Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Huntley Solar, LLC Tract Orangeburg County, South Carolina

SC SHPO Project No. 18-KL0122

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.

December 4, 2018

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Prepared for

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Management Summary

In June and September of 2018, Archaeological Consultants of Carolinas, Inc. (ACC), conducted a cultural resources evaluation of the 1,170 acre Huntley Solar, LLC project tract in Orangeburg County, South Carolina. This project was undertaken on behalf of Cypress Creek Renewables as part of their due diligence pending determinations of permitting requirements. Compliance with federal regulations regarding the management of significant cultural resources for permitting requires consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, who have indicated that they would request that an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed project tract be conducted prior to the issuance of permits (SHPO letter dated 5/19/18). The goals of this investigation were to identify all archaeological sites located within the project tract, assess those resources for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and make management recommendations as appropriate. A further goal of this evaluation was to identify any potentially historic resources (e.g., houses, structures, etc.) within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) that would be impacted, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed undertaking.

A total of 38 archaeological resources were identified in the project tract: 21 sites and 17 isolated finds (Table i.1). These resources provide a snapshot view of settlement in the area from early Native American to the tenant era. It also illustrates the adaptability of humans to their environment. The overall tract contains large wetlands and low-lying areas, but wherever high ground with exploitable resources is present, people settled. Of the 21 archaeological sites identified, 11 have both Native American and historic components, illustrating that favorable settlement location criteria has largely remained the same through time.

Table i.1. Archaeological Resources Identified in the Huntley Project Tract.

Site Number	Component(s)	Comments	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
38OR389	Historic - 18th century Native American - Woodland, Early-Middle Mississippian	Colonial artifact scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Unevaluated
38OR390	Historic - late 18th - mid 20th century Native American - Late Archaic, Woodland	House site Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR391	Historic - late 18th - mid 19th century Native American - Woodland	Artifact scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR392	Historic - late 18th - late 19th century Native American - Woodland	Artifact scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR393	Historic - late 18th - mid 19th century	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
38OR394	Historic - Unknown historic Native American - Archaic, Woodland	Artifact scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR395	Historic - late 18th-mid 19th century Native American - Middle -Late Archaic, Middle Woodland	House site Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR396	Historic - late 18th -20th century Native American - Middle Woodland	Artifact Scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not Eligible

38OR397	Historic - 19th - 20th century Native American - Woodland	Artifact scatter Ceramic scatter	Not eligible
38OR398	Historic - late 19th - mid 20th century Native American - Woodland	House site Ceramic scatter	Not eligible
38OR399	Historic - mid 19th - mid 20th century Native American - Woodland	House site Ceramics and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR400	Native American - Unknown prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR401	Historic - late 19th - early 20th century	House site	Not eligible
38OR402	Historic - early 19th - early 20th century	House site	Not eligible
38OR403	Native American - Late Archaic, Woodland	Ceramic scatter	Not eligible
38OR404	Native American - Late Archaic, Woodland	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR405	Native American - Late Archaic, Woodland, Early Mississippian	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR406	Native American - Unknown prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR407	Historic - mid 19th - early 20th century	House site	Not eligible
38OR408	Historic - early 19th - mid 20th century	House site	Not eligible
38OR409	Historic - late 18th - early 20th century	House site	Not eligible
Isolated Finds			
Isolate 2	Historic	1 ceramic	Not Eligible
Isolate 5	Native American	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 10	Historic	1 ceramic, brick fragment	Not eligible
Isolate 12	Historic	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 13	Historic	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 21	Native American	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 22	Native American	2 ceramics	Not eligible
Isolate 23	Native American	2 ceramics	Not eligible
Isolate 25	Native American	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 29	Native American	1 ceramic, 1 flake fragment	Not eligible
Isolate 30	Historic	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 33	Native American	1 flake fragment	Not eligible
Isolate 34	Native American	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 36	Native American	1 flake fragment	Not eligible

Isolate 37	Historic	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 38	Historic	1 pc. glass	Not eligible
Isolate 39	Historic	1 pc. glass, brick fragment	Not eligible

Site 38OR389 is the only site identified in the Huntley tract considered to warrant further work. The early occupation of this site, the apparent wealth of the occupants relative to other settlers in the project tract, and the possible presence of slaves indicate that this site has the potential to contribute new and important data on the early settlement of Orangeburg County and the region as a whole. Although the prehistoric component does not retain sufficient integrity for further research, the historic occupation at this site is being recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B due to its possible association with *events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history* and *with the lives of persons significant in the past.* In addition, the historic component of this site may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D as it may yield *information important in history or prehistory*. Further evaluation would be needed to more definitively determine this site's research significance. Cypress Creek Renewables has opted to preserve this site in place. A plan to insure the avoidance of any disturbance to the site area during construction and operation of the proposed solar facility has been developed. This plan includes the establishment of a 7.5 meter (25 foot) fenced buffer around the site.

Three historic resources (0346, 0347, and 0348) were documented in the immediate vicinity of the project tract. None of these resources are considered to meet NRHP eligibility criteria and all are recommended not eligible. No significant architectural resources have been recorded within the project tract.

With the preservation plan in place for site 38OR389, no significant cultural resources will be affected by the proposed construction or operation of the solar energy facility. Cultural resources clearance to proceed is recommended.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

In June and September of 2018, Archaeological Consultants of Carolinas, Inc. (ACC), conducted a cultural resources evaluation of the Huntley Solar Farm tract in Orangeburg County, South Carolina. This project was undertaken on behalf of Cypress Creek Renewables as part of their due diligence pending determinations of permitting requirements. Compliance with federal regulations regarding the management of significant cultural resources for permitting requires consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, who have indicated that they would request that an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed project tract be conducted prior to the issuance of permits (SHPO letter dated 5/19/18). The goals of this investigation were to identify all archaeological sites located within the project tract, assess those resources for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and make management recommendations as appropriate. A further goal of this evaluation was to identify any potentially historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) that would be impacted, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed undertaking.

Project Tract

The 1,170 acre Huntley Solar Facility tract is located approximately 3.9 kilometers (2.4 miles) southeast of the community of Bowman, in Orangeburg County (Figure 1.1). The tract is roughly bounded by Holstein Road and Cow Castle Creek on the north, Ebenezer Road on the east, and Longbrook Drive on the south. The western boundary falls along property lines northeast of Highway 178 (Figure 1.2). The project tract contains a mix of agricultural fields, both fallow (Figure 1.3) and containing soybeans, cotton, and mature corn (Figures 1.4 and 1.5), and woods (Figure 1.6). The APE for the archaeological investigation is the tract itself. For other historic resources that could be indirectly affected by the proposed undertaking, the APE was defined as a 0.4 km (0.25 mile) radius around the project tract.

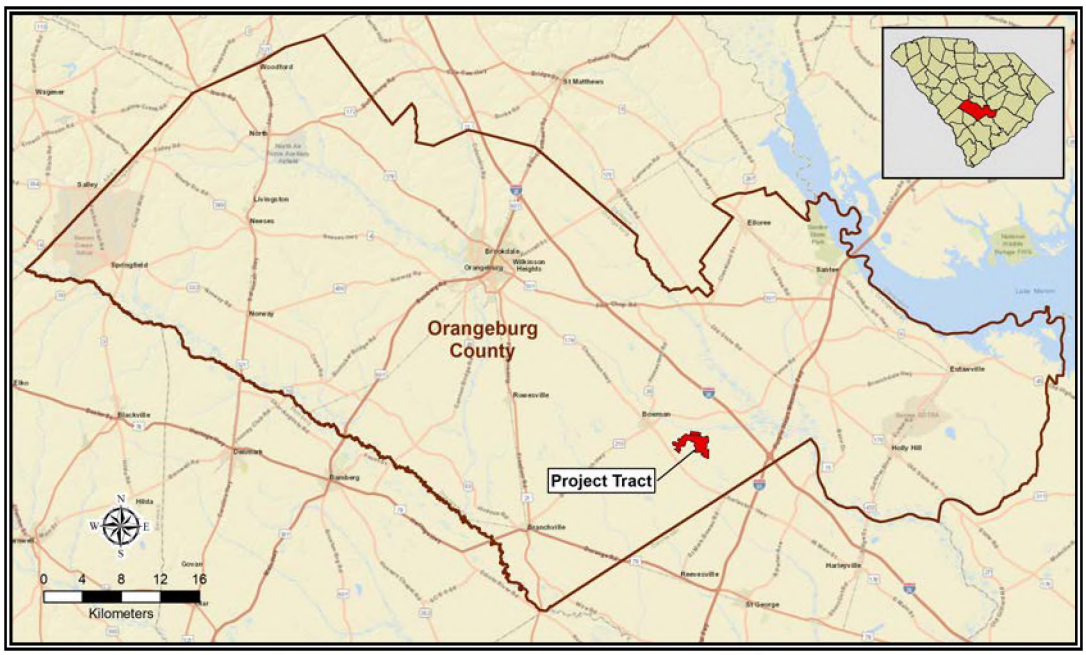

Figure 1.1. Map of Orangeburg County showing location of the project tract.

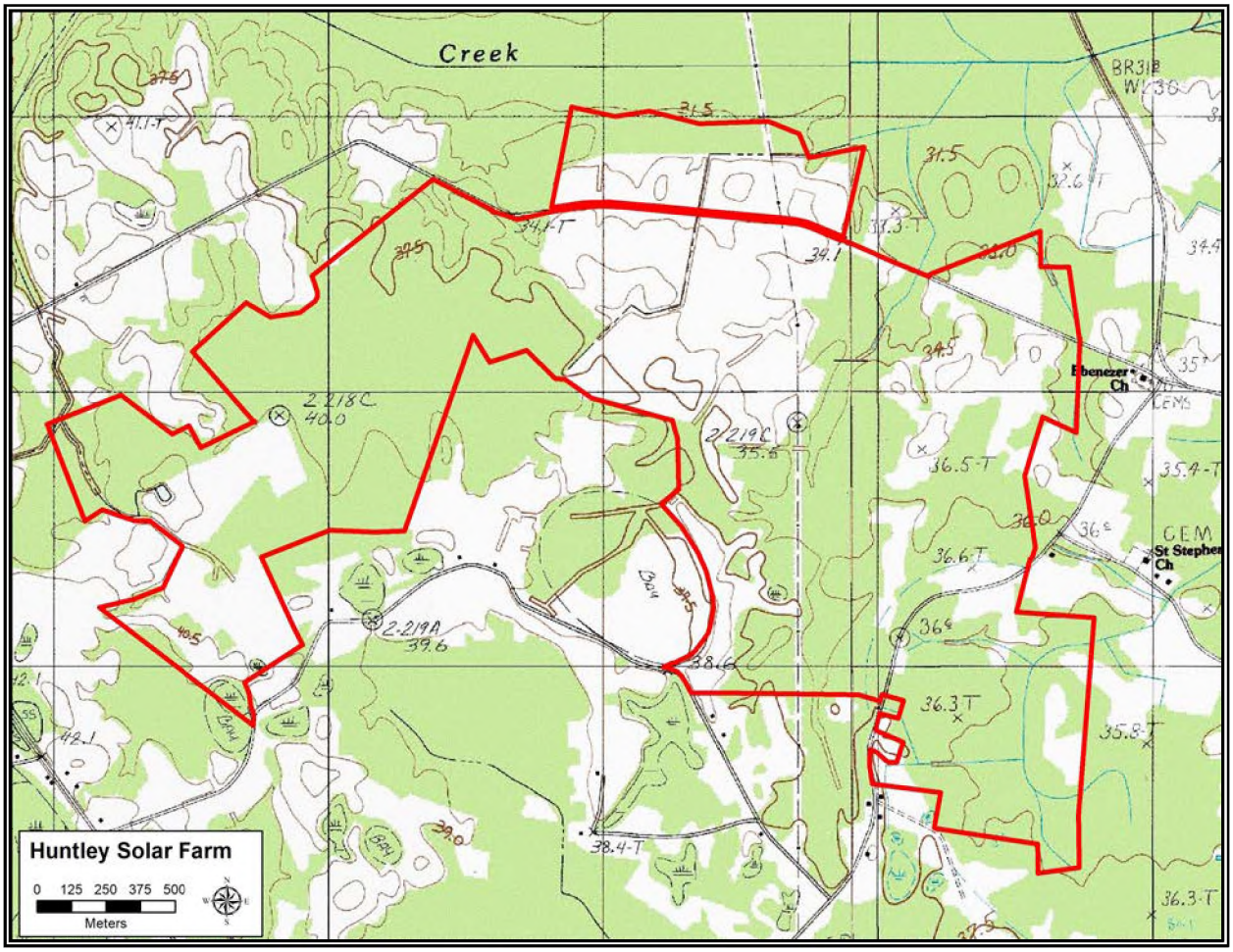

Figure 1.2. Map showing the project tract (1982 *Bowman, SC* and 1982 *Wadboo Swamp, SC* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles).

Methods of Investigation

This investigation consisted of four separate tasks: Archival Research, Field Investigation, Laboratory Analysis, and Report Production. Each of these tasks is discussed in detail below.

Archival Research

Archival Research began with a review of archaeological site forms, maps, and reports on file at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, and through Archsite, the online cultural resource information system. This review served to identify previously recorded resources in the project vicinity (if any) and provided data on the prehistoric and historic context of the project area. Historic maps of Orangeburg County and the project vicinity were obtained from a variety of published and online sources, including the Library of Congress. These maps include Mouzon (1775), Mills' Atlas (1825), the 1913 county soil map, highways maps dating from 1938 through 1963, and aerial images dating back to

Figure 1.3. View of fallow agricultural field in the project tract, looking north.

Figure 1.4. View of recently planted soybean field in the project tract, looking north.

Figure 1.5. View of corn field in the project tract, looking south.

Figure 1.6. View of wooded area in the project tract, looking east.

1937, among others. These maps were used to determine past land use, the possible presence of structural remains or historic landscape features, and known Native American and early European occupations.

Field Investigation - Archaeology

The *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (SCDAH 2013) allows for the use of survey strategies that divide survey tracts into areas with High, Low, and Indeterminate probability for the presence of archaeological resources. Following this general concept, we used a survey strategy based on a site potential model devised by O'Donoughue (2008) for use in Francis Marion National Forest. Areas of high and low potential were determined based on proximity to roads (for historic sites), relative distance to waterways, topographic relief, and the presence of well-drained and moderately well drained soils. Within the survey tract, approximately 1,002 acres were defined as upland. The remaining acreage had been delineated as Jurisdictional and Non-Jurisdictional wetlands or streams. Utilizing all of this data, we defined approximately 300 acres (25.6%) of uplands within the Huntley project tract as high potential. The remaining 870 acres (74.4%) of the tract were determined to have low potential for archaeological deposits due to poor drainage, lack of topographic relief and/or the presence of delineated wetlands or streams (Figure 1.6).

This investigation focused on the high potential portions of the project tract, although some low potential areas were examined while gaining access to high potential areas. These portions of the project tract were surveyed with parallel transects spaced 30 meters (98 ft) apart. Where ground surface visibility exceeded 75 percent, surface inspection was conducted at 30-meter (98 ft) intervals along each transect. In areas with more ground cover, shovel tests were excavated also at 30-meter (98 ft) intervals. Exposure of the ground surface across the majority of the agricultural fields in the tract ranged from 75 to 100 percent, allowing for effective investigation using this survey methodology for site identification.

Shovel tests measured approximately 30 centimeters (11.8 in) in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil. All fill was screened through 0.6 centimeter (0.25 in) hardware cloth. Details of artifacts and soils for each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks. Artifacts were collected and placed in plastic bags labeled with the date, field site number, grid point locations (i.e., shovel test/transect or north/east coordinate), depth of artifacts, and initials of the excavator. To delineate archaeological resources with prehistoric remains, shovel tests were excavated at 10- or 15-meter (32.8 and 49.2 ft) intervals in cardinal directions from the original positive artifact location(s) until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. For the identified historic artifact scatters, a combination of surface inspection at 10- and 15-meter intervals (32.8 and 49.2 ft), shovel testing, and limited metal detecting was used to determine the extent of the site deposits.

A site is defined as an area containing more than two artifacts of a possible single occupation in a 30 meter (98 ft) or less diameter of surface exposure; or where at least two shovel tests within a 30-meter (98 ft) radius were positive (even if only two artifacts were recovered); or where surface or subsurface cultural features are present. Artifacts and/or features less than 50 years in age would not be considered a site without a specific research or management reason. Locations with fewer than three artifacts and no features are classified as *isolated finds* or *isolates*. Although isolates are rarely considered to meet NRHP eligibility criteria, their locations and settings are documented.

Site settings were photographed and sketch maps were produced in the field showing the locations of shovel tests and surface finds. The location of each site was recorded using a GEO XT 600 series Trimble

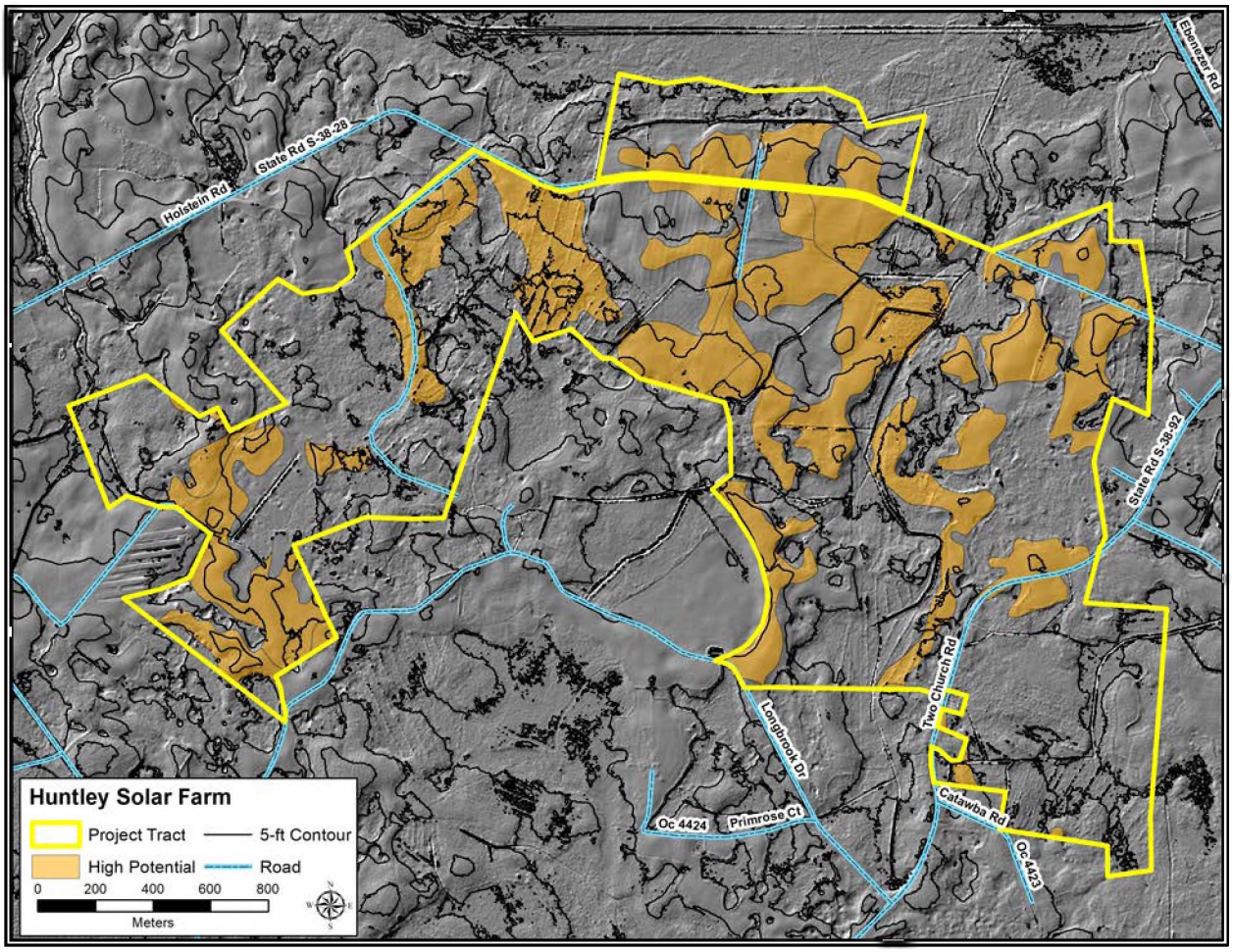

Figure 1.6. Map showing defined high potential areas within the project tract.

Pathfinder Global Positioning System (GPS) unit capable of sub-meter accuracy. The site locations were relayed onto project maps.

Site significance is based on the site's ability to contribute to our understanding of past lifeways, and its subsequent eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Department of Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 60) established criteria which must be met for an archaeological site or historic resource to be considered significant, or eligible for the NRHP (Townsend et al. 1993). Under these criteria, a site can be defined as significant if it retains integrity of "location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" and if it *A)* is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; *B)* is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; *C)* embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or *D)* has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Archaeological sites are most frequently evaluated pursuant to Criterion D. However, both prehistoric and historic resources can be considered under all four criteria.

The primary goals of this field investigation were to identify archaeological resources and evaluate their potential research value or significance. Whenever possible, sufficient data was gathered to allow us to make a significance recommendation. Sites that exhibit little or no further research potential are recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP and no further investigation is proposed. Sites for which insufficient data could be obtained at the survey level are considered *unassessed* and preservation or more in-depth investigation is advocated. It is rare for ample data to be recovered at the survey level of investigation to definitively determine that a site meets NRHP eligibility criteria. However, when this occurs, the site is recommended *eligible* for the NRHP. Again, preservation of the resource is advocated. If preservation is not possible, mitigation options (e.g., data recovery) would need to be considered (SCDAH 2013).

Field Investigation - Architecture

The architectural reconnaissance consisted of a "windshield survey" to determine if properties 50 years or older were present in the potential viewshed of the proposed project. This Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as a radius of 0.4 km (0.25 mile) around the tract (see Figure 1.2) as the facility would not be visible beyond this distance due to numerous tree lines. All accessible properties within this examination area were observed and notes on their architectural style, condition, and possible age were recorded in a field notebook. Photographs looking toward the project area from select properties were taken, as were photographs from the project tract looking toward surrounding buildings. The primary goal of this examination was the identification of any historic or potentially historic resources that could be affected by the proposed solar facility either directly or indirectly (i.e., viewshed impacts) and would, therefore, require full documentation and NRHP evaluation.

Laboratory Analysis

Laboratory work began with washing all recovered artifacts. A provenience number, based on the context of the artifact (i.e., surface or subsurface), was assigned to each positive shovel test location or surface collection area. Within each provenience, each individual artifact or artifact class was then assigned a number. Artifacts were cataloged based on specific morphological characteristics such as material in the case of lithics, and decoration and temper type in the case of prehistoric ceramics. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were compared to published type descriptions (e.g., Anderson et al. 1981; Coe 1964; Charles and Moore 2018; Justice 1987; Oliver 1999; Peck 1982; Sassaman 1993, 2002; Sassaman and Anderson 1995; Sassaman et al. 2002; and Ward and Davis 1999) and cataloged by type when possible. Consultations with noted prehistoric ceramicist, John Cable, were also conducted.

Historic artifacts were identified by color, material of manufacture (e.g., ceramics), type (e.g., slipware), form (e.g., bowl, plate), method of manufacture (e.g., molded), period of manufacture (e.g., 1780-1820), and intended function (e.g., tableware). Historic artifacts with established manufacture date ranges were categorized using Aultman et al. (2003), Brown (1982), Feldhues (1995), Florida Museum of Natural History (2009), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), and Noël Hume (1969).

Artifact descriptions, counts, and weights were recorded. All diagnostic and cross-mended artifacts were labeled with a solution of Acryloid B-72 and acid-free permanent ink. At the conclusion of this project, all project related material, including field notes, artifacts, and project maps, will be prepared for curation based on standards set forth in 36 CFR 79 (*Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections: Final Rule)* and in the SCIAA curation guidelines (SCDAH 2013). These standards and guidelines require that all project-related material be placed in archivally stable storage bags and boxes. Upon

acceptance of the final project report by the SHPO, the project material will be submitted to SCIAA for permanent curation.

Report Preparation

Report Preparation involved the compilation of all data gathered during the previous tasks. This document presents the results of each of these tasks. The following chapters provide environmental and cultural overviews for the project area. This information allows us to place identified archaeological resources into a context and relate them to the prehistory and history of the area. Next, the results of the background research, archaeological field investigations, and laboratory analysis are discussed. Finally, a summary of the overall project is presented.

Chapter 2. Environmental and Cultural Overview

In an attempt to interpret cultural resources, it is necessary to understand the larger context within which they occur. The natural environment, technological development, and ideological values are all intertwined in shaping the way humans live. In this chapter, details about the local environment and cultural development in the region are presented to provide a context within which cultural resources can be assessed. This basic framework is an important tool in evaluating the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of these resources.

Environmental Overview

Orangeburg County is located near the geographic center of the state of South Carolina (Figure 2.1). The northern portion of the county is situated in the Southeastern Plains or Sandhills physiographic province and contains the greatest elevations in the county, whereas the southern portion of the county contain the predominantly level plain of the Coastal Plain province (DeFrancesco 1988). This portion of the state of South Carolina is known as the Lowcountry. The highest elevation in the county is 122 meters (400 ft) above mean sea level (DeFrancesco 1988). Elevations in the project tract range from 31.5 meters (103 ft) to 40.5 meters (132.8 ft) above mean sea level.

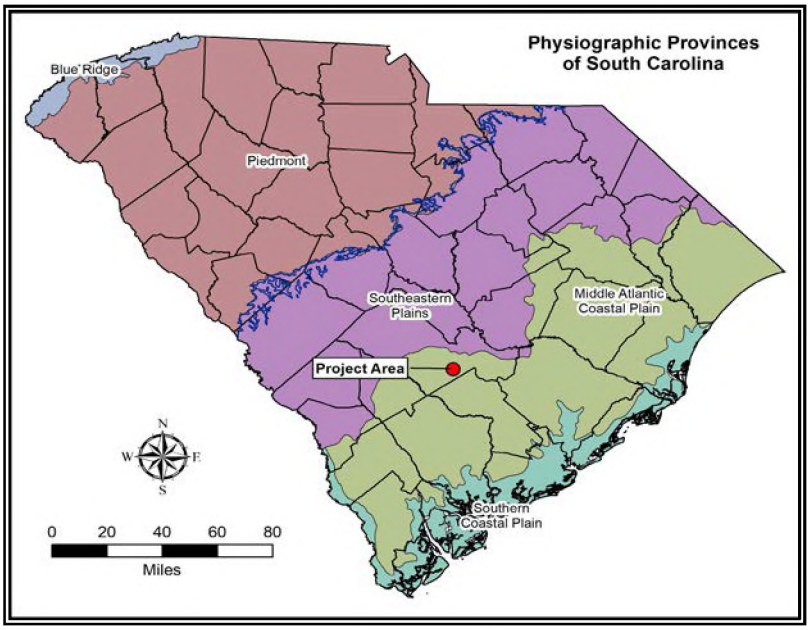

Figure 2.1. Physiographic map of South Carolina with the approximate project tract location shown (adapted from DeFrancesco 1988).

The project tract contains a number of Carolina Bays. Carolina Bays are oval depressions that are present in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. They tend to hold water so frequently become small lakes or pocosins. They are generally oriented northwest to southeast and have sand ridges predominantly along the southeastern rim. The formation of these features has been a subject of debate among geologists and geomorphologists, but recent research indicates that they are likely the result of southwestern prevailing winds resulting in scour basins. These wind patterns are also responsible for the formation of the sand rims (Moore et al. 2016). These bays formed during major climatic transitions and some are over 100,000 years old (Ivester et al. 2007; Ivester et al. 2009). As they provided a relatively permanent water source, the rims of Carolina Bays were favorable settlement locations throughout prehistory.

The project area falls within the Four Hole Swamp and Cow Castle Creek watersheds in the South Fork Edisto River sub-basin. The project tract contains wetlands associated with Cow Castle Creek and a series of small tributaries of Cow Castle Creek and Mill Branch. The uplands within the tract drain to these wetlands. Cow Castle Creek drains into Four Hole Swamp, which ultimately flow into the Edisto River. The Edisto River, which is one of the longest blackwater rivers in North America, empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Edisto Beach in Colleton County.

Climate

The climate in Orangeburg County is characterized as humid and subtropical. Summer temperatures average 79 degrees Fahrenheit (F) with the highest temperatures in July. The average temperature in winter is 46 degrees F with the lowest temperatures in January. Annual precipitation averages 47 inches and is well distributed throughout the year, with a peak in precipitation occurring in July (DeFrancesco 1988).

Soils

There are 15 soil types present in the Huntley project tract (Figure 2.3; Table 2.1). High potential soils, which range from moderately well drained to well drained, comprise approximately 34.3 percent of the project tract and are present in the uplands throughout the tract. Low potential soils, which are characteristically somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained, comprise approximately 65.7 percent of the project tract. Low potential soils are generally present within and along the borders of the wetlands and along the waterways.

Table 2.1. Summary of Soil Types Present in the Project Tract (DeFrancesco 1988; USDA 2018).

Soil Type	Description	Percent of Tract
Blanton sand (BIB)	moderately well drained, 0-6% slope	2.7
Bonneau sand (BoB)	well drained, 0-4% slope	11.0
Byars loam (By)	very poorly drained	<0.1
Coxville sandy loam (Cx)	poorly drained, 0-2% slope	7.4
Dunbar sandy loam (Dn)	somewhat poorly drained, 0-2% slope	0.8
Duplin loamy sand (DpA)	moderately well drained, 0-2% slope	0.1
Goldsboro sandy loam (GoA)	moderately well drained, 0-2% slope	16.6
Lynchburg fine sandy loam (Ly)	somewhat poorly drained	8.2
Mouzon fine sandy loam (Mo)	poorly drained	10.5
Noboco loamy sand (NoA)	well drained, 0-2% slope	3.9
Ocilla loamy sand	somewhat poorly drained, 0-2% slope	6.1
Pantego fine sandy loam	very poorly drained	0.1
Pelham loamy sand	poorly drained, 0-2% slope	0.1
Rains sandy loam (Ra)	poorly drained	32.4

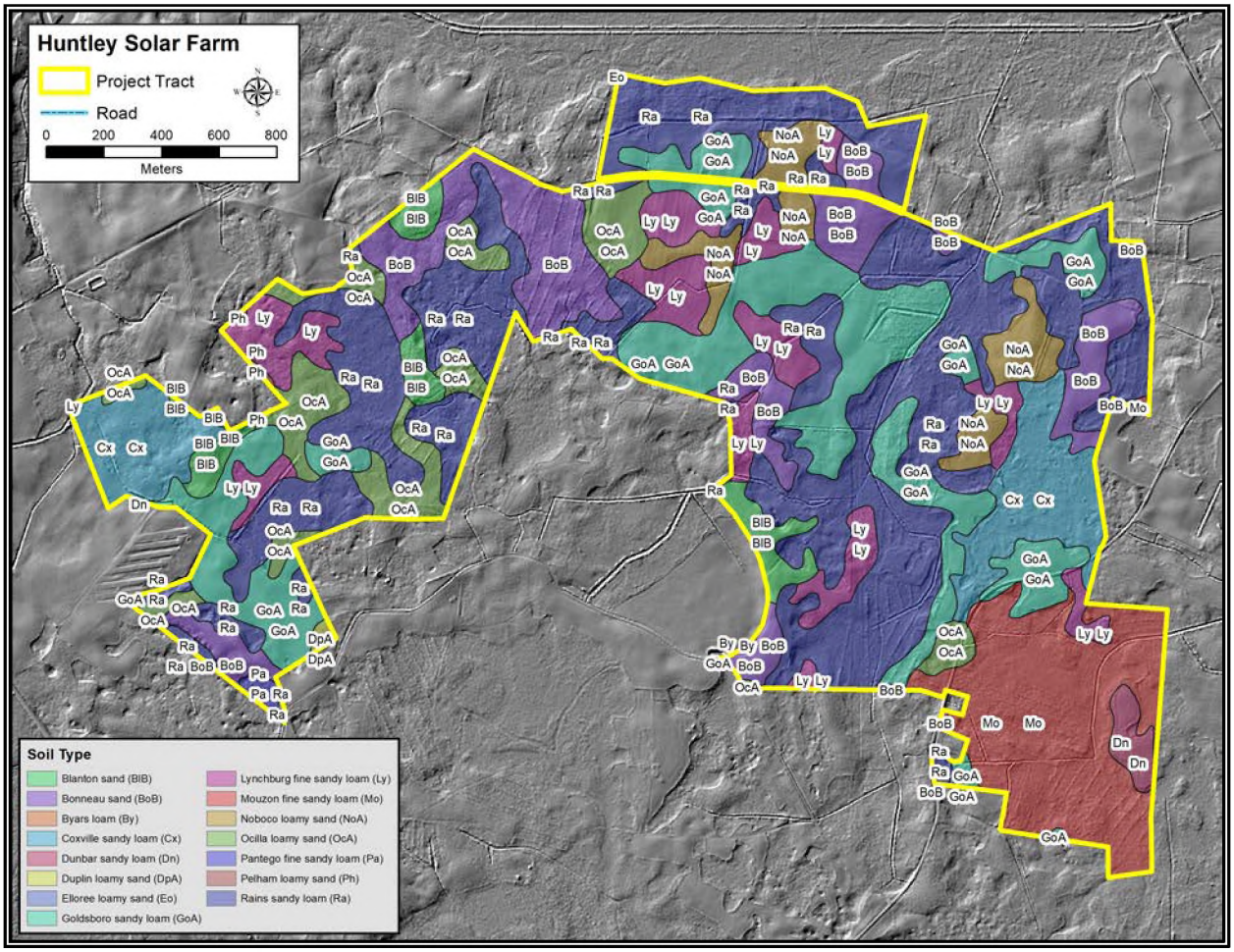

Figure 2.2. Map of project tract showing soil types present (1982 *Wadboo Swamp, SC* USGS 7.5. minute topographic quadrangle).

Human-Induced Landscape Changes

The first cultural landscapes were created in what is now South Carolina at least 12,000 years ago. Humans were organized in small groups ranging over broad territories, and are believed to have employed a hunting and gathering subsistence strategy. Although the human population was small, it is possible that they hastened the extinction of a number of large mammal (megafauna) species. Settlements were small and probably had little effect on the overall landscape, although small areas that were continually revisited (chert quarries, for example) may have undergone considerable modification. Also, early humans in the region may have used fire as a hunting tool, which could have affected a relatively large area. During his travels through the Carolinas during the early eighteenth century, John Lawson (1709 [1967]:215-216) noted that Native Americans would "fire the Woods for many Miles, and drive the Deer and other Game into small Necks of Land and Isthmus's, where they kill and destroy what they please." However, there is no definitive evidence for when this practice might have first been used.

From 3,000-4,000 years ago, the exploitation of plant species became more systematic. As horticultural practices advanced, human impacts on the local environment became more severe. Using a slash

and burn strategy for clearing tracts of forest for growing plant foods began to have a broader effect on the landscape, particularly after 1000 A.D. The loss of woodlands resulted in increased erosion of soils. On a small scale, plant populations were being modified as specific plants were favored. With time, populations increased, further escalating the depletion of local resources. Added pressure on resources may have brought about localized deforestation.

By approximately 1,000 years ago, Native American socio-political organization and population began to climax. Large polities were established, consisting of a range of settlement types, from small resource extraction camps to large multiple mound village sites. Domesticated plants began to play a significant role in subsistence strategies. Maize, introduced from Central America, was especially significant, and larger areas were cleared for fields and villages. Additional landscape modifications occurred as woodlands were cleared for construction material and for fuel. All these environmental impacts affected the native plant and animal populations, particularly through decreased habitats.

The arrival of Europeans in the Southeast marked the beginning of dramatic changes in the landscape. Spanish and English settlement began along the Atlantic coast in the sixteenth century, but, by the late seventeenth century, settlements began appearing in the interior, displacing Native American populations. Once European settlements began to develop, agricultural exports were a primary focus of their efforts. Lands near the project area were cleared for timber products, agriculture, and home sites. Cattle, hogs, horses, and other livestock were raised to supply food for these settlers and for export. Gradually, a plantation economy based on slave labor was established in South Carolina. The new market economy brought about wholesale land clearing for agriculture. Within a relatively short time, the project region saw large areas transition from a woodland landscape to an agricultural landscape.

The impact of the intensive farming being practiced quickly resulted in infertile fields and severe erosion. Following the Civil War, use of soil amendments replaced abandoning infertile fields. Methods used to slow erosion and soil depletion included plowing along contours, excavation of diversion ditches for run-off, and terracing (Richter and Markewitz 2001). The character of the Congaree River was heavily affected by the agricultural development of South Carolina's Piedmont. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the poor soil conservation practices caused large amounts of soil to be deposited along upland streams and drainages.

A great deal of logging was also conducted in the project area. Some of the earliest grant holders sold timbering rights to portions of their large estates. Following the Civil War, many former plantation owners could not afford to hire sufficient labor to maintain their fields so were often forced to sell or lease land to logging companies. The methods used to log an area sped the deforestation of a large percentage of the remaining woodland. Trees would be felled and delimbed, leaving the stumps. The logs would frequently be planed with portable sawmills which were dragged through the forest by mule or, later, by vehicle. Logging companies would frequently construct rail lines to facilitate transportation of cut trees and/or planed logs to concentration plants where they would be dried and processed into marketable lumber. These temporary rail lines caused further soil depletion and degradation.

Cultural Overview

Humans have inhabited the Southeast for at least 12,000 years. This time frame has been broken down into distinct temporal units, based on archaeological and historic data. Familiarity with this history helps us to put the project area and its resources into a cultural context.

Native American Overview

Historical documentation of some of the Native American groups in the region (the Winyah, Pee Dee, Santee, and Waccamaw Indians) spans almost 500 years, but the remaining 11,500 years are documented only through archaeological research. In the following pages the archaeological sequence of Native American occupation for the region is summarized. Table 2.2 presents a prehistoric cultural chronology.

Until relatively recently, there was a general consensus among archaeologists that bands of hunter-gatherers arrived in North America approximately 12,000 years ago. The Native Americans are thought to have arrived in North America by crossing a land bridge linking Siberia to the North American continent (Driver 1998; Jackson et al. 1997). However, there seems to be growing evidence that Native American ancestors may have arrived much earlier. Discoveries such as Kennewick Man and the Gordon Creek Woman, whose remains were found in Washington and Colorado, respectively, have been found to be between 11-12,000 years old (Morell 1998; Preston 1997; and Slayman 1997; Swedlund and Anderson 1999). Additional fuel for this controversy is supplied by the Monte Verde site in South America, which has been dated to approximately 12,500 years ago (Dillehay 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997). In South Carolina, work by Albert Goodyear at the Topper site in Aiken County yielded radiocarbon dates suggesting the site may have been occupied between 20-50,000 years ago (Goodyear 2005, 2018). However, debate continues about the validity of the early arrival of humans in North America.

Paleoindian Period (10,000-8,000 BC)

The earliest accepted presence of humans in South Carolina was during the terminal Pleistocene. Environmental conditions were considerably different from today. At this time, the coast of South Carolina was 50 to 100 miles east of the present coast line, as sea level was 70 meters or more below today's level. Extinct mammals, relatives of modern bison, elephants, horses, and camels roamed the landscape (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and O'Steen 1992).

Data from surface finds in South Carolina indicate that these early people were concentrated along major river drainages, especially in terrace locations (Anderson 1996; Anderson and Logan 1981:13; Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1989; Michie 1977). If the pattern from other areas of the country holds true in South Carolina, then the adaptation was one of broad range, high mobility hunting and gathering with a possible focus on megafauna exploitation (Gardner 1974).

Paleoindian tools, especially distinctive fluted (grooved) lanceolate points have been recovered in the lower Coastal Plain in South Carolina (Charles and Michie 1992; Goodyear et al. 1989; Michie 1977). The region appears to have been exploited only minimally; it is possible that the largest proportion of the population may have been located along the coast, which now lies under the Atlantic Ocean to the east.

Archaic Period (9,000-700 BC)

The Early Archaic Subperiod (8,000-6,000 BC) marks a time when Native American groups were adapting to early Holocene conditions which were still colder and moister than at present. An oak-hickory forest was becoming established in the Coastal Plain, as well as modern woodland flora and fauna (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973).

Table 2.2. Cultural Chronology for the Central South Carolina Coastal Plain.

Temporal Period	Phase	Diagnostic Artifacts	Settlement	Subsistence
Paleoindian (10,000-8,000 BC)	Clovis Suwannee/Simpson Dalton	large fluted or side-notched projectile points	small, seasonal camps	intensive foraging, focus on large fauna
Archaic (8,000-700 BC)				
Early Archaic	Palmer	side-notched projectile points	large base camps and small	intensive foraging within established territory
	Taylor Kirk/Palmer Lecroy	corner-notched projectile points bifurcated projectile points		
Middle Archaic	Morrow Mtn. Guilford Stanly	stemmed projectile points ground stone items		
Preceramic Late Archaic	Savannah River		coastal shell middens and shell rings	fish, shellfish, deer, turtle
Ceramic Late Archaic	Stallings Awendaw Thoms Creek	fiber tempered pottery sand tempered pottery triangular and stemmed projectile points		
Woodland (700 BC-AD 1000)				
Early Woodland	Deptford/Deep Creek Refuge	sand tempered ceramics w/various surface decorations such as check stamping	abundant small/medium sites, with shell middens common in coastal regions	intensive foraging supplemented by horticulture; shellfish exploitation
Middle Woodland	Deptford continues Wilmington/Hanover	grog tempered ceramics, fabric impressed most common surface decoration	sand burial mounds	
Late Woodland	Santee McClellanville	sand tempered ceramics w/wide variety of surface decorations; large, triangular projectile points		
Mississippian (AD 1000-1450)	Savannah/Jeremy	complicated and simple stamped ceramics	large, permanent village, often with mounds; small dispersed farmsteads	intensive agriculture, focus on corn; supplemented by foraging and hunting
	Pee Dee/Irene	complicated stamped ceramics; small triangular projectile points		
Contact Period (AD 1526-1750)	Ashley Waccamaw/Sewee	complicated stamped and incised ceramics; appliqued and folded vessel rims; European trade goods	large, permanent villages; small dispersed farmsteads; some trading outposts and mission settlements	intensive agriculture, focus remains on corn; supplemented by European grains

As elsewhere in the Southeast, Early Archaic finds in the coastal region of South Carolina are most typically corner- or side-notched projectile points (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Unfortunately, no Early Archaic sites with well-preserved organic remains have been identified in South Carolina. An increase in the number of Early Archaic sites suggests a population increase over that of the preceding Paleoindian period.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) and O'Steen (1992) have characterized Early Archaic settlements as a three- or four-tier system with small bands of 50 to 150 people settled along major river valleys. Depending upon seasonal resource availability (i.e., fish runs, ripe berries, fruit, and nuts) and biological needs (mates) these bands formed smaller or larger population units. While Anderson and Hanson (1988) characterize these groups moving up and down single river valleys, Daniel (1998) and Tippett (1992) see evidence that these groups were not restricted to a single river valley. Instead, they may have ranged across multiple river valleys. More recently, Gilliam (2015) has postulated a modified model for Early Archaic settlement on the Savannah River Site. Based on empirical data, he suggests that Early Archaic peoples moved among foraging three zones: floodplains and bay rims, upland terraces between 250 and 750 meters of a water source, and uplands. The floodplains and bay rims would be their primary focus for habitation and resource collection. The uplands would be a tertiary zone used for travel routes and minimal foraging.

