

FINAL

**Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Recreation Facility Decommissioning
Enoree and Long Cane Ranger Districts, Sumter National Forest
Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry, and Union Counties, South Carolina**

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**Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests
Cultural Resource Management Report No. 2018-17
SHPO Project Number 19-KL0361**

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ABSTRACT

This report details the findings of a cultural resource survey and previous inventory of the Sumter National Forest Recreation Decommissioning Project. The project is located on both the Enoree and Long Cane Ranger Districts of the Sumter National Forest in Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry, and Union Counties, South Carolina. Forest Service archaeologists Elizabeth Toney and Matthew Taliaferro analyzed recreation decommissioning locations on the Enoree Ranger District and Forest Service archaeologist, Jim Bates, analyzed recreation decommissioning locations on the Long Cane Ranger District. A total of three of the 52 acre project area required new cultural resource inventory. The current survey identified one new archaeological site (38NE1376) and four Historic Building Structures. Two of the recorded structures, Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Shelter (SHPO Site No. 1976) and Woods Ferry Picnic Shelter (SHPO Site No. 0304) are not located within the APE for the current project. Woods Ferry Bath House (SHPO Site No. 0297) and Parsons Mountain Bath House (SHPO Site No. 0356) are proposed to be decommissioned and not recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site 38NE1376 is recommended as being not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A total of six previously recorded heritage resources intersect the APE for the proposed project (38AB0527, 38LU0545, 38NE0140, 38NE0478, 38UN0245, and 38UN0746). All of the previously recorded resources have been determined to be not eligible for the inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No other resources eligible for the NRHP were identified within the APE for the current project. The proposed recreation decommissioning project will have no effect on historic properties.

INTRODUCTION

The Enoree and Long Cane Ranger Districts of the Sumter National Forest are proposing to decommission multiple recreation facilities. The purpose of this project is to help align the Sumter National Forest's outdoor recreation offerings with the Forests' strengths, changes in user demands and preferences, and reduced budgets for the purposes of providing the public with more sustainable and beneficial recreation opportunities. A total of three of the 52 acre project area required new cultural resource inventory. The current survey identified one new archaeological site (38NE1376) and four Historic Building Structures. Two of the recorded structures, Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Shelter (SHPO Site No. 1976) and Woods Ferry Picnic Shelter (SHPO Site No. 0304) are not located within the APE for the current project. Woods Ferry Bath House (SHPO Site No. 0297) and Parsons Mountain Bath House (SHPO Site No. 0356) are proposed to be decommissioned and not recommended eligible for the NRHP. Site 38NE1376 is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A total of six previously recorded heritage resources intersect the APE for the proposed project (38AB0527, 38LU0545, 38NE0140, 38NE0478, 38UN0245, and 38UN0746). All of these previously recorded resources have been determined to be not eligible for the inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No other resources eligible for the NRHP were identified within the APE for the current project. The proposed recreation decommissioning project will have no effect on historic properties.

The decommissioning of recreation features and/or the entire recreation site as well as existing National Forest System Roads (NFSR) are presented in Table 1. The APE for the decommissioning of recreation features are centered on previously disturbed areas and ground disturbing activities will be focused within the prism of the existing disturbance within the recreation sites. Most of the primary proposed actions associated with the project do not include ground disturbing activities (e.g., removing water spigots, kiosks, sign boards, etc.). The primary activities associated with the current project that will involve ground disturbing activities will be removing some existing infrastructure using heavy machinery. Additionally, the decommissioning of the 2.6 miles of roads could include the removal of culverts and farm gates with berms constructed and strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate.

Most of these areas of potential effect (APE) have been previously inventoried when the recreation features were initially installed in the recreation areas or when they were removed or replaced with other recreation features. All of the recreation decommissioning locations are in areas that have experienced previous disturbance when they were created as "hunt camps," and/or during the initial construction of the recreation features and campgrounds. As a result, most of the APE is located in areas previously disturbed by soil grading and movement. Discussion of the recreation sites that are to be decommissioned are broken into two categories: those that have had previous clearance and were not investigated further, and those that were inventoried for the current undertaking.

Table 1. Recreation Facility and Decommissioning Activity Description.

Name	Comp.	Stand(s)	Proposed Activity	Report Author	Results
Woods Ferry Campground Loop B; Woods Ferry Day Use Picnic Area & National Forest Service Road (NFSR)* 309B (Enoree Ranger District)	9	18	<p>Twelve Campsites and one host site in Loop B would be closed which would include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of camping amenities including but not limited to rock or concrete pads, picnic tables, fire rings, fire boxes, grills, campsite posts, lantern posts, trash bins, parking barriers, host site electrical box and removal of power and old telephone pole, and removal of bathhouse. • Eight water spigots would be removed and the main water line would end at Loop A. A new main line drainage spigot would be created. • Removal of approximately 200 feet of sidewalk, debris hauled off • All areas with exposed soil would be seeded and mulched. • Decommissioning of road could entail removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 	Bates 1994; Bates 1999; Harmon 2002; Harmon 2003; Harmon 2013; Harmon 2015	38CS320 (Not Eligible, Not in APE); Woods Ferry Restroom Bath House (SHPO Site No. 0297-Not Eligible); Woods Ferry Picnic Shelters (SHPO Site No. 0304-Not Eligible)
Tip Top Seasonal Hunt Camp	90	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block Vault Toilets would be removed, holding tanks pumped 	Bates 1998	Negative

Name	Comp.	Stand(s)	Proposed Activity	Report Author	Results
(Enoree Ranger District)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and crushed, debris taken off-site Exposed soil seeded and mulched 		
Willow Oak Seasonal Hunt Camp (Enoree Ranger District)	151	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block Vault Toilets would be removed, holding tanks pumped and crushed, debris taken off-site Exposed soil seeded and mulched 	Bates 1998	Negative
Buncombe Horse Trail Parking Lot (Enoree Ranger District)	140	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweet Smelling Toilet (SST) would be removed including but not limited to holding tanks being pumped and crushed, filling the hole and carrying the debris off-site Disturbed area seeded and mulched 	Price 1991; Graf and Caballero 2001	Negative
Herbert Hunt Camp & NFSR 7004 (Enoree Ranger District)	52	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well house/shower building would be removed, remove concrete pad, haul off debris Disconnect power and remove transformer box Block Vault toilet building would be removed including having the holding tank pumped and crushed. All debris hauled off-site Removal of garbage bins, kiosk, fee tube, and concrete pads. Removal of two water spigots Split rail fence by entrance would be removed and holes filled. 	Bates 1998	38UN746; Not Eligible

Name	Comp.	Stand(s)	Proposed Activity	Report Author	Results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All disturbed areas seeded and mulched Decommissioning of road could entail removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 		
Sedalia Lake Boating Dock (Enoree Ranger District)	71	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boat Dock would be removed with which would entail removal of boards and pilings being hauled off 	Bates 1989	Negative
Sedalia Campground Hunt Camp & NFSR 7001-1 (Enoree Ranger District)	32	32, 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, and information board and fee tubes removed Water spigots removed Vault toilet removed, pump the tank, crush and fill hole Disturbed area seeded and mulched Decommissioning of roads could entail: removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 	Harmon 2004	38UN1002 (Not Eligible)
John's Creek Lake (Enoree Ranger District)	72	8, 9, 77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove CXT toilet, pump out vault Remove walkway, curbing and handrail leading to fishing gazebo Remove fishing gazebo Disturbed area seeded and mulched 	Toney et al 2019	Negative

Name	Comp.	Stand(s)	Proposed Activity	Report Author	Results
Collins Creek Hunt Camp & NFSR 1002 (Enoree Ranger District)	123	1, 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, information, and fee tube Vault toilet removed, pump the tank, crush and fill hole Disturbed areas seeded and mulched Decommissioning of road could entail removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 	Bates 1998	Negative
Poulous Loop Hunt Camp & NFSR 7006 (Enoree Ranger District)	3	5, 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, information board, and fee tubes Vault toilet removed, pump the tank, crush and fill hole Disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched Decommissioning of roads could entail removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 	Cole 1993; Chapman 2000; Bates 1998	Negative
Rocky Branch Seasonal Camp & 412C (Enoree Ranger District)	112	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove hand pump, concrete slab Remove trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, information board, and fee tube 	Williamson and Dunn 2012; Bates 2001	38FA0369 Not Eligible; Site outside of APE

Name	Comp.	Stand(s)	Proposed Activity	Report Author	Results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vault toilet removed, pump the tank, crush and fill hole • Disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched • Decommissioning of road could entail removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 		
Molly's Rock Fishing Pier (Enoree Ranger District)	150	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove fishing pier by removing boards and pilings • Disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched 	Toney et al 2019	Molly's Rock Picnic Shelter Site SHPO Building Site No. 1976; 38NE1376
Parsons Mountain Recreation Area (Long Cane Ranger District)	197	1, 18, 99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of the bathhouse/restroom in the day use area would include pumping the holding tanks, removing the lift stations, crushing and filling the tank, removal of the concrete pads and hauling off the debris. • Decommissioning of the clean out station would include capping the water lines and sewer line. • Removal of the restroom/shower area in the middle of the campground would include pumping the holding tanks, 	Bates 1992, Benson 1992	38AB0527, Not Eligible Parsons Mountain Bath House (SHPO Site No. 0356)

Name	Comp.	Stand(s)	Proposed Activity	Report Author	Results
			removing the lift stations, crushing and filling the tanks, removal of concrete pads and hauling off debris <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply lines above-ground would be decommissioned including water spigots and water fountains. Disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. 		
Lick Fork Lake Recreation Area (Long Cane Ranger District)	307	16, 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of bath-house/restroom in the day use area, including but not limited to pumping the holding tanks, removing the lift stations, crush and fill the tank, removal of concrete pads and hauling off debris Decommissioning leach field would include cutting the riser to ground level and capping water lines The campground host site would have water spigots removed and electricity disconnected. Dump station would be decommissioned by capping the water lines and sewer lines New host site would be located next to the old well house. This would include leveling 	Bates 2003	38ED570, Not Eligible, outside APE

Name	Comp.	Stand(s)	Proposed Activity	Report Author	Results
			<p>a campsite pad and placing gravel on the pad. Water lines and electricity would be run from the old well house to the new host campsite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The well in the campground area would be removed including the pump house building and concrete pads. All debris would be hauled off site and holes would be filled All water supplies above ground would be decommissioned including the water fountains and water spigots except for the potable water at the dump-station site and new campground host site. 		
NFSR 7002 (Duncan Creek Hunt Camp) (Enoree Ranger District)	86	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioning of roads could entail: removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 	Harmon 2006	38LU0545, Not Eligible
NFSR 402 A (Scenic Area Hunt Camp) (Enoree Ranger District)	107	8, 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioning of roads could entail: removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 	Harmon 2006	38NE0650, Not Eligible
NFSR 342 A (Black Rock Hunt Camp)	66	7, 11, 36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioning of roads could entail: removal of culverts 	Harmon 2006	38UN0245, Not Eligible

Name	Comp.	Stand(s)	Proposed Activity	Report Author	Results
(Enoree Ranger District)			and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate.		
NFSR 1003 (Long Lane Hunt Camp) (Enoree Ranger District)	146	17, 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioning of roads could entail: removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 	Caballero et al 1996 Green 2003 Harmon 2006	38NE0478, Not Eligible
NFSR 305 L (Leeds Hunt Camp) (Enoree Ranger District)	17 11	16 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioning of roads could entail: removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. 	Harmon 2006	Negative

*NFSR is the abbreviation for National Forest System Road

AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The general project location is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The total APE for all the decommissioning activities is 52 acres on both the Enoree and Long Cane Ranger Districts. The APE for the decommissioning of recreation features are centered on previously disturbed areas and ground disturbing activities will be focused within the prism of the existing disturbance within the recreation sites. Most of the primary proposed actions associated with the project do not include ground disturbing activities (e.g., removing water spigots, kiosks, sign boards, etc.). The primary activities associated with the current project that will involve ground disturbing activities will removing some existing infrastructure using heavy machinery. Additionally, the decommissioning of the 2.6 miles of roads could include removal of culverts and farm gates and the creation of berms (where necessary) to prevent access while the roads revegetate.

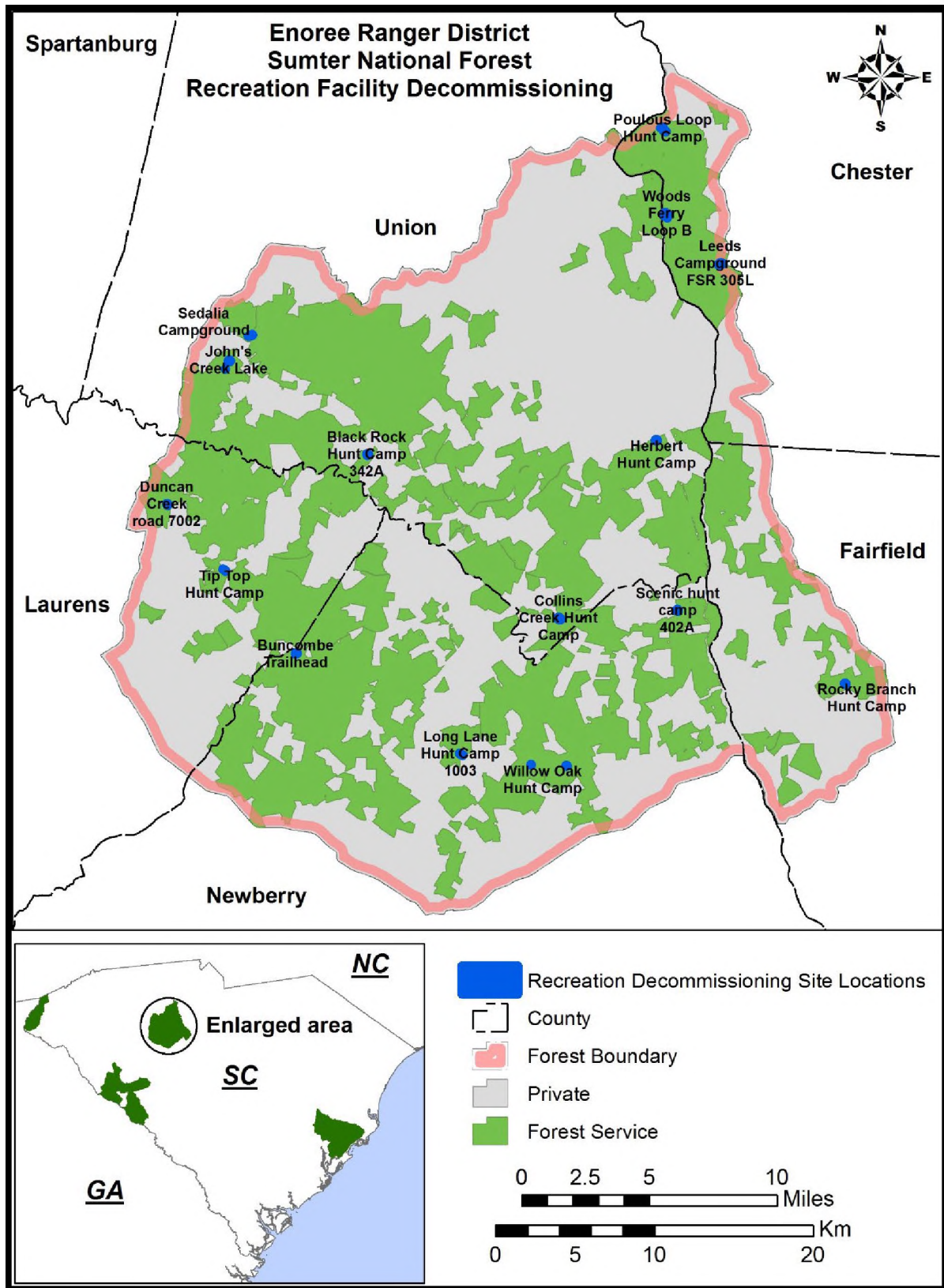


Figure 1. General Location Map of Recreation Facilities on the Enoree Ranger District.

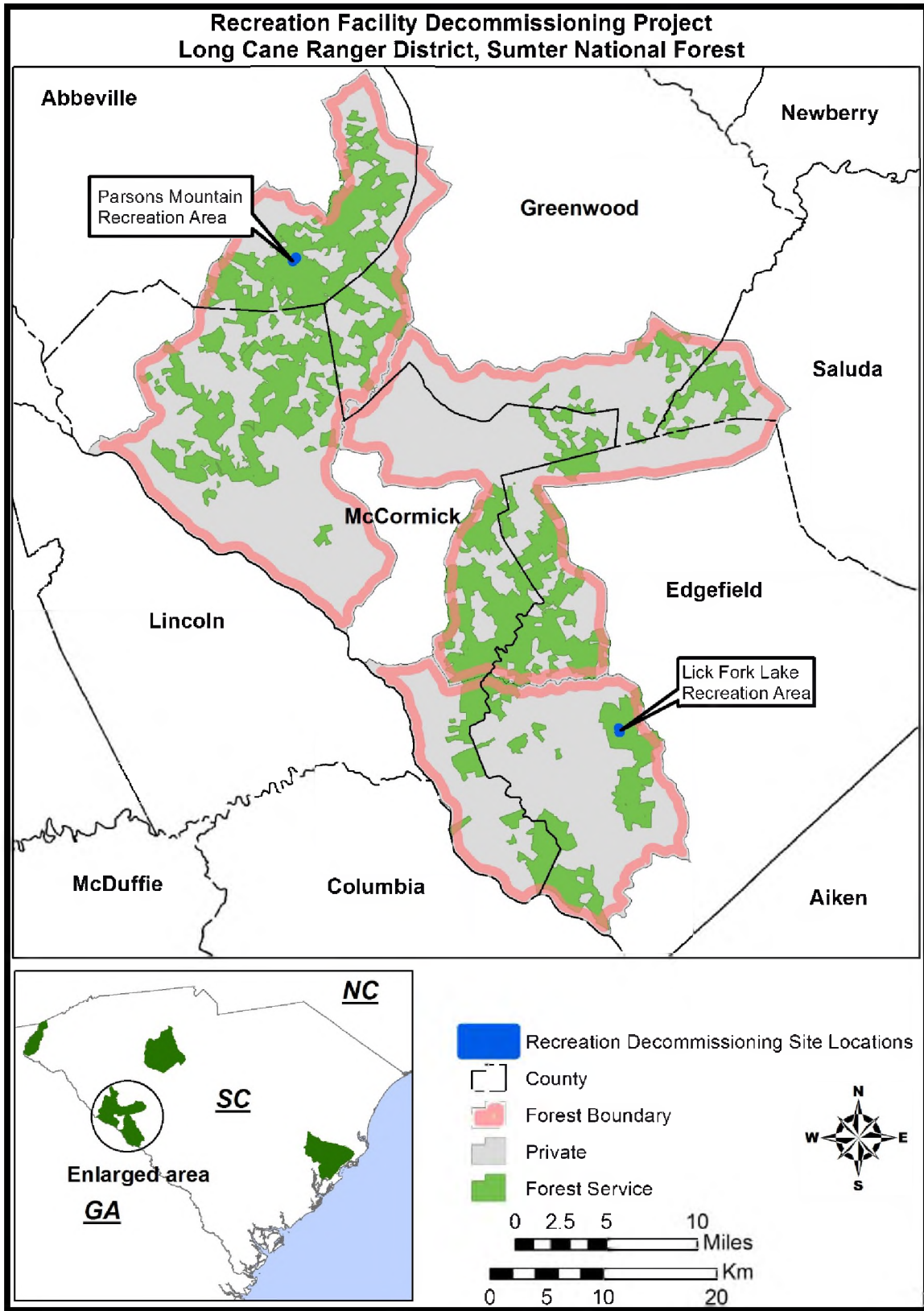


Figure 2. General Project Location Map of Recreation Areas on the Long Cane Ranger District.

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The current project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province. The piedmont physiographic province resulted from the convergence of tectonic plates which formed the Appalachian Mountains. These processes uplifted an area of lower topography along the southern and eastern flanks of the Appalachian orogeny area. The piedmont thus represents the weathered foothills of the Appalachian Mountains whose parent materials are being washed south and east across the present day coastal plains along the Atlantic. During times of sea level fluctuations associated with glacial processes (isostatic uplift and rebound), the fall line along the southern boundary of the piedmont likely represented the paleo-shore line during times of high sea levels (inter-glacial periods). During times of low sea levels (i.e. glacial maximum periods), materials derived from weathered piedmont parent materials were transferred across a much larger area encompassing the now submerged continental shelf (Overstreet and Bell 1965).

Metamorphic processes associated with over-thrust faulting exposed and altered sedimentary rocks along the piedmont as well as underlying basement complexes. Six belts of metamorphosed rocks extend northeast across the piedmont (i.e. Carolina slate belt, Charlotte belt, Kings Mountain belt, Inner Piedmont belt, Brevard belt, and the Blue Ridge belt) (Overstreet and Bell 1965).

Across the piedmont, these metamorphic deposits were intruded upon by later igneous events. These igneous events deposited the granite, basalt, diabase, andesite, and gabbro formations commonly encountered across the piedmont physiographic province as well as the ubiquitous quartz deposits extensively used by the region's prehistoric occupants.

The relatively gentle topography of the piedmont resulted from the weathering and erosion of older geological deposits. In general, the piedmont is characterized by gently rolling terrain composed of small ridge lines bisected by shallow drainages. Ridge tops and floodplains account for the most utilized land surfaces throughout the prehistoric and historic occupations of the province.

On the Enoree Ranger District, the Broad River and associated eastern tributaries effectively form the eastern boundary of the management area. The Enoree and Tyger Rivers and their tributaries drain the western portions of the district. These drainages eventually flow into the Broad River near the east central portions of the District.

The geology and hydrology of the region are determinant of the local soil and vegetation regimes. Soils across the piedmont are characterized by loamy surface layers and clayey subsoils. Across the piedmont common soil groups include those belonging to the Appling, Cataula, Cecil, Durham, Enon, Hiwassee, Pacolet, and Wilkes soil classes (Camp et al. 1960, Latimer et al. 1921).

Unsustainable agricultural practices of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries led to large scale erosion of soils across the region. This is particularly true of upland settings where in some instances entire soil profiles (A, B, and C soil horizons) were eroded away leaving only the original weathered parent bedrock R horizon (Benson 2006).

Flora within the piedmont consists primarily of oak and hickory forests in areas with good soils. Areas with poor soils are populated by post-oak forests with pines and cedars. Oak, hickory, gum, poplar, hackberry, maple, elm, walnut, and beech trees are common in drainages across the piedmont. Understories consist of various shrubs and vines. Many of these floral resources were important components to the subsistence economies of both the prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the region.

Native fauna include white tail deer, wild turkey, raccoon, possum, squirrel, bear, rabbit, quail, turtles, and fish. Again, native fauna resources were vital to the subsistence economies of the region's inhabitants throughout time.

SOILS IN THE APE

Soils within the study area have been variously described as Appling loamy sand, Cataula sandy clay loam, Cecil sandy clay loam, Pacolet sandy clay loam, Rion sandy loam, Santuc loamy sand, Toccoa sandy loam, Wilkes sandy loam, and/or Winnsboro sandy clay loam (Camp et al. 1960, Holsonback and Brewington 2001, Latimer et al. 1921). These soil series classifications are described in more detail below.

Soils belonging to the Appling series are usually very deep, well drained, and are moderately permeable. These soils are usually located on ridges and side slopes and formed from weathered igneous and metamorphic rocks (USDA NRCS 2018). The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Appling loamy sand consists of an A/E-horizon that is brown in color, has a loamy sand texture, and extends from the surface up to six inches in depth. A series of B-horizons are located beneath the A/E-horizon. These B-horizons differ with respect to their color, which ranges from yellowish brown to yellowish red, as well as their texture with clay content increasing with depth. A C-horizon is usually encountered within 60 inches of the surface.

Soils belonging to the Cataula series are usually very deep, well drained, and are considered to have a slow permeability. This slow permeability is a result of soil layer that is dense and partially brittle. Cataula soils are usually located along stream divides and upper slopes and formed from materials weathered from metamorphic and igneous rocks (USDA NRCS 2018). The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Cataula sandy clay loam consists of a brown sandy clay loam A-horizon that extends from the ground surface up to three inches below ground surface. A series of red clay Bt-horizons are found below the A-horizon. These Bt-horizons are differentiated by the presence of different inclusion (e.g. oxidized iron concretions,

clay lenses of differing color, etc.). A C-horizon is usually encountered within 60 inches of the surface.

Soils belonging to the Cecil series are usually very deep, well drained, and are moderately permeable. These soils are usually located on ridges and side slopes and formed from weathered igneous and metamorphic rocks (USDA NRCS 2018). The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Cataula sandy clay loam consists of a brown sandy clay loam A-horizon that extends from the ground surface up to three inches below ground surface. A series of red clay Bt-horizons are found below the A-horizon. These Bt-horizons are differentiated by the sand content of the stratum. A C-horizon is usually encountered within 60 inches of the surface.

Soils belonging to the Pacolet series are usually deep, well drained, and moderately permeable. These soils are usually located along gently sloping to very steep uplands and formed from weathered igneous and metamorphic rocks (USDA NRCS 2018). The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Pacolet sandy clay loam consists of a brown sandy clay loam A-horizon that extends from the ground surface up to two inches below ground surface. A series of red clay Bt-horizons are found below the A-horizon. These Bt-horizons are differentiated by the loam content of the stratum. A C-horizon is usually encountered within 40 inches of the surface.

Soils belonging to the Rion series are usually very deep, well drained, and moderately permeable. These soils are usually located along gently sloping to very steep uplands and formed from weathered igneous and metamorphic rocks (USDA NRCS 2018). The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Rion sandy loam consists of a brown sandy loam A-horizon that extends from the ground surface up to two inches below ground surface. A yellowish brown sandy loam E-horizon sometimes lies beneath the A-horizon and extends to a depth of up to four inches below ground level. A series of yellowish brown clay and strong brown clay Bt-horizons are found below the A/E-horizon. These Bt-horizons are differentiated by color, the presence of clay mottles, and the proportion of sand within the stratum. A C-horizon is usually encountered within 60 inches of the surface.

Soils belonging to the Santuc series are usually very deep, moderately well drained, and are considered to have a moderately slow permeability. These soils are usually located along broad ridges, side slopes, toe slopes, and at the heads of small drainages (USDA NRCS 2018). Santuc soils formed from the weathering of crystalline rocks such as granite. The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Santuc loamy sand consists of a dark grayish brown loamy sand A-horizon that extends from the ground surface up to three inches below ground surface. A brown sandy loam E-horizon is often found beneath this A-horizon and extends to a depth of up to nine inches below ground level. A series of yellowish brown Bt-horizons are found below the A/E-horizon. These Bt-horizons are differentiated by color and the presence of iron oxide concretions within the stratum. A C-horizon is usually encountered within 60 inches of the surface.

Soils belonging to the Toccoa series are usually very deep, well drained, and moderately permeable. These soils are usually located along floodplains and natural levees and are formed from loamy and sandy alluviums derived from igneous and metamorphic rocks (USDA NRCS 2018). The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Toccoa sandy loam consists of a dark grayish brown loam A-horizon that extends from the ground surface up to two inches below ground surface. A series of yellowish red sandy loam and red sandy loam B/C-horizons are found below the A-horizon. These B/C-horizons are differentiated by color and the presence of oxidized iron concretions within the stratum.

Soils belonging to the Wilkes series are usually shallow, well drained, are considered to have a moderately slow permeability. These soils are usually located on gently sloping narrow ridges and associated side-slopes. Wilkes soils formed from weathered diorite, hornblende, schist, and other felsic and mafic rocks (USDA NRCS 2018). The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Wilkes sandy loam consists of a brown sandy clay loam A-horizon that extends from the surface to a depth of around two inches. A brown coarse sandy loam E-horizon is sometimes present below the A-horizon and extends to a depth of two to four inches below ground surface. A yellowish brown clay loam Bt-horizon lies beneath the A/E-horizon and extends to a depth of around 15 inches below ground surface. A yellowish brown saprolite C-horizon lies below the Bt-horizon. An R-horizon is usually encountered around 45 inches below ground surface.

Soils belonging to the Winnsboro series are usually deep, well drained, and are considered to have a slow permeability. These soils are usually located along gently sloping to moderately steep uplands and formed from weathered materials derived from dark colored basic rocks (USDA NRCS 2018). The typical pedon associated with soils classified as Winnsboro sandy clay loam consists of a brown sandy clay loam A/E-horizon that extends from the ground surface up to four inches below ground surface. A series of olive brown and yellowish brown Bt-horizons are found below the A/E-horizon. These Bt-horizons are differentiated by color and the presence of mottling within the stratum. A C-horizon is usually encountered within 60 inches of the surface.

Table 2. Soil series for the recreations decommissioning locations.

Name	SERIES
Buncombe Trailhead	Cecil sandy clay loam
Collins Creek Hunt Camp	Cecil sandy clay loam
	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Herbert Hunt Camp	Cataula sandy clay loam
	Santuc loamy coarse sand
John's Creek Lake	Cecil sandy clay loam
	Pacolet sandy clay loam
Lick Fork	Cecil sandy clay loam
	Pacolet sandy clay loam
	Pacolet sandy clay loam

Name	SERIES
Molly's Rock Picnic Area	Appling loamy sand
	Cecil sandy clay loam
Parsons Mtn	Cecil sandy clay loam
	Pacolet sandy clay loam
	Toccoa sandy loam
Poulous Loop Hunt Camp	Cecil sandy clay loam
	Rion sandy loam
	Winnsboro sandy clay loam
Rocky Branch Hunt Camp	Cataula sandy clay loam
Sedalia Campground	Cecil sandy clay loam
Tip Top Hunt Camp	Cecil sandy clay loam
Willow Oak Hunt Camp	Cecil sandy clay loam
Woods Ferry	Cecil sandy clay loam
	Pacolet sandy clay loam
	Toccoa sandy loam

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A brief outline of the major culture periods and phases found on the Enoree Ranger District is shown in Table 3. The Sumter National Forest Cultural Resource Overview (Benson 2006) provides a detailed historic context for this survey area.

Table 3. Cultural Overview of the Central South Carolina Piedmont.

Period	Culture Complexes/ Phases	Diagnostic Artifacts	Dates AD - BC
Historic	Contemporary Postbellum Antebellum Frontier	plastic/aluminum whiteware/wire nails pearlware/cut nails creamware//hand wrought nails	1945 - Present 1865 - 1945 1810 - 1865 1670 - 1810
Proto-Historic	Historic Indian Daniels	trade beads/metal	1540-1670
Mississippian	Mulberry Lamar/McDowell Adamson/Town Creek/Pisgah Sav. /Belmont Neck	complicated and check stamped ceramics small triangular ppk	1450 - 1540 1350 - 1450 1250 - 1350 1200 - 1300 1100 - 1200 900 - 1100
Late Woodland	? Connestee	complicated stamped brushed/simple stamp	600 - 800 200 - 600
Middle Woodland	Deptford	Yadkin/Badin ppk check stamped ceramics	300 BC - AD 500
Early Woodland	Dunlap	Swannanoa/Pigeon Stemmed/fabric marked	1000 - 500 BC
Late Archaic	Stallings II Stallings I	Otarre Stemmed soapstone vessels Savannah River Stemmed ppk	2000 - 1000 BC 3500 - 2000 BC
Middle Archaic	Guilford Morrow Mountain Stanley	lanceolate ppk stemmed ppk stemmed ppk	4500 - 3500 BC 5500 - 4000 BC 5800 - 5500 BC
Early Archaic	Le Croy/St. Albans Palmer/Kirk Taylor	bifurcate ppk corner notched ppk side notched ppk	6900 - 5800 BC 7500 - 6900 BC 8000 - 7500 BC
Paleoindian	Dalton Simpson/Suwannee Clovis Pre-Clovis	semi-lanceolate ppk lanceolate and fluted ppk ?	8500 - 7500 BC 9000 - 8500 BC 10000 - 9000 BC ? -10000 BC

Several sources were examined for relevant historical and archaeological information concerning sites in the vicinity of the APE. These include county soils maps (Camp et al. 1975 and Lounsbury et al. 1914), Mills' Atlas of the State of South Carolina (Mills 1825), Forest Service land acquisition records and compartment land management files. Prior to fieldwork, site records databases and the NRHP were examined to determine if any sites have been previously recorded in, or adjacent to, the survey area.

The APE for the recreation decommissioning project is located in Forest Service land Tracts E-37, E-46, E-60c, E-79, E-123, E-254, E-257, E-260e, E-260r, E-275, E-306, E-427, E-529, E-582, E-599-6, L-141, L-445A. Most of these land tracts were acquired by the Forest Service between the years 1934 to 1945. Land Acquisition data for the project area is presented in Table 4 and land use acquisition maps are presented in Appendix I.

Table 4. Landuse Acquisition Data Table for Project Area.

