

**Cultural Resources Investigation of the
Woodfields Solar Farm, Greenwood County, South Carolina**

(SHPO Project No. 18-KL0032)



**Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
FINAL
October 2019**

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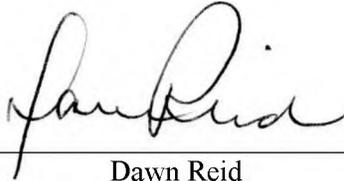
Prepared for

Pilot Environmental, Inc.
Kemersville, North Carolina

By

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under the supervision of

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dawn Reid", is written over a horizontal line.

Dawn Reid
Principal Investigator

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Management Summary

In August 2019, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. (ACC), conducted a cultural resource investigation of the 41-acre Woodfields Solar Farm project tract in Greenwood County, South Carolina. This project was undertaken on behalf of Pilot Environmental, Inc. 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 (SHPO), who have indicated in a letter dated March 5, 2018, that they would recommend a reconnaissance-level architectural survey and an intensive archaeological investigation. The goals of this investigation were to identify all archaeological sites located within the project tract, assess those sites for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to make management recommendations as appropriate. In addition, this investigation sought to identify any potentially significant historic resources within the project's 0.25 mile Area of Potential Effect (APE) that would be impacted, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed undertaking.

Background research identified no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resources in the project tract. The nearest archaeological site is over one mile away and the nearest documented historic resource is over 0.25 mile away from the project tract.

No archaeological resources were identified during this investigation. One historic resource in the APE, 1512 Gateway (SHPO Site Number 0178), was identified during the reconnaissance survey. This 1930s bungalow lacks integrity and would not be considered to be significant. It will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed undertaking, therefore, full documentation and NRHP evaluation is not recommended. As the proposed development will not impact any significant cultural resources, no further cultural resource work is advocated.



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Chapter 1. Introduction and Methods of Investigation

Introduction

In August 2019, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. (ACC), conducted a cultural resource investigation comprised of an intensive archaeological survey and a reconnaissance architectural survey of the 41-acre Woodfields Solar Farm project tract in Greenwood County, South Carolina (Figure 1.1). This project was undertaken on behalf of Pilot Environmental, Inc. 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 (SHPO), who have indicated in a letter dated March 5, 2019, that they would recommend a reconnaissance-level architectural survey and an intensive archaeological survey. The goals of this investigation were to identify all

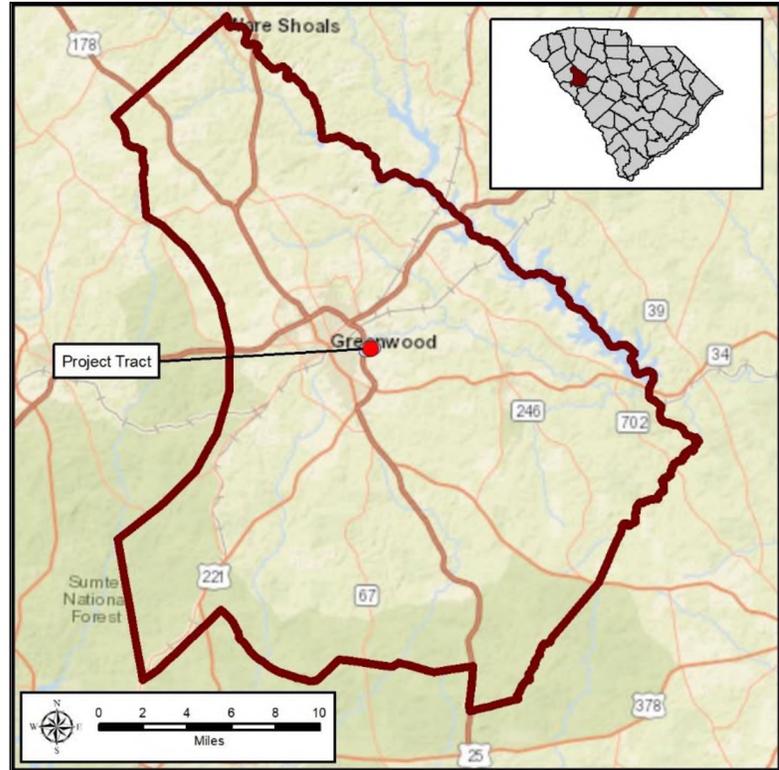


Figure 1.1. Map of Greenwood County showing the location of the project tract.

archaeological sites located within the project tract, assess those sites for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and make management recommendations as appropriate. In addition, this investigation 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 41-acre Woodfields Solar Farm project tract is located in north-central Greenwood County on the eastern edge of the City of Greenwood (Figure 1.2). The project tract is bounded to the north by a transmission right-of-way, to the east by E. Cambridge Avenue (State Route 72), and to the south by a sewer line right-of-way and Stockman Branch (Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.4). The entire project area is wooded with mixed pine and hardwoods (Figure 1.5).

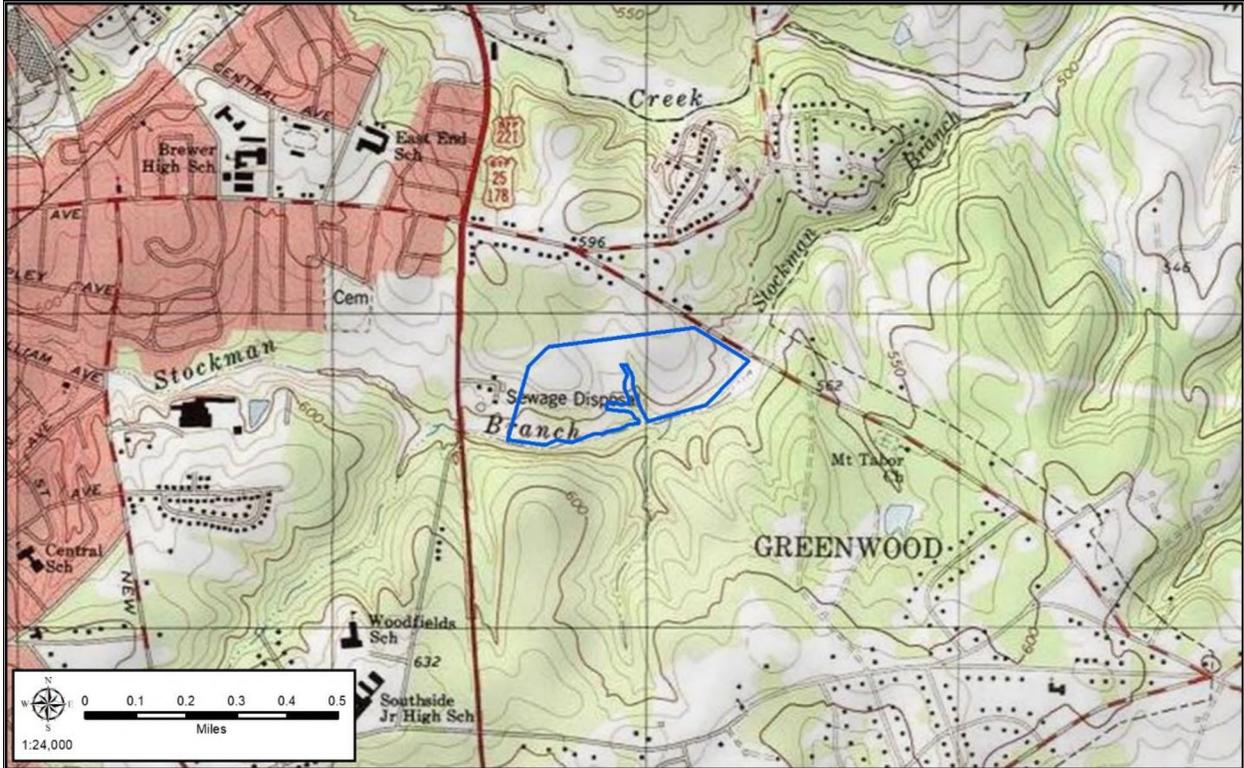


Figure 1.2. Topographic map showing the project tract (1979 Greenwood, SC. USGS 7.5 Minute Series)



Figure 1.3. Transmission right-of-way, facing east.