The Middle Archaic Subperiod (6,000-3,000 BC) follows the same trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continuing through the Middle Archaic and Preceramic Late Archaic. Climatically, the study area was still warming and an oak-hickory forest dominated the coast until circa 4,000 BP, when pine became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Sites increased in size and density through the period. Stemmed projectile points and ground stone tools are characteristic artifacts.

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) reviewed archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic subperiod and document an increased simplification of lithic technology through this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude that "the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to" mid-Holocene environmental conditions such as "variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession." These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

The Preceramic Late Archaic Subperiod (3,000-3,500 BC) showed continued regional specialization using a generalized subsistence technology to efficiently exploit locally available plant and animal resources. From a regional perspective, four major trends mark the Late Archaic: initial plant cultivation; dense middens with evidence of dwellings and storage features; use of stone containers, and; intensification of exchange systems (Cable et al. 1998; Smith 1986; Steponaitis 1986). In the interior regions of South Carolina, these sites are best identified by the presence of large, broad-bladed Savannah River points and soapstone bowl fragments. Preceramic Late Archaic sites are rare in the coastal region.

The Ceramic Late Archaic Subperiod (3,500-700 BC) on the South Carolina coast is characterized by successful adaptation to the newly established back-marsh and estuaries of the sea islands and by the invention or adoption of pottery (Espenshade and Brockington 1989). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish, and the Ceramic Late Archaic saw the first documented emphasis on coastal shellfish exploitation. In addition to the impressive shell ring sites of the South Carolina and Georgia coasts (Griffin 1945; Hemmings 1970; Waring and Holder 1968), sites of the Ceramic Late Archaic also include small shell middens apparently derived from a single household, shell-less sites of the interior coastal area, extremely

ephemeral sites represented by a few diagnostic sherds, and major base camp/village sites of the Fall Line region (Griffin 1945). In the portion of the Francis Marion National Forest where the current project is located, shell middens do not occur, as this area is outside the coastal shellfish zone.

The temporal/cultural border between the Ceramic Late Archaic and the Early Woodland has been subject to much discussion. Trinkley (1989, 1990) has argued that the Woodland period began with pottery production, and that there is no Ceramic Late Archaic. In contrast, Anderson et al. (1982) and Sassaman and Anderson (1995) argue that the Ceramic Late Archaic is recognizable by either Stallings or Thoms Creek pottery. Unfortunately for regional researchers, there is not a direct link between ceramic origination and cultural adaptation; Thoms Creek was a long-lived tradition which spanned a period of major cultural and environmental change. When Stallings or Thoms Creek (I) pottery was produced within a generally Archaic system, it is considered a Ceramic Late Archaic manifestation. Subsequently, when Thoms Creek (II) wares were produced within a more typically Woodland system, it characterizes the Early Woodland subperiod.

Cable (1995) has advanced a phase sequence for the Thoms Creek/Refuge sand-tempered wares from central South Carolina Late Archaic sites. He postulates three phases distinguished from each other by variations in ceramic surface treatments. His Horse Island Phase (1,750-1,350 BC) is characterized by predominantly plain wares. The following Awendaw Phase (1,350-1,050 BC) wares are commonly reed or drag-and-jab punctated. The latest phase, the Minim Island Phase (1,050-750 BC), is distinguished by the prevalence of plain and finger pinched wares.

The best known Ceramic Late Archaic sites are the shell rings that occur along the tidal marsh between South Carolina and northern Florida (e.g., see Marrinan 1975; Russo 1996; Sassaman 2002; Saunders 2002; and Trinkley 1990). These rings are usually round or oval deposits of shell and other artifacts, with a relatively sterile area in the center. Many of these rings are currently in tidal marsh waters; they have been interpreted as actual habitation loci adjacent to or within productive shellfish beds (Trinkley 1985). These sites attest to a high degree of sedentism, at least on a seasonal basis. Recent research has focused on the question of the function of these shell rings, as either monuments or as residential architectural features (Marquardt 2010).

Woodland Period (700 BC - AD 1000)

The Early Woodland Subperiod (700-300 BC) was a time when sea level climbed slowly and irregularly to within 1.0 meter of current levels. The period effectively begins and ends with significant low stands within the general rising trend; the 1,350 BC low stand was 4.0 meters below present high marsh surface (bphms), and the 450 BC low stand was 3.0 meters bphms (Brooks et al. 1989). The subsistence and settlement pattern of the Early Woodland subperiod suggests population expansion, and the movement of groups into areas which had been only minimally used in earlier periods. During the Early Woodland, horticultural activities focused on the encouragement and domestication of different plants, such as chenopodium, sunflower, and amaranth. Foraging activities were continued with a variety of nuts being heavily relied upon (Fritz 1988; Hudson 1976). Storage and cooking pits began to be utilized (Caldwell 1958), and large collections of acorn, hickory, and walnut remains have been recovered from such pits (Bowen 1989).

Early Woodland sites are very common on the South Carolina coast, and generally consist of shell middens near tidal marshes, and ceramic and/or lithic scatters in a variety of environmental zones. It appears that group organization during this time was based on the semi-permanent occupation of shell midden sites, with the short-term use of interior Coastal Strand sites.

Trinkley (1990) established a series of site type categories for the Woodland period. Site types for the Early Woodland subperiod in the South Carolina Coastal Plain include seasonal camps located in upland settings at spring heads or at the confluence of small streams, small seasonal campsites located on swamp edges, and large semi-permanent camps on swamp edges.

Ceramic typology allows the definition of two phases within the Early Woodland subperiod: the Refuge phase and the Deptford I phase. The Refuge phase is distinguished by sand tempered ware more highly fired than the earlier Thoms Creek ceramics. Evidence from testing (Drucker and Jackson 1984) and data recovery excavations (Espenshade and Brockington 1989) at Minim Island show that Thoms Creek and Refuge were separate, distinct, and contemporaneous wares from circa 1,490 through 1,150 BC.

The second phase of the Early Woodland subperiod is Deptford I (850-250 BC), recognized by the presence of Deptford ceramics (coarse to very coarse sand tempered). While Deptford Check Stamped and Deptford Simple Stamped were also produced in the subsequent Middle Woodland, the general lack of other Deptford types marks the Deptford I Phase (Cable 2004).

The Middle Woodland Subperiod (250 BC-450 AD) began as sea level was rising from a significant low stand at 450 BC, and for the majority of the period the sea level remained within 1.0 meter of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The comments of Brooks et al. (1989:95) are pertinent in describing the changes in settlement:

> It is apparent that a generally rising sea level, and corresponding estuarine expansion, caused an increased dispersion of some resources (e.g., small inter-tidal oyster beds in the expanding tidal creek network). This hypothesized change in the structure of the subsistence resource base may partially explain why these sites tend to be correspondingly smaller, more numerous, and more dispersed through time.

Survey and testing data from a number of sites in the region clearly indicate that Middle Woodland subperiod sites are most frequently encountered throughout the coastal region. These sites include small shell middens, more significant shell middens, and a wide variety of shell-less sites of varying size and density in the interior. Trinkley's site types for the Middle Woodland in the South Carolina Coastal Plain include the same seasonal camps and semi-permanent campsites, as well as the addition of sand burial mounds.

The present data from the region suggest seasonal mobility, with certain locations revisited on a regular basis (Espenshade and Brockington 1989). Subsistence remains indicate that deer, oysters, and estuarine fish were major faunal contributors, while hickory nut and acorn have been recovered from ethnobotanical samples (Drucker and Jackson 1984; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Trinkley 1976, 1980).

The Middle Woodland subperiod witnessed increased regional interaction, and saw the incorporation of extralocal ceramic decorative modes into the established Deptford technological tradition. As Caldwell (1958) first suggested, the period apparently saw the expansion and subsequent interaction between groups from different regional traditions (Espenshade 1986, 1990).

The Deptford II phase (250 BC-100 AD) saw the continued production of Deptford Check Stamped and Deptford Simple Stamped. It also saw the emergence of Deptford Fabric Impressed, Deptford Cord Marked, Wilmington Cord Marked, Wilmington Fabric Impressed, and Wilmington Check Stamped. Wilmington grog tempered wares have been dated to between 550 and 950 AD (Cable 2001). Wilmington

vessels most commonly have well-smoothed interiors, lacking grog cracking found in other grog tempered ceramics such as Hanover wares. In the Deptford III phase (150-450 AD), Cape Fear Cord Marked and Fabric Impressed wares become more dominant (Cable 2004).

The Late Woodland Subperiod (AD 450-1000) in the region is unclear due to a general lack of excavations of Late Woodland components, but Trinkley (1989:84) offers this summary:

> In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the past 500 to 700 years.

The Late Woodland represents the most stable prehistoric period in terms of sea level change, with sea level for the entire period between 0.4 and 0.6 meter bphms (Brooks et al. 1989). It would be expected that this general stability in climate and sea level would have resulted in a well entrenched settlement pattern, but the data are not available to address this expectation. In fact, Trinkley (1990) notes only two site types for the Late Woodland in the South Carolina Coastal Plain: semi-permanent camps and sand burial mounds.

In other parts of the Southeast, the transition from food procurement to food production increases in importance during this phase. The shift to agricultural production is often seen as the population's response to nutritional stress (Scarry 1993) and/or population pressure (Redding 1988). Scarry (1993) and Redding (1988) suggests that populations have four alternative reactions to increased population pressure: 1) emigrate to new areas; 2) diversify subsistence strategies through the use of more food resources; 3) adopt storage behaviors; or 4) shift to food production. Archaeological evidence in the eastern United States show that the Late Woodland subperiod saw the adoption of each of these strategies, finally resorting to food production in the form of maize agriculture. This strategy, once employed, results in significant environmental modification, making it a virtually irreversible course. Once adopted, the creation and maintenance of open, disturbed areas associated with agriculture lead to a modification of the available plant, and consequently, animal resources.

Production of a stable food source allows for (and even often requires) a more sedentary lifeway. James Griffin (1967:189) suggests that "it was the gradual shift to a substantial dependence on agriculture that tied the societies to specific localities." The initial shift from hunting and gathering to food production is often characterized by an increase in population, linked to increased fertility (Hassan 1981). Unfortunately, the health consequences associated with a diet dominated by nutrient-poor maize are severe. Human skeletal material from sites dating to this period commonly exhibit dental caries and signs of iron and other nutritional deficiencies directly related to a carbohydrate (maize) dominated diet.

The McClellanville phase (AD 450-650) of the Late Woodland Subperiod was characterized by a mix of Wilmington and Cape Fear wares before they gave way to the sand-tempered Santee ceramic series. The Santee I phase (AD 650-1050) is defined by the dominance of Santee wares including plain, fabric impressed, cord marked, and simple stamped. The Santee Simple Stamped type (with fine to medium sand aplastics) is overwhelmingly dominant on sites of this phase, with the other types only minimally represented.

Late Woodland lithic artifacts are represented by medium stemmed projectile points, small Roanoke triangular projectile points and bifacial blades. Bone fish hooks, abraders, and milling stones are also found on Late Woodland sites in the Coastal Zone of South Carolina.

Mississippian Period (AD 1000-1450)

In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian period was a time of major mound ceremonialism, regional redistribution of goods, chiefdoms, and maize horticulture as a major subsistence activity. It is unclear how early and to what extent similar developments occurred in the region and, the Late Woodland subperiod was thought to extend up to the Protohistoric Period in the coastal zone of southern North Carolina and northern South Carolina prior to investigations conducted by (Southerlin et al. 1997, 2000) that indicated that at least for the coastal zone of northern South Carolina, Mississippian cultural expressions are present. The ethnohistoric record, discussed in greater detail below, certainly indicates that seasonal villages and maize horticulture were present in the area, and that significant mound centers were present in the interior Coastal Plain to the north and west (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989; Ferguson 1971, 1975).

Excavations at the Mississippian period Tidewater site (38HR254) by Southerlin et al. (1997) provided data of particular interest because Mississippian settlements are rare in the region; this could be due to the fact that this area is on the extreme northeastern periphery of the Mississippian cultural realm. The archaeological remains at the Tidewater site indicate a flexibility in the Mississippian adaptive strategy, with all resource zones exploited in a diverse subsistence pattern (Southerlin et al. 1997).

Corn and other domesticates have been recovered from several Mississippian sites in South Carolina. Several sites that have yielded corn remains include Mulberry, Fort Watson, and Charles Towne Landing (Anderson 1989), Jordan's Landing (Trinkley 1987), the Tidewater site (Southerlin et al. 1997), and 38GE424, which is located at the southern end of Waccamaw Neck (Michie and Crites 1991). Radiocarbon dates for these finds are often problematic. Dates obtained from corn samples recovered from a pit feature at the Mattassee Lake site indicated that the sample was modern (Michie and Crites 1991). Other samples have yielded dates ranging from 890 BP to present day. Gail Wagner (1997), in her analysis of the ethnobotanical remains recovered from the Tidewater site (38HR254), presents a discussion of corn remains from sites in South Carolina. In this discussion, she notes the association of corn remains with a dramatic increase in recovered seeds from disturbed, open habitats in post-AD 900 Southeastern sites.

The Early Mississippian Santee II phase has been defined by the presence of Santee Simple Stamped, McClellanville Cord Marked, McClellanville Fabric Impressed, and Wilmington Cord Marked pottery (Anderson et al. 1982). However, Poplin et al. (1993) report complicated stamped wares similar to Savannah Complicated Stamped occurring during this phase. Radiocarbon dates from the Buck Hall Site (Poplin et al. 1993:278), ranging from AD 797 through 970, place these ceramics within the previously defined Santee I and Santee II phases.

Sites dating to this phase in the region include large shell middens, sites with apparent multiple single house shell middens, and multiple small shell middens. Adaptation during this period apparently saw a continuation of the generalized Woodland hunting-gathering-fishing economy, with perhaps a growing importance on horticulture and storable food stuffs. Anderson (1989) has suggested that environmental unpredictability premised the organization of hierarchical chiefdoms in the Southeast beginning in the Early Mississippian subperiod; the redistribution of stored goods (i.e., tribute) probably played an important role in the Mississippian social system.

The transition between the Early and Middle Mississippian is subtle. Lifeways appear to have remained largely the same. The material culture of this subperiod varies slightly from the Early Mississippian and includes the following ceramic types: Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, Savannah Fine Cord Marked, Santee Simple Stamped, and Jeremy complicated Stamped. Santee Simple

Stamped is a minority ware in this phase, and the assemblage is very similar to those from classic "Mouth of the Savannah River" Middle Mississippian sites (DePratter 1979).

During this subperiod, the regional chiefdoms apparently realigned, shifting away from the Savannah River centers to those located in the Oconee River basin and the Wateree-Congaree basin. As in the earlier Mississippian phases, the area apparently lacked any mound centers. Regardless, it appears that the region was well removed from the core of Cofitachequi, the chiefdom to the interior (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989). Cable (2004) suggests that the Mississippian occupation in the Francis Marion National Forest is aligned with the Scott's Lake Mound Center on the Upper Santee River, and the system of mounds in the Middle Wateree Valley near Camden.

Pee Dee Complicated Stamped and Mississippian Plain ceramics mark the latter portion of the period. Simple stamped, cord marked, and check stamped pottery was also produced in this period but not in the same quantities as the complicated stamped and plain wares.

Contact Period (AD 1526-1750)

The Contact Period is associated with the first substantial contact between Europeans and Native Americans. To attract poor Protestants from Europe, Governor Johnson offered land in ten townships and the tools to develop it (Petit 1976:56). Those inducements resulted in the rapid development of inland lands along South Carolina rivers. Although settlers came from many parts of Europe, Puritans from Dorchester, Massachusetts migrated to South Carolina in 1695. They established the town of Dorchester 20 miles up the Ashley River from Charleston. In 1717, St. George Parish was formed from the northwestern end of St. Andrew's Parish, encompassing the town of Dorchester. The soil in the new settlement was poor and the residents of Dorchester could not keep up with nearby plantations. By 1788, the town was abandoned, although the area continued to be called St. George Dorchester Parish (Edgar 1998).

This period is largely marked by a decline in Native American population due to European-introduced diseases, slave raiding, and ongoing warfare (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). The Santee were estimated at around 3,000 when the earliest Spanish explorers were traveling in the area. By 1715, only two villages remained with a total of 43 warriors (Swanton 1946). During this same period, non-local Native American groups, such as the Westo, were moving into the area. The Westos were known to be in the Savannah River vicinity between 1660 and 1680 (Bowne 2005).

European Historic Overview

European colonization into South Carolina began with temporary Spanish and French settlements in the Beaufort area during the sixteenth century. Spanish explorers Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo were the first Europeans to pass through the region. They met a small tribe called the Catawba living on the river near the North and South Carolina border. Following the Spanish expeditions, Europeans were virtually absent from the region until the eighteenth century.

The English were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660, and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors encouraged settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled in Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point naming the new town Charles Towne.

The earliest settler known to have arrived in Orangeburg County was George Sterling, an Indian Trader who arrived in 1704. The Native American Congaree tribe were Siouan speakers and lived on the Santee and Congaree rivers. Tribal feuds and contact with Europeans decimated their populations as early as the 1690s. A large percentage of their population died of small pox. In 1701, John Lawson described one of their villages on the Santee River as having only a dozen small houses (1709[1967]). Having been "slave catchers" for the English following early contact, they continued their trading relationship into the eighteenth century. In 1718, Fort Congaree was established near a Congaree village and the present day location of the city of Columbia. This fort became a central trading post for the entire region (Bennett 1938). George Sterling's daughter, Mary, is reported to have taken Capt. Charles Russell, Commandant of the Congaree trading post, as her second husband (Bennett 1938).

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century, largely due to the ineffective protection of the settlers from Native Americans (e.g., Tuscarora, Yemassee). South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietor's interests, and the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony in 1730. The state was then divided into eight districts for which shares were sold. The project area fell partially within the Granville and Colleton districts.

Johnson arrived with a plan to create townships throughout the colony as a way to ensure the orderly settlement of the backcountry. Johnson permitted the settlement of these areas on the headright system, which apportioned 20 hectares (50 acres) of land to every individual who settled there. Many of these settlers established plantations that were directed toward the production of cash crops. Groups of German-Swiss settles began arriving in the 1730s largely in response to pamphlets distributed by John Peter Purry, a Swiss gentleman, giving glowing descriptions of the area. The first Swiss ship load bound for Orangeburgh arrived in Charleston in 1935, to be followed by two more in 1736 and 1737. The township of Orangeburgh, which had been established in 1733, had over 100 parcels of 50 acres each granted in the vicinity by 1741 (Salley 1898). By the 1740s, the town of Orangeburg had several taverns, stores, and two churches, as well as a courthouse and jail (Edgar 1998). Following the initial three ships, German-Swiss settlers continued to immigrate and settle in the area surrounding the township. One such settler was James Coachman, who obtained 710 acres on Four Hole Swamp east of the project area in 1737 (Steen n.d.). Based on this grant, it is possible, even likely that the area between Orangeburgh and Four Hole Swamp (where the project area is located) was already sparsely settled. However, overall settlement proceeded slowly until the 1750s when the South Carolina backcountry population was approximately 20,000, about one-third of the total Lowcountry population (Wallace 1961).

The pace of settlement in the South Carolina backcountry accelerated following the defeat of the Cherokee in 1761. The treaty ending the war was negotiated in Augusta, Georgia and contained plans for surveying a line between Native American and settler lands, resulting in the availability of extensive new lands for settlement. The subsequent Bounty Act of 1761 provided for tax-free land grants, and resulted in a massive influx of white settlers far beyond what had occurred under the township program. By the late 1760s, almost 75 percent of South Carolina's population lived in the backcountry (Weir 1997:209).

Despite the swelling in population in the backcountry, all important judicial functions had to be handled in Charleston, the seat of the colonial authority. By the 1760s, population growth and limited judicial facilities combined to generate severe lawlessness and discontent in the backcountry. The Regulator Movement was a response to the situation. Most of the leaders of the Regulator Movement were commercially-oriented farmers and slave owners who sought to maintain control of the region in the absence

of an official presence. In the process, they called for more local courts and for a vigilante response to banditry (King 1981:8-10; Klein 1990). In response to this violence in the backcountry, colonial authorities in Charleston agreed to set up a series of judicial districts throughout this area. In 1769, the governor authorized seven districts throughout the colony. The project area was located in the Orangeburgh District. Although population in the nearby townships continued to increase during this period, the project area remained relatively unsettled (Figure 2.3).

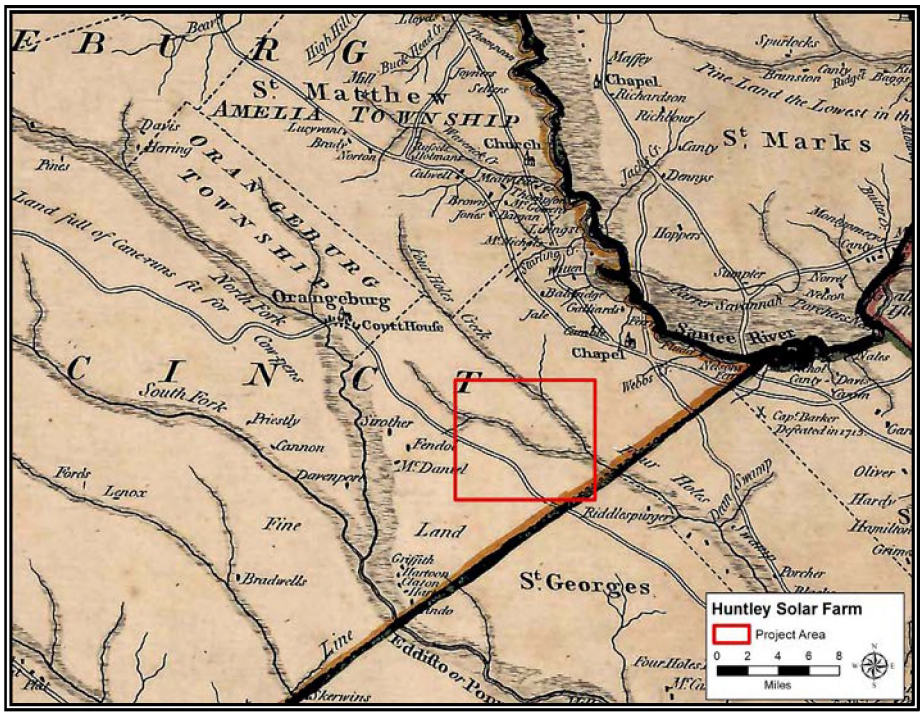

Figure 2.3. Mouzon map (1775), showing project vicinity.

At the onset of the Revolutionary War, both the British and the Americans sought to win the support of the Cherokees, and, in doing so, they ventured more and more into Cherokee territory. In the spring of 1776, Cherokees began attacking patriot forces. Leaders in Charleston, in coordination with leaders in North Carolina and Virginia, commenced counterattacks. By the end of the summer of 1776, the Cherokees had been defeated (Huff 1995:20-26).

During the Revolutionary War, Earl Cornwallis focused much of his army's strength on dividing the north and the south somewhere along the Virginia line but was hindered by the low number of Loyalist supporters in the area (Carrington 1974). In their push to advance into North Carolina on their way to Virginia, British General Cornwallis stopped and made his headquarters in Winnsboro, South Carolina. Large, pivotal battles such as Camden, Cowpens, and Kings Mountain occurred north of the project area. British garrisons were present in the town of Orangeburg (Edgar 1998) during much of the Revolutionary War and Orangeburg County experienced numerous engagements. Most notable was the 1781 Battle of Eutaw Springs, in the eastern end of the county, where General Nathanael Green and his army attacked a British camp only to be driven back by the end of the day. This was the final battle in the southern campaign (Dunkerly and Boland 2017).

In 1785, Lewisburg, Lexington, Orange, and Winton counties were formed within the boundaries of the Orangeburgh District. These counties were subsequently abolished in 1791 but by 1800 the original districts were largely divided into individual counties. Orangeburgh District became Orangeburg County and Barnwell County (Lewis 2007). Orangeburg County's population varied from a low of 13,229 to a high of 24,896 from 1790 to 1860. Between 1870 and 1880, the population of the county increased 145 percent (Salley 1898).

Cotton was the foundations of the agricultural economy in the project vicinity during and after the Revolutionary War. In 1790, the invention of the cotton gin changed the face of Southern agriculture and made short-staple cotton a lucrative cash crop in the uplands as well as along the coast. Although large amounts of corn and other grains were also grown, cotton generally provided the bulk of most landowners' income (DeFrancesco 1988). Intensive planting led to rapid soil exhaustion and erosion, however, and old fields were quickly abandoned and new ones brought into cultivation. As farmers sought to maximize their cotton acreage, nearly all the suitable land in the Piedmont region was used for agriculture. Only the steepest slopes were not utilized.

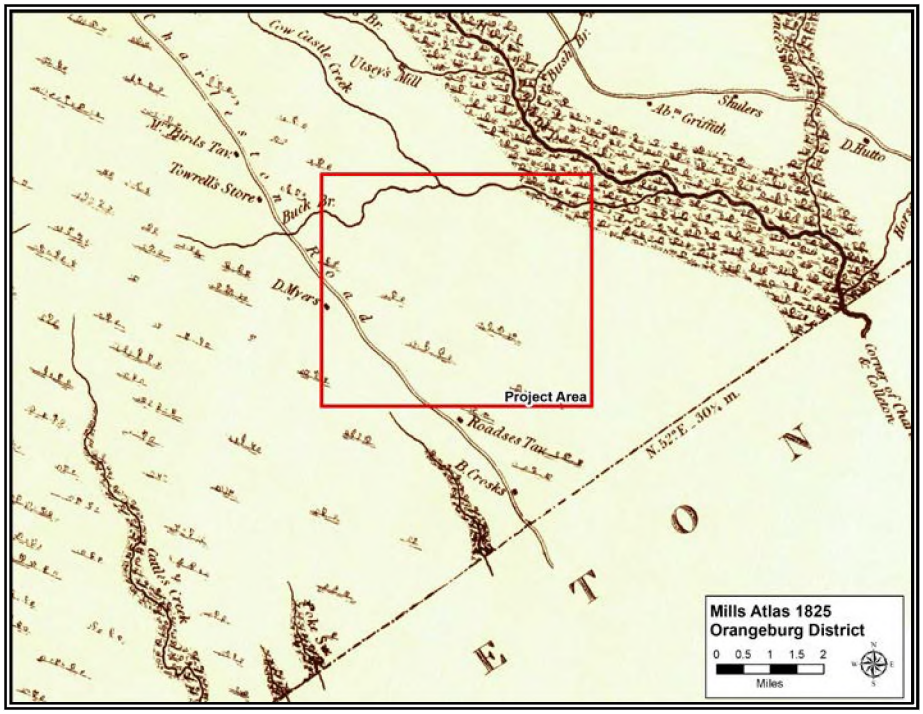

Figure 2.4. Mills Atlas map of Orangeburgh District showing the project area.

By 1820, Orangeburg County had three moderately sized towns: Orangeburg, Poplar Spring, and Totness (Mills 1825), although the project area is shown as unsettled swampland (Figure 2.4). The county had become one of the wealthiest in the state by 1860, largely due to cotton cultivation. At that time, wealth was largely measured by the number of slaves a planter owned. In 1860, the population of Orangeburg was over 67 percent black slaves (Edgar 1998). The agricultural wealth motivated improvements in transportation and the South Carolina railroad was built between 1830 and 1840. Branchville became the first railroad junction in the state in 1840 (Lewis 2007).

The Civil War impacted much of the state of South Carolina, which was the first state to secede from the United States. Numerous Orangeburg County residents joined regiments of all types, including calvary, infantry and artillery. During his push to Atlanta, General William T. Sherman captured the capital city of Columbia in nearby Richland County, and much of the city and surrounding area burned during the capture and subsequent occupation, destroying cotton warehouses, railroad lines, and arsenals (Campbell 2002). While no significant Civil War battles took place in Orangeburg County, General Sherman did pass through Orangeburg in February 1865 on his march to Atlanta (Lewis 2007).

The Civil War had a devastating effect on the overall economy of the project area with the end of the slave labor system. The high price of cotton following the Civil War ensured that despite the dismantling of the plantation system, the dominance of the cotton economy would persist. Therefore a new labor system had to be developed. The landowners often had no capital except their land, and the freedmen lacked even

that. Tenancy was a system meant to put newly freed blacks back to work while allowing landowners with little cash to continue to earn from their land. Since landowners rarely had the capital to pay wages, they were forced to share a portion of the crop with the laborers (Burton 1998). This system of sharecropping "evolved into a new kind of servitude" (Divine et al. 2002:518). Gradually, tenancy of African Americans began to become more and more common. Tenancy was accompanied by widespread poverty, illiteracy, and disease (Orser 1988).

Orangeburg County continued to prosper through agricultural activities. Due to its rural nature, the county was ideal for dairy farming, and dairy production grew dramatically following the Civil War (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). Orangeburg County continued to lead the state in production of cotton, dairy products, corn, oats, and sugar cane well into the twentieth century. The town of Bowman, the nearest community to the project area, was developed in the late 1880s by Samuel W. Dibble, who sought to acquire property from the estate of Reddick A. Bowman, a farmer and extensive landholder, at the intersection of two highways (which are now Interstates 95 and 26). At that time, the area was known for its rice production and timber. Over time, the most economical crop became cotton, then dairy cows. In the early 1900s, there were 27 dairies in the immediate vicinity of Bowman (No Author 2018). Bowman remains the dairy capital of South Carolina.

As a large percentage of the county's population was of German descent, anti-war sentiment during World War I was rampant in Orangeburg County and frequent anti-war demonstrations were held. The loss of laborers during both World War I and World War II affected the county's economy and manufacturing began to increase.

In the 1960s, Orangeburg was one of the hubs of the Civil Rights movement. Its dominant black population participated in massive demonstrations. In 1968, students from South Carolina State College began demonstrating outside of a bowling alley that refused to allow black patrons. After several days, the National Guard was called in to remove the students. The students threw rocks at the officers and one officer was struck. His fellow officers opened fire and three students were killed. This incident helped to bring the cause to national attention (Edgar 1998).

Today, the county remains largely rural. Agriculture, particularly the production of cotton, soybeans, and dairy products, remains a driving force behind the local economy. Orangeburg County also grows more pecans than the rest of the state of South Carolina. However, manufacturing accounts for 20 percent of the employment in the county, with companies like Husqvarna and Food Lion being the largest employers (OCDC 2018).

Chapter 3. Results of Investigation

Results of Background Research

Background research consisted of a comprehensive review of records on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). Our review of archaeological site files found that no archaeological or cultural resources are located in the survey tract. Within a 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) radius of the project tract, six archaeological sites and a large number of architectural resources have been documented. The majority of these were recorded during an architectural survey of the area surrounding the intersection of Interstates 95 and 26 and most were not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; Joseph et al. 2000, 2001). The nearest eligible resource is the Thomas P. Whitsell house built in 1915. The resource is located nearly 1.6 kilometer (1.0 mile) away from the project tract on Warner Road, north of its intersection with Ebenezer Road. The nearest documented historic resources are Ebenezer Church (531-0149) at the intersection of Ebenezer and Holstein roads and St. Stephens Church (531-0148) on St. Stephens Road, east of Two Church Road (Figure 3.1). Both of these resources were recorded during a survey conducted in association with the Ebenezer 69kV distribution substation (Trinkley and Southerland 2001).

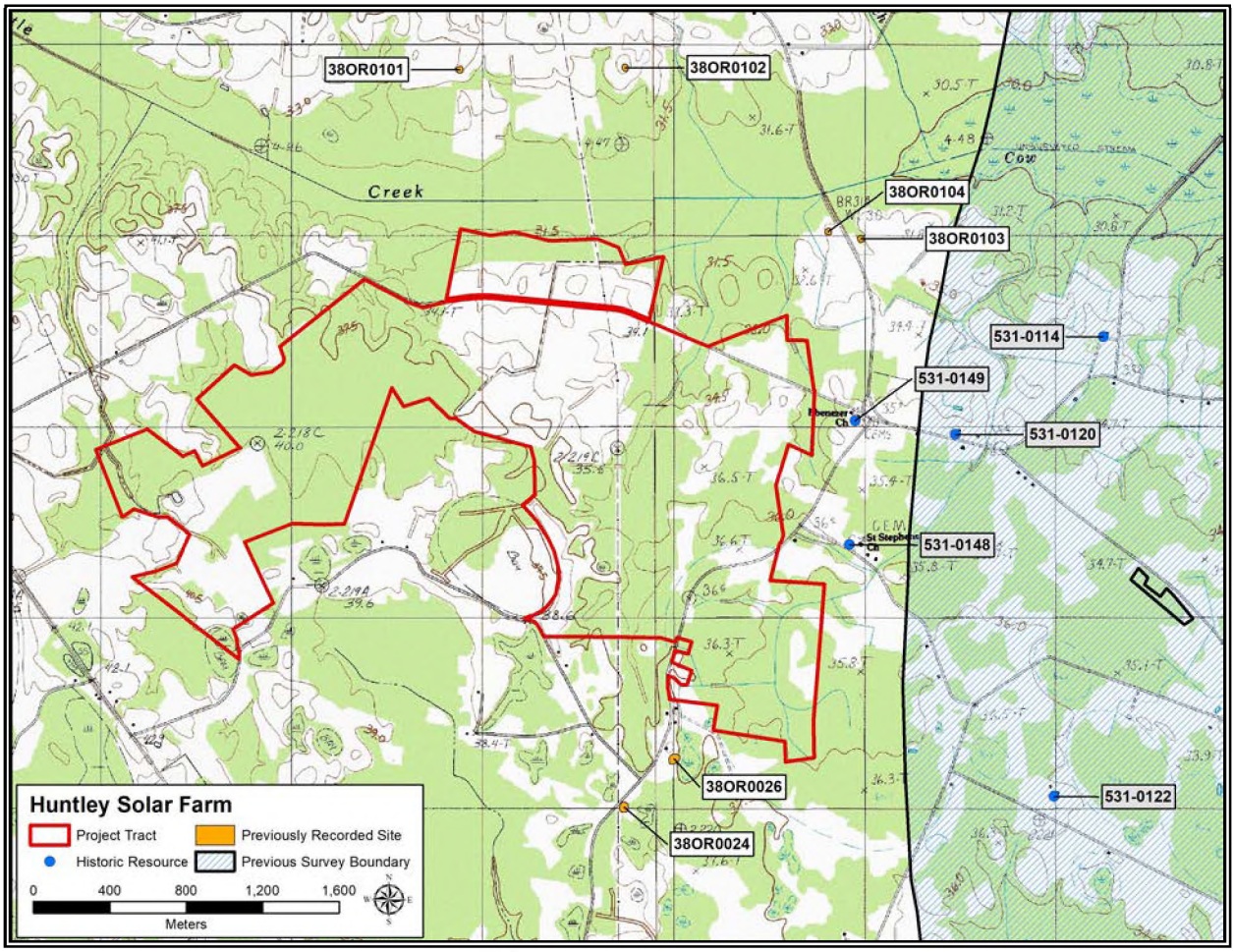

Figure 3.1. Map showing locations of recorded cultural resources nearest to the project tract (1982 *Bowman, SC* and 1982 *Wadboo Swamp, SC* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles).

Two of the archaeological sites located within the 0.8 kilometer (0.5 mile) radius of the project tract are situated southeast of the project tract on the east side of Two Church Road near its intersection with Longbrook Drive (see Figure 3.1). Site 38OR0026 consisted of two prehistoric sherds recovered from the ground surface by Ferguson and Luttrell (1973) during their survey of the Horse Range Swamp watershed. They recommended further investigation at this site. Site 38OR0024 was also recorded by Ferguson and Luttrell (1973), who recovered two prehistoric sherds and one flake from the site. Further investigation of this site was also recommended. Two recorded archaeological sites within the study area are northeast of the project tract, on either side of Ebenezer Road and two others are due north of the project tract. All of these sites (38OR0101, 38OR0102, 38OR0103, and 38OR0104) are multi-component prehistoric sites that were recorded in 1985. No other information on these sites was available. None of these sites will be impacted by the proposed construction in the project tract.

As noted in Chapter 2, historic maps reviewed included Mills Atlas (1825) and early twentieth century soil and highway maps, topographic quadrangles, and aerial images dating back to 1937. The Mills Atlas shows the project area as uninhabited swamp in the early nineteenth century (see Figure 2.3). The 1913 county soil map shows 11 houses in the project tract (Figure 3.2). These houses are all in immediate proximity to roads. Several of these houses are also visible on aerial imagery dating to 1937. Only one house reflected on the 1938 county highway map is in the vicinity of an identified house site (38OR407). The remains of a number of these houses were identified during field survey and will be discussed in detail below.

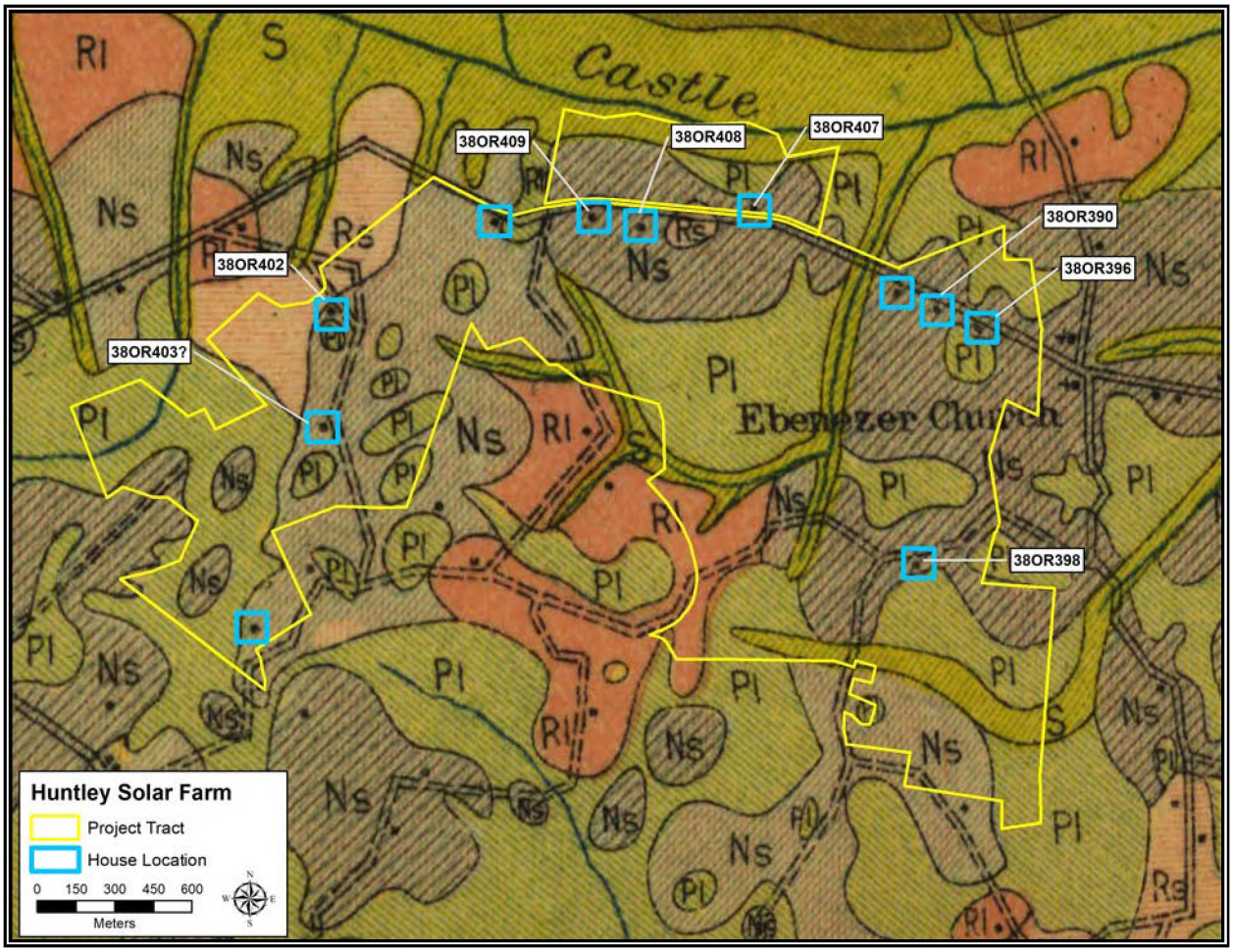

Figure 3.2. 1913 Orangeburg County soil map showing houses in the project tract.

Results of Archaeological Survey

Intensive archaeological survey was conducted on approximately 300 acres within the Huntley project tract. These portions of the tract comprised high potential areas largely based on topography and soil drainage characteristics and the presence of access roads. Much of the high potential area within the project tract was agricultural fields, many of which provided excellent surface visibility. Where ground surface visibility exceeded 75 percent, comprehensive examination of the ground surface was utilized for site identification. This examination consisted of pedestrian coverage of linear transects spaced 30 meters (98 ft) apart. In addition, select areas defined as having low potential for archaeological deposits were surveyed if they bounded high potential areas or were crossed in order to gain access to high potential areas. Once identified, each site was systematically shovel tested at 10- or 15-meter (32.8 or 49.2 ft) intervals. When ground surface visibility was below 75 percent, shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter (98 ft) intervals along parallel transects spaced 30 meters (98 ft) apart. Approximately 983 shovel tests were excavated during the survey phase of this investigation. Another 763 shovel tests were excavated during site delineations. In agricultural fields, excavated shovel tests exposed variable soil profiles but most consisted of approximately 20 to 30 centimeters (8-12 in) of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand that extended to an average depth of 60 centimeters (23.6 inches). Subsoil was generally comprised of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay. In wooded areas, soil profiles varied widely and frequently consisted of hydric clay loam.

Thirty-eight archaeological resources (21 sites, 17 isolates) were identified during this investigation (Table 3.1). Figures 3.3 and 3.4 show the distribution of these resources in the project tract. Each is discussed in individual detail below.

Table 3.1. Archaeological Resources Identified in the Huntley Project Tract.

