

January 9, 2020

Mr. Andrew Allen
SeamonWhiteside
508 Rhett Street, Suite 101
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Re: FINAL REPORT
Cultural Resources Identification Survey of
Approximately 61 Acres at Exit 4 Oconee Tract
Oconee County, South Carolina
Terracon Project No. 73197276
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0429

Authors: William Green, M.A., RPA, and Mills Dorn, M.H.P.

Dear Andrew:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of SeamonWhiteside, has completed a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) of approximately 61 acres at the proposed Exit 4 Oconee Tract in Oconee County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within and immediately adjacent to the project area that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The CRIS was done under contract to SeamonWhiteside in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. P86197103, dated November 20, 2019. The project was done for the purpose of compliance with the South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC) Industrial Site Certification process and follows the guidelines contained in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the SCDOC and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) dated March 2011 (updated 2014).

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is located in southern Oconee County, immediately west of the I-85 Exit 4 Interchange and approximately 0.5 mile southeast of the Town of Fair Play (Figure 1). The project area is irregular in shape and is bordered by E. Fair Play Boulevard to the north, I-85 to the south, Whitfield Road to the east, and an unnamed tributary of the Tugaloo River (now Lake Hartwell) and private property to the west. The Oconee-Anderson county boundary is less than 150 meters to the east.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is situated within the Piedmont physiographic province and lies within the Tugaloo River portion of the Santee River drainage basin. The closest natural water sources are



two unnamed Rank 1 tributaries of the Tugaloo River, one flowing through the middle of the project area and one bordering it to the west. These tributaries join one another approximately 220 meters south of the project area and flow into Lake Hartwell approximately 0.6 mile to the south. The Tugaloo River joins the Seneca River approximately 7.5 miles southeast of the project area. The confluence of these two rivers form the headwaters of the Savannah River.

Topography in the project area is flat to gently rolling in the northern portion of the project area and moderately steeply sloped in the central portion of the project area near an unnamed drainage. Elevations range from about 740 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southwest corner of the project area near an unnamed tributary to approximately 815 feet AMSL in the northeast corner near E. Fair Play Boulevard. Vegetation consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas (mixed pine and hardwoods) with a light to very dense understory (Figures 3 and 4). Surface visibility was negligible across the tract and no pedestrian survey was conducted.

Soils in the project area are primarily composed of clayey residuum that has weathered in place from the gneiss and/or granite bedrock. There is also an area of alluvial soils in the southwest portion of the property near an unnamed tributary. Soil types include well drained Appling sandy loam, Cecil clay loam, Cecil sandy loam, Gullied Land; and moderately well drained Worsham sandy loam. Over 90 percent (65 acres) of the soils are described as eroded or moderately eroded, while 15 percent (10 acres) have slopes in excess of 10 percent (Figure 5).

3.0 BAKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Previously Recorded Sites

Background research for the project was conducted on November 22, 2019, using ArchSite, a GIS program depicting previously recorded archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. The area examined was a 0.25-mile radius around the project area. Based on the background research, there are no previously recorded archaeological sites or above-ground historic resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area.

3.2 Historic Research

In addition to checking ArchSite, eighteenth through twentieth century maps of the area were examined to determine whether historic resources were likely to be present within the proposed project area. On Mouzon's (1775) *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina ...* the project area is located in an uninhabited area of Cherokee land west of the confluence of two roads leading to the towns of Seneca to the north and Tugaloo and Estatoe to the northwest (Figure 6). E. Fair Play Boulevard, which borders the project area to the north, may be part of the road leading to Tugaloo. Mills Atlas Map (1825) of the Pendleton District shows this area as being situated in an uninhabited area southwest of Perryman's Mill and north of Hatton's Shoal in the Tugaloo

River (Figure 7). The closest town at that time was Andersonville, which was located at the confluence of the Tugaloo and Seneca rivers.

In 1855, the project area was part of Pickens District and is depicted on Colton's map of South Carolina (1855) in an uninhabited area southwest of "Townville" (Seneca) (Figure 8). The 1888 Pickens USGS topographic quadrangle shows the project area located southeast of the town of "Fairplay," with no buildings in or near the project area (Figure 9). The 1958 Fair Play 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle is the first accurate map of the vicinity and is the first to show development in and near the project area (Figure 10). On this map there is a house and outbuilding shown in the northeast corner of the project area and another residence located just outside the project area to the north. The structures in the project area are no longer extant (Figure 11), while the house to the north is described below in Section 4.2.

3.3 Predictive Model Research

The most commonly used model for predicting the location of archaeological sites in the Piedmont of South Carolina is the one used by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for Sumter National Forest (Benson 2006:225-226). Based on factors such as slope, landform type, and distance to water, the USFS classifies areas into high, moderate, and low probability. High probability areas include all ridge tops, noses, saddles, and crests, and all well-drained, low-slope areas within 150 meters of the nearest water source. High probability areas also include areas within 50 meters of an old roadbed (for historic sites) or a lithic raw material source (for prehistoric sites). Moderate probability areas include well-drained areas having a slope of less than 10 percent that are located more than 150 meters from a water source. Low probability areas include ridge side slopes having a slope greater than 10 percent, erosional gullies, and severely eroded areas.

Based on these parameters, approximately 43 percent (26 acres) of the project area has a high potential for containing prehistoric archaeological sites due to its proximity to two tributaries of the Tugaloo River. Another five percent (3 acres) along E. Fair Play Boulevard has a high probability for containing historic archaeological sites. Sixty-four percent (39 acres) of the project area has a moderate probability for containing archaeological resources, while 16 percent (10 acres) has a low potential due to the steep slopes surrounding a tributary in the center of the tract (Figure 12).

