



Cultural Resources Survey
Newberry Tracts Due Diligence
Newberry County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-17-176F
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0319

PREPARED FOR:

Richardson Construction Company, Inc.
6806 Monticello Road
Columbia, SC 29203

PREPARED BY:

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

November 2018



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A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kim Nagle'.

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors: Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini, M.A.

November 2018



Management Summary

On behalf of Richardson Construction Company, Inc., S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources survey of approximately 505.16 acres in Newberry County, South Carolina. The project area is located east of SC Highway 219, south of Interstate 26, and east and west of Bearington Road, to the east of Newberry (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

The purpose of the current 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 under 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 the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in Proposal No. 42-1800928R1, dated August 31, 2018.

In 2005, approximately 195 acres of the project area were surveyed under the project name Roof Estate Tract (deNeeve 2005). During the cultural resources reconnaissance survey, one archaeological site (38NE626) was identified and no aboveground resources were recorded, but Cannons Creek Cemetery was noted as being directly adjacent to the project area (Appendix A). Archaeological site 38NE626 was a twentieth century house site and prehistoric lithic scatter that was recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No additional cultural resource work was recommended for the 195-acre project area.

Fieldwork for the current project was conducted on September 6, 2018. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for direct effects is limited to the project footprint, while the APE for indirect effects consists of resources within or directly adjacent to the proposed project area. As a result of the survey, seven archaeological sites (38NE1369 through 38NE1375) and four isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-4) were identified and two aboveground resources, one historic structure (1977) and one historic cemetery (1978), were recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Cultural resource identified/revisited during the survey.

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38NE1369	20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38NE1370	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38NE1371	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38NE1372	20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38NE1373	Prehistoric lithic scatter; 20 th century ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38NE1374	Woodland lithic isolate; 20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38NE1375	20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-1	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-2	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-3	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-4	Middle Archaic lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1977	House, circa 1950	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1978	Late 18 th -late 20 th century cemetery	Eligible (Criterion D)	Avoidance

Cultural Resources Survey
Newberry Due Diligence Tracts

Newberry County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-17-176F; SHPO Project No. 18-KL0319



The 11 archaeological sites and isolated finds, as well as the one historic structure, are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cannons Creek Cemetery (1978), is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, for its potential to yield information about the early settlement demographic and burial practices in the Cannons Creek area. S&ME recommends a 50 foot buffer be established to the north, west, and south of the current visual boundary of the cemetery and Bearington Road to the east of the cemetery; this area should be avoided by construction activities. Please note that cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600).

The western portion of the project area has been heavily altered by clearing and construction activities; the central portion of the project area contains heavily eroded soils with no intact soil deposition and has been altered by continued silviculture activities; the eastern portion of the project area has been previously surveyed and recommended for no additional cultural resource work.

Other than avoidance of the cemetery, it is the opinion of S&ME that the project area has a low probability for containing additional cultural resources based on the current investigations, the investigations that have been previously completed, and the lack of intact soil deposits within the project area and therefore, recommends that no further cultural resources investigations should be required for the current project area. If the cemetery cannot be avoided, consultation with the SHPO is recommended to mitigate potential adverse effects. Additionally, cemetery law is enforced by county and municipal law enforcement and SC Code 27-43-10 through 27-43-40 which establishes a legal framework for moving abandoned cemeteries when necessary. Public ingress and egress to cemeteries on private property needs to be maintained per S.C. Code of Laws, Section 27-43-310.



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1.0 Introduction

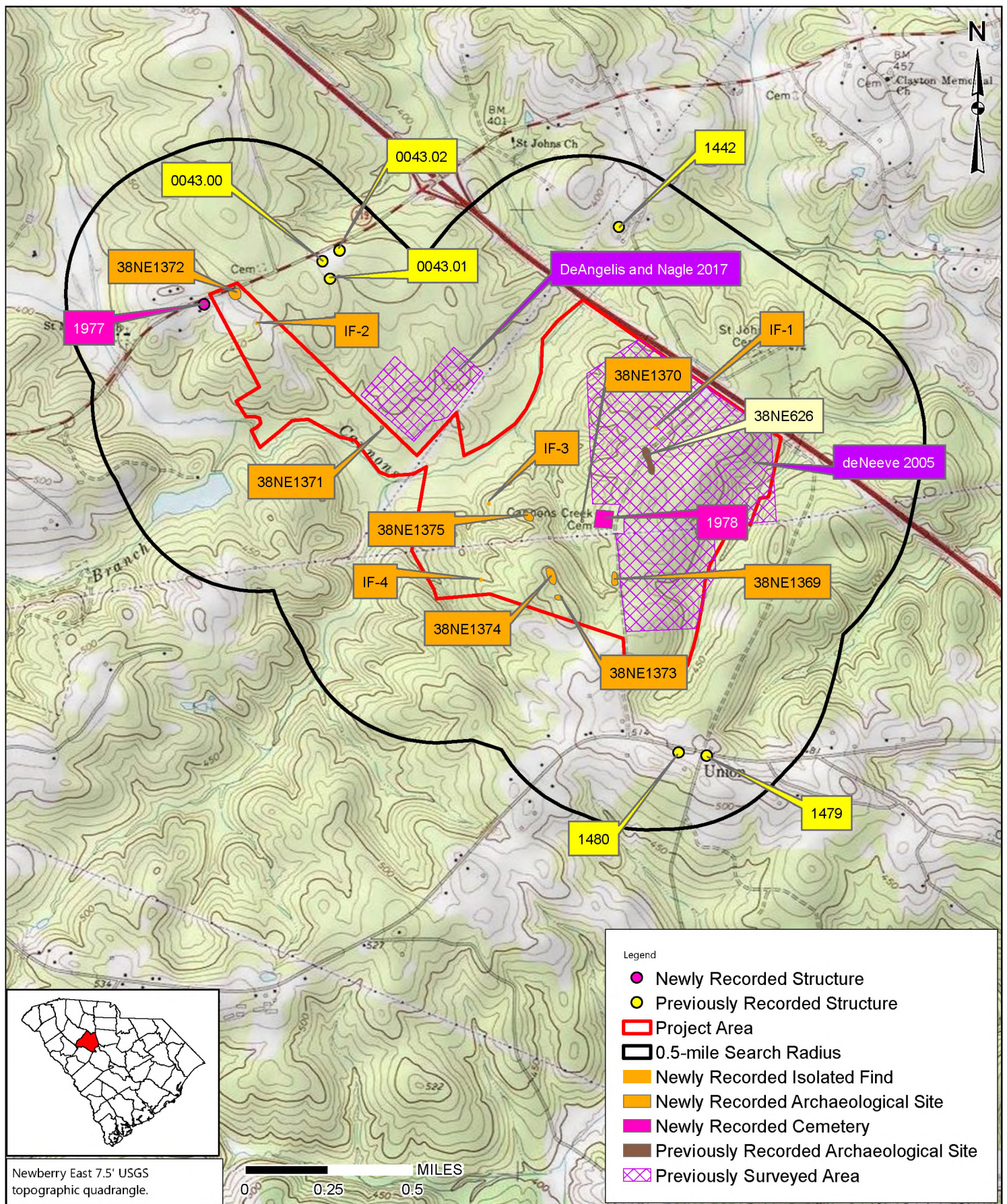
On behalf of Richardson Construction Company, Inc., S&ME has completed a cultural resources survey of approximately 505.16 acres in Newberry County, South Carolina. The project area is located east of SC Highway 219, south of Interstate 26, and east and west of Bearington Road, to the east of Newberry (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

The purpose of the current 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 under 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 the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in Proposal No. 42-1800928R1, dated August 31, 2018.

In 2005, approximately 195-acres of the project area was surveyed under the project name Roof Estate Tract (deNeeve 2005). During the cultural resources reconnaissance survey one archaeological site (38NE626) was identified and no above ground resources were recorded, but Cannons Creek Cemetery was noted as being directly adjacent to the project area (Appendix A). Archaeological site 38NE626 was a twentieth century house site and prehistoric lithic scatter that was recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional cultural resource work was recommended for the 195-acre project area.

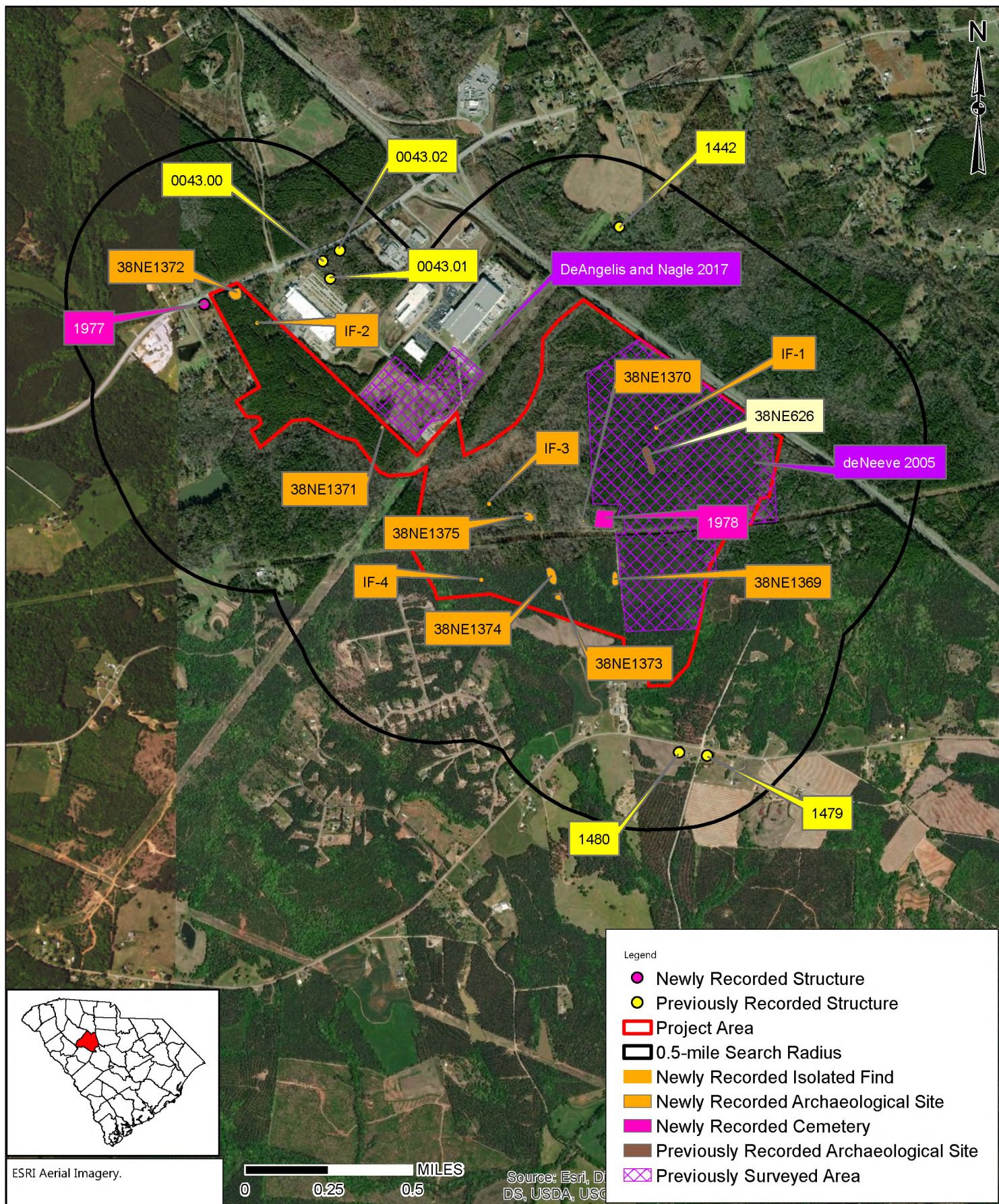
S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks for the current project in September 2018. The fieldwork was conducted by Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA and Field Director Joseph DeAngelis, M.A., and consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Structure evaluations and impacts were assessed by Senior Architectural Historian Heather Carpini, M.A.; the report was written by Ms. Nagle and Ms. Carpini. Artifact analysis was completed by Mr. DeAngelis; graphics and mapping were completed by Ms. Nagle and Ms. Carpini.

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.



	SCALE: 1:24,494	Topographic Map Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Newberry County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 1.1
	PROJECT NO: 4261-17-176F		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 9/20/2018		

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	SCALE: 1:24,494	Aerial Map Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Newberry County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 1.2
	PROJECT NO: 4261-17-176F		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 9/20/2018		



2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

The project area is located in the central portion of Newberry County, east of the limits of the City of Newberry. Newberry County, which covers approximately 647 square miles is bounded by Union County to the north, Fairfield County to the east, Lexington and Richland counties to the southeast, Saluda County to the south, Greenwood County to the southwest, and Laurens County to the northwest.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located within the Piedmont physiographic province, which consists of gently to steeply sloping ridges 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 at the site ranges from 370 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along Cannons Creek at the northwestern boundary of the project area to 510 ft AMSL along the southern border of the project area (Figure 1.1).

2.3 Hydrology

Cannons Creek follows the northwestern boundary of the project area and cuts through the central portion of the project area. Cannons Creek travels east approximately 11 miles, flowing into Parr Reservoir, a dammed portion of the Broad River. The Broad River joins with the Saluda River in Columbia to form the Congaree River, and ultimately the Santee River.

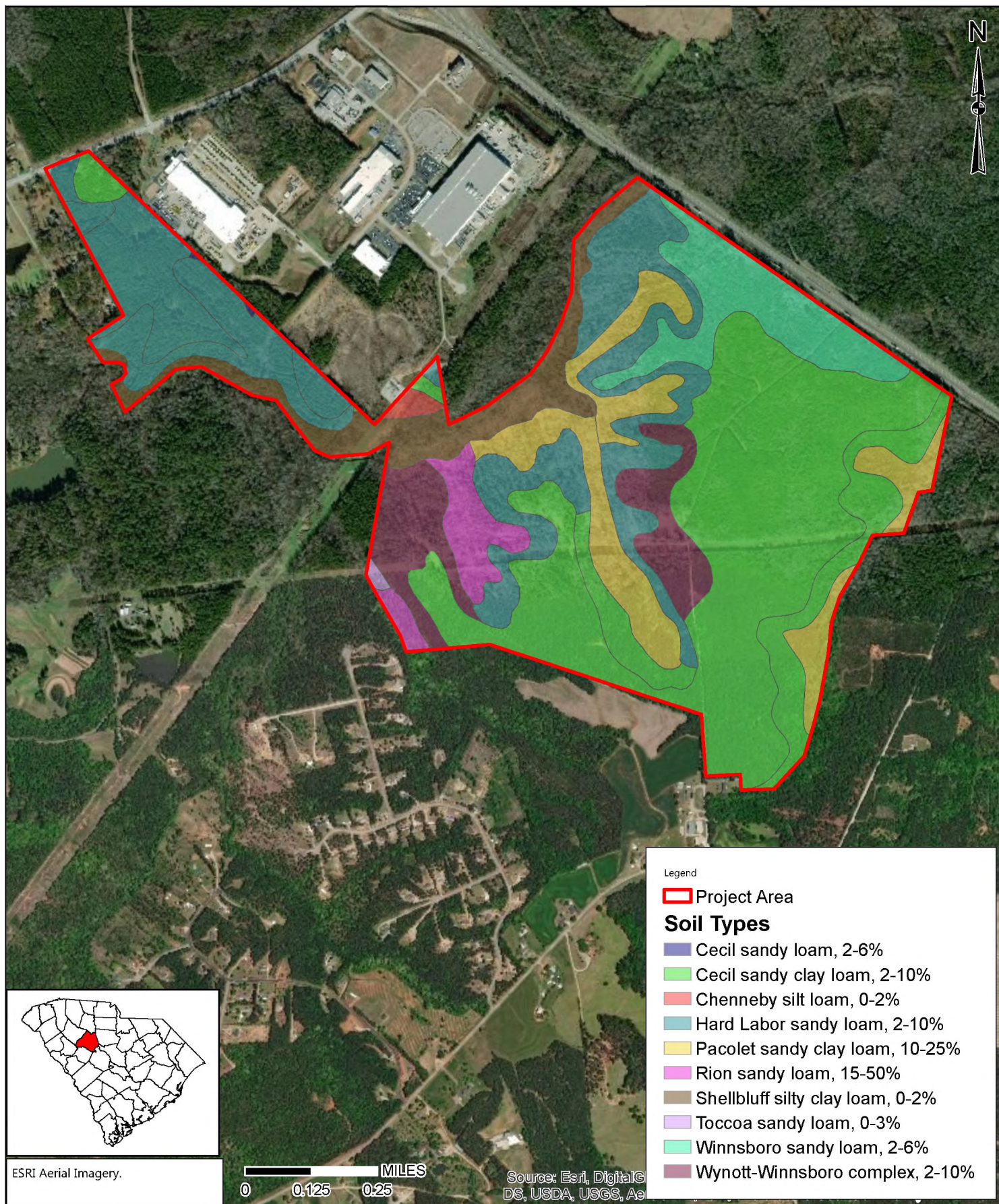
2.4 Soils

The project area is located in the Cecil-Enon-Eilkes-Cataula-Lloyd soil association, which consists of gently sloping to steep soils (USDA 2008). There are 10 specific soil types within the project area, their specific characteristics and locations within the project area can be found in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1.

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

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope
Cecil	Sandy loam	Well drained	Ridges/Side slopes	2–6%
Cecil	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Ridges/Side slopes	2–10%
Chenneby	Silt loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Stream bottoms	0–2%
Hard Labor	Sandy loam	Moderately well drained	Ridges/Side slopes	2–10%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Side slopes	10–25%
Rion	Sandy loam	Well drained	Side slopes	15–50%
Shellbluff	Silty clay loam	Moderately well drained	Stream bottoms	0–2%
Toccoa	Sandy loam	Moderately well drained	Stream bottoms	0–3%
Winnsboro	Sandy loam	Well drained	Ridges/Side slopes	2–6%
Wynott-Winnsboro complex		Well drained	Ridges/Side slopes	2–10%

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	SCALE: 1:15,446	Soils Map Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Newberry County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 2.1
	PROJECT NO: 4261-17-176E		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 9/5/2018		

2.5 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of Newberry County is subtropical. It is characterized by long, hot summers and moderately short, cool winters. The average daily temperatures range from 45.5° Fahrenheit in winter to 78.5° Fahrenheit in summer. Precipitation is relatively evenly distributed throughout the year, averaging 48.5 inches annually. Rainfall is adequate for most crops during the peak-growing season of April through October. Snowfall is uncommon and averages only 2.9 inches per year (Holsonback and Brewington 2008).

Vegetation in the project area is primarily secondary growth with some areas of mixed pine and hardwood stands, planted pine, and areas of fallow field (Figures 2.2 and 2.4). Disturbances in the project area include transmission line corridors, dirt roads, a large area where retention ponds and an earthen levee have been constructed, and an area that has been timbered and graded (Figures 2.5 through 2.10).



Figure 2.2. Typical vegetation in an area of secondary growth with pine and hardwood stands in background, facing north.



Figure 2.3. Typical fallow field in project area, facing west.



Figure 2.4. Typical mixed pine and hardwood stand in project area, facing northwest.



Figure 2.5. Typical dirt road in the project area, facing northeast.



Figure 2.6. Typical transmission line in the project area, facing west.



Figure 2.7. Retention ponds in the western portion of the project area, facing southwest.



Figure 2.8. Retention ponds in the western portion of the project area, facing northwest.



Figure 2.9. Earthen levee surrounding retention ponds, facing northeast.



Figure 2.10. Cleared and graded area along SC Route 219, facing southeast.



3.0 Cultural Context

The cultural context of the region is reviewed below for two purposes: first, to outline previous research in the region and 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 APE in order to better understand their potential significance and NRHP eligibility. The cultural context of the project area, for the purposes of the Cultural Resources Survey, includes the prehistoric record and the historic past, which are discussed in this section of the report.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

Most of North America has been occupied by humans since at least 13,000 radiocarbon years before present (B.P.) (Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Bense 1994); however, a date for the initial settlement of North America is part of an ongoing debate (e.g., Adovasio and Pedler 1996; Dillehay and Collins 1988). In South Carolina, archaeologists divide the past 13,500 years into four broad prehistoric periods based on changes in technology, social structure, subsistence, environmental conditions, and presumed ideology. Each of these periods is discussed below.

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

When humans first arrived in North America is a subject of great debate, with suggested dates going back more than 35,000 years (Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations are posited for Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, the Cactus Hill and Saltville sites in Virginia, and at 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). Recently, a number of sites providing possible 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, Oregon, Wisconsin, and southern Chile. Despite this, the earliest widely accepted dates for occupation in the Southeastern United States are at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,000 years ago (Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Bense 1994).

Unfortunately, most data 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 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, graters, 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). Recent radiocarbon data indicate that a more accurate time frame for the Clovis period in North America may be 11,050 to 10,800 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007); however, 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 and date 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.