Parcel	Parcel Size	Previous Owner/Tract Name	Acquisition Date	Early Grants
E-37	617.1	Estate of Mrs. Sallie Ferguson	1937	Daniel Ravenel (1772) 2,000 acres; Christian William Herring (1772) 100 acres; Ralph Flemming (1768) 100 acres; Robert Fleming (1768) 100 acres; David McClure (1787) 223 acres
E-46	259.2	L. H Davidson/G.C. Alexander	1936	Robert McCreary (1765) 210 acres; Robert Mann (1768) 250 acres; James Wright (1792) 160 acres; Robert Marshall (1792) 50 acres; John Owens (1791) 100 acres; Richard Bell (1793) 100 acres; John F. Kern (1825) 100 acres
E-60c		East Carolinas Joint Stock Land Bank	1934	Curtis Atwood (1847) 958.5 acres; Joseph Davis (1768) 150 acres; William Hamilton (1774) 350 acres; Charles King (1758) 100 acres; Matthew Hall (1774) 150 acres; John Lindsey (1774) 200 acres
E-79	150.8	C. C. Edwards	1935	John Hitchcock (1775) 600 acres; Ferdinand Hopkins (1798) 500 acres; Ferdinand Hopkins (1819) 703.75 acres

Parcel	Parcel Size	Previous Owner/Tract Name	Acquisition Date	Early Grants
E-123	2936	Union Manufacturing and Power Company	1935	John Miller (1754) 150 acres; John Kohler (1754) 150 acres; William Thomas (1774) 600 acres; Philip Henry (1775) 350 acres; John Hitchcock (1775) 600 acres; Ferdinand Hopkins (1819) 703.75 acres; Ferdinand Hopkins (1820) 1,000 acres; Ferdinand Hopkins (1820) 1,000 acres
E-159	709.2	Life Insurance Co. of Virginia	1934	Margaret Harbison (1770) 187 acres; Thomas Waddlington (1770) 200 acres; William Webster (1791) 70 acres; Jacob Dueatt (1753) 400 acres; Peregrine Ford (1773) 100 acres; Abel Anderson (1768) 250 acres; Jacob Anderson (1774) 150 acres; Levi Anderson (1769) 200 acres; Levi Andersen (1772) 100 acres; John McMorris (1805) 60 acres
E-254	657.3	Bank of Greenwood	1940	Peter Braselman/Chusman Edson (1787) 1000 acres; Dr. F. F. Calmes (1851) 1966 acres; Jonathan Hawkins (1786) 100 acres; John Hawkins (1806) 90 acres; Mary Greg (1775) 100 acres; Daniel Hollingsworth (1800) 98 acres; Daniel Hollingsworth (1800) 45 acres; James Hawkins (1791) 214 acres
E-257		Moultrie Douglas	1937	Edward Lowndes (1692) 12,000 acres; Frank Shover (1771) 150 acres; James Stedman (1769) 100 acres; John Cannemore (1786) 400 acres; John Waring (1773) 600 acres; Michael Oester (1773) 200 acres; Paul Porcher (1772) 300 acres
E-260e	1047	Federal Land Bank of Columbia	1935	Benjamin Hawkins (1785) 462 acres; James Hawkins (1786) 400 acres; Jonathan Hawkins (1786) 100 acres; John Hawkins (1806) 90 acres; Mary Greg (1775) 100 acres; Daniel Hollingsworth (1800) 98 acres; Daniel Hollingsworth (1800) 45 acres; James Hawkins (1791) 214 acres

Parcel	Parcel Size	Previous Owner/Tract Name	Acquisition Date	Early Grants
E-260r	555.9	Federal Land Bank of Columbia	1939	James Otterson (1767) 250 acres; Ambrose Raie (1772) 300 acres; Eleanor Halcombe (1774) 200 acres; William Skelton (1772) 200 acres; William Skelton (1773) 200 acres
E-275	611.4	Carrie E. Shrouse et al.	1935	James Caldwell (1786) 350; Isaac Pithclyn (1762) 150 acres; Govan Gordon (1773) 100 acres; Govan Gordan (1750) 99 acres; John Gordon (1750) 450 acres; John Heigler (1752) 50 acres
E-306	316.8	S. B. Jones Estate	1939	Samuel Chandler (1774) 200 acres; Curtis B. Atwood (1847) 985.75 acres; Mary Neely (1775) 100 acres; Frethrick Gray (1787) 86 acres; Richard Sondley (1845) 1148 acres; John Means (1786) 500 acres; William Wallington (1773) 200 acres
E-427	567	W.D. Dent and Roy Fant	1940	John Rottan (1764) 200 acres; James Johnson (1775) 350 acres; David Hopkins (1784) 2,331 acres
E-529	1242	R. Aubrey Harley Tract	1937	John Stuart (1774) 100 acres; Benjamin Anderson (plat to Joshua Anderson) (1775) 150 acres; John O'Neal (1758) 250 acres; Remainder-No Grants Found
E-582	211	Mrs. Carrie F. Calvert Tract	1942	William Wright (1820) 407 acres; William Wright (1821) 945 acres; Isaac Phillips (1820) 100 acres
E-599-6	92	Chame Rice	1945	no data
L-141	208.1	J.W. Humphries Tract	1936	James Putnam (1772) 200 acres; Isham Prince (Surveyed for Ailliam. Prince) (1791) 157 acres; Isham. Prince (1786) 121 acres John McGarity (1772) 200 acres; Edward Prince (1786) 640 acres
L-445A	108	Victoria B. Lee Estate Tract	1937	Joseph McClusky (1767) 100 acres; Isaac Kennedy (plat only) (1846) 179 acres; Remainder-No Grants Found

SURVEY AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

The survey consisted of archival research, pedestrian surface survey, and shovel testing throughout the project area. Survey methods and strategy were based on a generalized predictive model of site location. Previous surveys in the piedmont have identified a wide range of prehistoric and historic components. The predictive site model (Bates 1991, Benson 2006) was developed utilizing the results of these studies and others from the piedmont which have demonstrated a patterned relationship between archaeological site location and topography.

Prehistoric sites in the piedmont are most often located on ridgetops, noses, or well drained low slope areas adjacent to surface water. Prehistoric sites are also often located near lithic raw material sources regardless of slope or proximity to water. Piedmont historic sites are most often found on ridgetops, noses, or on knolls. House sites are often adjacent to old road beds which usually follow ridge crests. Cemeteries are usually located on ridgetops or knolls and are usually in association with nearby churches or house sites.

Survey areas in the piedmont of the Sumter National Forest may be divided into three geographic zones. These are Zone I: broad floodplains and larger drainage bottoms; Zone II: upland areas of low topographic relief including areas at least 100 meters across with slopes of less than 10 percent; and Zone III: areas of high relief containing slopes greater than 10 percent and well-defined ridges and drainages.

The probability of historic or prehistoric sites located in these areas is as follows:

High Probability:

- Zone I: Elevated areas within a floodplain including old levees and ridges partially buried by alluvium. Fish traps, historic dams and mills are often located on shoals of major creeks and rivers.
- Zone II and III: All ridgetops, noses, saddles, and crests and all well drained low slope areas within 150 meters of Zone I. Areas within 50 meters of old road beds of lithic raw material sources. Locations of former buildings and/or known previously recorded sites identified through archival research.

Moderate Probability:

- Zone I: Broad floodplains or bottoms along major creeks and rivers.
- Zone II and III: Lower slope and mid-slope areas with less than 10 percent slopes more than 150 meters from water. In Zone III these are less than 100 meters across.

Low Probability:

Zone I: Active floodplains with deep alluvial deposits formed in the past 200 years, swamps, and beaver ponds. Areas obviously deposited in the past 100 years following stream channel migration. Deeply alluviated bottoms may contain deep buried cultural deposits which cannot be identified using shovel testing.

Zone II and III: Ridge side-slopes with over 10 percent slopes, erosional gullies and drains, slopes where agriculture and erosion have resulted in the loss of several feet of soil.

Prior to fieldwork, topographic and LiDAR maps were examined to select high and low probability areas for site location in the survey area. The survey area is situated in Zone I topography of moderate probability and consists of a broad floodplain with deep alluvial deposits. High probability areas for sites are likely those small elevated areas within the floodplain. All other areas within the APE could be considered of low-to-moderate site probability.

Historically, the area was used for agriculture and today contains a relatively dense mixed hardwood and pine forest. Heavy ground cover limited surface visibility in most areas. However, exposed ground surfaces were found and examined for surface artifact scatters in some areas including along road shoulders, on eroded woods roads, at the bases of upturned trees, and on areas of active sheet erosion. These surface exposures were examined for artifacts whenever encountered during survey. Most surface exposures were found along the shoulders of extant roads and at the bases of upturned trees.

Shovel test pits were placed every 30 meters along an east/west transect with 30 meter transect spacing. Shovel test pits were excavated to determine localized soil conditions and the presence or absence of subsurface cultural deposits. All shovel test pits measured approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and were either terminated at a depth of roughly 60 centimeters below ground surface, or when the Bg horizon was encountered.

An archaeological site is defined for the purposes of this survey as a shovel test pit producing three or more artifacts from the same component (i.e. preceramic, ceramic, historic, etc.), two shovel test pits producing at least one artifact from the same component, or a surface inventory/collection and shovel test pits which identify five or more related artifacts within a 30 meter diameter. Historic sites may be identified by structural or landscaping remains such as chimney bases, eroded building outlines, foundation stones, graves, prospecting pits, ornamental plants, dams, quarries, and wells.

RESULTS

Results: Recreation Decommissioning Sites with Previous Heritage Clearance

Tip Top Seasonal Hunting Camp

Tip Top Seasonal Hunting Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Laurens County, South Carolina. The project location is within Tract E-37 in Compartment 90. The proposed undertaking involves removing the vault toilets, pumping and then crushing the holding tanks, and removing the debris from the site. The disturbed area will be seeded and mulched following the removal of the toilet and vault. A previous internal review in 1998 conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Jim Bates, for the purposes of the installation of the toilet and vault which are now proposed for removal found that no cultural resources were present in the APE for the current removal of the toilet and vault (Figure 3). SHPO correspondence indicates that the SHPO concurred with this determination on April 8, 1998. As a result, will have no effect on cultural resources.

Within the Tip Top Hunting Camp is the Tip Top Fire Lookout and associated cabin which was constructed by the CCC in 1937. The Tip Top Lookout and associated features are outside of the APE for the current project. The Tip Top fire lookout is an example of an Aeromotor MC-39 model which was manufactured by Aeromotor Company of Chicago Illinois. The lookout has a seven by seven-foot galvanized sheet metal cab with low hip roof atop a 100-foot tower (9 flites, 133 steps). An internal galvanized stairway with wooden tread leads to a trap door in the floor of the cab. The bottom tier of stairs has been removed so that the public cannot endanger themselves climbing the lookout tower and a fence has been erected around the lookout which also keeps people from disturbing and accessing the lookout tower. All that remains of the associated cabin is outlines of a cement foundation that has been displaced in some areas.

The lookout tower is in fair to good condition. However, it was not feasible to go up into the cab so an assessment of the interior of the cab was not made. The exterior galvanized metal structure is in good condition. According to the National Historic Lookout Register, the Leeds fire tower, Tip Top, and Whitmire fire towers were in use by the United States Forest Service through the mid- 1980's. These three fire towers were added to the National Historic Lookout Register on January 27, 2013. A future analysis and forthcoming report documenting all the historic lookout towers across the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests will address eligibility of all lookout towers and associated features. To reiterate, Tip Top Fire lookout is outside the APE for the current project.

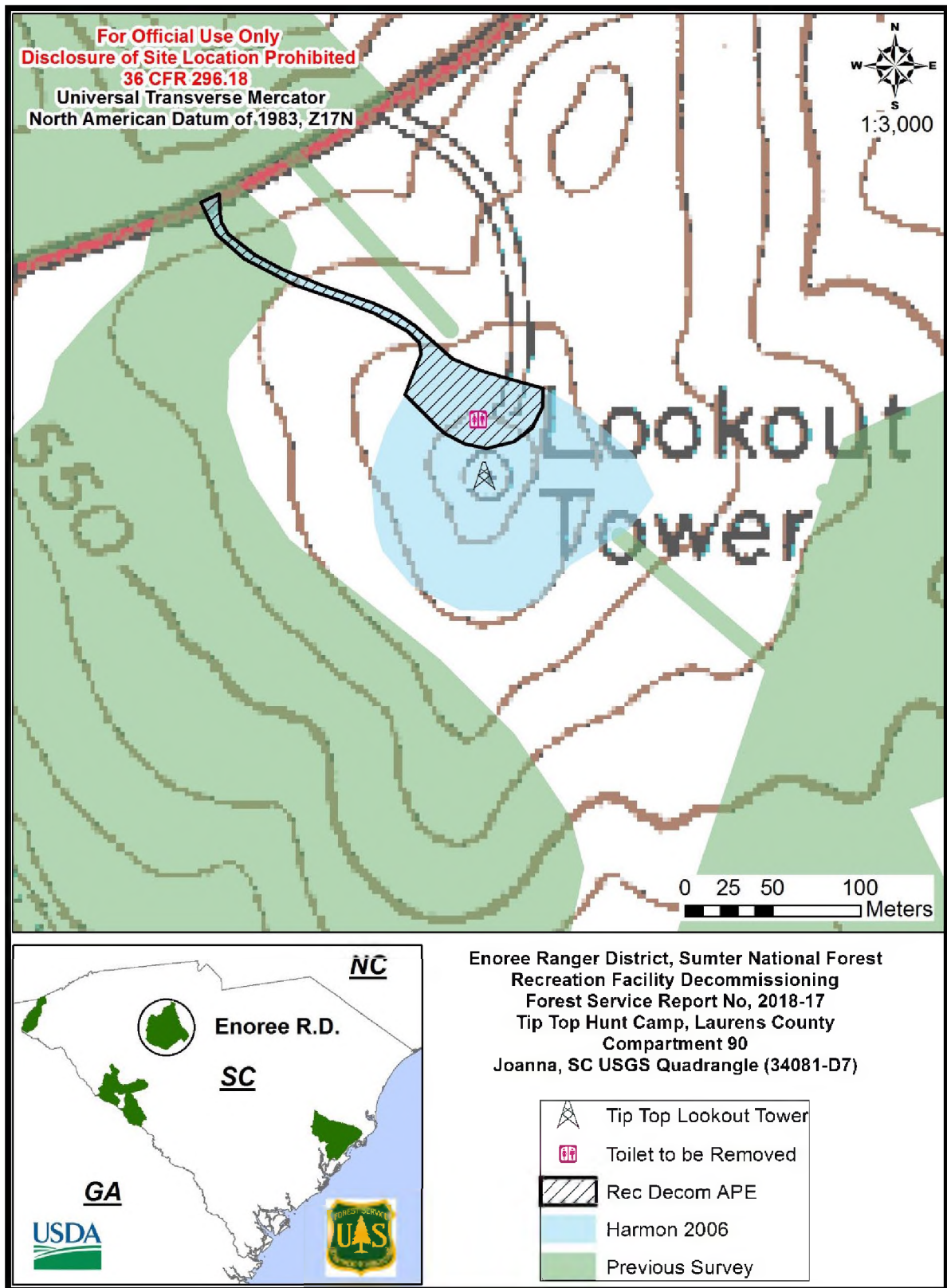


Figure 3. Overview Map of Tip Top Hunt Camp and APE for decommissioning.

Poulous Loop Seasonal Camp and NFSR 7006

Poulous Loop Seasonal Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Chester County, South Carolina (Figure 4). The project location is within Tract E-427 in Compartment 2. The current undertaking involves the removal of hand pump, concrete slab, trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, information board, and fee tube along with the removal of the vault toilet. The removal of the vault toilet is the only portion of the proposed undertaking that will require heavy equipment or ground disturbance as the other elements the other listed elements were decommissioned in 2007 (Harmon 2006). Following the removal of the toilet the toilet will be pumped and crushed and the hole filled. The disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. NFSR 7006 is an existing Level , .45 mile, closed route that leads into the hunt camp and forms a loop around the leveled area forming the hunt camp prism. NFSR 7006 is currently inaccessible to the public with an installed closure gate at the entrance to the hunt camp and will be decommissioned as part of the project.

Several previous inventories have been completed to standard that encompass the APE for the removal of recreation features within Poulous Loop Seasonal Camp. Forest Service Report 1993-01 (Cole 1993) was a cultural resources inventory of 1,656 acres associated with timber stand improvement project. No cultural resources were identified within the APE for the current project. Likewise, Forest Service Report 2000-10 (Chapman 2000) documented the results of a cultural resources inventory associated with timber harvest in compartments on the Enoree Ranger District and no cultural resources were identified within the APE for the current project. Additionally, a previous internal review in 1998 conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Jim Bates, did not identify any cultural resources within the APE. SHPO correspondence indicates that the SHPO concurred with this determination on April 8, 1998. Finally, in 2006, Forest Archaeologist, Mike Harmon evaluated the same APE for the current undertaking and concluded that there would be No Historic Properties affected by the decommissioning of Poulous Loop Hunt Camp and NFSR 7006. SHPO concurred with this determination on February 16, 2006. The current area represents the same prism of previous disturbance outlined for the 2006 decommissioning report and the previous inventories did not identified any cultural resources within the APE for the proposed project. The decommissioning of recreation features at Poulous Loop Seasonal Camp will have no effect on cultural resources.

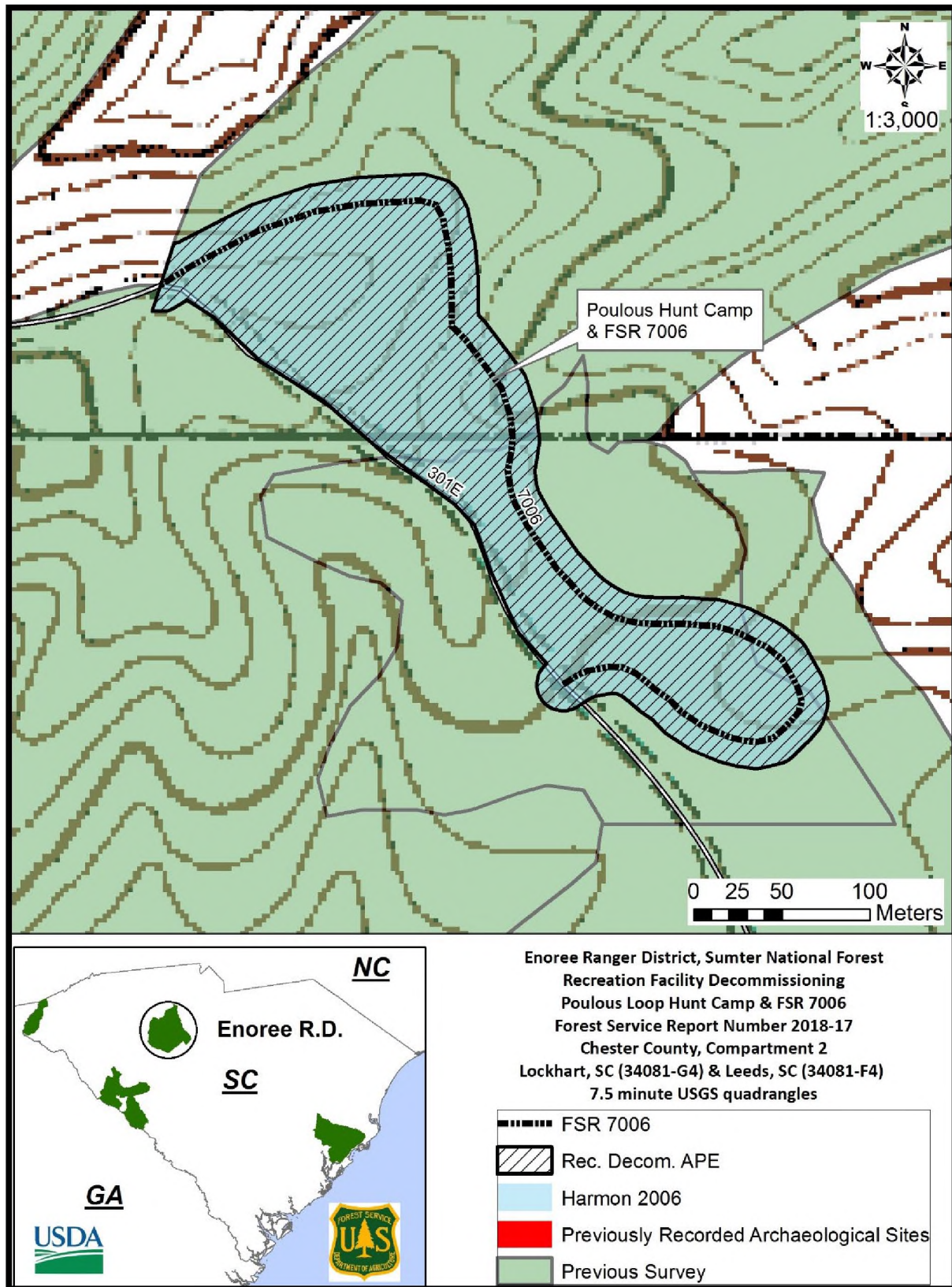


Figure 4. Map overview of Poulous Loop Hunt Camp decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

Sedalia Hunt Camp and NFSR 7001-1 Decommissioning

Sedalia Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Union County South Carolina (Figure 5). The project is located within Tract E-599-6 in Compartment 32. The current undertaking involves the removal of trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, information board, fee tubes, and water spigots, along with the removal of the vault toilet. Removal of the vault toilet will be the only action that will require the use of heavy equipment or ground disturbance. Following the removal of the toilet, the toilet will be pumped and crushed, and the hole filled. The disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. NFSR 7001-1 would also be decommissioned as part of the current undertaking. NFSR 7001-1 is an existing .165 mile Level 2 road with a crushed aggregate or gravel surface that extends from NFSR 7001.

A previous clearance of approximately five acres encompassing the entire APE of the current undertaking was conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Mike Harmon, in 2004 (Figure 5). One cultural resource was identified. Site 38UN1002 is described as a 19th to 20th century historic home site located within Sedalia Hunt Camp. A concentration of brick rubble and displaced granite slabs were observed near state road 481 and are likely remains of the structure shown on the 1939 Union county highway map. Concrete block and fieldstone rubble along the woods edge on the south perimeter of the site may also be displaced remains of this structure. The site was most recently updated for the Fairforest I Cultural Resource Inventory (Forest Service Draft Report 2019-03; Cao 2019:200). The site location was corrected from its previous location which was incorrectly mapped 110 meters to the north of the correct location. The toilet that is to be removed is located to the west of the corrected site boundary. The site has been previously determined not eligible for the NRHP in 2004 and was again recommended not eligible during the Fairforest I inventory (Cao 2019). Nothing observed during the current visitation would warrant a change in this determination. A letter report was sent to SHPO and correspondence on file indicates that the SHPO concurred with this determination on August 26, 2004. The current area of potential effect has been adequately previously inventoried for cultural resources and the APE for the removal of the toilet and the decommissioning of NFSR 7001-1 are outside of the site boundary for NRHP Not Eligible site 38UN1002. The current undertaking will have no effect to cultural resources.

Rocky Branch Hunt Camp and NFSR 412C Decommissioning

Rocky Branch Hunt Camp is a long-used camping area located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Fairfield County, South Carolina (Figure 6). The project is in Tract E-257 within compartment 112. The current undertaking involves the removal of trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, information board, and fee tubes, along with the removal of the vault toilet. Following the removal of the toilet the toilet will be pumped and crushed, and the hole filled. The disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. Additionally, NFSR 412C will be decommissioned. Ground disturbing activities connected to the project include the removal of the toilet and the decommissioning of NFSR 412C. Nearly one-third of the APE for the current undertaking was completed in during the cultural resource inventory

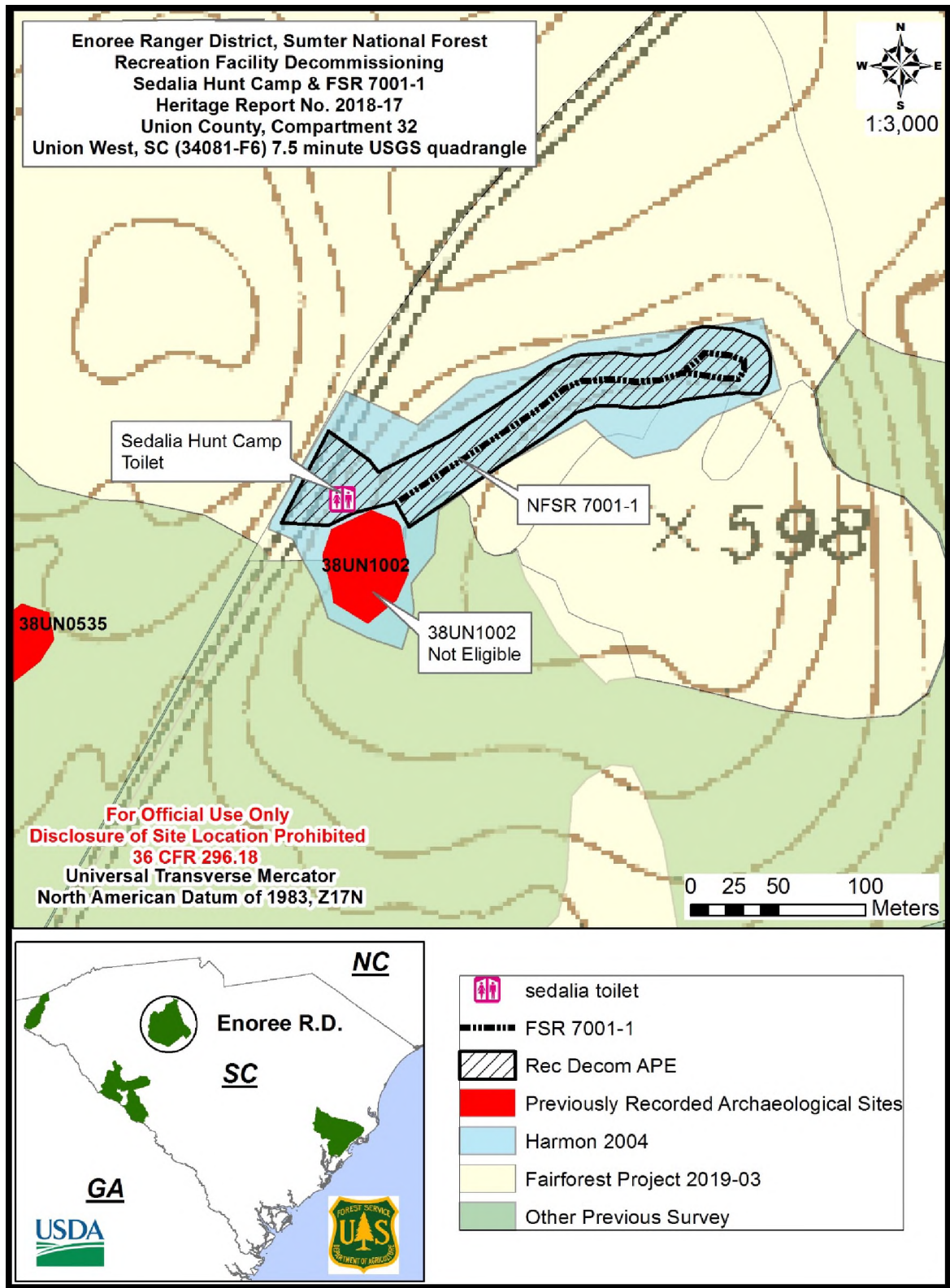


Figure 5. Map overview of Sedalia Hunt Camp decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

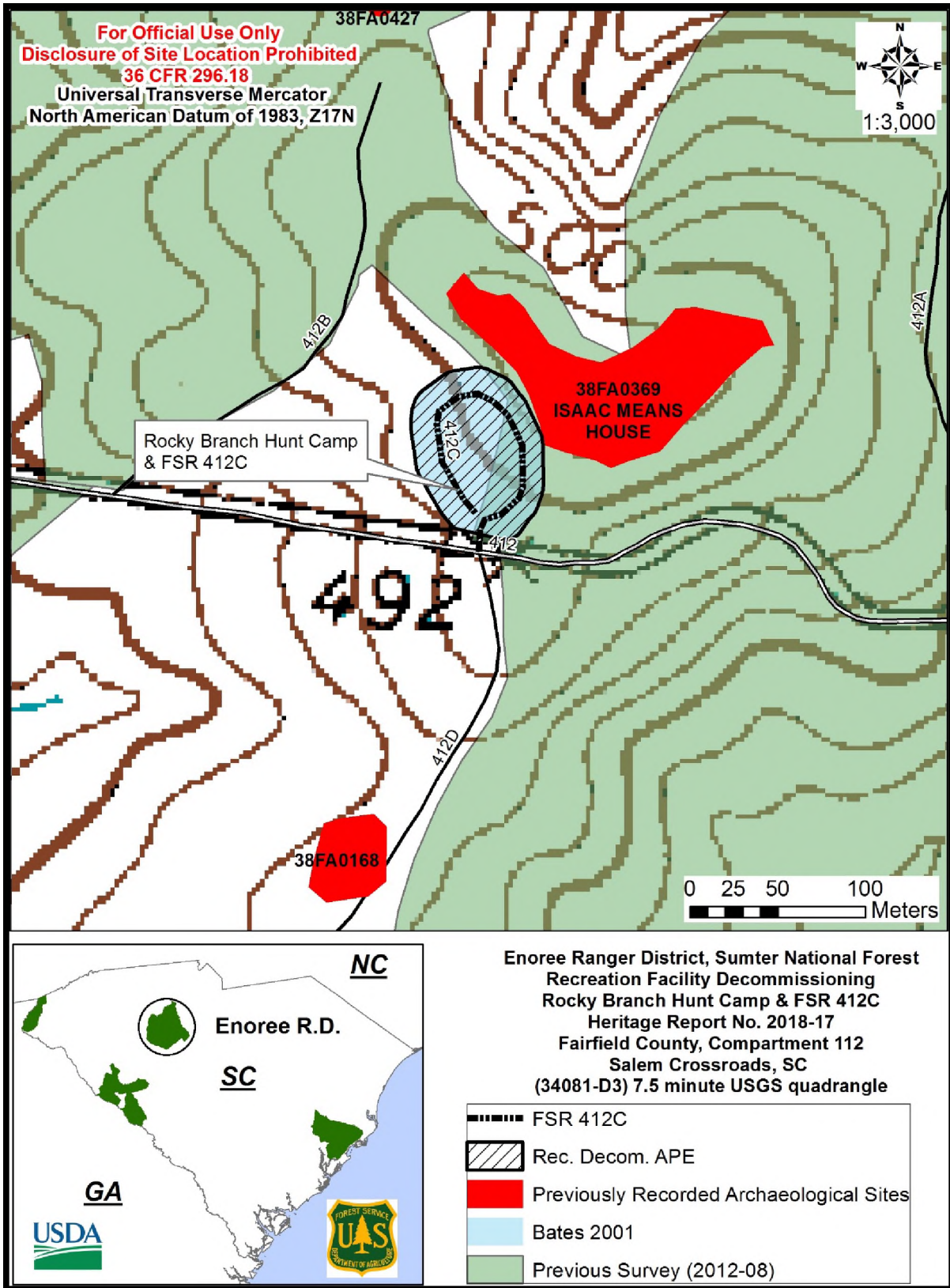


Figure 6. Map overview of Rocky Branch Hunt Camp decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

for the Lower Broad Timber Sale (Forest Service Report 2012-08; Williamson and Dunn 2012). No cultural resources were identified within the APE for the current project. Additionally, a previous internal review conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Jim Bates, in 2001 did not identify any cultural resources within the APE. SHPO correspondence indicates that the SHPO concurred with this determination on April 12, 2001. The current undertaking will have no effect to cultural resources.

Willow Oak Hunt Camp

Willow Oak Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Newberry County, South Carolina (Figure 7). The project location is within Tract E-306 in Compartment 151. The current undertaking involves the removal of hand pump, concrete slab, trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, information board, and fee tube along with the removal of the vault toilet. Following the removal of the toilet, the toilet will be pumped, crushed and the hole filled. The disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. Of the proposed actions associated with the Willow Oak hunt camp the removal of the concrete slab and vault toilet will be the only activities where ground disturbance will take place.

Two previous cultural resource inventories have been completed to standard that encompass the APE for the removal of recreation features within Willow Oak Hunt Camp. Forest Service Report 1992-25 (Wise 1992) was a cultural resources inventory of 453 acres in Compartments 150 and 151 that covers roughly half of the APE for the Willow Oak Hunt Camp decommissioning project. No cultural resources were identified within the APE for the current project. One cultural resource, 38NE0133, an historic house site that was destroyed was recorded adjacent to the project area. The site was determined not eligible for the National Register and SHPO concurred on this eligibility. Additionally, a previous internal review in 1998 conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Jim Bates, did not identify any cultural resources within the current APE for the installation of the same features to now be removed. SHPO correspondence indicates that the SHPO concurred with this determination on April 8, 1998. Lastly, the decommissioning of the Willow Oak Hunt Camp was consulted on in 2006. Forest Service Archaeologist, Mike Harmon referenced Jim Bates previous clearance from 1998. SHPO concurred that there would be No Historic Properties affected by the decommissioning of the hunt camp in a letter dated February 16, 2006. As a result, the current undertaking will have no effect on cultural resources.

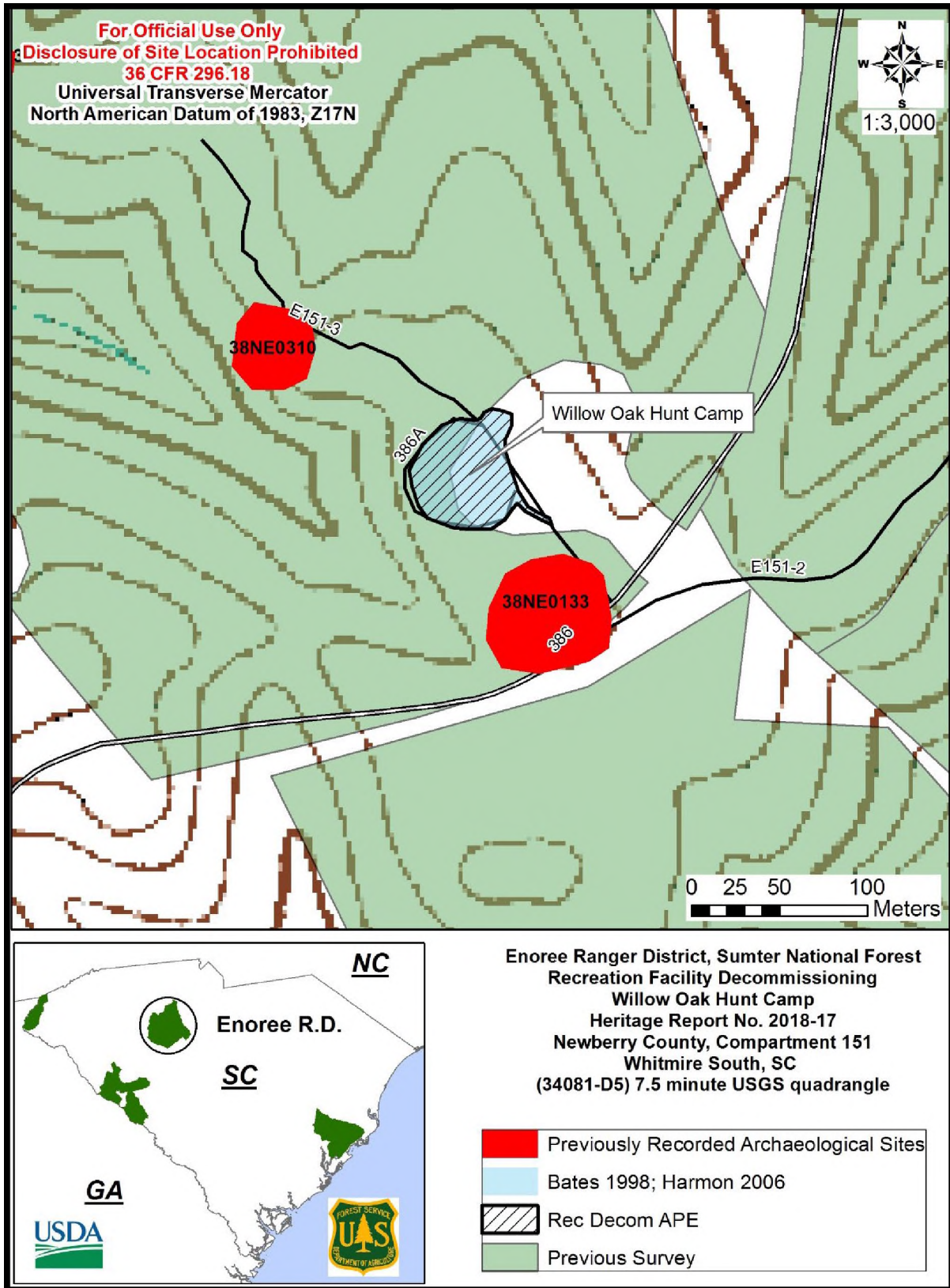


Figure 7. Map overview of Willow Oak Hunt Camp decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

Herbert Seasonal Hunt Camp and NFSR 7004 Decommissioning

The Herbert Seasonal Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Union County, South Carolina (Figure 8). The project location is within Tract E-260e in Compartment 52. The current undertaking involves the removal of the transformer box, trash cans, kiosk, two water spigots, and split rail fence along with the removal of the vault toilet and shower building. Following the removal of the toilet, the toilet will be pumped, crushed and debris hauled away. Similarly, the materials associated with the shower building will be hauled off and disposed of. The disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. Lastly, .2 miles of existing Level 3 road (NFSR 7004) with crushed aggregate and gravel surface will be decommissioned. Ground disturbing activities associated with the project are focused on the removal of shower building and toilet, removal of the split rail fence, and decommissioning of the road.

