their settlements past the boundary of the Cherokee lands (Revels and Sherrer 2002).

Land claims in these areas during the 1700s tended to be small, encompassing much less area than the massive Lowcountry plantations, although some early grants to Indian traders were extensive. One of the earliest settlers in the area was Elijah Clarke. Clarke was followed by the Bobo, Rhodes, and Wofford families, who immigrated from Virginia and claimed land on the Enoree River and Two Mile Creek during the 1760s, along with the Anderson, Bomer, Moore, and Montgomery families, who established settlements near present day Duncan, to the east of the project corridor, during the 1770s (Landrum 1900).

3.2.2 Eighteenth Century Conflicts

The second half of the eighteenth century was a period of unrest in the South Carolina backcountry, including the Spartanburg County area. The beginnings of the instability occurred during the 1750s, as the Cherokee became frustrated by the unfulfilled promises of the British colonies and began attacking settlements along the Carolina frontiers. The attacks increased and grew continually worse, eventually inaugurating the French and Indian War, which is generally recognized as lasting from 1754 to 1763 (Edgar 1998:205–206). During this period, settlers in the backcountry established small forts for protection, which were essentially stockades where families in the area could go in times of imminent danger. In the vicinity of the project area, a handful of these forts appeared, although the locations of most of them are unknown. A description of Fort Prince in nearby Spartanburg County gives an idea of their construction details. John Prince's fort was "circular and about 150 feet in diameter—with upright timbers 12 to 15 feet high. Around the perimeter was a ditch…beyond the ditch was an abatis of heavy timbers. In the stockade itself were portholes for the use of the riflemen inside" (Huff 1995:19).

The most brutal of the attacks in the South Carolina backcountry came in early 1760. In February, a wagon train of refugees was massacred at Long Cane Creek, along the western edge of the colony. The French and Indian War ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, but by 1761 the Cherokee had already been vanquished and had signed a treaty, essentially ending the Indian attacks on inland South Carolina settlements (Edgar 1998:206-207). From 1761 to 1776, through discussions and treaties, the Boundary Line between Indian lands and colonial territory was established (Weir 1997:275).

The end of the Cherokee threat did not restore order to the backcountry, however. With a growing population, backcountry residents felt that their needs were being neglected by the Charleston government. Settlers who had sought shelter within the forts during the Cherokee conflict had been victims of greed and extortion from the private fort owners. At the same time, the militiamen who were supposed to be protecting their property were raiding and squatting at the abandoned homesteads (Edgar 1998:206).

The treaty with the Cherokee and the subsequent end to the Indian threat did little to alleviate the situation. During the mid-1760s, gangs of bandits swept through the nearby Congaree and Saluda river basins, "burning and looting, torturing victims presumed to have items of value, raping wives and daughters, making off with horses, furniture and household goods" and generally terrorizing residents of established settlements (Edgar 1998:212). A lack of response from the colonial government in Charleston compelled the victims to band together and pursue vigilante justice in an attempt to protect themselves. This group of backcountry landowners became known as the Regulators, a movement which "united frontiersmen in an effort to make their region safe for planting and property [as] they struggled to establish a particular type of order consistent with the needs of hardworking farmers and rising slave owners" (Klein 1981:668). The issues of the 1760s were not limited to the conflict between gang members and the vigilante Regulators. The colonial government resented both the Regulators' tactics and their demands for backcountry equality. As a result, Regulators were arrested and tried for their actions just as often as bandits were. Ultimately, order was reestablished in the backcountry and the

Regulator movement diminished in its power and influence. The Charleston government had agreed to establish circuit courts to meet the legal needs of backcountry residents; this led to the establishment of Ninety Six District in the northwestern section of the colony. Although these courts did not begin operation until 1772, tensions between the two regions of South Carolina were lessened for the moment (Edgar 1998:215-216; Huff 1995:20).

This short period of peace would soon be ended by a more broad-reaching conflict, the third period of unrest to affect the backcountry in a quarter of a century. The residents of the Lowcountry, along with the citizens of other colonies, were becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the policies of the British. After Bostonians led a well-known protest against the Tea Act in 1773, the British government implemented harsh regulations as punishment. Seeing the situation in Boston reminded Charleston residents of their own recent struggles with the British-led colonial government—the Laurens-Leigh Controversy of 1767–1768 and the 1769 Wilkes Fund Controversy. Knowing that their own port could be easily closed by the British, Charlestonians generally supported Boston and the resolutions of the First Continental Congress (Edgar 1998:217–220).

Although the Lowcountry lent its support to the original tenants of the American Revolution, most backcountry settlers did not, highlighting the differences and tensions that still separated the two regions. Many backcountry settlers felt more slighted by the colonial government in Charleston than by the British. In Ninety Six District there was a large concentration of settlers with Loyalist feelings; many of these settlers were immigrants who had come to the colony seeking some measure of freedom. Often, these residents had acquired their lands through grants from the king and they felt a certain amount of loyalty and indebtedness to the monarchy. In 1775, William Henry Drayton negotiated with the citizens of inland South Carolina and a compromise was reached, which allowed the backcountry residents to remain neutral in the conflict in return for the provincial government basically leaving them alone. Drayton also courted Cherokee support for the Revolutionary cause during this period, arranging meetings with Indian leaders through Richard Pearis. Later, Pearis would join the Loyalist cause, along with the militia commander of the Upper Saluda Region, Colonel Thomas Fletchell. A separate force of partier militiamen was then organized in the northwest part of the colony by Captain John Thomas (Weir 1997; Gordon 2003). The Spartanburg area, however, was generally supportive of the Patriot cause, with the Spartan Regiment formed to support the revolutionaries in 1775 (Landrum 1900).

While many backcountry residents remained loyal to the crown, but practiced neutrality, for the beginning years of the Revolution, Ninety Six District had a more experience with the conflict in late 1775. In an effort to subdue the district's Loyalist supporters, patriot leaders sent Colonel Richard Richardson to capture the forces of Patrick Cunningham and the Cherokee-bound ammunition that he had intercepted. At the Battle of the Great Canebreak, near Simpsonville, the patriots recaptured the ammunition and took 130 prisoners. On December 23, 1775, Loyalists signed an agreement stating that if they took up arms against the patriots again they would forfeit their estates (Weir 1997; Gordon 2003).

In 1776, fighting came again to the northwestern corner of South Carolina, as Indian attacks began anew along the frontier. To defend their homes, frontiersmen under the command of Andrew Williamson began a campaign against the Cherokee and those who supported them, including Richard Pearis. By August 22, 1776, Williamson's force had burned all of the Cherokee Lower Towns. In May 1777, the Cherokee signed the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner, formally transferring all land in South Carolina, except a small tract in Oconee and Pickens counties, to the state (Gordon 2003).

In May 1780, the capture of Charleston and the subsequent British conquest of inland South Carolina, along with the atrocities that accompanied the nearby fighting, stirred the anti-British sentiments of settlers in this area. Aiding the patriot cause, these residents were soon able to assist the South Carolina troops in ousting the British from Ninety Six District in the spring of 1781 (Edgar 1998). The Spartanburg County area saw a number of skirmishes between 1780 and 1782, including Moore's Plantation, near the Tyger River, in November 1781, and Farrows Station, near Cross Anchor in April 1782, with the most notable battle being at Cowpens, Near the Pacolet River, which was within the boundaries of Spartanburg County until the 1897 formation of Cherokee County (Landrum 1900; Gordon 2003).

The ultimate result of the decades of conflict and unrest in the backcountry was the creation of a new political order. Spartanburg County was created in 1785, from a portion of Ninety-Six District, and named after the Spartan regiment that was organized by area residents during the Revolution (Long 1997). The development of new counties in the backcountry signaled a shift in South Carolina's social and political order, as power and influence became more concentrated in inland areas. The county seat of Spartanburg County, which was also named Spartanburg, was established near the center of the county (Landrum 1900).

When the first census was conducted in 1790, South Carolina had just under 250,000 inhabitants, with 56.3 percent free whites, 0.7 percent other free persons, and 43 percent slaves. During the same census, Spartanburg County had a total population of 8,800 persons, made up of 7,907 free whites, 27 free persons of color, and 866 slaves. This region comprised only 3.5 percent of the total state population and had a significantly higher free population percentage (89.9%) than the state average (Social Explorer 2019).

3.2.3 Nineteenth Century

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the region encompassing the project area was primarily agricultural. Before 1800, the area's agriculture was dominated by subsistence farmers. Although tobacco was also grown by upcountry farmers, poor soils resulted in low yields and the crop was never as successful in South Carolina as it was in more northern areas such as Virginia (Edgar 1998:270).

Eli Whitney's cotton gin, patented in 1794, would significantly alter the agricultural character of much of the South Carolina backcountry. With locally made gins becoming available in the early 1800s, short-staple cotton became the primary crop in most of the upcountry. In many areas of the state, the enormous profits available from cotton growing and processing during the early nineteenth century influenced a large number of upcountry farmers to engage in this activity. These profits allowed cotton farmers to purchase more land and slaves, ultimately creating a plantation-based economy in many Piedmont counties (Edgar 1998:271). Spartanburg County followed the trend of many Piedmont counties during the mid-nineteenth century, with cotton as the dominant agricultural product, which subsequently increased slave population in upcountry counties, and ultimately in the state as a whole (Edgar 1998).

During the early nineteenth century the population of South Carolina grew, with an increase of nearly 100,000 people between 1790 and 1800. By 1820, the state population had grown to just over 490,000 people, with approximately 47 percent white, 51 percent slaves, and the remaining two percent free blacks. Spartanburg District also grew during this period, with the population increasing from 12,122 in 1800 to 16,989 in 1820; the demographic makeup of the county, however, was different from the state as a whole, with only 19.5 percent of the population made up of slaves (Social Explorer 2019).

The nineteenth century was a period of railroad construction in some parts of South Carolina, and Spartanburg County did benefit from this development. The Spartanburg-Union Railroad was organized in 1849, although construction did not begin until 1853; the five-foot gauge rail line had 32 miles of track and was completed from Alston to Spartanburg, with a connection to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad at Alston, by 1859. The Spartanburg-Union Railroad, which began to bring commercial and transportation benefits to the area, would fall victim to the Civil War during the following decade, during which its tracks would sustain significant damage (Landrum 1900). Although Spartanburg itself saw in increase in population from the railroad, the surrounding areas did not experience such growth until after the Civil War (Irby 1974; Landrum 1900).

As the antebellum period moved forward, the population of South Carolina grew at a slow, but steady rate. Between 1830 and 1860, the total population grew approximately 21 percent, from 581,185 to 703,708. By 1830, slavery had already been firmly entrenched in the state for many decades and the percentage of slave population remained relatively static, increasing only 2.9 percent, from 54.3 to 57.2 percent of the total state population over the three decades. During this same period, Spartanburg County experienced some growth, increasing from a total population of 21,150 in 1830 to 26,919 in 1860. Although the total population grew during these three decades, the percentage of slave population in the county increased only slightly during this period, from 23.3 percent to 30.6 percent, remaining significantly lower than the state average (Social Explorer 2019).

Although Spartanburg County's agriculture was generally focused on cotton during the mid-nineteenth century, production of other crops continued. Spartanburg was the thirteenth ranked cotton producing county in the state, with nearly 1.6 million pounds harvested in 1840. During the same year, it ranked fourth in orchard products, fifth in the amount of Indian corn, sixth in wheat, and eighth in oats. Additionally, livestock was an important aspect of Spartanburg County agriculture. It ranked third among South Carolina counties in the number of horses raised in the county, seventh in the number of sheep, tenth in cattle, thirteenth in the number of poultry, and fifteenth in the number of swine. At the same time, small scale manufacturing enterprises were also part of the economy of Spartanburg County, which ranked second in the state in the amount of capital invested in manufactures, behind on Charleston County. There were four cotton mills that had a total of over 2,200 spindles and employed 95 men, along with eight tanneries with 16 employees, as well as 37 distilleries producing over 6,600 gallons of spirits and 12 men employed in carriage and wagon manufacturing. There were 99 milling enterprises, including flour, grist, and saw mills, employing 70 men (Social Explorer 2019).

In 1850, South Carolina had about 25.1 percent of its farmland improved, but Spartanburg County was higher than the state average with 37 percent of its farmland improved. Although cotton remained an important crop grown in the county, and the production increased in 1850 from a decade earlier, the yields slipped compared to other counties; Spartanburg County produced 6,671 bales of ginned cotton (2,668,400 pounds), which ranked it only nineteenth among South Carolina counties. The county continued to rank in the top ten in wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and wool. Raising farm animals was still a major part of the agricultural landscape in Spartanburg County, which ranked seventh overall in the value of livestock, with the second highest number of horses and the fifth highest number of sheep and swine among the counties. Overall, in 1850, the county ranked seventeenth in the state in the value of its farms, at $2.66 million (Social Explorer 2019).

By 1860, the acreage of improved farmland in Spartanburg County had decreased, to over 26.6 percent, lower than the 28.2 percent statewide average. Cotton production decreased slightly in the previous decade, to 6,279 bales, dropping Spartanburg County's ranking in cotton production to twenty-second, out of thirty counties, in the state. Although the output of wheat, corn, other grains, and tobacco remained steady, the value of livestock

had dropped to twelfth in the state but the overall cash value of farms, which had increased to $4.39 million, had risen to the fifteenth highest in South Carolina. At the same time, some manufacturing enterprises had been established within the county; Spartanburg County's 75 manufacturing establishments ranked it fifth in South Carolina (Social Explorer 2019).