4.0 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

4.1 Archaeological Survey

On November 25, 2019, Archaeologists William Green, M.A., RPA, and Barbara Gengenbach, M.A., conducted a CRIS of the project area. The survey consisted of excavating shovel test pits (STPs) at 30-meter intervals along four transects in various portions of the project area. Surface

visibility across the project area was negligible and a pedestrian survey was not conducted. Each shovel test was approximately 30 cm in diameter and was excavated to culturally sterile subsoil.

Table 1. Shovel Test Transects and Results.

Transect	STPs	Bearing	Area/Landform	Results
Transect 1	4	170°	Floodplain adjacent to creek	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 2	5	180°	Ridge near creek	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 3	4	130°	Along E. Fair Play Blvd	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 4	5	180°	Ridge near creek	No sites or isolated finds

During the survey, a total of 18 shovel tests, ranging from 20 to 50 deep, was excavated along four transects in the project area (Figure 12, Table 1). Three general soil profiles were observed. Soils along Transect 1 in the southwest portion of the project area consisted of approximately 24 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam alluvium overlying 14+ cm (24–38+ centimeters below surface [cmbs]) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 13). Soils in the central portion of the project area along Transects 2 and 4 consisted of approximately 8 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand (Ap horizon), on top of 19 cm (8–27 cmbs) of reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) sandy clay loam, overlying 10+ cm (27–37+ cmbs) of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) loamy clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 14). Soils in the eastern portion of the project area along Transect 3 were eroded and consisted of approximately 10 cm dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loam, overlying 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 4/8) loamy clay subsoil (Bt horizon) (Figure 15).

As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were discovered. Although there is likely to be a mid-twentieth century archaeological site located in the northeast portion of the project area near two structures that appeared on the 1958 Fair Play USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see Figure 10), this area is extremely overgrown and could not be investigated (see Figure 11). Despite this, no above-ground remains were noted in this area and it is highly unlikely that there would be a significant archaeological site in this location.

4.2 Architectural Survey

An architectural survey was conducted to record structures within or immediately adjacent to the project area that were at least 40 years old and retained at least a modest level of historic integrity. Based on the architectural survey, one structure (Structure 0112) was recorded (see Figure 1).

4.2.1 Structure No. 0112

Structure No. 0112 is a ca. 1910 hip roof bungalow located at 840 E. Fair Play Boulevard (Figures 1 and 2). The house consists of a symmetrical rectangular plan with a partial veranda located on the north façade (Figures 16 and 17). Exterior materials on the house consist of replaced asbestos shingles. The veranda is covered by a shed roof with pressed sheet metal roofing. Supporting the veranda are tapered wood columns over brick piers. Located on the north façade is a central entry

door flanked on the east and west by single four-over-four double hung sash windows. A front gable projection with a small rectangular gable vent is located within the roof surface above the north façade. Roof materials on the house consist of pressed sheet metal roofing. A single brick chimney is located on the east side of the house within the roof surface. Located on the south elevation of the house is a small gabled addition. Landscape elements surrounding the house consist of trees and ornamental foundation plantings.

This structure retains a majority of its original design and materials. Alterations have become part of its historic fabric and they exhibit characteristics of vernacular workmanship. Also, it has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, and evokes the feeling of an early-twentieth century vernacular residence. Therefore, it has retained integrity in design, materials, workmanship, style, location, setting, and feeling.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Shovel testing in areas with a high probability for containing archaeological resources, including areas along two streams and along E. Fairplay Boulevard, did not result in the discovery of any archaeological sites or isolated finds. An area around two buildings (one house and one outbuilding) that appear on the 1958 Fair Play USGS topographic map could not be archaeologically explored due to the presence of extremely dense vegetation (see Figure 11). However, this area is extremely unlikely to contain significant archaeological remains due to the lack of standing structures and the common nature of the resource. Based on these results, it is the opinion of Terracon that no additional archaeological investigations are warranted for the project area.

The architectural survey recorded one early twentieth century house (Structure No. 0112) located approximately 45 meters east of the project area at its closest point. This structure maintains a majority of its historic integrity but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility per the 2011 MOU between the SCDOC and SHPO.

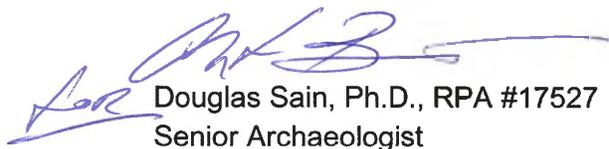
6.0 CLOSING

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

Sincerely,
Terracon Consultants, Inc.



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



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

7.0 REFERENCES

Benson, Robert W.

2006 *Sumter National Forest Cultural Resources Overview*. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, CRM Report 06-07. Report prepared for the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, USDA Forest Service. Report prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

Colton, Joseph Hutchins

1855 *Map of South Carolina*. J.H. Colton & Co., New York.

Mills, Robert

1825 *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*. Reprint 1980. Southern Historical Press, Greenville.

Mouzon, Henry

1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina ... with their Indian frontiers, shewing in a distinct manner all the mountains, rivers, swamps, marshes, bays, creeks, harbours, sandbanks and soundings on the coasts; with the roads and Indian paths; as well as the boundary or provincial lines, the several townships and other divisions of the land in both provinces*. Sayer and Bennett, London, England.

