



Addendum Report
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Enoree Development Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 210009
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371

PREPARED FOR:

Luck Companies
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134 Suber Road
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March 2021



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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kim Nagle".

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

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

March 2021

Addendum Report, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey

Enoree Development Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210009; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371



Management Summary

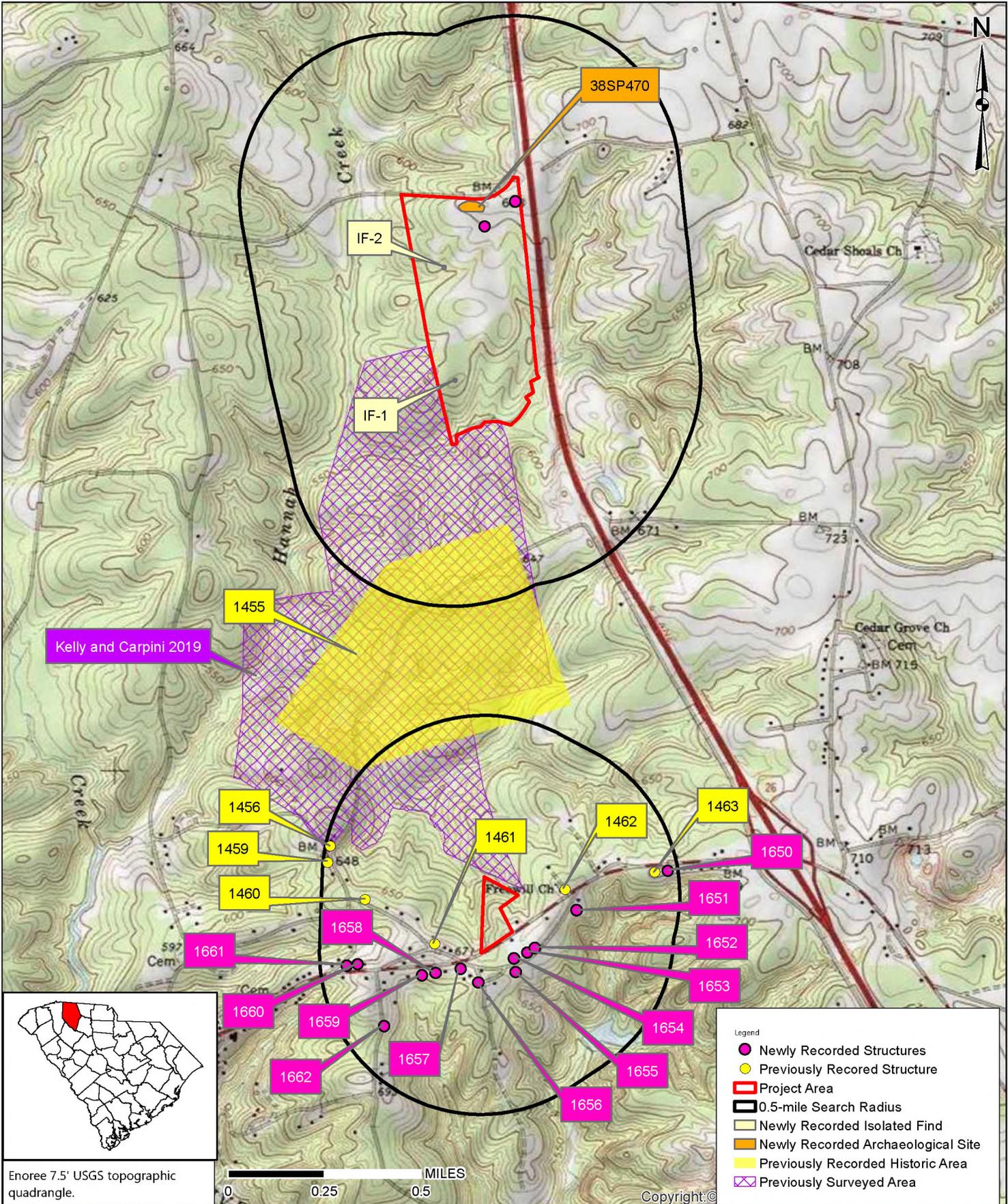
On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that was completed in November 2019, for the approximately 396-acre Enoree Development Site, located in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figure 1.1). The project was formerly known as the Enoree Hannah Tract. An addition of two non-contiguous parcels, totaling 111.87 acres, has been added to the project area and necessitated additional cultural resource investigations (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The northern parcel is 105.1 acres in size and the southern parcel is 6.77 acres.

The initial cultural resource investigations were completed in November 2019 (Kelly and Carpini 2019). As a result of the survey, three new archaeological sites were recorded (38SP452, 38SP453, 38SP454) and 10 newly recorded aboveground resources (SHPO Site Numbers 1455 through 1464) were identified. The newly recorded archaeological sites and aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated January 7, 2020 (Appendix A).

The purpose of the current survey was to determine if the additional parcels contained significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. Permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will be necessary to impact wetlands and/or waterways within the project area. In support of that effort, this work was done in anticipation of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope of services, terms, and conditions presented in proposals 210009, dated January 5, 2021, and 210741 Rev. 1, dated January 22, 2021.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on February 15, 2021. As a result of the survey one archaeological site (38SP470), two isolated finds (IF-1 and IF-2), and 13 previously unrecorded structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 1650–1662) were identified and recorded, one previously recorded historic area (SHPO Survey Number 1455) and six previously recorded structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 1456 and 1459 through 1463) were revisited (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The newly recorded archaeological sites, isolated finds, and aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the NRHP; the previously recorded aboveground resources were initially recorded as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and S&ME agrees with these recommendations.

Although 59.3 percent of the project area was considered high probability based on the probability model presented in Chapter 3, Section 3.1, the survey results revealed a lack of intact archaeological deposits, a lack of intact soil deposits and deflated/eroded soils throughout the project area, disturbances associated roadway development and dumping material, and a lack of significant material culture recovered from the project area, it is the opinion of S&ME that the project area is unlikely to contain significant archaeological resources. Based on the information present above, S&ME recommends that no further cultural resource work should be needed for the project area as currently proposed.

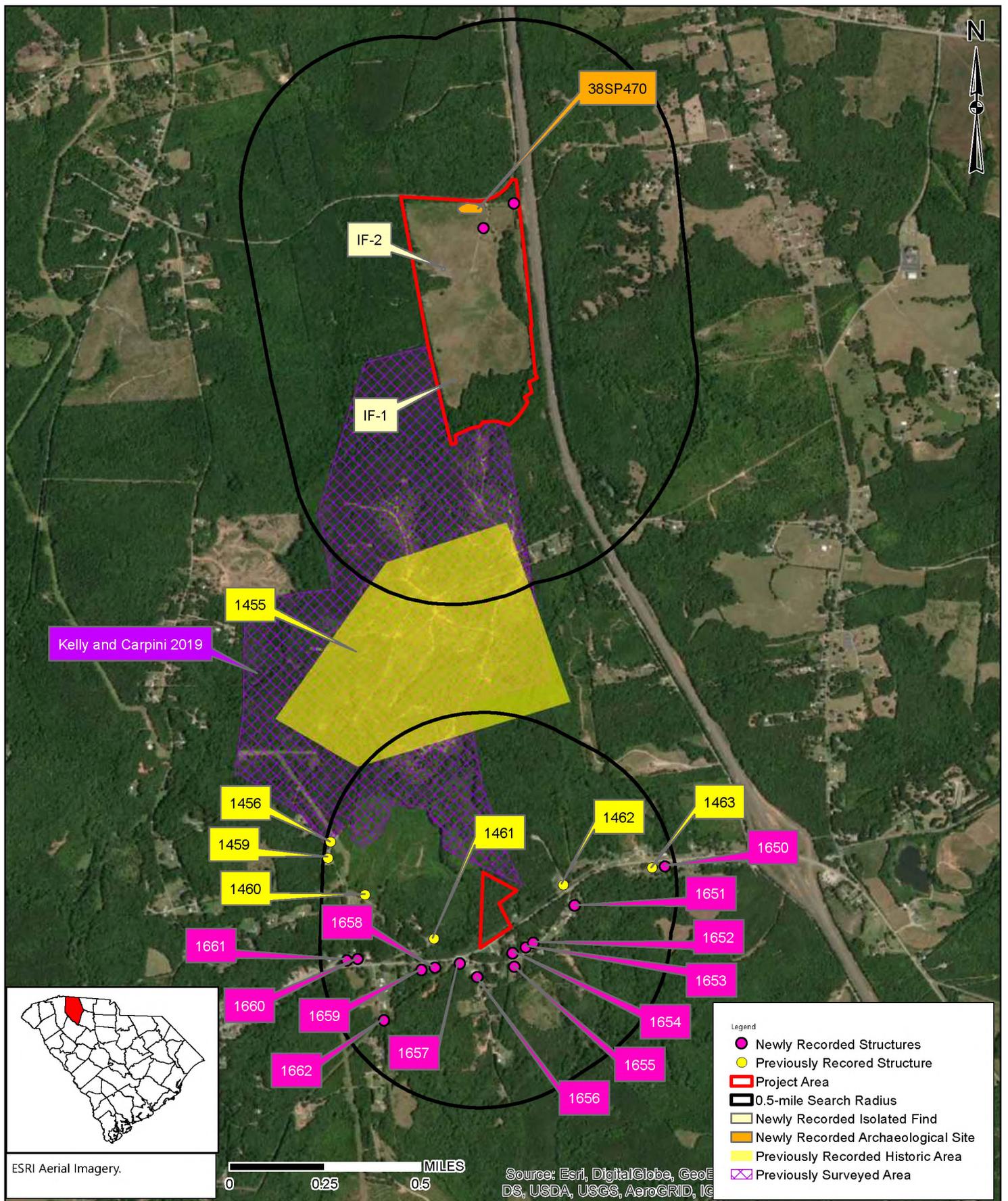


Enoree 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

Legend

- Newly Recorded Structures
- Previously Recored Structure
- Project Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Newly Recorded Isolated Find
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site
- Previously Recorded Historic Area
- Previously Surveyed Area

	SCALE:	1:21,417	<h3>Topographic Map</h3> <p>Enoree Development Site</p> <p>Spartanburg County, South Carolina</p>	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO:	210009		1.1
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	3/5/2021		



	SCALE:	1:21,417	Aerial Map Enoree Development Site Spartanburg County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 1.2
	PROJECT NO:	210009		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	3/5/2021		



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1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that was completed in November 2019, for the approximately 396-acre Enoree Development Site, located in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figure 1.1). The project was formerly known as the Enoree Hannah Tract. An addition of two non-contiguous parcels, totaling 111.87 acres, has been added to the project area and necessitated additional cultural resource investigations (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The northern parcel is 105.1 acres in size and the southern parcel is 6.77 acres.