3.2.4 Civil War and Reconstruction

By 1860, the South Carolina upcountry had developed a dual society, with plantation owners living alongside yeomen and subsistence farmers. Spartanburg County consisted of only a small proportion of plantation owners, but there were many other residents who sided with the Confederacy in the defense of slavery. As the questions of slavery, nullification, and secession loomed over antebellum South Carolina during the 1850s, the support of yeomen farmers in the upcountry was also important in the ultimate course that the state would take. Ford (1988) argues that these upcountry yeomen held a firm belief in their own independence and liberty, stemming from an inclusive political structure, widespread ownership of land, and a social system that encouraged white unity by holding black slaves as the lowest caste. Ultimately, yeomen could view themselves as independent and important because they were not slaves. Maintaining slavery was, therefore, and important part of affirming their independence and self-professed inherent superiority to blacks (Ford 1988:370–373). Therefore, when local governments held meetings to discuss secession in late 1860, the majority of upcountry residents favored seceding from the Union. On December 17, 1860, a statewide convention was held in Columbia and delegates from districts throughout South Carolina met and voted unanimously in favor of secession. Before the Ordinance of Secession could be drafted, a smallpox scare necessitated a change of venue, and the convention was moved to Charleston. There, on December 20, 1860, the Ordinance was presented and signed, officially declaring South Carolina as independent from the United States (Edgar 1998:360).

During most of the war, the project area was affected only indirectly as the military did not come to the region until 1865. Early in 1861, when excitement for the war was high and Southerners were rallying to the Confederate cause, many men volunteered for the army and traveled from the area to help defend Charleston, with men from the county mustering at various posts throughout the area and at least 24 Confederate companies were organized in the area, comprised of 3,000 to 4,000 area men who joined the cause. These same men, and many others of fighting age, went into battle in skirmishes throughout the South, leaving many farms to be run by wives, children, slaves, and old men. Women in the counties organized relief and aid societies, raising money and performing whatever services they could to help the war effort and the soldiers. The farms that continued to produce crops aided the war effort by supplying food to supplement shortages throughout the state and in the armies. Initially voluntary, this effort became compulsory after an 1863 state mandate required farmers to limit the amount of cotton planted and donate one-tenth of their crop yields to state government (Landrum 1900).

As the tide of the Civil War changed, and the Confederate army went on the defensive in an attempt to protect its major cities, the fighting came closer to home for residents in the project vicinity in the last weeks of the war. Although General William T. Sherman's Union army advanced through the state, looting and destroying property in a 30 mile swath along its route, including raiding and firing Columbia, it did not come close to the project area. In April and May 1865, however, the Union army rode through upstate South Carolina searching for Jefferson Davis, who was rumored to be fleeing south from Richmond through the area. The presence of the army was minimal and only lasted a day, but the most lasting legacy of the war was destruction of the slavery-based plantation system and the concomitant development of a new economic order (Edgar 1998:373).

With the collapse of the Confederacy, a struggle began between Congress and the President on how to handle the restoration of the southern states into the Union. Although the more radical policies of Congress were ultimately adopted, from 1865 to 1867 the southern states attempted to reorganize themselves under President Andrew Johnson's program. These efforts were repeatedly thwarted by Congressional policies, such as the December 1865 refusal to seat southern congressional delegates, the Fourteenth Amendment ratification, and the March 1867 Reconstruction Acts.

After the end of the Civil War, Spartanburg County retained many of the same characteristics it had during the antebellum period. After a slight decrease between 1860 and 1870, as many former slaves left in search of lost family members or better opportunities, the population of Spartanburg County grew significantly during the second half of the nineteenth century, from 26,919 in 1860 to 55,385 in 1890. The racial composition of the county also remained relatively static, retaining the white majority that existed before the Civil War, with 66.5 percent of the county's residents being white in 1890 (Social Explorer 2019).

Despite the end of slavery, agriculture continued to dominate much of the region, although crop production fell during the early Reconstruction era. Cotton remained a primary crop in many areas, with farmers often planting it in lieu of food crops in an attempt to make a quick profit and pay the debts they had incurred. The market would soon become saturated with cotton, however, causing the prices to fall steadily during the 1880s, pushing the farmers further into debt (Edgar 1998:427–428). In areas where the landholdings had been large, these plantations were often broken up into smaller units. Most owners could no longer afford such large holdings, since they could not make them profitable without slave labor. This trend began to affect Spartanburg County shortly after the war and the number of farms in the county more than doubled between 1860 and 1870, from 1,599 to 3,813; as the nineteenth century progressed, farms were split into increasingly smaller units for rental and by 1890 the county had 5,584 farms, more than three times the 1860 number (Social Explorer 2019).

During the late nineteenth century, tenancy and sharecropping developed across South Carolina, as landless farmers, both black and white, sought arrangements that would allow them to continue farming to support their families. The newly freed slaves were forced into these arrangements because they had no land, little money, and few other options. As the 1800s drew to a close, many white farmers succumbed to large debts and also became tenants for large landholders. Two categories of tenancy developed, cash tenants and share tenants. Cash tenants provided their own tools and seed, gaining ownership of the crop they produced while paying rent on their house and land to the landlord. Sharecroppers could not afford their own tools or seeds; the landlords supplied these items and subtracted their value from the farmer's share of the crop. Both systems resulted in many small farmers living meager existences (Orser 1988:57).

At the close of the nineteenth century, only 33.8 percent of South Carolina's farms were operated by their owners. Comparatively, 36.6 percent were operated by cash tenants, 24.3 percent by share tenants, and 3.3 percent were operated under other arrangements, including by managers or by a combination of tenancy methods. Essentially six out of 10 farmers in the state were either tenants or sharecroppers (Edgar 1998:450–451). The farmers in Spartanburg County, however, had a slightly different situation than the state as a whole. In 1880, 49.3 percent of Spartanburg County farms were worked by their owners, whereas 4.5 percent were farmed by cash tenants and 46.2 percent were farmed by sharecroppers (Social Explorer 2019). Ten years later, the numbers had shifted slightly, with 41.4 percent of farmers in the county owning their farms, while 55.2 percent of farms were worked by sharecroppers and 3.4 percent were farmed by cash tenants (Social Explorer 2019).

At the turn of the century, in both the state and the county, black farmers were more likely to be tenants than whites, with 53.1 percent of white farms operated by their owners and only 18.2 percent of black farms being owner-operated. In Spartanburg County, white farms were owner-farmed 42.2 percent of the time, while only 7.8 percent of black farmers owned their farmland. For farmers of both races in the county, share tenancy was more prevalent than cash tenancy. Among white farmers, 46.8 percent were sharecroppers, 7.4 percent were cash tenants, and 3 percent farmed under other arrangements. Comparatively, 82.7 percent of black farmers were sharecroppers, 7.8 percent were cash tenants, and 1.7 percent farmed under other arrangements (Social Explorer 2019).

3.2.5 Twentieth Century

Although cotton production still dominated the South Carolina Piedmont region, industrial development had begun to develop in the late nineteenth century. Following a pattern that was occurring throughout the South, investors began financing and building mills to bring textile production closer to the source of raw cotton. They also reinvested in railroads, in an attempt to link more rural farming areas directly to mill towns and ultimately to northern markets (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:114–115). The Union and Spartanburg Railroad was acquired by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in 1870 and the tracks were repaired, allowing for the continued transportation of passengers and goods to and from the county. The of additional railroad lines followed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, the Greenwood, Laurens, and Spartanburg Railroad, the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway, a line from Marion to Spartanburg on the Carolina, Clinchfield, and Ohio Railroad, the Greenville, Spartanburg, and Anderson Railroad, and the Piedmont and Northern Railway, providing provided an impetus for the twentieth century changes to Spartanburg County (Leonard 1986; Writer's Program of the Works Projects Administration of South Carolina 1940).

By the 1880s, the textile industry had begun transforming the economy and settlement patterns of Spartanburg County. The Clifton Manufacturing Company was one of the earliest large textile mills in the county, organized in January 1880 and located just northeast of the city of Spartanburg; by the turn of the twentieth century the Clifton operation had expanded to three mills. Other manufacturing enterprises soon followed, including the Pacolet Mills in 1882, Spartan Mills in 1888, and Inman Mills in 1902. By the 1920s, there was more than 35 million dollars invested in cotton mill enterprises within the county, which totaled 25,000 looms and 950,000 spindles (South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries 1927). By the mid-twentieth century, many of the mills were under the controlling interest of the Millikin family, who dominated the textile business in the South Carolina upstate. The network of textile mills in the Piedmont Region were offering a large number of jobs, which influenced many people to move into the nearby towns, including Spartanburg.

Spartanburg County was no different from many Southern communities during the first half of the twentieth century. While the total population of the county increased significantly between 1910 to 1940, from 83,465 to 127,733, the non-white population of the county only increased by around 4,000 residents, as many African-Americans left the rural south for larger cities in the Northeast and Midwest, searching for steady work and better pay. At the same time, the county's demographics were quickly shifting from rural and farm based to urban. The population living in urban areas (having 2,500 residents or more) was 11,395 in 1900, but had grown to over 17,500 by 1910 and accounted for only 21 percent of the county's residents; by 1940 it had more than doubled since 1910, to over 36,348 residents (28.5 percent). A large number of the mill villages that were located outside of the city of Spartanburg, however, were not large enough on their own to be considered urban and were not taken

into account, although their residents lived in a more urban setting than rural residents (Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Social Explorer 2019).

World Wars I and II provided a jumpstart to the textile industry, but agriculture continued as a supplement to the textile industry, with cotton and corn cultivation, as well as dairy products, being the most popular farm products. At the same time, Spartanburg County's population growth leveled out, increasing to 150,349 by 1950, but and only adding around 6,500 residents during the following decade (Social Explorer 2019). Additionally, in 1941 Camp Croft was organized as a Replacement Training Center for army infantry personnel, as the country mobilized large numbers of troops for participation in World War II. Camp Croft only operated between 1941 and 1946, but had the capacity to house nearly 20,000 trainees; during the five year period that it was active, the center trained nearly 75,000 troops per year. Following the war, the large scale training operations at Camp Croft were no longer necessary and the United States Government sold the land as surplus property, with over 7,000 acres being purchased by the South Carolina Commission of Forestry for the creation of Croft State Park (Davis and Walker 2004).

In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the construction of Interstates 26 and 85 through Spartanburg County began; the interstate eventually linked many cities throughout the southeast, including Charleston and Greenville, and led to significant economic development along its corridor. However, the closing of the many of the textile mills during the closing decades of the 1900s led to a decline in the economic condition of the county during the last part of the twentieth century.

3.2.6 Vermiculite Mining

The vermiculite mining industry in the United States began in the 1920s in Libby, Montana. The discovery that vermiculite had low heat-conductivity and could resist high temperatures allowed it to become a primary component of insulation materials, particularly for the insulation of houses. Experimental attempts by Edward Alley resulted in the development of vermiculite expansion processing, which created a lightweight product with large void spaces when the vermiculite was heated, which could be used in multiple applications. Alley patented his expanded vermiculite as Zonolite and incorporated the Zonolite Company in 1927, to process and distribute the vermiculite that had been extracted from the Libby area through his mining rights. By the end of the 1920s, vermiculite was being shipped around the United States. In the 1930s, both the Zonolite Company and its major competitor, Universal Insulation Company, were sold to big city corporate interests and in 1937 the two companies were merged into the Universal Zonolite Insulation Company (generally referred to as just Zonolite), which continued to operate a large mining venture at the Libby mines. Additional uses for vermiculite, besides insulation, were proposed and the mineral began being used as a soil additive, for fireproofing, and as packing material. By 1940, Zonolite had learned that transporting raw vermiculite was more cost effective than moving the expanded product, so it began establishing processing plants in locations around the United States (Environmental Protection Agency 2014; Kennedy 1990).

The Laurens and Spartanburg county areas are within the Enoree Vermiculite District, which is part of a Piedmont vermiculite deposit on the east coast that spans from Alabama to Pennsylvania. Only vermiculite of high enough quality to allow for a large amount of expansion and strong enough to withstand handling after expansion is suitable for commercial mining. The mining process for vermiculite is labor intensive, with the mineral being extracted primarily using earth-moving equipment to strip mine large areas. The raw materials are then transported to processing facilities where it is sorted from rock and other debris, then processed by either a wet or

dry method, before being placed in a storage facility and then transferred to an expansion plant, where it is heated and expanded to a usable raw material (Kogel et al. 2006).

Vermiculite mining in the Enoree area began in the 1940s, although sources cite various dates from 1942 through 1947. In the 1950s, mines in Enoree were operated by the American Vermiculite Company, the Patterson Vermiculite Company, and the Zonolite Company, which was acquired by W. R. Grace and Company in 1963; additional mines were opened in the 1980s in Travelers Rest and Woodruff by Moody Products Company and Carolina Vermiculite, Inc., respectively, and there were four companies operating 29 mines in the Enoree mining district in 1985 (Horton and Zullo 1991; Kennedy 1990; Maybin and Streeter 1987; United States Bureau of Mines 1959, 1970, 1976). Although asbestos contamination led to the shutdown of the W. R. Grace and Company mine in Libby, Montana in 1990, vermiculite continued to be mined by the company in the Enoree area into the 2010s (Tanner 2019; *Star Tribune* [Minneapolis, Minnesota] 7 April 2000).

The mine located within the project area was known as Hanna No. 6 Mine. The property was leased by Charles B. Hanna and Ora W. Hanna to the Zonolite Company (later W. R. Grace and Company) in 1950 with the stipulation that the lessee (Zonolite) agreed to begin mining on the property within a year of the expiration of an exploratory period; in 1955, Charles B. Hanna leased another tract of the property to the Zonolite Company (Spartanburg County Register of Deeds 1950 DB17W:509; 1955 DB22Z:488). In 1970, the lease on the original property was amended and extended for a period of ten years; the second parcel's lease was extended in 1975, 1977, and 1979 (Spartanburg County Register of Deeds 1970 DB37H:585; 1975 DB43G:220; 1977 DB45B:76; 1979 DB47C:657). The leases on both parcels were cancelled in 1981 (Spartanburg County Register of Deeds 1981 DB48M:716; DB48P:107). At some point after 1981, the mine was abandoned, and the area was allowed to reforest. In 1995, Charles B. Hanna, Sr. and Lena B. Hanna again leased a 37-acre portion of the mining tract, to the west of where Hanna Creek is crossed by Old Rock Quarry Road, to W. R. Grace and Company (Spartanburg County Register of Deeds 1995 DB62Y:362). In 1998, a parcel identified as "202 acres vermiculite mine with three buildings" at I-26 and Highway 92 in Enoree, which corresponds to the approximate location of the project area, was offered for sale for just over $3,000,000 (*The Greenville News* 29 November 1998); in 2008, the Hanna family, who remained owners of the tract, transferred the property to Hanna Holdings Group, LLC and in the same year, Charles B. Hanna, Jr., had successfully petitioned the county to have Old Rock Quarry Road abandoned and its ownership transferred to him (Spartanburg County Register of Deeds 2008 DB82Q:511).

