

# Cultural Resources Survey of Heritage Crossing Development Project

Greenville County  
South Carolina



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES



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Greenville County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

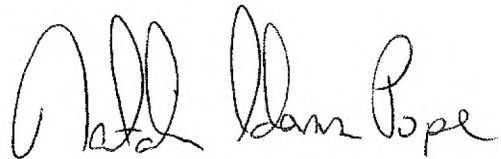
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Environmental Permitting Consultants • 125 West Stone Avenue • Greenville, SC 29609

Report prepared by:

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New South Associates • 1819 Hampton Street • Columbia, SC 29201

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Natalie Adams Pope". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Natalie" written in a large, stylized script, and the last name "Pope" in a more standard cursive.

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Natalie Adams Pope – Principal  
Investigator

Kristina Poston – Historian and Co-Author  
Samantha Taylor– Archaeologist and Co-Author

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# ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey of the Heritage Crossing Development in Greenville County, South Carolina. The project will include the construction of single-family residences and green spaces. Additionally, this will include the construction of several entrances and roadways, as well as utilities, throughout the proposed subdivision.

The developer, Heritage Park Venture, LLC, has applied for an Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Permit for the 160.83 acre development. As a result, the Department of Army is requiring an intensive cultural resources survey for the identification of historic properties pursuant to 33 CFR 325, Appendix C, 36 CFR 800, and 2017 Nationwide Permit General Condition 20(b) prior to the verification of this permit. The purpose of the survey is to identify and evaluate resources for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

New South Associates Inc. (New South) completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the permit area between April 22 and 26, 2019. This investigation sought to identify significant archaeological and historic architectural resources located in its Area of Potential Effect (APE). The archaeological survey identified two sites. Site 38GR385 is a 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle dump, while site 38GR386 is a historic scatter. Due to the site disturbance and lack of integrity, neither site is recommended eligible for the NRHP. The historic architectural survey identified seven historic resources within the APE. Six of these were single-family residences and one was a multi-family complex. None of the surveyed resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

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# I. INTRODUCTION

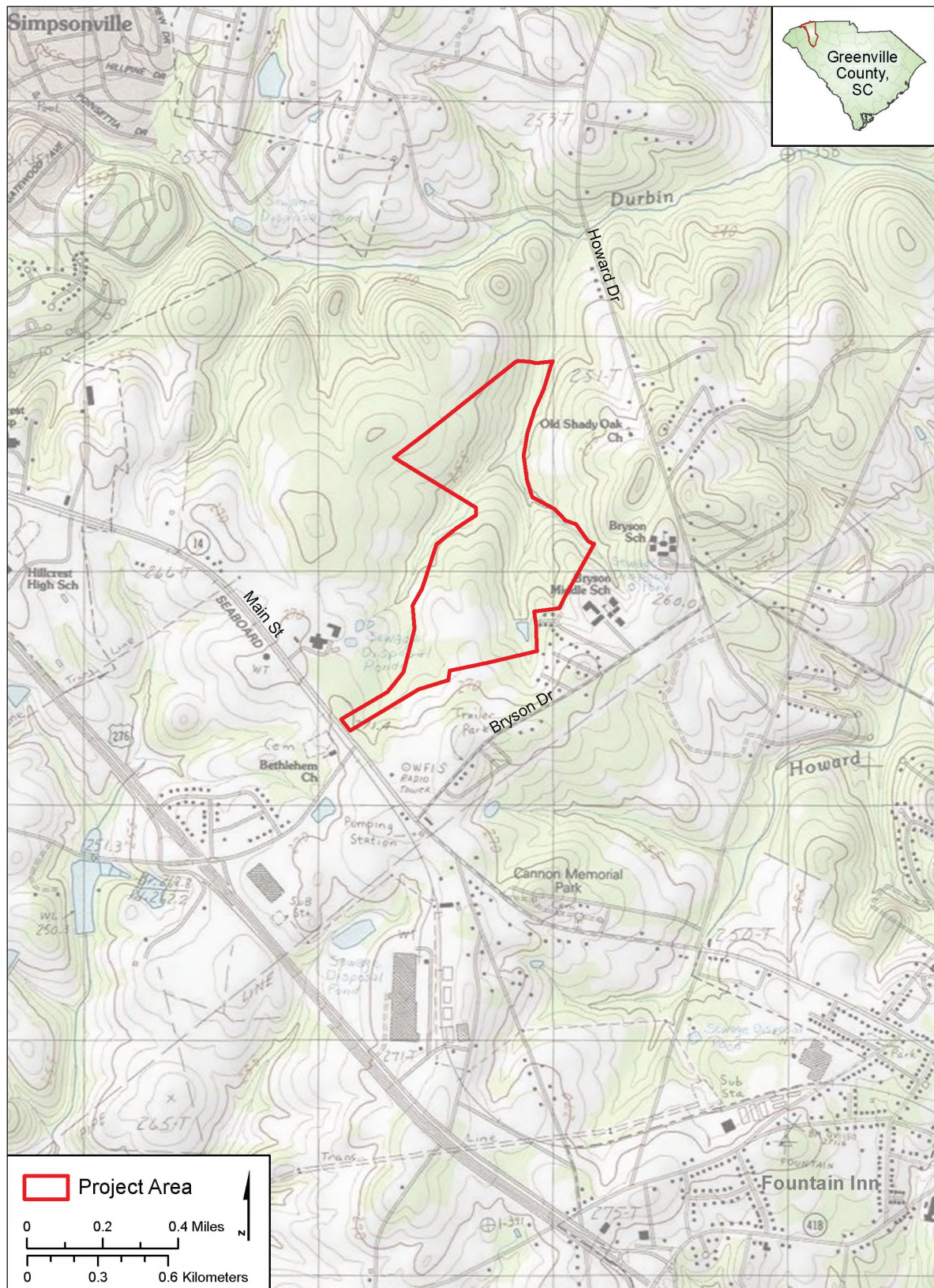
The proposed Heritage Crossing Development project is located in Simpsonville, South Carolina (Greenville County) (Figure 1). The developer, Heritage Park Venture, LLC, has applied for an Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Permit. An intensive cultural resources survey for the identification of historic properties pursuant to 33 CFR 325, Appendix C, 36 CFR 800, and 2017 Nationwide Permit General Condition 20(b) is required prior to the verification of this permit. The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate resources for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The permit area includes 160.83 acres between Southeast Main Street and Howard Drive on the West and East respectively. It is bordered by Dennis Waldrop Way to the north and by various residential developments to the south located off Bryson Drive. In addition to the permit area, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) included areas that would be visually affected, typically about 300 feet beyond the permit area. Since much of the permit area had already been cleared, it was apparent which architectural resources were visually affected. The archaeological survey focused on the permit area, while the architectural survey included the entire APE.

Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator. Samantha Taylor directed the archaeological fieldwork. Steven Dodson and Rebecca Hyler assisted her in the field. Kristina Poston assessed the historic architectural resources. The survey was performed from April 22 to April 25, 2019.

This report is divided into seven chapters including this Introduction. Chapter II presents an environmental overview; Chapter III presents the cultural background of the area; Chapter IV discusses methodology; and Chapter V presents the archaeological results and Chapter VI discusses the historic architectural resources. A summary and recommendations are in Chapter VII. Appendix A provides the artifact catalog.

Figure 1.  
Location Map



## II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is located in the southeastern portion of Greenville County, in the town of Simpsonville. Most of the county is located within the Piedmont Physiographic Province, while about one-quarter of it is situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains (Griffith et al. 2002). The project area is located within the Piedmont physiography. Like other areas in the Piedmont, the drainages form a dendritic pattern, and the terrain has been extensively dissected and degraded. Elevations in the project area range from approximately 700 to 800 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Throughout the county, elevations range from approximately 650 to 3,300 feet.

In the 1820s, Robert Mills made some observations about Greenville County soils. He found they were:

[...]various, embracing the sandy, clayey, gravelly, and stony character. Its productiveness is regulated by circumstances of position and culture; most of the land being capable of yielding a generous product in proportion to the industry bestowed by the cultivator. It is well adapted to the culture of all the small grains and corn. The quantity of wheat produced to the acre, averages about 12 bushels; of corn 25 bushels; of clean cotton 125 pounds per acre (Mills 1972:572).