The purpose of the current survey was to determine if the additional parcels contained significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. Permitting from the USACE will be necessary to impact wetlands and/or waterways within the project area. In support of that effort, this work was done in anticipation of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope of services, terms, and conditions presented in proposals 210009, dated January 5, 2021, and 210741 Rev. 1, dated January 22, 2021.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on February 15, 2021. Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA was the Principal Investigator for the project, she was assisted by Crew Chief Paul Connell, B.A. Fieldwork consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Ms. Nagle, and Senior Architectural Historian/Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. Architectural evaluations and historic research for the project was conducted by Ms. Carpini.

This report has been prepared in compliance with Section 106 of 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* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.



2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

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

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The Piedmont is a 100-mile-wide belt that encompasses most of the northwest portion of the state (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:16). The Piedmont physiographic province, which is underlain by soils weathered in place from the parent crystalline bedrock material. Rocks found in the Piedmont are generally metamorphic, with igneous granite intrusions (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area consists of numerous hilltops and steep slopes, which are indicative of the Piedmont region. Elevations range from 550 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along Hannah Creek at the southern boundary of the northern parcel 680 ft AMSL in the southern portion of the southern parcel along SC Highway 92 (Parker Road) (Figure 1.1).

2.3 Hydrology

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

2.4 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in Spartanburg County is characterized by warm summers and mild winters. The average daily temperatures range from 38° F in winter to 78° F in summer. Spartanburg County receives an average of 48 inches of annual precipitation, which is adequate for most crops during the peak growing season lasting 210 days (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). Vegetation in the project area is a mixture of fallow field/pasture, wooded areas, a small agricultural area, and an area covered in kudzu (Figures 2.1 through 2.4).



Figure 2.1. Typical fallow field/pasture within the project area, facing north.



Figure 2.2. Typical wooded area within the project area, facing south.



Figure 2.3. Small agricultural area within the project area, facing south.



Figure 2.4. Area covered in kudzu within the project area, facing northwest.

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Enoree Development Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210009; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371



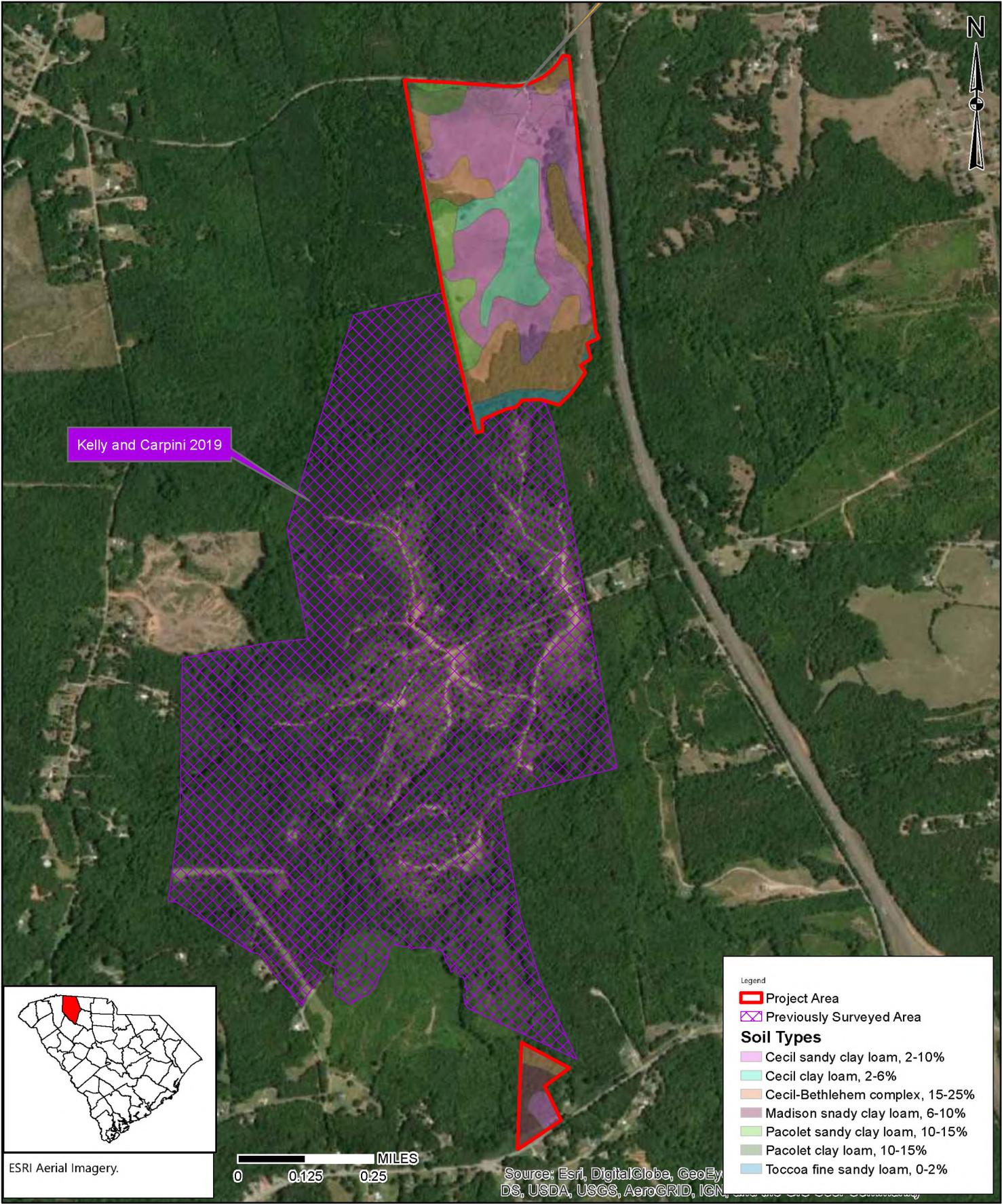
2.5 Soils

There are eight soil types located within the two added parcels of the project area (Figure 2.5); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (USDA Web Soil Survey, Accessed February 2021).

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

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope	% in Project Area
Cecil	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–10%	45.1%
Cecil	Clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2-6%	12.2%
Cecil-Bethlahem	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	15–25%	26.2%
Madison	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves, Ridges	6–10%	3.2%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	10–15%	7.2%
Pacolet	Clay loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	10–15%	2.6%
Toccoa	Sandy loam	Well drained	Floodplains	0–2%	3.5%

Drawing Path: T:\ENR\Projects\2021\210009 Luck Companies_Enoree Quarry Additional Site_Enoree\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 2-5 Soils.mxd plotted by KNagie 03-05-2021



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3.0 Background Research

An updated background literature review and record search was conducted in February 2021, at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. If cultural resources were noted within the 0.5-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted. For a cultural history specific to the project area, please consult the cultural resources reconnaissance survey report completed for the project (Kelly and Carpini 2019).

A review of ArchSite indicated there is one previously recorded archaeological site, one previously recorded historic area, six previously recorded aboveground resources, and two previously completed cultural resource surveys within a 0.5-mile search radius of the project areas (Figures 3.1 and 3.2; Table 3.1). One of the previously completed cultural resource surveys was completed by S&ME for the original Enoree Hannah Tract in 2019 (Kelly and Carpini 2019); the archaeological site, historic area, and aboveground resources were identified during this survey. The second survey was completed in 2016 for a proposed pipeline corridor (AECOM 2016), the survey does not cover a portion of the current survey area.

Table 3.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile search radius.

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
38SP453	20 th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	Kelly and Carpini 2019
1455	Hanna Vermiculite Mine, 1950s–1980s	Not Eligible	Kelly and Carpini 2019
1456	House, circa 1920s	Not Eligible	Kelly and Carpini 2019
1459	House, circa 1950	Not Eligible	Kelly and Carpini 2019
1460	House, circa 1910	Not Eligible	Kelly and Carpini 2019
1461	Full Salvation Baptist Church, circa 1950s	Not Eligible	Kelly and Carpini 2019
1462	House, circa 1950s	Not Eligible	Kelly and Carpini 2019
1463	House, circa 1910	Not Eligible	Kelly and Carpini 2019

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon’s (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 1921, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1940, 1951, and 1964, and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map from 1969 were examined. Mouzon’s map indicates that the project area was located within Camden Precinct with an unnamed road to the east of the project area (Figure 3.3). Mill’s Atlas of Spartanburg District shows no landowners off of two unnamed roads that appear to have been in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 3.4).

The 1921 USDA soil survey map shows the community of Enoree had been established to the southwest of the project area along with several roads traversing the area (Figure 3.5). The 1940 and 1951 SCDOT maps depicts Old Rock Quarry Road traversing the area between the two project areas with numerous residences along the road (Figures 3.6 and 3.7). The 1964 SCDOT map shows little detail, but depicts Old Rock Quarry Road traversing the area between the project areas (Figure 3.8). The 1969 USGS topographic map shows no structures or roadways within the project areas (Figure 3.9).