Site Number	Component(s)	Comments	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
38OR389	Historic - 18th century Native American - Woodland, Early-Middle Mississippian	Colonial artifact scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Unevaluated
38OR390	Historic - late 18th - mid 20th century Native American - Late Archaic, Woodland	House site Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR391	Historic - late 18th - mid 19th century Native American - Woodland	Artifact scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR392	Historic - late 18th - late 19th century Native American - Woodland	Artifact scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR393	Historic - late 18th - mid 19th century	Artifact scatter	Not eligible
38OR394	Historic - Unknown historic Native American - Early Archaic, Woodland	Artifact scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR395	Historic - late 18th-mid 19th century Native American - Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland	House site Ceramic scatter	Not eligible
38OR396	Historic - late 18th -20th century Native American - Middle Woodland	Artifact Scatter Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not Eligible
38OR397	Historic - 19th - 20th century Native American - Woodland	Artifact scatter Ceramic scatter	Not eligible

38OR398	Historic - late 18th - mid 20th century Native American - Woodland	House site Ceramic scatter	Not eligible
38OR399	Historic - mid 19th - mid 20th century Native American - Woodland	House site Ceramics and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR400	Native American - Unknown prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR401	Historic - late 19th - early 20th century	House site	Not eligible
38OR402	Historic - early 19th - early 20th century	House site	Not eligible
38OR403	Native American - Late Archaic, Woodland	Ceramic scatter	Not eligible
38OR404	Native American - Late Archaic, Woodland	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR405	Native American - Late Archaic, Woodland, Early Mississippian	Ceramic and lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR406	Native American - Unknown prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38OR407	Historic - mid 19th - early 20th century	House site	Not eligible
38OR408	Historic - early 19th - mid 20th century	House site	Not eligible
38OR409	Historic - late 18th - early 20th century	House site	Not eligible
Isolated Finds			
Isolate 2	Historic	1 ceramic	Not Eligible
Isolate 5	Native American	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 10	Historic	1 ceramic, brick fragment	Not eligible
Isolate 12	Historic	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 13	Historic	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 21	Native American	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 22	Native American	2 ceramics	Not eligible
Isolate 23	Native American	2 ceramics	Not eligible
Isolate 25	Native American	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 29	Native American	1 ceramic, 1 flake fragment	Not eligible
Isolate 30	Historic	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 33	Native American	1 flake fragment	Not eligible
Isolate 34	Native American	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 36	Native American	1 flake fragment	Not eligible
Isolate 37	Historic	1 ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 38	Historic	1 pc. glass	Not eligible
Isolate 39	Historic	1 pc. glass, brick fragment	Not eligible

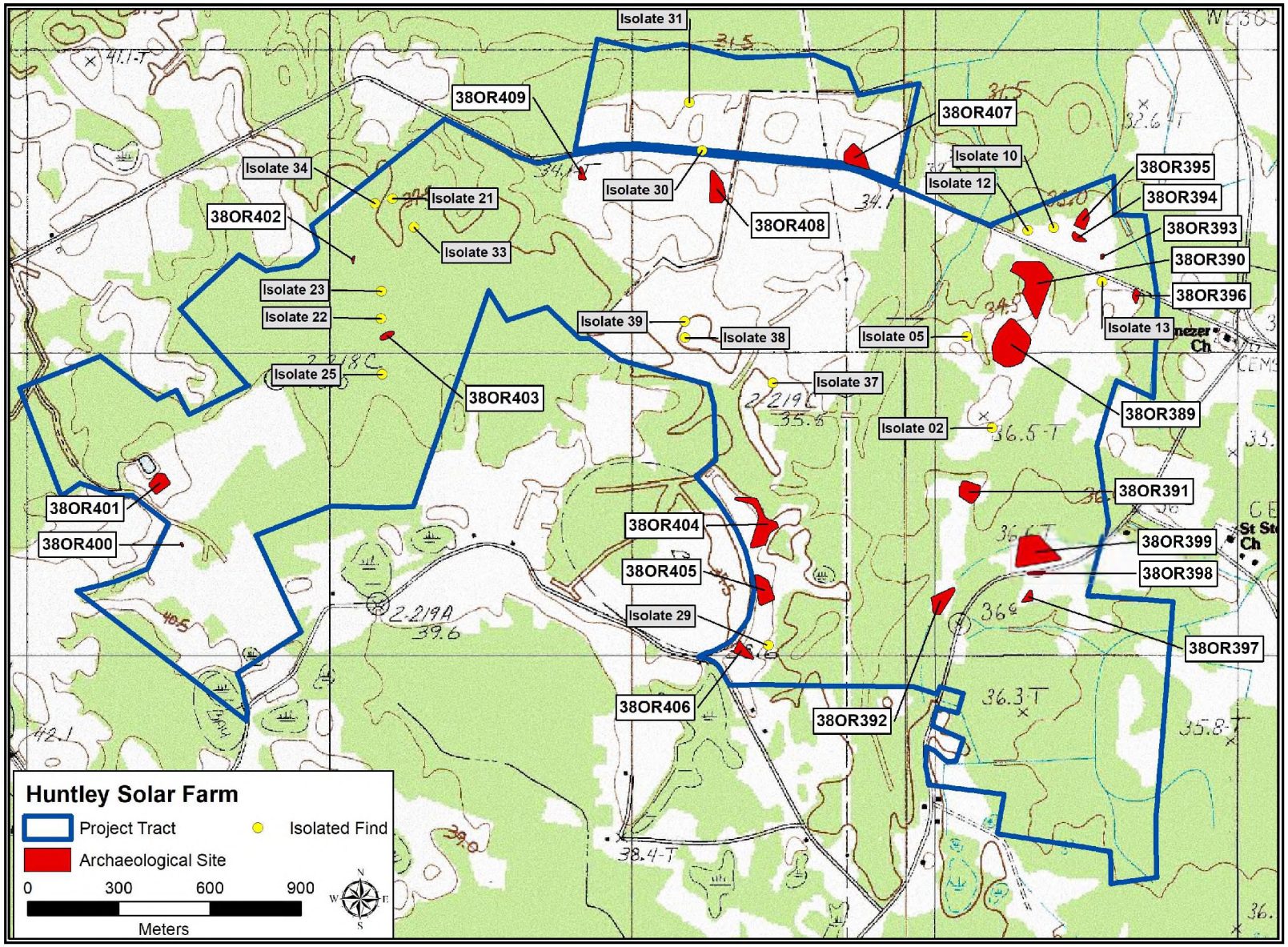

Figure 3.3. Topographic map showing locations of archaeological resources identified in the Huntley project tract (1982 *Bowman, SC* and 1982 *Wadboo Swamp, SC* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles).

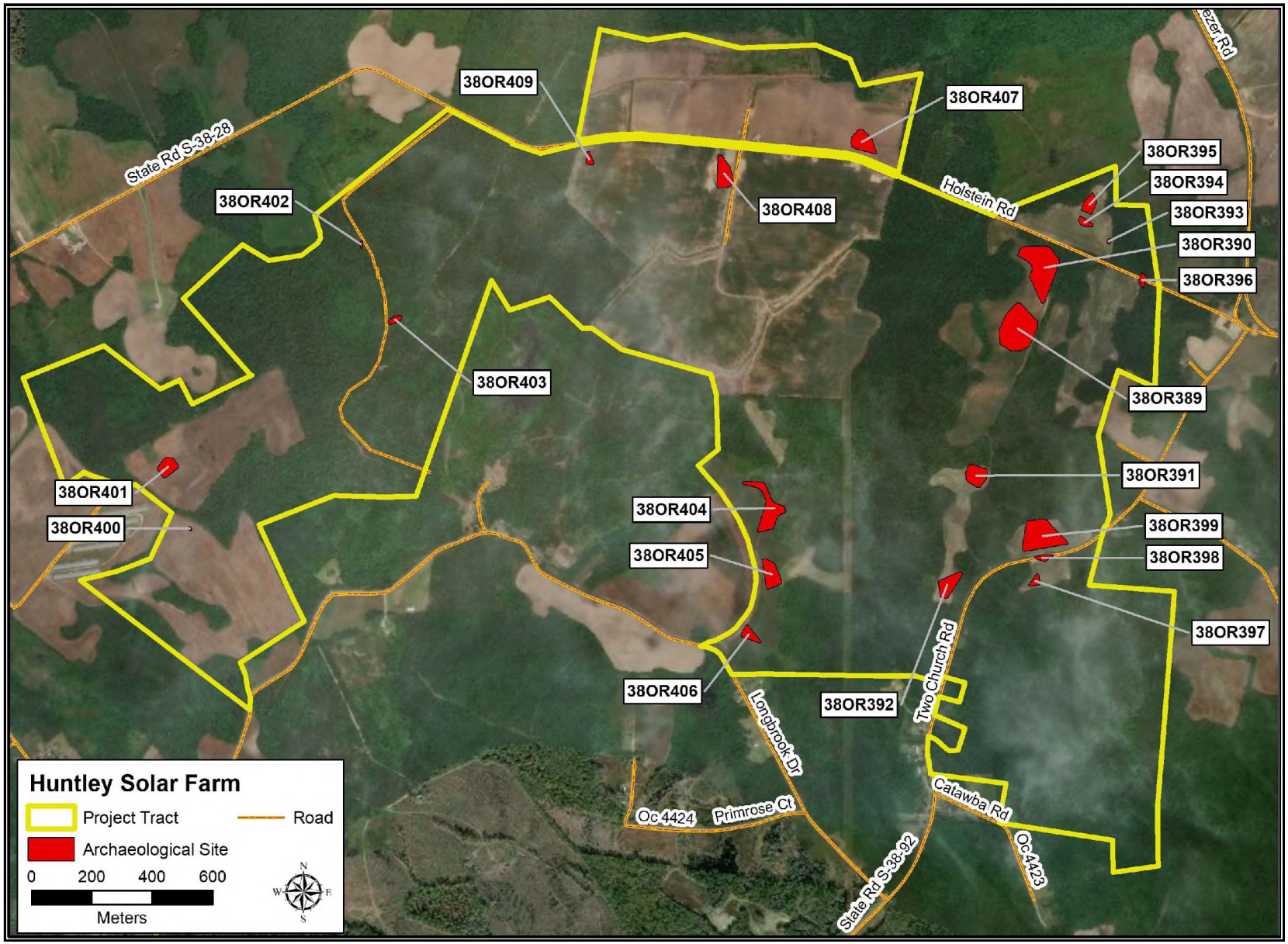

Figure 3.4. Aerial map showing locations of archaeological resources identified in the Huntley project tract.

Site Discussions

Site 38OR389

Site Description: Prehistoric / Historic artifact scatter
Component: Woodland, Middle Mississippian Periods / 18th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3688026 N 535249 E
Soil Type: Noboco loamy sand
NRHP Recommendation: Unassessed

Site 38OR389 is a multi-component site located on slight rise in a recently planted cotton field (Figure 3.5) in the northeastern portion of the project tract (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Surface visibility exceeded 75 percent across the site area. Following the site's identification, a 10-meter (33 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. Examination of the exposed ground surface was conducted at 114 grid points. In addition, shovel tests were excavated at 89 grid points at 20-meter (66 ft) intervals. Shovel tests exposed soil profiles consisting of 25 centimeters (9.8 in) of brown (10YR 4/3) sand overlying light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/3) sand clay subsoil was encountered at 50 centimeters (19.7 in).

Figure 3.5. General view of site 38OR389, looking south.

Sixty-nine grid points yielded artifacts; 49 from surface contexts only, 13 from subsurface contexts, and seven from both surface and subsurface contexts. Site dimensions of 160 by 110 meters (524.9 x 360.9 ft) were defined based on the distribution of the positive grid points (Figure 3.6).

This site yielded both prehistoric and historic artifacts. These artifacts were predominantly collected from the ground surface, but subplowzone deposits were recovered at 15 proveniences or 75 percent of the positive shovel tests. Artifacts were recovered from a maximum depth of 60 centimeters (23.4 in) but were more frequent between 20 and 40 centimeters (7.8-15.6 in). A cursory metal detection examination along several transects was also conducted.

Twenty-five prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 17 grid points scattered across the site and from both surface and subsurface contexts (Table 3.2). These prehistoric artifacts include Coastal Plain chert debitage and tools and ceramics. Two sherds are Early/Middle Woodland period Woodland Plain types. One cord marked sherd is a Cape Fear type dating to the Middle/Late Woodland. One plain sherd with medium/coarse sand temper is a Pee Dee type, dating to the Middle Mississippian.

Table 3.2. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered at Site 38OR389.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Comment
Lithic: chert flake/flake fragment	5	all Coastal Plain chert, 1 w/cortex
chert flake tool	3	1 w/cortex, 1 is possible graver
Ceramic: plain, medium sand temper	1	

plain, medium/coarse sand temper	1	Pee Dee
plain, coarse sand temper	3	2 are Woodland Plain
cord marked, medium sand temper	1	Cape Fear
UID decoration, coarse sand temper	2	both possibly check stamped; Woodland
UID decoration, coarse/very coarse sand temper	1	possibly cord marked
residual	9	
Total	**25**	

Historic artifacts recovered (n=109+) include a variety of ceramics, glass, architectural material, and items associated with weapons (Table 3.3). The established manufacturing dates for these artifacts ranges from 1575 to 1860. However, the majority of the artifacts date to the middle eighteenth century. This time frame is consistent with the period of initial settlement of the area and the establishment of the Orangeburgh Township, although site occupation predating the township cannot be ruled out. The artifact assemblage is varied but is primarily domestic in character, suggesting that the site represents a residence. The amount of brick recovered is relatively small in weight but fragments were recovered from seven proveniences across the site, suggesting the possibility that multiple structures were present.

Table 3.3. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR389.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated pearlware	1	1780-1840[1]
mold decorated pearlware	1	1780-1840[1]
gray salt glazed stoneware	2	
scratch blue stoneware	1	white salt glazed rim w/scratch blue design; 1744-1790[1]
British Brown stoneware	1	1690-1775[1]
Westerwald stoneware	2	both Rhenish w/cobalt blue decoration1575-1775[2]
white salt glazed stoneware	4	2 base fragments, 1 vessel handle fragment, 1720-1775[1]
combed buffware	5	3 Staffordshire types
lead glazed buffware	6	
UID decoration buffware	1	
unglazed redware	1	
lead glazed redware	2	
black glazed redware	4	
undecorated creamware	13	1 rim fragment (possible tea pot); 2 bases with foot rings; 1760-1820[1]

blue hand painted Delft	3	1570-1800[2]
undecorated Delft	4	1570-1800[2]
blue hand painted porcelain	1	likely Chinese export
Colonoware	4	all plain, handmade w/medium sand temper; generally associated with African-American slaves
UID lead glazed ceramic	1	possible Olive jar
Glass: clear bottle glass	1	
brown bottle glass	1	
light olive green bottle glass	1	
olive green bottle glass	18	several w/kick-ups likely from wine bottles; 1 finish fragment w/string rim production (1730-1760[3]); 1 with kick-up and pontil fragment (mid-1600s-1860s[4])
light blue bottle glass	1	
Personal: kaolin pipe fragment	12	7 stem fragments; 5 bowl fragments
gun flint	1	spall style with possible demicones, likely British, popular 1700-1750[5]
lead musket ball	1	fired, sprue cutter medial ridge present, estimated diameter 0.543"-consistent w/caliber range of 18th century weapons[6]
Hardware: wrought nail/nail fragment	2	dominant prior to 1800[7]
iron bolt	2	1 wrought, 1 threaded (mass produced post 1760[8])
iron cookware/cookware fragments	6	1 handle fragment, remainder likely caldron fragments
UID form, iron	5	1 possible hinge fragment
UID form, copper alloy	1	
Miscellaneous: slag	11.2 g	
brick	40.6 g	
bone	14.1 g	UID Mammal shaft fragment, Deer pelvis fragments
Total	**109 / 65.9 g**	

[1] South 1977; [2] FLMNH 2009; [3] Jones 1996; [4] Lindsey 2018; [5] Woodall 2004; [6]Silivich 2016; [7] IMACS 1992; [8] Eames 2017

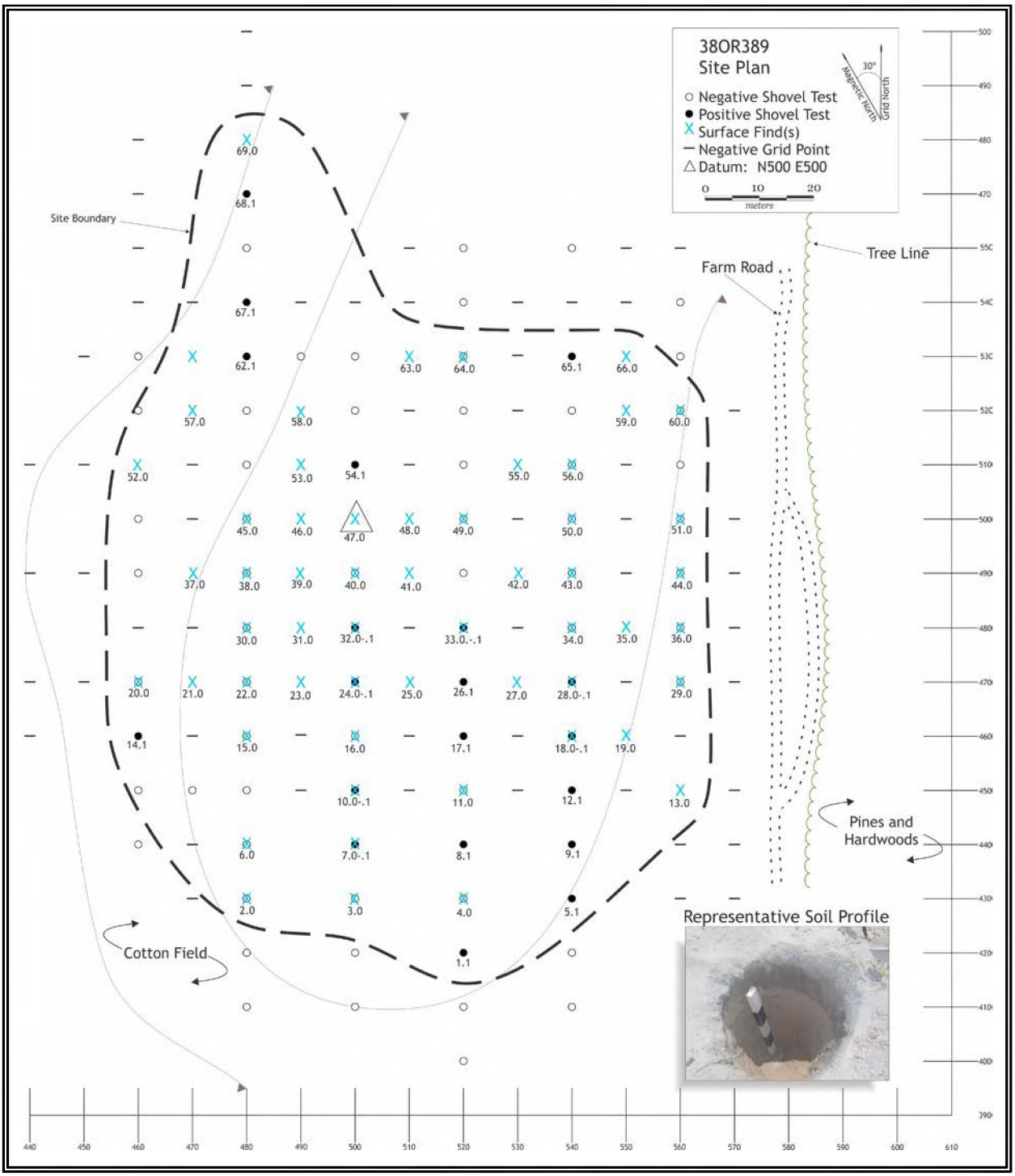

Figure 3.6. Plan map of site 38OR389.

Miller has established a relative cost of ceramic types for the late eighteenth through nineteenth century. He suggests that undecorated wares would have been used for more mundane purposes (e.g., chamber pots, plates, bowls, and other kitchen related items), while more decorative pieces would have been

used for tea sets or serving vessels (Miller 1991). The ceramic assemblage from this site includes a wide range of decorative wares that would generally be associated with higher status occupants with more than average personal wealth. In addition, the presence of Colonoware in the assemblage suggests that African-American slaves were present at some time during the site occupation.

Site 38OR389 is a multi-component artifact scatter that yielded both historic and prehistoric artifacts from surface and subsurface contexts. The prehistoric artifacts are scattered across the site but were more frequent in the central portion. These artifacts reflect occupation of the site by Native Americans spanning the Woodland through Middle Mississippian periods. The prehistoric artifacts do not exhibit any vertical or horizontal stratification. This component of the site is not considered to be significant.

The historic occupation at site 38OR389 dates to the earliest period of European settlement in the area. The character of the artifact assemblage and the presence of brick and nails suggests a residence, possibly predating the earliest Swiss settlers. No residences are reflected on the 1775 Mouzon map at this location but this map is not comprehensive and earlier maps of the area do not show sufficient detail to identify individual occupations. Based on the artifact assemblage, the site occupants may have been higher status individuals. This component of the site has the potential to contribute new and important data on the early settlement of Orangeburg County and the region as a whole. The historic occupation at this site is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B due to its possible association with *events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history* and *with the lives of persons significant in the past*. In addition, the historic component of this site may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D as it may yield *information important in history or prehistory*. It is recommended that this site undergo Phase II testing to more definitively determine its research significance or that it be preserved in place in such a way as to avoid any disturbance to the site area during construction and operation of the proposed solar facility.

Site 38OR390

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter / Historic house site	**UTM Coord. (NAD27):** 3688229 N 53535 E
Component: Late Archaic, Woodland / late 18th to middle 20th century	**Soil Type:** Noboco loamy sand
Topographic Setting: Upland	**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

Site 38OR390 is located south of Holstein Road, approximately 100 meters (33 ft) northeast of site 38OR389 in the northeastern portion of the project tract (see Figure 3.3 and 3.4). The site is situated in a recently planted cotton field. Ground surface exposure was excellent. North and east of the site are overgrown logged areas with debris piles. A dirt road runs along the majority of the eastern boundary of the site. Woods border the field on the west. Holstein Road is approximately 20 meters (656.2 ft) north of the site area.

Initially, this resource appeared to be two separate sites. The western portion of the site was delineated at 10-meter (32 ft) intervals and yielded primarily prehistoric artifacts. However, the artifacts merged with the eastern portion of the site which was primarily historic in nature. A 15-meter (49 ft) grid was established across the eastern portion of the site area. Surface examination of all grid points was conducted and supplemental shovel tests were excavated 15-meter (49 ft) intervals along transects spaced 30-meters (98 ft) apart. Soil profiles exposed in shovel tests consisted of 20 centimeters (7.8 in) of dark brown (10YR 4/2) sand overlying light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Below a depth of 50 centimeters (19.7 in), brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay with mottles of yellowish brown clay was encountered.

A total of 42 of the 78 grid points examined yielded artifacts. Of the 57 shovel tests excavated across the site, 24 yielded artifacts from subsurface contexts. Eleven of those grid points also yielded artifacts from the ground surface. Another 19 grid points yielded artifacts only from surface contexts. Based on the overall distribution of artifacts, site dimensions of 130 by 100 meters (426.5 x 328.1 ft) were established (Figure 3.7).

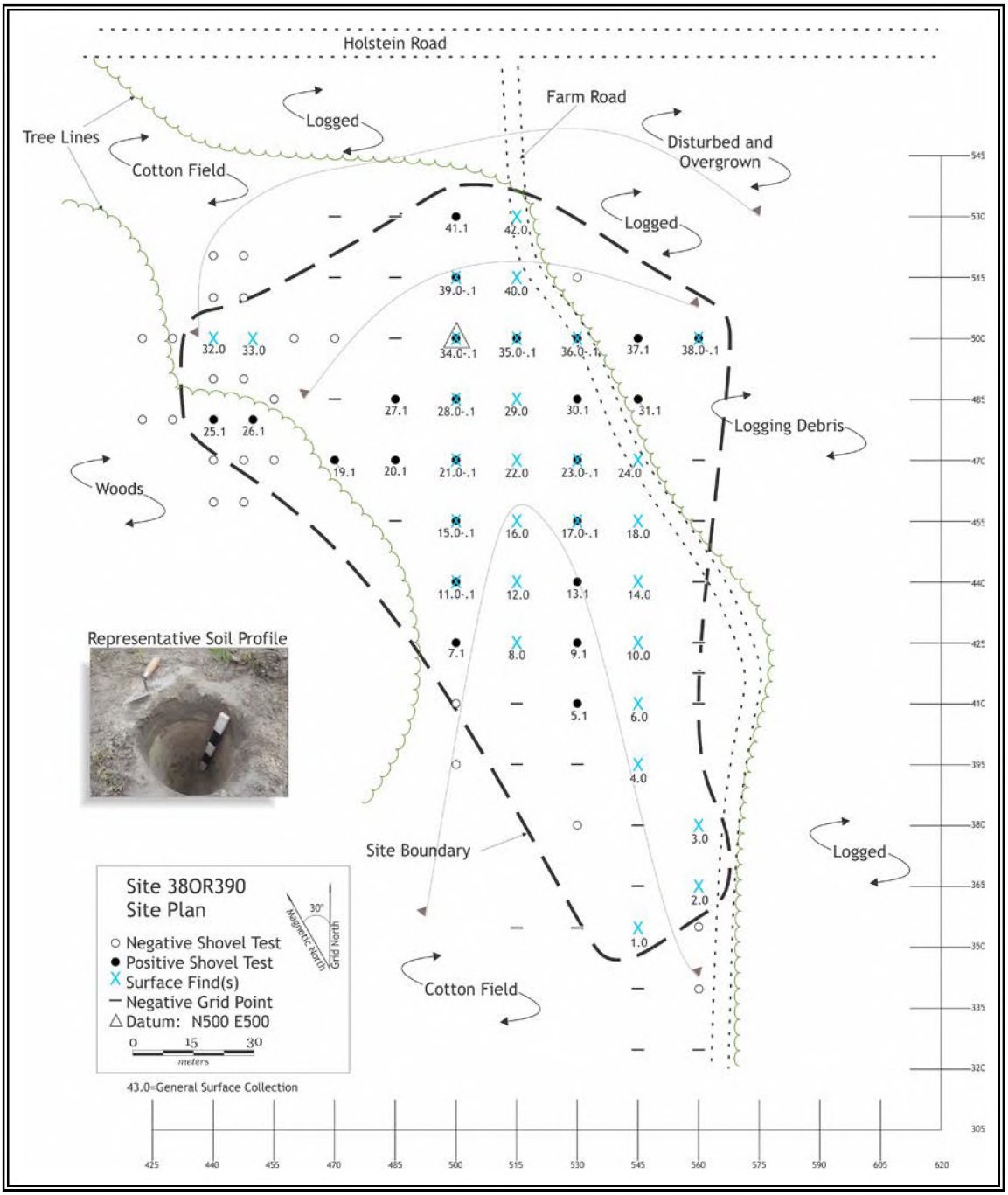

Figure 3.7. Plan map of site 38OR390

As noted, this site yielded both prehistoric and historic artifacts. The prehistoric artifacts consist of lithic debitage (n=9) and ceramics (n=31) recovered from 22 proveniences. Those artifacts recovered from subsurface contexts were recovered from depths ranging from 10 to 60 centimeters (3.9 to 23.6 in) and included both historic and prehistoric items collected from below the plowzone. Table 3.4 presents a summary of the prehistoric artifacts recovered from this site. Twenty-three of the recovered ceramics are residual, although several had recognizable surface modifications including simple stamping, check stamping, and fabric impression. These surface modifications are consistent with Early to Middle Woodland ceramic types. One non-residual body sherd is a Late Archaic Thoms Creek simple stamped type, but the remainder of the non-residual sherds were either plain or had unidentifiable surface decorations. The recovered lithic debitage is predominantly Coastal Plain chert, two of which are heat treated. One extremely weathered chert biface was recovered from the ground surface. The extent of the weathering suggests that this artifact may date to the Archaic Period but this cannot be confirmed as the artifact type cannot be determined. Despite many being recovered from below the plowzone, the prehistoric artifacts are mixed (often with historic material) and reflect no stratigraphic integrity. They are also widely scattered across the site; however, five shovel tests that yielded only prehistoric artifacts are clustered in the northwest portion of the site (Prov. 25.1, 26.1, 27.1, 32.0, 33.0). Four of the 12 artifacts recovered from these proveniences were collected from below plowzone contexts, four were recovered from the plowzone, and four were collected from the ground surface.

The historic artifact assemblage from this site (n=109+) contains a variety of glass, ceramics, and architectural debris (i.e., brick, nails). This material is summarized in Table 3.5. Established manufacturing dates for a number of the artifacts range from 1780 to post-1940. However, the majority of the material recovered dates to the middle to late nineteenth century. A large amount of brick was present across the eastern portion of the site. It was most dense in the northeastern corner of the site, particularly at Provenience 38.0/38.1, where only a sample (177.8 g) of a dense brick scatter was collected. The brick, nails, and flat glass all indicate that this site is the remnants of at least one house and possibly multiple buildings. The 1913 county soil map shows three houses standing along Holstein Road in this vicinity. It is likely that this site represents one or more of those houses (see Figure 3.2). As at site 38OR389, the presence of decorative ceramics indicates a moderate level of wealth; however, undecorated utilitarian wares are more common.

Table 3.4. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered at Site 38OR390.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Comment
Lithic: chert flake/flake fragment	5	Coastal Plain chert, 1 w/cortex, 1 heat treated
chert shatter	2	1 heat treated
chert biface	1	very weathered
orthoquartzite flake/flake fragment	1	
Ceramic: plain, medium/coarse sand temper	1	Woodland
plain, coarse sand temper	1	rim
simple stamped, coarse sand temper	1	Deptford
UID decoration, medium sand temper	2	Woodland
UID decoration, medium/coarse sand temper	1	Woodland

UID decoration, coarse/very coarse sand temper	1	Woodland
residual	23	1 Thoms Creek Simple Stamped, 2 check stamped, 1 fabric impressed
Other: whelk shell fragment	1	
Total	**40**	

Table 3.5. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR390.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated ironstone	3	1840-[1]
blue decorated ironstone	1	
mold decorated ironstone	3	1840- [1], 1 ribbed (popular late 1800s[2])
decal decorated ironstone	1	1880-[3]
Bristol glazed/slipped stoneware	6	1835- (popular post-1880[1])
undecorated whiteware	14	1820-[1]
blue decorated whiteware	1	possible shell edged
Flow Blue decorated whiteware	3	1835-1900[3]
mold decorated whiteware	4	1820-[1]
UID decoration whiteware	1	burned
undecorated porcelain	1	utilitarian
blue hand painted porcelain	1	Hotelware
overglaze painted porcelain	1	possible figurine fragment
undecorated Yellowware	1	1830-[4]
shell edged pearlware	1	1780-1830s[3]
Glass: clear bottle glass	17	2 burned, 1 w/applied lip (early 1800-1880s[5])
clear flat glass	4	1 possible tableware
brown bottle glass	5	1 threaded dominant by 1930s, 1 base w/stippling (post 1940[5])
cobalt bottle glass	1	
light blue bottle glass	1	

aqua bottle glass	3	
amethyst bottle glass	11	1 burned, 2 tableware, mid-1870s-1920s[5]
light green bottle glass	3	
light green flat glass	8	likely window glass
olive green bottle glass	1	
milkglass	5	2 lid liners (post 1869[6]), 1 tableware
blue/green glass	1	burned, possible tableware
Hardware: nail/nail fragment	2	1 wire nail (post 1890[7])
square nail	1	common pre-1890[7]
UID form, copper alloy	1	possible cartridge case
UID form, iron	2	
carbon battery rod	1	post 1886[8]
Miscellaneous: brick	556.3 g	
mortar	2.7 g	
Total	**109 / 559.0 g**	

[1] Aultman et al. 2016; [2] Samford 2014; [3] Majewski and O'Brien 1987; [4] FLMNH 2009; [5] Lindsey 2018; [6] Miller et al. 2000; [7] IMACS 1992; [8] The Columbia Dry Cell Battery 2018

This multi-component site represents Late Archaic through Middle Woodland prehistoric occupations and a historic occupation spanning the nineteenth century and continuing in to the early twentieth century. The prehistoric component is mixed and lacks temporal stratification.

The historic component has been severely disturbed by the destruction of the building or buildings that were likely present and the wide dispersal of the resulting debris. Based on the presence of burned glass and ceramics, it is possible that a fire destroyed the building(s). The historic artifact assemblage is utilitarian in nature and is composed of generally low priced items such as undecorated ironstone and whiteware. It is possible that this house was occupied by a landowner with minimal to moderate holdings This site type is relatively common in South Carolina and this particular site is not sufficiently unique to contribute new or significant information on tenant era settlement in the project area. This site is recommended not eligible for the NHRP.

Site 38OR391

Site Description: Prehistoric / Historic artifact scatter
Component: Woodland Period / late 18th to middle 19th century
Topographic Setting: Upland

UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687542 N 535111 E
Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR391 is located in a cotton field in the eastern portion of the survey area (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). This field had been planted shortly before the survey was conducted, allowing for excellent ground surface visibility. The site itself is situated in the northeastern corner of the field and is bounded by woods on the east and south. A field road runs along the treeline bordering the field. The landform slopes steeply to a low wet area immediately within the treeline.

Following the initial identification, a 10-meter (33 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. Surface examinations were conducted at 68 grid points. Shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter (33 ft) intervals along transects spaced 20 meters (66 ft) apart. Soil profiles in these tests consisted of 10 centimeters (3.9 in) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 7/6) sand. Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil was encountered at an average depth of 40 centimeters (15.7 in).

Artifacts were recovered from a total of 20 grid points. Fourteen grid points yielded artifacts from surface contexts only, four grid points had artifacts in both surface and subsurface contexts, and one grid point yielded artifacts only from subsurface contexts. Based on the distribution of positive grid points, site dimensions of 80 by 70 meters (262.5 x 229.7 ft) were established (Figure 3.8).

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered at this site. The prehistoric artifacts are limited to three residual sherds and one Coastal Plain chert flake/flake fragment. The three sherds were all recovered from the plowzone and are widely scattered across the site. The flake was collected from the ground surface. None of these items can be assigned a specific temporal or cultural affiliation.

The historic artifacts (n=39) include a variety of ceramics and glass (Table 3.6). Based on the manufacturing dates for a number of the ceramics recovered, this site was likely occupied during the late eighteenth century and into the middle nineteenth century. Generally, the ceramics indicate a slightly elevated level of wealth as decorated items account for 25 percent of the ceramics assemblage.

Table 3.6. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR391.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: British Brown stoneware	2	1690-1775[1]
undecorated pearlware	5	1780-1840[2]
shell edged pearlware	1	blue scalloped rim, similar to neoclassical style popular 1800-1830s[3]
blue hand painted pearlware	2	chinoserie design (1775-1820[4])
polychrome hand painted pearlware	4	2 w/warm color scheme (1795-1815[3])
undecorated creamware	22	2 vessel bases w/foot rings (1760-1820[2])
shell edged creamware	1	green scalloped rim (1770-1820[5])
annular creamware	1	1785-1820[2]
Glass: olive green bottle glass	1	
Total	**39**	

[1] Aultman et al. 2016; [2] South 1977; [3] Samford 2014; [4] FLMNH 2009; [5] Parker and Hernigle 1990

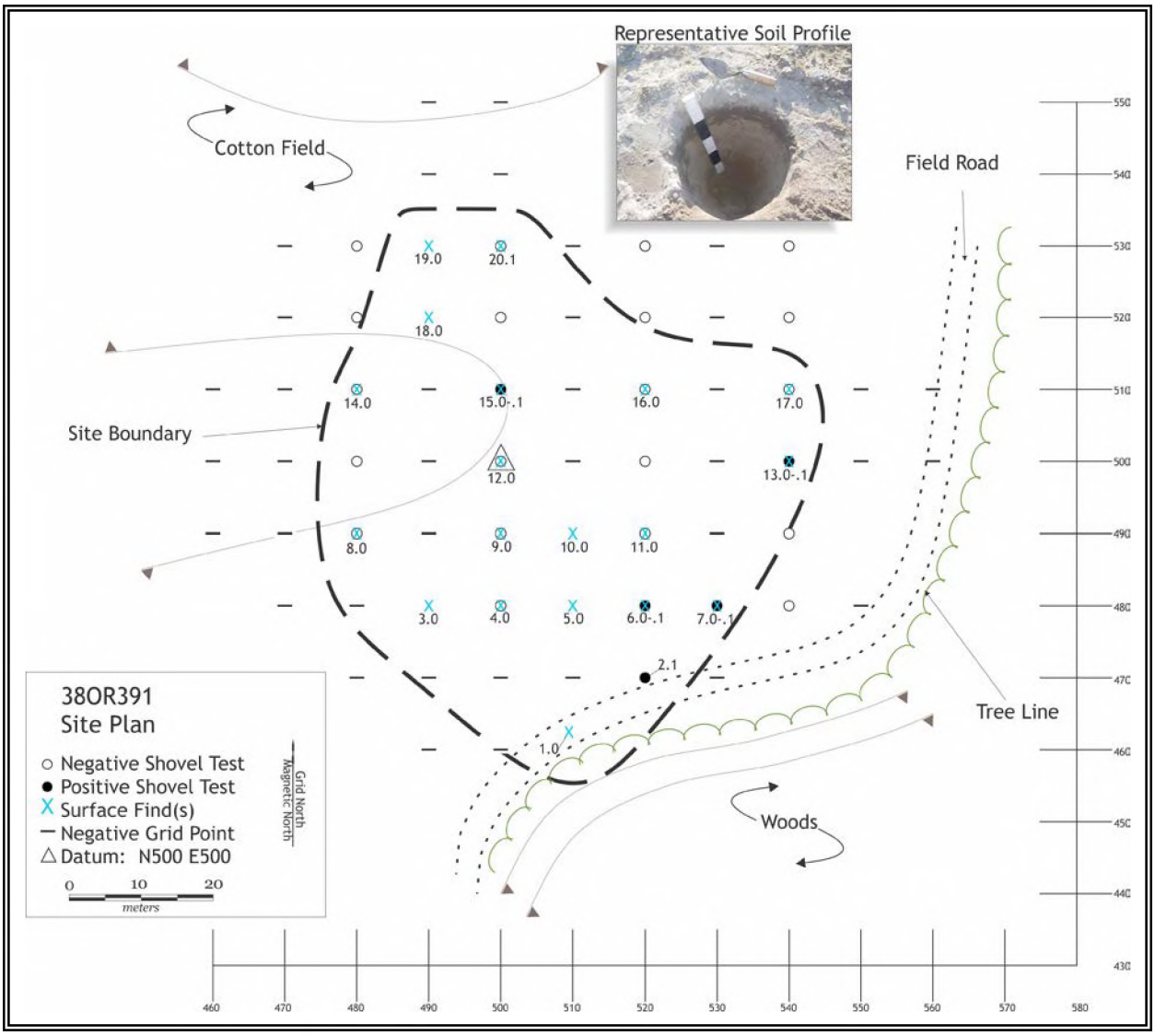

Figure 3.8. Plan map of site 38OR391.

This multi-component site reflects a prehistoric occupation that cannot be dated beyond the general Woodland Period based on the presence of ceramics and a subsequent historic occupation dating to the late eighteenth through middle nineteenth century. The prehistoric material was confined to either the plowzone or the ground surface and lacks spatial integrity.

The historic assemblage is domestic in nature but no architectural remains (i.e., brick) were recovered to indicate that a house was once present. No buildings are shown on historic maps of the area dating to the occupation period. However, it is possible that the house was built in the earthfast style, where no piers would be used. Salley (1898) describes what he refers to as an unique style of house constructed by an early Orangeburgh Township settler of posts with sticks woven through them to create walls and a sod roof. Such a construction style would leave little archaeological evidence. The historic artifacts were also confined to the ground surface or the plowzone. The ceramics indicate an occupant of some status and personal wealth. Although representing a relatively early occupation in the area, this site lacks sufficient remains to meet NRHP eligibility criteria. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

Site Description: Prehistoric / Historic artifact scatter
Component: Woodland Period / late 18th-late 19th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687181 N 535020 E
Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR392 is located in the southeastern portion of the survey area, at the southern end of the same recently planted cotton field where site 38OR391 is located (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The areas bordering the field on the south and west had been logged and abundant debris was present. The field itself offered excellent surface visibility.

Following the initial identification, a 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. Surface examinations were conducted at a total of 39 grid points. Shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter (49 ft) intervals. Soil profiles in these tests consisted of 20 centimeters (7.8 in) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 7/6) sand. Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil was encountered at an average depth of 40 centimeters (15.7 in).

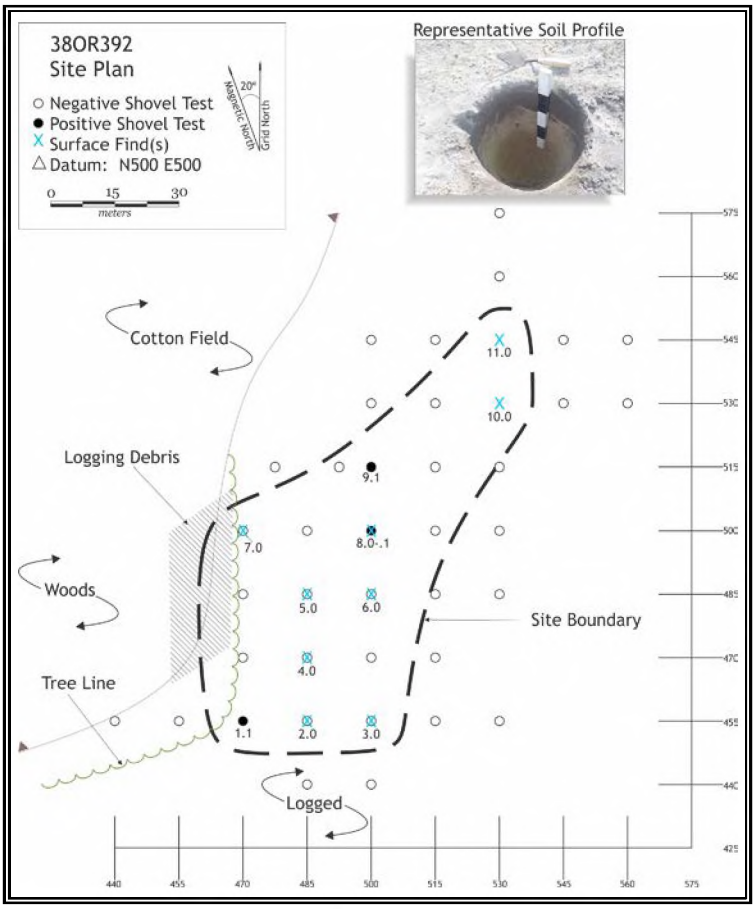

Figure 3.9. Plan map of site 38OR392.

Artifacts were recovered from a total of 11 grid points: surface contexts at eight grid points, subsurface contexts at two grid points, and both surface and subsurface contexts at one grid point. Based on the distribution of positive grid points, site dimensions of 105 by 75 meters (344.5 x 246.1 ft) were established (Figure 3.9).

Artifacts recovered from this site include both prehistoric and historic material. The prehistoric artifact consist of one Coastal Plain chert flake/flake fragment, one plain coarse sand tempered sherd, and one residual sherd. None of these items can be assigned a temporal or cultural affiliation beyond the general Woodland Period. All of these artifacts were recovered from the plowzone.

Historic artifacts recovered (n=26) consist of glass, ceramics, and one piece of iron that may be part of a pot or plate (Table 3.7). The manufacturing dates for the ceramics range from 1780 to the present day as whiteware and ironstone are still being produced. Based on this range, it is most likely that this site was occupied during the late eighteenth through late nineteenth century. The ceramics include a variety of decorative wares, such as hand painting and transfer printing, indicative of a moderate status resident.