The Archaic was characterized by a long postglacial adaptation where technology became more diversified, including the introduction of ground stone woodworking and plant processing tools, carved and polished stone bowls, atlatl weights, stone pipes, and beads (Benson 2006:35). There is also a shift in lithic production toward smaller projectile points, possibly reflecting a change in hunting patterns from large to smaller game (Anderson and Joseph 1988:102; Goodyear 1974, 1982). 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 inter-riverine uplands, and extensive riverine swamps were formed (Anderson et al. 1996; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

The chronology for the Archaic Period in the Carolinas is still derived primarily from Coe's (1964) seminal work in the Piedmont of North Carolina, with some revisions from Benson's (2006) overview of the Sumter National Forest. The Archaic is typically 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 reflected a fairly high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources in the changing environment across different areas of the Southeast. 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 by the Late Archaic.

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

The Early Archaic subperiod reflects a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle of the Paleoindian groups, although there was a focus on modern game species rather than megafauna, which had become extinct by this time. Changes during this subperiod include a population increase (Goodyear et al. 1989) and a shift in settlement patterns, with people concentrated in temporary encampments along river floodplains.

In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models of Early Archaic social organization and settlement patterns 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 drainage (Anderson and Hanson 1988). 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 the territories of other bands was limited. At a more complex 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 subperiod include a variety of side and corner notched projectile point types, including Hardaway, Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and later bifurcate base projectile point types such as Lecroy, McCorkle, and St. Albans. Additional tools of the Early Archaic subperiod include end scrapers, side scrapers, graters, 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 the mountains of eastern Tennessee (Chapman and Adovasio 1977). There was also a greater reliance on local lithic sources than there was during the preceding Paleoindian Period, and tools are sometimes made of lesser quality materials (Goodyear et al. 1989:38–39).

Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)

The beginning of 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. It was during this time that extensive riverine swamps were formed, and the river and estuary systems took their modern configuration. These environmental changes caused changes in human behavior as well (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:10). However, the relationship between climatic, environmental, and cultural change during this period is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5–14).



In contrast to both the Early and Late Archaic, there seems to be a wider geographic distribution and a higher density of Middle Archaic sites in the region, suggesting that a mid-Holocene population increase may have taken place. This population increase should be viewed with caution, however, as it is primarily based on the distribution of Morrow Mountain points. Morphological correlates of Morrow Mountain points (e.g., Rossville, [Ritchie 1961]), have been found in other regions dating to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland subperiods. Thus Morrow Mountain-like points could span a much longer period than is currently believed. Anderson also argues against a substantial population increase, stating “site concentrations in Georgia and the Carolinas are ... unlikely to represent the presence of dense populations, but instead reflect the remains of small, organizationally uncomplicated groups ranging widely over the landscape” (Anderson 1996:164).

Regardless of whether there was a population increase, small, mobile hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the core social and economic unit in South Carolina during the Middle Archaic. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers, especially within the Coastal Plain, 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, ground stone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tool styles became less diverse and tended to be made of locally available raw materials such as quartz (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). In addition to Morrow Mountain points, diagnostic point types of the Middle Archaic include Stanly, Guilford, Halifax, and Brier Creek (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Coe 1964).

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic subperiod saw a number of important developments in the region, including increasing sedentism, the introduction of soapstone and ceramic vessel technology, the use of pit storage, an increased focus on riverine locations and resources (e.g., shellfish), and possibly the beginnings of small-scale horticulture.

Analyses of Late Archaic settlement patterns in the Sand Hills and adjacent areas indicate that groups gathered in large numbers at sites along major rivers in the spring and summer and established base camps near large tributaries that were occupied during the spring through early fall. These large gathering areas may have been used for ritual feasting and other communal activities; at least one site, Stallings Island in the middle of the Savannah River Valley, seems to have functioned as a mortuary as well (Sassaman et al. 2006). These congregation areas are probably analogous to the Late Archaic shell rings on the coast, which served as seasonal gathering, feasting, and ceremonial areas (Saunders and Russo 2002). In the late fall and winter, populations dispersed into the uplands and lived in small, semiautonomous groups (Sassaman and Anderson 1995; Sassaman et al. 1990).

In the spring and summer, Late Archaic people gathered large quantities of shellfish. It is not known why this productive resource was not exploited earlier, but one explanation is environmental conditions conducive to the creation 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 anadromous and freshwater 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, although direct evidence for these cultigens is lacking in South Carolina.

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, punctate, 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). Recent 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).

The Savannah River phase, which appears during this subperiod, is marked by the presence of larger sites containing steatite bowls, human burials, and prepared hearths (Ward 1983). 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.

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

Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland is conventionally divided into three subperiods—Early, Middle, and Late—based on technological changes, increasing social complexity, and population increase. Among the changes that occurred during this period was the widespread adoption of ceramic technology, an increased reliance on native plant horticulture, and a more sedentary lifestyle. Ceramics became more refined and regionally differentiated, particularly with regard to temper. There was 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).

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 become more pronounced through time and, by the Late Woodland subperiod, ceramics are 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.)

Very little is known about the Late Woodland subperiod in South Carolina and sites of subperiod are rarely encountered. Some have suggested (e.g., Trinkley 1990) that the South Carolina Piedmont may have been a relatively uninhabited buffer zone between groups, as it was during the subsequent Mississippian Period. A more likely explanation is that sites of this subperiod are underrepresented because of the difficulty in recognizing Late Woodland artifact assemblages. In general, Late Woodland societies tend to be marked by an increasingly sedentary lifestyle and improvements in food storage and preparation technologies. Although corn and squash were used in the region at this time, they did not comprise a significant part of the diet.

Pottery of the Late Woodland subperiod throughout much of the Piedmont is characterized by the later stages of the Yadkin-Uwharrie sequence proposed by Coe (1964). Uwharrie ceramics include plain, brushed, cordmarked, textile-impressed (including net and fabric), simple stamped, and curvilinear complicated stamped types that are tempered with sand and crushed quartz inclusions (Anderson et al. 1996). Associated lithic artifacts include small and medium sized triangular projectile points (e.g., Uwharrie points). In the upper Savannah River Valley and surrounding areas of the Piedmont, a variety of complicated stamped Swift Creek and Napier period ceramics are found in Late Woodland assemblages. Anderson and Joseph (1988:246) also believe that that Middle Woodland Cartersville and Connestee ceramics with plain, simple stamped, and checked stamped surface treatments may extend later in time than originally thought.

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

The Mississippian Period saw dramatic changes across most of the Southeastern United States. 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 and Wisconsin (Aztalan) to the north. Mound centers were surrounded by outlying villages, hamlets, and farmsteads that provided tribute and services to the chief. 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 river systems in the Southeast and South Carolina is no exception. Mississippian mounds in the Upstate region include the Lindsey Mound (a.k.a., North Fork) in Greenville County, Sullivan's Mound in Laurens County, the McCollum and Blair Mounds along the Broad River in Chester and Fairfield counties, and the I.C. Few Mound in Pickens County (Anderson 1994; Green and Bates 2003). Large numbers of other mound centers are also found stretched along the entire Savannah River Valley.

Diagnostic artifacts of the Mississippian Period include small triangular projectile points and grit-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.



3.2 Historic Context

The Piedmont region of South Carolina has long been the site of human habitation. European explorers first visited the area in the sixteenth century and these early forays were followed by other expeditions into the area, particularly after the English established their permanent settlement at Charles Towne in 1670. By the end of the 1700s, European settlers had begun to encroach on the lands traditionally occupied by Native Americans as they expanded their colonial territory. This infringement would continue through the 1800s, as native groups became more marginalized as a result of the growing wealth and influence of white settlers.

3.2.1 Early Settlement

Although settlers of European descent began arriving along the Broad and Saluda rivers during the mid-eighteenth century, only a handful of early colonists actually resided near the project area. 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, this inland region is split between the Sandhills and Piedmont, neither of which provided the soils or rainfall needed to produce these early staple crops, thus delaying the adoption of plantations in this region (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:41).

Although Europeans had ventured into the Midlands throughout the 1700s, seeking to trade with the local native groups, these men were transient and did not establish permanent settlements in the area (Moore 1993:9). Some Lowcountry South Carolina residents did migrate to the backcountry, lured by the large unclaimed expanses of land, but the majority of the earliest white settlers came from more northern areas, including Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. These colonists were often families having English, German, Scots-Irish, or Swiss backgrounds; they were hearty settlers who were willing to work hard to establish themselves in this new land (Moore 1993:13).

The 1730 plan of Governor Robert Johnson, which called for the establishment of townships in frontier areas of the colony to encourage settlement of the backcountry as a protective buffer for the Lowcountry plantations, caused an increase in the population of the upcountry (Edgar 1998:52). Between this influx of new immigrants and the bands of settlers from Pennsylvania who traveled to South Carolina via the great wagon road, the area around the Saluda and Broad rivers began gaining population quickly (Edgar 1998:56). A large percentage of these settlers, both foreign immigrants and those who had migrated from Pennsylvania, were German-speaking. This concentration allowed these colonists to adhere to their cultural and ethnic customs, including religious and linguistic traditions, through the end of the eighteenth century, long after other groups had assimilated into the predominantly English society of South Carolina. For example, a Quaker settlement was established along Bush River and Beaverdam Creek by the 1760s. Due to this large population of German speaking families, the area between the two rivers became known as the Dutch Fork, possibly a corruption of *Deutsche Volk*, meaning German people (Edgar 1998:62; O'Neill 1892: 28).

Land grants along the Saluda and Broad rivers during the 1700s tended to be small, encompassing much less area than the massive Lowcountry plantations. An analysis of the early land records from the fork of the Broad and Saluda rivers, and lands bounding the Saluda, indicates that 66 percent of the land grants and holdings were comprised of 150 acres or less. Although some landowners acquired more than one tract to expand their property holdings, single grants for more than 500 acres were rare, comprising only three percent of land transactions (Hicks 2000; Surveyor General's Office [SGO], South Carolina Department of Archives and History [SCDAH] 1731).



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 area surrounding the project 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 frontier. 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).

Cherokee raids occurred throughout the 1750s and they were severe enough for John Fairchild to comment, in a 1757 letter to the Governor, “that a Neighbourhood of People living on the southerning Branch of Broad River was drove from off their several Settlements by the severe Threats of Indians and are still obligated to keep from their Lands and Livings.... [S]ome inhabitants from the...Great Saludy” had also been targeted and were beginning to suffer “unspeakable Uneasyness ... declaring that they cannot possibly stay much longer, for Fear worse should happen” (Bryan 2003). The most brutal of the attacks, however, came in early 1760. In February, a wagon train of refugees was massacred at Long Cane Creek, along the western edge of the colony. In the ensuing months settlers in the Dutch Fork area also became targets, with many leaving their homes to seek shelter in backcountry forts. Although the French and Indian War finally ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, 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).

The end of the Cherokee threat did not restore order to the Midlands area, however. With a growing population, the 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 Broad 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 the Dutch Fork (Moore 1993:23; 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 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, however. The colonial government resented both the Regulators’ tactics and the demands for backcountry equality that they made. As a result, Regulators were arrested and tried for their actions just as often as bandits were (Moore 1993:25). 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. Although these did not begin operation until 1772, tensions between the two regions of South Carolina were lessened for the moment (Edgar 1998:215–216).

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 a punishment



measure. 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 the areas surrounding the Broad and Saluda rivers, many of the settlers were not of English descent; instead they were German and Swiss-German and had come to the colony seeking some measure of freedom. Many of these residents had acquired their lands through grants from the king and they felt a certain amount of loyalty and indebtedness to the monarchy (Moore 1993:28; Pope 1973:43). The words of “one of the most prominent men in the backcountry, Thomas Fletchell, of the District between the Broad and Saluda,” echo the sentiment of the regions residents: “I am resolved and do utterly refuse to take up arms against my King” (Edgar 1998:223). In 1775, 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. However not all residents abided by this agreement, including “Robert Cunningham, of the Saluda River,” who “openly defied congress, was arrested, and was imprisoned in Charleston” (Edgar 1998:226). For the most part, however, backcountry residents remained loyal to the crown, but essentially neutral, for the first four years of the Revolution.

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. Though no major battles were fought in Newberry County, the population suffered small skirmishes and raids. Loyalist and patriot bands traveled through the region, terrorizing enemy families (Moore 1993:30–31; Edgar 2003: 122–24).

Three major movements of armies passed through the county: Major Ferguson and his men marching to the Battle of King’s Mountain, Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton marching to the Battle of Cowpens, and Gen. Nathaniel Greene withdrawing from an attempted attack on Ninety-Six (NCHS 1989:8–9). The movement of Tarleton’s troops arguably had the greatest local impact. On January 1, 1781, Colonel Tarleton and his troops arrived in Newberry County. General George Cornwallis had sent Tarleton to protect the British Fort at Ninety-Six from potential attack by American Brigadier General Daniel Morgan. Heavy rains and flooding hampered travel. Half of Tarleton’s soldiers were trapped on the west side of the flooded Bush River. After it became clear that Morgan would not attack Ninety-Six, Tarleton made plans to force Morgan into a battle. By January 11, Tarleton had received reinforcements and his divided army was reunited. That night, Tarleton and his 1,100 soldiers camped near Tea Table Rock, which is north of the current project area adjacent to Interstate 26. The next morning, Tarleton and his forces began chasing Morgan. They fought the Battle of Cowpens, a resounding American victory, five days later (Bearss 1996:4–5; O’Neill 1859:36–37; Babits 2001:49–52; Pope 1973:48; Tarleton 1787:217–219).

The result of the decades of conflict and unrest in the backcountry was the creation of a new political order. The large districts that had existed since 1769 were divided into smaller counties, each of which had its own court that could try most civil and criminal cases. These local government entities would also be responsible for the taxes, road maintenance, and tavern licensing. This 1785 act created six counties from Ninety-Six District, including Newberry County (Pope 1973:61; Stauffer 1998:9).



Each new county was required to build a courthouse. As there was no prominent town in the county, Newberry's leaders had to navigate a controversy over where to build it. They commissioned a land survey, which determined that Samuel Teague's land near Tea Table Rock was best suited. While they were preparing to buy two acres from Teague, John Coate gifted two acres of his land to the county. Construction began, and Newberry was founded in 1789 (O'Neill 1892: 15–16). A town had grown up around Newberry Court House by the end of the eighteenth century, with homes, taverns, and stores built on the lots surrounding the public square. At the turn of the nineteenth century, the town of Newberry remained small and was populated largely by middle-class residents (Pope 1973: 72).

In addition to the formation of new counties, Lowcountry politicians made a more important concession to the increasingly influential backcountry settlements in 1786 with the transfer of the state capital from Charleston to Columbia, a new town located on the bank of the Congaree near the confluence of the Broad and Saluda rivers (Edgar 1998:248). These developments signaled a shift in South Carolina's social and political order, as power and influence became more concentrated in inland areas.

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. For the 1790 census, the project area was enumerated within Ninety-Six District, which included Newberry County. Newberry had 9,342 inhabitants. The county comprised only three percent of the total state population and overall had a higher free population percentage (87.7%) than the state average (United States Census Bureau [USCB] 1907).

3.2.3 *Nineteenth Century*

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the region encompassing the project area was primarily agricultural, although some districts were more profitable than others. Before 1800, the area's agriculture was dominated by subsistence farmers. Although some indigo had been grown prior to the American Revolution, the loss of British bounties ended the profitability of this practice. Tobacco was also grown by upcountry farmers, but 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; Moore 1993:65).

Eli Whitney's cotton gin, patented in 1794, would significantly alter the agricultural character of the Midlands area. When locally made gins became available in the early 1800s, short-staple cotton became the primary crop in most of the upcountry. The cotton gin made production of this type of cotton easier and more profitable. The initial capital investment needed to grow cotton was small, since the only tools required were a plow, hoe, gin, and baler. Many small farmers did not have a gin or baler of their own, but they could pay a small fee to use their neighbor's equipment, allowing them to participate in the new cotton growing boom. 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 much of the area (Moore 1993:65–66; Edgar 1998:271). As a result, the upcountry slave population increased significantly. In Newberry County, between 1800 and 1810, the slave population nearly doubled (Pope 1973:113).

Robert Mills indicated, in his *Statistics of South Carolina*, that the most valuable farmland in the area was in the Dutch Fork area lying between the Broad and Saluda rivers. While this area could grow both corn and cotton, the sandy soils of other farms in the district could not support these crops and relied instead on wheat, rye, and oats

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(Mills 1826:612). In Newberry District, Mills mentioned that although farmers did not practice crop rotation to maximize soil efficiency, corn and cotton, along with some other food crops, were the primary agricultural products of the area. He claimed that in Newberry District the yield per acre for corn was 10 to 40 bushels and for cotton 150 to 250 pounds (Mills 1826:521, 641, 697).

During the early nineteenth century, the population of South Carolina grew, doubling within a 30 year span. At the same time, Newberry County was experiencing population growth as well, but at a slightly slower rate. The 1820 census counted just over 500,000 people in South Carolina, with approximately 47 percent white, 51 percent slaves, and the remaining two percent free blacks. Newberry County had 16,104 inhabitants, or about three percent of the state's population. By 1825, Newberry's county seat had developed into a small, thriving town. Although it had a white majority, at 65 percent of the population, Newberry's population of slaves was steadily growing (United States Census Bureau 1820).

The nineteenth century was also a period of significant expansion for railroads, which helped contribute to growth of Newberry County. As cotton became the primary income-producing crop in South Carolina, creating a transportation network that reached into the upcountry portion of the state was imperative. In December 1845, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad received a charter to build a line connecting those two cities (Pope 1973:139–141). By July 1850, the railroad line had been completed from Columbia to Alston, and in March 1851, the line spanned from Columbia to Newberry, across the Broad River. By the time the Civil War began, nine years later, South Carolina could boast 11 railroads in operation and the upstate area had over 400 miles of rail line (Pope 1973:140–146).

Railroads proved to be an economic boon to the areas they traveled through. Many small settlements in the upcountry grew into villages and towns after the railroads were completed, often developing into station stops. Although post offices had existed at many of these locations before the railroad arrived, afterwards new businesses began developing in these communities, including banks, stores, and service industries. Many of these small communities, including Peak, Pomaria, and Prosperity, doubled and tripled in size in short periods of time (CMRPC 1982).

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, so 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. During this same period, however, Newberry County experienced a significant increase in its slave population. In 1830, its demographic makeup was 52.3 percent free persons and 47.6 percent slaves. By 1860, slaves made up 66 percent of the population, with free persons accounting for the remaining 34 percent. This shift was the result of a movement towards cotton as a staple crop and the plantation based economy associated with cotton cultivation (USCB 1832, 1864b).

Agricultural statistics indicate that farmers in Newberry County were successful producers. In 1840, the primary cash crop was cotton. Newberry's yield of 3,105,107 pounds of cotton made it the fifth largest producer of the crop. Farmers also grew wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes and had large numbers of cattle and swine (USCB 1841). In 1850, South Carolina had about 25.1 percent of its farmland improved. At 53.2 percent, Newberry County was higher than the state average. Wheat, corn, and potatoes continued to be grown in significant numbers, but it is



clear that cotton remained the primary crop. Newberry County's yield of 19,894 400-pound bales of cotton was the third highest in the state, after Edgefield and Abbeville counties (USCB 1853).

3.2.4 *The Civil War*

By 1860, the South Carolina upcountry had developed a dual society, with plantation owners living alongside yeomen farmers. Although the majority of small yeomen farmers owned no slaves, they chose to ally themselves with the planters 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 was 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, an 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 independent from the United States (Moore 1993:183).

During most of the war, the project area was affected only indirectly as actual fighting 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 Midlands to help defend Charleston. 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 (Moore 1993:183–191; Pope 1973:9–10).

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 near the project area. As General William T. Sherman's Union army advanced towards Columbia, it looted and destroyed property in a 30 mile swath along its route. Residents of Newberry prepared for an attack, but were spared when Union troops traveled toward Winnsboro instead. Private residences did not escape the destruction, and both small farms and larger plantations were looted along the route (Pope 1973: 10; Edgar 1998:372; CMRPC 1982). On February 17, 1865, the Confederate forces evacuated Columbia and Union forces entered; sometime during the night, a large, uncontrollable fire devastated the city, claiming approximately one-third of its structures. As the Union army left the city on February 20, 1865, they left behind a devastated countryside and significantly damaged the area's largest city. Their most lasting legacy, however, was the destruction of the slavery-based plantation system and the concomitant development of a new economic order (Edgar 1998:373).



3.2.5 *Reconstruction*

After the end of the war, Newberry County retained many of the same characteristics that it had during the antebellum period. The county's population grew by 26.6 percent during the second half of the nineteenth century, from 20,879 in 1860 to 26,434 in 1890. However, it actually decreased its percentage of the statewide population, from three percent in 1860 to two percent in 1890. The racial composition of the county also remained relatively static; Newberry retained a black majority of 66 percent between 1860 and 1890 (USCB 1864b, 1872, 1883b, 1895).

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. 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 black 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 (Moore 1993:210; Orser 1988:57).

At the dawn of the twentieth 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. Newberry County was close to these figures, with 27.3 percent of farms operated by owners, 32 percent by cash tenants, 35.8 percent by share tenants, and 4.9 percent under other arrangements (USCB 1901).

In the state, as well as in the region, 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 Newberry County, white farms were owner-farmed 60.5 percent of the time. Additionally, for white farmers cash tenancy was more prevalent than share tenancy, which made up 8.5 percent in Newberry. Conversely, only 4.8 percent of black farms in Newberry County were operated by owners. Blacks in South Carolina engaged in both cash and share tenancy, and in Newberry County, cash tenants made up 35.6 percent of black farmers and share tenants accounted for 59.5 percent (USCB 1901).