3.3 Background Research

In August 2019, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. If cultural resources were noted within the 0.5-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there are no previously recorded archaeological sites and no above ground resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). One previously completed cultural resource survey covers a small portion of the current project area (Figure 3.1); the survey was completed in 2016 for a proposed pipeline corridor, a total of 20 archaeological sites were identified in the four county area covering

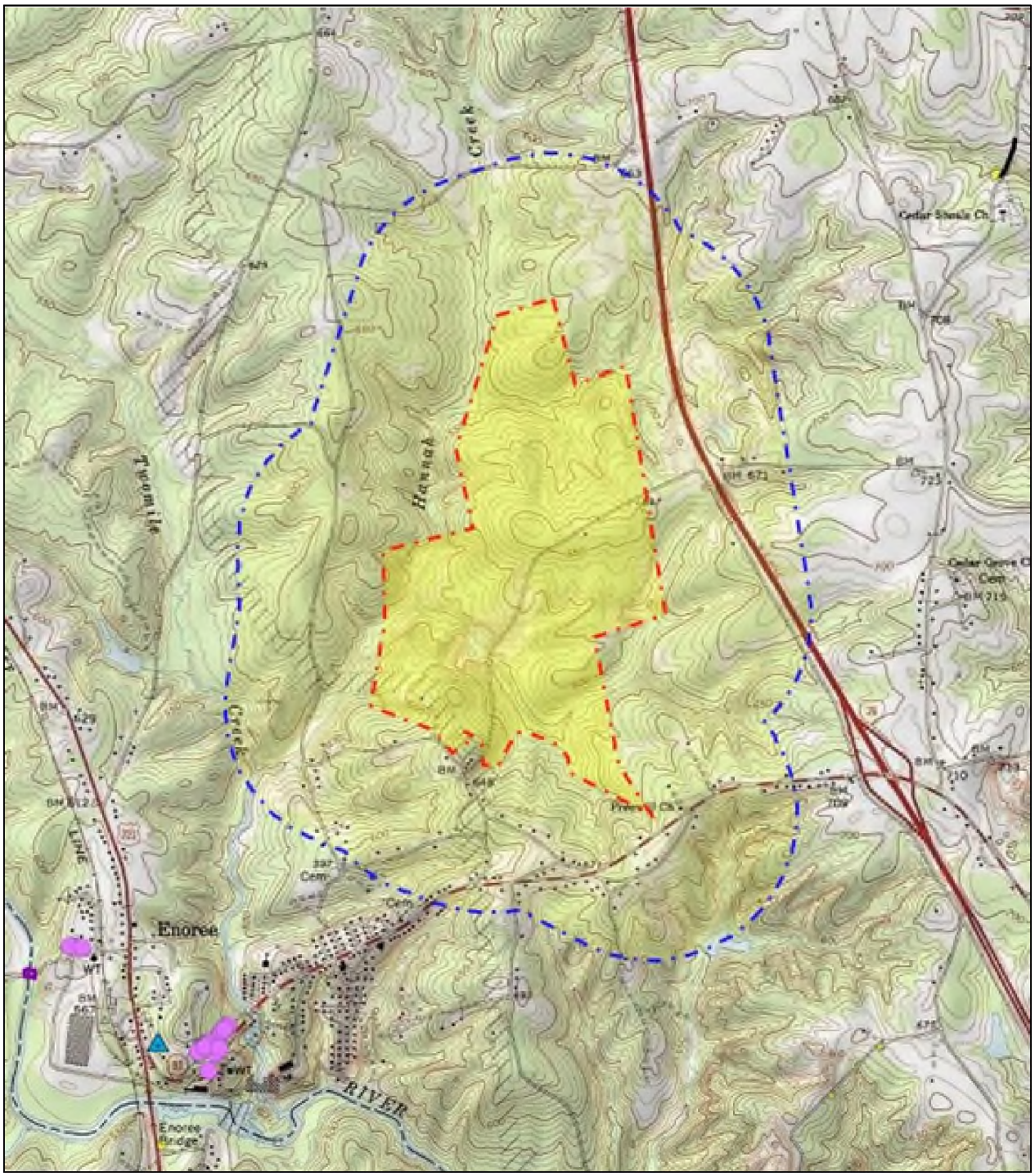


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

Greenwood, Laurens, Newberry, and Spartanburg counties (AECOM 2016). None of the archaeological sites identified during the 2016 survey are within the current project area.

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 1921, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1940, 1951, and 1964, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1941 and 1969 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located within Camden Precinct with an unnamed road in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Spartanburg District shows no landowners off of two unnamed roads that appear to have been within the project area (Figure 3.3).

The 1921 USDA soil survey map shows the community of Enoree had been established to the southeast of the project area along with several roads traversing the area; three structures are depicted in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 3.4). The 1941 USGS topographic map depicts a church to the southwest of the project area and a road traversing the project area (Figure 3.5). The 1940 SCDOT maps depict three structures off of Old Rock Quarry Road within the project area (Figures 3.6), and the 1951 SCDOT map depicts 11 structures along Old Rock Quarry Road within the project area (Figure 3.7). The 1964 SCDOT map show little detail and depicts no structures off of Old Rock Quarry Road within the project area (Figure 3.8). The 1969 USGS topographic map shows five structures within the project area, along with Old Rock Quarry Road traversing the project area and a dirt road along the eastern border of the project area (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.

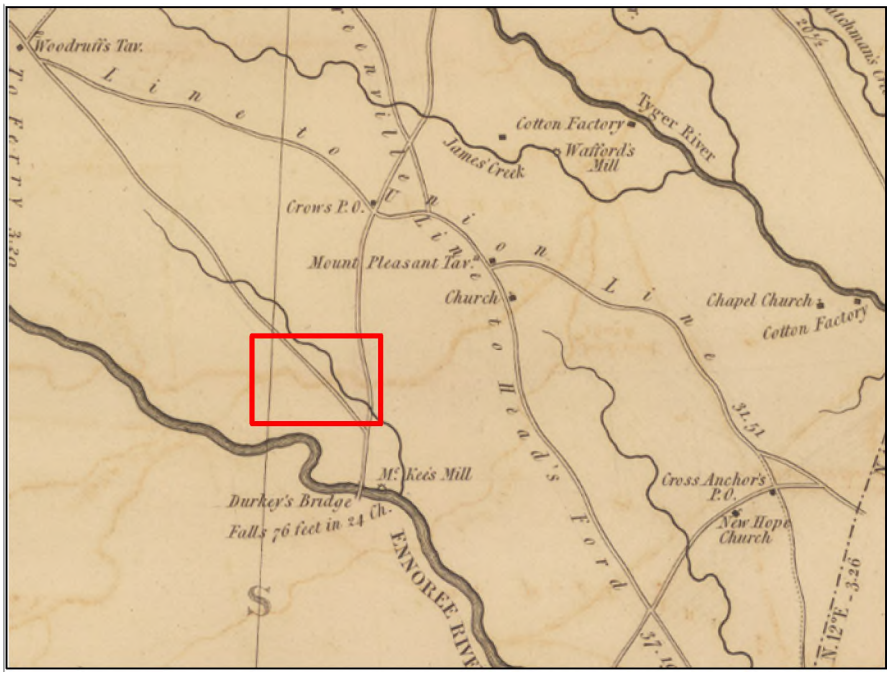


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Spartanburg District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

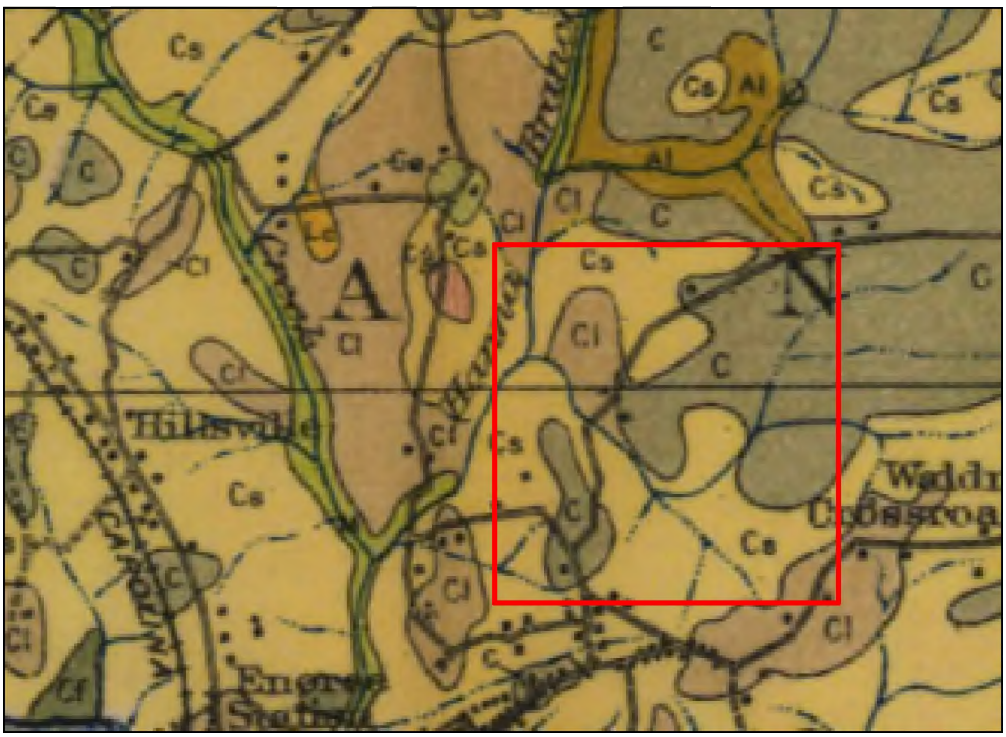


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1921 USDA soil survey map of Spartanburg County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

Figure 3.5. Portion of USGS *Spartanburg topographic map* (1941), showing vicinity of project area.

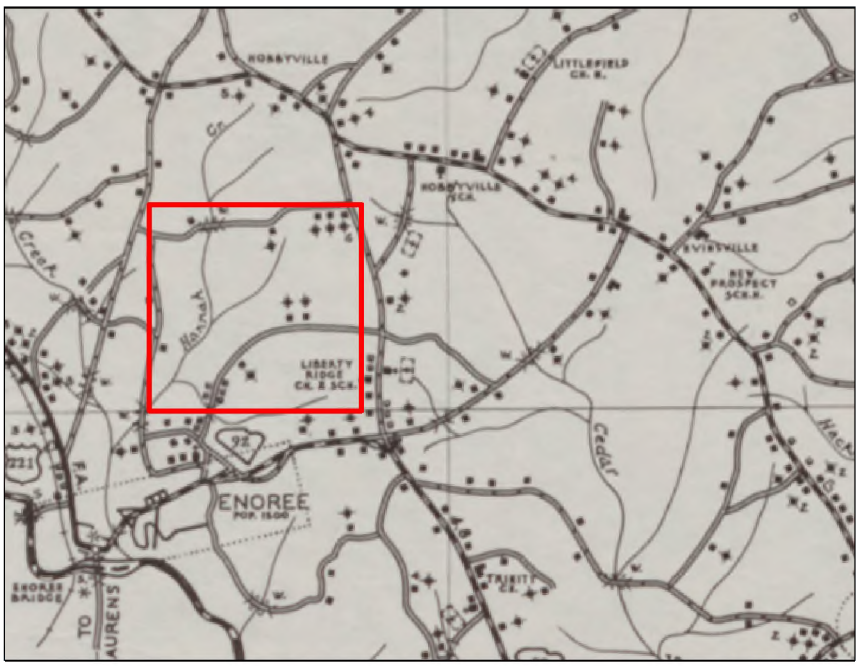


Figure 3.6. Portion of 1940 SCDOT map of Spartanburg County, showing vicinity of the project area.

Figure 3.7. Portion of 1951 SCDOT map of Spartanburg County map, showing vicinity of the project area.

Figure 3.8. Portion of 1964 SCDOT map of Spartanburg County map, showing vicinity of the project area.