A previous internal review in 1998 conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Jim Bates, assessed the same APE for the installation of the same recreation features that are now proposed for removal. One historic house site (38UN0746) was identified at Herbert Hunt camp. As Bates (1998) describes in the previous clearance, the site dates to late nineteenth to the mid twentieth century and is shown on the 1939 Union County Highway map and on the 1969 Carlisle, S.C. USGS topographic maps. The site was severely disturbed when the hunt camp was created and retains little research potential. Site 38UN0746 was determined to be Not Eligible for the NRHP. SHPO correspondence indicates that the SHPO concurred with this determination on April 8, 1998. The APE for the current undertaking is within the prism of existing disturbance and has been adequately previously inventoried with no NRHP eligible properties identified. The current project will have no effect on cultural resources.

Buncombe Horse Trail Parking Lot

Buncombe Horse Trail Parking Area is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Newberry County, South Carolina (Figure 9). The project area is located within Tract E-254 in Compartment 140. The current undertaking involves the removal of the Sweet-Smelling Toilet (SST) including but not limited to holding tanks being pumped and crushed, filling the hole and carrying the debris off-site. The disturbed area would be seeded and mulched. An internal review of the expansion of the Buncombe Horse Trail parking area was conducted by Forest Service Archaeologists, in 2001. The area was visually examined, and shovel testing was conducted in high probability areas. No cultural resources were encountered, and Graf and Caballero (2001) noted that most of the area had been previously disturbed by construction activity when the parking area was graded. The area showed many eroded areas without vegetation and the shovel testing demonstrated a consistently disturbed soil profile. SHPO concurred on the no effect determination on May 22, 2001. The previous clearance encompasses the same APE for the current undertaking and as a result the current project will have no effect to heritage resources.

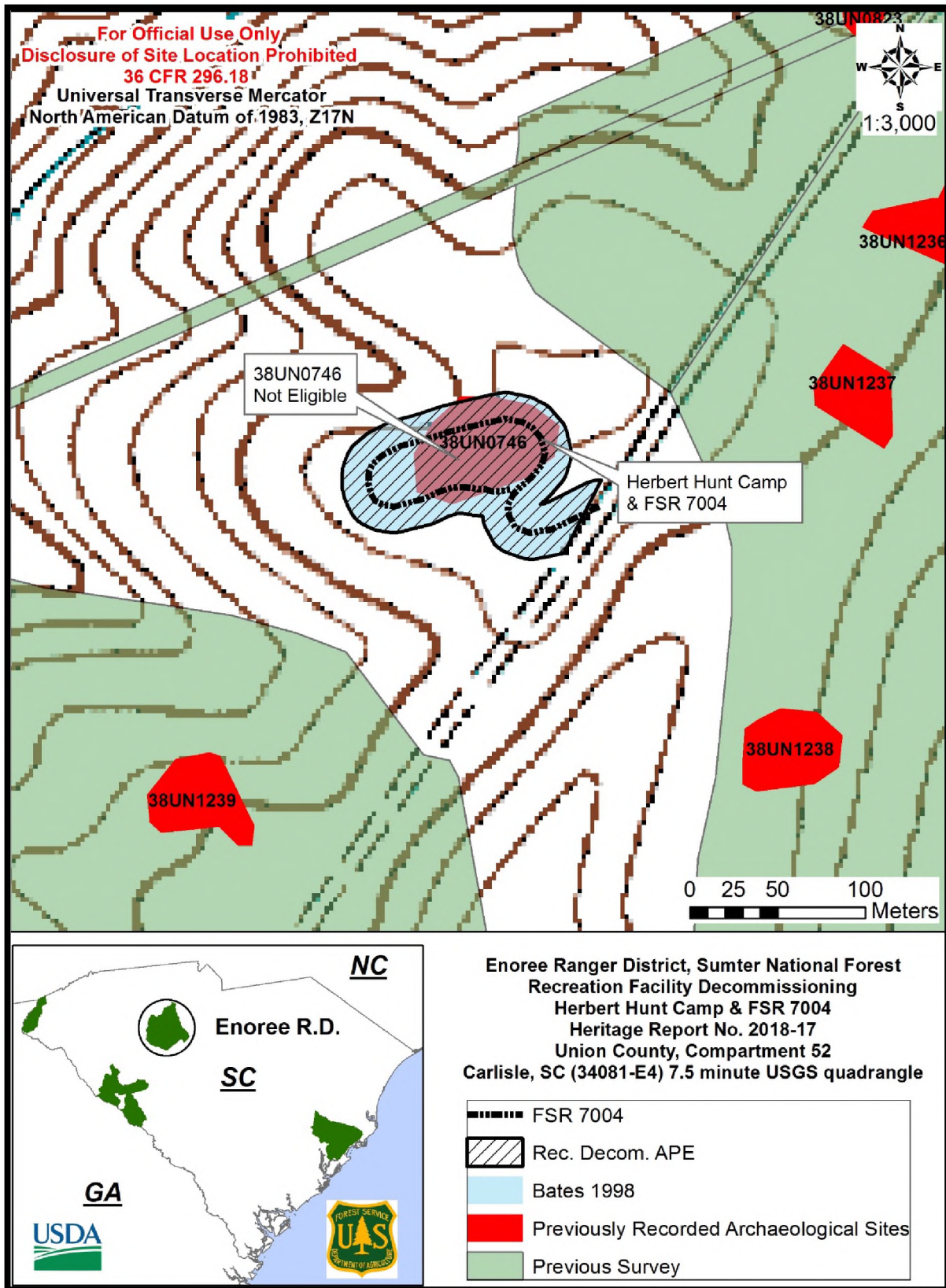


Figure 8. Map overview of Herbert Hunt Camp decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

Woods Ferry Campground Loop B, NFSR 309B, and Woods Ferry Day Use Picnic Area

Woods Ferry Campground Loop B and Woods Ferry Day Use Picnic Area are both located in Tract E-123 in Compartment 9. Tract E-123 is located within Chester County on the Enoree Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest (Figure 10). Engineering plans for the Woods Ferry Recreation Area indicate that the general footprint of the Woods Ferry Recreation Area was developed in 1964. The current undertakings are located within the same prism of disturbance that was represented when the features were originally incorporated into the recreation area in different years beginning in 1964. Forest Service Archaeologist, Jim Bates, began consultation with the SHPO in 1994. In 1994, Bates analyzed areas associated with the proposed construction of the boat dock area and proposed borrow area and SHPO concurred that there would be no effect to heritage resources. In 1999 areas were analyzed for new waterlines, the removal of existing pit toilets, and the construction of new CXT toilets were proposed. The SHPO concurred on the no effect determination in June 1999. Results of this inventory demonstrated that the recreation areas were found to be eroded to red clay subsoil and had previously been disturbed by agriculture and the original campground construction and subsequent use. In 2003, the Forest consulted on the installation of a day-use parking area for the Woods Ferry Equestrian Trail as well as construction of new pit toilet. Forest service archaeologist, Mike Harmon conducted an intensive field survey of this area and recorded one prehistoric lithic scatter (38CS320) that was determined to be not eligible. SHPO concurred that there would be no effect to cultural resources associated with the day-use area improvements. As recently as 2013, Forest Service Archaeologist, Mike Harmon conducted an internal review for the removal of the previously referenced toilet that was installed in 1999. Finally, in 2015, an internal review of the area was conducted for the installation of a new CXT vault toilet, to reconstruct campsites, re-establish and level parking pads, replace or repair picnic tables and barbeque grills, decommission the campsites in the floodplain, and decommission of NFSR 309B and NFSR 309A.

The current undertaking involves the removal of recreation features/amenities in Loop B and the day-use area of the Woods Ferry Recreation Area. Specifically, twelve campsites and one host site would be removed in Loop B. This would include the removal of camping amenities including but not limited to rock or concrete pads, picnic tables, fire rings, fire boxes, grills, campsite posts, lantern posts, trash bins, parking barriers, host site electrical box and removal of power and old telephone pole. Also, eight water spigots would be removed. The bathhouse constructed in 1964 would also be removed. Within the day-use area the number of picnic tables and grills would be reduced, drinking fountains and water spigots would be removed and 200 feet of sidewalk would be removed. All disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. As mentioned previously, these areas have been examined by Forest Service Archaeologists, Mike Harmon and Jim Bates and were in areas that had experienced previous disturbance when the improvements were originally constructed in 1964. No sites eligible for the NRHP are located within the current project area.

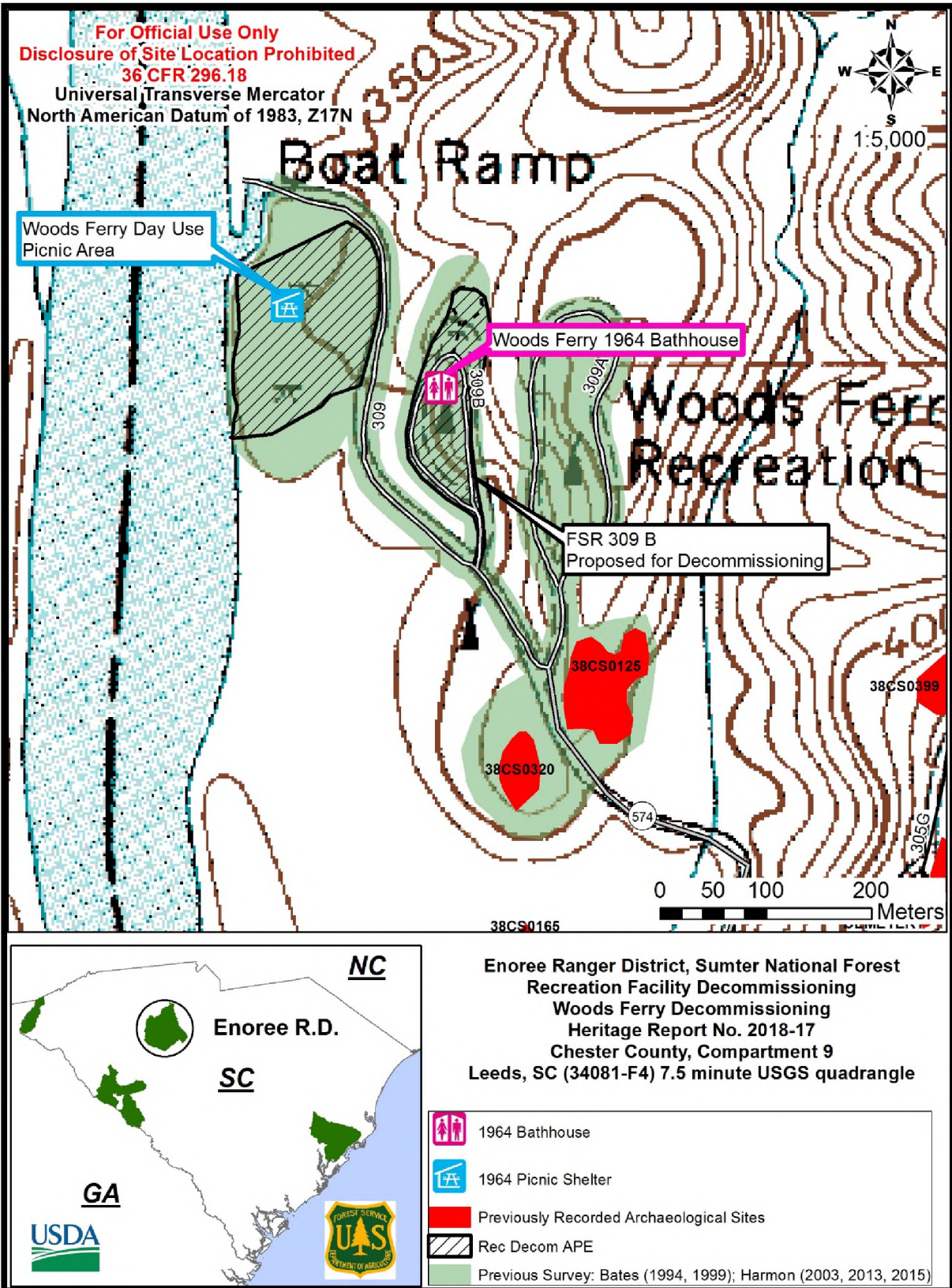


Figure 10. Overview map of Woods Ferry Decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

Woods Ferry Bath House (Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Site No. 0297)

While no archaeological sites were identified within the APE for the current undertaking, two historic structures/buildings were recorded. These historic structures include the Woods Ferry Loop B Restroom and Bath House (Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Site No. 0297) and the Woods Ferry Picnic Shelter (Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Site No. 0304). The Woods Ferry Loop B Bathhouse and Woods Ferry Picnic Shelter are typical of 1960's era US Forest Service designs. These designs reflected the influx of increased recreation facilities constructed during the "Fully Managed, Multiple-Use Forest Era, 1960-1970" designed to satisfy the guidance within the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (Williams 2005). This act was enabled to emphasize all possible uses and benefits of the national forests and grasslands and promote equal treatment of these uses. The "multiple uses" included outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish in such combinations that they would best meet and serve human needs. Impetus for this act came from many members of Congress and interest groups of the time who felt that the Forest Service was giving too much attention to timber harvesting on the national forests. This was 15 years after the huge post-war development push to open the national forests for needed timber to be used in the national housing boom. As a result, new campgrounds, like Woods Ferry were constructed across the Nation in National Forests during this time.

The Woods Ferry Bathhouse was constructed in 1964 and has been altered since its original construction. This structure has served as the Woods Ferry Loop B campground restroom and shower up until its closure in 2015. The structure is US Forest Service standard recreational building design B-7414 (Figure 11) which was a standard design used by the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Region 8, designed by Region Regional Engineer, C.C. Ketcham. This design was used throughout the Southeastern Region of the Forest Service and was available widely to these Forests as part of the *Design Catalogue of Available Standard Facilities*. A salient feature of this building design is that it is split into women and men facilities with side entries. The toilet and shower area of the structure measures 24 feet in length by 12 feet wide. The side entries extend the total prism of the structure to 33 feet in length and 18 feet in width. The building contains toilet stalls, a sink, and a shower stall on a covered porch on each side of the building (Figure 12). The fixtures within the structure have been replaced over time. Floors are cement and interior walls have both painted cinder block and tile. The roof has a gable shape and the roofing materials are made of composition shingles. The roof of the structure is not original. A new roof was placed on the structure in 1986 which eliminated the skylights.

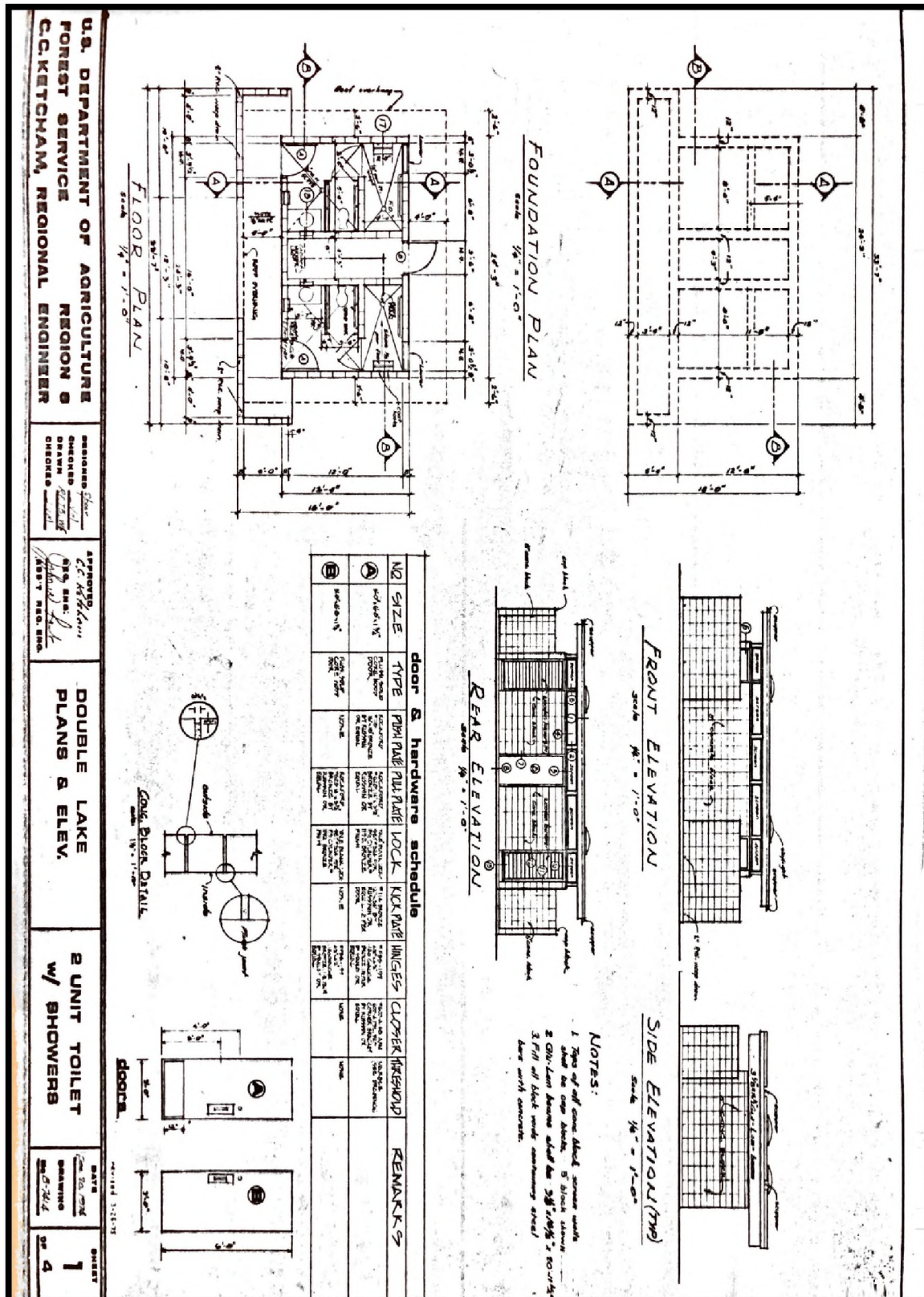


Figure 11. Building Plan (B-7414) for Woods Ferry Bath House “Two Unit Toilet with Showers.”



Figure 12. Woods Ferry Loop B Bathhouse.

The structure does not meet and of the criteria for significance and is recommended Not Eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places. While the structure does reflect the broad patterns associated with Forest Service post-war recreation architecture it does not make a significant contribution to that broad pattern of history and likewise is not exemplary in that style. The structure is not associated with a significant person of our past and is unlikely to yield any further information potential to our history beyond what has been presented in this document. As part of the current undertaking, the Woods Ferry Bathhouse is proposed to be removed as are all the other features within the campground. The bathhouse is recommended as not eligible and therefore the undertaking will have no effect.

Woods Ferry Picnic Shelter (Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Site No. 0304)

The second historic structure documented within the Woods Ferry Day Use area is the Woods Ferry Picnic Shelter (Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Site No. 0304) (Figure 13). The picnic shelter is unfortunately located in a floodplain and has experienced numerous flooding events. Currently, a sign on the front of the structure indicates that the area can flood up to the nearly the height of the structure (Figure 14). This picnic shelter is of open design consisting of two sidewalk connected structures built of stone, timber, and wood frame

construction. US Forest Service records indicate that the connected picnic structures were constructed in 1964 at the same time as the bathhouse in Loop B. Specific dimensions of the construction elements of the structure are presented in Figures 15 and 16. The Woods Ferry picnic shelter measures approximately 64 feet in length by 20 feet in width and is 12 feet in height to the top of the roof. The roof has a two-foot overhang and a three by ten-inch rafter. The building is a single-story open-air timber structure with masonry stone floor. Wood posts (6 by 6 inches) are sawn square and are joined with “U” flat iron plates and bolts to a concrete slab with masonry stones on the exterior. All timbers of the structure are painted brown and the metal plates were also stained brown to match the timber.



Figure 13. Overview of the Woods Ferry Picnic Structure.



Figure 14. Photograph of the high-water mark indicating the picnic structure is within the flood zone.

The Woods Ferry picnic shelter is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP. While the structure does reflect the broad patterns associated with Forest Service post-war recreation architecture it does not make a significant contribution to that broad pattern of history and likewise is not exemplary in that style. The structure is not associated with a significant person of our past and is unlikely to yield any further information potential to our history beyond what has been presented here. The current undertaking does not include the removal of the picnic shelters themselves but does propose to remove sections of the sidewalk leading to the structure. However, the removal of these sidewalk sections will not affect the picnic structures themselves and the picnic shelters will be avoided during that process. The current undertaking will have no effect to the historic structure. It is worth noting that due to seasonal flooding within the massive floodplain, the district may decide to propose the removal of the structure in the future due to risks to human health and safety.

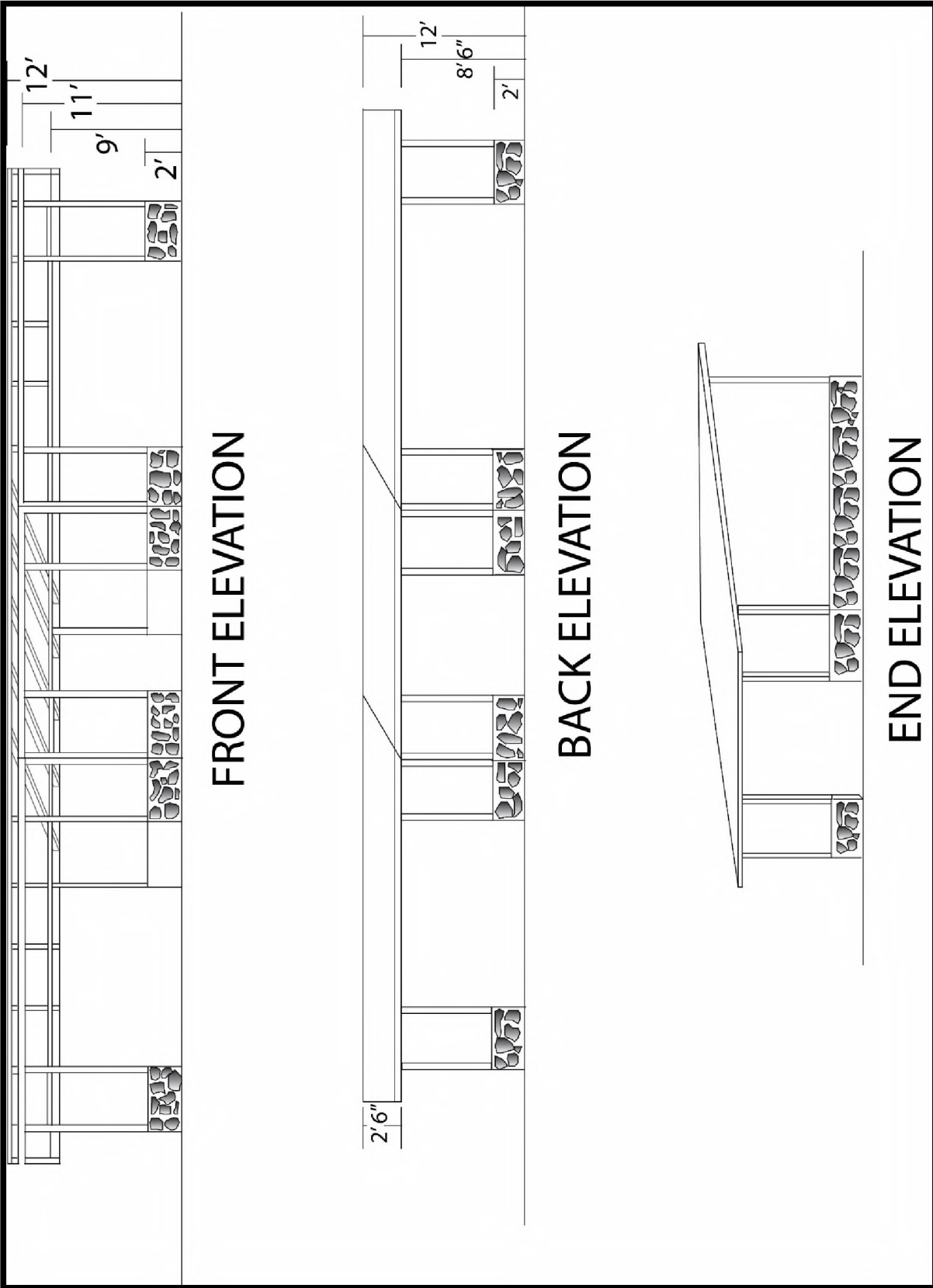
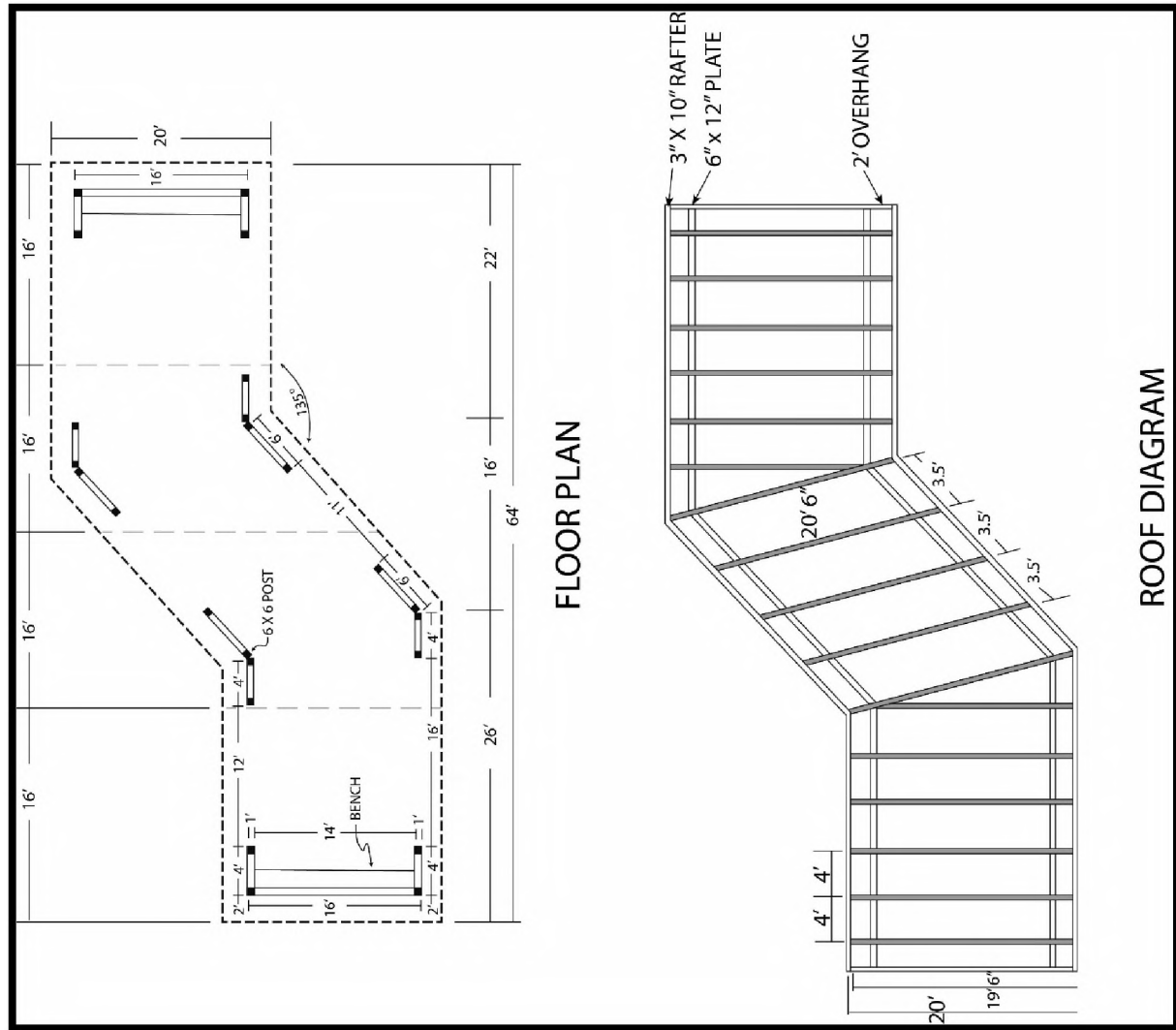


Figure 15. Front, Back and End elevations for the Woods Ferry Picnic Shelter.



Collins Creek Hunt Camp and NFSR 1002

Collins Creek Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Union County, South Carolina (Figure 17). The project location is within Tract E-275 in Compartment 123. Tract E-275 was acquired by the Forest Service in 1936. The current undertaking involves the removal the trash cans, fire rings, lantern holders, campsite posts, information, and fee tube. The existing vault toilet will be removed. Following the removal of the toilet, the toilet will be pumped, crushed and debris hauled away. The disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. Finally, .26 miles of Level 3 road (NFSR 1002) would be decommissioned. A previous internal review in 1998 conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Jim Bates, assessed the same area as the current APE and no cultural resources were identified. SHPO correspondence indicates that the SHPO concurred with this determination on April 8, 1998. The current undertaking will have no effect on cultural resources.

Duncan Creek Hunt Camp NFSR 7002

Duncan Creek Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District Laurens County, South Carolina (Figure 18). The project location is within Tract E-46 in Compartment 86. The current undertaking involves the decommissioning of .16 miles of Level 1 road NFSR 7002 that surrounds the Duncan Creek Hunt Camp. The road is currently closed to the public and decommissioning of the road would include the removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. The decommissioning of the road and the hunt camp was included in a previous heritage clearance, *A Cultural Resources Management Survey of the Enoree Hunt Camp Decommissioning Project, Enoree Range District, Sumter National Forest* (Harmon 2006). This clearance was conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Mike Harmon. Harmon recorded one cultural resource, 38LU0545. This site consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter and 19th-20th century home site. As Harmon (2006:22) reports the property was owned by L.H. Davidson, and was share cropped by Sarah Davis, Frank Fant, and Wash Duncan. At least one of the sharecroppers lived in the home on the property. The home is shown on the 1939 Laurens County Highway Map as a “tenant house and farm building.” Due to the lack of integrity and limited artifact diversity, Harmon concluded that the site was not eligible for the NRHP. SHPO concurred with the eligibility determinations and determined that there would be No Historic Properties Affected by the Duncan Creek hunt camp on February 16, 2006. The current undertaking represents the same APE and undertaking as consulted on in 2006 and as result there will be no effect to heritage resources.

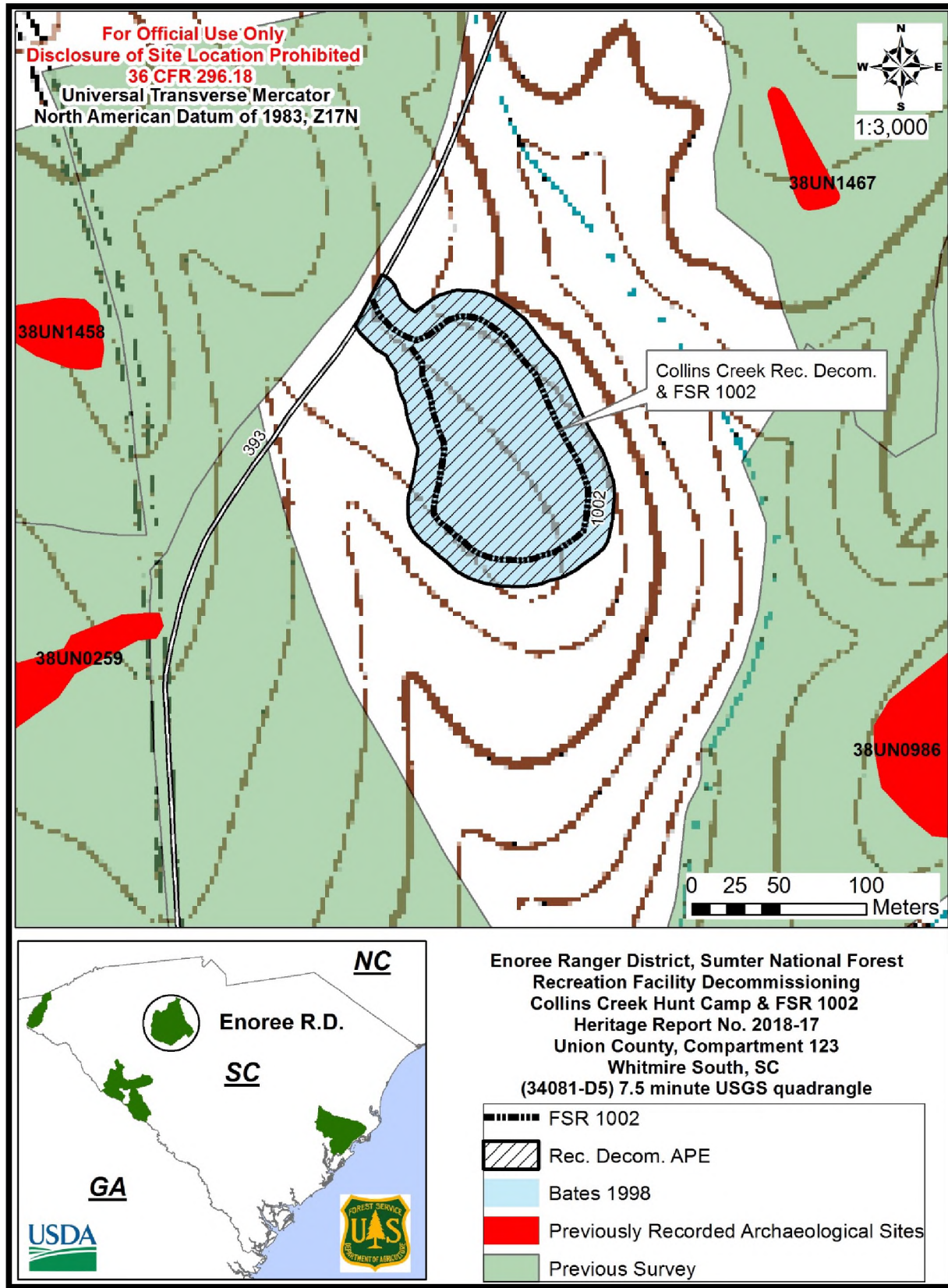


Figure 17. Overview map of Collins Creek Hunt Camp and NFSR 1002 Decommissioning.