Table 3.7. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR392.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: polychrome hand painted whiteware	1	1820- [1]
transfer printed whiteware	1	1820- [1]
annular whiteware	1	1820-1840[1]
undecorated whiteware	4	1820- [1]
transfer printed ironstone	1	1840 - [2]
undecorated ironstone	1	1840 - [2]
undecorated pearlware	11	1780-1840[3]; 2 are whiteware/pearlware
shell edged pearlware	2	both rim fragments, 1860s - 1890s[3]
polychrome hand painted pearlware	1	1795-1840[1]
transfer printed pearlware	1	1780-1840[4]
Glass: clear bottle glass	1	
Other: UID iron	1	possible cookware
Total	**26**	

[1] FLMNH 2009; [2] Aultman et al. 2016; [3] South 1977; [4] Majewski and O'Brien 1987

Site 38OR392 is a multi-component site with deposits confined to the ground surface or the plowzone. The prehistoric component lacks spatial integrity and cannot be definitively assigned a specific occupation period. The historic component is domestic in nature but no architectural material was recovered nor was evidence of architectural elements noted. As with site 38OR391, this site may reflect the location of an earthfast-style house. Neither component retains sufficient integrity to be able to provide new or significant data on human settlement in the area. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OR393

Site Description: Historic artifact scatter
Component: late 18th-mid-19th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3688317 N 535551 E
Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR393 is located in the northeastern portion of the project area north of Holstein Road (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). This site is located in a recently planted cotton field where surface visibility was excellent.

Following the initial identification of artifacts, a 10-meter (33 ft) grid was established across the site area. Surface examination and shovel testing was conducted at a total of 18 grid points. Soil exposed in shovel tests consisted of 20 centimeters (7.8 in) of brown (10YR 4/3) sand overlying yellow (10YR 7/6) sand. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay was encountered below 45 centimeters (17.7 in). Artifacts were

recovered from the ground surface at two grid points, resulting in site dimensions of 20 by 10 meters (65.6 x 32.8 ft; Figure 3.10).

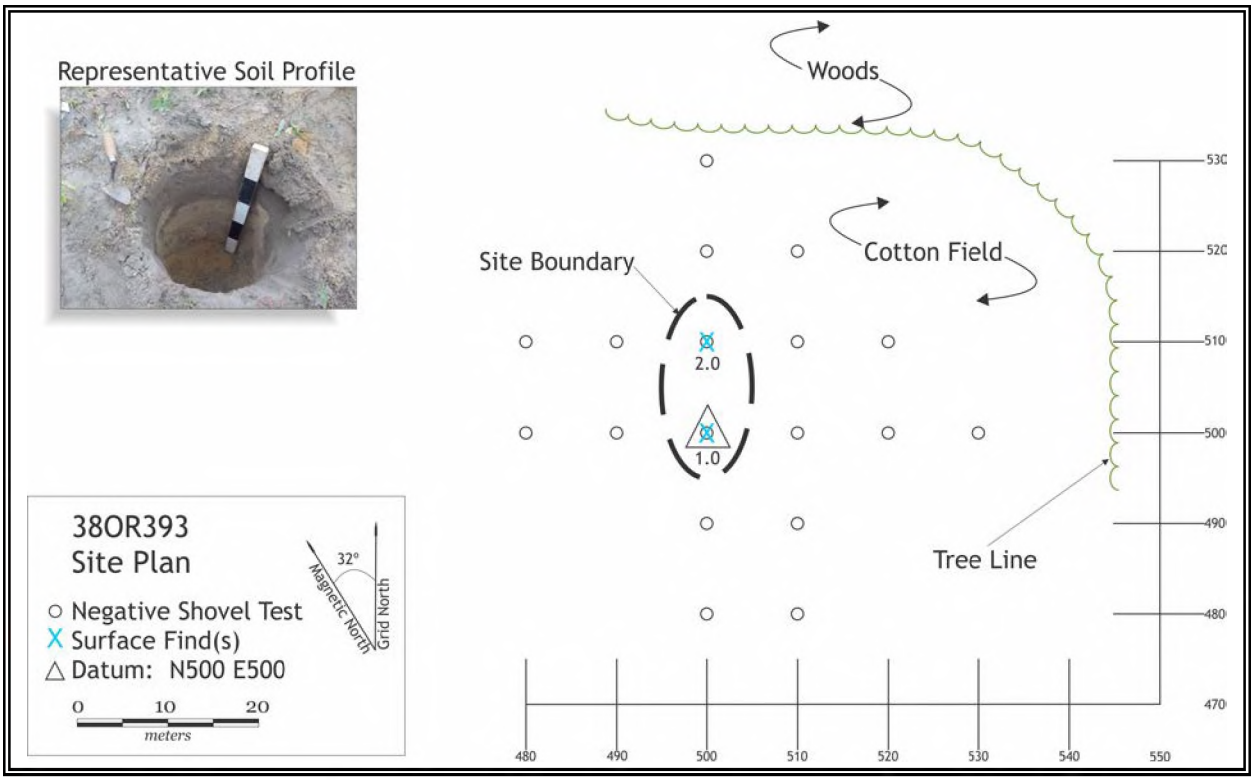

Figure 3.10. Plan map of site 38OR393.

Two pieces of undecorated pearlware and one piece of undecorated creamware were recovered at this site. These ceramics were produced between 1760 and 1840 (South 1977), indicating a late eighteenth through middle nineteenth century occupation. Due to the limited nature of the assemblage, it is possible that this resource is associated with nearby sites that also yielded ceramics dating to the same period, possibly as a dump site or limited activity area.

This site is extremely limited in scale and there are no architectural remains or other evidence of a house having been present in this location. The recovered artifacts may be associated with nearby sites with denser deposits. For these reasons, site 38OR393 has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and no further work is advocated. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OR394

Site Description: Prehistoric / Historic artifact scatter	**UTM Coord. (NAD27):** 3688379 N 535471 E
Component: Early Archaic, Woodland /Unknown Historic	**Soil Type:** Goldsboro sandy loam
Topographic Setting: Upland	**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

Site 38OR394 is located approximately 100 meters (328 ft) northwest of site 38OR393, in the center of the same cotton field (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Surface visibility was excellent.

A 10-meter (33 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. A total of 31 grid points were examined. Soil profiles observed in shovel tests matched those noted at site 38OR393. Artifacts were recovered from surface contexts at three grid points and from subsurface contexts at three grid points. The distribution of the positive grid points defined site boundaries of 30 by 50 meters (98.4 x 164 ft; Figure 3.11).

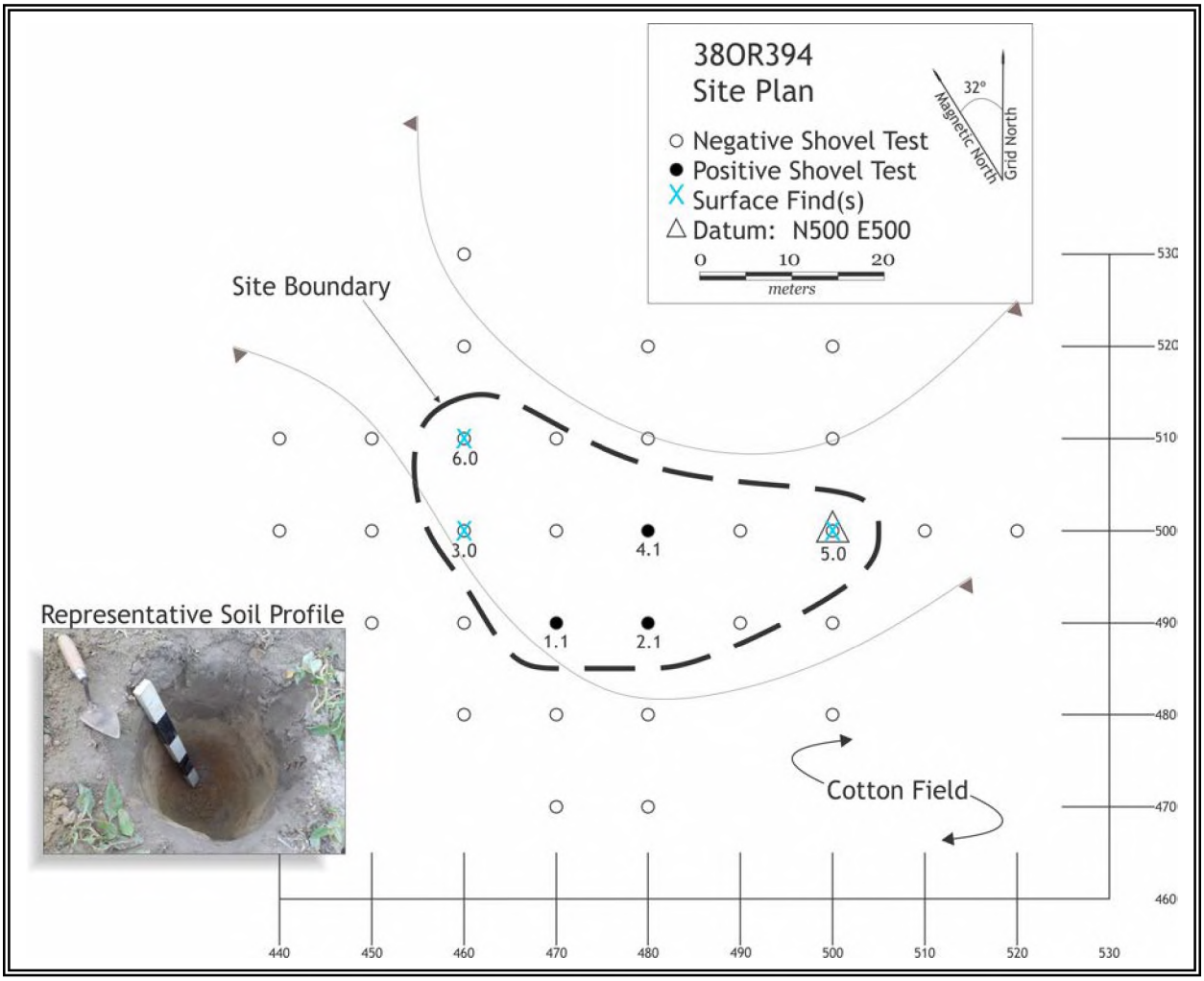

Figure 3.11. Plan map of site 38OR394.

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered at this site. The prehistoric artifacts consist of two residual sherds, one eroded sherd with coarse/very coarse sand temper, and one Coastal Plain chert projectile point. The point resembles Early Archaic Kirk or Palmer types. The ceramics can only be dated to the general Woodland Period. The only historic artifact recovered is a brick fragment weighing 30.5 g. Additional brick fragments were noted but not collected.

This site contains Archaic and Woodland occupations that reflect minimal activity at the site. Although artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts, they were confined to the disturbed plowzone and lack spatial integrity. As no other historic artifacts were recovered, it is possible that the brick is associated with other historic occupations in the same field, specifically sites 38OR393 and 38OR395

(discussed below). Neither the prehistoric or historic component meet NRHP eligibility criteria and this site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OR395

Site Description: Prehistoric / Historic artifact scatter
Component: Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland / Late 18th to mid-19th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3688438 N 535486 E
Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR395 is situated in the northern portion of the cotton field in which sites 38OR393 and 38OR394 are located (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Field conditions allowed for nearly 100 percent surface visibility. A tree line borders the site area on the northwest beyond which is mixed pine and hardwoods.

Following the initial identification of artifacts, a 10-meter (33 ft) grid was established across the site area. A total of 54 grid points were examined, 15 of which yielded artifacts. Five of these grid points yielded artifacts from the ground surface. Eight shovel tests yielded artifacts from both plowzone and subplowzone contexts. Two grid points yielded artifacts from both surface and subsurface contexts. Based on the distribution of positive grid points, site dimensions of 70 by 40 meters (229.7 x 131.2 ft) were defined (Figure 3.12).

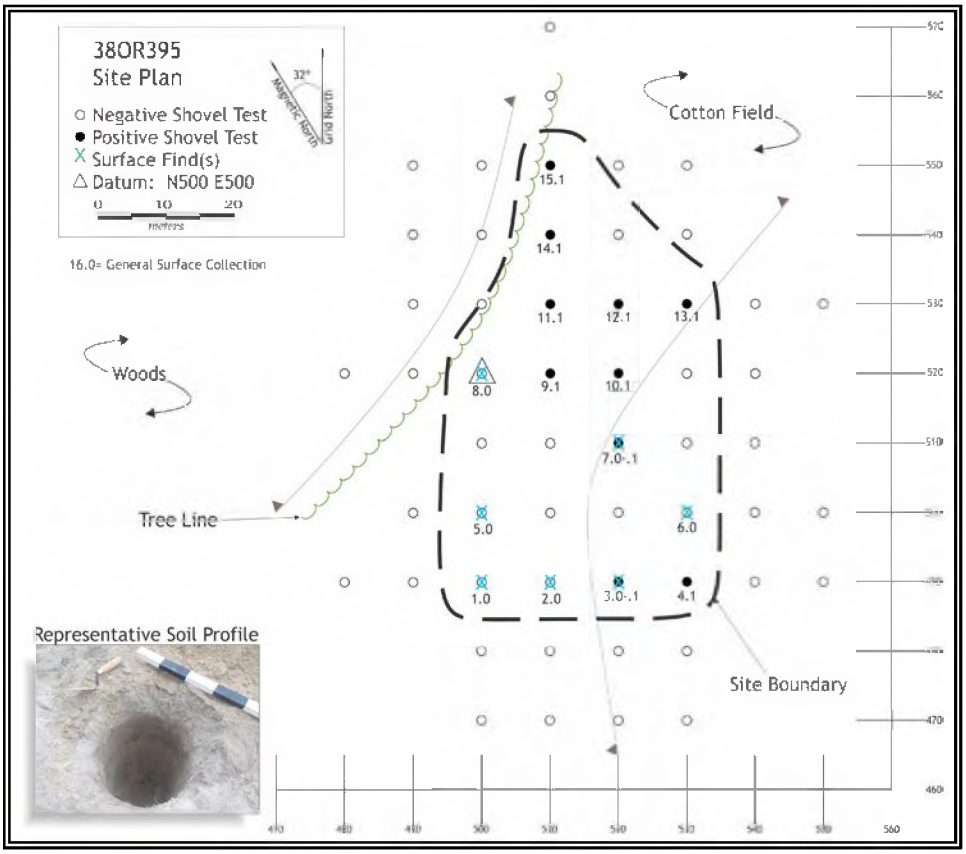

Figure 3.12. Plan map of site 38OR395.

Prehistoric artifacts (n=19) were collected from 13 proveniences and include ceramics and lithic debitage and tools (Table 3.8). Two of the recovered sherds are Early/Middle Woodland Woodland Plain, one is a Middle Woodland Deptford Cord Marked, and one is a Late Archaic Stallings type. The projectile point has a poorly defined rounded stem and is missing its tip and has been defined as a MALA (Middle Archaic/Late Archaic) type.

Historic ceramics (n=6) were recovered from six proveniences and are

similar in style and manufacturing period to those recovered from sites 38OR393 and 38OR394 (Table 3.9). The specific decorative styles of pearlware recovered date to 1775 through the 1860s, indicating a site use potentially spanning that time frame.

Table 3.8. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered at Site 38OR395.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Comment
Lithic: chert flake/flake fragment	3	Coastal Plain chert
chert flake tool	1	Coastal Plain chert
quartz flake	1	
quartz projectile point fragment	1	MALA
siltstone shatter	1	
Ceramic: Plain, fiber/coarse sand temper	1	Stallings
plain, medium/coarse sand temper	1	Woodland Plain, eroded
plain, coarse sand temper	2	1 Woodland Plain
cord marked, coarse sand temper	1	Deptford
UID decoration, medium/coarse sand temper	1	
residual	7	
Total	**19**	

Table 3.9. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR395.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated pearlware	4	1780-1840[1]
shell edged pearlware	1	impressed pattern (1780 - 1820[1])
polychrome hand painted pearlware	1	underglaze (1775-1820[1])
Glass: clear bottle glass	2	
Total	**8**	

[1] South 1977

Based on the temporally diagnostic artifacts, the prehistoric occupation at this site dates to the Middle/Late Archaic (MALA) and the Early-Middle Woodland subperiods. Eight proveniences yielded prehistoric artifacts recovered from subplowzone depths ranging from 30 to 50 centimeters (11.8-19.7 in). However, no stratigraphic integrity was noted and several prehistoric artifacts were recovered in association with historic artifacts at the same depth. This indicates the level of disturbance the subsequent historic occupation had on the prehistoric deposits.

The historic function of this site, as well as the cluster of sites in this same field, is difficult to ascertain. The dearth of architectural material at this site suggests that either there was no house standing at this location or that it was of an earthfast-style construction. Overall, this site lacks sufficient integrity to be able to contribute to our understanding of either prehistoric or historic settlement in the area. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

Site 38OR396

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter / Historic house site	**UTM Coord. (NAD27):** 3688188 N 535662 E
Component: Middle Woodland / late 18th to 20th century	**Soil Type:** Bonneau sand
Topographic Setting: Upland	**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

Site 38OR396 is situated at the northern end of an agricultural field in the northeastern portion of the project area (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Holstein Road forms the northern boundary of the site area and a tree line borders the site on the east. Beyond the tree line is a recently logged area with abundant logging debris. The field had been recently planted and afforded excellent surface visibility.

Surface examinations and shovel tests was conducted at 21 grid points spaced at 15-meter (49 ft) intervals across the site area. Soil profiles exposed in shovel test consisted of 20 centimeters (7.9 in) of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand overlying light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. A mottled zone of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay was present between 35 and 50 centimeters (13.8-19.7 in) in depth, below which was strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil. Artifacts were recovered from surface contexts at three grid points and from both surface and subsurface contexts at two grid points. Site dimensions of 60 by 30 meters (196.8 x 98.4 ft) were defined based on the distribution of positive grid points (Figure 3.13).

Artifacts recovered from this site (n=28+) include historic glass, ceramics, and architectural material (Table 3.10). The manufacturing dates for these artifacts indicate an occupation dating to the early nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. The artifacts are domestic in nature and the presence of flat glass, nails, and brick indicate that this site is the remains of a house. A house is shown in this approximate location on the 1913 soil map (see Figure 3.2), supporting this contention and the established occupation period.

Two prehistoric ceramic sherds were also recovered at this site, both from Provenience 3.1. These sherds are Deptford Check Stamped with coarse/very coarse sand temper dating to the Middle Woodland subperiod. This prehistoric component may be associated with the Woodland occupations identified at sites located immediately across Holstein Road (38OR393, 38OR394, and 38OR395).

Site 38OR396 is the remains of a late eighteenth through early twentieth century house with an ephemeral Middle Woodland component. The two prehistoric sherds were recovered from the plowzone in the same shovel test and may belong to a single vessel. This component is extremely limited in nature and has been adversely affected by the subsequent historic occupation. It has no further research potential. The historic component remains are varied and confirm the presence of a house dating to the period in which one is shown on historic maps, although a late eighteenth century component is also represented by the pipe stems

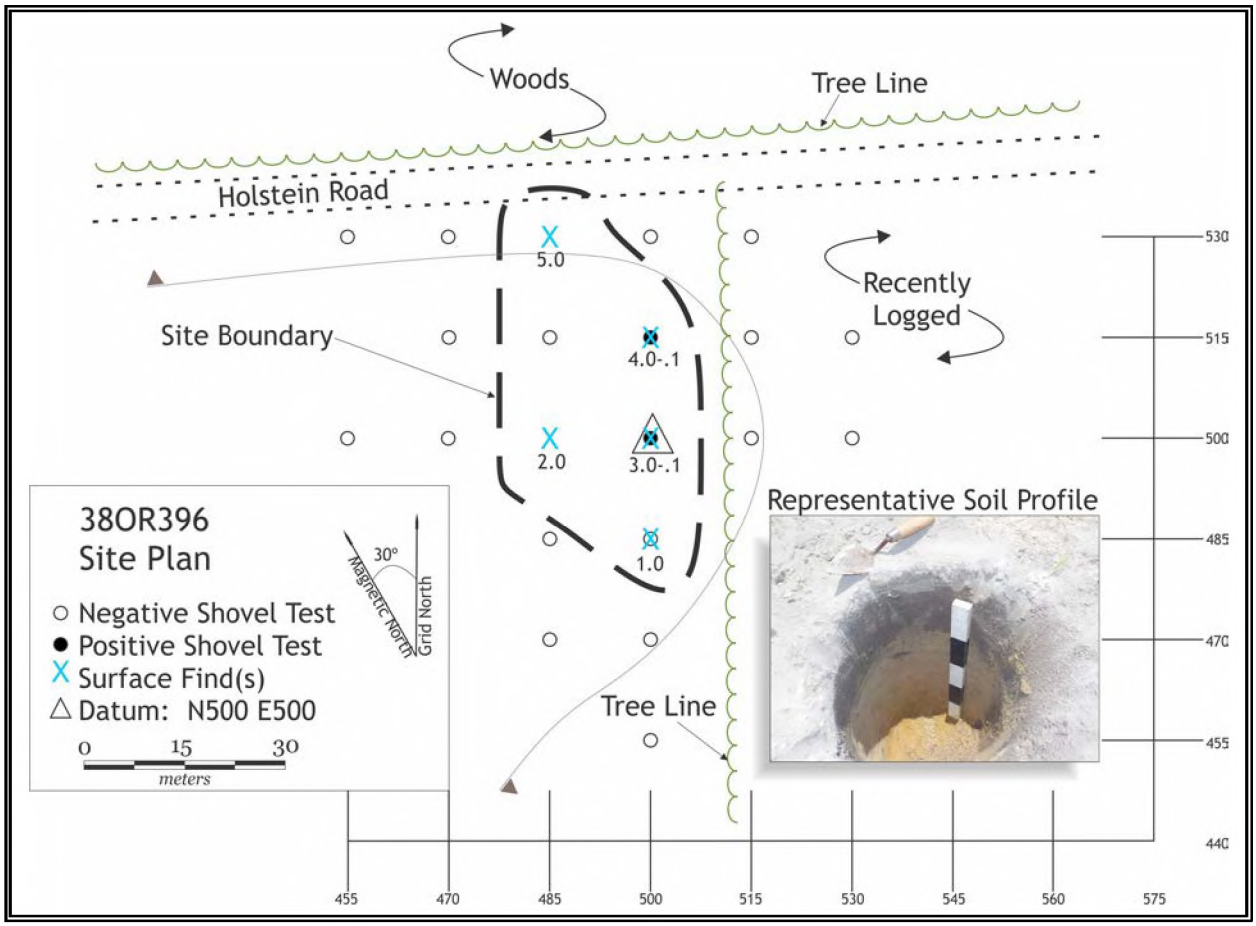

Figure 3.13. Plan map of site 38OR396.

Table 3.10. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR396.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated whiteware	4	1 vessel base w/foot ring (1820- [1])
mold decorated whiteware	1	1820- [1]
blue hand painted whiteware	1	1820- [2]
edged whiteware	1	scalloped lip (1820-1860[3])
mold decorated ironstone	1	1840 - [3]
undecorated ironstone	1	1840 - [3]
undecorated creamware	1	vessel base w/foot ring (1760-1820[4])
Glass: clear bottle glass	12	1 crown finish (post 1862[5]); 1 machine made "Owens" mark (post 1903[5]); 1 burned
clear flat glass	2	both burned
clear tableware	1	

milkglass	5	3 lid liners (post 1869[5])
light green bottle glass	4	1 Coke bottle fragment w/Hubble skirt design (post 1913[6])
light green flat glass	1	
amethyst bottle glass	4	mid 1870s - 1920s[7]
amethyst tableware	1	mid 1870s - 1920s[7]
aqua bottle glass	2	
brown bottle glass	1	
pink tableware	1	
Other: UID iron	1	
porcelain insulator fragment	1	
kaolin pipe fragment	2	both stem fragments
UID nail fragment	2	
brick	54.8 g	
Total	**28 / 54.8 g**	

[1] FLMNH 2009; [2] DAACS 2009; [3] Aultman et al. 2016; [4] South 1977; [5] Miller et al. 2000; [6] Lockhart and Porter 2010; [7] Lindsey 2017

and creamware. There are no intact architectural features. This site types is common in South Carolina and this site is not sufficient intact or unique enough to warrant further examination. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OR397

Site Description: Prehistoric / Historic artifact scatter
Component: Woodland Period /19th to 20th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687193 N 535307 E
Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR397 is located in the southwestern corner of an agricultural field in the southeastern portion of the survey area south of Two Church Road (see Figure 3.3 and 3.4). A tree line borders the site on the south. The field has been recently planted in soybeans and afforded excellent surface visibility.

This site was initially identified by the presence of a prehistoric sherd observed during survey walkover of the field. A 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was established across the site area and 18 grid points were examined in the site area. Shovel tests were excavated at each grid point. Soil profiles exposed in these tests consisted of 10 centimeters (3.9 in) of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand overlying light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay subsoil was encountered at an approximate depth of 30 centimeters (11.8 in). Hydric soil was present along the tree line.

Three grid points yielded artifacts from surface contexts resulting in site boundaries of 45 by 45 meters (147.6 x 147.6 ft; Figure 3.14). Artifacts recovered from site 38OR397 consist of one piece of undecorated whiteware, one piece of alkaline glazed stoneware, and three eroded prehistoric sherds.

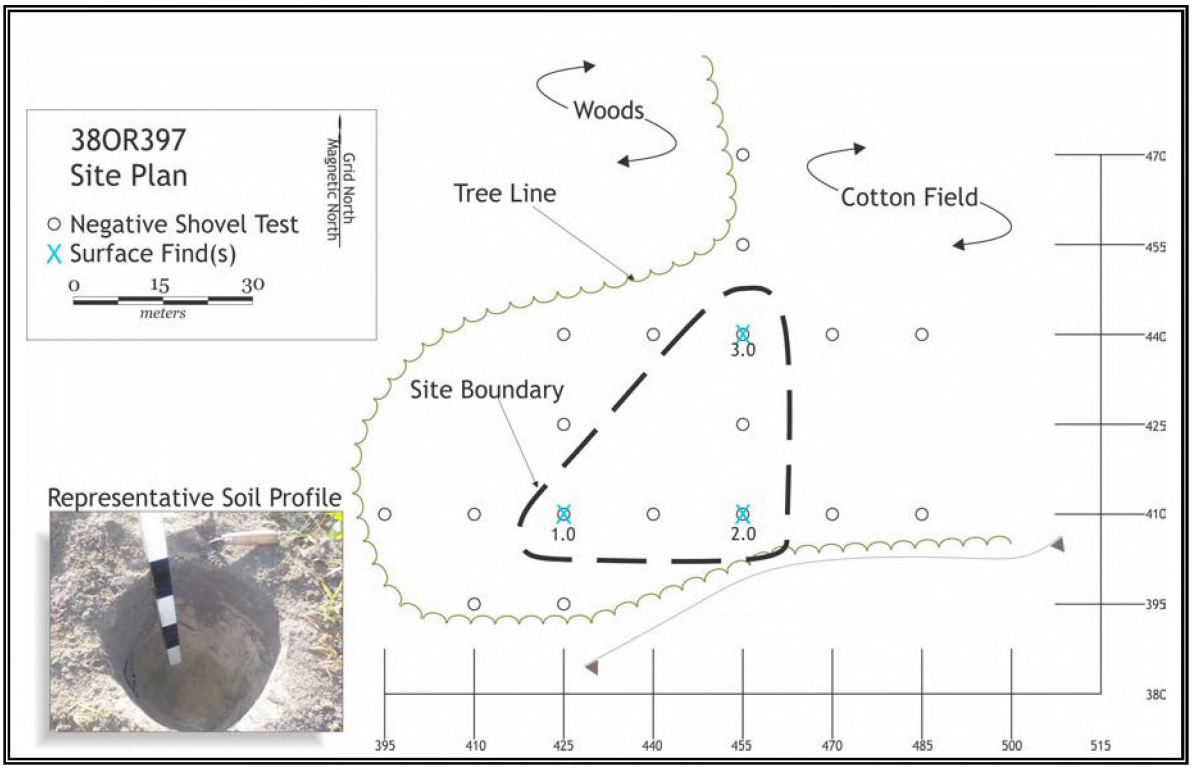

Figure 3.14. Plan map of site 38OR397.

Whiteware began production in the early nineteenth century and is still produced today. Alkaline glazed stoneware was generally produced between 1820 and 1920 (Steen 1994). The prehistoric sherds can only be dated to the general Woodland Period. No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts.

This site yielded a vary limited artifact assemblage that is a mix of historic and prehistoric material. The historic material is relatively sparse and may represent a limited activity area. The evidence of the Woodland occupation is also sparse and does not indicate intensive use of this site location. This site has fulfilled its research potential at the survey level of investigation and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OR398

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter / Historic house site
Component: Woodland Period / Late 19th to mid-20th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687271 N 535334 E
Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR398 is located in the northern portion of the same field in which site 38OR397 is located (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Two Church Road forms the northern boundary of the site and a tree line is present at the western boundary. Within the treeline is a disturbed wet area with hydric soil. Ground surface visibility was also excellent in this portion of the field.

Of the 25 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid points examined, Six yielded artifacts. Three grid points yielded artifacts from ground surface, two yielded artifacts from subsurface contexts, and one grid point

yielded artifact both from the ground surface and the excavated shovel test. Based on the distribution of positive grid points, site boundaries of 30 by 75 meters (98.4 x 246.1 ft) were defined (Figure 3.15). Soil profiles in the site area were comprised of 15 centimeters (5.9 in) of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand overlying light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil was present below a depth of 35 centimeters (13.8 in).

Both historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this site. The prehistoric component is very ephemeral consisting of only two sherds. One is a residual sherd and one is a possible check stamped, but neither can be assigned a temporal designation beyond the general Woodland Period.

The historic artifact assemblage (n=13+) contains a range of domestic and architectural remains (Table 3.11). Based on the manufacturing dates of the majority late nineteenth century and into the middle twentieth century. A house shows in this location on the 1913 county soil map (see Figure 3.2), confirming

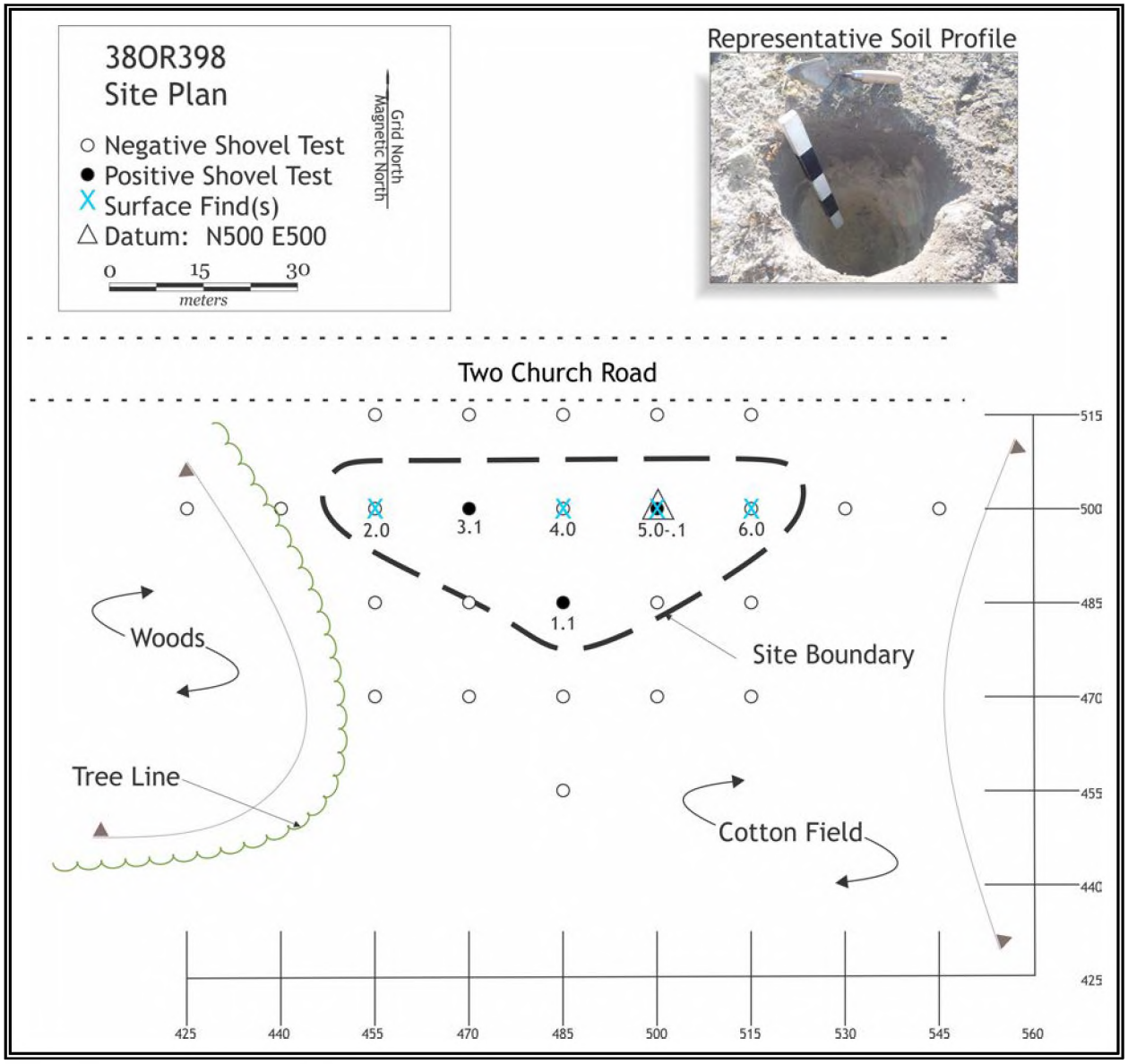

Figure 3.15. Plan map of site 38OR398.

this date range. During site delineation, a neighboring farmer informed us that two tenant houses stood in the vicinity until the 1950s - one on each side of Two Church Road, providing further confirmation of the site function and occupation range. The possible Faience sherd is significantly earlier than this period of occupation and may have been an heirloom piece held by the site residents but this cannot be confirmed.

Table 3.11. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR398.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: decal decorated whiteware	1	polychrome floral design (1880- [1])
undecorated tin-glazed ceramic	1	possible Faience Normandy Plain (1690-1790[2])
Glass: clear bottle glass	6	1 w/stippling (post 1940[3])
cobalt bottle glass	1	
milkglass	1	machine made (post 1903[4])
light green bottle glass	2	
amethyst tableware	1	mold decorated, mid 1870s - 1920s[3]
Other: brick	5.6 g	
Total	13 / 5.6 g	

[1] Majewski and O'Brien 1987; [2] FLMNH 2009; [3] Lindsey 2017; [4] Miller et al. 2000

This site is the remains of a late nineteenth through middle twentieth century tenant house with an ephemeral Woodland component. There are no indications that buried architectural features are present at this site and it is unlikely that prehistoric features (if any had ever been present) would be preserved due to disturbance from the subsequent historic occupation. Neither component retains sufficient integrity to have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of either prehistoric or historic settlement in the area. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

Site 38OR399

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter / Historic house site
Component: Woodland Period / mid-19th to mid-20th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687343 N 535327 E
Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR399 is located north of Two Church Road, directly across from site 38OR398 (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). This field had been a corn field but had been recently planted in soybeans. Due to the presence of scattered corn stalks and debris, surface visibility averaged 50 percent. The field was bounded by a tree line on the north and west.

Artifacts were scattered across the entire central portion of the field, stretching from the road to the tree line. In order to systematically delineate the site boundaries, a 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. Shovel tests were excavated at each grid point and surface examination focused on a 1.0 meter (3.3 ft) diameter around each shovel test. Of the 72 grid points examined, artifacts

were collected from the ground surface at 39 of them. Eighteen grid points yielded artifacts from subsurface contexts. The distribution of the recovered artifacts were used to define site boundaries of 105 by 165 meters (344.5 x 541.4 ft; Figure 3.16).

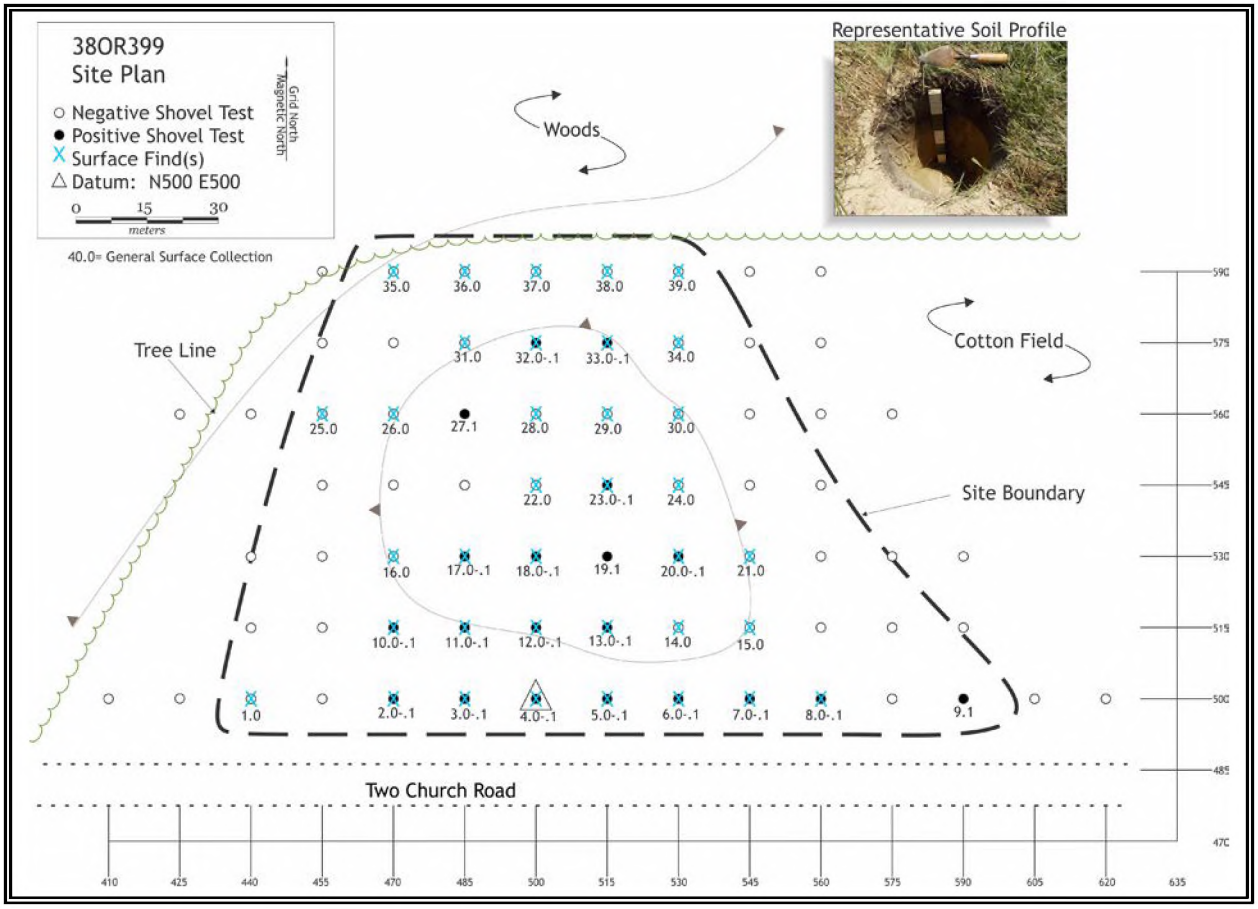

Figure 3.16. Plan map of site 38OR399.

Artifacts recovered from this site predominantly represent the remains of a tenant house that had been destroyed in the middle 1900s, according to a neighboring farmer. Piles of broken brick were pushed against the tree line at the northern end of the site. Within the tree line is a drainage and hydric soil was exposed in shovel tests excavated. Shovel tests excavated in the field contained 15 centimeters (5.9 in) of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand overlying light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil was present below a depth of 35 centimeters (13.8 in). Those tests excavated along the road frontage were deeper, with subsoil being encountered between 40 and 70 centimeters (15.8-27.6 in), indicating the degree of soil variability due to modern land use disturbances (i.e., plowing, road clearing, utility transmission line). Artifacts were recovered to a maximum depth of 60 centimeters (23.6 in), although the vast majority were from the ground surface or the plowzone.

Prehistoric artifacts (n=7) include ceramics and lithic debitage. They consist of one quartz rock, one piece of Coastal Plain chert shatter, one eroded body sherd, and three residual sherds. This material can only be assigned to the general Woodland Period and no site function can be advanced.

The historic artifacts recovered (n=310+) are summarized in Table 3.12. They include a variety of ceramics, glass, metal, and architectural material (e.g., brick, nails). The manufacturing date ranges indicate a site occupation beginning in the middle nineteenth century. Based on informant data, the house remained standing until approximately 1950. Several artifacts are burned, suggesting that the house may have been destroyed by fire prior to the remnants being pushed to the treeline and thus clearing the field for planting. The type and amounts of the architectural artifacts likely indicate a wooden frame house set on brick piers, possibly with a brick chimney, a common construction style for tenant houses.

Table 3.12. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR399.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated whiteware	10	1 vessel base w/foot ring (1820- [1])
mold decorated whiteware	6	1820- [1]
pink glazed whiteware	1	1940s Homer Laughlin type [2]
yellow glazed whiteware	4	1w/molded wheat design below rim (1940s Homer Laughlin type [2]
mold decorated ironstone	1	1840 - [3]
undecorated ironstone	4	2 bases w/foot ring (1840 - [3])
transfer print ironstone	1	polychrome (1840 - [3])
decal ironstone	1	molded, pink floral decay1880 - [4]
edged ironstone	1	
Bristol glazed/slipped stoneware	1	vessel rim w/hand painted blue decoration (popular post 1880s[3])
molded porcelain	1	
terra cotta	1	flower pot fragment
UID ceramic	1	
Glass: clear bottle glass	121	6 w/stippling (post 1940[5]); 1 threaded wide-mouth (post 1858[5])
clear flat glass	10	
clear tableware	10	
clear lamp glass	3	
milkglass bottle glass	5	2 lid liners (post 1869[6])
milkglass tableware	1	
light green bottle glass	9	
light green flat glass	21	
light green tableware	2	
green bottle glass	3	

amethyst bottle glass	6	mid 1870s - 1920s[5]
amethyst tableware	2	mid 1870s - 1920s[5]
light blue bottle glass	1	
blue-green bottle glass	2	
aqua bottle glass	8	1 threaded wide-mouth (post 1858[6]); 1 machine made (post 1903[7]); 1 wax seal cap (common 1850s-1890s[5])
brown bottle glass	19	2 w/stippling (post 1940[5]); 1 burned
cobalt bottle glass	4	
Other: UID iron hardware	28	1 possible nail; 1 possible plow part; 1 strap fragment
UID metal hardware	1	aluminum
dry cell battery	1	1880s - 1950s[8]
wire nail	3	post 1890[9]
square nail	2	pre 1890[9]
cut nail	2	1810 - 1890[9]
UID nail fragment	4	
bolt	1	
metal fastener	1	copper alloy, possible snap
plastic	2	
UID historic material	5	burned
brick	98.9 g	
charcoal	0.3 g	
Total	**314 / 99.2 g**	

[1] FLMNH 2009; [2] Gonzales 2002; [3] Aultman et al. 2016; [4] Majewski and O'Brien 1987; [5] Lindsey 2017; [6] South 1977; [7] Miller et al. 2000; [8] The Columbia Dry Cell Battery 2018; [9] IMACS 1992

This site is the remains of a tenant house standing during the middle nineteenth through middle twentieth centuries. Although unknown, the occupants were likely lower or lower middle class farmers who worked the land in the immediate vicinity of the house. The house itself may have burned. No architectural features remain intact. This is a common site type and it is unlikely that this particular site will be able to provide new or significant data on tenant occupations in the project area. The prehistoric component is sparse and has been adversely impacted by the subsequent historic occupation and modern day land use practices. Neither component has further research potential beyond survey level of investigation. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter
Component: Unknown prehistoric
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687368 N 532510 E
Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR400 is located on a subtle rise in an agricultural field in the southwestern portion of the project area (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The field had been recently planted in soybeans, resulting in excellent surface visibility.

