

September 23, 2019

Mr. Matt Ruscio
Duke Energy
400 S. Tryon Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202

**Re: FINAL REPORT
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately
372 Acres at the Proposed Croxton Solar Farm
Laurens County, South Carolina
Terracon Project No. 7319P067**

Authors: Douglas Sain, Ph.D., RPA, Mills Dorn, M.H.P., and William Green, M.A., RPA

Dear Mr. Ruscio:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of Duke Energy, has completed a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey (CRRS) of approximately 372 acres at the proposed Croxton Solar Farm in Laurens County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within the project area and surrounding Area of Potential Effects (APE) that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was done under contract to Duke Energy, in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. P86195028R1, dated April 8, 2019. The proposed APE is considered to be a 0.25-mile radius around the project area (Figures 1 and 2).

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is a proposed 372-acre solar farm located between Piney Grove School Road and Bramlett Church Road in the northern portion of Laurens County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). Gray Court is located approximately 5.0 miles to the southwest of the project area and Woodruff is located approximately 6.7 miles to the north. The project area is irregular in shape and is bordered by Piney Grove School Road, Bramlett Church Road, and Pearlie Farm Road to the north and west, Pearlie Farm Road and private property to the east, and private property to the south. A portion of Bramlett Church Road runs through the central portion of the project tract. The area surrounding the project tract is rural and consists primarily of agricultural fields, forested areas, and residential properties (Figure 3).

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is situated within the Piedmont physiographic province and lies within the Enoree River portion of the Santee River drainage basin. The Enoree River is located approximately 1.0 mile north of the project area. The closest natural water source is Beaverdam Creek, which flows

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from west to east through the project tract and joins the Enoree River approximately 3.0 miles east of the project area.

Topography across most of the project area is undulating to steeply sloped, with rolling hills throughout. Elevations range from about 585 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the central portion of the tract adjacent to Beaverdam Creek to 720 feet AMSL on a ridgetop in the southwestern portion of the tract. Vegetation within the project area consists of mixed pines and hardwoods in the central portion of the project tract and along Beaverdam Creek, and open and planted wheat fields in the northern, southern, and western portions of the project tract (Figures 3–5). At the time of the survey, surface visibility was poor to negligible across the entire project area and no pedestrian survey was attempted.

Soils in the project area are composed of sandy loam and sandy clay loam residuum that has weathered in place from gneiss and/or granite bedrock. These soils include well drained Appling loamy sand, Cecil sandy loam, Cecil sandy clay loam, Madison and Pacolet soils, and Pacolet sandy clay loam; moderately well drained Cataula sandy loam; and somewhat poorly drained Cartecay-Toccoa complex soils. Approximately 89 percent (n=330 acres) of the soils in the project area are classified as well drained to moderately well drained, while 11 percent (n=42 acres) are classified as somewhat poorly drained (Figure 6).

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

Background research for the project was conducted on May 3, 2019, using ArchSite, a GIS program depicting previously recorded archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. Also examined was the *Historical and Architectural Survey of Western Laurens County, South Carolina* (Sherrer and Revels 2002). The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area. Based on the background research, two above-ground historic resources, 0177 and 0178, and no archaeological sites were found within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 7). Structure 0177 is a house that was built ca. 1900, while Structure 0178 is the Martin House, built ca. 1854. The Martin House was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, whereas Structure 0177 was determined to be ineligible (Sherrer and Revels 2002).

3.2 HISTORIC MAP RESEARCH

In addition to the records review, eighteenth through twentieth century maps of the project area were examined to determine whether historic resources were likely to be present within or near the proposed project area. During the eighteenth through late nineteenth century the project area was located in a rural setting in Laurens District, approximately 10 miles northwest of Laurens, the nearest major city. The 1825 Mills Atlas Map (Mills 1825) of the Laurens District places the project area in an uninhabited area situated between Warrior Creek and Beaverdam Creek

(Figure 8). No historic resources are shown as being near the project area at this time. By 1845, the Joseph Meyer map of South Carolina shows the project area as situated southwest of Mountain Falls along Beaverdam Creek, with no residences depicted near the project area (Figure 9).

The 1883 Kyzer and Hellams map of Laurens County shows residential development in the vicinity of the project area, with the Martin residence depicted to the south of the project tract (Figure 10). Bramlett Church is also depicted on this map (Kyzer and Hellams 1883). This church is associated with the Martin cemetery, which was established prior to the construction of the church. The Pleasant Mound Post Office is also depicted south of the project tract. This post office originated in 1853 and was discontinued shortly prior to the publication of the map. Reuben Martin was the first postmaster at Pleasant Mound and is buried at Martin cemetery along with other members of the community such as Moses Clayton Cox, whose residence is also depicted on the map (Figure 10). By 1957, the Fountain Inn USGS topographic map shows continued residential development in the vicinity of the project area. Three residential structures are depicted within the project area at this time, one in the northwest portion of the project tract east of Bramlett Church Road, a second structure located southeast of Martin Cemetery, and a third structure to the east of Bramlett Church Road in the northern portion of the project tract (Figure 11). The 1983 Woodruff USGS quadrangle map shows no changes within the project area. Of the historic resources shown in the project area, the Martin Cemetery is recorded as archaeological site 38LU765/Resource No. 2414, while the house southeast of the cemetery is recorded as Resource 2413. The house to the east of Bramlett Church Road was recorded as Resource 0177 while the house northwest of the cemetery was in ruins and was not recorded as an above-ground resource.

3.3 PREDICTIVE MODEL RESEARCH

The most commonly used model for predicting the location of archaeological sites in the Piedmont of South Carolina is the one used by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for Sumter National Forest (Benson 2006:225-226). Based on factors such as slope, landform type, and distance to water, the USFS classifies areas into high, moderate, and low probability areas. High probability areas include all ridge tops, noses, saddles, and crests, and all well-drained, low-slope areas within 150 meters of the nearest water source. High probability areas also include areas within 50 meters of an old roadbed (for historic sites) or a lithic raw material source (for prehistoric sites). Moderate probability areas include well-drained areas having a slope of less than 10 percent that are located more than 150 meters from a water source. Low probability areas include ridge side slopes having a slope greater than 10 percent, erosional gullies, and severely eroded areas. Based on these parameters, approximately 29 percent (n=109 acres) of the project area has a high probability for containing archaeological resources, 36 percent (n=134 acres) has a moderate probability, and 35 percent (n=129 acres) has a low probability. Areas having a high and/or moderate potential for containing prehistoric sites include the ridges and ridge noses with well-drained soils within 150 meters of Beaverdam Creek. In regard to historic period archaeological sites, the only area

having the potential for containing historic period resources is in the central portion of the project area along Bramlett Church Road.

4.0 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

4.1 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

From May 7–8, 2019, and again on May 17, 2019, Archaeologists Douglas Sain, Ph.D, and Kelly Higgins, M.A. conducted a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the project area. The survey consisted of excavating 109 shovel test pits (STPs) at 30-meter intervals along 17 transects in three areas within the project tract (Figure 12, Table 1). Each shovel test was approximately 30 cm in diameter and was excavated to culturally sterile subsoil. If artifacts were found during the survey, additional shovel tests were excavated at 15–meter intervals around the site to help define the site’s boundaries.

For purposes of discussion, the project tract was divided into three areas labeled Areas A, B, and C. Area A consists of open fields and forested areas located southeast of Piney Grove School Road and southwest of Beaverdam Creek. Area B consists of sparsely wooded areas and open fields in the central portion of the project area south of Beaverdam Creek and east of Bramlett Church Road. Area C consists of agricultural fields and forested areas located north of Beaverdam Creek and east of Bramlett Church Road (Figure 12).

Table 1. Shovel Test Transects and Results.