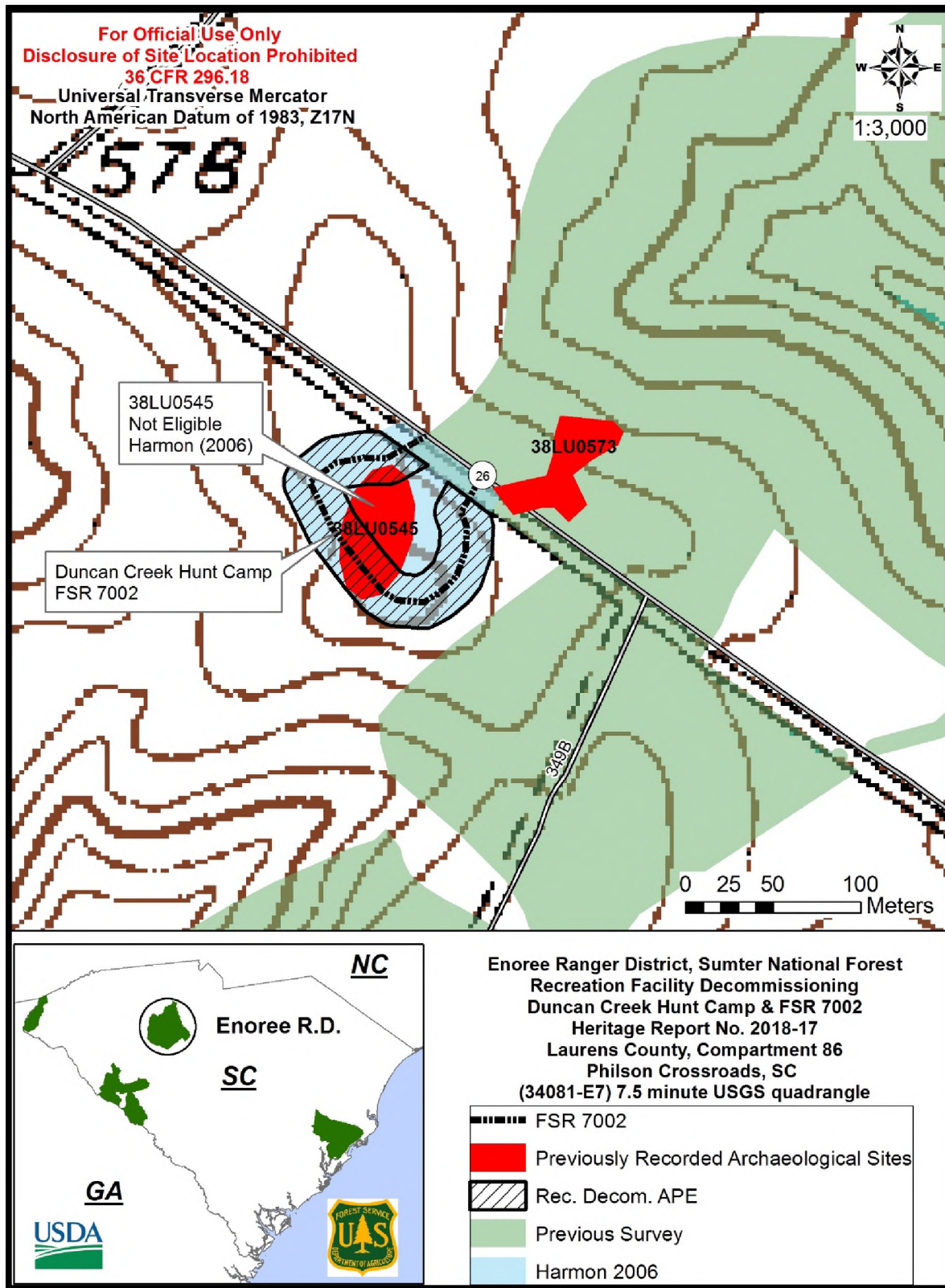


Figure 18. Overview map of Duncan Creek Hunt Camp and NFSR 7002 decommissioning APE.

Scenic Area Hunt Camp NFSR 402A

Scenic Area Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Newberry County, South Carolina. The project location is within Tract E-529 in Compartment 107. The current undertaking involves the decommissioning of .14 miles of existing Level 1 road (NFSR 402A) that surrounds the Scenic Hunt Camp. Decommissioning of the road could include the removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. The decommissioning of the road and the hunt camp was included in a previous heritage clearance, *A Cultural Resources Management Survey of the Enoree Hunt Camp Decommissioning Project, Enoree Range District, Sumter National Forest* (Harmon 2006) (Figure 19) was conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Mike Harmon. Harmon recorded one cultural resource, 38NE0650. This site consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter and 19th-20th century artifact scatter. Harmon did not locate any intact structural remains. Due to the lack of integrity and limited artifact diversity, Harmon concluded that the site was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The site is not located within the current APE for the decommissioning of NFSR 402A. SHPO concurred with the eligibility determinations and determined that there would be No Historic Properties affected by the Scenic Area hunt camp decommissioning on February 16, 2006.

One previously recorded not eligible site, 38NE0140, is located within the APE for the current undertaking. Site 38NE0140 represents the remains of an early 20th century homesite that was initially recorded by Dan Elliot in 1984. The site is likely the remains of the structure that is displayed on the landuse acquisition map for tract E-529. Elliot reported that the site was destroyed when the hunt camp was created, and as a result no intact structural remains could be identified. Due to the lack of integrity the site was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. The current undertaking represents the same APE and undertaking as consulted on in 2006, by Mike Harmon and as result there will be no effect to heritage resources.

Black Rock Hunt Camp NFSR 342A

Black Rock Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Union County. The project location is within Tract E-582 in Compartment 66. The current undertaking involves the decommissioning of NFSR 342A that surrounds the Black Rock Hunt Camp. Decommissioning of the road would include the removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. The decommissioning of the road and the hunt camp was included in a previous heritage clearance, *A Cultural Resources Management Survey of the Enoree Hunt Camp Decommissioning Project, Enoree Range District, Sumter National Forest* (Harmon 2006 clearance) (Figure 20) was conducted by Forest Service Archaeologist, Mike Harmon. Harmon recorded one cultural resource, 38UN0245. This site consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter and 19th-20th century historic homeplace. As Harmon (2006:19) reports, Mrs. Carrie F. Calvert owned the property and the house was occupied by Zeb Smith who was a squatter. The five-room frame house measured 32 by 30 feet, had a tin roof and was in fair condition. The frame barn also had a tin

roof and was in fair condition. A “tenant house and farm building” is shown in the recorded location on the 1939 Union County Highway Department Map. Due to the poor and disturbed condition of the structural remains and limited artifact recovery, Harmon concluded that the site was not eligible for the National Register. SHPO concurred with the eligibility determination and determined that there would be No Historic Properties affected by the decommissioning of Black Rock Hunt camp on February 16, 2006. The current undertaking represents the same APE and undertaking as consulted on in 2006 and as result there will be no effect to heritage resources.

Long Lane Hunt Camp NFSR 1003

Long Lane Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Newberry County. The project location is within Tract E-159 in Compartment 146. The current undertaking involves the decommissioning of NFSR 1003 that surrounds the Long Lane Hunt Camp. Decommissioning of the road would include the removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. The decommissioning of the road and the hunt camp was included in a previous heritage clearance, *A Cultural Resources Management Survey of the Enoree Hunt Camp Decommissioning Project, Enoree Range District, Sumter National Forest* (Harmon 2006) by Forest Service Archaeologist, Mike Harmon.

The results of the inventory conducted by Mike Harmon identified a previously recorded site within the current APE for the decommissioning of the hunt camp and associated road, NFSR 1003. Site 38NE0478 was originally recorded in 1996 (Caballero et al. 1996) and more recently in 2003 (Green 2003) (Figure 21). The site was originally described as a badly disturbed nineteenth to twentieth century house site. The structural remains consist of a 40 ft long concrete foundation section secured to a 5 ft long concrete foundation section by two iron bolts. Stoneware, whiteware, wire nails, and glass fragments were recovered. The site was severely disturbed and was considered ineligible for the NRHP (Class III). During the investigation in 2003, the previously recorded boundaries were extended to include clusters of cut granite stones, which were widely dispersed around the ridge top and upper slopes, and a concentration of handmade brick at the eastern end of the site. The authors noted that the remnants of poured concrete foundations and a water fountain probably were a result of the Long Lane lookout tower, which was destroyed many years prior. The site was severely disturbed with most artifacts confined to the upper 20 cm of soil. The 2003 investigation of the site found additional evidence to confirm the original assessment that the site is too badly damaged to be of further research potential. The site was recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Class III), and the SHPO concurred with this determination in July of 2003.

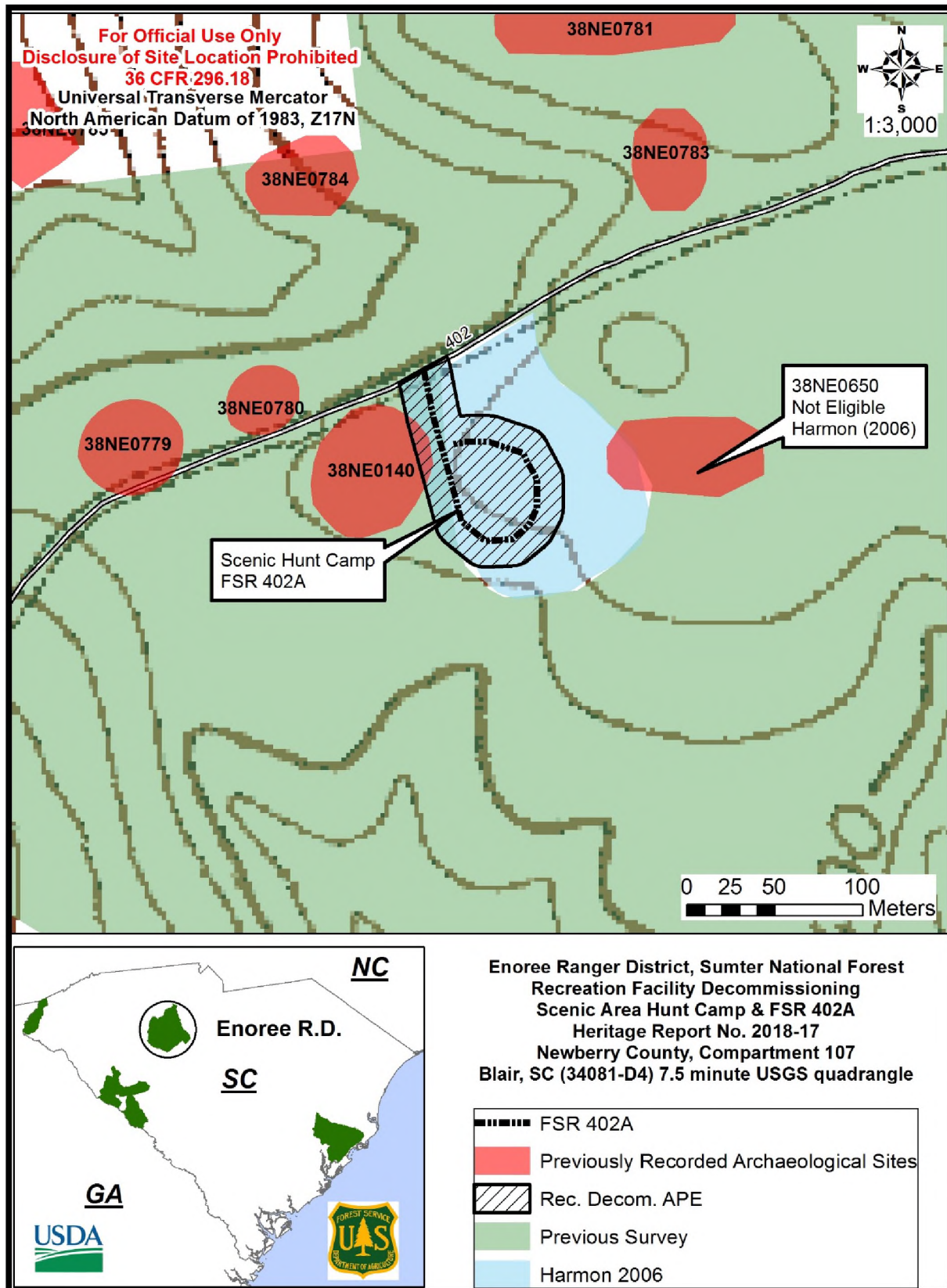


Figure 19. Overview map of Scenic Hunt Camp NFSR 402A decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

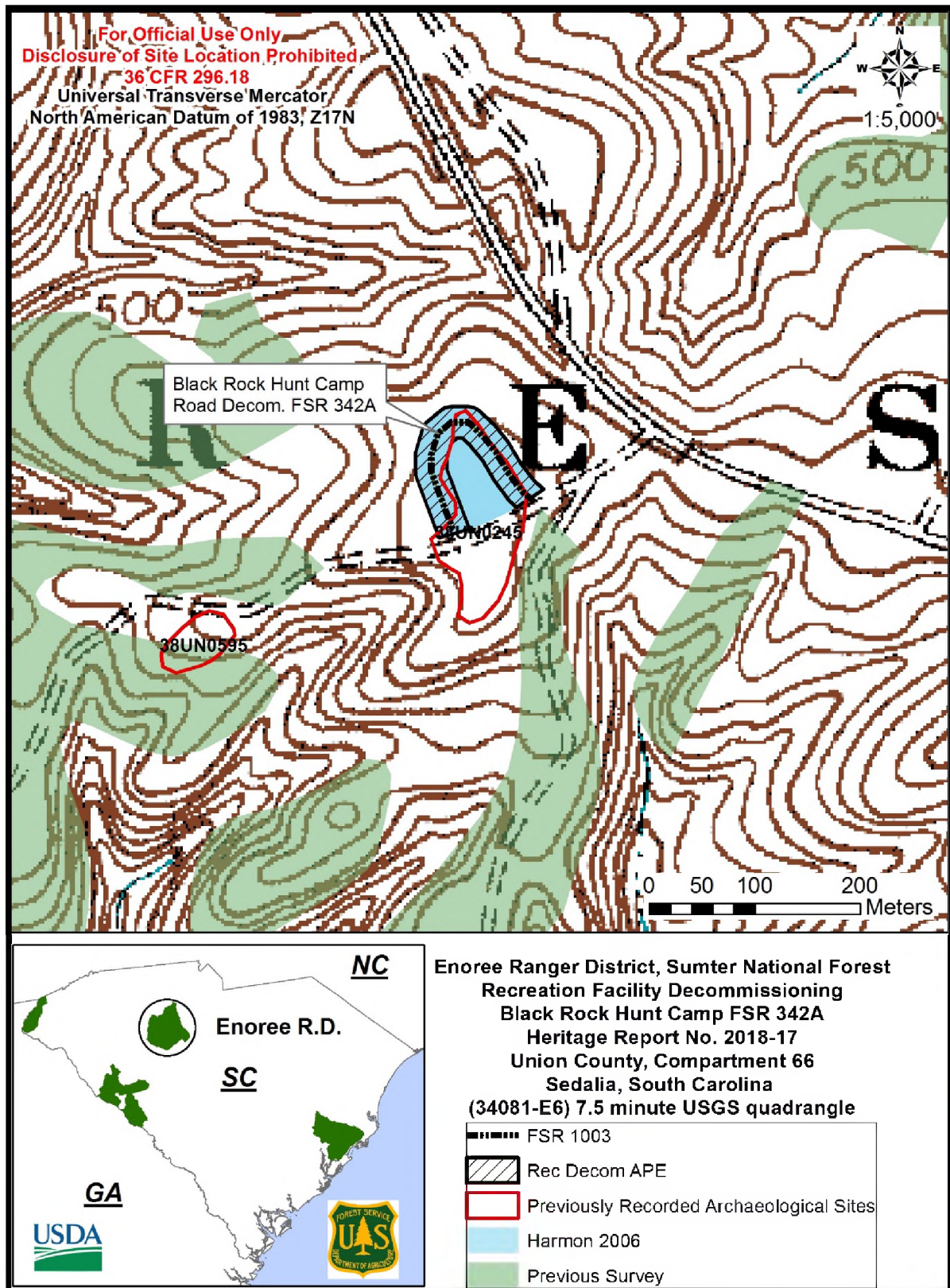


Figure 20. Overview map of Black Rock Hunt Camp NFSR 342A decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

As mentioned earlier, in 2006, Harmon evaluated the APE for the current undertaking and concluded that there would be No Historic Properties affected by the decommissioning of Long Lane Hunt Camp and NFSR 1003. SHPO concurred with this determination on February 16, 2006. The current undertaking represents the same APE and undertaking as consulted on in 2006 and as result there will be no effect to heritage resources.

Leeds Hunt Camp NFSR 305 L

Leeds Hunt Camp is located on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Chester County. The project location is within Tract E-79 in Compartment 17. The current undertaking involves the decommissioning of NFSR 305L that surrounds the Long Lane Hunt Camp. Decommissioning of the road would include the removal of culverts and farm gates and berms would be strategically placed to prevent access while the roads revegetate. The decommissioning of the road and the hunt camp was included in a previous heritage clearance, *A Cultural Resources Management Survey of the Enoree Hunt Camp Decommissioning Project, Enoree Range District, Sumter National Forest* (Harmon 2006) by Forest Service Archaeologist, Mike Harmon (Figure 22). Harmon did not encounter any cultural resources during his investigation and as a result the decommissioning of Leeds Campground and road would have no effect to heritage resources. SHPO concurred with the eligibility determination and determined that there would be No Historic Properties affected by the decommissioning of Leeds Campground on February 16, 2006. The current undertaking represents the same APE and undertaking as consulted on in 2006 and as result there will be no effect to heritage resources.

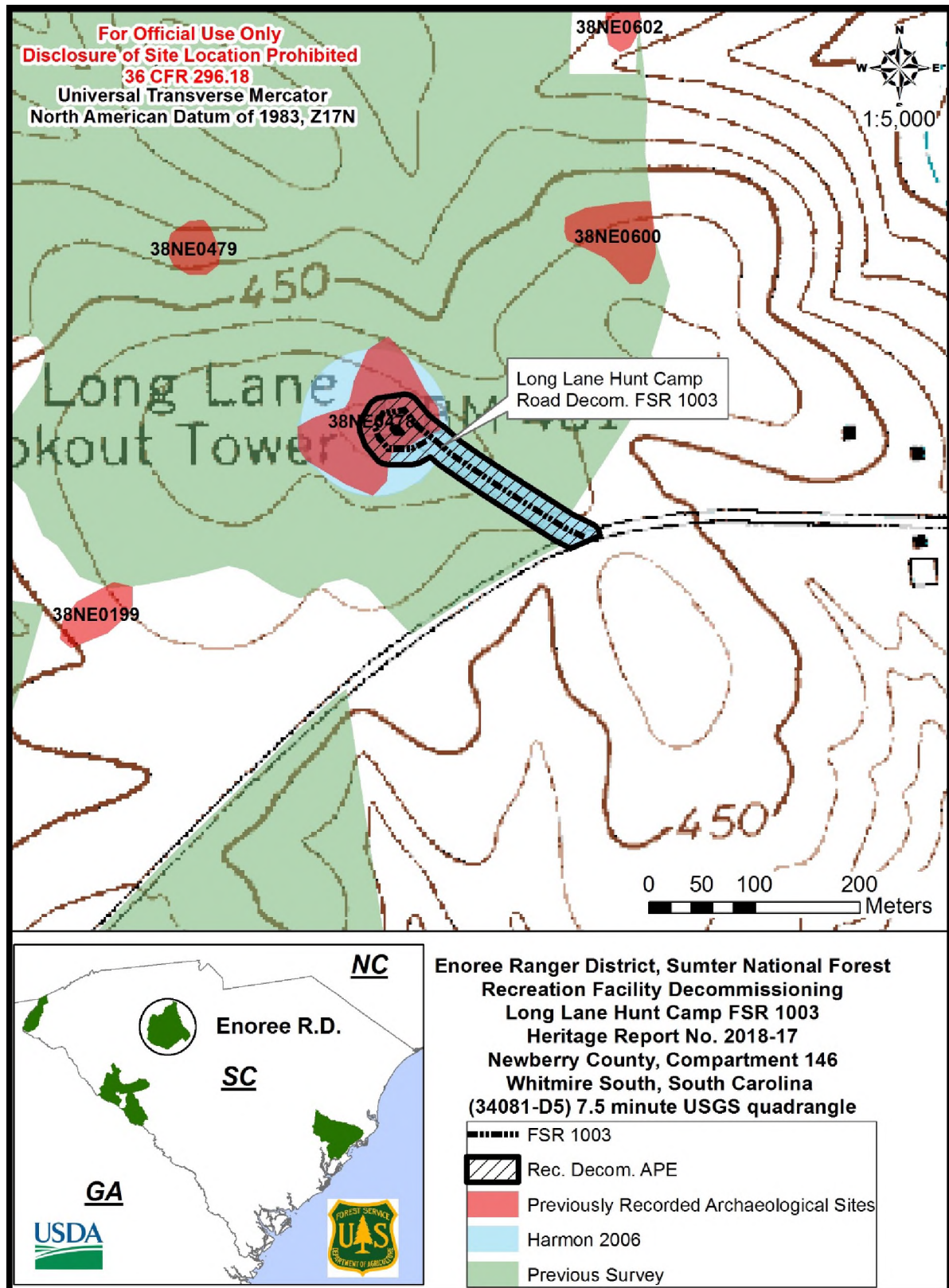


Figure 21. Overview map of Long Lane Hunt Camp NFSR 1003 decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

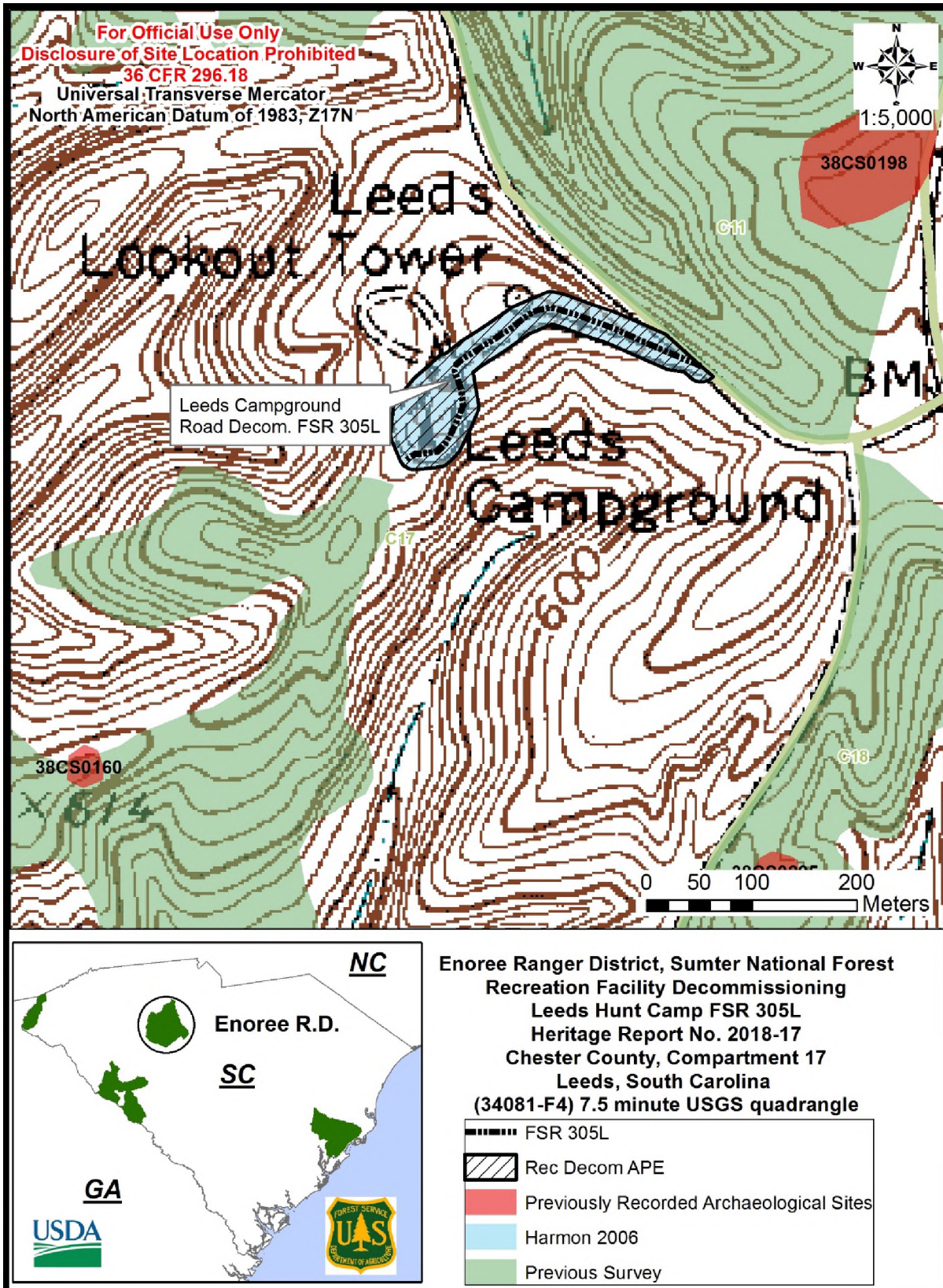


Figure 22. Overview map of Leeds Hunt Camp NFSR 305L decommissioning APE and previous inventory.

Parsons Mountain Recreation Area

Parsons Mountain Recreation Area is located on the Sumter National Forest, Long Cane Ranger District in Abbeville County. The project location is within Tracts L-430, L-445A, and L-844B in Compartment 197. Parsons Mountain Recreation Area is in the piedmont uplands drained by Mountain Creek and several other small tributary streams. The Recreation Area and recreation decommissioning APE is made up of a campground area and a day use area (Figure 23). The Civilian Conservation Corps dammed Mountain Creek in the 1930's to create Parsons Mountain Lake.

The current APE encompasses an area of existing disturbance when the recreation features were originally incorporated into the recreation area between the 1940's thru 1960's.

Decommissioning activities in the day use and campground areas would include:

- Removal of the bathhouse/restroom in the day use area would include pumping the holding tanks, removing the lift stations, crushing and filling the tank, removal of the concrete pads and hauling off the debris.
- Decommissioning of the clean out station would include capping the water lines and sewer line.
- Removal of the restroom/shower area in the middle of the campground would include pumping the holding tanks, removing the lift stations, crushing and filling the tanks, removal of concrete pads and hauling off debris
- Water supply lines above-ground would be decommissioned including water spigots and water fountains.
- Disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched.

A portion of the APE for the current undertaking has been inventoried for cultural resources. The first cultural resource inventory within the Parsons Mtn. Day Use area took place in the early 1990's. The lake was drained in 1991 and archaeologist Jim Bates surveyed the lake bed and portions adjacent to the shoreline for cultural resources (Bates 1992). One cultural resource was identified within the current recreation decommissioning APE. Site 38AB0527 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter. The site was later tested by Robert Benson also in 1992. The site was determined to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. SHPO concurred with this eligibility in 1992.

Forest Service archaeologist Jim Bates evaluated the Parsons Mtn. Recreation area for the current project and determined that all the components of the current undertaking are to occur within the prisms of previously disturbed areas. Furthermore, none of the decommissioning activities would include ground disturbing activities except for the removal of the bath house. As a result, there would be no effect to heritage resources.

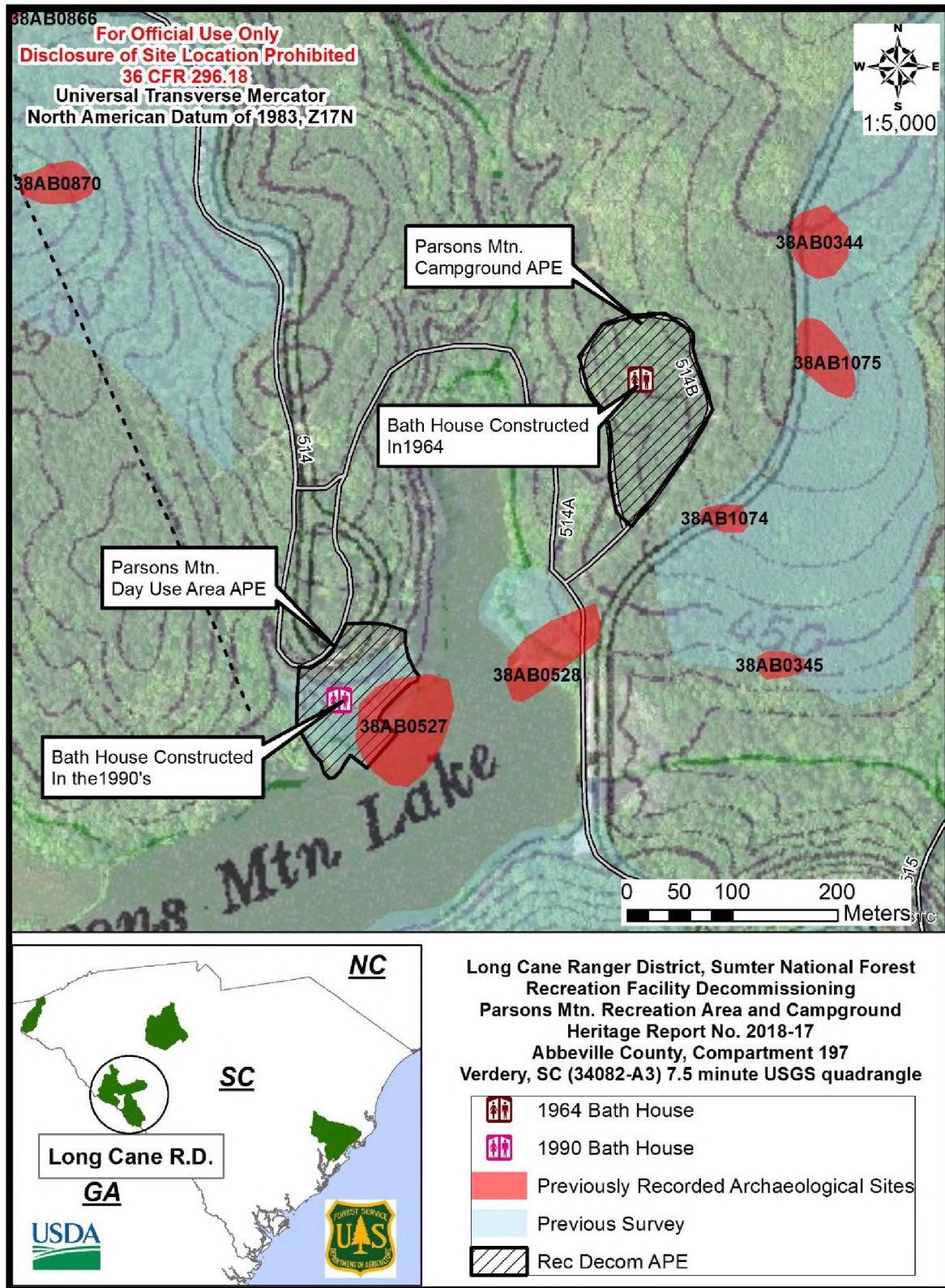


Figure 23. Overview Map of Parsons Mtn. Day-use and Campground Areas, APE, and locations of proposed removal of bath houses.

Parsons Mountain Campground Restroom and Bath House

One historic structure was identified and recorded (Figures 24-27). The Parsons Mountain Campground Restroom and Bath House (Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Site No. 0356) was recorded as a historic structure and has functioned as the campground restroom and shower from 1964 to present. The second bath house located in the Parsons Mountain Day-use area was constructed in 1992.

Parsons Mountain Campground Restroom and Bath House is similar in design to the Woods Ferry Bath House which was also constructed in 1964. The structure is US Forest Service standard recreational building design B-7412 (Figure 28) which was a standard design used by the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Region 8, designed by Region Regional Engineer, C.C. Ketcham. This design was used throughout the Southeastern Region of the Forest Service and was available widely to these Forests as part of the *Design Catalogue of Available Standard Facilities*. A salient feature of this building design is that it is split into women and men facilities with side entries. The masonry structure measures 24 feet in length by 16 feet wide. The side entries extend the total prism of the structure to 30 feet in length and 21 feet in width. Like the Woods Ferry Bath House, the facility is split into women's and men's facilities with toilet stalls, a sink, and a shower stall on a covered porch on each side of the building. Floors are cement and interior walls are painted cinder block or tile. The gable roof is end-to-front and the roofing material is made from composition shingles. As to be expected with a recreation facility, the building has undergone maintenance in the past. The structure has been re-roofed in 1990 and has been repainted.

The structure is recommended not eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places. While the structure does reflect the broad patterns associated with Forest Service post-war recreation architecture it does not make a significant contribution to that broad pattern of history and likewise is not exemplary in that style. The structure is not associated with a significant person of our past and is unlikely to yield any further information potential to our history beyond what has been presented in this document. As part of the current undertaking, the Parsons Mountain Campground Bath house is proposed to be removed as are all the other features within the campground. The bathhouse is recommended as not eligible and the project will have no effect on heritage resources.



Figure 24. Parsons Mountain Campground Restroom and Bath House, front of the structure.



Figure 25. Parsons Mountain Campground Restroom and Bath House, back of the structure.



Figure 26. Parsons Mountain Campground Restroom and Bath House, side view of the front of the structure.



Figure 27. Parsons Mountain Campground Restroom and Bath House, side view of the back of the structure.

