



January 5, 2018

Mr. David Capparelli
Summerton Solar, LLC
6153 Sand Pine Court
Jupiter, Florida 33458

**Re: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately
1,086 Acres at the Proposed Summerton Solar Project
Clarendon County, South Carolina
Terracon Project No. 73177257**

Authors: Kelly Higgins, M.A., Shelby Linck, M.A., and William Green, M.A., RPA

Dear Mr. Capparelli:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of Summerton Solar, LLC, has completed a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey (CRRS) of approximately 1,086 acres at the proposed Summerton Solar Project in Clarendon County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within and near the project area that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This work was done under contract to Summerton Solar, LLC, in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. P73177257, dated October 31, 2017. The project was conducted for the purpose of environmental due diligence and is not intended for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.).

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is a proposed solar farm located approximately three miles north of the Town of Summerton in Clarendon County, South Carolina. The tract is irregularly shaped and is bounded by Summerton Highway, and Frank Rhames Road to the east, Adger Road and private property to the south, private property to the west, and Furse Road and Frank Rhames Road to the north. Furse Road, Adger Road, and several unnamed access roads cross the project area. An additional five-acre area that is the proposed location of a substation associated with the project is located approximately 500 meters west of main project area. This area was previously surveyed during a CRRS of the Clarendon Solar Farm II (Sain et al. 2016). The area surrounding the project tract consists primarily of agricultural and residential properties. Based on topography, existing vegetation, and the nature of the proposed undertaking, the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.25-mile radius around the project area.



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Geotechnical



Environmental



Construction Materials



Facilities

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is situated in the Coastal Plain physiographic province and lies within the Santee River drainage basin. The closest natural water sources are Jacks Creek and Wildcat Branch located in the central portion of the project area, Chapel Creek located along the western boundary of the project area, and an unnamed Carolina bay in the northwestern portion of the project area.

Soils in the project area are composed of sandy and loamy soils formed in marine deposits of the Coastal Plain. Soil types include excessively drained Lakeland sand; well drained Dothan loamy fine sand, Faceville loamy sand, Fuquay fine sand, Marlboro loamy sand, and Orangeburg loamy sand; moderately well drained Clarendon loamy sand; somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg loamy sand and Scranton fine sand; poorly drained Grady loam, McColl loam, and Rains sandy loam; and very poorly drained Paxville loam (Figure 3). The majority of the project area contains excessively drained to well-drained soils, with poorly drained soils occurring primarily in areas surrounding water sources.

Topography in the project area is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from approximately 140 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) around Jacks Creek to approximately 160 ft AMSL in the northern portion of the project area. Vegetation consists primarily of agricultural fields, stands of mixed pine and hardwoods, and mechanically cleared areas containing secondary growth (Figures 4 and 5). Surface visibility varied across the tract, ranging from nearly 100 percent in some of the agricultural fields to almost no surface visibility in wooded areas.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Previously Recorded Sites

Background research for the project was conducted on November 14, 2017, using ArchSite, a GIS program depicting previously recorded archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. Also examined were the archaeological site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and prior cultural resources reports pertaining to the project area, if applicable. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area.

Based on the background research, there was one previous CRRS within a half mile of the project area. This survey conducted by Terracon in 2015 identified one archaeological site, one isolated find, and seven aboveground historic resources, three of which are within or near the current project area (Table 1, Figure 6). Archaeological site 38CR1026 is an early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century ceramic scatter that was recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The three previously aboveground resources are all twentieth century structures. Resources 277 and 278 have been determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, whereas Resource 280, Andrews Chapel, has been determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Sain et

al. 2016). Andrews chapel was revisited during the current survey; however, Resource 278 was not reevaluated because it had already been determined ineligible for the NRHP.

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

Resource ID	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Reference
38CR1026	19 th /20 th century ceramic scatter	Not Eligible	Sain et al. (2015)
277	St. Marks Church, ca. 1900	Not Eligible	Sain et al. (2015)
278	Unidentified house, ca. 1940-1950	Not Eligible	Sain et al. (2015)
280	Andrews Chapel, ca. 1915	Eligible	Sain et al. (2015)

Resources in bold are within the current APE.

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 any historic resources were likely to be present within the boundary of the proposed project area. Mouzon's 1776 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina* shows the project area on the west side of an unnamed road and north of Sumter (Figure 7). Robert Mill's 1825 Atlas shows the project area in a rural location between Sumterville to Nelson's Ferry Road on the east and an unnamed road on the west. There are four residences near the project area, including two unnamed plantations and "Ch. Connor's" on the Sumterville to Nelson's Ferry Road and "Samuel Richburg" on the unnamed road. It is likely that "Ch. Connor" was related to Thomas Connor, Jr. who built Orange Hill Plantation (Figure 8). The 1910 Clarendon County soil map shows approximately 18 structures, three roads, and the Northwestern Railroad of South Carolina inside the project area (Figure 9). The 1950 Clarendon County enumeration map shows eight structures and two roads within the project area (Figure 10).

3.3 Predictive Model Research

For the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, various predictive models have been used to identify areas having a high likelihood for containing archaeological sites (e.g., Brooks and Scurry 1978; Cable 1996; Clement et al. 2001; O'Donoughue 2008a, 2008b; Scurry 2003). In general, the most significant variables for determining site location appear to be distance to a permanent water source or wetland, slope, and soil drainage characteristics. Prehistoric sites tend to occur on low slope areas with well drained soils that are within 200 meters of a permanent water source or wetland. Historic home sites tend to be located on well drained soils near old roads.

Based on these parameters, portions of the project area that have a moderate to high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological resources are located within 200 meters of Jacks Creek, Wildcat Branch, Chapel Creek, and the Carolina bay area (see Figure 1). In addition, there are numerous areas having a high potential for containing nineteenth and twentieth century sites as indicated by historic maps of the area (see Figures 8 through 10).

4.0 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

4.1 Archaeological Survey

From November 28–30, 2017, Archaeologist Kelly Higgins, Crew Chief Samantha Hunt, and Architectural Historian Shelby Linck conducted a CRRS of the project area. Shovel test pits were excavated at 30-meter intervals along 15 transects in various portions of the project area that contained well-drained soils (Figure 11, Table 2). Each shovel test was approximately 30 cm in diameter and was excavated to either 80 centimeters below surface (cmbs) or to culturally sterile subsoil.

During the survey, 218 shovel tests were excavated to depths ranging from 10–70 cmbs. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Ap horizon) followed by 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) of brownish yellow (10YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Bt horizon).

Table 2. Shovel Test Transects and Results

Transect	STPs	Bearing	Area	Result
Transect 1	26	200°	Between Jack's Creek and Wildcat Branch	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 2	14	0°	West of Jack's Creek	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 3	10	60°	Central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 4	2	290°	Central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 5	8	350°	East of Jack's Creek	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 6	3	98°	Southern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 7	18	126°	Southern portion	Site 38CR1042
Transect 8	28	294°	South-central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 9	22	0°	West-central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 10	8	254°	Eastern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 11	24	164°	Northern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 12	7	0°	Northern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 13	8	146°	Northern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 14	10	300°	Northern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 15	30	-	Surrounding Carolina bay in western portion	Site 38CR1043

As a result of the survey, two archaeological sites, 38CR1042 and 38CR1043, were identified.

4.1.1 Site 38CR1042

Site Number: 38CR1042	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic artifact scatter; Prehistoric isolate	Elevation: 150 ft AMSL
Components: 19 th /20 th c.; Unidentified prehistoric	Landform: Ridge
Site Dimensions: 50 m N/S x 45 m E/W	Soil Type: Dothan loamy fine sand
UTM Coordinates: E558880, N3722881	Vegetation: Soybean field
Artifact Depth: 0–30 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/3

Site 38CR1042 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century artifact scatter and prehistoric isolate located along Adger Road in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 11). Based on shovel testing and the extent of a surface collection, the site measures approximately 50 meters north/south by 45 meters east/west. The site is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the north, east, and south, and by the project boundary to the west (Figure 12). Vegetation consists of a fallow soybean field with surface visibility around 75 percent (Figure 14).