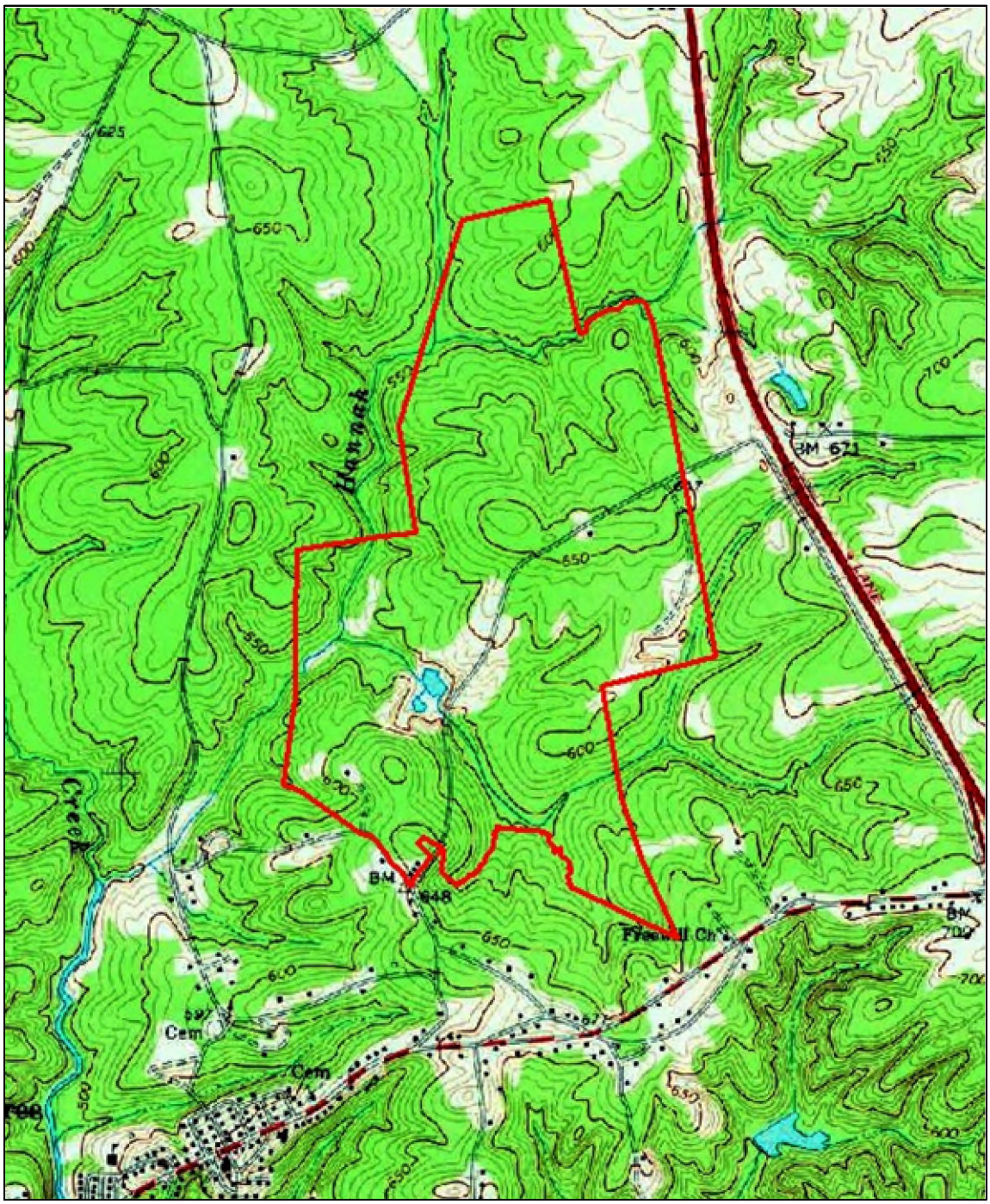


Figure 3.9. Portion of USGS *Enoree* 7.5-minute quadrangle (1969), showing project area.

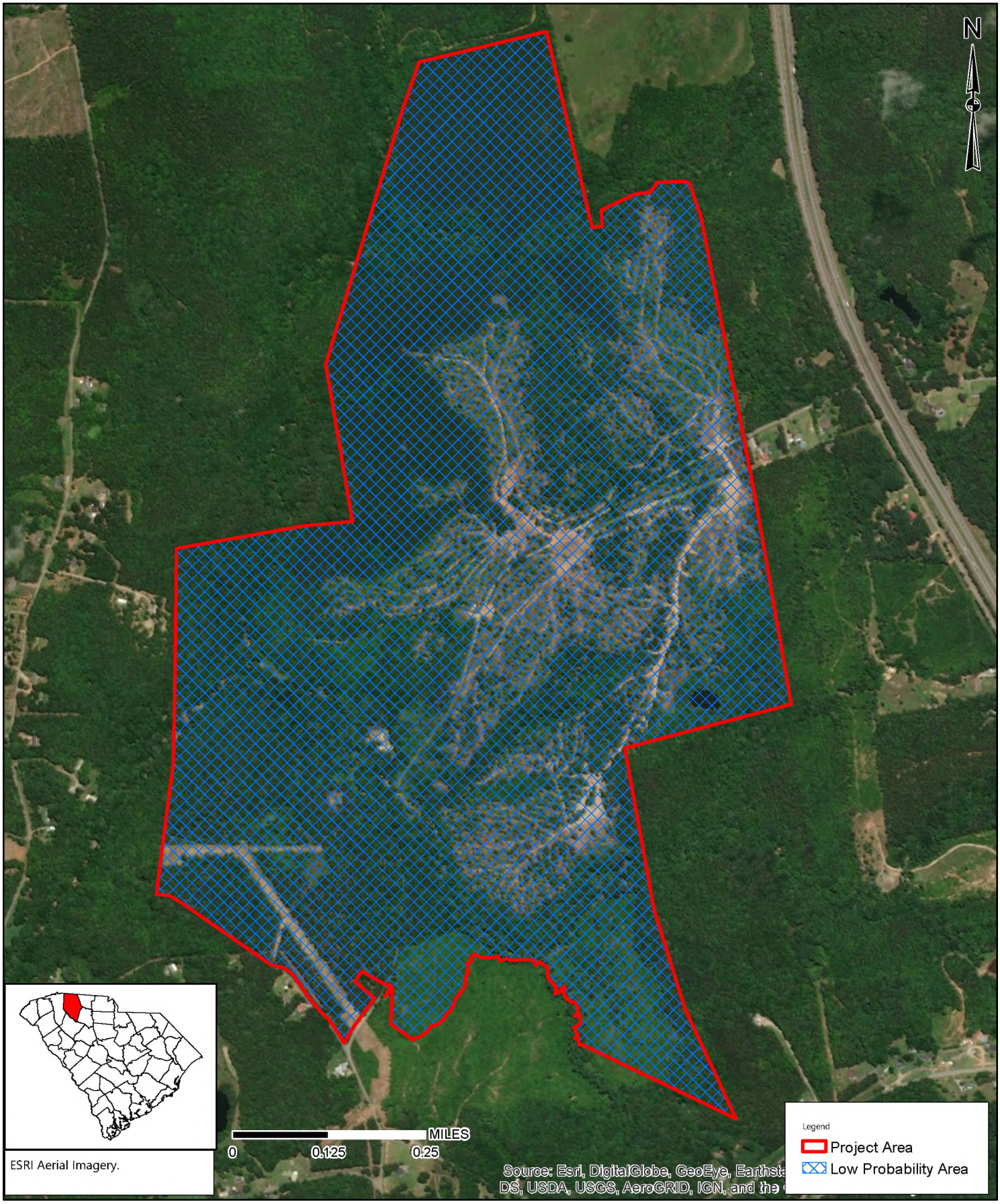
3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Various predictive models assist researchers in identifying areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites (e.g., Benson 2006; Brooks and Scurry 1978; Cable 1996; Scurry 2003). In general, the most significant variables for determining site location are distance to a permanent water source, proximity to a wetland or other ecotone, slope, and soil drainage. Prehistoric sites tend to occur on relatively level areas such as ridge tops or knolls, with well drained soils that are near a permanent water source or wetland. Historic home sites tend to be located on well drained soils near historic roadways.

The South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations outlines three site occurrence probability categories. The categories listed in South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (2013) are:

A. Indeterminate Probability. Areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated; tidal areas; and active floodplains (or other active depositional environments) where deposits are so deep that finding sites using conventional methods is unlikely.
B. Low Probability**.** Areas with slopes greater than 15 percent; areas of poorly drained soil (as determined by subsurface inspection); and areas that have been previously disturbed to such a degree that archaeological materials, if present, are no longer in context. Documentation of disturbance can include recent aerial photographs, ground views, or maps showing the disturbance (e.g., recent construction).
C. High Probability. Areas that do not meet any of the foregoing criteria are considered to possess high probability.

Based on background research, which examined the soils types, landforms, and historic maps, and fieldwork completed with the project area, S&ME believes that the entirety of the project area is considered low probability for containing significant archaeological sites. Although a road has been continuously present traversing the project area and numerous houses have been within the project area dating back to the 1920s and continuing through the twentieth century, none of the houses remain extent and the soils within the project area are either deflated with no remaining stratigraphic integrity or transition from plow zone to subsoil. Due to the reasons listed above, S&ME recommends that the project area be considered low probability for containing significant archaeological resources (Figure 3.10).



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DATE:	10/1/2019

Probabiiity Map

Enoree Hannah Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

3.10

4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 396-acre Enoree Hannah Tract was conducted on September 3 and 4, 2019, and November 13, 2019. The archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, distance to water, and the results of the background research. Pedestrian survey was undertaken along dirt roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure.

Shovel tests were at least 30 cm by 30 cm and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from the shovel tests was screened though ¼-inch wire mesh and soil colors were determined through comparison with Munsell Soil Color Charts. If sites were identified, they would be located using a GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

Site boundaries were determined by excavating shovel tests at 15-m intervals radiating out in a cruciform pattern from positive shovel tests or surface finds at the perimeter of each site. Sites were recorded in the field using field journals and standard S&ME site forms and documented using digital imagery and detailed site maps. State site forms were filled out and submitted to SCIAA once fieldwork was complete. For purposes of the project, an archaeological site is defined as an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, rockshelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc.). An isolated find is defined as yielding less than three historic or prehistoric artifacts.

4.2 Architectural Survey

In addition to the archaeological survey, an architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground National Register listed or eligible properties. Existing aboveground resources within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius were examined for National Register eligibility using the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service and previously recorded aboveground resources were revisited. Previously unrecorded resources 50 years or older were digitally photographed and marked on the applicable USGS topographic quadrangle maps. State resource forms were filled out and submitted to SCDAH once fieldwork was complete.

4.3 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered during the survey were cleaned, identified, and analyzed using the techniques summarized below. Following analysis, artifacts were bagged according to site, provenience, and specimen number. Acid-free plastic bags and artifact tags were used for curation purposes.

Lithic artifacts were initially identified as either debitage or tools. Debitage was sorted by raw material type and size graded using the mass analysis method advocated by Ahler (1989). When present, formal tools were classified by type, and metric attributes (e.g., length, width, and thickness) were recorded for each unbroken tool. Projectile point typology generally followed those contained in Coe (1964) and Justice (1987).

Historic artifacts were separated by material type and then further sorted into functional groups. For example, glass was sorted into window, container, or other glass. Maker's marks and/or decorations were noted to ascertain chronological attributes using established references for historic materials, including Noel Hume (1970), South (1977), and Miller (1991).

The artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and other technical materials generated as a result of this project will be temporarily curated at the S&ME office in Columbia, South Carolina. After conclusion of the project, S&ME will either return the artifacts to the landowner or transfer the artifacts and relevant notes to a curation facility meeting the standards established in 36 CFR Part 79*, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, properties must meet one or more of the criteria below:

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

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of an archaeological site is Criterion D, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an archaeological site to be considered significant, it must have potential to add to the understanding of the area's history or prehistory. A commonly used standard to determine a site's research potential is based on a number of physical characteristics including variety, quantity, integrity, clarity, and environmental context (Glassow 1977). These factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.0 Results

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 396-acre Enoree Hannah Tract was conducted on September 3 and 4, 2019, and November 13, 2019. As a result of the survey, three new archaeological sites (38SP452, 38SP453, and 38SP454) and 10 newly recorded aboveground resources (1455 through 1464) were identified and recorded. Each of the resources listed above is discussed below in the archaeological and architectural survey results sections.

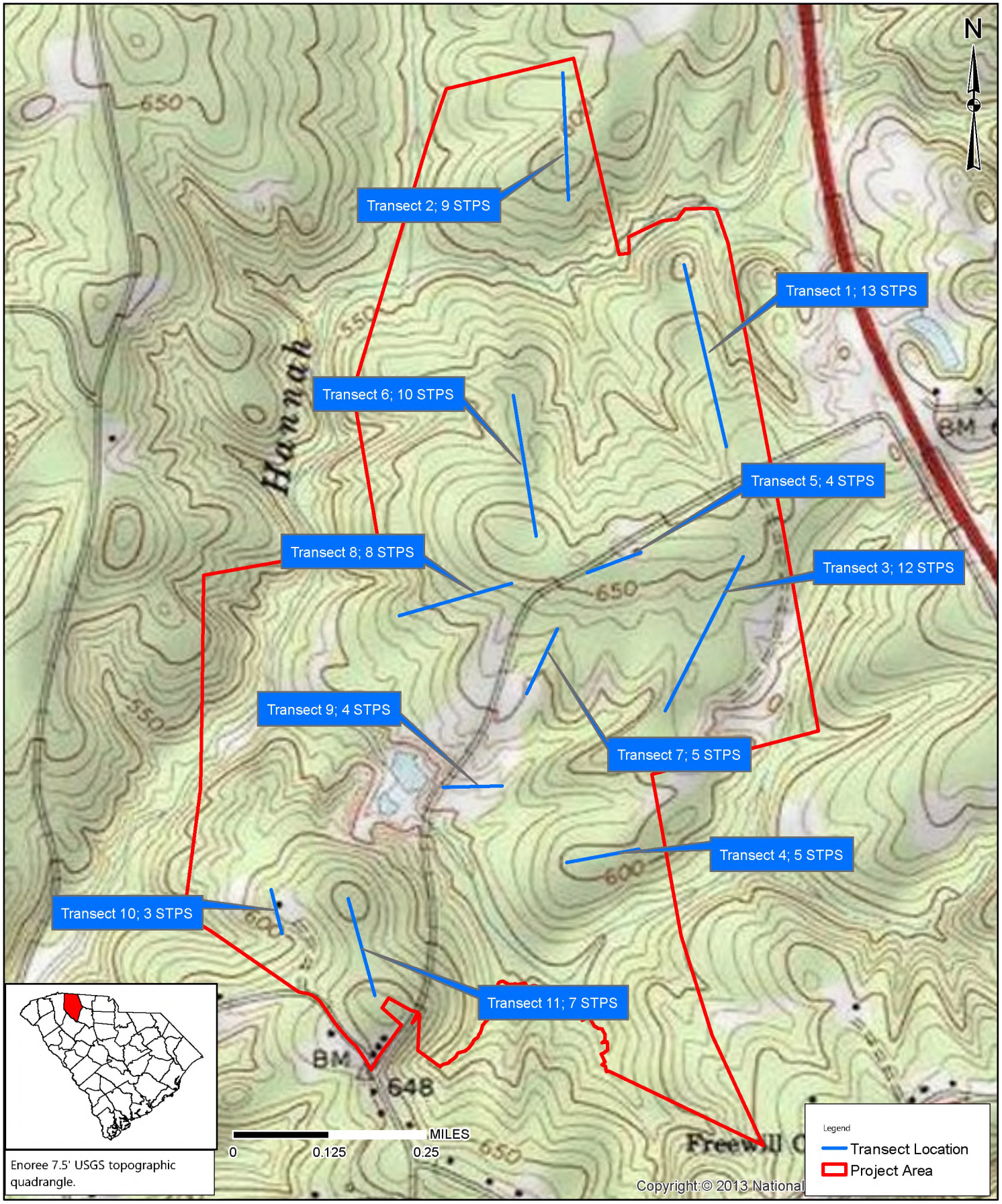
5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

A total of 90 shovel tests (80 shovel tests and 10 radials) were excavated within the project area along eleven transects (Figure 5.1; Table 5.1). The project area contains steep slopes, narrow valleys, and hilltops; vegetation within the project area consists predominately of planted pine and mixed hardwoods with clear cut areas and areas of secondary growth (Figures 5.2 through 5.6). Disturbances in the project area include dirt roads, a paved road (Old Rock Quarry Road, modern day Lawerence Road) traversing the area that is interrupted by a washed out bridge in the southern portion of the project area, a pond in the eastern corner of the project area, two ponds in the southwestern portion of the project area, several cleared areas used for recreational hunting, a transmission line corridor, a pipeline corridor, and several drainage ditches and push piles scattered across the project area (Figures 5.4 through 5.12).