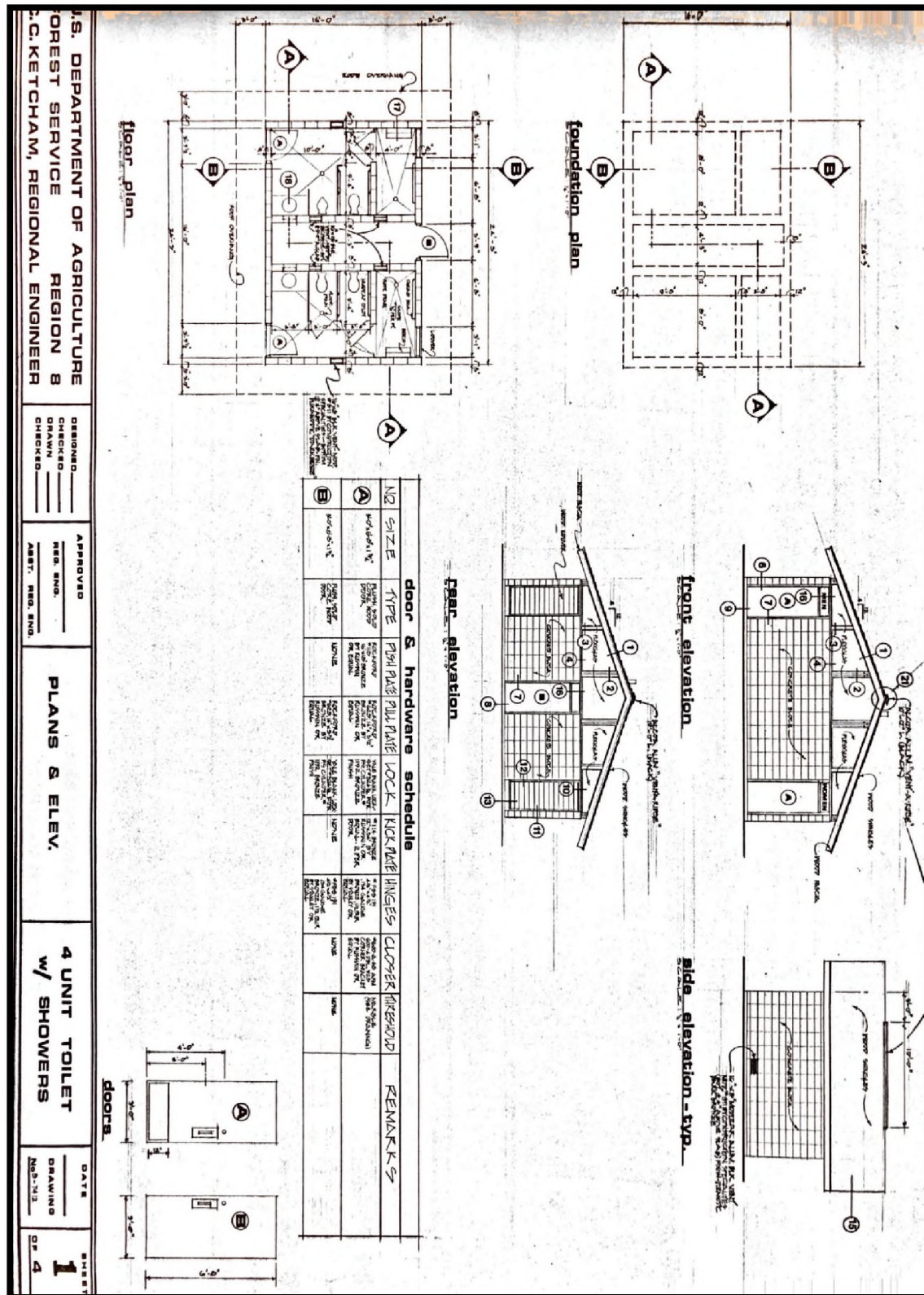


Figure 28. Architectural Plans of Parsons Mountain Restroom and Bath House, US Forest Service standard recreational building design B-7412.

Lick Fork Lake Recreation Area

Lick Fork Lake Recreation Area is located on the Sumter National Forest, Long Cane Ranger District in Edgefield County. The project location is within Tract L-141 in Compartment 307. The current undertaking involves the decommissioning of several features of the campground area and within the day use area. Decommissioning activities would include:

- Removal of bath-house/restroom in the day use area, including but not limited to pumping the holding tanks, removing the lift stations, crush and fill the tank, removal of concrete pads and hauling off the debris.
- Removal of the leach field would include cutting the riser to ground level and capping water lines
- Campground host site would have water spigots removed and electricity disconnected.
- Dump station would be decommissioned by capping the water lines and sewer lines
- New host site would be located next to the existing old well house. This would include leveling a campsite pad and placing gravel on the pad. Water lines and electricity would be run from the old well house to the new host campsite.
- The well in the campground area would be removed including the pump house building and concrete pads. All debris would be hauled off site and holes would be filled
- All water supplies above ground would be decommissioned including the water fountains and water spigots except for the potable water at the dump-station site and new campground host site.

The APE for the current undertaking was previously consulted on in 2003 (Figure 29). Forest Service Archaeologist Jim Bates conducted an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire recreation area consisting of 60 acres. Although the clearance was primarily focused on replacing the extensive network of waterlines to the bath houses and camp sites, the entire 60 acre recreation area was surveyed because it had “the added benefit of determining if there are cultural resources which could be affected by the ongoing use and management of the recreation area” (Bates 2003:1). Bates reported that soil erosion within the recreation area was severe with numerous small erosional gullies on ridge slopes. Additionally, the use of the area as a recreation area has contributed to the soil disturbance and heavy use of the area has exposed bare surfaces to further erosion. One archaeological resource (38ED570) was recorded during the survey. The historic house site was determined to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The SHPO concurred with the eligibility determination and determined that there would be No Historic Properties affected by the undertaking on May 22, 2003. The current undertaking will remain in the same prism of existing disturbance and the area was completely inventoried in 2003. No cultural resources are located within the APE and the decommissioning project will have no effect to heritage resources.

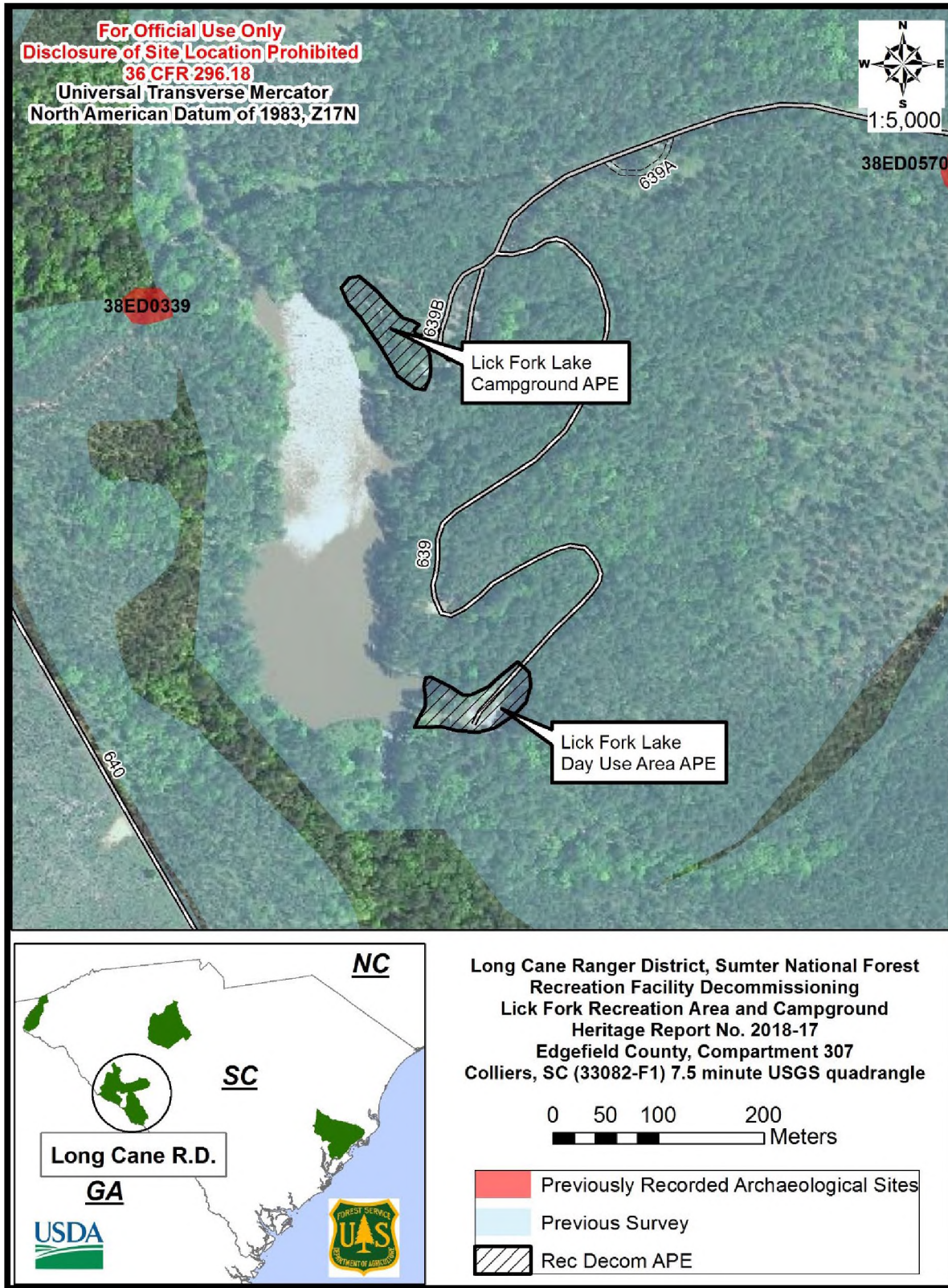


Figure 29. Overview Map of Parsons Mtn. Day-use and Campground Areas, APE, and previous inventory.

Results: Recreation Decommissioning Sites without Previous Heritage Clearance

The primary purpose of the survey was to locate and identify National Register of Historic Places eligible properties within the project area that may be affected by the planned undertaking. Cultural resources on the Sumter National Forest are placed in one of three management categories based on determinations of eligibility (DOE) for inclusion in the NRHP. These management categories/NRHP DOE include:

- Eligible: Listed in or determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Undetermined: Unevaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; requires additional work for further evaluation.
- Not Eligible: Evaluated and determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Significant cultural resources are those which meet or appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR 60). Cultural resources were examined for NRHP eligibility against all evaluation criteria.

The two project areas associated with the recreation decommissioning project are the Molly's Rock and the John's Lake Recreation areas. In total, 3 total acres were inventoried for cultural resources.

Molly's Rock Fishing Pier

Molly's Rock fishing pier is located on the on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Newberry County. The project location is within Tract E-60c in Compartment 150. The current undertaking involves the decommissioning of the fishing pier by removing boards and pilings from the recreation area. Additionally, the sidewalk connecting the parking area to the fishing pier would be removed. Following the removal of boards, pilings, and sidewalk, the disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. Forest Service archaeologists, Matthew Taliaferro and Elizabeth Toney conducted an intensive survey of 2.15 acres. Only .15 acres represent the actual APE for the current undertaking (Figure 30). The survey resulted in the recording of one historic building structure, Molly's Rock Picnic Shelter (SHPO Site No. 1976) and one archaeological site, 38NE1376.

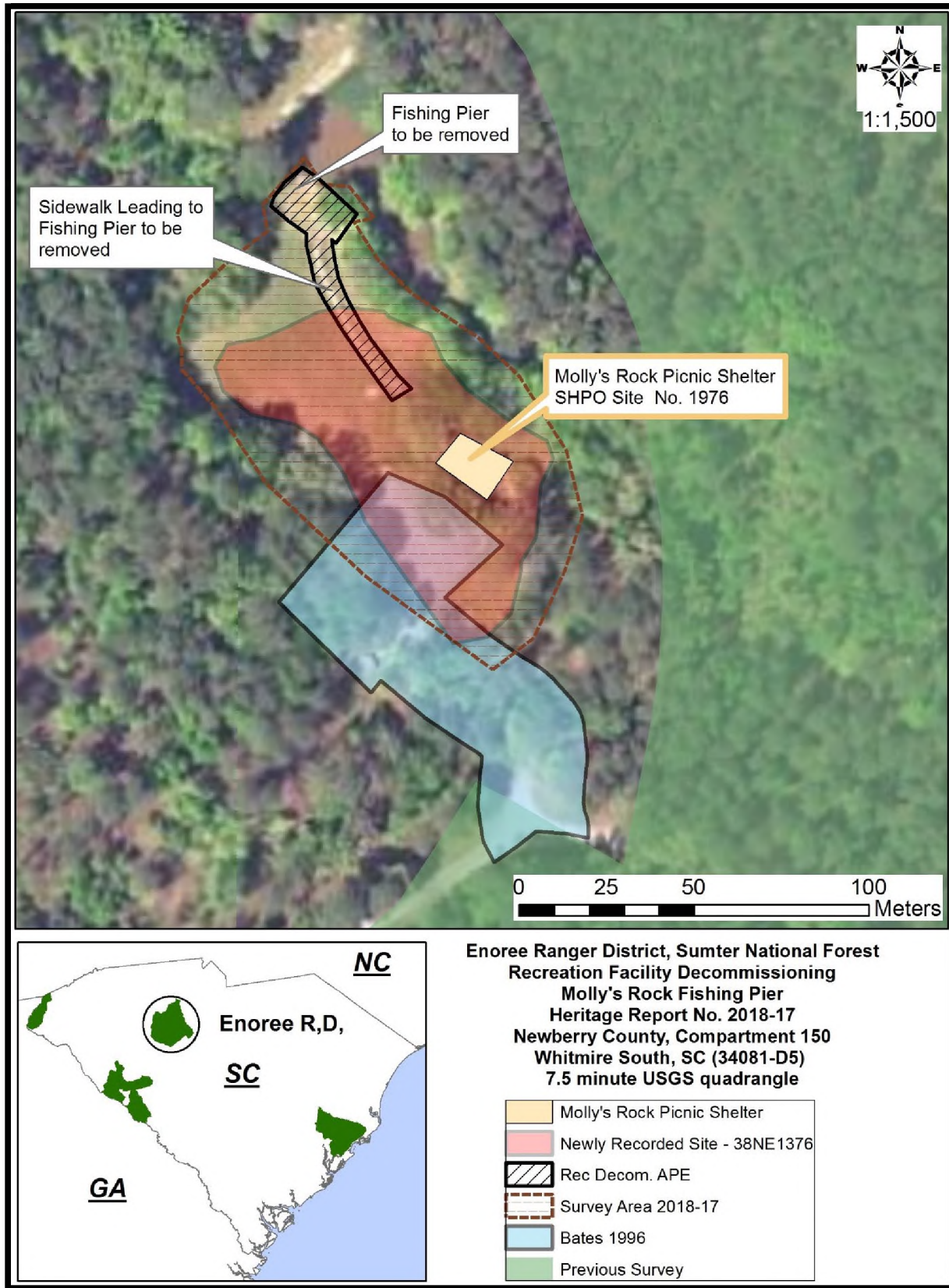


Figure 30. Map showing location of picnic shelter, survey area, and APE for the current undertaking.

Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Shelter (Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Site No. 1976) Historical Background and Structure Description

The Molly's Rock Picnic Shelter (Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Site No. 1976)(Figures 31-36) is located within the Suber Recreation area which is today known as the Molly's Rock Recreation Area. This recreation area was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) in 1936 (Figure 37). At the time, the recreation area contained roughly 20 acres and numerous improvements were planned for construction (a dam and pool; bath house; latrines; bridges; spring box, pumps, wells, and houses; fireplaces; garbage pits; incinerator; tables; benches; picnic shelter; and foot trails). W.D. Popham, a Forest Service architect, noted in a correspondence dated September 6, 1940 that "This area has never been the subject of any comprehensively planned program of developments; instead – first a few units were built, then from time to time other units were added, but so far as I know, the area has never been completely studied with relation to the completion of the area in accordance with both its original plan and its present needs..." Popham (1940) noted that the present shelter was "totally inadequate either to accommodate a crowd or to protect them from inclement weather and should be replaced." While few descriptions or documentation of the picnic shelter originally constructed at the Suber Recreation Area exist, those that do only describe the shelter as measuring 10 feet by 20 feet in maximum length and width.



Figure 31. Side Overview of Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Structure, facing east.



Figure 32. Side Overview of Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Structure, facing west.



Figure 33. Front Overview of Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Structure, facing south.



Figure 34. Back View of Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Structure, facing north.



Figure 35. View from interior of Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Structure.



Figure 36. Interior view of Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Structure, facing the fireplace.



Figure 37. 1938 depiction of Molly's Rock Recreation Area/Suber Recreation Area looking south across the dam and pond/pool. Original caption read "Suber Picnic Area – 1938."

As indicated by Popham, by 1940 the Sumter National Forest was wanting to formalize a plan for the Suber Recreation Area that included constructing a larger picnic shelter. Initially, the approved shelter plan consisted of a modified version of standard plan B-3500. The modification of this standard plan was the exclusion of a fireplace from the shelter. However, by the winter of 1940, Forest Service administration realized the Suber Recreation Area was "used considerably every month of the year" and "construction of a fireplace would cost very little" because "there are several stone fireplaces and chimneys located on abandoned house places on this District (the Enoree Ranger District), and we could get the stone from these places and haul it to the Suber area" (Billingsley 1940). By May of 1941 plans for the new picnic shelter had been drafted (Drawing B-36601) (Figure 38) and by June of 1941 materials for the construction had been delivered. It was recommended that C.C.C. Camp "F-6 pick up this material as soon as possible" to begin construction of the shelter (Riebold 1941).

Camp F-6 was known as the Indian Creek Camp and resided near the present-day office for the Enoree Ranger District, Sumter National Forest. Camp F-6 was first established in October of 1934 and initially housed Company No. 1407, a company of white, junior (i.e. non-veteran status) enrollees. By 1937, Company No. 1407 had either disbanded or been reassigned to another camp and Company No. 4465, a group of junior, "colored" enrollees, had been transferred to Camp F-6. Company No. 4465 had previously been stationed in Camp F-10, Camp Clinton, where they constructed roads and maintained gullies. Company No. 4465 was later transferred to Camp F-94, near Orangeburg, SC in November of 1941. It is likely that Company No. 4465 was responsible for the construction of the new picnic shelter within the

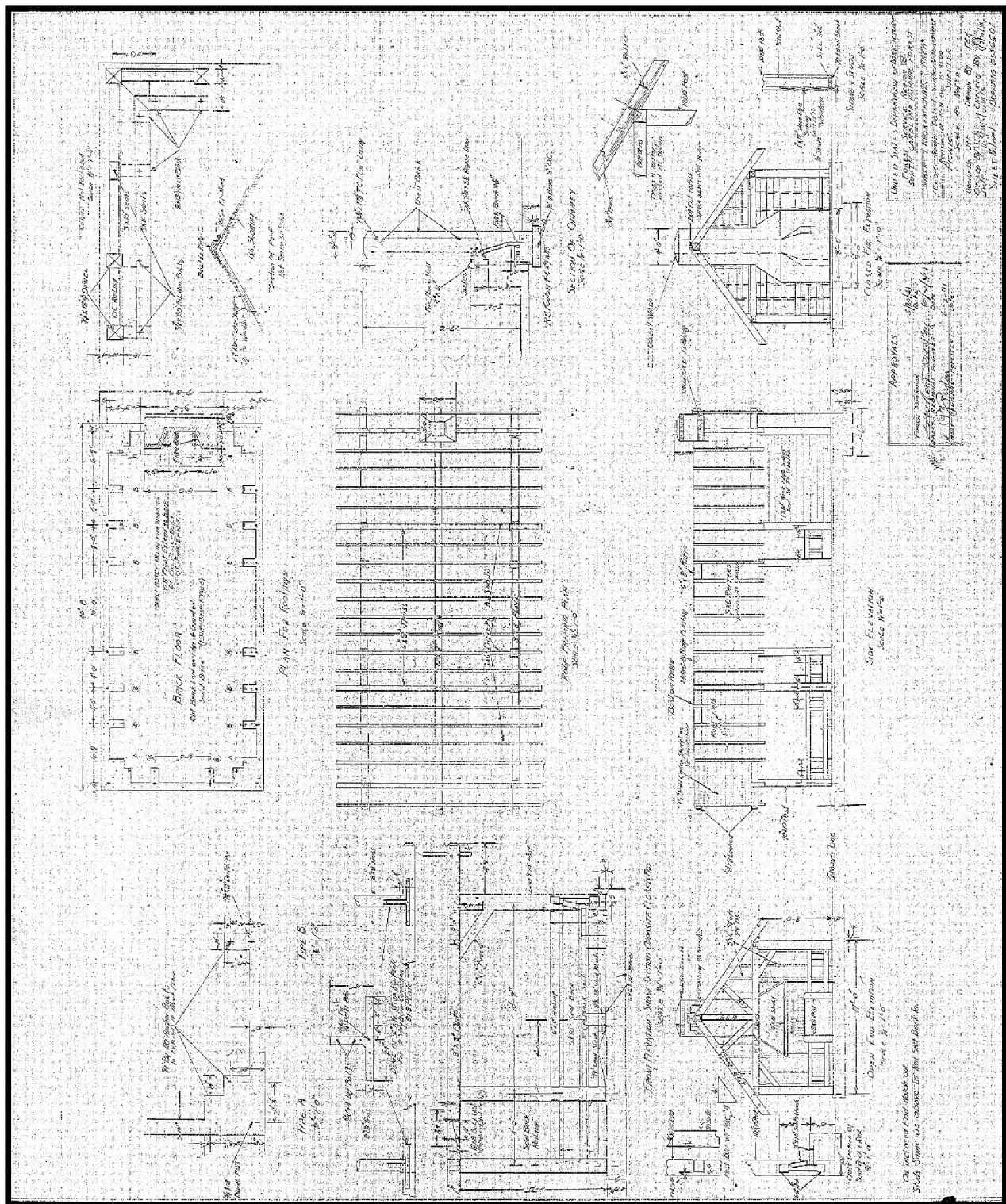


Figure 38. Plan drawing for new picnic shelter at Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area (Drawing B-36601).

Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area. After Company 4465 was transferred near the end of 1941, Camp F-6 was left unoccupied for some time before being used again in 1944 as a German Prisoner of War camp (Camp Whitmire) during WWII (Tollison 2009).

The picnic shelter constructed at the Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area necessitated roughly 7600 board feet of material, hundreds of pounds of hardware and concrete, gallons of stain, and roughly 5000 salvaged bricks (Table 5) for its initial construction. C.C.C. Company 4465, stationed at Camp F-6, likely constructed the shelter between July and September of 1941.

The Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area picnic shelter measures approximately 40 feet in length by 17 feet in width and is 14 feet in height to the top of the gabled roof. The roof eaves extend 2'6" on the side and the building and 2'11.5" on the front and back elevations. The building is a single-story open-air timber structure with a brick masonry fireplace. The Southern Yellow Pine timbers are sawn square and are joined with lag bolts and steel straps. The roof of the structure is constructed of a timber rafter system with struts which connect to a tie-beam. All timbers of the structure are painted brown. The large masonry fireplace is made from a mixture of high- and low-quality brick that were salvaged from dismantled houses of tenant farmers. A simple wooden mantel piece is set into the masonry above the half-round hearth. Built-in benches follow the perimeter of the shelter. The floor is constructed of brick masonry with a "basket-weave" bond. The roof is covered with cedar shakes laid over pine planks supported by the rafters. Over the main posts, the rafters are supported by a king-post and two struts.

The building encompasses the style of C.C.C. work across the National Forest system. The style is generally referred to as "rustic architecture" and represents a combination of pioneer building skills and techniques, principles of the Arts and Crafts movement, and the premise of harmony with the landscape (USDA 2001). While not codified by the C.C.C., their architectural style was consistently rustic, featuring local stone and massive timbers. Regional variation did occur and was dictated by cultural context and the availability of building materials.

At present, we are uncertain as to how much of the structure has been replaced since its construction in 1941. Because these renovations are difficult to discern, we believe that were in done "in-kind" with methods and materials similar to the original 1941 construction. However, the entirety of the structure, excluding the roof, was painted brown in the past. The original construction called for the structure to be stained with mixture of burnt umber, linseed oil, and turpentine. Once stained, the timbers would be allowed to weather naturally. In 2010, a condition assessment was conducted on the shelter (Sutphin and Shaw 2011). This condition assessment made the following recommendations:

- Replace missing bricks in floor in kind and repair where necessary with a lime based mortar.

- Replace bench bolster blocks with brick masonry supports and fasten seats to new supports. Refasten seats, bench rails, and seat backs where necessary.
- Posts should be borate treated for insects.
- Bracing should be added on the east end of the building to properly support the scarf joints. Braces should be joined with diminished housings to further strengthen the scarf joint construction.
- Replace the entire roof with appropriate wooden shingles installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Skip-sheathing should be first applied to the rafters followed by proper shingle weather exposure. Re-flash the chimney with proper roof flashing to the roof connection.
- Re-point the chimney where necessary using a soft mortar of lime and sand. Replace cracked bricks where needed.

These treatment recommendations were carried out between 2011 and 2013. While these and other earlier treatments represented changes from the original construction, these refurbishing/treatment episodes were conducted with like materials and in a manner like the original construction. They thus represent no significant departure in materials or workmanship from the original structure. As such, the Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area picnic shelter retains a high degree of integrity with respect to its location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The structure's design integrity is slightly diminished since the wane edge siding on the east side of the building was either removed or omitted from construction.

Based on the above information, we recommend that the structure be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The picnic shelter was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1941. The C.C.C. represented one of President Roosevelt's New Deal Programs that sought to simultaneously provide economic assistance to families, provide training to youths across the Nation, and construct public works that provided services to the public. Because the country was still socially segregated, C.C.C. groups were organized into camps based on the race of the enrollees. While "mixed" camps existed, they were rare in the rural South. It is likely that the picnic shelter was constructed by a "colored" C.C.C. company (Company 4465). Much of the work conducted by this and other C.C.C. enrollees in the area focused on forestry and erosion control. As such, their tangible legacy is limited. However, the picnic shelter represents one of the few standing structures constructed by the C.C.C. on the Enoree Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest.

Similarly, the picnic shelter exhibits an architectural style distinct to the work carried out by the C.C.C. While other picnic shelters built by the C.C.C. on the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests (e.g. Huger Recreation Area, Chattooga Recreation Area, etc.) exhibit characteristics common to the "rustic" style, each differs based on local conditions. For the Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area shelter, the local conditions are exemplified in the use of large yellow pine timbers, cedar shakes, and salvaged bricks.

The APE for the current undertaking does not include the area surrounding the Suber/Molly's Rock Picnic Shelter and the removal of the modern sidewalk and pier will have no effect on the historic building.

Table 5. List of building materials required for construction of Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Shelter.

Rough lumber. (Note: All lumber to be rough sawn unless otherwise noted)							F.B.M.
12	pcs.	10"	x	10"	x	10'	Posts 1000
3	"	8"	x	8"	x	16'	Bottom chord-truss 256
6	"	8"	x	8"	x	16'	Plate 512
2	"	8"	x	8"	x	12'	End plate and lookouts 128
6	"	6"	x	8"	x	14'	Top chord-truss 336
2	"	6"	x	8"	x	10'	Rafter - at fireplace 80
3	"	6"	x	8"	x	16'	Ridge 192
5	"	6"	x	8"	x	10'	King posts and struts 200
1	"	6"	x	8"	x	6'	King's post 24
1	"	8"	x	8"	x	8'	Newel post 43
5	"	6"	x	6"	x	10'	Railing, etc. 150
2	"	6"	x	6"	x	8'	Knee braces 48
8	"	8"	x	14"	x	6'	Seat supports 448
16	"	3"	x	8"	x	10'	Seat and seat back 320
8	"	3"	x	8"	x	8'	seats and seat back 128
36	"	3"	x	6"	x	14'	Rafters 756
18	"	3"	x	8"	x	10'	Sills, studs, and bridging 270
36	"	1"	x	12"	x	10'	Waney edge siding 360
5	"	4"	x	4"	x	8'	Ballusters 53
1	"	4"	x	12"	x	9'	Fireplace shelf 36
1500	Lin. Ft.	1"	x	6"	x	Random Length	Roof lath 750
2000	"	1"	x	8"	x	" "	Concrete forms 1000
		2"	x	4"	x	" "	" " 500
Total							7590

Shingles

20 squares No. 1 24" red cedar shingles

Stain

1/2 gal. Burnt umber - browned in oil

4	gal.	Boiled linseed oil
1	gal.	Turpentine

Mixed in proportions: 1 part burnt umber, 10 parts oil, 2 1/2 parts turpentine

Hardware and Sheet Metal

50	each	5/16"	x	4"		Lag bolts
7	pcs.	1/2"	x	8'	x 6"	Reinforcing bars
14	pcs.	"	x	4'		Reinforcing bars
14	pcs.	3/4"	x	18"		Dowel pins
34	pcs.	3/4"	x	20"		Square head machine bolts including 1 flat round washer and 1 square nut
50	"	5/8"	x	16"		Drift pins
100	lbs	4d				Zinc coated shingle nails
25	lbs	8d				Common nail
10	lbs	10d				Common nail
10	lbs	20d				Common nail
30	lbs	40d				Common nail
50	lbs	60d				Common nail
60	Lin. Ft.	24 ga				Galvanized copper bearing sheet metal 10" wide - ridge flashing
12	pcs.	11"	x	11"	x 1/8"	Sheet lead - under posts
2	pcs.	9"	x	9"	x 1/8"	Sheet lead - under newal posts
22	pcs.	9"	x	22"	x 1/8"	Sheet lead - under seat supports
2	pcs.	7"	x	12"	x 1/8"	Sheet lead - under spacer blocks
28	Lin. Ft.	7"	x	1/8"		Sheet lead - under sills
30	Lin. Ft.	24 ga				Galvanized copper bearing sheet metal 12" wide - chimney flashing
1	pcs.	3 1/2"	x	3 1/2"	x 5/16" L - 5' 6" long.	
12	each	3/4"	x	16"		drift pins, plain
48	Lin. Ft.	2"	x	1/4"		Mild steel plate
150	pcs.					Fire brick
50	lbs					Fire clay
6	pcs.	17 1/2	x	17 1/2	x 2'	T. C. Flue Lining

Concrete and Mortar Matis

Footings and walls - Trail mix	1:2.5:3.5	1" Aggretate
Mortar bed for brick floor	1:3 mix	
Mortar for brick chimney and brick floor grout	1:1:6	

Brick

5000	pcs	Salvage brick
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Site 38NE1376

Field Site Number: NE-C150-1

Location: Compartment 150, Stand 7

Site Type: Historic and prehistoric artifact scatter

Temporal Component(s): Unknown Prehistoric/19th-20th Century

Site Size (m):102 x 43

Landform: Floodplain/terrace

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Archaeological site 38NE1376 is a multicomponent site containing a prehistoric artifact scatter dating to an unknown time period and a 20th century historic artifact scatter. The site measures 102 m by 55 m, and deposits were encountered between 7 to 60 centimeters below modern ground surface. The site is situated on a floodplain and terrace paralleling the site along the eastern part of the landform. At the time of this investigation, vegetation within the site area consisted of mixed hardwoods and pine along the perimeters of the survey area, with grass field surrounding the picnic shelter, parking area, and sidewalks.

Forest Archaeologists excavated a total of 61 shovel tests at 10 m intervals in and around the site. Shovel test depths ranged from 7 cm bs to 60 cm bs, with an average depth of 27 cm bs. Soils encountered at the site generally consisted of 10 to 30 cm of very dark brown silty loam underlain by a yellowish brown to dark yellowish-brown clay loam. Twenty-five shovel tests produced cultural material; artifacts were recovered from the upper 20 cm. A total of 24 prehistoric artifacts and 81 historic artifacts were recovered from 61 shovel test pits excavated while delineating the site's boundary (Table 6, Figure 39-41). The majority of these represented pieces of quartz debitage though a tertiary rhyolite flake as well a prehistoric plain brown ware sherd was also present on site. Roughly 81 historic artifacts were encountered on site. These historic artifacts included pieces of rusty metal, plain white granite ware sherds, bottle glass shards, and nail fragments. The artifacts were not collected and were reburied in the shovel test pits following their in-field analysis.

The only historic features recognized during the current site visitation are those present in the modern-day recreation area. These include a picnic shelter constructed by the C.C.C. in 1941 (SHPO State No. 1976) which has been described in detail above. While the buried deposits comprising the site are being recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, the picnic shelter present within the site boundary is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C.

The site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The construction of the recreation area in 1941 altered the integrity of the subsurface deposits and the current recording exhausts the research potential. The construction of the sidewalks has already disturbed the area where most of the current undertaking is going to occur. As a result, the work will be in the same prism of disturbance that already exists, and

therefore, the removal of the sidewalk and subsequent revegetation of the area will not adversely effect the site.

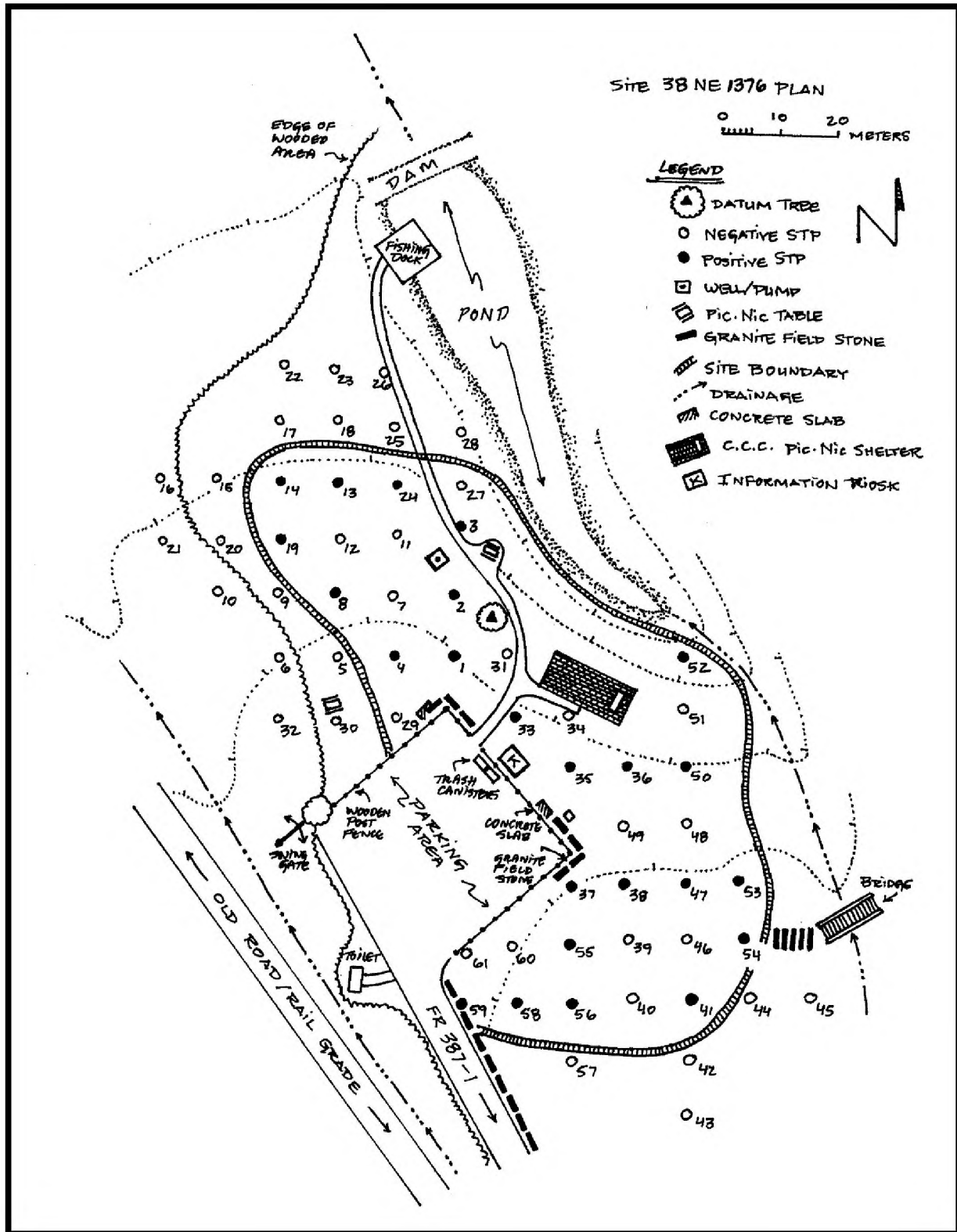


Figure 39. Plan map of site 38NE1376.



Photograph 1: Artifacts recovered from STP 1.



Photograph 2: Artifacts recovered from STP 4.



Photograph 3: Artifacts recovered from STP 8.