A 10-meter (33 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. A total of 19 grid points were examined and shovel tested. Soil exposed in these tests was variable consisting of between 10 and 20 centimeters (3.9-7.9 in) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand overlying light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) brown sand. Subsoil was comprised of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay and was encountered at an average depth of 50 centimeters (19.7 in). Several shovel tests did not contain the intermediate zone, only plowzone and subsoil. Three grid points yielded artifacts from the ground surface resulting in site boundaries of 30 by 10 meters (98.4 x 32.8 ft; Figure 3.17. No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts. Due to the scarcity of the artifacts, surface examinations were further conducted along each plowed row in the site vicinity. No additional artifacts were observed.

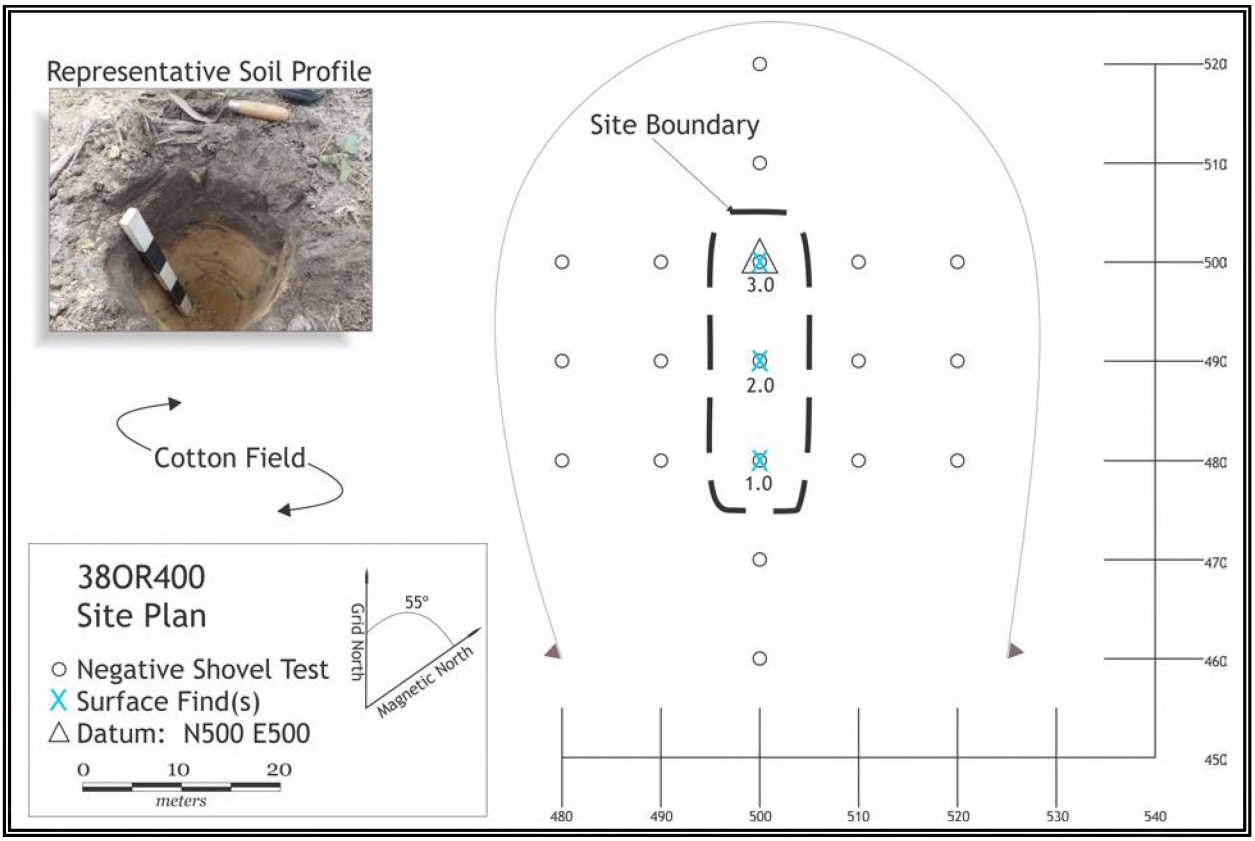

Figure 3.17. Plan map of site 38OR400.

The three artifacts recovered at this site are one metavolcanic flake/flake fragment, one quartz cobble fragment that may be fire affected, and one Coastal Plain chert projectile point fragment that cannot be identified to a specific type.

This site is a very small activity area that cannot be assigned a temporal or cultural affiliation. The irregular soil profiles indicate a high degree of disturbance to the site area, possibly due to deep plowing or erosion. Due to its limitations, this site has no further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OR401

Site Description: Historic house site	**UTM Coord. (NAD27):** 3687570 N 532436 E
Component: Late 19th to early 20th century	**Soil Type:** Goldsboro sandy loam
Topographic Setting: Upland	**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

Site 38OR401 is located in an agricultural field northeast of a poultry farm in the southwest portion of the project tract (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The field had been recently planted with soybeans but corn stalks and debris was prevalent. Regardless, ground surface exposure still exceeded 75 percent. Topographic maps show a pond bordering the site on the north; however, during the survey, this pond was virtually dry and overgrown with tall grass. Depressions and hydric soils were present along the rim of this low area.

The surface scatter of artifacts was dense and very visible across the site area. To formally define the resource, a 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. A total of 37 grid points were examined. Soil profiles observed in the site area consisted of approximately 25 centimeters (9.8 in) of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam. Subsoil of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay was encountered at an average depth of 55 centimeters (21.7 in). Artifacts were recovered from a maximum depth of 60 centimeters (23.6 in).

A total of 11 grid points yielded artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from both surface and subsurface contexts at four grid points and from subsurface contexts at seven grid points. In addition, a general surface artifact collection was compiled. Based on the distribution of artifacts from both surface and subsurface contexts, site boundaries of 60 by 75 meters (196.8 x 246.1 ft) were defined (Figure 3.18).

Artifacts recovered from this site (n=62+) include glass, ceramics, metal, and architectural remains (i.e., brick, nails). This material is summarized in Table 3.13. Based on the character of the artifact assemblage, this site represents a house and artifact manufacturing dates indicate an occupation dating from the late nineteenth through early twentieth century. Although the 1913 shows a road terminating at the approximate site location (see Figure 3.2), no house is shown, suggesting that it may have been no longer standing by that time. Based on the manufacturing dates for the whiteware and the fact that the redware was produced up through the twentieth century, the site occupation possibly began as early as the early nineteenth century but continued into the early twentieth century.

This site is the remains of a historic house occupied during the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. As previously noted, such site types are common and infrequently retain sufficient integrity to allow for the recovery of significant new information on historic settlement in the project area. This site lacks intact architectural features and the site area reflects disturbance from land use activities that have affected the drainage of the area and likely the depth at which the historic material was recovered. Overall, this site does not meet NRHP eligibility criteria and is considered to be not eligible.

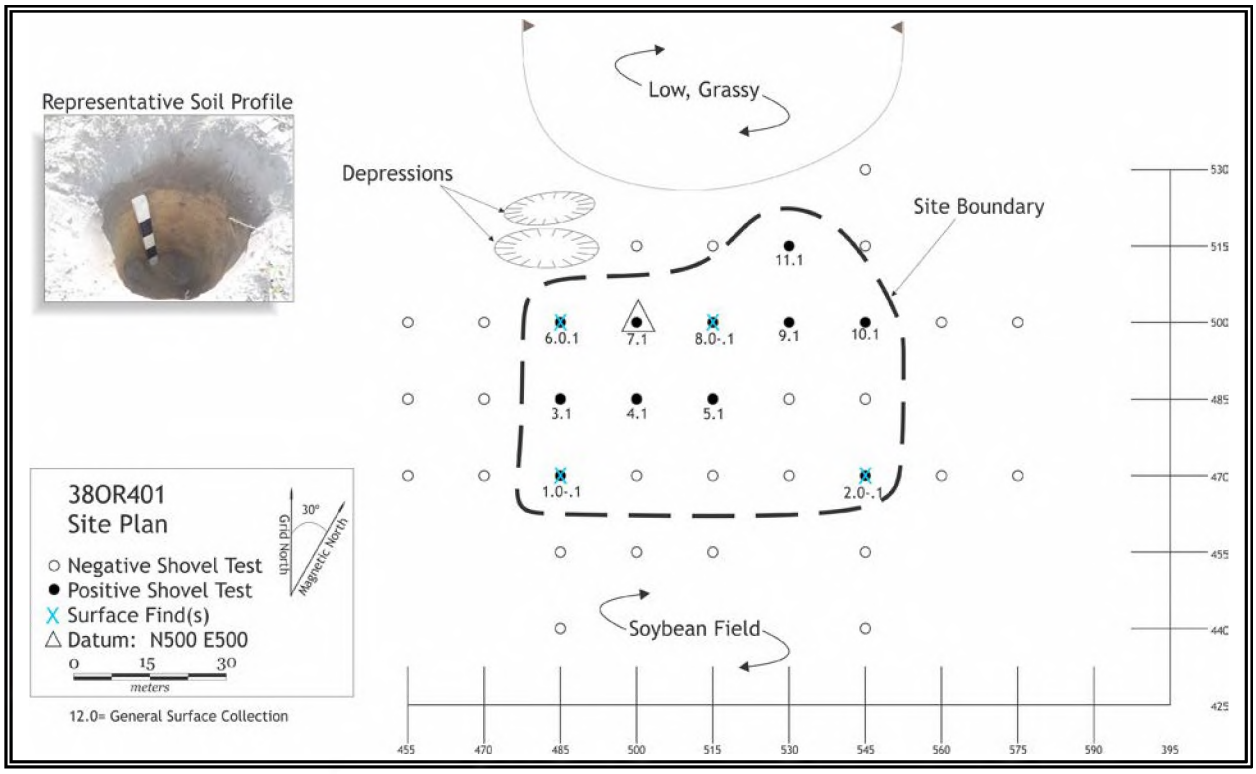

Figure 3.18 Plan map of site 38OR401.

Table 3.13. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR401.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated whiteware	3	1820- [1]
mold decorated whiteware	1	1820- [1]
Bristol glazed/slipped stoneware	2	1 w/blue decoration (popular post 1880s[2])
lead glazed redware	1	
black glazed redware	1	
Glass: clear bottle glass	16	1 machine made (post 1903[3]); 1 w/grayish tint (common 1915-1925[4]
milkglass bottle glass	2	2 lid liners (post 1869[5])
light green bottle glass	4	
light green flat glass	1	
amethyst bottle glass	4	mid 1870s - 1920s[6]
aqua bottle glass	3	
cobalt bottle glass	1	

cobalt tableware	1	
Other: UID iron fragments	6	1 possible nail
iron spike	1	
square nail/nail fragment	2	pre 1890[9]
UID nail fragment	4	
bullet	1	0.239" diameter
shotgun shell casing	1	1905-1938[9]
brick	144.2 g	
charcoal	0.8 g	
Total	**62 / 145.0 g**	

[1] FLMNH 2009; [2] Aultman et al. 2016; [3] Miller et al. 2000; [4] Lindsey 2017; [5] South 1977; [7] Majewski and O'Brien 1987; [8] IMACS 1992; [9] Ball 1997

Site 38OR402

Site Description: Historic house site
Component: Early 19th to early 20th century
Topographic Setting: Rim of Carolina Bay
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3688307 N 533077 E
Soil Type: Bonneau sand
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR402 is a small artifact scatter located in the northwestern portion of the survey tract (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The site is situated in wooded area comprised of mixed pines and hardwoods. Undergrowth is moderately dense. A woods road runs north-south approximately 15 meters (49 ft) east of the site and a wetland is present approximately 15 meters (49 ft) to the north.

This site was initially identified when a survey transect shovel test yielded a single artifact. A 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was subsequently established across the site area and a total of 16 shovel tests were excavated. Soil profiles exposed in these tests consisted of 15 centimeters (5.9 in) of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand overlying light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Below a depth of approximately 40 centimeters (15.8 in) very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sand was encountered. The soil became very compact below a depth of 60 centimeters (23.6 in). Artifacts were recovered from three shovel tests resulting in site dimensions of 30 by 30 meters (98.4 x 98.4 ft; Figure 3.19).

Artifacts recovered from this site include glass, ceramics, and brick (Table 3.14). Although relatively sparse, the artifacts are domestic in nature and the presence of brick is suggestive of a house having been present in this location. The 1913 county soil map shows a house in this approximate location(see Figure 3.2).

This site is the sparse remains of a historic house. No architectural features remain intact and the artifact assemblage is small. There is little to no potential that this site could contribute new or significant data on the historic settlement of the project area. Therefore, this site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

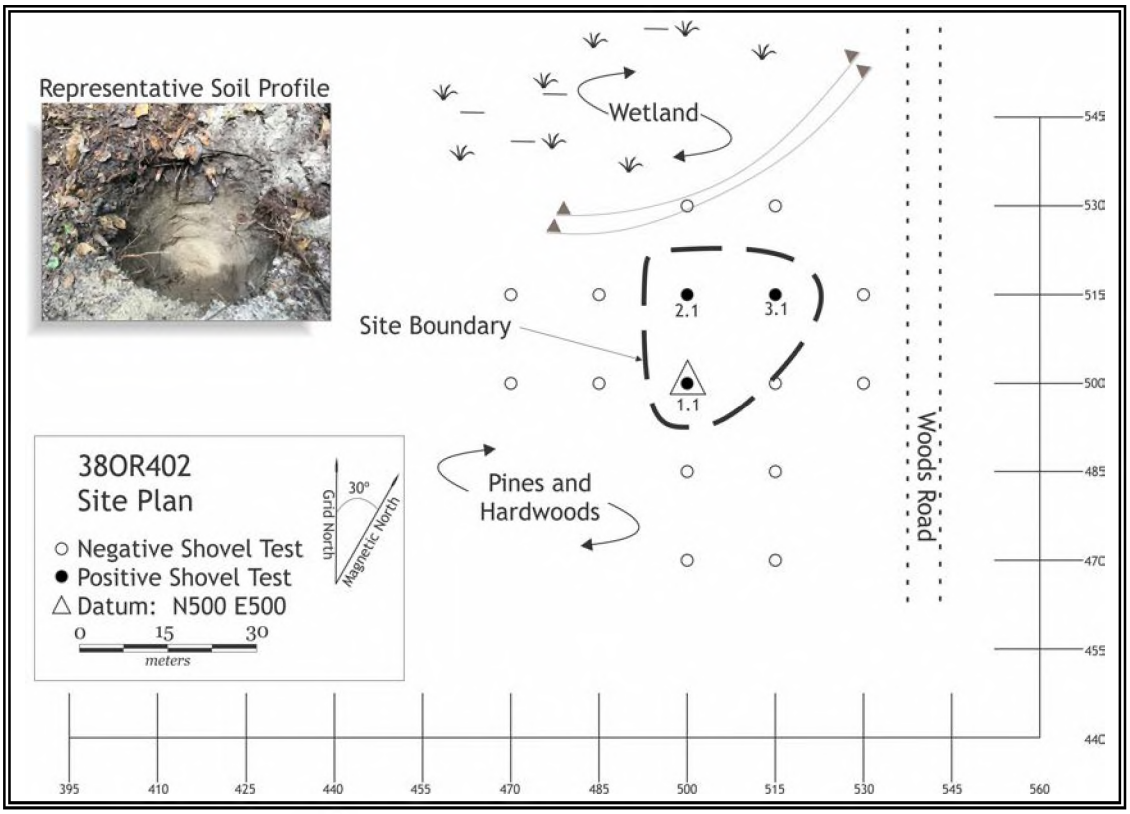

Figure 3.19. Plan map of site 38OR402.

Table 3.14. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR402.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated whiteware	1	1820 - [1]
transfer printed whiteware	1	also molded (1820 - [2])
Glass: clear bottle glass	4	
brown bottle glass	1	
light green bottle glass	4	
Other: brick	8.2 g	
Total	**11 / 8.2 g**	

[1] Aultman et al. 2016; [2] FLMNH 2009

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter
Component: Late Archaic, Woodland Periods
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3688056 N 533189 E
Soil Type: Blanton sand
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR403 was identified in a wooded area in the western portion of the survey tract (see Figure 3.3 and 3.4). Mixed pines and hardwoods with moderate to dense undergrowth characterize the vicinity. This area is on the eastern rim of a Carolina Bay and exhibited evidence of having been a planted pine plantation in the past with deep ruts and raised rows. A dirt woods road runs north-south approximately 30 meters (98 ft) east of the site area.

Following the recovery of prehistoric ceramics in a survey transect shovel test, a 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated. These tests exposed soil profiles comprised of 15 centimeters (5.9 in) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty sand overlying approximately 50 centimeters (19.7 in) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Subsoil consisted of compact strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay. Two shovel tests yielded artifacts from approximate depths of 30 centimeters (11.8 in). Site dimensions of 10 by 45 meters (32.8 x 147.6 ft) were established (Figure 3.20).

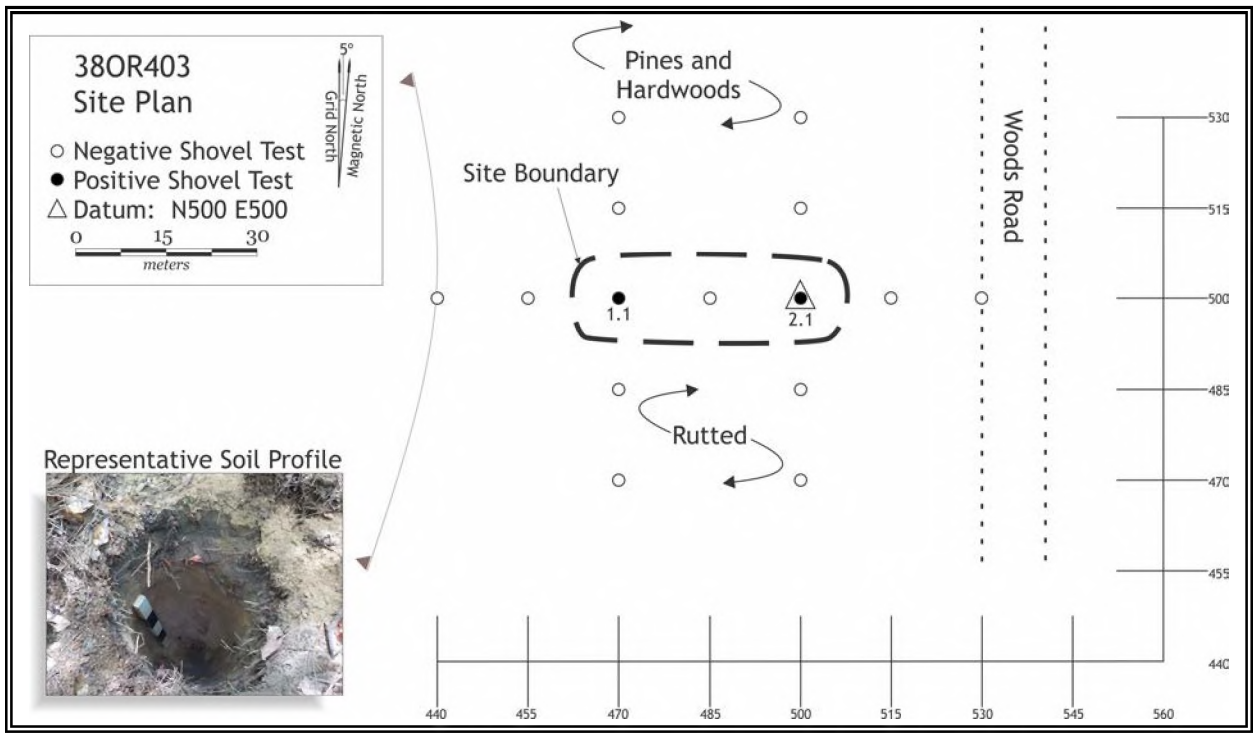

Figure 3.20. Plan map of site 38OR403.

A total of nine artifacts were recovered from the two positive shovel tests (Table 3.15), all ceramic. One sherd was recovered from one test and eight were recovered from the second positive test. Five of the sherds are Thoms Creek, which date to the Late Archaic subperiod. One of the sherds has a flattened rim that cannot be assigned to a specific type but is a style represented in the Woodland Period.

Table 3.15. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered at Site 38OR403.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Comment
Ceramic: plain, fine/medium sand temper	4	Late Archaic Thoms Creek
plain, medium/coarse sand temper	1	
plain, coarse sand temper	1	flattened rim, Woodland
punctate, medium/coarse sand temper	1	Late Archaic Thoms Creek
residual	2	1 plain, 1 incised
Total	**9**	

Prehistoric settlements are frequently identified on the rims of Carolina Bays, as this one was. This prehistoric ceramic scatter represents multiple occupations over time. Although artifact density was moderate from the two positive tests, overall artifact size is small and the deposits lack stratigraphic integrity. Both Late Archaic and Woodland wares were recovered from the plowzone. The site area has been adversely impacted by historic land use practices. Due to the site conditions, it is unlikely that cultural features are present. This site lacks research potential beyond the survey level. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

Site 38OR404

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter
Component: Late Archaic, Woodland Periods
Topographic Setting: Rim of Carolina Bay
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687435 N 534420 E
Soil Type: Blanton sand
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR404 is located along the rim of a large Carolina Bay in the south-central portion of the project area (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). At the time of the survey, the site area was grassy but planting of soybeans was planned for the near future according to the property owner. A treeline, within which is a drainage, borders the site on the northeast. Corn was growing in the bay depression west of the site. Ground surface visibility was generally poor but there were some exposed areas along a field road that extends from Longbrook Drive and runs along the bay edge.

Eighty-one shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter (49 ft) intervals across the site area. Soil exposed in these tests consisted of approximately 15 centimeters (5.8 in) of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand that extended to an average depth of 60 centimeters (23.6 in). Subsoil was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey sand. Hydric soils were encountered immediately east of the site area in both the field and within the treeline. Twenty-three of these tests yielded artifacts from depths ranging from 0 to 70 centimeters (0-27.6 in), although the majority were recovered from the upper 50 centimeters (19.7 in). Six proveniences yielded artifacts from below a depth of 50 centimeters (19.7 in). Two of the grid locations also yielded artifacts from the ground surface. Site boundaries were defined as 165 by 165 meters (541.4 x 541.4 ft), although the site shape is irregular (Figure 3.21).

A total of 55 artifacts and a small amount of charcoal were recovered from this site (Table 3.16). This translates to a density of 2.4 artifacts per positive test. Both lithic debitage and ceramics were collected.

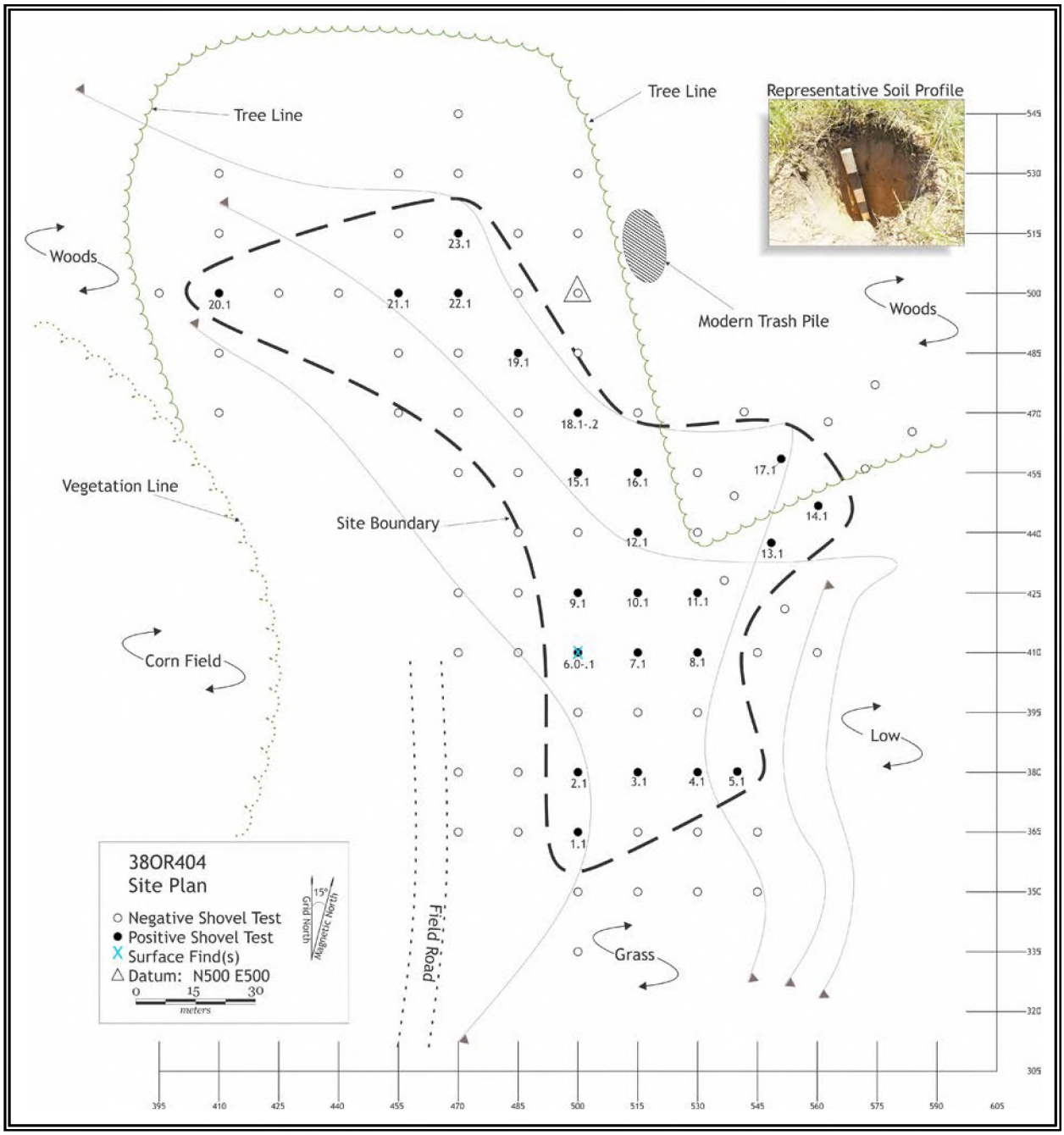

Figure 3.21. Plan map of site 38OR404.

Lithic artifacts (n=20) were recovered from 11 proveniences and include Coastal Plain chert, orthoquartzite, and siltstone debitage but none that are temporally diagnostic. The ceramic assemblage (n=32) contains sherds identified as Late Archaic Thoms Creek styles and a variety of Woodland Period styles, including Middle Woodland Deptford types. The majority of the sherds that were not defined as residual are still very small and most are eroded. In the deepest shovel tests, lithics and sherds were recovered together. Sherds dating to different time periods were also recovered from across the site with no apparent separation either vertically or horizontally.

Table 3.16. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered at Site 38OR404.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Comment
Lithic: chert flake/flake fragment	12	Coastal Plain chert
chert biface	1	Coastal Plain chert, w/cortex
orthoquartzite flake/flake fragment	1	
siltstone flake/flake fragment	4	
siltstone shatter	2	cultural?
Ceramic: plain, medium sand temper	2	both rims, 1 w/coil break, 1 flattened, both eroded
plain, coarse sand temper	3	Woodland Plain
plain, coarse/very coarse sand temper	1	
incised, fine sand temper	1	Thoms Creek
incised, coarse sand temper	1	Thoms Creek
punctate, coarse sand temper	1	Thoms Creek Drag and Jab
cord marked, medium/coarse sand temper	1	Deptford
cord marked, coarse sand temper	1	Deptford
cord marked, coarse/very coarse sand temper	2	Deptford
fabric impressed, coarse/very coarse sand temper	1	Deptford
check stamped, medium sand temper	5	Deptford, coil breaks present
UID decoration, coarse sand temper	1	possibly fabric impressed, Woodland
UID decoration, coarse/very coarse sand temper	1	Woodland
residual	10	1 Woodland Plain, 1 Deptford Check Stamped, 2 fabric impressed
fired clay	1	
Other: charcoal	0.6 g	
Total	**52 / 0.6 g**	

At the request of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), this site was revisited and additional shovel testing was conducted. A total of 23 shovel tests were excavated at 7.5-meter (2.24.6

ft) intervals in cardinal directions from the six original tests that had yielded artifacts from below 50 centimeters (19.7 in) in depth. Eight of these tests yielded additional artifacts (Figure 3.22). These additional artifacts consist of three Coastal Plain chert flakes/flake fragments, four residual sherds, and one Middle Woodland Deptford cord marked sherd, all recovered from the plowzone.

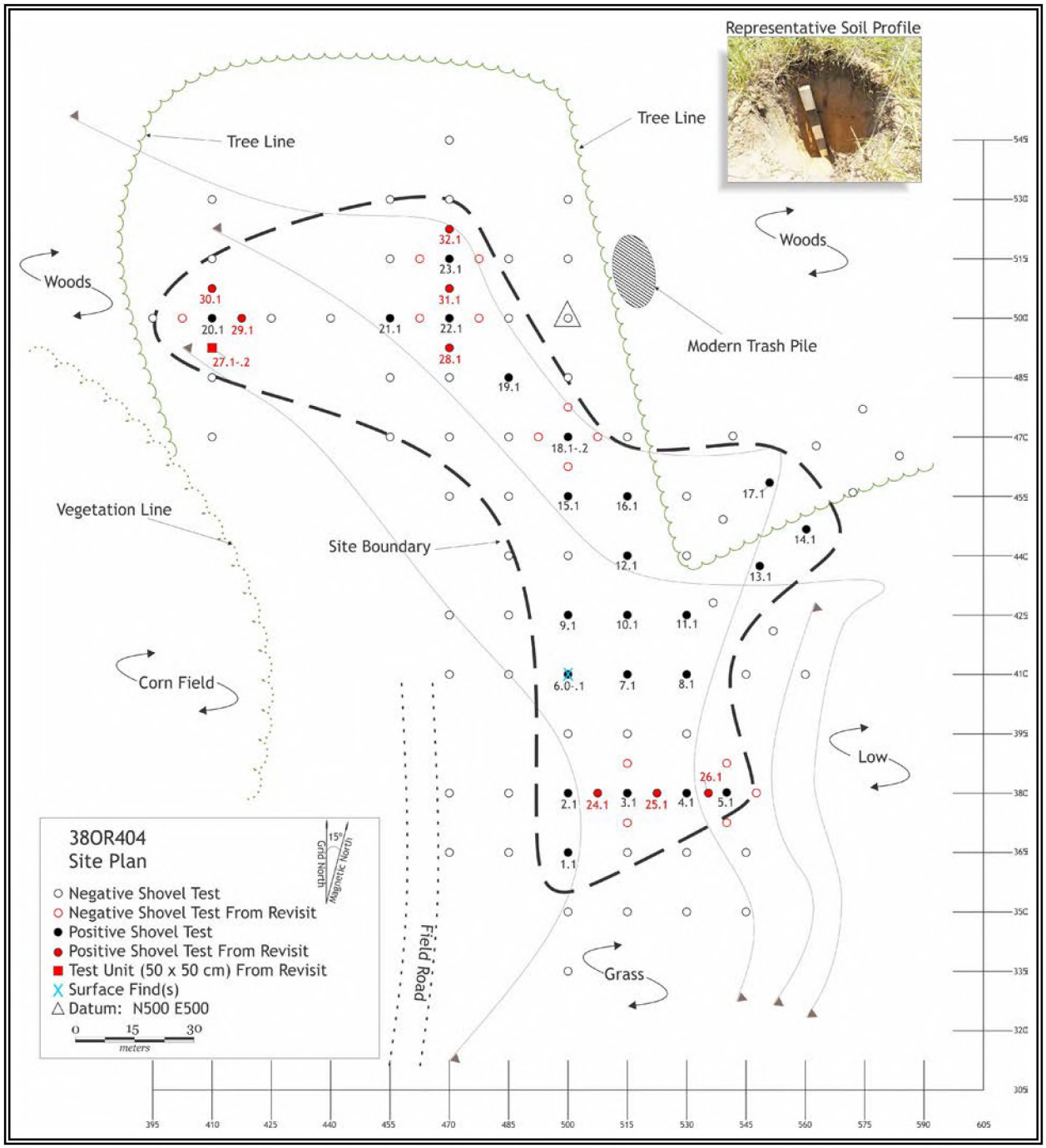

Figure 3.22. Plan map of site 38OR404 showing supplemental testing around proveniences that yielded deposits deeper than 50 centimeters (19.7 in).

To further explore the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits, a 50 by 50 centimeter (19.7 x 19.7 in) unit was excavated in the northwestern portion of the site. This unit was excavated in natural levels. The exposed soil profile consisted of approximately 20 centimeters (7.8 in) of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand that extended to a depth of 60 centimeters (23.6 in; Figure 3.23). Subsoil was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey sand. This unit yielded one Coastal Plain chert flake/flake fragment and one Stallings plain sherd from the plowzone and two small Coastal Plain chert flakes/flake fragments from below the plowzone (50-60 cm in depth; 0.4 g in combined weight).

Figure 3.23. North profile of 50 by 50 centimeter (19.7 x 19.7 in) excavation unit.

As noted above, the rims of Carolina Bays were favorable locations for settlement during prehistory. This site yielded evidence of occupations dating to the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. Unfortunately, the artifacts from those occupations are mixed and lack stratigraphic integrity. The general condition of the ceramics recovered is poor as most are eroded. The silty sandy nature of the soil likely contributed to artifact mixing and downward migration. The supplemental shovel testing confirmed that there are no intact deep deposits at this site. Again, due to the soils present, it is unlikely that any cultural features that may have been present remain preserved. The identification of this site contributes to our overall knowledge of prehistoric settlement patterns. However, due to the artifact mixing, condition of the artifacts recovered, lack of significant organic material, and limited potential for feature preservation, the site retains little research potential beyond this level of investigation. Site 38OR404 is considered not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OR405

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter
Component: Late Archaic, Woodland, Early Mississippian Periods
Topographic Setting: Rim of Carolina Bay
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687216 N 534432 E
Soil Type: Blanton sand
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR405 is located along the same Carolina Bay rim as 38OR404 (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The two sites are separated by a shallow draw. The site area is grassy and is bounded on the west by a cornfield in the depression of the bay. A wetland area borders the site on the east. The field road bisects the site north to south.

Forty-nine shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter (49 ft) intervals across the site area. Artifacts were recovered from 14 of these tests resulting in site dimensions of 105 by 90 meters (344.5 x 295.3 ft; Figure 3.24). Soil profiles exposed consisted of 20 centimeters (7.9 in) if very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand below which was 35 centimeters (13.8 in) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand. Below a depth of 55 centimeters (21.7 in), subsoil of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay was encountered.

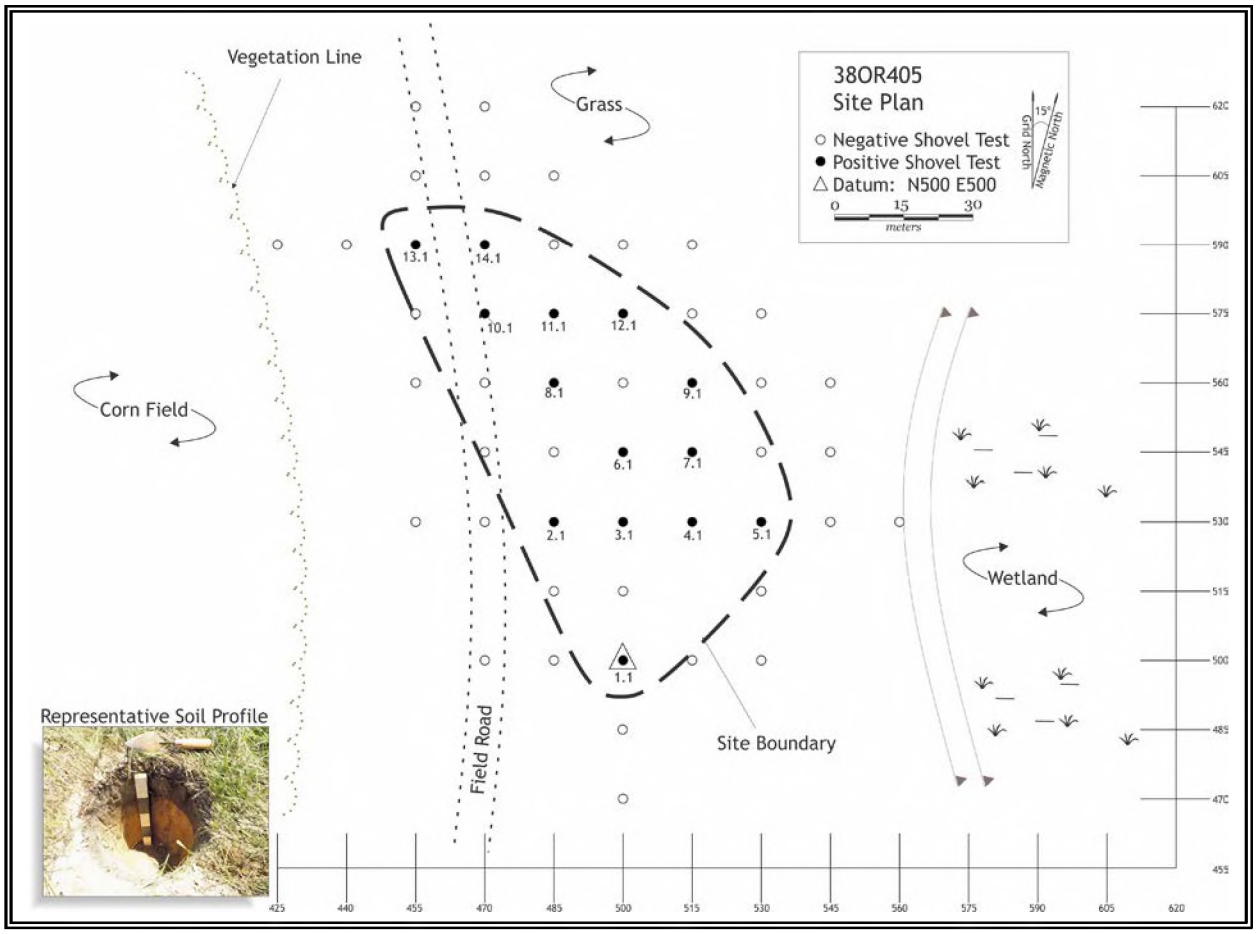

Figure 3.24. Plan map of site 38OR405.

Artifacts recovered at this site include prehistoric lithics (n=8) and ceramics (n-10) and one historic wire nail (Table 3.17). These artifacts were primarily recovered from the upper 30 centimeters (11.8 in) of soil. Four proveniences yielded artifacts from a depth of 50 centimeters (19.7 in). The three sherds that could be identified to type represent the Late Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian periods. The Late Archaic sherd was recovered from the southern end of the site (Prov. 1.1). The Woodland and Mississippian ceramics were recovered near the northern end of the site in adjacent proveniences (8.1, 10.1, 11.1). None of the lithic artifacts can be attributed to a specific time frame and all are very small.

It is possible that this site is associated with site 38OR404 to the north and site 38OR406 to the south (discussed below) and that the entire bay rim was occupied and re-occupied over the course of several thousand years. Unfortunately, as at 38OR404, the deposits are mixed. The artifacts are small and most of the ceramics are badly eroded. This site has no further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 3.17. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered at Site 38OR405.

Artifact Type	Quantity	Comment
Lithic: chert flake/flake fragment	6	Coastal Plain chert

metavolcanic flake/flake fragment	1	
siltstone flake/flake fragment	1	
Ceramic: plain, medium/coarse sand temper	1	Thoms Creek
complicated stamped, fine/medium sand temper	1	Jeremy
UID decoration, medium/coarse sand temper	1	Woodland
residual	7	6 eroded
Total	**18**	

Site 38OR406

Site Description: Prehistoric artifact scatter
Component: Unknown prehistoric
Topographic Setting: Rim of Carolina Bay
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3687016 N 534362 E
Soil Type: Bonneau sand
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR406 is situated on a subtle rise at the southern end of the same Carolina Bay rim as sites 38OR404 and 38OR405 (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The surrounding area is grassy and the site is bordered by a cornfield in the Carolina Bay depression on the west. The field road runs north-south through the western portion of the site.

Twenty-five shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter (49 ft) intervals across the site area. Five of these tests yielded artifacts and site dimensions of 30 by 60 meters (98.4 x 196.8 ft) were established (Figure 3.25). Unlike the loose sandy soil elsewhere on the bay rim, soils exposed in shovel tests at this site were extremely compact. The general soil profile was comprised of 20 centimeters (7.8 in) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand subsoil was exposed at an average depth of 50 centimeters (19.7 in).

Artifacts recovered from this site (n=8) are all lithic and include six Coastal Plain chert flakes/flake fragments and two small orthoquartzite flakes/flake fragments. None of these artifacts are temporally sensitive. Four of these artifacts were recovered from the upper 20 centimeters (11.8 in), the plowzone. Four were recovered from subplowzone contexts from approximately depths of 30 to 50 centimeters (11.8-19.7 in). These subplowzone artifacts are all chert and include the flake tool. The lack of ceramics and the presence of lithics in subplowzone contexts initially suggested that this may be a single component site. Two of the flakes recovered from below the plowzone show weathering, which could indicate advanced age. However, these flakes were recovered with other non-weathered flakes.