During the investigation, nine shovel tests were excavated across the site. Three shovel tests contained a total of 24 artifacts found between 0 and 30 cmbs. An additional nine artifacts were collected from the surface of the site. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 20 cm of brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand (Ap horizon), followed by 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Bt horizon).

A total of 32 historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact were recovered from the site. Historic artifacts include one pearlware rim sherd; three pieces of porcelain; one salt-glazed stoneware sherd; three whiteware sherds; 19 pieces of container glass (10 clear, four amethyst, two aqua, two brown, and one cobalt blue) and five brick fragments (Appendix A). Although the site contains a small amount of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century artifacts such as shell-edged pearlware and salt-glazed stoneware, the site primarily dates from the mid-nineteenth through twentieth centuries given the presence of whiteware and colored glass shards. The prehistoric artifact is a piece of chert debitage and is not temporally diagnostic.

Site 38CR1042 is a nineteenth to early twentieth century artifact scatter and prehistoric isolate located in the southern portion of the project area. All of the artifacts were recovered on the surface of the site or in the plowzone, indicating the site does not retain archaeological integrity. 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 – The site contains a moderate number of artifacts and a diverse artifact assemblage. Despite this, the site is a very common site type and all artifacts were recovered from either the surface of the site or in the plowzone. Because of this, the site is unlikely to yield significant information about either the history or prehistory of the area.

Site 38CR1042 is a nineteenth/early twentieth century artifact scatter containing a moderate number and diversity of artifacts. However, the site is a very common site type and lacks archaeological integrity. Based on these factors, site 38CR1042 is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.1.2 Site 38CR1043

Site Number: 38CR1043	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Artifact Scatter	Elevation: 150 ft AMSL
Components: 20 th century	Landform: Rim of Carolina bay
Site Dimensions: 15 m N/S x 15 m E/W	Soil Type: Grady loam
UTM Coordinates: E557355, N3724084	Vegetation: Agricultural field
Artifact Depth: 0–40 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/1

Site 38CR1043 is a twentieth century artifact scatter located in an agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the project area (Figure 1). Based on shovel testing, the site measures 15 meters in diameter (Figure 13). Vegetation consists of a fallow corn field with nearly 100 percent surface visibility (Figure 15).

During the investigation, nine shovel tests were excavated across the site. Nine artifacts were recovered from the site, with all being recovered from a single shovel test between 0 and 40 cmbs. A typical soil profile consists of approximately 40 cm of very dark gray brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam (Ap horizon), followed by 10+ cm (40–50+ cmbs) of light gray (10YR 7/2) sandy clay subsoil (Bt horizon).

The nine artifacts recovered from the site consist of three plain whiteware sherds, one transfer-printed whiteware sherd, one stoneware sherd, and four clear container glass shards (Appendix A). These artifacts likely date to the early or mid-twentieth century.

Site 38CR1043 is a twentieth century artifact scatter located in the northwestern portion of the project area. All of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone, indicating the site does not retain archaeological integrity. 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 work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

Criterion D – The site contains few artifacts, has little artifact diversity, and lacks any architectural debris that would indicate the presence of a former structure. Based on these factors, the site is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of the area.

Site 38CR1043 lacks archaeological integrity, contains few artifacts, and does not meet any of the criteria necessary for inclusion in the National Register. Based on these factors, site 38CR1043 is recommended as being ineligible for the NRHP.

4.2 Architectural Survey

An architectural survey was conducted to record structures more than 50 years old within a 0.25-mile radius of the project that retained at least a modest degree of integrity. Based on the architectural survey, six structures over 50 years of age were recorded within the project area and two structures were located within the 0.25-mile APE (Figure 11, Table 3). Properties identified within the project area and APE ranged from ca. 1850s-1960s.

Table 3. Surveyed Properties within the APE.

Survey ID	Description	NRHP Recommendation	Figure No.
280	ca. 1915	Eligible	16 & 17
0298	ca. 1960s silo	Not Eligible	18
0299	ca. 1960s silo	Not Eligible	18
0300	ca. 1960s silo	Not Eligible	18
0301	ca. 1960s silo	Not Eligible	18
0302	ca. 1960s silo	Not Eligible	18
0303	ca. 1960s silo	Not Eligible	18
0304	Orange Hill, 1851	Needs Additional Work	19

4.2.1 Andrews Chapel - Resource 280

Resource No. 280 is a ca. 1915 church known as Andrews Chapel that is located immediately to the southwest of the project area (Figure 6). A historic marker on the property notes the Methodist congregation for the church was formed in 1796. The original church building burned down in 1912 and the current building on the site was constructed shortly after. Bessie Bellamy Parker, the first woman to be ordained a Methodist minister in South Carolina, served at the church from 1959–1962. Bessie B. Parker has a memorial in Rock Hill, a scholarship named after her through the South Carolina United Methodist Church for female reverends, and appears to also have a scholarship named after her through Wofford University. The building is a cruciform church featuring arched windows, wood-paneled double doors, and a pyramid roof turret on the southeast side containing the main entrance (Figures 16 and 17).

Resource No. 280, has retained its original materials, design, and vernacular workmanship style. It has also remained on its original site of construction and still retains a rural, agricultural setting that evokes the feeling of early twentieth century rural life; therefore, it has retained integrity in

location. In addition, it is associated with the first female Methodist minister in South Carolina, Bessie B. Parker. Based on the prior recommendation and concurrence from SHPO, Structure 280 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B for its association to Bessie B. Parker and under Criterion C as a good example of early twentieth century religious architecture in South Carolina (Sain et al. 2016:7-8).

4.2.2 Resource Nos. 0298–0303

Resource Nos. 0298–0303 are a cluster of six round galvanized steel silos with metal dome roofs located west of Furse Road in the project area (Figure 18). They each have a doorway located at ground level and metal ladder leading to the roof. The associated building has been previously demolished. The structures have retained original materials, remained on their original site of construction, and are still located in a rural setting; therefore, they have retained integrity in location. However, there is no sense of a particular aesthetic or historic feeling, nor is it associated with an important event or person.

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

Criterion A – Resource Nos. 0298 through 0303 have no known association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B – Resource Nos. 0298 through 0303 have no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – Resource Nos. 0298 through 0303 do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value.

Criterion D – Resource Nos. 0298 through 0303 are unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Clarendon County.

Resource Nos. 0298 through 0303 display no distinctive architectural features or characteristics, and lack significance through aesthetic features or association with an important person or historic context. Based on this evaluation, Resource Nos. 0298 through 0303 are recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.2.3 Orange Hill - Resource No. 0304

Orange Hill is a two-story Greek Revival influenced structure built in 1851 by Thomas Connor, Jr. (Figure 19). It is located east of Highway 15, approximately 180 meters south of the project area. There is very limited visibility of the structure due to vegetation surrounding the house; only the southeast corner is visible from Highway 15. This view shows a side gable with a pediment and

enclosed porch with porte-cochere. It has a hipped-gable roof with metal panel roofing and two central interior brick chimneys on the north and south ends that are visible on Google Earth. Additions on the southeast, southwest, and northwest sides were completed sometime before 1957 as seen on a 1957 aerial photograph. A rear addition forming an ell is a modern addition to the northwest façade.

According to the Historic Summerton website, it still retains original workmanship details such as sawed and pegged timbers, original brick chimneys, the original brick in the basement, and an associated outbuilding (Historic Summerton, nd). However, after damage from Hurricane Hugo, an outbuilding was destroyed and the front formal gardens were reconstructed. Resource No. 0304 is still located in a rural setting with pastures and extensive tree coverage, therefore it has retained integrity in location and setting. In addition, it evokes a feeling of nineteenth century agricultural/plantation life due to unchanged setting and location. The alterations to the massing (excluding the modern rear ell) have become part of its historic fabric due to the modifications occurring more than 50 years ago. In addition, this structure is associated with local planter Thomas Connor, Jr.

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 is associated with local planter Thomas Connor, Jr.

Criterion C – This resource is a well maintained vernacular antebellum plantation house with Greek Revival characteristics that still retains original architectural details.

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

Resource No. 0304's southeast corner is the only portion of the house visible from the road. Due to not being able to see the structure, Resource No. 0304 needs additional work to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the reconnaissance survey, two new archaeological sites were identified, 38CR1042 and 38CR1043. Both of these sites have poor archaeological integrity and are recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Although the project area is likely to contain additional archaeological sites, especially late nineteenth and twentieth century home sites, none are likely to be significant because of extensive plowing, clearing, and erosion.