Figure 1.4. Sewer line right-of-way, facing east.



Figure 1.5. General view of the project area, facing north.

Methods of Investigation

This investigation was comprised of three separate tasks: Background Research, Field Survey, and Report Preparation. Each of these tasks is described below.

Background Research

Background research was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), and through ArchSite, the online cultural resource information system. This review served to identify previously recorded cultural resources in the project tract vicinity and provided data on the prehistoric and historic context of the project area. A review of historic resources including aerial photographs, beginning from 1972 to the present, and historical maps, including Mouzon (1775), Mills' Atlas (1825), the 1929 soil survey map of Greenwood County, the 1892, 1900, 1913, 1918, and 1943 *Abbeville, SC* one-degree topographic quadrangles, the 1949 and 1979 *Greenwood, SC* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles was conducted to determine past land use, the possible presence of structural remains or historic landscape features, and known Native American and early European occupations in the project area.

Intensive Survey - 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. 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. A total of 37 acres (90.24%) are defined as having high potential based on higher topographic rises and good drainage (Figure 1.6). The remaining 4 acres (9.76%) were determined to have low potential for archaeological deposits based on the floodplain and poor drainage. High potential areas were surveyed with parallel transects spaced 30 meters apart. Low potential areas were inspected with a 100 percent pedestrian reconnaissance with shovel testing at no greater than 60 meters to verify conditions.

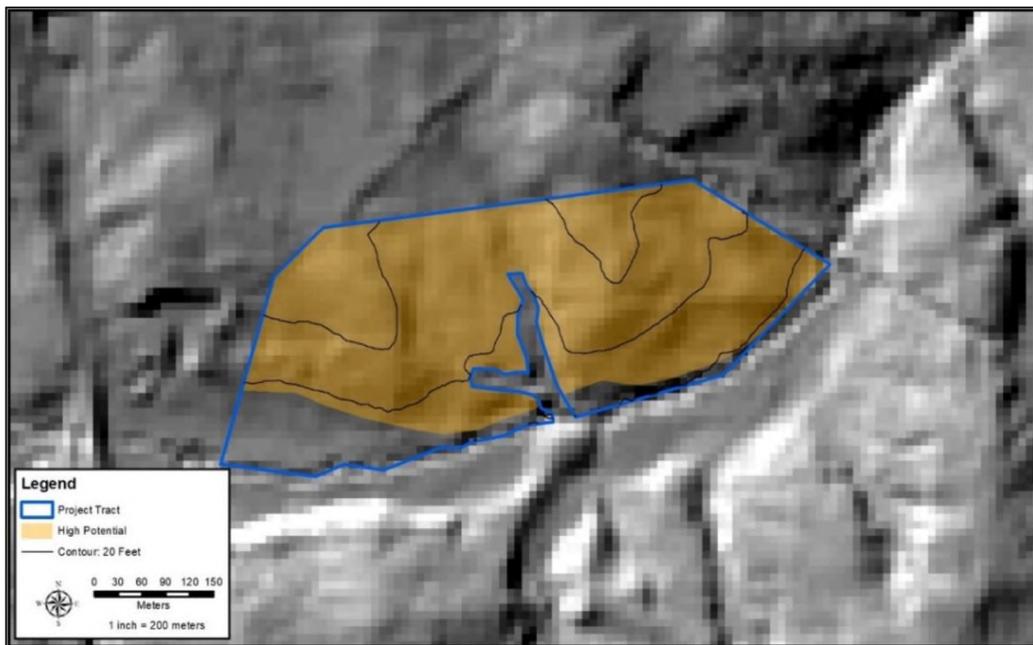


Figure 1.6. LiDAR map showing defined high potential areas within the project tract.

Shovel tests measured a minimum of 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through 0.25 inch hardware cloth. Details of artifacts, if recovered, and soil stratigraphy for each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks. If artifacts are collected they are placed in plastic bags labeled with the date, field site number, provenience, depth of recovery, and initials of the excavator.

An archaeological site is defined as an area containing more than two artifacts of a possible single occupation in a 30 meter or less diameter of surface exposure; or where at least two shovel tests within a 30-meter 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.

If an archaeological site is identified its setting is photographed and a sketch map is produced in the field showing the location of shovel tests and findings. The location of each site is then recorded using a Trimble Geo7X Pathfinder Global Positioning System (GPS) unit capable of sub-meter accuracy.

A cultural resource's significance is based on its 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 cultural resource 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, any cultural resource can be considered under all four criteria.

The primary goals of the intensive survey 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).

Reconnaissance Survey - 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 arbitrarily defined as a radius of 0.4 kilometer (0.25 mile) around the tract (see Figure 1.2). 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 considered to be significant and would be affected by the proposed solar facility either directly or indirectly (i.e., viewshed impacts), thereby requiring full documentation and NRHP evaluation.

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 cultural resources into a context and relate them to the prehistory and history of the area. Next, the results of the background research and cultural resources investigations are discussed. Finally, a summary of the overall project is presented.



Chapter 2. Environmental and Cultural Overview

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. The basic framework is an important tool in evaluating the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of these resources.

Environmental Overview

Greenwood County is located in the west-central part of South Carolina in the Piedmont physiographic province (Figure 2.1). The county stretches 463 square miles across gently sloping to moderately steep broad landforms. Over 74 percent of the county is wooded with approximately 88 square miles (19%) of the county in Sumter National Forest. The remaining portions are primarily utilized for cultivation and livestock (Camp and Herren 1980). Elevation in the county ranges between 230 and 720 feet above mean sea level (amsl) with elevation in the project area between 530 and 580 feet amsl. The project slopes south and drains directly into Stockman Branch, a tributary to Wilson Creek, a part of the Saluda River Basin (Figure 2.2). The climate in Greenwood County is subtropical with hot and humid summers, and cool and dry winters with an annual precipitation average of 47 inches per year.

