Archaeological Survey 3 of the Andrew Pickens Loblolly Removal Project Andrew Pickens Ranger District Sumter National Forest, South Carolina

Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests
Cultural Resources Management Report #2018-01

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
2017

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Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests
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Prepared by

Michael Keith O'Neal
Principal Investigator

and

Luan Cao
Archaeologist

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
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Management Summary

Between June and August 2017, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. (ACC) conducted an archeological survey of 2,385 acres for the United States Forest Service (USFS) designated archaeological survey 3 of the Andrew Pickens Loblolly Removal Project area. This project is a federal undertaking under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on cultural resources. Planned ground disturbance from commercial timber harvests and the construction of temporary logging roads or skid trails have the potential to adversely affect archeological and other cultural resources. The project area is comprised of 77 timber stands located within 22 administrative compartments in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest in Oconee County, South Carolina. These timber stands range in size from 4 to 151 acres (1.6 – 61.1 ha). The purpose of this investigation was to locate all cultural resources in the APE and to evaluate them against the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in accordance with 36CFR Part 60 in order to provide eligibility recommendations and management options, as appropriate.

Archival research identified eight previously recorded archaeological sites within or along the boundaries of the project survey stands. Six of the recorded sites were located and reevaluated. Corrections to site locations were made when necessary. The remaining two previously recorded archaeological sites were not located during this investigation.

This survey resulted in the identification and/or reevaluation of 35 archaeological resources, including 23 archaeological sites (Table i.1) and 12 isolated finds. The archaeological sites include 13 prehistoric sites, eight historic sites, and two sites with both prehistoric and historic components. Prehistoric site types are predominantly lithic scatters of unknown age. Identifiable prehistoric components include occupations dating to the Middle Archaic and Woodland periods. Historic sites include artifact scatters, houses, a cemetery, a stone marker, and an explosives shed. The historic site occupations range from the nineteenth through twentieth centuries. Several of the historic sites include above-ground remains such as chimney falls, house pads, and, in one instance, a standing building.

Twenty-two of the 23 evaluated archaeological sites and all 12 isolated finds do not retain sufficient deposits to address current research themes with respect to regional prehistory and history. Therefore, these resources do not meet NRHP eligibility criteria. Among this group is site 38OC321, a historic house site that was previously classified as unevaluated but is now being recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The two previously recorded archaeological sites that could not be located, 38OC130 and 38OC303, were previously determined not eligible for the NRHP and their NRHP status remains unchanged.

Site 38OC667 is a concrete explosives shed that may be related to Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) work conducted in the area. Pending further research to determine the possible link between this site and the CCC, it remains unevaluated with respect to NRHP criteria. This site, along with site 38OC305, an NRHP ineligible historic cemetery, will be protected from timbering or other land disturbing activities.

Table i.1. Archaeological Sites Documented in the Andrew Pickens Loblolly Removal 3 Project Area by Compartment and Stand.

Comp./ Stand	Acres	Site	Site Description	NRHP Status
15/6	43	-	-	-
15/9	51	38OC660	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
15/14	16	-	-	-
15/26	14	-	-	-
16/17	75	-	-	-
16/28	27	38OC661 38OC662	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Middle Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible Not Eligible
16/29	38	-	-	-
17/8	58	-	-	-
17/16	62	38OC663 38OC664	Late 19th - Early 20th Century House Site Middle 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible Not Eligible
17/21	29	-	-	-
17/31	52	-	-	-
17/33	36	-	-	-
18/2	19	-	-	-
18/28	55	-	-	-
23/28	30	38OC130 38OC665	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (not located) Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible Not Eligible
24/23	22	-	-	-
24/24	10	-	-	-
25/1	59	-	-	-
28/30	42	38OC666	Unknown Prehistoric Isolate, 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
28/31	17	-	-	-
28/32	12	-	-	-
28/35	10	-	-	-
28/37	16	38OC266	19th - Early 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
28/38	21	-	-	-
28/42	15	-	-	-
30/30	30	38OC667	20th Century Explosives Shed	Unevaluated
30/34	24	-	-	-
31/3	53	-	-	-
31/9	38	-	-	-
31/11	30	-	-	-
31/12	10	-	-	-

Comp./ Stand	Acres	Site	Site Description	NRHP Status
31/17	11	-	-	-
32/8	71	-	-	-
32/22	27	-	-	-
34/3	25	38OC336 38OC668	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible Not Eligible
34/17	41	-	-	-
34/18	17	-	-	-
34/21	9	-	-	-
37/3	26	-	-	-
37/26	22	-	-	-
37/28	5	-	-	-
37/29	8	-	-	-
37/37	29	-	-	-
37/46	14	38OC669	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
37/56	5	-	-	-
37/57	4	-	-	-
38/6	110	-	-	-
38/19	78	38OC196 38OC303 38OC304 38OC305	Late 19th - Middle 20th Century House Site Early to Middle 20th Century House Site Unknown Historic Marker (not located) Unknown Historic Cemetery	Not Eligible Not Eligible Not Eligible Not Eligible
40/7	31	-	-	-
44/14	151	-	-	-
44/29	34	-	-	-
45/14	93	-	-	-
45/15	46	-	-	-
45/25	17	-	-	-
45/26	10	-	-	-
45/27	19	-	-	-
45/28	10	-	-	-
49/5	43	-	-	-
51/25	7	-	-	-
52/3	39	-	-	-
52/9	18	-	-	-
52/10	7	-	-	-
52/13	8	38OC670	Woodland Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible

Comp./ Stand	Acres	Site	Site Description	NRHP Status
52/14	50	-	-	-
52/17	22	-	-	-
52/21	8	-	-	-
52/25	11	-	-	-
52/26	32	38OC321	Late 19th - Early 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
52/27	13	38OC671 38OC672	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible Not Eligible
52/28	21	-	-	-
52/30	7	-	-	-
56/7	26	38OC673 38OC674 38OC675 38OC676	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, 19th - 20th Century Isolate	Not Eligible Not Eligible Not Eligible Not Eligible
65/22	40	-	-	-
65/23	10	-	-	-
65/24	9	-	-	-
65/26	32	-	-	-
65/27	55	-	-	-

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Chapter 1. Introduction and Methods of Investigation

Between June and August 2017, Archaeological Consultants of Carolinas, Inc. (ACC) conducted an archaeological survey of 2,385 acres for the United States Forest Service (USFS) designated archaeological survey 3 of the Andrew Pickens Loblolly Removal Project (AP Loblolly 3). This project was conducted in compliance with a number of Federal requirements, including (but not limited to) Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act. These regulations require federal agencies to consider impacts of all undertakings on cultural resources considered to be significant in terms of their eligibility (or potential eligibility) for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Planned ground disturbance from commercial timber harvests and the construction of temporary logging roads or skid trails have the potential to adversely affect archeological and other cultural resources. The goals of this investigation were to identify all cultural resources within the survey areas, to assess their eligibility for the NRHP, and to advance eligibility and management recommendations, as appropriate.

The AP Loblolly 3 project is comprised of 77 timber stands located in 22 land management compartments in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest (Table 1.1). The project stands range in size from 4 to 151 acres (1.6 – 61.1 ha) and are located in Oconee County. Figure 1.1 shows the location of the survey compartments.

Table 1.1. Summary of Survey Stands in the AP Loblolly 3 Project Area.

Compartment	Stand	Acres	Compartment	Stand	Acres
15	6	43	37	3	26
	9	51		26	22
	14	16		28	5
	26	14		29	8
16	17	75		37	29
	28	27		46	14
	29	38		56	5
17	8	58		57	4
	16	62	38	6	110
	21	29		19	78
	31	52	40	7	31
	33	36	44	14	151
18	2	19		29	34
	28	55	45	14	93
23	28	30		15	46

24	23	22		25	17
	24	10		26	10
25	1	59		27	19
28	30	42		28	10
	31	17	49	5	43
	32	12	51	25	7
	35	10	52	3	39
	37	16		9	18
	38	21		10	7
	42	15		13	8
30	30	30		14	50
	34	24		17	22
31	3	53		21	8
	9	38		25	11
	11	30		26	32
	12	10		27	13
	17	11		28	21
32	8	71		30	7
	22	27	56	7	26
34	3	25	65	22	40
	17	41		23	10
	18	17		24	9
	21	9		26	32
				27	55
				TOTAL	**2,385**

Methods of Investigation

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

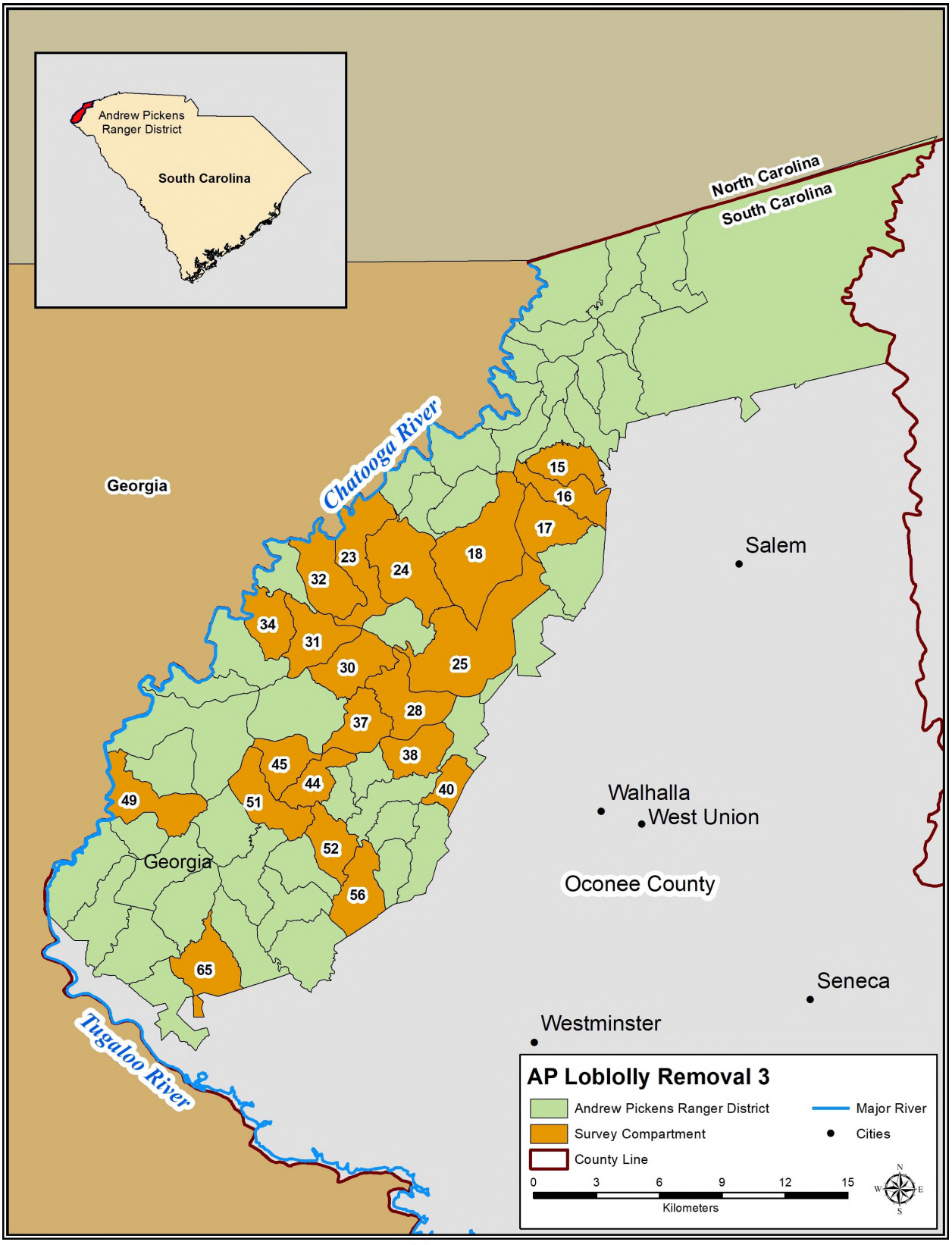


Figure 1.1. Map showing the locations of the AP Loblolly 3 survey compartments.

Archival Research

Archival Research began with a review of archaeological site forms, maps, and reports on file at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, and through *Archsite*, the online cultural resource information system. This review served to identify previously recorded resources in the project vicinity and provided data on the prehistoric and historic context of the project area. Reports were also reviewed on investigations that have been conducted in or near the survey compartments. These investigations include those conducted by Bates (1994, 1995, 1997a, 1997b), Logan (1979) and Wise (1992). Several of the survey stands included in the current project are located in compartments in which ACC has previously conducted investigations, specifically the Andrew Pickens Loblolly Removal Project (Southerlin et al. 2009). The data gathered from all of these investigations were utilized to develop research themes relevant to the project area. Many of these research themes are avenues ACC continues to explore with each new project in the Sumter National Forest, thus contributing to our continuing research in the region.

Historic maps of the project counties and the project vicinity were obtained from a wide variety of published and online sources, including the Library of Congress and the University of South Carolina Map Library. These maps were used to determine past land use, the possible presence of structural remains or historic landscape features, and known Native American occupations. Maps reviewed include Mill's 1825 map of the Oconee District, the 1938 Oconee County highway map, Light Detecting Radar (LiDAR) imagery maps, and both historic and current aerial and topographic maps.

The United States Forest Service (USFS) files on land titles, acquisition records, and mineral leases were reviewed in detail. These records were available in hard copy format at the Mountain Rest Ranger Station in Mountain Rest, South Carolina. This research included information on property owners, early grantees, and specific characteristics of each parcel. Federal and state census records as well as online genealogical data were also reviewed for information about the project area. Soil data for Oconee County were obtained from both the published documents and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) online repository. Finally, consultations were held with individuals knowledgeable about the project area, including Mr. James Bates, USFS Archaeologist.

Field Survey

Predictive Model. In 1999, Bates developed an archaeological site predictive model which utilized topographic settings to predict areas of high, moderate, and low probability for the occurrence of archaeological sites in the Long Cane Ranger District. Within each probability category, he defined geographic zones (Table 1.2; Bates 1999). For example, ridge tops and rises in floodplains would have high potential for the presence of archaeological deposits. Steep slopes and active floodplains would have low potential. All roadways regardless of size are considered to have high potential for the presence of historic house sites, including woods roads which sometimes lead to isolated residences or activity areas. In addition, the vicinities of all previously recorded sites are considered to have moderate probability for additional sites. Benson (2006) applied the Sumter National Forest Andrew Pickens Ranger District Site Predictive Model to known sites in select areas, finding that the model's parameters were extremely accurate. This model has provided guidance for formulating effective survey strategies for investigations conducted on USFS property, particularly when tailored to the specifics conditions within each ranger district in the national forest. For instance, the Andrew Pickens Ranger District is more mountainous than the Long Cane Ranger District, necessitating a more in-depth consideration of ridge tops and degrees of slope. However, the utility of this model depends largely on the accuracy of the environmental data available. LiDAR maps with close interval

Table 1.2. Summary of Topographic Settings for Probability Areas.

Probability Category	Geographic Zone
High Probability	*Zone I* - floodplains and bottoms wider than 50 meters
	Zones II/III - ridge tops, noses, saddles, crests and well-drained low slope areas within 150 meters of the nearest water sources or areas within 150 meters of Zone I. Areas within 50 meters of old road beds or lithic raw material sources.
Moderate Probability	*Zones II / III* - lower slope and mid-slope areas less than 15 percent slope and more than 150 meters from water. In Zone III, areas are less than 100 meters across.
Low Probability	*Zone I* - active floodplains with deep alluvial deposits (i.e., within the last 100 years); swamps, beaver ponds, and other flooded areas
	Zone II - erosional gullies and drains, slopes lacking topsoil from logging, agriculture and erosion
	Zone III - high mountain crest; ridge side slopes greater than 15 percent slope, erosional gullies and drains

(5 ft [1.5 m]) contours accurately represent elevations and ground conditions in the project area and were used to determine high/moderate and low potential areas and survey strategies in lieu of topographic and aerial maps. By utilizing LiDAR imagery in combination with other data (e.g., soil classifications), ACC was able to develop a detailed and precise probability analysis of the survey areas.

Table 1.3 presents the estimates of high, moderate, and low probability areas, number of shovel tests to be excavated, and number of sites anticipated in each compartment and stand developed prior to the instigation of field survey. High probability areas account for approximately 490.3 acres (198.4 ha) or 20.6 percent of the survey areas. Moderate potential areas comprise 44.8 percent (1,067.9 ac [432.2 ha]) of the project are. The remaining 34.6 percent (826.8 ac [334.6 ha]) of the project area is classified as low potential. Maps showing the archaeological potential areas are presented in each results chapter. The site potential classifications were refined prior to field survey using information obtained during the background and literature review and through consultations with Forest Service personnel and all final determinations of necessary survey intensity were made based on field conditions.

Pedestrian Survey. As noted above, this investigation focused on 77 stands in 22 compartments. Survey methods utilized in each stand were determined based on each area's potential for containing archaeological deposits. Areas determined to have high potential for the presence of archaeological sites were shovel tested at 30-meter intervals along parallel transects spaced 30-meters apart. Transects generally followed the orientation of landforms, rather than following straight compass bearings. Moderate potential areas were surveyed with 60-meter interval shovel tests along transects spaced 30 meters apart. Intensive reconnaissance was used to investigate the low potential areas, which included steep slopes and severely eroded drainages. These areas were examined by pedestrian walkover with shovel tests being excavated at judgmentally determined locations based on soil and topographic conditions. Shovel testing was supplemented by comprehensive examination of all exposed ground surface. Final determination of archaeological potential was made in the field based on the conditions encountered.

Table 1.3. Summary of the Archaeological Site Potential, Anticipated Number of Shovel Tests, and Anticipated Archaeological Sites for the AP Loblolly 3 Project Areas.

Comp	Stand	Acres	Anticipated Shovel Tests (STs)						Site Occurrence	
			High Prob		Mod. Prob.		Low Prob.			
			Acres	STs	Acres	STs	Acres	STs	Anticipated Sites	Estimated STs (delineation)
15	6	43	4.6	21	25.7	58	12.7	13	3	60
	9	51	18.2	82	20.4	46	12.4	12	2	40
	14	16	2.7	12	10.0	23	3.3	3	1	20
	26	14	1.4	6	10.2	23	2.4	2	1	20
16	17	75	3.7	17	48.3	109	23.0	23	1	20
	28	27	7.3	33	11.7	26	8.0	8	1	20
	29	38	2.9	13	21.2	48	13.9	14	2	40
17	8	58	2.1	9	36.7	83	19.2	19	1	20
	16	62	11.1	50	27.3	61	23.6	24	3	60
	21	29	4.7	21	14.9	34	9.4	9	2	40
	31	52	14.1	63	22.3	50	15.6	16	2	40
	33	36	8.7	39	15.5	35	11.8	12	3	60
18	2	19	10.0	45	3.5	8	5.5	6	2	40
	28	55	27.3	123	11.8	27	15.9	16	1	20
23	28	30	12.2	55	9.5	21	8.3	8	1	20
24	23	22	3.8	17	8.6	19	9.6	10	-	-
	24	10	4.9	22	3.8	9	1.3	1	1	20
25	1	59	34.0	153	10.3	23	14.7	15	-	-
28	30	42	22.9	103	10.6	24	8.5	9	2	40
	31	17	6.1	27	6.0	14	4.9	5	1	20
	32	12	3.4	15	5.2	12	3.4	3	2	40
	35	10	6.3	28	1.9	4	1.8	2	-	-
	37	16	11.1	50	2.7	6	2.2	2	1	20
	38	21	12.7	57	4.8	11	3.5	4	1	20
	42	15	6.9	31	4.4	10	3.7	4	1	20
30	30	30	5.0	23	14.7	33	10.3	10	1	20
	34	24	4.1	18	14.7	33	5.2	5	-	-
31	3	53	14.9	67	17.2	39	20.9	21	1	20
	9	38	3.1	14	19.2	43	15.7	16	1	20
	11	30	3.7	17	17.0	38	9.3	9	1	20

Comp	Stand	Acres	Anticipated Shovel Tests (STs)						Site Occurrence	
			High Prob		Mod. Prob.		Low Prob.			
			Acres	STs	Acres	STs	Acres	STs	Anticipated Sites	Estimated STs (delineation)
	12	10	0.1	0	2.9	7	7.0	7	-	-
	17	11	2.2	10	5.4	12	3.4	3	-	-
32	8	71	10.7	48	38.0	86	22.3	22	1	20
	22	27	15.4	69	3.2	7	8.4	8	1	20
34	3	25	15.9	72	2.1	5	7.0	7	1	20
	17	41	2.3	10	19.5	44	19.2	19	-	-
	18	17	3.6	16	6.2	14	7.2	7	1	20
	21	9	3.8	17	1.8	4	3.4	3	1	20
37	3	26	3.2	14	16.3	37	6.5	7	2	40
	26	22	3.3	15	11.0	25	7.7	8	1	20
	28	5	1.1	5	3.0	7	0.9	1	1	20
	29	8	1.0	5	3.8	9	3.2	3	1	20
	37	29	2.8	13	18.7	42	7.5	8	1	20
	46	14	1.3	6	8.1	18	4.6	5	1	20
	56	5	0.8	4	0.6	1	3.6	4	-	-
	57	4	0.1	0	0.4	1	3.5	4	-	-
38	6	110	15.4	69	62.7	141	31.9	32	2	40
	19	78	31.4	141	25.1	56	21.5	22	2	40
40	7	31	9.2	41	15.1	34	6.7	7	2	40
44	14	151	20.3	91	77.7	175	53.0	53	-	-
	29	34	3.0	14	9.6	22	21.4	21	1	20
45	14	93	9.5	43	29.0	65	54.5	55	1	20
	15	46	3.8	17	18.8	42	23.4	23	1	20
	25	17	1.1	5	10.2	23	5.7	6	-	-
	26	10	0.7	3	6.3	14	3	3	1	20
	27	19	2.6	12	9.7	22	6.7	7	1	20
	28	10	1.1	5	7.2	16	1.7	2	-	-
49	5	43	7.0	32	23.2	52	12.8	13	1	20
51	25	7	1.4	6	3.9	9	1.7	2	1	20
52	3	39	6.2	28	20.6	46	12.2	12	1	20
	9	18	1.0	5	9.5	21	7.5	8	-	-

Comp	Stand	Acres	Anticipated Shovel Tests (STs)						Site Occurrence	
			High Prob		Mod. Prob.		Low Prob.			
			Acres	STs	Acres	STs	Acres	STs	Anticipated Sites	Estimated STs (delineation)
	10	7	3.1	14	1.8	4	2.1	2	1	20
	13	8	1.4	6	4.0	9	2.6	3	1	20
	14	50	4.2	19	24.6	55	21.2	21	1	20
	17	22	0.9	4	12.8	29	8.3	8	-	-
	21	8	1.1	5	2.7	6	4.2	4	1	20
	25	11	2.8	13	4.8	11	3.4	3	2	40
	26	32	5.1	23	11.1	25	15.8	16	1	20
	27	13	3.2	14	4.5	10	5.3	5	2	40
	28	21	2.3	10	8.6	19	10.1	10	1	20
	30	7	0.6	3	4.5	10	1.9	2	1	20
56	7	26	4.4	20	13.9	31	7.7	8	2	40
	22	40	0.9	4	18.7	42	20.4	20	-	-
	23	10	0.5	2	5.4	12	4.1	4	1	20
65	24	9	0.1	0	4.5	10	4.4	4	-	-
	26	32	0.6	3	16.6	37	14.8	15	-	-
	27	55	3.9	18	29.7	67	21.4	21	1	20
TOTAL		2,385	490.3	2,206	1,067.9	2,403	826.8	827	80	1,600

Shovel tests measured approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil. All fill was screened through 0.25-inch (0.64-cm) hardware cloth. The soil stratigraphy and artifact content of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks. Each positive shovel test location was marked with pink flagging tape labeled with the transect and shovel test number.

Site Identification and National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation. Archaeological site definition generally followed the criteria established in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (SCDAH 2013), that is three artifacts of a single occupation recovered within 30 meters of each other or the presence of above ground cultural features. Where variations in site definition were determined to be appropriate, the definition and justification is fully discussed in the site description later in this document. USFS requirements dictate that large historic landscape modifications such as agricultural terraces, roadbeds, and rock piles related to farming are not to be defined as sites. Isolated finds, defined as an occurrence with fewer than three artifacts or with three artifacts dating to different occupations (i.e., historic versus prehistoric) within a 30-meter radius, were not defined as sites.

Shovel test intervals for defining site boundaries and assessing intrasite artifact variability varied based on landform size. On sites 60 meters or less in diameter, shovel tests were excavated in 10-meter

intervals. On narrow landforms 5- and 10-meter interval shovel tests were excavated to better define the site boundaries.

Unless previously recorded, each site identified was assigned a temporary field number based on standard USFS designations (i.e., county abbreviation, compartment number, and site number). The site data was then documented on a South Carolina Site Inventory Record, which were submitted to the USFS for review. Visible surface remains and artifacts, topographic features, and systematic shovel testing were utilized in determining the stratigraphy, integrity, content, and extent of each site. Site descriptions include maps showing the location of all shovel tests, cultural and natural surface features, topographic features, and site boundaries. A representative description of soil characteristics and stratigraphy also is provided for each site.

All site and isolated find locations and boundaries were recorded using a Trimble GEOXT global positioning system (GPS) receiver capable of sub-meter accuracy. Sufficient GPS points were recorded along the perimeter of the sites to accurately determine the boundaries of each resource. The number of data points collected for each shovel test location varied depending on the positional dilution of precision (PDOP) in the field. A minimum of 10 data readings were collected with each positive shovel test around the perimeter of the identified sites. When possible, the GPS points were differentially corrected in real time during the investigation. The remaining data were post-processed using GPS Pathfinder Office 5.6. The corrected GPS data were then converted to ArcGIS shape files for map production. Site boundary polygons were manually drawn around the recorded points in ArcGIS 10.3. Site boundaries were also accurately plotted on project maps and USFS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps.

One of the goals of this investigation was to gather sufficient data for determining whether archaeological resources identified during this investigation met eligibility criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed in 36CFR60.4. These criteria require that a resource is associated with significant historical events or people, embody distinctive characteristics (e.g., type or method of construction), represent the work of a master, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. This last criteria is most frequently applied to archaeological sites. These criteria generally require assessment of cultural periods represented, general site function, site boundaries, and stratigraphic conditions/site integrity. Recommendations advanced for each site are expressed as eligible (listed on or determined eligible for the NRHP); unevaluated (further testing required); and not eligible.

All NRHP recommendations include statements regarding what would be expected from further investigation of the site and why this information would be significant to the area's history or prehistory. These recommendations are framed as a series of research questions. If no further work is recommended, the justification for this recommendation is also fully explained. Following review and concurrence with ACC's NRHP eligibility recommendations by Mr. James Bates, field personnel will return to the project area and mark all *eligible* and *unevaluated* sites, as well as protected sites (i.e., cemeteries), with white tree-marking paint.

Laboratory Analysis

All recovered cultural material was processed in the Clayton laboratory facilities of ACC. All artifacts were washed in warm soapy water and allowed to thoroughly air dry. A provenience number, based on artifact contexts (i.e., grid coordinate, depth, etc.), was assigned to each positive excavation location (see Appendix A for a complete explanation of provenience numbering system). Within each provenience, individual artifacts or artifact classes were then assigned a catalog number. Artifacts were cataloged based

on specific morphological characteristics such as material in the case of lithics, and decoration and temper type in the case of prehistoric ceramics.

Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were compared to published type descriptions (e.g., Coe 1964; Oliver 1999; Peck 1982; Sassaman 1993; Sassaman and Anderson 1995; Sassaman et al. 2002; and Ward and Davis 1999) and cataloged by type when possible. Historic artifacts were identified by color, material of manufacture (e.g., ceramics), type (e.g., slipware), form (e.g., bowl, plate), method of manufacture (e.g., molded), period of manufacture(e.g., 1780-1820), and intended function (e.g., tableware). Historic artifacts with established manufacture date ranges were categorized using Aultman et al. (2016), Brown (1982), Feldhues (1995), Florida Museum of Natural History (2009), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), Noël Hume (1969), South (1977, 2004), and Steen (1994).

Lithics were the dominant prehistoric artifact category identified during the survey. These artifacts were examined in fine detail as they have the potential to contribute significant information to various research themes discussed in this document. Several different raw material types have been identified in site assemblages, including quartz, quartzite, chert, and metavolcanic (with rhyolite noted as a subcategory). Figure 1.2 presents the criteria for distinguishing each raw material type and examples of each.

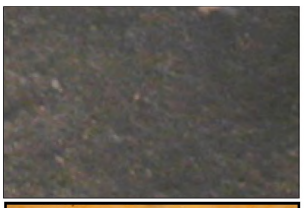
Lithic artifacts were then classified based on their technological function and/or reduction stage. Lithic reduction is the process of removing excess raw material from a core or preform to produce stone tools. Several lithic reduction techniques have been described by previous researchers (e.g., Crabtree 1982; Semenov 1964). Debitage classes are defined to reflect the different stages of the lithic reduction process(es) used to make stone tools. A mass of raw material (nodule) is broken to produce smaller fragments with adequate faces from which further material can be removed in a controlled manner. These smaller fragments are called *cores*. Cores can be bifacial, unidirectional, or multidirectional. Bifacial cores have flakes removed from multiple faces. Unidirectional cores have flakes removed from only one direction. Multidirectional cores have flakes removed from more than one direction. Cores, in addition to creating flakes for tool manufacture, can themselves become tools. *Core tools* are made from discarded cores and are used as hammers, choppers, or scraping tools.

From the cores, *flakes* are removed to create the desired form. *Shatter* is angular waste created during lithic reduction. *Tools* are the end product of lithic reduction, although further reduction of tools may be conducted to resharpen edges or to create a new tool. There are several different tool categories. Tools can be used for one specific function or a series of different functions. Tool types include utilized or modified flakes, bifaces, scrapers, and projectile points. *Flake tools* are flakes that have edges that exhibit use-wear damage. Flakes can be reduced in size to form other tools such as bifaces. *Bifaces* are tools that have been flaked on two sides (faces). *Unifaces* are tools that have been flaked on one side.

Projectile points are the most commonly recognized bifacial tools, although unifacial projectile points have also been found. These tools are hafted to shafts for use as arrows or spears. Projectile points can also be hafted to short handles for use as knives. Use-wear indicating cutting and scraping has also been found on some projectile points.

All artifacts were placed in acid-free resealable plastic bags with acid-free labels listing the provenience and field identification information. Upon acceptance of the final project report, all analysis sheets, field notes, photographs, maps, and artifacts will be prepared according to federal guidelines and transferred to SCIAA for final curation.

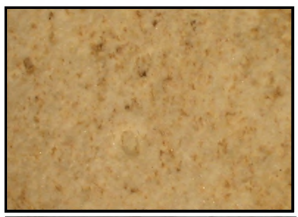
Quartz — restricted to crystalline varieties, in which individual grains may or may not be detectable without magnification; may include pressolved quartzites with a milky appearance to the naked eye



Ridge and Valley

Chert — an opaque, crypotcrystalline silica, forms in limestone deposits

Coastal Plain



Metavolcanic — raw material of volcanic or metamorphic origin that cannot be specifically identified; rhyolite is common subcategory; NOTE: often includes both metavolcanic and metasedimentary in archaeological discussions here and elsewhere

Figure 1.2. Lithic raw material definitions and examples.

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 archival research, field investigation, and laboratory analysis are discussed. Finally, a summary of the overall project is presented along with a discussion of the lifeways the identified resources represent.

Research Design

ACC has utilized the knowledge and experience gained during its own investigations in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District and the Sumter National Forest as a whole, as well as that provided in the reports on investigations conducted in the vicinity and the *Sumter National Forest Cultural Resources Overview* (Benson 2006), to develop a series of research themes that could potentially be addressed through the results of this investigation. The general themes are listed below.

Potential Prehistoric Research Themes

- *Lithic Resources.* Benson (2006) suggests that an accurate assessment of material transportation and exchange patterns can be identified through examination of raw lithic material source areas. The majority of the lithic artifacts recovered throughout the Sumter National Forest are made of quartz. Large quartz quarries have been identified during past surveys. If located, quartz lithic sites in the project area could be used to attempt to gauge a site's relative proximity to a raw material source quarry, applying a simple line of reasoning that the farther you are away from a source the fewer artifacts of that material are likely to be present.

- *Prehistoric Settlement.* Based on the temporal components identified at the previously recorded sites within and in the vicinity of the survey stands, the project areas have been occupied throughout most of prehistory. By combining the results of this investigation with the range of sites already recorded in the project stands, it may be that changes in preferences over time can be identified, and possibly related to specific microenvironmental conditions.

- *Non-Ceramic Bearing Sites*. Finally, the issue of late prehistoric non-ceramic uplands sites is one that requires a great deal of further consideration. It is unlikely that the uplands were not being exploited for settlement as well as for resource procurement. However, by their very nature, such sites are difficult to recognize. A lack of ceramics requires the recovery of diagnostic tool types, such as small triangular projectile points, to verify period of site occupation. Without these diagnostic tools, these sites must be categorized as one of the ubiquitous lithic scatters for which a function, but not temporal affiliation, can be hypothesized. Attempts will be made to explore the very absence of ceramics as representing either a very specific site type/function that did not require the use of ceramic vessels or reflecting the lack of development of ceramic technologies at sites removed from the main drainages.

Potential Historic Research Themes

- *Tenancy and Ethnicity.* The majority of the previously recorded historic house sites located within the Andrew Pickens Ranger District are late nineteenth through early twentieth century house sites. These house sites are often associated with the tenant farming and sharecropping system that prevailed after the Civil War. Thus documentation of such sites could contribute to the understanding of this arrangement of non-landholders in the overall economy of the project area, as well as providing a view of the archaeological landscape of these farms.

  House sites may also provide data on the socioeconomic status of the area's residents. Benson (2006) has used house size and layout as a strong indicator of socioeconomic status in the Long Cane Ranger District. House sizes will be documented, when possible, at all previously recorded and newly identified house site during this investigation.

The size and nature of a house site's artifact assemblage is also being explored as having the potential to delineate landowners from tenants and their ethnicities (Tibbetts and Reid 2013). Wettstead (2011), working in the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest, noted artifact assemblages at sites associated with small landowners and tenant farmers dominated by kitchenware and architectural items reflecting the "marginal lives" of these groups. He concluded that the economic standing of the site residents limited the variety of goods available to them and that any differences may have existed in perishable materials (e.g., clothes) or the rare personal items recovered. Groover (2003) suggests that household size, not socioeconomic status or ethnicity, is one of the key contributors to the size and nature of a house site's artifact assemblage. Such a view would require in-depth archival research to address, but it provides another viewpoint in the attempt to understand the lives of those who settled in the project area.

- *Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Activities.* During much of the 1930s, CCC participants were active in the development, maintenance, and rehabilitation of large areas of exhausted farmland across the country. Three CCC camps were present in Oconee County and much of the CCC work was conducted in the what would become the Andrew Pickens Ranger District. Evidence of such activities could provide a view of the lifeways of the participants in this revolutionary work relief program.

All of these research issues are intended to build upon existing knowledge and explore the interpretive potential of all classes of sites. It should be noted that not all of these themes could be addressed at the conclusion of this investigation; however, those that could be are discussed in the final chapter of this document. Also, the results of the survey allowed for the examination of other research issues. These topics are also discussed in the final chapter.

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Chapter 2. Environmental and Cultural Overview

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

Environmental Overview

The Andrew Pickens Ranger District is located primarily in the Blue Ridge physiographic province, although a small portion at the southern end of the district is located in the Piedmont (Figure 2.1). The Blue Ridge Mountains are part of the Appalachian Mountain chain, which contains some of the oldest formations in the state (Murphy 1995). All of the stands surveyed during this investigation are located in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Elevations in the Blue Ridge from 671 to 1,036 meters above mean sea level (amsl). Within the project stands, elevations range between 271 and 722 meters amsl.

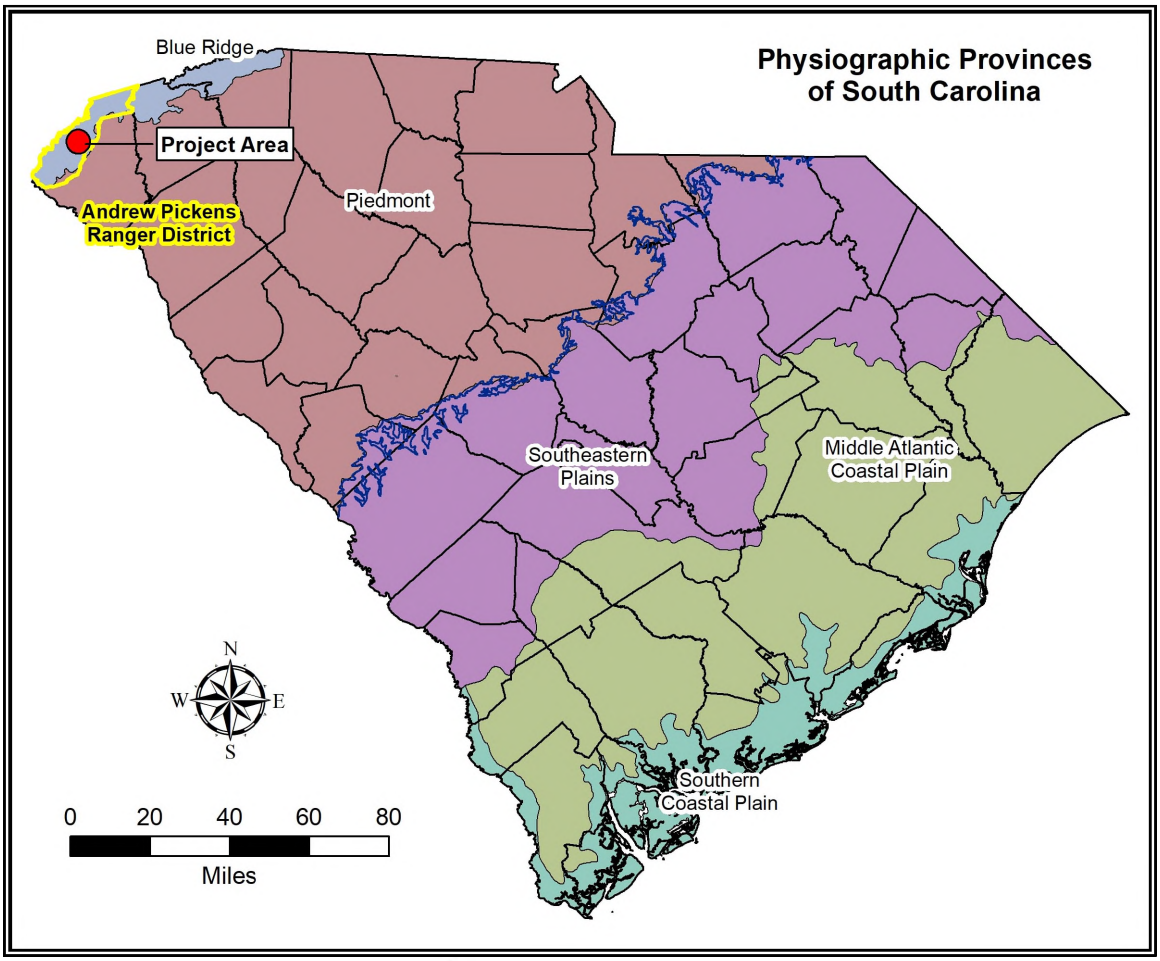

Figure 2.1. Physiographic map of South Carolina showing the project area.

Figure 2.2 show the watersheds in the project area along with the locations of the survey stands. The largest drainages in the area are the Chattooga River, Chauga River, and Tugaloo River. These rivers are part of the upper Savannah River drainage system that flows southeast toward the Atlantic Ocean.

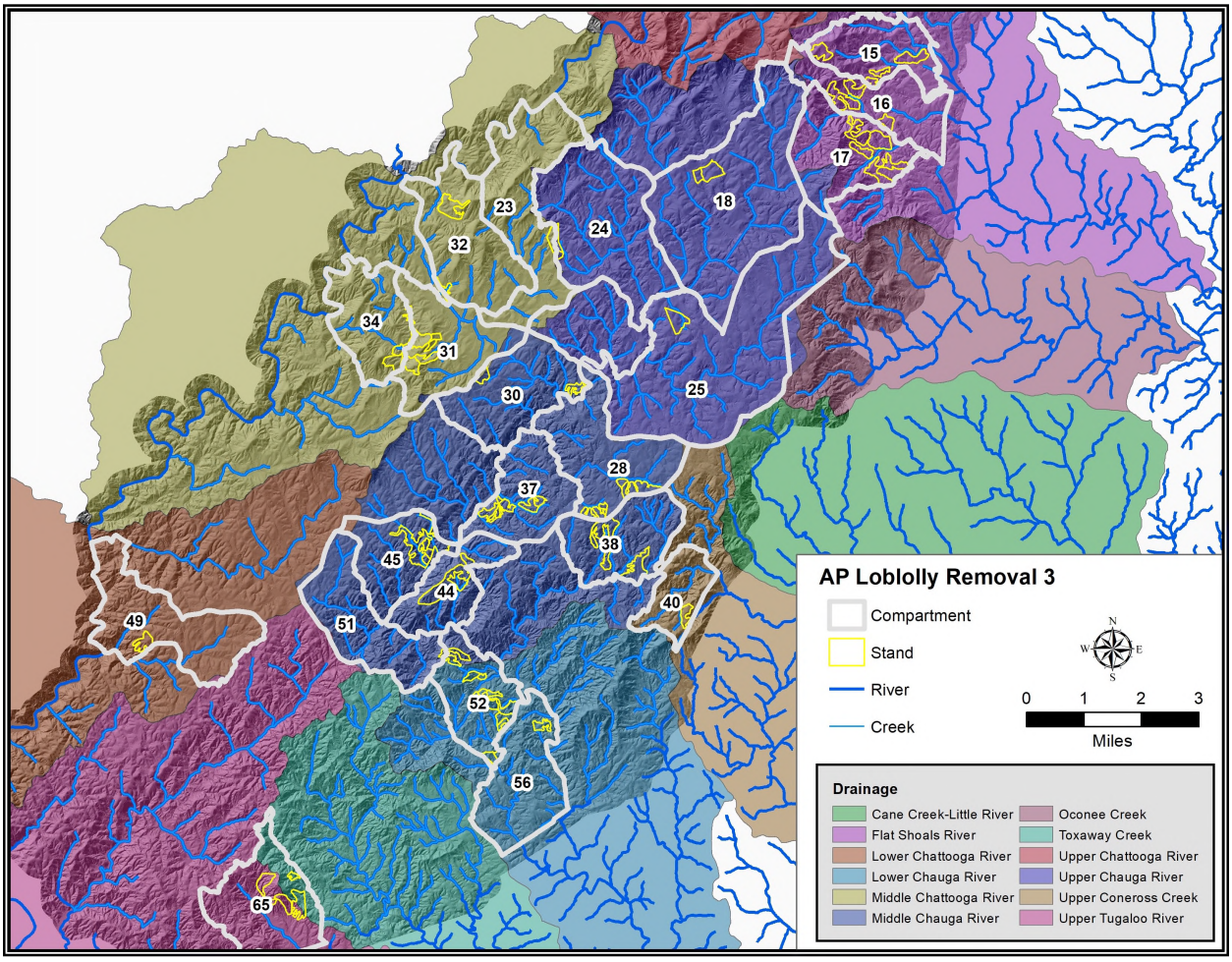

Figure 2.2. Map showing the drainages in the project area.

Climate

Oconee County falls into two climate zones. The southeastern half of the county is generally humid with hot summers and cool winters. Average rainfall at Clemson is approximately 54 inches (137 c m). The climate in the northwestern half of the county is influenced by the mountainous elevations. Winters tend to be cold with average temperatures below 40° Fahrenheit (F, 4.4° Celsius [C]). Summers are mild with temperatures averaging 70° F (21.1° C). In the mountains, rainfall averages 84 inches (213 cm; Byrd 1963).

Geology

Underlying Oconee County are Precambrian clastic sediments and volcanoes that once formed the rifts of an ancient ocean and became highly metamorphosed due to continental collision and shifting (Murphy 1995). These metamorphosed deposits became granites, gneisses, and schists (Cazeau and Brown 1963;

Murphy 1995) and form the parent material for the soils present today (Byrd 1963). A number of geologic belts traverse Oconee County. These include the Inner Piedmont Belt and the Brevard or Chauga Belt. The Inner Piedmont Belt is comprised of metamorphosed gneisses and schists formed from volcanic sediments (Murphy 1995). The Brevard Belt was defined by Keith in 1907 and corresponds to the Chauga Belt denoted by Sloan the following year. This geologic zone is composed of granite, gneisses, and schists (Cazeau and Brown 1963). The westernmost portion of the county contains a belt of mica gneiss that corresponds to the Blue Ridge Belt defined by King (1955).