Web Soil Survey

2018 <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. United States Department of Agriculture soils website. Accessed November 22, 2019.

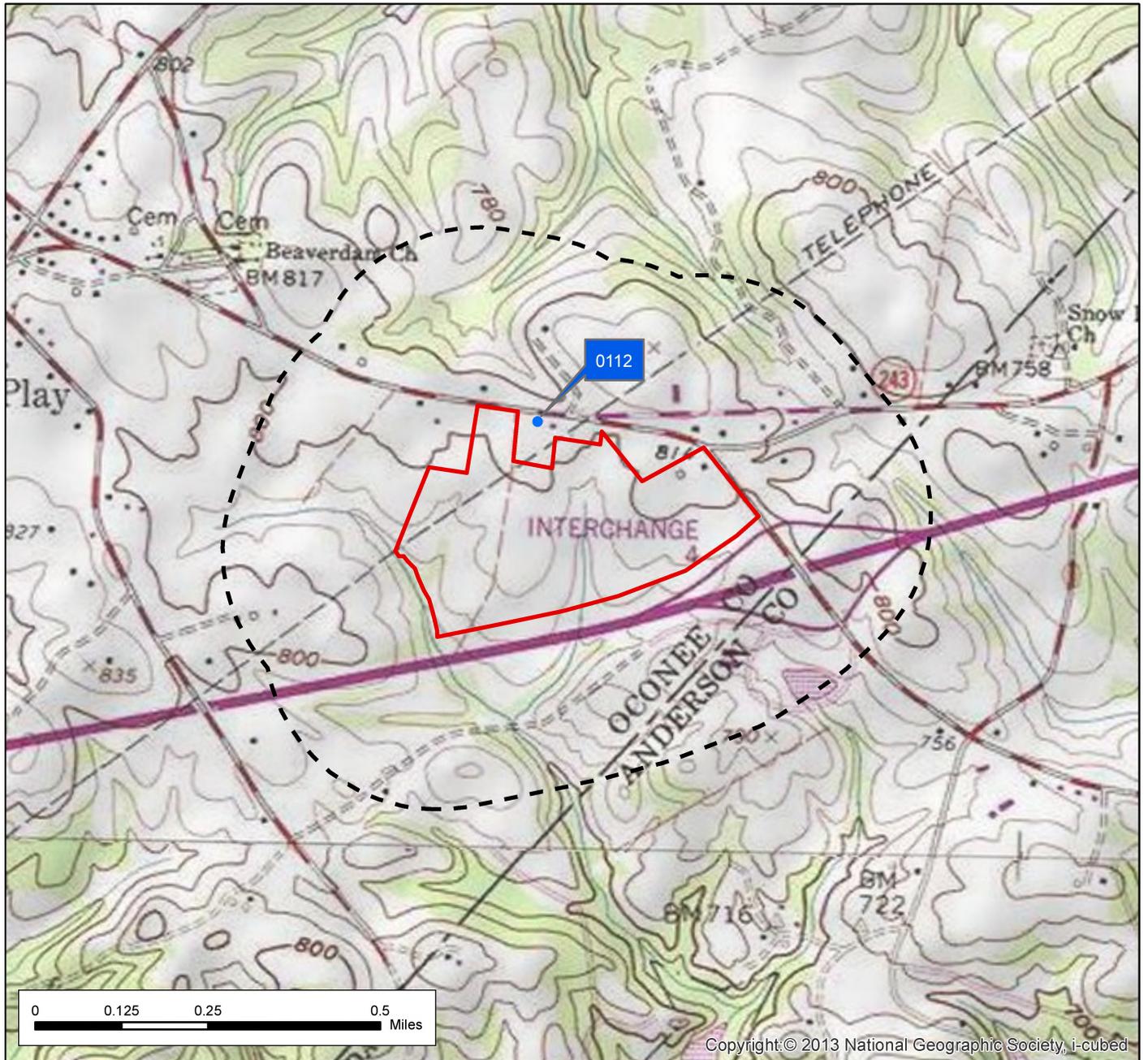
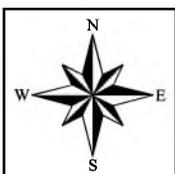
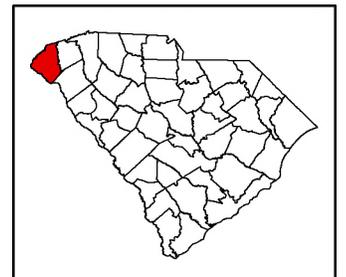
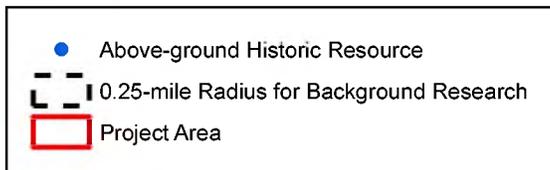


Figure 1. Project location and cultural resources recorded during the investigation.
 Base Map: Fair Play (1958, PR 1979) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.