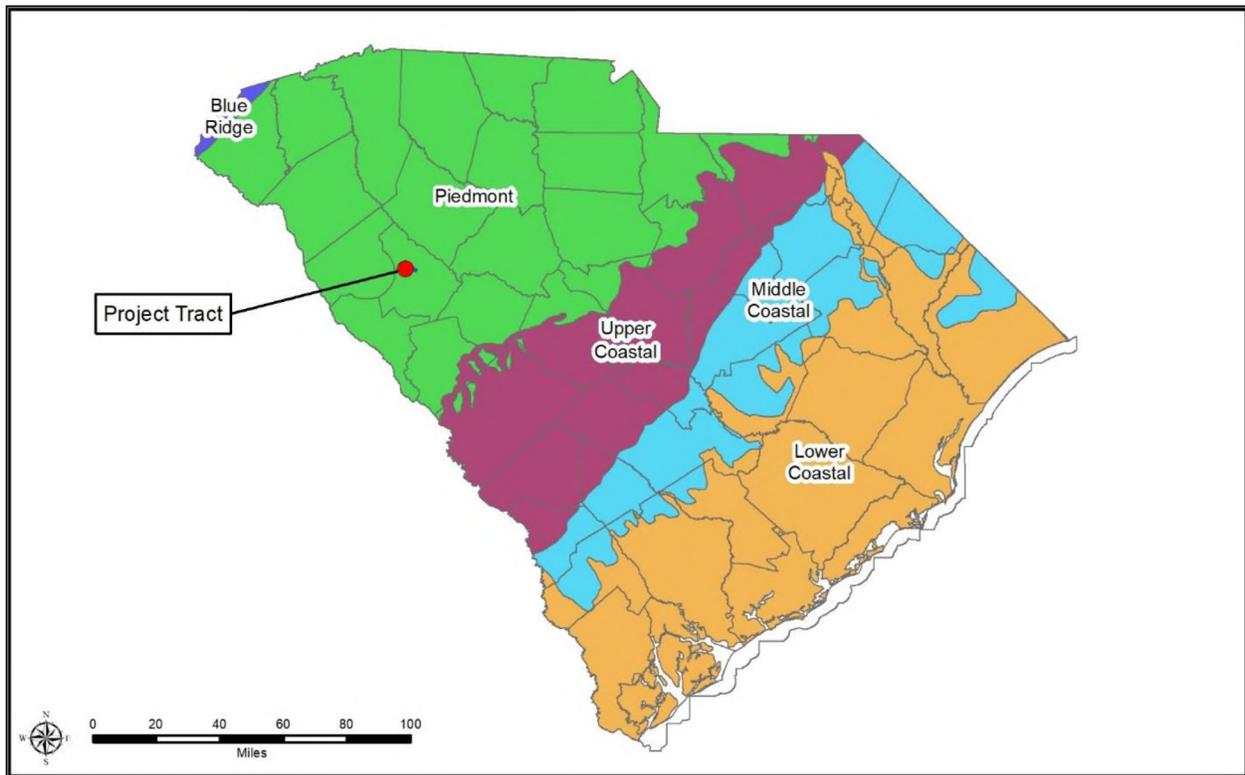


Figure 2.1. Physiographic map of South Carolina showing the location of the project area.

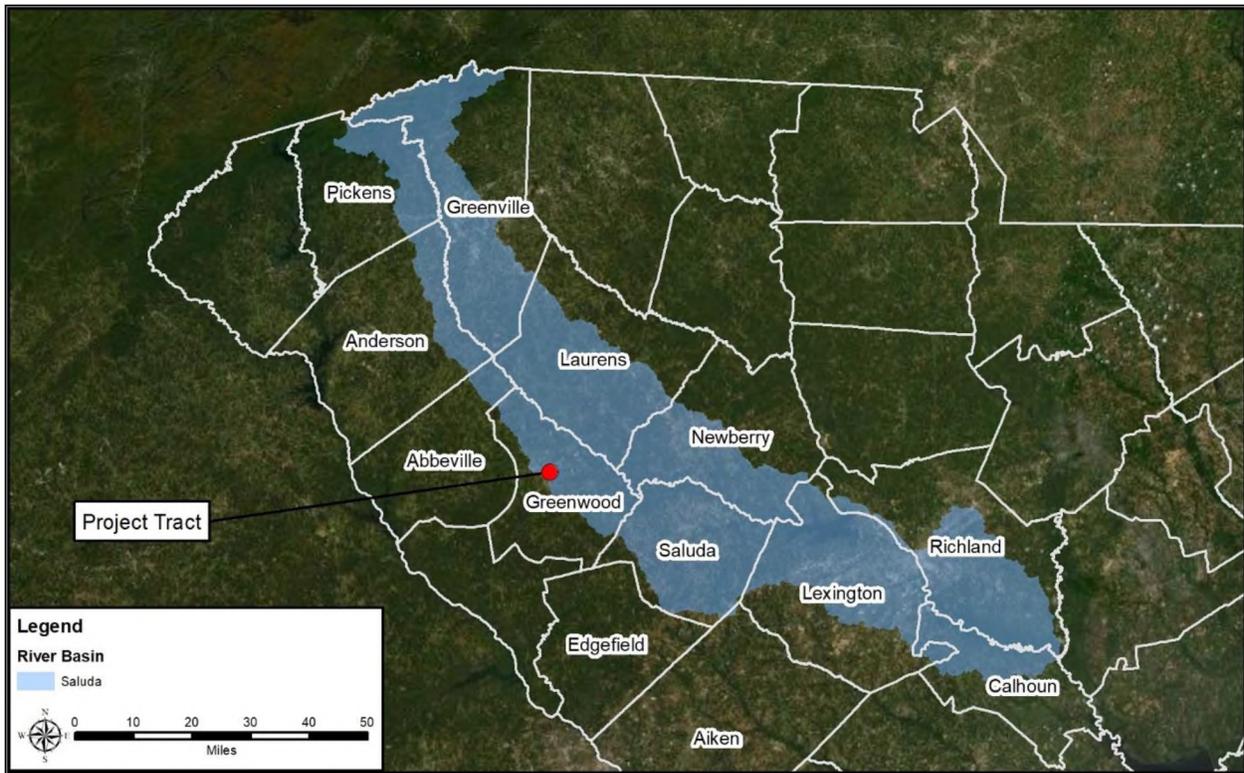


Figure 2.2. Map showing the project location with the Saluda River Basin.

Soils

Three soil types are present in the Woodfields Solar Farm project tract (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.3). The dominant soil types, Cecil and Hiwassee, are both well-drained generally forming on higher relief landforms such as ridges and stream terraces from residuum and alluvium. It should be noted that the CeC2 variety of the Cecil soils that covers the majority of the project area is characterized as being moderately eroded. The Cartecay and Toccoa complex is somewhat poorly drained and form along alluvial sediments (floodplains). The typical pedon for soils estimate an average depth of 20 centimeters below the ground surface before reaching subsoil.

Table 2.1. Soils Present Within the Project Tract (USDA 2019).

Soil Type	Characteristics	Acres (%)
Cartecay and Toccoa complex (Ca)	0-2% slope; somewhat poorly drained; forms in alluvial sediments (floodplains)	16.00
Cecil (CeC2; CdB)	2-10% slope; well-drained; ridges and sides slopes from residuum; moderately eroded	54.68
Hiwassee (HwB; HwC)	2-10% slope; well-drained; forms on high stream terraces from old alluvium.	29.32