The previously recorded architectural survey identified Resource No. 280, Andrews Chapel, as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The structure is in its original location and still retains its setting and feeling of early twentieth century rural life in an agricultural setting. Therefore, the visibility of solar panels could have an adverse effect on Resource No. 280's setting and feeling.

The current architectural survey recorded six historic resources within the proposed APE. Orange Hill (Resource 0304) is a nineteenth century plantation house that retains original architectural details and is located in an unchanged setting. Most of this resource, however, could not be seen from a publicly accessible area and is therefore recommended for additional work to evaluate its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. As this resource is located approximately 180 meters south of the project area and will not be physically impacted by the project, there will be no effect on Orange Hill as the project will not diminish the characteristics that could make it eligible for the NRHP (e.g., its distinctive architectural features or its association with Thomas Connor, Jr.) and the viewshed is protected by existing vegetation. The remaining resources, Resource Nos. 0298–0303, are all recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP as they lack distinctive architectural features or characteristics, or significance through their association with an important person or historic context.

Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey, it is Terracon's recommendation that Andrews Chapel (Resource No. 280) could be affected by the proposed undertaking. It is recommended that solar panels not be placed within sight of Resource No. 280, or that vegetative screening be placed along State Road S-14-306. Based on these results, it is Terracon's recommendation that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the proposed Summerton Solar Project.


6.0 CLOSING

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

Sincerely,
Terracon Consultants, Inc.



William Green, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator
Group Manager, Natural and Cultural Resources



Shelby Linck, M.A.
Architectural Historian

7.0 REFERENCES

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2008b Living in the Low Country: Modeling Archaeological Site Location in the Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Sain, Douglas, and Sam Carter

2015 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 1,048 Acres at the Clarendon Solar Farm II, Clarendon County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Clarendon Solar Farm, LLC, Bluffton, South Carolina, by Terracon Consultants, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

Web Soil Survey

2017 <http://websoilsurvey.ncrs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. United States Department of Agriculture soils website. Accessed February 27, 2017.

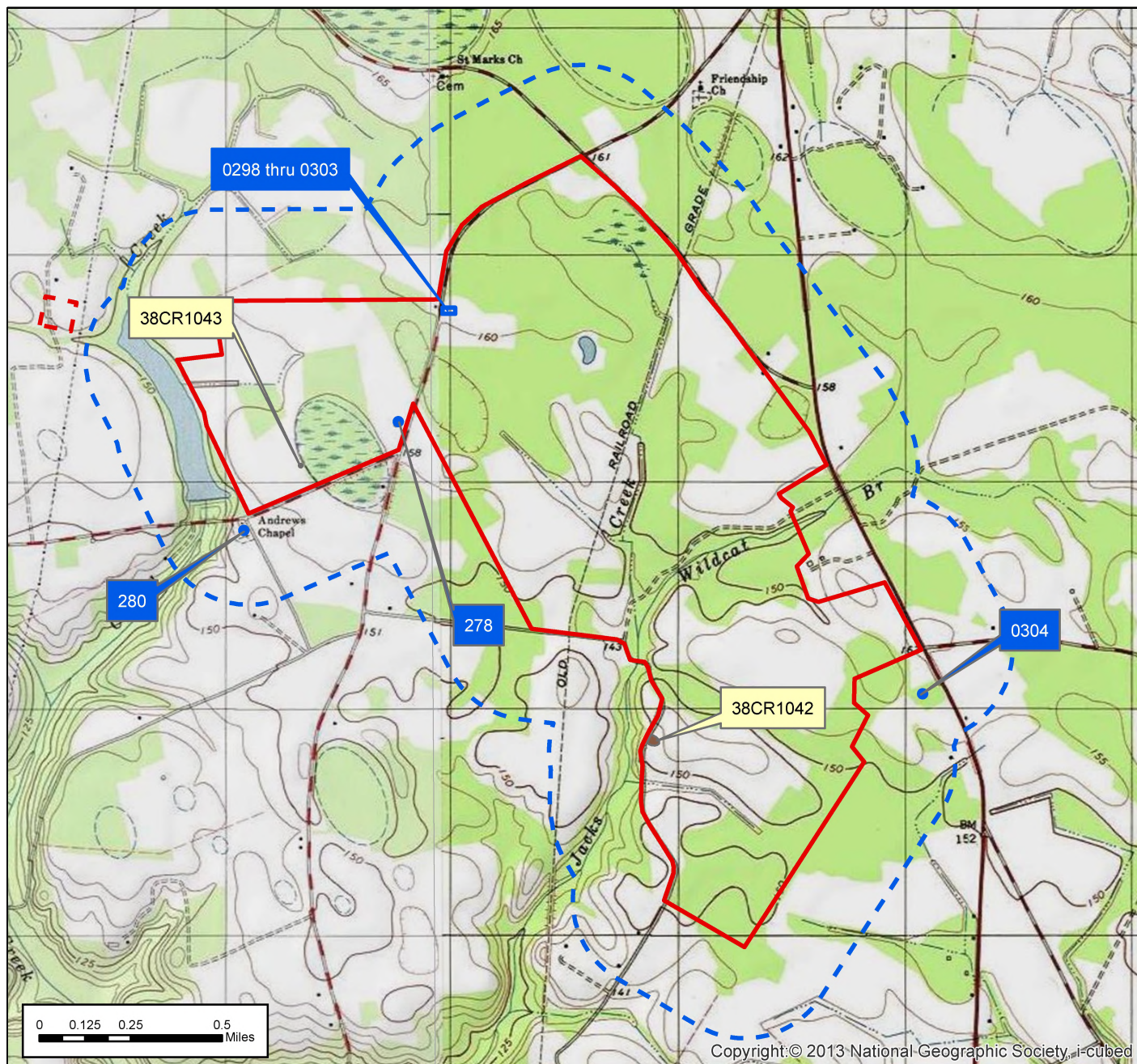
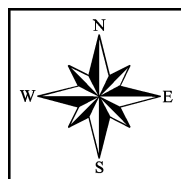
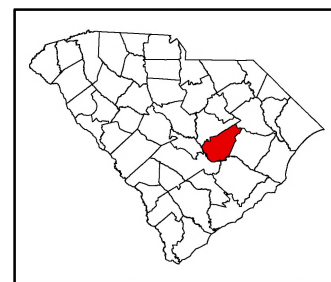
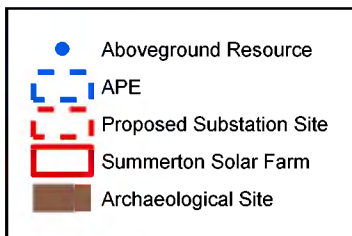


Figure 1. Project area and cultural resources within the proposed APE.
Base Maps: Pinewood (1980) and Paxville (1979) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles.



Project No.	73177257
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Drawn By:	BGG
Reviewed By:	KLH

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SUMMERTON SOLAR FARM
CLARENDON COUNTY, SC