There were a variety of mining endeavors in Oconee County (Table 2.1; Figure 2.3). These include a corundum mine south of Walhalla, lead and marble mines near Holly Springs, and gold and silver mines north of Mountain Rest. The Kuhtman (38OC237) and Moody Mines (38OC277) were recorded by USFS archaeologist Jim Bates (2008). This area falls within Sloan's Chauga Belt containing deposits of gold, graphite, and limestone. In fact, Sloan (1908) shows a number of limestone deposits along Battle Creek and the Chauga River that were mined during the 1850s (Sloan 1908). Hatcher (1970) defines the Long Creek Soapstone deposit approximately half way between the Chattooga River and Battle Creek. This corresponds with Sloan's Chattoga Belt containing gold, lead, soapstone, graphite, mica, feldspar, and corundum. In the past, this belt has been mined for gold, lead, corundum, and mica (Sloan 1908). Plisco (2002) notes the use of a large quarry of the finest granite near Fort Hill on the Seneca River during construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad line.

Soils

Soil data for the survey stands were obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA 2017) and the published soil surveys for Oconee County (Byrd 1963). There are 12 soil types present in the survey stands (Table 2.2). The majority of these soil types are well-drained; two soil types are moderately well drained. Evard fine sandy loam is by far the most prevalent soil type, accounting for 78 percent of the project area. Hayesville very fine sandy loam is the next two most common soil types present, accounting for 10.1 percent of the total survey acreage. Most of the soils present in the project area form on interfluves or mountain slopes. Toccoa soils form on stream terraces. A very small percentage (less that 0.1%) forms in floodplains or is classified as water.

Cultural Overview

Humans have inhabited the Southeast for over 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 a project area and its resources into a cultural context. Numerous authors have detailed the cultural background of northwestern South Carolina, including Adams (2007), Benson (2006), and Jordan and Quirk (2002). Bates (1992) provides an exhaustive list of publications that address these issues. Therefore, only a cursory discussion of each time frame will be presented here. More detailed discussions will be incorporated into site discussions as appropriate. Table 2.3 summarizes the various cultural phases defined for the Andrew Pickens Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest.

Prehistoric Background

Paleoindian Period (12,000 - 7,500 BC). The Paleoindian Period refers to the earliest 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

Table 2.1. Mineral Resource Extraction Locations in the Project Vicinity (Sloan 1908).

Map Number	Name of Extraction Location	Commodity
1	Henkel (James F. Neville, owner)	gold
2	unnamed (J. Cox, operator)	gold, graphite
3	Jesse Lay	vein quartz, gold
4	Kuhtman (Old Cheohee Mine, 38OC237 - ?)	vein quartz, mica, slate, gold, corundum; also had "reverbatory furnace" for roasting ores
5	F.L. Moodie (Moody Prospect, 38OC277 - ?)	vein quartz, lead, silver
6	Soapstone Hill	mica, steatite
7	S.O. Haynes	soapstone
8	Jacob Butts	graphite
9	Anderson	corundum
10	Clem Watkins	limestone
11	unnamed (on Kuhtman property)	limestone, quartz, mica, schist
12	Lays	granite-gneiss
13	Tunnel Hill	granite-gneiss
14	J.T. Patton	limestone
15	J. Hendrix	limestone, shale, tract gold
16	Southern Woodland Co.	Dolomitic blue limestone
17	unnamed (on Hall property)	white marble
18	unnamed	gold
19	unnamed	silver
20	unnamed	feldspar
21	unnamed	granite
22	unnamed	limestone
23	unnamed	lead
24	unnamed	whetstone
25	unnamed (38OC197)	soapstone quarry

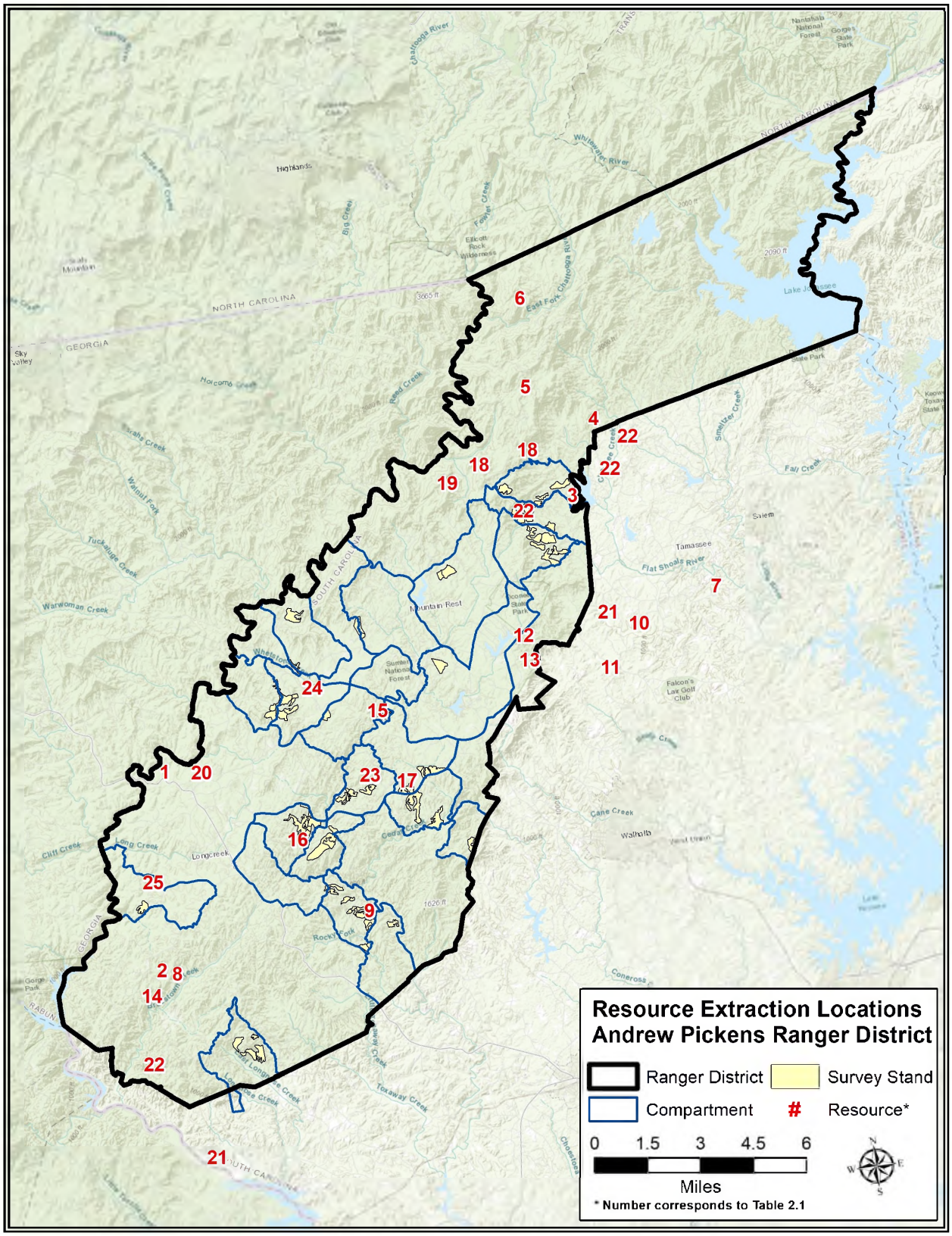

Figure 2.3. Map showing mineral resource extraction locations listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.2. Summary of Soils Present in the AP Loblolly 3 Project Areas (USDA 2017).

Soil Type	Description	% Coverage
Brevard fine sandy loam (7C, 7E)	well-drained, 7 - 50% slope, forms on mountain slopes	1.5
Edneytown fine sandy loam (3C, 3E, 3F)	well-drained, 7-15% and 25-80% slopes, forms on mountain slopes	2.3
Endeytown-Saluda Association (18F)	well-drained, 50 - 80% slope, forms on mountain slopes	0.5
Evard fine sandy loam (6C, 6D, 6E, 6F)	well-drained, 7 - 80% slope, forms on mountain slopes	78.0
Hayesville and Cecil sandy loams (HcC, HcD, HcD2, HcE, HcE2, HcF)	well-drained, 10 - 45% slope, forms on interfluves, areas classified as HcD2 and HcE2 are eroded	0.4
Hayesville very fine sandy loam (21C, 21D)	well-drained, 7 - 25% slope, forms on interfluves	10.1
Local Alluvial Land (Lo)	well-drained, 0 - 2% slope, forms on floodplains	<0.1
Madison fine sandy loam (MfD2, MfF, MhE3)	well-drained, 10 - 40% slope, forms on mountain slopes, areas classified as MhE3 are severely eroded	<0.1
Mixed Alluvial Land (Mv)	moderately well drained, 0 - 2% slope, forms on floodplains	<0.1
Talladga and Chandler loam (TcE, TcF)	well-drained, 10-60% slope, forms on mountain slopes	<0.1
Toccoa fine sandy loam (12)	moderately well drained, 0 - 3% slope, forms on stream terraces	1.7
Walhalla fine sandy loam (9C, 9D, 9E)	well-drained, 7 - 50% slope, forms on mountain slopes	5.3
Water (W)	-	<0.1

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.

Investigations at Paleoindian sites in the Americas have produced radiocarbon dates predating 12,000 years. The Monte Verde site in South America has been dated to 10,500 BC (Dillehay 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997). In North America, the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania had deposits dating to 9,500 BC. Current research conducted at the Topper Site indicates occupations dating between 15,000 to 19,000 (or more) years ago (Goodyear 2006). Two sites, 44SM37 and Cactus Hill, in Virginia have yielded similar dates. One contentious point about these early sites is that the occupations predate what has been traditionally recognized as the earliest period of human occupation in western hemisphere.

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.

Table 2.3. Native American Cultural Chronology for the Andrew Pickens Ranger District.

Temporal Period	Cultural Phases	Defining Characteristics
Paleoindian (10,000 - 7,500 BC)	Clovis _____ Simpson/Suwannee _____ Dalton	Flute and lanceolate projectile points Small seasonal camps Intensive foraging, focus on large fauna Semi-lanceolate projectile points
Archaic (7,500 - 700 BC)	Taylor Kirk/Palmer Le Croy/St. Albans _____ Stanley Guilford Morrow Mountain _____ Savannah River Otarre	Side- and corner-notched projectile points Larger, seasonal camps, base camps Intensive foraging Stemmed and lanceolate projectile points Stemmed projectile points
Woodland (700 BC - AD 1000)	Dunlap/Swannanoa _____ Pigeon/Cartersville _____ Connestee/Woodstock	Swannanoa stemmed projectile points Fabric impressed pottery Focus on narrow bottomlands close to streams Large triangular projectile points Check stamped ceramics Hopewellian Influence Agriculture Small triangular projectile points Brushed/simple stamped ceramics
Mississippian (AD1000 - 1650)	Jarrett/Pisgah _____ Beaverdam _____ Rembert _____ Tugalo	Pisgah complicated stamped ceramics Full scale agriculture Highly stratified sociopolitical system Large ceremonial mound complexes Beaverdam complicated stamped ceramics Small triangular projectile points Rembert complicated stamped ceramics Complicated stamped/plain ceramics Glass trade beads Metal trade items
Protohistoric/ Historic Indian (AD 1650 - 1750)	Estatoe	Relatively minor European contact Metal trade items Glass trade beads Historic Cherokee

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 (see 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). In Oconee County, five Paleoindian Period projectile points have been recovered. Three of these were Ridge and Valley chert and two were quartz (Goodyear et al. 1990). Goodyear et al. (1990) note that the dark chert points tend to be smaller than points produced from other materials, suggesting that the cores were small nodules that likely originated in eastern Tennessee.

Most Paleoindian materials 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).

O'Steen (1992) analyzed Paleoindian settlement patterns in the Oconee River valley in northeastern Georgia and noted a pattern of decreasing mobility throughout the Paleoindian period. Sites of the earliest portion of the period seem to be restricted to the floodplains, while later sites were distributed widely in the uplands, showing an exploitation of a wider range of environmental resources. Charles and Michie (1992) reported on 365 Paleoindian projectiles points recovered in South Carolina. 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).

As summarized by Benson (2006), there has been little evidence of Paleoindian occupations in the Sumter National Forest. Dalton/Hardaway components have been identified at four sites in the Long Cane Ranger District. Three sites identified in the Enoree Ranger District have yielded evidence of Paleoindian occupations. Only one Paleoindian component has been identified to date in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District. This site, 38OC109, yielded one Dalton projectile point (Benson 2006).

Archaic Period (7,500 to 700 BC). The Archaic Period spans more than 8,000 years. Based on variations in artifact types and inferred differences in settlement and subsistence patterns, this period is divided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late.

The *Early Archaic (7,500 to 5,800 BC)* was a time of response to the end of the glacial climate and the extinction of numerous large animals. 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 Kirk and Taylor side-notched and Palmer corner-notched 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. Using Daniel's examples of macrobands centered on the Uwharrie Mountains in North Carolina and the rhyolite available there and the Allendale chert quarries in the southern Savannah River Basin in South Carolina, Benson (2006) speculates that Early Archaic sites in the Sumter National Forest should yield equal numbers of Uwharrie rhyolite and Allendale chert. This view has yet to be examined in detail, but should be considered in light of the fact that one of the main non-local materials found during the current investigation is Ridge and Valley chert, much of which likely originated in eastern Tennessee.

The *Middle Archaic (5,800 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 coast until circa 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).

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. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude that "the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to" mid-Holocene environmental conditions such as "variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession." These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year that were adapted to through frequent movement within a limited range (Benson 2006).

Benson (2006) states that Middle Archaic sites are ubiquitous in the Sumter National Forest. He calculated that sites and isolated finds yielding diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts, such as Morrow Mountain projectile points, account for 40 percent of all recorded sites in the Long Cane Ranger District and 50 percent of known sites in the Enoree Ranger District. These sites support the settlement models noted above as they consist primarily of small camps and the lithic artifacts recovered are most frequently of a locally available lithic material (Benson 2006). Far fewer investigations have been conducted in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District. Of the 130 recorded site records examined during background research, only seven (5.3%) had yielded diagnostic Middle Archaic artifacts. Also, only four (4.5%) of the 88 sites identified during this investigation yielded Middle Archaic diagnostics. It is likely that settlement patterns varied in the more mountainous Andrew Pickens Ranger District during this period.

The *Late Archaic (3,000 to 700 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). The occurrence of large, dense shell middens along the coast may represent large activity and/or meeting sites for disparate groups (Benson 2006). Benson (2006) cites a network of small, apparently seasonally occupied sites in the uplands and small logistical sites interspersed between upland and riverine areas.

The most prevalent diagnostic tool of the Late Archaic is the broad, square-stemmed Savannah River projectile point (Coe 1964; Oliver 1985). However, smaller stemmed points were also being produced. The first ceramic production has been dated to around 2,500 BC (Claflin 1931; Sassaman 1991, 1993a; Sassaman and Anderson 1994). These early fiber tempered wares appear to coincide with an increased focus on horticulture (Benson 2006), although they were largely confined to the Coastal Plain.

Benson (2006) notes that several trends and subtle variations are notable for Late Archaic settlement in the lower and middle Savannah River drainage. He cites data gathered during data recovery excavations conducted by Sassaman (1993b) at Mim's Point, located in the Long Cane Ranger District, and by Elliott et al. (1994) during their investigations at Phinizy Swamp. There is an apparent preference for metavolcanics in production lithic tools, although use of a variety of extralocal materials increases toward the end of the Late Archaic. Savannah River points are fairly ubiquitous at Late Archaic sites. Indeed, this point type has been recovered from numerous sites in the Sumter National Forest, including in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (Benson 2006). Perforated soapstone slabs are common during the early part of the Late Archaic, but seem to decrease in direct relationship to the introduction of sand tempered Thoms Creek pottery. As Benson (2006) speculates, it appears that the majority of Late Archaic occupation in the uplands (and presumably this would include the mountains in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District) was confined to less permanent logistical camps.

Woodland Period (700 BC to AD 900). As with the Archaic Period, continued changes in stone tools and ceramics are seen as technological changes related to inferred cultural trends. The Woodland Period is thus divided into three distinct subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late. Each has its own defining characteristics.

The *Early Woodland (700 to 300 BC)* is marked by widespread production of pottery in the South Carolina interior, and by the first use of triangular projectile points, assumed to indicate the presence of the bow and arrow. Many of the social and settlement trends from the Late Archaic continued. However, some subsistence and settlement patterns of the Early Woodland subperiod suggest population expansion, and the movement of groups into areas which had been only minimally used in earlier periods. This trend was noted in the Savannah River Site and was attributed to population "in-filling" (Sassaman et al. 1990). Trinkley (1990) notes that there is little evidence for intensive occupation of the South Carolina Blue Ridge during the Early Woodland, but small sites with few artifacts dating to this subperiod are common in the Sumter National Forest. Benson (2006) speculates that these sites reflect short-term occupations by small groups.

The most significant characteristic of the Early Woodland is the increased production of ceramics and the development of distinct ceramic traditions and technologies (Anderson and Joseph 1988). Benson (2006) notes that ceramic chronologies for the Andrew Pickens Ranger District rely on those established for adjacent states. For example, the chronologies established for North Carolina and Tennessee are often applied. These chronologies list Swannanoa Fabric Impressed ceramics as the earlier wares for the subperiod. Later wares include simple- and check-stamped with either crushed quartz or very coarse sand temper (Keel 1976). In Compartment 41, which also contains one of the survey stands included in this investigations, site 38OC429 yielded Swannanoa Fabric Impressed sherds (Bates 2005).

Stone tools associated with the Early Woodland include a variety of stemmed and triangular points. The most common of these point types are stemmed Swannanoa and Otarre, large triangular Badin, and medium and small triangular Yadkin. Soapstone vessels continue into the Early Woodland. Other artifacts associated with Early Woodland settlements include hammerstones, bone awls, gorgets, and pipes (Caldwell 1958; Dickens 1976; Keel 1976).

During the Early Woodland, horticultural activities focused on the encouragement and domestication of a variety of plants, such as chenopodium, sunflower, and amaranth. Foraging activities were continued with a variety of nuts being heavily relied upon (Fritz 1993; Hudson 1976). Storage and cooking pits began to be utilized (Caldwell 1958), and large collections of acorn, hickory, and walnut remains have been recovered from such pits (Bowen 1989).

The *Middle Woodland (300 BC to 600 AD)* is distinguished from the Early Woodland by increased cultural complexity, increased site size and density, the appearance of elaborate burial Hopewellian mounds, and a complex inter-regional trade network (Anderson and Joseph 1988). People continued to practice subsistence strategies similar to those used during the Early Woodland, although horticulture began to be practiced in earnest. This activity was likely directly related to the fact that the villages of this period seem to have been focused on major river floodplains (Trinkley 1990:22).

Again, the chronologies of adjacent states are generally used to classify South Carolina Blue Ridge Middle Woodland sites (Benson 2006). Western North Carolina Pigeon and Connestee ceramic series have been attributed to assemblages recovered from sites in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (Benson 2006), including from sites in several of the survey areas included in this investigations. For example, sites 38OC228 and 38OC229 in Compartment 54 both yielded Connestee wares in conjunction with Haywood triangular projectile points (Bates 1987). Site 38OC420 in Compartment 42 also yielded Connestee ceramics (Bates 2004). Pigeon wares have crushed quartz temper and are most commonly check stamped. Common vessel shapes include tetrapods. Check stamping and tetrapodal supports are also key aspects of the Middle Woodland Cartersville Phase of northern Georgia. Connestee wares are sand tempered and have a wide variety of surface modifications, including simple stamped, brushed, cord marked, and fabric impressed. Connestee vessels frequently have notched or incised rims and often reflect Hopewellian/Swift Creek influences (Ward and Davis 1999).

Triangular Yadkin projectile points are the most recognized lithic artifact diagnostic of the Middle Woodland subperiod. Comparable point types include Copena, Pigeon, which are side-notched, and Connestee triangulars, which are generally smaller than Yadkins (Keel 1976). Other artifacts often associated with the Middle Woodland are Hopewell trade goods, such as copper items, cut mica, and prismatic blades (Anderson and Joseph 1988).

There are no recorded Middle Woodland mound sites in the Sumter National Forest. However, there are two mound sites recorded in proximity to the boundaries of the Long Cane Ranger District. One of these mounds is just outside of the northern boundary of the district (Elliott 1984a). The other is located immediately west of the district on the Savannah River (Braley 1999; Miller 1974). Most of the Middle Woodland sites recorded to date yielded diagnostic lithic tools but no ceramics (Benson 2006). Benson (2006) intimates that there is no evidence of intensive occupation in the Sumter National Forest during the Middle Woodland.

The *Late Woodland (AD 600 to 1000)* in the region is poorly understood due to a general lack of excavations of Late Woodland components. Trinkley (1989:84) offers this summary:

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

In other parts of the Southeast, the transition from food procurement to food production increases in importance during this phase. Production of a stable food source allows for (and even requires) a more sedentary lifeway. James Griffin (1967:189) suggests that "it was the gradual shift to a substantial dependence on agriculture that tied the societies to specific localities." Late Woodland assemblages do tend to contain fewer extralocal artifacts, indicating a decline in long distance trade (Benson 2006). According to Purrington (1983), the Connestee ceramics continued to be produced throughout this subperiod. Anderson (1985) and Anderson and Joseph (1988) even suggest that Connestee brushed and simple stamped wares increased in range into the lower Piedmont from the Blue Ridge. Other ceramics types that are generally considered to be indicative of this time frame are Woodstock complicated stamped sand tempered wares (Anderson and Joseph 1988). One recorded site in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District yielded Woodstock incised/punctated ceramics (Bates 1997a). Woodstock ceramics are characterized by thin walls, and are most often stamped with curvilinear and rectilinear decorations. The Tomassee site, 38OC186, located near Compartment 27 near the northern end of the project area, contained a large Connestee component as well as one Woodstock stamped sherd (Smith et al. 1988). Projectile points associated with this time period are generally small triangular or pentagonal points or corner notched stemmed points.

Based on available data, Benson (2006) noted that by 2006 there had been 28 sites with Late Woodland components recorded in the entire Sumter National Forest. Many of these sites have been designated as Middle/Late Woodland or Late Woodland/Early Mississippian, highlighting the lack of firm distinctions between the Late Woodland and earlier or later periods. In fact, of the six sites recorded in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District with Late Woodland components, five are listed as Late Woodland/Early Mississippian. Connestee ceramics are being assigned to both the Middle and Late Woodland subperiods in the Sumter National Forest (Benson 2006) and Woodstock complicated stamped wares are being assigned to both the Late Woodland and Mississippian time frames.

Mississippian Period (AD 1000 to 1650). The Mississippian Period was a time of complex social and political organization. The three distinct subperiods, as distinguished by variations in ceramic and lithic technologies and by settlement and subsistence differences, are discussed below.

The *Early Mississippian (AD 1000 to 1200)*, is well understood in northern Georgia, where mound centers were constructed. A number of changes occurred within the region including a more hierarchical form of social organization, increased reliance on agriculture, and the establishment of population centers (villages/towns) with temple mounds. These centers are generally situated on river terraces overlooking well-established floodplains. Small farmsteads close to agricultural fields were also common.

In the Blue Ridge, however, relatively little is known about this time. Most of the sites dating to this period are small, widely scattered camps, with the exception of the mound centers of Chauga and Tugalo, which were settled during this subperiod. The artifact sequence established primarily by Hally and Rudolph (1986), based on excavations at the Tugalo and Chauga sites, can be applied to sites in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District.

Hally and Rudolph (1986) defined the Jarrett Phase for the boundary area of northeastern Georgia and northwestern South Carolina. The Jarrett Phase is described as an Etowah culture variant and is distinguished by the presence of mound centers, check stamped vessels, red filmed vessels, corn cob impressions on jar necks, and collared jar rims (Anderson 1994; Hally and Rudolph 1986). Pisgah wares were introduced. These vessels were characterized by intricate complicated stamping and notched, punctated or incised rims. Pisgah ceramics have been recovered from several sites in the Andrew Pickens

Ranger District (Bates 1985, 2000). Other artifacts related to the Early Mississippian include small triangular projectile points and pottery discs (Dickens 1986).

The *Middle Mississippian (AD 1200 to 1450)* appears to represent the peak of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (Benson 2006). Extralocal trade items, such as copper breast plates and shell gorgets, may be representative of large trade networks. Steponaitis (1991) posits that the control of these trade networks led to the rise of complex chiefdoms which is further reflected in the increase in the number of mound centers. Additional artifacts associated with this time frame are shell and bone beads, bone tools and pins, and polished axes (Riordan and Barton 1980).

In the Andrew Pickens Ranger District, the Middle Mississippian is primarily defined by the presence of Beaverdam and Rembert phase complicated stamped ceramics. These wares are considered to be variants of the Savannah ceramic complex (Benson 2006). Hally and Rudolph (1986) defined the Beaverdam phase for the upper Savannah River basin based on work conducted at the Russell Reservoir.

One of the characteristics of the Middle Mississippian subperiod is the presence of fortifications at many of the mound centers. Fortifications were not identified at the Beaverdam Creek Mound site nor were they associated with the Beaverdam phase occupation at the Rucker's Bottom site. This prompted Anderson and Joseph (1988) to suggest that warfare was minimal in the Savannah River Valley, at least until the subsequent Rembert phase during which fortifications were constructed at Rucker's Bottom, and possibly at Chauga and Tugalo.

The Rembert phase has been defined by Hally and Rudolph (1986) for the Georgia Piedmont but is not well defined for the mountains of extreme western South Carolina. However, the type site, Rembert Mound, is situated in the upper Savannah River drainage so the phase has been expanded to include that portion of South Carolina. The Rembert Mound site dates to the early Lamar culture and contained small square structures and five mounds facing a central plaza area. It was enclosed by a rectangular palisade. The dominant ceramic type is Lamar Complicated Stamped and Lamar Plain, with lesser amounts of Lamar Incised. Rembert vessel rims are frequently decorated with pinching or punctations. Artifact assemblages continue to include ornate decorative items, such as gorgets and copper ornaments embossed with circular designs (Hally and Rudolph 1986).

The *Late Mississippian (AD 1450 to 1650)* saw the apparent abandonment of much of the middle Savannah River drainage. However, the upper portion of the drainage, including the Andrew Pickens Ranger District vicinity, continued to be occupied. Anderson (1994) believes the abandonment of all but the extreme upper Savannah River drainage by Mississippian peoples represents the establishment of the region as a buffer between the competing paramount chiefdoms of Cofitachequi and Ocute, who occupied the Santee/Wateree and Oconee River drainages respectively, at the time of first European contact.

Hally and Rudolph (1986) defined the Tugalo Phase for this area, citing investigations conducted at the Estatoe, Chauga, and Tugalo mounds, but admit that the available archaeological information for the phase is generally poor. As with the Rembert Phase, the Tugalo Phase is characterized by Lamar Complicated Stamped and Lamar Plain ceramics, with lesser amounts of incised wares (Hally and Rudolph 1986). Jar rims are generally folded and pinched. The Estatoe Phase follows the Tugalo Phase in Hally and Rudolph's (1986) chronology, but other researchers suggest that in the Blue Ridge of South Carolina and western North Carolina, the Qualla Phase closes the Late Mississippian and continues into the Contact Period. Qualla Phase sites cluster on major river floodplains likely to facilitate the reliance on agriculture, with smaller sites being placed on slopes and in uplands. The settlement hierarchy for this entire subperiod

appears to include mound centers, large villages, and dispersed small hamlets (Dickens 1976, 1986; Moore 1986; Ward and Davis 1999).

Toward the middle of the sixteenth century European explorers began to enter the region. European colonization into South Carolina began with temporary Spanish and French settlements in the Beaufort area at this time. It was during this period that the first Europeans, likely Hernando DeSoto and Juan Pardo, would have visited the Sumter National Forest area. Benson (2006) presents a map showing the routes of the DeSoto and Pardo Expeditions that show routes running north, south, and east of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District. While the physical presence of Europeans in the project area would come later, their influence was being felt during the Late Mississippian, as the more southern Mississippian chiefdoms began to collapse resulting in mass migrations (Benson 2006).

Historic Native American Period (AD 1650 to 1750). At the time of the first European settlement, in what is now Oconee County, the project area was part of Cherokee Territory. From the earliest contact, the Cherokee have been divided in to three related subgroups: Upper (or Overhill), Middle; and Lower Cherokee (Figure 2.4), differentiated primarily by geographical area and minor differences in dialect (King 1979; Mooney 1982; Swanton 1979). The upper Savannah River drainage, including the Andrew Pickens Ranger District, was populated primarily by the Lower Cherokee (Milling 1969; Smith et al. 1988).

Figure 2.4. Map showing the relative locations of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Cherokee (Michel 1778).

Hally (1986) provides descriptions of the eighteenth century Cherokee ceramics based on his work at Estatoe, Chauga, and Tugalo. Lamar Complicated Stamped wares are predominant. Rectilinear designs include parallel lines, concentric crosses, and line blocks, and curvilinear designs include concentric circles and keyhole motifs. Check stamping and incising are minority forms but their presence and that of filleted strip vessel rims help to distinguish these wares from earlier versions (Hally 1986).

The Cherokee lifeways were similar to those during the Late Mississippian, with the primary subsistence being based on maize agriculture. It was not until the early eighteenth century that the Lower Cherokee were introduced to domestic livestock (Corkran 1967) and as the Native Americans became more entrenched in the deerskin trade, hunting not only increased in emphasis but became more efficient with the introduction of firearms and metal tools.

Through the early eighteenth century, the Cherokee lived in permanent towns or villages on broad river floodplains. Settlement nucleated with scattered houses along river terraces but concentrated around a public and/or civic area often comprised of mounds and a plaza area (Dickens 1976; Egloff 1967). One of the Lower Towns, Chattooga, was noted in the 1721 census as a small village of 80 individuals (Elliott 1984b). Bowman (1980) estimates that the population of the Lower Towns in 1730 at 2,000.

The first documented contact between European explorers and the Lower Cherokee occurred during the late seventeenth century, although there may have been prior limited contact. In 1674, Dr. Henry Woodward described the Cherokee homeland as located in the headwaters of the Savannah River (Cheves 1897). Mooney (1982) cites a 1684 agreement between South Carolina and leaders of the Lower Towns of Toxaway and Keowee. In 1690, James Moore led a small group of Europeans into Lower Cherokee territory looking for gold and to expand trade relations with the Native Americans (Mooney 1982). Moore's efforts failed due to hostile acts by "some of the Inhabitants of South Carolina...upon the Chorokee [sic] Indians" (Public Records of South Carolina III:15-16).

As shown on the 1974 Seaborn map, there were 23 Cherokee towns located within 8.0 miles of this investigation's survey compartments (Figure 2.5; Table 2.4). These towns include Chauga, Tomassee, Toxaway, Keowee, Estatoe, Oconee, and Chattooga (Sherriff 1994). Several of these towns fall within the boundaries of the Sumter National Forest, but many do not. Archaeological investigations have been conducted at a number of these sites, including at Tugalo, Estatoe, Chauga, Tomassee, and Keowee (Benson 2006). Many of these investigations have taken place in widely spaced intervals. For example, excavations at the Estatoe Mound site began with Miller in 1959 and was continued by Kelly and deBaillou in 1960. The was most recent excavations conducted there were done by Williams in 2006 (Benson 2006). One of the Lower Towns located within the Andrew Pickens Ranger District that has undergone data recovery excavations is Chattooga Town (Schroedl 1994). This site contained distinct outlines of both domestic and public structures, a well-defined stone hearth, and a pit from which two dog burials were recovered (Elliott 1984b; Schroedl 1994). Elliott (1984b) speculated that by 1730 Chattooga Town was either abandoned or had changed locations.

The changing of town locations over time was not uncommon. The town of Echy was located on Long Creek in 1730, 1751, and 1755. In 1776 and 1779, the town of Echay (presumably the former Echy) is mapped to the east on Toxaway Creek. In 1730, the town of Chauga was located near the confluence of the Chauga and Tugaloo rivers, approximately 7.5 miles south of the project area. By 1796, the town, labeled as Chauga Village, had moved to the north end of the project area near the confluence of Village and East Village creeks. The confluence of the two creeks forms the headwaters of the Chauga River. Two other

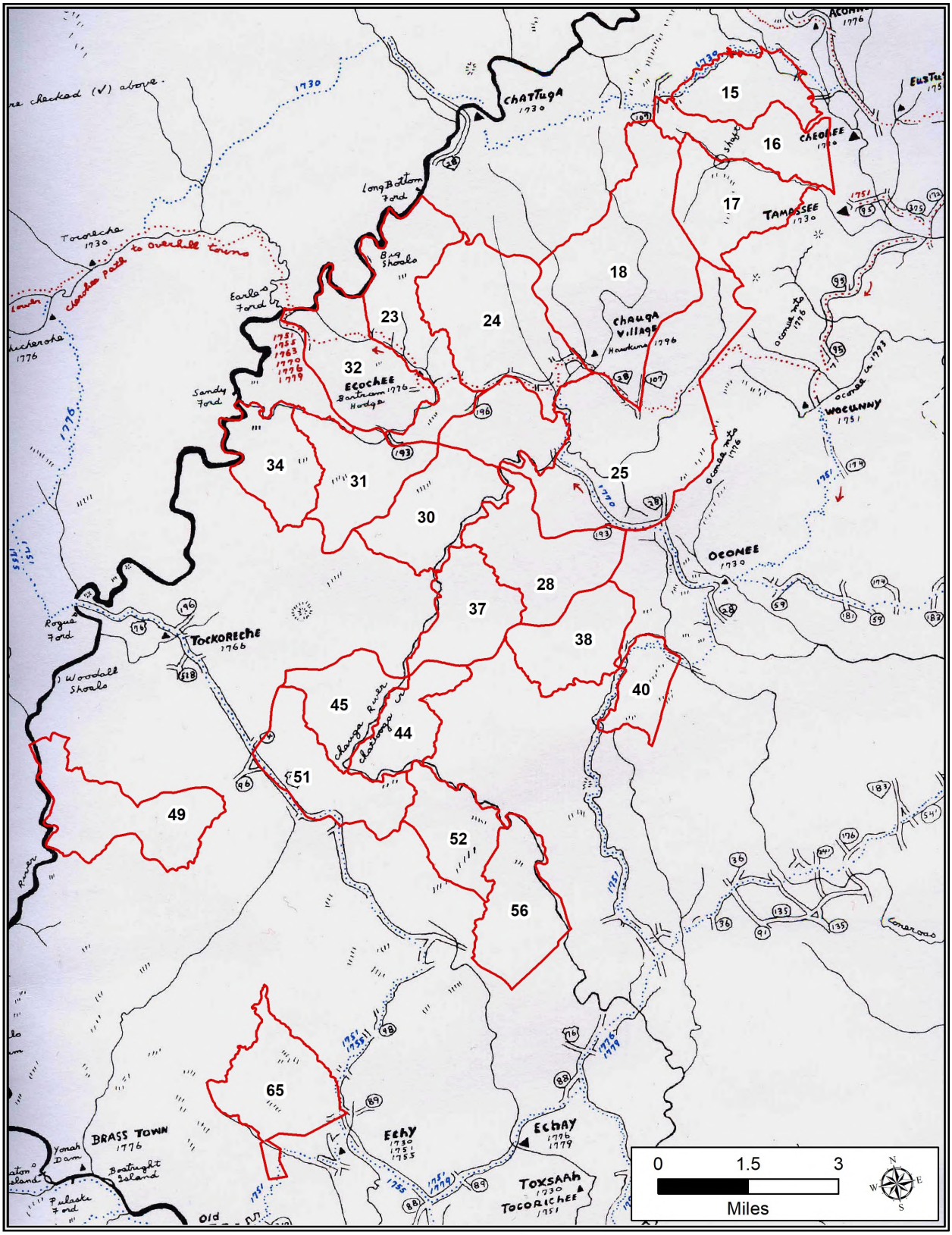

Figure 2.5. Map showing the approximate locations of the survey compartments in relation to Cherokee towns (Scaborn 1974).

Table 2.4. Cherokee Towns in the Project Area Shown on the Seaborn (1974) Map.

Town Name	Closest Survey Compartment	Approximate Distance	Date(s)	Drainage
Tockoreche	Compartments 45 and 51	2 miles	1766	Reedy Branch
Ecochee	Compartment 32	-	1776	Whetstone Creek
Chauga Village	Compartment 25	< 1 mile	1796	Chauga River
Chattuga	Compartment 16	3 miles	1730	Chattooga River
Tamassee	Compartments 16 and 17	< 1 mile	1730	Tamasee Creek
Cheohee	Compartment 16	< 1 mile	1730	Cheohee Creek
Aconnee	Compartment 15	< 1 mile	1776	Cheohee Creek
Jocassy	Compartment 15	4 miles	1776	Burgess Creek
Eastustee	Compartments 15 and 16	1.25 miles	1751	Mud Creek
Wocunny	Compartment 25	1.25 miles	1751	Oconee Creek
Oconee	Compartments 25, 28, and 38	2 miles	1730	Cane Creek
Echy	Compartment 58	2 miles	1730, 1751, 1755	Long Creek
Echay	Compartment 56	3 miles	1776, 1779	Toxaway Creek
Brass Town	Compartment 60	3.75 miles	1776	Tugaloo River
Toxsaah	Compartment 56	4 miles	1730	Toxaway Creek
Tocorichee	Compartment 56	4 miles	1751	Toxaway Creek
Takwashuaw	Compartments 55 and 56	6 miles	1776	Chauga River
Estatoe	Compartments 58 and 60	4.5 miles	1776	Tugaloo River
Noyouwee	Compartments 58 and 60	4.5 miles	1730, 1751	Tugaloo River
Tugalo	Compartment 58	6 miles	1730	Tugaloo River
Ostatoy	Compartment 56	7.5 miles	1776	Tugaloo River
Chauga	Compartment 56	7.5 miles	1730	Tugaloo River
Coneross	Compartment 54	8 miles	?	Coneross Creek

towns have similar spellings, Oconee and Aconnee, and may also represent the movement of a single village. Oconee village was located on Cane Creek in 1730. Aconnee was located on Cheohee Creek in 1776. The movements of Chauga and Oconee villages from south to north may indicate retreat from ever-encroaching white settlers. The movement of Echy/Echay did not represent a significant move north or south. In addition, occasionally a town's location would stay the same but the name would change. For example, one town changed from Toxsaah in 1730 to Tocorichee in 1751.

The 11 towns nearest to the survey compartments form a perimeter of sorts around the project area. These villages include Aconnee, Cheohee, Tamassee, Ecochee, Chauga Village, Wocunny, Oconee, Tockoreche, Brasstown, and Echy/Echay. It is likely that peoples living in these villages exerted the most influence on the project area in terms of using it as a resource base (i.e., hunting, lithic procurement).

During the eighteenth century, English settlers' encroachment onto Cherokee land led to frequent conflicts and ultimately to the burning of all Cherokee towns by the British military forces. The Cherokee War was fought between 1759 and 1761. During and following these conflicts, numerous treaties were negotiated between the new Americans and the Cherokee (Figure 2.6). The treaty of 20 May 1777 with South Carolina and Georgia (shown as #8 on Figure 2.6), and the treaty of 22 March 1816 with the United States (shown as #21 on Figure 2.6), both contributed to the loss of Cherokee land in the northwestern portion of South Carolina that now makes up the project area.

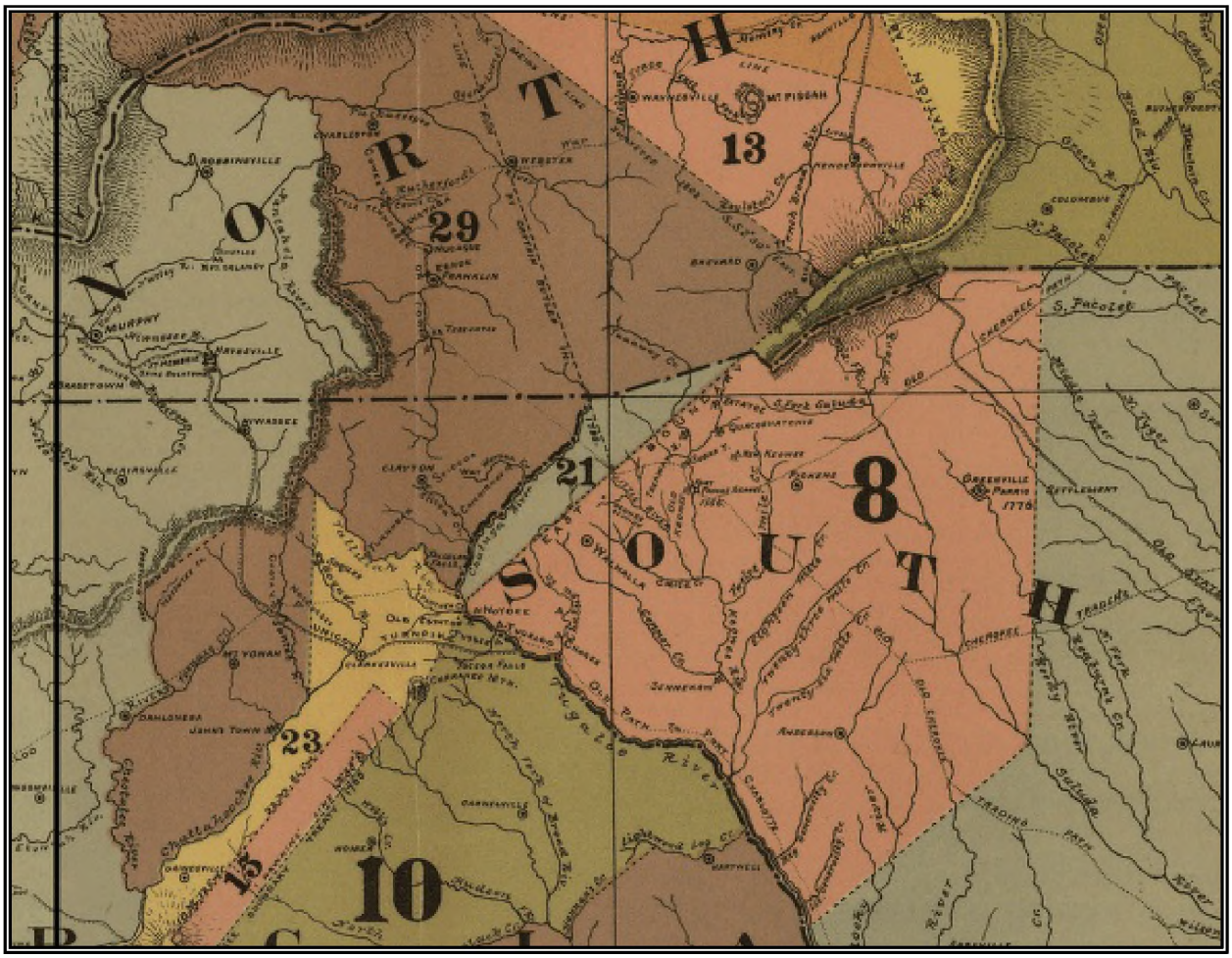

Figure 2.6. Map showing former territorial limits of Cherokee lands (Royce 1884).

Historic Background

At the time of the Revolutionary War, the project area was still inhabited by Cherokees and widely scattered subsistence farmers. Both the British and the Americans sought to win the support of the

Cherokees for the war. In the spring of 1776, Cherokees began attacking the colonial forces that had ventured into their territory (Utley and Washburn 1977). Leaders in Charleston, in coordination with leaders in North Carolina and Virginia, commenced counterattacks.

The namesake for the mountain district of the Sumter National Forest is Andrew Pickens, who, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, was a captain of the rebel militia under Andrew Williamson. In July of 1776, Captain Pickens led militiamen to burn the Lower Cherokee towns including Esseneca, Tomassee, Jocassee, Estatoe, Tuglaloo, Brass Town, Cane Creek, Chehohee, Qualhatchee, Toxaway, Chittitogo, Sugar Town, Keowee, and others (USFS 2008). By the end of the summer of 1776, the Cherokees had been defeated (Huff 1995:20-26), and all remaining villages destroyed by Americans.

While the Revolutionary War continued, the impetus to settle new lands was low. With the end of the War in 1781 and the signing of the Treaty Oak Peace Accord with the Cherokee in 1785, however, white settlers became more interested in taking up the new lands. Surveys of the new territory and sales of tracts began in 1784. Tracts of land were granted free to veterans of the war (Alexander 2008).

Andrew Pickens continued his military career in charge of the South Carolina militia, fighting mainly against loyalist forces. In 1792, following the Revolution, he oversaw the construction of Oconee Station which was to be used to stay future Cherokee attacks in the area. Eventually becoming General Andrew Pickens, he set up his own plantation on the ruins of the Cherokee village of Tomassee (USFS 2008).

In the late eighteenth century, French botanist Andre Michaux and Indian agent Benjamin Hawkins each traveled through what is now the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (Seaborn 1973, 1976). Both traversed portions of several of this project's survey compartments. Their primary accounts provide insight into the environment, geography, settlements, and people of the area at the time. Michaux's journal entries focus on the route of his journey and the climate, geology, and vegetation he encountered, but also mentions places and people with whom he visited, dined, and lodged, including General Andrew Pickens (Seaborn 1976:36). As an Indian agent whose duties included helping to determine and mark the Cherokee line, Hawkins's letters include detailed descriptions of the Native Americans he encounters, including a description of children who were "exceedingly alarmed at the sight of white men" (Seaborn 1973).