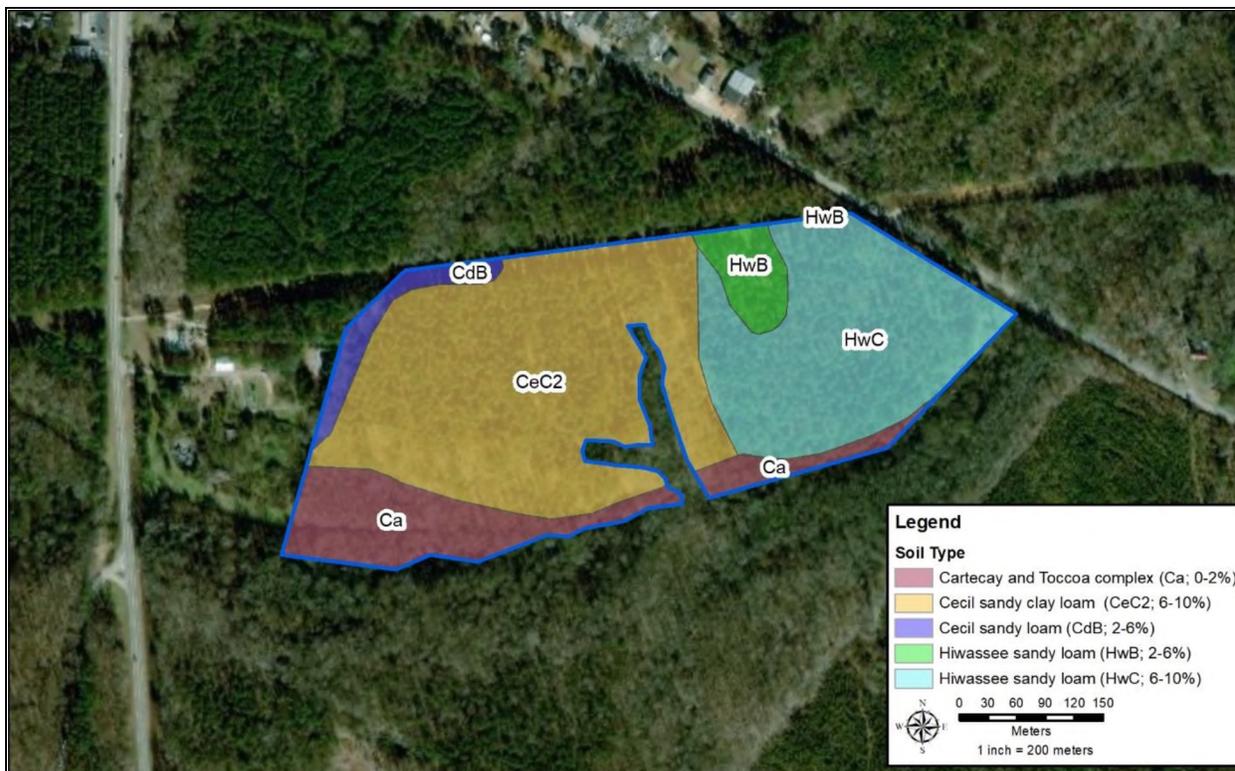


Figure 2.3. Map of the project area showing soil types present.

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 runoff, 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.

In the project tract, the earliest available historical maps indicate that the project tract was generally vacant/open land between 1892 and up to 1979. The earliest available historic aerial from 1972 confirms that the tract was mostly pasture with some wooded patches along the drainages and the floodplain. Sometime between 1982 and 1994, the pasture was converted into a pine plantation and has remained unchanged since.

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. Numerous authors have detailed the cultural background of central South Carolina, including Elliott (1995) and Sassaman et al. (1990).

Prehistoric Overview

Historical documentation of some of the Native American groups in the region (the Cherokee, Yuchi, Catawba, and Saluda 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.



Until 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, growing evidence indicates 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; 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). However, debate continues about the validity of the early arrival of humans in North America.

Pre-Paleoindian Period (? – 12,000 BC)

Until relatively recently, there had long been a consensus among archaeologists that bands of hunter-gatherers arrived in North America approximately 12,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge linking Siberia to the North American continent (Driver 1998; Jackson et al. 1997). These people created stone spear points designated as Clovis points. However, over the last two decades a growing number of archaeological sites have yielded 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; Swedlund and Anderson 1999) at the earliest extent of the range. The occupation at the Monte Verde site in South America has been dated to approximately 12,500 years ago (Dillehay 1997; Meltzer 1988). The Paisley Caves in Oregon have human deposits dating from 12,750 to 14,290 years before present (Beck and Jones 2010). Beck and Jones (2010) have speculated that the Paisley Cave sites represent the earliest evidence of pre-Clovis occupation along the Pacific coast and may support the theory of an ocean migration into North America. More locally, work by Albert Goodyear at the Topper site in Allendale County, South Carolina has yielded radiocarbon dates suggesting that the site may have been occupied between 20-50,000 years ago (Goodyear 2006). Artifacts identified at pre-Clovis sites include flake tools and blades, prismatic blades, bifaces, and lanceolate-like points (Adovasio et al. 1998; Goodyear 2006; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; McDonald 2000). Much of the current evidence suggests that pre-Clovis peoples lived in small bands and relied largely on marine resources and megafauna. Although the debate continues about the timeline for people's arrival in North America and their mode of arriving, it is becoming increasingly clear that the long held Clovis-first model is inaccurate.

Paleoindian Period (12,000 – 8,000 BC)

The Paleoindian Period refers to the earliest known human occupations of the New World, the origins and age of which remain a subject of debate. The most accepted theory dates the influx of migrant bands of hunter-gatherers to approximately 12,000 years ago. This time period corresponds to the exposure of a land bridge connecting Siberia to the North American continent during the last ice age (Driver 1998; Jackson et al. 1997). Research conducted over the past few decades has begun to cast doubt on this theory.

The major artifact marker for the Clovis Period is the Clovis lanceolate fluted point (Gardner 1974, 1989; Griffin 1967). First identified in New Mexico, Clovis fluted points have been recovered throughout the United States. However, most of the identified Clovis points have been found in the eastern United States (Ward and Davis 1999). Most Clovis points have been recovered from surface contexts, although some sites (e.g., Cactus Hill and Topper sites) have contained well-defined subsurface Clovis contexts.



The identification of pre-Clovis sites, higher frequencies of Clovis points on the east coast of the United States (the opposing side of the continent where the land bridge was exposed during the last glaciation), and the lack of predecessors to the Clovis point type have led some researchers to hypothesize other avenues of New World migration (Bonnichsen et al. 2006). These alternative migration theories contend that the influx of people to the Americas occurred prior to the ice-free corridor 12,000 years ago and that multiple migration episodes took place. These theories include overland migrations similar to the one presumed to have occurred over the Bering land bridge and water migrations over both the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific rim (Stanford et al. 2006). Coastal migration theories envision sea-faring people using boats to make the journey, evidence for which has not been identified (Adovasio and Page 2002).

In the southeastern United States, Clovis was followed by smaller fluted and nonfluted lanceolate spear points, such as Dalton and Hardaway point types, that are characteristic of the later Paleoindian Period (Goodyear 1982). The Hardaway point, first described by Coe (1964), is seen as a regional variant of Dalton (Oliver 1985; Ward 1983).

Most artifacts diagnostic of the Paleoindian Period occur as isolated surface finds in the eastern United States (Ward and Davis 1999); this indicates to many scholars that population density was extremely low during this period and that groups were small and highly mobile (Meltzer 1988). It has been noted that group movements were probably well-scheduled and that some semblance of territories was probably maintained to ensure adequate arrangements for procuring mates and maintaining population levels (Anderson and Hanson 1988). Charles and Michie (1992) reported on 365 Paleoindian projectile points recovered in South Carolina, with nine identified in Greenwood County. Based on the distribution of these points, they speculated that Paleoindian peoples preferred to settle along major drainages and confluences of larger rivers and streams (Charles and Michie 1992).

Archaic Period (8,000 to 1,000 BC)

The *Early Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 BC)* was a time of response to the end of the glacial climate and the extinction of numerous large animals. Climatic conditions were warmer and wetter as the melt of continental glaciers resulted in a rise in sea levels and increased precipitation (Benson 2006; Segovia 1985; Wetmore and Goodyear 1986). Subsistence strategies evolved to accommodate the changing environmental conditions and resource availability. Such strategies likely came to focus largely on white-tailed deer and nuts (Ward 1983). Material culture of this period includes Taylor side-notched and Kirk and Palmer cornnotched projectile points (Coe 1964). Benson (2006) also notes that hafted unifacial end and side scrapers, flake perforators, and wedges are all associated with the Early Archaic.