Project No.	73197276
Date:	December 2019
Drawn By:	BGG
Reviewed By:	BGG

Terracon

521 Clemson Rd. Columbia, SC
 PH. (803) 741-9000 terracon.com

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

EXIT 4 OCONEE
 OCONEE COUNTY, SC

Figure
1

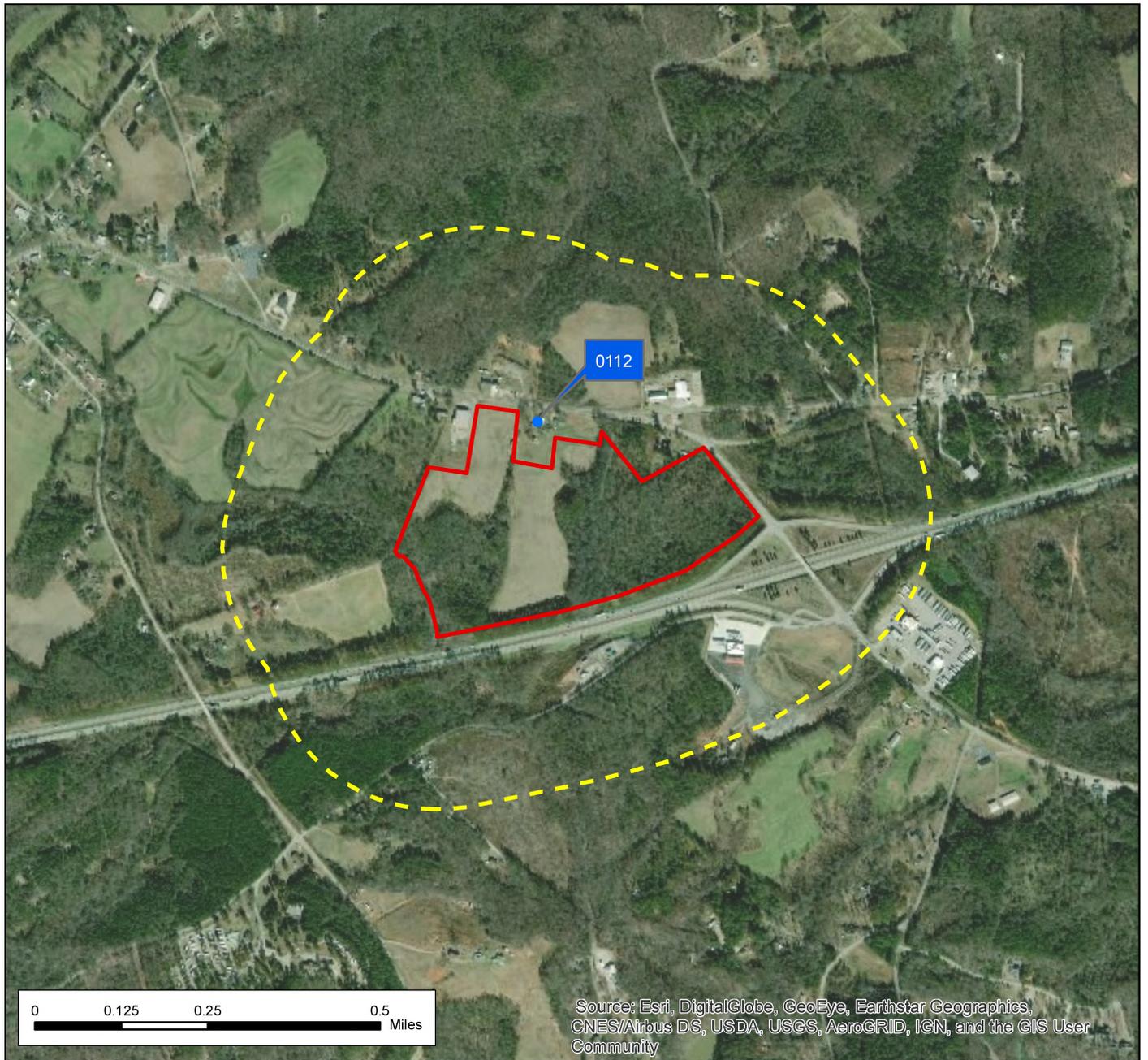
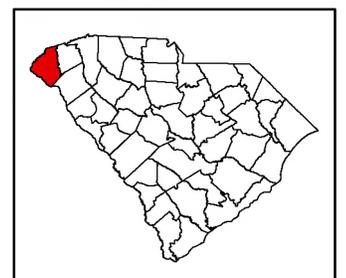
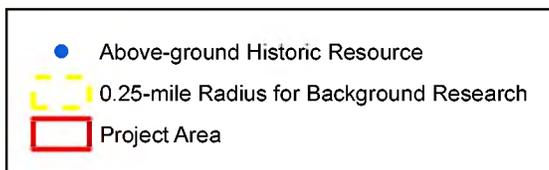


Figure 2. Aerial imagery showing the project area and cultural resources recorded during the investigation.
Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.



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AERIAL IMAGERY
EXIT 4 OCONEE OCONEE COUNTY, SC

Figure
2



Figure 3. Agricultural field in the western half of the project area, facing southwest.



Figure 4. Wooded area with dense undergrowth in the northeast portion of the project area, facing south.