3.2.6 *The Twentieth Century*

As the twentieth century dawned, agriculture remained an important part of Newberry County's economy. One farm existed for every 10 residents, and 47.5 percent were owner-operated. Blacks continued to fare worse than



whites, however, with at least 80.9 percent of all owner-operators being white in Newberry County. Share tenancy increased to 47.4 percent during the first decade of the century (USCB 1913).

However, this rural, agricultural society had already begun to shift as railroads attracted new industries to the county. By 1890, the town of Newberry became a hub for the Southern Railroad and the Columbia, Newberry, & Laurens Railroad Company. Newberry quickly became a central cotton market, due to the easy access to shipping. A cotton mill, a steamroller mill, a cottonseed oil mill, and several cotton warehouses were built near the rail line during the next several decades. Other industries, such as the W.T. Davis Planing Mill, and Newberry Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company also thrived in the growing town (Pope 1973:113; Revels 2003:26).

As in many other upstate counties, the textile industry became the primary economic driver in Newberry County. Upstate businessmen, as well as the Lowcountry coastal elite, provided capital for new mills and cotton prices boomed. Hoping to maximize profits, many farmers began growing cotton exclusively. Farms that no longer grew food crops became less self-sufficient and increasingly relied on an unpredictable market. Cotton flooded the market and prices dropped. Textile manufacturers' profits soared, and many expanded their mills during the first quarter of the twentieth century (Edgar 1998:427–429).

Though industry began to play a more dominant role in Newberry County, it required a thriving agricultural economy. Farmers worked with rural merchants to divide their crop between textile and seed oil mills. Demand for fabric grew during World War I, and farmers hoped for continued increases. Unfortunately, they soon faced an economic depression. By 1921, cotton and tobacco prices dropped dramatically. To make matters worse, the boll weevil destroyed cotton crops during the decade. Cotton prices stayed low until World War II, and farmers struggled to survive (Edgar 1998: 480–485).

In 1927, the Lexington Water Power Company began constructing a dam and powerhouse at Dreher Shoals on the Saluda River. The massive project provided an economic boost to the area. Thirty-seven lumber mills were built to process cleared timber from the site, and over 2,000 men were hired to build the dam and reservoir. However, the project also dramatically changed the landscape. Three churches, six schools, 193 graveyards and many families had to be relocated (Green et al. 2007; Revels 2003). The lake that resulted from the construction of the dam extends its shoreline into Newberry County and provides recreation activities to residents of and visitors to the county.

World War II brought the economic depression in Newberry County to an end. Textile production increased, and many businesses obtained government contracts. After the war, many veterans returned to the county and opened new businesses. The textile industry became less central to Newberry County's economy during the last half of the twentieth century. However, agriculture and industries related to agriculture remain prominent. Louis Rich, the county's largest employer, processes turkeys from states surrounding South Carolina (Pope 1973:149).

3.3 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

On September 4, 2018, a background literature review and records search was conducted using ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1). 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.

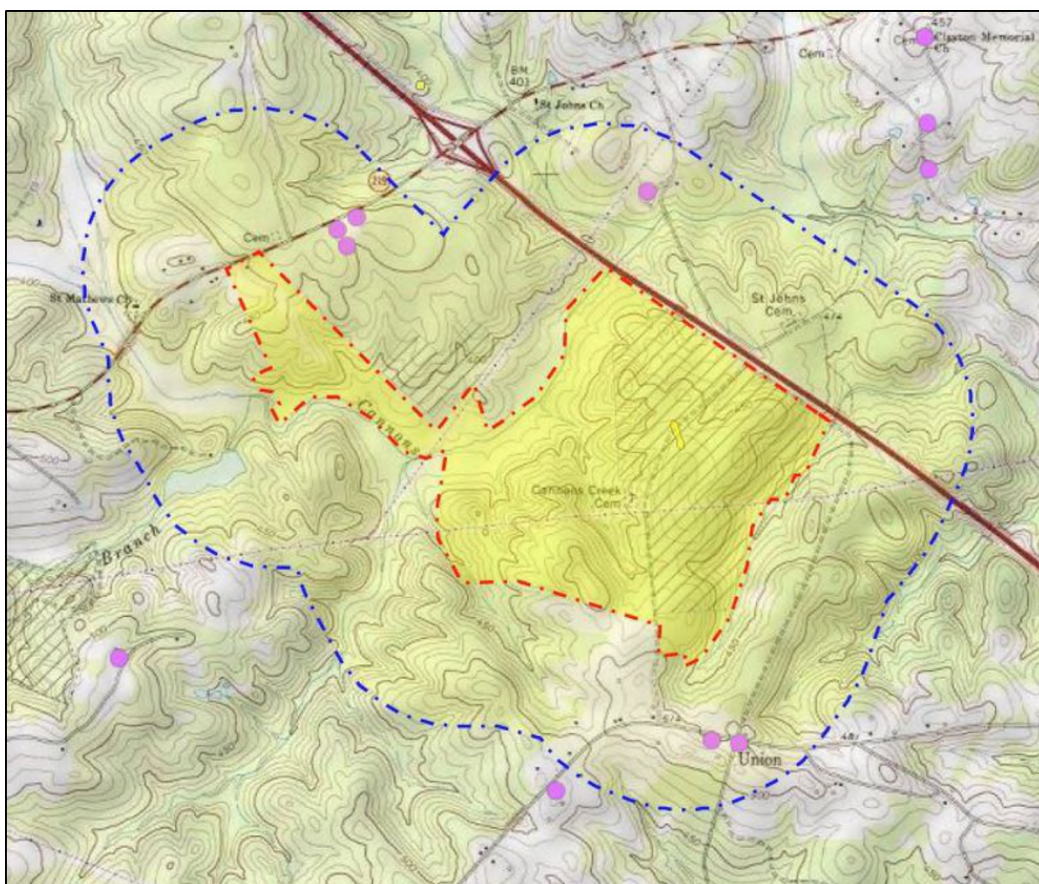


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

A review of ArchSite indicated there is one previously recorded archaeological site, six previously recorded historic structures, and two previously conducted cultural resources surveys within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1; Table 3.1). The archaeological site (38NE626) and one of the previously conducted cultural resource survey (deNeeve 2005) are within the current project area. The archaeological site was identified during the 2005 survey and was determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 3.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile search radius of the project area.

Resource #	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
38NE626	Prehistoric lithic scatter; 20th century house site	Not Eligible	deNeeve 2005
0043.00	Structure, ca. 1895	Not Eligible	Styer 2000
0043.01	Structure, ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Styer 2000
0043.02	Structure, ca. 1905	Not Eligible	Styer 2000
1442	Structure, ca. 1920	Not Eligible	Revels 2002
1479	Structure, ca. 1930	Not Eligible	Revels 2002
1480	Structure, ca. 1930	Not Eligible	Revels 2002

BOLD means resource is 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 1921 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) Highway maps from 1938, 1951, and 1961, and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map from 1968 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the property was at the edge of Ninety-Six Precinct, Orangeburg Precinct, and Camden Precinct with no landowners near the project area, but landowners Allen and Milsgrave are located to the south along the Saluda River (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Newberry District shows Cannon's Creek Meeting House within the project area and Piester's Mill and Ruffus' Mill along Cannons Creek to the east of the project area (Figure 3.3).

The 1921 USDA soil survey map shows Cannons Creek Church and cemetery within the project area, as well as a few residences (Figure 3.4). The 1939 SCDOT map shows Cannons Creek Church and cemetery and a few residences and tenant houses within the project area; St. Johns church and cemetery has been established to the north of the project area and the overall growth outside of Newberry is becoming evident (Figure 3.5). The 1951 SCDOT map shows that Cannons Creek church is no longer present, but the cemetery remains as do a few of the houses within the project area (Figure 3.6). The 1961 SCDOT map shows that I-26 has been constructed to the northeast of the project area and that Cannons Creek cemetery remains within the project area; no structures are shown within the project area, but increasing growth outside of Newberry can be seen (Figure 3.7). The 1968 USGS topographic map shows Cannons Creek cemetery and one structure within the project area (Figure 3.8).

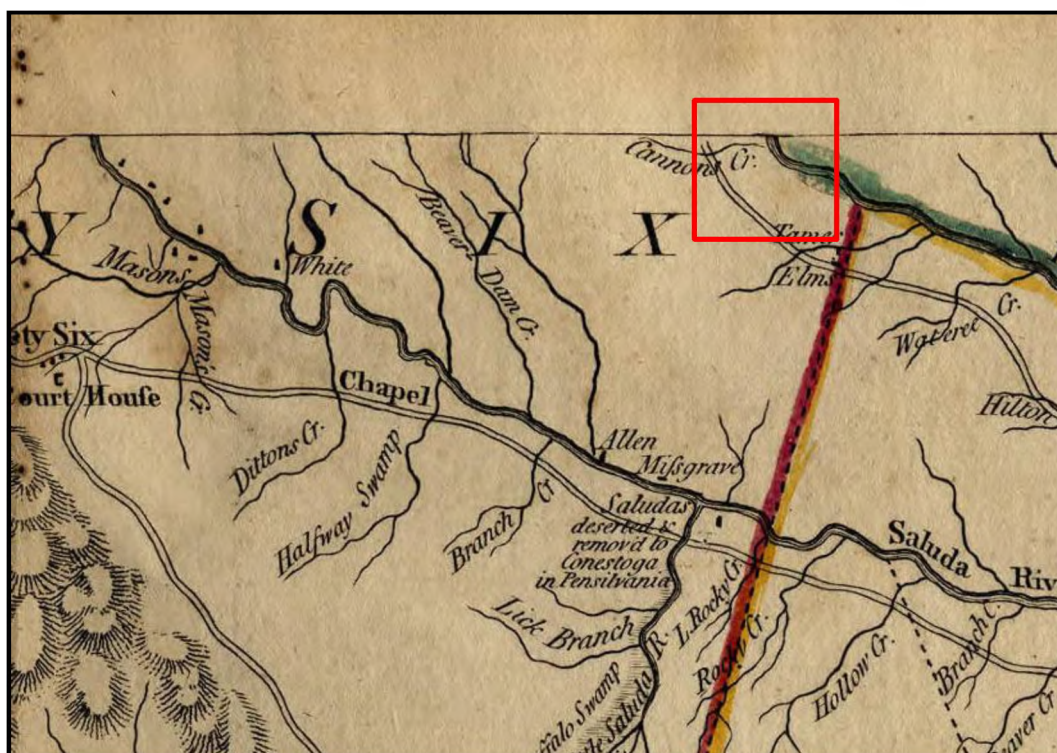


Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.



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

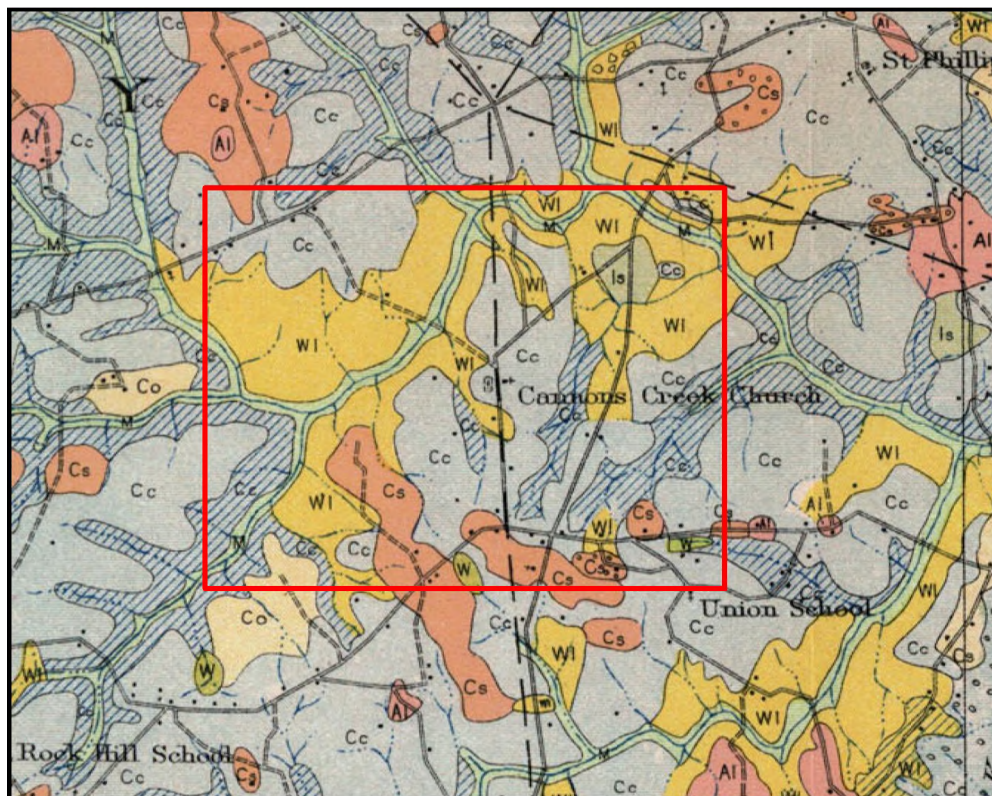


Figure 3.4. Portion of USDA soil survey map (1921), showing vicinity of project area.



Figure 3.5. Portion of SCDOT highway map (1939), showing vicinity of project area.

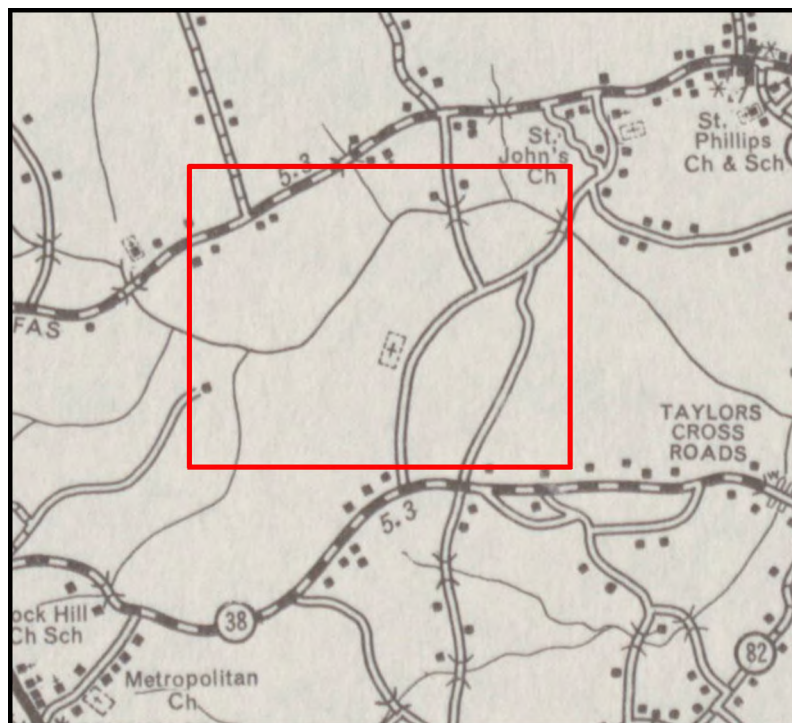


Figure 3.6. Portion of SCDOT highway map (1951), showing vicinity of project area.

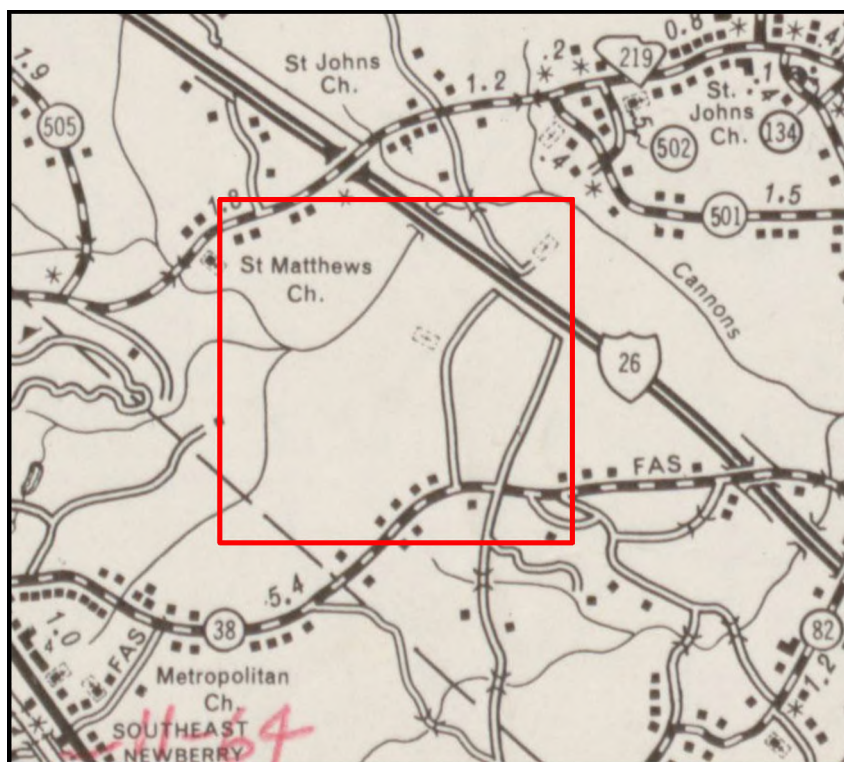


Figure 3.7. Portion of SCDOT highway map (1961), showing vicinity of project area.

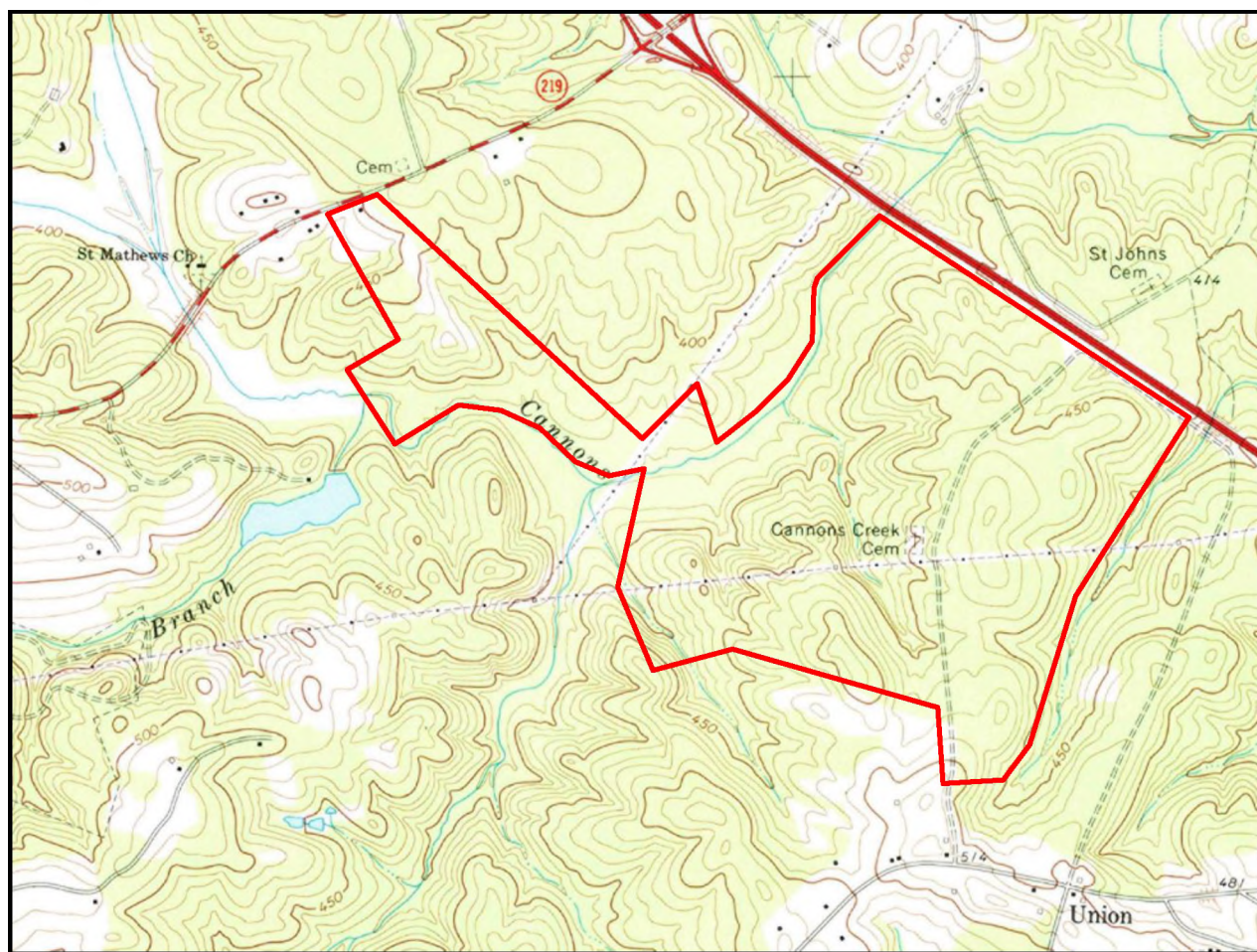


Figure 3.8. Portion of USGS *Newberry East* 7.5-minute quadrangle (1968), showing approximate location of the project area.