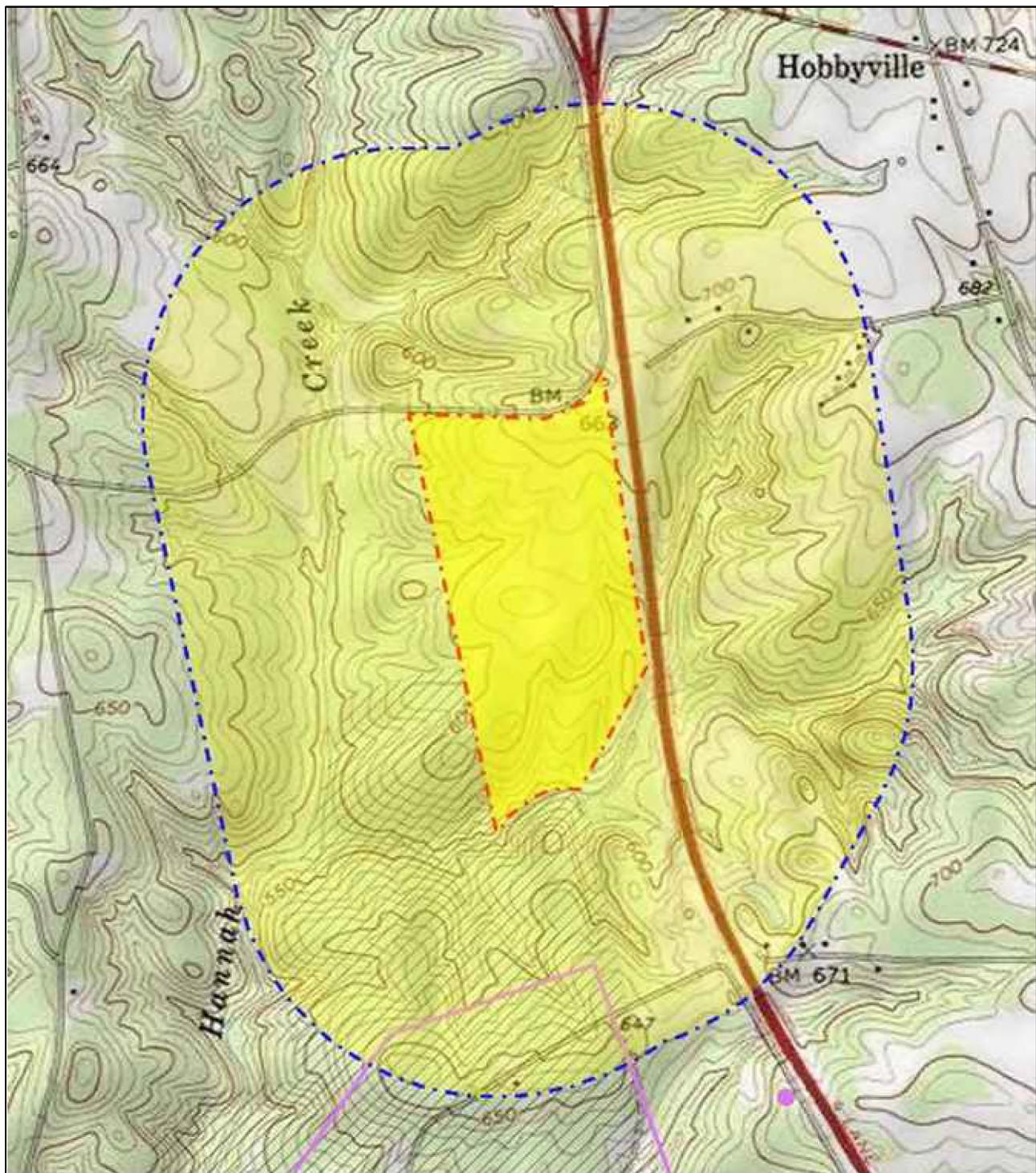


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing the northern parcel and a 0.5-mile search radius.

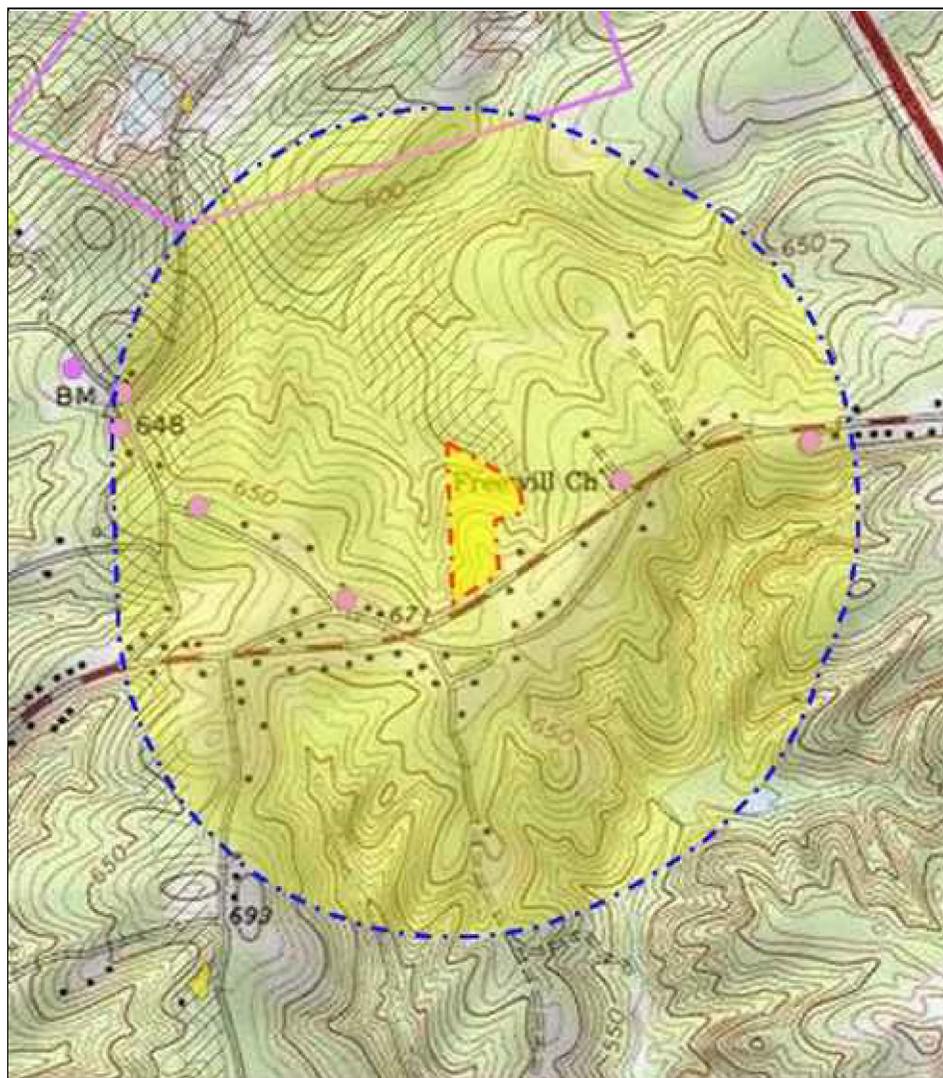


Figure 3.2. ArchSite map showing the southern parcel and a 0.5-mile search radius.



Figure 3.3. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.



Figure 3.4. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Spartanburg District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

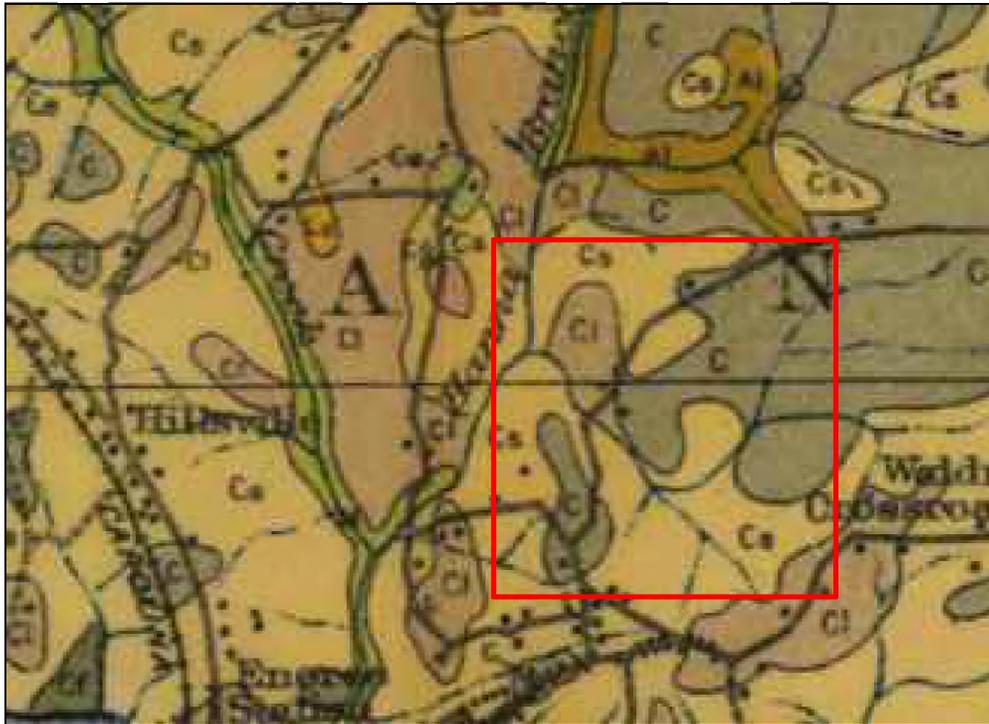


Figure 3.5. Portion of 1921 USDA soil survey map of Spartanburg County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

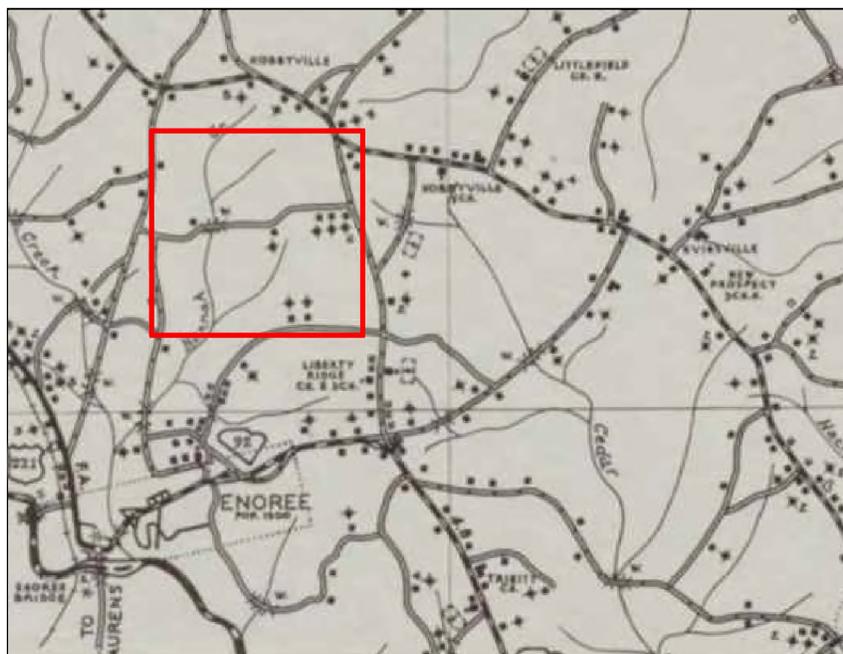


Figure 3.6. Portion of 1940 SCDOT map of Spartanburg County, showing vicinity of the project area.