Transect	STPs	Bearing	Area	Description	Results
Transect 1	6	130°	A	ridge slope, southern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 2	8	123°	A	ridge top, southern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 3	7	20°	A	ridge slope, southwestern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 4	4	140°	A	ridge top, southwestern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 5	8	58°	A	ridge, western portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 6	4	188°	B	saddle, south-central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 7	4	320°	B	ridge slope, south-central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 8	6	20°	B	ridge top, south-central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 9	4	70°	B	ridge slope, southeastern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 10	8	64°	C	ridge top, northern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 11	8	145°	C	ridge slope, northern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 12	8	35°	C	ridge slope, northeastern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 13	4	330°	B	ridge nose, central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 14	8	20°	B	ridge slope, southeastern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 15	8	150°	A	ridge slope, western portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 16	8	160°	C	ridge nose, northeastern portion	38LU764
Transect 17	6	180°	C	ridge top, north-central portion	No sites or isolated finds

4.1.1 Area A

During the survey of Area A, 41 shovel tests, ranging from 15–30 cm deep, were excavated along six transects (Figures 12 and 13, Table 1). Soils were predominantly uniform, eroded, and shallow, with a typical soil profile consisting of 10 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand (Ap horizon), followed by 10 cm (10–20 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey loam (Bw2 horizon), overlying 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 14). The soils in area A have undergone significant disturbance and deflation due to past agricultural and silvicultural activities. As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded in Area A.

4.1.2 Area B

During the survey of Area B, 30 shovel tests, ranging from 20–30 cm deep, were excavated along six transects (Figures 12, 15, and 16; Table 1). There were two general soil profiles evident in this portion of the project area. Eroded soils located in pasture in the central and eastern portions of the area consisted of approximately 20 cm of dark gray (10YR 4/1) loamy sand (Ap horizon), overlying 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay subsoil (Bt horizon). These soils have undergone significant disturbance due to past agricultural and silvicultural activities. In wooded areas soils were less eroded but were still shallow. These consisted of approximately 10 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand, overlying 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 17). As a result of the survey, the Martin Cemetery (38LU765/Resource No. 2414) was identified in Area B. This resource is discussed as an above-ground resource in Section 4.24.

4.1.3 Area C

During the survey of Area C, 38 shovel tests that ranged in depth from 15–40 cmbs were excavated along five transects (Figures 12, 18, and 19). There were two general soil profiles evident in Area C. Soils located in the northeastern and central portion of the area consisted of approximately 25 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand (Ap horizon), overlying 10+ cm (25–35+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 20). A second soil profile located in the north-central portion of Area C consisted of approximately 20 cm of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) loamy sand (Ap horizon), overlying 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay subsoil (Bt horizon). Most soils in this area were heavily eroded. As a result of the survey, one archaeological site, 38LU764, was identified in Area C

4.1.3.1 Site 38LU764

Site Number: 38LU764	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic and ceramic scatter; Historic isolate	Elevation: 610 ft. AMSL
Components: Woodland or Mississippian; Unknown Historic	Landform: Ridge nose
UTM Coordinates: E406129, N3834232	Soil Type: Appling loamy sand
Site Dimensions: 30 m NE/SW x 30 m SE/NW	Vegetation: Wheat Field
Artifact Depth: 0–30 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 11/3

Site 38LU764 is a Woodland or Mississippian Period lithic and ceramic scatter and a historic isolate located on a ridge nose overlooking Beaverdam Creek in the northeastern portion of the project area (Figures 1 and 2). Based on shovel testing the site measures approximately 30 meters northeast/southwest by 30 meters southeast/northwest (Figure 21). The site is bounded by two negative shovel tests that were excavated in four directions around an initial positive shovel test. Vegetation at the site consists of harvested and plowed wheat fields and surface visibility was negligible (Figures 22 and 23).

During the investigation, 11 shovel tests were excavated in and around the site. Three of these shovel tests contained a total of eight artifacts found between 0 and 30 cmbs. A typical soil profile at the site consisted of approximately 10 cm of brown (7.5YR 4/4) loam (Ap horizon), overlying 20 cm (10–30 cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam (Bw horizon), followed by 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay subsoil (Bt horizon). Areas to the south and west of the site have been heavily disturbed by plowing, erosion, and the removal of sediment (Figure 23). This area is approximately one to two meters lower in elevation than the surrounding landform and contains soil profiles that are disturbed and mottled. No artifacts were found in this disturbed area.

A total of seven prehistoric and one historic artifact was recovered from site 38LU764. These included six pieces of lithic debitage, one piece of plain very coarse sand-tempered pottery, and one unidentified iron nail (Appendix A). The lithic debitage consisted of three flakes (one crystal quartz, one quartz, and one orthoquartzite) and two pieces of shatter (two quartz and one crystal quartz). The only temporally diagnostic artifact was the pottery sherd, which dates to either the Woodland or Mississippian periods. The artifacts were found in disturbed contexts in a wheat field that recently been harvested.

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

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

Criterion B – The site has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – The site contains no architectural or other aboveground remains. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

Criterion D – Site 38LU764 contains a sparse Woodland lithic and ceramic assemblage, and a single historic period nail. The site has low artifact diversity and most of the artifacts were found in disturbed soils. Because of these factors, the site is unlikely to yield any significant information about the prehistory of the area.

Site 38LU764 is a small Woodland or Mississippian lithic and ceramic scatter and historic isolate located on a small ridge nose overlooking Beaverdam Creek. The site has very few artifacts, has low artifact diversity, and lacks archaeological integrity. Because of this, site 38LU764 is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.2 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

An architectural survey was conducted of structures more than 50 years old within the 0.25-mile APE. Based on the architectural survey, three structures (Resource Nos. 0177, 0178, and 2413) and one cemetery (Resource No. 2414/38LU765), were recorded within the APE.

4.2.1 Resource No. 0177

Resource No. 0177, located approximately 0.15 mile northwest of the project area at 1212 Bramlett Church Road, is a ca. 1900 one-story vernacular house facing the southeast (Figure 24.) The house, originally recorded during the Western Laurens County Architectural Survey (Sherrer and Revels 2002), is constructed from balloon framing following a rectangular plan. Exterior materials on the house consist of clapboard siding and pressed sheet metal roofing. A partial veranda is located on the northwest elevation of the house and is covered by a shed roof supported by wooden porch supports. A rear addition is located on the southeast elevation of the house, consisting of a shed roof with pressed sheet metal roofing. Extending from the center ridgeline of the roof is a brick chimney within the original footprint of the house. The house is set back from the road and is partially obscured by vegetation.

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

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

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

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

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

The structure has significantly deteriorated over time, displays no distinctive architectural features or characteristics, and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. The resource was originally recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP when it was initially surveyed (Sherrer and Revels 2002) and Terracon concurs with this recommendation.

4.2.2 Martin House (Resource No. 0178)

The Martin House (Resource No. 0178), located approximately 0.14 mile south of the project area at 309 Bramlett Church Road, is a ca. 1854 two-story I-house (Figures 25 and 26). The house, originally recorded during the Western Laurens County Architectural Survey (Sherrer and Revels 2002) has a symmetrical rectangular plan with two brick chimneys located on both gable ends. On the east façade of the house is a full veranda with a shed roof covered in pressed sheet metal roofing that is supported by square stuccoed masonry columns. The siding on the house has been replaced with vinyl siding and roofing materials have been replaced with pressed sheet metal roofing. Windows on the original portion of the house are a combination of nine over nine and six over six double hung sash windows. Located on the west elevation of the house is a historic addition with a rear facing gable. Other additions on the west elevation include a non-historic addition with a shed roof and one over one double hung sash windows. The house is partially obscured by vegetation and is set back from the road (Figures 25 and 26).

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

Criterion A – This resource is associated with agricultural practices in Laurens County during the mid-nineteenth century.

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

Criterion C – This resource is a good example of an antebellum I-house in rural Laurens County, consisting of a two-story rectangular plan and later rear gabled addition.

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

The structure has been modified but is still able to convey its significance as a rural I-house and its significance in regard to mid-nineteenth century agriculture in Laurens County. The resource was originally recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP when it was initially surveyed (Sherrer and Revels 2002) and Terracon concurs with this recommendation.