Photograph 4: Artifacts recovered from STP 13.



Photograph 5: Artifacts recovered from STP 14.



Photograph 6: Artifacts recovered from STP 19.



Photograph 7: Artifact recovered from STP 24.



Photograph 8: Artifacts recovered from STP 33.



Photograph 9: Artifacts recovered from STP 37.



Photograph 10: Artifacts recovered from STP 36.



Photograph 11: Artifacts recovered from STP 38.



Photograph 12: Artifact recovered from STP 47.

Figure 40. Artifacts recovered from Shove Test Pits (not collected).



Photograph 13: Artifact recovered from STP 47.



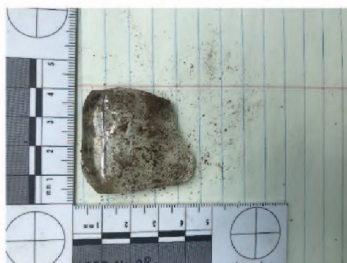
Photograph 14: Artifacts recovered from STP 50.



Photograph 15: Artifacts recovered from STP 50.



Photograph 16: Artifacts recovered from STP 52.



Photograph 17: Artifact recovered from STP 52.



Photograph 18: Artifacts recovered from STP 53.



Photograph 19: Artifacts recovered from STP 54.



Photograph 20: Artifacts recovered from STP 55.



Photograph 21: Artifacts recovered from STP 56.



Photograph 22: Artifacts recovered from STP 58.



Photograph 23: Artifacts recovered from STP 59

Figure 41. Artifacts recovered from shovel test pits (continued; not collected).

Table 6. Table of artifacts identified in 25 of the 61 shovel test pits.

STP No.	Northing	Easting	Artifacts
1	3805310	450100	2 wire nails, slate fragment, 1 window glass shard, 1 plain white porcelain sherd, 3 pices of quarts shatter
2	3805320	450100	1 wire nail fragment
3	3805330	450100	1 wire nail fragment, 1 white granite ware sherd
4	3805310	450090	1 quartz biface thinning flake/notching flake, 1 graphite/clay pigeon fragment
5	3805310	450080	
6	3805310	450070	
7	3805320	450090	
8	3805320	450080	1 white granite ware sherd, 1 brick fragment
9	3805320	450070	
10	3805320	450060	
11	3805330	450090	
12	3805330	450080	
13	3805340	450080	3 graphite/clay pigeon fragments, 1 tertiary quartz flake
14	3805340	450070	1 white granite ware sherd, 1 quartz core/biface fragment
15	3805340	450060	
16	3805340	450050	
17	3805350	450070	
18	3805350	450080	
19	3805330	450070	1 tertiary quartz flake, 1 tertiary rhyolite flake, 2 graphite/clay pigeon fragments
20	3805330	450060	
21	3805330	450050	
22	3805360	450070	
23	3805360	450080	
24	3805340	450090	1 piece of rusty strap iron
25	3805350	450090	
26	3805360	450090	
27	3805340	450100	
28	3805350	450100	
29	3805300	450090	
30	3805300	450080	3 clear bottle glass fragments
31	3805310	450110	
32	3805300	450070	
33	3805300	450110	7 clear bottle glass fragments (2 embossed), 1 white granite ware sherd, 1 wire nail
34	3805300	450120	DID NOT DIG

STP No.	Northing	Easting	Artifacts
35	3805290	450120	1 brick fragment
36	3805290	450130	3 Albany glazed stoneware sherds
37	3805270	450120	4 copper staples, 1 clear bottle glass, 1 aqua bottle glass, 1 rusty nail, 1 tertiary quartz flake
38	3805270	450130	1 clear bottle glass, 1 amber bottle glass, 1 window glass
39	3805260	450130	
40	3805250	450130	
41	3805250	450140	1 tertiary quartz flake
42	3805240	450140	
43	3805230	450140	
44	3805250	450150	
45	3805250	450160	
46	3805260	450140	
47	3805270	450140	1 brick fragment, 1 green glass shard
48	3805280	450140	
49	3805280	450130	
50	3805290	450140	15 rusty metal fragments, 2 white granite ware sherds, 1 yellow ware sherd, 1 embossed porcelain sherd
51	3805300	450140	
52	3805310	450140	1 cut nail fragment, 5 clear glass, 1 aqua glass,
53	3805270	450150	2 tertiary quartz flakes, 1 plain prehistoric brownware (Peedee plain?) jar rim, 2 white granite ware sherds
54	3805260	450150	4 pieces of quartz shatter, 4 rusty metal fragments (nails ?)
A/55	3805260	450120	1 quartz biface fragment, 1 aqua glass
B/56	3805250	450120	1 secondary quartz flake, 1 quartz core fragment, 1 piece of rusty metal
C/57	3805230	450120	
D/58	3805250	450110	1 tertiary quartz flake, 1 quartz core fragment
E/59	3805250	450100	2 tertiary quartz flakes
F/60	3805260	450110	
G/61	3805260	450100	

John's Creek Lake

John's Creek Lake Recreation Area is located on the on the Sumter National Forest, Enoree Ranger District in Union County. The project location is within Tract E-260r in Compartment 72. The current undertaking involves the removal of the CXT Toilet, walkway, curbing, handrail leading to the fishing gazebo, and the fishing gazebo. All the disturbed areas would be seeded and mulched. The APE for the project is just under one acre. Approximately half (.49 acres) of the APE was accounted for in the previous clearance entitled, *Cultural Resources Survey of Sedalia Timber Sale Project* (Williamson and Dunn 2015). No cultural resources were found in the area for the current APE (Figure 42).

Vegetation at the site during the current visit included pine forest with some dense undergrowth except in paved areas and areas immediately adjacent to the walkways. Most of the area has been disturbed in the past when the parking areas, walkways, gazebo, and other infrastructure associated with the recreation area had been installed. The site probability model indicates that much of the APE is in areas of low probability due to steep side slopes that have experienced moderate to severe erosion (Figure 43). As a result, shovel tests were not excavated on steep slopes, severely eroded areas, or areas of significance disturbance, as this could yield data of low utility or misleading data. Forest Service archaeologists, Matthew Taliaferro and Elizabeth Toney excavated a total of eight shovel tests. The shovel test depths ranged from 7 cm bs to 20 cm bs, with an average depth of 12 cm bs. Shovel tests exhibited a very disturbed soil profile, were shallow, and terminated quickly to sterile pan. Soils encountered at the site generally consisted of 0 to 5 cm of dark grayish brown silty loam underlain by a dark yellowish-brown silty loam (5 to 16 cm) terminating in a yellowish red clay loam (16 to 20 cm). None of the shovel tests produced cultural material. The current undertaking will have no effect on cultural resources.

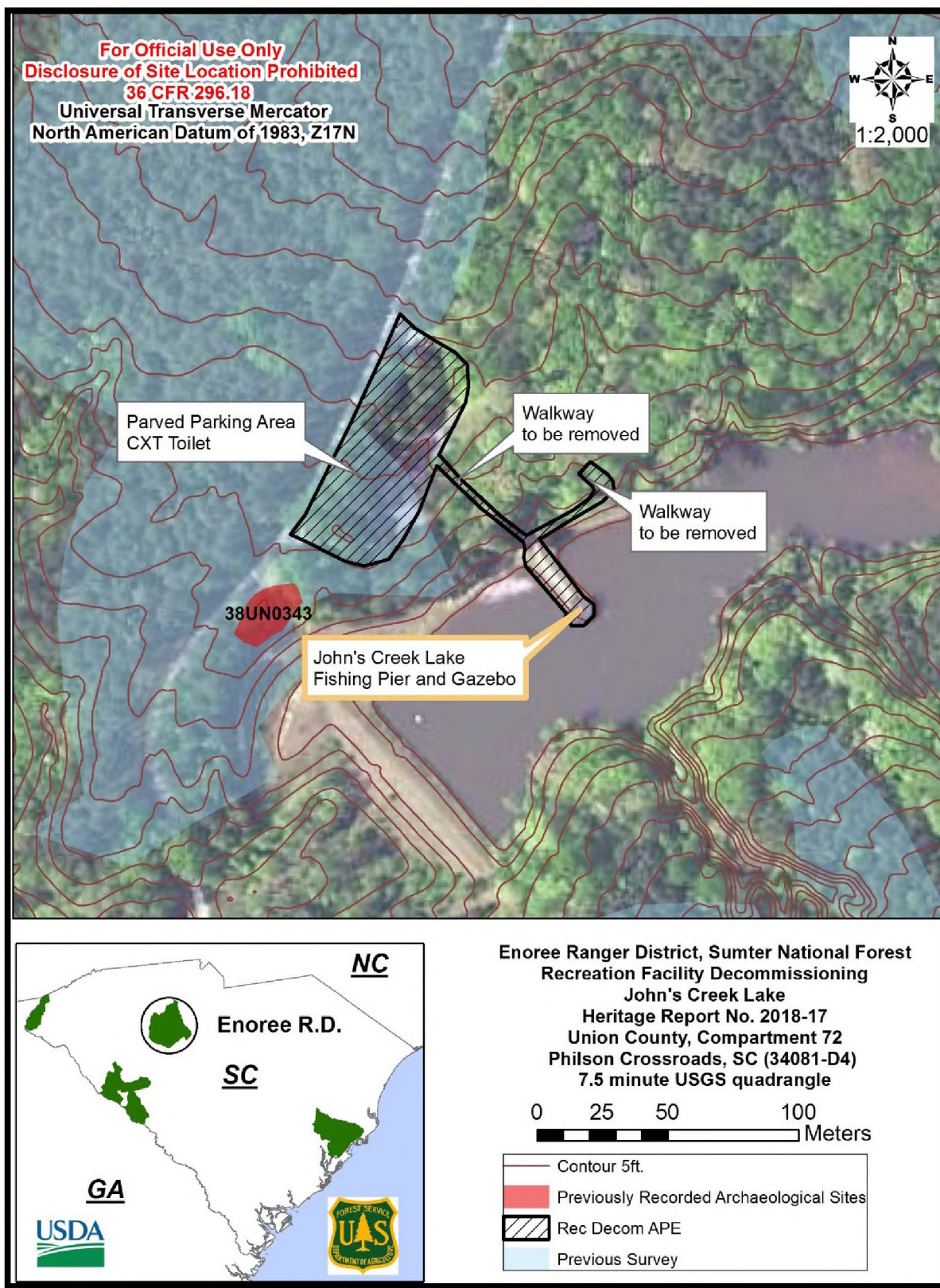


Figure 42. Map of the APE for John's Creek Lake Recreation Decommissioning with previous inventory shown.

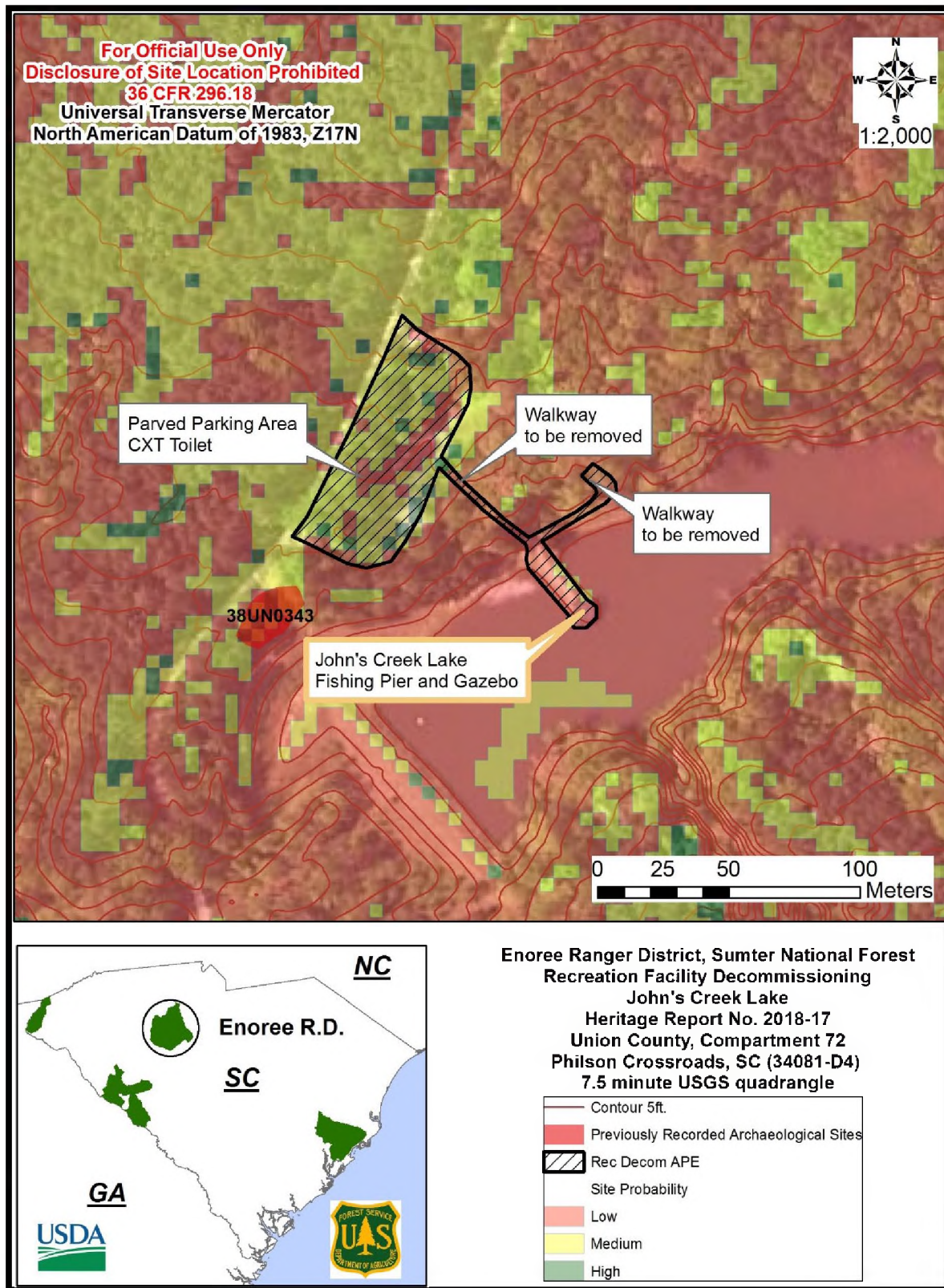


Figure 43. APE for John's Creek Lake with low, moderate, and high site probability shown.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, this report details the findings of a cultural resource survey and previous inventory of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) associated with the Sumter National Forest recreation decommissioning project. The project is located on both the Enoree and Long Cane Ranger Districts of the Sumter National Forest in Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry, and Union Counties, South Carolina. A total of three of the 52 acre project area required new cultural resource inventory. The current survey identified one new archaeological site (38NE1376) and four Historic Building Structures. Two of the recorded structures, Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Shelter (SHPO Site No. 1976) and Woods Ferry Picnic Shelter (SHPO Site No. 0304) are not located within the APE for the current project. Woods Ferry Bath House (SHPO Site No. 0297) and Parsons Mountain Bath House (SHPO Site No. 0356) are proposed to be decommissioned and recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38NE1376 is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A total of six previously recorded heritage resources intersect the APE for the proposed project (38AB0527, 38LU0545, 38NE0140, 38NE0478, 38UN0245, and 38UN0746). All of the previously recorded resources have been determined to be not eligible for the inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No other resources eligible for the NRHP were identified within the APE for the current project. The proposed recreation decommissioning project will have no effect on historic properties.

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APPENDIX I: Landuse Acquisition Maps

Form 13-R-7
Revised Jan. 1934

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

Type map of EST. OF MRS. SALLIE E. FERGUSON Tract No. 37 Acres 615
Location JACKS TWP County LAURENS State SOUTH CAROLINA
SUMTER National Forest, ENOREE Unit
Field work by A.D. SMITH JR. Date JAN. 14, 1937, Scale 4 inches—1 mile

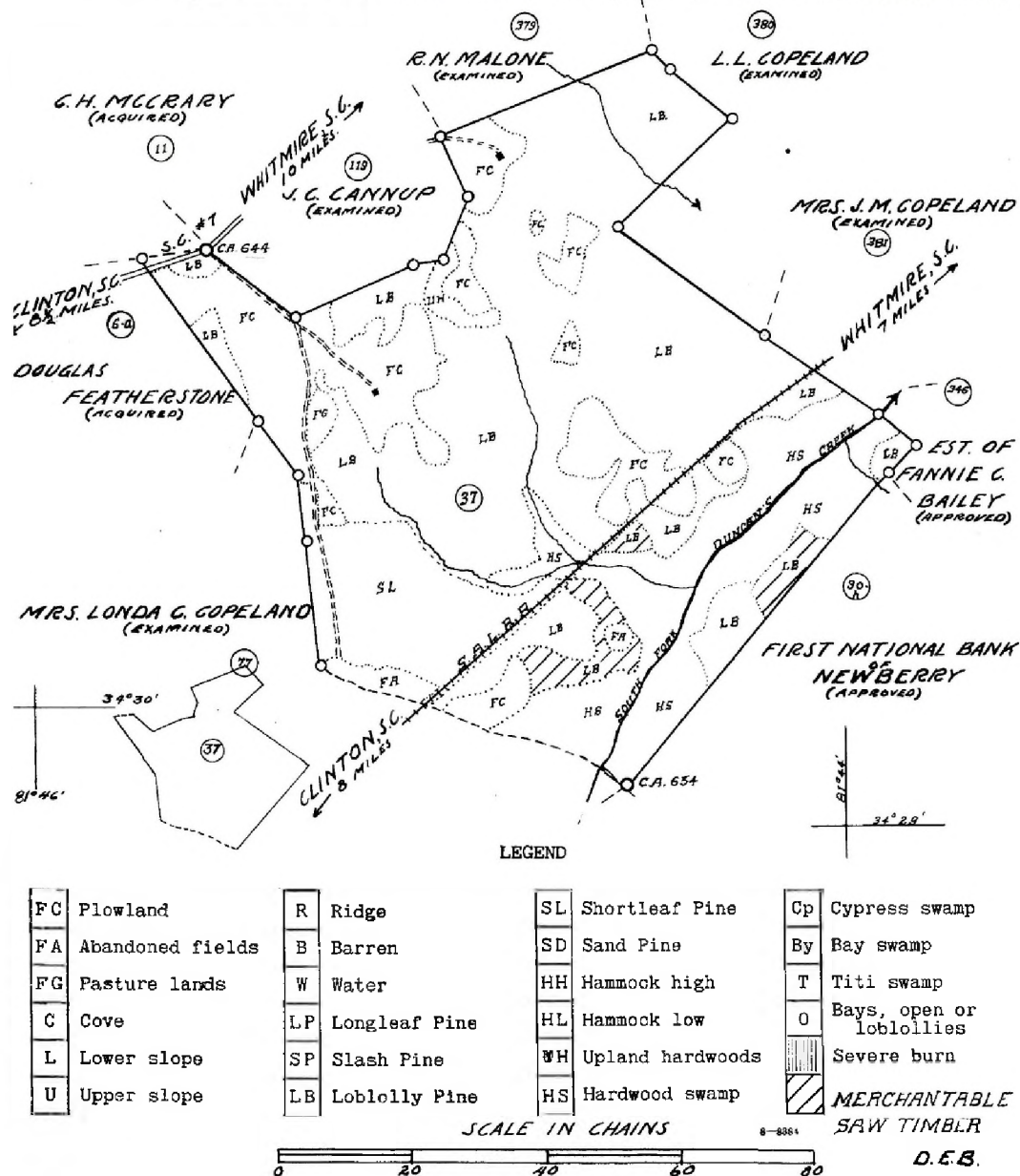


Figure 44. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-37.

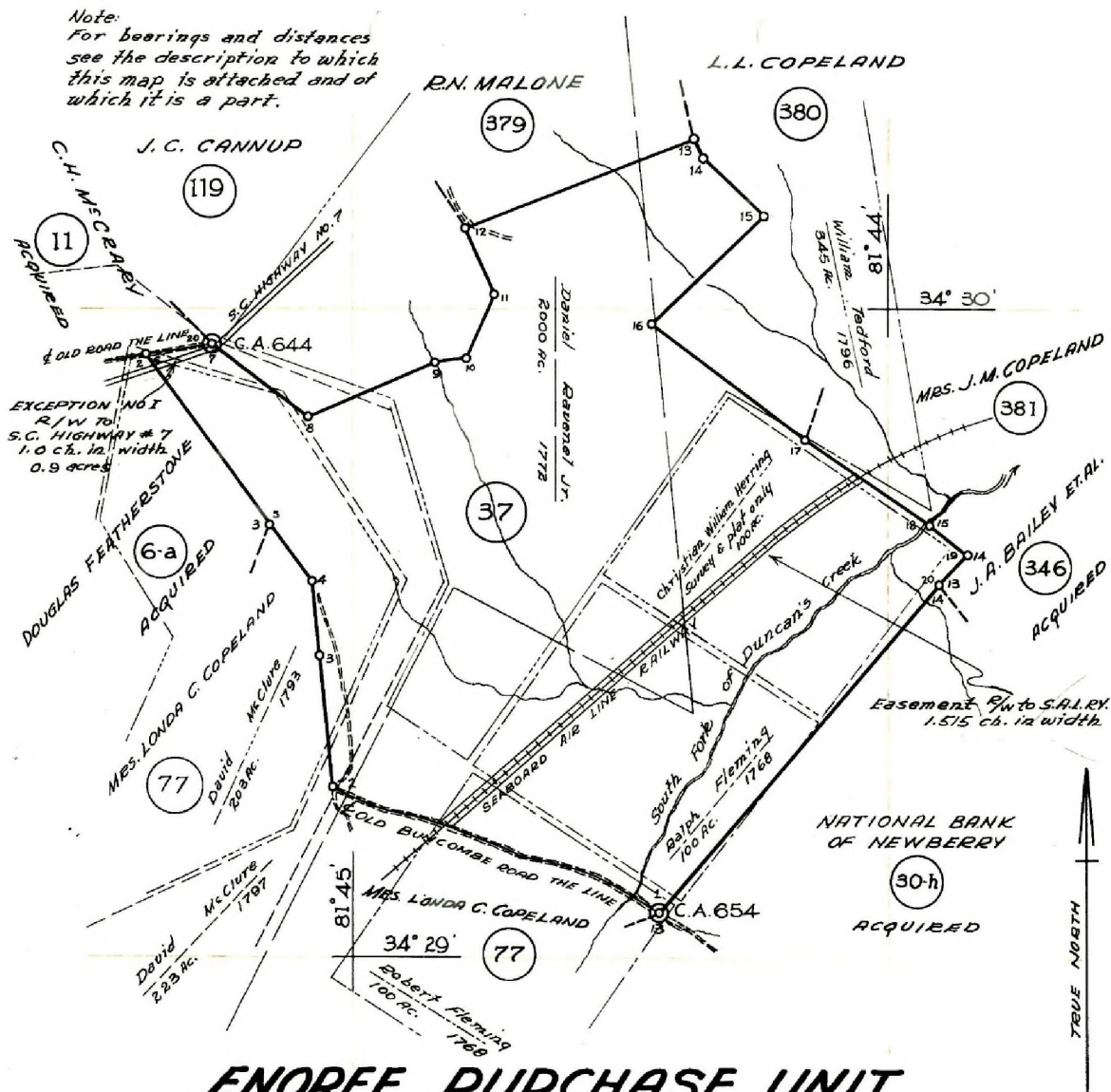


Figure 45. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-37.

Type map of R. B. FERGUSON, AGENT Tract No. 37 Acres 618
 Location TOWNSHIP, JACKS County LAURENS State SOUTH CAROLINA
 National Forest, ENOREE PURCHASE Unit
 Field work by L. W. MILLER & PARTY Date JULY 1934 Scale 4 inches=1 mile

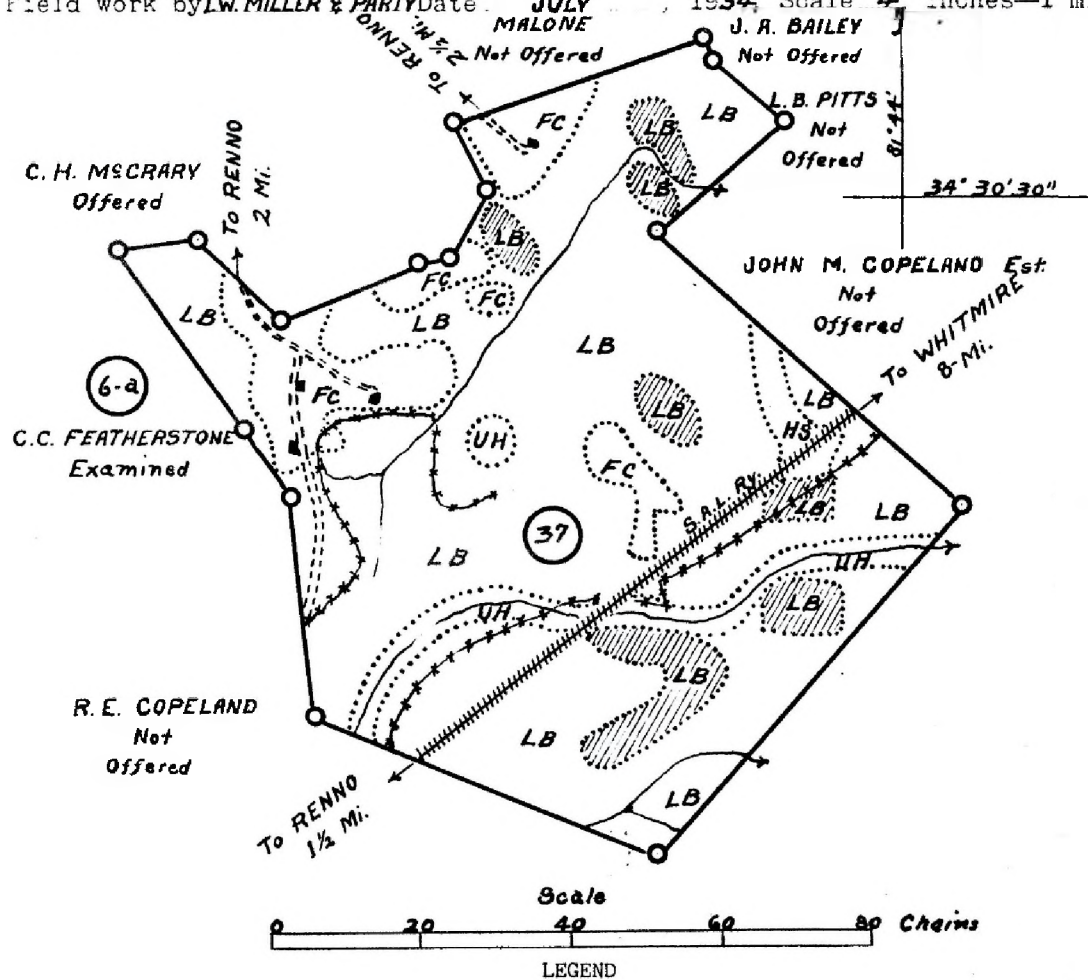
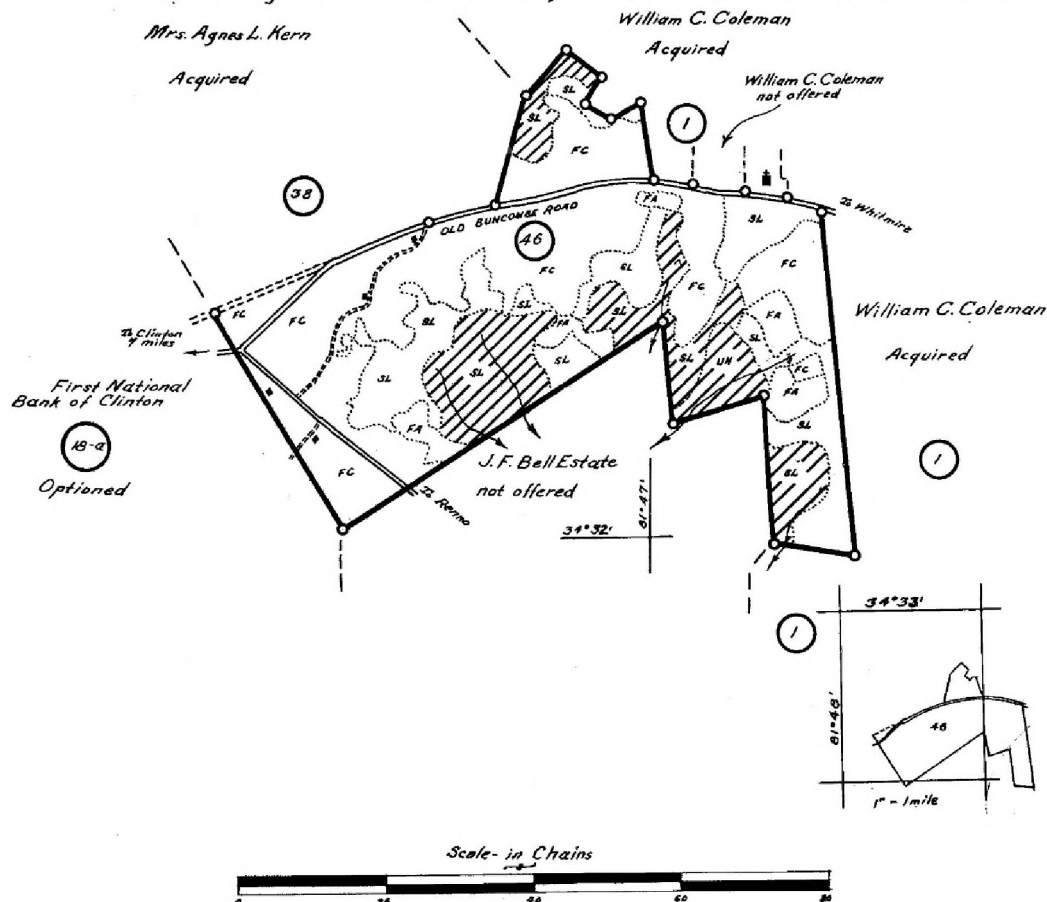


Figure 46. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-37.

Type map of Davidson, L.H. Tract No. 46 Acres 259
Location Jacks Township County Laurens State South Carolina
Sumter National Forest, Enoree Unit
Field work by A.D. Smith & Party Date January, 1936, Scale 4 inches—1 mile



LEGEND

FC	Plowland	R	Ridge	SL	Shortleaf Pine	Cp	Cypress swamp
FA	Abandoned fields	B	Barren	SD	Sand Pine	By	Bay swamp
FG	Pasture lands	W	Water	HH	Hammock high	T	Titi swamp
C	Cove	LP	Longleaf Pine	HL	Hammock low	O	Bays, open or loblollies
L	Lower slope	SP	Slash Pine	UH	Upland hardwoods		Severe burn
U	Upper slope	LB	Loblolly Pine	HS	Hardwood swamp		Merchantable Saw Timber

8-5554 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
AEC.

Figure 47. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-46.

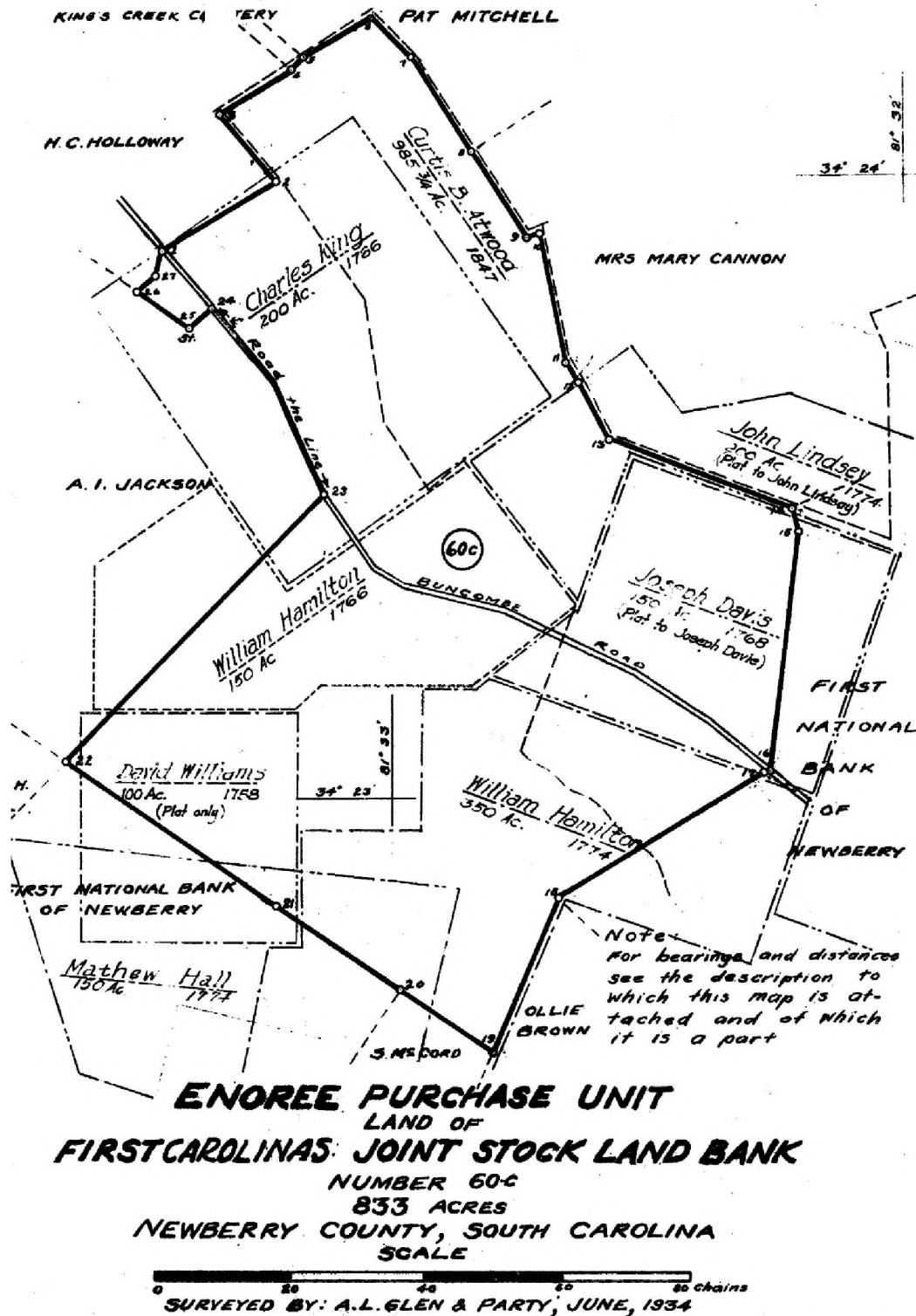


Figure 48. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-60c.