Common soil series found within this region are Cecil, Pacolet, Madison, Grover, Cataula, and Hiwassee; the soils on floodplains are Chewacla, Cartecay, Toccoa, and Enoree. In 1934, Lowry found that significant portions of Greenville County suffered from severe sheet erosion and occasional gullies. Trimble (1974:15) found that nearly 0.9 feet of soil had been lost to erosion, primarily due to postbellum cotton farming.

Specific soils within the project area include Cartecay, Cecil, Hiwassee, Madison, Pacolet, and Toccoa (Table 1). The Cartecay Series is somewhat poorly drained soils that occur in floodplains. The Cecil Series consists of well-drained clayey soil found on backslopes, shoulders, and summits. These soils are moderately eroded along the project area, consist of sandy loam and clay loam, and have a 2-15 percent slope. The Hiwassee Series features well-drained clayey soils found on high stream terraces. In the project area these soils consist of a sandy loam with a 2-6 percent slope. The Pacolet Series consists of well-drained clayey soils found on gently sloping to very steep uplands. These moderately eroded soils consist of sandy and clay loam and have a 10-40 percent slope. Toccoa Series soils are moderately well-drained and occur in alluvial settings. The Wehadkee Series features poorly drained fine sandy loam soils with a 0-2 percent slope.

*Table 1. Soil Types in Project Area*

Soil Type	Soil Description	Percent in Project Area
Cb	Cartecay and Toccoa soils	2.9%
CeB	Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	24.4%
CeC	Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	35.6%
CeD	Cecil sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes	10.7%
ClB2	Cecil clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	0.2%
HeB	Hiwassee sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	2.5%
PcE	Pacolet sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	14.4%
W	Water	0.4%
Wd	Wehadkee soils	8.9%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>

Greenville has a temperate climate that is characterized by mild winters and warm summers. During much of the year, the weather is primarily controlled by the west to east movement of fronts and air masses. The air exchange is less frequent in the summer, and tropical maritime air can stay in the region for relatively long periods. Precipitation averages 50 inches and is well distributed throughout the year.

Forests in the Piedmont generally belong to the Oak-Hickory formation as established by Braun (1950). White, black, and red oaks are common, although other species such as hickories, loblolly and shortleaf pines, black and sweet gums may be found. Recently, the permit area has been clear-cut with vegetation only remaining along the side slopes adjacent to drainages.

### III. THE CULTURAL CONTEXT

#### PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

##### PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (12,000-10,000 B.P.) is archaeologically expressed by the presence of fluted and unfluted, lanceolate projectile points (Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton), side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982; Michie 1977). The Clovis occupation in the Southeast is believed to span 11,500-11,000 B.P. Smaller fluted points and unfluted lanceolates such as the Simpson and Suwanee types replaced the Clovis in the subsequent 500 years. The last phase to represent Paleoindian occupation is the Dalton horizon, dating to the period 10,500-9,900 B.P. (Goodyear 1982).

Most of the reported Paleoindian sites consist of surficial finds of lanceolate points with very few having any well-preserved contexts. Goodyear et al. (1989) reported that two Paleoindian projectile points have been identified in Greenville County.

##### ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Early Archaic period (9,900-8,000 B.P.) is typically regarded as an adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental warming (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). As opposed to the forms present during the Paleoindian period, Early Archaic points are notched and sites are defined by the presence of the Taylor side-notched points, Palmer/Kirk corner-notched, and bifurcate forms (Chapman 1985; Coe 1964; Goodyear et al. 1979; Michie 1966). These point types are much more abundant than the previously discussed Paleoindian types, indicating that an extensive regional Native American population was in place by the tenth millennium B.P.

Based on research conducted at two sites in North Carolina's Haw River Valley, Claggett and Cable (1982) proposed that changes in technology from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic periods reflect changes in settlement organization in response to post-Pleistocene warming. They argued that the resource structure would have become increasingly homogeneous throughout the Early Archaic. The settlement strategy emphasized residential mobility rather than logistic mobility, which would be manifested in an increase in expedient tools or situational technology. Supporting data was provided which was later corroborated by Anderson and Schuldenrein (1983) who examined Early Archaic assemblages from various areas of the South Atlantic Slope.

The Middle Archaic period (8,000-5,000 B.P.) is characterized by stemmed points including Kirk Stemmed, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and the lanceolate, Guilford. Typically, the Morrow Mountain and Guilford types are better represented in the South Carolina record.

Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, which fits Binford's (1980) definition of a foraging society. Binford proposed that foragers had high levels of residential mobility, moving camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches. He believed that differences in environmental structure could be traced to large-scale climatic factors and further noted that a collector system could arise under any condition that limited the ability of hunter-gatherers to relocate residences. During his work in the Haw River area of North Carolina, Cable (1982) argued that postglacial warming at the end of the Pleistocene led to increased vegetational homogeneity, which encouraged foraging.

The Late Archaic period (5,000-3,000 B.P.) has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). The Savannah River Stemmed projectile point characterizes the period as well as the technological development of fiber-tempered pottery known as Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings pottery (5000-3,100 B.P.) and the later sand-tempered Thom's Creek series (4,000-2,900 B.P.) share many formal and stylistic similarities, and have a great deal of chronological overlap. The first use of freshwater shellfish in the region corresponds with the development of fiber-tempered pottery in the Coastal Plain (about 4,500 B.P.). However, shellfish procurement and pottery use did not occur above the Fall Line until after 3,700 B.P. (and fresh-water shell midden sites are only found in the Savannah River Valley). Piedmont and Fall Line inhabitants used soapstone cooking tools (heating stones, and later, bowls), which explains the late adoption of pottery (Sassaman et al. 1990; Sassaman 1993). No fiber-tempered pottery has been found northwest of Columbia (Benson 1994).

## WOODLAND PERIOD

The Early Woodland period (3,000-2,450 B.P.) is characterized by Dunlap and Swannanoa ceramics. The Dunlap series is characterized by a medium-to-coarse sand paste, fabric impressions, and vessels with a simple jar or cup form. Swannanoa ceramics have a heavy crushed quartz temper, are cord marked or fabric impressed conoidal jars and simple bowls. They are also occasionally simple stamped, check stamped, and smoothed plain (Keel 1976:230). Early Woodland projectile points consist of Savannah River Stemmed and Swannanoa Stemmed.

The Middle Woodland period (2,450-1,450 B.P.) is characterized by Pigeon and Cartersville potteries in Greenville County. Pigeon is quartz tempered with check stamped, simple stamped, and brushed surfaces. The Cartersville type has a sand or grit paste with a cord marked surface,

although simple stamping and check stamping do occur. The Cartersville series is thought to be closely related to the Deptford series found closer to the coast. Anderson and Schuldenrein (1983:720) suggested that Cartersville continues well into the Late Woodland period. Typical projectile points found with these potteries are the Pigeon side-notched and corner-notched types. Goodyear et al. (1979) and Wood and Gresham (1982) have found Cartersville components in the area, but very little is known about the nature of Middle Woodland occupations.

Connestee potteries are present during this period also, beginning during the second half of the Middle Woodland period. Keel (1976) puts its temporal range between about 1,900 and 1,400 B.P. Connestee is a thin walled sand tempered ware (Trinkley 1990). The Connestee ceramic type is primarily brushed, simple stamped, and cord marked (Keel 1976:222).

The Late Woodland period (1,450-800 B.P.) is defined by the presence of Napier pottery. The Napier series is a fine sand tempered ware with fine complicated stamped designs (Trinkley 1980; 1990). The Late Woodland period is also defined by the decline in the more coastal oriented stamped Deptford wares (Trinkley 1990).

Although Cartersville may extend into the Late Woodland period, archaeological surveys in the Piedmont have not found an appreciable amount of this ceramic type. Although the sparsity of Late Woodland ceramics may be due to the fact that there has been relatively little work in the Piedmont, it may be that Native American population areas and distributions may have time depth not presently recognized (Trinkley 1980:24). Projectile points are typically small and triangular.