4.2.3 Resource No. 2413

Resource No. 2413, located within the southern portion of the project area at 484 Bramlett Church Road, is a ca. 1910 vernacular central hallway house showing no specific academic style (Figure 27). Located on the front façade of the house is a partial veranda covered by a half-hip roof and enclosed with screen. The house is sheathed in asbestos siding and the roofing material consists of asphalt shingles in a diamond pattern on the original footprint and asphalt roll on the addition roof. The original plan of the house is made up of two side-oriented gables with rectangular gable vents and a centrally located front door. A historic addition extends off the rear elevation of the house with a brick corbeled chimney piercing the ridgeline of the roof. Windows along the side and rear of the house have been replaced and are covered by mid-century window awnings. Surrounding the structure are several outbuildings including a historic well (2413.01), three implement sheds (2413.02, 2413.03, 2413.04), and one unknown historic structure (2413.05) (Figure 28). Two non-historic outbuildings include a carport and greenhouse. Landscape features surrounding Structure 2413 consists of ornamental foundation plantings and large surrounding trees. Although Structure 2413 retains integrity of location and setting, it does not have integrity in design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association due to an addition at the rear of the structure, the change in exterior materials, and the introduction of non-historic outbuildings.

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

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

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

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

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

Resource No. 2413 has been significantly modified, displays no distinctive architectural features or characteristics, and lacks significance through aesthetic features or association with an

important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. 2413 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.2.4 Martin Cemetery (Resource No. 2414/Site 38LU765)

The Martin Cemetery (Resource No. 2414/Site 38LU765), is located immediately west of Bramlett Church Road in the western portion of Area B (Figures 12 and 33). The cemetery measures approximately 50 meters north/south by 35 meters east/west and dates from the early nineteenth to late twentieth centuries (Figure 34). The cemetery is bounded by a barbed wire fence on the north, south, and west, and by a small embankment and drainage ditch that slopes down to Bramlett Church Road on the east. Vegetation in the area immediately surrounding the cemetery consists of open fields, while vegetation within the cemetery boundary consists of overgrown grasses, weeds, and small trees (Figure 33).

The Martin Cemetery contains grave markers for at least 65 interments, with dates ranging from 1804 to 1994. Benjamin Martin, one of the early members of the community, is buried at the cemetery, as are multiple individuals from the Bryson, Byrant, Cox, Edgins, Fowler, Higgins, Martin, and Stewart families. Some of the individuals buried at the cemetery were confederate soldiers (Figure 35). The Martin family was of European descent, although it is unknown whether they were English, Scot-Irish, or German. The cemetery predates the construction of Bramlett Church, although the church reportedly used the cemetery after its construction. The cemetery is in poor condition with multiple markers either broken or in a state of disrepair (Figure 36). There is no evidence for the grouping of graves or fieldstones within the cemetery. The cemetery contains one commercial marker, a Confederate veteran marker. Funerary art at Martin Cemetery consists of decorative ornamental designs that include one example of a bow, one example of clasped hands, and one example of a linked chain clasped in hand (Figure 36). The funerary art did not contain a variety of symbols and contained a low diversity of marker types. Given the early age of some of the interments, it is likely that unmarked burials exist within the cemetery.

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

Criterion A – Martin Cemetery may contain early members of the local community.

Criterion B – Martin Cemetery does not appear to have association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – Martin Cemetery does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The cemetery contains few decorative ornamental designs, a small variety of symbols, and displays few marker types.

Criterion D – Martin Cemetery may yield information important to the history of the area. The cemetery spans nearly two centuries and is associated with some of the founding members of the community.

Although cemeteries typically are not eligible for the National Register, they can be eligible because of their age, their association with founding members of a community, or for their information potential (Potter and Boland 1992). Based on this, Terracon recommends that additional historical research be conducted to determine the historical significance of the cemetery under Criterion A. The cemetery may also be eligible under Criterion D; however, this cannot be determined without excavating some of the interments to ascertain the preservation condition of the remains. This should only be done if the cemetery cannot be avoided by ground disturbing activities.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the CRRS, one archaeological site, 38LU764 was recorded. In addition, the architectural survey revisited two previously recorded resources (Resource Nos. 0177 and 0178) and recorded two newly identified resources—the Martin Cemetery (Resource No. 2414/Site 38LU765) and Resource No. 2413.

Archaeological site 38LU764, a Woodland or Mississippian lithic and ceramic scatter, is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The Martin Cemetery (Resource No. 2414/Site 38LU765) is an early nineteenth to late twentieth century cemetery located along Bramlett Church Road in the central portion of the project area. Early members of the local community are buried at the cemetery, as are several Confederate soldiers. Given the early age of some of the interments, it is possible that unmarked burials may also be present within the cemetery. Based on these factors, additional investigations are recommended to determine its NRHP eligibility, specifically under Criteria A and D.

Resource Nos. 0177 and 2413 are early twentieth century vernacular houses that are recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The Martin House (Resource No. 0178) is a ca. 1854 I-house that is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Located to the northwest and northeast of the Martin House are large wooded areas that block the view of the project area (Figures 2 and 25). Because of the intervening vegetation, the project will have no effect on the Martin House.

Shovel testing in various portions of the project area resulted in the identification of only one ineligible archaeological site, 38LU764. In addition, soils across Areas A, B, and C were consistently shallow and eroded. These eroded deposits have undergone significant disturbance and deflation due to agricultural and silvicultural activities. Based on these factors, it is unlikely that any significant archaeological sites would be located in the project area.

Based on the results of the CRRS, it is Terracon's opinion that the project area has a very low potential for containing additional significant cultural resources and we recommend no additional investigations in the project area, with the exception of the area containing the Martin Cemetery. We recommend that the Martin Cemetery be avoided by any ground disturbing activities as it may be historically significant and is protected under state law. If the cemetery cannot be avoided, Terracon recommends additional historical and archaeological investigations to determine the National Register status of the cemetery.

6.0 CLOSING

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

Sincerely,
Terracon Consultants, Inc.