Much of the land in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District was heavily wooded during this period and roads were few. According to FitzSimons (1976) a person could "walk or ride right past a dwelling or farmstead and never know it was there, because they were often set back away from the roads and hidden by the trees." Likewise, cleared and cultivated fields were also hidden by dense vegetation. Due to the dense woods and vegetation and the difficulty accessing the area, the extreme western corner of South Carolina became known as the *Dark Corner* (FitzSimons 1976).

Simple sawmills were often among the first local industries established in "semisubsistence" economies of the newly settled areas (Brodbeck 2003; Williams 1989:95). During the colonial period, sawmills were often small-scale operations run by individual farmers or families. They required little labor, often only two men, but were vastly important to the survival of the communities. Sawmills were so important to early pioneer settlements that towns made grants and townsfolk held shares in what was essentially a cooperative enterprise (Williams 1989:95).

The South Carolina General Assembly reorganized the state in 1791, creating nine districts (Simpson 1913). The project area was situated in the Washington District, which was subsequently abolished and became Pendleton and Greenville districts in 1800 (Stauffer1994). A judicial seat was established in the

town of Pendleton. General Andrew Pickens was the first United States congressman from the Pendleton District (USFS 2008). The Pendleton District was divided into Anderson and Pickens districts in 1826. The Pickens District encompassed present day Pickens and Oconee counties (Stauffer 1994).

In 1825, Robert Mills published maps of all the districts in South Carolina. At the time, the Andrew Pickens Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest was located in the Pendleton District. Figure 2.7 presents a view of a portion of the Pendleton District showing the approximate location of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (Mills 1825). Mills (1825) included many of the major geographical features, such as large creeks and rivers. Slight changes have occurred over time such as the change of Chauga Creek to Chauga River. Historical landmarks located just east of the ranger district, including Oconee Station and the Andrew Pickens Monument, are also shown on the map. The Andrew Pickens Monument is shown as "Gen. Andrew Pickens House." Three buildings are noted within the Andrew Pickens Ranger District: Gates Mill Store along the Chattooga River, E. Massey's on the Chauga River, and Pitts Grist and Saw Mill and Rifle Gun Factory. Pitts Grist Mill is located at the current intersection of Cobbs Bridge Road and the Chauga River near the current Forest Service boundary line. This portion of the district undoubtedly had more residences; however, a fee was charged to be included in the Atlas and may have only been available to prominent families or those who could afford it.

In 1849, trustees from the German Colonization Society from Charleston purchased 17,859 acres for $27,000, attracting a number of German pioneers (Alexander 2008; Plisco 2002). From this, the town of Walhalla grew and was named in 1850. South Carolina converted to a county system in 1868. What had been Pickens District in 1867, became Oconee and Pickens counties in 1868. Walhalla remains the county seat of Oconee County (Stauffer 1994).

The antebellum economy of the less mountainous portions of the area that was to become Oconee County relied on agriculture and the early residents of the area grew corn, rye, sorghum, and tobacco. Cotton was perhaps the biggest crop in this area of the mountains, but it was never produced at the scale seen on the huge plantations in the low country (Alexander 2008). Rather small farms dominated and the area became the "stronghold of the yeoman farmer" (Heller et al. 1998). As elsewhere in the state, the larger farms and plantations in the portion of the Pickens District that would become Oconee County relied on slave labor. By mid-century, some families owned as many as 70 or 80 slaves, though most had only one or two (Alexander 2008). The 1860 census lists the total district population as 19,665, of which 4,195 (or 21%) were slaves. This was an increase of over 11 percent from the 1840 census, when the area had a population of 14,356, including 1,459 slaves. However, as of 1860, Pickens District had the second lowest slave population in numbers and the lowest ratio of whites to slaves in the state (Heller et al. 1998).

As early as 1836/1837, John C. Calhoun led a group of businessmen in search of a good route across the Blue Ridge Mountains for a proposed Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston railroad (Plisco 2002). It was not until 1852, however, that the Blue Ridge Railroad Company actually began work on a railroad that was to extend from near the Town of Walhalla over the mountains to Georgia and Tennessee. The path of the railroad in the mountains required the construction of large cuts, grades, and tunnels. The largest tunnel was the Stumphouse Tunnel (38OC40); it was over one mile long (USFS 2008). The Stumphouse Tunnel is located less than 2 kilometers from the survey areas in Compartment 25; the railroad grade comes within a few hundred meters of Compartment 25, Stand 2 in the current survey area.

A village of more than 200 families had formed on the summit of Tunnel Hill in order to work on this tunnel. Many of these workers had been miners in England, Ireland, and Germany (Plisco 2002). Much of the work was also conducted by slaves hired out by their owners (Plisco 2002). An inadequate workforce

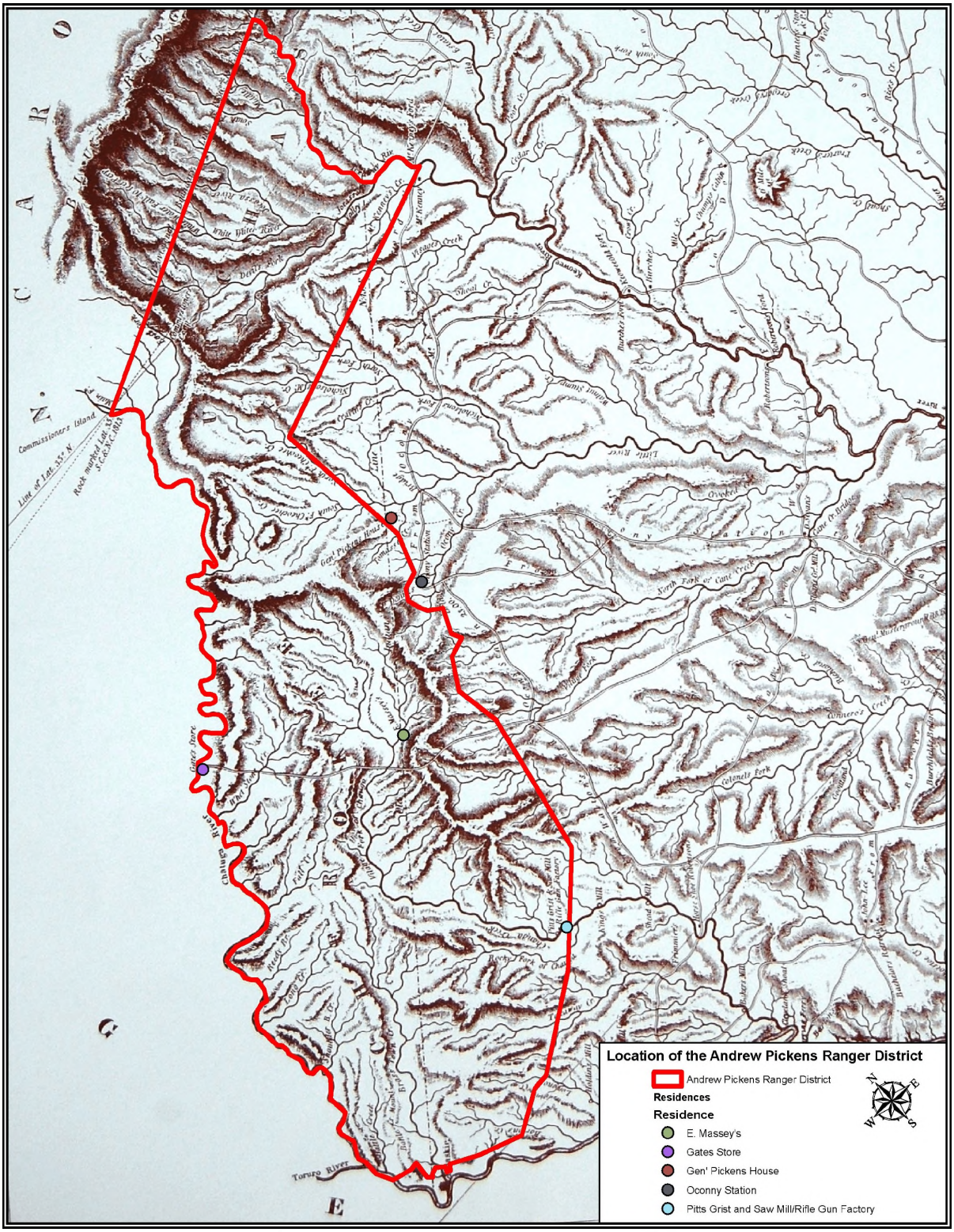

Figure 2.7. Mills' map of the project area, showing the locations of labeled buildings and structures in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (Mills 1825).

to complete the Stumphouse tunnel was a major problem throughout the process (Plisco 2002). Finally, in 1859, the South Carolina state legislature granted $310,000 to complete the line to Walhalla. After decades of ownership and manager changes, constantly insufficient funds, and the start of the Civil War, the Blue Ridge Railroad project failed. The unfinished Stumphouse Tunnel can still be seen today.

Extensive mining activities in the northeastern portion of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District began in the 1850s. Much of the mining focusing on retrieval of gold and was focused along Townes, Cheohee, and Moody creeks. The first discovery of gold in South Carolina had been in 1802 in the Greenville District, and the following decades saw the expansion of gold prospecting activities and mining of placer deposits (Bates 2008). Through 1827, North Carolina was the only state to contribute gold for coinage. However in 1829, Virginia contributed $3,500 worth of gold and South Carolina contributed $2,500 worth (Phillips 1887). By 1859, eight working placer mines and 50 active lode mines were reported in the Greenville/Pickens/Oconee area (Nitze and Spude 1897). While gold mining was basically halted during the Civil War, some mines reopened afterwards, and remnants of the mining activities remain today (Bates 2008; see Figure 5).

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, the project area was still part of Pickens District. No Civil War battles or major skirmishes took place in the project area, but over 3,000 men from Pickens District fought in the Confederate Army. A large percentage of these men served in the 4th South Carolina Infantry Volunteers and many joined in Walhalla (Alexander 2008). Because of the remoteness, many deserters and refugees of the war fled to the mountains of North and South Carolina.

The war devastated the economy of South Carolina, although the mountains were less affected. The mountains of the state remained largely agricultural, though by the end of the nineteenth century, industrialization became increasingly important (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). In fact, as cotton prices regained strength in the early part of the twentieth century, western South Carolina underwent a degree of economic prosperity (Benson 2006).

Illegal liquor distilleries (aka moonshine stills) are commonly associated with rural Appalachian communities. Benson (2006) noted that as of the year 2000, three still sites had been recorded in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District. The production of moonshine can be traced back to Scot-Irish settlers, who shifted from producing whiskey from potatoes to using corn (Alexander 2008). Many residents of the region had produced their own alcoholic beverages for generations. The "fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers ...turned their corn and rye into this valuable product that they could so easily exchange for the necessities of life" (FitzSimons 1976). Making and selling liquor was a legal, legitimate way of earning money (FitzSimons 1976). Alexander (2008) relates multiple incidents of whiskey being used to pay off debts or even, in one case, purchasing property. In 1834 it was publicly recorded in Pickens District that land was acquired by a Mr. Phillips from Benjamin Burton for the payment of 300 gallons of moonshine, paid at 100 gallons per year.

In 1920, with the passing of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, the sale, manufacture, and transport of alcohol became illegal (Aaron and Musto 1981). The hard economic times left many farmers in this region with few options other than to make illegal whiskey (Williams 2007). However, it became a clandestine activity and producers were forced to make whiskey by "the light of the moon." Thus it came to be known as moonshine (Alexander 2008).

The mountain region near the North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia borders had been known as the Dark Corner before, but now that connotation took on a more sinister meaning. The people of the Dark

Corner felt that the government was being dictatorial for imposing prohibition laws and viewed the enforcement agents as enemies. Strangers entering the area and asking questions would be regarded with suspicion and sometimes open aggression. Anyone doing such things would be assumed to be a revenue officer looking for illegal stills. Those who operated the stills hidden in the laurel thickets, hollows and coves along those mountain streams looked on Revenuers as deadly enemies and stories of violence against them were not uncommon (FitzSimons 1976). FitzSimons (1976) relates a story from his youth regarding a group of seven Revenuers who stopped at a small store and asked if they were on the right road to Dark Corner. They were told that they were but that unless they knew someone up there, it was dangerous to continue. The Revenuers said that they would take their chances and continued on their way. The story goes that they were never heard from again.

With the ratification of the 21st Amendment in 1933, Prohibition was repealed. The legality of liquor production and sale was placed in the hands of the individual states and counties (Aaron and Musto 1981). Whiskey production again became a source of income to the residents of the project area. However, as moonshining was generally associated with the production of alcohol and the avoidance of paying taxes on the income gained from those activities, it remained an illegal activity even after the repeal of Prohibition. Even so, the illegal production of moonshine continued to provide income for many residents of this remote area.

Another major source of income in the project region was logging. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Andrew Gennett ran logging operations in Oconee County and adjacent counties in Georgia and North Carolina. In his memoirs, he describes many of the logging techniques used in the project area. In the mountains, "ballhooting" was often practiced. Ballhooting is the practice of sending the fallen logs on an uncontrolled slide down a slope too steep for skidding with a mule/ox/horse team. The logs would collect in drainages. During the rainy season, when river water levels rose, splash dams would be built across drainages to form small reservoirs. These dams would then be blown away with dynamite, releasing the surge of water that would carry the logs down to the rivers and larger streams (Hayler 2002).

As the timber industry shifted from a local unregulated economic activity to an international federally-organized business, the degree of environmental destruction caused by the techniques and technologies in use increased (Duncan et al. 1984). To counter these impacts on the national level, the Weeks Act was passed by the U. S. Congress in 1911. This empowered the USFS to begin purchasing cutover private lands for the purpose of controlling erosion, replanting timber, and maintaining navigable waterways (Manganiello 2006).

Logging in the southern Appalachian Mountains gathered momentum around 1915 and by 1930 most of the accessible virgin timber in Oconee County had been cut (Duncan et al. 1984). In South Carolina the purchase of property by the federal government for the Forest Service was generally welcomed. This was in large part due to the fact that the parcels being purchased were usually marginal lands that had already been stripped bare of their forests. In fact, property acquired from timber companies account for about half of the total acreage of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District. The largest tract of land acquired was 17,779 acres purchased from the Oconee Timber Company in 1926. Another large tract was acquired in 1945 when 16,200 acres were purchased from the Whitewater River Company (Duncan et al. 1984).

Throughout its history, the USFS has contracted with private logging companies to clear timber in mature stands on National Forest property (Hester 1999). These logging companies used portable saw mills to rough-mill the green logs. They were then air dried where they lay. The dried wood would be transported

to permanent sawmills or planing mills in nearby towns. Hester (1999) estimates that 60 of these portable saw mill units were in operation in the Sumter National Forest in 1939.

The Great Depression hurt western South Carolina about a decade earlier than the rest of the country as the boll weevil destroyed cotton crops in the early 1920s (Huff 1995). This, coupled with growing industrialization, meant that many farmers began migrating to urban centers (Benson 2006). However, it was during the Depression years of 1933 to 1942 that federal emergency relief funds presented an opportunity for the South Carolina Commission of Forestry to establish state parks (Waller 2003). By 1935, over 1,000 acres had been acquired for Oconee State Park and it was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), that built the park facilities. The CCC was intended as a work relief program and was aimed at young adult men. The CCC was responsible for:

- Forest improvements, including planting over 3 billion trees;
- Construction of over 3,400 fire towers;
- Development of recreation facilities (campgrounds, shelters, etc.);
- Disaster relief (flood relief work, firefighting, etc.);
- Improvements to farmlands.

The CCC had nine corps areas, with South Carolina (as well as Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee) being part of the Fourth Corps Area (CCCL 2008). There were three CCC camps in Oconee County (Figure 2.8). Camp F-1 (Ellison D. Smith), located near Whetstone, was the first CCC camp in the state and was occupied beginning 18 May 1933 by Company 439. Very soon afterward, Camp F-2 (Wade Hampton) was established at the current location of the Cherry Hill Recreation Area on SC Highway 107. Camp S-75 was built on property being developed into Oconee State Park. At their peaks, the three camps employed approximately 800 men.

When the CCC companies first arrived in the project area, the majority of it was forest. The men lived in tents until camp facilities could be built. At Camp F-1, barracks, a mess hall, a superintendent's office, a blacksmith shop, and truck and equipment garages were ultimately constructed. Besides hand clearing the land and building the three camps where the men lived, tasks completed by the CCC in Oconee County include:

- Oconee State Park (cleared land and constructed of roads, trails, lake and dam, and park buildings);
- Walhalla State Fish Hatchery (cleared land and constructed residences, roads, and hatchery buildings and ponds);
- Stumphouse Ranger Station (cleared land and constructed office, warehouse, residence, and rock columns at entrance);
- Chatooga and Yellow Branch picnic Areas (made improvements to existing Yellow Branch Campgrounds and worked on roads, picnic sites, shelters);
- Constructed telephone lines to the Oconee State Park, the Walhalla State Fish Hatchery, and the Forest Service's Fire Wardens home;
- Built the Long Mountain Fire Tower (in Compartment 17);
- Surveyed USFS property boundaries;
- Conducted extensive road work, including rebuilding SC Highway 107, Cassidy Bridge Road, Whetstone Road, Chatooga Ridge Road (from SC Highway 107 to Mountain Rest), building the road into Long Mountain, and building Tamassee Road (MRCC 2008).

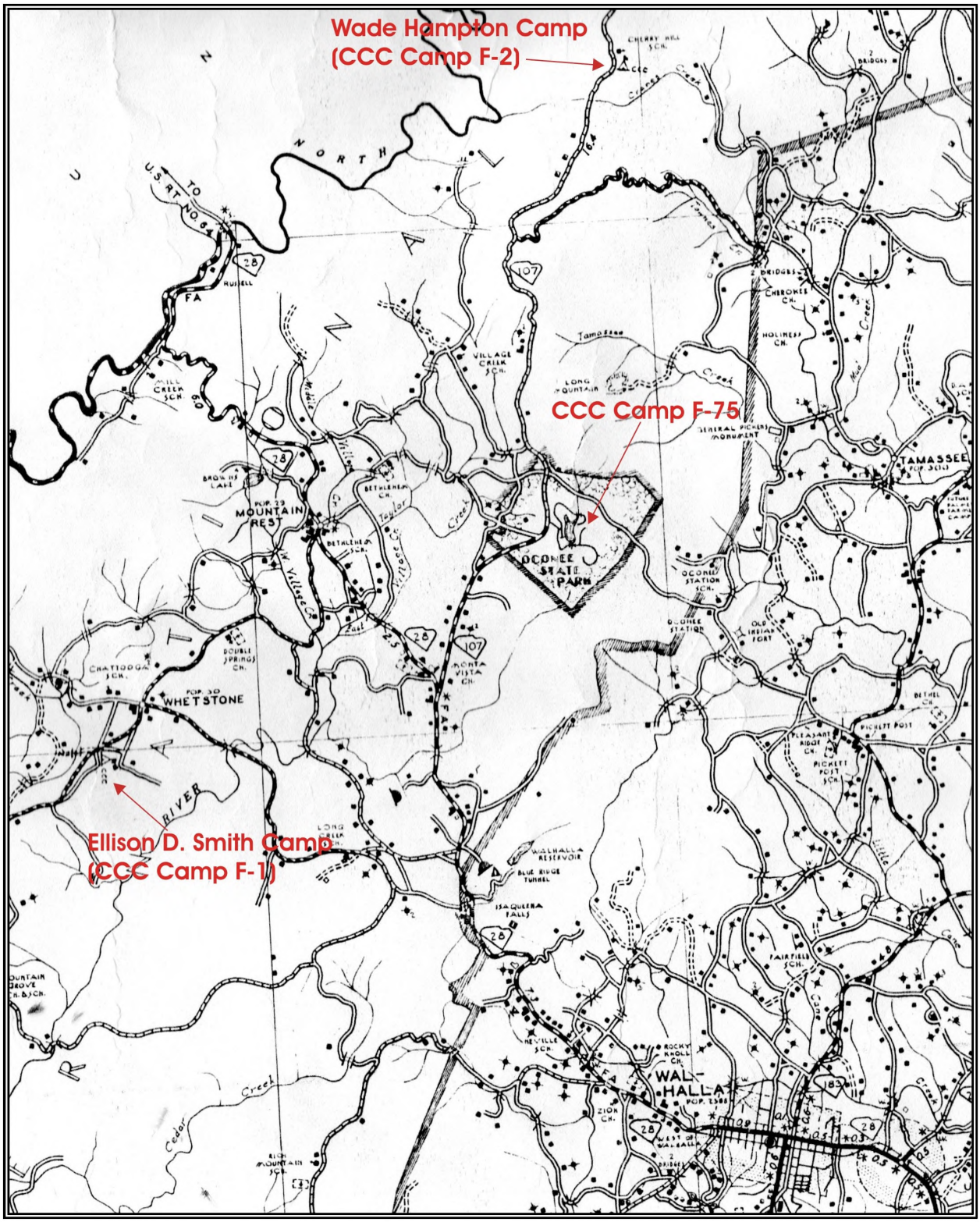

Figure 2.8. Highway map showing locations of three CCC camps in Oconee County (South Carolina Highway Department 1939).

All the crushed rock used in the roads was mined and crushed in rock crushers constructed by the CCC. Rock Crushers were located at Tamassee Road, Poplar Springs, Winding Stairs Road, Cherry Hill, Brasstown, Toxaway Creek, and Stumphouse Tunnel (MRCC 2008).

Congressional funding for the CCC was discontinued with the advent of World War II. Many of the CCC members went into military service.

Logging continues to be one of the main economic endeavors in Oconee County today. Pine, oak, poplar, hickory, ash, walnut, dogwood, persimmon, chestnut, maple and locust are all exploited. In addition, a resurgence of interest in gold mining occurred prior to and during World War II (Benson 2006).

In the 1960s, a hydroelectric project was begun by South Carolina Land and Timber Company, which later became the Crescent Land Company, a subsidiary of Duke Power (Adams 2007). This project included the creation of Lake Keowee and Lake Jocassee, east of the current project area, for the generation of hydroelectric power and for water supply for the cooling system of three nuclear power reactors that lie near the Lake Keowee dam site (Williams 1998).

Today, Duke Energy is the largest private employer in the county. Other major economic industries in Oconee County include manufacturing, retail, construction, and tourism (South Carolina Appalachian County of Governments 2008). Because of its climate and its lakes, rivers, waterfalls, and mountains, Oconee County is a hotspot in the state for outdoors activities (Oconee County 2008). The Chauga and Chatooga rivers in Sumter National Forest are well-known whitewater rafting destinations.

Chapter 3. Results of Archival Research

USFS Acquisition of the Survey Areas

Table 3.1 presents a summary of the USFS acquisition data for the AP Loblolly 3 project areas. The majority of the parcels comprising the project area were part of the original Savannah Purchase Unit. This and other similar land purchases were authorized under the 1911 Weeks Act that allowed the federal government to acquire forest acreage at the headwaters of navigable waterways, such as the Savannah River (USFS 2008). The Andrew Pickens Ranger District became part of the Sumter National Forest when it was established in 1936. The Andrew Pickens Ranger District currently encompasses over 84,000 acres of forest land. Conservation and recreation are the primary functions of the forest (USFS 2008).

Table 3.1. AP Loblolly Removal 3 Acquisition Data.

Compartment/ Stand	Parcel	Parcel Size	Previous Owner	Date of USFS Acquisition	Early Grants
15 / 6	0320	244.9	W.J. Towns	1917	n/a
15 / 6	0609	555.6	D.M. Alexander	1930	Elihu Creswell 1827 Gideon Morton 1819
15 / 6,9,14,16 16 / 17,28,29	0307a	1571.6	Leonia G. Kuhtman	1924	Albert Robins 1830
15 / 9	0001	640	Winston C. And E.B. Pearcy	1968	-
16 / 17,28 17 / 16,21,23	0009	237	Lawrence Norton	1968	-
16 / 17,28,29 17 / 8,16,21,31,33	0068L	499	Whitewater River Lumber Company	1945	Grisham & Norton 1830 E. Norton 1822 Charles Gates & William Beavert 1819 Levi N. Robins 1830 Wm. Nicholson 1819 Herndon, Rowland & King 1876 John W. Smith 1830
17 / 31,33	0899a	447.4	L.M. Brown	1930	-
18 / 2,28	0870a 0117	114.3 499	Josephine King Roy M. Abott	1924 1937	Peter Keye 1819 Jeptha Robbins 1830
23 / 8	0026b 0306d	1554 75.9	Georgia Power Company F.A. Hull	1971 1913	-
23 / 28	0337	46.2	J.R. and B.J. Owens	1931	-
23 / 28 24 / 23,4	0889	-	-	-	-
25 / 1	0316c	227.2	Alice S. Dendy	1924	-
28 / 30,31	0615	122	Emma W. Hutchinson	1931	J.E. Calhoun 1836 David Bottoms 1869

28 / 30 38 / 6,19	0896	870.6	J.H. Darby	1930	David Bottoms 1839 Samuel Mclure 1830
28 / 31,32,42	0555	250	G.W. Wilbanks	1936	J.E. Calhoun 1836 David Bottoms 1869
28 / 35,37,38	1226	88.7	J.A. Ansel	1936	J.E. Calhoun 1836
30 / 30	0820	55.4	S.G. Conley	1922	-
30 / 30 / 34 37 / 3,26,28,29,37,46,56,57 38 / 6 44 / 14,29 45 / 14,15,25,26	0800	10151.9	Oconee Timber Company	1925	Samuel Mcclure 1830 Messiah Long 1861 Gresham, Norton & Cole 1830 W.J. Duffie 1860
31 / 2 34 / 3	0068(1)	796.8	Whitewater Lumber Company	1945	Albert Robins 1830 John West 1848 James C. Griffin 1826 Alexander White 1821
31 / 3,9,11 34 / 3,17,18,21	0474	148.5	W.P. Moore	1913	-
31 / 3,9,11,12,17 32 / 22 34 / 3	0888	768.8	Appalachian Development Company	1927	Joseph Grisham & Jeptha Norton 1832 Charles Gates & William Beavert 1819 Elias Earle & John B. Earle, Jr. 1827
31 / 9,11	0500	12	Mary Louvena Moore	-	-
31 / 11,12,17	0530	106	L.W. Henry	1929	-
32 / 8	1419	215	V.H. Ramey	1935	-
32 / 8	0460	126.6	Evan Phillips	1913	Charles Gates & William Beavert 1819 Thomas Ramey 1860
34 / 17,18	0426a	651.6	J.H. Cannon	1913	-
34 / 18	0053a	2.5	Thomas Barack Wright	1979	-
38 / 6,19	0875	61.9	W.P. Davidson	1925	-
38 / 19	0021	48.2	Herical Moore	1969	Charles Mcclure 1830 James Cole 1822
40 / 7	0011	532	G.S. Long, E.F. Collins, W.S. Darby, Anne Clark	1969	-
44 / 14	0486a-1	54.7	C.W. & J. E. Bauknight	1930	James Messey 1819
45 / 15	0486a	32.1	C.W. & J. E. Bauknight	1930	James Messey 1819
45 / 15	0053a	2.5	Thomas Barack Wright	1979	-
45 / 15,25	0053	111.6	Thomas Barack Wright	1979	-
49 / 5	0302a	1005.7	John Lochrie	1913	-
49 / 5	0370	140.7	W.J. Watkins	1918	-
51 / 25	0457	94.9	J.D. Verner	1913	John Anderson 1793 John Knox 1800

51 / 25 52 / 3	0435d	101.1	J.S. Carter	1913	-
52 / 3,9,10,13,14,21,30	0456	404.7	W.P. Dickson	1913	-
52 / 14,17,21,25,26	0435e	158.4	J.S. Carter	1913	-
52 / 14,17,26	0493	108.4	J.H. Long	1913	John Anderson 1793
52 / 25,26	0631a	60	K.L. Burton	1936	-
52 / 27,28	0872	119.6	R.L. Rholetter	1924	Ephraim Cobb, Zedkiah Wilbanks, Elliss Turner 1859
56 / 7	0440	242.7	Riley Moore	1913	-
56 / 7	0514a	11.5	Harry U. Earle	1929	Adam Richards 1812
65 / 22,23,24,25,26,27	0800f	4073.5	Oconee Timber Company	1925	William Drummond 1832 Gresham & Watson 1832
65 / 26,27	0448	43.6	J.R. Hare	1936	Dilliac 1835 James Edward Calhoun 1836

Many of the parcels in the project areas had been included in early through middle nineteenth century land grants. These land transfers from the government were sometimes a reward for military service or as an incentive for developing unused land. The earliest of these grants was to John Anderson in 1793. Charles Gates and William Beavert received numerous land grants in 1819 and had extensive landholdings along the Chauga and Chatooga rivers, as well as in northern Georgia. William Beavert was a commissioner charged with laying out the "village" of Pickens (Doyle 1935). John Ewing Calhoun was also a large landholder in what would become Oconee County. He received numerous land grants in the early 1800s. Calhoun served in the house of representatives from 1778 to 1800, when he was elected senator to the United States Congress (Salley 1906).

Timber companies owned large tracts of land in the project area. The Oconee Timber Company granted over 17,000 acres to the USFS in 1925. The Whitewater River Lumber Company owned land in North and South Carolina and Georgia. Over 1,200 acres in the survey area was acquired from this firm in 1945. These lands had been originally known as the O'Connor lands (Smathers 1979). The Appalachian Development Company, also a timbering firm, granted over 768 acres to the United States Forest Service (USFS) in 1927.

Other grantors include R.L. Rholetter, from whom 119.6 acres were acquired in 1924. R.L. Rholetter was a relative of Joseph Berry Rholetter, one of the earliest members of the German Colonization Society and owner of a 125-acre plantation on Cane Creek near Oconee Station (Alexander 2008). R.L. Rholetter was a farmer, as was J.D. Verner, Riley Moore, G.W. Wilbanks, J.R. Owens and others who granted their property to the USFS. Others, such as W.P. Davidson who was a shingle sawyer, worked in the timber industry. Land acquisitions by the federal government in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District continued into the late 1970s primarily through land exchanges.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Survey Areas

As discussed in the previous chapter, research was conducted and data was gathered on all archaeological resources recorded within and in the immediate vicinity of the survey areas. Eight archaeological sites recorded within the project stands or on their borders were identified. These sites were identified during a number of investigations conducted between 1979 and 1997. These investigations were

surveys conducted primarily by USFS personnel for timber sales or salvage projects. Table 3.2 lists these sites and their original National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) recommendations.

Table 3.2. Previously Recorded Sites in the AP Loblolly 3 Survey Stands.

Comp/ Stand	Recorded Sites	Site Description	NRHP Status
23/28	38OC130	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
28/37	38OC266	20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
34/3	38OC336	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38/19	38OC196	Late 19th - Early 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
	38OC303	Early - Middle 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
	38OC304	Unknown Historic Marker	Not Eligible
	38OC305	Unknown Historic Cemetery	Not Eligible
52/26	38OC321	Early 20th Century House Site	Unevaluated

The previously recorded sites plotted in the AP Loblolly 3 survey areas include two prehistoric sites with unknown cultural components. One unknown historic cemetery and one unknown historic marker (possible property marker or grave) are also present. The remaining four archaeological sites are house sites ranging in age from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth centuries.

One of the goals of this investigation was to locate and reassess each of these sites. Six of these sites were located during this investigation. Each of these sites are discussed in depth in the following chapters. Two of these sites, 38OC130 and 31OC304, could not be located during this investigation. Possible reasons for not being able to locate these sites may include destruction/disturbance activities in the period following initial site identification, low/sparse artifact density, and/or imprecise plotting of site locations prior to the utilization of GPS technology. Previous experience suggests the two latter possibilities to be the most likely reason for not being able to locate previously recorded sites.

Chapter 4. Compartment 15 Survey Results

Compartment 15 is the northernmost compartment included in the AP Loblolly 3 survey area (see Figure 1.1). The northern and eastern compartment boundaries are comprised of Cherokee Road and Jumping Branch Road, respectively. Jumping Branch forms the southern compartment boundary. A total of 124 acres (50.2 ha) were surveyed in Compartment 15. The four survey areas included Stands 6, 9, 14, and 26 (Figure 4.1). These stands range in size from 14 to 51 acres (5.7 to 20.6 ha). These stands contain mostly ridge tops, knolls, mid-slope ridge noses, and steep side slope. Old road beds and/or trails were identified in Stands 6, 9, and 26. Forest Service (FS) Road 2152 traverses Stand 9. Vegetation generally consisted of a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

The Compartment 15 survey stands were divided into three zones of archaeological potential (Figure 4.2). High potential areas encompassed 26.9 acres (10.9 ha), and areas of moderate archaeological potential totaled 66.2 acres (26.8 ha). The remaining 30.9 acres (12.5 ha) were considered to have low potential for the presence of archaeological remains. During the survey it was determined that many areas classified as moderate potential fell along ridge side slopes and/or were too steep to warrant shovel testing. In total, 288 shovel tests were excavated in the Compartment 15 stands. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 to 15 centimeters of brown or yellow brown sandy loam overlaying reddish brown sandy clay.

Archaeological Sites

No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the Compartment 15 survey stands. One prehistoric archaeological site, 38OC660 was identified in Stand 9. This site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is discussed in detail below.

Site 38OC660

Compartment/Stand: 15/9	**UTM (NAD 83):** 3865205 N 310673 E
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter	**USGS Quad:** Tamassee, SC-GA
Component: Unknown Prehistoric	**Soil Type:** Hayesville very fine sandy loam
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible	**Drainage:** Knox Creek

Site 38OC660 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located along the southeastern boundary of Stand 9 (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). This site is situated on a ridge nose with a southeastern facing slope. The landform slopes down toward an unnamed tributary of Knox Branch. The site vicinity is characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals to define the site boundaries. One positive shovel test formed site boundaries of 15 by 15 meters (Figure 4.3). Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 15 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

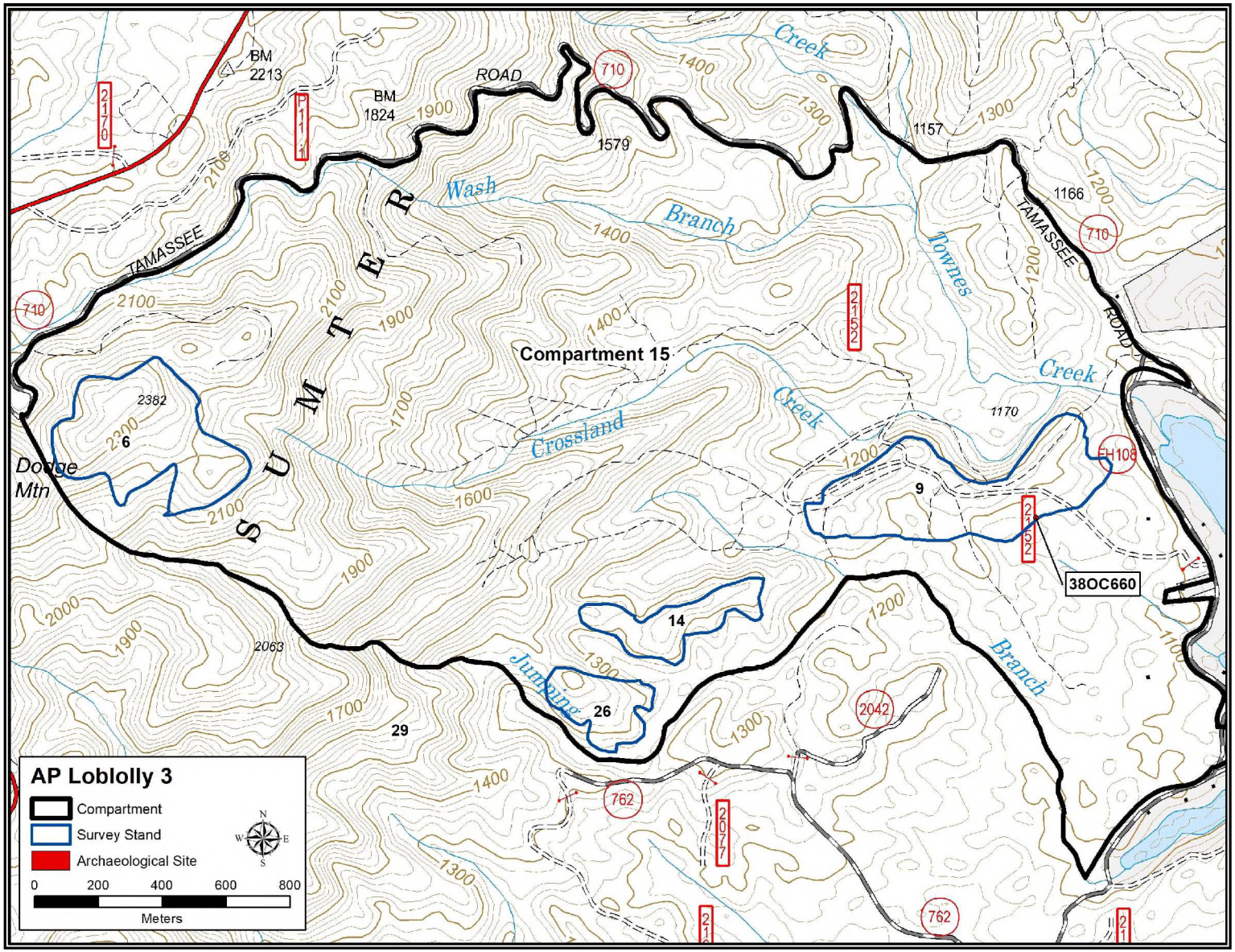

Figure 4.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological sites present in Compartment 15 (1993 *Tamassee, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Figure 4.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 15.

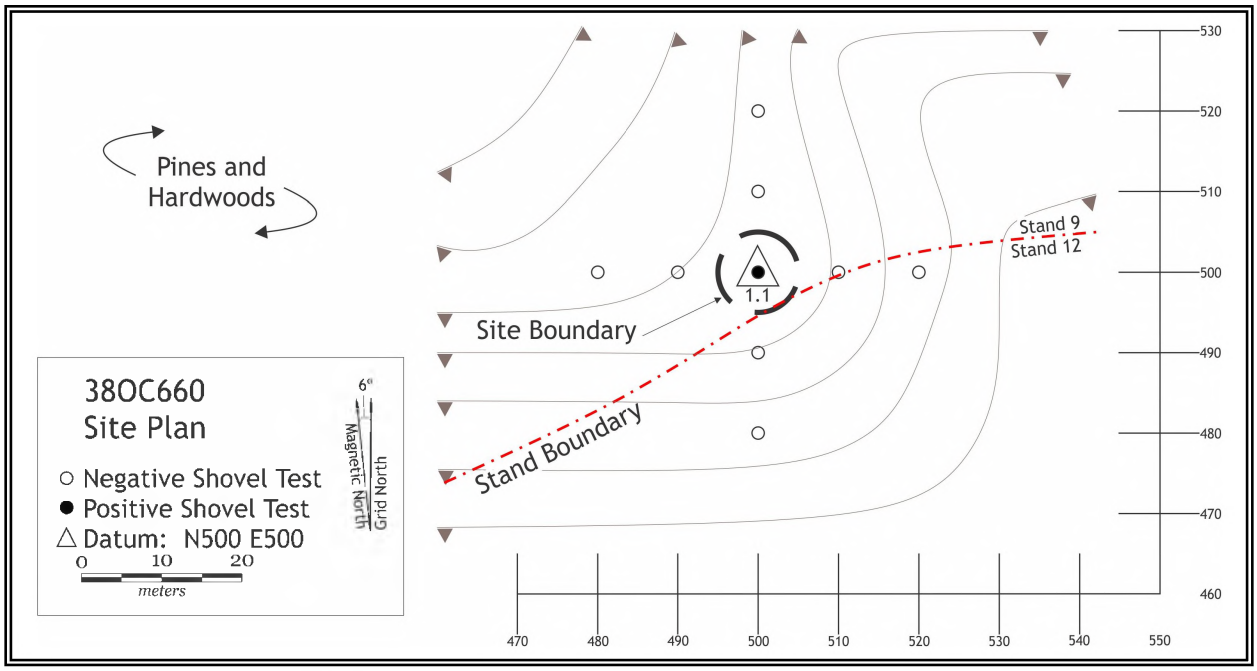

Figure 4.3. Plan map of site 38OC660.

Three artifacts consisting of two flakes/flake fragments and one unifacial tool were recovered from this site. All of the artifacts are made of quartz. None of the artifacts are culturally diagnostic. Artifacts were recovered between 0 and 15 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC660 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. The site yielded a very small artifact assemblage from shallow deposits. No cultural features or diagnostic artifacts that could aid in dating the occupation were identified. This site will not yield new or significant data pertaining to the prehistory of the region and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Chapter 5. Compartment 16 Survey Results

Compartment 16 is located at the northern end of the AP Loblolly 3 survey area (see Figure 1.1). This compartment is bounded on the south by Tamassee Creek and on the north by Jumping Branch. The western boundary of Compartment 16 is formed by SC Highway 107. The eastern compartment boundary coincides with the eastern boundary of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District and is comprised of property lines. Stands 17, 28, and 29 were surveyed in this compartment. These stands range in size between 27 and 75 acres (10.9 and 30.3 ha) and have a combined area of 140 acres (56.7 ha). Landforms surveyed in this compartment include knoll tops, ridge tops, ridges noses and associated side slope. A small portion of Stand 28 extends into the floodplain of Tamassee Creek. Old roads and trails are present in Stands 17 and 29. Stand 28 is bordered by Forest Service (FS) Road 2162 on the north and FS Road 715A on the east (Figure 5.1). Vegetation generally consisted of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. Underbrush was moderately to very dense.

The majority of the survey area in Compartment 16 (81.2 acres [32.9 ha]) was considered to have moderate potential for the presence of archaeological remains (Figure 5.2). Areas of low archaeological potential encompassed 44.7 acres (17.8 ha). The remaining 13.9 acres (5.6 ha) were considered to have high archaeological potential. Portions of the moderate potential zones were determined too steep for shovel testing, although they were subjected to pedestrian survey. A few relatively flat areas at the bottom of drainages had been originally classified as high potential but were also not shovel tested. Survey and delineation shovel tests totaled 226. Shovel test soil profiles generally exhibited 10 to 20 centimeters of yellowish brown sandy loam overlaying reddish brown sandy clay. In some areas, bedrock was encountered between 10 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface.

Archaeological Sites

Background research did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the Compartment 16 survey stands. Two archaeological sites, 38OC661 and 38OC662, were recorded during this investigation. Both sites are prehistoric lithic scatters. The sites date to an unknown prehistoric period and the Middle Archaic Period. These sites are both recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Each site is discussed individually below.

Site 38OC661

Compartment/Stand: 16/28	**UTM (NAD 83):** 3863576 N 309832 E
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter	**USGS Quad:** Tamassee, SC-GA
Component: Unknown Prehistoric	**Soil Type:** Walhalla fine sandy loam
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible	**Drainage:** Tamassee Creek

Site 38OC661 is a prehistoric lithic scatter identified in the northern portion of Stand 28 (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). The site is situated on a knoll top between Tamassee Creek and Jumping Branch. The ridge top has an east to west orientation. A mixed pine and hardwood forest characterizes the site vicinity. FS Road 2162 is approximately 30 meters north of the site.

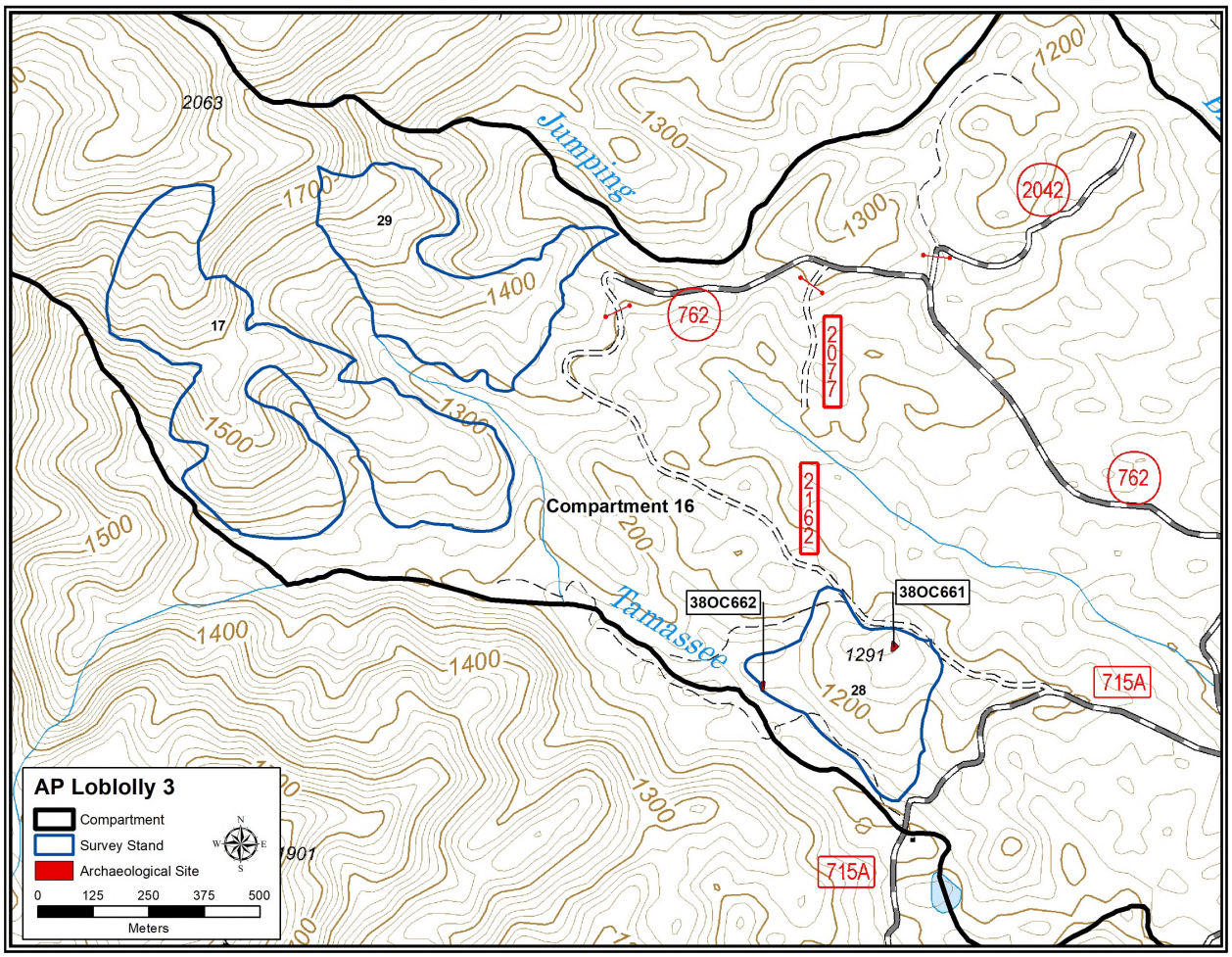

Figure 5.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological sites present in Compartment 16 (1993 *Tamassee, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

This site was delineated by excavating 22 shovel tests on a 10-meter interval grid. The distribution of four positive shovel tests formed site boundaries measuring 30 by 20 meters (Figure 5.3). Shovel test soil profiles generally consisted of 20 centimeters of grayish brown silty loam overlaying reddish brown clay.