Figure

1

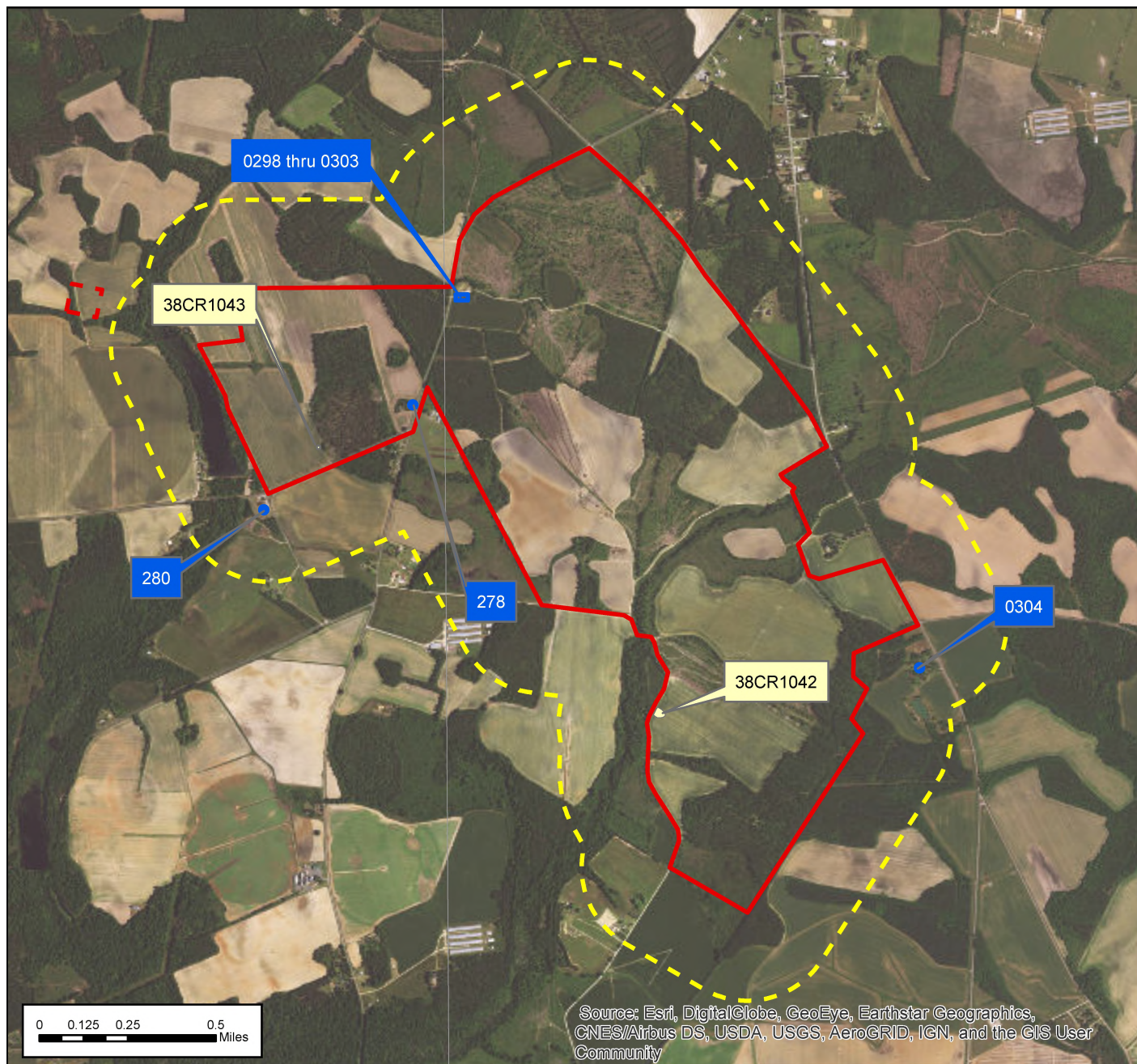
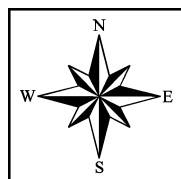
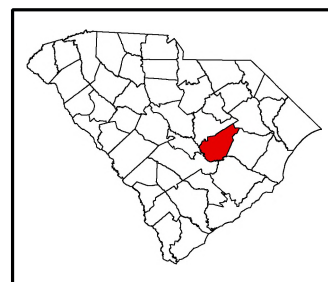
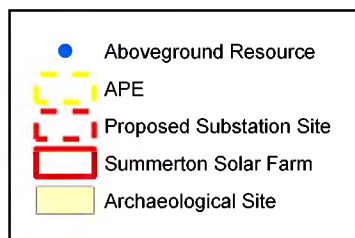


Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the project area and cultural resources within the proposed APE.
Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.



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Reviewed By:	KLH

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AERIAL IMAGERY
SUMMERTON SOLAR FARM CLARENDON COUNTY, SC

Figure
2

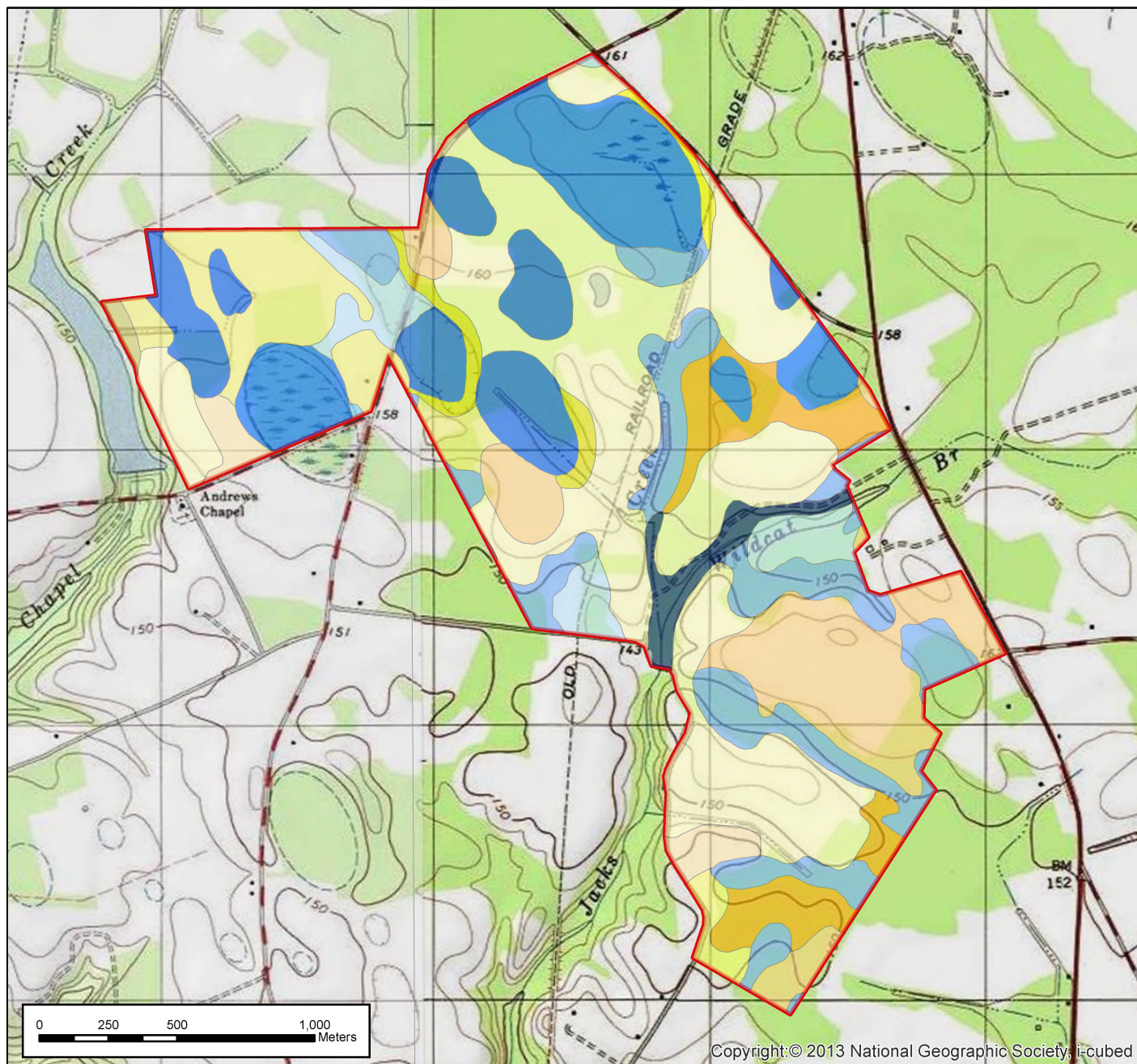
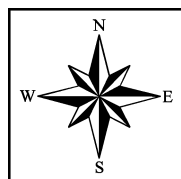
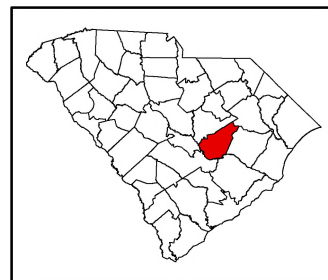
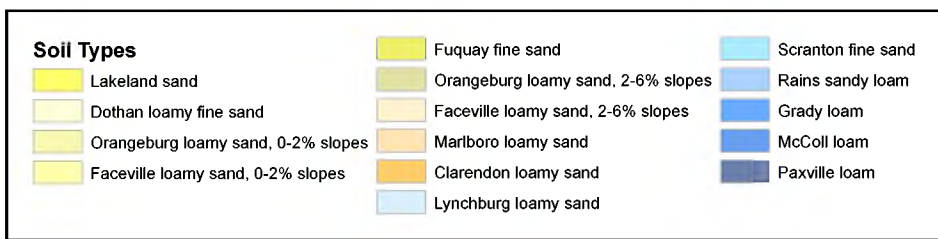


Figure 3. Soil types in the project area. Soil data obtained from NRCS Web Soil Survey (SSURGO).
Base Maps: Pinewood (1980) and Paxville (1979) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles.