Table 5.1. Summary of transects within the project area.

Transect No.	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Findings	Typical Soil Profile
1	13	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites	Plow to Subsoil
2	9	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites	Subsoil on Surface
3	12	Plain	No Sites	Plow to Subsoil
4	5	Hilltop	No Sites	Subsoil on Surface
5	4	Hilltop	38SP452	Disturbed
6	10	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites	Plow to Subsoil
7	5	Plain	No Sites	Plow to Subsoil
8	8	Plain	No Sites	Subsoil on Surface
9	4	Plain	38SP453	Disturbed
10	3	Plain	38SP454	Plow to Subsoil
11	7	Hillslope	No Sites	Plow to Subsoil

Two distinct soil profiles were encountered: the first consisted of plow zone transitioning to subsoil, which was identified along Transects 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, and 11. The second profile consisted of subsoil on the surface, which was encountered along Transects 2, 4, 5, 8, and 9. The typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.13). The typical soil profile in areas where plow zone transitioned to subsoil consisted of 10 cm of reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) silty sand, terminating with 10+ cm (10–20 cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay subsoil (Figure 5.14)



Enoree 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

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PROJECT NO:	4261-19-083
DRAWN BY:	KJN
DATE:	10/1/2019

Transect Map
Enoree Hannah Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
5.1

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Figure 5.2. Old Rock Quarry Road/Lawerence Road within the project area, facing east.

Figure 5.3. Area of steep slope within project area, facing east.

Figure 5.4. Tributary channel and slope with secondary growth, facing northeast.

Figure 5.5. Typical vegetation and appearance of a previously cleared area, facing south.

Figure 5.6. Typical dirt road and subsoil on surface within the project area, facing north.

Figure 5.7. Pond within the project area, facing north.

Figure 5.8. View of transmission line corridor and hunting blind in project area, facing west.

Figure 5.9. Hunting cabin and associated cleared area within the project area, facing north.

Figure 5.10. Disturbed area with push piles and secondary growth, facing east.

Figure 5.11. Delineated wetland in project area, facing northeast.

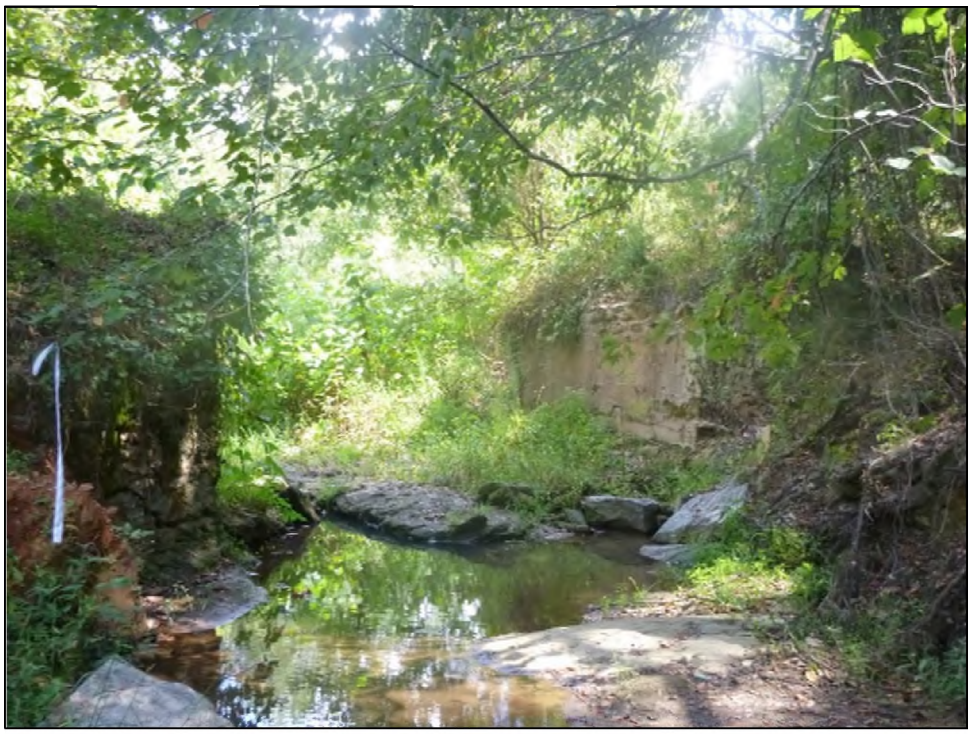


Figure 5.12. Washed out bridge on Old Rock Quarry Road/Lawerence Road in southern portion of project area, facing southeast.

Figure 5.13. Typical soil profile in areas where subsoil was encountered at surface.

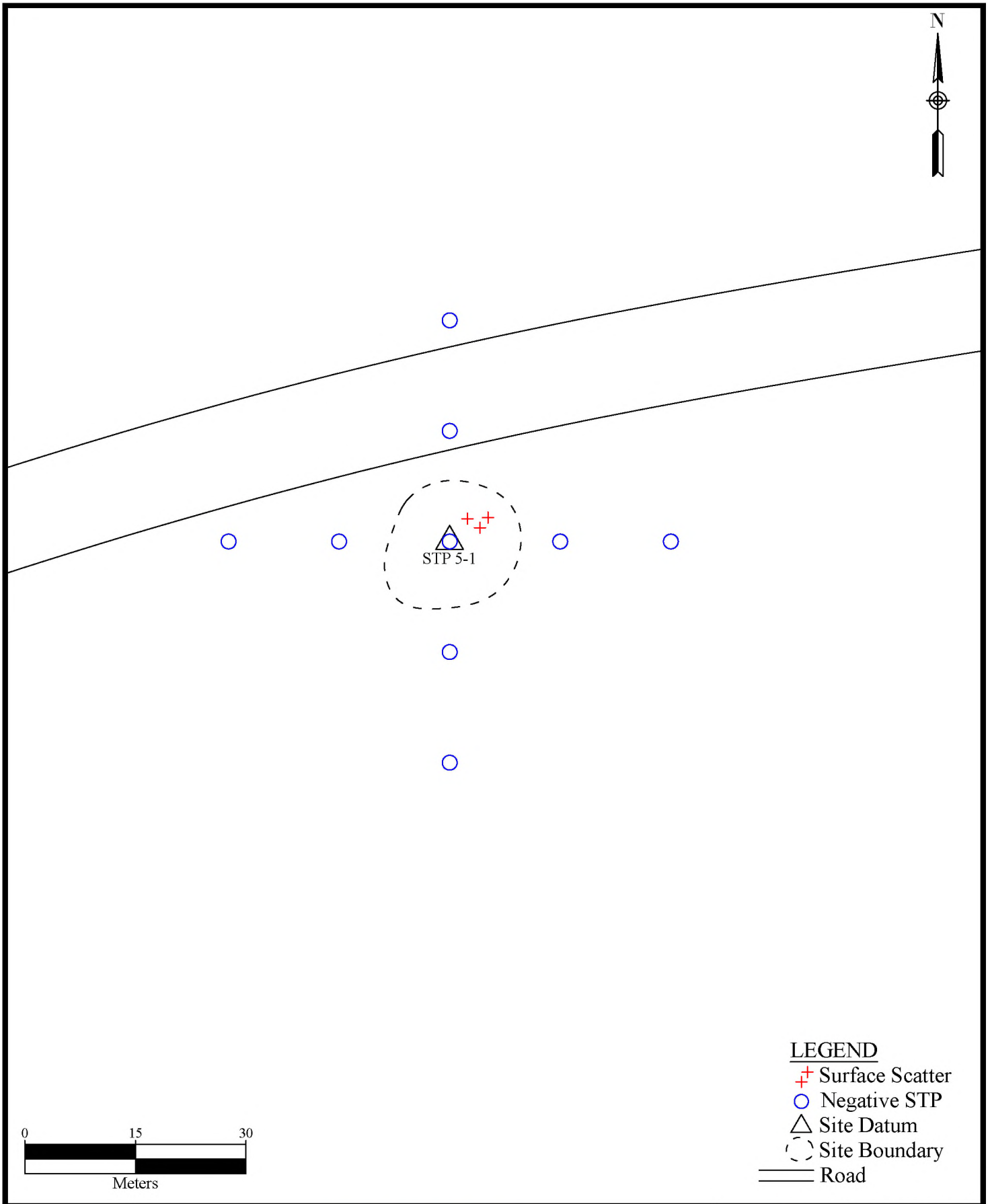
Figure 5.14. Typical soil profile in areas where plow zone transitioned to subsoil.

5.1.1 Site 38SP452

Site Number: 38SP452	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic Scatter	**Elevation:** 650 ft AMSL
Components: 20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E413572, N3837215 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 15 m N/S x 15 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Clear cut
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 9/0

Site 38SP452 is a twentieth century artifact scatter located on a hilltop in the northeastern central portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site consists of a surface scatter and is located in a. The site is located in a previously clear-cut area, measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.15 and 5.16).

Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site; none of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil. A total of 10 artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; the artifacts include eight pieces of glass (five clear, two green, and one brown), one piece of plain whiteware, and one piece of plain porcelain (Appendix A). The 1969 topographic map shows a structure in the vicinity of the site (Figure 3.9), but no evidence of a structure was present at the site. Historic maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site on the 1969 *Enoree* topographic map (Figures 3.9). The area has been heavily disturbed by clear cutting activities.



Site Map - 38SP452

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Hannah Enoree Quarry Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

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9/27/2019	
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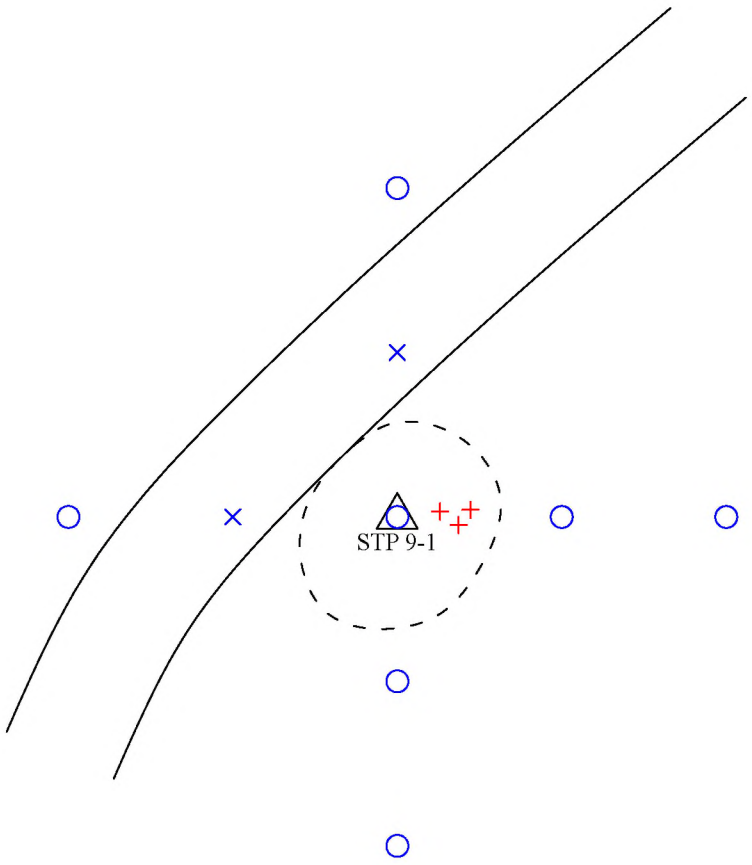
Figure 5.16. Overview of site 38SP452, facing southeast.

Site 38SP452 is a twentieth century artifact scatter located in an area that has been heavily disturbed by clear cutting activities and no intact soil stratigraphy. The site is in the vicinity of a mid- to late twentieth century house site based on the historic maps, but no house remains were identified in and around the area of the site. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38SP452 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.2 Site 38SP453

Site Number: 38SP453	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic Scatter	**Elevation:** 610 ft AMSL
Components: 20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E413250, N3836751 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Udorthents Sandy Loam
Site Dimensions: 15 m N/S x 15 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Secondary growth/fallow field
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 7/0

Site 38SP453 is a twentieth century artifact scatter located on a hilltop in the southern central portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located along a paved road in an area of secondary growth/fallow field, measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.17 and 5.18).



	Site Map - 38SP453	SCALE: As Shown	FIGURE NO. 5.17
	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Hannah Enoree Quarry Site Spartanburg County, South Carolina	DATE: 9/27/2019 PROJECT NUMBER 4261-19-083	

Figure 5.18. Overview of site 38SP453, facing east.

Seven shovel tests were excavated at the site; none of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil. A total of seven artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; the artifacts include six pieces of whiteware (three flow blue, two plain, and one pink glazed) and one piece of unidentified metal (Appendix A). The historic maps show no structures in the vicinity of the site, but the site is near an existing roadway. The area surrounding the site was heavily disturbed by mining activities that took place in the mid-twentieth century.