The Late Woodland period represents the development of stratified social structures, subsistence strategies, and perhaps ideological structure, which would form the foundation for the following Mississippian period. As Sassaman et al. (1990:14–15) noted, the Late Woodland is difficult to distinguish from the antecedent Middle Woodland and the subsequent Mississippian period, and in some respects represents the continued evolution of Woodland culture into the Mississippian. During the Late Woodland, village structure apparently intensified, and the origins of an agricultural economy are suggested by the presence of corn and squash remains at Late Woodland sites.

Settlement analysis suggests the Late Woodland mirrored the Middle Woodland in site locations, although a somewhat greater dispersal of sites suggests a “decrease in settlement organization” (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). Sassaman et al. (1990:15) indicated that the major change in settlement form the Late Woodland to the Mississippian reflected the consolidation of widely dispersed small sites to larger, but less numerous, villages in or near drainage floodplains.

## MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian period (800-350 B.P.) is characterized by a sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1989). The presence Pee Dee pottery is characteristic of Mississippian sites. Pottery decorations include complicated stamping, usually in conjunction with reed punctation and/or nodes, pellets, or narrow rim strips below the vessel lip.

According to Smith, Mississippian populations had:

A ranked form of social organization, and had developed a specific complex adaptation to linear, environmentally circumscribed floodplain habitat zones... The location of almost any Mississippian settlement within a floodplain habitat zone can, to a great extent, be generally explained as a result of two energy-capture factors:

1. The availability of well-drained, easily tilled, energy-subsidized natural levee soils suitable for horticultural garden plots.
2. Easy access to the rich protein resources of fish and waterfowl in channel-remnant oxbow lakes (Smith 1978:486, 488).

Greenville County is located near the southern periphery of Pisgah influence. Pisgah phase pottery, which is common in the Appalachian summit area, is tempered with fine to coarse sand. Its surface treatments consist of complicated stamping, check stamping, and plain (Dickens 1970; Holden 1966). Pisgah-like ceramics have been found at several sites in the region (Ryan 1971; Teague 1979).

## PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

The lands of the Lower Cherokee have been described as "comparatively flat lands on the banks of the Tugaloo and Keowee Rivers and their branches in what is now northwestern South Carolina" (Fogelson and Kutsche 1961:88–89). Swanton (1946) listed a number of Lower Cherokee towns in Oconee and Pickens counties, but none in Greenville County. However, archival research by Breedlove and McCuen (1993) has located several early plats and land grants that give enigmatic references to Indian settlements.

The Cherokee were forced farther west, removing them from the southeast area by 1838, although a few remained in the Carolina Mountains as late as 1842. The Cherokee used South Carolina's Upper Piedmont as hunting territory with the eastern limits defined by the presence of the Catawba Indians, primarily in the York, Chester, and Lancaster county area (Mabrey 1981).

Artifacts typically associated with Cherokee occupations include Qualla and Lamar ceramics, small triangular projectile points, and early European items. Several sites in nearby Oconee County have been examined which contained remains of historic Cherokee occupation. They include Tomassee, Estatoe, Chauga, and Chatooga (see, for example, Egloff 1967; Kelly and DeBaillou 1960; Schroedl and Riggs 1989; Smith et al. 1988).

## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In 1670, the English established a permanent settlement on the west bank of the Ashley River on Albemarle Point. The Lord Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1720, were in search of a staple crop that would provide great wealth in the mercantile system. By 1680, the settlement moved across the river to the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers and became modern-day Charleston. This position provided better defense, as well as a more healthful climate. In addition, it was convenient for settlers to bring their crops to market since the settlement was situated between two major rivers.

After the establishment of Charles Town in 1670, South Carolina was divided into manageable territorial units. Present-day Greenville County was contained in the largest of these units, known as Colleton County. For approximately the next eight decades, the area continued to be occupied predominantly by the Cherokee; however, Euro-American settlers started moving into the region in increasing numbers by the 1750s though, at the time, it was illegal for British citizens to own land reserved for the Indians.

Early settlers from the north were composed primarily of cattlemen and Indian traders. Semi-permanent settlements were concentrated along streams and rivers where land was productive and easily cleared (Mills 1972:604). One of the earliest settlers was Richard Pearis who operated a trading post and gristmill overlooking a 15-foot fall on the Reedy River. During this period, there was little communication between the upstate landholders and the legal authorities on the coast, which left the Upcountry largely autonomous. This led to the emergence of the Regulator Movement of the 1760s, a vigilante organization that attempted to maintain order and provide security on the frontier (Adams and Trinkley 1993). The group petitioned the Commons House for a system of courts, a written legal code, churches, schools, and defined county lines. In response, the Circuit Court Act of 1769 created the Ninety Six District in the northwestern section of the province, including the area of contemporary Greenville County. This act marked the first time that the region was represented in official government proceedings.

By the mid-1770s, the Upcountry population was quite diverse in its ethnic, religious, and political background; however, in Greenville County, the Revolutionary War period was dominated by American interests. British Tories were in the minority in the region, but the Cherokee supplemented their military numbers. Richard Pearis, the founder of the City of

Greenville, was an avid Tory and was made a Captain in defense of the Crown. The British military influence was quickly mitigated in the Greenville area when Pearis was captured along with other prominent Tory leaders. This gave the Americans an opportunity to eliminate the British presence in the upstate completely. Colonel William Thompson, on December 22, 1775 rallied the Patriot militia and defeated the British loyalists near the Reedy River. This battle, known as the Snow Campaign, was the only Revolutionary War battle fought in the Greenville area and it effectively secured the South Carolina upstate for the American cause.

The Cherokee's choice to support the British during the Revolution ended their influence in the region. As reports of attacks by the Cherokee began to circulate, colonists from both North and South Carolina set out to "burn every Indian town" and were largely successful in their task. Weakened by disease and warfare, the Cherokee signed The Treaty of DeWitt's Corner on May 20, 1777, in which "all of the Cherokee lands, eastward of Unacay Mountain" were ceded to the state of South Carolina (Huff, Jr. 1995:26).

The population of Greenville County did not increase until after the expulsion of the Native American population. A wave of immigration, spearheaded by farmers from North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, created a self-sufficient economy based on planting flax, tobacco, corn, wheat, and oats, and raising cattle and hogs (Trinkley et al. 1995).

Although the Circuit Court Act of 1769 had provided circuit courts and sheriffs, the Upcountry was still suffering from ineffective local government after the American Revolution. The newly formed legislature divided the Ninety Six District into six counties in 1785, but it was not until the next year that Greenville County emerged as a discrete entity from lands designated to Spartanburg and Laurens counties (Adams and Trinkley 1993).

In 1797, Lemuel J. Alston offered a 400-acre site for the Greenville County courthouse, near the site of Pearis' gristmill, and the formal organization of the area began to be recognizable. The original village, called Pleasantburg, was a largely unsuccessful speculative venture on Alston's part. In 1815, Alston sold his 11,000-acre holdings to Vardry McBee and left the area (Building Conservation Technology, Inc. 1981:11).

In 1790, the Piedmont's population accounted for 32.7 percent of the total state population. Ten years later, the population had increased 48.2 percent to 120,805 inhabitants. The town of Greenville grew throughout the nineteenth century, having 500 residents in 1834 and about 1,500 in 1850. By 1850, Greenville County had 13,370 white inhabitants and 6,691 African American slaves, most operating the 1,068 farms that were scattered through the county (Building Conservation Technology, Inc. 1981).

Because there was no consistently profitable staple crop, the Upcountry focused on the production of subsistence crops until the early 1800s after the introduction of the cotton gin and the rise of English textile mills. Cotton production spread quickly during the first decade of the eighteenth century and by 1811, the Upcountry exported over 30 million pounds of short-staple cotton (Ford 1988:7). Even yeomen farmers could participate in cotton agriculture since it required little capital outlay and this promoted tremendous growth in the area.

Despite cotton's spread, Greenville County cannot be characterized as representative of the antebellum cotton kingdom as the bulk of farms continued to produce subsistence crops until the Civil War. While the county ranked seventh in the production of rye and oats, it ranked twenty-sixth in the production of cotton. The only significant cash crop produced by Greenville was tobacco. The county ranked third in tobacco production in 1850 (DeBow 1854).