Seven quartz flakes/flake fragments were recovered from this site. One of the flakes/flake fragments may have possible use-wear. None of these artifacts are culturally or temporally diagnostic. Artifacts deposits were generally encountered between 0 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC661 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate age. No cultural features, organic remains, or diagnostic artifacts were identified at this site. The low artifact density and lack of datable remains leaves this site with no avenues for further research. Site 38OC661 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

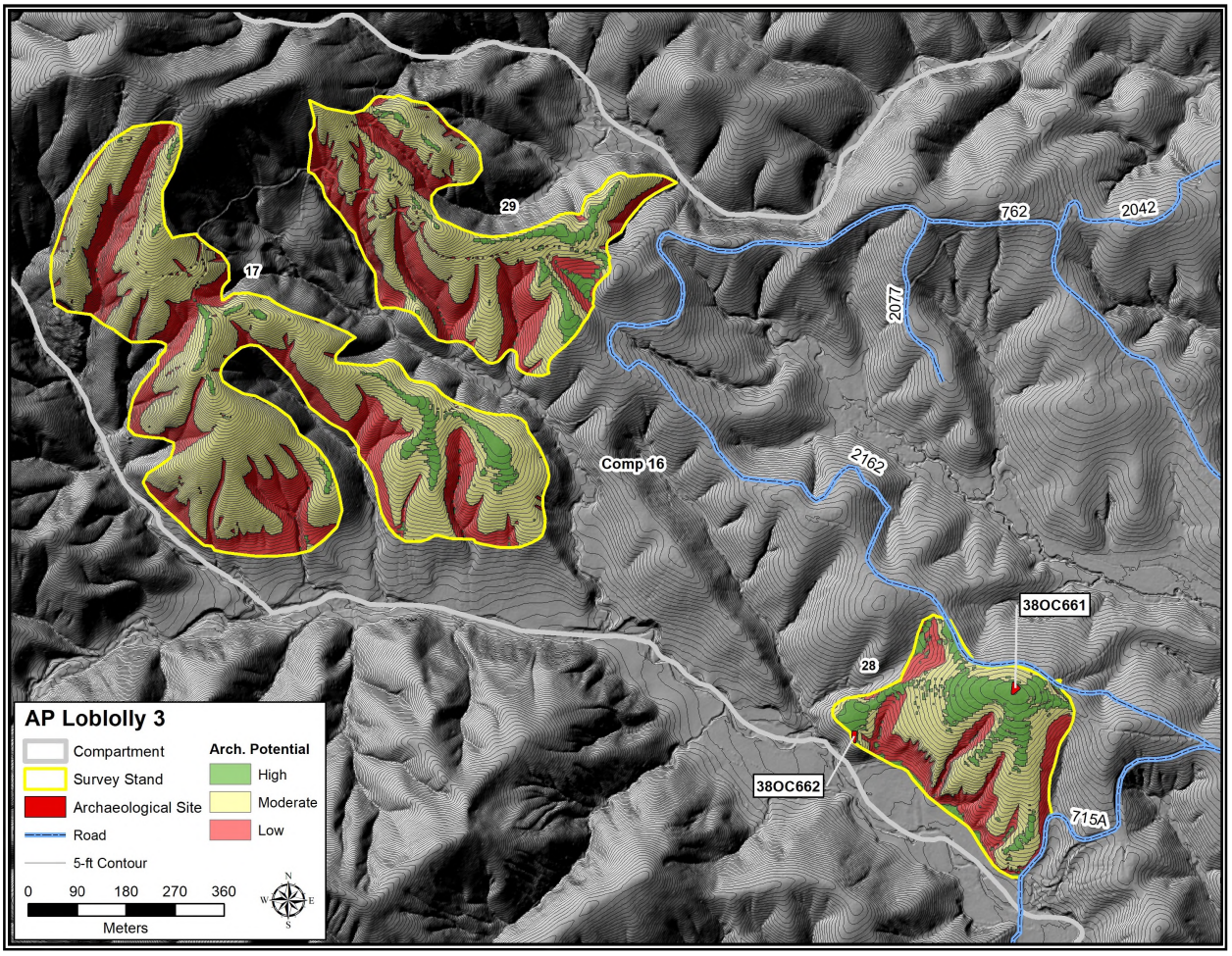

Figure 5.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 16.

Site 38OC662

Compartment/Stand: 16/28
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter
Component: Middle Archaic
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3863488 N 309537 E
USGS Quad: Tamassee, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Tamassee Creek

Site 38OC662 is located in the western corner of Stand 28 (see Figures 5.1 and 5.2). This site is situated on a ridge nose that slopes down to the south, overlooking Tamassee Creek. The surrounding vegetation consists of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. The Stand 28 boundary is located west and south of the site deposits.

A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated at 5- and 10-meter intervals in the site vicinity. Site boundaries of 30 by 15 meters were established based on the distribution of four positive shovel tests (Figure 5.4). Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of grayish brown silty loam overlaying yellowish brown silty clay loam to a depth of 20 centimeters. Red silty clay was present below 20 centimeters.

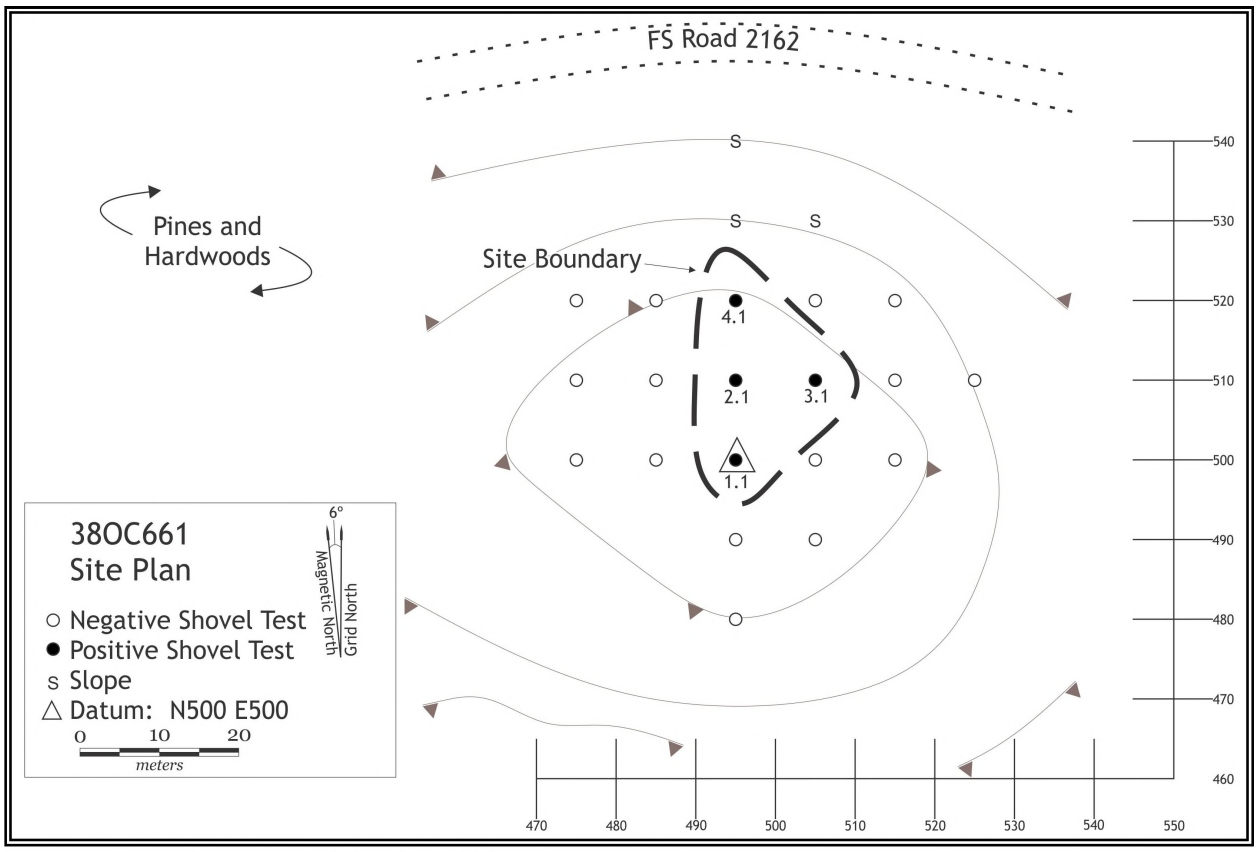

Figure 5.3. Plan map of site 38OC661.

Five artifacts were recovered at this site. The artifact assemblage includes two quartz flakes/flake fragments, one piece of quartz shatter, and one quartz projectile point fragment. The one piece of shatter may be fire-cracked rock. The projectile point fragment is the base of a Middle Archaic Guilford point and is the only diagnostic artifact recovered from the site. Artifacts deposits were identified between 0 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC662 is a Middle Archaic lithic scatter. This site yielded a small artifact assemblage from relatively shallow deposits. No cultural features or organic remains were identified during the investigation. Due to the low artifact density, this site is unlikely to yield new or significant data pertaining to the Middle Archaic period. Site 38OC662 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

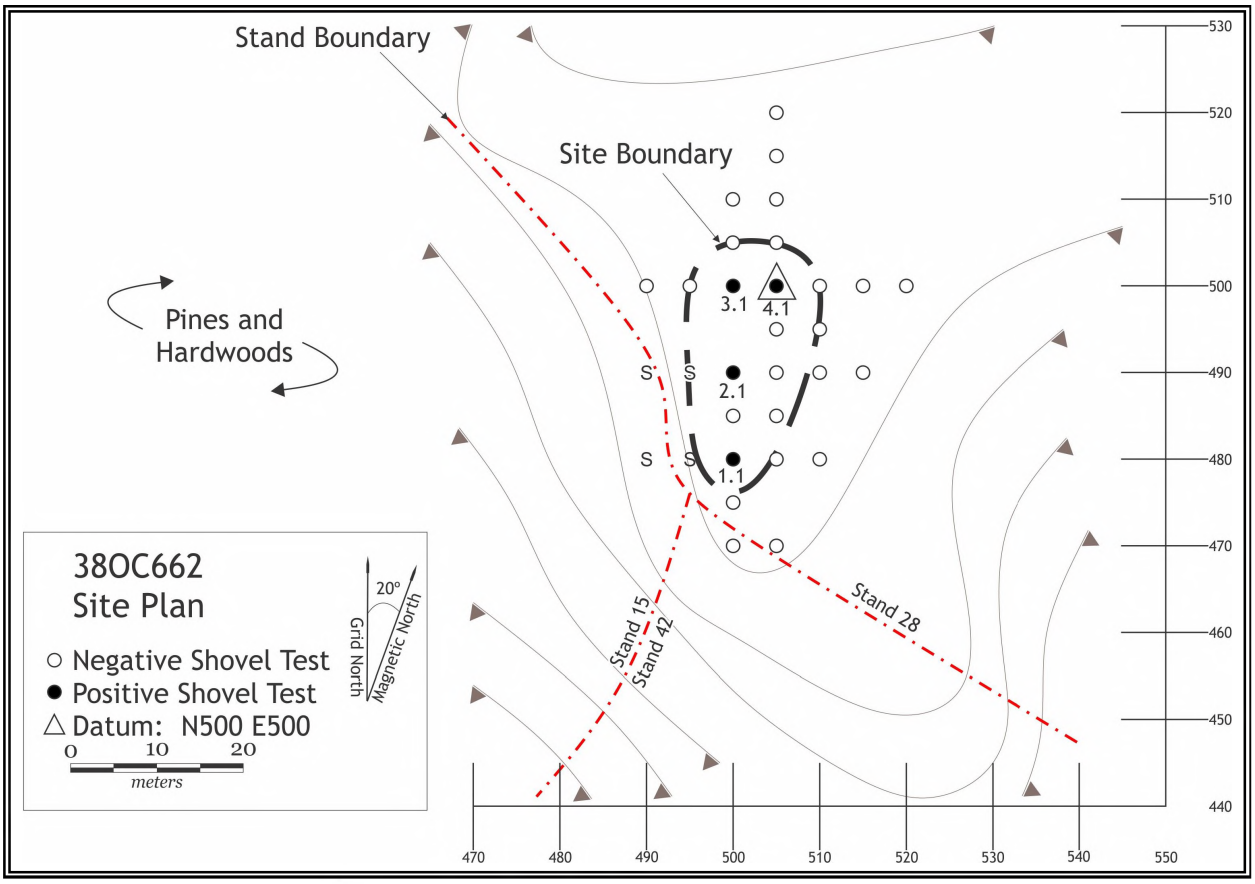

Figure 5.4. Plan map of site 38OC662.

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Chapter 6. Compartment 17 Survey Results

Compartment 17 is located in the northern portion of the project area (see Figure 1.1). SC Highway 107 form the western boundary of the compartment, and the northern boundary is formed by Tamassee Creek and one of its tributaries. An unnamed tributary of Tamassee Creek and Forest Service (FS) Road 716 forms the southern compartment boundary. A total of 237 acres were surveyed in five Stands 8, 16, 21, 31, and 33 (Figure 6.1). These stands range in size from 29 to 62 acres. All of the survey stands contain knoll tops, linear ridges and ridges nose, and associated steep side slopes. A small portion of Stand 31 extends to floodplain of unnamed tributary of Tamassee Creek at the southern end of the compartment. FS Road 715A traverses portions of Stands 16 and 21. FS Road traverses through and forms part of the boundaries of Stands 31 and 33. The forest consists of a mix of mature pines and hardwoods. Underbrush was very dense in some areas and often consisted of dense rhododendron.

High potential areas accounted for 40.7 acres (16.5 ha) of the Compartment 17 survey stands and were generally limited to ridge tops and ridge noses (Figure 6.2). Moderate and low potential areas encompassed the side slopes and drainages. Moderate and low potential areas, totaled 116.8 acres (47.3 ha) and 78.7 acres (31.8 ha), respectively. Moderate potential areas were generally considered too steep for systematic shovel testing and were surveyed using pedestrian walkover and judgmentally placed shovel tests. A total of 532 shovel tests were excavated in this compartment. Typical soil profiles consisted of 10 to 20 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying reddish brown or yellow sandy clay. In some areas, red clay was present just below the ground surface.

Archaeological Sites

No previously recorded archaeological sites are present in the Compartment 17 survey stands. Two archaeological sites, 38OC663 and 38OC664, and one isolated find were recorded in Stand 16. Both sites are historic house sites likely dating to the twentieth century, and both are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Each site is discussed individually below.

Site 38OC663

Compartment/Stand: 17/16
Site Type: Historic House Site
Component: 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3862828 N 309852 E
USGS Quad: Tamassee, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Horse Bone Branch

Site 38OC663 is a historic house site located along the eastern boundary of Stand 16 and extends into the adjacent stand which was not part of the survey area (see Figures 6.1 and 6.2). This site is situated on a ridge nose above the flood plain associated with Tamassee Creek and Horse Bone Branch. The ridge nose is relatively level, but steep side slope is present north and south of the site deposits. An old road bed is located approximately 25 meters west of the site. The surrounding forest canopy consists of pines and hardwoods, including a few old hardwoods that may have been used as shade trees. Dense underbrush is also present in the immediate site vicinity.

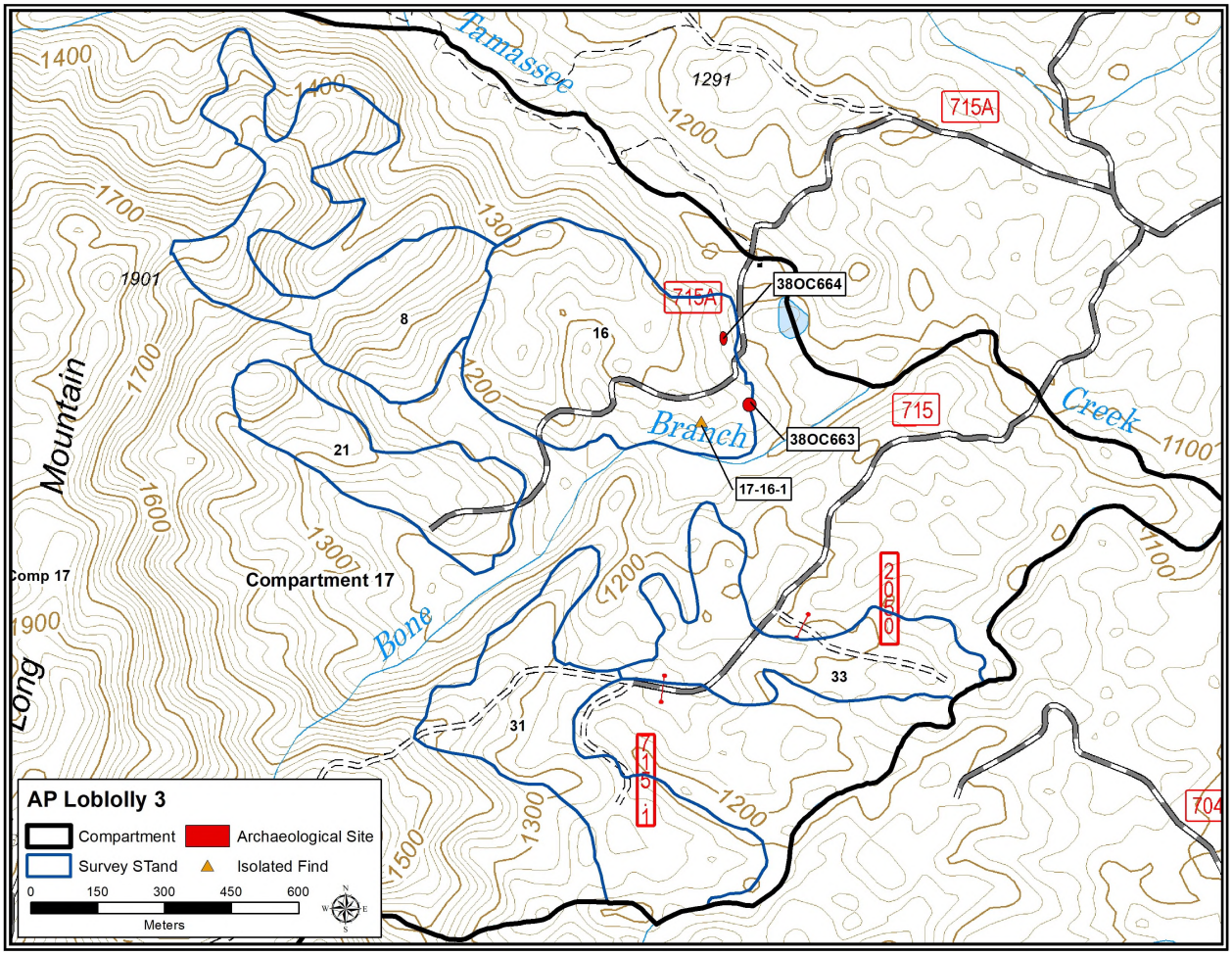

Figure 6.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological sites present in Compartment 17 (1993 *Tamassee, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals to delineate the site boundaries. An additional two shovel tests were excavated within the limits of the structural remains. Three positive shovel tests and the structural remains formed site boundaries of 20 by 20 meters (Figure 6.3). Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of dark brown clay loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

The artifact assemblage from this site includes 15 artifacts (Table 6.1). The artifacts include clear and brown bottle glass and wire nails. The brown bottle glass is part of a Clorox bottle manufactured between 1940 and 1951 (The Clorox Company 2017; Lindsey 2017). The clear glass likely dates after 1919 (Lindsey 2017). Wire nails date between 1890 and present day (IMACS 1992). These artifacts suggest an early through middle twentieth century occupation of the site. Two of the wire nails and the clear bottle glass were recovered from the ground surface. The Clorox bottle and the remainder of the nails were collected between 0 and 15 centimeters below the ground surface. Sheet metal roofing was also identified on site which contained wire nails with flat heads. A spring mattress was present near the center of the site.

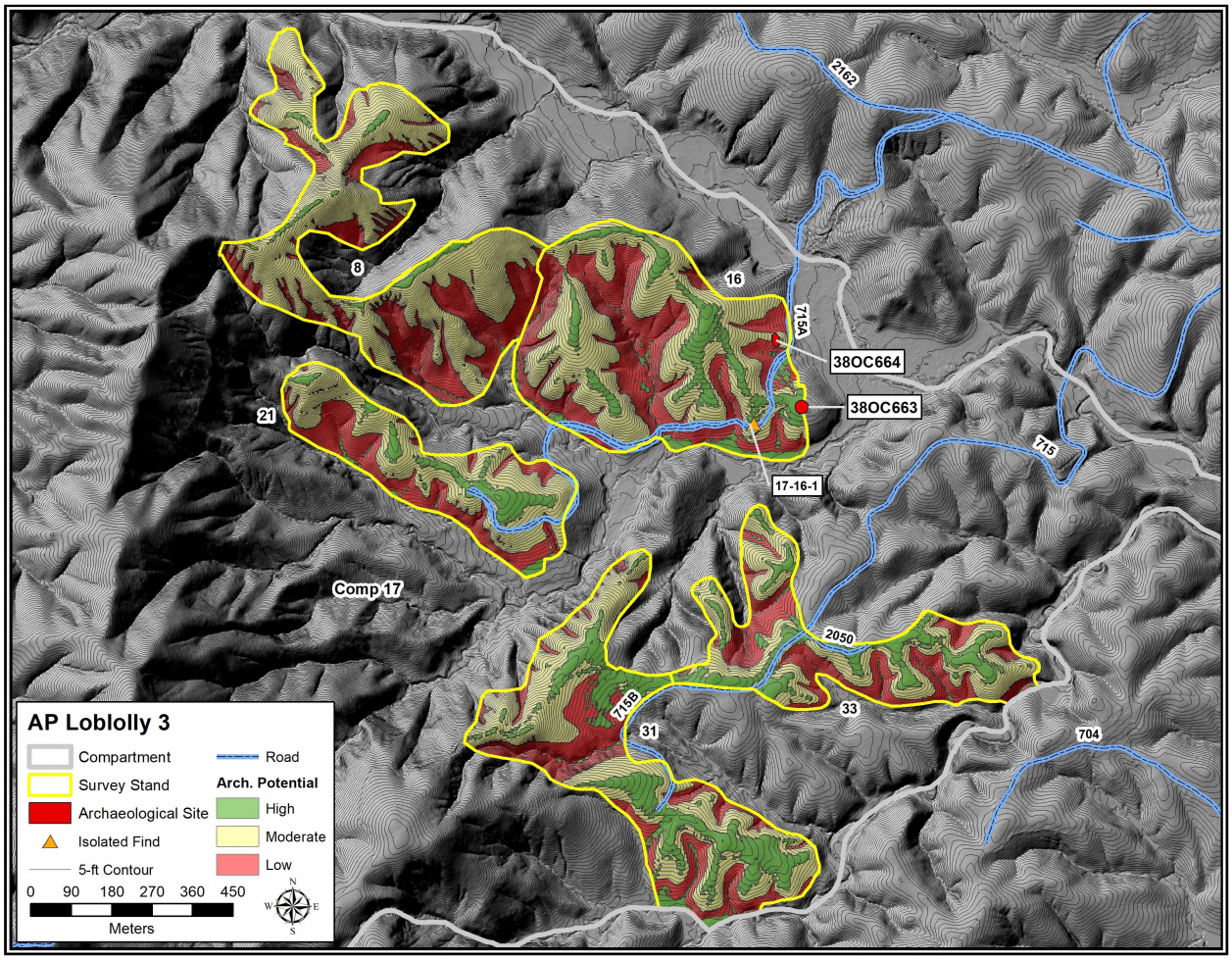

Figure 6.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 17.

The structural remains at this site consist of stone footers and possibly brick footers. A complete outline of the house was not discernable, although based on the foundation elements present, the house measured approximately 32 by 22 feet (9.8 x 6.7 m). The overall outline is L-shaped. The chimney base is centrally located within the house and is composed of rock and brick. It has dimensions of 9 by 6 feet (2.7 x 1.8 m) with a height of 2 feet (61 cm). This site appears on the Tamassee, SC-GA USGS topographic maps dating between 1959 and 1996 (Figure 6.4). This house does not appear on the 1939 Oconee County highway map. A structure is shown at the site location on a vicinity map dating to the late 1960s in the USFS acquisition file for Tract 0009 (Figure 6.5). The map data supports an early to middle twentieth century occupation of the site.

Site 38OC663 is a historic house site dating between the late nineteenth and middle twentieth century. The site yielded relatively few artifacts, the majority of which were nails associated with house construction. Artifacts were also confined to the immediate vicinity of the house. Due to the relatively young age of the site and lack of artifacts, this site is not likely to yield significant data pertinent to current research themes in historic archaeology. Site 38OC663 does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the NRHP and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

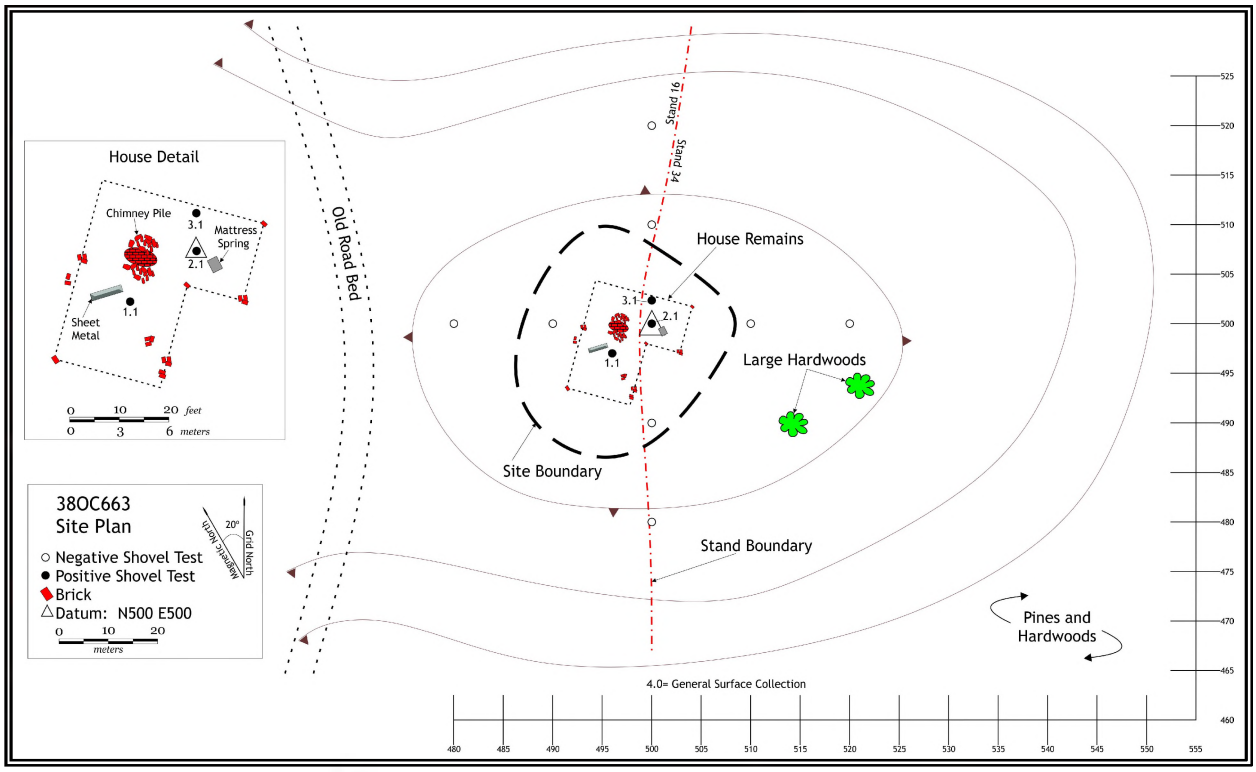

Figure 6.3. Plan map of site 38OC663.

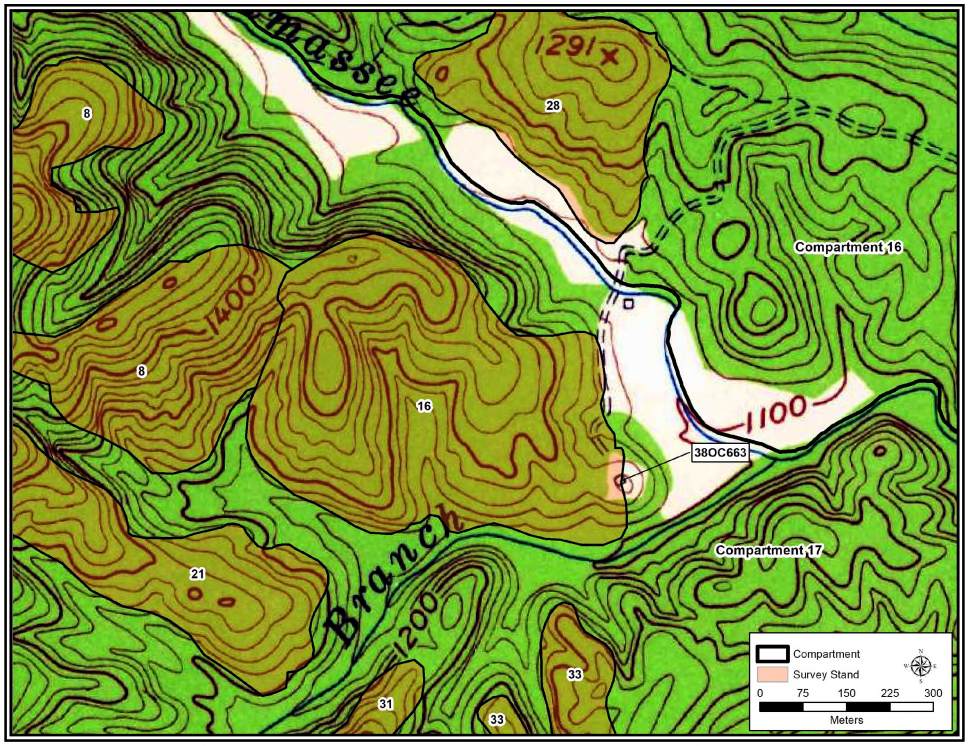

Figure 6.4. Map showing a house located in the site 38OC663 location (1959 *Tamassee, SC-GA* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle).

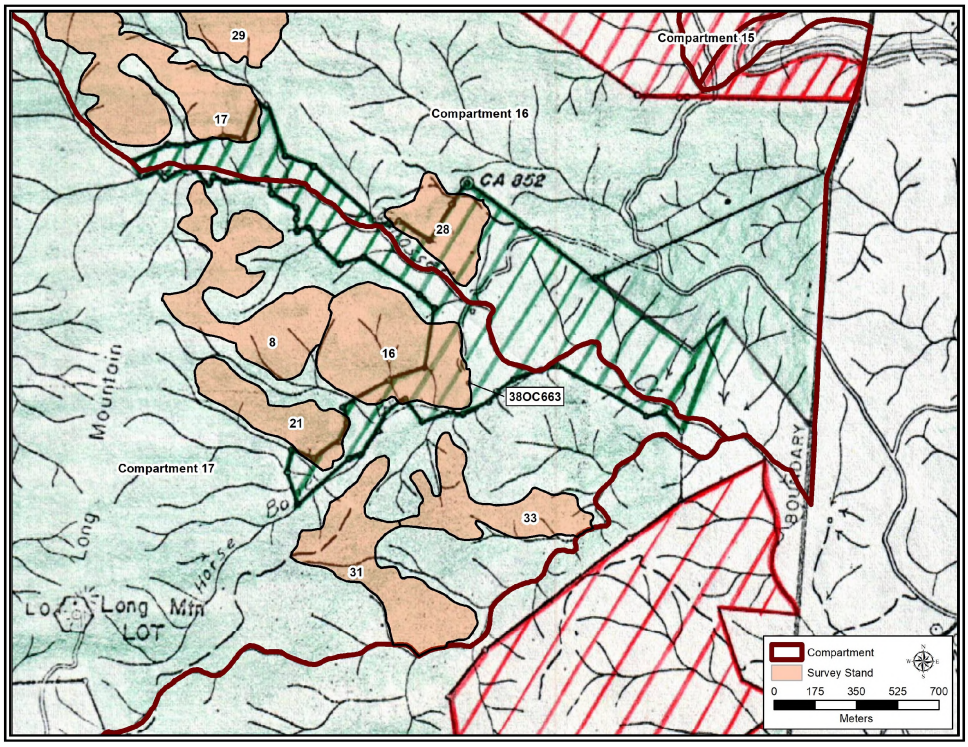

Figure 6.5. USFS vicinity map for Tract 0009 showing a house in the location of 38OC663.

Site 38OC664

Compartment/Stand: 17/16
Site Type: Historic House Site
Component: Middle 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3862977 N 309793 E
USGS Quad: Tamassee, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Tamassee Creek

38OC664 is a historic site located in the eastern portion of Stand 16 (see Figures 6.1 and 6.2). This site is situated on a ridge nose that slopes down to the east toward the Tamassee Creek floodplain. The site vicinity is characterized by a predominantly pine forest. FS Road 715A is located approximately 25 meters east of the site.

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated on a 10-meter grid at the site. None of the grid shovel tests yielded artifacts. Two additional shovel tests were excavated in the possible structure foundation, of which one shovel test yielded artifacts. Site dimensions of 30 by 15 meters were established based on the positive shovel and structural remains (Figure 6.6). Excavated shovel tests generally revealed red clay subsoil just below the ground surface. One shovel test contained 10 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay.

Five artifacts were recovered from this site. The positive shovel test yielded a single piece of clear bottle glass with stippling on the base which was produced post 1940 (Lindsey 2017). The glass was encountered between 0 and 15 centimeters below the ground surface. Four pieces of a Clorox bottle were

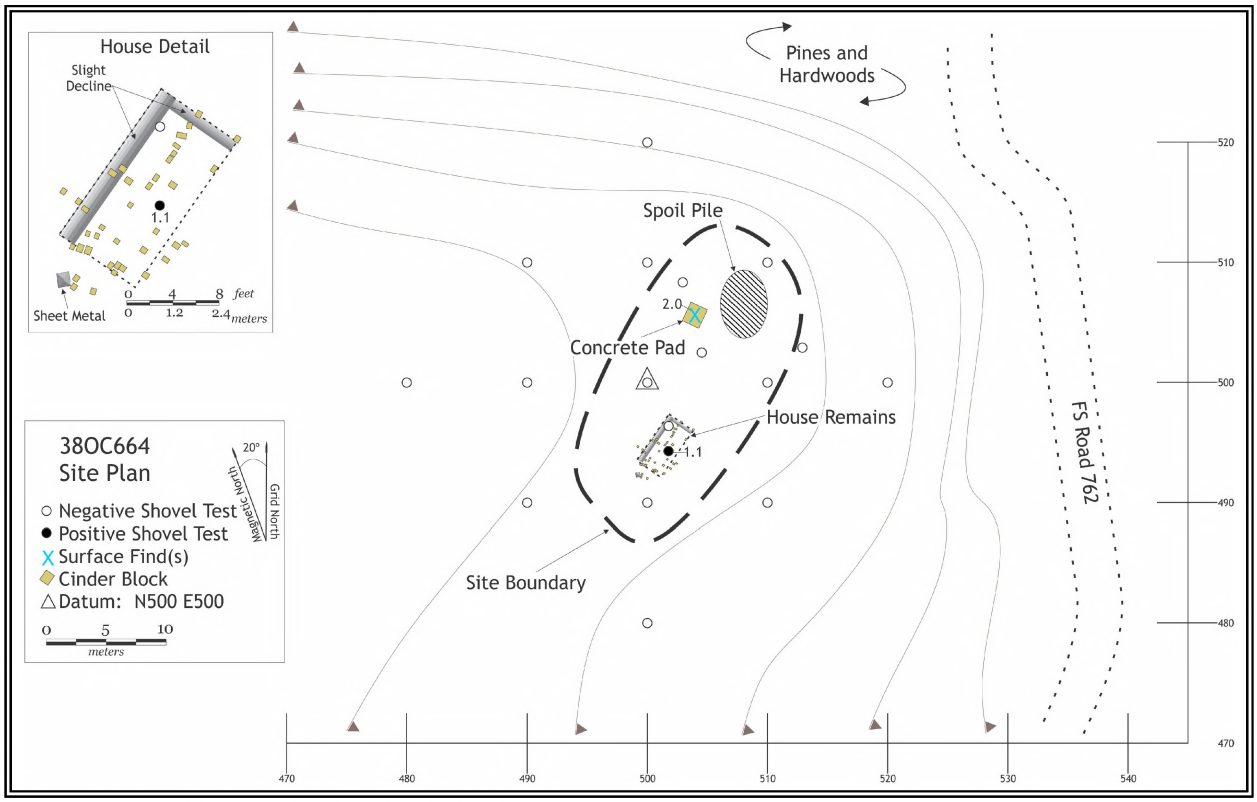

Figure 6.6. Plan map of site 38OC664.

collected from the ground surface at the north end of the site. Embossing on the bottle remains indicate the bottle was produced between 1940 and 1951 (Lindsey 2017). Other artifacts observed at the site but not collected include broken pieces of concrete block and a few pieces of brick. The artifact assemblage dates the site to the middle twentieth century.

The remains of two possible structures were identified at this site. The southern structure measures approximately 8 by 15 feet (2.4 x 4.6 meters) and is mostly defined by a depression and a scatter of broken concrete block. The possible structure at the north end of the site is defined by a concrete pad measuring 5.75 by 4.8 feet (1.8 x 1.5 m) and 5 inches (12.7 cm) thick. The concrete pad appears to have served as a foundation, but the does not appear to be for the support of walls given its small size. An 11-foot (3.4-m) wide dirt platform extends 21 feet (6.4 m) southwest of the concrete pad. The dirt removed to form the platform was deposited east of the concrete pad. No structures appear at the site location on any of the historic maps reviewed for this project.

This site was likely a small residence with a house or trailer dating to the middle twentieth century. The concrete pad may have been used to support a fuel tank for heating or cooking purposes. However, the paucity of artifacts does not allow for determining the function of the site with great certainty. Regardless, this site will not contribute significantly to our understanding of regional history. Site 38OC664 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Finds

One isolated find, 17-16-1, was identified in the southeastern corner of Stand 16 (see Figures 6.1 and 6.2). This isolate consists of a single quartz flake/flake fragment and is not culturally or temporally diagnostic. Thirteen shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity at 5- and 10-meter intervals. No additional artifacts were identified. This resource lacks sufficient data to address current research topics regarding prehistoric lifeways. Isolate 17-16-1 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

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Chapter 7. Compartment 18 Survey Results

Compartment 18 is located at the north end of the project area (see Figure 1.1). The boundaries of Compartment 18 are formed primarily by roads. SC Highways 28 and 17 form the southwestern and eastern boundaries, respectively. The compartment is bordered on the northwest by County Highway 49. Dodge Mountain Road forms the northern compartment boundary. This survey included Stands 2 and 28 located in the central portion of the compartment (Figure 7.1). These stands measure 19 and 55 acres (7.7 and 22.2 ha), respectively, and have a combined area of 74 acres (29.9 ha). An unnamed tributary of Orrs Mill Creek forms the boundary between the two stands. Mill Creek borders Stand 28 on the northeast. Stand 2 contains ridge noses and ridge toes that slope down to the east toward the unnamed drainage. Landforms in Stand 28 include knoll tops, ridge noses, saddles, and ridge toe sloping down to Mills Creek and an unnamed drainage. Camp Chattooga Road forms a portion of the boundaries of Stands 2 and 28 but also traverses the southwest corner of Stand 2. Vegetation in these stands consisted of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. Underbrush was light to moderately dense.

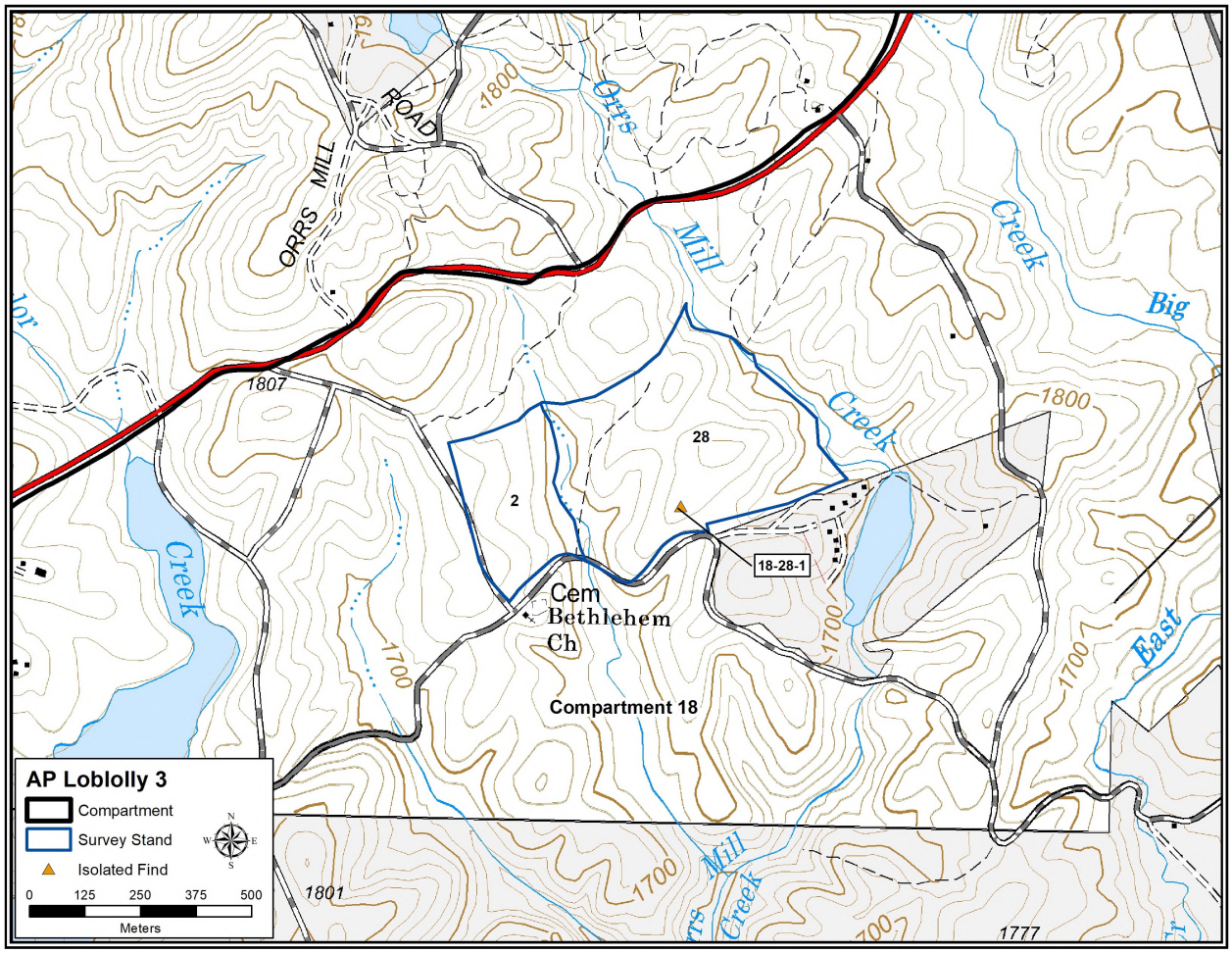

Figure 7.1. Map showing the survey stands and the isolated find present in Compartment 18 (1993 *Satolah, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

More than half (37.3 acres [15.1 ha]) of the survey area in Compartment 18 was classified as having high potential for the presence of archaeological remains (Figure 7.2). Moderate potential areas were comprised of 15.3 acres (6.2 ha). The remaining 21.0 acres (8.5 ha) were considered to have low archaeological potential. In total, 199 shovel tests were excavated in Stands 2 and 28. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

No previously recorded archaeological sites are present in the Compartment 18 stands. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey. One isolated find, 18-28-1, was identified and is discussed in detail below.