Site 38SP453 is a twentieth century artifact scatter located adjacent to a paved roadway that has been disturbed by tree removal and earth moving activities. There is no intact soil stratigraphy remaining at the site and there is no evidence of a structure present in and around the site. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38SP453 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

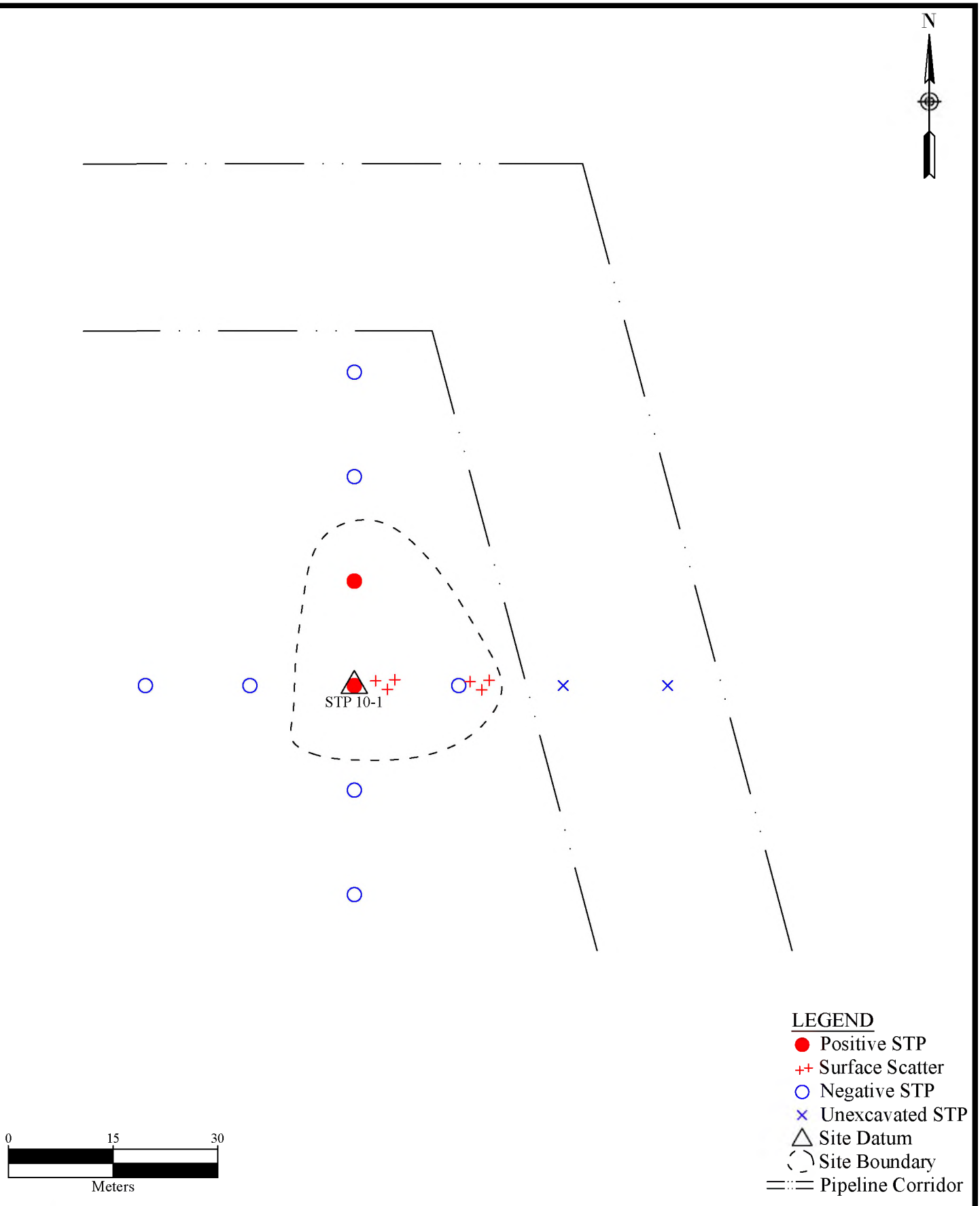
5.1.3 Site 38SP454

Site Number: 38SP454	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: House site	**Elevation:** 620 ft AMSL
Components: 20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E412887, N3836517 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 30 m N/S x 30 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Mixed pine/hardwood
Artifact Depth: Surface, 0–15 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 9/2

Site 38SP454 is a twentieth century house site located on a hilltop in the southwestern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of mixed pine and hardwoods adjacent to a natural gas pipeline corridor; the site measures approximately 30 m north/south by 30 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.19 through 5.21).

Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site; artifacts were recovered from between 0–15 cmbs in two shovel tests and from the surface of the site. A typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam, terminating with 10+ cm (15–25+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil. A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from the site (47 from shovel tests and five from the surface); the artifacts include 13 pieces of whiteware (nine plain, two polychrome hand painted floral design, one green hand painted, and one blue glaze), 38 pieces of glass (36 clear, one aqua, and one brown), and one wire nail (Appendix A). Historic maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site beginning around 1921, the SCDOT maps do not show much detail, but the structure is present on the 1969 *Enoree* topographic map (Figures 3.4 and 3.9). There are no structural remains at the site and no evidence of building materials, with the exception of the wire nail, were identified at the site. The area has been heavily disturbed due to tree clearing and earth moving operations in association with the construction of the pipeline.

Site 38SP454 is a twentieth century house site located adjacent to a natural gas pipeline in an area that has been disturbed by construction activities. A limited variety of artifact types representing a few functional categories were recovered, but no evidence of a structure was present in and around the site. The site is a poor example of a common site type in the region. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38SP455 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Site Map - 38SP454

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Hannah Enoree Quarry Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

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9/27/2019	
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4261-19-083	

Figure 5.20. Overview of site 38SP454, facing east.

Figure 5.21. Overview of site 38SP454, facing west.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within the project area and 0.5-mile search radius were driven and existing resources greater than 50 years old were photographed. There are no previously recorded historic structures within the search radius; ten previously unrecorded resources (SHPO Site Numbers 1455 through 1464), including two within the project area (SHPO Site Numbers 1455 and 1456), were identified within the 0.5-mile search radius (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

5.2.1 Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455)

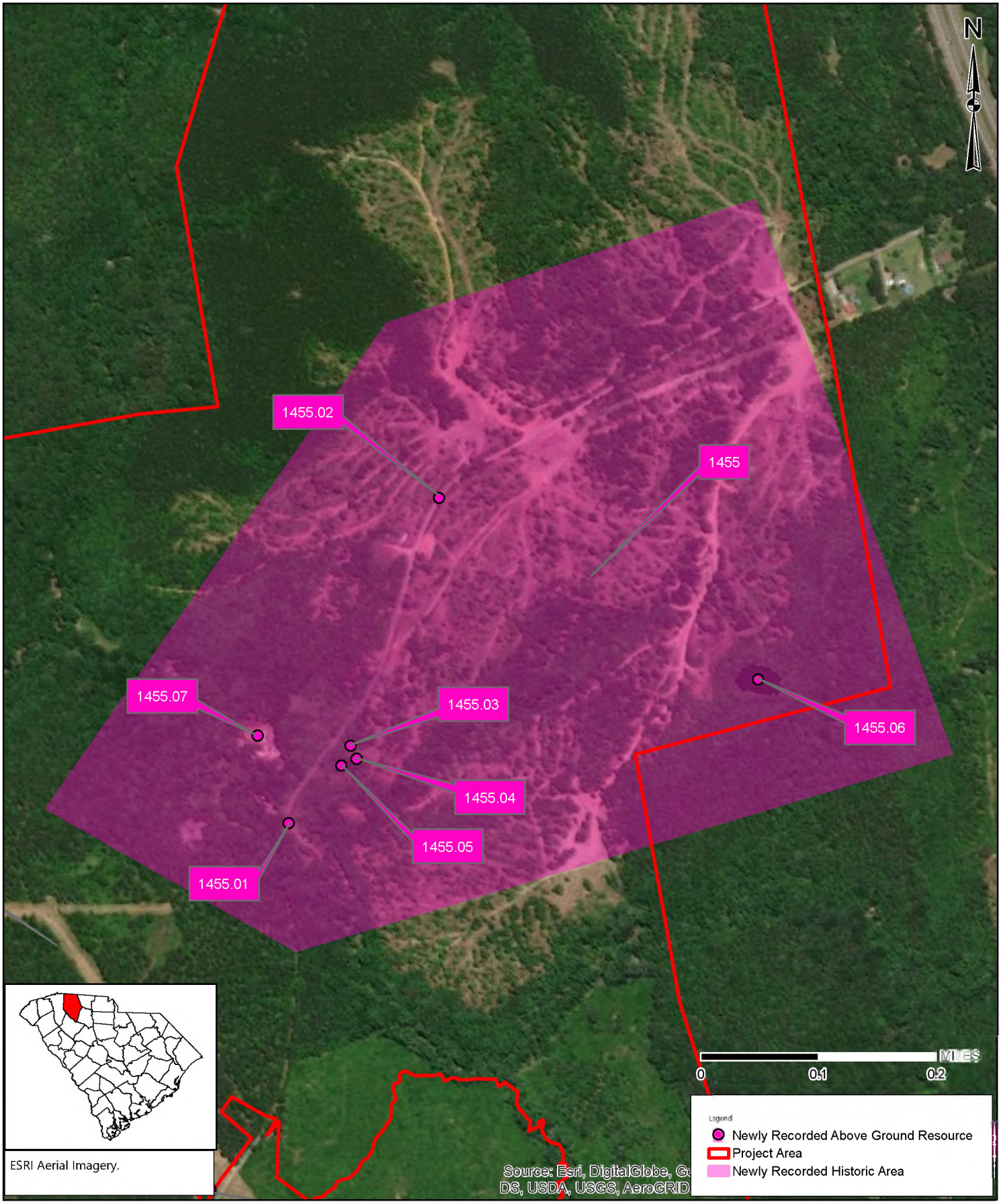
The Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455) is the remnants of a mid-to late twentieth century mineral mining enterprise that operated on the property (Figures 1.1, 1.2, and 5.22). The development of the mine from 1950 through the 1970s can be seen on aerial maps dating from the period; by the 1990s, the mine was no longer in use, the area had become reforested, and a modern hunting lodge had been constructed on the property (Figures 5.23–5.30).

The Hannah Creek Bridge Abutment (SHPO Site Number 1455.01) is a mid-twentieth-century stone bridge abutment that carried a mining road across Hannah Creek. The bridge abutment consists of two random stacked stone walls with cement-covered faces along the creek bed (Figures 5.31–5.33). The bridge abutment has fallen into disrepair and the deck of the bridge is no longer extant. Although there is no longer a bridge crossing the creek, a 1966 USGS aerial photograph shows the creek and a roadway crossing it, at approximately the location of the Hannah Creek Bridge Abutment when the property was being used as a vermiculite mine (Figure 5.34).

Old Rock Quarry Road (SHPO Site Number 1455.02) runs roughly northeast/southwest through the project area, from Charles Street to the west to Frontier Road (the frontage road to Interstate 26) to the east (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The road is a two-lane, rural road that is paved along most of its length, although soil and gravel have eroded from the surrounding lands and covers large portions of the road (Figures 5.35–5.37). Old Rock Quarry Road predates the vermiculite mine on the property, as it was shown on the 1921 USDA soil survey map; before the construction of Interstate 26 in the 1960s, the road continued to extend east, where Liberty Ridge Road is currently located, on the other side of the interstate (Figures 3.4, 5.23, and 5.24). The portion of the road running through the project area was abandoned by the county in 2008 and made part of the surrounding tax parcel.

To the southeast of Old Rock Quarry Road are the remnants of three reinforced concrete structures (SHPO Site Numbers 1455.03, 1455.04, and 1455.05) that were associated with the vermiculite mining operations from the mid- to late twentieth century, presumably used to hold the equipment that completed the rough processing of the vermiculite ore, including separating it from other materials and separating the particles by size before storage. SHPO Site Number 1455.03 is a set of concrete platforms, with open tops and bottoms, that are set into a hillside, with a concrete wall at the western end (Figures 5.38–5.40). SHPO Site Numbers 1455.04 and 1455.05 are both sets of parallel, low concrete walls with supporting side walls, set on level ground (Figures 5.41–5.44).