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

Douglas Sain, Ph.D. RPA # 17527
Senior Archaeologist

REFERENCES

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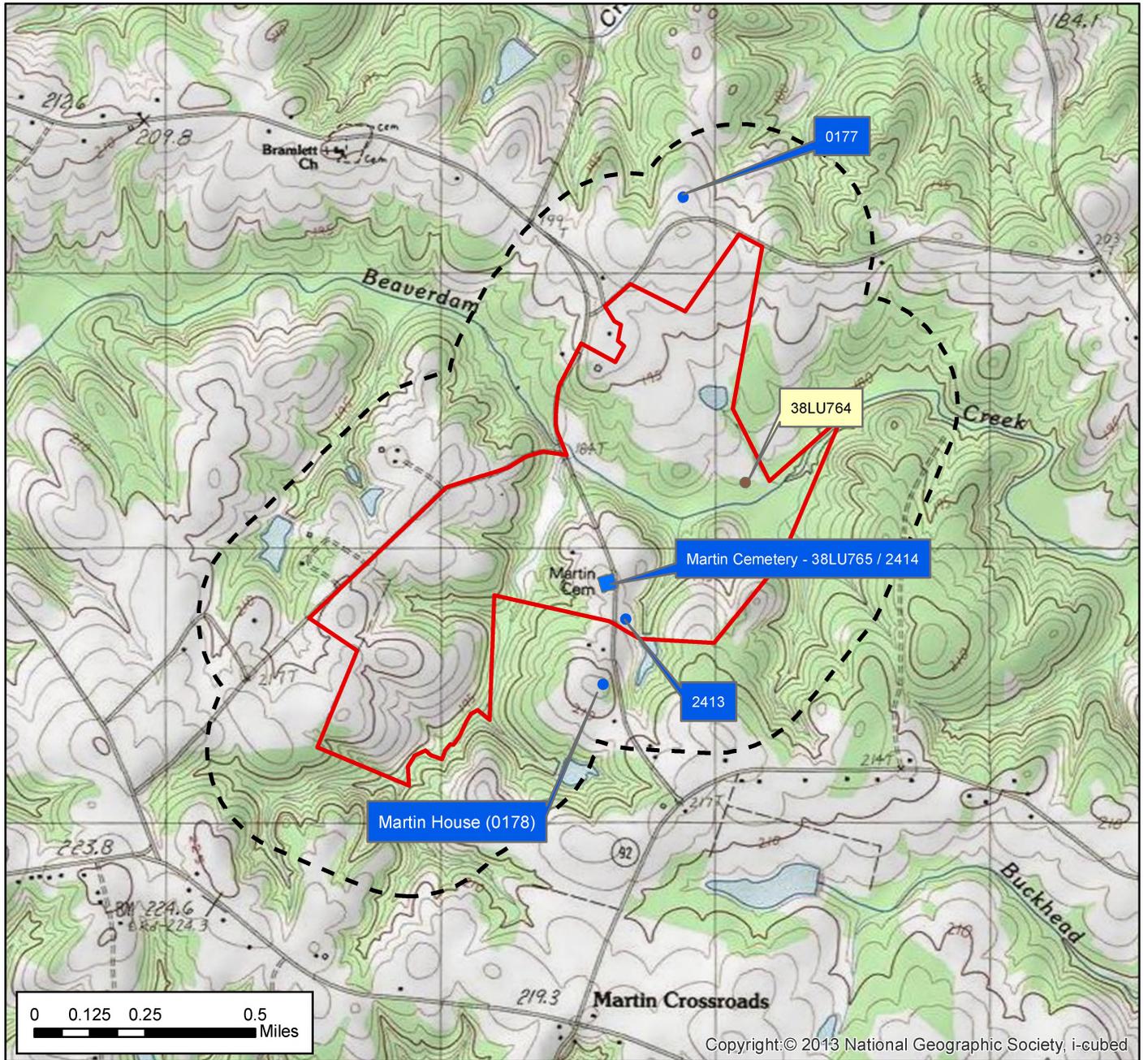
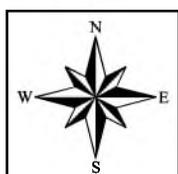
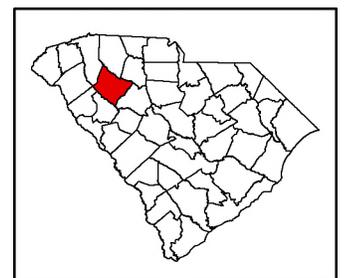
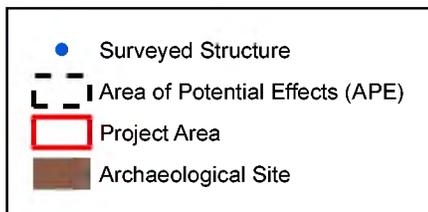


Figure 1. Project area and identified cultural resources within the APE.
 Base Map: Woodruff (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 CROXTON SOLAR
 LAURENS CO., SC

Figure
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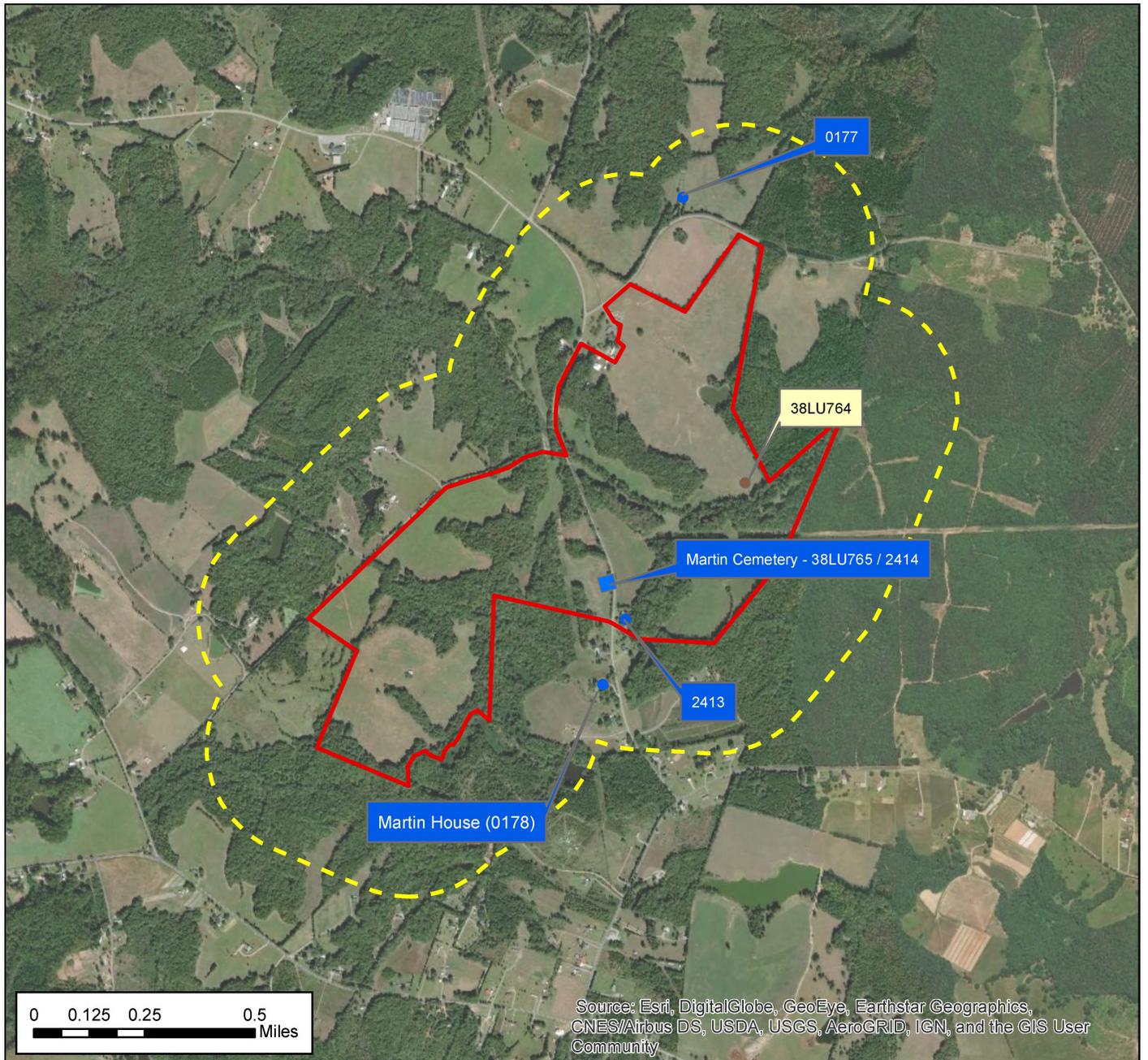
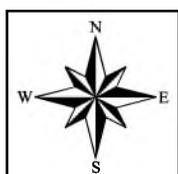
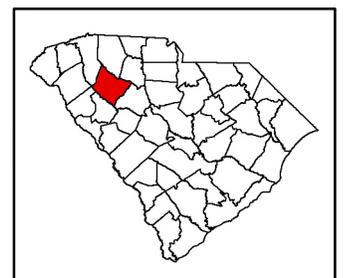
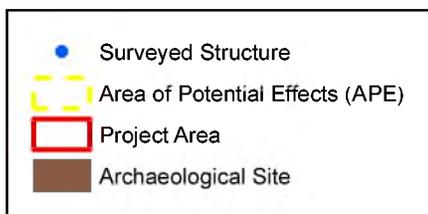


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing cultural resources within the APE.
Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.



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Reviewed By:	DAS

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AERIAL IMAGERY
CROXTON SOLAR LAURENS CO., SC

Figure
2



Figure 3. View of the project area, facing east.



Figure 4. Mixed hardwoods and pines in the central portion of the project tract, facing southwest.