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SOIL TYPES
SUMMERTON SOLAR FARM
CLARENDON COUNTY, SC

Figure
3



Figure 4. Agricultural field in the central portion of the project area, facing northwest.



Figure 5. Mechanically cleared area in the western portion of the project area, facing west.

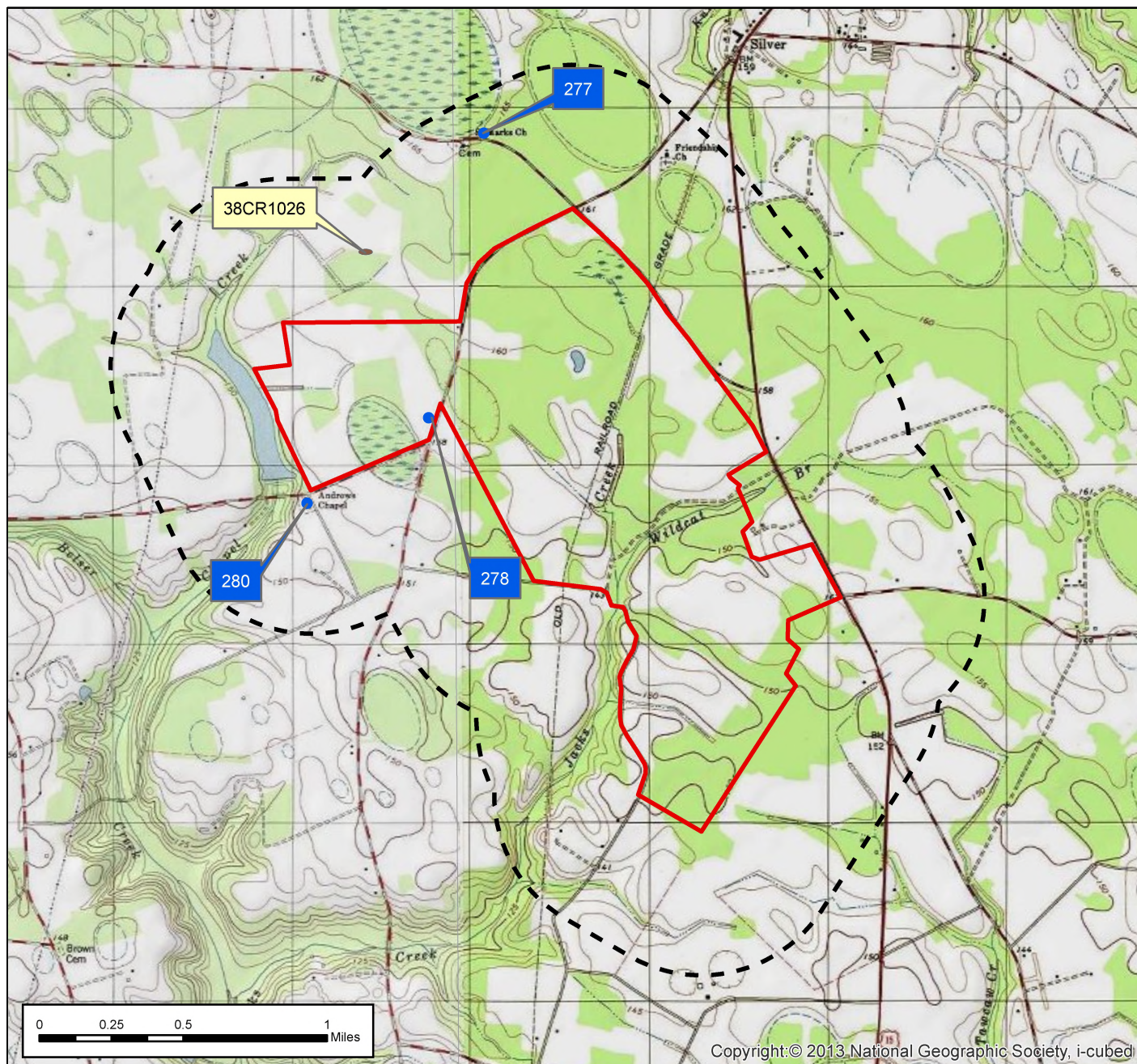
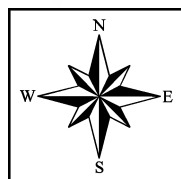
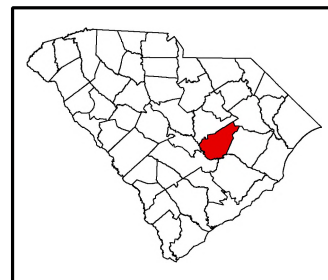


Figure 6. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.
Base Maps: Pinewood (1980) and Paxville (1979) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles.



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PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES
SUMMERTON SOLAR FARM CLARENDON COUNTY, SC

Figure
6

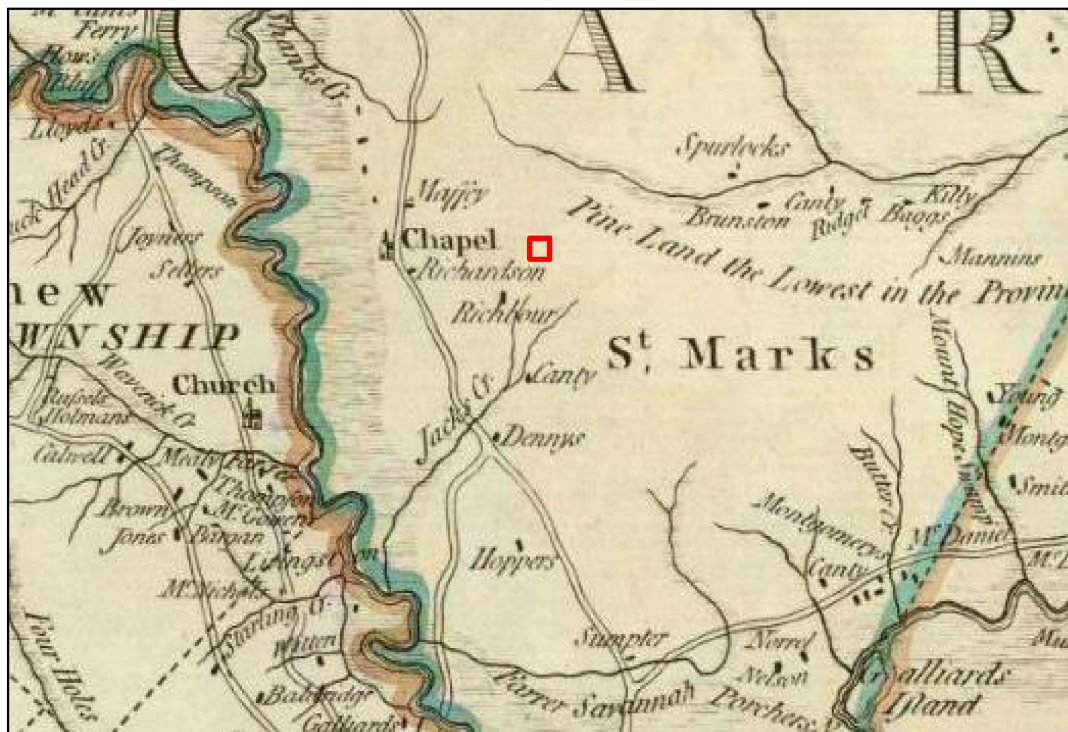


Figure 7. Mouzon's (1776) map showing the approximate location of the project area.