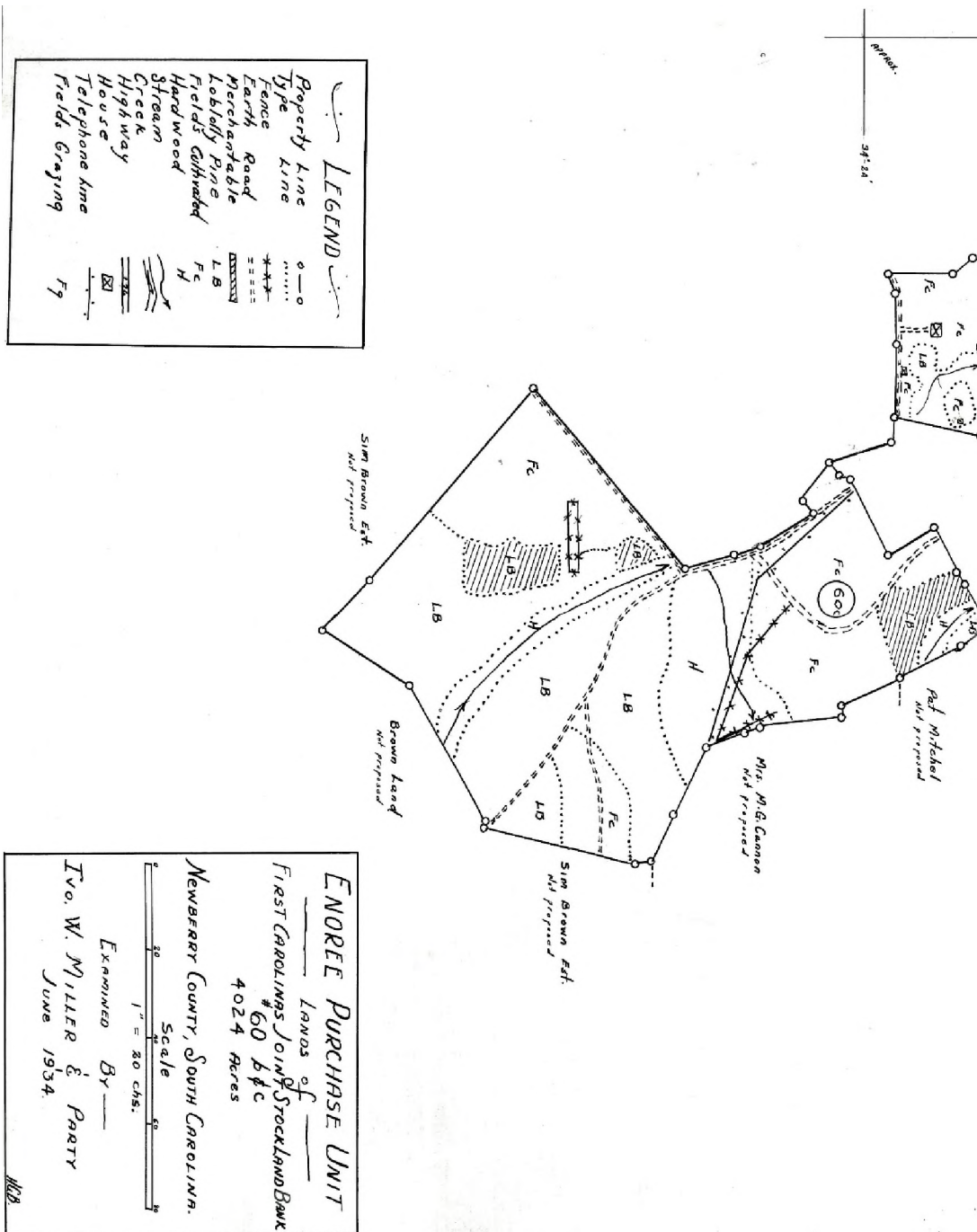
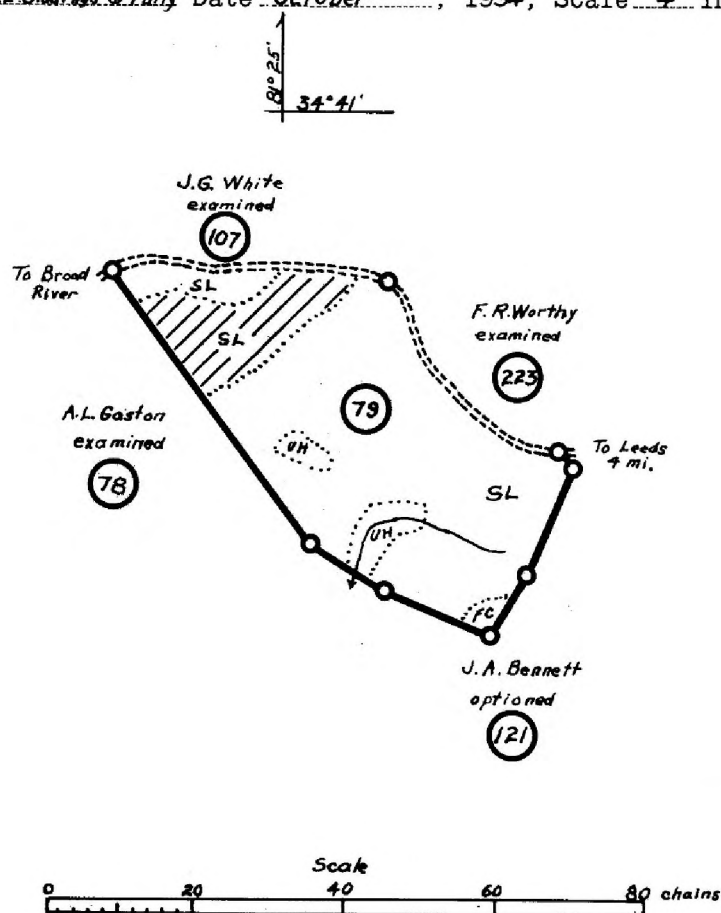


Figure 49. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-60c.

Type map of C.C. Edwards Tract No. 79 Acres 156
Location Baton Rouge Township County Chester State South Carolina
National Forest, Enoree Purchase Unit
Field work by E.L. Giddings & Party Date October, 1934, Scale 4 inches—1 mile



LEGEND

FC Plowland	R Ridge	SL Shortleaf Pine	Cp Cypress swamp
FA Abandoned fields	B Barren	SD Sand Pine	By Bay swamp
FG Pasture lands	W Water	HH Hammock high	T Titl swamp
C Cove	LP Longleaf Pine	HL Hammock low	O Bays, open or loblollies
L Lower slope	SP Slash Pine	UH Upland hardwoods	Severe burn
U Upper slope	LB Loblolly Pine	HS Hardwood swamp	Merchantable Timber

8-6334 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

S.S.S.

Figure 50. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-79.

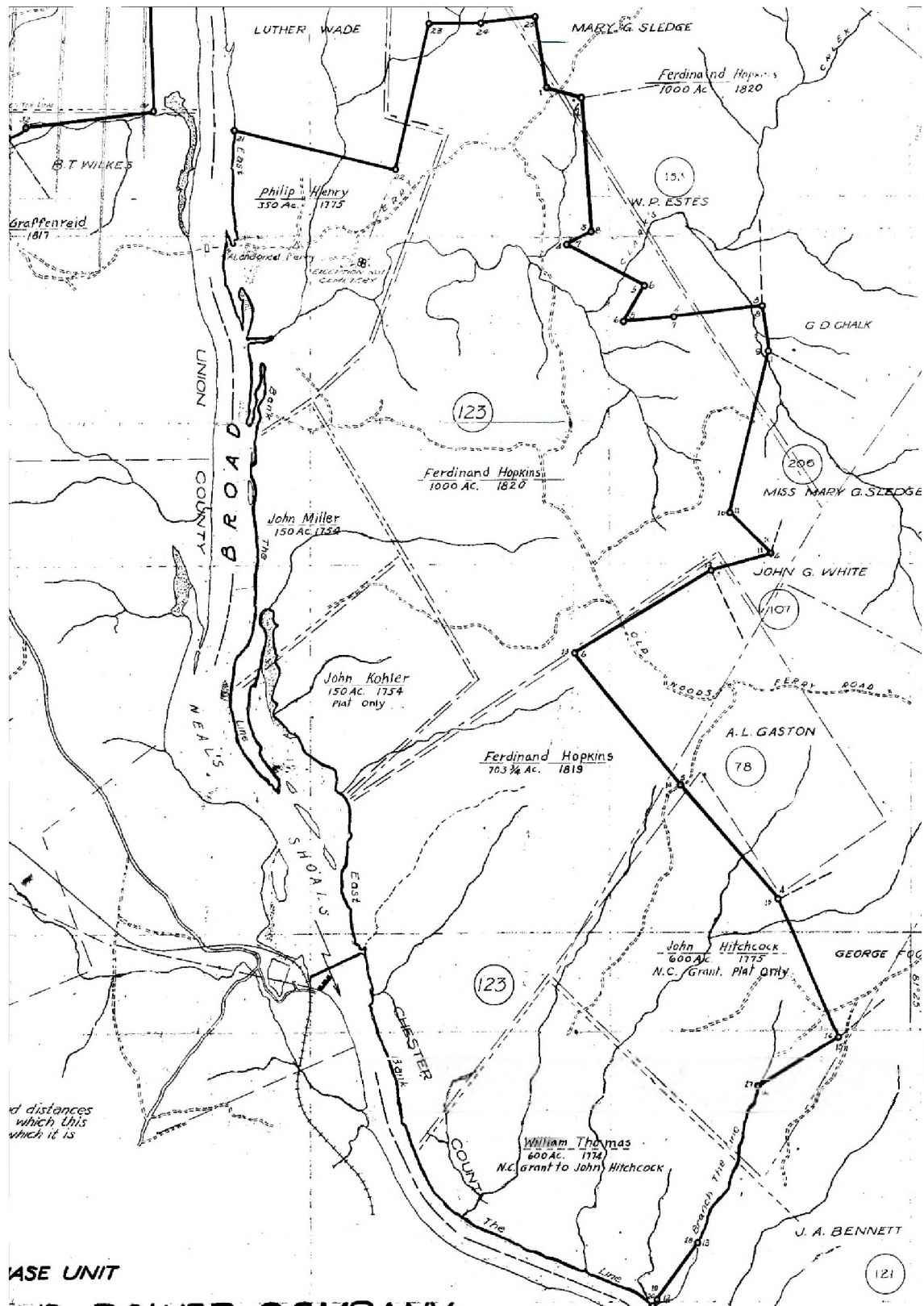


Figure 51. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-123.

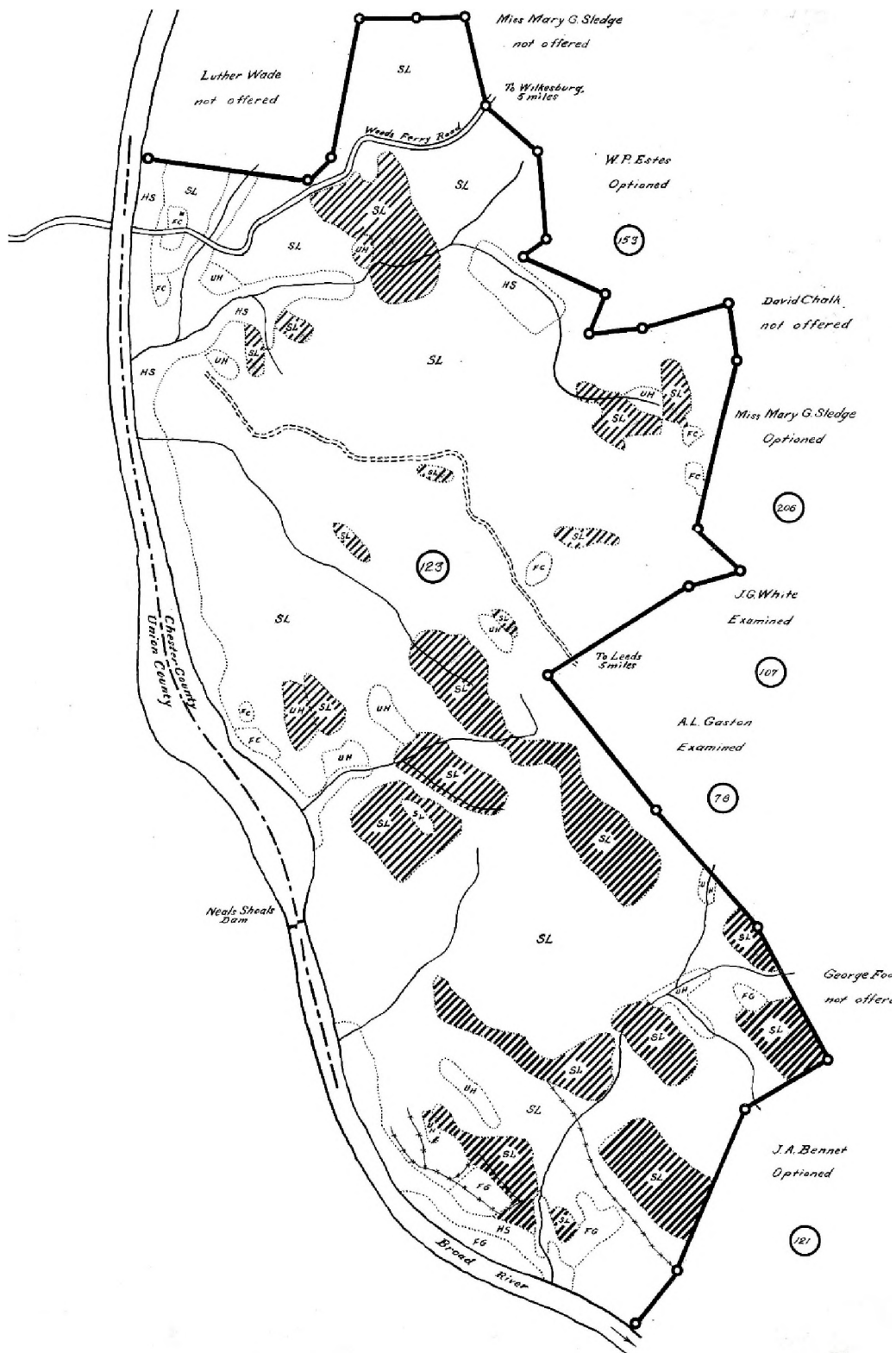


Figure 52. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-123.

Type map of BANK OF GREENWOOD Tract No. 254 Acres 658
Location NO. 5 TOWNSHIP County NEWBERRY State SOUTH CAROLINA
SUMTER National Forest, ENOREE Unit
Field work by J.M. LELAND Date 7-26, 1939, Scale 4 inches—1 mile

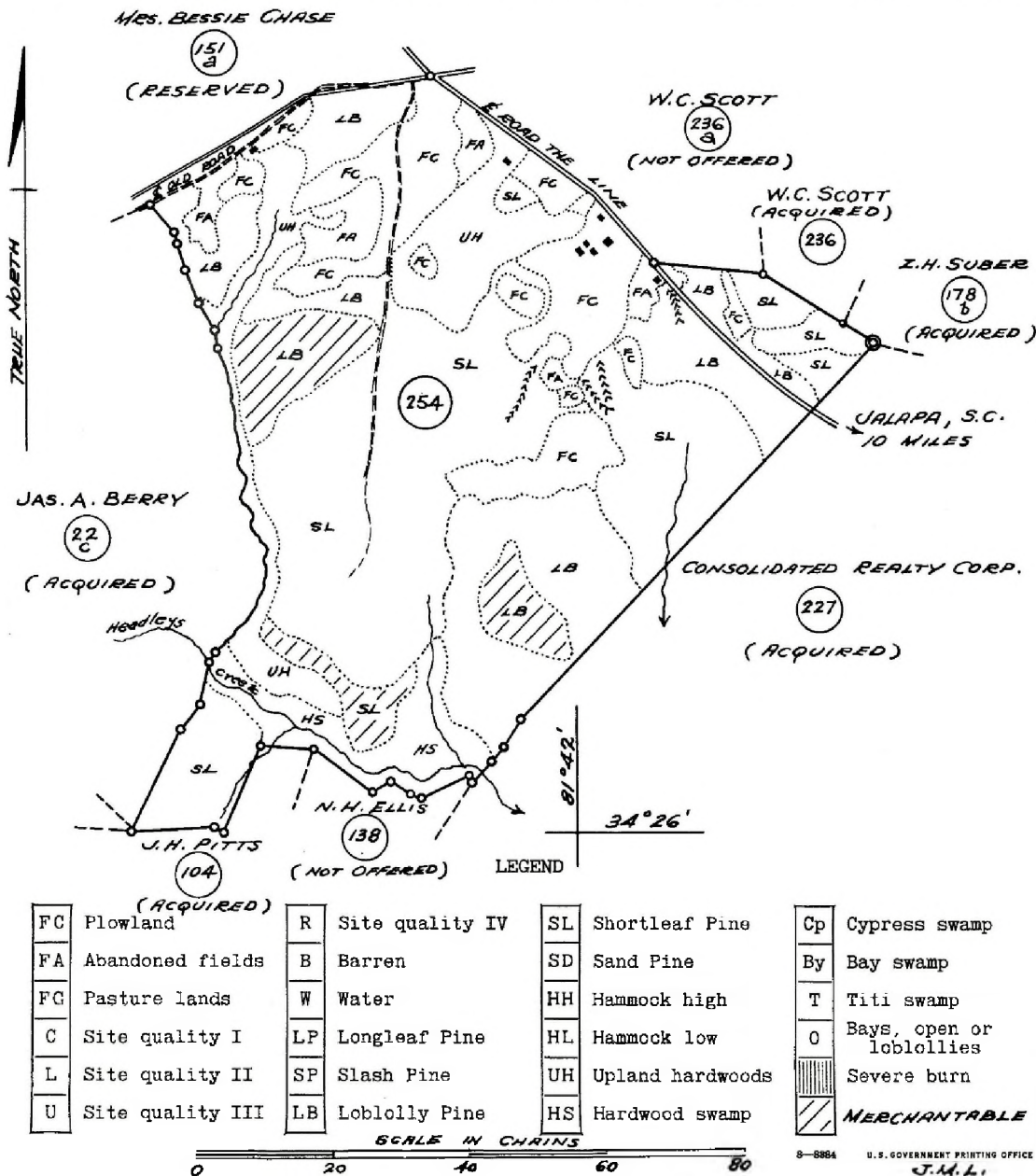


Figure 53. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-254.

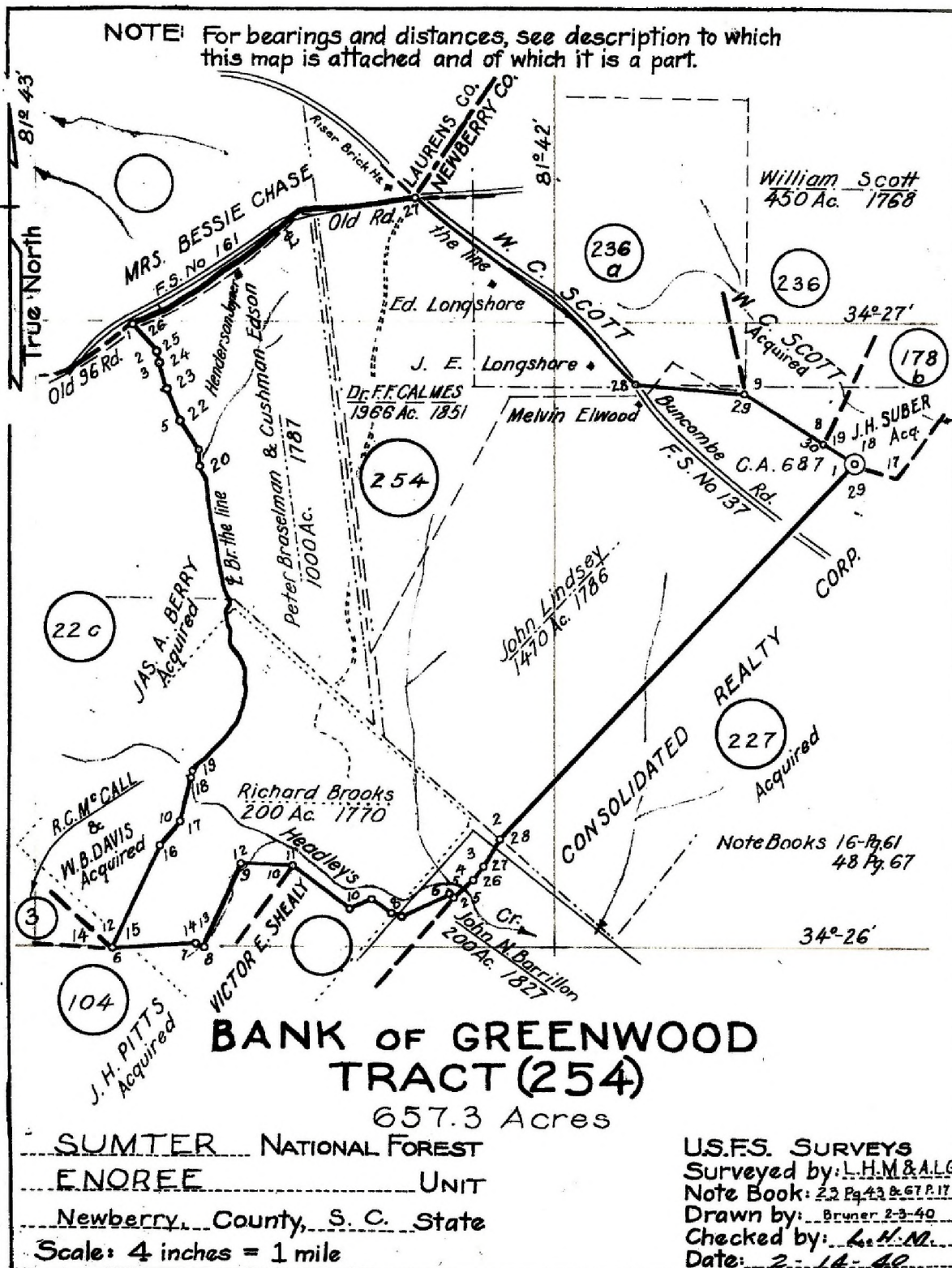


Figure 54. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-254.

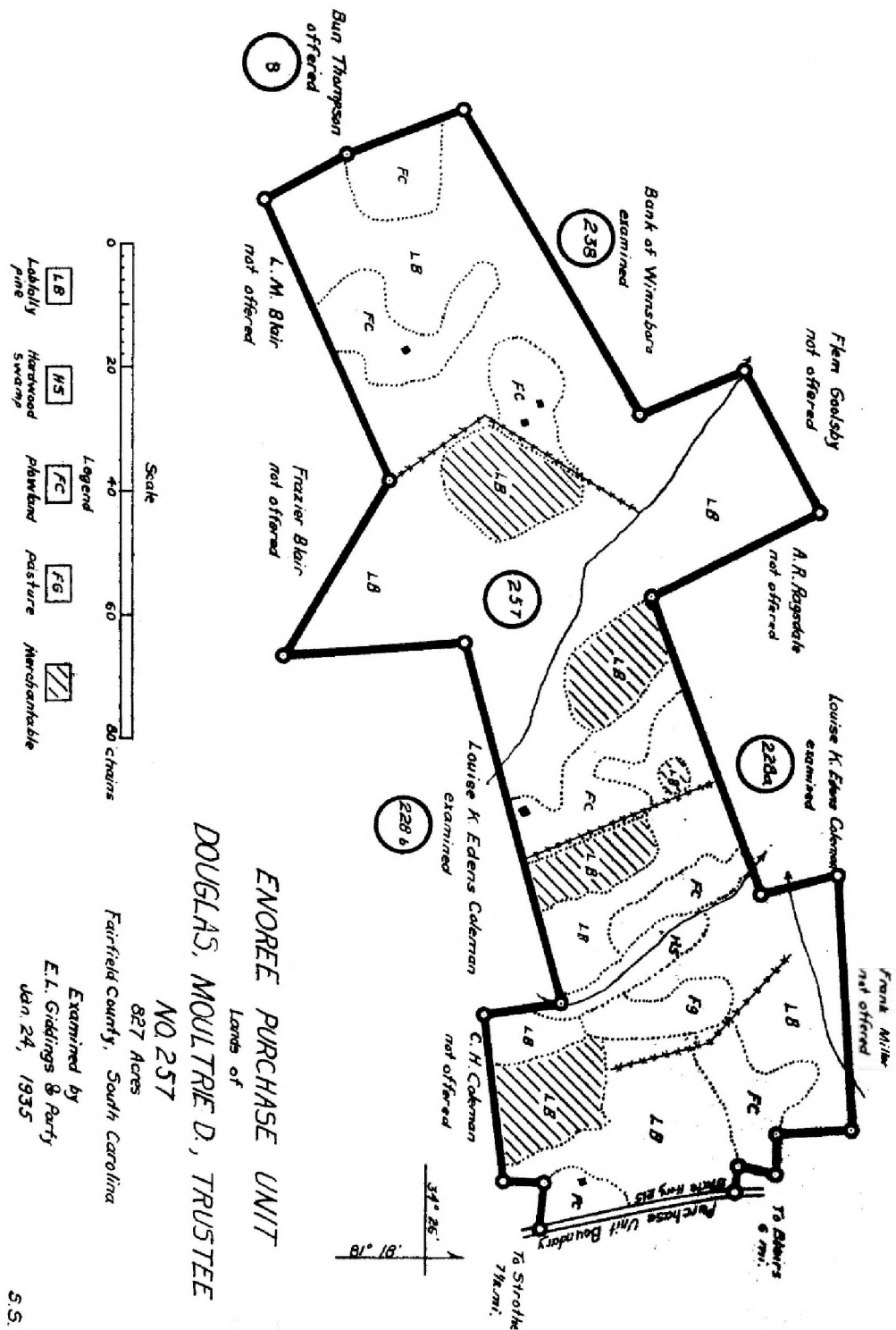
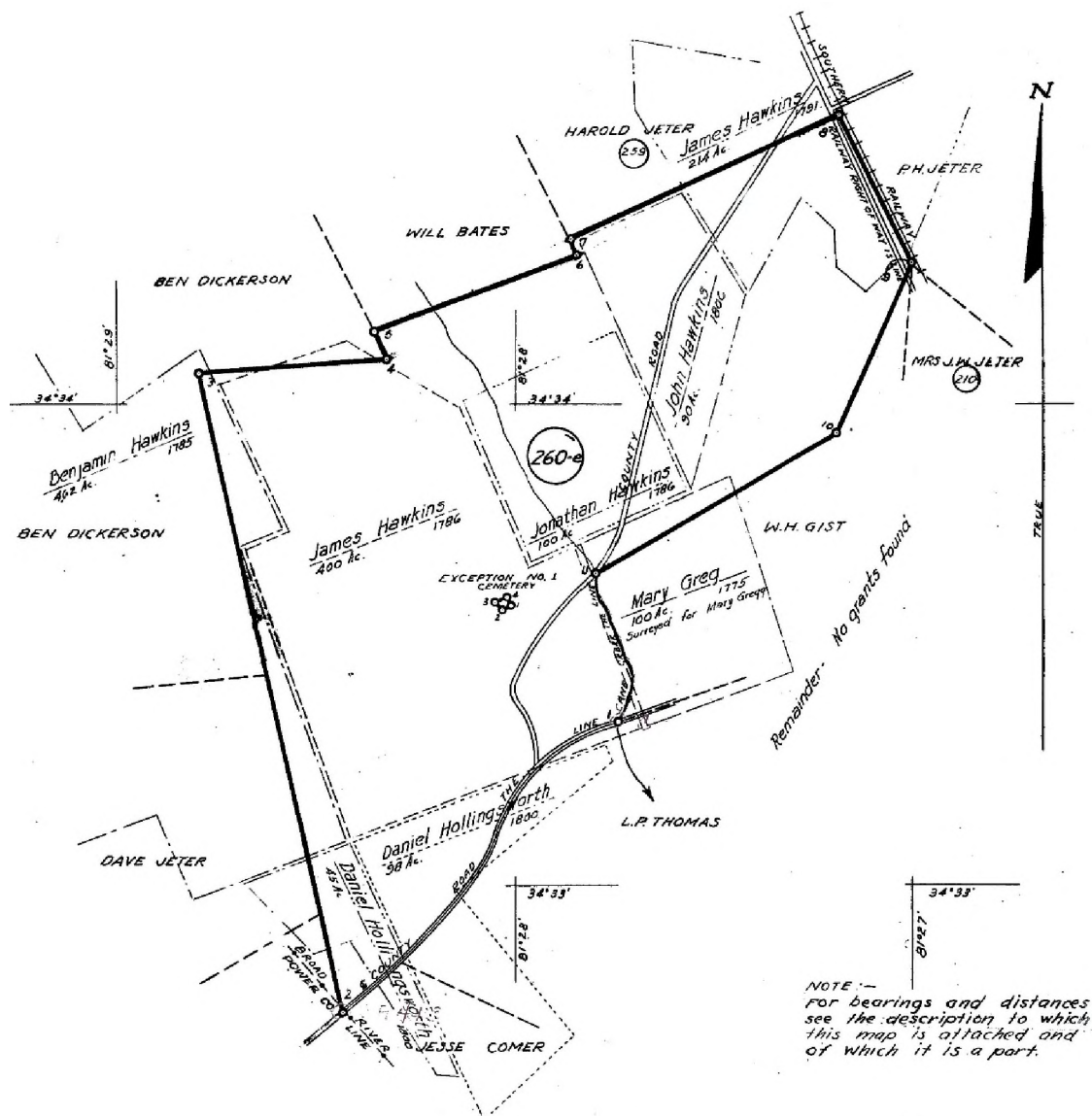


Figure 55. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-257.



ENOREE PURCHASE UNIT
LAND OF
FEDERAL LAND BANK OF COLUMBIA
NUMBER 260-e
1046.9 ACRES
UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCALE
1 INCH = 20 CHAINS
SURVEYED BY
A.L. GLEN & PARTY
FEBRUARY - 1935

Figure 58. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-260e.

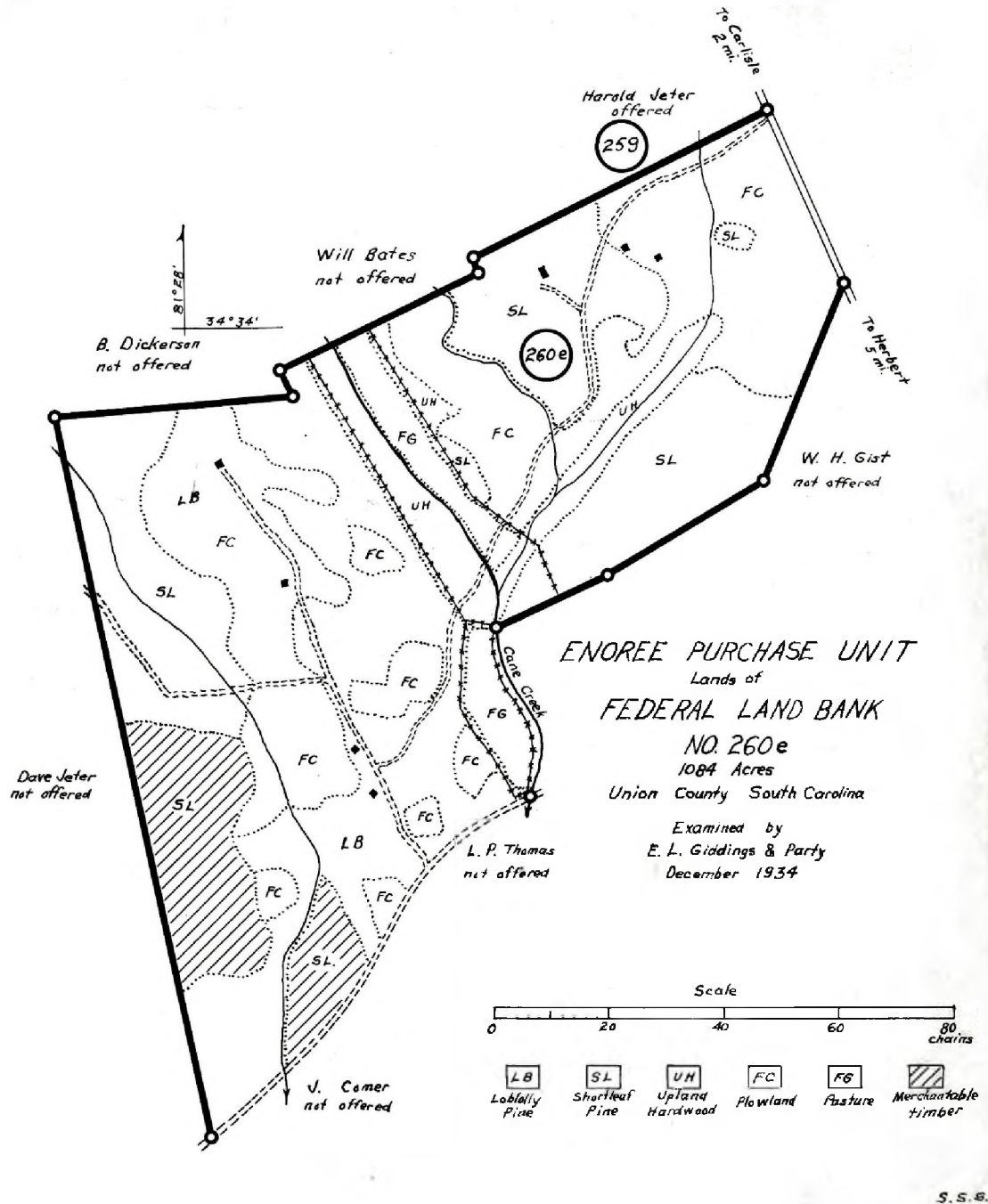
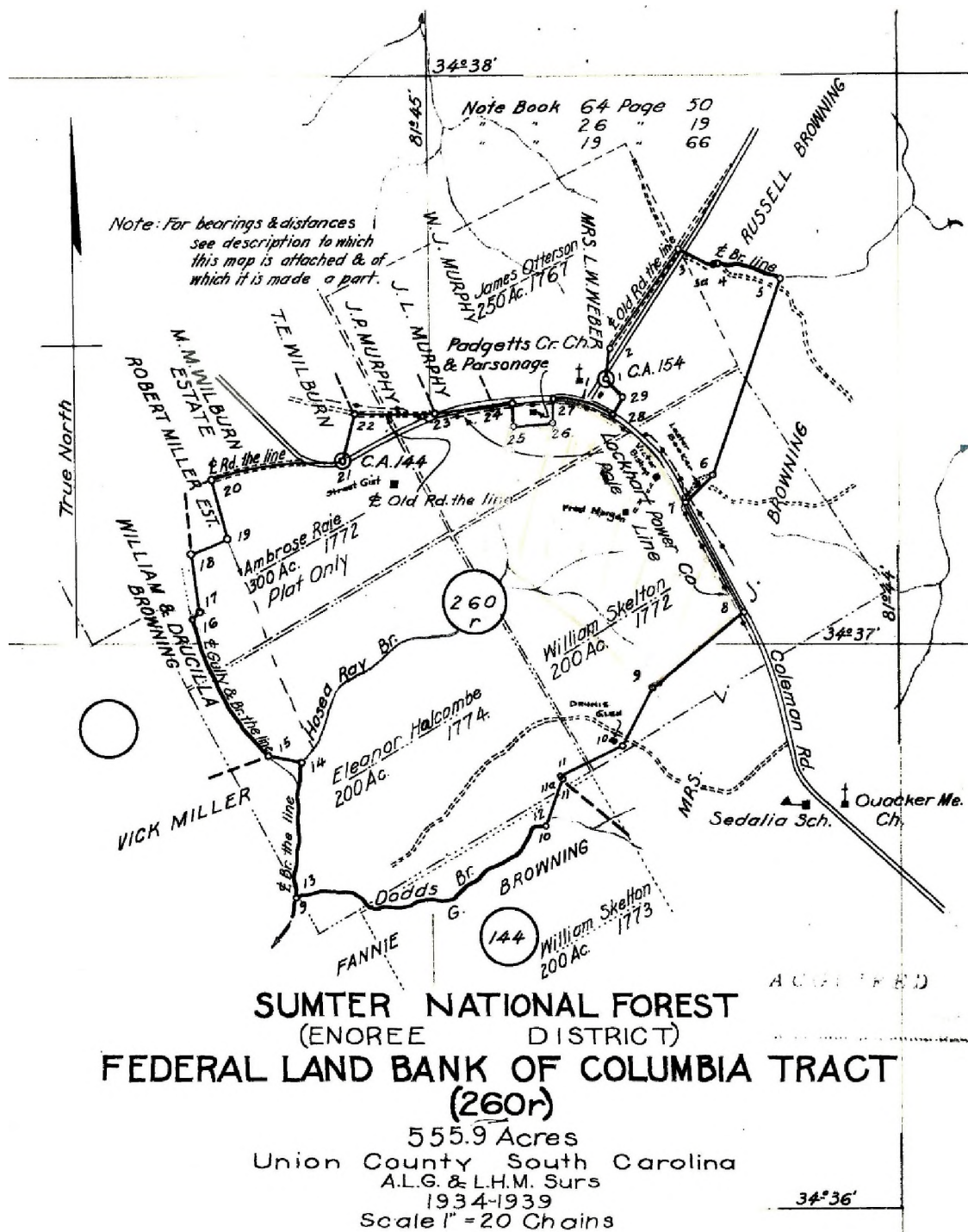


Figure 59. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-260e.