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.

Cultural Resources Survey
Newberry Due Diligence Tracts

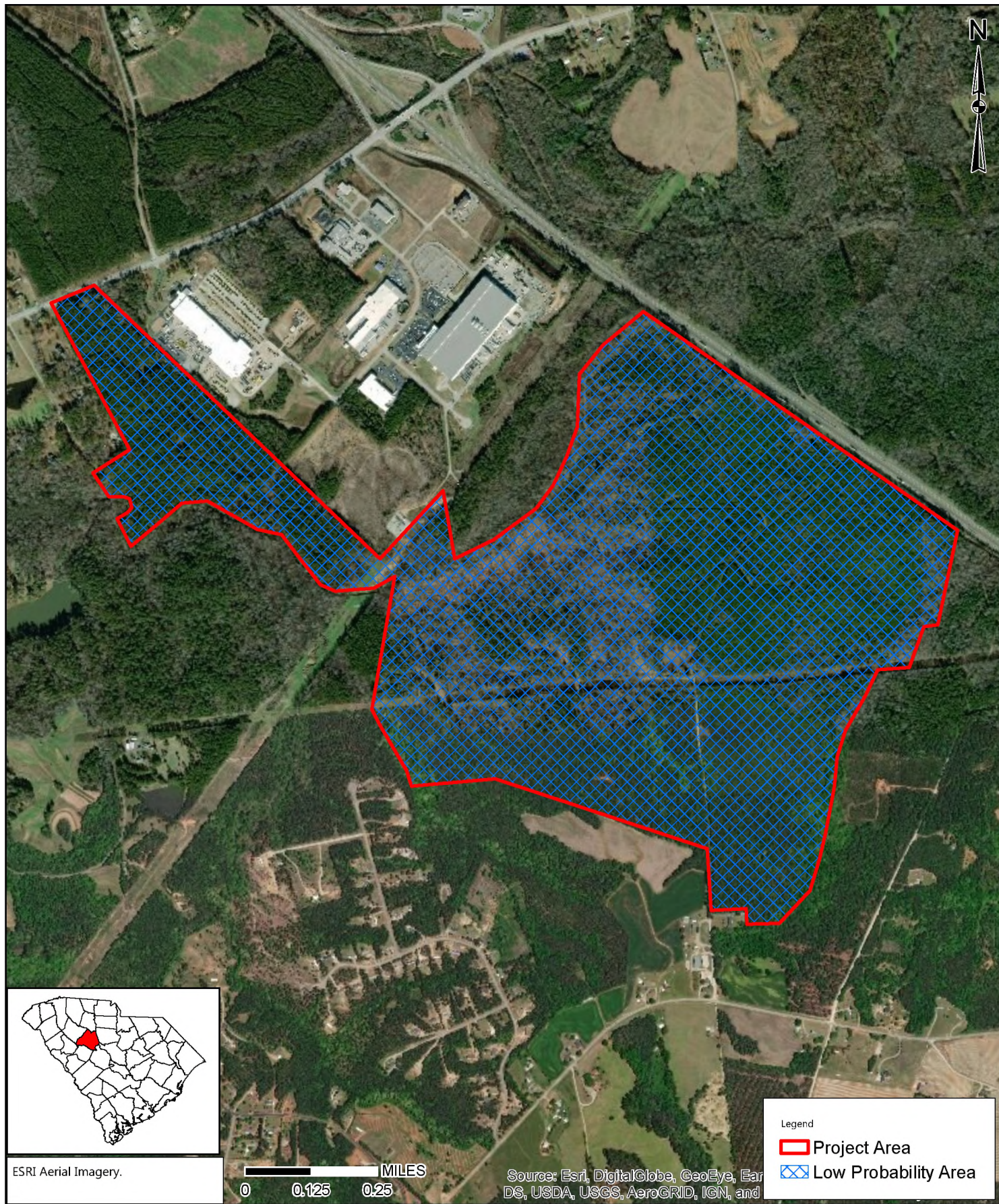
Newberry County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-17-176F; SHPO Project No. 18-KL0319



- 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 the current soil characteristics, historic map research, the extent of disturbance silviculture over the project area, the previously completed surveys on a portion of the project area, and the lack of intact soil deposits, the project area is considered low probability for containing significant archaeological sites (Figure 3.9).



	SCALE: 1:15,446	Probability Map Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Newberry County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 3.9
	PROJECT NO: 4261-17-176E		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 9/13/2018		



4.0 METHODS

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

An archaeological survey of the project area was conducted on September 6, 2018. Shovel tests were at least 30 x 30 cm and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from the shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh and soil colors were determined through comparison with Munsell Soil Color Charts. Sites were 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 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).

Prehistoric ceramics greater than one cm² were sorted first by sherd type (rim or body), surface treatment, and temper (using the Wentworth scale). Once sorted, these categories were further analyzed for other diagnostic attributes such as paste texture, interior treatment, rim form, and rim/lip decoration. Where possible, this data was used to place the sherds within established regional types. Information on the ceramic typology of the project area was derived primarily from Anderson et al. (1996b), Coe (1964), DePratter (1979), Sassaman et al. (1990), Trinkley (1990), and Ward and Davis (1999). Sherds less than 1 cm² were classified as "residual sherds" and only their count and weight were recorded.

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 (1976), 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



transfer the artifacts back to the landowner or to a curation facility meeting the standards established in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.

4.3 Architectural Field Methods

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within and adjacent to the project area were driven, and if previously unrecorded structures 50 years old or older existed they were photographed and evaluated for the NRHP. NRHP-listed resources were photographed and pictures were taken to and from the project area in order to determine if the undertaking would have an adverse effect on the resource.

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). All of these factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.



5.0 RESULTS

A cultural resources survey was conducted on the approximately 505.16 acre project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Vegetation in the project area is a mixture of secondary growth, planted pine, and wooded areas; disturbances in the project area include transmission line corridors, dirt roads, retention ponds, and a cleared and graded area (Figures 5.1 through 5.4). As a result of the survey, seven archaeological sites (38NE1369 through 38NE1375) and four isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-4) were identified, and two aboveground historic resources, one structure (1977) and one historic cemetery (1978), were recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The archaeological and architecture surveys are discussed below, along with the newly recorded resources.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

During the 2005 survey of approximately 195 acres of the current project area, a total of 94 shovel tests were excavated and no additional cultural resource work was recommended for the project area (Appendix A). No additional shovel testing was completed in this area during the current survey. During the current survey, a total of 105 shovel tests, ranging from 10–30 cm deep, were excavated within the remaining 310.16 acres of the project area (Figure 5.5). There were two different soil profiles encountered during the survey; shovel tests with a plow zone leading to subsoil and subsoil on surface. A typical soil profile for a shovel test with a plow zone consisted of approximately 5 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) sand, overlying 10+ cm (5–15+ centimeters below surface [cmbs]) of reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) sandy clay subsoil with rock inclusions (Figure 5.6). A typical soil profile for a shovel test with subsoil on surface consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay subsoil. Seven archaeological sites (38NE1369 through 38NE1375) and four isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-4) were identified during the investigations, each of the resources is discussed in greater detail below.

Mills Atlas shows that the Cannons Creek Meeting House is in the vicinity of the project area and associated with the Cannons Creek Cemetery. An attempt was made to re-locate the remains of the meeting house within the project area, but no evidence of a nineteenth century structure was identified during the survey. The historic maps show that there were a few structures within the project area in the early twentieth century; those structures are no longer standing, but were re-located as archaeological sites and are discussed in more detail below.

5.1.1 Site 38NE1369

Site Number: 38NE1369	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: House site	Elevation: 460 ft AMSL
Components: 20 th century	Landform: Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E450615, N3792869 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam; Wynott-Winnsboro complex
Site Dimensions: 65 N/S x 30 E/W m	Vegetation: Mixed pine and hardwood
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 13/0

Site 38NE1369 is a twentieth century house site located on a hillslope adjacent to Bearington Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is situated in a mixed pine and hardwood stand and measures approximately 65 m north/south by 30 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions (Figures 5.7 and 5.8).



Figure 5.1. Area of planted pine within the project area, facing northwest.



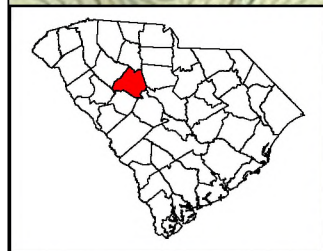
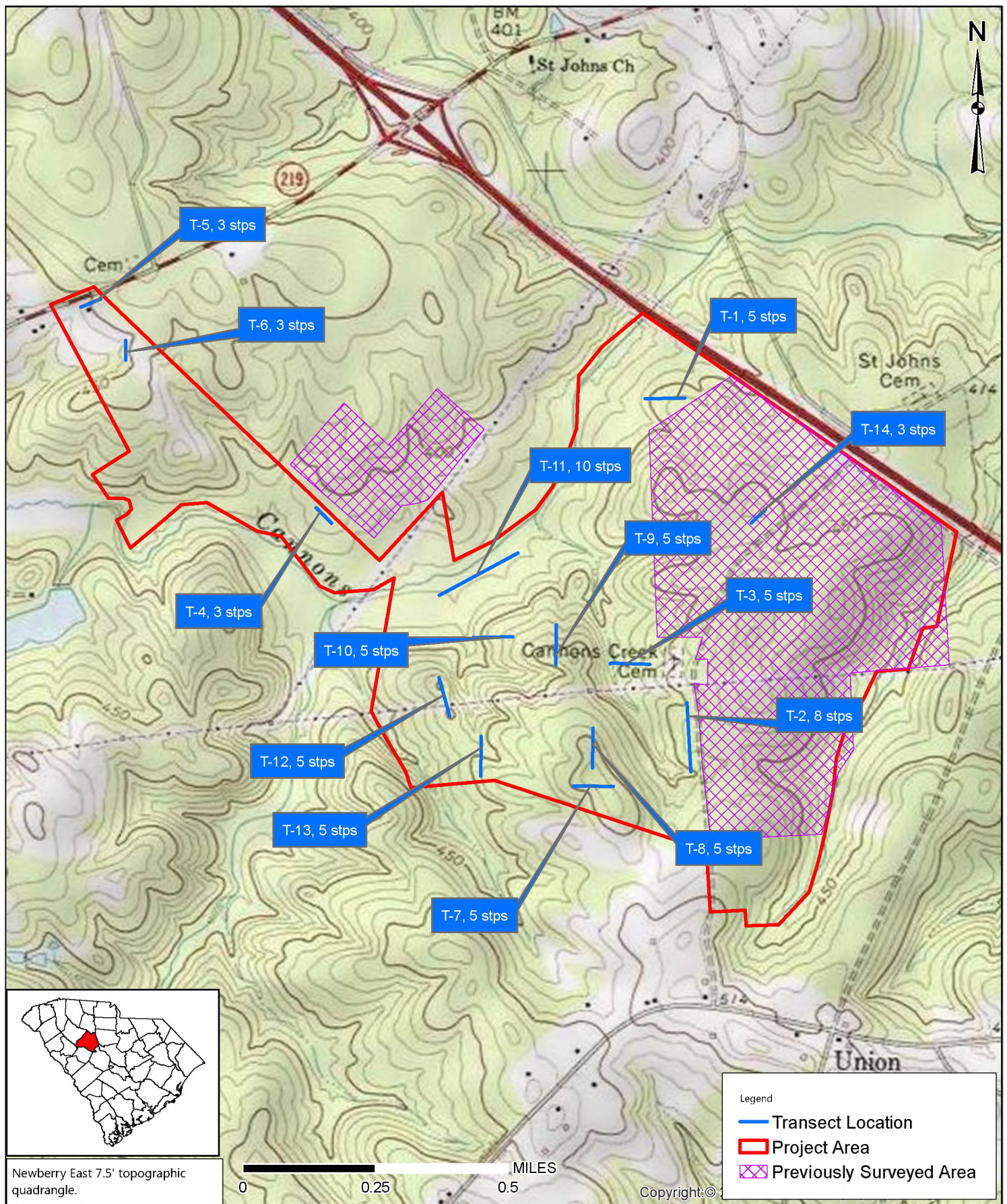
Figure 5.2. Area of secondary growth and transmission line corridor in the project area, facing east.



Figure 5.3. Typical dirt road in the project area, facing northwest.



Figure 5.4. Cleared and graded area along SC Route 219, facing southwest.



Newberry East 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

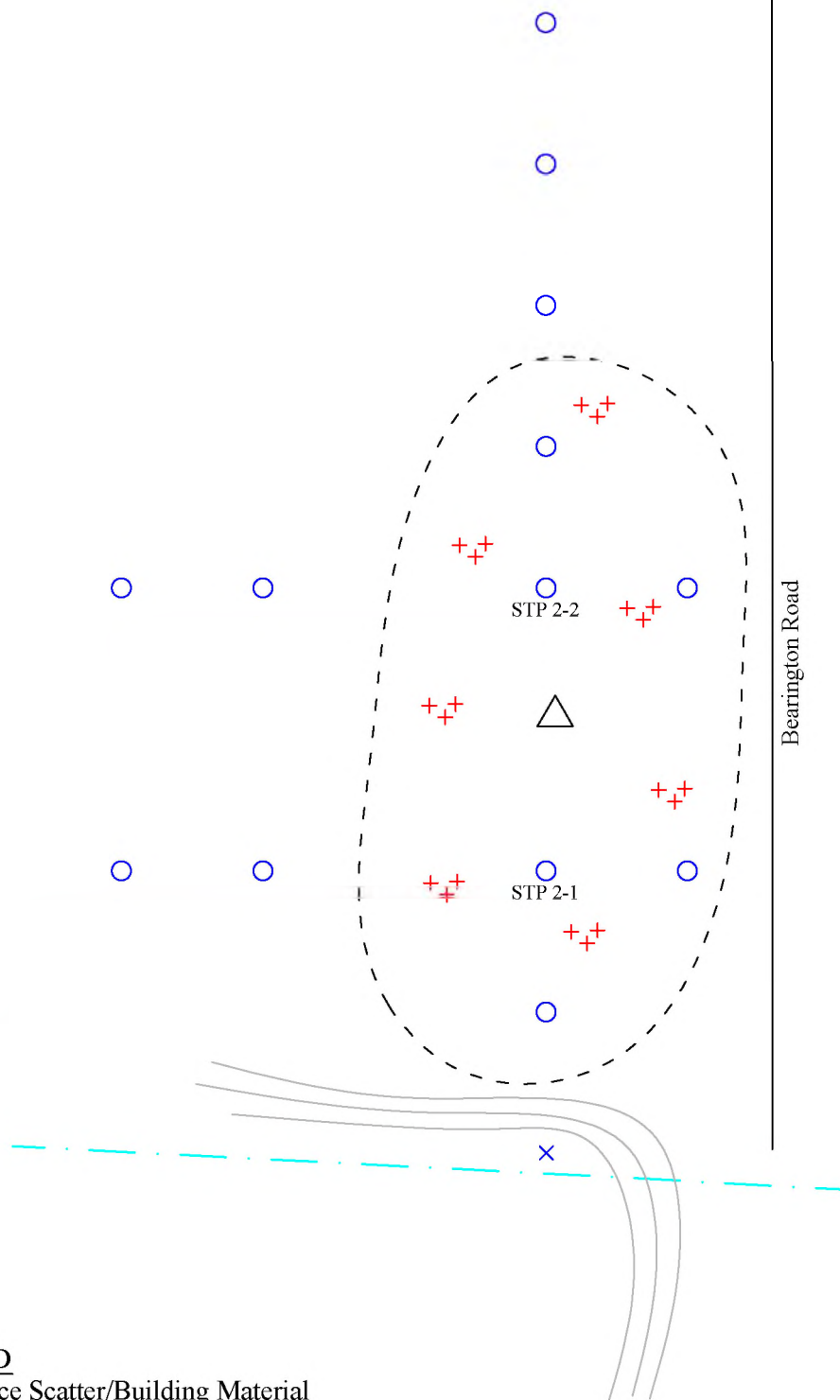
	SCALE:	1:15,446	Transect Location Map Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Newberry County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 5.5
	PROJECT NO:	4261-17-176F		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	9/13/2018		










Figure 5.6. Typical soil profile within the project area.

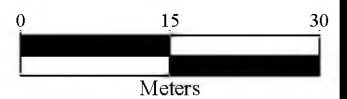


Figure 5.7. Overview of site 38NE1369, facing east.



LEGEND

-  Surface Scatter/Building Material
-  Negative STP
-  Unexcavated STP
-  Site Datum
-  Site Boundary
-  Intermittent Stream
-  Contours (approximate)



Site Map - 38NE1369

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Newberry Tracts
Newberry County, South Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

09/11/2018

PROJECT NUMBER

4261-17-176F

FIGURE NO.

5.8

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; none of them contained artifacts. Cinder blocks, brick, roofing tiles, and miscellaneous household items were identified on the ground surface and noted in field books, but were not collected. A typical soil profile consisted of 5 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) sand, overlying 10+ cm (5–15+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil. The historic maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site in 1921, but no structure is shown on the subsequent maps (Figure 5.9), which dates the site to the early twentieth century.

Site 38NE1369 is a twentieth century house site located adjacent Bearington Road. There is no evidence of standing structural remains and no artifacts were recovered from shovel tests. The household remains and building materials have been scattered along the roadway and extend into the ditch located just south of the archaeological site. Given the disturbed context of the site and based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that site 38NE1369 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 38NE1369 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

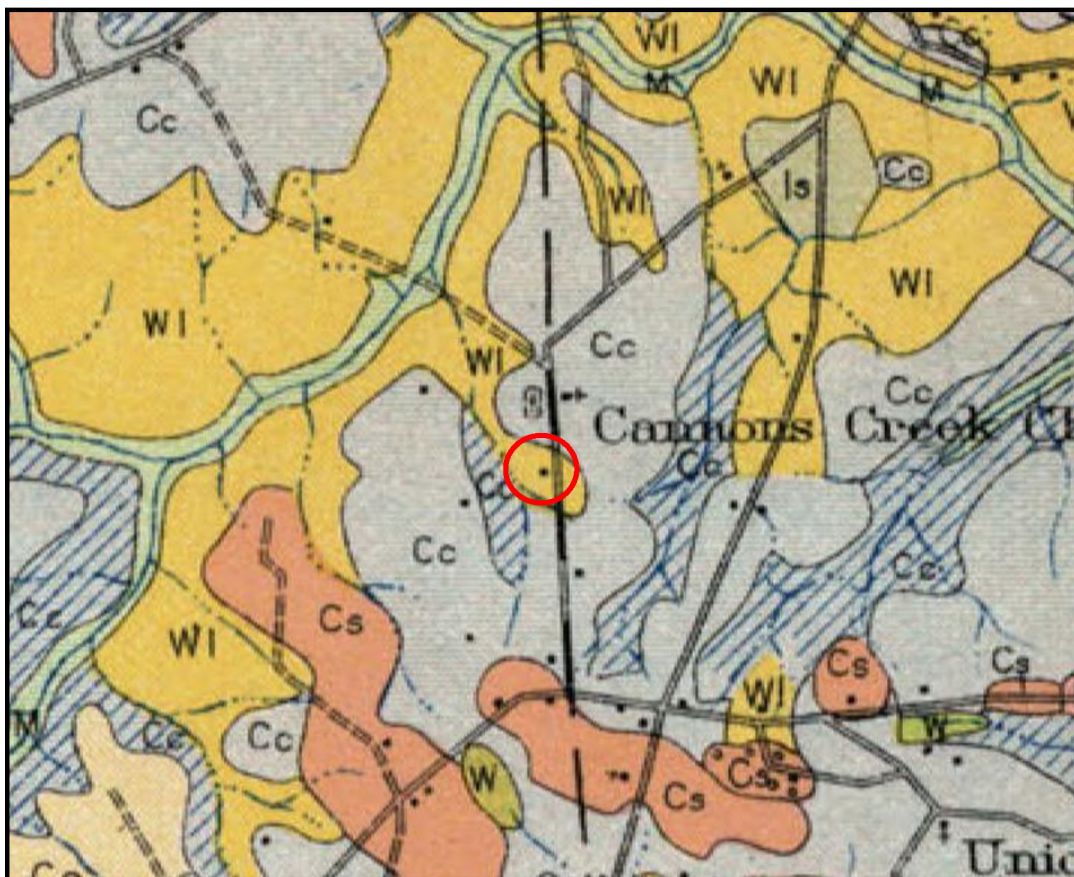


Figure 5.9. Portion of the 1921 USDA soils map showing vicinity of site 38NE1369.



5.1.2 Site 38NE1370

Site Number: 38NE1370	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	Elevation: 430 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified prehistoric	Landform: Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E450459, N3793146 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Hard Labor sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 15 E/W m	Vegetation: Secondary growth
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/1

Site 38NE1370 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hillslope above an intermittent stream associated with Cannons Creek (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of secondary growth and measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions (Figures 5.10 and 5.11).

A total of nine shovel tests were excavated in and around the surface find; a typical soil profile contained 10+ cm (25–35+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay subsoil. A total of three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface; no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. The artifacts include one quartz core fragment and two pieces of quartz lithic debitage (Appendix B). None of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic.