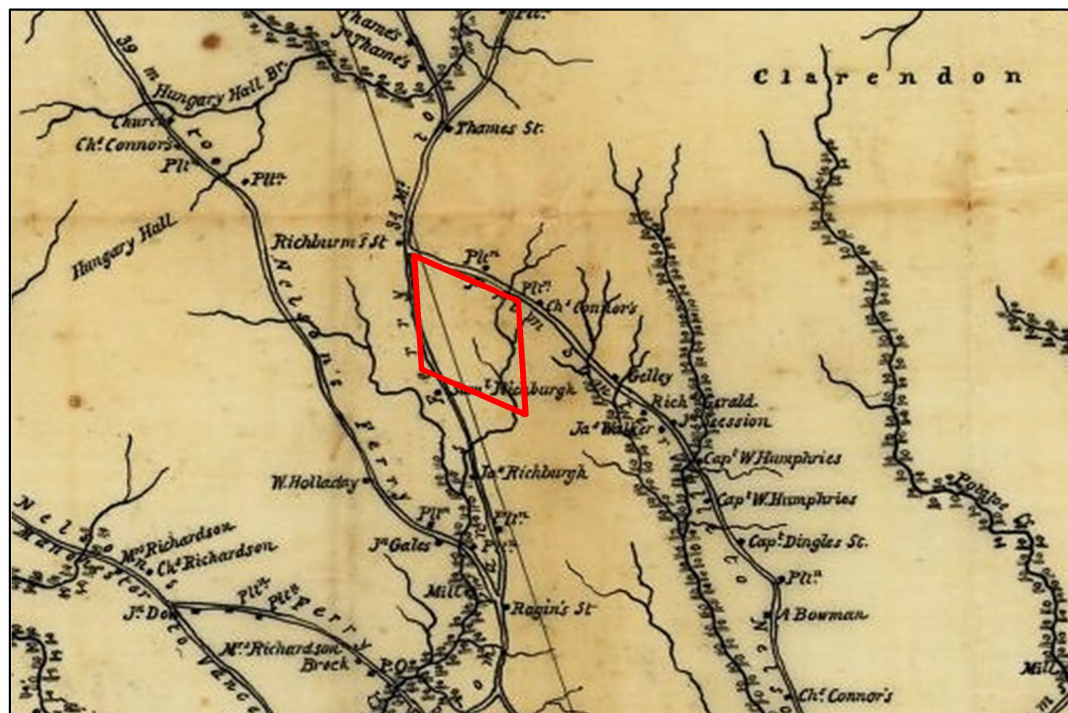


Figure 8. Mill's (1825) map showing the approximate location of the project area.

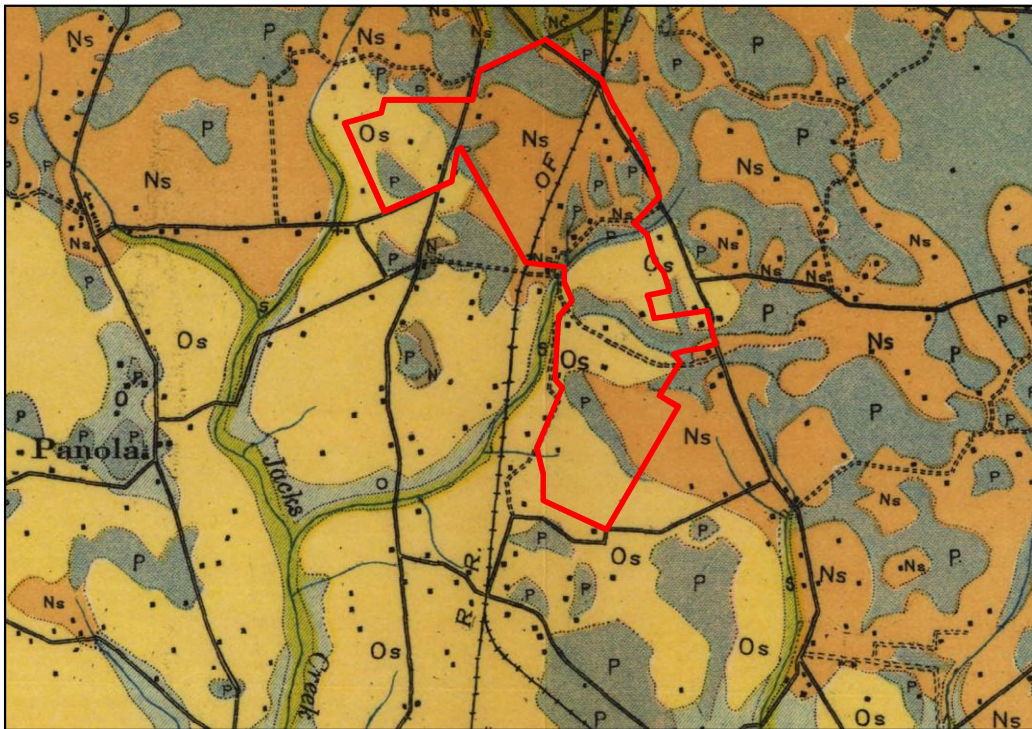


Figure 9. Clarendon County (1910) soil map showing the approximate location of the project area.

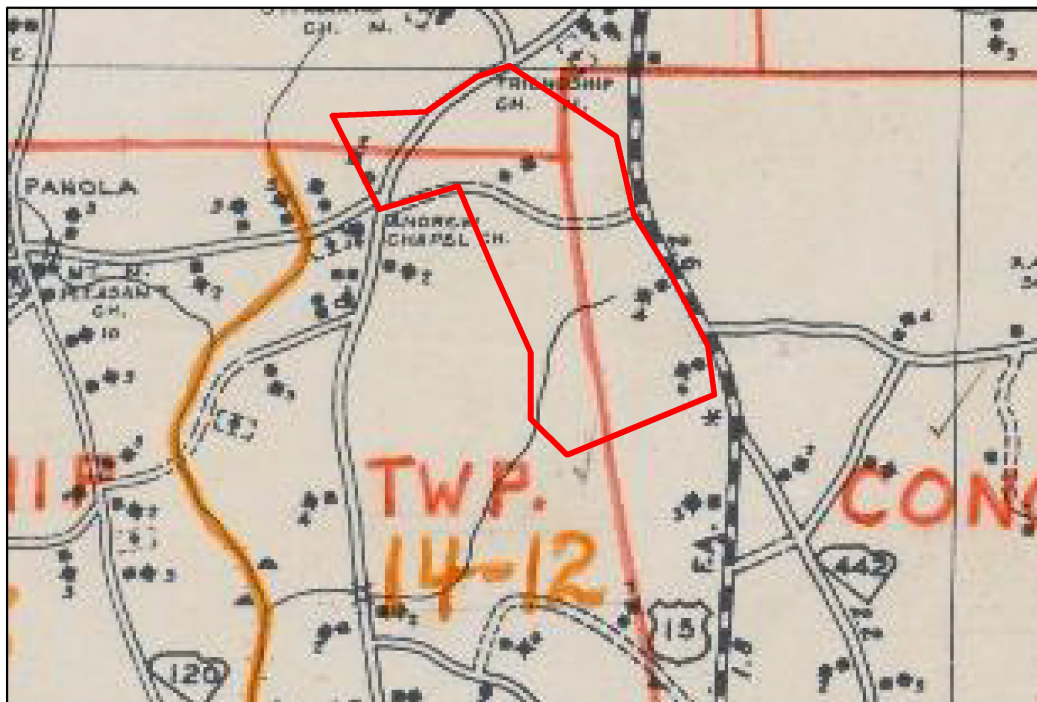


Figure 10. Clarendon County (1950) enumeration map showing the approximate location of the project area.