There are two ponds (SHPO Site Numbers 1455.06 and 1455.07) on the property, which appear to be the result of mining activities in the property. Since vermiculite mining is typically conducted using surface mining techniques, that strip layers of ore from the ground surface, deep deposits may have created large void spaces that were allowed to be inundated with water when mining activities were exhausted. Approximately 0.3-mile east of Old Rock Quarry Road is a pond that measures roughly 200 feet east/west by 125 feet north/south (Figures 5.45 and 5.46); mining activities are visible in this location in the 1961, 1964, and 1966 aerial photographs, but the pond



Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-083 Luck Companies_Enoree Hannah Site_Enoree\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cutural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 5-22 - mine.mxd plotted by KNagle 12-10-2019

SCALE:	1:6,929
PROJECT NO:	4261-19-083
DRAWN BY:	KJN
DATE:	12/10/2019

Hanna Vermiculite Mine Map

Enoree Hannah Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

5.22

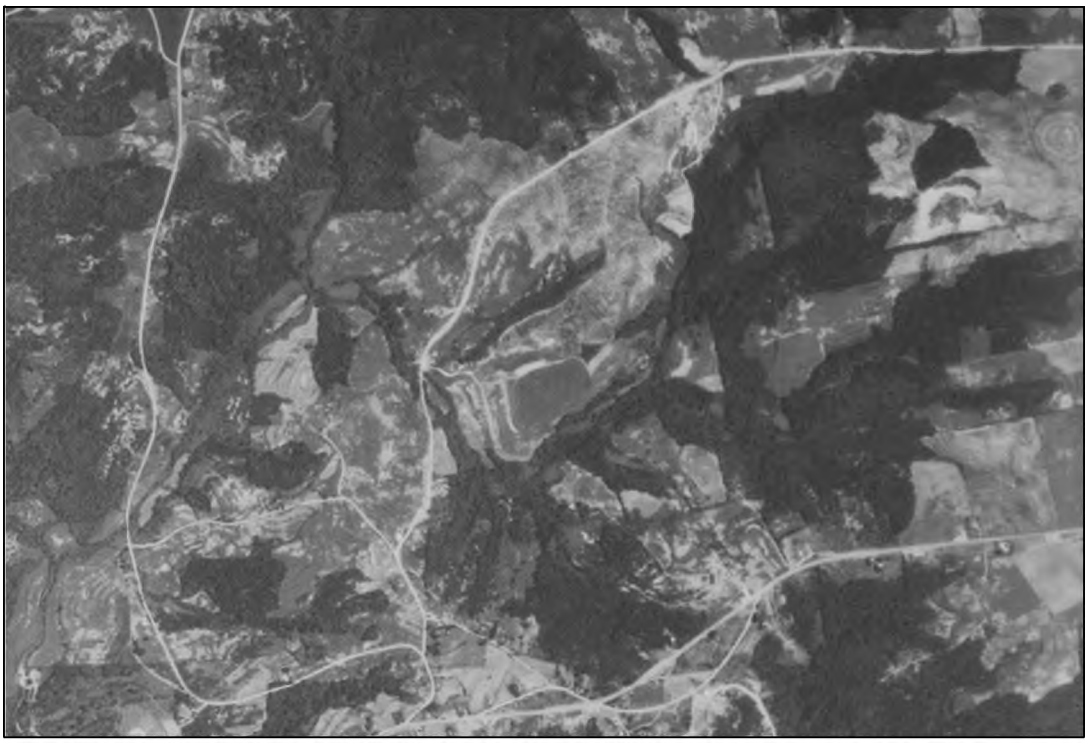


Figure 5.23. U.S. Army aerial photograph (1951), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine.

Figure 5.24. U.S. Air Force aerial photograph (1961), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine.

Figure 5.25. U.S. Air Force aerial photograph (1964), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine.

Figure 5.26. United States Geological Survey (USGS) aerial photograph (1966), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine.

Figure 5.27. USGS aerial photograph (1976), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine.

Figure 5.28. USGS aerial photograph (1995), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine.

Figure 5.29. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photograph (2005), showing the project area.

Figure 5.30. Modern hunting lodge located on the former Hanna Vermiculite Mine property.

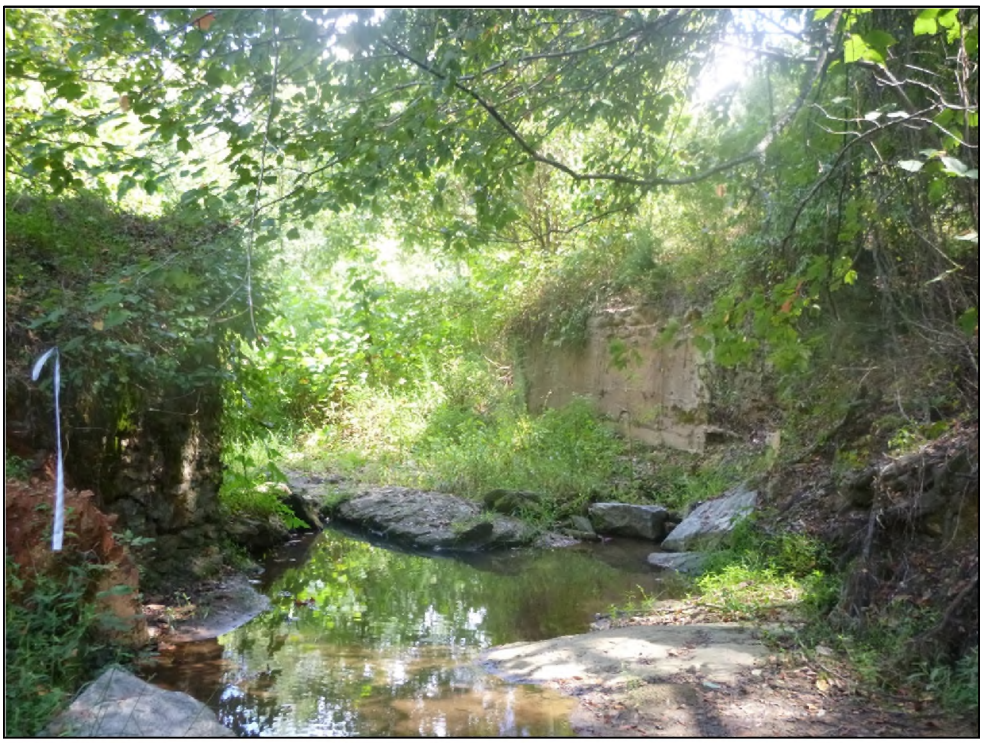


Figure 5.31. Hannah Creek Bridge Abutment (SHPO Site Number 1455.01), facing southeast.

Figure 5.32. Hannah Creek Bridge Abutment (SHPO Site Number 1455.01), facing east.

Figure 5.33. Hannah Creek Bridge Abutment (SHPO Site Number 1455.01), facing southeast.

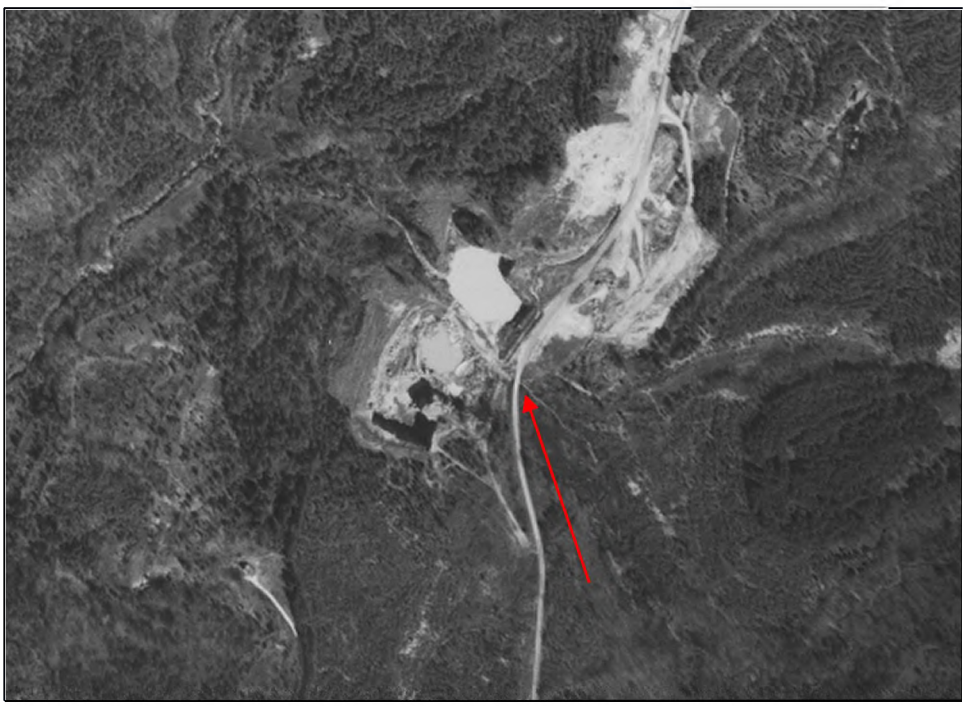


Figure 5.34. USGS aerial photo (1966), showing approximate location of the Hannah Creek Bridge Abutment (SHPO Site Number 1455.01).

Figure 5.35. Old Rock Quarry Road (SHPO Site Number 1455.02), facing southwest.

Figure 5.36. Old Rock Quarry Road (SHPO Site Number 1455.02), facing southwest.

Figure 5.37. Old Rock Quarry Road (SHPO Site Number 1455.02), facing north.

Figure 5.38. Concrete mining structure (SHPO Site Number 1455.03), facing northeast.

Figure 5.39. Concrete mining structure (SHPO Site Number 1455.03), facing north.

Figure 5.40. Concrete mining structure (SHPO Site Number 1455.03), facing southwest.

Figure 5.41. Concrete mining structure (SHPO Site Number 1455.04), facing south.

Figure 5.42. Concrete mining structure (SHPO Site Number 1455.04), facing south.

Figure 5.43. Concrete mining structure (SHPO Site Number 1455.05), facing northeast.

Figure 5.44. Concrete mining structure (SHPO Site Number 1455.05), facing east.

Figure 5.45. Eastern pond (SHPO Site Number 1455.06), facing southeast.

Figure 5.46. Eastern pond (SHPO Site Number 1455.06), facing north.

first appears on the 1976 aerial photograph (Figures 5.24–5.27). Approximately 200 feet west of Old Rock Quarry Road is a pond that measures roughly 275 feet northwest/southeast by 175 feet southwest/northeast (Figures 5.47 and 5.48); a smaller version of the pond is first visible on the 1961 aerial photograph and it had reached roughly its current size by 1966 (Figures 5.24 and 5.25).

Other structures that may have been associated with the mine, located north of Rock Quarry Road to the east of the large main mining concentration, which are shown on the 1960s and 1970s aerial photographs, had been demolished by 1995 and the area had been allowed to reforest, to then be clear cut (Figures 5.24–5.28 and 5.49). Although dirt roads running throughout the property are visible on the current aerial photograph, aerial imagery from the 2000s shows that the property and the original mining roads were allowed to reforest and the current roads are newly cut and do not follow the path of the original mining roads (Figures 1.2, 5.29, and 5.50–5.52).

The structures and landscape features associated with the Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455) are a physical remnant of the vermiculite mine that operated on the site from the 1950s through 1980. Although the mining remnants generally retain integrity of location, materials, and workmanship, only Old Rock Quarry Road retains its design and feeling and each other element has suffered some loss of design, feeling, and association. The Hannah Creek Bridge Abutment (SHPO Site Number 1455.01) has lost its bridge deck and associated elements, including the mining road that it once carried over the creek; the concrete mining structures (SHPO Site Numbers 1455.03–1455.05) no longer have a recognizable purpose without the associated mining machinery and have lost access from the site, due to the reforestation of the mining roads; the ponds (SHPO Site Numbers 1455.06 and 1455.07) now appear to be natural water collection areas, without their associated mining landscape. Additionally, the alteration of land usage, from a mining road to a forested area, have changed the setting of the area. Therefore, S&ME recommends the Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455) as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Figure 5.47. Western pond (SHPO Site Number 1455.07), facing north.

Figure 5.48. Western pond (SHPO Site Number 1455.07), facing south.

Figure 5.49. Former location of three structures north of Old Rock Quarry Road, facing west.

Figure 5.50. Aerial photograph (2015), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455).

Figure 5.51. Aerial photograph (2017), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455).

Figure 5.52. Aerial photograph (2017), showing the Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455).

5.2.2 House (SHPO Site Number 1456)

SHPO Site Number 1456 is a circa-1920s frame residence that is located north of the intersection of Old Rock Quarry Road and Charles Street, in the southern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house, which is currently abandoned and has fallen into disrepair, is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gabled roof (Figure 5.53). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central door flanked by a single window opening on either side; a shed-roofed porch with no visible supports spans the front elevation. The eastern elevation has a two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. A single story, shed-roofed, rear addition spans the northern elevation of the house. The house is covered with horizontal wooden siding and the roof, which has visible raftertails along the eaves, is composition shingles. No structure appears at this location on the 1921 USDA soil survey map, although a structure at this location does appear on the 1940, 1951, and 1964 SCDOT maps and the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figures 3.6 through 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, and design, its materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been compromised. It is a common form and design of early-twentieth century vernacular residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. The house predates the mining activities at the Hanna Vermiculite Mine and does not appear to have had an association with the mining enterprise. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Number 1456 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.3 House (SHPO Site Number 1457)

SHPO Site Number 1457 is a circa-1920s frame residence that is located at 450 Charles Street, southwest of the western portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house, which is currently abandoned and has fallen into disrepair, is a one-and-one-half-story, frame residence with a front-gabled roof (Figure 5.54). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central door flanked by a single window opening on either side; a gabled

Figure 5.53. SHPO Site Number 1456, facing northwest.

Figure 5.54. SHPO Site Number 1457, facing northwest.

porch, which is an extension of the main roofline, spans the front elevation and is supported by rough-hewn, square posts. A square opening is centered within the gable end. The eastern elevation has three single window openings, which have been covered with plywood. An interior brick chimney is visible along the eastern side of the roof. The house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and the roof, which has visible raftertails along the eaves, is standing-seam metal. A structure appears at this location on the 1921 USDA soil survey map, and on subsequent historic maps (Figures 3.4 through 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, and design, its materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been compromised. It is a common form and design of early-twentieth century vernacular residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Number 1457 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.4 House (SHPO Site Number 1458)

SHPO Site Number 1458 is a circa-1940 residence that is located south of Charles Street, approximately 260 feet northwest of its intersection with Old Rock Quarry Road, southwest of the western portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gabled roof and stucco exterior (Figure 5.55). The front elevation is four bays wide, with a shed-roofed porch that is supported by round posts, spanning the central two bays. The entry door is off center and has a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window to the west and a single and paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows to the east. The western elevation is two bays, with two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The corners of the building have faux stone quoins; the roof of the house is standing-seam metal and an interior brick chimney is visible above the roof ridge. A structure appears at this location on the 1940 SCDOT map, and on subsequent historic maps (Figures 3.6 through 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, its design, materials, and workmanship have been altered by modern changes, including alterations to the exterior wall surface and replacement windows. The house is a common form and design of an early to mid-twentieth century residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Number 1458 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.5 House (SHPO Site Number 1459)

SHPO Site Number 1459 is a circa-1950 residence that is located at 311 Charles Street, south of the southern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a one-story, frame Ranch-style residence with a stucco exterior and hipped roof (Figure 5.56). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center door located beneath a gabled portico that is supported by square posts; flanking the doorway is a single 16-pane, vinyl frame, picture window on either side and a small, semi-circular window opening in a hipped-roof extension on the south elevation, which may have originally been an open carport. The south façade of the house has a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window, while the north façade has two, large, nine-over-nine, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The roof, which is standing-seam metal, has two, symmetrical interior chimneys, covered in stucco, visible along the ridge line. A structure at this location appears on the 1964 SCDOT map and the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figures 3.8 and 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, its design, materials, and workmanship have been altered by modern changes, including replacement windows and the enclosure of an original carport. The house is a common form and design of mid-twentieth century residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Number 1459 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Figure 5.55. SHPO Site Number 1458, facing north.