Lacy K. Ford, Jr. argued that the Upcountry participated in Secession because of the "'county-republican' ideal of personal independence, given particular fortification by the use of black slaves as a mud-sill class'" in his *Origins of Southern Radicalism: The South Carolina Upcountry, 1800-1860*. Ford made the case that both yeomen and planters rose to defend this ideal though no Civil War battles were actually fought in Greenville County. The greatest contribution that the county made to the cause of the Confederacy was in providing human and material resources. The City of Greenville alone, provided enough soldiers to form two infantry regiments and approximately 400 persons died as a result of combat-related illness or wounds. In addition to personnel, Greenville provided the Confederacy with an arsenal for the manufacture of rifles and a hospital. Although the Civil War had little military impact on Greenville, the war did change its history, destroying the basis of its wealth and creating in its place a system of tenancy. This arrangement involved the hiring of farm laborers for a portion of the crop, a fixed amount of money or both (Ford 1988).

After the Civil War, cotton prices rose, causing many Southerners to plant cotton again in the hopes of making up for losses that occurred during the war. There were about 200 gins operating in Greenville County in the 1880s and the distance cotton would have to be hauled never exceeded 1.5 miles. The financial backing needed for Reconstruction in the Greenville area came primarily from New England investors who started textile mills utilizing the local cotton crop and waterpower in the area. Textile manufacture, which had formerly been monopolized by Aiken County, became the industrial focus of the Greenville area (Trinkley et al. 1995). By 1888 there were eight textile works using both steam and water power.

Between 1880 and 1925, the number of owner-operated farms in the Piedmont increased by 35.3 percent, while the number of case renters increased by 375.4 percent and the number of sharecroppers increased by 155.8 percent. A news article reported that former slaves engaged in

agriculture “rarely make more than a bare support and in the end they get into debt and never pay out” – the legacy of poor agricultural training, inability to obtain assistance, and the effect of Jim Crow laws (News and Courier 1884).

Rail lines across the state of South Carolina began to increase substantially in the 1850s with the creation of a state-sponsored revolving fund to support the development of the railroad. This occurred fairly rapidly and eleven lines operated in the state by 1860. The improved rail lines resulted in a greater ability to transport goods, both throughout the state and into northern states as well. This proved to be a particular boon for manufacturing, and helped spur the development of the textile industry (Edgar 1998:283).

In addition to better transportation of goods across the state, the railroad also spurred the growth of several towns along its lines. Two of these are Simpsonville and Fountain Inn. Fountain Inn and Simpsonville were both established along an Old Stage Road. Fountain Inn became a main stagecoach stop with an established post office in 1832. Simpsonville was not that far behind and in 1838 the area established a post office and was originally named Plain. It was later named Simpsonville after Peter Simpson who started one of the first businesses within that community (Huff, Jr. 1995; Richardson 2016; Brown 2016).

Initially, the Greenville-Columbia Rail line hindered the economy and growth of Simpsonville. It was not until after the Civil War and the completion of the Laurens-Greenville Line that Simpsonville began to experience growth again. In 1884 a station was established near present day Fountain Inn and in that same year the city was officially chartered. Simpsonville became an incorporated city in 1901 (Huff, Jr. 1995; Richardson 2016; Brown 2016).

The late nineteenth century saw a consolidation of the railroads. The Southern Railroad gained ownership of many rail lines, including the Greenville and Columbia, and used Greenville as a hub. As Greenville dealt directly with major cities such as New York and Atlanta, its position as a center for textile manufacture became even more prominent (Aheron 1999:29). By 1915, Greenville’s role in the textile industry was solidified when it became the permanent host for the biennial Southern Textile Exposition (Edgar 1998:454). Figure 2 is the 1921 Greenville County soil survey, showing the towns of Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, along with the rail line. The project vicinity is sparsely settled, except along roadways and areas close to town centers.

In the 1930s, the combination of a depressed national economy and Progressive legislation enacted to reduce the maximum number of hours a textile worker could work in a day resulted in a decrease in profits for mill owners. Their response was “the stretch-out,” a new program in which each mill operator would be responsible for more looms at a time, with a faster operating speed (Edgar 1998:488). This new program was unpopular with workers and caused unease in the mill industry. The United Textile Workers called for general strikes in 1934, and Greenville saw unrest and violence as a result of the strikes (Cooper 2000:149–150).

Figure 2.  
The 1921 Greenville County Soil Survey



Source: USDA Soil Survey, Greenville, SC (1921)

The advent of World War II changed the fate of Greenville's textile industry once more, as Greenville mills supplied U.S. troops with cloth for uniforms and other necessities. Greenville also became home to Donaldson Air Force Base during World War II, which further bolstered the economy (Aheron 1999:96–97). Post-war economic boom times resulted in a continual increase in textile production through the 1960s, with employment reaching its peak, 161,000 people, in 1973. After this, the textile industry in Greenville began its decline, spurred on by shifts in technology that rendered its plants obsolete and the shift of production overseas. By the 1990s, the textile industry in Greenville employed less than half of the workers it had in the 1970s. Today the textile industry has been largely replaced with skilled manufacturing, with companies such as BMW moving into the Greenville-Spartanburg area (Edgar 1998:576).

Simpsonville experienced a dramatic rise in population during this period. Greenville began to expand outward and much of Simpsonville's growth comes from its overflow. Between 1970 and 1992 Simpsonville had a dramatic increase in population of around 200 percent and it has been steadily increasing over the years. Nearby Fountain Inn also experienced growth but has been able to maintain its cozy home-town feel with downtown preservation and Main Street revitalizations (Huff, Jr. 1995; Richardson 2016; Brown 2016).

## IV. METHODS

### BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research consisted of an examination of the state site files, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files, and standing structure files on record at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, as well as the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The goal of the background research was to identify previously identified cultural resources in the area. Historic maps were also examined to assist in identifying possible unidentified cultural resources. Map collections included Mills' *Atlas of South Carolina* (Mills 1980) and digital collections at the University of South Carolina's Thomas Cooper Library.

### FIELD METHODS

#### ARCHAEOLOGY

Following the background research, a three-person crew, consisting of the field director and two field technicians, conducted an archaeological survey. Areas to be developed had already been cleared. Because most of the property had been clear-cut and many of the downed trees had been removed or were pushed into large piles, surface visibility was approximately 80 percent or better. Therefore, the majority of the permit area was surveyed using 30-meter interval pedestrian survey transects. Subsoil was visible in the exposed surface.

Vegetated areas remained in poorly drained areas as well as in steeply sloped areas adjacent to streams. These locations were walked to identify micro-landforms that may contain evidence of human use. When they were encountered, shovel tests were judgmentally placed in them. Shovel tests were approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated to at least 10 centimeters into culturally sterile subsoil. All soils were screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth to ensure systematic artifact recovery. Stratigraphic descriptions included depth and soil texture.

If archaeological deposits were encountered the site was delineated at 15-meter (50 feet) intervals on a full grid until two negative shovel tests were encountered in each direction. The location of surface features and structures were also considered in the determination of site boundaries.

## ARCHITECTURE

The architectural historian photographed architectural resources 50 years or older located within the APE. Buildings, structures, and sites greater than 50 years in age were surveyed and assessed for their National Register eligibility in accordance with the SHPO-produced *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*. They were photographed using a digital camera. Properties were evaluated following the NRHP criteria and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE that was NRHP listed or that met the NRHP criteria for eligibility.

## LABORATORY ANALYSIS METHODS

All of the artifacts recovered were washed, analyzed, and prepared for curation. Historic artifacts were analyzed utilizing the classificatory scheme developed by archaeologist Stanley South (1977). Historic artifacts were categorized by material (i.e. ceramic, glass, metal, etc.), artifact group (i.e. kitchen, architecture, activities, etc.), type and subtype. Artifact identifications were into a database developed by New South Associates. This database allows artifact counts and calculations to be generated and also allows for various dating formulas to be calculated for historic artifacts. The collections will be curated at the SCIAA, using their curation standards.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

Cultural resources were evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources were defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they:

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

Criteria A, B and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D, although other criteria can apply. The National Park Service (2002) defined two requirements for archaeological sites to be eligible under Criterion D: the site must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and the information must be considered important. Furthermore, the site must have “been used as a source of data and contains more, as yet unretrieved, data” (National Park Service 2002).