As with sites 38OR404 and 38OR405, this site reflects prehistoric settlement along this Carolina Bay rim, although the period of occupation cannot be determined. It is the only site identified along this bay rim that did not yield ceramics. Although this could indicate that the site is older than the other two sites, the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts precludes making this interpretation. Further, the lithic scatter is light and dispersed with only two shovel tests yielding more than a single artifact. None of the shovel tests contained

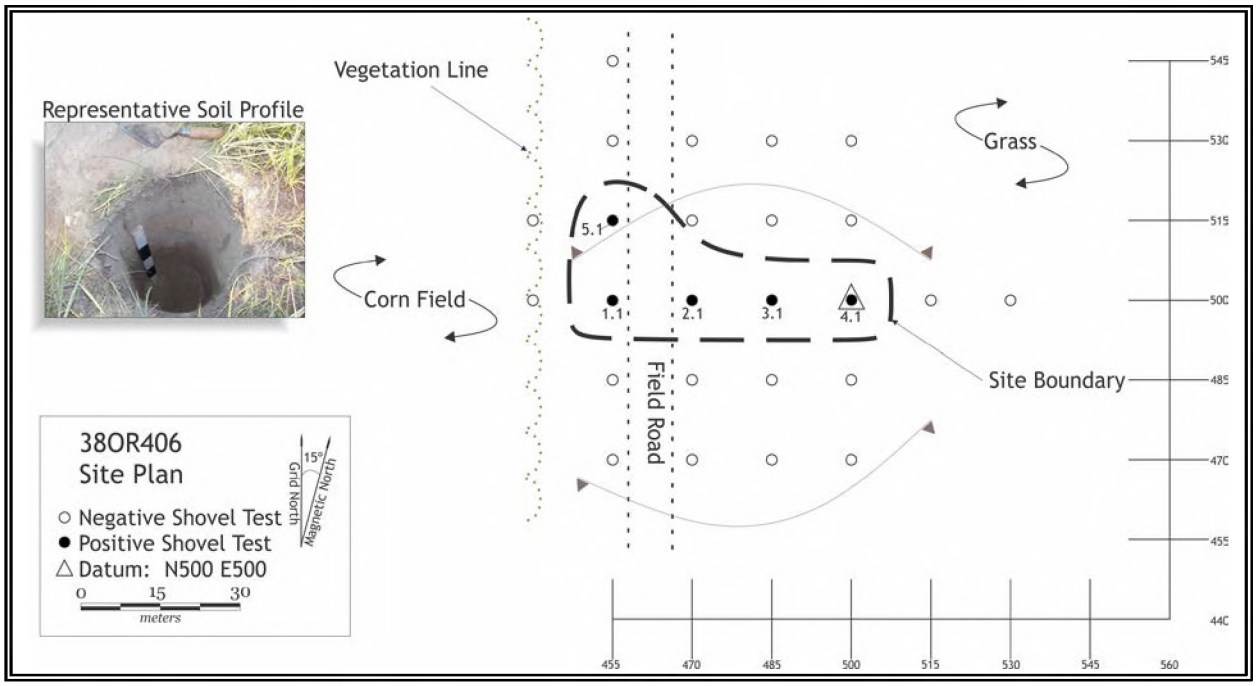

Figure 3.25. Plan map of site 38OR406.

both plowzone and subplowzone deposits. Due to these considerations, this site lacks the potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric settlement in the project area beyond its identification at this level of investigation. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OR407

Site Description: Historic house site	**UTM Coord. (NAD27):** 3688645 N 534736 E
Component: Middle 19th to early 20th century	**Soil Type:** Bonneau sand
Topographic Setting: Upland	**NRHP Recommendation:** Not Eligible

Site 38OR407 is located in the north-central portion of the project area, north of Holstein Road (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The site is situated in a freshly planted soybean field and surface visibility was excellent. The site itself extends from Holstein Road north into the field.

Artifacts were widely scattered across the field surface and a representative sample was collected. A 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. A total of 49 shovel tests were excavated, 16 of which yielded artifacts. Eleven shovel tests yielded artifacts from subsurface contexts and three grid points yielded artifacts from both surface and subsurface contexts. Artifacts were recovered from surface contexts at two grid points and a small pile of broken brick was identified surrounding a transmission line pole at Holstein Road. It was apparent that the pole was placed in this concentration of brick. Based on the distribution of positive grid points and the extent of the surface scatter, site boundaries of 75 by 105 meters (246.1 x 344.5 ft) were defined (Figure 3.26). Soil profiles exposed in shovel tests consisted of 25 centimeters (9.8 in) of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil was encountered at a depth of approximately 55 centimeters (21.7 in). Subsurface artifacts were recovered from the upper 30 centimeters (11.8 in), the plowzone.

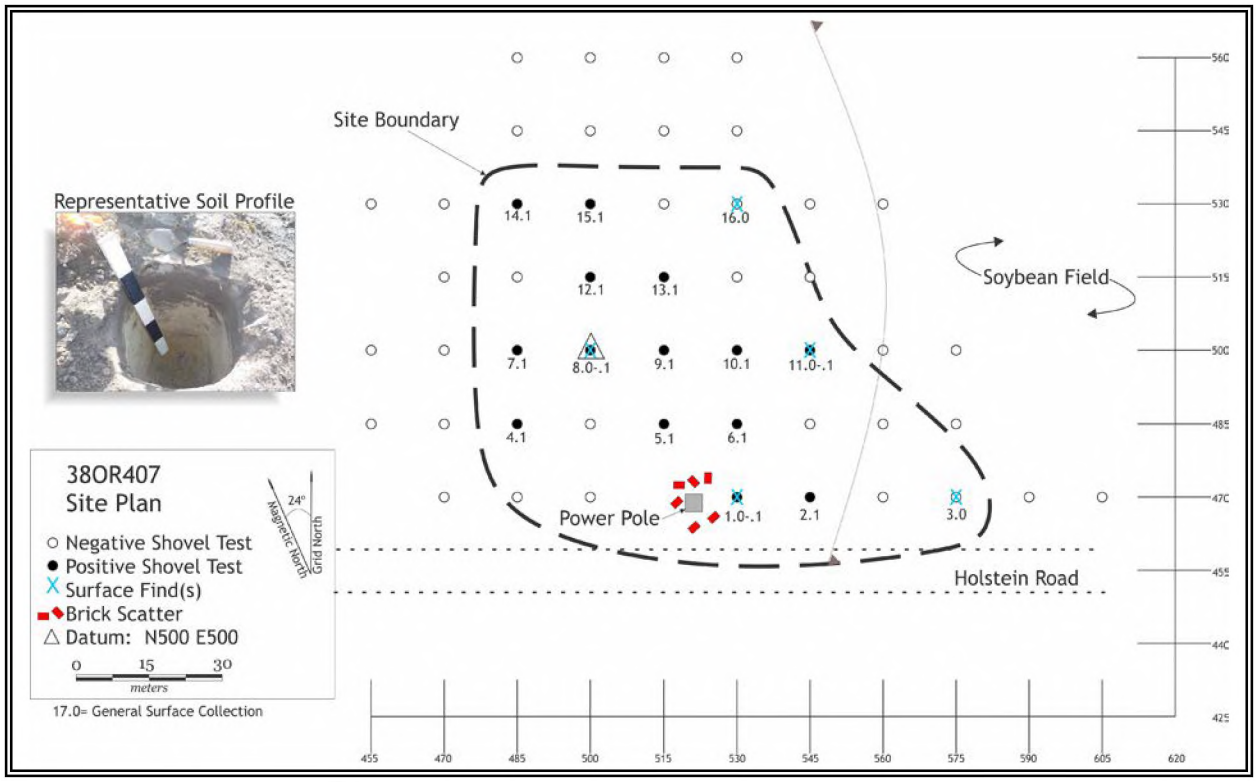

Figure 3.26. Plan map of site 38OR407.

Artifacts collected at this site are summarized in Table 3.18. They are comprised of a variety of glass, ceramics, metal, and brick. Not all brick was collected. The character of this artifact assemblage is domestic in nature and the architectural material (i.e., brick, nails) indicates the presence of a building. A house is shown in this approximate location on the 1913 county soil map (see Figure 3.2), confirming this interpretation. Based on the manufacturing dates available for some of the artifacts, this house was occupied from the middle nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. It is not known when it was razed.

As noted with the other historic house sites identified during this investigation, farmhouse remnants are a common site type. This site lacks intact architectural features and has been adversely impacted by modern day land use activities, such as agricultural practices and the placement of a utility line within the site boundaries. It is unlikely that this site would be able to provide new or significant information on historic settlement in the area. This site is, therefore, recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

Table 3.18. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR407.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated whiteware	3	1820- [1]
Flow Blue whiteware	1	transfer printed rim (1840-1900[2])
undecorated ironstone	1	1840 - [3]

mold decorated ironstone	1	1840 - [3]
Glass: clear bottle glass	13	
clear flat glass	1	
clear tableware	1	
milkglass bottle glass	2	both lid liners (post 1869[4])
light green bottle glass	1	
light green flat glass	4	window glass
brown bottle glass	4	
amethyst tableware	2	mid 1870s - 1920s[5]
aqua bottle glass	1	
cobalt bottle glass	1	
Other: UID iron fragments	9	1 possible nail
wire nail/nail fragment	1	post 1890[6]
cut nail	1	common 1810-1890[6]
bolt	1	
brick	172.6 g	
charcoal	0.3 g	
Total	**48 / 172.9 g**	

[1] FLMNH 2009; [2] Jefpat 2018; [3] Aultman et al. 2016; [3] Miller et al. 2000; [4] South 1977; [5] Lindsey 2017; [6] IMACS 1992;

Site 38OR408

Site Description: Historic house site
Component: Early 19th to middle 20th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3688558 N 534293 E
Soil Type: Rains sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR408 is located in the north-central portion of the project area, south of Holstein Road (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). The site is situated in a freshly harvested corn field that had been recently planted in soy beans. Due to the density of corn debris, visibility was poor. The site itself extends along an excavated drainage ditch.

A 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was established across the site area. A total of 49 shovel tests were excavated. Forty shovel tests were excavated in the site area. Nine of these yielded artifacts from subsurface contexts. Based on the distribution of positive grid points, site boundaries of 105 by 60 meters (344.5 x 196.8 ft) were defined (Figure 3.27). Soil profiles exposed in shovel tests consisted of 25 centimeters (9.8 in) of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4)

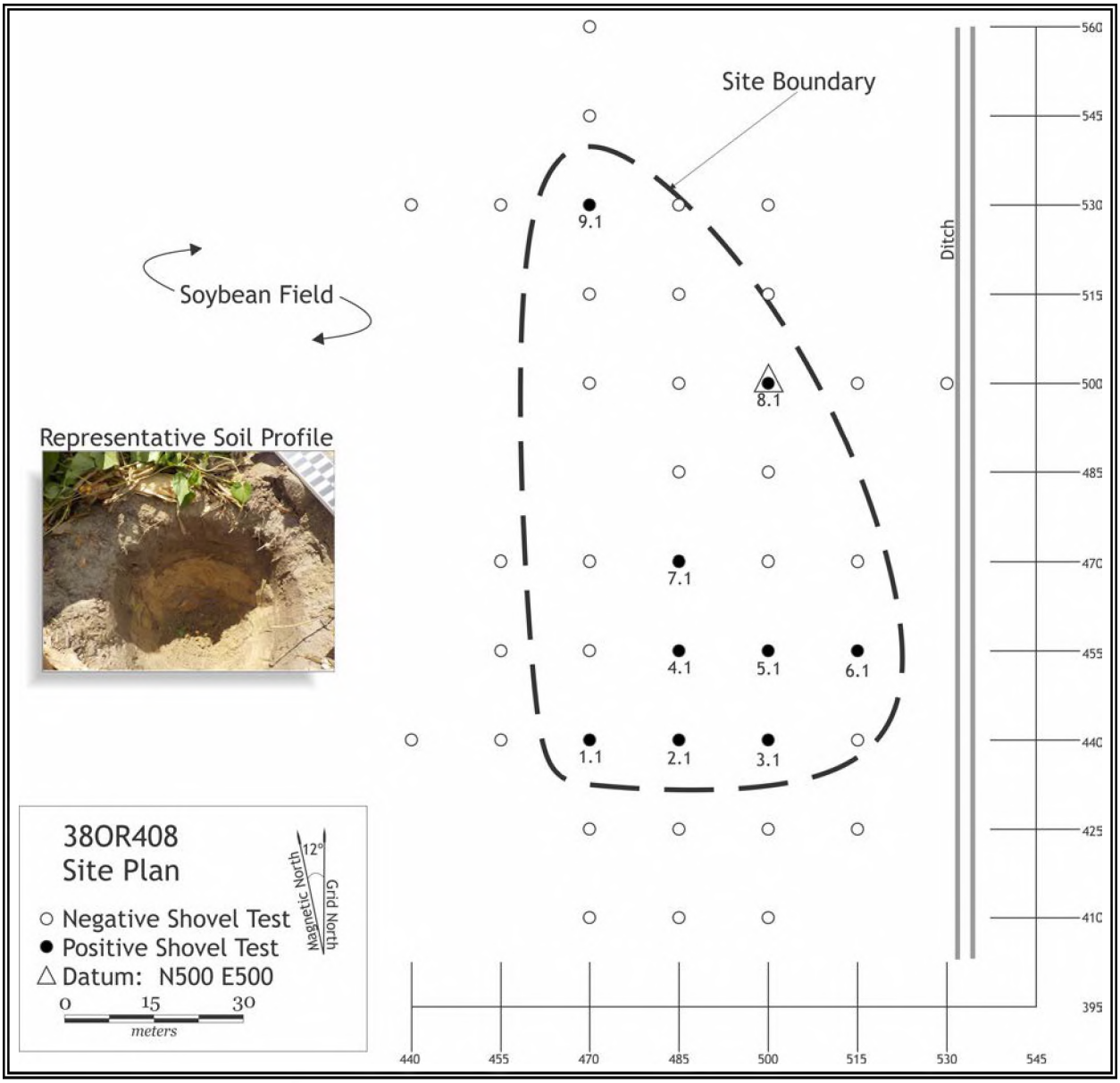

Figure 3.27. Plan map of site 38OR408.

sandy clay subsoil was encountered at a depth of approximately 30 centimeters (11.8 in). Subsurface artifacts were recovered from the upper 30 centimeters (11.8 in).

Artifacts collected at this site are summarized in Table 3.19. They are comprised of a variety of glass, ceramics, metal, brick, and modern debris. Not all brick was collected. The character of this artifact assemblage is domestic in nature and the architectural material (i.e., brick, nails) indicates the presence of a building. A house is shown in this general location on the 1913 county soil map (see Figure 3.2). Based on the manufacturing dates available for some of the artifacts, this house could have been occupied as early as 1820 and as late as the middle twentieth century.

This site lacks intact architectural features and has been adversely impacted by modern day land use activities, such as agricultural practices. It is unlikely that this site would be able to provide new or significant information on historic settlement in the area. This site is, therefore, recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

Table 3.19. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR408.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: transfer printed whiteware	1	1820- [1]
Glass: clear bottle glass	11	
clear lamp glass	1	
clear tableware	1	
light green bottle glass	2	
brown bottle glass	1	
Other: UID nail fragment	1	
plastic	2	
limestone/marl	15.0 g	
brick	62.0 g	
Total	**20 / 77.0 g**	

[1] FLMNH 2009

Site 38OR409

Site Description: Historic house site scatter
Component: Late 18th to early 20th century
Topographic Setting: Upland
UTM Coord. (NAD27): 3688606 N 533849 E
Soil Type: Ocilla loamy sand
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 38OR409 is also located in the north-central portion of the project area, immediately south of Holstein Road (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Holstein Road runs east-west approximately 45 meters (147.6 ft) north of the site. This site is situated in the same field as the previous site. Corn debris obscured the ground surface.

A 15-meter (49 ft) interval grid was established across the site area and a total of 23 shovel tests were excavated. Four grid points yielded artifacts. Three of these tests yielded artifacts from subsurface contexts and one test had artifacts both in the test and on the ground surface. Based on the distribution of positive grid points, site boundaries of 45 by 30 meters (147.6 x 98.4 ft) were defined (Figure 3.28). Soil profiles exposed in shovel tests excavated at this site were the same as those exposed at site 38OR408. Subsurface artifacts were recovered from the upper 30 centimeters (11.8 in).

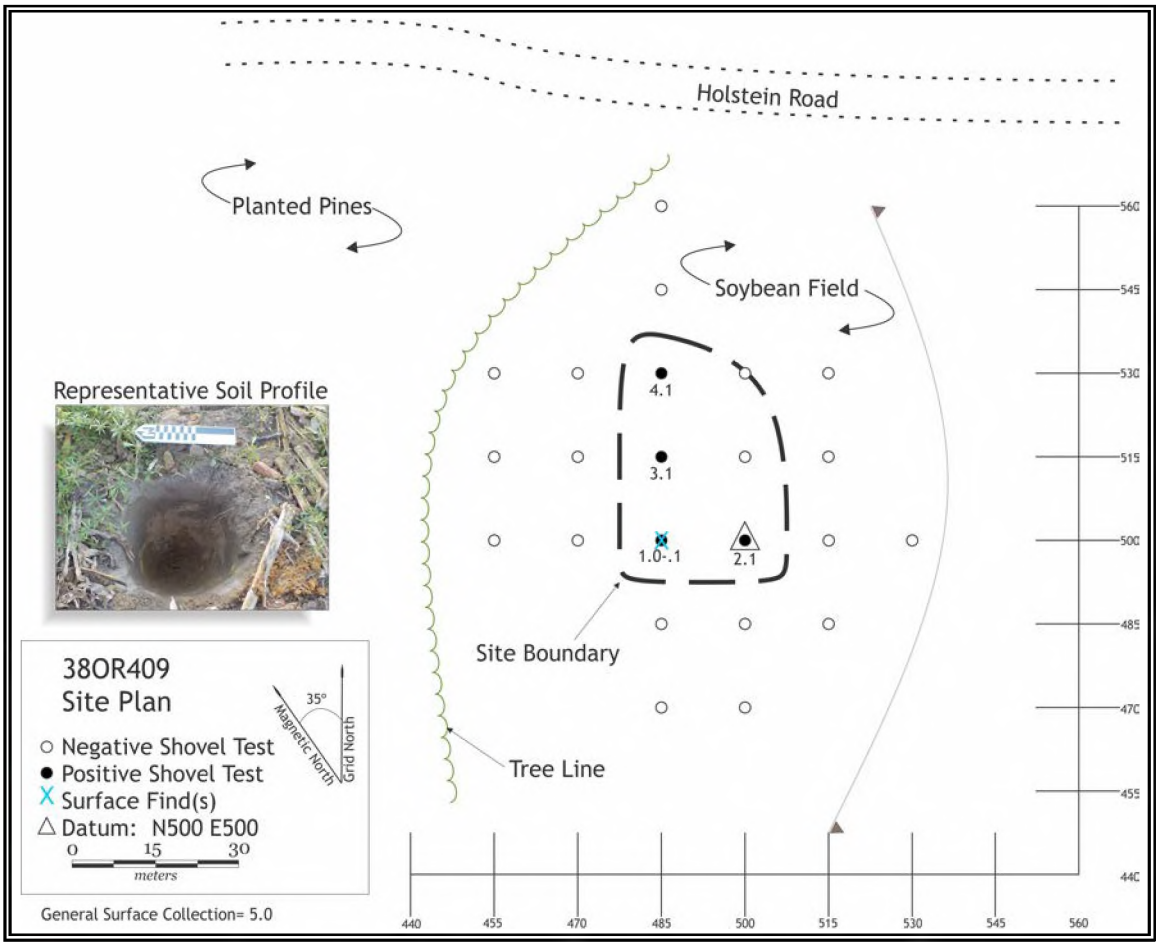

Figure 3.28. Plan map of site 38OR409.

Artifacts collected at this site are summarized in Table 3.20. They include ceramics, glass, and brick fragments. As with site 38OR408, the character of this artifact assemblage is domestic in nature and the presence of brick indicates the presence of a building. A house is shown in this location on the 1913 county soil map (see Figure 3.2). Based on the manufacturing dates available for the pearlware and creamware, this house could have been occupied as early as the late eighteenth century. However, the remaining ceramics date to the middle nineteenth century through early twentieth century. This house was likely occupied during the nineteenth century and was still standing into the early twentieth century.

This site lacks intact architectural features and has been adversely impacted by modern day land use activities, such as agricultural practices. As this is a common site type, it is unlikely that this particular site would be able to provide new or significant information on historic settlement in the area. Therefore, this site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

Isolated Finds

A total of 17 isolated finds were identified during this investigation (Table 3.21). Their locations are shown on Figures 3.3 and 3.4. At all historic isolates, supplemental shovel testing was conducted at 15-meter (49 ft) intervals from the original positive shovel test(s) location(s) in cardinal directions. At prehistoric isolates, supplemental shovel testing was conducted at 10-meter (32.8 ft) intervals. Only one isolate yielded

Table 3.20. Summary of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 38OR409.

Content	Quantity	Comment
Ceramics: undecorated whiteware	1	1820- [1]
undecorated ironstone	1	1840 - [2]
Bristol glazed stoneware	1	1835-; most popular post-1880[3]
undecorated creamware	1	1760-1820[4]
undecorated pearlware	2	1780-1840[4]
Glass: light olive green bottle glass	1	
Other: brick	13.7 g	
Total	**7 / 13.7 g**	

[1] FLMNH 2009; [2] Aultman et al. 2016; [3] Lindsey 2017; [4] South 1977

artifacts from more than one provenience and the majority of them were recovered from the ground surface. In all cases, the number of artifacts recovered precluded the resource's ability to meet formal site definition standards. None of these isolates is considered to have research potential beyond the survey level of investigation. All are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work at any of them is advocated.

Table 3.21. Isolated Finds Identified in the Huntley Project Tract.

Isolate Number	Description	Date Range	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
2	1 pc. undecorated creamware	1760-1820[1]	Not eligible
5	1 Woodland Plain body sherd, very coarse sand temper	Early/Middle Woodland	Not eligible
10	1 pc. undecorated pearlware; 6.0 g brick; may be associated w/site 38OR395 based on proximity	1780-1840[1]	Not eligible
12	1 pc. undecorated ironstone; may be associated w/site 38OR395 based on proximity	1820 - [2]	Not eligible
13	1 pc. mold decorated ironstone; may be associated with site 38OR396 based on proximity	1840 - [2]	Not eligible
21	1 plain body sherd, very coarse sand temper	Woodland	Not eligible
22	1 possible Wilmington Fabric Impressed body sherd, grog temper; 1 residual sherd	Middle/Late Woodland	Not eligible
23	1 plain body sherd, very coarse sand temper; 1 residual sherd	Woodland	Not eligible
25	1 Deptford Check Stamped, very coarse sand temper	Middle Woodland	Not eligible
29	1 Coastal Plain chert flake/flake fragment; 1 residual sherd; may be associated w/site 38OR406 based on proximity	Unknown prehistoric	Not eligible

30	1 pc. undecorated creamware	1760-1820[1]	Not eligible
33	1 Coastal Plain chert flake/flake fragment	Unknown prehistoric	Not eligible
34	1 residual sherd	Unknown prehistoric	Not eligible
36	1 metavolcanic flake/flake fragment	Unknown prehistoric	Not eligible
37	1 pc. undecorated ironstone	1847-1900 based on base stamp[3]	Not eligible
38	1 pc. amethyst bottle glass	1870s-1920s[4]	Not eligible
39	1 pc. clear bottle glass, 6.7 g brick fragment	Unknown historic	Not eligible

[1] South 1977; [2] Aultman et al. 2016; [3] The Potteries 2018; [4] Lindsey 2017

Results of Architectural Reconnaissance

The architectural reconnaissance consisted of windshield survey of an area measuring approximately 0.4 km (0.25 mi) around the project tract, which was established as the potential viewshed Area of Potential Effect (APE). This reconnaissance was conducted in order to identify potentially historic resources that may be affected by the proposed solar facility. Overall, the area surrounding the project tract is very rural with relatively few widely scattered houses and farm buildings. Each building location reflected on the 1982 *Bowman, SC* and *Wadboo Swamp, SC* 7.5 minute USGS topographic maps within the APE was examined.

The houses and farm buildings surrounding the Huntley project tract include mid- to late twentieth century bungalows and ranch style houses, barns and silos, and manufactured houses. There are also several abandoned and dilapidated buildings. A number of the buildings shown on the topographic map are no longer extant, including St. Stephens Church (531-0148). Formerly located approximately 0.5 kilometer (0.3 mile) east of the project tract, the church building has been demolished but the cemetery remains. Three of these buildings were recorded as historic resources (0346, 0347, and 0348; Figure 3.29) and an updated survey form for the Ebenezer A.M.E. Church was completed.

Ebenezer A.M.E. Church (531-0149) is located at the intersection of Holstein and Two Church roads, approximately 0.25 kilometer (0.15 mile) east of the northeastern corner of the project tract. This church was constructed as a frame building in 1897 and has been described as a "Negro" church. Reverend Noble Stokes was the first pastor and served until 1901. In 1910, the building was torn down and the lumber was reused to construct the new church with a single belfrey (Figure 3.30). County court records note that a negro schoolhouse also stood on the church grounds. There are four cemeteries associated with this church, one on each corner of the intersection. Recorded as a historic resource (531-0149), it was recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to multiple modifications (Trinkley and Southerland 2001). As this resource's condition and NRHP eligibility remains unchanged, potential viewshed impacts need not be considered.

Resource 0346 is a circa 1900 bungalow located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of St. Stephens and Two Church roads. This is a 1-story frame house with weatherboard siding and a composite shingle lateral gable roof (Figure 3.31). Resource 0347 is a 1-story vernacular masonry house constructed in 1946 (Figure 3.32). This house has a hip -shaped seamed metal roof. The current occupant, Ms. Glover (née Simon) is the niece of the builder and family members have occupied the house throughout its existence. Resource 0348 was also constructed by Ms. Glover's uncle in 1946. This 2-story vernacular masonry house has a cross gable and hip seamed metal roof. It also has a rectangular single story rear extension (Figure 3.33). None of these houses are architecturally significant or in particularly good condition. They are all recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further consideration of potential viewshed impacts is advocated.

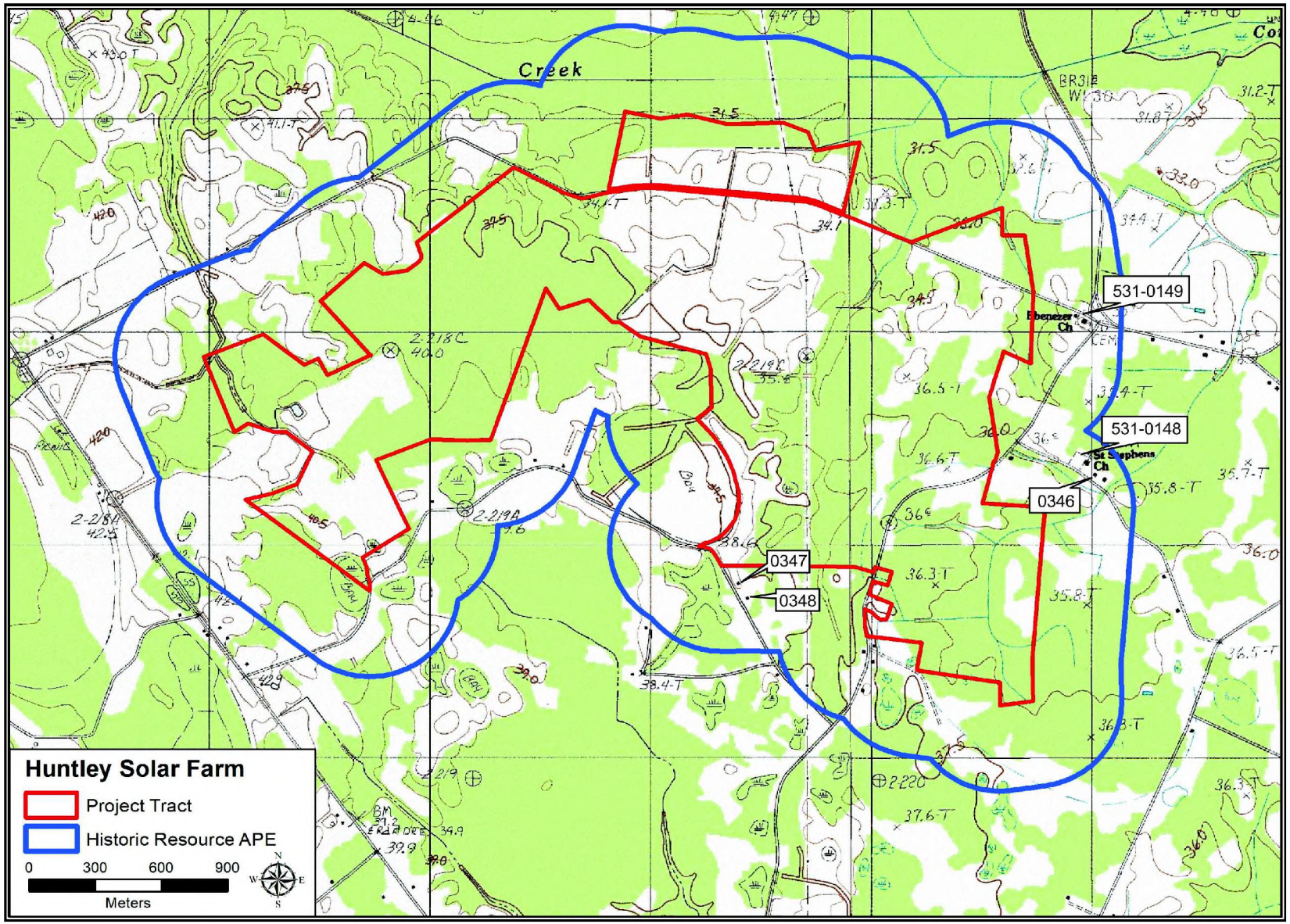

Figure 3.29. Map showing locations of recorded historic resources in the immediate vicinity of the project tract (1982 *Bowman, SC* and 1982 *Wadboo Swamp, SC* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles).

Figure 3.30. Ebenezer Church, looking northeast.

Figure 3.31. Resource 0346, looking southeast.

Figure 3.32. Resource 0347, looking north.

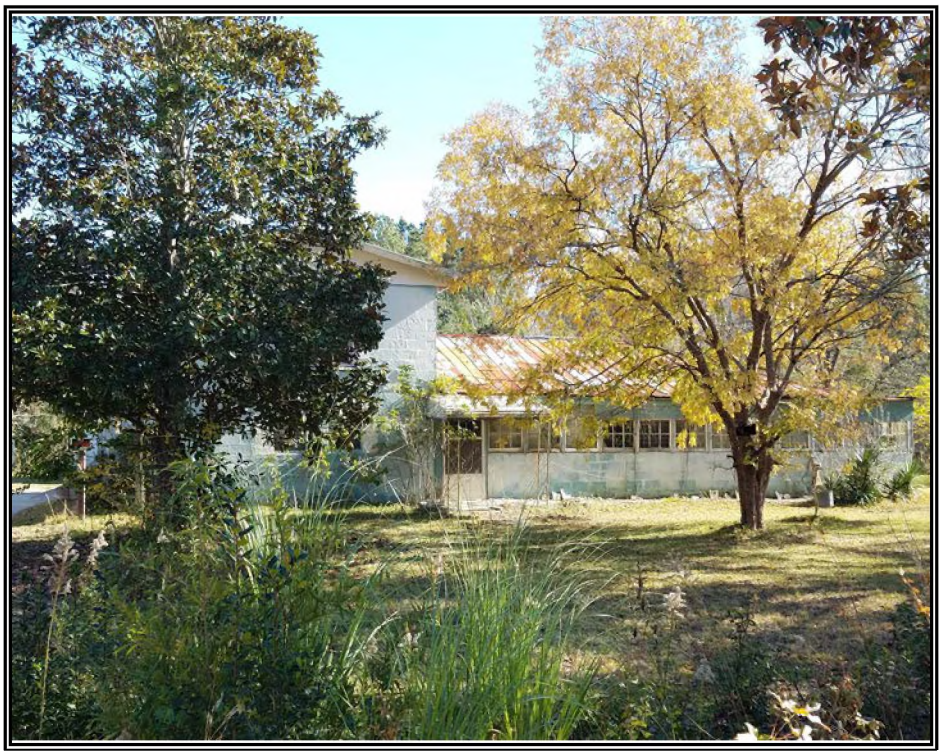

Figure 3.33. Resource 0348, looking northeast.

Chapter 4. Summary and Conclusions

This cultural resources evaluation of the proposed Huntley Solar Farm tract in Orangeburg County, South Carolina has resulted in the identification of 38 archaeological resources (21 sites and 17 isolates). These resources span the period of Native American occupation, through the earliest European settlement of the area, and into the twentieth century.

Native American Occupation in the Project Tract

The Native American occupations in the project tract date from the Archaic through Mississippian periods. These sites are predominantly located on topographic rises in uplands in proximity to a water source such as small tributaries of Cow Castle Creek and Carolina Bays (Figure 4.1). Most of these sites reflect multiple occupations over a long period of time, indicating a preference for such locations. Settlement on Carolina Bays at the Savannah River Site tended to be most frequent during Paleoindian and Archaic Periods (Brooks et al. 2010); however, those sites identified along the rims of these bays in the Huntley tract contained more extensive Woodland Period occupations.

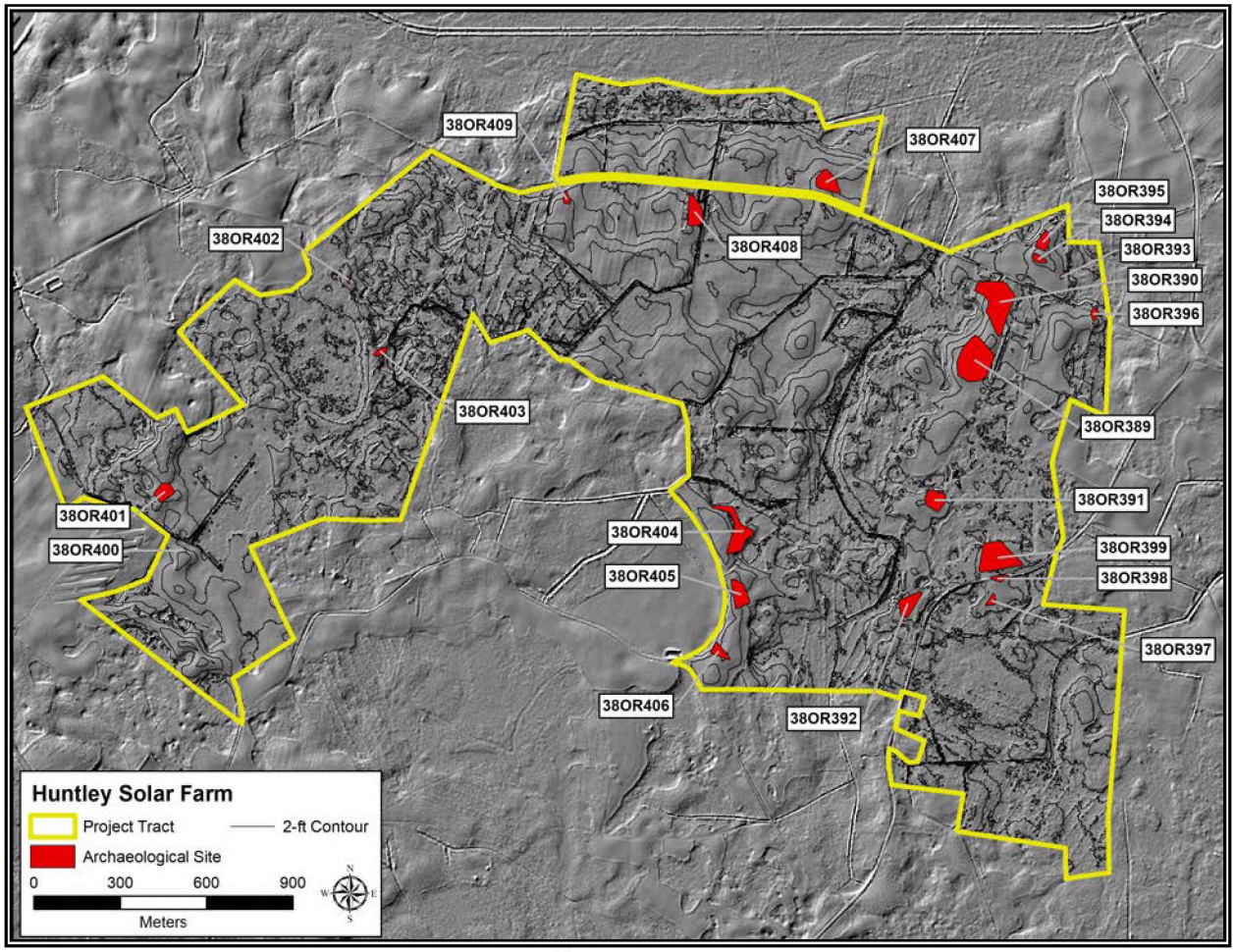

Figure 4.1. LiDAR map showing location of identified sites and their topographic settings.

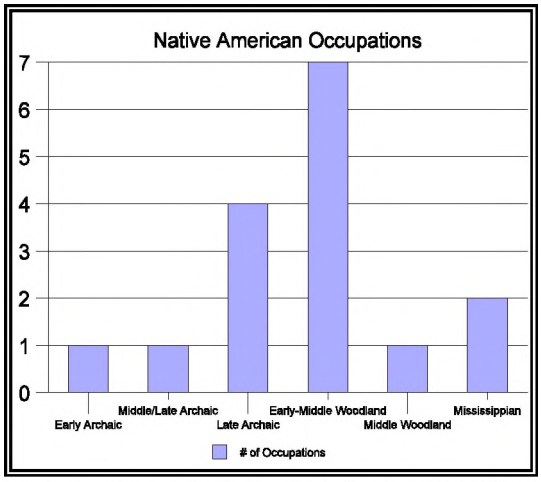

Figure 4.2. Native American occupations identified at archaeological sites in the project tract.

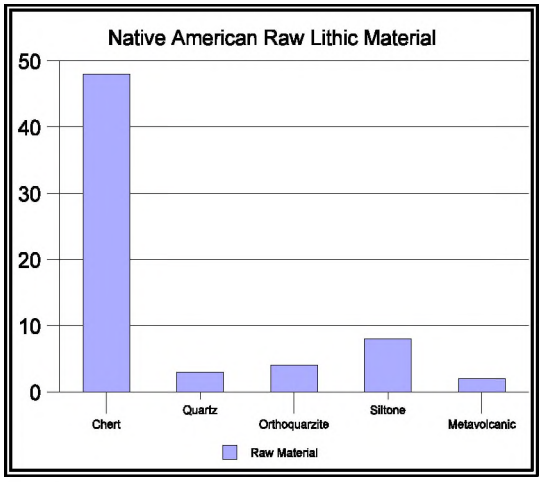

Figure 4.3. Frequencies of lithic raw material at Native American sites identified in the project tract.

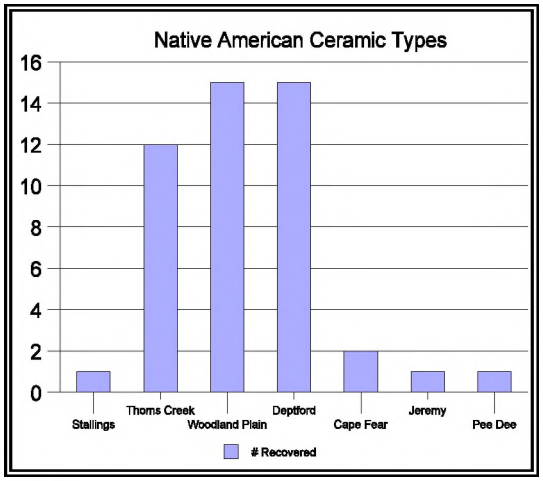

Figure 4.4. Native American ceramic types identified from site in the project tract.

Occupation in the project tract was most common during the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland subperiods, a period spanning nearly 4,000 years (Figure 4.2). One of the identified sites contains a Middle Mississippian period component, but no evidence of subsequent Native American settlement was identified. The next evidence of settlement in the project tract dates to the early eighteenth century when European settlers began to move into the area.

Of the 15 Native American sites identified in the Huntley tract, nine yielded a total of 65 lithic artifacts. This is a relatively small number for this artifact class. Chert is by far the most common raw material for all lithic artifacts collected at the Huntley tract sites (Figure 4.3). Coastal Plain chert may have been available locally in the limestone deposits of the Santee Formation underlying the county. If not easily available locally, Coastal Plain chert would be abundantly present in Allendale County southwest of Orangeburg County. The Allendale chert quarries are well-known and were intensively exploited during prehistory (Goodyear and Charles 1984).

Native American ceramics were common at the sites identified during this investigation and were recovered from a total of 14 sites. Although a high percentage of them (n=61 of 147) are residual,47 temporally diagnostic wares were identified. These include Late Archaic Stallings and Thoms Creek, Early/Middle Woodland Woodland Plain, Middle Woodland Deptford, Middle/Late Woodland Cape Fear, Early Mississippian Jeremy, and Middle Mississippian Pee Dee styles. Figure 4.5 shows the frequency in which these various diagnostic ceramic styles were present at the archaeological sites identified in the Huntley tract. The prevalence of Late Archaic Thoms Creek, Early to Middle Woodland Woodland Plain, and Middle Woodland Deptford types confirm the relative occupation intensity during these time periods.

Overall, the Native American components in the Huntley tract exhibited moderate to severe disturbance, likely due to the subsequent historic occupations at most of the sites. This disturbance is reflected in , the prevalence of residual and eroded ceramics, the lack of both intact vertical stratigraphic and horizontal distinction between artifact types or time periods represented, and the overall mixing of temporal components. None of the Native American sites identified in the Huntley tract during this investigation are

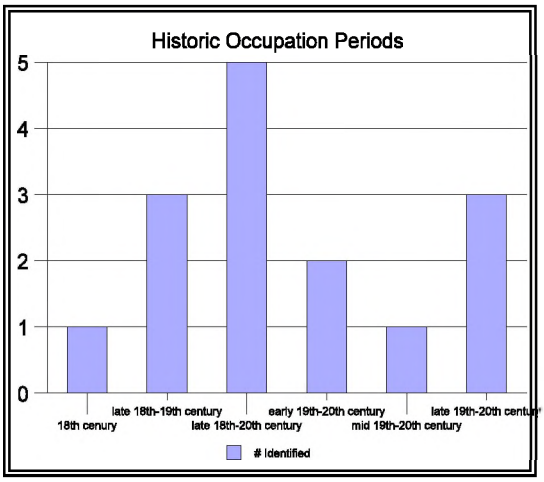

Figure 4.5. Historic occupations identified at archaeological sites in the project tract.

considered to meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria.

Historic Occupation in the Project Tract

Sixteen of the identified sites contain historic components. These occupations are more closely tied to roads, whether existing or no longer extant, than waterways (see Figure 4.1). These sites span the entirety of European settlement in Orangeburg County (Figure 4.5). The earliest of these occupations is reflected in the artifact assemblage recovered from site 38OR389, whose occupation likely began during the early to middle eighteenth century. However, a total of eight identified sites have potential eighteenth century components (Table 4.1). The majority of these sites are likely house sites, although four did not yield any brick (38OR391, 38OR392, 38OR393, and 38OR395). This suggests that any buildings present at these four sites would have been constructed of wood and possibly the presence of earthfast-style houses. Such construction would have been common during that time period as use of brick in house construction was not common until late in the nineteenth century (No Author 2006).

Table 4.1. Historic Sites with Eighteenth Century Occupations.

Site #	Diagnostic 18th Century Artifacts
38OR389	Delft, creamware, pearlware, white salt glazed stoneware, iron bolt, gun flint, musket ball, olive green bottle glass
38OR390	pearlware
38OR391	creamware, pearlware
38OR392	pearlware
38OR393	creamware, pearlware
38OR395	pearlware
38OR396	creamware
38OR409	creamware, pearlware

The settlers who initially came to the Orangeburg area were generally not wealthy people. They were "tillers of the soil, with the honest intention of to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow" (Salley 1898:43). However, the artifact assemblages from those historic sites identified with late eighteenth century occupations frequently include higher cost decorative ceramics, suggest a degree of personal wealth relative to subsistence level farmers. The project area would have been in the hinterlands during that time with few widely scattered occupants. However, a wide variety of European ceramic styles would have been available from the port of

Charleston. The level of apparent relative wealth at several of eighteenth century sites suggests that these settlers were not affiliated with the Swiss-German influx that came in to settle the township of Orangeburgh.

Those sites with nineteenth through twentieth century occupations are likely reflective of the tenant farming system in place in the region. These sites yielded a variety of artifact types, but the majority of the material recovered is utilitarian in nature and indicative of limited financial resources. This site type is common across the South and none of those identified in the Huntley tract are unique.