Figure 5.56. SHPO Site Number 1459, facing north.

5.2.6 *House (SHPO Site Number 1460)*

SHPO Site Number 1460 is a circa-1910 residence that is located north of Charles Street, approximately 0.5-mile east of its intersection with Rock Quarry Road, south of the southern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a one-story, frame residence, resting on a brick pier foundation, with a front-gabled roof (Figure 5.57). The front elevation is three bays wide, with an off-center door that is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. A shed-roofed porch, supported by square posts, spans the width of the front elevation. The east and west elevations each have two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows evenly spaced along the façade. The house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. A structure is shown at this location on the 1921 USDA soil survey map and on subsequent historic maps (Figures 3.4 through 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and design, it is a common form and design of early-twentieth century vernacular residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure SHPO Site Number 1460 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.7 *Full Salvation Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1461)*

Full Salvation Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1461) is a circa-1950s church structure that is located at the northeast corner of Charles Street and Ice House Road, south of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The single story, frame church building (SHPO Site Number 1461.00) has a front-gabled roofline with deep cornice returns, with a small square steeple along the ridge (Figures 5.58 and 5.59). The front elevation is dominated by a low-pitched, gabled portico, which is enclosed, with a shed-roofed hood supported by simple brackets shading the central double doorway. In the gable end of the main church building is a rectangular attic vent. Along the side elevations, there are four single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The exterior of the main church building is covered with wooden weatherboard siding, while the enclosed portico has a vinyl siding exterior; the roof is composition shingles.

To the north of the main church structure is a single story, frame storage building (SHPO Site Number 1461.01). The front-gabled structure has a central door with a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side (Figure 5.60). An extension of the main roofline creates an unsupported gabled canopy in front of the building and has decorative faux trusses within it. The structure is covered with horizontal wooden siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. No structures are shown near this location on the SCDOT maps, but it appears that the area may be included as part of the town limits of Enoree; on the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle, a structure at this location is identified as an unnamed church (Figure 3.9). Although the church retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association, its materials and workmanship have been compromised through the enclosure of the portico and the addition of modern windows. It is a common form and design of mid-twentieth century small church structures and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Number 1461 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Figure 5.57. SHPO Site Number 1460, facing north.

Figure 5.58. Full Salvation Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1461.00), facing northwest.

Figure 5.59. Full Salvation Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1461.00), facing east.

Figure 5.60. Full Salvation Baptist Church, outbuilding (SHPO Site Number 1461.01), facing northwest.

5.2.8 House (SHPO Site Number 1462)

SHPO Site Number 1462 is a circa-1950s church building that has been converted into a residence; it is located at 1891 Highway 92, southeast of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a single story, front-gabled, frame structure with a brick veneer exterior (Figures 5.61 and 5.62). The front elevation has an enclosed gabled entry portico, that has a gabled hood supported by brackets that shades the double front entry door; on either side of the portico is a single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window. Both the east and west elevations of the main structure have three evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows. Along the north elevation is a gabled rear addition, with a secondary entry door and two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on the east elevation and three six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows along the west elevation. The roof of the residence is covered with composition shingles.

Located behind the church building is a mid-twentieth century, one-story, side-gabled house with a brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.63). The house (SHPO Site Number 1462.01) is a Ranch-style residence, with a slightly off-center door that is located beneath a gabled porch that is supported by decorative metal posts. To the west of the door are paired and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows; to the east of the door are two single six-over six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. Each gable end has two evenly spaced six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and the attic level of each side is covered with vinyl siding. The roof of the house is standing-seam metal. Structures are shown near the location of SHPO Site Number 1462 on the SCDOT maps, but none is labeled as a church; on the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle, a structure at this location is labeled as Freewill Church (Figures 3.6 through 3.9). Although the building retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, and workmanship, its design, feeling, and association have been altered by its conversion from a church to a residence. The structure is a common form and design for mid-twentieth century religious buildings that has undergone recent changes; it is not associated with a significant historical event or period. SHPO Site Number 1462.01 is a common type of mid-twentieth century residence that has lost its integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the windows and the siding in the gable ends. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Numbers 1462 and 1462.01 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.9 House (SHPO Site Number 1463)

SHPO Site Number 1463 is a circa-1910 residence that is located at 2030 Highway 92, southeast of proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a two-story, frame residence, resting on concrete, with a side-gabled roof (Figure 5.64). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central door that is flanked by a single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. A hip-roofed porch, supported by square posts, spans most of the width of the front elevation. The east and west elevations each have a single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window on each story. A shed-roofed rear addition is visible along the north elevation of the house. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is composition shingles. A structure is shown at this location on the 1921 USDA soil survey map and on subsequent historic maps (Figures 3.4 through 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and design, its materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement siding and changes to its porch supports; it is a common form and design of early-twentieth century vernacular residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Number 1463 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Figure 5.61. SHPO Site Number 1462, facing northeast.

Figure 5.62. SHPO Site Number 1462 facing northwest.

Figure 5.63. SHPO Site Number 1462.01, facing north.

Figure 5.64. SHPO Site Number 1463, facing southwest.

5.2.10 House (SHPO Site Number 1464)

SHPO Site Number 1464 is a circa-1965 residence that is located at 451 Frontier Road, east of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a one-story, frame Ranch-style residence that has a hipped roof and rests on a brick foundation (Figures 5.65 and 5.66). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center door that is reached by a brick stoop that is located outside the overhang of the main roofline. To the south of the door are two single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows, while to the north is a picture window made up of six vinyl-framed panes; the smaller windows to the west generally correspond to private interior spaces, such as bedrooms, in Ranch-style houses. The south elevation has two single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows, while the north elevation has a prominent exterior brick chimney and vinyl framed window openings in the upper, gable potion of the wall. The exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is composition shingles. A structure at this location appears on the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association, its materials, and workmanship have been altered by modern changes, including replacement siding and some modern windows. The house is a common form and design of mid-twentieth century residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure SHPO Site Number 1464 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Figure 5.65. SHPO Site Number 1464, facing north.

Figure 5.66. SHPO Site Number 1464, facing northwest.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 396-acre project area associated with the Enoree Hannah Tract in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located northeast of Charles Street and west of Interstate 26 near the town of Enoree.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900428, dated April 17, 2019.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on September 3 and 4, 2019 and November 13, 2019. This work included the excavation of 80 shovel tests and ten radials, for a total of 90 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of structures within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius.

Background research indicated that there are no previously recorded archaeological sites or aboveground resources within the project area or a 0.5-mile search radius of the project area. As a result of the investigations, three new archaeological sites were recorded (38SP452, 38SP453, 38SP454) and 10 newly recorded aboveground resources (SHPO Site Numbers 1455 through 1464) were identified. The newly recorded archaeological sites and aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the NRHP (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1).

It is S&ME's opinion that the entire 396-acre project area should be considered low probability for containing significant cultural resources. Portions of the project area have been disturbed by past mining activities, no intact soil stratigraphy is present at the site, and subsoil is present at surface throughout most of the project area. Based on the information present above, S&ME recommends that no further cultural resource work should be needed for the project area as currently proposed.

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8.0 Appendix A – Artifact Catalog

Appendix A - Enoree Hannah Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38SP452	1.01	STP 5-1	Surface	1	1.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Green		Body			
38SP452	1.02	STP 5-1	Surface	1	12.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Green		Lip/Neck			
38SP452	1.03	STP 5-1	Surface	1	2.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Brown		Body			
38SP452	1.04	STP 5-1	Surface	1	5.1	Glass	Machine Molded	Jar	Clear		Lip			
38SP452	1.05	STP 5-1	Surface	1	3.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear		Body			
38SP452	1.06	STP 5-1	Surface	1	15.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear		Base			"Liquor Bottle"
38SP452	1.07	STP 5-1	Surface	2	5.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear		Body			
38SP452	1.08	STP 5-1	Surface	1	5.5	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Body			
38SP452	1.09	STP 5-1	Surface	1	1.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38SP453	1.01	STP 9-1	Surface	1	14.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Flow Blue		Rim			
38SP453	1.02	STP 9-1	Surface	2	13.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Flow Blue		Body			
38SP453	1.03	STP 9-1	Surface	1	3.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Colored Glaze		Body			1815-Present; Pink
38SP453	1.04	STP 9-1	Surface	2	0.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38SP453	1.05	STP 9-1	Surface	1	1.6	Metal	Other	Unid. Iron						
38SP454	1.01	STP 10-1	Surface	1	41.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear		Body			
38SP454	1.02	STP 10-1	Surface	1	4.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Underglaze Hand-Painted		Base			1815-Present; green hand-painted
38SP454	1.03	STP 10-1	Surface	1	24.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Colored Glaze		Base			1815-Present; blue glaze
38SP454	1.04	STP 10-1	Surface	1	15.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38SP454	2.01	STP 10-1	0-15	3	0.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38SP454	2.02	STP 10-1	0-15	1	1.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Aqua		Body			
38SP454	2.03	STP 10-1	0-15	1	1.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Brown		Body			Embossed "R and US"
38SP454	2.04	STP 10-1	0-15	3	21.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear		Base			
38SP454	2.05	STP 10-1	0-15	28	51.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear		Body			
38SP454	3.01	STP 10-1+15N	0-10	2	5.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Underglaze Hand-Painted		Body			Polychrome hand-painted
38SP454	3.02	STP 10-1+15N	0-10	4	11.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear		Body			
38SP454	3.03	STP 10-1+15N	0-10	3	1.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38SP454	3.04	STP 10-1+15N	0-10	1	0.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38SP454	3.05	STP 10-1+15N	0-10	1	4.7	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Wire					
38SP454	4.01	STP 10-1+15E	Surface	1	3.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present

9.0 Appendix B – SHPO Correspondence

EST. 1905
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

January 7, 2020

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

Re: Enoree Hannah Site
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office received documentation on December 10, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the photographs, revised survey forms and revised report, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Enoree Hannah Site, Spartanburg 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.

Thank you for addressing our technical comments. The cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the approximately 396-acre project area identified no previously recorded and three newly recorded archaeological sites (38SP0452, 38SP0453, and 38SP0454). No previously recorded and ten newly recorded historical architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1455-1464) were identified within and adjacent to the project area. Sites 38SP0452, 38SP0453, and 38SP0454 and SHPO Site Nos. 1455-1464 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our office concurs with these recommendations.

If the Enoree Hannah Site 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.

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.

Our office has additional technical comments 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. We accept the revised survey forms and photographs provided 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 provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). 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.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0371 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Keely Lewis-Schroer

Keely Lewis-Schroer
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: John Sylvest, SHPO

Technical Comments

Please provide a survey form for SHPO Site No. 1455 (overall District form)

p. 59, Figure 5.34- "(SHPO Site Number 1455.01.~~01~~). Please correct.

EST. 1905
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

November 5, 2019

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

Re: Enoree Hannah Site
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office received documentation on October 7, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Enoree Hannah Site, Spartanburg 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 cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the approximately 396-acre project area identified no previously recorded and three newly recorded archaeological sites (38SP0452, 38SP0453, and 38SP0454). No previously recorded and ten newly recorded historical architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1455-1464) were identified within and adjacent to the project area. Sites 38SP0452, 38SP0453, and 38SP0454 and SHPO Site Nos. 1455-1464 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Please see our attached technical comments on the report and survey forms that we ask to see addressed. Please provide electronic copies of the revised report, revised survey forms and photographs for the above-ground resources following the Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0371 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Keely Lewis-Schroer

Keely Lewis-Schroer
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: John Sylvest, SHPO

Technical Comments

Lawrence Road- Google maps spell the road as Lawerence. The County GIS does not recognize either name, recognizing only Old Rock Quarry Road. Please clarify and correct throughout the report.

We recommend identifying and evaluating the historic mining/quarrying operations and landscape, including Old Rock Quarry Road that are present in the APE and that may be affected by a proposed project/undertaking. The survey report should at minimum discuss and document the historic mining/quarrying operations and landscape, including Old Rock Quarry Road. If sufficient information about the history of the mine, remnant mining landscape features, and Old Rock Quarry Road is available then these resources should be recorded on SHPO survey forms. Please see the Landscapes section in Appendix F in our Survey Manual for more information. For example, the Historic Context section could include a developmental history of the project area itself, including the mine. When did mining operations begin and end? What was the name and type of the operation(s)? Are there any buildings, structures, objects, sites, or landscape features in the APE associated with mining operations (i.e. SHPO Site No. 1456)? What is the history and function of Old Rock Quarry Road/Lawerence Road?

p. 48, pp. 2, Site 38SP454- Stated here that eleven shovel tests were excavated at the site, Figure 5.19 indicates that eleven shovel tests were planned at the site but only nine were excavated. Please clarify here or in Figure 5.19.

Figure 5.25- Please indicate the location of the Abutment with an arrow.

Survey Forms:

Enter your recommended determination of eligibility in the SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility field on all forms for all surveys conducted by S&ME. Any changes to the final eligibility determinations can be made when the final survey forms are submitted after we have provided our comments.

Complete the Stories field on all forms.

1455: Enter a more specific location in the Address/Location field. The Current use field should be Vacant/Not in Use; delete Abandoned from the Other field. Leave the Roof Shape and Material fields blank if they are not applicable; delete N/A from the Other fields.

1461.00/.01: Should the Current Use be Vacant/Not in use?

1462: Change the Historic Name to Freewill Church; House. The property appears to include an in-use residential secondary resource to the rear that could be discussed in the report and on the form. The former church building appears vacant/not in use.