Figure 5. Open field in the southern portion of the project tract, facing south.

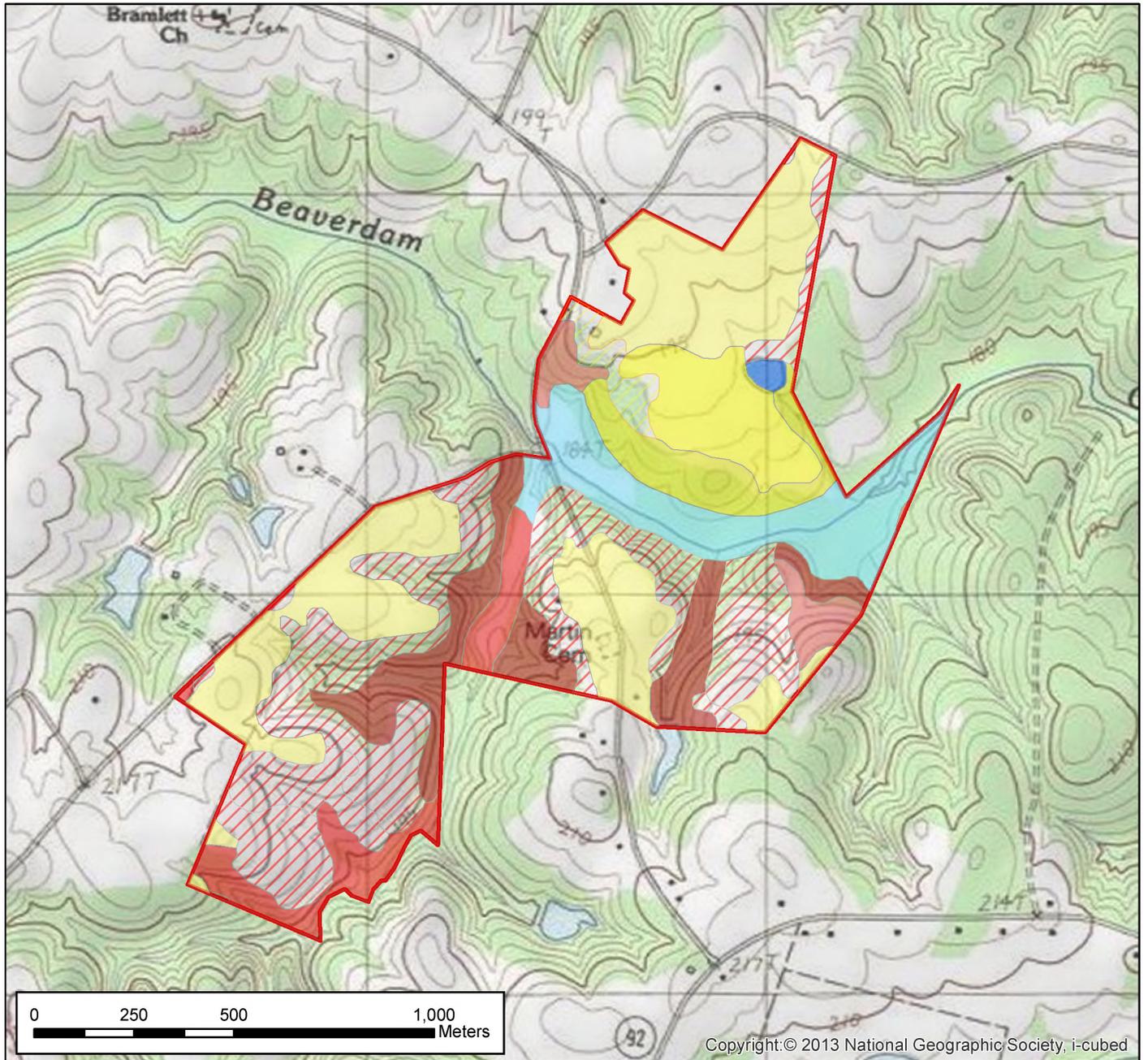
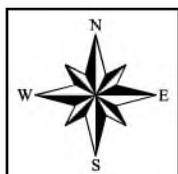
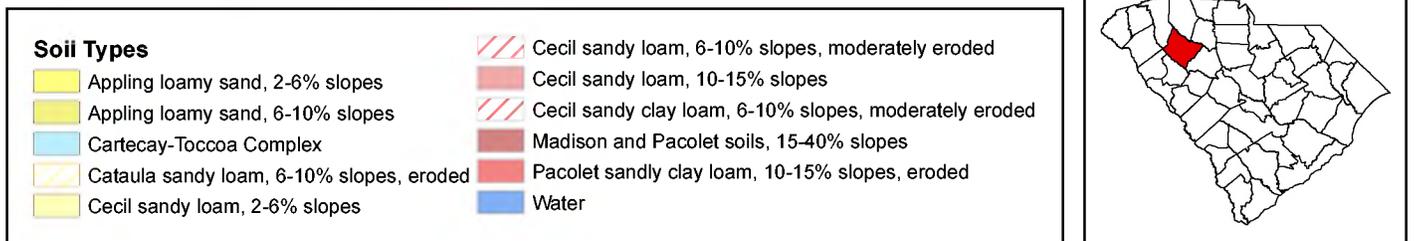


Figure 6. Soils types in the project area. Soil data obtained from NRCS Web Soil Survey (SSURGO). Soils in red and those indicated with hatching are steeply sloped and heavily eroded. Base Map: Woodruff (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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SOIL TYPES
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Figure
 6

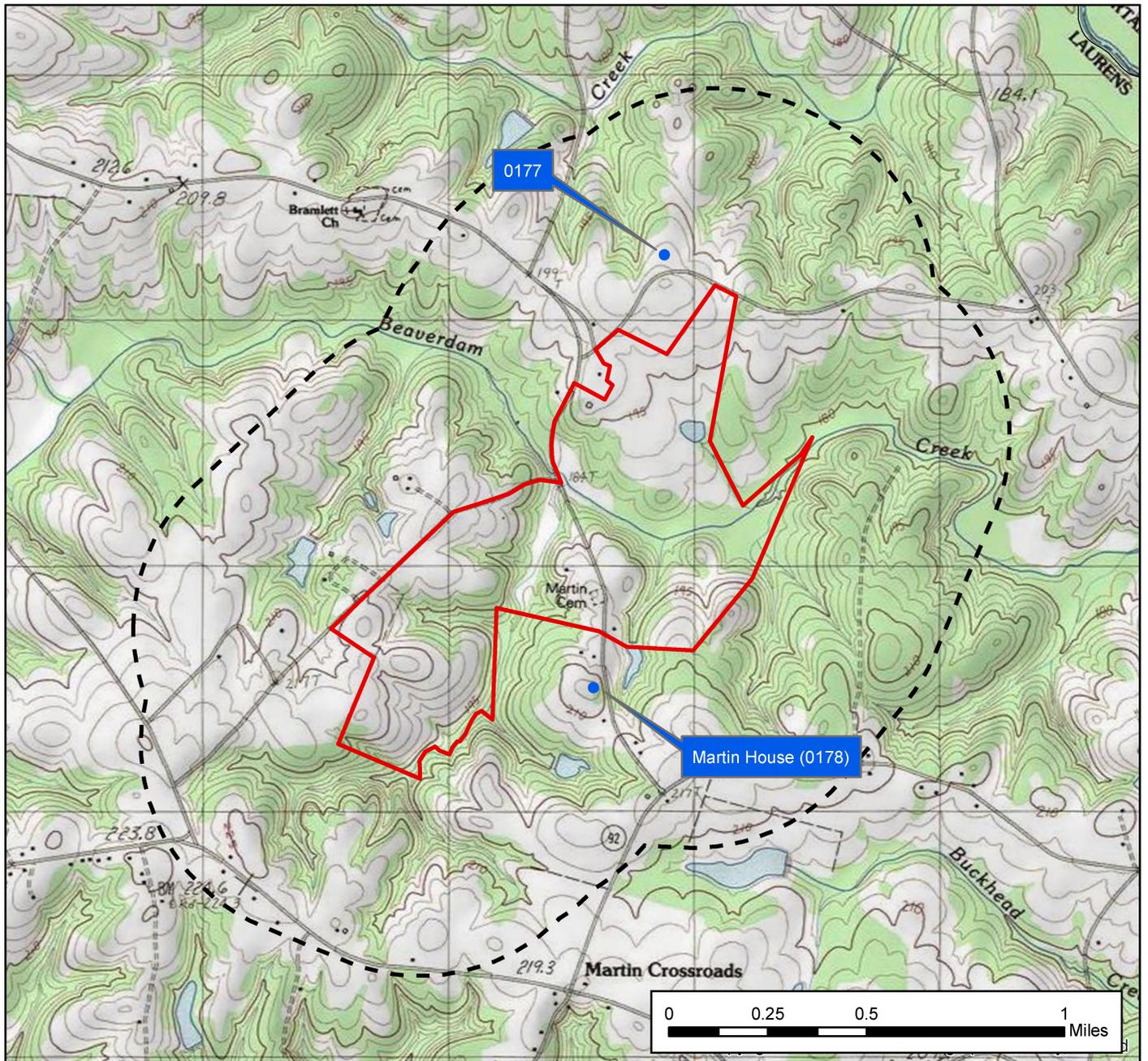
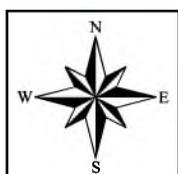
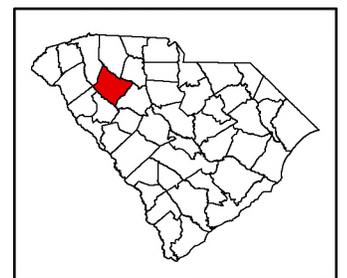
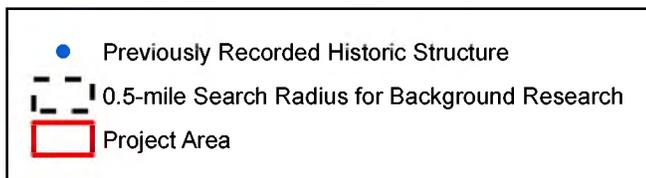