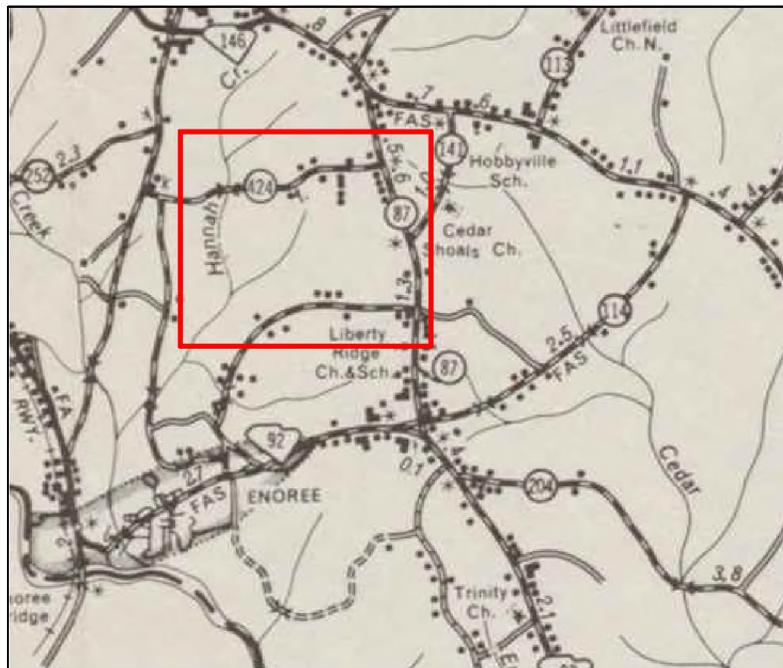


Figure 3.7. Portion of 1951 SCDOT map of Spartanburg County map, showing vicinity of the project area.



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

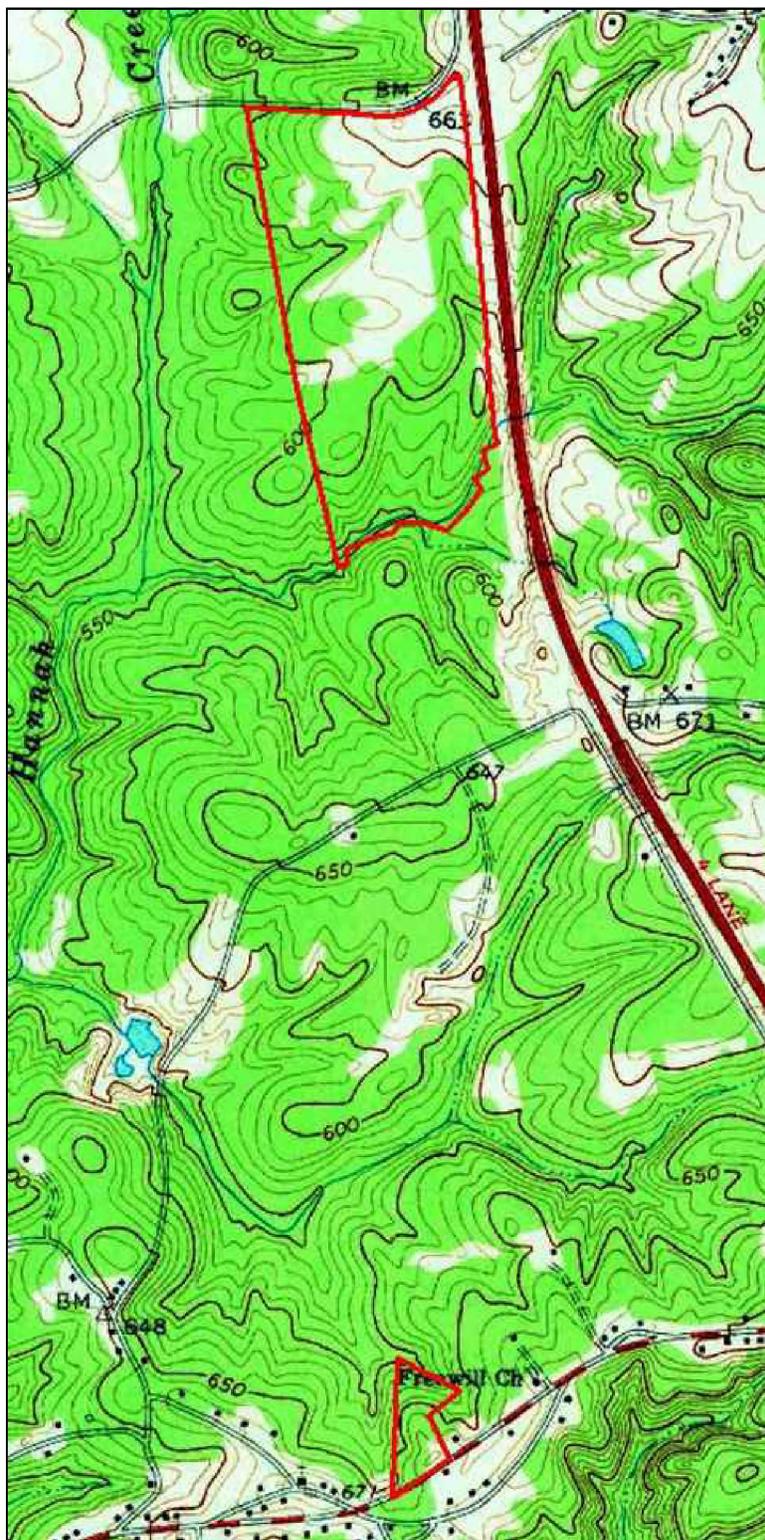


Figure 3.9. Portion of USGS *Enoree* 7.5-minute quadrangle (1969), showing project area.



3.1 Potential for Archaeological Resources

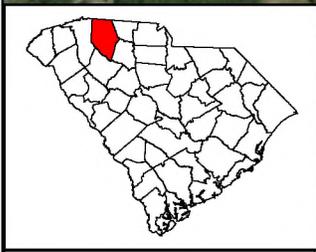
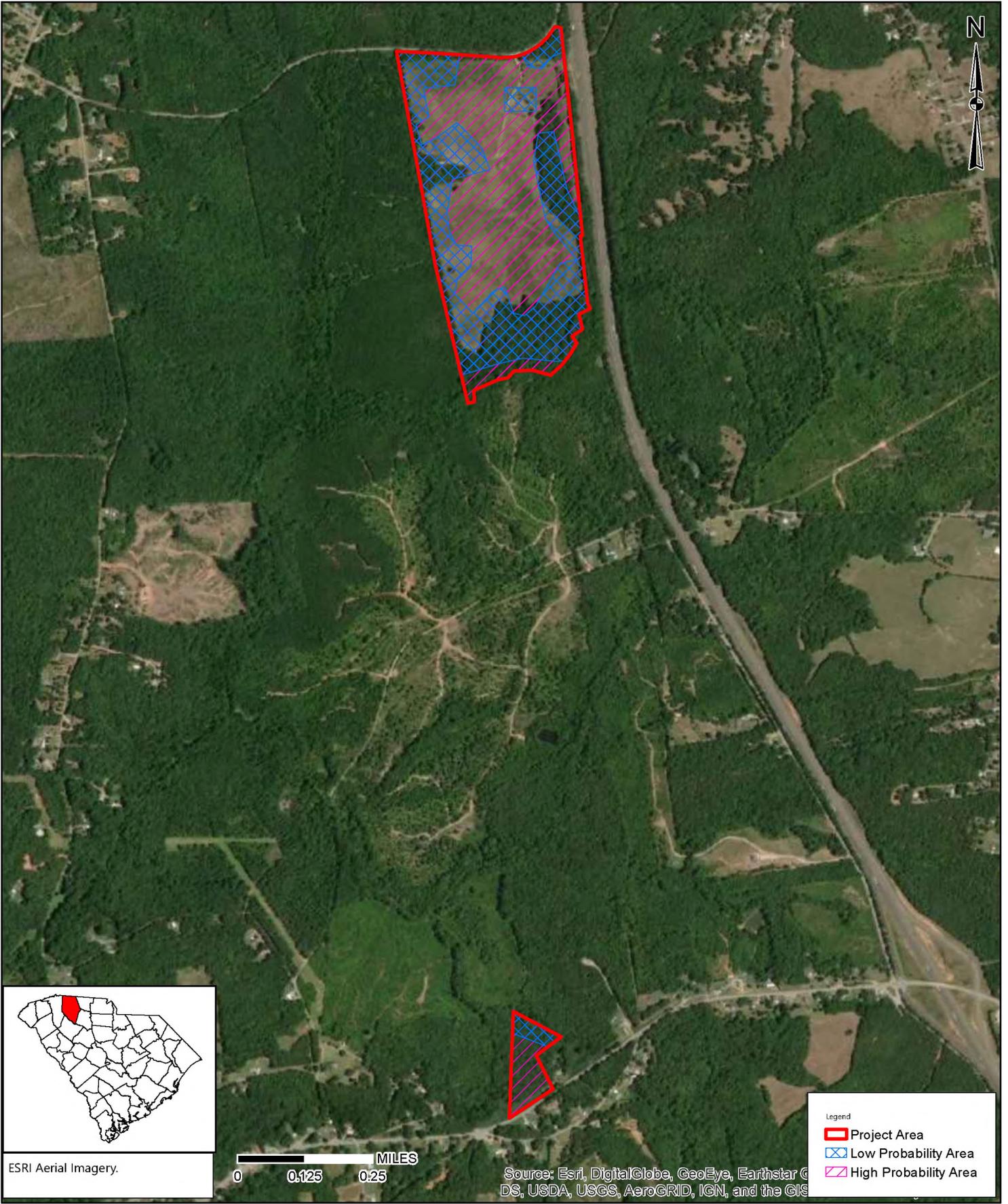
Various predictive models assist researchers in identifying areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites (e.g., Benson 2006; Brooks and Scurry 1978; Cable 1996; Scurry 2003). In general, the most significant variables for determining site location are distance to a permanent water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

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

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

Based on the presence of slope over 15 percent and disturbance associated with building development, S&ME feels that approximately 45.5 acres (40.7 percent) of the project area is considered low probability; the remaining 66.37 acres (59.3 percent) of the project area is considered high probability due to well drained soils, relatively level landforms, and distance to water (Figure 3.10).

Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2021\210009 Luck Companies_Enoree Quarry Additional Site_Enoree\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 3-10 probability.mxd plotted by KJNagle 03-05-2021



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

0 0.125 0.25 MILES

Legend

- Project Area
- Low Probability Area
- High Probability Area

	SCALE:	1:15,157	<h3>Probability Map</h3> <p>Enoree Development Site</p>	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO:	210009		<h1>3.10</h1>
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	3/5/2021	Spartanburg County, South Carolina	



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 111.87-acre Enoree Development Site was conducted on February 15, 2021. The archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, distance to water, and the results of the background research. Pedestrian survey was undertaken along dirt roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure.

Shovel tests were at least 30 cm by 30 cm and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cubs), 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. If sites were identified, they would be located using a GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

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

4.2 Laboratory Methods

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

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

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

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



4.3 Architectural Field Methods

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

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

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

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

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



5.0 Results

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 111.87-acre Enoree Development Site was conducted on February 15, 2021. As a result of the survey one archaeological site (38SP470), two isolated finds (IF-1 and IF-2), and 13 previously unrecorded structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 1650–1662) were identified and recorded, one previously recorded historic area (SHPO Survey Number 1455) and six previously recorded structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 1456 and 1459 through 1463) were revisited (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Each of the resources listed above is discussed below in the archaeological and architectural survey results sections.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

The two parcels that were surveyed during the investigations, northern parcel and southern parcel, are each discussed below. A total of 50 shovel tests were excavated within the project area (Figure 5.1; Table 5.1).

Table 5.1. Summary of transects within the project area.

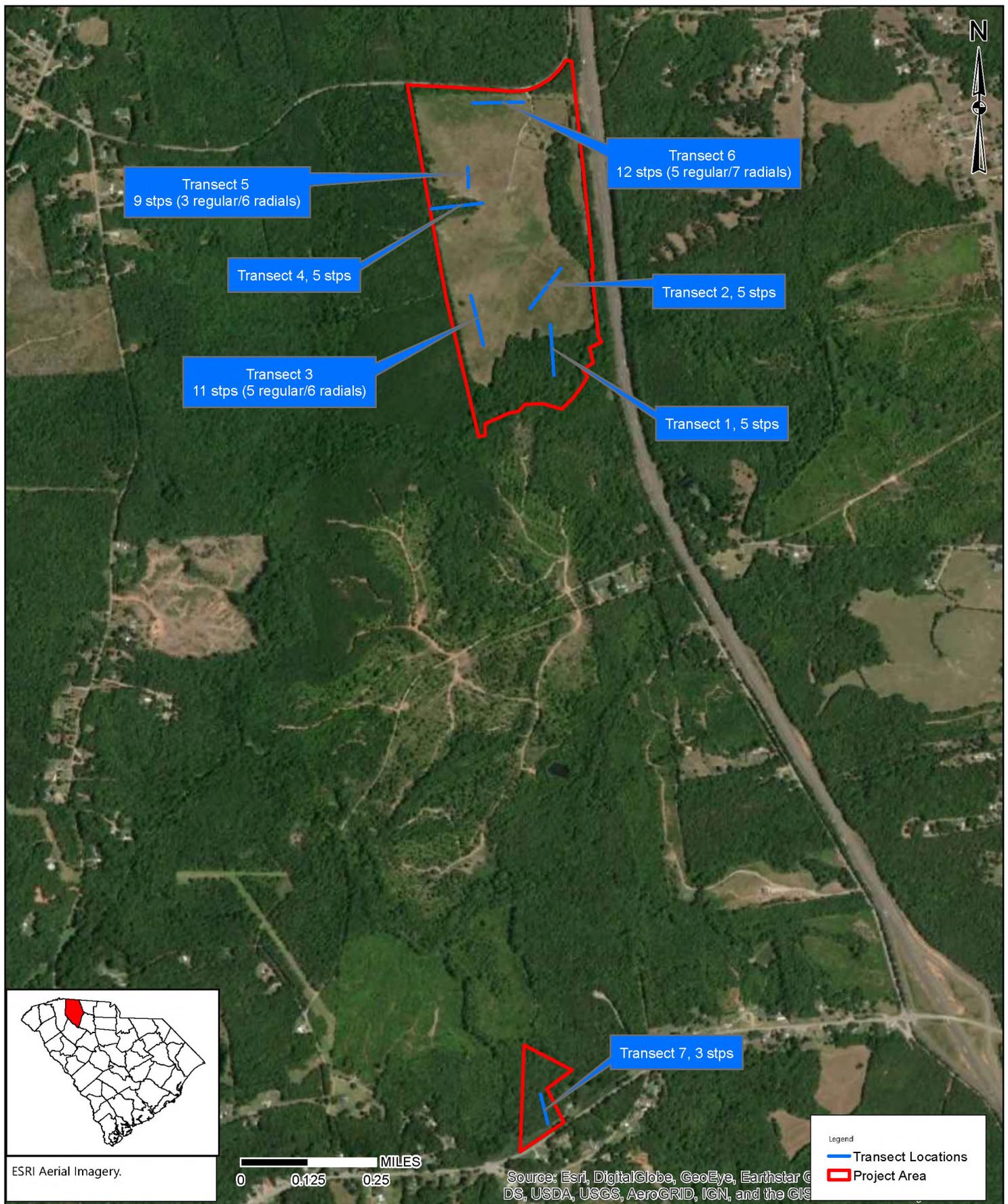
Transect No.	No. of Shovel Tests	Findings
1	5	No Sites
2	5	No Sites
3	11 (5 regular/6 radial)	IF-1
4	5	No Sites
5	9 (3 regular/6 radial)	IF-2
6	12 (5 regular/7 radial)	38SP470
7	3	No Sites

5.1.1 Southern Parcel

The southern parcel is roughly 6.77 acres in size and is located north of SC Highway 92 (Parker Road). The parcel is primarily wooded with steep slopes and narrow ridge lines, the southern portion of the parcel is covered with kudzu (Figures 5.2 through 5.4); a transmission line is within the kudzu covered portion of the project area (Figure 5.2). During the survey, three shovel tests were excavated within the project area along the main ridge line; the remainder of the project area had steep slope to narrow waterways and shovel testing was not possible. A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (15–25+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.5). As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites were identified in the southern parcel.

5.1.2 Northern Parcel

The northern parcel is roughly 105.1 acres in size and is located south of Hannah Creek Road. The parcel is primarily fallow field/pasture, with some wooded areas and a small agricultural area (Figures 5.6 through 5.8); disturbances in the parcel include erosion, residential structure development, and roadway debris (Figures 5.9 through 5.12). During the survey, 47 shovel tests were excavated within the project area along the main ridge line; the remainder of the project area had steep slope to narrow waterways and shovel testing was not possible. A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (15–25 cmbs) of red (10R 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.13). As a result of the survey, one archaeological site (38SP470) and two isolated finds (IF-1 and IF-2) were identified. Each of these resources is discussed below.



	SCALE:	1:15,116	Transect Location Map Enoree Development Site Spartanburg County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 5.1
	PROJECT NO:	210009		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	3/5/2021		



Figure 5.1. Typical vegetation in the wooded portion of the southern parcel, facing south.



Figure 5.3. Kudzu in the southern portion of the southern parcel, facing southwest.



Figure 5.4. Steep slope in the southern parcel, facing northeast.



Figure 5.5. Typical shovel test profile in southern parcel.



Figure 5.6. Typical vegetation in the wooded portion of the northern parcel, facing south.



Figure 5.7. Typical fallow area/pasture in the northern parcel, facing southeast.



Figure 5.8. Area of agricultural field in the northern parcel, facing south.



Figure 5.9. Erosion in the northern parcel, facing west.



Figure 5.10. Residential structure and outbuilding in the northern parcel, facing north.



Figure 5.11. Barn/garage in the northern parcel, facing east.



Figure 5.12. Pile of roadway debris in the northern parcel, facing southeast.



Figure 5.13. Typical shovel test profile within the northern parcel.

Addendum Report, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey

Enoree Development Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210009; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371



5.1.3 Site 38SP470

Site Number: 38SP470	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic ceramic scatter	Elevation: 650 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified; 19 th /20 th century	Landform: Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E413746, N3838860 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 110 m E/W x 45 N/S m	Vegetation: Agricultural field
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 12/0