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## V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SITES

Two previously recorded sites lie within a half-mile radius to the permit area boundaries (Figure 3). Neither of these sites were determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and both are located outside of the permit area.

Site 38GR75 was identified during the 1977 survey by Carolina Archaeological Services for the Greenville Area Wastewater treatment facilities project. It was identified as an unknown prehistoric scatter consisting of quartz flakes and bifocal reduction debitage. The site had been moderately disturbed by agricultural practices and had a low artifact density and was therefore recommended as not eligible for the NRHP (Drucker and Anthony 1977).

Site 38GR139 is a historic stone and log dam identified during the 1984 survey of the Durbin Creek 201 Facilities by Carolina Archaeological Services (Jackson and Drucker 1984). The site dates to the mid-twentieth century was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

### SURVEY CONDITIONS

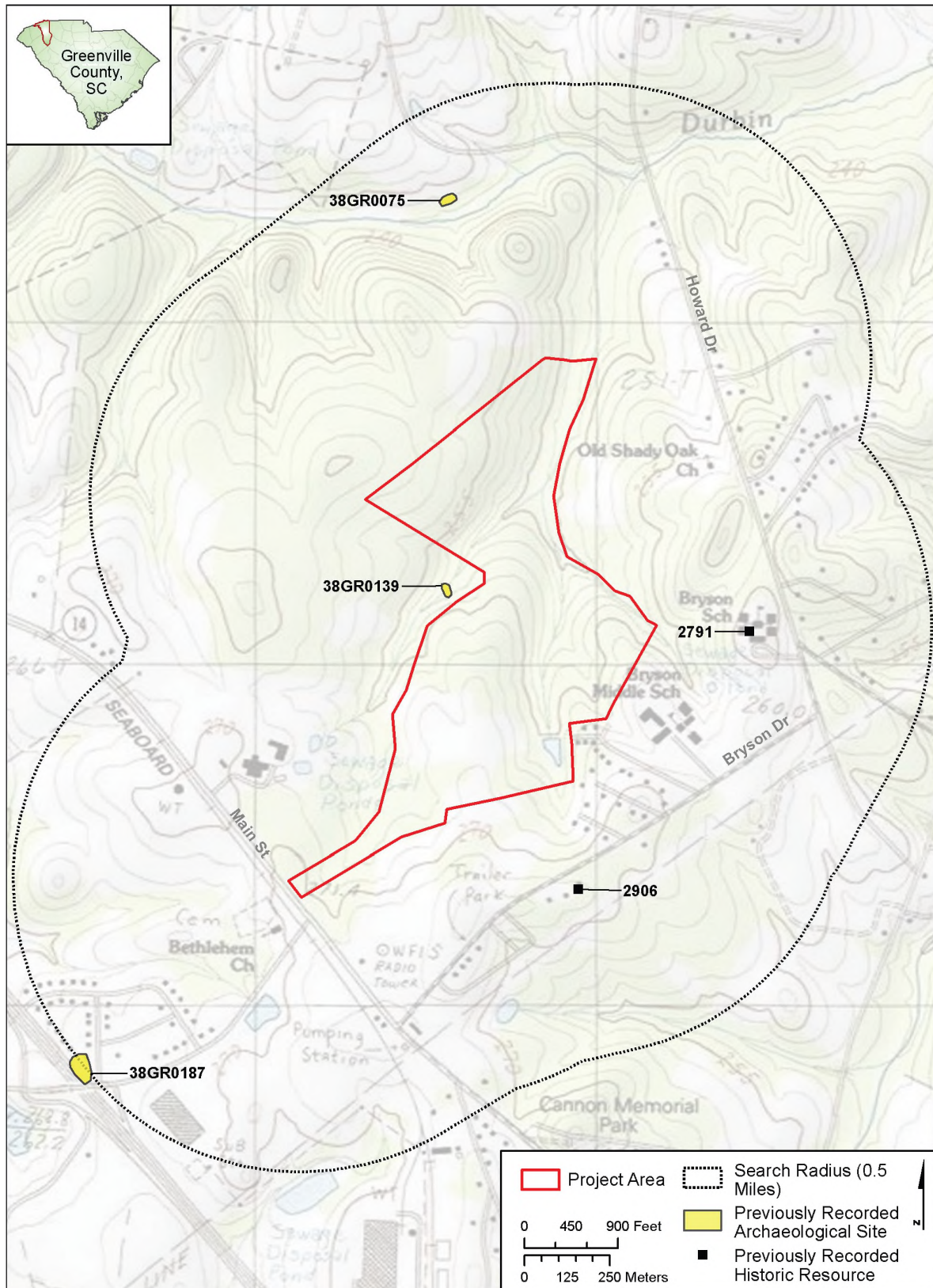
As previously noted, the permit area had been extensively cleared in preparation for development. Figure 4 shows areas of proposed improvements. These areas had been cleared prior to survey, leaving only steep side slopes and stream margins vegetated. The cleared areas were surveyed using a 30-meter interval transect systematic walkover as ground surface visibility was high. In most areas, subsoil was visible (Figure 5). A total of 15 judgmental shovel tests were excavated. As a result of the survey two archaeological sites (38GR385 and 38GR386) were identified (Figure 6).

### RESULTS

#### SITE 38GR385

Site 38GR385 is a small twentieth-century trash scatter located in a cleared area in the southern portion of the project area that offered 80 to 100 percent surface visibility (Figure 7). Five shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals from the center of the scatter. All shovel tests were negative and artifacts were recovered only from the surface. Most shovel tests exhibited only disturbed subsoil, which consisted of red (10YR4/8) clay. The site was delineated by surface collection and measures approximately 90 square meters in size.

Figure 3.  
Map of Previous Identified Resources Within 0.5 Miles of the Permit Area



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Fountain Inn, SC (1984)