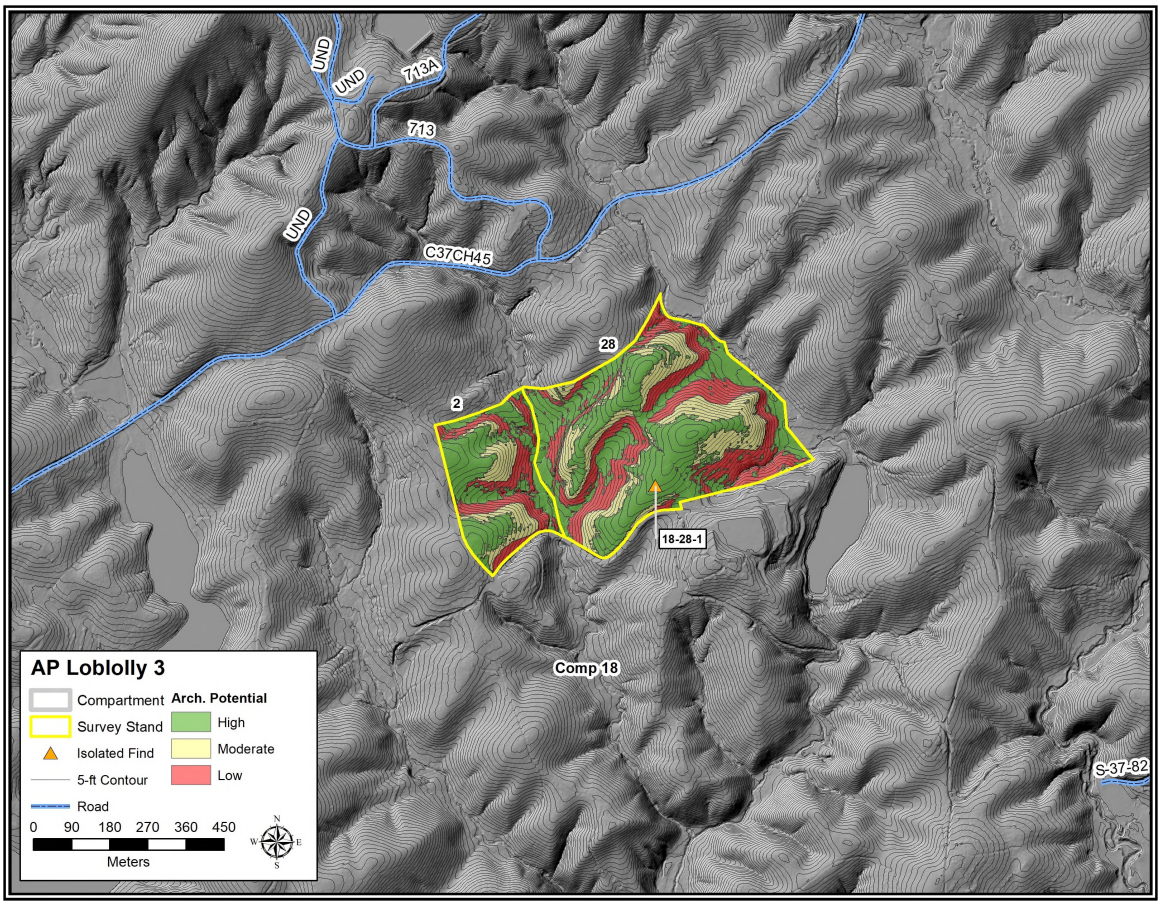

Figure 7.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and isolated find present in Compartment 18.

Isolated Finds

Isolate 18-28-1 was identified in the south-central portion of Stand 28 (see Figures 7.1 and 7.2). This isolate consists of a single quartz flake tool with unifacial flaking along one edge and possible use-wear on another edge. This artifact is not culturally or temporally diagnostic and was recovered between 0 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface. Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform pattern oriented with the landform. No additional artifacts were encountered. This isolated find does not retain sufficient data to meet NRHP criteria and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Chapter 8. Compartment 23 Survey Results

Compartment 23 is located along the western boundary of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (see Figure 1.1). The boundaries of Compartment 23 are comprised primarily of creeks/drainages and roads, with small portions consisting of property lines. Whetstone Creek and property lines form the western boundary. Early Ford Road and Chattooga Ridge Road bound the compartment on the south. Forest Service (FS) Roads 778 and 2270, an old trail, and an unnamed drainage form the eastern compartment boundary. The northern boundary is formed by the Chattooga River (Figure 8.1). Stand 28, measuring 30 acres (12.1 ha), was surveyed in this compartment. Landforms in this stand are limited to ridge tops and associated side slopes. Much of the survey area is severely eroded. The forest canopy is dominated by mature pines, although some hardwoods are present.

Stand 28 was divided into three areas of archaeological potential. The areas of high potential total 12.2 acres (4.9 ha). Moderate and low potential areas encompass 15.3acres (6.2 ha) and 21.0 acres (8.5 ha), respectively (Figure 8.2). A total of 84 shovel tests were excavated in the stand. Red clay subsoil was present at or just below the surface throughout much of the stand. In some areas, soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of light yellowish brown sandy loam overlaying red clay or very pale brown clay loam.

Archaeological Sites

Background research identified one site, 38OC130, recorded in Stand 28. This site is a prehistoric lithic scatter that was not located during this survey. Site 38OC665, also a prehistoric lithic scatter, was recorded in Stand 28. One isolated find was also identified during this investigation. Both sites are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Each is discussed individually below.

Site 38OC130

Compartment/Stand: 23/28	**UTM (NAD 83):** 3860117 N 300338 E
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scattered	**USGS Quad:** Whetstone, SC-GA
Component: Unknown Prehistoric	**Soil Type:** Evard fine sandy loam
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible	**Drainage:** Whetstone Creek

Site 38OC130 was recorded by USFS archaeologist Trisha Logan (1979) during a survey of proposed roads and a parking lot in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District. Artifacts identified at the site consisted of two flakes made of quartz and an "other" material (site form on file at SCIAA). The two flakes were identified in an existing road cut. Shovel tests excavated in the surrounding area did not identify any additional cultural remains. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC130 was recorded in the central portion of Stand 28 (Figures 8.1 and 8.2). The site vicinity is characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest. An old road bed/trail traverses the plotted site location. A total of 11 shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity in an attempt to identify the site

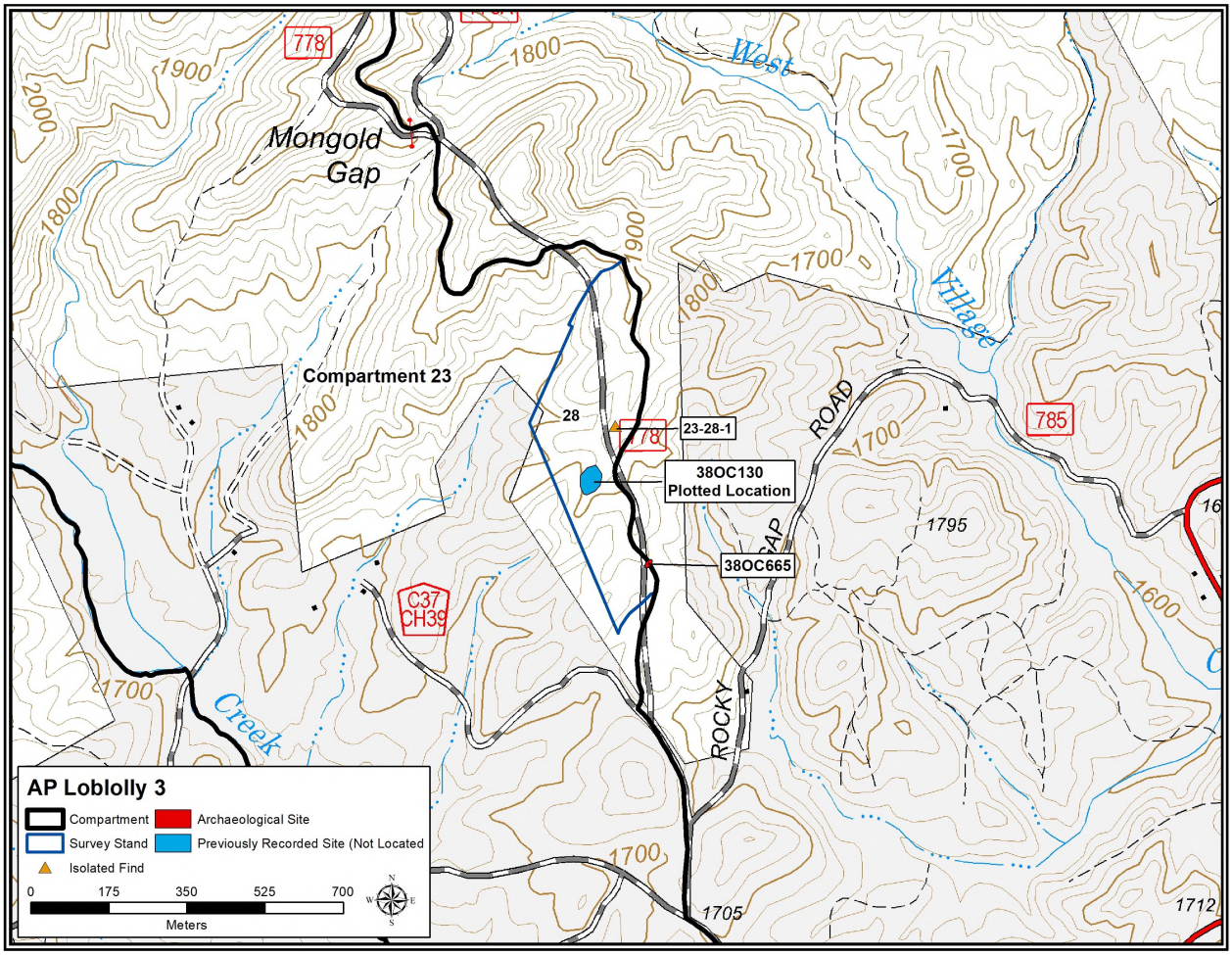

Figure 8.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological resources present in Compartment 23 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

deposits. Red clay subsoil was encountered at or just below the ground surface in excavated shovel tests. The site area is severely eroded, and no artifacts were identified.

As this site was recorded prior to the advent of GPS, it is possible that the site location was misplotted. Isolate find 23-28-1 (see discussion below) was recorded approximately 100 meters northeast of 38OC130, near the intersection of old roads. It is possible that the isolated find may be the location of site 38OC130. However, this cannot be confirmed as accurate location and site setting data for 38OC130 are lacking, and no site map was submitted with the original site form. Site 38OC130 was not located during this investigation. The site remains not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC665

Compartment/Stand: 23/28
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scattered
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3859929 N 300468 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: West Village Creek

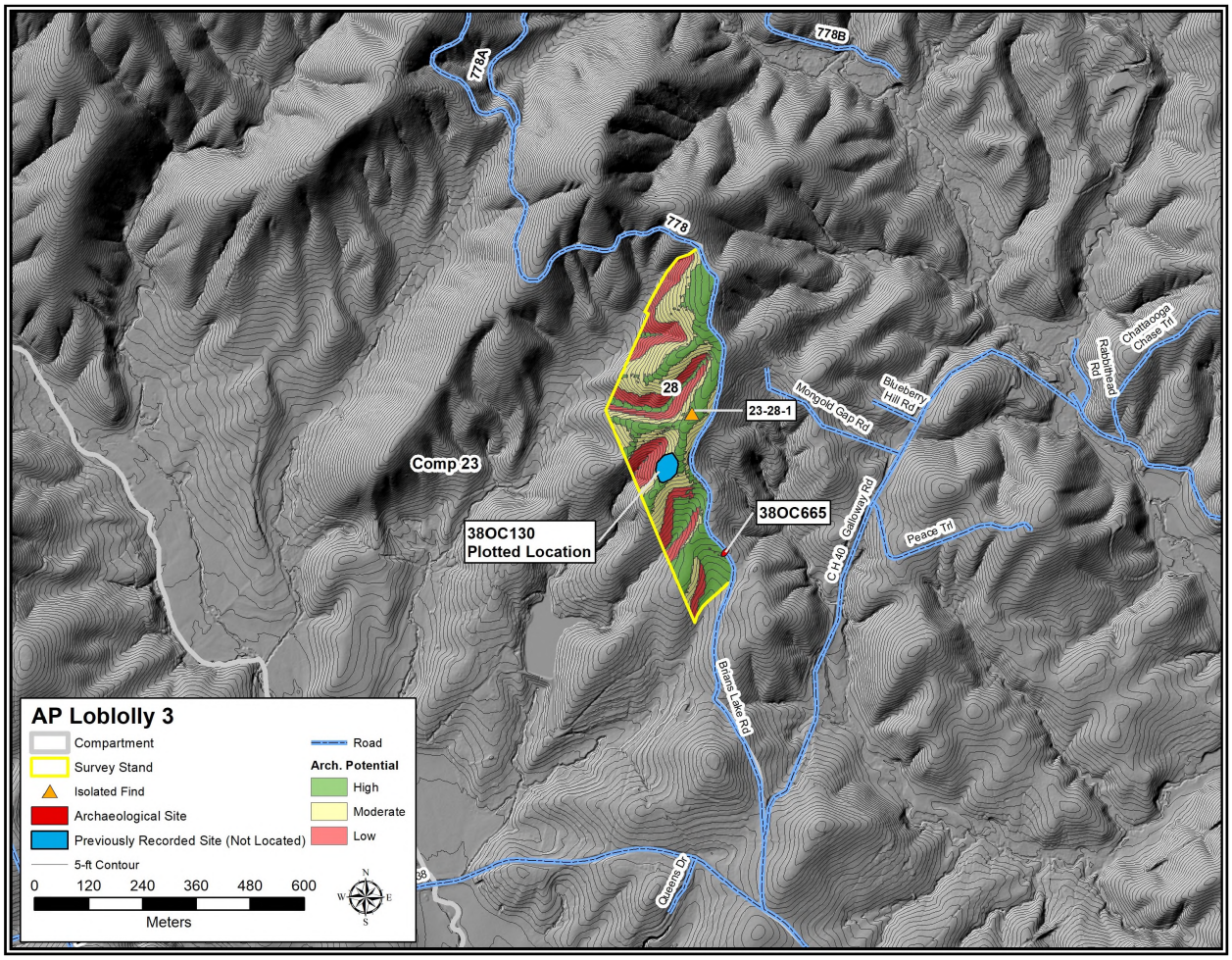

Figure 8.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological resources present in Compartment 23.

Site 38OC665 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located at the southern end of Stand 28 (see Figures 8.1 and 8.2). The site is situated on a ridge top that slopes down to the southeast. The site deposits were identified on the east and west sides of FS Road 778 that extends down the ridge top. The surrounding forest is characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals to define the site boundaries. Two positive shovel test formed site dimensions of 10 by 20 meters (Figure 8.3). Shovel test soil profiles typically consisted of 15 centimeters of brown silty loam overlaying red clay subsoil. However, one shovel test contained 30 centimeters of brown silty loam overlaying red clay.

Two quartz flakes/flake fragments were recovered from this site. The prehistoric age of occupation cannot be determined by the recovered artifacts. Artifacts were recovered between 0 and 30 centimeters below the ground surface. This site area is very disturbed from erosion and road construction, and it is possible that the relatively deep soil in Provenience 1.1 is due to overburden from road construction/maintenance.

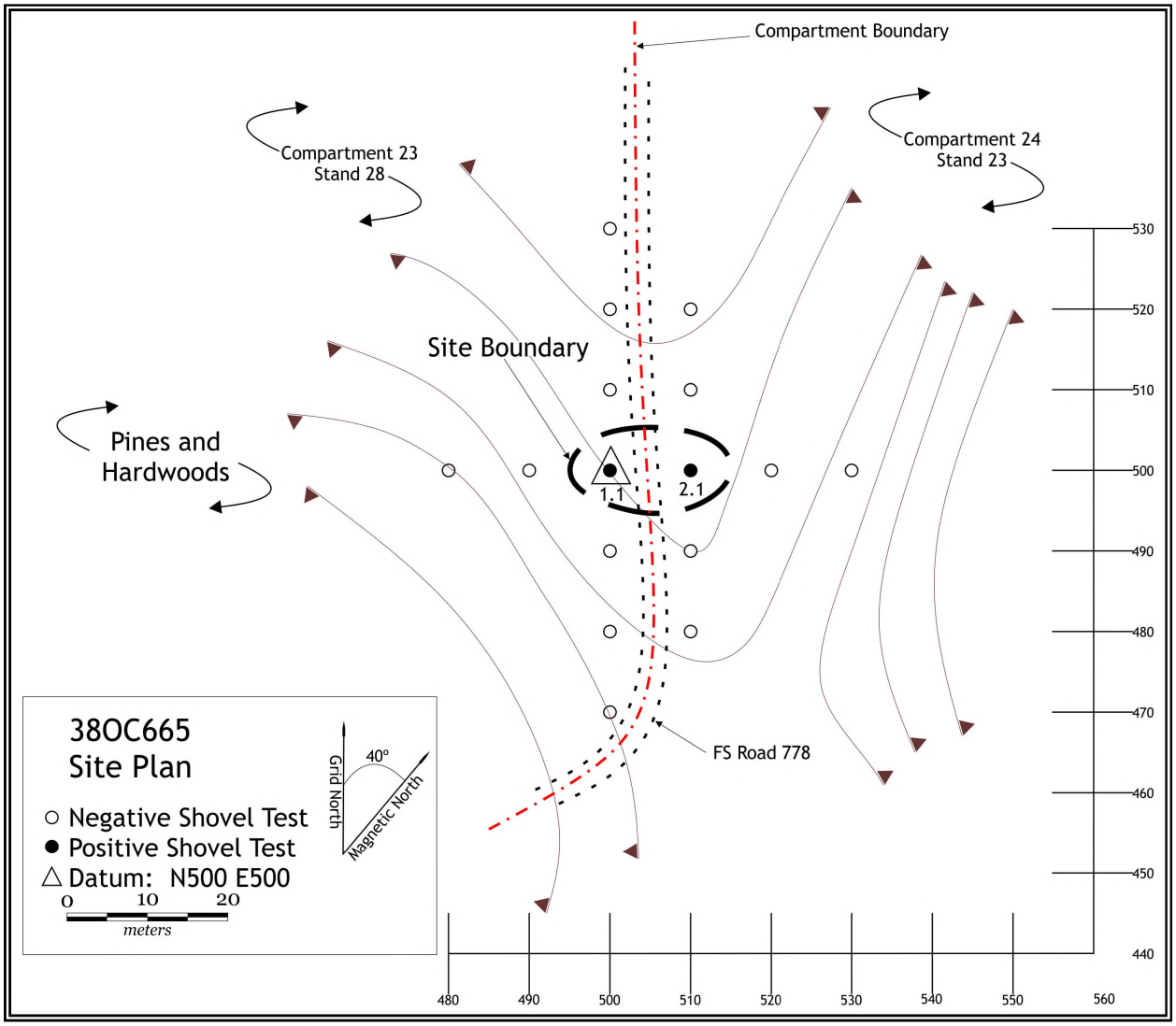

Figure 8.3. Plan map of site 38OC665.

Site 38OC665 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. The site yielded few artifacts, and no cultural features or organic remains were identified. Erosion and disturbance leaves little potential for intact deposits. This site will not contribute significantly to our understanding of prehistoric lifeways and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Finds

Isolate 23-28-1 was identified in the northern portion of Stand 28 (see Figures 8.1 and 8.2). The isolate consists of single quartz flake/flake fragment that is not temporally or culturally diagnostic. Eight supplemental shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals around the initial positive shovel test. No additional artifacts were identified. This isolated find does not meet the requirements for inclusion on the NRHP and is recommended not eligible.

Chapter 9. Compartment 24 Survey Results

Compartment 24 is located in the central portion of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (see Figure 1.1). The eastern and northeast boundary are formed by SC Highway 28. On the south, the compartment is bound by Verner Mill Road, Chattooga Ridge Road, East Village Creek, and the Chauga River. Mongold Gap Road, Piney Knob Road, and the ridge of Callas Mountain form the western and northwestern compartment boundaries. Stands 23 and 24 were surveyed during this investigation (Figure 9.1). They measure 22 and 10 acres (8.9 and 4.0 ha), respectively. Stand 23 contains ridge tops and ridges nose, and steep mountain side slope. Stand 24 is largely characterized by a single ridge and knoll top, although ridge noses and steep slope are also present. Both stands are bordered on the west by Piney Knob Road. The forest in this portion of the project area consists predominantly of pines of various ages and density. Vegetation, including younger trees and underbrush, is most dense at the north end of Stand 23.

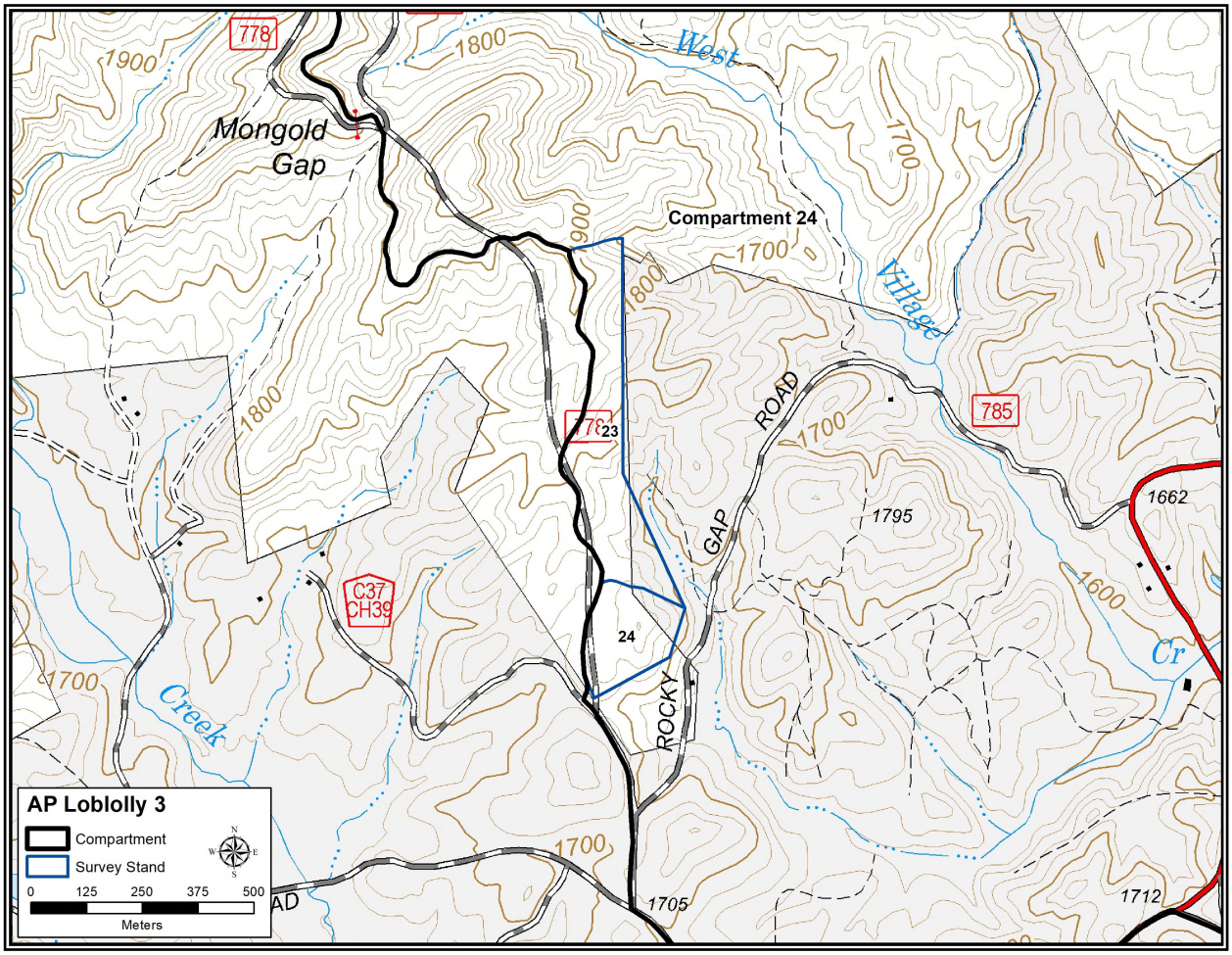

Figure 9.1. Map showing the survey stands in Compartment 24 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Areas of high potential in the Stands 23 and 24 have a combined area of 8.8 acres (3.6 ha; Figure 9.2). Moderate potential areas encompass 12.4 acres (5.0 ha). The remaining 10.5 acres (4.2 ha) were classified as having low archaeological potential. As in many other portions of the survey, the moderate potential areas were surveyed using judgmentally placed shovel tests as these areas were generally deemed too steep for shovel testing. In total, 83 shovel tests were excavated in this compartment. Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of light yellowish brown sandy loam overlaying red clay or very pale brown clay loam.

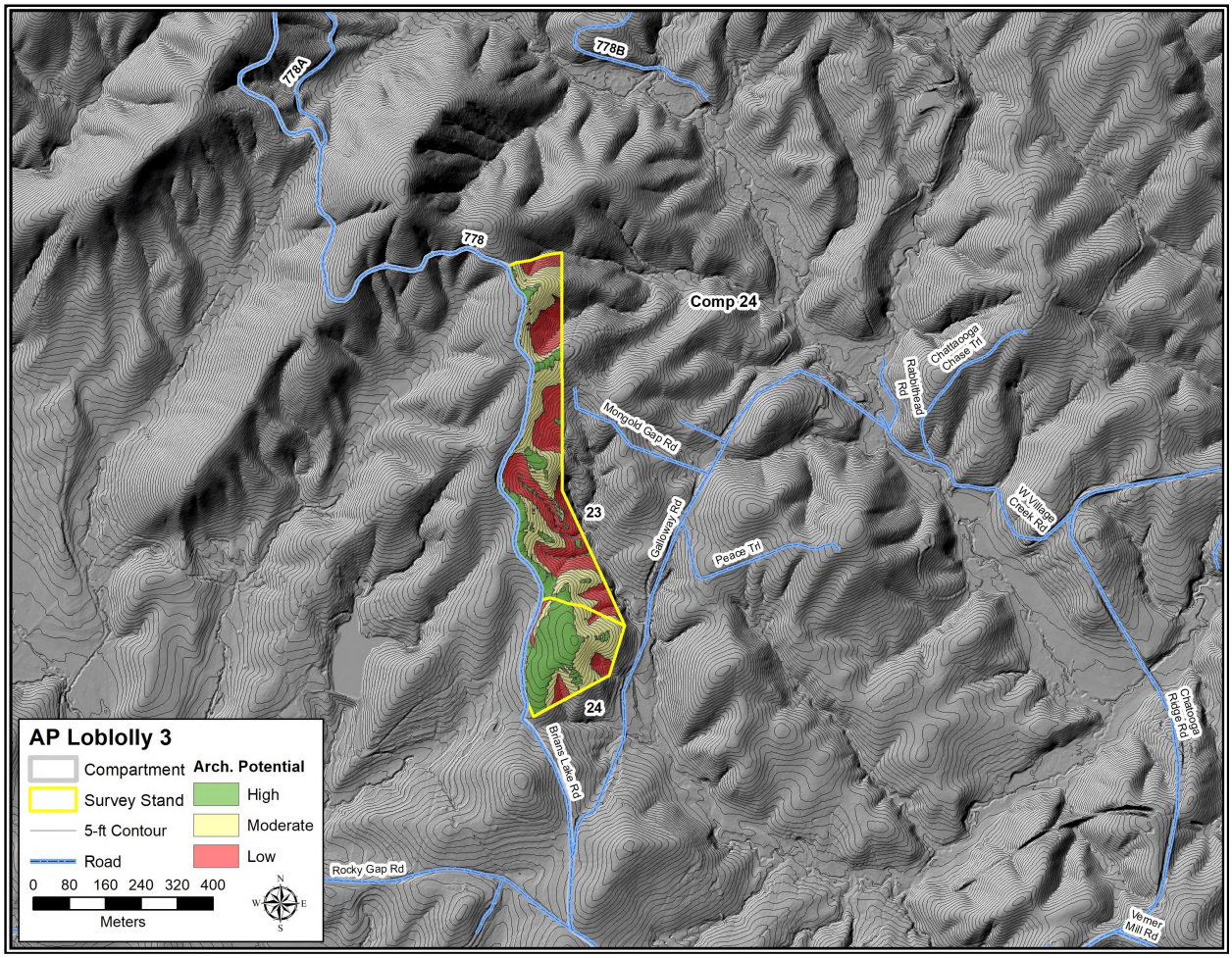

Figure 9.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 24.

No previously recorded archaeological resources are present in the Compartment 24 survey stands. Site 38OC665 partially extends into this compartment. This site was originally identified in Compartment 23 and is discussed in Chapter 8. No additional archaeological remains were encountered during the investigation in Compartment 24.

Chapter 10. Compartment 25 Survey Results

Compartment 25 is located in the central portion of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District, near the eastern district boundary (see Figure 1.1). The compartment boundary is formed by several roads, waterways, and property lines. Whetstone Road borders the compartment on the south. The Chauga River, East Village Creek, and SC Highways 28 and 107 form the western boundary. The northern boundary is formed by Tower Road, trails, and an unnamed drainage. The eastern boundary is formed by property lines, Ross Mountain Road, and Tunnel Town Road. Stand 1, measuring 59 acres (23.9 ha), was the only survey area included in this compartment (Figure 10.1). Verner Mill Road traverses the western portion of the stand. An unnamed drainage extends from north to south through the eastern end of the stand. Landforms west of the drainage consist of ridge tops, knolls, and ridge noses. Ridges noses and toes are present east of the drainage. The survey area is generally characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

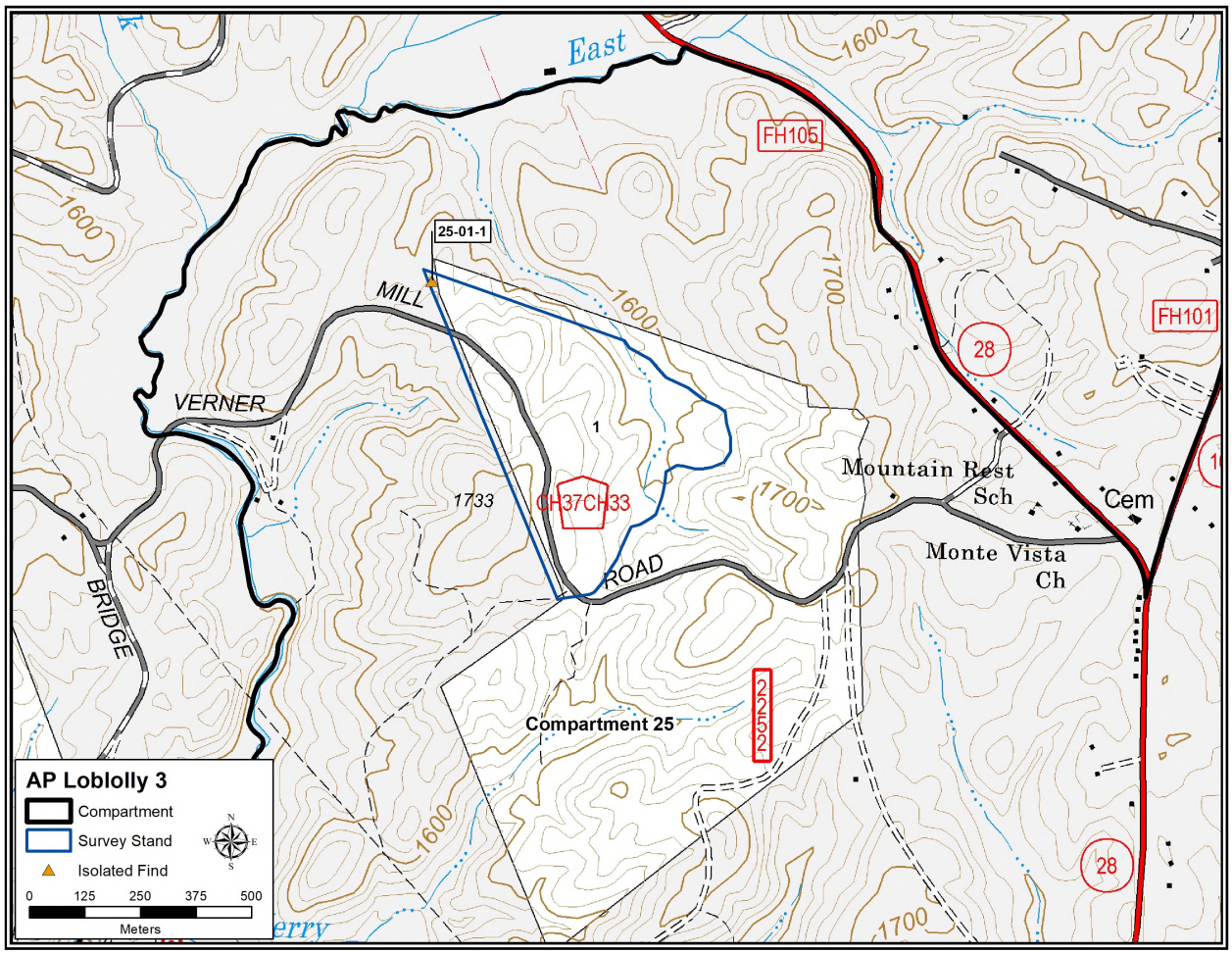

Figure 10.1. Map showing the survey stands and isolated find present in Compartment 25 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Areas determined to have high potential for the presence of archaeological remains total 34.0 acres (13.8 ha) in Stand 1 (Figure 10.2). Moderate potential areas encompass 10.3 acres (4.2 ha), and 14.5 acres

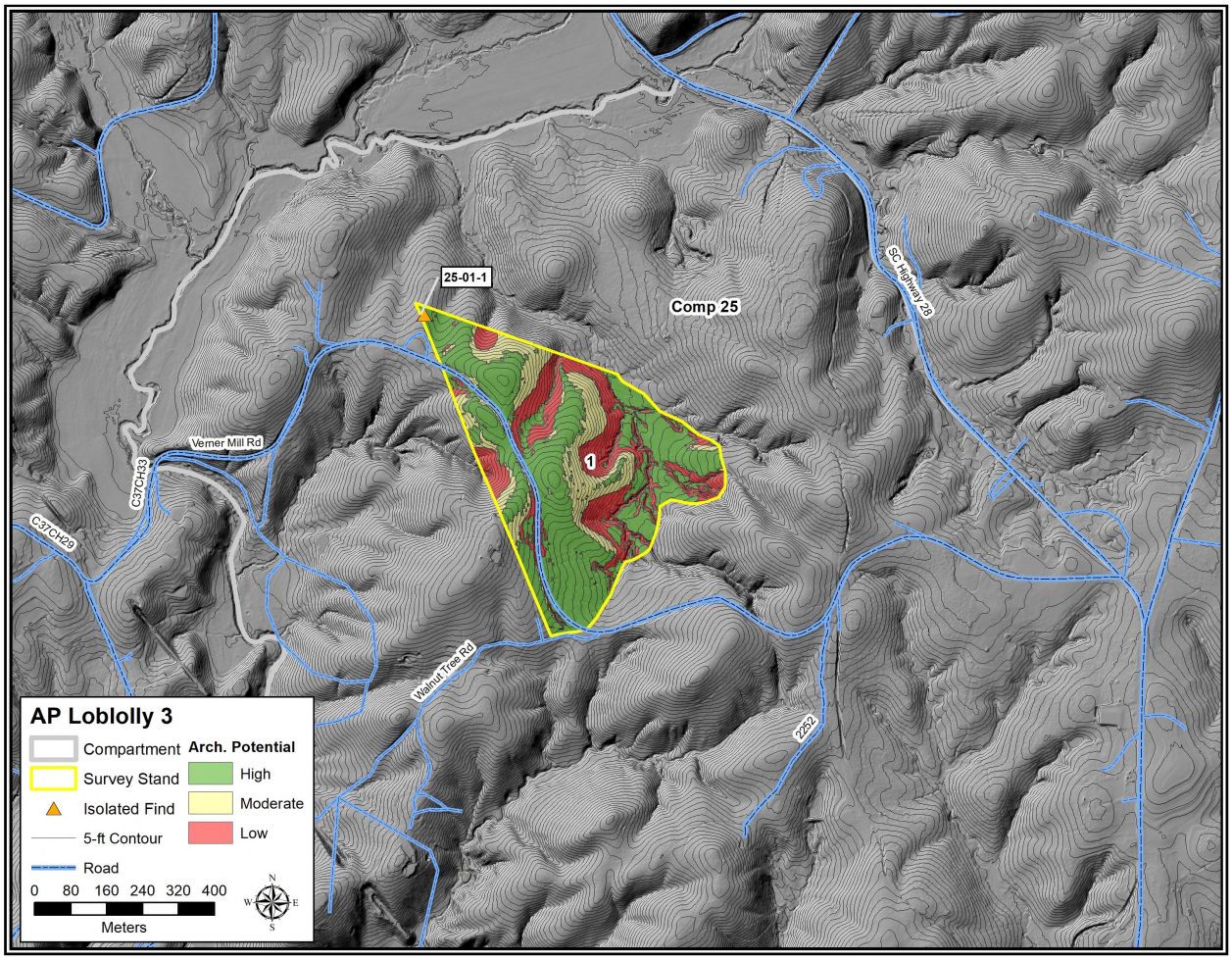

Figure 10.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and isolated find present in Compartment 25.

(5.9 ha) are classified as having low archaeological potential. Survey and delineation shovel tests excavated in this stand totaled 233. Shovel test soil profiles typically consisted of reddish brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. No previously recorded archaeological sites are present in the Compartment 25 survey area. No archaeological sites were identified during this investigation. However, one isolated find, 25-01-1, was identified and is discussed below.

Isolated Finds

Isolate 25-01-1 was identified at the northern end of Stand 1 (see Figures 10.1 and 10.2). This isolated find consists of a single quartz flake/flake fragment of unknown age. Eight supplemental 10-meter interval shovel tests excavated around the original positive shovel test. None yielded artifacts. This resource does not have the potential to add significant data to our understanding of regional prehistory. Isolate 25-01-1 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Chapter 11. Compartment 28 Survey Results

Compartment 28 is located in the central portion of the Loblolly Removal 3 project area (see Figure 1.1). Cassidy Bridge Road borders the compartment on the south and southeast. The western boundary is formed by the Chauga River, Bone Camp Creek, and Sawyer Branch. Whetstone Road forms the northern compartment boundary. A total of 133 acres (53.8 ha) were surveyed in seven stands (Stands 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, and 42) in this compartment (Figure 11.1). The stands range in size from 10 to 42 acres (4.0 to 17.0 ha). The landforms surveyed in this compartment include ridge tops, knoll tops, and ridge noses. Steep slope is also present in most stands. Portions of Stands 37 and 38 have been terraced. Cassidy Bridge Road borders or traverses all but two of the survey stands. Several old road beds were encountered throughout the area. Erosion was observed in most areas, but some areas were severely eroded, leaving little or no topsoil remaining. A mixed pine and hardwood forest encompasses the majority of the project area. However, the western portion of Stand 38 contains mostly hardwoods and appears to have been timbered in the recent past and is now vegetated in dense blackberry bushes.

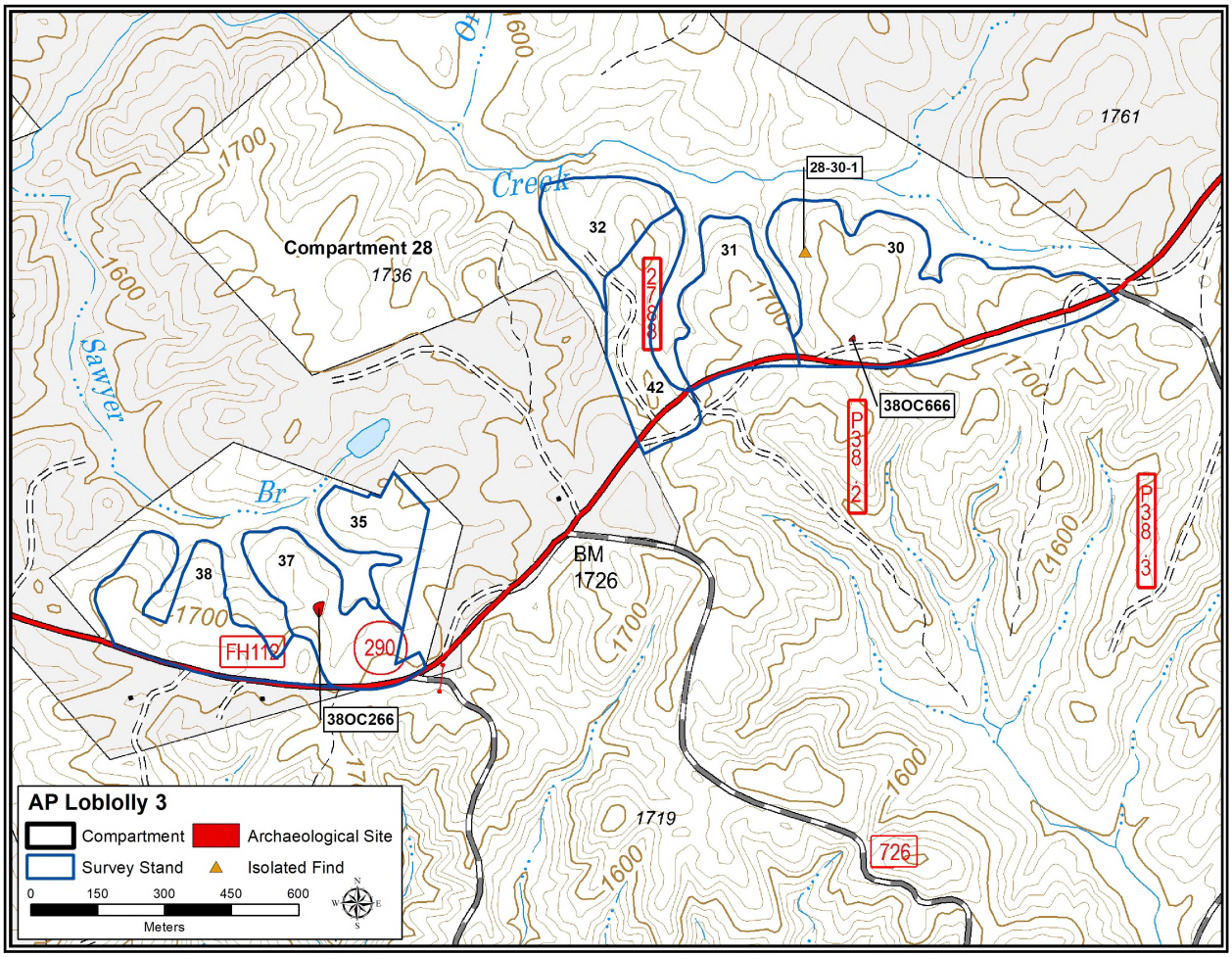

Figure 11.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological resources present in Compartment 28 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

The survey stands in this compartment were divided into three zones of archaeological potential. The largest zone is the high potential which encompasses 69.4 acres (28.1 ha; Figure 11.2). Moderate potential areas comprise the second largest zone measuring 35.6 acres (14.4 ha). Low potential areas measure 28.6 acres (11.6 ha). In total, 560 survey and delineation shovel tests were excavated in this compartment. Severely eroded areas revealed red clay at or just below the ground surface. Other areas generally exhibited 10 to 15 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

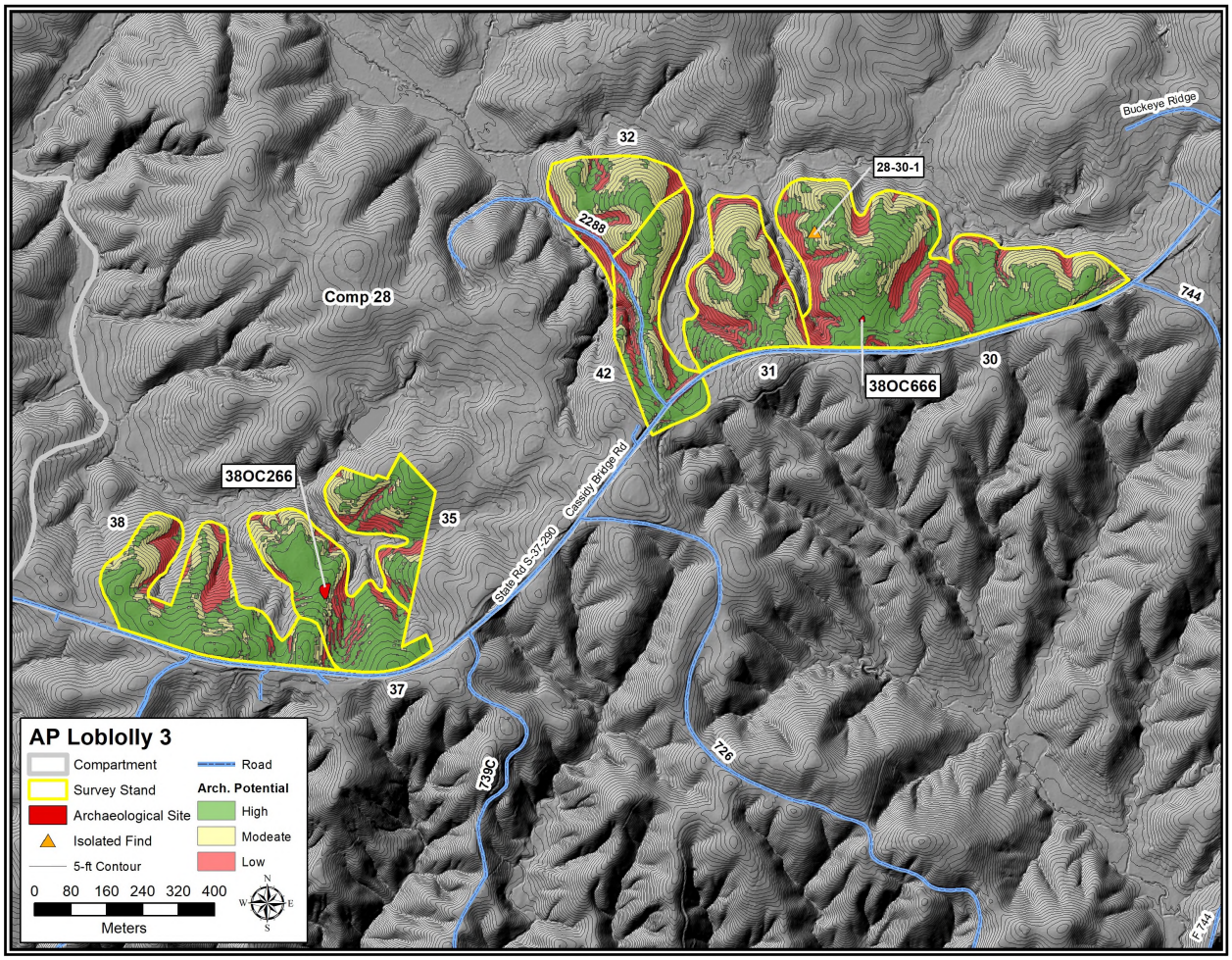

Figure 11.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological resources present in Compartment 28.