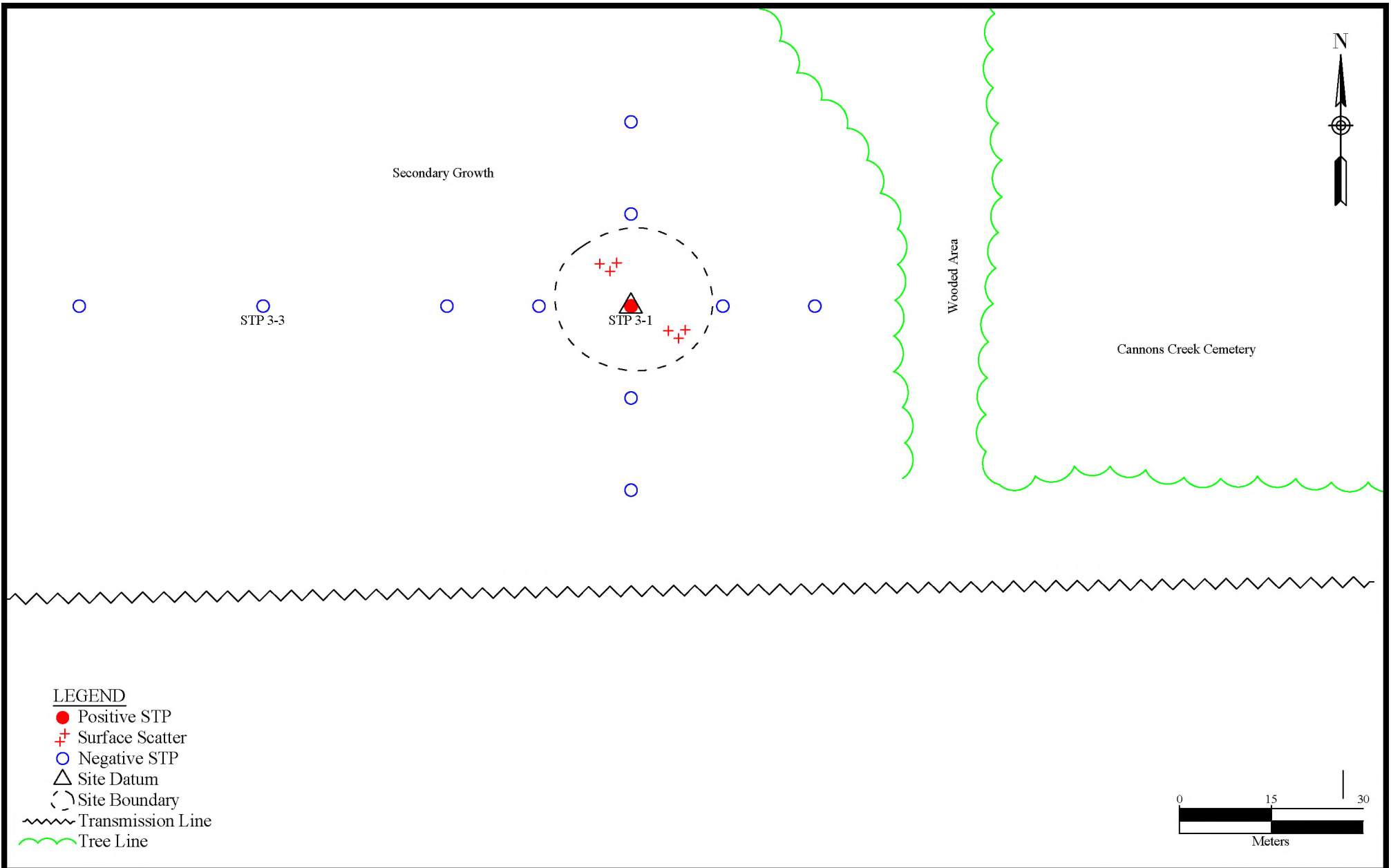
Site 38NE1370 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hillslope above an intermittent stream associated with Cannons Creek. The site is in an area that contains subsoil on surface; no intact soils remain. The artifacts recovered are not diagnostic, lack variety and quantity of artifact and raw material types, and represent a common site type for this area. 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 value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38NE1370 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.3 Site 38NE1371

Site Number: 38NE1371	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	Elevation: 390 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified prehistoric	Landform: Manmade levee
UTM Coordinates: E449495, N3793595 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Hard Labor sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 15 E/W m	Vegetation: None
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 8/1

Site 38NE1371 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on the top of a manmade levee surrounding two retention ponds (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area with little to no vegetation and measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to north, south, and east and by the project area boundary to the west (Figures 5.12 and 5.13).

A total of eight shovel tests were excavated in and around the surface find; a typical soil profile contained 10+ cm (25–35+ cmbs) of light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) compact sand. A total of three prehistoric artifacts were recovered



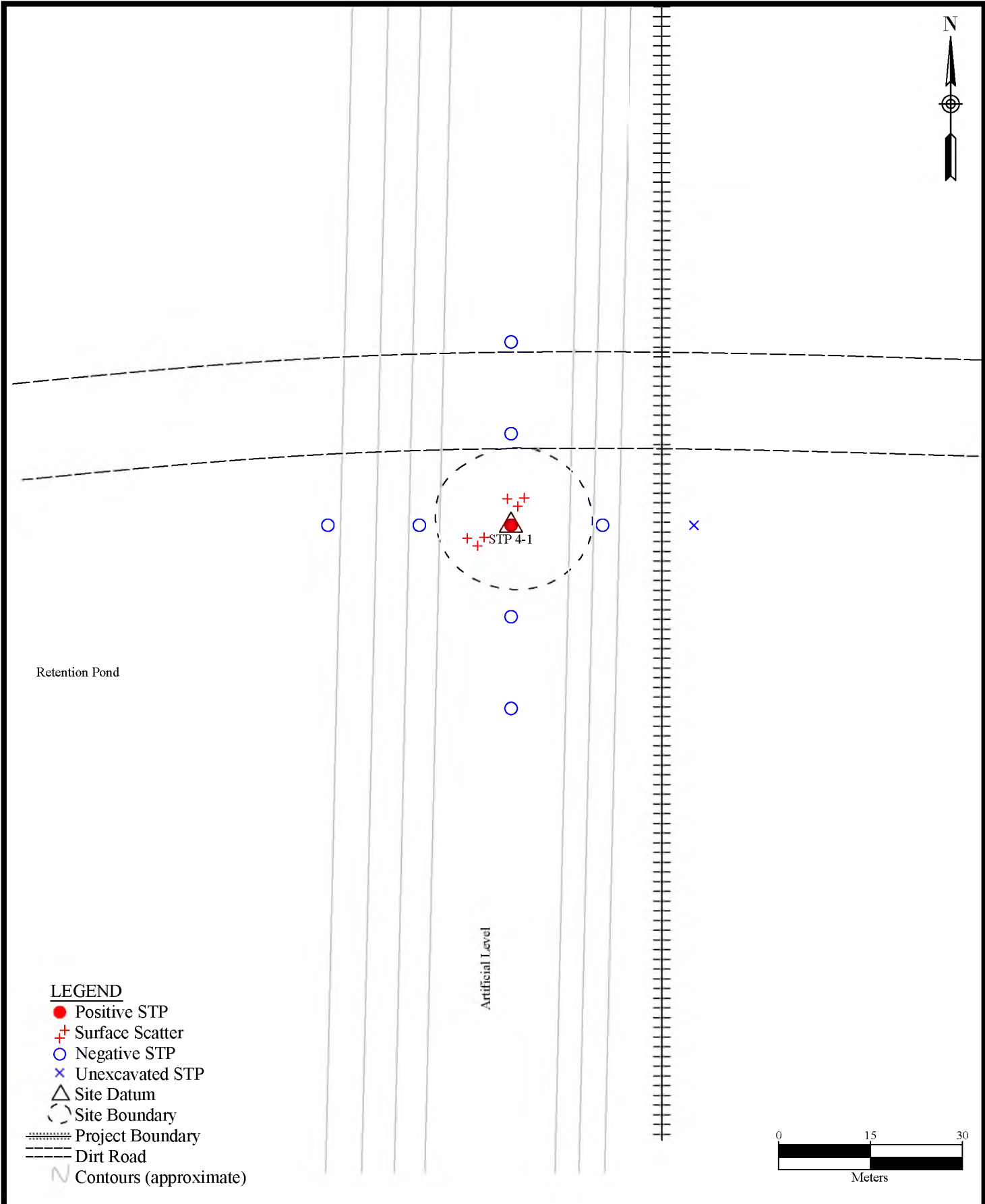
	Site Map - 38NE1370		SCALE:	5.10
	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey		As Shown	
	Newberry Tracts		DATE:	
	Newberry County, South Carolina		09/11/2018	
			PROJECT NUMBER	
			4261-17-176F	




Figure 5.11. Overview of site 38NE1370, facing east.



Figure 5.12. Overview of site 38NE1371, facing northwest.



	Site Map - 38NE1371		SCALE:	FIGURE NO. 5.13
			As Shown	
	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Newberry Tracts Newberry County, South Carolina		DATE:	
			09/11/2018	
			PROJECT NUMBER	
		4261-17-176F		



from the surface at a single shovel test location. The artifacts include a quartz projectile point tip and two pieces of quartz lithic debitage (Appendix B). None of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic.

Site 38NE1371 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on the top of a manmade levee surrounding two retention ponds. This area has been artificially built up and the artifacts are out of context. 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 prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38NE1371 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

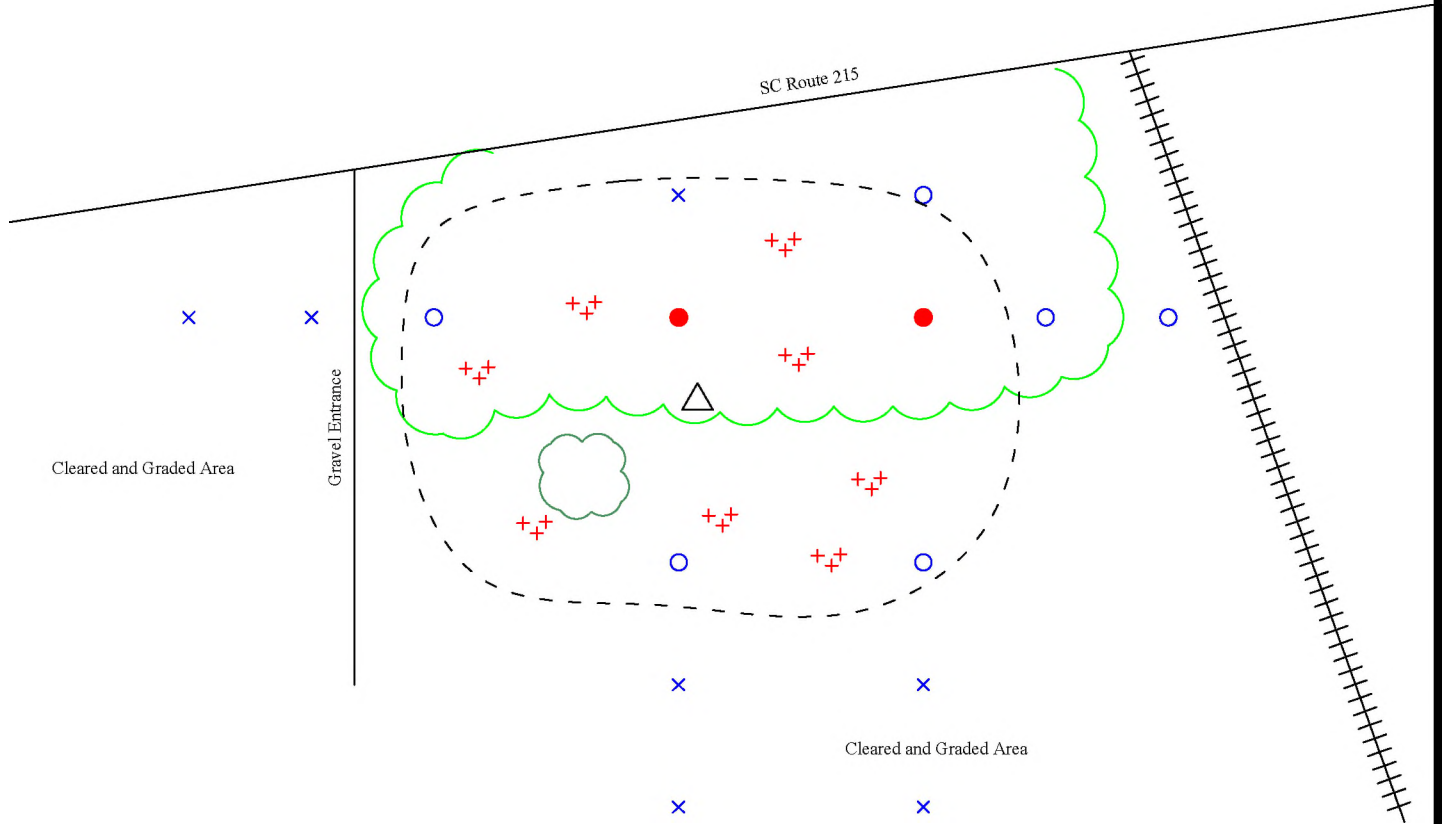
5.1.4 Site 38NE1372

Site Number: 38NE1372	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: House site	Elevation: 450 ft AMSL
Components: 20 th century	Landform: Plain
UTM Coordinates: E448787, N3794236 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 60 E/W x 55 N/S m	Vegetation: Mixed pine and hardwood
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 15/2

Site 38NE1372 is a twentieth century house site located adjacent to SC Highway 219 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is situated in a mixed pine and hardwood stand and measures approximately 60 m east/west by 55 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the east, west, and south and SC Highway 219 to the north (Figures 5.14 and 5.15).

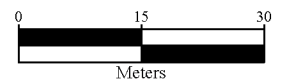
Fifteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of approximately five cm of brown (10YR 5/3) sand, followed by 10+ cm (5–15+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil. A total of six historic artifacts were recovered from the surface at two shovel test locations. The artifacts include two pieces of plain whiteware, two porcelain figurine fragments (one dog and one clown), one clear glass Aspirin bottle, and one piece of cobalt blue glass (Appendix B). Brick and scattered household items were noted on the surface of the site (Figure 5.16). The historic maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site in 1921, but no structure is shown on the subsequent maps (Figure 5.17); this dates the site to the early twentieth century.

Site 38NE1372 is a twentieth century house site located adjacent to SC Highway 219. There is no evidence of standing structural remains and artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. The household remains and building materials have been scattered in the remaining wooded area in this portion of the project area. Given the disturbed context of the site and based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that site 38NE1372 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 38NE1372 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



LEGEND

- Positive STP
- + Surface Scatter/Architectural Material
- Negative STP
- × Unexcavated STP
- △ Site Datum
- - - Site Boundary
- ==== Project Boundary
- Hardwood
- ~ Tree Line



Site Map - 38NE1372

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Newberry Tracts
Newberry County, South Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

09/11/2018

PROJECT NUMBER

4261-17-176F

FIGURE NO.

5.14



Figure 5.15. Overview of site 38NE1372, facing east.



Figure 5.16. Site 38NE1372 showing building material at site, facing north.

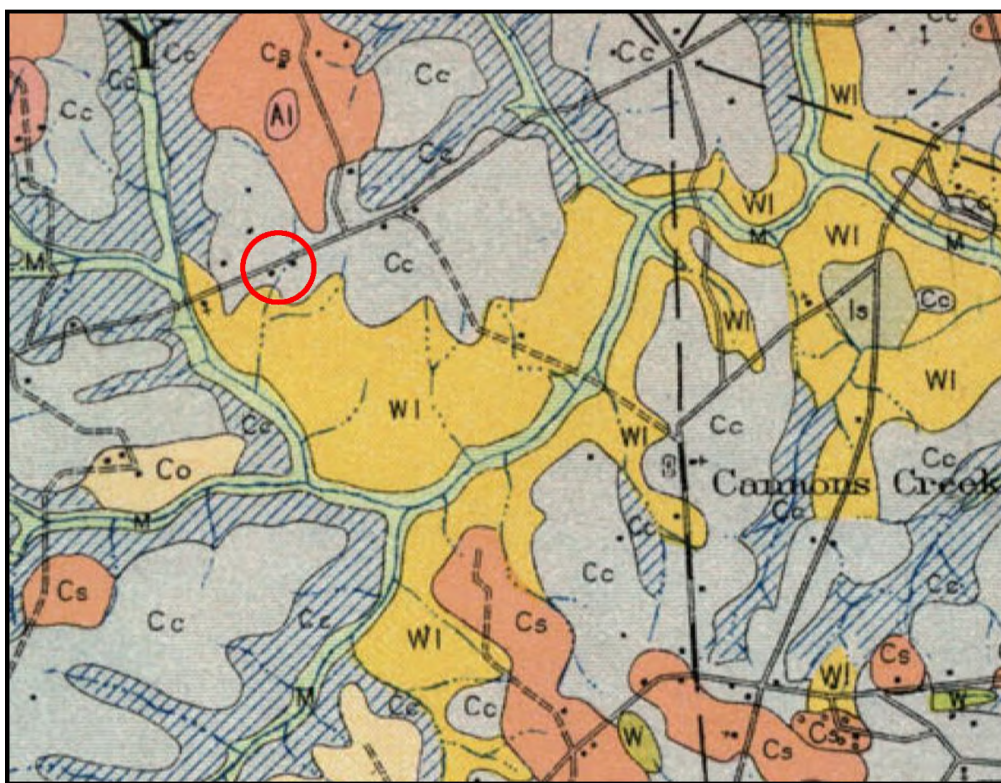


Figure 5.17. Portion of USDA soil survey map (1921), showing vicinity of site 38NE1372.

5.1.5 Site 38NE1373

Site Number: 38NE1373

Site Type: Lithic scatter; Historic ceramic isolate

Components: Unidentified; 20th century

UTM Coordinates: E450345, N3792777 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 40 E/W x 25 N/S m

Artifact Depth: Surface

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 510 ft AMSL

Landform: Hilltop

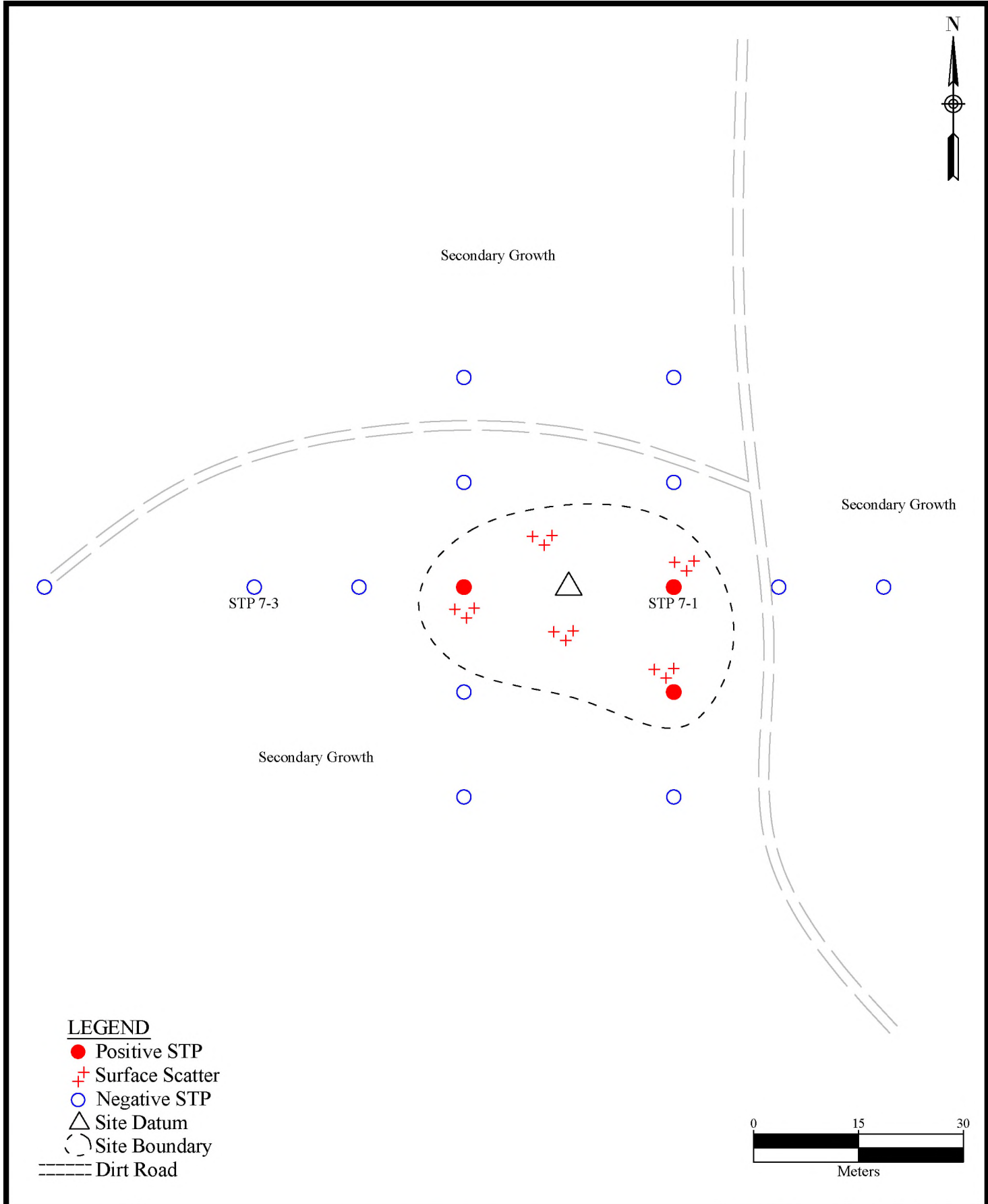
Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam

Vegetation: Secondary growth

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 14/3

Site 38NE1373 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century ceramic isolate located on a hilltop overlooking an intermittent stream (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site measures approximately 40 m east/west by 25 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions (Figures 5.18 and 5.19).