Figure 4.  
Map Showing the Proposed Development

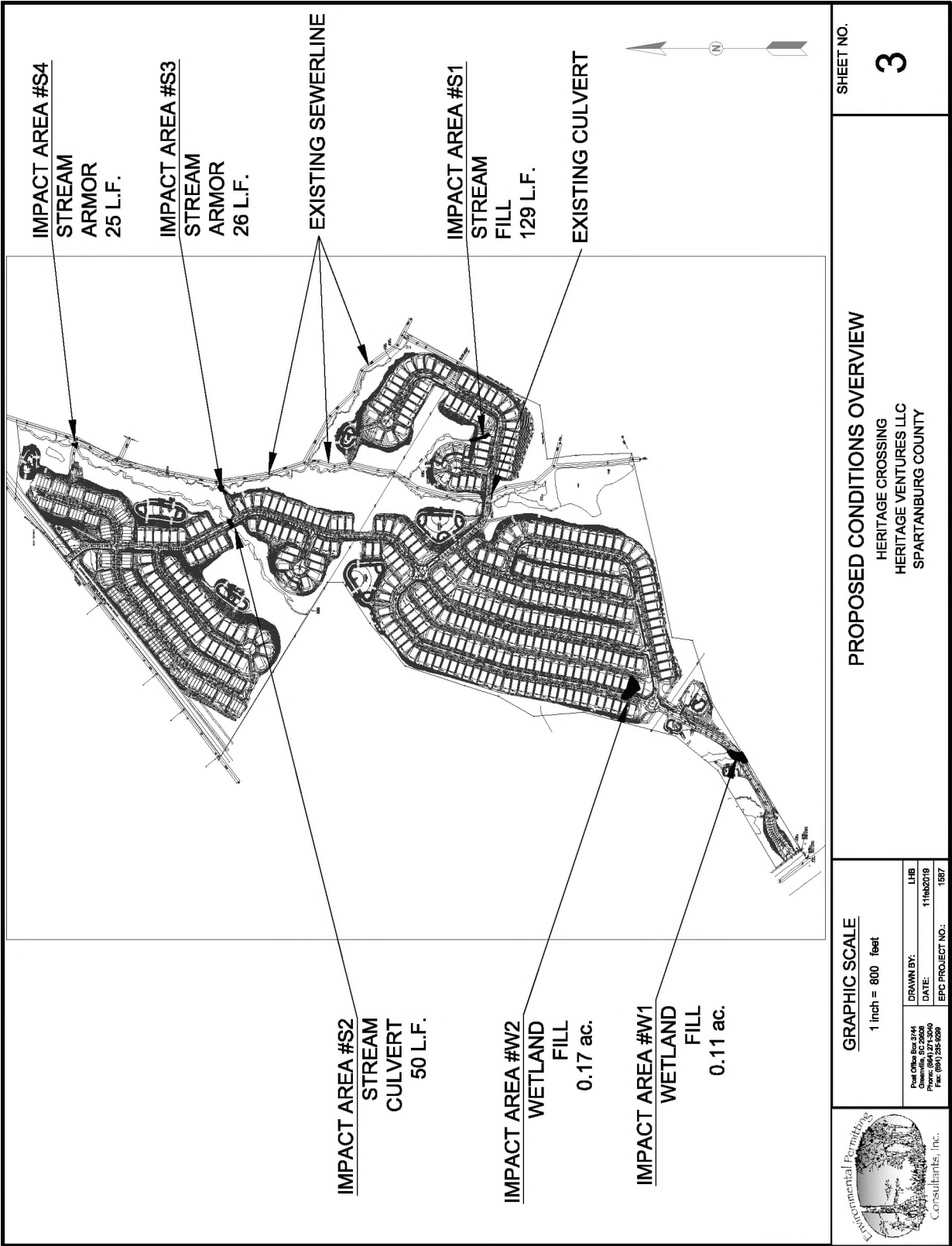


Figure 5.  
Typical Conditions Within the Project Area

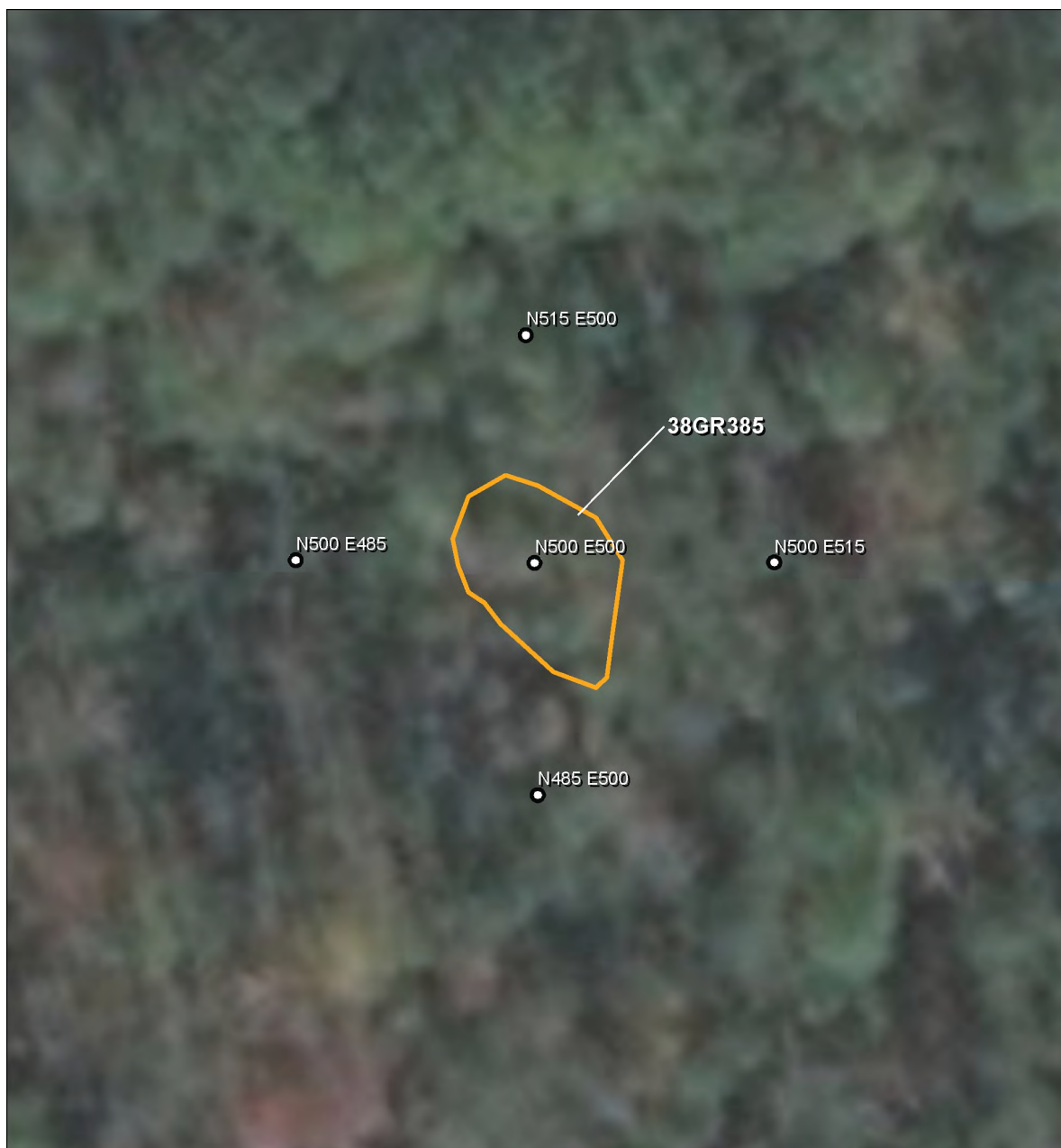


Figure 6.  
Map Showing Survey Coverage and Newly Identified Archaeological and Architectural Resources




Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)


Figure 7.  
Site 38GR385

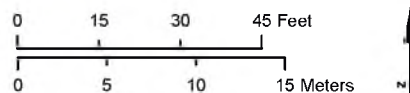


Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

**Project 5583 - Site 38GR385**

 Newly Recorded Archaeological Site

 Shovel Test



South View of Site 38GR385

The surface collection consisted of a representative sample of artifact types. It was not completely collected since there were numerous examples of the same artifact types. Items collected are presented below in Table 2. As can be seen, these items date to the mid to late twentieth century. Some may not be fifty years old and the date of all items was not evident.

*Table 2. Artifacts Collected from 38GRE385*

Item	Count
Complete Clear Glass Bottle	1
Complete Clear Glass Flavoring Extract Bottle	1
Clear Container Glass, makers mark Owens-Illinois circa 1920 to 1960s	1
Clear Container Glass, Log Cabin Syrup	1
Opaque Brown Hiram Walker and Sons Pint Liquor Bottle	1
Molded Ironstone Ceramic, Homer Laughlin, Virginia Rose Pattern	1
Wire	1
Glass Jergens Lotion Bottle	1
Cobalt Blue Noxema Jar with Metal Screw Top Attached	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

The site has been significantly disturbed from erosion and recent timbering. The entirety of the artifact assemblage was found on the ground surface, which consisted of exposed subsoil. The site lacks integrity and, therefore, lacks significant data potential. The artifact assemblage was small and the artifacts are a mixture of items older than 50 years and items that may not be historic.

The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history and so it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past, and so is not eligible under Criterion B. With respect to Criterion C, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Due clear lack of integrity and, consequently, research potential the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

#### SITE 38GR386

Site 38GR386 is a small twentieth-century historic surface scatter located in a cleared area in the western portion of the area (Figure 8). Surface visibility was high and the site was delineated by surface collection and the excavation of six shovel tests. All six shovel tests excavated were negative and artifacts were only recovered from the ground surface. Like 38GR385, most shovel tests exhibited only disturbed subsoil, which consisted of red (10YR4/8) clay. The site measures approximately 700 square meters in width based on the extent of the surface scatter.

Figure 8.  
Site 38GR386



Source: Bing Maps Hybrid (2019)

**Project 5583 - Site 38GR386**

- Project Area
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site
- Shovel Test

0 15 30 45 Feet

0 5 10 15 Meters



Southeast View of Site 38GR386

The site was first identified by a concentration of displaced foundation stones along with an exposed scatter of historic and modern items. Obvious modern debris included a grill grate, plastic milk jug, and other plastic items. They were not collected. A representative sample of artifacts that are or may be older than 50 years were collected from 38GR386 and included a variety of vessel glass, ceramics, a horseshoe, and a fragment of an eating utensil. Items collected are presented below Table 3. These items date to the early half of the twentieth century.