Archaeological Sites

Two archaeological sites, 38OC266 and 38OC666, and one isolated find were identified and evaluated in Compartment 28. The locations of these sites are shown in Figures 11.1 and 11.2. Site 38OC266 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house site. Site 38OC666 is a twentieth century house site with a prehistoric isolated find. All three resources are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are discussed in detail below.

Site 38OC266

Compartment/Stand: 28/37
Site Type: Historic House Site
Component: 19th - Early 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3852519 N 301662 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Hayesville very fine sand
Drainage: Sawyer Branch

USFS archaeologist Robert Wise (1992) recorded site 38OC266 as a historic farmstead dating to the twentieth century. Site boundaries of 30 by 30 meters were established based on the distribution of structural remains and identified artifacts. Artifacts observed at the site included an "Oconee Dairy" milk bottle, a mason jar, and a tin can. No artifacts were collected during the investigation. Structural remains noted included foundation stones, but the size and shape of the structure could not be estimated. Wise (1992) noted that a house shows in the site location on the Tract 1226 plat map. Ed Hardin, a local resident at the time the property was acquired, noted that his father built log houses on the land when the family moved to the property around 1870 when he was six years old (USFS acquisition files). However, Wise (1992) speculated that the house was not likely to be the boyhood home of Ed Hardin as the site dated to the early twentieth century. Regardless, the site was severely eroded and unlikely to yield significant archaeological data, leading Wise (1992) to recommended 38OC266 not eligible for the NRHP. This site was later included in a survey of salvage areas damaged by tornados (Bates 1994). No additional work was conducted at the site, and the site status remained not eligible for the NRHP.

This site is located in the central portion of Stand 37 (see Figures 11.1 and 11.2). It is situated on a ridge top that is oriented northwest to southeast. Vegetation in the immediate vicinity consists of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. A large hardwood, possibly an old shade tree, is present at the site. An old road bed extends north along the ridge top from Cassidy Bridge Road through the site.

Nineteen shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals at this site. Four positive shovel tests formed site boundaries measuring 30 by 20 meters (Figure 11.3). Shovel test soil profiles generally revealed red clay subsoil at or just below the ground surface.

Four artifacts were recovered from this site (Table 11.1). The assemblage includes glass and whiteware. Whiteware has a long manufacturing range beginning in the early nineteenth century and continuing through present day (Aultman et al. 2016). These artifacts are consistent with the twentieth century occupation postulated by Wise (1992). However, Wise noted the presence of mason jars and tin cans, both of which are also nineteenth century inventions. It is possible the occupation of this site could extend back into the nineteenth century. If the site occupation is extended to the nineteenth century, it could be the log house constructed by Ed Hardin's father circa 1870.

No structural remains were identified at the site during the current investigation. Wise (1992) noted the presence of foundation stones when the site was recorded. It is possible that the stones have been displaced or covered over during previous logging episodes. This house was identified on the 1935 land-use map for Tract 1226 (Figure 11.4) and on the 1938 highway map of Oconee County (Figure 11.5).

Site 38OC266 is the remnants of a nineteenth to early twentieth century house site. Few artifacts have been recovered from the site during two separate investigations. The site vicinity is eroded and has been subject to logging activities. Features that were previously identified at the site (i.e., stone footers) were no longer present. This site will not further our understanding of regional history. We concur with the previous assessment that site 38OC266 is not eligible for the NRHP.

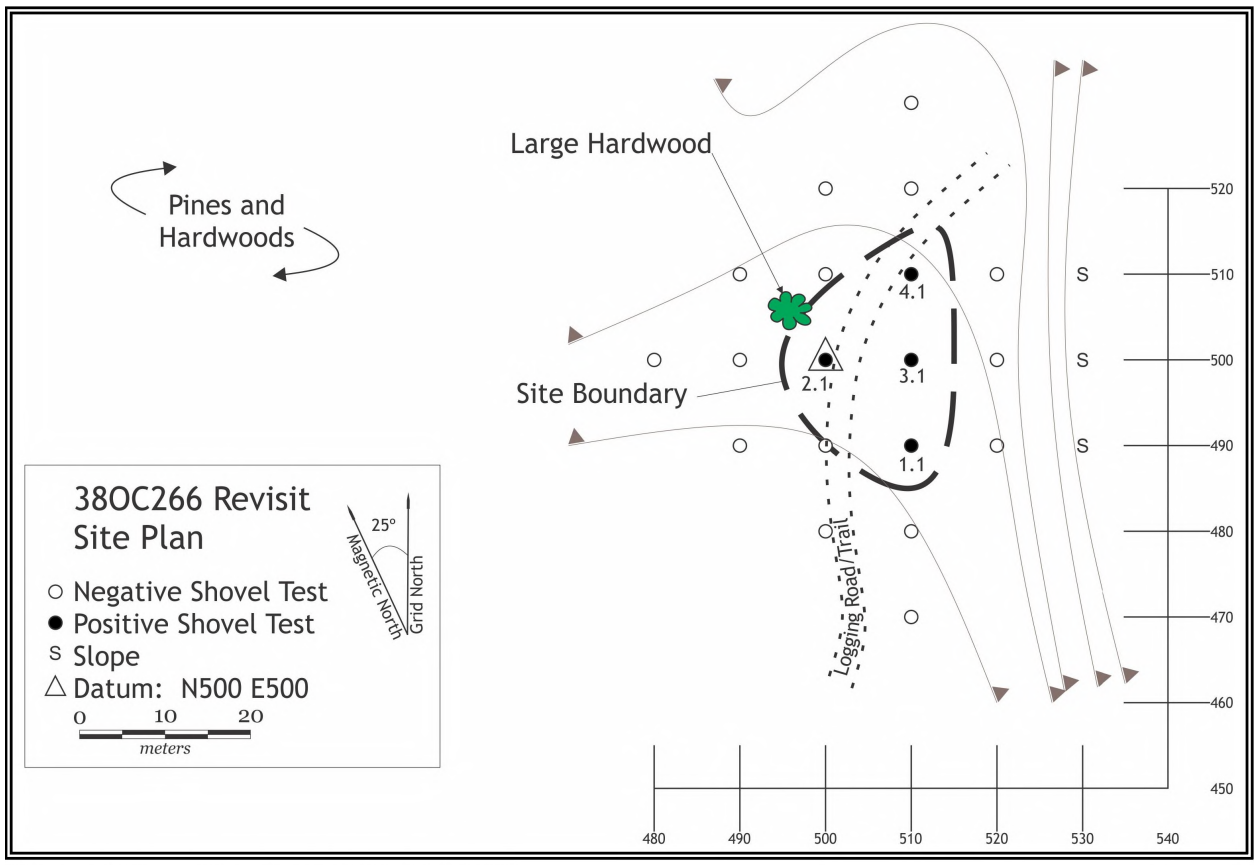

Figure 11.3. Plan view of site 38OC266.

Table 11.1. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 38OC266.

Artifact	Count	Comment
Glass: light green flat glass	1	window glass
light green unidentified glass	1	likely bottle glass
Ceramics: mold decorated whiteware	1	1820-present[1]
undecorated whiteware	1	1820-present[1]

1. Aultman et al. 2016

Site 38OC666

Compartment/Stand: 28/30
Site Type: Prehistoric Isolate, Historic House Site
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
Late 19th - Early 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

UTM (NAD 83): 3853122 N 302859 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam

Drainage: Bone Camp Creek

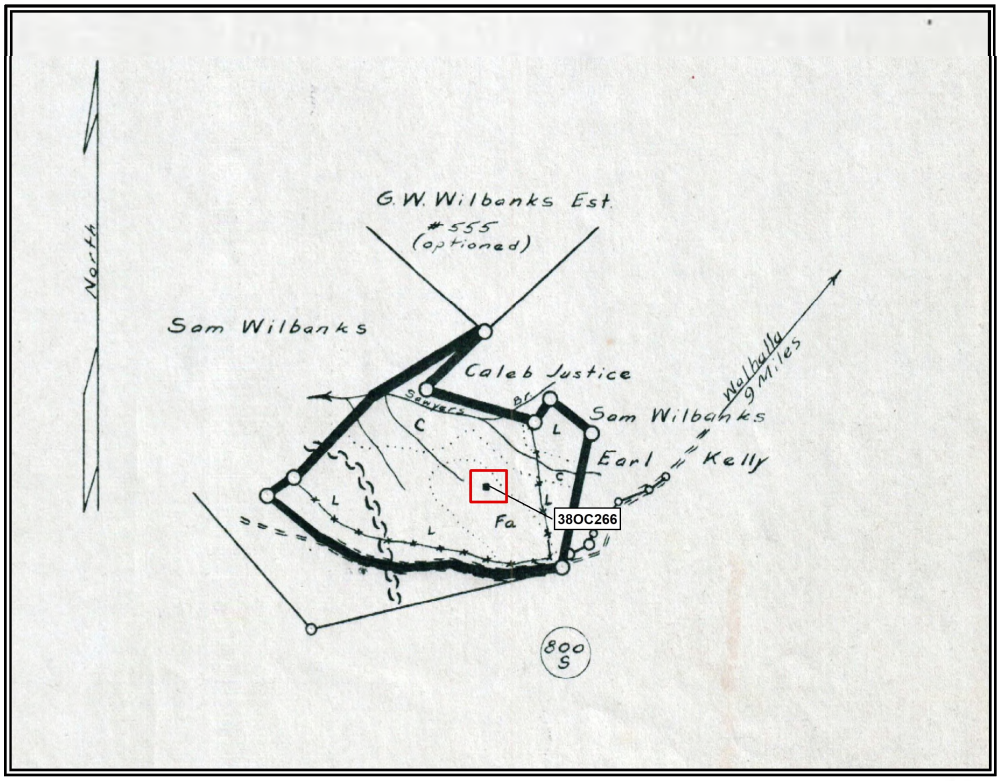

Figure 11.4. Land use map for Tract 1226 showing a house at the location of site 38OC266.

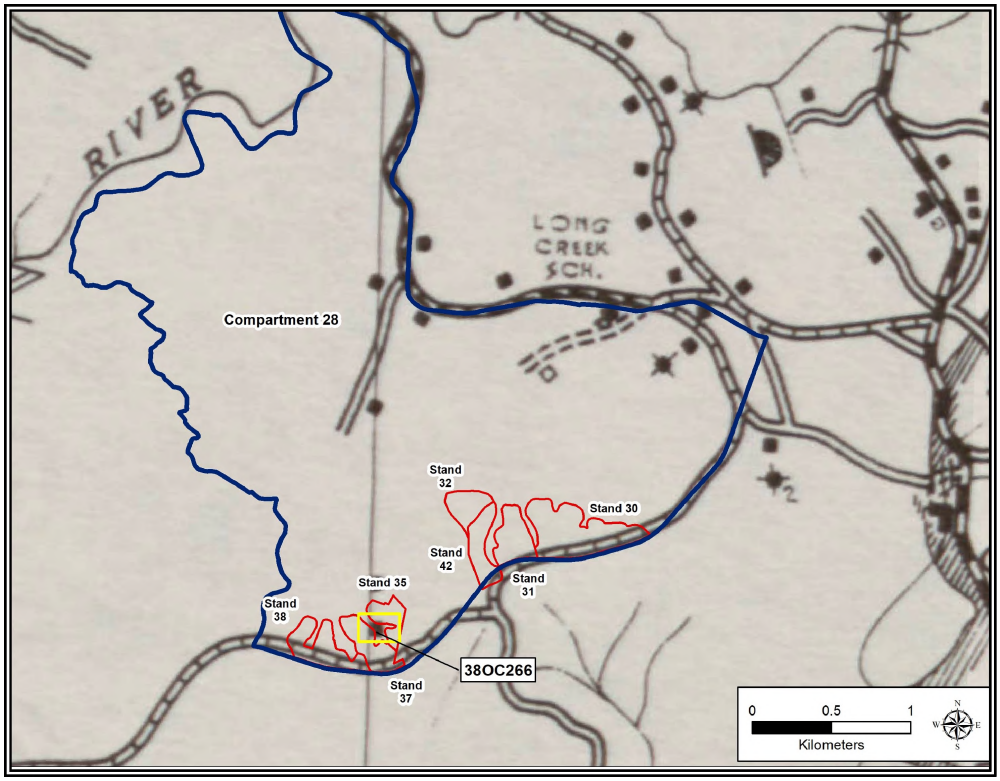

Figure 11.5. 1938 Oconee County highway map showing a house at the location of 38OC266.

Site 38OC666 is a historic house site and prehistoric isolated find located at the southwestern portion of Stand 30 (see Figures 11.1 and 11.2). The site is situated on a ridge top that slopes down to the south toward Cassidy Bridge Road. The site area is very eroded. A mixed pine and hardwood forest characterizes the site vicinity. Two old roads are present in the area, one of which extends north to south through the western portion of the site. The second road extends east to west bordering the site on the south. The two roads converge south of the site. A large push pile is present in the southern portion of the site.

A 10-meter interval grid of 18 shovel tests was excavated at the site. Site dimensions of 20 by 20 meters were established based on the distribution of positive shovel tests, surface artifacts, and one possible structural feature (Figure 11.6). Shovel test soil profile generally consisted of 10 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. Subsoil was encountered just below the surface in some shovel tests.

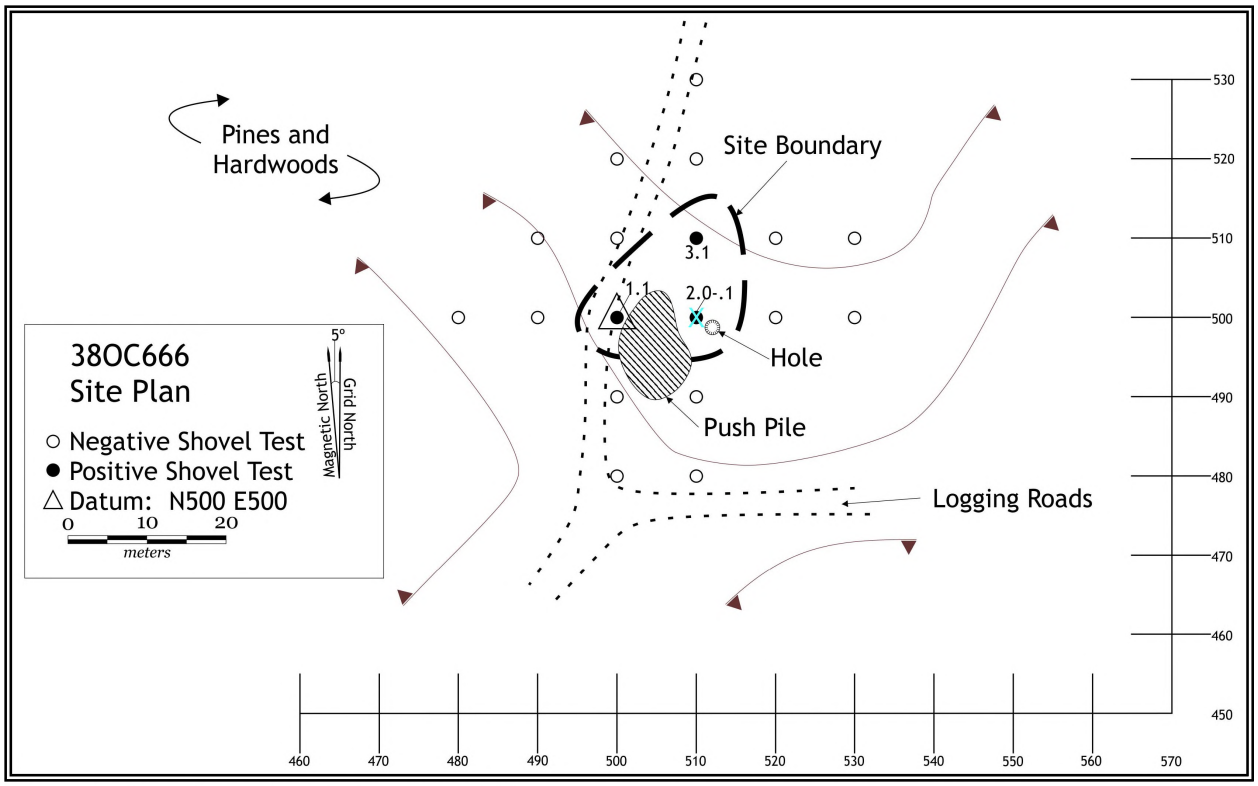

Figure 11.6. Plan view of site 38OC666.

The prehistoric isolate recovered from this site is a quartz flake/flake fragment. This artifact is not culturally or temporally diagnostic. The historic artifact assemblage is presented in Table 11.2. Artifact classes include bottle glass and ceramics. The recovered bottle suggests a twentieth century occupation of the site. Although whiteware could date as early as 1820, its presence is consistent with a twentieth century occupation.

A hole was identified in the southeast corner of the site. The hole measures approximately 5 feet (1.5 meters) in diameter and is 40 inches (1.0 meter) deep. This feature may a collapsed well. No other structural remains were identified in the site vicinity. The 1928 land-use map for Tract 615 shows a house with a label of "House Place," located along Walhalla-Long Creek Road (Cassidy Bridge Road) in the approximate location of this site (Figure 11.7). The old road bed south of the site is the old right-of-way of the Walhalla-Long Creek Road. The USFS 1930-1931 plat map for this tract shows a house, labeled with

Table 11.2. Summary of Historic Artifacts Recovered from Site 38OC666.

Artifact	Count	Comment
Glass: clear bottle glass	3	mold seam, aluminum threaded cap, post 1903[1]
clear glass	1	possible tableware
light green RC Cola bottle	1	bottled 1963[2]
Ceramics: undecorated whiteware	1	1820-present[3]

1. Miller et al. 2000, 2. Lockhart 2004, 3. Aultman et al. 2016

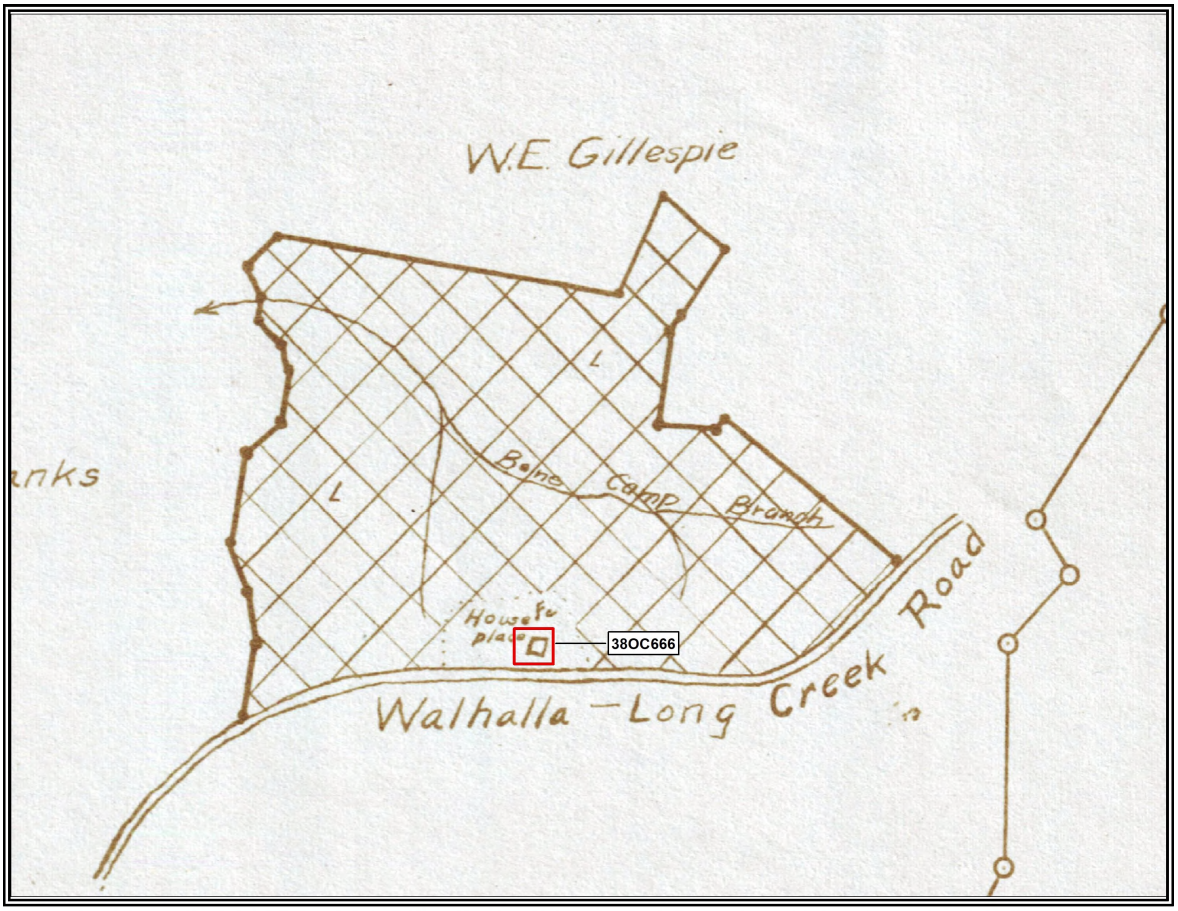

Figure 11.7. Land use map for Tract 615 showing a house at the location of 38OC666.

the name Justice (Figure 11.8). The tract was acquired by the USFS in 1931 from Mrs. E. W. Hutchinson. No data on any resident named Justice was identified in the acquisition files.

Site 38OC666 is an early to middle twentieth century house site and a prehistoric isolated find of unknown age. The site yielded few artifacts and lacked structural remains. This site is not likely to contain intact deposits, nor will it contribute significantly to our understanding of regional history. Site 38OC666 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

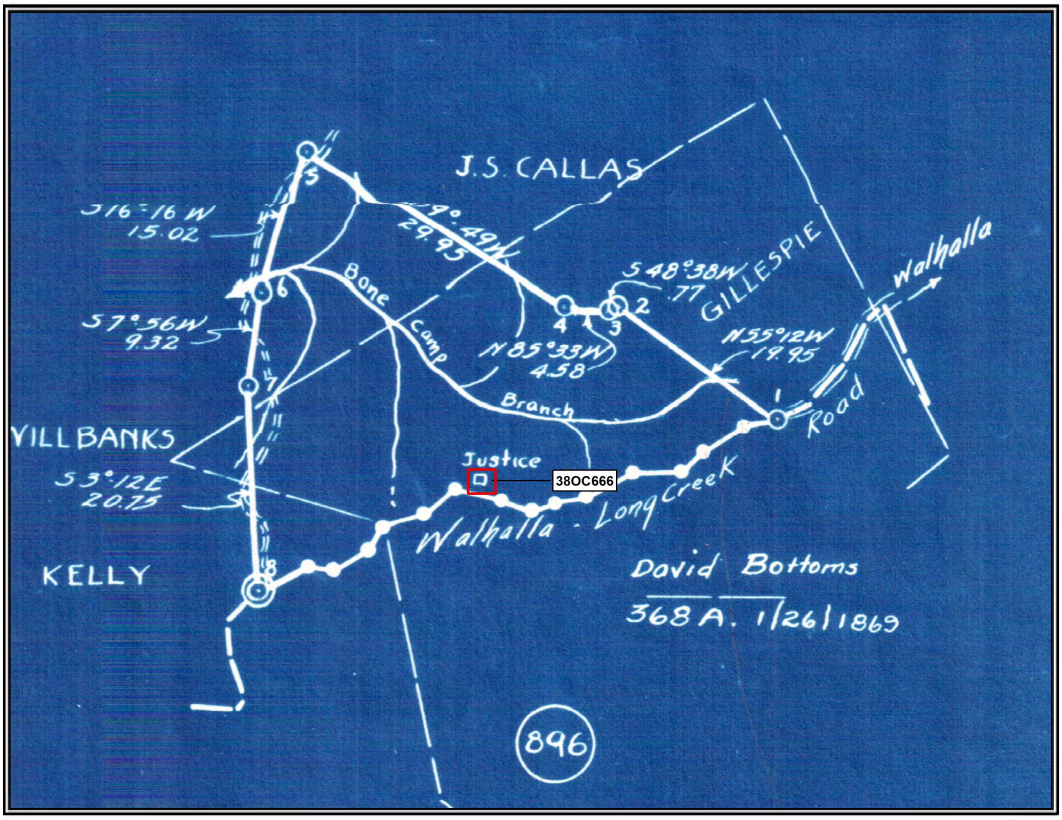

Figure 11.8. Plat map for Tract 615 showing the "Justice" house at the location of 38OC666.

Isolated Finds

One isolated find, 28-30-1, was identified in the northwest portion of Stand 30 (see Figures 11.1 and 11.2). This isolated find is a single quartz flake/flake fragment that cannot be associated with any particular prehistoric cultural period. Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals at this resource, but no additional artifacts were identified. This isolated does not retain sufficient deposits to address current research themes regarding regional prehistory. Isolate 28-30-1 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Chapter 12. Compartment 30 Survey Results

Compartment 30 is located in the central portion of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (see Figure 1.1). Chattooga Ridge Road and Whetstone Road border the compartment on the northwest and northeast, respectively. The Chauga River and Hell Hole Creek form the southeast and southwest compartment boundaries. Stands 30 and 34 in Compartment 30 were surveyed as part of this investigation (Figure 12.1). These stands measure 30 and 24 acres (21.1 and 9.7 ha), respectively, and have a combined area of 54 acres (21.9 ha). Both stands contain ridge tops and ridge noses along with associated side slopes. However, the landforms in Stand 34, adjacent to the Chauga River, are relatively narrow in comparison to Stand 30. Both stands are characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forests, although the underbrush in Stand 34 was more dense than Stand 30. An old road bed traverses the broader ridge top in Stand 30. Smaller trails were identified throughout Stand 34.

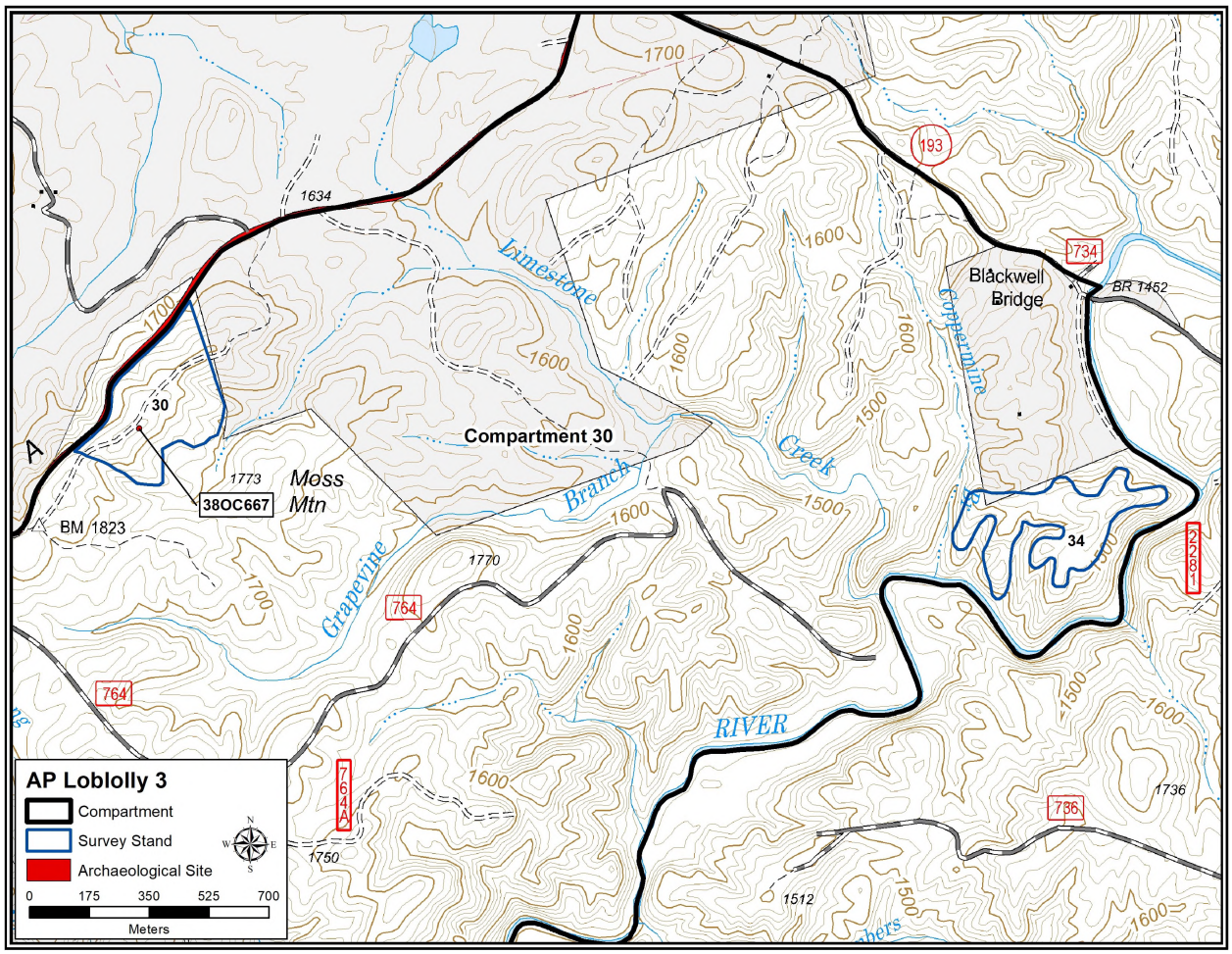

Figure 12.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological sites present in Compartment 30 (1993 *Tamassee, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

The survey stands in Compartment 30 are largely classified as having moderate archaeological potential, accounting for 29.4 acres (11.9 ha; Figure 12.2). Low potential areas encompass 13.3 acres (5.4 ha). High potential areas account for the smallest proportion of the survey stands, measuring 9.1 acres (3.7 ha). A total of 187 shovel tests were excavated in these stands. Stand 30 was eroded and generally exhibited red clay at or just below the ground surface. Some shovel tests exhibited 10 to15 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. In Stand 34, soil profiles consisted of 15 centimeters of yellowish brown sandy loam overlaying yellow or pale brown clay loam.

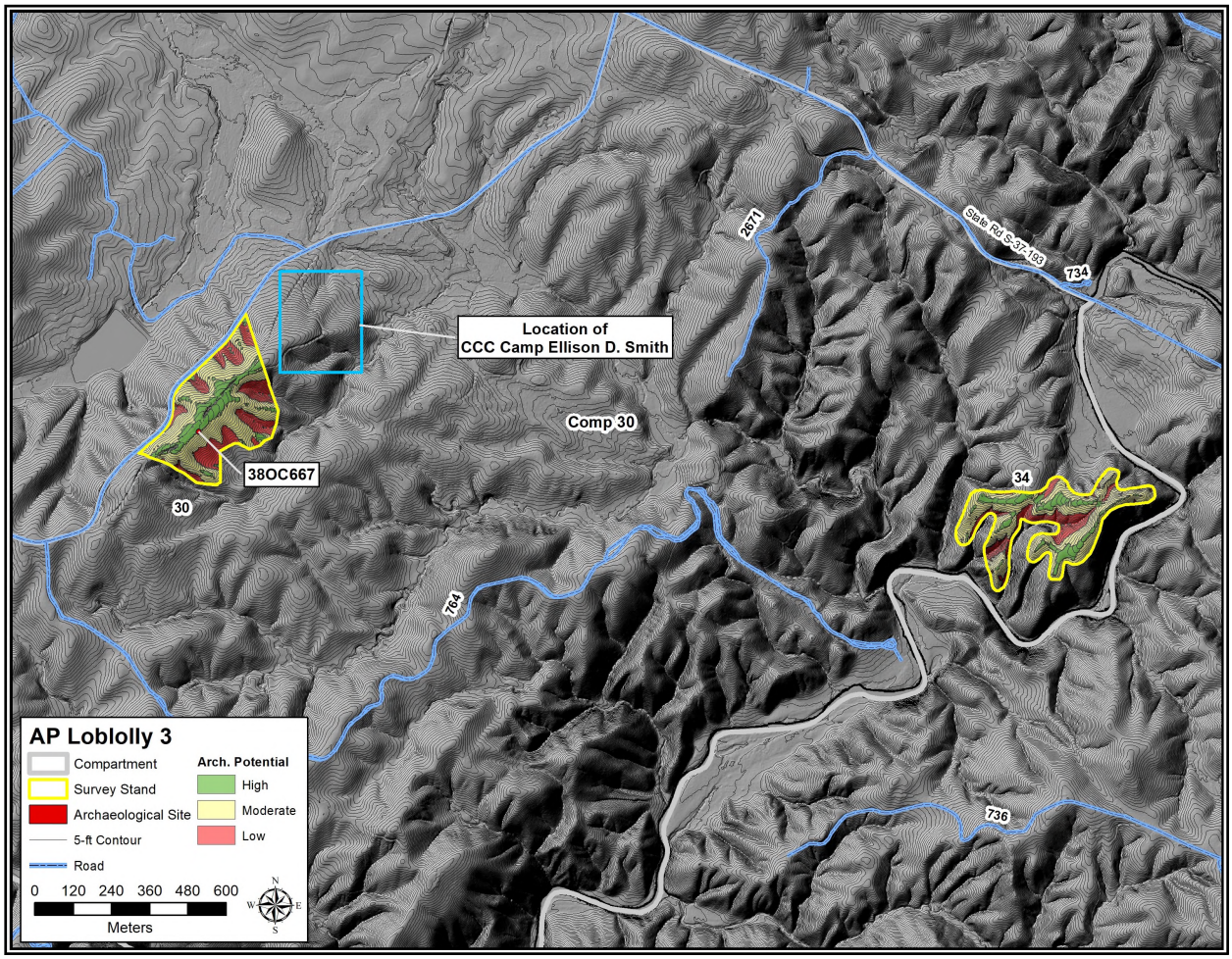

Figure 12.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 30.

Archaeological Sites

Background research did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites in the Compartment 30 survey stands. One archaeological site, 38OC667, was identified in Stand 30 during this investigation. This site is a standing concrete explosives shed likely dating to the twentieth century. It is recommended unevaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on its possible association with Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Ellison D. Smith located nearby on privately owned land. This site is discussed in more detail below.

Compartment/Stand: 30/30
Site Type: Concrete Explosives Shed
Component: 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Unevaluated
UTM (NAD 83): 3856316 N 298342 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Grapevine Branch

Site 38OC667 is a shed located in the southern half of Stand 30 (see Figures 12.1 and 12.2). The building sits on a relatively level portion of the ridge top that is oriented northeast to southwest, although moderately steep slope is present to the southeast. An old road bed traverses the landform, passing just west of the site. Vegetation on site consists of a predominantly pine forest with some hardwoods.

A total of 13 shovel tests were excavated in the site vicinity. None of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. Site boundaries of 15 by 15 meters were established around the existing building (Figure 12.3). Excavated shovel tests revealed red clay subsoil just below the ground surface.

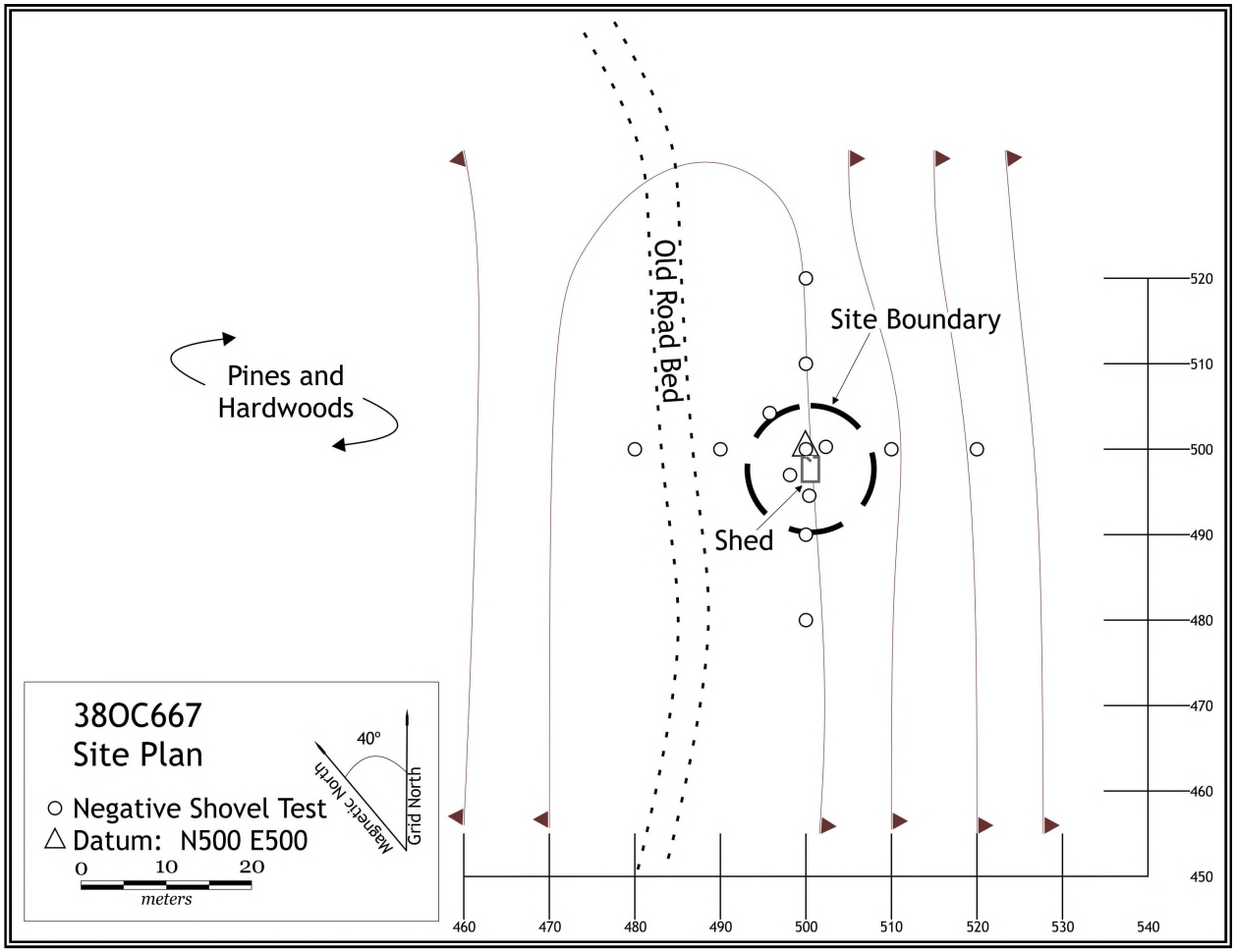

Figure 12.3. Plan map of site 38OC667.

The building present at this site is a small shed measuring 10 by 6.7 feet (3.0 x 2.0 meters) and 7.3 feet (2.2 meters) tall (Figure 12.4). The shed is made entirely of concrete, including the roof. The entrance to the shed is located on its northeast side. The door has been removed as have the hinges, although the eye-bolt for the lock is still present on the west side of the entryway. Similar sheds identified on the Francis Marion National Forest were associated with Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps and were used for the storage of explosives (Bob Morgan, USFS archaeologist, personal communication 2017). This likely explosives shed may have been used by CCC Camp Ellison D. Smith in the 1930s. The camp is located just northeast of Stand 30 (see Figures 2.8 and 12.2). The shed has been recorded as an architectural resource (Site 0106 in Oconee County) with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Figure 12.4. View of the shed at 38OC667, looking south.

Site 38OC667 is a historic concrete shed likely dating to the early twentieth century. The site lacks artifacts, and its function cannot be definitively determined. However, this site has the potential to be associated with CCC activities, and additional research is needed to explore the possible link between the site and the New Deal program CCC. This site is recommended unevaluated for the NRHP pending further research.

Chapter 13. Compartment 31 Survey Results

Compartment 31 is located near the western boundary of Andrew Pickens Ranger District (see Figure 1.1). The compartment is bound on the southeast by Chattooga Ridge Road, and Whetstone Road forms a portion of the northeastern boundary. Whetstone Creek, Swaford Creek, Harts Branch, and unnamed drainages make up the northern and western compartment boundaries. Five stands (3, 9, 11, 12, and 17) were included in this investigation (Figure 13.1). These stands range in size from 10 to 53 acres (4.0 to 21.4 ha) and have a combined area of 142 acres (57.5 ha). A large proportion of the survey stands are characterized by very steep slope. Knoll tops and narrow ridges are also present in some of the stands. Ridge toes and floodplain areas along Swaford Creek are present in Stands 3 and 9. Vegetation consists primarily of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. Dense rhododendron is present on the steep slopes near Swaford Creek. Forest Service (FS) Road 782 traverses or forms part of the boundaries of four of the survey stands. FS Road 722 traverses the northern portion of Stand 3 near Swaford Creek.