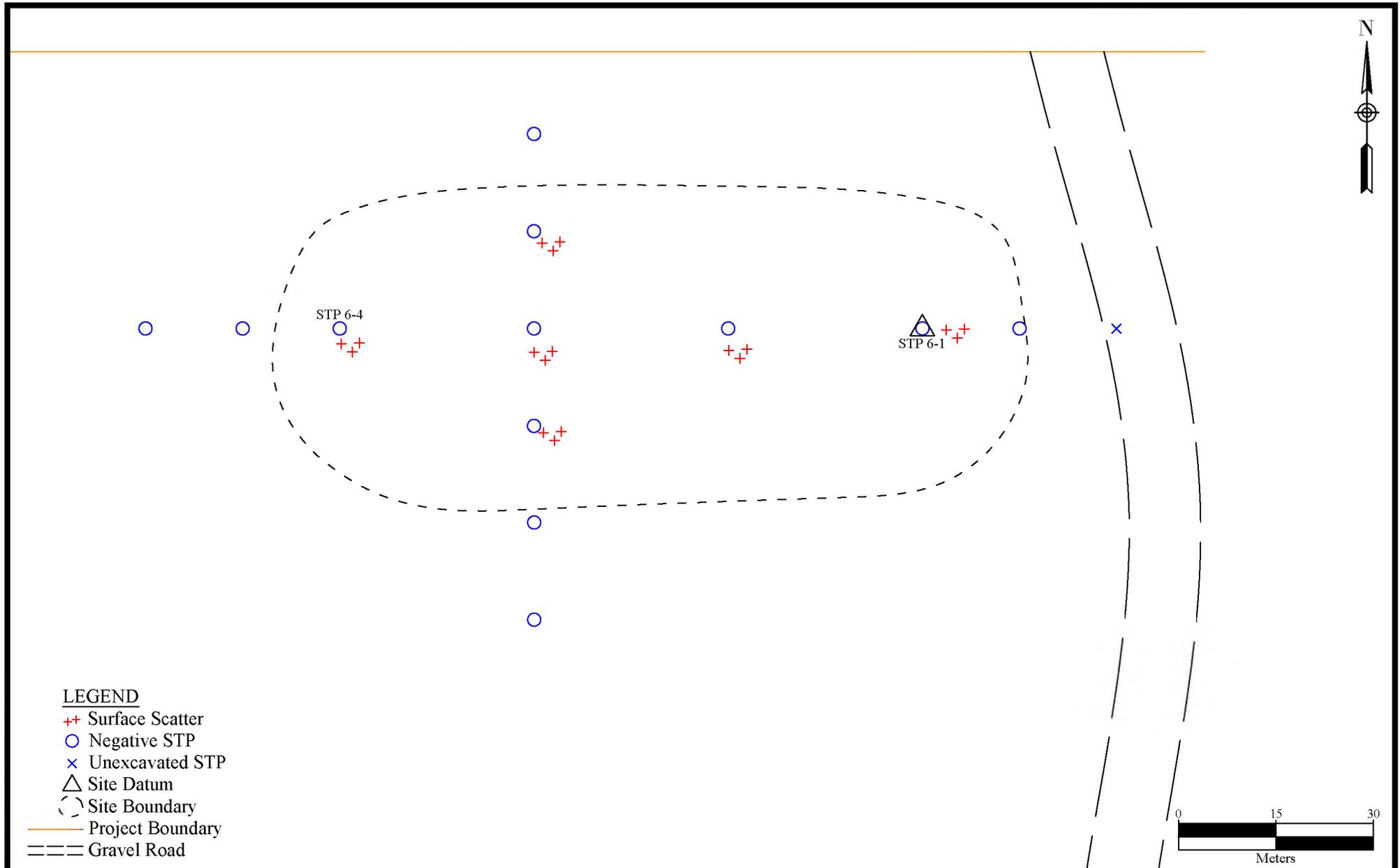
Site 38SP470 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and nineteenth/twentieth century ceramic scatter located on a hilltop in the northern portion of the northern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an agricultural field, measures approximately 110 m east/west by 45 m north/south, and is bound by two negative shovel tests to the south and west, a gravel road to the east, and the project boundary to the north (Figures 5.14 and 5.15).

Twelve shovel tests were excavated at the site; none of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of mottled brown (10YR 4/3) and yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (15–25+ cmbs) red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil with water intrusion (Figure 5.16). A total of 15 artifacts (10 prehistoric and five historic) were recovered from the surface of the site; the prehistoric artifacts were made of quartz and consisted of one early stage biface, one utilized flake, and eight pieces of lithic debitage; the historic artifacts included five pieces of whiteware (four plain and one blue shell edged) (Appendix B). The plain whiteware dates from 1815 to the present; the prehistoric artifacts are not temporally diagnostic.

Site 38SP470 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and nineteenth/twentieth century ceramic scatter located in an area that has been disturbed by agricultural activities and no intact soil stratigraphy. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were identified; the site is a poor example of a very common site type in the region. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38SP470 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

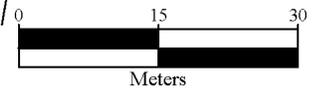
5.1.4 Isolated Finds

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) consists of two pieces of quartz debitage found between 0–20 cmbs in a single shovel test at UTM coordinates E413632, N3838136 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 20 cm of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam, terminating with 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. Nine shovel tests were excavated at the initial positive at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions; no additional artifacts were recovered from the surface or from the additional shovel tests. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find 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, IF-1 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



LEGEND

- ++ Surface Scatter
- Negative STP
- × Unexcavated STP
- △ Site Datum
- ⋯ Site Boundary
- Project Boundary
- == Gravel Road



Site Map - 38SP470

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Enoree Development Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

SCALE:
As Shown
DATE:
03/01/2021
PROJECT NUMBER:
210009

FIGURE NO.
5.14



Figure 5.15. Overview of site 38SP470, facing west.



Figure 5.16. Typical shovel test profile at 38SP470.



Isolated Find 2 (IF-2) consists of a quartz middle stage biface found on the surface at UTM coordinates E413579, N3838607 (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 mixed with gravel. Ten shovel tests were excavated at and around the initial surface find at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions; no additional artifacts were recovered from the surface or from the shovel tests. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find 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, IF-2 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within the project area and APE were driven and existing resources greater than 50 years old were photographed. The locations of one previously recorded historic area (SHPO Survey Number 1455), six previously recorded structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 1456 and 1459 through 1463), and 13 previously unrecorded structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 1650–1662) were recorded within the project area and APE (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

A house and several outbuildings are present within the northern parcel of the project area (Figures 1.2, 5.10, and 5.11). These buildings appear on aerial images beginning in the 1980s, are not depicted on the topographic maps, and were not recorded due to being too recent in construction (Figures 5.17 and 5.18).

5.2.1 *Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Survey Number 1455)*

The Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455) is the remnants of a mid-to late twentieth century mineral mining enterprise that operated north and west of the proposed project parcels (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). It was recorded in 2019 and was recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The Hanna Vermiculite Mine has seven recorded aboveground structures and features, including a bridge abutment, concrete mining structures, and Old Rock Quarry Road (Figure 5.19) Outside of the structure remnants, the majority of the mining lands have been allowed to reforest. The structures and landscape features associated with the Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Site Number 1455) are a physical remnant of the vermiculite mining operated on the site from the 1950s through 1980. Although the mining remnants generally retain integrity of location, materials, and workmanship, only Old Rock Quarry Road retains its design and feeling and each other element has suffered some loss of design, feeling, and association. There have been no major changes to the Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Survey Number 1455) since it was recorded in 2019. S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that the Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Survey Number 1455) is not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.17. Google Earth imagery from 1985 showing buildings in the project area.



Figure 5.18. Google Earth imagery from 2005 showing buildings in the project area.



Figure 5.19. Hanna Vermiculite Mine (SHPO Survey Number 1455), facing west along Old Rock Quarry Road.

5.2.2 *House (SHPO Survey Number 1456)*

SHPO Survey Number 1456 is a circa-1920s frame residence that is located north of the intersection of Old Rock Quarry Road and Charles Street, west of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house was recorded in 2019 and was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. It is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gabled roof, which is currently abandoned and has fallen into disrepair (Figure 5.20). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central door flanked by a single window opening on either side; a shed-roofed porch with no visible supports spans the front elevation. No structure appears at this location on the 1921 USDA soil survey map, although a structure at this location does appear on the 1940, 1951, and 1964 SCDOT maps and the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figures 3.5 through 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, and design, its materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it is a common form and design of early-twentieth century vernacular residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. No major changes have occurred to SHPO Survey Number 1456 since it was recorded in 2019; S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 1456 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.20. SHPO Survey Number 1456, facing west.

5.2.3 *House (SHPO Survey Number 1459)*

SHPO Survey Number 1459 is a circa-1950 residence that is located at 311 Charles Street, west of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house was recorded in 2019 and was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. The house is a one-story, frame Ranch-style residence with a stucco exterior and hipped roof (Figure 5.21). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center door located beneath a gabled portico that is supported by square posts; flanking the doorway is a single 16-pane, vinyl frame, picture window on either side and a small, semi-circular window opening in a hipped-roof extension on the south elevation, which may have originally been an open carport. The roof, which is standing-seam metal, has two, symmetrical interior chimneys, covered in stucco, visible along the ridge line. A structure at this location appears on the 1964 SCDOT map and the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figures 3.8 and 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, its design, materials, and workmanship have been altered by modern changes, including replacement windows and the enclosure of an original carport. The house is a common form and design of mid-twentieth century residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. No major changes have occurred to SHPO Survey Number 1459 since it was recorded in 2019; S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 1459 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.21. SHPO Survey Number 1459, facing southwest.

5.2.4 House (SHPO Survey Number 1460)

SHPO Survey Number 1460 is a circa-1910 residence that is located north of Charles Street, approximately 0.5-mile east of its intersection with Rock Quarry Road, west of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house was recorded in 2019 and was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. The house is a one-story, frame residence, resting on a brick pier foundation, with a front-gabled roof (Figure 5.22). The front elevation is three bays wide, with an off-center door that is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. A shed-roofed porch, supported by square posts, spans the width of the front elevation. The east and west elevations each have two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows evenly spaced along the façade. The house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. A structure is shown at this location on the 1921 USDA soil survey map and on subsequent historic maps (Figures 3.5 through 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and design, it is a common form and design of early-twentieth century vernacular residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. No major changes have occurred to SHPO Survey Number 1460 since it was recorded in 2019; S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 1460 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.5 Full Salvation Baptist Church (SHPO Survey Number 1461)

Full Salvation Baptist Church (SHPO Survey Number 1461) was recorded in 2019 as a circa-1950s church structure, located at the northeast corner of Charles Street and Ice House Road, west of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). In addition to the church structure, there was also a wooden storage shed on the property (SHPO Survey Number 1461.01). A revisit to the site found that neither structure on the property remains extant and the church building appears to have been destroyed by a fire (Figure 5.23).



Figure 5.22. SHPO Survey Number 1460, facing north.



Figure 5.23. Location of Full Salvation Baptist Church (SHPO Survey Number 1461), facing east.



5.2.6 *House (SHPO Survey Number 1462)*

SHPO Survey Number 1462 is a circa-1950s church building that has been converted into a residence; it is located at 1891 Highway 92, east of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure was recorded in 2019 and was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. The building is a single story, front-gabled, frame structure with a brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.24). The front elevation has an enclosed gabled entry portico, that has a gabled hood supported by brackets that shades the double front entry door; on either side of the portico is a single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window. Both the east and west elevations of the main structure have three evenly-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows. Along the north elevation is a gabled rear addition, with a secondary entry door and two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on the east elevation and three six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows along the west elevation. The roof of the residence is covered with composition shingles. Located behind the church building is a mid-twentieth century, one-story, side-gabled house with a brick veneer exterior (SHPO Survey Number 1462.01). The house is a Ranch-style residence, with a slightly off-center door that is located beneath a gabled porch that is supported by decorative metal posts. To the west of the door are paired and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows; to the east of the door are two single six-over six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. Each gable end has two evenly spaced six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and the attic level of each side is covered with vinyl siding. The roof of the house is standing-seam metal. Structures are shown near the location of SHPO Survey Number 1462 on the SCDOT maps, but none is labeled as a church; on the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle, a structure at this location is labeled as Freewill Church (Figures 3.6 through 3.9).