*Table 3. Artifacts Collected from 38GR386*

Item	Count
Clear Glass Bottle Lip	1
Clear Glass Machine Made Bottle	1
Clear Glass Machine Made Panel Bottle, Owens Bottle Company Mark (1919-1931)	1
Aqua Container Glass	1
Aqua Container Glass, Likely A Ball Mason Jar	1
Aqua Container Glass, "Rawleigh's Trademark", Illinois Glass Company Mark	1
Milk Glass Container, Likely Watkins Compound Mustard Ointment	1
Cobalt Blue Container Glass, Vicks Vaporub, likely pre-1940	1
Horseshoe	1
Ironstone, Plain	1
Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	2
Bristol Slipped Stoneware	1
Stoneware, Unidentified, Engine Turned	1
Solarized "Amethyst" Molded Tableware Glass	1
Metal Utensil Handle	1
Whiteware, Plain	1
Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

The site has been significantly disturbed from erosion and recent timbering. The entirety of the artifact assemblage was found on the ground surface, which usually consisted of exposed subsoil. The site lacks integrity and consisted of a mixture of modern and historic items; therefore, it lacks significant data potential.

The site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. It is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. With respect to Criterion C, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Due to a lack of integrity that diminishes its research potential, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

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## VI. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

### PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED RESOURCES

Prior to initiating field survey, a background review was conducted. This identified two previous recorded architectural resources located within a half-mile of the project area boundaries (see Figure 3). No previously recorded resources were identified within the project boundary. To determine the potential for architectural resources, several historic maps and aerials were reviewed. While these historic maps showed buildings surrounding the approximate project area, none were identified within the APE.

Two previous recorded resources were identified in 2013 when Brockington conducted a countywide survey. Of these two, Resource 2791 was considered NRHP eligible. Both resources are located outside the project APE and will not be affected by the proposed project. Resource 2791 was originally Bryson Elementary and is NRHP eligible. This resource was built in 1960 and has been identified as an equalization school. Resource 2906 is a residence that was constructed 1908 and known as the Bryson Home. This Queen Anne style residence was not found eligible for the NRHP.

### RESULTS

The field survey identified seven resources in the viewshed of the project area but none were located within the project area (see Figure 6 and Table 4). One resource, 6279, is a Duplex complex that has five associated buildings. All resources are discussed following the table below.

*Table 4. Historic Architectural Resources*

Site Number	Historic Use	Street	City	Construction Date	NRHP Status
6277	Residence	109 Wood Drive	Simpsonville	Ca. 1960	Not Eligible
6278	Residence	116 Wood Drive	Simpsonville	Ca. 1960	Not Eligible
6279	Residence	121 Bryson Heights Drive	Simpsonville	1969	Not Eligible
6279.01	Residence	121 Apt 1-2 Bryson Heights Drive	Simpsonville	1969	Not Eligible

Site Number	Historic Use	Street	City	Construction Date	NRHP Status
6279.02	Residence	121 Apt 5-6 Bryson Heights Drive	Simpsonville	1969	Not Eligible
6279.03	Residence	121 Apt 3-4 Bryson Heights Drive	Simpsonville	1969	Not Eligible
6279.04	Residence	121 Apt 7-8 Bryson Heights Drive	Simpsonville	1969	Not Eligible
6279.05	Residence	121 Apt 9-10 Bryson Heights Drive	Simpsonville	1969	Not Eligible
6280	Residence	117 Bryson Heights Drive	Simpsonville	Ca. 1960	Not Eligible
6281	Residence	115 Bryson Heights Drive	Simpsonville	Ca. 1960	Not Eligible
6282	Residence	107 Leake Drive	Simpsonville	Ca. 1960	Not Eligible
6283	Residence	106 Leake Drive	Simpsonville	Ca. 1970	Not Eligible

#### RESOURCE 6277

Resource 6277 is a Linear Ranch house built circa 1960 and is located at 109 Wood Drive (Figure 9a). The resource has a rectangular footprint with a side gable roof. The exterior walls are clad in brick veneer and the roof is covered in composition shingles. On the southeast elevation is an attached single-car carport that has open sides and supported by brick columns. At the rear of the carport is a storage closet and a side entrance to the residence is located off the carport. The front entrance is covered slightly by the main roof line and brick steps lead up to the doorway. The front entrance surround is clad in vertical shiplap accentuating the entrance to the house. The windows are replacement six-over-six double hung vinyl sashes. Besides the windows, no other major alterations were noted.

While the resource has not undergone major alterations, it does not embody a distinctive representation of a Ranch house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

#### RESOURCE 6278

Resource 6278 is Rambling Ranch house, circa 1960, located at 116 Wood Drive (Figure 9b). The resource has an irregular footprint due to the many off-set bays and set-backs. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the gable roof is clad in compositions shingles.

Figure 9.  
Resources 6277 and 6278



The roof lines also boast large overhangs with wide, wood fascia and soffit boards. The center bay has been set-back and contains the off-center front entrance. The center bay also boasts a tripartite bayed window cased in vinyl sash. The east bay is off-set and projects above the center roofline and the west bay is set-forward. Windows across the resource are six-over-six double hung wood sashes. The resource had one visible interior brick chimney.

While no major alterations have significantly altered this Ranch house, it does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

#### RESOURCE 6279 AND 6279.01, 6279.02, 6279.03, 6279.04, AND 6279.05

Resource 6279 is a set of five multi-family dwellings located at 121 Bryson Heights Drive (Figure 10). These residences were constructed in 1969 based on the Greenville County Tax records which are available online. The duplexes were originally owned and operated by the Bryson Heights Enterprise Incorporated. All of the duplexes are similar in footprint and roof style with minor variations occurring among window repetition and style. These variations, however, may be a result of the ongoing renovations. All residences appear to be undergoing renovations. The buildings have been gutted and the windows have been removed or replaced. There are very little original materials left on the resources.

Resources 6279.01-6279.05 have a rectangular foot print with a hip roof. They are divided into two equal apartments. The resources are constructed of concrete block and the roof is covered in composition shingles.

Resource 6279.03 probably retains the most original materials and window placement. This resource contains apartments 2 and 4. The front facade has six bays and the repetition is as follows: two paired window, entry door, single window, single window, entry door, two paired windows. The sides have two bays represented by evenly spaced single windows. The windows are all one-over-one fixed in metal sashes.

Resources 6279.01, 6279.02, 6279.04 all have variations among the window placement but retain the same layout as the other residences. Resource 6279.05 contains apartments 9 and 11 and alters in appearance from the other resources. This resource is set on sloping lot and construction mimics the slope with a stepped or cascading roof line. The resource still retains the rectangular floor plan with a hip roof and large overhanging eaves. Apartment 9 has a paired window beside the front entrance, while Apartment 11 has a single window with one-over-one double hung metal sash to the east of its entrance and a paired one-over-one fixed window on the west side of the entrance.

With its replacement of non-historic windows, doors, and ongoing interior renovations, the residences located 121 Bryson Heights have diminished integrity of design and materials. As a result, these resources do not embody a distinctive representation of their building type either individually or as a district. They also do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. These residences are not known to be associated with any events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resources associated with 121 Bryson Heights Drive is recommended as not individually eligible or as a district for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

#### RESOURCE 6280

Resource 6280 is a Linear Ranch house built circa 1960 and is located at 117 Bryson Heights Drive (Figure 11a). The resource has a rectangular footprint with a side gable roof. The exterior is clad in brick veneer and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The resource has a front porch with a shed roof supported by plain square columns. The front door is off center and has a diamond shaped window typical of its time. The windows across the resource are six-over-six double hung vinyl sash replacements. The front elevation has a picture window flanked by four-over-four double hung vinyl sash windows. An interior brick chimney was visible along the center roofline.

This Linear Ranch house was not found to be significantly altered but it also does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. The resource also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

#### RESOURCE 6281

Resource 6281 is a Linear Ranch house, circa 1960, located at 115 Bryson Heights Drive (Figure 11b). The resource has a rectangular footprint with a side gable roof. The east front façade boasts a cross gable roof with boxed returns. The exterior of the resource is clad in brick veneer and the roof is covered in composition shingles. The front porch is engaged and supported by decorative metal posts. The windows are paired replacement one-over-one double hung vinyl sashes. One interior brick chimney was visible along the rear roof line.