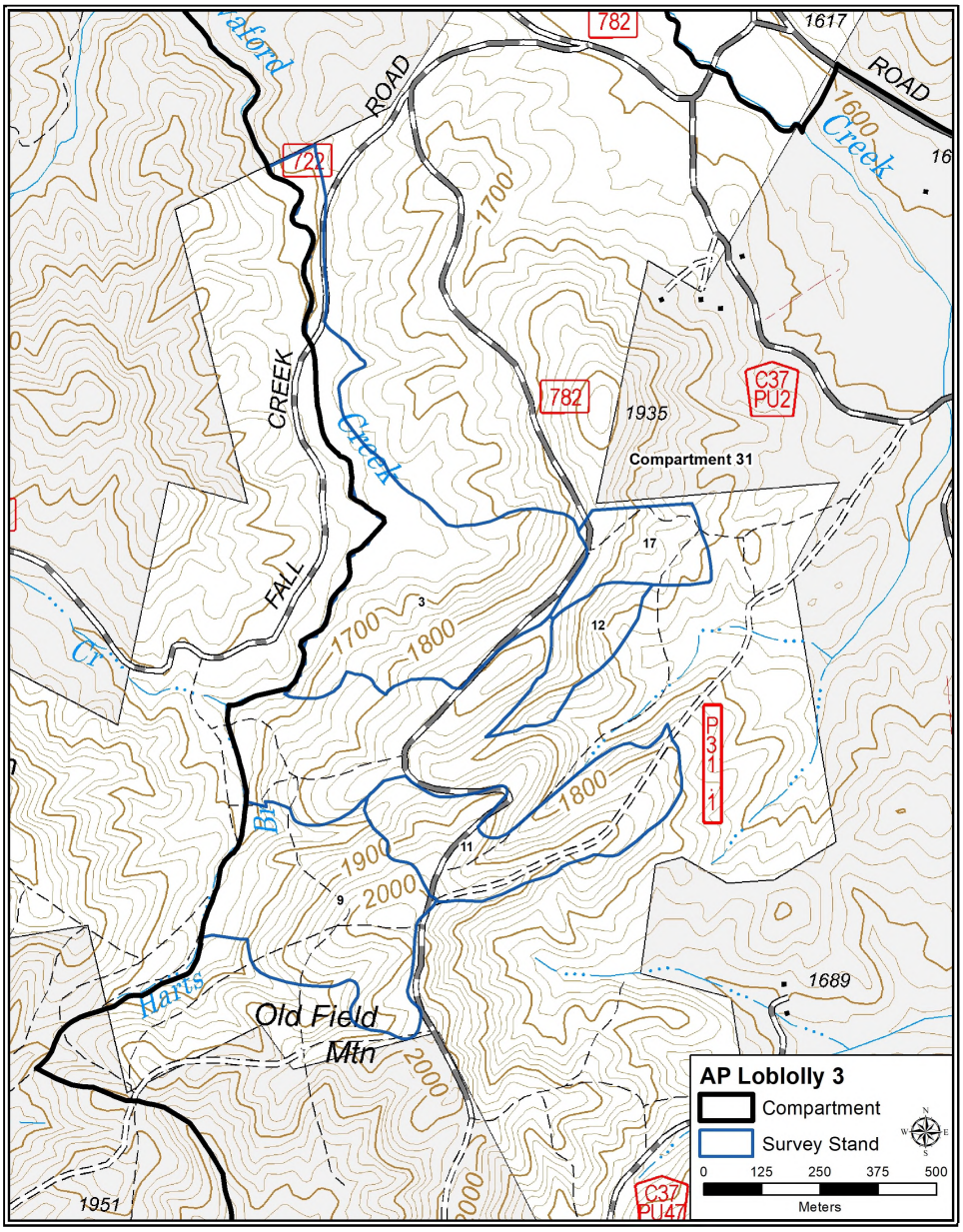

Figure 13.1. Map showing the survey stands in Compartment 31 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Areas determined to have high archaeological potential in this compartment measure 23.9 acres (9.7 ha; Figure 13.2). High potential areas are mostly present along the floodplain of Swaford Creek, but are also include the ridge tops. Moderate

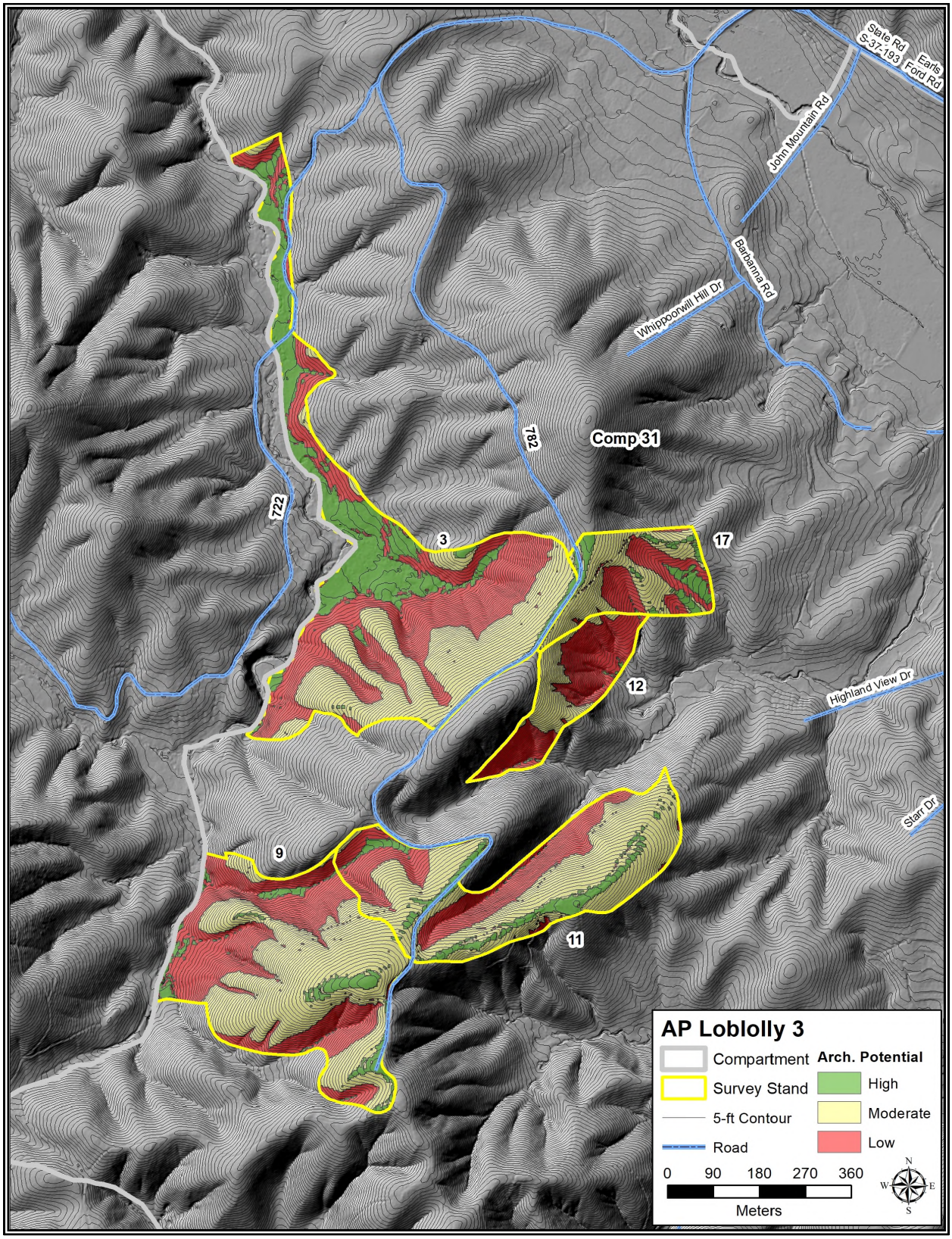

Figure 13.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 31.

and low potential areas account for 61.7 and 56.9 acres (25.3 and 23.0 ha), respectively. The moderate potential areas in this compartment were generally viewed as too steep to warrant regular (30- or 60-meter) interval shovel testing and were surveyed with judgmentally placed shovel tests.

Shovel tests excavated in this compartment totaled 259. Shovel test soil profiles typically consisted of 10 to 15 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located in the Compartment 31 survey areas. No archaeological remains were identified during this investigation.

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Chapter 14. Compartment 32 Survey Results

Compartment 32 is located in the central portion of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (see Figure 1.1). Whetstone Road forms the western compartment boundary. The northern, southern, and eastern boundaries are formed by the Chattooga River and Whetstone Creek. The survey in Compartment 32 included Stands 8 and 22 (Figure 14.1). These stands measure 71 and 27 acres (28.8 and 10.9 ha), respectively, and have a combined area of 98 acres (39.7 ha). Much of Stand 8 is characterized by steep slope, although narrow ridge tops, ridge noses, and saddles area also present. Stand 22 contains mostly lower slope ridge noses and toes, as well as some steep side slope. A small portion of Stand 22 is located in the Whetstone Creek floodplain. Both stands are characterized by mixed pine and hardwood forests. Dense deadfall trees and secondary growth is present in Stand 22. Forest Service (FS) Road 719A traverses Stand 8 from south to north. Whetstone Road traverses the length of Stand 22 and intersects with FS Road 782 at the southern end of the stand.

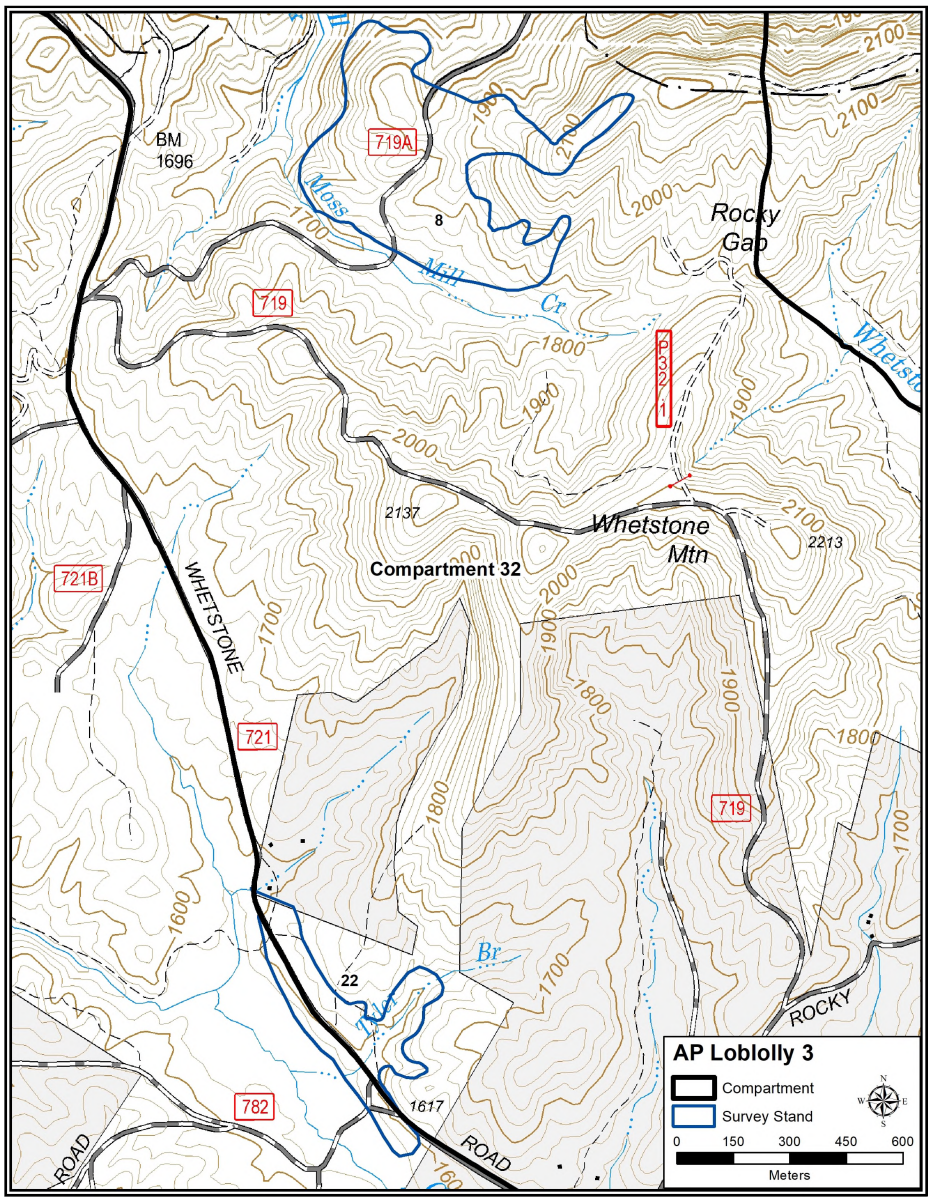

Figure 14.1. Map showing the survey stands in Compartment 32 (1993 *Satolah, SC-GA* and *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangles).

As in the other survey areas, the Compartment 32 survey stands were divided into zones of high, moderate, and low archaeological potential (Figure 14.2). The largest is the moderate potential zone encompassing 41.2 acres (16.7 ha). Areas of low archaeological potential encompass the next largest proportion of the survey area, measuring 30.2 acres (12.2 ha). High potential areas measure 26.1 acres (10.6 ha).

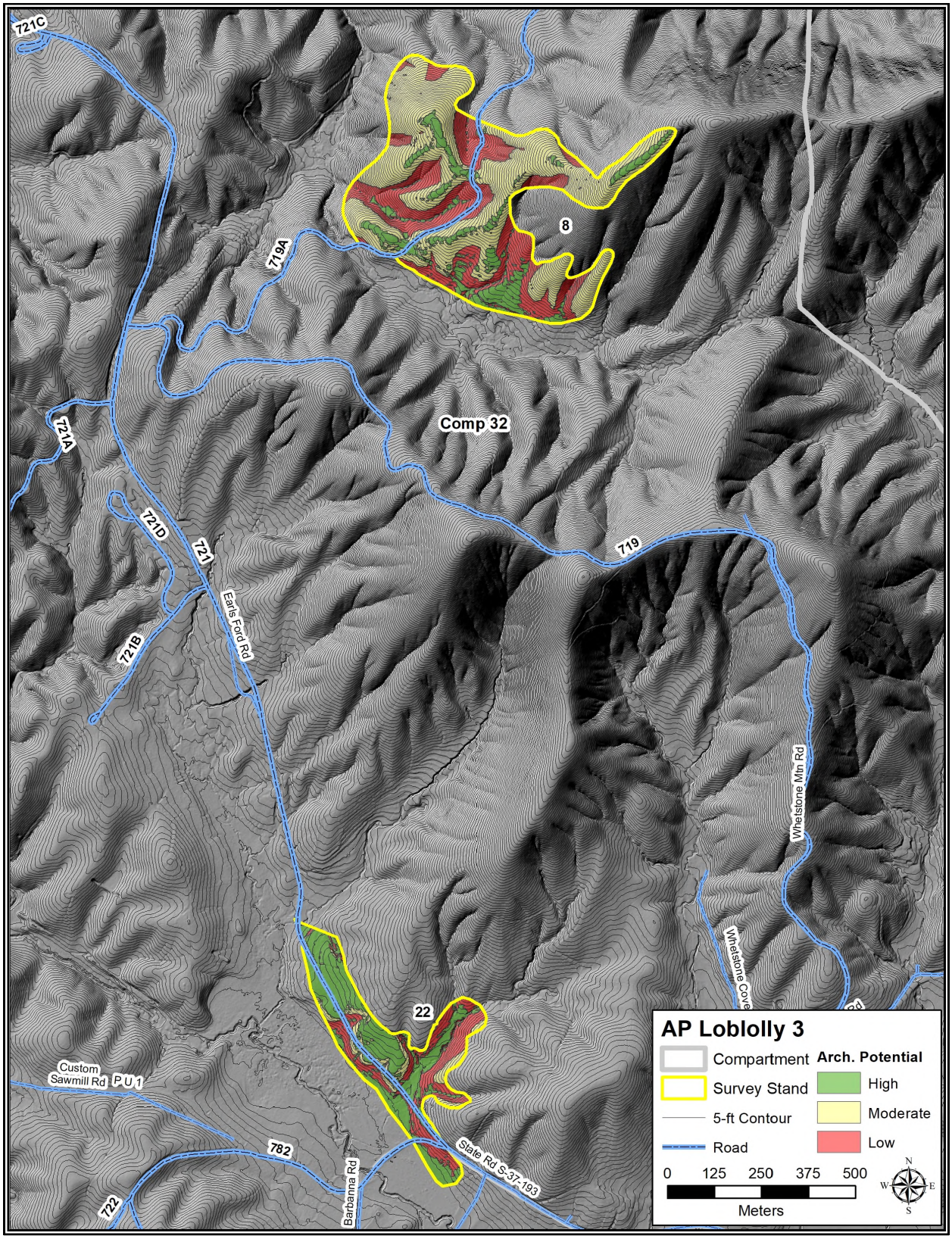

Figure 14.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 32.

A total of 207 shovel tests were excavated in these stands. Soil profiles generally exhibited 10 to 15 cm of brown or yellowish brown sandy loam overlaying red clay or yellow clay loam. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the boundaries of Stands 8 and 22. No archaeological resources were identified during the survey in this compartment.

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Chapter 15. Compartment 34 Survey Results

Compartment 34 is located southwest of Compartment 32 along the western boundary of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (see Figure 1.1). The compartment boundary is comprised of the Chattooga River on the northwest, Whetstone Creek on the north, and Swaford Creek, Harts Branch, and unnamed drainages on the east and south. A small portion of the southern boundary extends cross country connecting unnamed drainages. Four stands (3, 17, 18, and 21) were surveyed during this investigation (Figure 15.1). These stands have a combined area of 92 acres (37.2 ha) and range in size from 9 to 41 acres (3.6 to 10.6 ha). Stands 3 and 21 contains ridge noses, ridge toes, and creek floodplain along Swaford Creek and Harts Branch, respectively. Stands 17 and 18 are largely characterized by steep slope, although both also have narrow ridge tops and noses. Stand 18 also has ridge toes and floodplain areas associated with Swaford Creek. Upland areas are characterized by mixed pine and hardwood forests. Rhododendron can be found along the steep side slopes as well as in floodplain areas. Forest Service (FS) Road 722 forms a portion of the boundary for Stands 3 and 18. Woods roads/trails are present in Stand 17.

Areas deemed to have a high potential for archaeological remains in this compartment measured 25.5 acres (10.3 ha; Figure 15.2). Similar to Compartment 31, most of the high potential areas are located along Swaford Creek. A total of 29.7 acres (12.0 ha) were classified as having moderate archaeological potential. These areas were generally viewed as too steep for shovel testing during the field survey. Judgmentally placed shovel tests were excavated where deemed necessary. Low potential areas measured 37.3 acres (15.1 ha).

A total of 221 shovel tests were excavated in this compartment. Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 to 15 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. Along the floodplain soil consisted of 20 to 25 centimeters of brown loam overlaying brown clay loam.

Archaeological Sites

One previously recorded site, 38OC366, is present in Stand 3. One newly identified site, 38OC668,is also present in Stand 3. Both sites are prehistoric lithic scatters of unknown age and are both recommended not eligible for the NRHP. An isolated find was also documented in Stand 18 during this investigation. Each of these archaeological resources are discussed individually below.

Site 38OC336

Compartment/Stand: 34/3	**UTM (NAD 83):** 3858202 N 296331 E
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	**USGS Quad:** Whetstone, SC-GA
Component: Unknown Prehistoric	**Soil Type:** Toccoa fine sandy loam
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible	**Drainage:** Swaford Creek

Site 38OC336 was identified during the Swaford Creek Timber Sale survey (Bates 1997b). The site was recorded as a prehistoric lithic scatter measuring 20 by 20 meters. Five of the seven shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity yielded artifacts. The artifact assemblage included eight flakes, eight pieces of fire-cracked rock, two "splintered" wedges/cores, and two rock chunks. All of the artifacts are made of

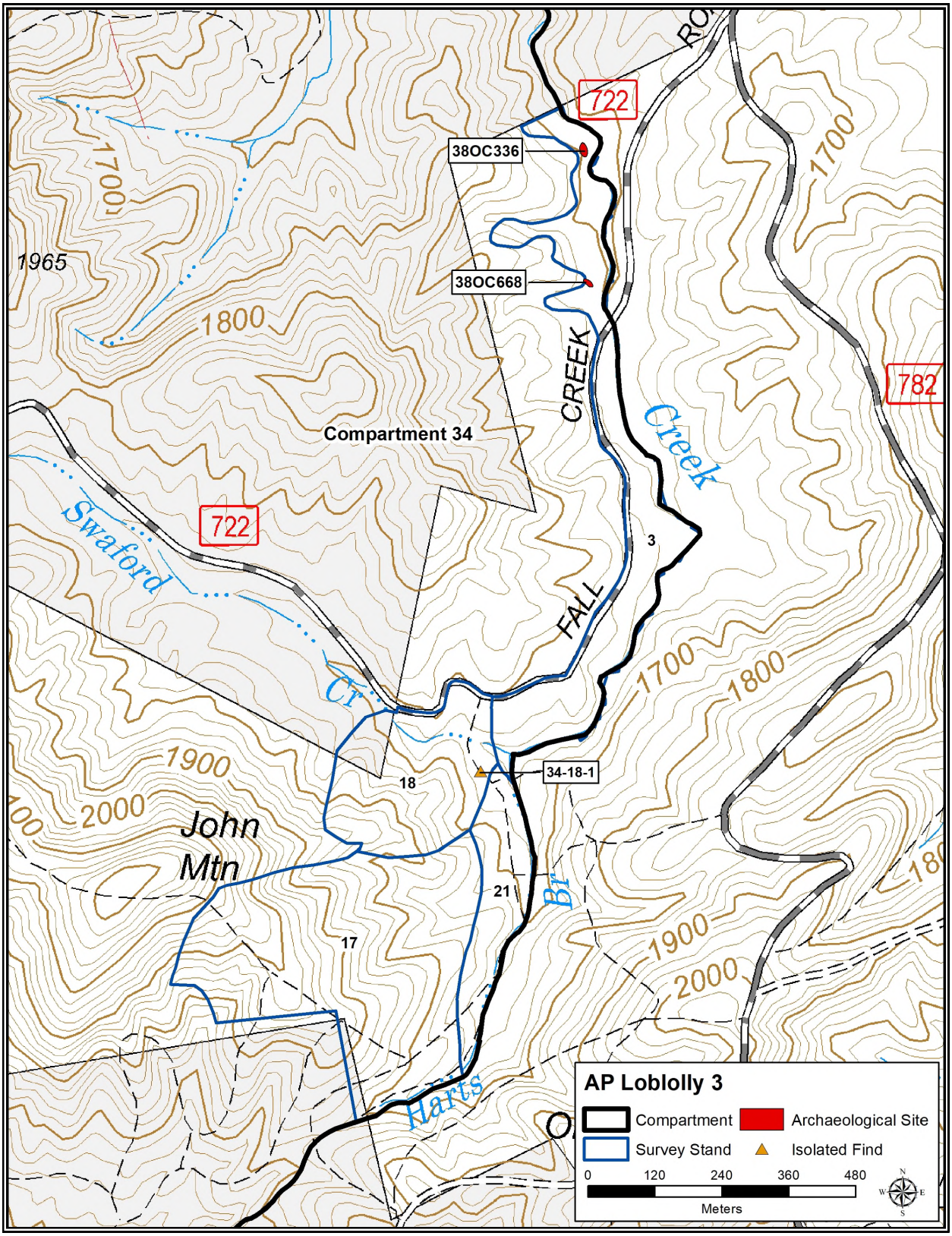

Figure 15.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological sites present in Compartment 34 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

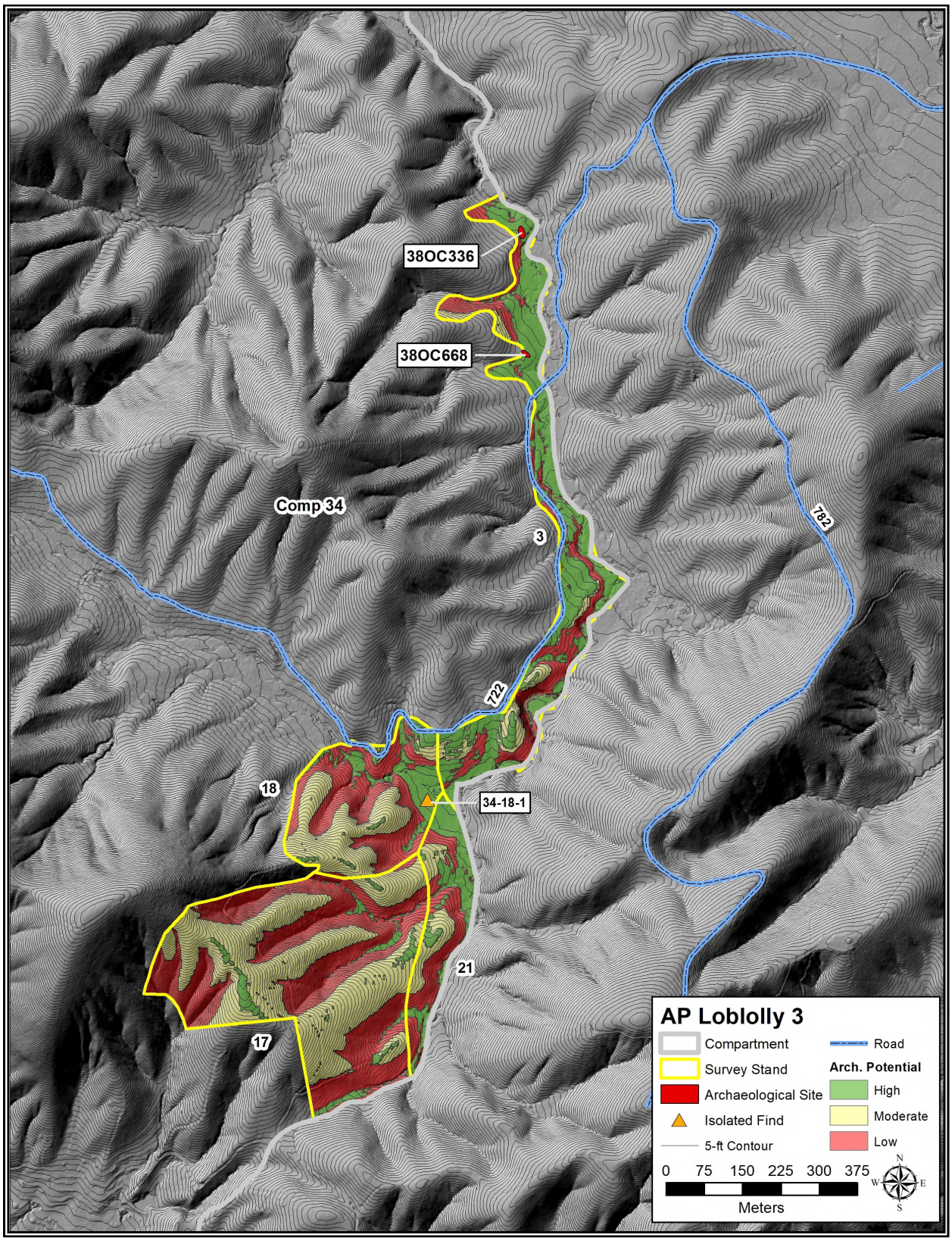

Figure 15.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 34.

quartz. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were identified. Due to the shallow deposits of the site and little research potential, the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Bates 1997b).

Site 38OC336 is located at the north end of Stand 3 in Compartment 34 (see Figures 15.1 and 15.2). The ridge toe on which the site is located slopes down to the east toward Swaford Creek. Swaford Creek bounds the site on the south. Vegetation in the area consists of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. Rhododendron is also present throughout the vicinity.

The site was delineated by excavating 13 shovel tests at 5- and 10-meter intervals. Two positive shovel tests formed site boundaries measuring 20 by 10 meters (Figure 15.3). These dimensions are slightly smaller than the 20 by 20 meter boundary established by Bates (1997b). Shovel test soil profiles generally consisted of 15 centimeters of dark brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

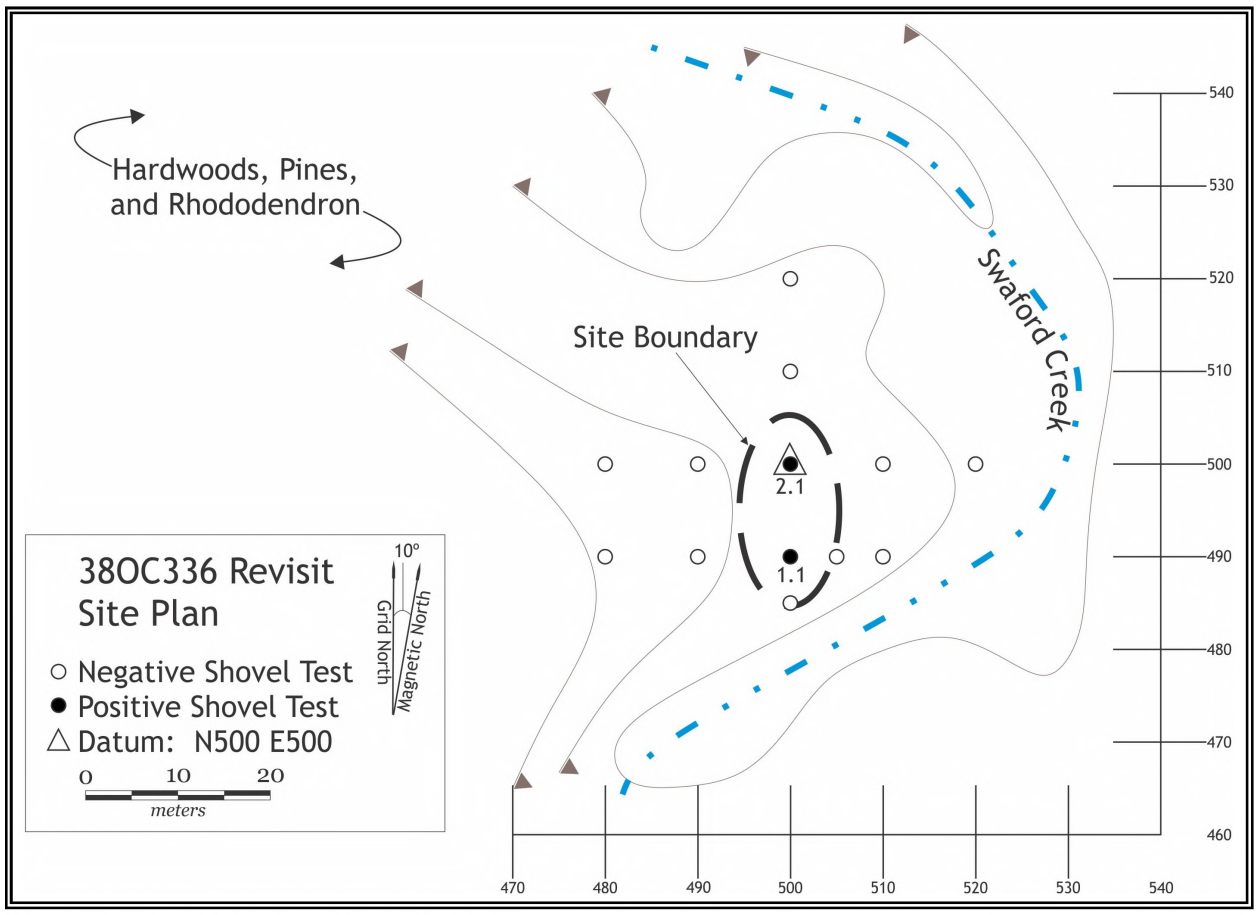

Figure 15.3. Plan map of site 38OC366.

Four artifacts were recovered during this investigation. Recovered debitage includes two quartz flakes/flake fragments and one quartzite flake/flake fragment. One granitic hammerstone was also collected. The hammerstone has pecking on one end and use-wear on one of the surfaces. None of these artifacts are diagnostic of a particular cultural or temporal period. Artifact deposits were encountered between 0 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC336 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate age. The site lacks diagnostic artifacts, cultural features, and organic remains. The site is somewhat eroded and unlikely to retain well-preserved and intact deposits (i.e., cultural features). This site has no further research potential. We concur with the previous assessment and recommend site 38OC336 not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC668

Compartment/Stand: 34/3
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3857964 N 296339 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Swaford Creek

Site 38OC668 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located in the northern portion of Stand 3 (see Figures 15.1 and 15.2). The site is situated on a ridge toe that slopes gently down to the east toward Swaford Creek. Steep slope is present west of the site. A mixed pine and hardwood forest, with some rhododendron, characterizes the site vicinity.

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals to define the site boundaries. Dimensions of 10 by 20 meters were established based on two positive shovel tests (Figures 15.4). Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying yellowish red sandy clay.

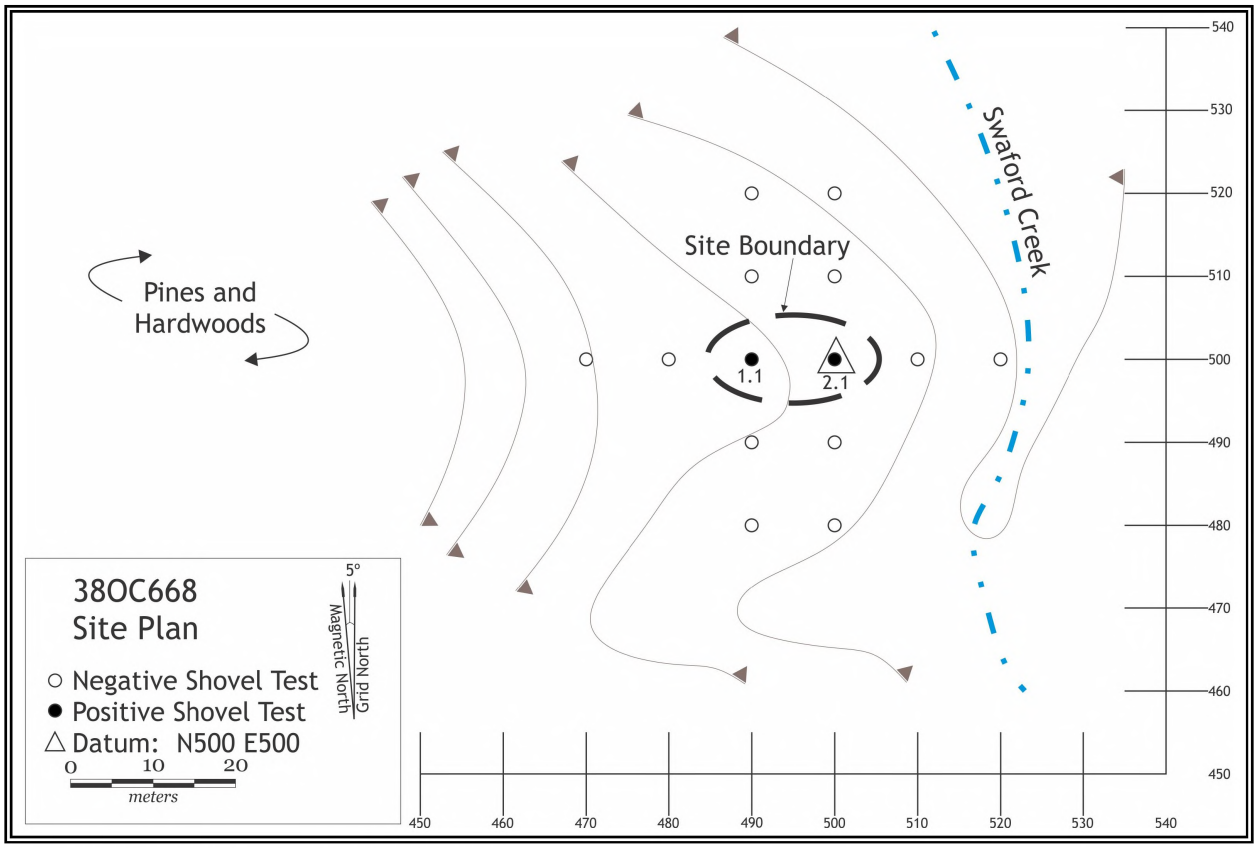

Figure 15.4. Plan map of site 38OC668.

Three quartz flakes/flake fragments were recovered from this site. None of these artifacts can be attributed to a specific temporal or cultural period. The artifacts were collected between 0 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC668 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate age. No diagnostic artifacts, cultural features, or organic remains were identified. The eroded nature of the soil leaves little potential for identifying well-preserved and intact deposits. Site 38OC668 has no further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Finds

One isolated find, 34-18-1, was identified in the Swaford Creek floodplain in Stand 18 (see Figures 15.1 and 15.2). This isolated find is a quartz flake/flake fragment. This artifact is not diagnostic of any particular cultural or temporal period. Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform pattern to delineate this resource. No additional artifacts were identified. This isolate has no further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Chapter 16. Compartment 37 Survey Results

Compartment 37 is located in the central portion of the project area (see Figure 1.1). Cassidy Bridge Road forms the southern compartment boundary. The Chauga River borders the compartment on the west, and Bone Camp Creek and Sawyer Branch form the eastern compartment boundary. A total of 113 acres (45.7 ha) were surveyed in eight stands (Stands 3, 26, 28, 29, 37, 46, 56, and 57; Figure 16.1). These stands range in size from 4 to 29 acres (1.6 to 11.7 ha). The landforms in these stands include ridge tops, knolls, saddles, ridge noses, and steep side slope. The stands are generally characterized by mixed pine and hardwood forests. Much of the area exhibits signs of being burned in the recent past. Dense secondary growth consisting of briars and young hardwoods is common. Dense dead fall is also present in Stands 29 and 57. Forest Service (FS) Road 739D traverses Stands 28, 29, and 37. Old logging roads were observed in Stands 3 and 46.

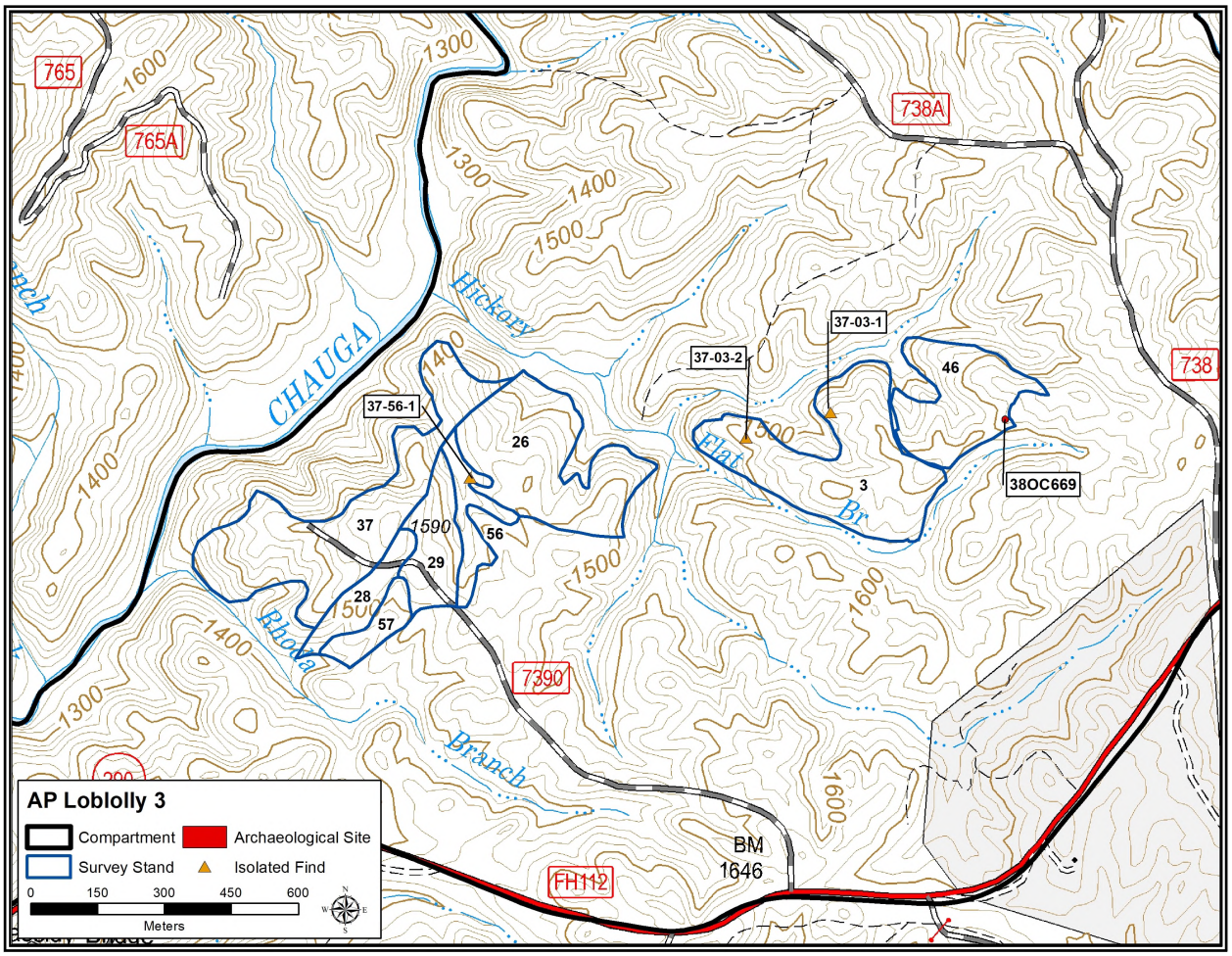

Figure 16.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological resources present in Compartment 37 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

The survey stands in this compartment were divided into zones with high, moderate and low potential for the presence of archaeological remains (Figure 16.2). High potential areas measure 13.5 acres (5.5 ha), and moderate potential areas measure 61.8 acres (25.0 ha). Portions of the survey stands determined to have low archaeological potential account for 37.8 acres (15.3 ha). A total of 354 shovel tests were excavated in Compartment 37. Soil profiles typically consisted of 10 centimeters of brown or reddish brown sandy loam overlaying red clay. Red clay was present just below the ground surface in some areas.

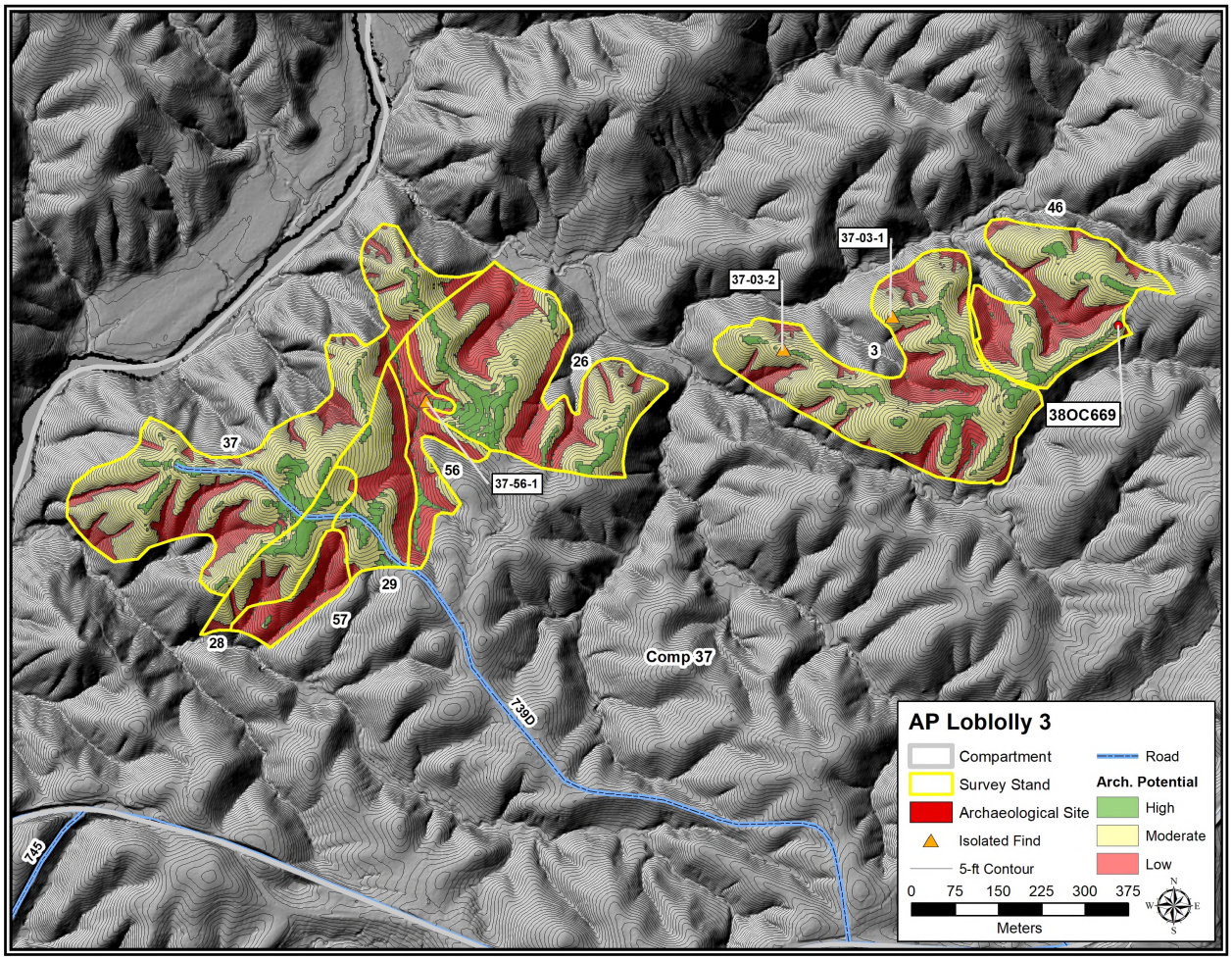

Figure 16.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological resources present in Compartment 37.

Archaeological Sites

No previously recorded archaeological sites are present in the Compartment 37 survey stands. One archaeological site, 38OC669, was identified in Stand 46. This site is a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate age. The site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is discussed in more detail below. Three isolated finds were also identified during this investigation in Compartment 37.

Site 38OC669

Compartment/Stand: 37/46
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

UTM (NAD 83): 38528251 N 300105 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Hickory Flat Branch

Site 38OC669 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located near the eastern boundary of Stand 46 (see Figures 16.1 and 16.2). The ridge top on which the site is situated is very narrow and has a gentle southwest facing slope. The surrounding forest consists mostly of hardwoods, but the immediate site vicinity has secondary growth consisting of dense briars and young hardwoods. An old road/trail extends along the ridge top that was devoid of vegetation. Surface visibility along the trail was very good.