Although SHPO Survey Number 1462 retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, and workmanship, its design, feeling, and association have been altered by its conversion from a church to a residence. The structure is a common form and design for mid-twentieth century religious buildings that has undergone recent changes; it is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Additionally, SHPO Survey Number 1462.01 is a common type of mid-twentieth century residence that has lost its integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the windows and the siding in the gable ends. No major changes have occurred to SHPO Survey Numbers 1462 and 1462.01 since they were recorded in 2019; S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that SHPO Survey Numbers 1462 and 1462.01 are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.7 *House (SHPO Survey Number 1463)*

SHPO Survey Number 1463 is a circa-1910 residence that is located at 2030 Highway 92, east of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure was recorded in 2019 and was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. The house is a two-story, frame residence, resting on concrete, with a side-gabled roof (Figure 5.25). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central door that is flanked by a single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. A hip-roofed porch, supported by square posts, spans most of the width of the front elevation. The east and west elevations each have a single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window on each story. A shed-roofed rear addition is visible along the north elevation of the house. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is composition shingles. A structure is shown at this location on the 1921 USDA soil survey map and on subsequent historic maps (Figures 3.5 through 3.9). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and design, its materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement siding and changes to its porch supports; it is a common form and design of early-twentieth century vernacular residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. No major changes have occurred to SHPO Survey Number 1463 since it was recorded in 2019; S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 1463 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.24. Freewill Church/House (SHPO Survey Number 1462), facing northwest.



Figure 5.25. SHPO Survey Number 1463, facing southwest.



5.2.8 *SHPO Survey Number 1650*

SHPO Survey Number 1650 is a circa 1954 one-story, front-gabled residence, located at 2050 Highway 92, approximately 0.4-mile east of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house has a rectangular plan, with a two-bay façade (Figure 5.26). The front elevation has a partial width, gabled porch that is supported by decorative metal posts and has a concrete floor and stairs; to the east of the gabled porch is a shed-roofed porch section that is supported by square wooden posts, with a lower wooden deck. The entry door is located beneath the shed-roofed porch, on a section that projects slightly from the western section of the façade; it is a modern entry door with one-pane sidelights. Beneath the front-gabled porch is a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window and, on the western elevation of the projecting section, a six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. The west elevation of the house has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and a single four-over-four, vinyl sash window, with a gabled rear addition visible on the south elevation, slightly inset from the main house. The east elevation of the house has a side entry door, located beneath a shed-roofed attachment that is supported by heavy square wooden posts, creating a side porch or carport. The house is covered with fiberboard siding; the roof is composition shingles, with an interior brick chimney visible above the roof ridge. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figure 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1650 is an example of a mid-twentieth century vernacular rural residential form; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by alterations to the front porch, as well as replacement windows and siding. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1650 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.9 *SHPO Survey Number 1651*

SHPO Survey Number 1651 is a circa 1900 one-story vernacular residence, located at 121 Ice House Road, approximately 0.15-mile southeast of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house, which is currently a two-family residence and may have originally been constructed as a duplex, has a rectangular plan, with a four-bay façade and a side-gabled roof (Figure 5.27). The front elevation has a four-bay, shed-roofed porch that is supported by square wooden posts; the façade is symmetrical, with an entry door, two single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows, and an entry door. The east elevation of the house has a single-story, shed-roofed addition, with one six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on its front elevation and a side entry door and single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the east side. The original rear of the house has a shed-roofed rear addition or porch that had been enclosed, but there is a visible change in the roofline created by an additional rear extension. The west elevation of the house has an exterior chimney that has been covered with stucco. The exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1651 is an example of an early twentieth century vernacular form of rural residence; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design has been altered by the rear addition and the materials and workmanship have been compromised by modern siding and replacement windows. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1651 as ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.26. SHPO Survey Number 1650, facing southeast.



Figure 5.27. SHPO Survey Number 1651, facing southwest.



5.2.10 SHPO Survey Number 1652

SHPO Survey Number 1652 is a circa 1949 one-story, Minimal Traditional-style residence, located at 170 Ice House Road, approximately 0.1-mile to the south of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house has a rectangular plan, with a three-bay façade and a side-gabled roof; it rests on a concrete foundation (Figure 5.28). The front elevation consists of a central entry door, accessed by ramp to an uncovered wooden porch; to the west of the door is a paired six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window and to the east is a three-bay projecting picture window, with a 16-pane vinyl window in front with four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on the sides. The east elevation has a side entry door, accessed by a raised wooden porch; the west elevation has two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A single-story rear addition is visible along the north elevation. The exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1652 is an example of a mid-twentieth century Minimal Traditional-style residence; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling, its integrity of materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement siding and windows. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1652 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.11 SHPO Survey Number 1653

SHPO Survey Number 1653 is a circa 1955 one-story Minimal Traditional-style residence, located at 180 Ice House Road, approximately 0.1-mile south of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house, which has had multiple additions since its original construction, has a side-gabled roof and it rests on a concrete foundation (Figure 5.29). On the original portion of the house, the central entry door is located beneath a gabled hood, with curved underside, supported by round columns; to the west is a metal frame, tripartite picture window and to the east is a small pair of two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows. The east elevation has a hyphen addition, with a single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window and an entry door, attaching to a one-story, side-gabled addition with a paired two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window; the east elevation of the addition has two single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows. The west elevation of the house has two single one-over-one, double-hung, metal frame windows flanking an exterior brick chimney; there is also a side entry door, located beneath a gabled side porch that is supported by square posts. The exterior of the house is covered with fiberboard siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1653 is an example of a mid-twentieth century Minimal Traditional-style rural residence; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design has been altered by additions and the materials and workmanship have been compromised by modern siding and the replacement windows. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1653 as ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.28. SHPO Survey Number 1652, facing north.



Figure 5.29. SHPO Survey Number 1653, facing north.



5.2.12 *SHPO Survey Number 1654*

SHPO Survey Number 1654 is a circa 1942 one-story front-gabled residence with a Craftsman form, located at 190 Ice House Road, approximately 0.1-mile south of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house has a three bay front elevation, with a slightly off-center entry door, located beneath a one-bay gabled porch that is supported by square posts; the door is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side (Figure 5.30). Along the west elevation of the house there is a single and a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window; the east elevation has two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. There is a one-story, gabled rear addition on the north elevation of the house. The exterior of the house is covered with fiberboard siding and there are triangular brackets in the gable end of the house, but not on the porch; the roof, which has visible raftertails along the eaves of both the main house and the porch, is standing seam metal. There is an interior brick chimney visible along the roof ridge. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1654 is an example of an early twentieth century rural residence with a basic Craftsman form and detailing; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, its integrity of materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement siding. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1654 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.13 *SHPO Survey Number 1655*

SHPO Survey Number 1655 is a circa 1940 one-story Minimal Traditional-style residence, located at 191 Ice House Road, located approximately 0.1-mile south of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house, which appears to have been converted to a duplex, has a cross-gabled roofline and a five-bay façade (Figure 5.31). The eastern three bays, consisting of an entry door flanked by a paired and a single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window, are located on a front-gabled portion of the house, while the remaining two bays, consisting of an entry door and a metal-framed tripartite picture window, are on the side-gabled section; the western four bays are located beneath a shed-roofed metal awning that is supported by decorative metal posts. Along the east elevation of the house, a side-gabled carport, supported by metal posts, extends past the front-gabled section and is connected to the house with a hyphen addition, which appears to be a breezeway that has been enclosed and has a metal-framed, tripartite picture window. A single-story rear addition is located on the south elevation of the house. The exterior of the structure is covered with brick veneer and the roof is composition shingles; there are no visible chimneys on the house. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1655 is an example of an early to mid-twentieth century Minimal Traditional-style rural residence; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design has been altered by the attachment of the carport and enclosure of the breezeway and the materials and workmanship have been replacement windows. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1655 as ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.30. SHPO Survey Number 1654, facing northeast.



Figure 5.31. SHPO Survey Number 1655, facing south.

Addendum Report, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Enoree Development Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210009; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371



5.2.14 *SHPO Survey Number 1656*

SHPO Survey Number 1656 is a circa 1945 one-story residence with a Craftsman form, located at 303 Forest Road, approximately 0.1-mile southwest of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house has a rectangular plan (Figure 5.32). The front elevation consists of an off-center entry door flanked by a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side; there is a nearly full-width gabled front porch, which is supported by square wooden posts. The east elevation of the house has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and an exterior brick chimney; the west elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A rear porch, along the south elevation, has recently been removed, leaving visible wall studs and a single three-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window. The exterior of the house is vinyl siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1656 is an example of an early to mid-twentieth century rural residence, with a basic Craftsman style; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design has been compromised by the removal of the rear porch and the materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement windows and siding and the installation of modern porch supports. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1656 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.15 *Enoree Mart (SHPO Survey Number 1657)*

Enoree Mart (SHPO Survey Number 1657) is a circa 1960 commercial building, located at 1598 Highway 92, approximately 0.5-mile west of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). It is a concrete block masonry structure with a slightly pent roof, sloping down from the front of the building; faux raftertails are visible along the roofline on the front elevation (Figure 5.33). The front elevation has two separate storefronts. The western storefront has a central metal-framed glass door that is flanked by a single-pane, metal-framed window on either side; the eastern storefront has a metal-framed glass door, with three metal-framed windows to the west and four metal-framed windows to the east. The upper portion of the front elevation has a heavy support beam that may have originally supported an awning. The east elevation of the building has two entry doors with transom lights near the south corner, likely restroom or storage facilities. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). The Enoree Mart (SHPO Survey Number 1657) is an example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building that follows a common form and style employed during this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, its integrity of materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement windows and doors. The building has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that the Enoree Mart (SHPO Survey Number 1657) is ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.16 *SHPO Survey Number 1658*

SHPO Survey Number 1658 is a circa 1948 one-story residence, located at 1580 Highway 92, approximately 0.15-mile southwest of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house has a rectangular plan, with a side-gabled roofline; it rests on a concrete block foundation that creates a basement level as the lot slopes downward to the rear of the structure (Figure 5.34). The front elevation has an off-center entry door that is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side; a three-bay, shed-roofed porch, which is supported by decorative metal posts, shades the door and windows. The east elevation of the house has a single and a paired six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window; the west elevation that three single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on the main story and two single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows on the



Figure 5.32. SHPO Survey Number 1656, facing south.