Figure 7. Project area and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius. Base Map: Woodruff (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES
CROXTON SOLAR LAURENS CO., SC

Figure
7

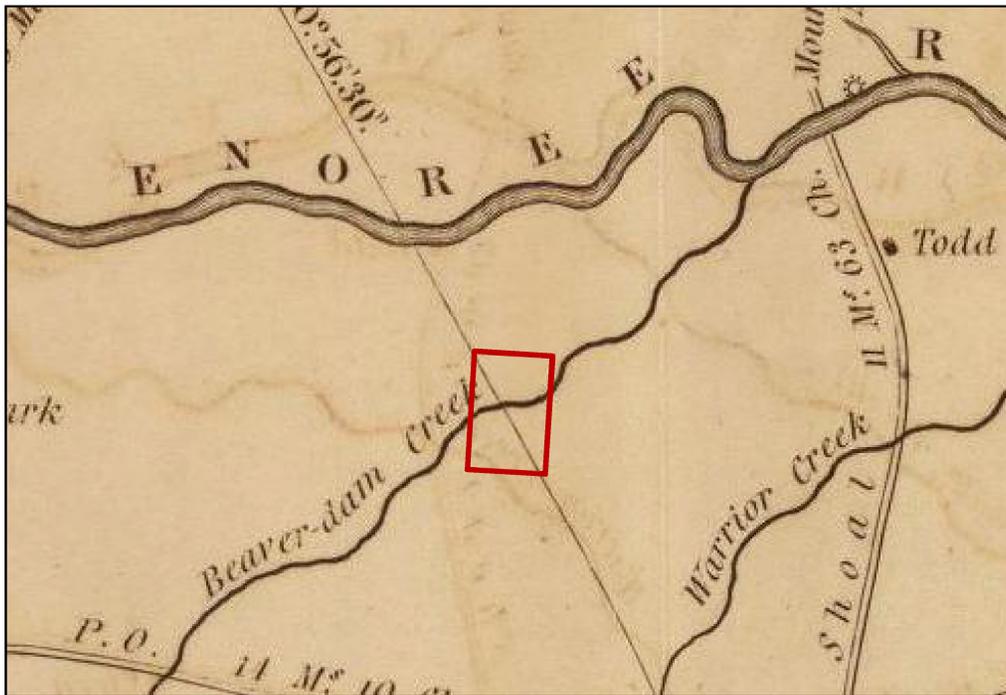


Figure 8. Mills (1825) Atlas map of the Laurens District showing the approximate location of the project area.



Figure 9. Joseph Meyer map (1845) of South Carolina showing the approximate location of the project area.

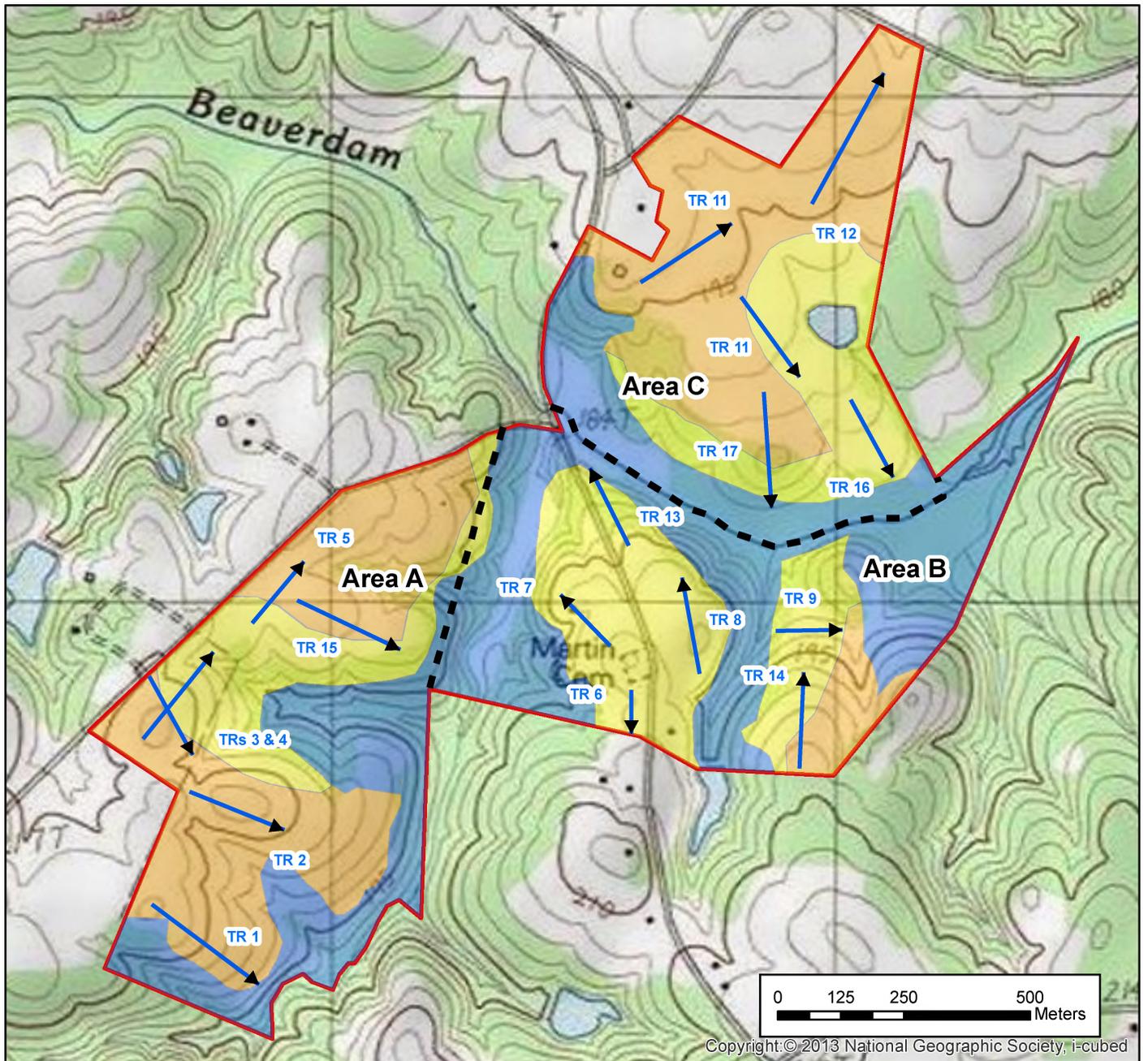
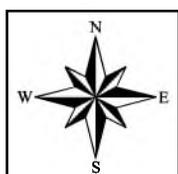
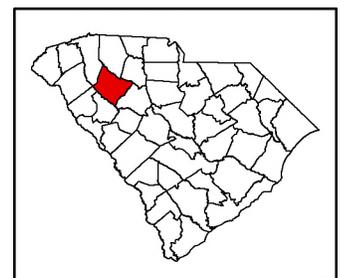
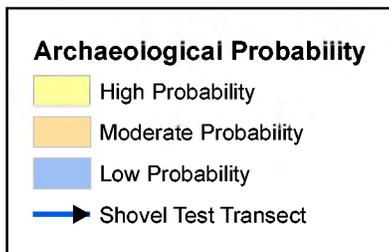