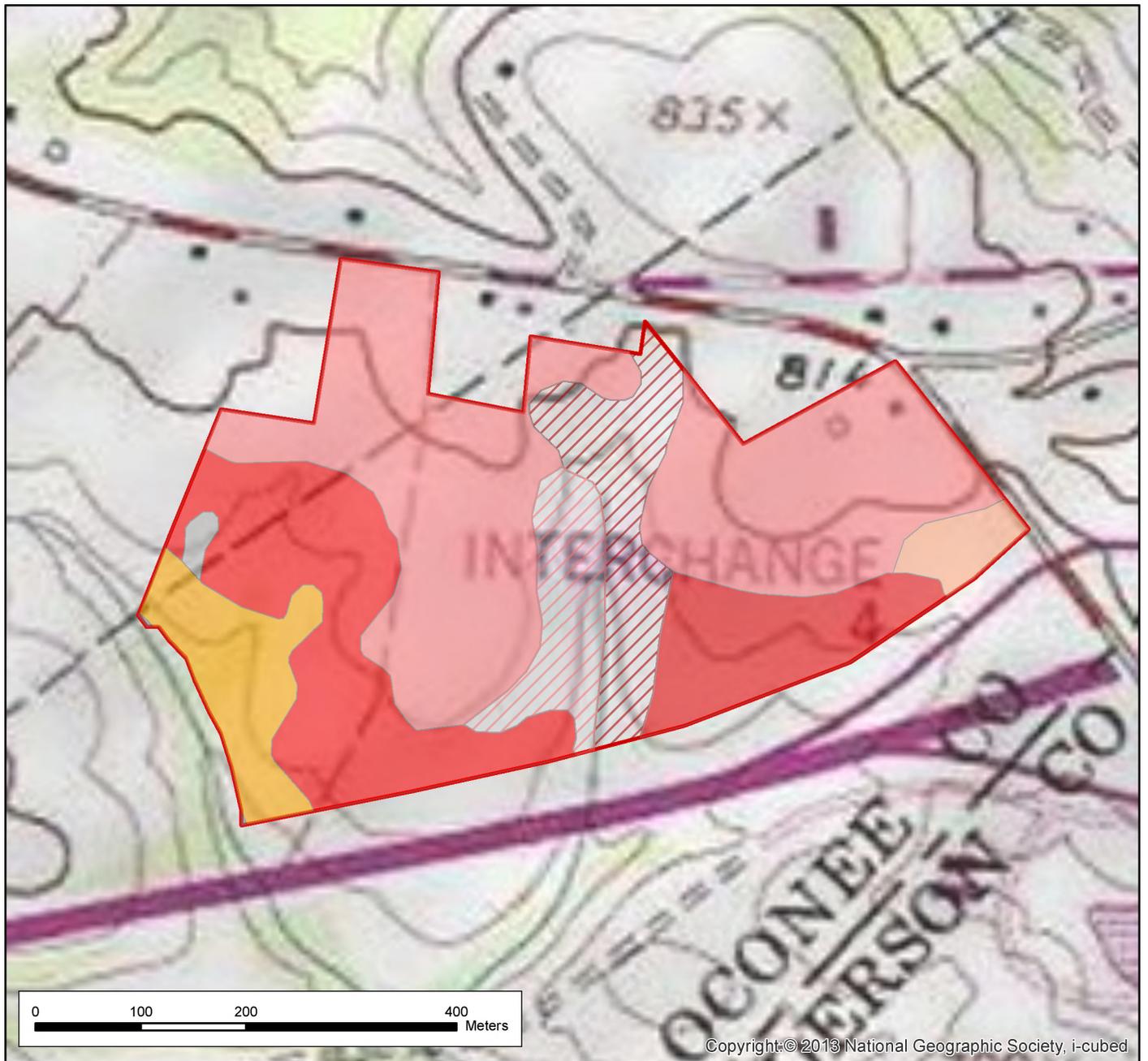
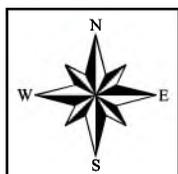
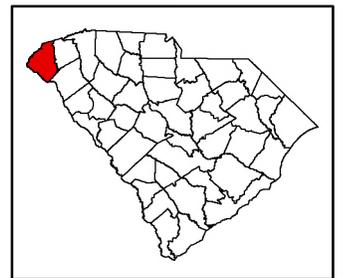
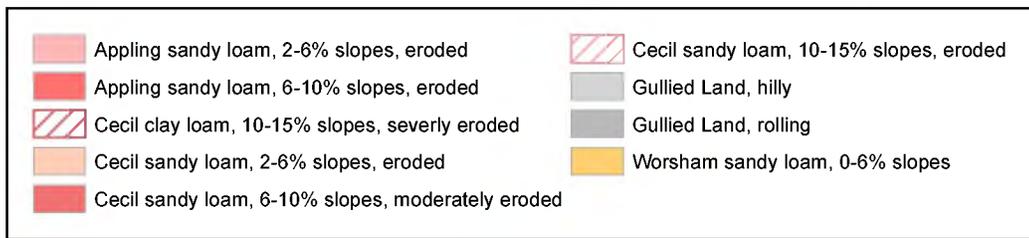


Figure 5. Soil types in the project area. Soil data obtained from NRCS Web Soil Survey (SSURGO). Soils depicted in red are eroded; soils depicted with hatching are eroded and steeply sloped. Base Map: Fair Play (1958, PR 1979) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.