As noted, the focus of the residents of the project area would have been on agriculture. The nearby community of Bowman had been known for being in rice country and the project tract may have lent itself to the successful cultivation of rice. Later, cotton would likely become the primary economic crop. The early occupants of the area may have been able to capitalize on the environmental setting in the area and develop small plantations. Site 38OR389, which seems to have been the residence of a moderately wealthy family with multiple buildings present within the site, may have been such a plantation. However, as with the Native American components, the historic occupations have undergone severe disturbance due to subsequent land use activities and natural processes. Site 38OR389, although disturbed, does retain additional research potential and is recommended for either more in-depth examination or preservation in place.

Conclusion

This cultural resources investigation of the Huntley tract has provided a snapshot view of settlement in the area from early Native American to the tenant era. It also illustrates the adaptability of humans to their environment. The overall tract contains large wetlands and swampy low-lying areas, but wherever high ground with exploitable resources is present, people settled. Of the 21 archaeological sites identified, 11 have both Native American and historic components, illustrating that favorable settlement location criteria has largely remained the same through time.

Site 38OR389 is the only identified in the Huntley tract considered to warrant further work. The early occupation of this site, the apparent wealth of the occupants, and the possible presence of slaves indicate that this site has the potential to contribute new and important data on the early settlement of Orangeburg County and the region as a whole. Although the prehistoric component does not retain sufficient integrity for further research, the historic occupation at this site is being recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B due to its possible association with *events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history* and *with the lives of persons significant in the past.* In addition, the historic component of this site may be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D as it may yield *information important in history or prehistory.* Further evaluation would be needed to more definitively determine this site's research significance. Cypress Creek Renewables has opted to preserve this site in place. A plan to insure the avoidance of any disturbance to the site area during construction and operation of the proposed solar facility has been developed. This plan includes the establishment of a 7.5 meter (25 foot) fenced buffer around the site to insure that no impacts to the site deposits will be incurred either during construction or operation of the solar facility.

Three historic resources were documented within the immediate vicinity of the project tract. These resources are not considered to meet NRHP eligibility criteria and are recommended not eligible. Therefore, no further consideration of potential viewshed impacts are warranted.

With the preservation plan in place for site 38OR389, no significant cultural resources will be affected by the proposed construction or operation of the solar energy facility. Cultural resources clearance to proceed is recommended.

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Appendix A. Artifact Catalog

Provenience Techniques

Each location from which artifacts were recovered was assigned a unique provenience number. Numbers after the decimal place designate a surface collection (e.g., 0), a general subsurface collection (e.g., 1), or a specific level below surface (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.)

Artifact Catalog
Huntley Solar Farm

Site Number 38OR389

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 1, N420 E520, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.9	Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 1, N430 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.1	Unidentified Decoration Buffware Ceramic	glaze chipped off of both sides, body

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 1, N430 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	16.5	Combed Buffware Ceramic	Staffordshire type, body, glaze chipped off exterior

Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 1,N430 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.9	Residual Sherd	MST, cord marked? (UID Type)
2		1	4.8	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 1, N430 E540, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Brown Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 1, N440 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	27.6	Olive Green Bottle Glass	base fragment

Provenience Number: 7.0 Site 1, N440 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.1	White Salt Glazed Undecorated Stoneware Ceramic	body
2		1	3.3	Lead Glazed Buffware Ceramic	body, glaze chipped off interior
3		1	0.9	Lead Glazed Redware Ceramic	with dark speckles, rim, relatively thin

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 1, N440 E500, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	stem fragment

Provenience Number: 8.1 Site 1, N440 E520, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.7	Olive Green Bottle Glass	patinaed, body
2		1	0.8	Residual Sherd	UID type

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 1, N440 E540, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	46.2	Metal Bolt Iron	threaded (mass produced post 1760, Eames 2017)
2		1	3.6	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	flat fragment

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 10.0 Site 1, N450 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	14.2	Chert Flake Tool With Cortex	dorsal flake scars, unifacial use wear on 1 edge

Provenience Number: 10.1 Site 1, N450 E500, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	2.6	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	1 brown

Provenience Number: 11.0 Site 1, N450 E520, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.7	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	stem fragment
2		1	2.2	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body
3		1	1.7	Lead Glazed Buffware Ceramic	body, glaze partially chipped off both sides

Provenience Number: 12.1 Site 1, N450 E540, 0-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	112	Metal Hardware Iron	possible type of hinge, square piece with hole for bolt attached to circular form with hole for bolt
2		0	0.6	Brick Fragment	
3		1	11.2	Slag	

Provenience Number: 13.0 Site 1, N450 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	40.7	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	UID slightly cylindrical blob
2		1	1.3	Light Olive Green Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 14.1 Site 1, N460 E460, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.8	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 15.0 Site 1, N460 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	13.1	Bone UID Mammal	1-deer
2		1	0.9	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	bowl fragment
3		0	7.6	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 16.0 Site 1, N460 E500, surface md find

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.1	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body
2		1	104.4	Metal Cookware Iron	cast iron body fragment with mold seam, possible cauldron fragment

Provenience Number: 17.1 Site 1, N460 E520, 20-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.2	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 18.0 Site 1, N460 E540, surface md find

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	77.3	Metal Cookware Iron	likely cookware body fragment

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 18.1 Site 1, N460 E540, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.2	Metal Unidentified Form Copper Alloy	

Provenience Number: 19.0 Site 1, N460 E550, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.5	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	glaze partially chipped off exterior and completely chipped off interior, body
2		0	1.6	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 20.0 Site 1, N470 E460, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.9	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	bowl fragment

Provenience Number: 21.0 Site 1, N470 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.1	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body
2		2	3.7	Residual Sherd	1 plain with FST, 1 UID decoration with C/VCST (2 UID Type)

Provenience Number: 22.0 Site 1, N470 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.2	Plain Colonoware Ceramic	MST, possible Colonoware, rim

Provenience Number: 23.0 Site 1, N470 E490, surface, pp#5

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.9	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	bowl fragment
2		1	7.1	Medium Sand Temper Cape Fear Cord Marked Body Sherd	
3		1	5	Coarse/VC Sand Temper UID Decoration Body Sherd	likely Deptford, cord marked??
4		1	2.7	Residual Sherd	CST, plain, UID type
5		1	2.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	possible use wear on 1 edge
6		1	1	Bone UID Mammal	

Provenience Number: 24.0 Site 1, N470 E500, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	115.3	Metal Cookware Iron	rim fragment with flared rim, likely pot fragment
2		0	16.5	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 24.1 Site 1, N470 E500, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0.5	Brick Fragment	
2		1	1.7	Residual Sherd	plain, FST, UID type

Provenience Number: 25.0 Site 1, N470 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	13.8	Olive Green Bottle Glass	base fragment with patina
2		1	3	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	glaze partially chipped off both sides, body
3		1	1.2	Combed Buffware Ceramic	body, Staffordshire type

Artifact Catalog

4	1	1.1	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	bowl fragment

Provenience Number: 26.1 Site 1, N470 E520, hist 0-20, sherd 20-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.1	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body fragment
2		1	0.9	Residual Sherd	CST, eroded, UID type

Provenience Number: 27.0 Site 1, N470 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.3	Mold Decorated Pearlware Ceramic	
2		1	2.1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	rim fragment of vessel with lid, sugar bowl? Tea pot?

Provenience Number: 28.0 Site 1, N470 E540, surface and MD find

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.4	Light Blue Bottle Glass	burned
2		1	14.3	Metal Musket Ball Lead	fired, sprue cutter medial ridge present, est. diam. Using silivich formula= 0.543". Fits in caliber range of 18th cen. American rifle (Sivilich 2016)

Provenience Number: 28.1 Site 1, N470 E540, N470 E540, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.2	Lead Glazed Redware Ceramic	glaze chipped off interior and exterior

Provenience Number: 29.0 Site 1, N470 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	base with footring
2		1	2.7	Westerwald Stoneware Ceramic	Rhenish/Westerwald, body with hint of cobalt blue decoration

Provenience Number: 30.0 Site 1, N480 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.1	Black Glazed Redware Ceramic	rim
2		1	4.5	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Pee Dee Plain Body Sherd	

Provenience Number: 31.0 Site 1, N480 E490, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	17.6	Black Glazed Redware Ceramic	1 base, 1 body, glaze partially chipped off on both
2		1	5.4	Plain Colonoware Ceramic	exterior surface eroded off, MST, body, Colonoware?
3		1	11.3	Metal Bolt Iron	likely wrought, head of bolt fragment
4		1	6.3	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	eroded

Provenience Number: 32.0 Site 1, N480,E500, surface,pp#2 and 3

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.1	White Salt Glazed Undecorated Stoneware Ceramic	base with foot ring
2		1	1.1	Blue Hand Painted Delft Ceramic	body, glaze chipped off interior
3		1	0.7	Undecorated Delft Ceramic	likely near base or rim

Artifact Catalog

4	1	6.1	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	with granular inclusions, Woodland 2

Provenience Number: 32.1 Site 1, N480, E500, 0-35 cm and 1 md find

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	78.6	Metal Cookware Iron	cookware body fragment
2		1	1.3	Blue Hand Painted Porcelain Ceramic	with brown painted lip, likely Chinese export

Provenience Number: 33.0 Site 1, N480 E520, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body
2			2.4	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 33.1 Site 1, N480 E530, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.7	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	1 with cortex
2		1	3.4	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	check marked?, Woodland 2

Provenience Number: 34.0 Site 1, N480 E540, surface, pp#9, and 1 md find

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.6	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 base fragment, 1 body fragment
2		2	2.8	Undecorated Delft Ceramic	2 body fragments
3		1	9.1	Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware Ceramic	body
4		1	0.7	Scratch Blue Stoneware Ceramic	white salt-glazed stoneware rim, with scratch blue design on interior and exterior
5		1	2.2	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	stem frag, near bowl
6		1	8.7	Dark Olive Green Bottle Glass	likely base frag, thick
7		1	27.5	Metal Cookware Iron	handle fragment, likely cookware, but delicate-possibly from cup or other small item

Provenience Number: 35.0 Site 1, N480 E550, surface, PP#10

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	Undecorated Delft Ceramic	body fragment
2		1	4	Westerwald Stoneware Ceramic	Rhenish/Westerwald with cobalt blue decoration, body
3		3	5.8	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	3 stem fragments, 1 close to bowl
4		1	30.6	Olive Green Bottle Glass	base fragment, likely wine bottle, likely kick-up fragment with possible sand pontil scar (mid-1600s to 1860s, Lindsely 2018)
5		1	3.5	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	small rectangular strip

Provenience Number: 36.0 Site 1, N480 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.9	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	rim
2		1	4	Medium Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	Woodland 2

Provenience Number: 37.0 Site 1, N490 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

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1	1	3.2	Green Other Ceramic	yellowish green glaze on interior, exterior broken off, buff-salmon paste, possible Olive Jar??
2	1	1.3	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body fragment

Provenience Number: 38.0 Site 1, N490 E480, surface, pp#7

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.9	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body fragment
2		1	0.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	very thin
3		1	6.9	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	check stamped??, eroded

Provenience Number: 39.0 Site 1, N490 E490, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Blue Hand Painted Delft Ceramic	decoration on interior, body sherd
2		1	1.4	Undecorated Colonoware Ceramic	plain, M/CST

Provenience Number: 40.0 Site 1, N490 E500, surface, pp#8, and MD find

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.6	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	base fragment with foot ring
2		1	0.9	Blue Hand Painted Delft Ceramic	body fragment, glaze chipped off exterior
3		1	100.5	Metal Cookware Iron	cast iron pot or cauldron body fragment

Provenience Number: 41.0 Site 1, N490 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	14	Combed Buffware Ceramic	Staffordshire-type, body fragment, unglazed exterior

Provenience Number: 42.0 Site 1, N490 E530, surface, pp#1

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.4	Chert Flake Tool	use wear on 1 side, unusual feel possibly heat treated?

Provenience Number: 43.0 Site 1, N490 E540, MD find

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.2	Metal Hardware Iron	"U" shaped metal, fence staple??

Provenience Number: 44.0 Site 1, N490 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.7	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 45.0 Site 1, N500 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			6.8	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 46.0 Site 1, N500 E490, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.6	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	base fragment
2		1	3.8	Lead Glazed Buffware Ceramic	paste more on the salmon/reddish side, unglazed exterior, likely slip ware, body

Provenience Number: 47.0 Site 1, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

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1	1	3.1	Black Glazed Redware Ceramic	body fragment, glaze chipped

Provenience Number: 48.0 Site 1, N500 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	53.5	Olive Green Bottle Glass	base with kick-up, likely wine bottle
2		1	3.5	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 49.0 Site 1, N500 E520, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	body
2		1	5.6	Lead Glazed Buffware Ceramic	base, with unglazed exterior
3		1	3	Residual Sherd	CST, eroded, Woodland

Provenience Number: 50.0 Site 1, N500 E540, surface and 1 md find

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.6	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body fragment
2		1	2.1	Nail Wrought (Common Pre 1810)	fragmented head- either rose or T
3		1	1.3	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	body, glaze chipped off interior

Provenience Number: 51.0 Site 1, N500 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Lead Glazed Buffware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 52.0 Site 1, N510 E460, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	14.3	Olive Green Bottle Glass	finish fragment with string rim prodominante 1730s-1760s (Jones 1986)

Provenience Number: 53.0 Site 1, N510 E490, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.3	Gun Flint	spall gun flint with posible demicones (popular 1700-1750 (Woodall 2004), likely British

Provenience Number: 54.1 Site 1, N510 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.5	Combed Buffware Ceramic	base fragment

Provenience Number: 55.0 Site 1, N510 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	8	White Salt Glazed Undecorated Stoneware Ceramic	1 base, 1 handle fragment

Provenience Number: 56.0 Site 1, N510 E540, surface and md hit

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	9.1	Lead Glazed Buffware Ceramic	base, exterior unglazed
2		1	2.2	Nail Wrought (Common Pre 1810)	half broken off

Provenience Number: 57.0 Site 1, N520 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.6	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body fragment
2		1	0.5	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	bowl fragment

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 58.0 Site 1, N520 E490, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	20.8	Olive Green Bottle Glass	base fragment with kick-up base

Provenience Number: 59.0 Site 1, N520 E550, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.7	Lead Glazed Unidentified Ceramic	earthenware, likely lead glazed slip ware, glaze partially chipped off both sides, more salmon to gray color paste, possibly buffware?

Provenience Number: 60.0 Site 1, N520 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.7	CPC Flake Tool	heated, unifacial use ware present, possible graver

Provenience Number: 61.0 Site 1, N530 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.5	Unglazed Redware Ceramic	body

Provenience Number: 62.1 Site 1, N530 E480, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 63.0 Site 1, N530 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.7	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	body

Provenience Number: 64.0 Site 1, N530 E520, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.5	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	stem fragment

Provenience Number: 65.1 Site 1, N530 E540, 0-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	Residual Sherd	CST, UID decoration, UID type

Provenience Number: 66.0 Site 1, N530 E550, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.4	British Brown Stoneware Ceramic	body

Provenience Number: 67.1 Site 1, N540 E480, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.4	Combed Buffware Ceramic	exterior unglazed, body

Provenience Number: 68.1 Site 1, N560 E480, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 69.0 Site 1, N570 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	base?

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Provenience Number: 1.0 Site3/4, N345 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.1	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	rim

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site3/4, N365 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.4	Blue Hand Painted Hotelware Ceramic	blue hand painted bands around exterior rim

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site3/4, N380 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	22.2	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	base, UID mold decoration on fragmented body

Provenience Number: 4.0 Site3/4, N395 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	8.1	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	1 body, 1 base
2		1	9.2	Blue-Green Burned Glass	possible tableware?
3		1	2.1	CPC Shatter	heat treated

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site3/4, N410 E530, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.7	Amethyst Tableware	thin
2		1	1.9	Residual Sherd	UID decoration-simple stamped??, FST, possible Thoms Creek

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site3/4, N410 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	11.9	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	with albany slipped interior, body

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site3/4, N425 E500, 0-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	22.8	Brick Fragment	
2		2	7.5	Residual Sherd	1 M/CST Omler check stamped; 1 eroded and CST, UID type

Provenience Number: 8.0 Site3/4, N425 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.3	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	reddish paste, body

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site3/4, N425 E530, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	4.3	Residual Sherd	2 eroded with CST, 2 UID Woodland

Provenience Number: 10.0 Site3/4, N425 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.7	Shell Edged Pearlware Ceramic	blue shell edge with impressed design (1880-1830s style, Samford 2014)

Provenience Number: 11.0 Site3/4, N440 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.2	Brick Fragment	

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2	1	2.5	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	UID mold decoration on rim, scalloped rim

Provenience Number: 11.1 Site3/4, N440 E500, 40-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.6	Residual Sherd	C/VCST, eroded, Woodland

Provenience Number: 12.0 Site3/4, N440 E515, surface sample

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	21.6	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	rope -like pattern on rim, foot ring
2		1	2.4	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	
3		1	0.7	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	
4		1	1.3	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	
5		1	0.7	Clear Flat Glass	
6		1	5	Amethyst Burned Glass	
7		1	5.8	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 13.1 Site3/4, N440 E530, 0-25 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	2.7	Brick Fragment	1 glazed
2		0	2.7	Mortar	
3		1	1.9	Nail Square (Common Pre 1890)	likely cut
4		1	7	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	flat and slightly concave
5		1	0.2	Amethyst Unidentified Glass	small fragment
7		2	2.9	Residual Sherd	1 MST, Deptford Check Stamped, 1 too small and eroded

Provenience Number: 14.0 Site3/4, N440 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	11.9	Aqua Burned Glass	
2		1	8	Clear Burned Glass	
3		1	5.3	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	burned

Provenience Number: 15.0 Site3/4, N455 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	24.7	Brick Fragment	
2		1	2.2	Residual Sherd	Cape Fear fabric impressed. F/MST

Provenience Number: 15.1 Site3/4, N455 E500, 0-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0.9	Brick Fragment	
2		1	0.8	Clear Flat Glass	possible tableware
3		1	0.5	Light Green Flat Glass	frosted
4		1	2.8	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	
5		3	4.5	Residual Sherd	3 very eroded, 3 UID type
6		1	0.7	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 16.0 Site3/4, N455 E515, surface sample

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	4.2	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	3 body sherds
2		1	2	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	

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3	1	8.4	Aqua Bottle Glass	base, with patina, likely mold made, not machine made
4	1	0.8	Brown Bottle Glass	
5	1	1.1	Milkglass Bottle Glass	finish fragment with threads
6	2	4.7	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	
7	1	1.5	Metal Unidentified Form Copper Alloy	crushed tube, possible cartridge case
8		6.2	Brick Fragment Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Plain	

Provenience Number: 17.0 Site3/4, N455 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	49.1	Brick Fragment	
2		2	4.8	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	1 rim, 1 base with foot ring
3		2	4.7	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	1 with scalloped rim and wavy lines below rim, 1 with UID decoration on body
4		1	6	Olive Green Bottle Glass	body
5		2	1.7	Light Green Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
6		1	0.7	Aqua Bottle Glass	
7		1	2.9	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body
8		1	5.3	Amethyst Tableware	tumbler base fragment
9		1	14.3	Clear Burned Glass	thick
10		1	5.2	Brown Bottle Glass	treaded finish (dominant by 1930s, Lindsey 2018)
11		1	4	UID Metal Unidentified Form	aluminum, zinc?, non-ferrous metal, flat folded metal fragment

Provenience Number: 17.1 Site3/4, N455 E530, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	8.7	Brick Fragment	
2		1	1.7	Brown Bottle Glass	base fragment with stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)
3		2	2.6	Amethyst Bottle Glass	1 base fragment, 1 body fragment
4		2	1.9	Clear Flat Glass	2 body fragments
5		1	0.7	Lead Glazed Redware Ceramic	metalic glaze, possibly sanitary pipe fragment
6		1	16.6	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	flat metal, grooved on 1 side like a file
7		1	7.3	Coarse Sand Temper Deptford Simple Stamped Body Sherd	
8		1	1.2	Residual Sherd	M/CST, eroded, UID Type

Provenience Number: 18.0 Site3/4, N455 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	80.7	Brick Fragment	1 glazed
2		2	18.5	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	1 base, 1 body
3		1	5.2	Undecorated Yellowware Ceramic	body
4		2	6.1	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	1 rim, 1 shoulder
5		2	6	Flow Blue Whiteware Ceramic	2 scalloped rims, with molded fan-like decoration
6		2	18.5	Amethyst Bottle Glass	1 finish fragment, machine made, 1 body fragment
7		1	3.3	Clear Bottle Glass	applied lip (domiant early 1800s-1880s Lindsey 2018)

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8	1	4.4	Aqua Bottle Glass	body
9	1	1.3	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	
10	1	3.6	Milkglass Tableware	rim
11	1	0.6	Light Green Flat Glass	

Provenience Number: 19.1 Site3/4, N470 E470, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.1	Light Green Flat Glass	likely window glas
2		1	2.7	Residual Sherd	CST, plain, UID type

Provenience Number: 20.1 Site3/4, N470 E485, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.5	Unidentified Decoration Whiteware Ceramic	burned, likely undecorated

Provenience Number: 21.0 Site3/4, N470 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			0	Brick Fragment	Not Collected
2		1	1	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
3		1	4.7	Medium Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	fabric impressed?

Provenience Number: 21.1 Site3/4, N470 E500, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Coarse Sand Temper Plain Rim Sherd	small and eroded, UID type
2		1	2.1	Residual Sherd	CST, eroded, UID type

Provenience Number: 22.0 Site3/4, N470 E515, surface sample

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	57.4	Brick Fragment	
2		17	48.8	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	14 burned (2 bases, 12 body frags); 3 unburnred (2 body, 1 rim frag)
3		1	5.7	Clear Bottle Glass	

Provenience Number: 23.0 Site3/4, N470 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			6.4	Brick Fragment	
2		1	5.6	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	ribbed (popular late 1800s, Samford 2014)
3		3	17.9	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	2 body frags, 1 handle
4		1	2.1	Overglazed Painted Porcelain Ceramic	slip cast fragment with pink painted exterior, likely figurine fragment
5		1	2.3	Brown Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 23.1 Site3/4, N470 E530, 10-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	2.4	Brick Fragment	
2		1	3.2	Clear Bottle Glass	finish fragment
3		1	0.3	Brown Bottle Glass	body
4		1	2.1	Other Historic	carbon rod from dry cell battery (post 1866, The Columbia Dry Cell Battery 2018)
5		3	2.8	Residual Sherd	3-MST, eroded

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Provenience Number: 24.0 Site3/4, N470 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	4.5	Clear Bottle Glass	1 burned
2		1	4	Amethyst Bottle Glass	2 body frags
3		1	0.9	Light Blue Bottle Glass	body
4		0	2.5	Brick Fragment	
5		1	2	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	body
6		1	2.6	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
7		1	1.4	Flow Blue Whiteware Ceramic	body with UID molded design

Provenience Number: 25.1 Site3/4, N480 E440, 30-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	2.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	1 possible heat treated

Provenience Number: 26.1 Site3/4, N480 E450, 20-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.9	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	
2		1	1.1	Residual Sherd	C/VCST, eroded and very small, UID type

Provenience Number: 27.1 Site3/4, N485 E485, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.6	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	very eroded
2		1	3.7	Coarse/VC Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	very eroded , Woodland 1
3		2	2.6	Residual Sherd	2 eroded and very small, 1 with FST, 1 with CST, 2 UID type

Provenience Number: 28.0 N485 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Cobalt Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 28.1 Site 3/4, N485 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	7.1	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 29.0 Site 3/4, N485 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	8.2	Brick Fragment	
2		1	0.5	Light Green Bottle Glass	body
3		1	0.8	Clear Bottle Glass	body
4		5	24.8	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	1 base, 1 rim, 3 body fragments
5		1	5.2	Decal Ironstone Ceramic	polk-a-dot decoration on body, blue wavy decoration on rim, likely burned
6		1	0.8	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	molded handle fragment
7		1	25	Undecorated Porcelain Ceramic	possibly semi-porcelain, utilitarian, thick, burned, base fragment

Provenience Number: 30.1 Site 3/4, N485 E530, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	18.4	Brick Fragment	

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2	1	8.7	Nail Wire (Post 1890)
3	1	4.2	Nail Fragment Unidentified

Provenience Number: 31.1 Site 3/4, N485 E545, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	2.5	Brick Fragment	
2		1	1.9	Amethyst Bottle Glass	very light purple, body
3		1	0.1	Clear Bottle Glass	body, very small

Provenience Number: 32.0 Site 3/4, N500 E440, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	8.8	Chert Shatter	possible use-wear on 1 edge
2		1	9.3	Chert Biface	highly weathered, which could suggest Archaic
3		1	2.9	Medium Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	eroded

Provenience Number: 33.0 Site 3/4, N500 E450, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	30.1	Shell Whelk	

Provenience Number: 34.0 Site 3/4, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0	Brick Fragment	2 pcs. Not collected

Provenience Number: 34.1 Site 3/4, N500 E500, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			0.9	Brick Fragment	
2		1	0.1	Clear Bottle Glass	small
3		1	6.4	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	albany slipped interior, body
4		1	1.9	Residual Sherd	UID decoration-stamped?; M/CST, UID type
5		1	0.1	Orthoquartzite Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 35.0 Site 3/4, N500 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	23.6	Brick Fragment	
2		1	0.6	Light Green Flat Glass	likely window glass
3		1	1.5	Blue Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	flow blue, rim

Provenience Number: 35.1 Site 3/4, N500 E515, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	10	Brick Fragment	
2		1	0.9	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
3		1	0.5	Clear Bottle Glass	
4		1	0.3	Light Green Flat Glass	

Provenience Number: 36.0 Site 3/4, N500 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0	Brick Fragment	large brick , not collected

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Provenience Number: 36.1 Site 3/4, N500 E530, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	1	Brick Fragment	
2		1	0.6	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 37.1 Site 3/4, N500 E545, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	17.3	Brick Fragment	1 with mortar
2		1	0.6	Clear Bottle Glass	

Provenience Number: 38.0 Site 3/4, N500 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0	Brick Fragment	1 whole, 1 large fragment (not collected)

Provenience Number: 38.1 Site 3/4, N500 E560, 0-30 cm, sample

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			177.8	Brick Fragment	sample

Provenience Number: 39.0 Site 3/4, N515 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0	Brick Fragment	1 fist sized brick , not collected

Provenience Number: 39.1 Site 3/4, N515 E500, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	1	Brick Fragment	
2		3	4.4	Clear Bottle Glass	3 body fragments
3		1	0.1	Light Green Flat Glass	
4		1	8.8	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	base fragment
5		1	1.2	Residual Sherd	CST, simple stamped, UID type

Provenience Number: 40.0 Site 3/4, N515 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	6.2	Blue Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	likely flow blue or blue edged, but most of decoration broken off, body
2		0	3	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 41.1 Site 3/4, N530 E500, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0.7	Brick Fragment	
2		1	0.9	Light Green Flat Glass	

Provenience Number: 42.0 Site 3/4, N530 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	7.3	Brick Fragment	
2		1	1	Light Green Flat Glass	likely window glass
3		1	1.3	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body

Provenience Number: 43.0 Site 3/4, General Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Chert Flake/Flake Fragment	

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Site Number 38OR391

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 6, N463 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	76	British Brown Stoneware Ceramic	Likely British Brown, 1 body, 1 base, 2wheel turned, 2 unglazed interior
2		1	1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	body
3		1	1	Shell Edged Pearlware Ceramic	blue, impressed, scalloped rim, similar to neoclassical style (popular 1800s-1830s, Samford 2014)

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 6, N470 E520, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	glaze chipped off 1 side, body

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 6, N480 E490, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware Ceramic	warm color scheme (common 1795-1815, Samford 2014)

Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 6, N480 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.4	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	body/base

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 6, N480 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	5.4	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 body, 2 body/base frags

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 6, N480 E520, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.7	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	body

Provenience Number: 6.1 Site 6, N480 E520, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	body

Provenience Number: 7.0 Site 6, N480 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.1	Overglazed Painted Creamware Ceramic	overglazed polychrome hand painted design on exterior, most of decoration rubbed off, body

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 6, N480 E530, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	Residual Sherd	thin, VCST, UID decoration, UID type

Provenience Number: 8.0 Site 6, N490 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.2	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	base

Provenience Number: 9.0 Site 6, N490 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	body

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2	1	0.2	Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware Ceramic	warm color scheme (1795-1815, Samford 2014)
3	1	5.3	Olive Green Bottle Glass	bodu

Provenience Number: 10.0 Site 6, N490 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	6.3	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 body, 1 base with foot ring
2		1	2.1	Shell Edge Creamware Ceramic	green shell edged, impressed, scalloped rim
3		1	2.9	Blue Hand Painted Pearlware Ceramic	chinoserie design, base

Provenience Number: 11.0 Site 6, N490 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	2.1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	2 body frags
2		1	1.3	Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware Ceramic	rim

Provenience Number: 12.0 Site 6, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.7	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	
2		2	1.6	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 with glaze chipped off exterior, 2 body frags
3		1	0.6	Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware Ceramic	rim

Provenience Number: 13.0 Site 6, N500 E540, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	2.1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	2 body fragments

Provenience Number: 13.1 Site 6, N500 E540, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Blue Hand Painted Pearlware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 14.0 Site 6, N510 E480, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.8	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	2 body fragments

Provenience Number: 15.0 Site 6, N510 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.2	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	2 body fragments
2		1	1.4	Annular Creamware Ceramic	Rim fragment with annular decoration

Provenience Number: 15.1 Site 6, N510 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.3	Coarse Sand Temper Residual Sherd	UID type
2		1	0.5	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 body fragment

Provenience Number: 16.0 Site 6, N510 E520, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.2	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 body fragment

Provenience Number: 17.0 Site 6, N510 E540, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	1 body fragment

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Provenience Number: 18.0 Site 6, N520 E490, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.5	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 body frag

Provenience Number: 19.0 Site 6, N530 E490, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 body fragment

Provenience Number: 20.1 Site 6, N530 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Residual Sherd	Coarse Sand Temper, UID type

Site Number 38OR392

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 7, N455 E470, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.5	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	Heavily eroded
2		1	2.6	Residual Sherd	Eroded. Coarse/Very Coarse Sand Temper, UID type

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 7, N455 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.7	Polychrome Hand Painted Whiteware Ceramic	
2		1	5.2	Transfer Printed Whiteware Ceramic	Body fragment

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 7, N455 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	9.1	Transfer Printed Ironstone Ceramic	1 Base fragment
2		1	2	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	
3		1	0.6	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 7, N470 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.5	Annular Whiteware Ceramic	
2		4	29.6	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	2 body frags, 1 rim frag, 1 base frag

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 7, N485 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	7.8	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	1 rim fragment, 1 UID
2		1	2.7	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 7, N485 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	9.8	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	
2		1	1.7	Shell Edged Pearlware Ceramic	Non-impressed, 1860s-1890s. Rim Fragment.
3		1	1.3	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	Rim Fragment

Provenience Number: 7.0 Site 7, N500 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	11.5	Transfer Printed Pearlware Ceramic	1 Body fragment.

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2	1	2.1	Shell Edged Pearlware Ceramic	Non-impressed, 1860s-1890s. Rim fragment.
3	2	3.7	Undecorated Pearlware/Whiteware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 8.0 Site 7, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.1	Chert Flake	
2		1	2	Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware Ceramic	Rim fragment.
3		1	11.1	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	Base fragment.
4		1	1.5	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 8.1 Site 7, N500 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.7	Clear Bottle Glass	

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 7, N515 E500, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	19.8	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	possible cookware

Provenience Number: 10.0 10.0, N530 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.7	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	1 body fragment

Provenience Number: 11.0 Site 7, N545 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.2	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	Base fragment

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Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 8, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	9.1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	1 Body fragment.

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 8, N510 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	7.5	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	1 base fragment, 1 body fragment.

Site Number 38OR394

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 9, N490 E470, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			2.1	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 9, N490 E480, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.7	Residual Sherd	Eroded. Medium/Coarse Sand Temper, UID type

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 9, N500 E460, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0	Brick	Not collected.

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 9, N500 E480, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

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1	1	2.6	Chert Projectile Point	beveled, likely Archaic

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 9, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	4.7	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 9, N510 E460, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	30.5	Brick	

Site Number 38OR395

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 011, N470 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.1	Chert Flake	

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 011, N470 E510, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.9	Residual Sherd	Eroded. Fine/Medium Sand Temper.

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 011, N470 E520, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.1	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	Base fragment

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 011, N470 E520, 0-25 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.5	Clear Bottle Glass	

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 011, N470 E530, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Quartz Flake	

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 011, N480 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.8	Residual Sherd	CST, eroded, UID type

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 011, N480 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.3	Quartz P. Point Fragment	

Provenience Number: 7.0 Site 011, N480 E520, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Underglazed Painted Pearlware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 011, N480 E520, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Chert Flake	

Provenience Number: 8.0 Site 011, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	5.7	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	2 body fragments

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Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 011, N500 E510, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.8	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	Eroded

Provenience Number: 10.1 Site 011, N500 E520, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.5	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	Eroded decoration. Possible rim.
2		1	3.8	Coarse Sand Temper Deptford Cord Marked Body Sherd	Eroded

Provenience Number: 11.1 Site 011, N510 E510, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.2	Fiber/Coarse Sand Temper Stallings Plain Body Sherd	semi-fiber
2		3	3.5	Residual Sherd	3 eroded., 2- Coarse Sand Temper, 1- fine/medium sand temper

Provenience Number: 12.1 Site 011, N510 E520, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.3	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	

Provenience Number: 13.1 Site 011, N510 E530, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3	Residual Sherd	Fine Sand Temper, possible Thoms Creek plain
2		1	1.7	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 14.1 Site 011, N520 E510, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.9	Siltstone Shatter	
2		3	5.7	Residual Sherd	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper.

Provenience Number: 15.1 Site 011, N530 E510, 40-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.1	Chert Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 16.0 Site 011, General Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.4	Chert Flake Tool	
2		1	2.6	Shell Edged Pearlware Ceramic	Impressed pattern

Site Number 38OR396

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 014, N485 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			2.8	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 014, N500 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.8	Light Green Bottle Glass	body

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 014, N500 E500, surface sample

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	12.2	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	2 body fragments
2		1	3.2	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	fluted, body fragment
3		1	1.5	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	stem fragment
4		0	36.6	Brick Fragment	
5		3	21.5	Light Green Bottle Glass	2 body fragments, 1 Coke bottle fragment embossed with "-MARK REGIS-/-E PAT. D-10-" with Hubble skirt design (post 1913, Lockhart and Porter 2010)
6		2	10.1	Clear Bottle Glass	1 body fragment, 1 finish fragment-crown finish (post 1892, Miller et al. 2000)
7		1	1.9	Brown Bottle Glass	body frag
8		2	7.1	Aqua Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
9		1	10.6	Tableware	pink glass with embossed floral design, possible depression glass
10		2	28.7	Amethyst Bottle Glass	1 rectangular base, 1 body frag
11		1	2.5	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	embossed with "-LAIN"
12		1	2.4	Milkglass Bottle Glass	body fragment
13		1	1.2	Clear Burned Glass	burned, likely tableware

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 014,N500 E500, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.8	VCS/Granular Temper Deptford Check Stamped Body Sherd	likely Deptford
2		1	2.6	Residual Sherd	linear check stamp, C/VCST, likely Deptford
3		1	0.5	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	rim
4		1	3.3	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
5		1	1.1	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	
6		0	0.3	Brick Fragment	
7		2	2.2	Nail Fragment Unidentified	
8		1	0.5	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	flat fragment

Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 014, N515 E500, surface sample

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	6.2	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	1 base with blue pooling and foot ring, 1 base
2		2	6.4	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	1 rim, 1 base with foot ring
3		1	0.7	Blue Hand Painted Whiteware Ceramic	blue band below rim
4		1	3.1	Edge Ware Whiteware Ceramic	wavy molded design, scalloped lip
5		1	2.5	Personal Item Pipe Kaolin	stem fragment
6		1	3.8	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	base with foot ring
7		1	1.3	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	
8		1	23.4	Milkglass Bottle Glass	body
9		3	32.6	Clear Bottle Glass	1 finish; 1 base embossed with "2(Owen's mark)-"; both base and finish machine made (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000), 1 body with mold seam
10		0	5	Brick Fragment	

Artifact Catalog

11	3	94.4	Amethyst Tableware	1 shallow bowl/dish fragment, 1 fluted rim fragment, 1 body fragment
12	1	3.3	Metal Unidentified Form Other	UID nonferrous metal, thin
13	1	36.1	Other Historic	porcelain insulator fragment

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 014, N515 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		5	26.1	Clear Bottle Glass	4 body fragment
2		1	24.3	Clear Tableware	embossed dimond and circle pattern, body
3		1	0.6	Light Green Flat Glass	
4		1	0.3	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body
5		1	1	Clear Flat Glass	burned
6			4	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 014, N530 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.6	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body fragments
2		1	2.6	Clear Flat Glass	
3			6.1	Brick Fragment	

Site Number 38OR397

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 15, N410 E425, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	35.5	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware Ceramic	

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 15, N410 E455, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.1	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	rim

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 15, N440 E455, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	15.1	Very Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	1- possible cord marked, 3- very eroded (UID Woodland)

Site Number 38OR398

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 16, N485 E485, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Clear Bottle Glass	finish fragment
2		0	4.4	Brick Fragment	
3		1	2.1	Residual Sherd	UID decorated, C/VCST, UID type

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 16, N500 E455, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.1	Clear Bottle Glass	body
2			1.2	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 16, N500 E470, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.6	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 16, N500 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.8	Clear Bottle Glass	1-ribbed body, 1 with stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)
2		1	0.8	Light Green Bottle Glass	ribbed body fragment, likely Coke bottle fragment

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 16, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.4	Very Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	possible check stamped (UID Woodland)
2		1	1.2	Clear Bottle Glass	body
3		1	4.4	Decal Whiteware Ceramic	polychrome floral decoration on interior of base, foot ring present

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 16, N500 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.5	Cobalt Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 16, N500 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.5	Amethyst Tableware	mold decorated
2		1	5.8	Milkglass Bottle Glass	base fragment embossed with "15", machine made (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000)
3		1	8.3	Light Green Bottle Glass	ribbed, likely Coke bottle fragment
4		1	1.2	Clear Bottle Glass	body fragment with mold seam
5		1	1.3	Undecorated Tin-Glazed Ceramic	white tin glaze, light reddish paste, possible Faience Normandy Plain

Site Number 38OR399

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 17, N500 E440, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.5	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 17, N500 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.5	Clear Bottle Glass	heel fragment with stipplilng (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)
2		1	1.4	Light Blue Bottle Glass	body fragment
3			0.9	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 17, N500 E470, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	2.3	Clear Bottle Glass	3 body fragments
2		1	2.7	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	flat fragment

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 17, N500 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.9	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	base with foot ring
2		1	1.8	Molded Porcelain Ceramic	base

Artifact Catalog

3	2	4.9	Clear Bottle Glass	1 base with stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018); 1 machine made finish (post 1903, Miller et al.)
4	1	8.5	Light Green Bottle Glass	crown finish fragment (post 1892)
5	1	1	Light Green Bottle Glass	flat glass
6	1	1.6	Brown Bottle Glass	body fragment
7	1	9	Amethyst Tableware	body? Base?
8	1	1.2	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	
9	1	2.7	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body fragment

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 17, N500 E485, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			10.5	Brick Fragment	
2		3	15.9	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	1 possible nail, 1 flat fragment, 1 very small fragment
3		1	0.6	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body
4		1	0.5	Clear Bottle Glass	body
5		1	1	Burned Glass	burned blue color, UID form
6		2	4.4	Brown Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
7			0.2	Charcoal	

Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 17, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2	Overglaze Transfer Printed Ironstone Ceramic	polychrome floral design, most of design is rubbed off, body
2		1	4.4	Clear Bottle Glass	body
3		0	11.3	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 17, N500 E500, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Clear Bottle Glass	body fragment
2		2	1.7	Light Green Flat Glass	possible window glass fragments
3		1	1	Residual Sherd	very small and eroded, UID decoration, M/CST (UID typed)

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 17, N500 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.9	Yellow Glazed Whiteware Ceramic	yellow glaze with molded wheat decoration below rim, 1940s Homer Laughlin ceramics
2		1	3.4	Whiteware Ceramic	pink glaze, likely base fragment, like similar to circa 1940s Homer Laughlin ceramics
3		1	0.1	Clear Lamp Glass	very thin, <0.1 g
4		1	0.6	Amethyst Tableware	frosted, body fragment
5		1	1.6	Light Green Flat Glass	possible window glass
6		1	8	Clear Tableware	with molded crest design, body
7		1	2.8	Clear Bottle Glass	body
8		1	3	Residual Sherd	body, CST, eroded (UID Type)

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 17, N500 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	62.9	Metal Bolt Iron	

Artifact Catalog

2	2	5.1	Clear Bottle Glass	1 body with UID embssing, 1 basee with stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)
3	3	2.5	Clear Flat Glass	
4	1	0.3	Light Green Tableware	frosted
5	1	0.7	Brick Fragment	
6	1	1.4	CPC Shatter With Cortex	

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 17, N500 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10	Clear Bottle Glass	body
2		1	2.9	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	possible eggshell glaze
3		1	15	Milkglass Tableware	disk shaped with molded feather design, slight purple tint, possible fowl style lid

Provenience Number: 6.1 Site 17, N500 E530, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	16.5	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	base, burned
2		4	5.4	Light Green Flat Glass	possible window glass
3		1	0.4	Clear Tableware	rim, possible tumbler rim
4		1	0	Clear Lamp Glass	very thin, weighs <0.1g
5		1	0.8	Light Green Bottle Glass	body fragment
6		1	0.5	Aqua Bottle Glass	body fragment
7		1	1.7	Brown Bottle Glass	body fragment
8		2	11.2	Nail Unidentified	1 possible cut
9		10	7.1	Clear Bottle Glass	1 with UID embossing, 1 finish fragment, 8 body fragments, 1 base fragment-machine made (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000)
10		1	1.7	Clear Flat Glass	
11		0	26.6	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 7.0 Site 17, N500 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.8	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	fluted rim
2		1	1.5	Clear Bottle Glass	body fragment
3		1	18.2	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 17, N500 E545, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Light Green Flat Glass	
2		1	0.7	Clear Flat Glass	
3		1	0.5	Clear Bottle Glass	body fragment, stippling with UID embossing

Provenience Number: 8.0 Site 17, N500 E560, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	2.9	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragments

Provenience Number: 8.1 Site 17, N500 E560, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0.8	Brick Fragment	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 17, N500 E590, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.6	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 10.0 Site 17, N515 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.6	Clear Bottle Glass	
2		1	7	Aqua Bottle Glass	finish fragment, wide mouth, threaded (post 1858, Lockhart et al. 2014)
3		1	2	Undecorated Other Ceramic	terra cotta, possible flower pot fragment, body fragment

Provenience Number: 10.1 Site 17, N515 E470, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.5	Clear Flat Glass	
2		1	1.6	Clear Bottle Glass	body fragment

Provenience Number: 11.0 Site 17, N515 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.8	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	body fragment
2		1	4.1	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	base fragment
3		1	34	Clear Bottle Glass	base, machine made (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000)
4		1	8.4	Amethyst Bottle Glass	base fragment
5		1	3	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	embossed with "GE-"
6		2	18.3	Clear Tableware	1 frosted, 1 with embossed foliage

Provenience Number: 11.1 Site 17, N515 E485, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		5	10.5	Clear Bottle Glass	3 body sherds- 1 embossed with "-222-", 1 base fragment embossed with "-HE-"
2		1	0.1	Charcoal	weighs <0.1g

Provenience Number: 12.0 Site 17, N515 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Aqua Bottle Glass	body fragment, burned

Provenience Number: 12.1 Site 17, N515 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	82.9	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	thin, slightly curved, possible plow part
2		1	4.3	Light Green Bottle Glass	burned, body fragment
3		1	0.7	Amethyst Bottle Glass	finish fragment, slight purple tint
4		1	1	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 13.0 Site 17, N515 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0	Brick Fragment	not collected

Provenience Number: 13.1 Site 17, N515 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Clear Bottle Glass	body fragment

Artifact Catalog

2	1	0.1	Milkglass Unidentified Glass	very small fragment
3	3	3.6	Clear Flat Glass	
4		0.7	Brick Fragment	
5	1	0.4	Plastic	black plastic,thin,striated

Provenience Number: 14.0 Site 17, N515 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	rim with molded band of dots below lip
2		2	3.8	Yellow Glazed Whiteware Ceramic	1 body, 1 base with foot ring, similar to early/mid-20th century style
3		0	0	Unidentified Glass	not collected
4		0	0	Brick Fragment	not collected

Provenience Number: 15.0 Site 17, N515 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1			0	Brick Fragment	fire brick? Not collected

Provenience Number: 16.0 Site 17, N530 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	12	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	rim with hand painted blue decoration
2		3	25	Clear Bottle Glass	1 finish fragment-narrow mouth, threaded (dominant by 1930, Lindsey 2018), 1 body, 1 burned
3		1	9.8	Aqua Bottle Glass	finish fragment of jar
4		1	3.4	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body fragment
5		1	1.2	Milkglass Bottle Glass	base fragment
6		2	45.5	Brown Bottle Glass	1 base- ribbed with stipplingon body and UID embossing on base (post 1940, Lindsey 2018); 1 burned possible base
7		1	2.8	Metal Hardware Other	aluminum, flat with 2 holes on either side of a slot
8		1	0.1	Unidentified	synthetic material, flat, brown
9		1	3.9	Quartz Rock	cultural?