A total of fourteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical shovel test consisted of 10+ cm of light red (2.5YR 6/6) sandy clay subsoil. A total of nine artifacts (eight prehistoric and one historic) were recovered from the surface at three shovel test locations. The prehistoric artifacts are eight pieces of quartz lithic debitage; the historic artifact consists of one piece of plain ironstone (Appendix B). None of the prehistoric artifacts were temporally diagnostic and they were recovered from disturbed contexts; ironstone dates from 1840 through present.



	Site Map - 38NE1373		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
			As Shown	5.18
			DATE:	
			09/11/2018	
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Newberry Tracts Newberry County, South Carolina		PROJECT NUMBER		
		4261-17-176F		



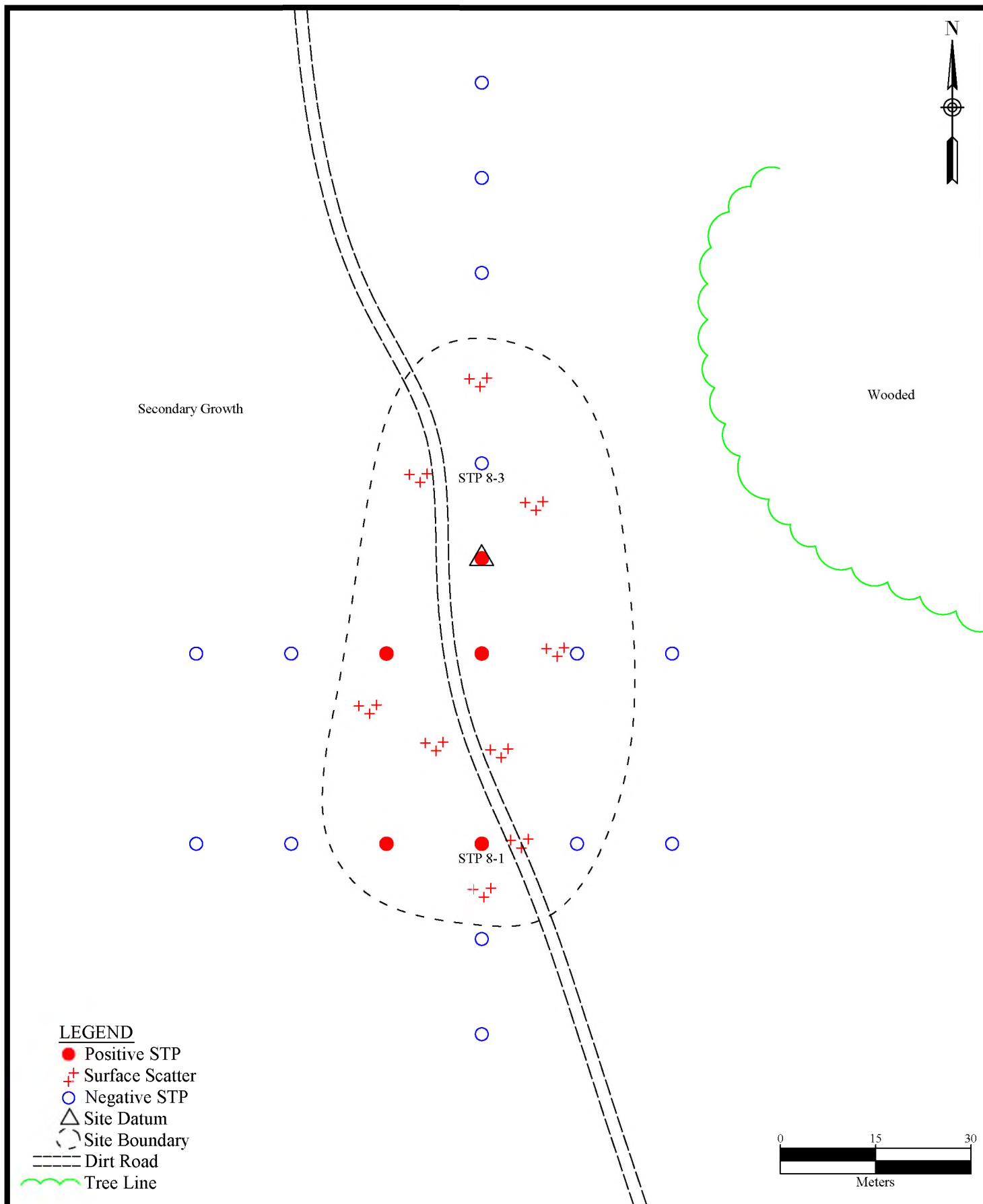
Figure 5.19. Overview of site 38NE1373, facing southwest.

Site 38NE1373 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century historic ceramic isolate located on a hilltop overlooking an intermittent stream. The site is in an area that contains subsoil on surface and no intact soils remain. The artifacts recovered are not diagnostic, lack variety and quantity of artifact and raw material types, and represent a common site type for this area. 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 prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38NE1373 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.6 Site 38NE1374

Site Number: 38NE1374	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: House site; Lithic isolated find	Elevation: 510 ft AMSL
Components: 20 th century; Woodland	Landform: Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E450309, N3792880 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 80 N/S x 50 E/W m	Vegetation: Secondary growth
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 18/5

Site 38NE1374 is a twentieth century house site and a Woodland lithic isolated find located adjacent to and within a dirt road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is situated in an area of secondary growth and measures approximately 80 m north/south by 50 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions (Figures 5.20 and 5.21).



Site Map - 38NE1374

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Newberry Tracts
Newberry County, South Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

09/11/2018

PROJECT NUMBER

4261-17-176F

FIGURE NO.

5.20



Figure 5.21. Overview of site 38NE1374, facing northeast.

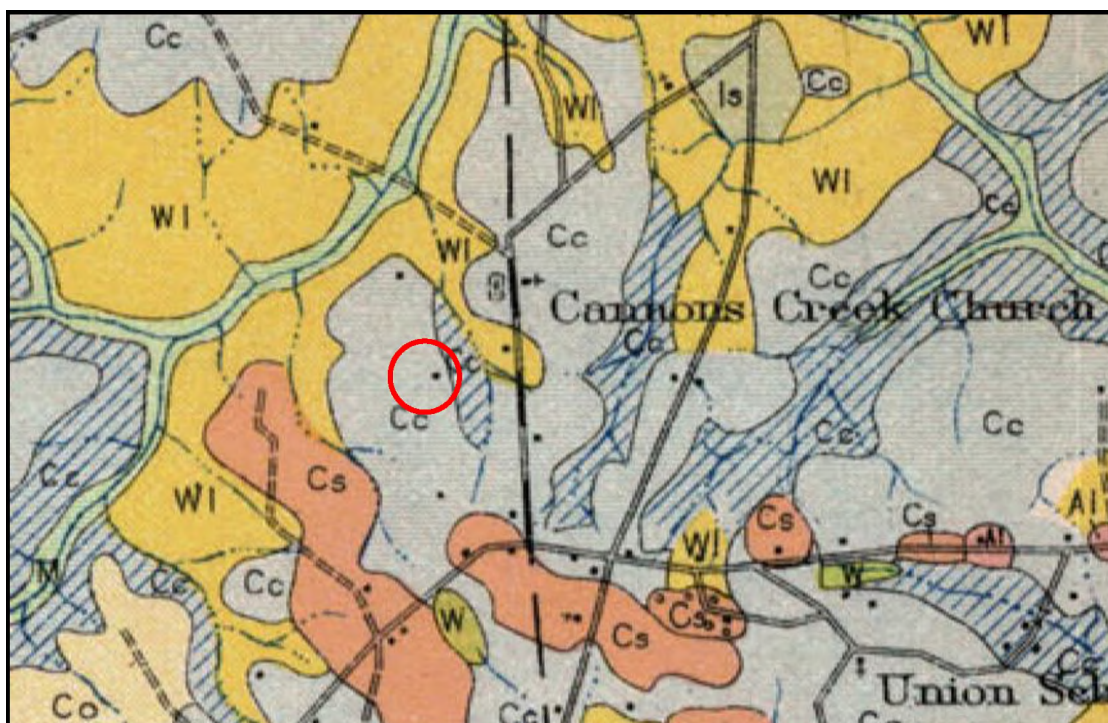


Figure 5.22. Portion of USDA soil survey map (1921), showing vicinity of site 38NE1374.



Eighteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of light red (2.5YR 6/6) sandy clay subsoil. A total of 44 artifacts (43 historic and one prehistoric) were recovered from the surface at five shovel test locations. The prehistoric artifact consisted of a rhyolite Woodland stemmed projectile point (Appendix B). The historic artifacts include 16 pieces of whiteware (12 plain, two flow blue transfer printed, one brown transfer printed, and one embossed), 12 pieces of salt-glazed stoneware (six with gray exterior and brown interior glaze, three with brown glaze, and three with gray exterior and black interior glaze), six pieces of porcelain (four plain, one pink decal decorated, and one purple decal decorated), one piece of undecorated ironstone, one porcelain doll leg, and seven pieces of glass (three amethyst/solarized, two light green, one milk, and one clear) (Appendix B). The projectile point dates to the Woodland Period (3000–1000 B.P.), the amethyst/solarized glass dates from 1880–1915, the ironstone dates from 1840 to the present, the flow blue decorated whiteware dates from 1835–1910, the brown transfer printed whiteware dates from 1815–1915, the decal decorated porcelain dates from 1897 to the present. Historic maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site in 1921, but no structure is shown on the subsequent maps (Figure 5.22); this dates the site to the Woodland Period and the early twentieth century.

Site 38NE1374 is a twentieth century house site and prehistoric lithic isolate located adjacent to and within a dirt roadway. There is no evidence of standing structural remains and artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. Given the disturbed context of the site and based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that site 38NE1374 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 38NE1374 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.7 Site 38NE1375

Site Number: 38NE1375

Site Type: House site

Components: 20th century

UTM Coordinates: E450200, N3793166 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 50 N/S x 45 E/W m

Artifact Depth: Surface

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 460 ft AMSL

Landform: Hillslope

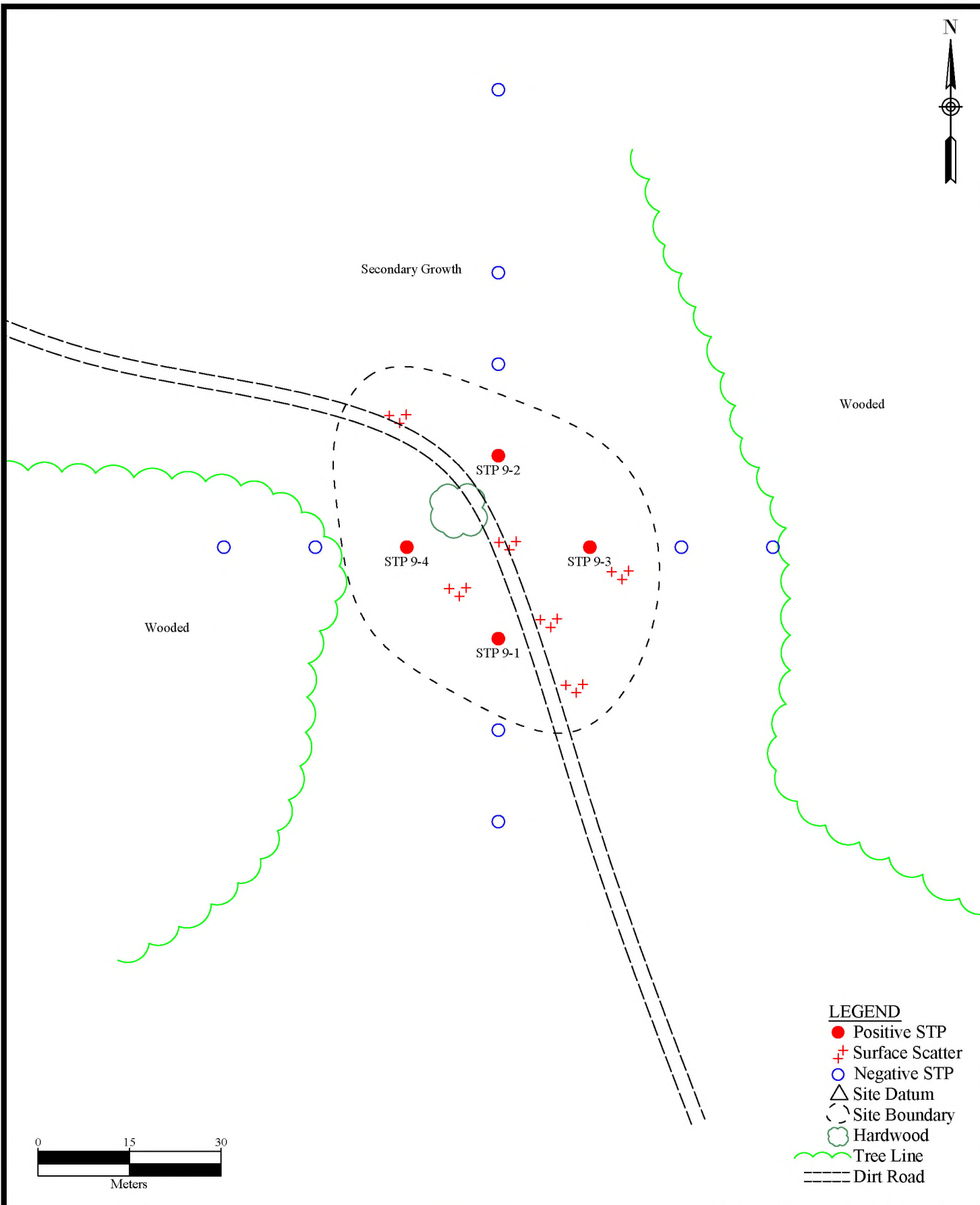
Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam

Vegetation: Secondary growth

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 12/4

Site 38NE1375 is a twentieth century house site located on a hilltop within and adjacent to a dirt roadway (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is situated in an area of secondary growth and measures approximately 50 m north/south by 45 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.23 and 5.24).

Twelve shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of light red (2.5YR 6/6) sandy clay subsoil. A total of 17 historic artifacts were recovered from the surface at four shovel test locations. The artifacts include 10 pieces of historic ceramic (seven plain whiteware, one pink and green floral hand painted whiteware, one plain embossed whiteware, and one plain porcelain) and seven pieces of glass (three light green, two solarized/amethyst, one light blue, and one milk) (Appendix B). The solarized/amethyst glass dates from 1880–1915, and the historic maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site in 1921, but no structure is shown on the subsequent maps (Figure 5.25); this dates the site to the early twentieth century.



	Site Map - 38NE1375		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Newberry Tracts Newberry County, South Carolina		As Shown	5.23
			DATE:	
			PROJECT NUMBER	
			4261-17-176F	



Figure 5.24. Overview of site 38NE1375, facing southeast.

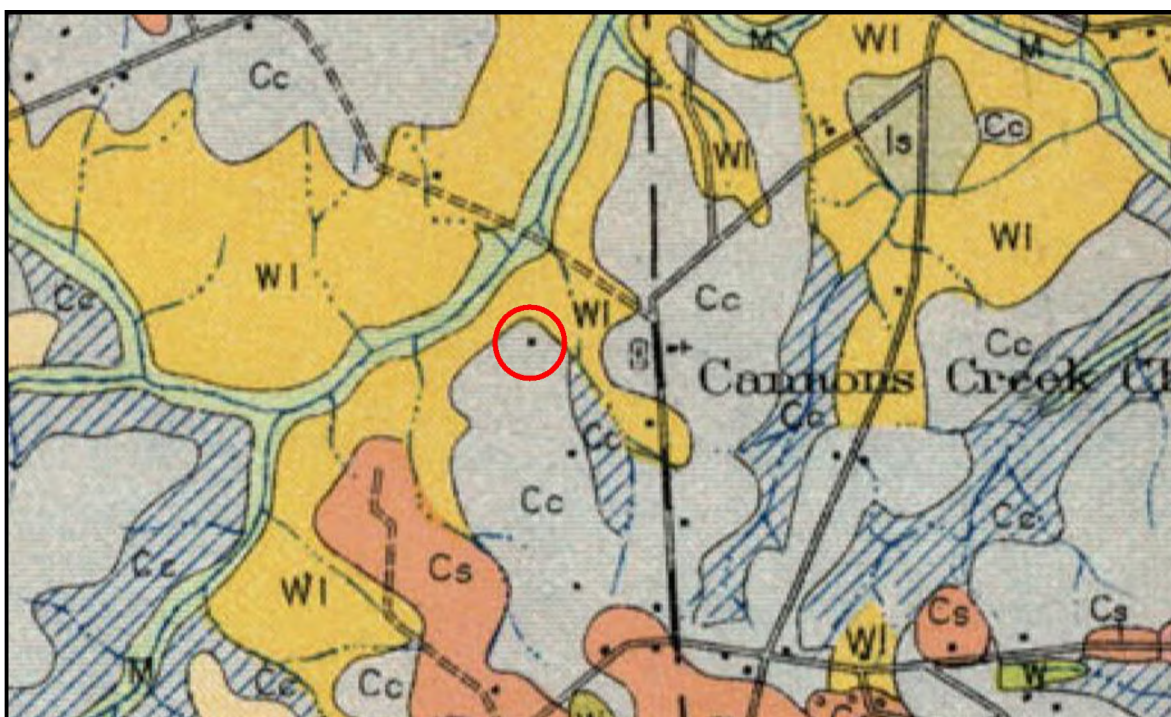


Figure 5.25. Portion of USDA soil survey map (1921), showing vicinity of site 38NE1375.



Site 38NE1375 is a twentieth century house site located on a hilltop within and adjacent to a dirt roadway. There is no evidence of standing structural remains and artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site. Given the disturbed context of the site and based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that site 38NE1375 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 38NE1375 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.8 *Isolated Finds*

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) consists of one quartz Triangular shaped projectile point, found on the surface along a dirt road surrounded by planted pine, at UTM coordinates E450812, N3793593 NAD 83 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. The projectile point is not temporally diagnostic. Nine shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15- and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions from the surface find; the shovel tests did not recover additional artifacts. IF-1 is unlikely to provide significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NHRP.

Isolated Find 2 (IF-2) consists of one piece of quartz debitage, found on the surface of an area that has been cleared and graded, at UTM coordinates E448895, N3794097 NAD 83 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. The artifact is non-diagnostic and the area has been extensively disturbed. Nine shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15- and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions from the surface find; the shovel tests did not recover additional artifacts. IF-2 is unlikely to provide significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NHRP.

Isolated Find 3 (IF-3) consists of one Coastal Plain Chert lanceolate shaped project point tip fragment, found on the surface along a dirt road surrounded by secondary growth, at UTM coordinates E450009, N3793227 NAD 83 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/3) sandy clay subsoil. The artifact is non-diagnostic. Nine shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15- and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions from the surface find; the shovel tests did not recover additional artifacts. IF-3 is unlikely to provide significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NHRP.

Isolated Find 4 (IF-4) consists of one rhyolite Guilford projectile point, found in an area of secondary growth, at UTM coordinates E449972, N3792862 NAD 83 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil. The artifact dates to the Middle Archaic subperiod (8000–5000 B.P.). Nine shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15- and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions from the surface find; the shovel tests did not recover additional artifacts. IF-4 is unlikely to provide significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NHRP.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

During the architectural survey, S&ME visited the resources recorded on historic maps that are within, visible from, or directly adjacent to the project area. The Halfacre Family Cemetery, located on the north side of Highway 219, was not recorded during this survey because it was not visible from the edge of the project area along Highway 219 due to vegetation screen and the slope of the roadway. S&ME identified two previously unrecorded aboveground resources: one structure (1977) and one historic cemetery (1978). Each of these resources is discussed in detail below.