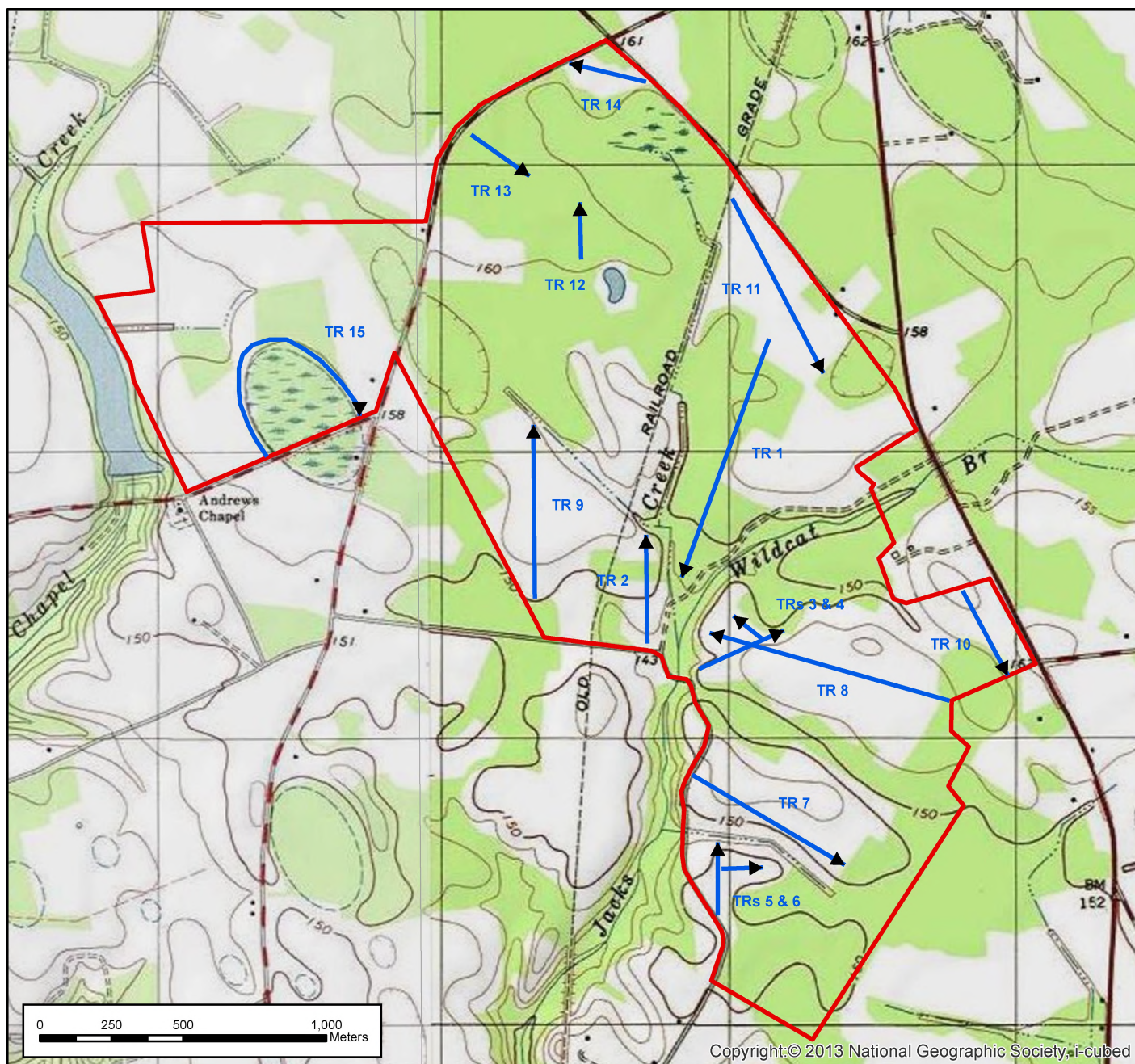
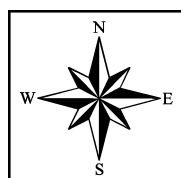
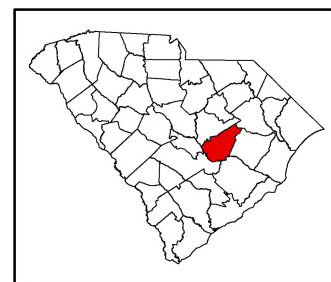
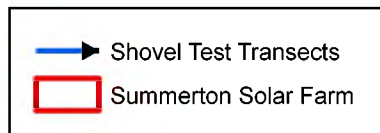


Figure 11. Shovel test transects.
Base Maps: Pinewood (1980) and Paxville (1979) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles.



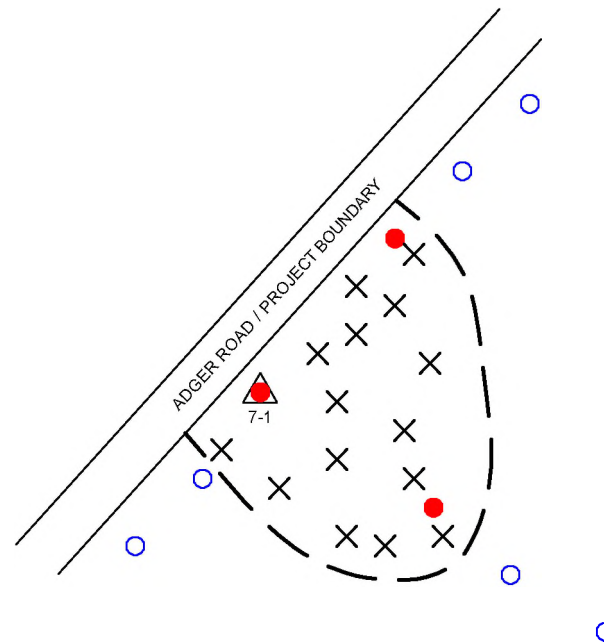
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SHOVEL TEST TRANSECTS
SUMMERTON SOLAR FARM CLARENDON COUNTY, SC

Figure
11



EXPLANATION

- POSITIVE STP
- NEGATIVE STP
- △ SITE DATUM
- × SCATTER
- SITE BOUNDARY

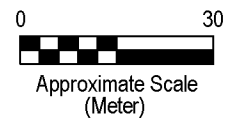


DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND
IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

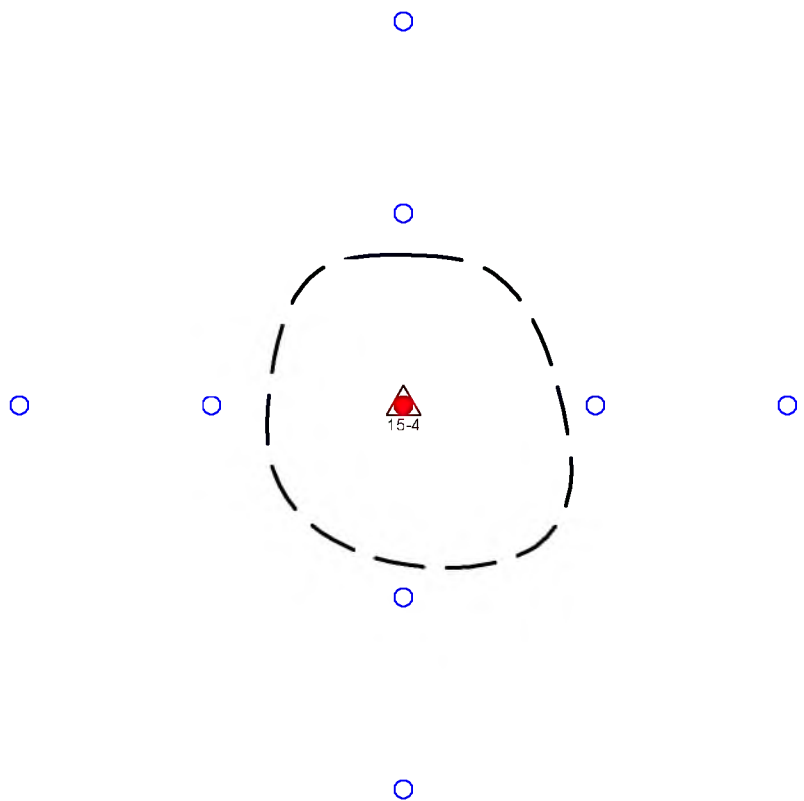
Project Mng:	KLH
Drawn By:	PTK
Checked By:	KLH
Approved By:	BGG
Project No.	73177257
Scale:	AS SHOWN
File No.	73177257
Date:	DECEMBER 2017

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SITE MAP
SUMMERTON SOLAR RECONNAISSANCE 38CR1042 CLARENDON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Figure
12



EXPLANATION

- POSITIVE STP
- NEGATIVE STP
- △ SITE DATUM
- × SCATTER
- [] SITE BOUNDARY

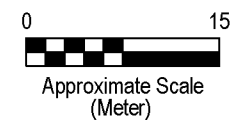


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Project Mng:	KLH
Drawn By:	PTK
Checked By:	KLH
Approved By:	BGG
Project No.	73177257
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SITE MAP
SUMMERTON SOLAR RECONNAISSANCE 38CR1043 CLARENDON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Figure
13



Figure 14. Site 38CR1042, facing southeast.