Anderson and Joseph (1988) see the prevalence of non-local lithic material recovered from Early Archaic sites in the Piedmont as suggesting that people were highly mobile. However, other researchers have advanced alternative settlement patterns for this time frame. One of these views is the logistically mobile system (Claggett and Cable 1982; Ward 1983), wherein a family group would move from one foraging area to another (Benson 2006). Another view is that the Early Archaic peoples were residentially mobile groups rather than logistically mobile collector groups (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1985). This view would correspond with the identification of large residential base camps in upland settings and with multiple small apparently special use sites (e.g., collector camps) (Benson 2006). Anderson and Hanson (1988) suggest that distinct groups were tied to specific watersheds. Daniel (1996, 1998) expands on this view by suggesting that such group territories actually overlapped resulting in interaction between groups.

The *Middle Archaic (6,000 to 3,000 BC)* is marked by a high site frequency and a dramatic increase in the use of locally available lithic resources (Blanton 1983; Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Claggett and Cable 1982; Sassaman et al. 1990). Climatically, the study area was still warming and an oak-hickory forest dominated the region until about 2,000 BC, when pine became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). During



the Middle Archaic there was a technological transition between the earlier Kirk points and the later large stemmed points. A wide variety of new tool types emerged, including atlatl weights, notched pebble net sinkers, mortars, manos, and nutting stones (Benson 2006). Diagnostic projectile point types include Morrow Mountain, Stanly, and Guilford.

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) reviewed archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic subperiod and documented 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. Wetmore and Goodyear (1986) note that 95 percent of Morrow Mountain projectile points recovered in the South Carolina Piedmont are made of quartz. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude 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 that were adapted to through frequent movement within a limited range (Benson 2006).

The *Late Archaic (3,000 to 1,000 BC)* witnessed a continued increase in localization and specialization, augmented by incipient horticulture (Ward 1983). The prevalence of large sites yielding large artifact assemblages suggests higher population density, larger group size, and increased sedentism (Anderson and Joseph 1988). Benson (2006) cites a network of small, apparently seasonally occupied sites in the uplands and small logistical sites interspersed between upland and riverine areas.

Sassaman (2006) defines three phases for the Late Archaic: the Paris Island Phase (circa 3,300 - 2,700 BC); the Mill Branch Phase (2,700 - 2,200 BC); and the Stallings Island Phase (circa 2,200 - circa 1,600 BC). The Paris Island Phase is notable for the abundance of soapstone slabs, presumably used for cooking (Sassaman 2006). Another artifact type diagnostic of the Paris Island Phase is the small stemmed projectile point, such as the small Savannah River point. Sassaman (2006) advances the view that stemmed projectile points began small during the Paris Island Phase and into the Mill Branch Phase and gradually increased in size over the course of the Mill Branch and subsequent Stallings Island phases. The Moody Site in Edgefield County, a Paris Island Phase site, yielded a large number of bannerstones (Sassaman 2006) indicating that hunting strategies focused on the use of spears and atlatls. The Mill Branch Phase is characterized by semisubterranean pit houses, freshwater shell middens, and cruciform drills. Soapstone slabs and bannerstones continue to be common. Savannah River projectile points become larger and more prevalent during this phase (Sassaman 2006).

The Stallings Island Phase is characterized by the most significant hallmark of the Late Archaic - the introduction of ceramics. Stallings fiber tempered wares represent the oldest ceramic tradition in North America, dating to around 2,500 BC (Sassaman 1991, 1993; Sassaman and Anderson 1994). This fiber tempered ware is characterized by open, thick walled vessels that are typically plain, incised or punctated. These early fiber tempered wares appear to coincide with an increased focus on horticulture (Benson 2006). Slightly later in the phase, sand tempered ceramics appear. These wares, known as Thoms Creek ceramics, were often smoothed or burnished and often have punctations as surface decorations. Sassaman (1991, 1993) and Trinkley (1980a, 1980b) speculate that Stallings and Thoms Creek wares were used simultaneously but that over time, the sand tempered wares gradually replaced the fiber tempered wares. A reexamination of the Stallings Island site data indicates an “occupational hiatus” of approximately 200 years corresponding roughly to the transitional period between the Mill Branch Phase and the early Stalling Island Phase and then an apparent abandonment of the middle Savannah River Valley after about 1500 BC (Sassaman et al. 2006).



Woodland Period (1,000 BC-1,000 AD)

Woodland Period (1,000 BC to 1000 AD). The Woodland Period encompasses a time span of nearly 2,000 years. As with the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period is divided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late. These phase divisions are based on technological changes, more sedentary settlement, and the advent of agriculture.

The *Early Woodland (1,000 to 300 BC)* is marked by the widespread production of pottery in the South Carolina Piedmont, and by the first use of triangular projectile points, assumed to indicate the presence of the bow and arrow. The Early Woodland projectile point sequence defined by Coe (1964) has been revised only minimally in the past few decades. Small stemmed point types, such as Gypsy and Swannanoa, were most common during the earliest part of the period (Keel 1976; Oliver 1981, 1985). Medium and large Badin and Yadkin triangular-shaped projectile points rose in frequency later in the period. According to Goodyear et al. (1979:224) “unusually large amounts of pottery” also were found at sites with Yadkin points.

The ceramic sequence established for northern Georgia is generally applied to the western South Carolina Piedmont (Benson 2006). Sand-tempered Dunlap wares mark the earliest portion of the Early Woodland, followed by Cartersville wares, with simple- and check-stamping.

The Early Woodland is interpreted as a time of increased cultural dynamics as populations and ideas moved and spread through the greater Southeast (Trinkley 1990). Several researchers have hypothesized that this movement resulted in the virtual abandonment of the Middle Savannah River Valley during the Early Woodland (Elliott 1995; Sassaman 2006; Trinkley 1990). Sites generally became less focused on the river and more widely dispersed in the uplands. While horticulture was probably practiced to some extent in the Early Woodland, it apparently was not emphasized. Relative concentrations of sites focused on the central portions of tributary streams, which may have served as centers for trade, although, in general, sites from this period tend to reflect “short-term occupations by small groups of people” (Benson 2006).

The *Middle Woodland (300 BC to AD 600)* in the Piedmont of South Carolina is distinguished from the Early Woodland by increased cultural complexity, increased site size and density, the appearance of elaborate burial mounds, and a complex interregional trade network (Benson 2006). Villages of this period seem to have been focused on major river floodplains and dense middens, refuse/storage pits, and permanent structures became more common.

The majority of the Middle Woodland period sites identified in the Sumter National Forest yielded diagnostic projectile points but few if any ceramics, leading Benson (2006) to speculate that overall settlement was extensive but not intensive. In contrast, several researchers have hypothesized that the Middle Savannah River Valley was virtually abandoned during the Early to Middle Woodland (Elliott 1995; Sassaman 2006; Trinkley 1990). This view may be skewed by the relative frequency of Woodland Period sites that could not be assigned to a specific subperiod, a possibility that Elliott (1995) considers plausible based on the extended spans of several ceramic decorative traditions. However, more intensive occupations immediately north and west of the district boundaries are reflected by the presence of small mound sites (Benson 2006).