5.2.1 *Resource 1977*

The house at 6654 SC Highway 219 (Resource 1977) is a circa 1950 Minimal Traditional style residence located west of the northwestern corner of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a single story and is four bays wide, with an off-center door located beneath a gabled portico that is supported by decorative metal posts (Figure 5.26). To the east of the door is a tripartite picture window, consisting of a central section with four horizontal panes flanked by a single two-over-two, metal sash window on either side; west of the door are one single and one paired two-over-two, double-hung metal frame windows. The western elevation has a secondary entry door, located beneath a shed-roofed hood that is supported by triangular brackets. The house is covered in fiberboard siding; the roof is covered with composition shingles and there is an interior brick chimney visible above the roof ridge east of center. A structure at this location appears on the 1951 SCDOT map and subsequent historic maps, including the 1968 USGS topographic quadrangle, indicating a construction date prior 1951, and the style of the house is indicative of mid-twentieth century residence (Figures 3.5–3.8). The house is a common type of mid-century residence. Although it retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling, the house is not a significant example of an architectural style, nor does it represent a particular period in history. It has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends it as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.2 *Cannons Creek Cemetery (1978)*

The Cannons Creek Cemetery is a late eighteenth through late-twentieth century cemetery that has historic associations with the Cannons Creek Meeting House and Cannons Creek Church; it is located west of Bearington Road in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The cemetery was initially identified in a 2005 cultural resources reconnaissance survey but it was not given an architectural survey number or an archaeological site number. The letter report associated with the project noted that it did not contain outstanding architectural features or the graves of notable individuals, but that it may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D; however the NRHP eligibility of the cemetery was not discussed in depth and no specific recommendation was given (deNeeve 2005). During the current project, S&ME revisited the location of the Cannons Creek Cemetery and an aboveground resource survey number (1978) was obtained for the cemetery and a structure form was completed. The cemetery covers approximately 1.7 acres and there are around 140 marked burials within the cemetery. Bearington Road makes up the eastern boundary of the cemetery, while the surrounding hardwood tree line serves as the northern, western, and southern boundaries, although there are some large hardwood trees located within the cemetery as well (Figures 5.27 and 5.28).

The earliest date of death noted was 1775 while the most recent was 1976; most of the burials occurred during the nineteenth century, however. Reverend John Renwick (1735–1775) has the earliest legible date of death, although his memorial stone was erected in 1988 to replace the illegible stone located behind it (Figure 5.29).



Figure 5.26. Resource 1977, facing southeast.



Figure 5.27. Cannons Creek Cemetery, 1978, facing northwest.



Figure 5.28. Cannons Creek Cemetery, 1978, facing west.



Figure 5.29. Reverend John Renwick (1735-1775) grave marker, facing northwest.



Renwick immigrated to Newberry County sometime between 1767 and 1770 and founded the Cannons Creek congregation. Other surnames for burials in the cemetery include Erskine, Maffett, Moore, Neal, Reid, Sligh, and Sloan. There are a number of depressions that indicate unmarked graves within the cemetery boundary. The cemetery is overgrown, with no physical border; many of the stones are broken or damaged and the majority are at least partially illegible. Most of the stones within the cemetery are simple tablet-style stone monuments, consisting of single slabs with curved tops or head-and-shoulder design, although some mid-nineteenth century stones have pedimented tops (Figure 5.30 and 5.31). This style of stones are interspersed with some obelisk-style monuments, die-on-base markers, and raised tombs (Figures 5.32 and 5.33). Although a large percentage of the stones are plain, with only names and dates carved into them, a handful of stones have decorative carvings, including crosses, crowns, flowers, and doves (Figures 5.34 and 5.35). Generally, the gravemarkers are oriented east-west in rows and small groupings, although there are some family plots that are delineated from surrounding burials by fences or stone boundaries (Figures 5.36 and 5.37).

The Cannon's Creek Meeting House first appears on the 1825 Mills' Atlas map of Newberry District; early twentieth century historic maps, including a 1921 USDA soil survey map and 1939 SCDOT map, show Cannons Creek Church located on the east site of Bearington Road, across from the cemetery, which is also depicted on the maps (Figures 3.3–3.5). The Cannons Creek Church was founded in the early 1770s by Reverend John Renwick and was one of two churches that developed into the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South. The church was moved from its historic location, near the Cannons Creek Cemetery, in 1948 to its current location, along US Highway 76, between Newberry and Prosperity.

Typically, cemeteries are not considered eligible for the NRHP, however, Criteria Consideration D states that "A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." The Cannons Creek Cemetery does not contain unique or artistic gravestones, exhibit a particular unique burial style, or represent a specific historical period or event, nor is it associated with a particular historic person. However, the age of the cemetery, which dates to the late-eighteenth century, and its historical association with some of the earliest settlement in the area make it significant for its potential to contain significant information about the early settlers in the community surrounding Cannons Creek and the burial practices of a rural eighteenth and nineteenth century community in inland South Carolina, which would make it eligible under Criteria Consideration D and under Criterion D. Based on the information presented above, S&ME recommends the Cannons Creek Cemetery (1978) as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The cemetery is located within the proposed project area, west of Bearington Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The proposed project would adversely affect the Cannons Creek Cemetery if the burials were to be disturbed by construction activities. Additionally, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600) and avoidance is recommended. Although there is a tree line border around the cemetery, deferred maintenance of the cemetery property has allowed the area to become overgrown and has obscured the true edge of the cemetery property. Additionally, there is evidence of unmarked graves in the cemetery and there may be additional unmarked graves outside of the visual border. Therefore, S&ME recommends that a 50 foot buffer be established to the north, west, and south of the current visual boundary of the cemetery and Bearington Road to the east; ground disturbance be avoided within that boundary (Figure 5.38).



Figure 5.30. Example of a grave marker types, Cannons Creek Cemetery, facing southwest.



Figure 5.31. Example of a grave marker types, Cannons Creek Cemetery, facing west.



Figure 5.32. Example of monument and marker types, Cannons Creek Cemetery, facing northwest.



Figure 5.33. Example of aboveground tombs, Cannons Creek Cemetery, facing north.



Figure 5.34. Example of carving styles, Cannons Creek Cemetery, facing west.



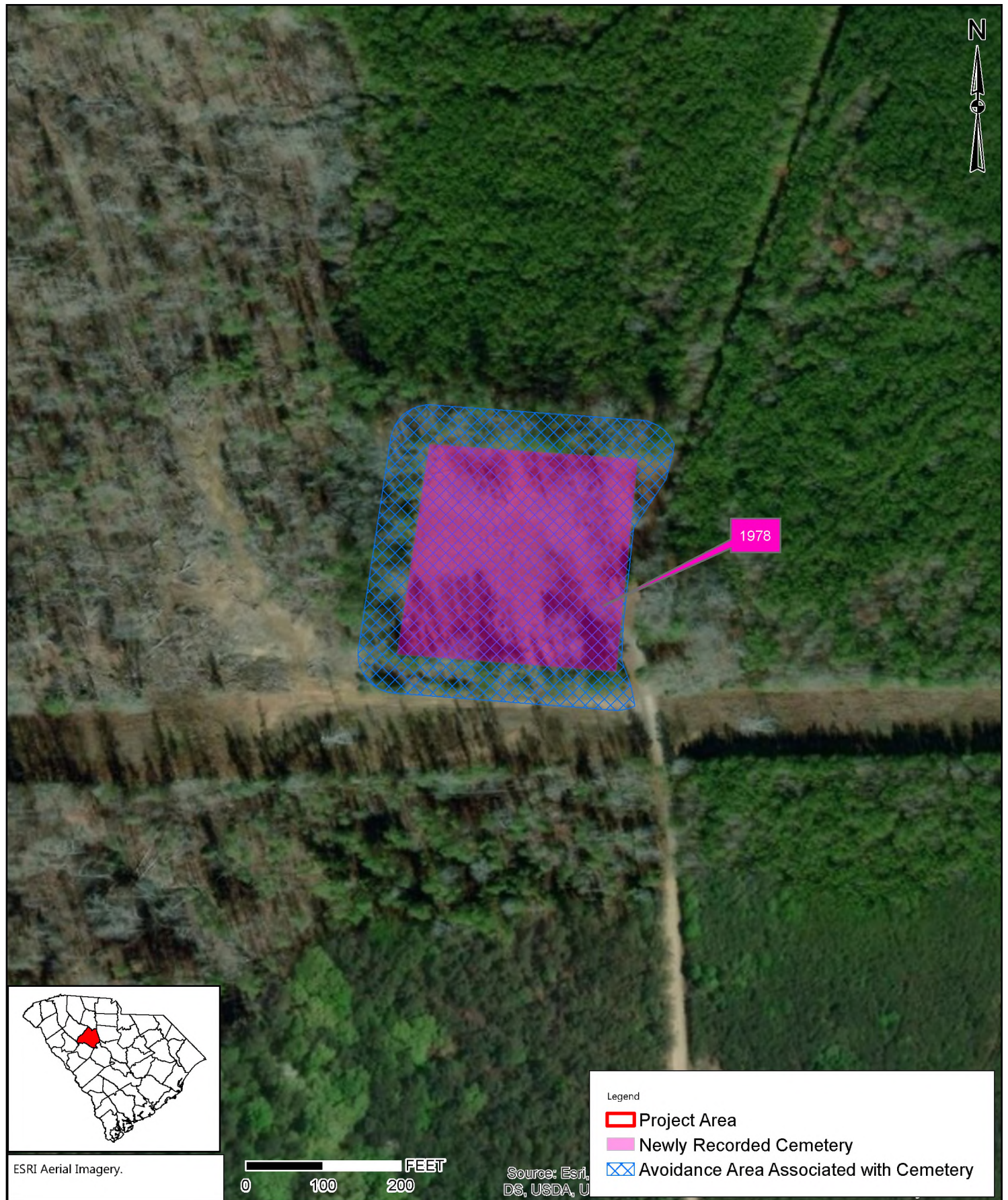
Figure 5.35. Example of carving styles, Cannons Creek Cemetery, facing northwest.



Figure 5.36. Example of stone wall around a plot, Cannons Creek Cemetery, facing northwest.



Figure 5.37. Example of fenced off plot, Cannons Creek Cemetery, facing southwest.



	SCALE: 1:2,000	Recommended Avoidance Area Associated with Cemetery	FIGURE NO. 5.38
	PROJECT NO: 4261-17-176F		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 9/19/2018	Newberry County, South Carolina	

Cultural Resources Survey
Newberry Due Diligence Tracts

Newberry County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-17-176F; SHPO Project No. 18-KL0319



The location of the cemetery and the 50 foot boundary should be marked on project plans and labeled as an environmentally sensitive area where no ground disturbance, parking, or staging of materials or equipment should take place. Orange construction fencing should be placed around the cemetery and the 50 foot buffer prior to construction activities and can be removed once construction is complete. Public ingress and egress to cemeteries on private property needs to be maintained per South Carolina Code of Laws, Section 27-43-310. If the cemetery cannot be avoided, consultation with the SHPO will be necessary to mitigate potential adverse effects and cemetery law is enforced by county and municipal law enforcement; SC Code 27-43-10 through 27-43-40 establishes a legal framework for moving abandoned cemeteries when necessary.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Richardson Construction Company, Inc., S&ME has completed a cultural resources survey of approximately 505.16 acres in Newberry County, South Carolina. The project area is located east of SC Highway 219, south of Interstate 26, and east and west of Bearington Road to the east of Newberry (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

The purpose of the current 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 under 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 the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in Proposal No. 42-1800928R1, dated August 31, 2018.

In 2005, approximately 195 acres of the project area was surveyed under the project name Roof Estate Tract (deNeeve 2005). During the cultural resources reconnaissance survey one archaeological site (38NE626) was identified and no aboveground resources were recorded, but Cannons Creek Cemetery was noted as being directly adjacent to the project area (Appendix A). Archaeological site 38NE626 was a twentieth century house site and prehistoric lithic scatter that was recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional cultural resource work was recommended for the 195-acre project area.

Fieldwork for this project was conducted on September 6, 2018. The APE for direct effects is limited to the project footprint, while the APE for indirect effects consists of resources within or directly adjacent to the proposed project area. As a result of the survey, seven archaeological sites (38NE1369 through 38NE1375) and four isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-4) were identified, and two aboveground historic resource, one structure (1977) and one historic cemetery (1978), were recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1).

The 11 archaeological sites and isolated finds, as well as the one historic structure, are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cannons Creek Cemetery (1978), is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, for its potential to yield information about the early settlement demographic and burial practices in the Cannons Creek area. S&ME recommends a 50 foot buffer be established to the north, west, and south of the current visual boundary of the cemetery and Bearington Road to the east of the cemetery; this area should be avoided by construction activities. Please note that cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600).

The western portion of the project area has been heavily altered by clearing and construction activities; the central portion of the project area contains heavily eroded soils with no intact soil deposition and has been altered by continued silviculture activities; the eastern portion of the project area has been previously surveyed and recommended for no additional cultural resource work.

Other than avoidance of the cemetery, it is the opinion of S&ME that the project area has a low probability for containing additional cultural resources based on the current investigations, the investigations that have been previously completed, and the lack of intact soil deposits within the project area and therefore, recommends that no further cultural resources investigations should be required for the current project area. If the cemetery cannot be avoided, consultation with the SHPO is recommended to mitigate potential adverse effects to the resource. Additionally, cemetery law is enforced by county and municipal law enforcement and SC Code 27-43-10 through

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27-43-40 which establishes a legal framework for moving abandoned cemeteries when necessary. Public ingress and egress to cemeteries on private property needs to be maintained per S.C. Code of Laws, Section 27-43-310.



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8.0 Appendix A – 2005 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report

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Customer-Focused Solutions

March 18, 2005

Mr. Chad Long
Review Archaeologist
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

Re: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 195 Acres at the Roof Estate Tract, Newberry County, South Carolina.

Dear Mr. Long:

On March 14–15, 2005, TRC conducted a reconnaissance level cultural resource survey of the 195-acre Roof Estate tract located approximately 0.4 mile northwest of the community of Union in Newberry County (Figure 1). This work was done on behalf of S&ME, Inc.

The project area is located approximately 0.3 mile north of Jollystreet Road and immediately west of Interstate 26. The tract is located in the Piedmont physiographic province and falls within the Saluda River Drainage Basin. A small, unnamed tributary of Cannons Creek runs along the eastern edge of the tract (Figure 1). The project area consists primarily of a large ridgetop, with gradual slopes to the north and south, and steep slopes to the east and west. Elevations range from 400 to 490 ft. AMSL.

The project area has been recently logged, leaving grassland as the dominant vegetation regime, with some pine and hardwood remnants (Figure 2). A mixed pine-hardwood forest surrounds the project area. Surface visibility ranged from 100 percent along roads and eroded areas to less than 10 percent in the grasslands. Soils consist primarily of red sandy clay with a thin layer of loam in vegetated areas. Based on topography, vegetation, and the nature of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around the project tract (Figure 1).

METHODS

Literature Review

Prior to fieldwork, TRC conducted background research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). The records examined at SCDAH included a review of their GIS-based Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) for sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a review of CRIS and the SCDAH Finding Aid for previous architectural surveys near the project area. Also examined was the *Historical and Architectural Survey of Newberry County, South Carolina* (Revels 2003). The records examined at SCIAA include the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports.

Field Survey

On March 14–15, 2005, a cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted of the proposed project area. TRC archaeologist Ian K. deNeeve conducted the survey. The archaeological survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas judged likely to contain archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, and distance to water. Pedestrian survey was undertaken along all dirt roads, power lines, and other areas with good surface exposure. All shovel tests were approximately 30 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh, and artifacts, if encountered, were bagged according to provenience. Notes were kept in a field journal and on standard TRC site forms.

RESULTS

Literature Review

A review of the files and records SCDAAH revealed the presence of three surveyed structures (1442, 1479, and 1480) located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract (Figure 1 and Table 1). All three of these structures are early twentieth century houses that are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Revels 2003).

Table 1. Historic resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility
1442	House built ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1479	House built ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1480	House built ca. 1910	Not Eligible

An examination of Mills' Atlas of 1825 (1980) revealed that the Cannon Creek Meeting House was located just west of the project area (Figure 1). The cemetery associated with the meeting house is still extant, but there is no evidence of the meeting house within the project tract.

There are no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

Archaeological Survey

A reconnaissance level field survey was conducted of the proposed project area. Investigations concentrated on exposed areas such as roads and power lines, and high points on the ridgetop within the tract. Shovel tests were placed in level areas on the ridgetop and along the highest points of the ridgetop, particularly those closest to water. Shovel tests were also excavated in a 15 m grid around any artifacts or artifact concentrations found on the surface. In all, 94 shovel tests were excavated across the project tract. As a result of these excavations, one archaeological site, 38NE626, was discovered (Figure 1).

Site 38NE626

Site Number: 38NE626	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic House Site; Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Elevation: 475 ft. AMSL
Components: 20 th Century; Unknown Prehistoric	Landform: Ridgetop
UTM Coordinates: E450740, N3793256 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Cecil Sandy Clay
Site Dimensions: 120 N/S x 25 E/W m	Vegetation: Grassland
Artifact Depth: Surface only	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 26/0

Site 38NE626 is a scatter of twentieth century historic artifacts found on the surface near an area of brick and stone rubble (Figures 3 and 4). One biface fragment and one rhyolite reduction flake, both of unidentifiable age, were also found within the boundaries of the site. The site is located near a bend in the main dirt road shown on the topographic map (Figure 1). The site is situated in grassland near the top of the broad ridge in the central portion of the project area. The site boundaries were delineated by negative shovel tests surrounding the surface finds and the brick and stone rubble.

A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated in transects radiating out in cardinal directions from the cluster of surface finds and the area containing brick and stone rubble (Figure 5). None of these shovel tests contained artifacts. Based on the pattern of artifacts collected from the surface, and the location of the brick and stone rubble area, the site dimensions are approximately 120 m north-south by 25 m east-west. Soils at the site were uniform, consisting of approximately 5 cm of light brown sandy loam (10YR 6/4) overlying red sandy clay (10YR 4/8) subsoil.

A total of 15 artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site (Table 2). Historic artifacts include four pieces of container glass, four pieces of clear window glass, one small horseshoe, two pieces of whiteware, and two pieces of porcelain. Prehistoric artifacts include one rhyolite flake and one quartz biface fragment. The historic artifacts and the presence of brick and stone rubble indicate an early to mid twentieth century site, while the lithic artifacts indicate a prehistoric activity area of indeterminate age.

Table 2. Artifact Catalog

Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)
N500 E500	Surface	Quartz biface fragment	1	9.0
N520 E515	Surface	Decorated porcelain sherds	2	5.3
N520 E515	Surface	Milk glass container fragment	1	0.7
N520 E500	Surface	Small iron horseshoe	1	213.8
N520 E500	Surface	Aqua container glass fragment	1	4.6
N520 E500	Surface	Whiteware sherd	1	17.4
Rubble Area	Surface	Rhyolite flake	1	1.4
Rubble Area	Surface	Window glass	4	14.5
Rubble Area	Surface	Clear container glass fragments	2	7.8
Rubble Area	Surface	Decorated whiteware sherd	1	1.7

Site integrity is compromised due to erosion and recent logging in the area. The brick and stone rubble does not appear to be *in situ*, but rather was pushed there. Artifacts were collected only from the surface of the site and no artifacts were found in any of the shovel tests. Soil profiles indicate highly eroded soils. Because of these factors, the site is unlikely to provide any significant information about the history or prehistory of Newberry County and 38NE626 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Cannon Creek Cemetery

An examination of Mills' Atlas (1980) revealed that the Cannon Creek Meeting House was once located near the existing Cannon Creek Cemetery (Figure 6); however, no evidence of the meeting house was observed. The cemetery is located immediately adjacent to the western edge of the project tract and was assessed for possible impacts. The cemetery consists of approximately 140 marked graves located 50 m west of the project boundary line (Figure 7). Graves date from circa 1840 to 1976, although earlier interments are likely given the presence of the meeting house depicted on Mills Atlas. The cemetery appears to be actively maintained. The cemetery does not possess any outstanding architectural features (including grave art), nor does it contain any graves of notable individuals. The cemetery, however, could be eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield significant information, but assessing that is beyond

the scope of this project. In any case, the project will have no effect on the Cannon Creek Cemetery as long as it is left undisturbed by any ground disturbing activities.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A reconnaissance level cultural resources survey was conducted of the proposed 195-acre Roof Estate tract. There are three previously recorded structures within the 0.5-mile APE; however, none of these are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In addition, the nearby Cannon Creek Cemetery will not be affected.

The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of one site, 38NE626. This is a highly disturbed twentieth century artifact scatter with possible structural remains (the brick and rubble pile). A minor prehistoric component is present as well. The site is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Based on these results, no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking and no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for this area. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-933-9991 or via e-mail at ideneeve@trcsolutions.com.

Sincerely,



Ian K. deNeeve, M.A.
Archaeologist

cc: Charles Oates, S&ME, Inc.