Figure 12. Archaeological probability areas and shovel test transects.
Base Map: Woodruff (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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SHOVEL TEST TRANSECTS
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Figure
12



Figure 13. Vegetation in Area A, facing north.



Figure 14. Shallow, eroded soil profile in Area A (STP 5-5).



Figure 15. Grasses and woodline Area B, facing south.



Figure 16. Vegetation along Transect 13 in Area B, facing south.



Figure 17. Shallow, eroded soil profile in Area B (STP 13-1).



Figure 18. Tall grass in Area C, facing south.

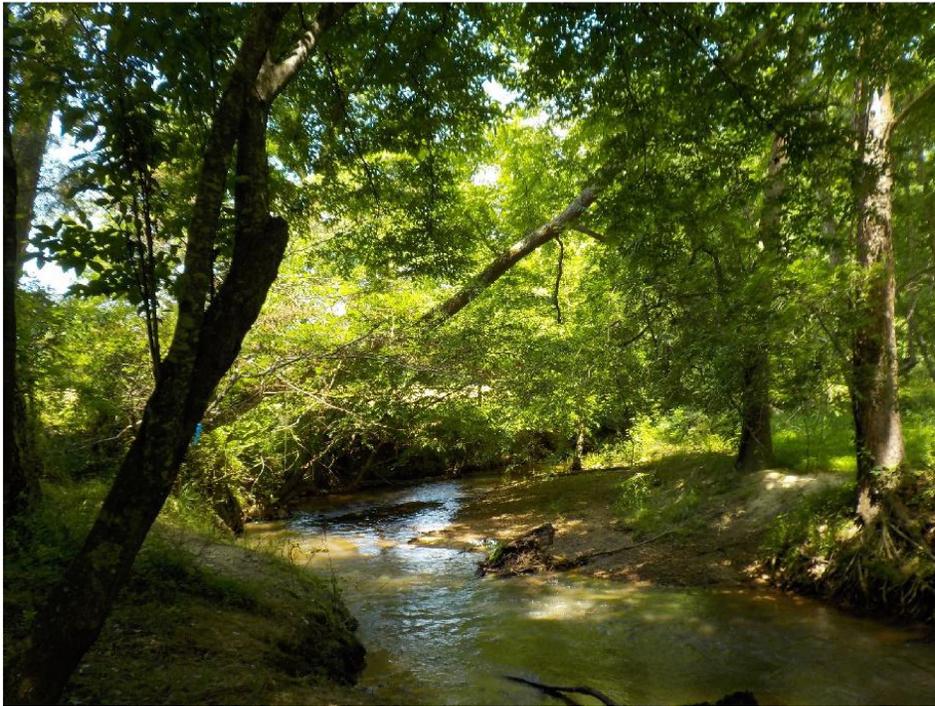
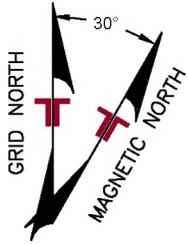


Figure 19. Vegetation along Beaverdam Creek in Area C, facing north.



Figure 20. Shallow soil profile in Area C (STP 12-4).



EXPLANATION	
●	POSITIVE STP
○	NEGATIVE STP
△	SITE DATUM
□ □	SITE BOUNDARY

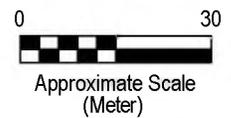
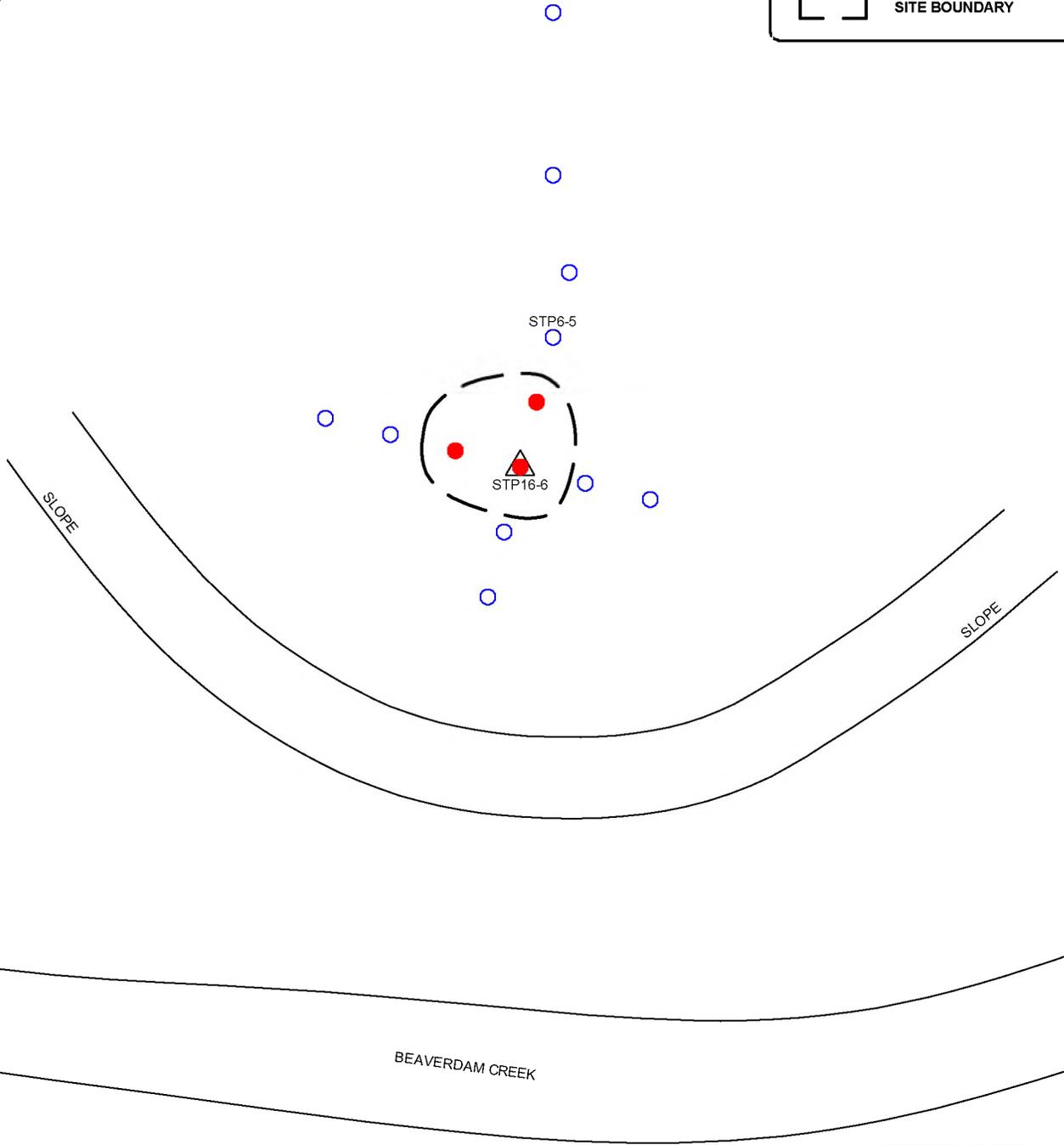


DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

Project Mng:	DAS	Project No.	7319P067
Drawn By:	PTK	Scale:	AS SHOWN
Checked By:	KLH	File No.	7319P067
Approved By:	BGG	Date:	MAY 2019

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SITE DIAGRAM
CROXTON SOLAR CRRS 38LU764 LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Figure
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Figure 22. Site 38LU764, facing north.