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SOIL TYPES
EXIT 4 OCONEE OCONEE COUNTY, SC

Figure
5

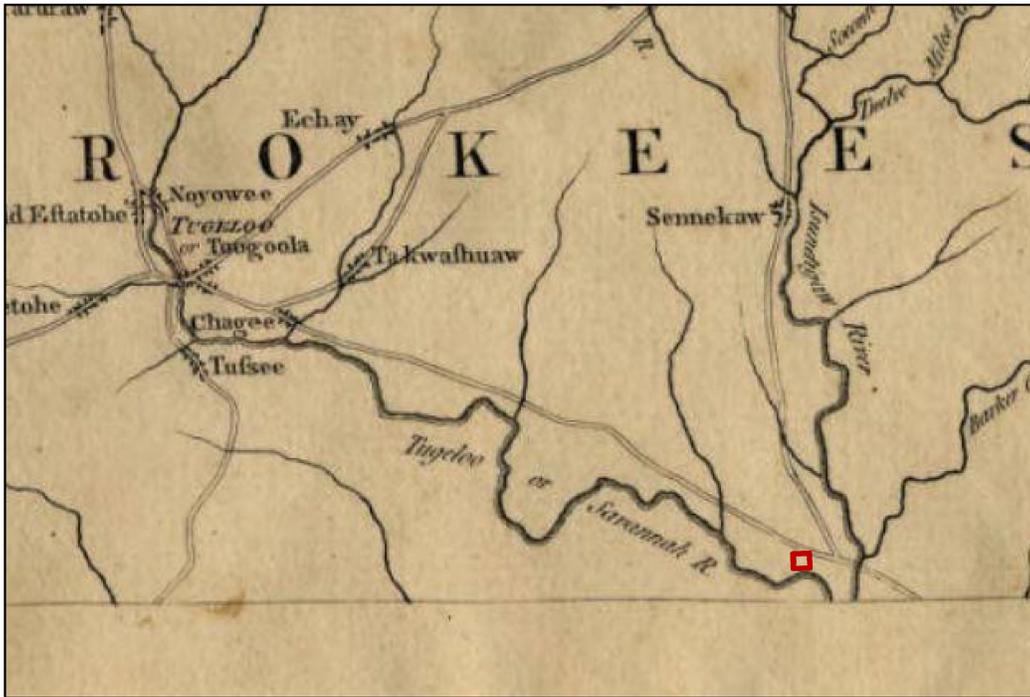


Figure 6. Mouzon (1775) map of North and South Carolina showing the approximate location of the project area in red.

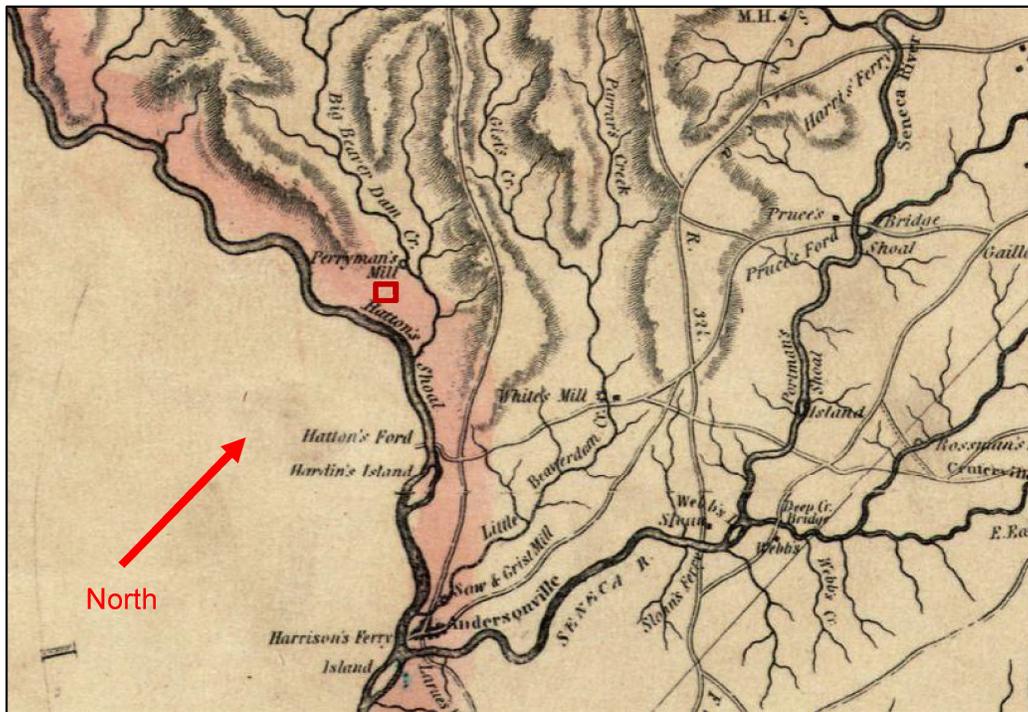


Figure 7. Mills (1825) Atlas Map of the Pendleton District showing the approximate location of the project area in red.



Figure 8. Colton (1855) map of South Carolina showing the approximate location of the project area in red.