Artifact assemblages remained largely unchanged from the Early Woodland. Medium to large stemmed projectile points became uncommon, and were almost completely replaced by triangular points identified as Yadkin, Garden Creek, and Connestee (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Coe 1964; Keel 1976; Wood and Gresham 1982). Again, the ceramic chronology applied to the western South Carolina Piedmont is that established for northern Georgia. Ceramics from this period have been traditionally identified as



Cartersville and are broadly associated with the early Swift Creek phase (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Caldwell 1958; Kelly and Smith 1975; Wauchope 1966). This pottery has variable temper, with a variety of surface decorations. These decorations include check stamping, simple stamping, fabric impressions, and notched or scalloped rims (Dragoo 1975; Ford and Wiley 1941; Garrow 1975; Griffin 1967). Tetrapodal vessel shapes appear at this time. Connestee ceramics, including brushed and stamped surface modifications, have been used to identify both Middle and Late Woodland periods in the project vicinity.

The *Late Woodland (600 to 1000 AD)* in the western South Carolina Piedmont is poorly understood. Due to the continuation of both tool and ceramic styles from the earlier Woodland periods, there are few diagnostic artifacts that can be used to definitively identify Late Woodland occupations. Anderson and Schuldenrein (1985) have noted that “Connestee-like” plain, simple-stamped, and check-stamped Cartersville ceramics are indicative of Late Woodland occupations in the project region. In northern Georgia, Swift Creek, Napier, and Woodstock ceramics are considered to be diagnostic of the Late Woodland (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Caldwell 1958; Kelly and Smith 1975; Wauchope 1966). These ceramic types are all sand tempered and most commonly have complicated stamped designs. Swift Creek and Napier ceramics have been identified at Late Woodland sites near the Savannah River (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1985:719), although Napier wares have been considered to be a late variation of Swift Creek rather than a distinctive ceramic type (Stephenson and Snow 2005). Woodstock wares are not frequently recovered from western South Carolina sites.

Mississippian Period (1,000 to 1,600 AD)

Mississippian Period (1000 to 1600 AD). During the Mississippian period, a number of changes occurred within the region including the rise of a more hierarchical form of social organization, increased reliance on agriculture, and the establishment of population centers (villages/towns) with temple mounds. The Mississippian sequence in the South Carolina Piedmont is well established (Benson 2006) and, as with the previous temporal units, is divided into three subperiods.

Temporally, the *Early Mississippian (1000 to 1200 AD)* in western South Carolina lags slightly behind that in northern Georgia, although the expressions are virtually the same. Etowah series ceramics, comprised of sand tempered complicated stamped wares, mark the beginning of the period. Mound centers were constructed in the region, but no Early Mississippian mound sites have been identified in the western South Carolina Piedmont (Benson 2006).

The *Middle Mississippian (1200 to 1450 AD)* saw a peak in the manufacturing of artifacts associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Ceramic production became more complicated. Lidded and footed vessels were produced, as were vessels with incising and red filming. The appearance of Savannah ceramic complex wares including Etowah and Savannah Complicated Stamped ceramics and Savannah Check Stamped and Plain ceramics are most commonly associated with the advent of the Middle Mississippian. Additional artifacts associated with the time are shell gorgets, beads, bone tools and pins, and polished axes (Riordan et al. 1980).

A number of Middle Mississippian mound sites in the South Carolina Piedmont date to this time frame, although none are present in the project vicinity. These mound centers are always found on major river drainages, in locations that are suitable for agriculture (Anderson 1989:114). Platform mounds surrounded by a plaza and large habitation areas are present at Etowah (9BR1), the type site, and at Rembert (9EB1), Tate (9EB86), Beaverdam Creek (9EB85), and Hollywood (9RI1) in northern Georgia and Mason’s Plantation (38AK15) in western South Carolina.

During this period, extensive trade networks were well developed. Control over specific resources and/or exotic trade goods may have been a key factor in the definition of discrete chiefdoms (Steponaitis



1991). Based on the geographical placement of the Hollywood and Beaverdam phase site clusters, Hally and Rudolph (1986) have speculated that Saluda County may have been part of an area serving as a largely uninhabited buffer zone between two distinct chiefdoms. Toward the end of the Middle Mississippian, fortifications began to be constructed at sites in the middle Savannah River Valley (Anderson 1990). The presence of such features suggests that warfare between groups increased.

The *Late Mississippian* (1450 to 1600 AD) saw the rise of the Lamar culture, characterized by grit tempered ceramics with complicated stamped decorations and folded and pinched, punctated, and incised rims (Benson 2006). Sites with occupations dating to this time frame include the Rembert Mound and Rucker's Bottom sites. After 1450, the middle Savannah River Valley went from being sparsely inhabited to virtually abandoned. Anderson (1990) speculates that this was largely due to hostilities between rival chiefdoms. When Hernando De Soto passed through the central Savannah River Valley in 1540, the area indeed was a buffer zone between the large rival chiefdoms of Ocute in north Georgia and Cofitachequi in central South Carolina (Benson 2006).

Protohistoric Period (1540-1700 AD)

This period is defined by the appearance of the first European explorers in the region (the De Soto expedition of 1542) and the intensive colonial settlement that occurred following the establishment of Charles Towne in 1670 at the mouth of the Ashley River. The era is generally marked by a decline in population due to European introduced diseases, slave raiding, and ongoing warfare between groups (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). The regional chiefdoms characteristic of the Late Mississippian subperiod continued to function during the early portion of this period (Anderson 1985), but the declining populations apparently resulted in the development of many small politically and socially autonomous groups in coastal South Carolina (Waddell 1980).

The Protohistoric period is associated with the first substantial contact between Europeans and Native Americans. Although Lucas Vasques de Ayllon attempted to establish the settlement of San Miguel Gualdape along the south Atlantic coast of Georgia or the Carolinas in 1526 (Hoffman 1990), this failure to establish a settlement somewhere on the Carolina or Georgia coast had no known wide reaching ramifications.

This period begins with the first significant European exploration of the interior of the Southeast by Hernando de Soto in the 1540s, and ends with the dispersal and demise of most Native American groups in coastal South Carolina. While the Catawba Indians have maintained their identity, other groups disappeared from written accounts and records. However, a number of groups in the state claim their bloodline can be traced back to Indian tribes mentioned in the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries (i.e., the Pee Dee, Santee, Waccamaw).

Historic Overview of Greenwood County

Beginning around the 1730s, Europeans of Scottish, Irish, English, and German descent began to take up lands in the South Carolina Piedmont for farming. These settlers were encouraged by Governor Robert Johnson's 1731 township program, which set aside areas beyond the Lowcountry to encourage settlement, and granted participants tax credits and free land. During the colonial period, South Carolina served as a frontier buffer between hostile Native Americans and Spaniards to the south and west. Officials also wanted to balance the increasing slave population with free settlers. In general, prior to about 1750, traders roamed the South Carolina upcountry buying deerskins and other pelts from Native Americans, but no permanent settlements are known. Settlement into the South Carolina backcountry accelerated after the defeat of the Cherokee in 1761 and with the Bounty Act of 1761 providing tax-free land grants. The area that would become Greenwood County was first settled by Indian traders and cattle drivers, and later, by



Scots-Irish farmers from Pennsylvania migrating along the Great Wagon Road. In 1769, Ninety-Six District was created containing present-day Greenwood County.