Figure 5.33. Enoree Mart (SHPO Survey Number 1657), facing south.



Figure 5.34. SHPO Survey Number 1658, facing south.

basement level. A shed-roofed addition spans the length of the rear elevation. The exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is composition shingles; there are no visible chimneys on the house. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1658 is an example of a mid-twentieth century vernacular form of rural residence; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design has been compromised by an addition to the rear elevation and the materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement windows and siding. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1658 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.17 SHPO Survey Number 1659

SHPO Survey Number 1659 is a circa 1954 one-story residence, located at 1560 Highway 92, approximately 0.15-mile southwest of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house, which is of concrete block masonry construction with a partially stucco-covered exterior, has a rectangular plan, with a front-gabled roofline (Figure 5.35). The front elevation has a central entry door, flanked by paired two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows on either side; there is a full-width, hip-roofed porch that is supported by square posts that rest on brick piers. The west elevation of the house has two single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows, as does the east elevation, which also has an exterior brick chimney. There is a single story, gabled rear addition, which has single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and is covered with fiberboard siding. The gable end of the house, above the concrete masonry walls, is covered with vinyl siding; roof of the house is covered with composition shingles. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree*



Figure 5.35. SHPO Survey Number 1659, facing southeast.

quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1659 is an example of a mid-twentieth century vernacular form of rural residence; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by the rear addition and replacement siding in the gable end. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1659 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.18 SHPO Survey Number 1660

SHPO Survey Number 1660 is a circa 1950 one-story commercial structure, located at 1425 Highway 92, approximately 0.25-mile west of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The original building, which is of concrete block masonry construction, has a rectangular plan and hipped roof (Figure 5.36). The front elevation has a central entry door, located beneath a shed-roofed portico that is supported by square posts, with wooden lattice on the sides; the modern door is surrounded by vinyl siding, which covers the section under the porch. The main building has no other openings on the front elevation. On the west side, there are two single-pane, rectangular casement windows in the upper portion of the wall and a one-story, side-gabled addition that has a secondary entry door, single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window, and vinyl siding on its exterior. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1660 is an example of a mid-twentieth century commercial building. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design has been altered by multiple additions and alterations to the entryway and the materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement windows and new siding on portions of the building. The structure has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1660 as ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.36. SHPO Survey Number 1660, facing north.

5.2.19 *SHPO Survey Number 1661*

SHPO Survey Number 1661 is a circa 1900 one-story residence, located at 1421 Highway 92, approximately 0.25-mile west of the southern parcel (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house has a rectangular plan, with a front-gabled roofline; it rests on a concrete block foundation that creates a basement level on the rear of the structure (Figure 5.37). The front elevation has a central entry door, located beneath a shed-roofed metal awning; it is part of an enclosed porch that was an extension of the main gabled roofline, which now has six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and vinyl siding. The west elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The east elevation has a shed-roofed side addition, which may have been an original side porch that was enclosed; it has two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows flanking a truncated exterior brick chimney, and a pair of small, six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingles; there is an interior brick chimney visible above the roof ridge. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1661 is an example of an early twentieth century vernacular form of rural residence; this was a common residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by the enclosure of the front porch, the removal of the east elevation chimney top, and replacement siding and windows. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1661 as ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.37. SHPO Survey Number 1661, facing north.

5.2.20 *SHPO Survey Number 1662*

SHPO Survey Number 1662 is a circa 1953 one-story Ranch-style residence, located at 181 Long Branch Road, approximately 0.25-mile southwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house has a side-gabled roofline and six bay front elevation (Figure 5.38). The off-center entry door is located beneath a gabled portico, that is supported by Tuscan columns; to the south of the door are two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and to the north are single and a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. Attached to the north elevation of the house is an addition, which has a recessed double glass entry door, which was likely an original carport that has been enclosed; a portion of the northern wall retains the brick curtain styling. The south elevation of the house has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and a side entry door, accessed by brick stairs to a brick stoop; the north elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The exterior of the house is brick veneer and the roof is covered with standing-seam metal. A structure appears on historic maps at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Enoree* quadrangle (Figures 3.9). SHPO Survey Number 1662 is an example of a mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence; this was a common rural residential type for this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by the enclosure of the carport and replacement windows. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 1662 as ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.38. SHPO Survey Number 1662, facing east.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that was completed in November 2019, for the approximately 396-acre Enoree Development Site, located in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figure 1.1). The project was formerly known as the Enoree Hannah Tract. An addition of two non-contiguous parcels, totaling 111.87 acres, has been added to the project area and necessitated additional cultural resource investigations (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The northern parcel is 105.1 acres in size and the southern parcel is 6.77 acres.

The initial cultural resource investigations were completed in November 2019 (Kelly and Carpini 2019). As a result of the survey, three new archaeological sites were recorded (38SP452, 38SP453, 38SP454) and 10 newly recorded aboveground resources (SHPO Site Numbers 1455 through 1464) were identified. The newly recorded archaeological sites and aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the NRHP. The SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated January 7, 2020 (Appendix A).

The purpose of the current survey was to determine if the additional parcels contained significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. Permitting from the USACE will be necessary to impact wetlands and/or waterways within the project area. In support of that effort, this work was done in anticipation of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope of services, terms, and conditions presented in proposals 210009, dated January 5, 2021, and 210741 Rev. 1, dated January 22, 2021.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on February 15, 2021. As a result of the survey one archaeological site (38SP470), two isolated finds (IF-1 and IF-2), and 13 previously unrecorded structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 1650–1662) were identified and recorded, one previously recorded historic area (SHPO Survey Number 1455) and six previously recorded structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 1456 and 1459 through 1463) were revisited (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The newly recorded archaeological sites, isolated finds, and aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the NRHP; the previously recorded aboveground resources were initially recorded as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and S&ME agrees with these recommendations.

Although 59.3 percent of the project area was considered high probability based on the probability model presented in Chapter 3, Section 3.1, the survey results revealed a lack of intact archaeological deposits, a lack of intact soil deposits and deflated/eroded soils throughout the project area, disturbances associated roadway development and dumping material, and a lack of significant material culture recovered from the project area, it is the opinion of S&ME that the project area is unlikely to contain significant archaeological resources. Based on the information present above, S&ME recommends that no further cultural resource work should be needed for the project area as currently proposed.



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**Addendum Report, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Enoree Development Site**

Spartanburg County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 210009; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371



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8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



May 12, 2021

Kimberly Nagle
S&ME
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210
knagle@smeinc.com

Re: Enoree Development Site (Hannah Tract), Addendum Report
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office has received the documentation dated March 11, 2021 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft *Addendum Report Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Enoree Development Site, Spartanburg County, South Carolina* dated March 2021. 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.

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the 396-acre Enoree Tract was completed in November 2019 and previously reviewed by our office. The addendum reports on the additional cultural resource investigations of two non-contiguous parcels totaling 111.87 acres that were added to the project area. It is anticipated that Army Corps of Engineers permitting will be required.

One archaeological site, 38SP0470, and thirteen architectural resources, SHPO Site Nos. 1650 – 1662, were identified and recorded. S&ME recommends that these resources do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), our office concurs with these recommendations. One previously recorded historic area (SHPO Site No. 1455) and six previously recorded architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1456, and 1459 -1463) were revisited. These previously recorded above-ground resources were initially recorded as not eligible for the NRHP. S&ME agrees with these recommendations, and our office concurs that these resources do not the criteria for listing in the NRHP. The report notes that SHPO Site No. 1461 is no longer extant.

Based on predictive models 59.3 percent of the project area would be considered high probability for archaeological resources. The survey fieldwork indicate a lack of intact archaeological deposits, lack of intact soil deposits, and deflated/eroded soils throughout the project area, along with disturbances from roadway development and dumping. For these reasons along with the lack of significant material culture recovered in the project area, S&ME recommends the project area is unlikely to contain significant

archaeological resources.

If the additional tracts surveyed for the Addendum Report of Enoree Development Site were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that --additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey are not needed.

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

Our office accepts the report as final. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least two (2) hard copies of a final report: a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

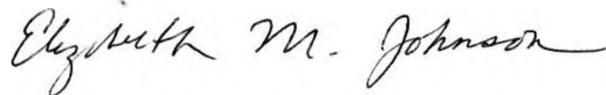
Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

Please 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](#).

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: <http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/revcomp>.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0371 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6168 or at ejohnson@scdah.sc.gov

Sincerely,



Elizabeth M. Johnson
Director, Historical Services
State Historic Preservation Office



January 7, 2020

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

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

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office received documentation on December 10, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the photographs, revised survey forms and revised report, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Enoree Hannah Site, Spartanburg County, South Carolina*. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" or by any state regulatory process. The recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

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

If the Enoree Hannah Site were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that:

- Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey of the project area are not needed.

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

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

Our office has additional technical comments that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. We accept the revised survey forms and photographs provided as final. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

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

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis-Schroer
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: John Sylvest, SHPO

Technical Comments

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

p. 59, Figure 5.34- "(SHPO Site Number 1455.01.04). Please correct.

Addendum Report, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey

Enoree Development Site

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210009; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0371



9.0 Appendix B – Artifact Catalog

Appendix B - Enoree Development Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38SP470	1.01	STP 6-1	Surface	2	3.9	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
38SP470	1.02	STP 6-1	Surface	1	5.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38SP470	2.01	STP 6-2	Surface	1	13.9	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface Frag.	Early Stage	Quartz				
38SP470	2.02	STP 6-2	Surface	1	4.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
38SP470	3.01	STP 6-3	Surface	2	9.9	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
38SP470	3.02	STP 6-3	Surface	1	3.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base			1815-Present
38SP470	4.01	STP 6-3+15N	Surface	1	5.7	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz			2	
38SP470	4.02	STP 6-3+15N	Surface	2	11.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
38SP470	5.01	STP 6-3+15S	Surface	1	6.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base			1815-Present
38SP470	5.02	STP 6-3+15S	Surface	1	17.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Blue edged		Rim			
38SP470	6.01	STP 6-4	Surface	1	11.0	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	Crystal Quartz
38SP470	6.02	STP 6-4	Surface	1	5.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
IF-1	1.01	STP 2-1	0-20	1	2.9	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			2	
IF-1	1.02	STP 2-1	0-20	1	0.4	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical		Quartz			3	
IF-2	1.01	STP 5-1	Surface	1	9.4	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface	Middle Stage	Quartz				