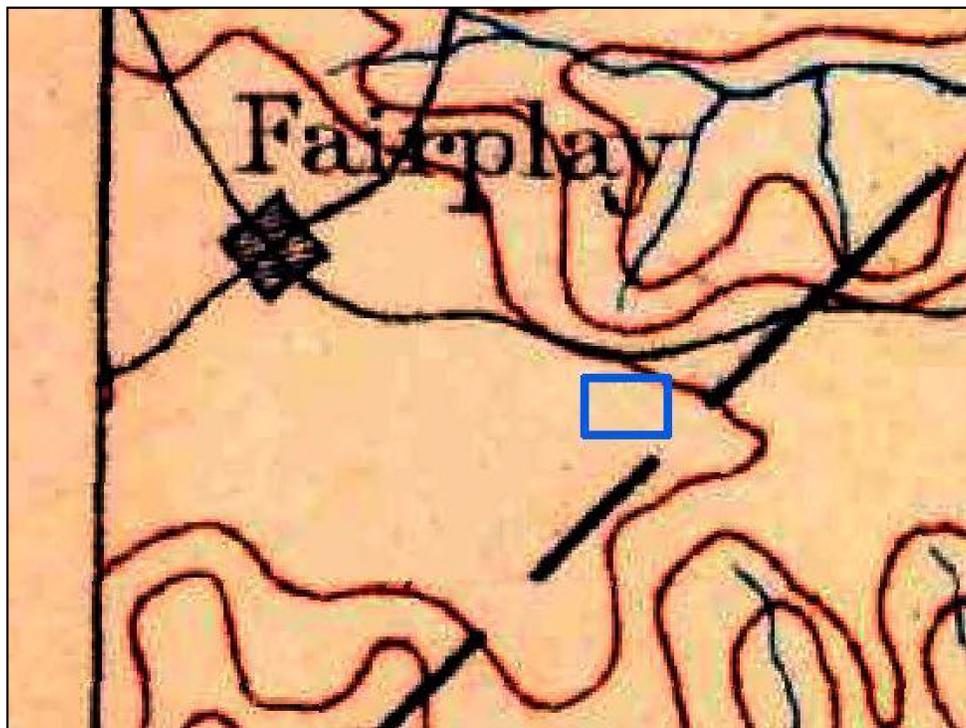


Figure 9. Pickens (1888) USGS topographic quadrangle showing the approximate location of the project area in blue.

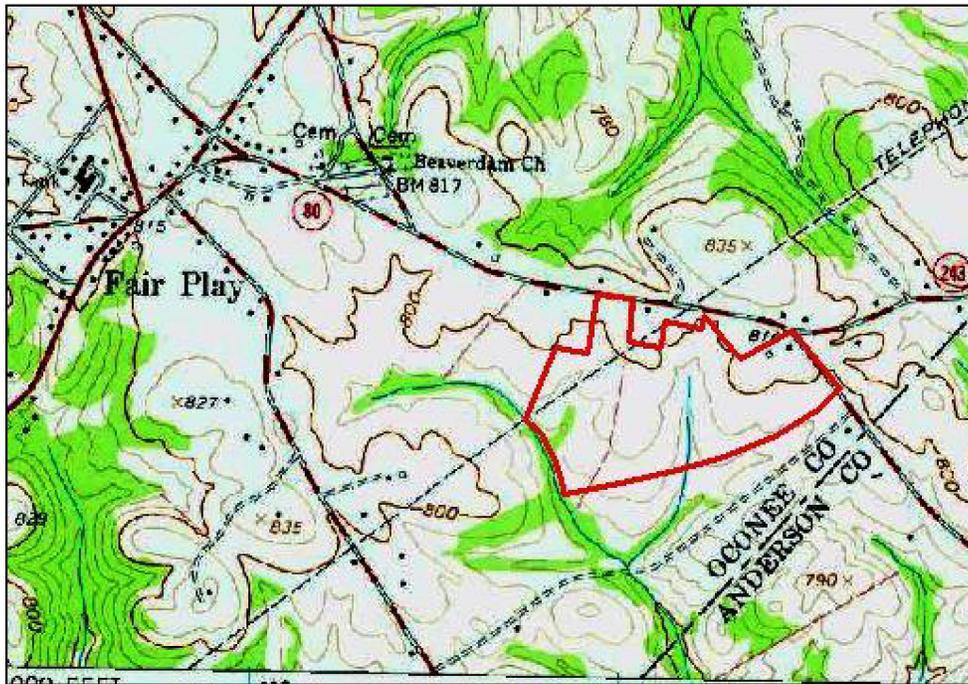


Figure 10. Fair Play (1958) 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle showing the location of the project area.



Figure 11. Overgrown area showing the location of structures depicted on the 1958 Fair Play USGS topographic map.