During the Revolutionary War, the settlers of Ninety-Six District political position was precarious due to their proximity to Cherokee territory (Moore 2016). The Cherokee were allied with the British during the war and, at the time, many of the district governments were largely supported the British. Settlers feared that the Cherokee would take advantage of this turmoil between Tory Loyalist and Patriots and attack settlements in the backcountry, or that the district governments would incite the Cherokee to subdue Patriot supporters. In response, the Provincial Congress of Charleston sent a commission of five men under William Henry Drayton to suppress the large number of Loyalists, of whom successfully secured a treaty of neutrality of the Tory leaders at a conference in the town of Ninety-Six. Unfortunately, the treaty did not hold leading to the Cherokee War of 1776 and groups fighting over militia supplies. The conflict between the Cherokee and backcountry settlers in the area was settled in 1777 with the Treaty of Dewitt's Corner ceding the remaining Cherokee lands on what is now Sumter National Forest.

The first major action during the Revolutionary War in Ninety-Six District occurred on July 17, 1775, when Captain Moses Kirkland defected and seized the Ninety-Six Stockade Fort for the loyalist (Lewis 2019). During the Snow Campaign, an expedition to disrupt Loyalist recruiting centers, the town of Ninety-Six was sieged from November 19 to 21. Known as the First Siege of Ninety-Six (Siege of Savage's Old Field), the battle resulted in a stalemate between Patriot Major Andrew Williamson and Loyalist Major Joseph Robinson. A cease fire was called, and a treaty was agreed upon stating that Loyalist troops would withdraw beyond the Saluda River so Patriot troops could withdraw unmolested. The county did not see action again until 1781 when Ninety-Six was once again sieged from May 22 to June 19 by Patriot Major General Nathanael Greene. Greene ultimately failed and retreated as British reinforcements began to advance towards Ninety-Six. Finally, in July 8, 1781, British forces evacuated Ninety-Six destroying most of the town and the fort.

In 1823, near the project area, John McGehee constructed a summer home, his wife, Charlotte, named it "Green Wood" (Dunkerly and Williams 2006). A village developed nearby, named Woodville and a post office was established in 1837. Woodville was renamed Greenwood in 1850, and with the construction of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in 1852, Greenwood would shift its economic center around it. In 1857 the town of Greenwood was incorporated.

The only major event that the Greenwood region would see during the Civil War was on May 1, 1865, when Confederate Jefferson Davis spent a night at the home of Confederate General Martin W. Gary's home in Cokesbury, approximately seven miles northwest of the town of Greenwood, during his flee from Richmond (Lewis 2019). Approximately 60 residents of Greenwood served in Confederate regiments.

Greenwood County suffered heavily and recovered slowly during the Reconstruction as the plantation system it relied on with enslaved labor shifted to tenant farming and sharecropping (Cann 2012). Some educational opportunities were available for the newly freedmen including the Brewer Normal and Industrial School in Greenwood in 1872, and the Payne Institute in Cokesbury in 1870 (Penniman 1910). In 1869, just seven miles southwest of the town of Greenwood, the South Carolina Land Commission successfully facilitated the opportunity for newly freedmen to acquire land. The Commission purchased over 2,000 acres from land belonging to the estate of Samuel Marshall, a white plantation owner, dividing it into 50 lots approximately 50 acres each, creating the community of Promise Land.

In 1898, the county of Greenwood was formed out of portions of Abbeville and Edgefield counties with the town of Greenwood as its seat. Textile manufacturing continued to be a main economic staple in the county during the Postbellum era (Lewis 2019). In 1889/1890, William L. Durst and John K. Durst



established the Greenwood Cotton Mill, initially employing 75 employees. Over the next decade the Greenwood Cotton Mill expanded adding four more mills to the region, and other mill companies would establish themselves in the region including Abney Mills, the Wares Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ninety Six Mill, and Grendel Mill.

The 1920s saw a general economic decline in the county as cotton and tobacco production dropped from overproduction, competition between companies increased, and a boll weevil infestation that destroyed over 70 percent of cotton crop. This led to the dropped value of farmland and the abandonment of one-sixth of farms in South Carolina (Hayes 2016). The Great Depression only continued to significantly change the economy and landscape of the county as agricultural production declined further and textile companies struggled to survive against unionization. The county saw very little assistance from the New Deal with exception to the construction of the Buzzard's Roost Dam on the Saluda River.

The Greenwood Cotton Mill company managed to strive through the 1920s and Great Depression leading to a highly lucrative contract with the U.S. Army during World War II to produce poplin cloth. Unfortunately for the rest of the county, the overall economic recovery after the Great Depression and growth after World War II was minimal (Greenwood County 2016). It was not until the 1950s when the local government established incentives to encourage diversified industrial growth from textiles. This has led to the establishment of several manufacturing plants for companies such as Monsanto, FUJIFILM, Velux, and the Eaton Corporation. Today, over a quarter of the population in the county is dedicated to manufacturing.



Chapter 3. Results of the 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), and through ArchSite, the online cultural resource information system. Our review of archaeological site files found that no archaeological or historic resources are located in the survey tract. Nor are any located within a 0.25-mile radius of the project tract. As noted in Chapter 1, a review of historic aerial photographs, beginning from 1972 to the present, and historical maps, including the 1929 soil survey map of Greenwood County, the 1892, 1900, 1913, 1918, and 1943 *Abbeville, SC* one-degree topographic quadrangles, and the 1949 and 1979 *Greenwood, SC* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles did not identify any potential historical resources within the project tract. The 1929 soil survey map showed one historic building within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and the 1949 *Greenwood, SC* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showed five historic structures in the APE.

Results of Intensive Survey - Archaeology

The archaeological survey focused on the 37 acres (90.24%) of the project tract that was considered to have high potential for the presence of archaeological remains (Figure 3.1). These areas were surveyed with 30-meter interval shovel tests excavated along parallel transects spaced 30 meters apart. A total of 168 shovel tests were excavated in the high potential areas. The remaining 4 acres (9.76%) of the project area was considered to have low potential for the presence of archaeological remains and was inspected with 100 percent pedestrian reconnaissance with shovel testing at no greater than 60 meters to verify conditions. This resulted in the excavation of 18 shovel tests. Soil profiles in the high potential area consisted of 15 centimeters of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam overlying red (10R 4/8) clay subsoil (Figure 3.2). Soil profiles in the low potential area consisted of 10 centimeters of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loam overlying reddish brown (5YR 4/4) gley sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 3.3). No archaeological resources were identified during the intensive survey.

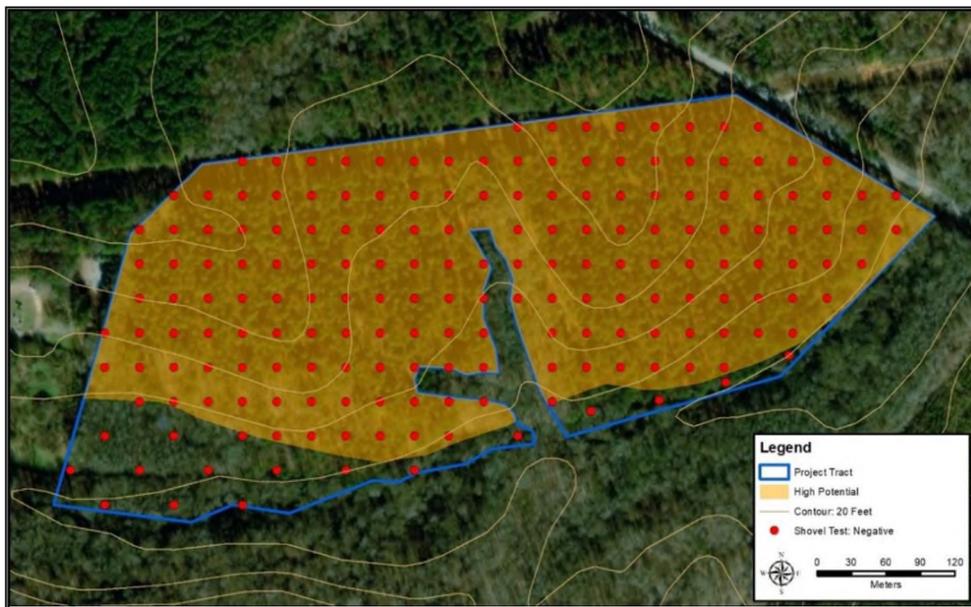


Figure 3.1. Map showing field survey results.