With its replacement non-historic windows and front door, the house has diminished integrity of design and materials. As a result, it does not embody a distinctive representation of a Ranch House type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 10.  
Resource 6279



Figure 11.  
Resources 6280 and 6281



### RESOURCE 6282

Resource 6282 is a Linear Ranch house built circa 1960 and is located at 107 Leake Drive (Figure 12a). The resource has a rectangular foot print with a side gable roof. The exterior of the resource is clad in brick veneer and the roof is covered in composition singles with the gable ends clad in board and batten. On the east elevation is an integral single-car carport with a rear storage closet. The front porch has a shed roof supported by decorative metal posts. Windows across the house are two-over-two double hung wood sashes. On the front elevation, west of the front entrance, is a picture window flanked by narrow two-over-two fixed windows.

While the resource has not had any alterations, it does not embody a distinctive representation of a Ranch house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

### RESOURCE 6283

Resource 6283 is a Linear Ranch house, circa 1960, located at 106 Leake Drive (Figure 12b). The resource has a rectangular footprint with a side gable roof. The exterior of the resource is clad in brick veneer and the roof is covered in compositions shingles. The gable ends of the roof are clad in vinyl siding. The resource has an integrated single-car garage on the east elevation. The engaged front porch is supported by plain columns and the front entrance has a classical style surround with fluted pilasters and a plain pediment. The windows across the resource are six-over-six double hung vinyl sashes.

This Linear Ranch house was not found to have many alterations, but it does not embody a distinctive representation of its house type. It also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 12.  
Resources 6282 and 6283



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## VII. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological survey identified two sites (38GR385 and 38GR386) within the project area. Site 38GR385 is identified as a mid to late twentieth-century trash midden. Site 38GR386 is an early to late twentieth-century historic scatter that contained dislocated foundation stones, modern garbage, and historic artifacts. Both sites were delineated by surface collection and all shovel tests excavations were negative. Due to the heavily disturbed nature of the sites, both are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Seven architectural resources were identified within the APE. Six of these were single family residences and one was a multi-family complex. None of the resources are recommended eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

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# APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG

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## Specimen Catalog

County: Greenville

State: South Carolina

Project: Heritage Crossing (2019)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (154.05g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made. <a href="http://sha.org/bottle/pdf/files/symbolslogotable.pdr">sha.org/bottle/pdf/files/symbolslogotable.pdr</a>	4/23/19
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (54.4g)	Bottle Glass, Machine Made, small screw top, possibly food extract bottle?, Toulouse, 1977: 239	4/23/19
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (97.3g)	Perfume/ Cosmetic Bottle, Glass, Base: Jergens Pat. Pend. Jergens Lotion bottle	4/23/19
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (55.1g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, I in diamond and oval makers mark, Owens-Illinois circa 1920 to 1960s. 12 to left, 63 at right, possible 1963 date?, <a href="https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/files/OLogoTable.pdf">https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/files/OLogoTable.pdf</a>	4/23/19
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (89.1g)	Perfume/ Cosmetic Bottle, Glass, Cobalt machine made Noxema jar with metal screw cap still attached	4/23/19
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (277.2g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, Log Cabin Syrup bottle	4/23/19
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (114.7g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Opaque Brown, Base: 'Bottled by Hiram Walker and Sons LTD Walkerville Canada. Bottle made in Canada' Half Pint	4/23/19
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (246.2g)	Ironstone, Molded (Embossed), Homer Laughlin Virginia Rose Made in USA B 57 (?) N 8. Indicates made in Newell, W VA in 1957 possibly, can't quite make out the date code, <a href="http://www.laurelhollowpark.net/hlc/hlcbackstamps.html">http://www.laurelhollowpark.net/hlc/hlcbackstamps.html</a>	4/23/19
SET01	38GR385	1	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (2g)	Metal Object, Miscellaneous, wire thing	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (52.4g)	Whiteware, Plain, base with partial mark 'LIN' printed	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (22g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear, Owens Bottle Company mark (1919-1931); small panelled container, <a href="https://www.glassbottlemarks.com/owens-bottle-company-o-inside-square-mark-on-antique-bottles/">https://www.glassbottlemarks.com/owens-bottle-company-o-inside-square-mark-on-antique-bottles/</a>	4/23/19

## Specimen Catalog

County: Greenville

State: South Carolina

Project: Heritage Crossing (2019)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (11.7g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue, Vicks Vaporub mark; likely pre-1940, <a href="https://www.glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks-5/">https://www.glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks-5/</a>	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (15.8g)	Bottle Glass, Lipping Tool Finish, Fine	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (50.4g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Clear	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (218.6g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass, 'tkins' embossed on side; likely 'Watkins', possibly compound mustard ointment	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (4.2g)	Container Glass, Aqua, 'all' embossed; likely a Ball mason jar fragment	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (140.1g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Aqua, mend; 'Rawleigh's Trademark' embossed; Illinois Glass Co. maker's mark (1915-1929), <a href="https://www.glassbottlemarks.com/w-t-rawleighs-freeport-illinois/">https://www.glassbottlemarks.com/w-t-rawleighs-freeport-illinois/</a>	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (62.6g)	Stoneware, Unidentified, unglazed and engine turned	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (12.7g)	Ironstone, Plain	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (6.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (12.7g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (11.8g)	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	3 (479.9g)	Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed, with cobalt color	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	7 (135.7g)	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (5.1g)	Utensil Handle, Metal, Unidentified	4/23/19

## Specimen Catalog

County: Greenville

State: South Carolina

Project: Heritage Crossing (2019)

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	7 (54.9g)	Container Glass, Aqua	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (4.8g)	Tableware Glass, Unidentified, Molded, amethyst color	4/23/19
SET02	38GR386	2	N500 E500	Surface Collection	1 (256.5g)	Horseshoe	4/23/19

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## APPENDIX B: SHPO LETTER

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July 16, 2019

Brice McKoy  
Chief, Northwest Branch  
Department of the Army  
Charleston District, Corps of Engineers  
150 Executive Center Drive, Suite 205  
Greenville, SC 29615

Re: Heritage Crossing  
(SAC-2019-0558)  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0247

Dear Brice McKoy:

Thank you for your letter of June 17, 2019 regarding the above-referenced proposed undertaking. We also received the permit application, drawings, maps, and the draft report, *Cultural Resources Survey of Heritage Crossing Development Project* as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

The proposed undertaking is defined as the placement of fill material for three road crossings and two sewerline crossings associated with a residential subdivision. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking is defined as the entire proposed development, totaling approximately 160 acres.

The cultural resources survey investigated the APE. No previously recorded and two newly recorded archaeological sites (38GR0385 and 38GR0386) were identified within the APE. Seven newly recorded architectural resources were identified immediately adjacent to the APE (SHPO Site Nos. 6277-6283). Sites 38GR0385 and 38GR0386 and SHPO Site Nos. 6277-6283 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Corps agrees with these recommendations and has determined that sites 38GE0385 and 38GE0386 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Our office also concurs with these eligibility determinations. The Corps has determined that the project will have no effect on historic properties.

Based on the description of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the identification of historic properties within the APE, our office concurs with the assessment that no properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project.

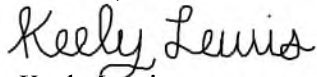
Our office has additional technical comments on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies 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 sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

Please provide electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs for the historic architectural resources following the [Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys](#) (See *Technical Comments*).

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0247 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or [KLewis@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:KLewis@scdah.sc.gov).

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis  
Archaeologist  
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Kristin Andrade, Corps  
Michelle Zulauf, Corps  
Keith Derting, SCIAA

### **Technical Comments**

- Please see the [\*Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Manual\*](#) (Revised, 2018) for the required documentation for completing architectural surveys for submission to SHPO (p. 16-20). Survey deliverables (survey forms and photographs) should be submitted electronically with the draft report.
- p. 35, Figure 11- Please label both photographs. Additionally, Figure 10 appears to depict Resource 6279, please correct label here.

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