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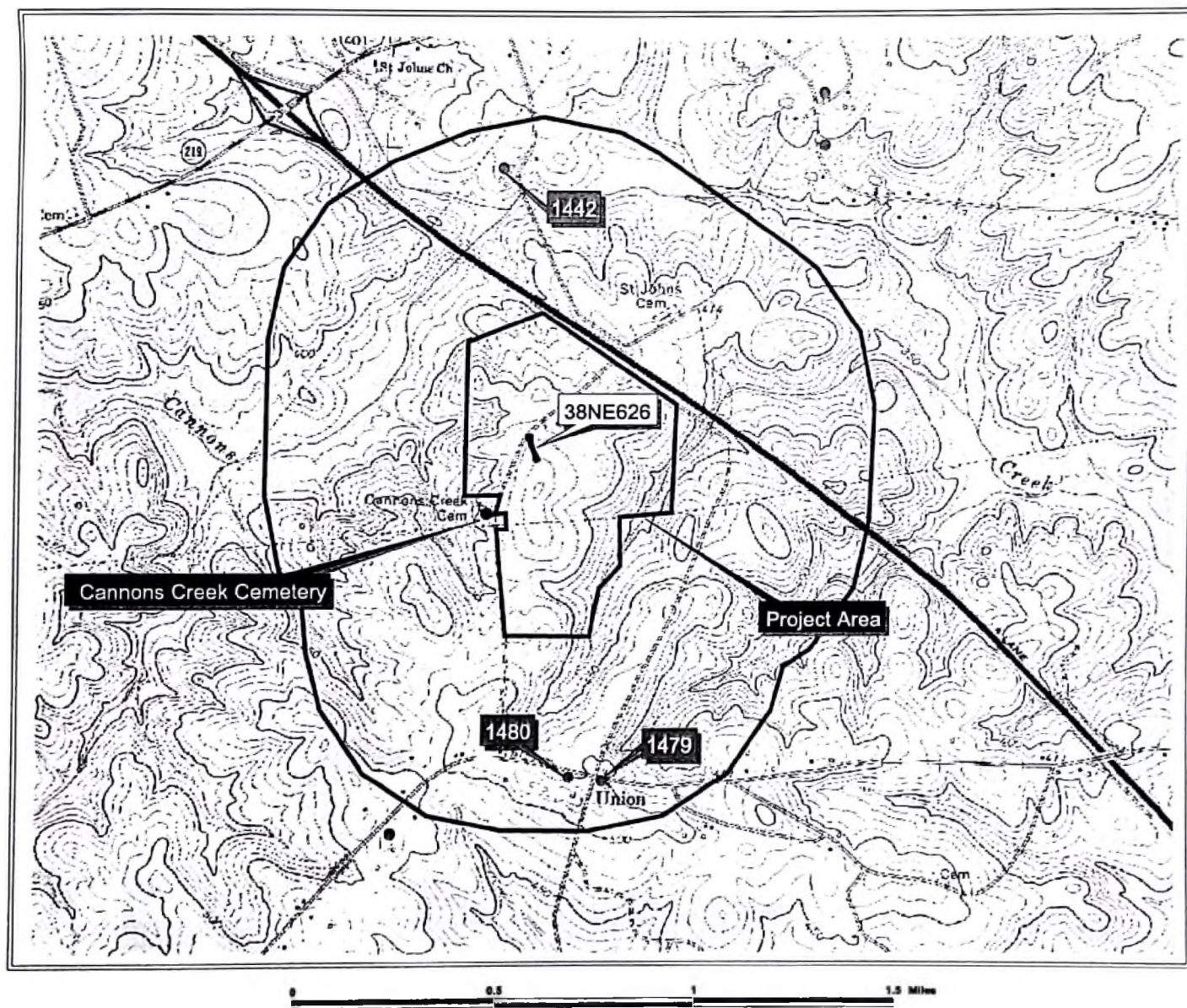


Figure 1. Project location and cultural resources within the 0.5 mile APE.
Base Map: Newberry East (1968) 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle.

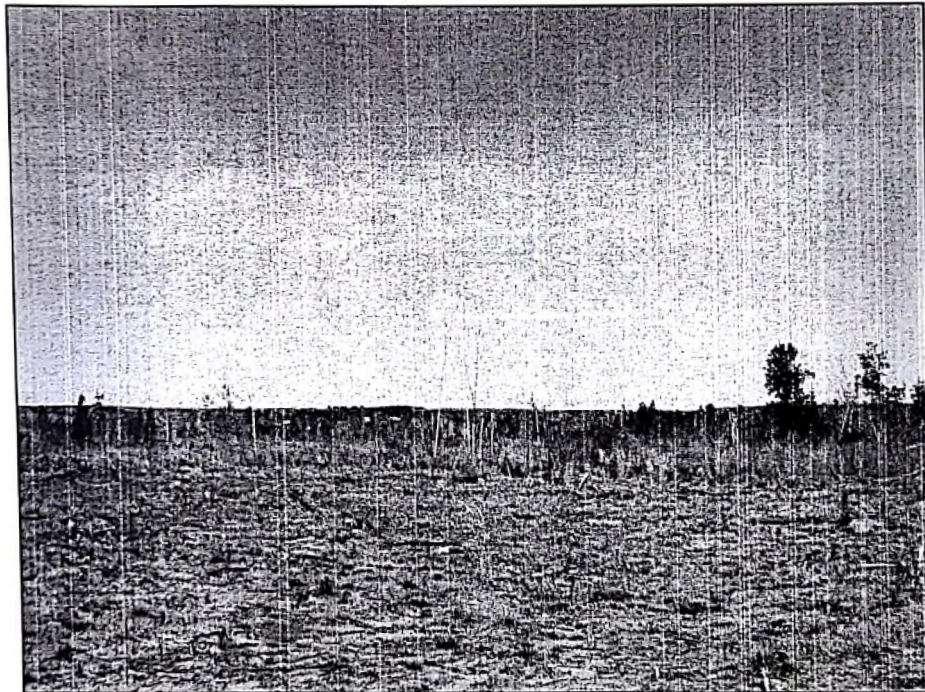


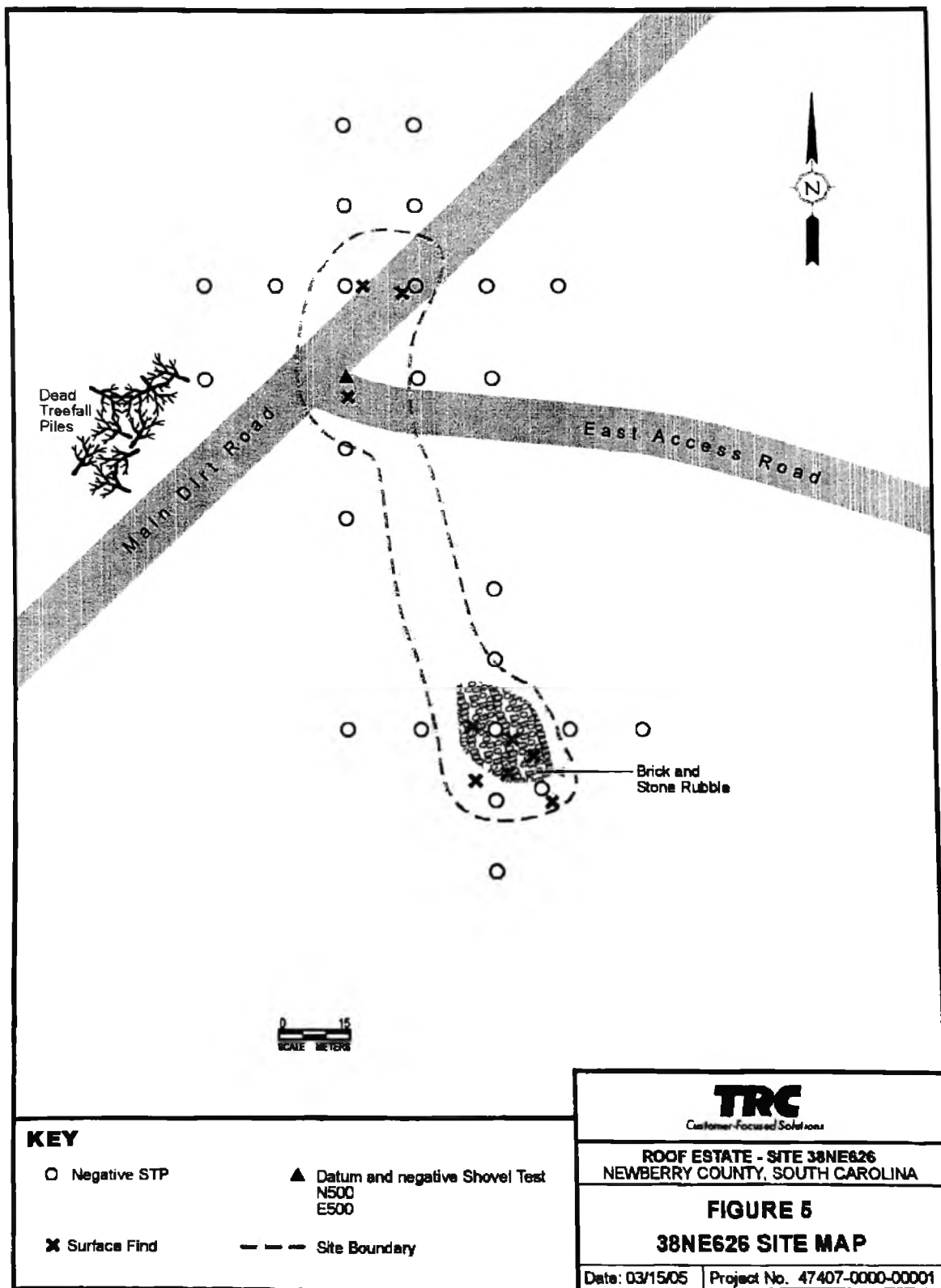
Figure 2. Logged area of project tract (facing north).



Figure 3. Site 38NE626 (facing east).



Figure 4. Site 38NE626 (facing northeast).



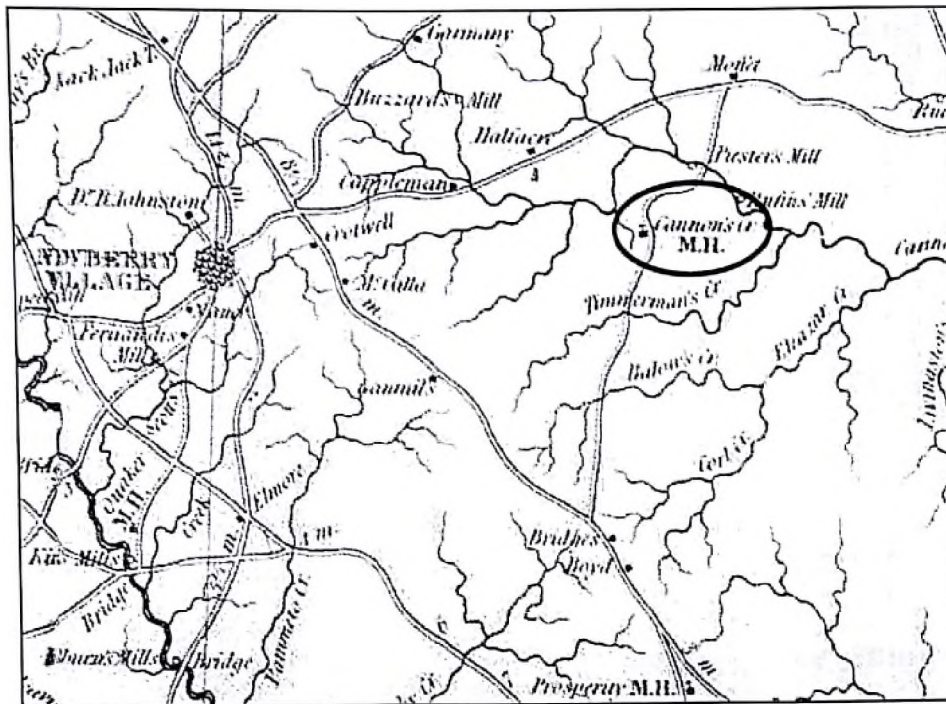


Figure 6. Map showing location of Cannon Creek Meeting House (Mills 1980)



Figure 7. Cannon Creek Cemetery (facing west).

Project Name Roof Estate Tract
Project Type Compliance
Conducted By TRC, Ian de Neeve
New Site Forms 38NE626

New Receipt Date 3/17/2005

Revisit Site Forms

Revisit Receipt Date

Prelim. Artifact List

Prelim. Date

Final Artifact List Yes

Final Date 3/17/2005

Report Expected Yes

Management Summary

Summary Date

Draft Report

Draft Date

Final Report Yes

Report Date 1/23/2006

Project Artifacts

Artifact Date

Project Records

Records Date

Report Title Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 195 Acres at the Roof Estate Tract, Newberry County, South Carolina

Author Ian K. DeNeeve

Date 2005

Comments



9.0 Appendix B – Artifact Catalog

Appendix B - Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38NE1370	1.01	STP 3-1	Surface	1	7.3	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		2	
38NE1370	1.02	STP 3-1	Surface	1	0.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		3	
38NE1370	1.03	STP 3-1	Surface	1	36.5	Lithic	Core	Amorphous		Quartz			
38NE1371	1.01	STP 4-1	Surface	1	2.0	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Unid.	Quartz	Tip		
38NE1371	1.02	STP 4-1	Surface	2	2.6	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		3	
38NE1372	1.01	STP 5-1	Surface	1	6.1	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Figurine Frag.	Dog				
38NE1372	1.02	STP 5-1	Surface	1	14.0	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Figurine Frag.	Hand-painted, Clown				
38NE1372	1.03	STP 5-1	Surface	1	0.5	Glass	Indet.		Cobalt Blue				
38NE1372	2.01	STP 5-2	Surface	1	2.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base		1815-Present
38NE1372	2.02	STP 5-2	Surface	1	12.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38NE1372	2.03	STP 5-2	Surface	1	40.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear				Complete Bayer Aspirin Bottle
38NE1373	1.01	STP 7-1	Surface	2	0.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		3	
38NE1373	1.02	STP 7-1	Surface	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		4	
38NE1373	1.03	STP 7-1	Surface	1	7.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Body		1840-Present
38NE1373	2.01	STP 7-1 + 15S	Surface	1	7.8	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		2	
38NE1373	2.02	STP 7-1 + 15S	Surface	3	2.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		3	
38NE1373	3.01	STP 7-2	Surface	1	2.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		3	
38NE1374	1.01	STP 8-1	Surface	1	19.1	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Brown Exterior and Interior		Base		
38NE1374	1.02	STP 8-1	Surface	3	39.5	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Gray Exterior Brown Interior		Body		
38NE1374	1.03	STP 8-1	Surface	1	9.5	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Gray Exterior Black Interior		Rim		
38NE1374	1.04	STP 8-1	Surface	1	9.1	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Amethyst/Solarized		Neck		1880-1915
38NE1374	1.05	STP 8-1	Surface	1	13.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Lt. Green		Body		
38NE1374	1.06	STP 8-1	Surface	1	3.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk		Body		
38NE1374	2.01	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	2	16.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base		1815-Present
38NE1374	2.02	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	1	7.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38NE1374	2.03	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	1	9.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim		1815-Present
38NE1374	2.04	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	1	1.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base		Partial markers mark on base; 1815-present
38NE1374	2.05	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	1	14.9	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Gray Exterior Brown Interior		Body		
38NE1374	2.06	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	1	3.5	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Base		
38NE1374	2.07	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	1	2.8	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Body		
38NE1374	2.08	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	1	1.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Amethyst/Solarized		Body		1880-1915
38NE1374	2.09	STP 8-1 + 15W	Surface	1	5.7	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Figurine Frag.	Doll - Leg and Foot				
38NE1374	3.01	STP 8-2	Surface	1	7.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Base		1840-Present
38NE1374	3.02	STP 8-2	Surface	2	41.8	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Brown Exterior and Interior		Body		

Appendix B - Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38NE1374	3.03	STP 8-2	Surface	2	25.9	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Gray Exterior Brown Interior		Body		
38NE1374	3.04	STP 8-2	Surface	2	19.2	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Gray Exterior Black Interior		Body		
38NE1374	3.05	STP 8-2	Surface	1	17.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Lt. Green		Body		"EGISTERE" and "NG CO." embossed
38NE1374	4.01	STP 8-2 + 15N	Surface	1	4.3	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Woodland Stemmed	Rhyolite			
38NE1374	4.02	STP 8-2 + 15N	Surface	3	13.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38NE1374	4.03	STP 8-2 + 15N	Surface	1	4.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim		1815-Present
38NE1374	4.04	STP 8-2 + 15N	Surface	1	3.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Embossed, Plain		Rim		1815-Present
38NE1374	4.05	STP 8-2 + 15N	Surface	1	10.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base		1815-Present
38NE1374	5.01	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	2	4.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38NE1374	5.02	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	2.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Print - Flow Blue		Body		1835-1910
38NE1374	5.03	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	4.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Print - Flow Blue		Rim		1835-1910
38NE1374	5.04	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	7.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer Print - Brown		Base		1815-1915
38NE1374	5.05	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	11.7	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Underglaze, Pink Decal		Rim		1897-present
38NE1374	5.06	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	16.2	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Plain		Base		
38NE1374	5.07	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	6.8	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Plain		Rim		
38NE1374	5.08	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	2.2	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Overglaze, Purple Decal		Body		1830-present
38NE1374	5.09	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	11.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Serving Bowl	Amethyst/Solarized		Base		
38NE1374	5.10	STP 8-2 + 15W	Surface	1	4.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear		Shoulder		
38NE1375	1.01	STP 9-1	Surface	1	1.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38NE1375	1.02	STP 9-1	Surface	1	1.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base		1815-Present
38NE1375	1.03	STP 9-1	Surface	2	7.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Lt. Green		Body		
38NE1375	1.04	STP 9-1	Surface	1	0.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Lt. Blue		Body		
38NE1375	1.05	STP 9-1	Surface	1	0.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk		Body		
38NE1375	2.01	STP 9-2	Surface	2	2.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Amethyst/Solarized		Body		1880-1915
38NE1375	3.01	STP 9-3	Surface	1	3.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38NE1375	3.02	STP 9-3	Surface	1	2.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Embossed, Plain		Base		1815-Present
38NE1375	3.03	STP 9-3	Surface	1	1.5	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Plain		Body		
38NE1375	3.04	STP 9-3	Surface	1	5.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Lt. Green		Body		
38NE1375	4.01	STP 9-4	Surface	2	2.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38NE1375	4.02	STP 9-4	Surface	1	3.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Hand-painted, pink and green		Rim		1815-Present
38NE1375	4.03	STP 9-4	Surface	2	8.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base		1815-Present
IF-1	1.01	STP 14-1	Surface	1	11.5	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Triangular	Quartz			

Appendix B - Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
IF-2	1.01	STP 6-1	Surface	1	0.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		3	
IF-3	1.01	STP 10-1	Surface	1	4.7	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point Frag	Unid.	CPC	Tip		Lanceolate shaped
IF-4	1.01	STP 13-1	Surface	1	12.4	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Guilford	Rhyolite			Middle Archaic



10.0 Appendix C – SHPO Correspondence



November 6, 2018

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

Re: Newberry Tracts CRS
Newberry County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0319

Dear Kim Nagle:

Our Office has reviewed the documentation dated September 28, 2018, which we received on October 2, 2018, that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Survey Newberry Tracts Due Diligence Newberry 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 survey of the approximately 505.16-acre project area included an archaeological reconnaissance survey and an architectural survey. As noted in the report, approximately 195 acres of the project area were previously surveyed during the *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 195 Acres at the Roof Estate Tract* (deNeeve 2005). Our office previously concurred with the recommendation that additional cultural resource investigations were not needed for this portion of the project area. One previously recorded (38NE0626) and seven newly recorded (38NE1369-38NE1375) archaeological sites were identified within the project area. Site 38NE0626 was previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites 38NE1369, 38NE1370, 38NE1371, 38NE1372, 38NE1373, 38NE1374 and 38NE1375 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Our office concurs with these recommendations. Two newly recorded above-ground resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1977 and 1978) were identified within or directly adjacent to the project area. SHPO Site No. 1977 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Cannons Creek Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1978) is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. Our office concurs with these recommendations.

If the Newberry Tracts 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 investigations are not needed for the project area.

- Cannons Creek Cemetery (SHPO Site No. 1978) be avoided by any ground-disturbing activities with a 50-ft buffer area to the north, west, and south of the current visual boundary of the cemetery and Bearington Road to the east to include unmarked graves. Cannons Creek Cemetery and the 50-ft boundary, as depicted in Figure 5.38 of the report, should be marked on project plans and labeled as an environmentally sensitive area where no ground disturbance, parking, or staging of materials or equipment should take place. If this historic property cannot be avoided, we recommend additional consultation with our Office and compliance with SC Code of Laws 27-43-10 through 27-43-40.

The federal or state agency or agencies will take our recommendation(s) into consideration when evaluating the project and will determine if additional survey will be required.

Our office has additional technical comments on the draft report and survey cards that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report and survey cards as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. 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.

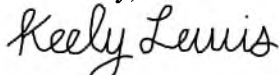
Please provide final electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs for the above-ground resources following the [Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys](#).

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

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

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0319 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA

Technical Comments

Figure 1.1; pg. 48 - Please clarify why the cemetery, recorded on historic maps, and located adjacent to the northwestern boundary of the project area on historic maps was not recorded and evaluated during the architectural survey. Why was the decision made to visit only “buildings recorded on historic maps” during the architectural survey?

Survey Forms

- 1977: Where “House” is entered under “Common Name” on the Form, this information should be entered under “Historic Name”, leaving “Common Name” blank. A Historic Name should be entered on all survey forms provided to this office. We will try to make this clearer in our revised Survey Manual being currently finalized.
- Please provide the Digital Photo ID(s) on the Forms in the next submittal, as well as the images.
- Please submit all draft survey documentation in the future in accordance with our *Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys* available at <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/statewide-survey-historic-properties>. This allows us to review and make minor edits to the draft PDF survey forms, if needed, and to review the images provided.