Provenience Number: 17.0 Site 17, N530 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	4.3	Brown Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
2		1	3	Clear Bottle Glass	base fragment embossed with"-12-", stippling and knurling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)
3		0	9	Brick Fragment	
4		2	0.4	Other Historic	synthenic material, light tan color, possible part of shoe or flooring? (2 mend)

Provenience Number: 17.1 Site 17, N530 E485, 0-45 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		10	10.2	Clear Bottle Glass	1 lost in lab, 9 body fragments,1 finish fragment
2		1	0.6	Light Green Flat Glass	
3		3	1.3	Brown Bottle Glass	3 body fragments
4		2	0.2	Blue-Green Unidentified Glass	very small fragments

Artifact Catalog

5	1	4.7	Nail Cut (1810-1890)	
6	1	0.8	Nail Fragment Unidentified	
7	5	2.1	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	UID flat metal fragments
8	1	1.7	Unidentified	black synthetic material
9	1	6.4	Coarse/VC Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	eroded, likely Woodland

Provenience Number: 18.0 Site 17, N530 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	224	Metal Hardware Iron	strap fragment, 2 holes-1 in the middle, 1 on the end

Provenience Number: 18.1 Site 17, N530 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		25	84.3	Clear Bottle Glass	20 body sherds, 5 base fragments-1 embossed with "-65/60/A7, machine made (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000), 3 with stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018); 1 with Owen's mark (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000)
2		1	0.1	Clear Lamp Glass	very thin, weighs <0.1 g
3		6	4.2	Light Green Flat Glass	
4		1	0.4	Aqua Bottle Glass	body fragment
5		2	3.8	Brown Bottle Glass	body fragments
6		3	7.1	Clear Tableware	2 rims -1 possible tumbler fragment, 1 bowl/dish fragment?, 1 body fragment with molded design
7		2	0.9	Green Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
8		2	2.8	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	1 base with foot ring, 1 body
9		1	5.2	Nail Cut (1810-1890)	
10		2	3.9	Nail Square (Common Pre 1890)	
11		13	19.9	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	UID fragments
12		1	1.1	Other Historic	carbon electrode from dry-cell battery (dominant 1880s-1950s, The Columbia Dry Cell Battery 2018)
13		1	1	Metal Fastener Copper Alloy	snap?
14		0	0.9	Brick Fragment	
15		1	2.3	Plastic	red plastic, flat, embossed with "-CESTER WARE"
16		1	1.8	Unidentified	lump of hard mortar like material

Provenience Number: 19.1 Site 17, N530 E530, surface sample

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	9.3	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	2 scalloped rims with wavy line below rims
2		1	8.6	Light Green Bottle Glass	body embossed with "-TS 10 FL-"
3		3	13	Clear Bottle Glass	1 wide mouth and threaded finish, machine made (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000); 2 body frags
4		1	2.3	Nail Fragment Wire (Post 1890)	
5		3	16.2	Nail Wire (Post 1890)	
6		1	2.4	Nail Unidentified	possible square?
7		3	7.4	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	UID iron fragments

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 20.0 Site 17, N530 E530, surface sample

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.7	Decal Ironstone Ceramic	mold decorated rim, overglaze pink floral decal on interior
2		1	4.2	Edge Ware Ironstone Ceramic	rim
3		1	4.4	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	base with foot ring
4		1	3	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	scalloped rim
5		3	33.8	Clear Bottle Glass	2 finish fragments-1 crown, 1 bead finish (both machine made, post 1903, Miller et al. 2000); 1 base with stippling and embossed with "-FL.OZ-/-G W-" (post 1940, Lindsey 2018), crown finish and base have slight pink/purple tint-possible amethyst?
6		1	7.4	Light Green Bottle Glass	body
7		1	1.1	Cobalt Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 20.1 Site 17, N530 E530, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	19.9	Clear Bottle Glass	1 wide mouth threaded finish (post 1858, Lockhart et al. 2014); 1 with molded grid pattern
2		1	1	Nail Fragment Unidentified	
3		1	1.7	Residual Sherd	CST, UID decoration, small and eroded (UID type)

Provenience Number: 21.0 Site 17, N530 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.3	Light Green Bottle Glass	

Provenience Number: 22.0 Site 17, N545 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.6	Light Green Flat Glass	likely window glass
2		1	1.1	Clear Bottle Glass	body fragment
3		1	6.2	Light Green Bottle Glass	body embossed with "-TENT-"
4		1	4.8	Brown Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 23.0 Site 17, N545 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	rim
2		1	1.4	Clear Bottle Glass	body
3		1	1.4	Light Green Flat Glass	

Provenience Number: 23.1 Site 17, N545 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	11.2	Clear Bottle Glass	1 body with stippling, 1 body with dimpled look, 1 body

Provenience Number: 24.0 Site 17, N545 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.8	Milkglass Bottle Glass	body
2		1	7	Clear Bottle Glass	base
3			0.7	Brick Fragment	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 25.0 Site 17, N560 E455, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Clear Bottle Glass	finish fragment

Provenience Number: 26.0 Site 17, N560 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.7	Aqua Bottle Glass	finish fragment machine made (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000), possible wax seal cap (common 1850s-1890s, Lindsey 2018)

Provenience Number: 27.1 Site 17, N560 E485, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.5	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
2		6	7.7	Clear Bottle Glass	5 body sherds
3		2	11.7	Brown Bottle Glass	1 body, 1 base with stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)
4		1	7.8	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	"L" shaped

Provenience Number: 28.0 Site 17, N560 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.7	Clear Bottle Glass	finish fragment?

Provenience Number: 29.0 Site 17, N560 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	6.5	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	body

Provenience Number: 30.0 Site 17, N560 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.8	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 31.0 Site 17, N575 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.2	Light Green Tableware	flat with rim
2		1	8.1	Blue Decorated Unidentified Ceramic	red paste, coarse earthenware, blue and brown underglaze decoration on exterior, light greenish glaze on interior, possibly 20th century art pottery

Provenience Number: 32.0 Site 17, N575 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
2		2	36.7	Clear Bottle Glass	1 body, 1 base embossed with "-2/-N/-T D/-3.25/-25g", machine made with stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)
3		1	3.5	Light Green Bottle Glass	body
4		1	12.9	Aqua Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 32.1 Site 17, N575 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		5	6.5	Clear Bottle Glass	5 body fragments
2		2	1.8	Brown Bottle Glass	1 body fragments

Artifact Catalog

3	1	1.1	UID Metal Unidentified Form	non ferrous

Provenience Number: 33.0 Site 17, N575 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	slight blue tint, body fragment
2		1	3.1	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body fragment
3		1	0.5	Light Green Flat Glass	
4		1	1.3	Cobalt Bottle Glass	body fragment
5		2	26.2	Clear Bottle Glass	1 body fragment, 1 machine made base embossed with "-62" and stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)

Provenience Number: 33.1 Site 17, N575 E515, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		5	2.7	Clear Bottle Glass	5 body fragment
2		1	0.9	Light Green Flat Glass	
3		1	1.7	Brown Bottle Glass	body fragment

Provenience Number: 34.0 Site 17, N575 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0	Brick Fragment	not collected

Provenience Number: 35.0 Site 17, N590 E470, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0	Brick Fragment	not collected

Provenience Number: 36.0 Site 17, N590 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body fragment
2		1	17.4	Clear Bottle Glass	body fragment
3		2	0.8	Cobalt Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
4		1	0.7	Aqua Bottle Glass	body fragment
5		1	0.1	Green Unidentified Glass	opaque green glass fragment, weighs <0.1

Provenience Number: 36.1 Site 17, N590 E485, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	3	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
2		1	0.8	Clear Tableware	frosted

Provenience Number: 37.0 Site 17, N590 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Light Green Flat Glass	
2		1	3.7	Clear Bottle Glass	body
3		0	18.6	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 38.0 Site 17, N590 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	20.1	Clear Bottle Glass	body with stippling and white ACL (post 1934, Lindsey 2018)
2		1	3.5	Clear Tableware	frosted base fragment
3		1	1.7	Light Green Flat Glass	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 39.0 Site 17, N590 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.3	Clear Flat Glass	
2		1	6.9	Clear Tableware	molded decoration
3		1	1.7	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
4		1	1.2	Yellow Glazed Whiteware Ceramic	yellow glazed interior

Provenience Number: 40.0 Site 17, General Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.2	Clear Bottle Glass	body with textured surface
2		1	1.9	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	molded dot and wavy line motif below rim, pink overglaze decoration on rim-possible decal that has rubbed off

Site Number 38OR400

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 18, N480 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	44.9	Quartz Fire Cracked Rock With Cortex	cobble fragment

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 18, N490 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	CPC P. Point Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 18, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OR401

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 19, N470 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	32.1	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 19, N470 E485, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	2.1	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 19, N470 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	7.8	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	
2		1	5.8	Lead Glazed Redware Ceramic	unglazed interior, body
3		1	2	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	with molded blue decoration on exterior

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 19, N470 E545, 35-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.9	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body
2		4	2.4	Light Green Flat Glass	
3		1	1	Clear Bottle Glass	machine made finish (post 1903, Miller et al. 2000)
4		1	3.7	Nail Square (Common Pre 1890)	likely cut
5		1	3.9	Nail Fragment Square (Common Pre 1890)	likely cut
6		2	3.3	Nail Fragment Unidentified	

Artifact Catalog

7	2	0.9	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	fragments
8		10.6	Brick Fragment	1 glazed

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 19, N470 E485, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.5	Light Green Bottle Glass	2 body fragments

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 19, N485 E500, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	1.3	Brick Fragment	
2		1	10	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	likely nail

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 19, N485 E515, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.4	Light Green Bottle Glass	finish fragment
2		0	2.9	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 19, N500 E485, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	13	Clear Bottle Glass	grayish tint (common 1915-1925, Lindsey 2018), body/base fragment

Provenience Number: 6.1 Site 19, N500 E485, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	5.7	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragments, 1 base? Fragment
2		1	5.9	Nail Unidentified	
3		1	7.5	Nail Fragment Unidentified	possibly wire

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 19, N500 E500, 0-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Cobalt Bottle Glass	body
2		1	1.9	Aqua Bottle Glass	body
3		1	0.2	Milkglass Bottle Glass	body
4		2	3.1	Clear Bottle Glass	1 finish fragment, 1 body fragment
5		5	2.9	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	fragments
6		2	0.3	Amethyst Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
7		0	95.2	Brick Fragment	
8		0	0.8	Charcoal	

Provenience Number: 8.0 Site 19, N500 E515, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	6.8	Black Glazed Redware Ceramic	rim, with lip for lid

Provenience Number: 8.1 Site 19, N500 E515, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	Clear Bottle Glass	body
2		2	2.3	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	slight light yellowish tint, 2 body fragments

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 19, N500 E530

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

Artifact Catalog

1	1	4.9	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	slighlty scalloped rim, molded line below rim
2	1	0.6	Amethyst Bottle Glass	body
3	1	0.4	Milkglass Bottle Glass	finish fragment
4	1	0.9	Light Green Bottle Glass	body
5	2	11.7	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragments

Provenience Number: 10.1 Site 19, N500 E545

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.3	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
2		2	7.3	Aqua Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
3		3	8.7	Clear Bottle Glass	3 body fragments
4		1	0.4	Tableware	cobalt glass with metallic sheen on exterior and interior, likely carnival glass (post 1905, Miller et al. 2000)
5		1	3	Metal Shotgun Casing Brass	head stamped with "WINCHESTER/ 12/12/NUBLACK" (produced 1905-1938, Ball 1997

Provenience Number: 11.1 Site 19, N515 E530, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.3	Clear Bottle Glass	body? Fragments
2		1	3.1	Metal Bullet Lead	0.239" diameter

Provenience Number: 12.0 Site 19, General Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	26.9	Metal Spike Iron	wire
2		1	43.3	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	mold decorated base
3		1	3	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Site Number 38OR402

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 20, N500 E500, TR20 ST2, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.1	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
2			8.2	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 20, N515 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Clear Bottle Glass	body, thick

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 20, N515 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	5.2	Clear Bottle Glass	3 body fragments, 1 with UID embossing
2		1	1.1	Overglaze Transfer Printed Whiteware Ceramic	only ghost image visible, mold decoration
3		1	7.1	Brown Bottle Glass	body with mold seam
4		4	2.4	Light Green Bottle Glass	3 body fragments

Site Number 38OR403

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 24, N500 E470, TR28 ST2A, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

Artifact Catalog

1	1	20.9	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Plain Body Sherd	micaceous temper , possible Woodland or Cape Fear

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 24, N500 E500, TR28 ST1A, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		4	22.3	Fine/Medium Sand Temper Thoms Creek Plain Body Sherd	likely Thoms Creek
2		1	3.3	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Thoms Creek Punctate Body Sherd	possible Thoms Creek
3		1	3	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Rim Sherd	possible Woodland plain, flattened rim
4		2	4.1	Residual Sherd	1 plain with C/VCST (likely Woodland); 1 incised? CST (UID type)

Site Number 38OR404

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 26, N365 E500, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.2	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Deptford Cord Marked Body Sherd	possible Deptford, cross cord marked

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 26, N380 E500, TR16A ST1, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	9.8	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	2 mend, likely Woodland Plain (2 mend)
2		1	3	Residual Sherd	CST, eroded plain, UID type
3		1	0.3	Fired Clay Other	buff color

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 26, N380 E515, 40-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 26, N380 E530, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	12.7	Fine Sand Temper Thoms Creek Incised Body Sherd	likely Thoms Creek (3 mend)
2			0.4	Charcoal	
3		1	0	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	<0.1g
4		1	0.2	Siltstone Shatter	cultural?

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 26, N380 E540, 60-70 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.9	Coarse Sand Temper Deptford Cord Marked Body Sherd	likely Deptford

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 26, N410 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 6.1 Site 26, N410 E500, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	likely Woodland Plain
2		1	1.4	Residual Sherd	CST, plain, possible Woodland Plain
3		2	0.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	1 possibly heat treated

Artifact Catalog

4	1	0.1	Siltstone Flake/Flake Fragment	weighs <0.1 g
5	1	0.1	Orthoquartzite Flake/Flake Fragment	weighs <0.1 g
6	0	0.2	Charcoal	

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 26, N410 E515, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.3	Coarse/VC Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	

Provenience Number: 8.1 Site 26, N410 E530, TR17A ST2, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.9	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	
2		2	3.5	Residual Sherd	1 MST, plain; 1 CST, plain (UID Type)
3		1	0.4	Medium Sand Temper Plain Rim Sherd	very small and eroded, rounded rim (UID Type)

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 26, N425 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	heat treated
2		1	0.2	Siltstone Flake/Flake Fragment	
3		1	4.6	Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	possible fabric impressed, possible UID Woodland

Provenience Number: 10.1 Site 26, N425 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.4	Coarse Sand Temper Plain Rim Sherd	coil break present, flattened rim, small fragment (UID Type)

Provenience Number: 11.1 Site 26, N425 E530, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.1	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 12.1 Site 26, N440 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 13.1 Site 26, N440 E550, 10-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.3	Coarse/VC Sand Temper Deptford Fabric Impressed Body Sherd	likely Deptford
2		1	1.3	Siltstone Shatter	

Provenience Number: 14.1 Site 26, N440 E565, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.8	CPC Biface With Cortex	bifacial and unifacial pressure flaking present, cortex on 1 side

Provenience Number: 15.1 Site 26, N455 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Residual Sherd	small and eroded, M/CST (UID Type)
2		1	0.7	Siltstone Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 16.1 Site 26, N455 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

Artifact Catalog

1	1	1.9	Residual Sherd	possible check stamped, CST, possible Deptford

Provenience Number: 17.1 Site 26, N455 E565, TR18A ST3, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	6.3	Coarse Sand Temper Thoms Creek Punctate Body Sherd	Thoms Creek Drag and Jab
2		1	0.1	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	
3		1	0.1	Siltstone Flake/Flake Fragment	weighs <0.1g

Provenience Number: 18.1 Site 26, N470 E500, TR19A ST1, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	4.7	Residual Sherd	2 eroded, CST; 1 fabric impressed, CST (3 UID Type)

Provenience Number: 18.2 Site 26, N470 E500, TR19A ST1, 30-60 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.9	Coarse/VC Sand Temper UID Decoration Body Sherd	soot/residue on interior possibly UID Woodland

Provenience Number: 19.1 Site 26, N485 E485, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.5	Residual Sherd	fabric impressed, MST, very small (UID Type)

Provenience Number: 20.1 Site 26, N500 E410, TR20 ST2, 30-70 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	3.7	Coarse Sand Temper Thoms Creek Incised Body Sherd	incised interior, possible Thoms Creek

Provenience Number: 21.1 Site 26, N500 E455, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		5	13.6	Medium Sand Temper Deptford Check Stamped Body Sherd	possible Deptford (5 mend), coil breaks present

Provenience Number: 22.1 Site 26, N500 E470, TR20A ST4, 20-70 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	29.5	Coarse/VC Sand Temper Deptford Cord Marked Body Sherd	possibly Deptford

Provenience Number: 23.1 Site 26, N515 E470, 30-70 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.5	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 24.1 Site 26, N380 E507.5, 50-60cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.1	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 25.1 Site 26, N380 E522.5, 0-20cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.4	Residual Sherd	Woodland, Simple stamped, coarse/VC sand temper.

Provenience Number: 26.1 Site 26, N380 E532.5, 0-20cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

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1	1	1.7	Residual Sherd	UID Woodland, UID decoration (possibly fabric impressed) w/ coarse sand temper.

Provenience Number: 27.1 Site 26, N492.5 E410, 0-20cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.4	Fiber Temper Stallings Plain Body Sherd	Also fine/medium sand in paste
2		1	0.1	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 27.2 Site 26, N492.5 E410, 50-60cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.4	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 28.1 Site 26, N492.5 E470, 50-60cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	6.5	Fine/Medium Sand Temper Deptford Cord Marked Body Sherd	

Provenience Number: 29.1 Site 26, N500 E417.5, 40-50cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.1	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 30.1 Site 26, N507.5 E410, 50-60cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 31.1 Site 26, N507.5 E470, 0-20cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.3	Residual Sherd	Woodland Plan, Plain w/ medium/coarse sand

Provenience Number: 32.1 Site 26, N522.5 E470, 0-20cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.9	Residual Sherd	Deptford Cord marked w/ medium/coarse sand temper

Site Number 38OR405

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 27, N500 E500, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	5.3	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Plain Body Sherd	possible Thoms Creek (2 mend)

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 27, N530 E485, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.4	Siltstone Flake/Flake Fragment	possible usewear on one edge
2		1	2.2	Nail Wire (Post 1890)	

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 27, N530 E500, TR11B ST1, cer-0-30, flk-30-50

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	4	Residual Sherd	3 CST, 1 UID decoration, all eroded (3 UID type)
2		1	0.3	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 27, N530 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.6	Residual Sherd	plain, VCST, eroded (UID Type)

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 27, N530 E530, TR11A ST1, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 6.1 Site 27, N545 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 27, N545 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Residual Sherd	eroded, M/CST, UID decoration (UID Type)

Provenience Number: 8.1 Site 27, N560 E485, TR12B ST2, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.9	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	fabric impressed?, soot and residue on interior, possible UID Woodland

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 27, N560 E515, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	Residual Sherd	plain, MST (UID Type)

Provenience Number: 10.1 Site 27, N575 E470, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.5	Fine/Medium Sand Temper Complicated Stamped Body Sherd	Jeremy

Provenience Number: 11.1 Site 27, N575 E485, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	29.3	Medium/Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	Woodland 1
2		1	0.1	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	weighs <0.1g

Provenience Number: 12.1 Site 27, N575 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.5	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 13.1 Site 27, N590 E455, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.4	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 14.1 Site 27, N590 E470, TR12-2 ST2B, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.1	Residual Sherd	M/CST, plain, eroded (UID Type)
2		2	2.2	Siltstone Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OR406

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 28, N500 E440, TR4B ST2, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	Orthoquartzite Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 28, N500 E455, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.1	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	
2		1	0.1	Orthoquartzite Flake/Flake Fragment	weighs <0.1g

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 28, N500 E470, TR4B ST1, 20-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	0.3	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	1 heat treated

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 28, N500 E500, TR4A ST1, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 28, N530 E440, TR5B ST2, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.3	CPC Flake Tool	flake with unifacial pressure flaking on 1 edge

Site Number 38OR407

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 32, N470 E530, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0	Brick Fragment	not collected

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 32, N470 E530, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.6	Brown Bottle Glass	body
2		1	4	Clear Bottle Glass	body embossed with "-WA-"
3		1	0.6	Aqua Bottle Glass	body
4		1	1.6	Light Green Bottle Glass	body
5		1	0.7	Amethyst Tableware	with molded pattern, body
6		1	3.5	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body, possible eggshell glaze
7		1	179.5	Metal Bolt Iron	wire
8			1.2	Brick Fragment	
9		2	0.3	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	fragments

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 32, N470 E545, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	2.4	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 32, N470 E575, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.1	Flow Blue Whiteware Ceramic	transfer pint rim (1840-1900, Jefpat 2018)

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 32, N485 E485, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	3.9	Concretion	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 32, N485 E515, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.5	Clear Flat Glass	
2		0	1.9	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 6.1 Site 32, N485 E530, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Light Green Flat Glass	
2		1	0.7	Clear Bottle Glass	body
3			61.1	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 32, N500 E485, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0.3	Charcoal	

Provenience Number: 8.0 Site 32, N500 E500, TR23 ST2, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Clear Bottle Glass	body
2		1	0.3	Amethyst Tableware	frosted, body
3		0	56.9	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 8.1 Site 32, N500 E500, TR23 ST2, 0-35 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.4	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	rim

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 32, N500 E515, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.3	Clear Bottle Glass	base fragment
2		0	0.9	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 10.1 Site 32, N500 E530, 0-34 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.5	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
2		1	1.1	Cobalt Bottle Glass	body
3		5	5.4	Clear Bottle Glass	5 body sherds
4		1	1.2	Brown Bottle Glass	body
5		3	1.2	Light Green Flat Glass	
6		1	4.4	Nail Wire (Post 1890)	
7		1	8.1	Nail Cut (1810-1890)	
8		1	24.6	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	"L"-shaped with tab-like piece
9			5.6	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 11.0 Site 32, N500 E545, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	10.4	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	molded ribs with pink slipped bands-annular ware?, body

Provenience Number: 11.1 Site 32, N500 E545, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.8	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragments
2		1	0.3	Brown Bottle Glass	

Artifact Catalog

3	5	1.7	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	fragments
4	0	1.2	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 12.1 Site 32, N515 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.2	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 13.1 Site 32, N515 E515, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	0.7	Brick Fragment	
2		1	0.5	Metal Unidentified Form Iron	fragment

Provenience Number: 14.1 Site 32, N530 E485, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.8	Clear Tableware	scalloped rim
2		1	0.8	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 15.1 Site 32, N530 E500, TR23 ST3, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2	Brown Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 16.0 Site 32, N530 E530, TR24 ST3, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
2		1	0.6	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	
3		0	40.7	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 17.0 Site 32, General Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.8	Milkglass Lid Liner (Post 1869)	

Site Number 38OR408

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 40, N440 E470, TR3 ST2, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.9	Light Green Bottle Glass	body, 1 side mold seam present

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 40, N440 E485, 0-30cm, TR7 ST2

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 40, N440 E500, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	4.8	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragment, 1 embossed with "-M-"
2		1	4.6	Light Green Bottle Glass	body
3			48	Brick Fragment	corner of brick

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 40, N455 E485, 25-35cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.8	Brown Bottle Glass	base
2		3	12.9	Clear Bottle Glass	1 base, 2 body fragments
3		0	7	Brick Fragment	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 5.1 Site 40, N455 E500, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.6	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragments, 1 embossed with "-/-S-/- TH-"
2			7	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 6.1 Site 40, N455 E515, 0-10cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Overglaze Transfer Printed Whiteware Ceramic	polychrome floral design on exterior

Provenience Number: 7.1 Site 40, N470 E485, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1	Clear Bottle Glass	body
2		1	1.6	Nail Fragment Unidentified	likely wire
3		1	2.3	Limestone/Marl Rock	cultural?

Provenience Number: 8.1 Site 40, N500 E500, 0-35cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Clear Bottle Glass	body
2		1	0.1	Clear Lamp Glass	body, weighs less than 0.1g
3		2	0.7	Plastic	1 gray fragment, 1 black fragment
4		3	12.7	Limestone/Marl Rock	cultural?, possible mortar

Provenience Number: 9.1 Site 40, N530 E470, 0-20cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.7	Clear Bottle Glass	heel fragment with stippling (post 1940, Lindsey 2018)

Site Number 38OR409

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 41, N500 E485, Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	6.2	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	body

Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 41, N500 E485, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	rim

Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 41, N500 E500, 0-20cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.9	Light Olive Green Bottle Glass	body
2		1	0.3	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	glaze chipped off exterior
3		1	0.1	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	glaze chipped off exterior, very small, weighs less than 0.1g
4		0	10.6	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.1 Site 41, N515 E485, 0-30cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	3.1	Brick Fragment	

Provenience Number: 4.1 Site 41, N530 E485, 0-20cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

Artifact Catalog

1	1	1.7	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	base

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 41, General Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	27.8	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	1 base with rolled footring and slight blue tint, 1 rim

Site Number Isolate 02

Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.4	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	body

Site Number Isolate 05

Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.1	Very Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	likely Woodland Plain

Site Number Isolate 10

Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	5.2	Undecorated Pearlware Ceramic	base

Provenience Number: 2.0 Isolate, N510 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	6	Brick Fragment	

Site Number Isolate 12

Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	8.6	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	base

Site Number Isolate 13

Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.7	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	possible foliage motif, body

Site Number Isolate 21

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR11 ST3, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.5	Very Coarse Sand Temper Woodland Plain Body Sherd	possible Woodland plain

Site Number Isolate 22

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR26 ST1,0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	8.6	Grog/Coarse Sand Temper Wilmington UID Decoration Body Sherd	possible fabric impressed, (Wilmington)
2		1	1.3	Residual Sherd	SAA, matches but does not mend

Site Number Isolate 23

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR23 ST1, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.9	Very Coarse Sand Temper Woodland UID Decoration Body Sherd	likely UID Woodland
2		1	3.4	Residual Sherd	eroded plain, VCST (UID Type)

Site Number Isolate 25

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR32 ST1B, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.8	Very Coarse Sand Temper Deptford Check Stamped Body Sherd	linear check stamped, likely Deptford

Site Number Isolate 29

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate 29, N560 E530, TR6A ST2, 0-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3	Residual Sherd	F/MST, plain (UID Type)

Provenience Number: 2.1 Isolate 29, N560 E545, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Isolate 30

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate 30, N500 E500, TR1 ST1, 0-40 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.9	Undecorated Creamware Ceramic	body

Site Number Isolate 33

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR7 ST6, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.9	CPC Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Isolate 34

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR13 ST3, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.6	Residual Sherd	MST, UID decoration-stamped? (UID Type)

Site Number Isolate 36

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR11 ST7, 30-50 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Isolate 37

Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 37, N500 E500, Surface, TR 4 ST9

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	base stamped with "-CHIN-/-RDS", likely produced by John Edwards (1847-1900,The Potteries 2018)

Site Number Isolate 38

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate 38, N500 E500, 0-20cm, TR 9 ST10

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.5	Amethyst Bottle Glass	illegible embossed decoration

Site Number Isolate 39

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E485, 0-10cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Clear Bottle Glass	body

Provenience Number: 2.1 Isolate, N500 E500, 0-10cm, TR7 ST4

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		0	6.7	Brick Fragment	

Appendix B. PPK Report

PPK Point Report

Site Number	38OR394
Provenience: Cat #	4.1 1
Point Classification	Unknown
Temporal Affiliation	Archaic
Lithic Material	CPC
General Measurements	
Length	30.5 mm
Width	20.5 mm
Weight	2.6 g
Basal Attributes	
Base Type	Stemmed
Ground?	No
Maximum Width	12.5 mm
Width at Neck	11.3 mm
Depth of Concavity	0 mm
Blade Attributes	
Symmetric?	Yes
Beveled?	Yes
Serrated?	No
Maximum Length	24.9 mm
Maximum Width	20.5 mm
Maximum Thickness	4.8 mm
Comment	basal thinning, beveled sides, weathered, resharpened

Site Number	38OR395
Provenience: Cat #	6.0 1
Point Classification	MALA
Temporal Affiliation	Middle/Late Archaic
Lithic Material	Translucent Quartz
General Measurements	
Length	39.6 mm
Width	21.9 mm
Weight	10.2 g
Basal Attributes	
Base Type	Stemmed
Ground?	No
Maximum Width	17 mm
Width at Neck	17 mm
Depth of Concavity	0 mm
Blade Attributes	
Symmetric?	Yes
Beveled?	No
Serrated?	No
Maximum Length	26.9 mm
Maximum Width	21.9 mm
Maximum Thickness	12.4 mm
Comment	tip broken off, thick and crude

PPK Fragment Report

Site Number 38OR400
Provenience: 2.0 1
Lithic Material CPC
General Measurements
Length 16.9 mm
Width 11.7 mm
Weight 1.2 g
Fracture Type Lateral
Fragment Type Body
Base Type Unknown
Comments only 1 intact edge, weathered, fine pressure flaking

Appendix C. Artifact Plates

Figure C.1. A selection of late eighteenth to twentieth century ceramics.

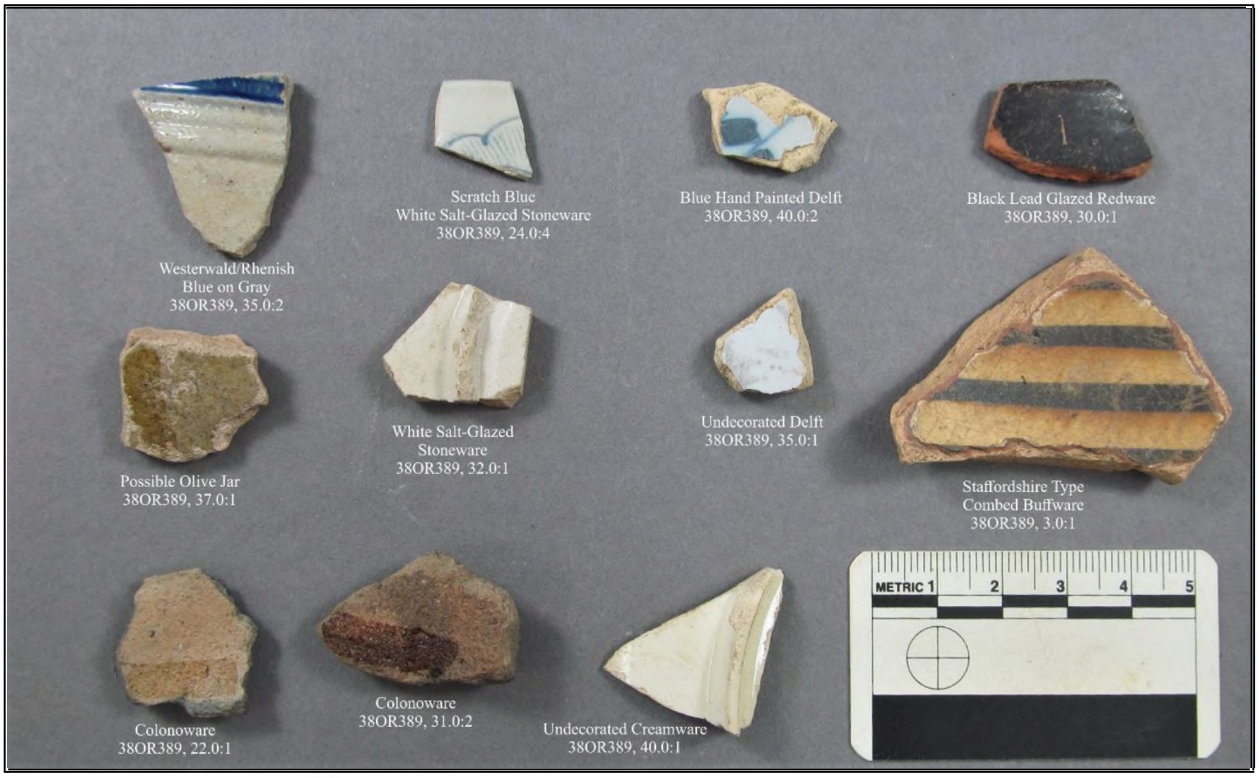

Figure C.2. A selection of seventeenth to early nineteenth century ceramics.

Figure C.3. A selection of historic artifacts from site 38OR389.

Figure C.4. Mississippian ceramic sherds.

Figure C.5. A selection of Woodland Period ceramic sherds.

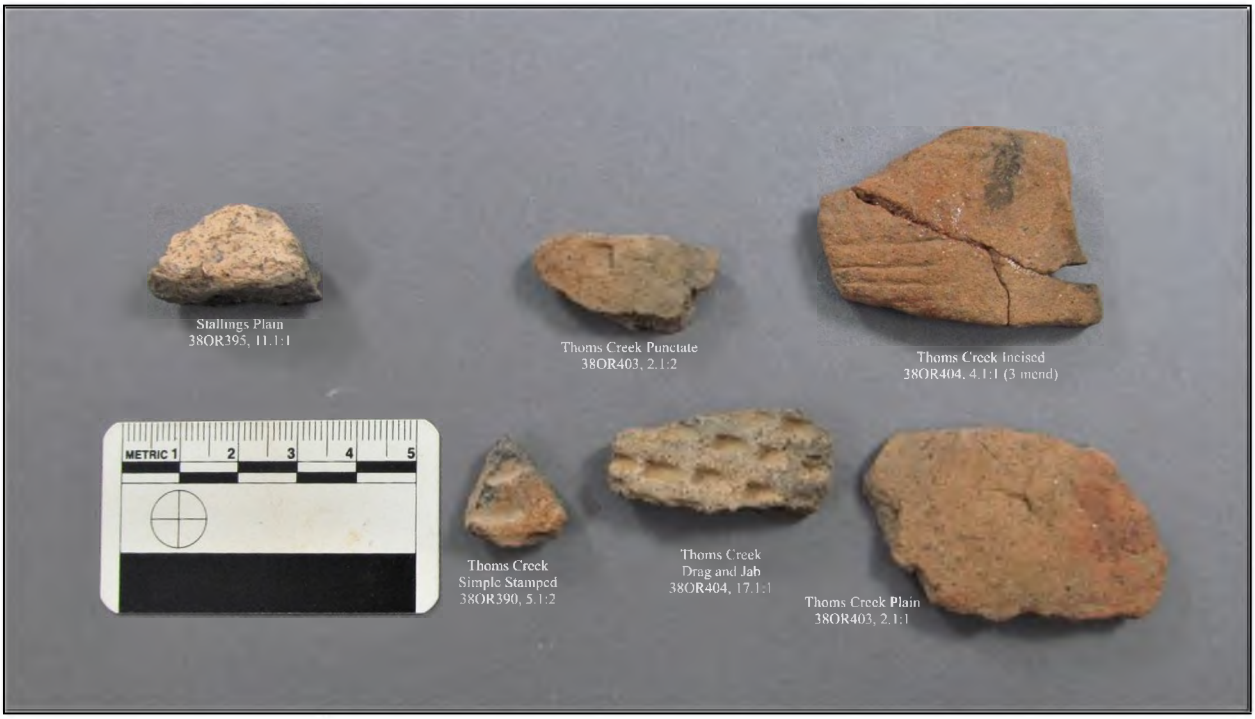

Figure C.6. A selection of Late Archaic Period ceramic sherds.

Appendix D. Resume of Principal Investigator

BOBBY GERALD SOUTHERLIN
Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
121 East First Street
Clayton, NC 27520
(919) 553-9007
Email: bobbysoutherlin@archcon.org

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS
CEO, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
Senior Archaeologist, Principal Investigator, Field Director, Zooarchaeologist

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION
Archaeological Field Investigation Methods
Material Culture Replication (lithics and ceramics)
Vertebrate Faunal Analysis

EDUCATION:
M.A. in Anthropology, University of Georgia, 1993.
B.A. in Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 1988.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP
North Carolina Archaeological Society (Life Member)
North Carolina professional Council
Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists
Society for Georgia Archaeology (Life Member)
Society for American Archaeology
Archaeological Society of South Carolina (Life Member)
Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Cultural Resource Surveys (Phase I) and Archaeological Site Testing (Phase II)

- **Utility Corridors** for ANR Pipeline Company (Detroit), Georgia Power Company (Atlanta), Duke Power Company (Charlotte), Oglethorpe Power Corporation, and Transco Pipeline Company (Houston), Pike Energy (Charlotte).

- **Transportation Corridors** for Georgia Department of Transportation (Atlanta), South Carolina Department of Transportation (Columbia), North Carolina Department of Transportation (Raleigh).

- **Development Tracts** for Consolidated Government of the City of Columbus/Muscogee County (Georgia), Macon County (North Carolina), U.S. Corps of Engineers (Savannah, Mobile, and Wilmington Districts), U.S. Forest Service (Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina), South Carolina Electric and Gas Company (Columbia), and various private developers (Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia)

Archaeological Data Recovery (Phase III)

- Yemasee Indian occupations at the Chechessee Old Field sites (38BU1605 and 38BU1609) for the Chechessee Creek Club

- Three prehistoric sites (38HR243, 38HR254, and 38HR258) in Horry County, South Carolina for Tidewater Plantation and Golf Club (Myrtle Beach, S.C.)
- Two Prehistoric sites (38LX50 and 38LX141) in Lexington County, South Carolina for the South Carolina Department of Transportation
- The Callawassie Burial Mound and Village site (38BU19) in Beaufort County, South Carolina
- Two prehistoric sites (9FL203 and 9FL206) in Floyd County, Georgia for the Georgia Department of Transportation

Experience at Military Facilities

- Fort Jackson, SC; Camp Lejeune, NC; Robbins Air Force Base, GA; Fort Benning, GA; Hurlbert Field, FL; Coastal Systems Station Panama City, FL; Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL; Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico; Milan Army Ammunition Plant, TN

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Related Investigations

- Georgia Power Company (Flint River Hydroelectric Project)
- Duke Energy (Shoreline Surveys at Lake James and Lake Norman North Carolina and Fishing Creek Lake, South Carolina)
- Crisp County Power Commission (Lake Blackshear, Georgia)

** A detailed listing of individual projects and publications is available upon request

Appendix E. SHPO Review Letter

EST 1905
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

November 8, 2018

Dawn Reid
Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas
121 E. First Street
Clayton, North Carolina 27520

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations
Huntley Solar LLC
Orangeburg County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0122

Dear Dawn Reid:

Our Office has reviewed the documentation dated October 5, 2018, which we received on October 15, 2018, that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Huntley Solar, LLC Tract Orangeburg County, South Carolina*. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" or by any state regulatory process. The recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

The cultural resource investigation included an archaeological and architectural reconnaissance survey of the approximately 1,170-acre project tract. Twenty-one newly recorded archaeological sites (38OR0389-38OR0409) and 17 isolated finds were identified within the project tract. Site 38OR0389 is recommended as unevaluated, requiring additional research and/or testing to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining twenty sites (38OR0390-38OR0409) are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Our office concurs with these recommendations with the exception of site 38OR0404 which we recommend as unevaluated, requiring additional testing to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP (See Technical Comments). No architectural resources were recorded within or adjacent to the project tract.

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

- Additional cultural resource survey is not needed for the remainder of the project tract.
- The architectural resources identified during the architectural reconnaissance survey, if 50 years or older, be assigned a SHPO Site Number, recorded on a survey form and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Please consult the *South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Manual*.
- Sites 38OR0389 and 38OR0404 be avoided by any ground-disturbing activities with a 25-ft buffer

around site boundaries or undergo additional testing to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

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

Our office has additional technical comments on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. 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. 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. Please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements and shapefile templates, available on our website at: https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/historic-properties-research/archsitegis . SHPO recommends e-mailing the shapefiles to the address link on the noted webpage or using a File Transfer Protocol website such as WeTransfer.com to send large files.

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

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0122 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Keely Lewis

Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA

Technical Comments

- p. ii, pg. 2- "A total of 38 archaeological *sites* were identified in the project tract: 21 sites and 17 isolated finds." Please clarify that 38 archaeological resources were identified and the isolated finds are not considered sites.
- p. ii, Table ii.1- Table name listed as Table ii.1 but stated as Table i.1 in text.
- p. iii, Table ii.1- Please correct 37OR408 to 38OR408
- p. 28, Table 3.1- Please correct 37OR408 to 38OR408
- p. 42, pg. 1- Please correct 31OR392 to 38OR392
- p. 43, pg. 1- Please correct 31OR392 to 38OR392
- p. 43, pg. 2- Please correct 31OR393 to 38OR393
- p. 44, pg. 2- Please correct 31OR393 to 38OR393
- p. 53, pg. 3- Please correct 31OR399 to 38OR399
- p. 63, Site 38OR0404- As some proveniences yielded artifacts to 70 centimeters, our office recommends close-interval shovel testing and evaluative testing to definitively determine that the entirety of the site lacks stratigraphic integrity. Occupations could be delineated further horizontally.