Type map of FEDERAL LAND BANK OF COLUMBIA Tract No. 260r Acres 560
 Location CROSS KEYS TWP. County UNION State SOUTH CAROLINA
SUMTER National Forest, ENOREE Unit
 Field work by J.M. LELAND Date 8-25, 1938, Scale 4 inches--1 mile

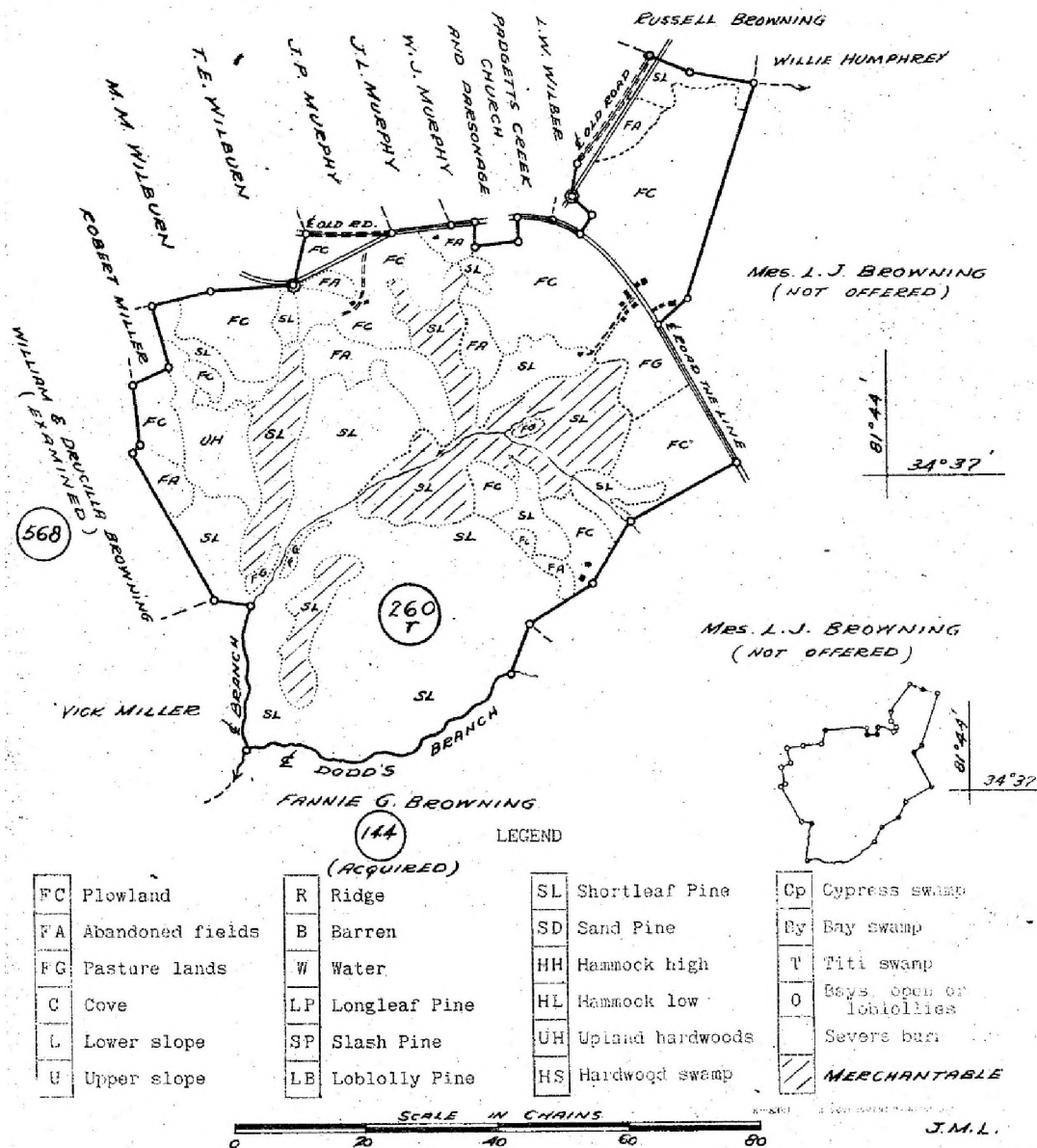


Figure 61. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-260r.

Type map of Shouse, Mrs. Carrie A. et al. Tract No. 275 Acres 516
Location Goshen Hill Township Union County Newberry State South Carolina
Wampan National Forest, Enoree Unit
Field work by E. L. Giddings & Party Date Jan. 25 1935, Scale 4 inches—1 mile

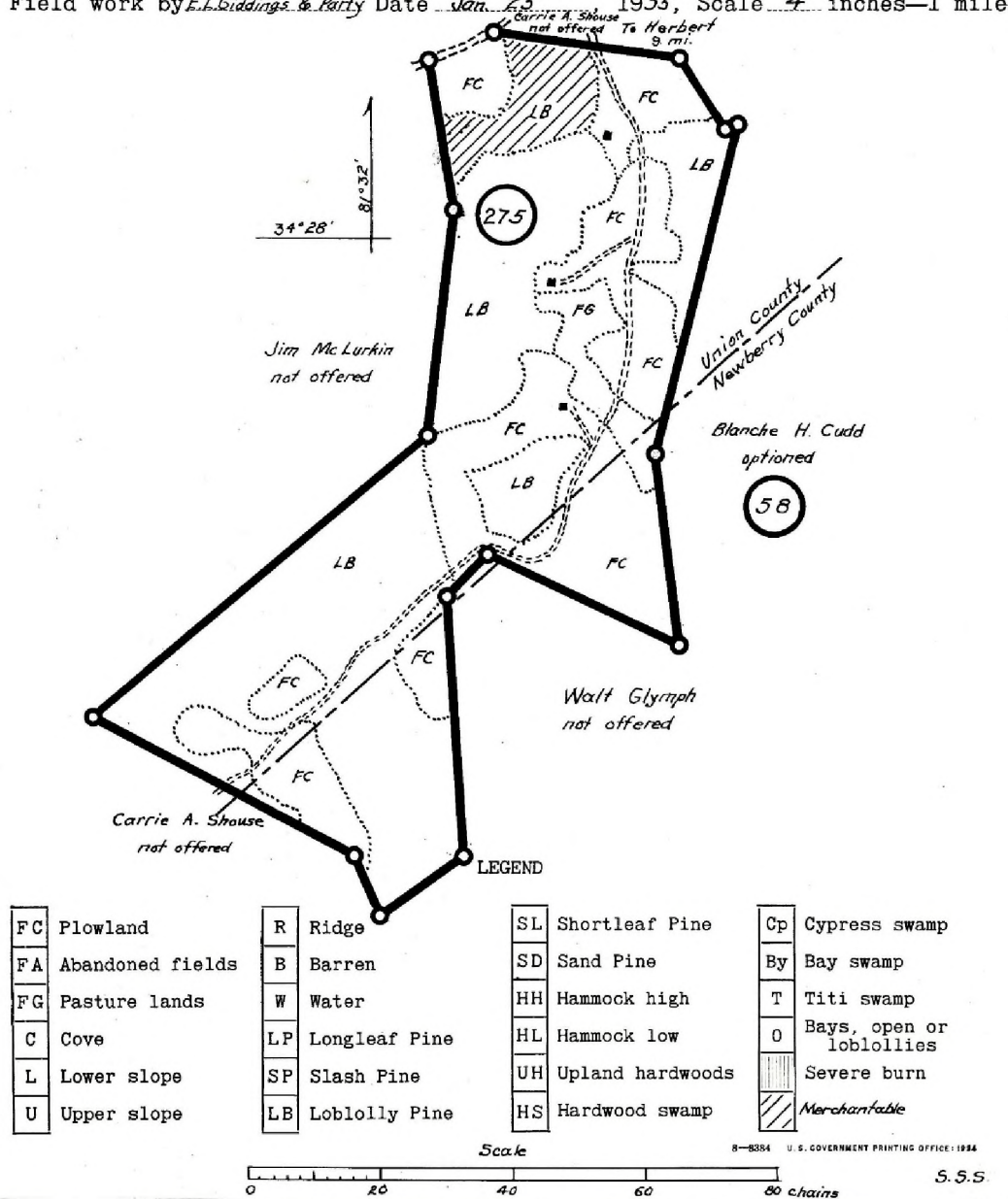


Figure 64. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-275.

ACQUISITION SURVEY PLAT

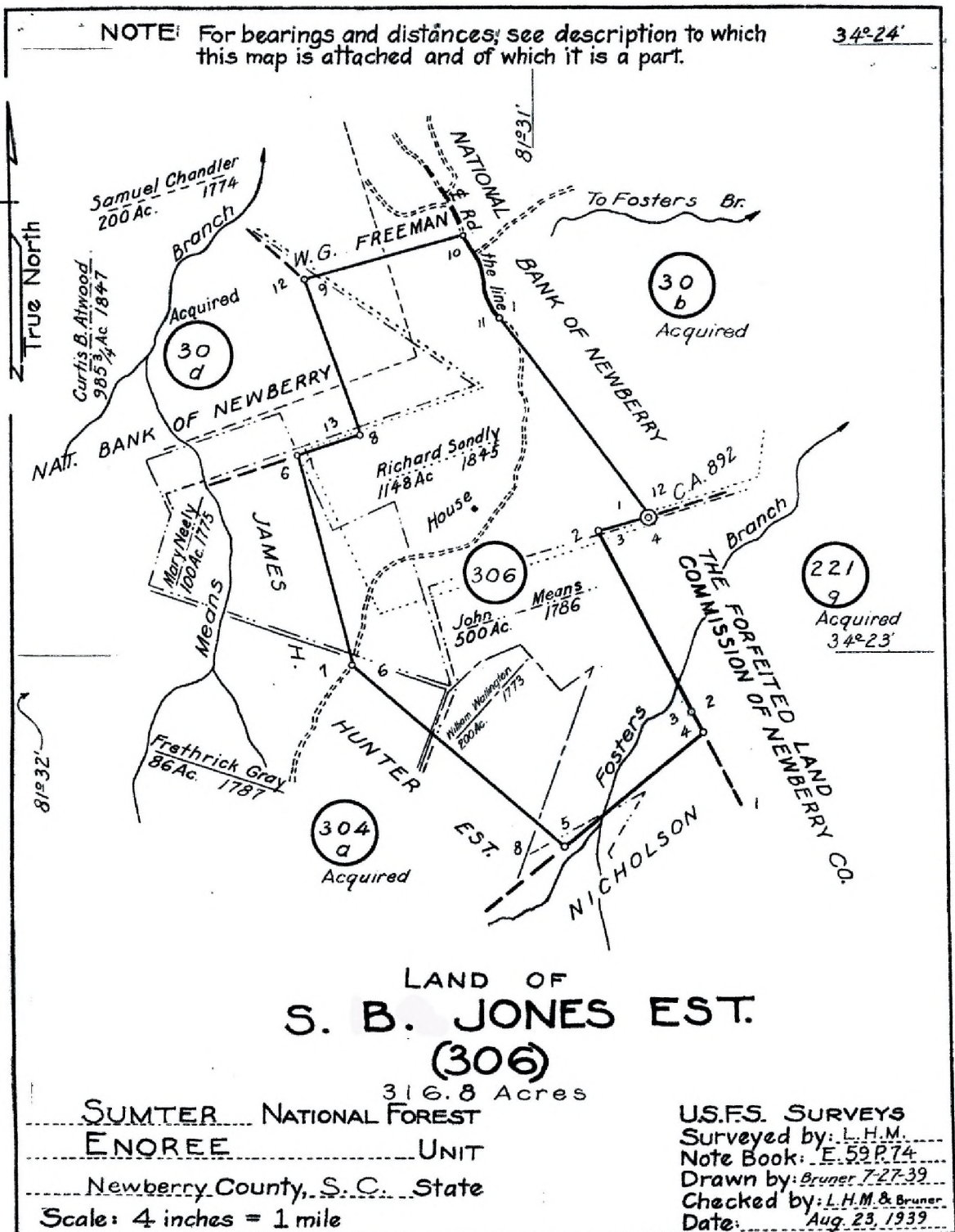
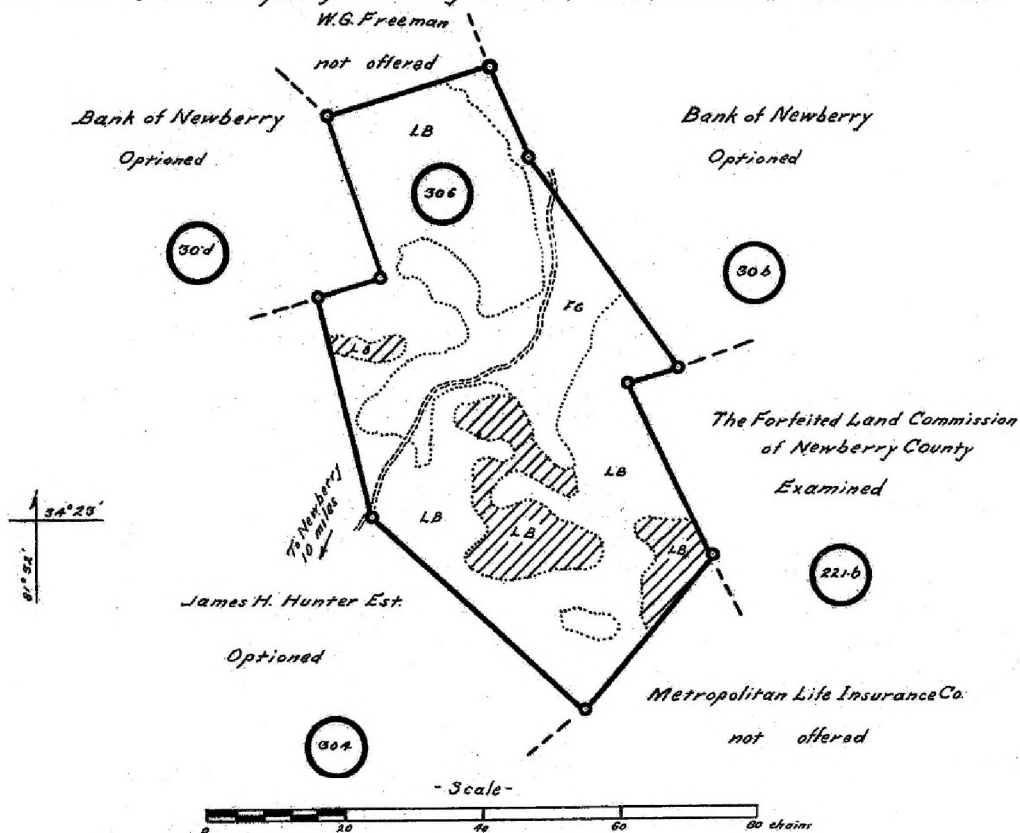


Figure 65. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-306.

Type map of Jones, J.B. Tract No. 306 Acres 311
Location Township #2 County Newberry State South Carolina
Sumter National Forest, Enoree Unit
Field work by A.D. Smith & Party Date July 11, 1935, Scale 4 inches—1 mile



LEGEND

FC	Flowland	R	Ridge	SL	Shortleaf Pine	Cp	Cypress swamp
FA	Abandoned fields	B	Barren	SD	Sand Pine	By	Bay swamp
FG	Pasture lands	W	Water	HH	Hammock high	T	Titi swamp
C	Cove	LP	Longleaf Pine	HL	Hammock low	O	Bays, open or loblollies
L	Lower slope	SP	Slash Pine	UH	Upland hardwoods		Severe burn
U	Upper slope	LB	Loblolly Pine	HS	Hardwood swamp		Merchantable Saw Timber

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934
D. E. C.

Figure 66. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-306.

Type map of Harley, R.A. Tract No. 529 Acres 115
Location Township No. 3 County Newberry State South Carolina
Sumter National Forest, Enoree Unit
Field work by A.D. Smith Date April, 1936, Scale 4 inches--1 mile

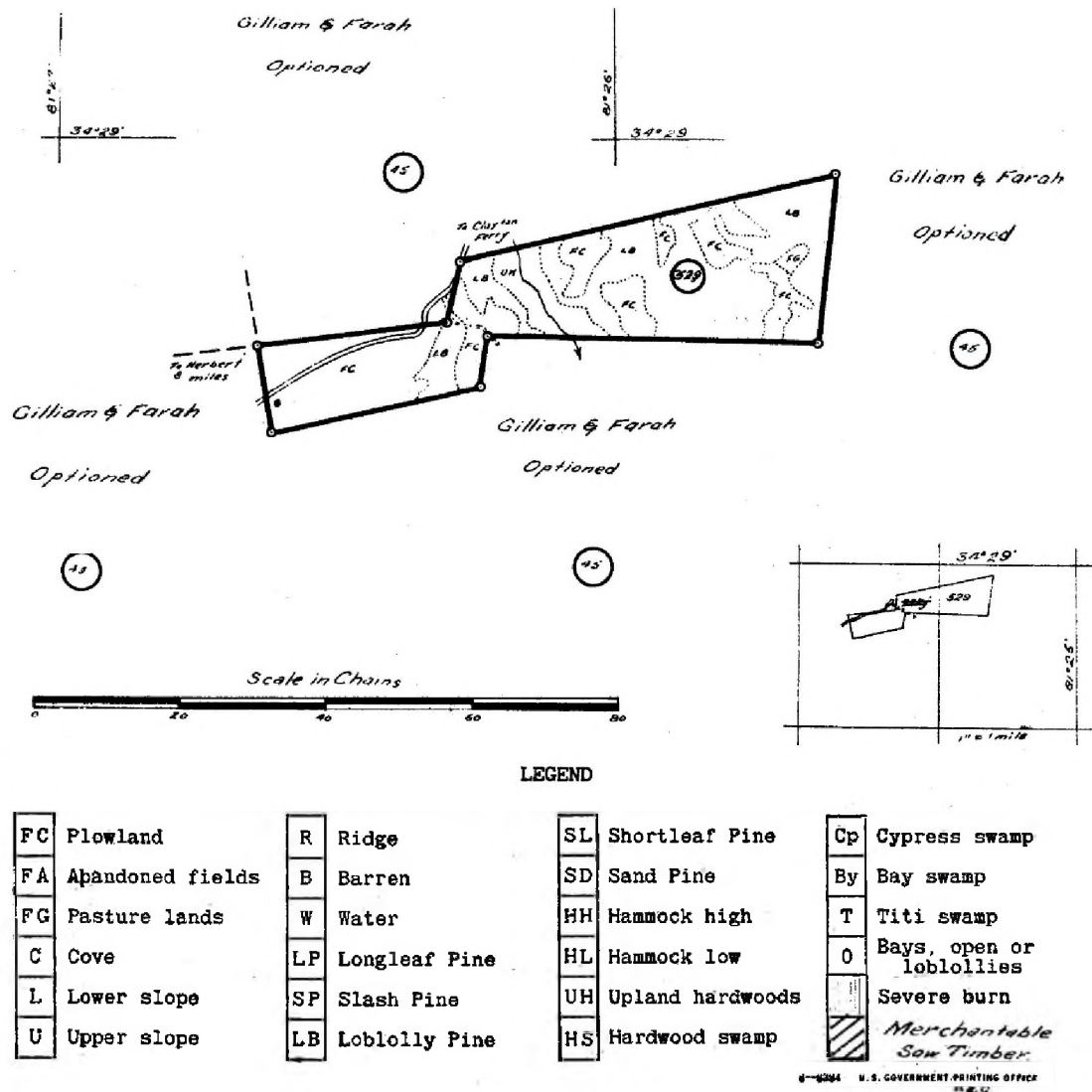


Figure 67. Title plat for land acquisition Tract E-529.

Type map of HOLMES, SHERROD Tract No. 141 Acres 302
Location 2 MI. SOUTH OF WESTS County EDGEFIELD State SOUTH CAROLINA
National Forest, LONG CANE Unit
Field work by ORRIS W. HANSON AND PARTY Date OCTOBER, 1934 Scale 4 inches—1 mile

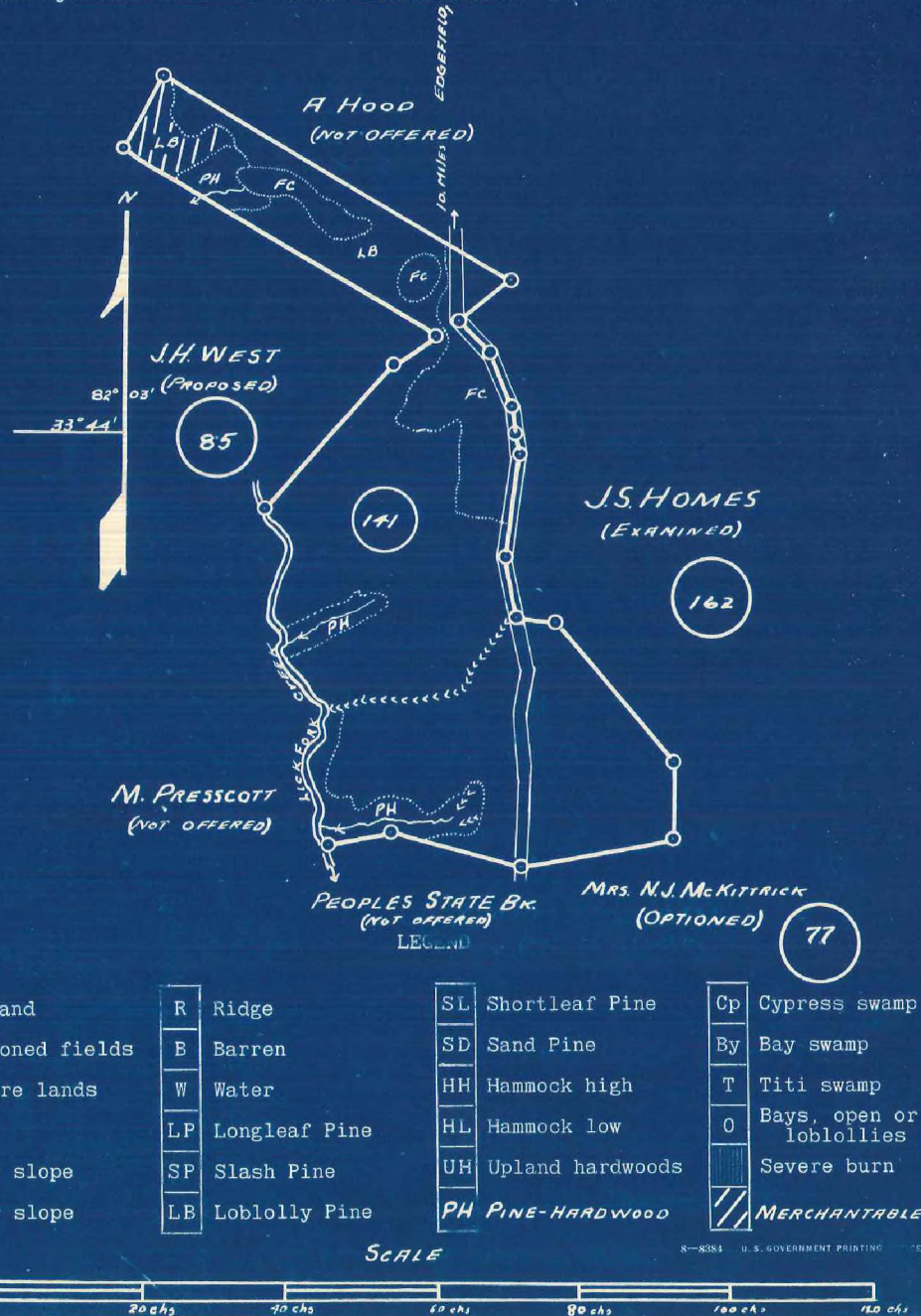


Figure 68. Figure 44. Title plat for land acquisition Tract L-141.

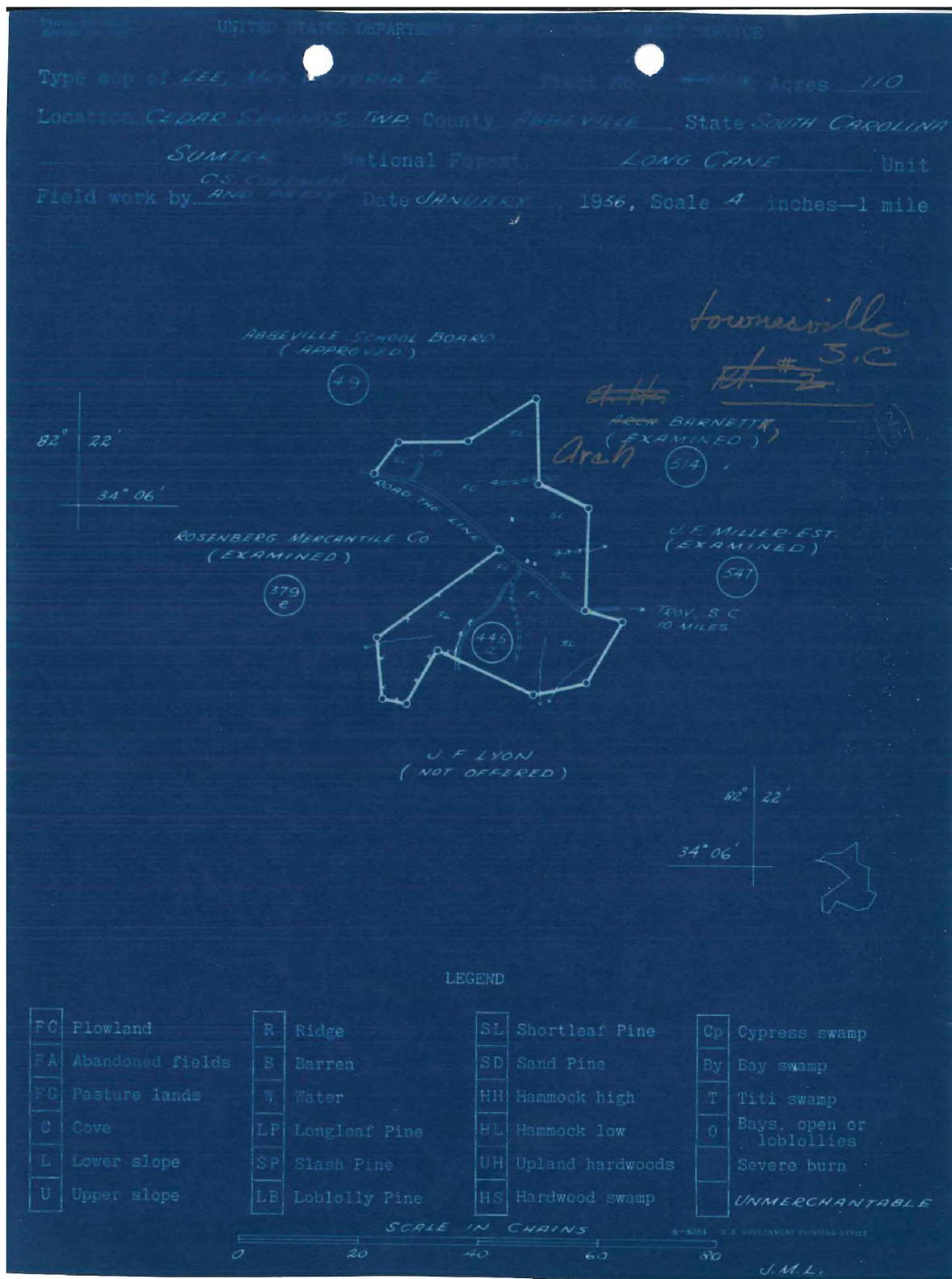


Figure 69. Title plat for land acquisition Tract L-445A.

APPENDIX II: SHPO Draft Comment Letter



October 21, 2019

John Richard Lint
Forest Supervisor
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests
4931 Broad River Road
Columbia, SC 29212

Re: Sumter National Forest Recreation Facility Decommissioning
Enoree and Long Cane Ranger Districts
Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Laurens,
Newberry and Union Counties, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0361

Dear John Lint:

Thank you for your letter of September 25, 2019, which we received on September 26, 2019, regarding the subject-referenced undertaking. We also received the SCIAA site form, draft PDF SHPO survey forms, and draft report, *Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Recreation Facility Decommissioning Enoree and Long Cane Ranger Districts, Sumter National Forest Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Laurens, Newberry, and Union Counties, South Carolina*, as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Forest Service) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

The proposed undertaking is defined as the decommissioning of recreation facilities and roads. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking is defined as 52 acres on the Enoree and Long Cane Ranger Districts, consisting of 18 project areas.

A cultural resources survey was conducted of three acres of the APE not previously inventoried for cultural resources. The survey identified one newly recorded archaeological site (38NE1376) and four newly recorded historic architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0297, 0356, 0304, and 1976). Our office notes that Parson Mountain Bath House is referenced as SHPO Site No. 0298 in your letter, the report, and survey form but the resource was assigned SHPO Site No. 0356 (See *Technical Comments* for additional information).

8501 Parklane Road • Columbia, SC 29223 • scdah.sc.gov

Two of the resources (SHPO Site Nos. 1976 and 0304) are not located within the APE. SHPO Site No. 1976 is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our office concurs with this determination and recommends additional research and documentation of other potential CCC-era resources associated with the Suber Recreation Area that may be NRHP eligible, either individually or as an historic district. SHPO Site No. 0304 is recommended as being not eligible for listing in the NRHP. SHPO Site Nos. 0297 and 0356 are proposed to be decommissioned and are recommended as being not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 38NE1376 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Our office concurs with these determinations as well.

Six previously recorded archaeological sites (38AB0527, 38LU0545, 38NE0140, 38NE0478, 38UN0245, and 38UN0746) were identified within the remaining APE and previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Forest Service recommends that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking.

Based on the description of the APE and the identification of historic properties within the APE, our office concurs with the assessment that no properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP will be affected by this project.

If archaeological materials are encountered during construction, the procedures codified at 36 CFR 800.13(b) will apply. Archaeological materials consist of any items, fifty years old or older, which were made or used by man. These items include, but are not limited to, stone projectile points (arrowheads), ceramic sherds, bricks, worked wood, bone and stone, metal and glass objects, and human skeletal materials. The federal agency or the applicant receiving federal assistance should contact our office.

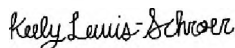
Our office has additional technical comments on the report and survey forms that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report and survey forms as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. To complete the reporting process, please provide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

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0361 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis-Schroer
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Elizabeth Toney, Forest Service
Jim Bates, Forest Service
Matthew Taliaferro, Forest Service

Technical Comments

Our records indicate that the Parsons Mountain Campground Restroom and Bath House was assigned SHPO Site No. 0356 (Abbeville County) but is referenced throughout the report as SHPO Site No. 0278. Please correct on the survey form and throughout the report. We are taking back assigned SHPO Site Nos. 0298 (Chester County) and 2410 (Laurens County) as they do not appear to have been used or needed.

Abstract, p. 6- Please correct site number for Molly's Rock/Suber Recreation Area Picnic Shelter from SHPO Site No. 1987 to SHPO Site No. 1976 here and throughout the report.

p. 34, pp. 2- Please correct reference to "Figure X".

p. 42, pp. 1- TYPO: "In 1994[.] bBates." Please correct.

p. 42, pp. 1- "SCSHPO." Please correct for consistency throughout.

p. 54, pp. 2- TYPO: "38NE01440]." Please correct.

p. 79, Figure 30- TYPO's: SHPO Site ~~Building~~ No. 01976, and 358NE1376. Please correct.

Survey Forms:

For all survey forms please just submit the two-page form as the final form PDFs, without the figures/attachments. The figures/attachments should be included in the report only. The survey photographs should be provided separately as jpeg or tiff image files, labeled with their digital photo ID file naming convention, in accordance with the Survey Manual and/or [Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys](#).

For all survey forms please delete "Z17N" from the Address/Location field, to save space and zone 17 is our zone regardless.

1976: Please change the Historic Name field to Suber Recreation Area Group Shelter/Molly's Rock Picnic Shelter. Leave the Common Name field blank. The Commercial Form field can be left blank for this resource type/not applicable. Typo: Builét in the Source(s) of Information field.

0297: Leave the Common Name field blank. The Address/Location field is cut off, please edit to Woods Ferry Rec. Area, 3.6 mi past pavement end of County Rd 12-574, (UTM NAD83: N.....)
The Commercial Form field can be left blank for this resource type/not applicable. Enter "Concrete Block" in the Other field for Exterior Walls (i.e., if Other is selected do not leave the Other field blank).

0298/0356: Leave the Common Name field blank. Edit "south" to "S" in the Address/Location field to save space; capitalize "rd". The Commercial Form field can be left blank for this resource type/not applicable. Enter "Concrete Block" in the Other field for Exterior Walls (i.e., if Other is selected do not leave the Other field blank). Delete the extra zero in the Digital Photo IDs fields, e.g., should be 00356001 (an 8 digit convention). Edit the Other field to "Side-front" and "Side-back" to distinguish the two views.

0304: Leave the Common Name field blank. The Commercial Form field can be left blank for this resource type/not applicable.