Figure 3.2. Representative soil profile in high potential areas.



Figure 3.3. Representative soil profile in low potential areas.

Results of Reconnaissance Survey - Architecture

The architectural reconnaissance consisted of windshield survey of the 0.25-mile APE. A total of 39 buildings were identified in the APE, all on E. Cambridge Avenue and Gateway Street north of the project tract. These buildings include residential and commercial buildings. Only one of these, 1512 Gateway (SHPO Site Number 0178), is considered to warrant documentation as a historic resource. The majority of the houses are late century ranch houses or manufactured homes.

The house at 1512 Gateway (SHPO Site Number 0178) is originally shown on 1949 *Greenwood, SC* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The house, constructed in 1930, is one-story, three bay, symmetrical, with an enclosed front porch, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled hipped roof (Greenwood County 2019; Figure 3.4). Although the structure is well maintained, it lacks integrity with renovations altering the original fabric and materials, such as the installation of asphalt shingles and vinyl siding, the replacement of the original windows, and the construction of the enclosed front porch. A barn with vertical tin siding and gable-end roof with asphalt shingles is located in the rear of the dwelling. From Gateway a gravel semi-circle driveway curves towards the dwelling and back onto Gateway. The semi-circle driveway connects to a driveway extension that runs along and parallel to the western façade of the house, and to a sidewalk that leads to the front of the dwelling. To the southwest of the dwelling is a small garden space. Overall, the property is covered in lawn, and surrounded by a hardwood treeline. This house was not visible from the project area, nor was the project area visible from the house.



Figure 3.4. Front façade of house at 1512 Gateway.

Summary and Recommendations

In August 2019, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. (ACC), conducted a cultural resources investigation of the 41-acre Woodfields Solar Farm project tract in Greenwood County, South Carolina on behalf of Pilot Environmental, Inc., as part of their due diligence pending determinations of permitting requirements. This investigation included both intensive archaeological survey and an architectural reconnaissance of a 0.25-mile radius around the project tract. No archaeological resources were identified during the archaeological survey. One historic resource in the APE, 1512 Gateway (SHPO

Site Number 0178), was identified during the reconnaissance survey. This house lacks integrity and is not considered to be significant. Regardless, it will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed undertaking. As the proposed development will not impact any significant cultural resources, no further cultural resource work is advocated.



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Appendix A. Resume of Principal Investigator

DAWN M. REID

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
121 E. First Street
Clayton, North Carolina 27520
(919) 553-9007 Fax (919) 553-9077
dawnreid@archcon.org

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

President, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. - July 2008 to present
Vice President, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. - 2003 to July 2008
President, Heritage Partners, LLC. - 2007 to present
Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator, Brockington and Associates, Inc. - 1993 to 2003

EDUCATION

B.S. in Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, 1992
M.A. in Geography, University of Georgia, Athens, 1999

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Client and Agency Consultations for Planning and Development
Vertebrate Faunal Analysis

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)	Society for American Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference	Mid-Atlantic Archaeology Conference
Archaeological Society of South Carolina	Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists
North Carolina Archaeological Society	North Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists

Cultural Resource Surveys (Phase I) and Archaeological Site Testing (Phase II) - Representative Examples

- **Airport Expansions** for Concord Regional Airport (Cabarrus County), Hickory Regional Airport (Burke County)
- **Greenways** for Appomattox County, Virginia (Appomattox Heritage Trail), Isle of Wight County (Fort Huger)
- **Utility Corridors** for Duke Energy (Charlotte), FPS (Charlotte), BREMCO (Asheville), SCE&G (Columbia), Georgia Power Company (Atlanta), Transco Pipeline (Houston), ANR Pipeline (Detroit), and others
- **Transportation Corridors** for Georgia Department of Transportation (Atlanta), South Carolina Department of Transportation (Columbia), North Carolina Department of Transportation (Raleigh)
- **Development Tracts** for numerous independent developers, engineering firms, and local and county governments throughout Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and federal agencies including the USFS (South Carolina) and the USACE (Mobile and Wilmington Districts)

Archaeological Data Recovery (Phase III) - Representative Examples

- Civil War encampment (44IW0204) for Isle of Wight County, Isle of Wight, VA
- Prehistoric village (31ON1578) and late 18th/early 19th century plantation (31ON1582) for R.A. Management, Charlotte, NC

- 18th century residence (38BU1650) for Meggett, LLC, Bluffton, SC
- Prehistoric camps/villages (38HR243, 38HR254, and 38HR258) for Tidewater Plantation and Golf Club, Myrtle Beach, SC

EXPERIENCE AT MILITARY FACILITIES

Fort Benning, Columbus, Georgia; Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia; Fort Bragg, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Camp Lejeune, Jacksonville, North Carolina; Fort Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina; Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico; Milan Army Ammunition Plant, TN

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

Georgia Power Company -Flint River Hydroelectric Project
Duke Energy - Lake James and Lake Norman, North Carolina; Fishing Creek, South Carolina

*A detailed listing of individual projects and publications is available upon request

Appendix B. SHPO Comment Letter



October 14, 2019

Brooke Brilliant
Archaeologist
Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
121 E. First Street
Clayton, NC 27520

Re: Woodfields Solar Farm
Greenwood County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0032

Dear Brooke Brilliant:

Our Office received documentation on September 18, 2019 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Woodfields Solar Farm, Greenwood County, South Carolina*. We additionally received a draft survey form from Dawn Reid in an email dated September 20, 2019. 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 investigation of the approximately 41-acre project area included an intensive archaeological survey and an architectural reconnaissance survey. No newly or previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the project area. No previously recorded historic architectural resources were identified within the project area. One newly recorded historic architectural resource (SHPO Site No. 0178) was identified adjacent to the project area. SHPO Site No. 0178 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Our office concurs with this recommendation.

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

- Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey are not needed.

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

Our office 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 and architectural resource. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements.

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

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

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0032 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis-Schroer
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: John Sylvest, SHPO
Jesse Risher, USDA
Langley Sasser, Woodfields Solar, LLC
Catherine Carston, Pilot Environmental

Technical Comments

Please insert “(SHPO Site Number 0178)” after 1512 Gateway where the recorded resource is referenced throughout the report.

p. i and 1, typo, SHPO letter March 5, 20198.

p. 21, 2nd paragraph: 1512 Gateway is not a Shotgun house type. Please delete and reword these sentences perhaps to read... “The house, constructed in 1930, is a one-story,

1512 Gateway appears to include an outbuilding and site/landscape features. Please note the presence of the outbuilding and the site/landscape features in the report’s description of this resource and in the Description field on the survey form.

Survey Form:

Please edit and re-submit the final revised Form as an individual PDF, with the images submitted and labeled separately as jpegs or tiffs. Please see our Survey Manual or Electronic Submittal Requirements at <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/statewide-survey-historic-properties> for further guidance. Please include an image of the property with the outbuilding shown if possible.

Please edit the Form to include “House” in the Historic Name field and enter the name of the Cultural Resource Survey report title, author, and date that is associated with the recorded resource in the Sources of Information field.