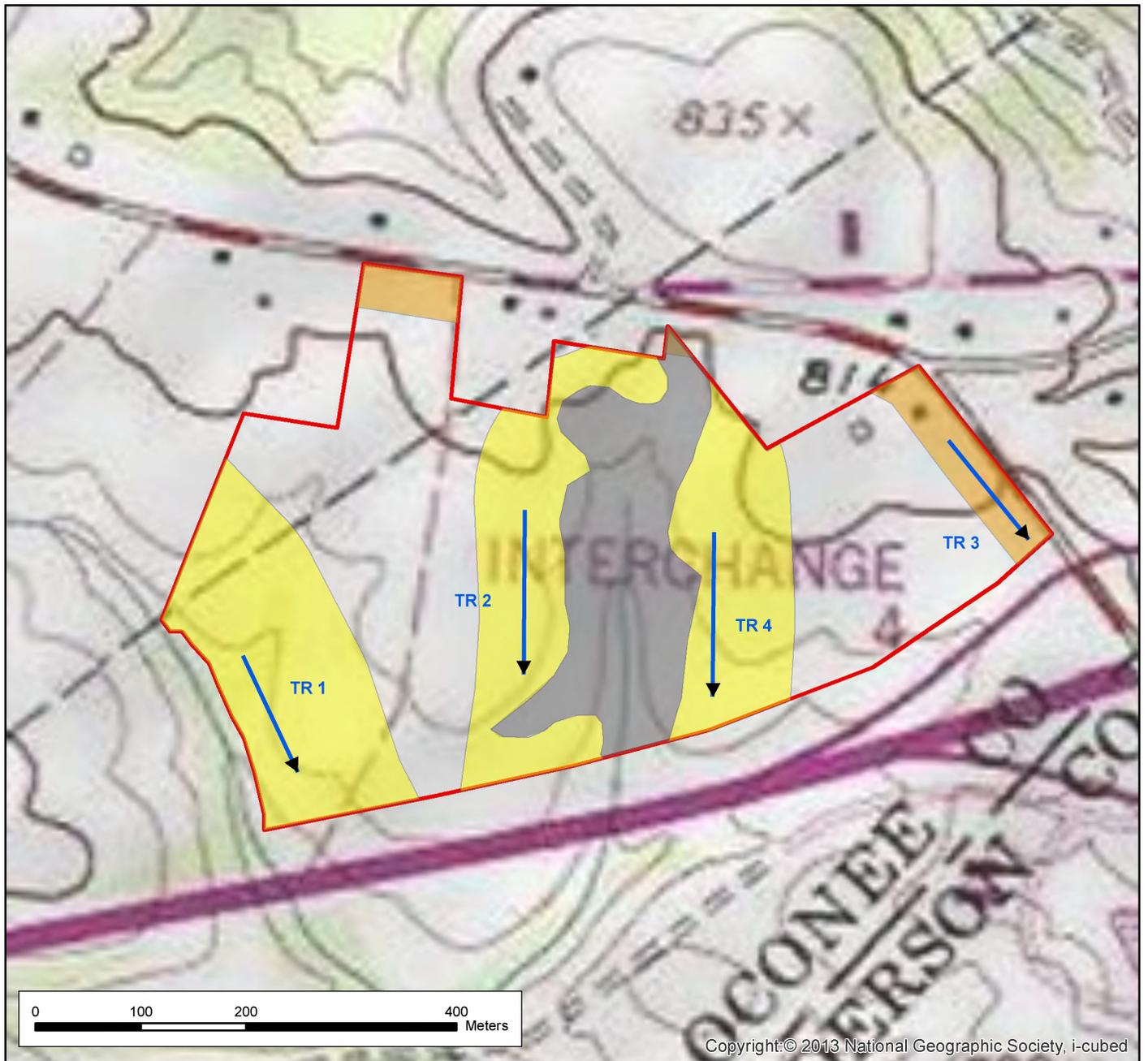
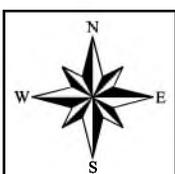
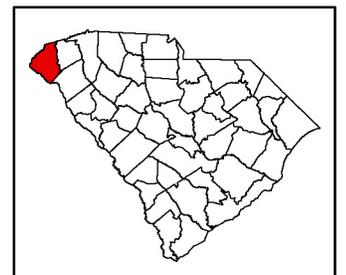
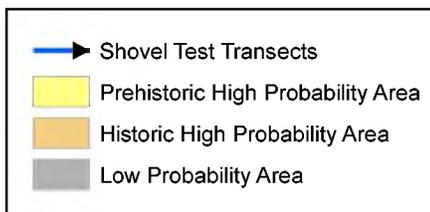


Figure 12. Archaeological probability areas and shovel test transects in the project area.
 Base Map: Fair Play (1958, PR 1979) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.



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Reviewed By:	BGG

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PROBABILITY AREAS
EXIT 4 OCONEE OCONEE COUNTY, SC

Figure
12



Figure 13. Typical soil profile along Transect 1 (STP 1-1).



Figure 14. Typical soil profile along Transect 2 (STP 2-2).



Figure 15. Typical soil profile along Transect 3 (STP 3-4).



Figure 16. Structure 0112, facing southwest.



Figure 17. Structure 0112, facing south.



January 9, 2020

Bill Green
Principal
Department Manager, Natural and Cultural Resource Services
Terracon
521 Clemson Road
Columbia, SC 29229

Re: Exit 4 Oconee Tract CRIS
Oconee County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0429

Dear Bill Green:

Our office received documentation on December 13, 2019 that you submitted under the Department of Commerce Site Certification program for the tract referenced above. This letter is for informational purposes only and constitutes our office's coordination under the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the South Carolina Department of Commerce. This letter is not a result of consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or under any pertinent state law.

The cultural resources identification survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. As a result of the investigation of the approximately 61-acre project area, no archaeological sites were identified within the project area and one historic architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 0112) was identified immediately adjacent to the project area. Our office believes that SHPO Site No. 0112 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

If the Exit 4 Oconee Tract 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 is not needed.

The agency will determine if a reasonable and good faith effort has been made to identify historic properties or whether additional identification efforts are needed.

Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our office's role in the federal and state compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>.

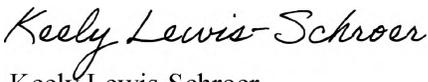
Our office has a technical comment on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We

will accept the report as final once this comment is addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. In accordance with the MOU, please provide two bound copies of the final report to the DOC and one bound, one unbound, and one digital (PDF) copy of the final report to SHPO. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report. Our office accepts the electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs as final.

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. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0429 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at 803-896-6181 or at KSchroer@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis-Schroer
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA
Jennifer Druce, SCDOC

Technical Comments

p. 16-17, Figures 16 and 17- Our office thanks you for recording SHPO Site No. 0112. As the structure was assigned a site number, please revise the figure titles for Figures 16 and 17 from Structure No. 1 to SHPO Site No. 0112.