Figure 23. Site 38LU764 with arrow pointing to disturbed portion of site, facing northeast.



Figure 24. Resource No. 0177, facing southwest.



Figure 25. The Martin House (Resource No. 0178), facing southwest.



Figure 26. View from the Martin House to the project area, facing north.



Figure 27. Resource 2413, facing east.



Figure 28. Outbuilding 2413.01 associated with Resource 2413, facing east.



Figure 29. Outbuilding 2413.02 associated with Resource 2413, facing south.



Figure 30. Outbuilding 2413.03 associated with Resource 2413, facing east.



Figure 31. Outbuilding 2413.04 associated with Resource 2413, facing east.



Figure 32. Outbuilding 2413.05 associated with Resource 2413, facing east.



Figure 33. Martin Cemetery, 38LU765/ Resource No.2414, facing west.

EXPLANATION

- × GRAVE
- x — FENCE
- ☁ TREES
- BOUNDARY OF GRAVE MARKERS

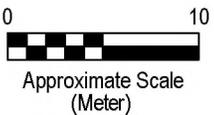
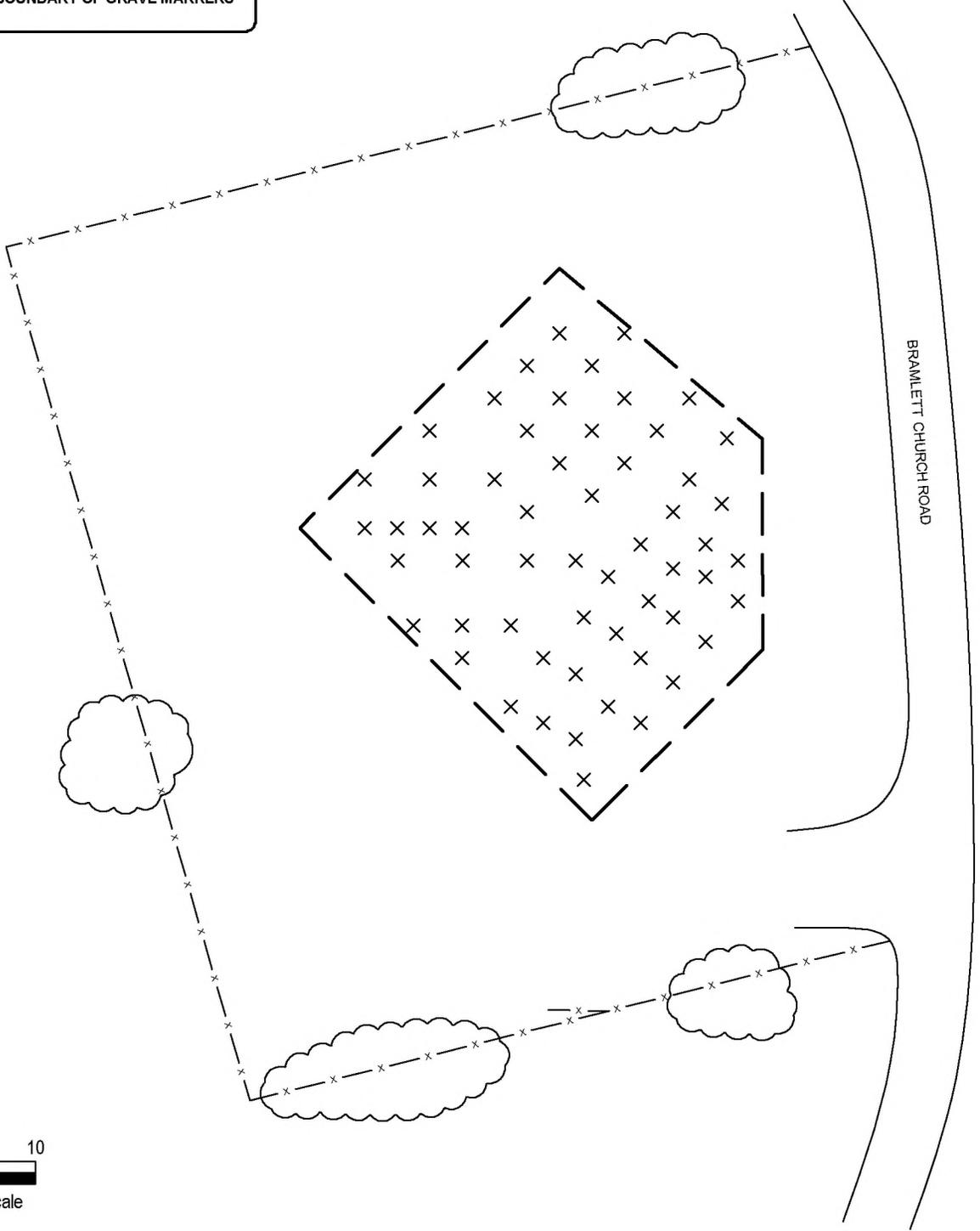


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Project Mngr:	DAS	Project No.	7319P067
Drawn By:	PTK	Scale:	AS SHOWN
Checked By:	KLH	File No.	7319P067
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SITE DIAGRAM

CROXTON SOLAR CRRS
38LU765
LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Figure

30



Figure 35. Grave marker at Martin Cemetery, 38LU765/ Resource No.2414, facing west.



Figure 36. Grave marker at Martin Cemetery, facing west.

APPENDIX A – ARTIFACT CATALOG

Appendix A - Croxton Solar Reconnaissance Artifact Catalog

Site No.	Cat. No.	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Subcategory	Material	Size Grade
38LU764	1.01	STP 16-6	10-30	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Flake	Orthoquartzite	4
38LU764	1.02	STP 16-6	10-30	1	2.0	Metal	Nail		Iron	
38LU764	2.01	STP 16-6 + 15N	0-30	1	0.5	Lithic	Debitage	Flake	Crystal quartz	3
38LU764	2.02	STP 16-6 + 15N	0-30	1	0.6	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter	Crystal quartz	3
38LU764	2.03	STP 16-6 + 15N	0-30	1	5.4	P. pottery	Plain			
38LU764	3.01	STP 16-6 + 15W	0-30	1	4.9	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter	Quartz	2
38LU764	3.02	STP 16-6 + 15W	0-30	1	0.7	Lithic	Debitage	Flake	Quartz	3
38LU764	3.03	STP 16-6 + 15W	0-30	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Shatter	Quartz	4

Appendix A - Croxton Solar Reconnaissance Artifact Catalog

Site No.	Cat. No.	Cortex	Notes
38LU764	1.01	Absent	
38LU764	1.02		Unidentified
38LU764	2.01	Absent	
38LU764	2.02	Absent	
38LU764	2.03		Body; V.C. sand
38LU764	3.01	Absent	
38LU764	3.02	Absent	
38LU764	3.03	Absent	