Figure 15. Site 38CR1043, facing northwest.



Figure 16. Resource No. 280, facing northwest.



Figure 17. Resource No. 280, facing south.



Figure 18. Resource Nos. 0298 through 0303, facing south.

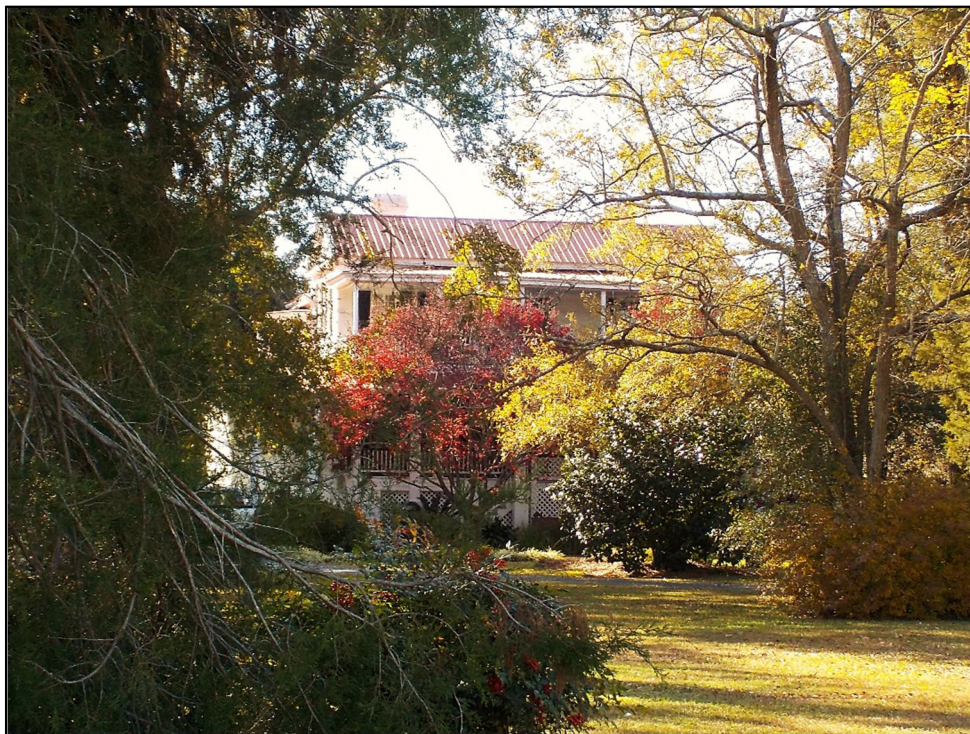


Figure 19. Resource No. 0304, facing east.

APPENDIX A. ARTIFACT CATALOG

Appendix A - Summertown Solar Artifact Catalog

Site No.	Cat. No.	Provenience	Depth (cmts)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Subcategory	Description/Type	Material
38CR1042	1.01	STP 7-1	0-30	1	0.4	H. Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware		
38CR1042	1.02	STP 7-1	0-30	1	3.3	H. Ceramic	Porcelain			
38CR1042	1.03	STP 7-1	0-30	1	1.5	Glass	Container		Clear	
38CR1042	1.04	STP 7-1	0-30	1	5.9	Glass	Container		Amethyst	
38CR1042	1.05	STP 7-1	0-30	1	3.8	Glass	Container		Amethyst	
38CR1042	1.06	STP 7-1	0-30	1	3.6	Glass	Container		Aqua	
38CR1042	1.07	STP 7-1	0-30	2	130.9	Architectural	Brick			
38CR1042	2.01	STP 7-1 + 30 N	0-30	1	0.1	Lithic	Debitage	Flake		Chert
38CR1042	2.02	STP 7-1 + 30 N	0-30	1	1.3	H. Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware		
38CR1042	2.03	STP 7-1 + 30 N	0-30	1	0.8	H. Ceramic	Porcelain			
38CR1042	2.04	STP 7-1 + 30 N	0-30	1	0.9	Glass	Container		Brown	
38CR1042	2.05	STP 7-1 + 30 N	0-30	1	0.6	Glass	Container		Aqua	
38CR1042	2.06	STP 7-1 + 30 N	0-30	1	1.4	Glass	Container		Clear	
38CR1042	2.07	STP 7-1 + 30 N	0-30	8	5.3	Glass	Container		Clear	
38CR1042	2.08	STP 7-1 + 30 N	0-30	2	0.6	Architectural	Brick			
38CR1042	3.01	Surface		1	3.6	H. Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Shell-edged, Blue	
38CR1042	3.02	Surface		1	10.1	H. Ceramic	Porcelain			
38CR1042	3.03	Surface		1	0.9	H. Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware		
38CR1042	3.04	Surface		1	14.5	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-glazed		
38CR1042	3.05	Surface		1	11.6	Glass	Container		Amethyst	
38CR1042	3.06	Surface		1	3.8	Glass	Container		Amethyst	
38CR1042	3.07	Surface		1	2.8	Glass	Container		Cobalt Blue	
38CR1042	3.08	Surface		1	4.3	Glass	Container		Brown	
38CR1042	3.09	Surface		1	5.2	Architectural	Brick			
38CR1043	1.01	STP 15-4	0-35	1	0.6	H. Ceramics	Whiteware		Transfer-printed	
38CR1043	1.02	STP 15-4	0-35	2	2.0	H. Ceramics	Whiteware			
38CR1043	1.03	STP 15-4	0-35	1	1.0	H. Ceramics	Whiteware			
38CR1043	1.04	STP 15-4	0-35	1	2.2	H. Ceramics	Stoneware			
38CR1043	1.05	STP 15-4	0-35	1	3.6	Glass	Container		Clear	
38CR1043	1.06	STP 15-4	0-35	1	4.4	Glass	Container		Clear	
38CR1043	1.07	STP 15-4	0-35	1	1.7	Glass	Container		Clear	
38CR1043	1.08	STP 15-4	0-35	1	7.9	Glass	Container		Clear	

Appendix A - Summerton Solar Artifact Catalog

Site No.	Cat. No.	Portion	Size Grade	Cortex	Date	Notes
38CR1042	1.01	Body			1820+	
38CR1042	1.02	Rim				
38CR1042	1.03	Body				
38CR1042	1.04	Body				Embossed with a "C" or "G"
38CR1042	1.05	Rim				Embossed decoration
38CR1042	1.06	Rim				
38CR1042	1.07					
38CR1042	2.01		4	Absent		
38CR1042	2.02	Body			1820+	Burnt
38CR1042	2.03	Rim				
38CR1042	2.04	Body				
38CR1042	2.05	Body				
38CR1042	2.06	Base				
38CR1042	2.07	Body				
38CR1042	2.08					Discarded
38CR1042	3.01	Rim			1780-1830	
38CR1042	3.02	Lid or Base				Letters "Brist" visible
38CR1042	3.03	Body			1820+	
38CR1042	3.04	Body			1720-1805	
38CR1042	3.05	Lip				
38CR1042	3.06	Body				
38CR1042	3.07	Shoulder				
38CR1042	3.08	Base				Partial maker's mark
38CR1042	3.09					
38CR1043	1.01	Rim			1820+	
38CR1043	1.02	Rim			1820+	Burnt, refit with 1.03
38CR1043	1.03	Body			1820+	Burnt, refit with 1.02
38CR1043	1.04	Body				
38CR1043	1.05	Rim				
38CR1043	1.06	Shoulder				
38CR1043	1.07	Body				Etched label
38CR1043	1.08	Body				Embossed