Shovel tests were excavated at 5- and 10-meter intervals at this site. Of the nine excavated shovel tests, none yielded subsurface artifacts. A 15-meter diameter boundary was established around the surface artifacts originally identified on the ground surface (Figure 16.3). Excavated shovel tests exhibited soil profiles consisting of 8 centimeters of brown silty loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

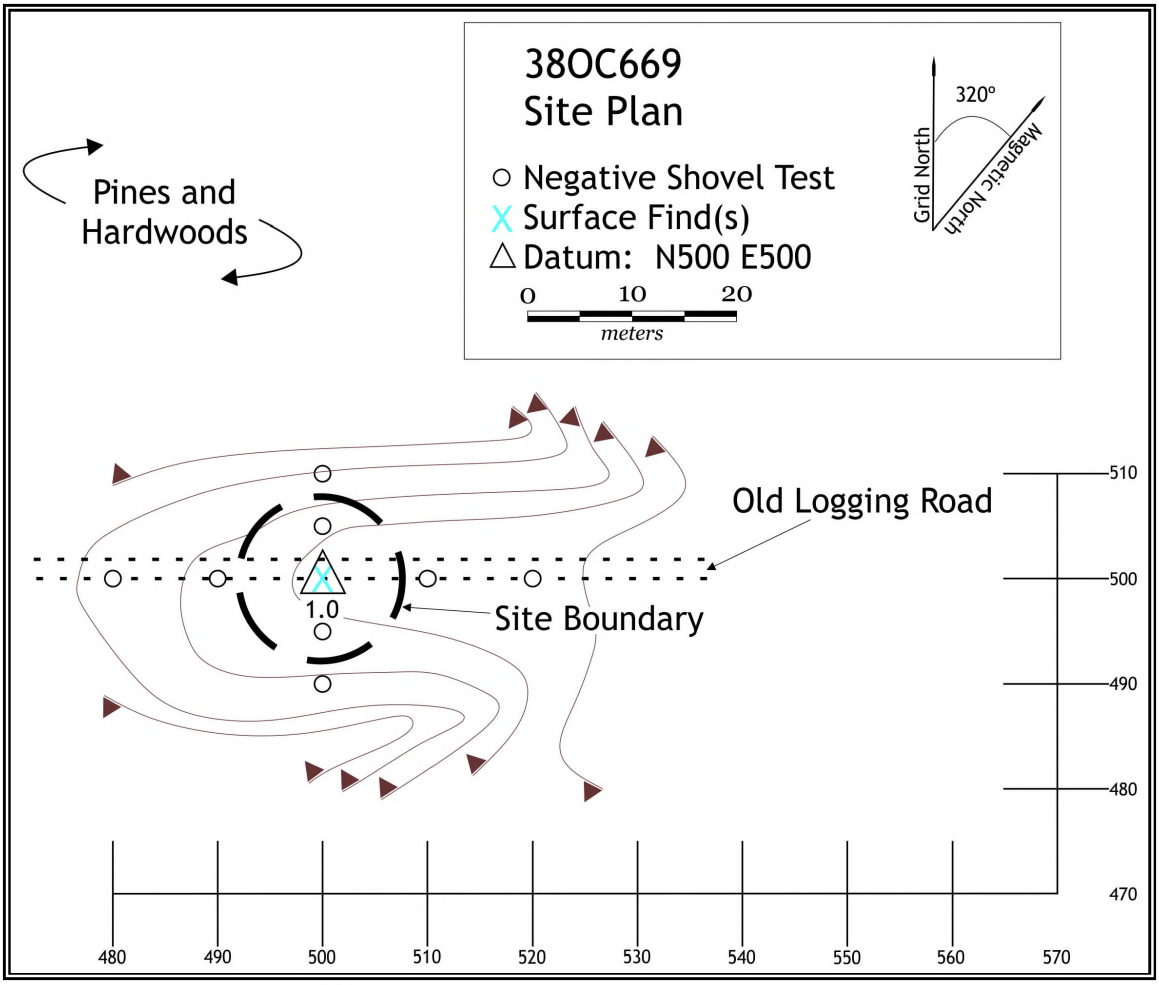

Figure 16.3. Plan map of site 38OC669.

Eight artifacts were recovered from this site. The assemblage includes six flakes/flake fragments and two pieces of shatter. All of the artifacts are made of quartz. The artifacts are not culturally diagnostic, and the site's age of occupation cannot be determined. All of the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface along the edge of the trail traversing the site.

Site 38OC669 is a small surface scatter of prehistoric debitage. The site lacks subsurface deposits, and the area has been disturbed by the road, logging, and erosion. This site is not likely to yield significant data pertaining to regional prehistory. Site 38OC669 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Finds

Three isolated finds were identified in Compartment 37 (see Figures 6.1 and 6.2; Table 16.1). Two of these isolates, 37-3-1 and 37-3-2, are located in Stand 3. The third isolate, 37-56-1, was identified in Stand 56. These resources all consist of non-diagnostic quartz flakes/flake fragments. Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform pattern at each isolate. In addition, areas of exposed ground surface were inspected for cultural remains. No additional artifacts were identified in the vicinity of these isolated finds. These resources will not contribute significant data concerning prehistoric lifeways, and all are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 16.1. Summary of Isolated Finds Identified in Compartment 37.

Isolated Find	Description	Comment
37-3-1	quartz flake/flake fragment	terrestrial cortex
37-3-2	quartz flake/flake fragment	
37-56-1	quartz flake/flake fragment	

Chapter 17. Compartment 38 Survey Results

Compartment 38 is located in the central portion of the AP Loblolly 3 project area (see Figure 1.1). Cassidy Bridge Road and Rich Mountain Road form the northern and eastern compartment boundaries. The compartment is bordered on the south by Cedar Creek and on the west by Baker Branch and Grandpas Mountain Drive. A total of 188 acres (76.1 ha) were surveyed in two stands in this compartment (Figure 18.1). Stand 6 measures 110 acres (44.5 ha), and Stand 19 measures 78 acres (31.6 ha). Stand 6 is characterized by knolls, saddles, ridge noses, narrow ridge tops, and steep side slope. Stand 19 also contains narrow ridge tops, knolls, saddles, and ridge noses. A small portion of the stand extends into the Cedar Creek floodplain. Both stands are characterized by mixed pine and hardwood forests. However, underbrush in Stand 19 is much more dense than Stand 6. Forest Service (FS) Road 739C traverses the eastern portion of Stand 6 from north to south. FS Roads 726 and 2377 extend through and form portions of the boundary of Stand 19.

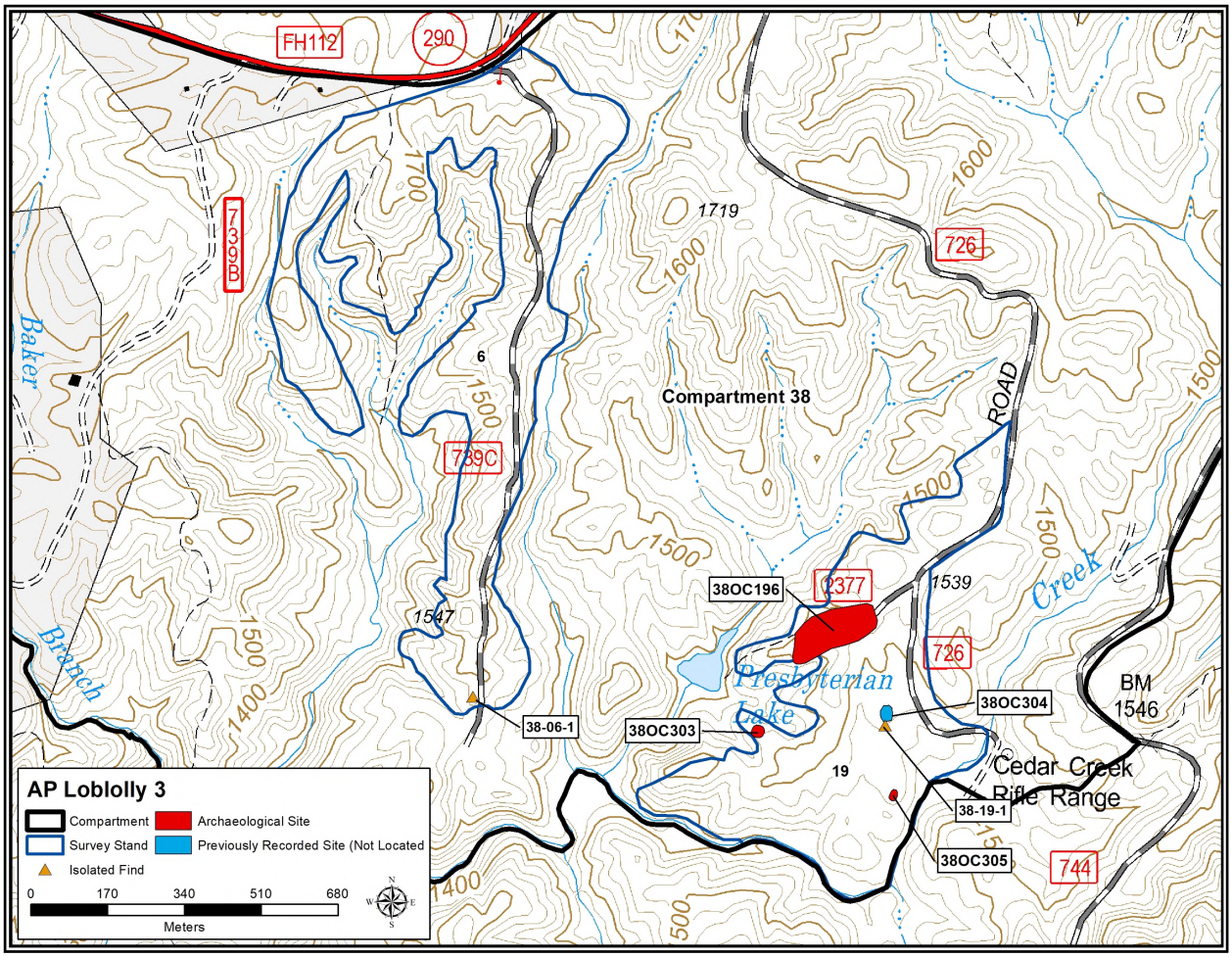

Figure 17.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological resources present in Compartment 38 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

The survey areas in this compartment were largely classified as having moderate archaeological potential, encompassing 87.9 acres (35.6 ha). Low potential areas encompassed 53.5 acres (21.7 ha). The smallest portion of the project area, measuring 46.8 acres (18.9 ha), was classified as having high archaeological potential. During the survey, much of the moderate potential areas were deemed too steep to warrant shovel testing, although judgmentally placed shovel tests were excavated when appropriate. Shovel tests excavated in these stands totaled 558. Soil profiles generally consisted of 10 to 15 centimeters of yellowish brown or brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. In some areas, yellow silty loam was present to a depth of 10 to 15 centimeters overlaying yellow silty clay or bedrock.

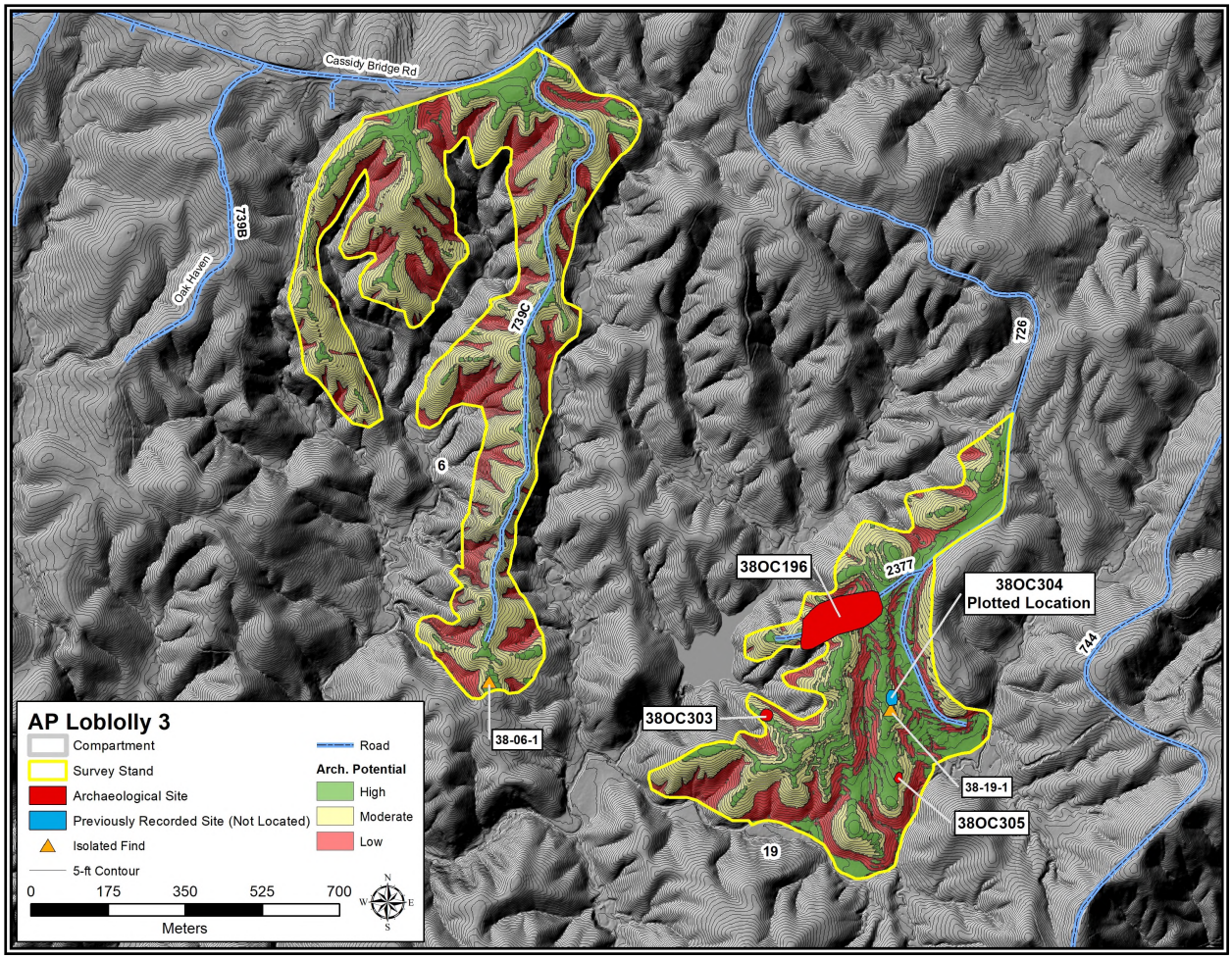

Figure 17.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 38.

Archaeological Sites

Four previously recorded archaeological sites are located in Compartment 38 (Table 17.1; see Figures 17.1 and 17.2). These resources include two historic houses sites dating from the nineteenth and through twentieth centuries, a historic cemetery, and a historic marker. All of these resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP and are discussed individually below. No additional archaeological sites were identified during this survey; however, two isolated finds were documented.

Table 17.1. Summary of Archaeological Sites Present in Compartment 38.

Site	Stand	Description	NRHP Recommendation
38OC196	19	Late 19th - Middle 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
38OC303	19	Late 19th - Early 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
38OC304	19	Unknown Historic Marker	Not Eligible
38OC305	19	Unknown Historic Cemetery	Not Eligible

Site 38OC196

Compartment/Stand: 38/19
Site Type: Historic House Site
Component: Late 19th - Middle 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3851118 N 302672 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Cedar Creek

Site 38OC196 was recorded by USFS archaeologist Dan Elliott in 1983 during a survey for the construction of FS Road 2377 (site form on file at SCIAA). This site was recorded as a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house site with several concrete pads indicating the location of outbuildings. Based on the distribution of structural remains, the site dimensions were measured as 125 by 50 meters. A plan map of the site was not submitted with the state site form nor was one included in the repor. No artifacts were collected from the site but whiteware ceramics, square cut nails, "modern" bottle glass, tin cans, and a tricycle were observed at the site. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to the severity of the disturbance.

The site was revisited by Bates (1995) during a pine beetle salvage survey. He noted the presence of concrete pads and structural debris scattered along FS Road 2377. No shovel testing was conducted, nor were artifacts collected during the revisit. Destruction of the site was largely attributed to the construction of the Forest Service road. The site remained not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC196 is recorded at the north half of Stand 19 (see Figures 17.1 and 17.2). The site encompasses a large portion of a relatively level ridge top. FS Road 2377 traverses the ridge and divides the site into two parts. The forest in the site area consists of mixed pines and hardwoods. The density of underbrush varies but is generally moderately dense.

A total of 24 shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals around structural remains in the site area. Several 30-meter interval survey shovel tests also fell within the site boundary. Site dimensions of 80 by 210 meters were established based on structural remains identified during the recent investigation as well as those previously noted (Figure 17.3). Shovel test soil profiles ranged from red clay subsoil just below the ground surface to 10 to 15 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

Only two artifacts were recovered from this site. Both are pieces of undecorated porcelain and are likely toilet fragments. They were recovered from the southwest corner of the site adjacent to Structure 1 (see Figure 17.3). The remains of Structure 1 are located south of FS Road 2377 in the southwest corner of

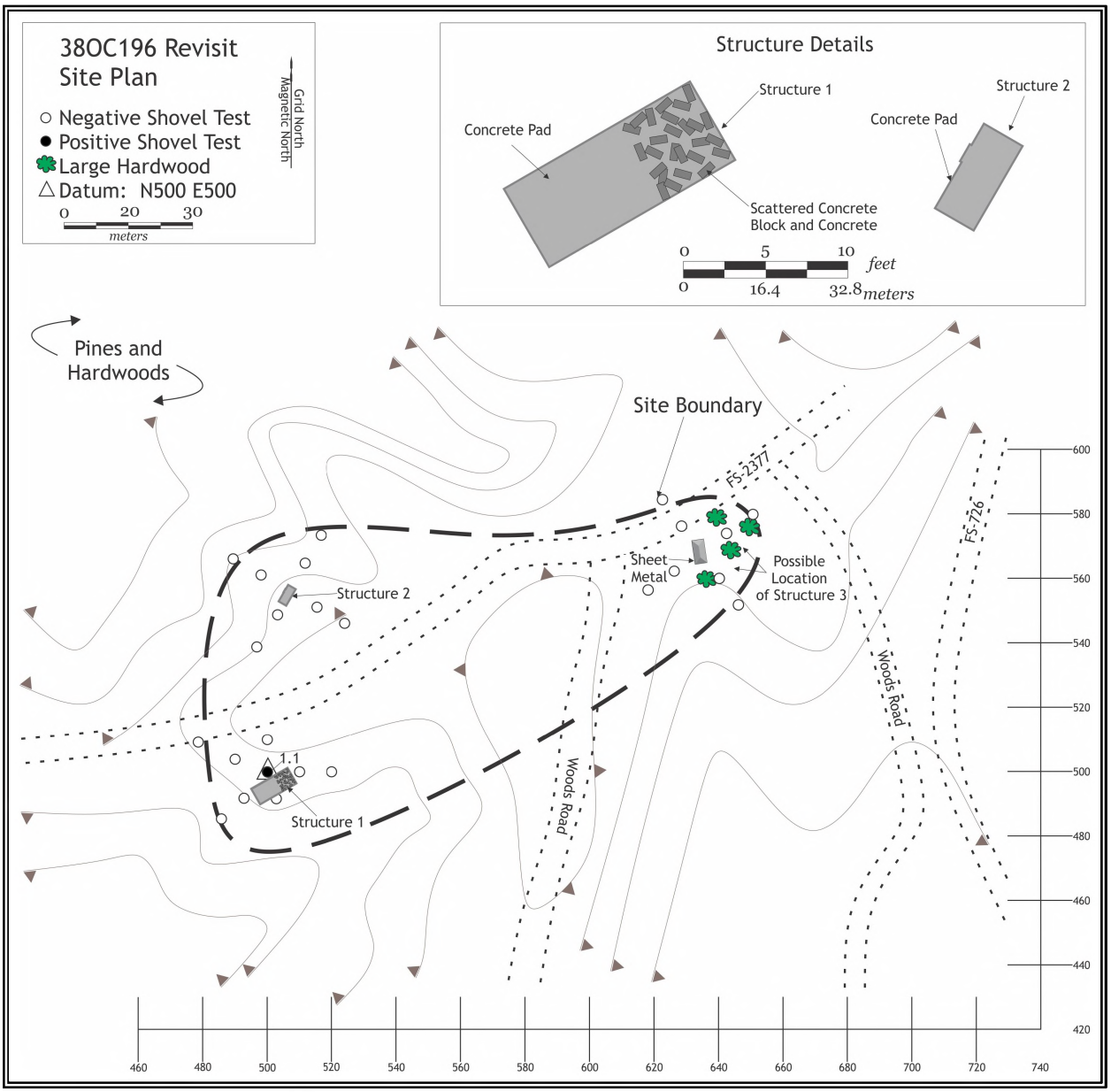

Figure 17.3. Plan map of site 38OC196.

the site. The remains include a concrete pad and a scatter of concrete block measuring approximately 39 by 15 feet (11.9 by 4.6 meters). The blocks are not articulated and may have been dumped or pushed to their current location. A pipe is sticking out of the concrete pad suggesting the building had plumbing, which would be consistent with finding toilet fragments. A small set of concrete steps is located immediately southwest of Structure 1. They measure 3 by 3 feet (91 by 91 cm) and are 30 inches (76 cm) tall.

Structure 2 is located approximately 60 meters north of Structure 1, on the north side of FS Road 2377. Structure 2 remains consist of a concrete pad measuring approximately 19 by 10 feet (5.8 by 3.0 meters). One piece of sheet metal was identified at the northeast end of the site, but no structural remains were observed.

The 1938 Oconee County Highway map shows one house in the vicinity of 38OC196 (Figure 17.4). Three structures are shown on the 1960 (photorevised 1980) Whetstone, SC-GA USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 17.5). Structure 2 aligns with the westernmost building shown on the topographic maps. No remains were identified in the locations of the other two building symbols shown on the topographic map. Structure 1 does not coincide with any of the buildings identified on historic maps. However, as noted above, the remains appear to have been dumped at its current location and could represent one of the buildings on the topographic maps.

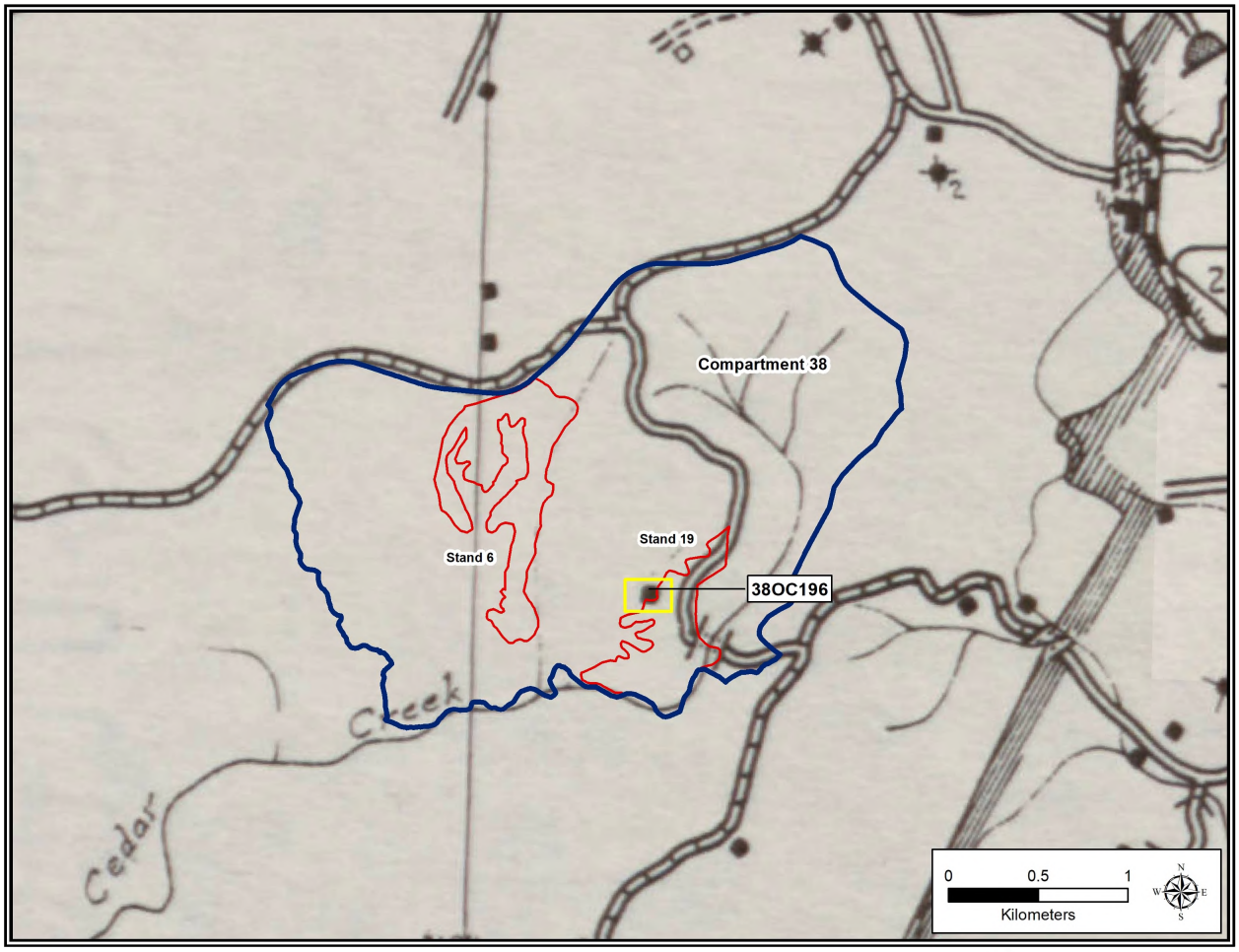

Figure 17.4. 1938 Oconee County highway map showing a house at the location of site 38OC196.

Site 38OC196 is the remains of a late nineteenth through middle twentieth century house complex. Little data is provided on the state of the remains (i.e., number of buildings, structural remains present) when the site was first recorded but they are presently sparse and have been largely destroyed. Few artifacts were identified during the current investigation and the material observed by Elliott and Bates was either no longer present or was not visible. This site will not yield new or significant data pertaining to the history of the region. We concur with the previous assessment that site 38OC196 is not eligible for the NRHP.

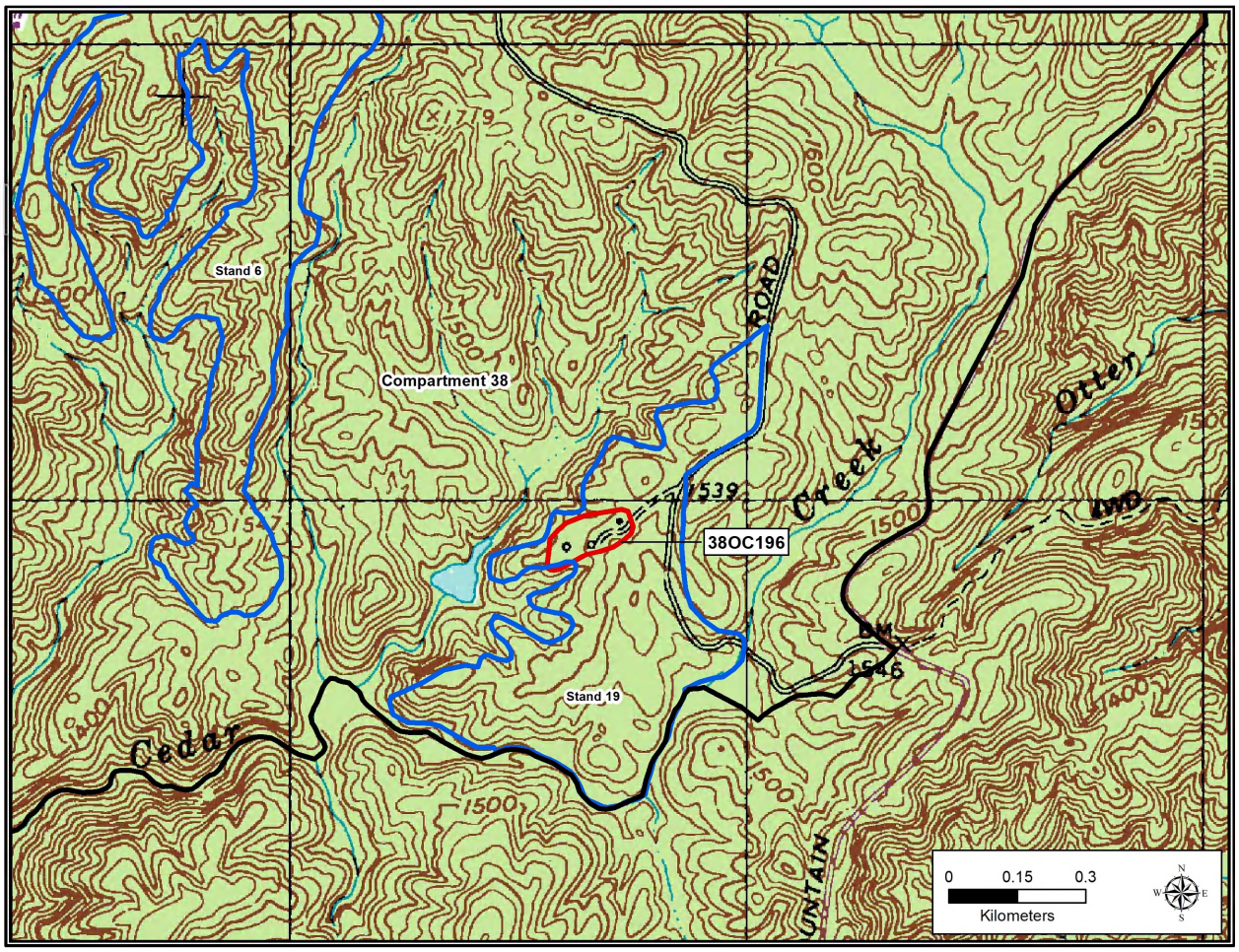

Figure 17.5. Map showing structures located at 38OC196 (1960 *Whetstone, GA-SC* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980]).

Site 38OC303

Compartment/Stand: 38/19
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Historic House Site
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
Early - Middle 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

UTM (NAD 83): 3850896 N 302505 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam

Drainage: Cedar Creek

USFS archaeologist Jim Bates (1995) recorded site 38OC303 as a prehistoric lithic scatter and an early to middle twentieth century house site. Six shovel tests were excavated at the site. Positive shovel tests and structural remains formed site boundaries measuring 30 by 30 meters. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of three quartz bifacial thinning flake and three quartz chunks. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were identified. The historic assemblage include five pieces of clear panel container glass labeled "Chattanooga Medicine Co." Structural remains included a fieldstone chimney base, a partial raised house pad, and a collapsed well lined with rock. Bates (1995) noted a house shows at the site location on the 1963 Oconee County soil map. Due to the severity of erosion of the site and a lack of research potential, site 38OC303 was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC303 is located near the western boundary of Stand 19 (see Figures 17.1 and 17.2). The site is situated on a ridge nose that slopes down to the northwest toward Presbyterian Lake. The landform is eroded and has been terraced just southeast of the site. An old road bed traverses the ridge nose just south of the site deposits. The forest canopy in the site vicinity is comprised of a mix of pines and hardwoods.

Twenty-one shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals to define the boundaries of 38OC303. A site boundary of 35 by 30 meters was established based on three positive shovel tests, surface artifacts, features, and the results of Bates' (1995) investigation (Figure 17.6). Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

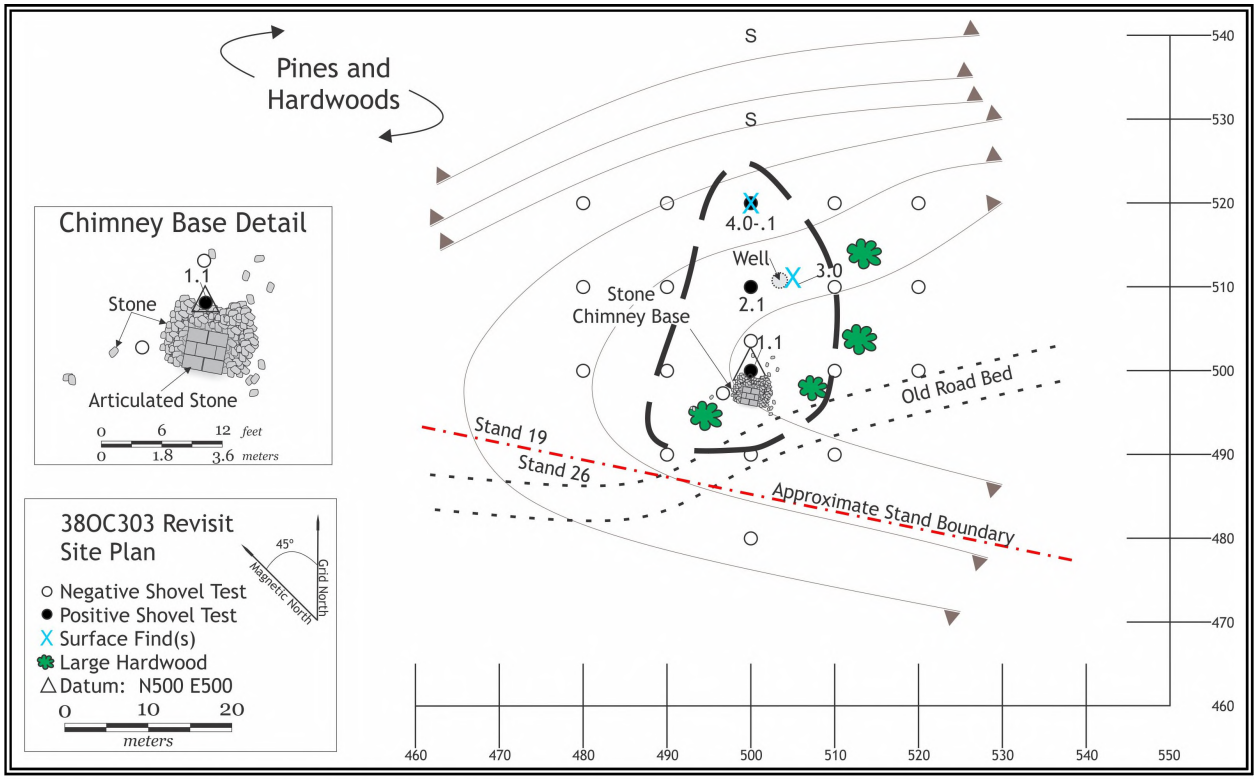

Figure 17.6. Plan map of site 38OC303.

The prehistoric assemblage from this site consists of four quartz flakes/flake fragments. None of these artifacts are culturally or temporally diagnostic. The prehistoric remains were recovered from the ground surface and to a depth of 15 centimeters below the ground surface at north end of the site.

The historic artifact assemblage is summarized in Table 17.2. Artifact classes are limited to bottle and flat glass and ceramics. The ceramics have long manufacturing ranges beginning in the first half of the nineteenth century. The characteristics of the recovered bottle glass (e.g., embossing, machine made) indicates an early twentieth century occupation of the site. All of these artifacts are consistent with a twentieth century occupation postulated by Bates (1995).

Structural remains identified on site include a stacked stone chimney base measuring 9 by 9 feet (2.7 by 2.7 m) with a height of 56 inches (1.42 m). The articulated portion of the chimney measures 4 by 4 feet (1.2 by 1.2 m). There are stones scattered around the chimney base, but it is unclear which, if any, were used as structural supports. The area is somewhat disturbed, and the house pad identified by Bates (1995) was

Table 17.2. Summary of Historic Artifacts Recovered from Site 38OC303.

Artifact	Count	Comment
Glass: light green bottle glass	2	embossing, machine made, post 1903[1]
light green flat glass	3	window glass
Ceramics: Bristol glazed/slipped stoneware	1	1835-present; popular post 1880s[2, 3]
undecorated ironstone	1	1840-present[2]

1. Miller et al. 2000, 2. Aultman et al. 2016, 3. Stelle 2001

not clearly visible during this investigation. A collapsed well was identified approximately 12 meters north of the chimney base. The well measures 6 feet (1.8 m) in diameter and 3 feet (91 cm) in depth. Bates (1995) noted that a house appears in the site location on the 1963 Oconee County soil map. Although the 1907 Oconee County soil map was review, the 1963 map could not be located during this investigation. None of the other historic maps reviewed for this project show a structure in the site vicinity.

Site 38OC303 is an early to middle twentieth century house site and a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. The prehistoric component lacks diagnostic artifacts and has been severely disturbed by logging, erosion, and the subsequent historic occupation. The historic component consists of a small artifact assemblage and disturbed structural remains. This site is not likely to yield new or significant data pertaining to regional history or prehistory. We concur with the previous assessment and recommend site 38OC303 not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC304

Compartment/Stand: 38/19
Site Type: Historic Marker
Component: Unknown Historic
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3850936 N 302790 E
USGS Quad: Whetstone, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Cedar Creek

Site 38OC304 is a stone marker recorded by Bates (1995) and given site boundaries of 10 by 10 meters. The "metavolcanic slate-like rock" (Bates 1995:12) measured 25 by 10 centimeters, and had a height of 32 centimeters. An "X" is carved on the western face of the marker. Bates (1995) suggested the stone may be either a grave marker or a property marker and dated the site to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Due to a lack of research potential, the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP. However, as there was the possibility of the stone marking a burial, the site was preserved during timber salvage.

This site was recorded in the central portion of Stand 19 (see Figures 17.1 and 17.2). The site is situated on a ridge top that slopes down to the south. The area is very eroded and has been terraced. An old road traverses the ridge and is shown west of the stone marker on Bates' (1995) site map. The recorded site area is characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest with moderately dense underbrush. The site vicinity was covered by a pedestrian walkover at 5-meter intervals extending 30 meters south and 90 meters north of the original plotted site boundaries. The marker could not be located. It is possible the marker was obscured by dense undergrowth or has been displaced/covered since being recorded. The site was previously determined not eligible for the NRHP, and its NRHP status remains unchanged.

Site 38OC305

Compartment/Stand: 38/19	**UTM (NAD 83):** 3850755 N 302805 E
Site Type: Prehistoric Isolate, Historic Cemetery	**USGS Quad:** Whetstone, SC-GA
Component: Late Archaic/Early Woodland Unknown Historic	**Soil Type:** Evard fine sandy loam
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible	**Drainage:** Cedar Creek

Site 38OC305 was recorded as a historic cemetery and prehistoric isolated find by Bates (1995). Four burials were identified at the site resulting in site dimensions of 20 by 20 meters. The four burials are arranged in a single row oriented east to west and have fieldstone head and foot markers and depressions. A Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period projectile point was recovered from the surface between two of the graves. Shovel tests excavated in the areas adjacent to the cemetery did not yield any additional prehistoric artifacts. Bates (1995) speculated that the cemetery likely belonged to a single family, but it is not know who is interred at the site. The site was tentatively dated to the late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century. As the site was not likely to yield significant archaeological data, 38OC305 was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

This cemetery is located at the southern end of Stand 19 (see Figures 17.1 and 17.2). The site is situated on a ridge top that slopes down to the south. The landform overlooks Cedar Creek to the east. Vegetation in the surrounding area consists of scattered pines and hardwoods. Several hardwoods ring the cemetery and appear to have served as an informal boundary during previous logging activities.

Site boundaries of 25 by 20 meters were established based on the ring of trees surrounding the graves present at the site (Figure 17.7). No shovel tests were excavated within the site boundaries. Survey shovel tests in surrounding areas generally revealed red clay just below the ground surface.

This investigation confirmed the presence of the four graves identified by Bates at 38OC305. The graves are laid out in a single row. Each grave has a fieldstone marker at the head and foot. There are no markings or engravings on the stones, and the age of the cemetery cannot be determined. No prehistoric artifacts were identified on the surface within the site boundary, and none were identified during the survey of the surrounding area. Although no engraved headstones are present, Mr. Randy McCoy, a local resident and USFS Andrew Pickens Ranger District employee, noted that Phil Davis and his wife are buried in the cemetery (Jim Bates, USFS archaeologist, personal communication 2017).

Site 38OC305 is a historic cemetery whose age cannot be determined, from which a Late Archaic/ Early Woodland period isolated find was also recovered. The prehistoric component is minimal and is not sufficient to address current research themes regarding regional prehistory. This cemetery is not associated with persons significant in the past and it does not contain unique stylistic characteristics. This cemetery will not yield new or significant archaeological data and has no further research potential. We concur with Bates' (1995) assessment and recommend 38OC305 not eligible for the NRHP. This site is protected by state and federal regulations pertaining to marked and unmarked burials. This cemetery should be avoided during any future logging or land disturbing activities.

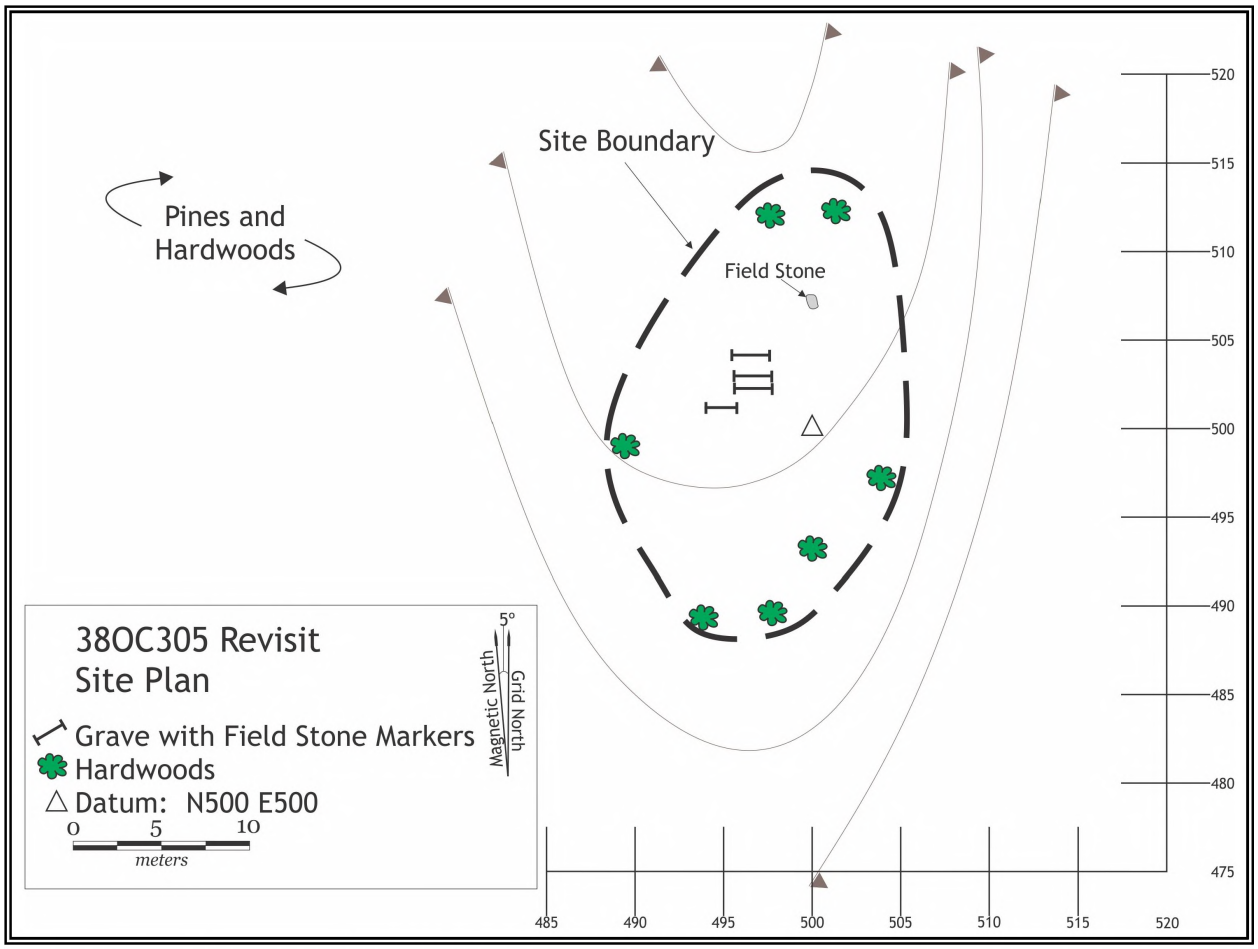

Figure 17.7. Plan map of site 38OC305.

Isolated Finds

Two isolated finds, 38-6-1 and 38-19-1, were also identified in Compartment 38 during this investigation (see Figures 17.1 and 17.2). Isolate 38-6-1 is a quartz flake/flake fragment that was recovered from the southern end of Stand 6. Isolate 38-19-1 is a quartz biface fragment that has been heat treated. The biface fragment was recovered just south of the plotted location of site 38OC304. A total of nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform pattern to define the resource boundaries. In both instances, additional deposits were not identified. These isolated finds do not meet the criteria for inclusion on the NRHP and are recommended not eligible.

Chapter 18. Compartment 40 Survey Results

Compartment 40 is located along the eastern boundary of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District (see Figure 1.1). The eastern boundary is formed by property lines, which also mark the eastern edge of Forest Service (FS) land. Poor Mountain Road forms the southern compartment boundary, and Rich Mountain Road forms part of the western compartment boundary. The remainder of the western boundary and the northern boundary is comprised of Otter Creek. Stand 7 is the only survey stand in Compartment 40 included in this investigation (Figure 18.1). The stand measures 31 acres (12.5 ha). Landforms present in this stand include ridge tops, ridge noses, knoll tops, and steep side slope. The forest consists of a mix of pines and hardwoods. FS Road 7441 extends through the southern half of the stand. Other old roads/trails were also observed in the stand.

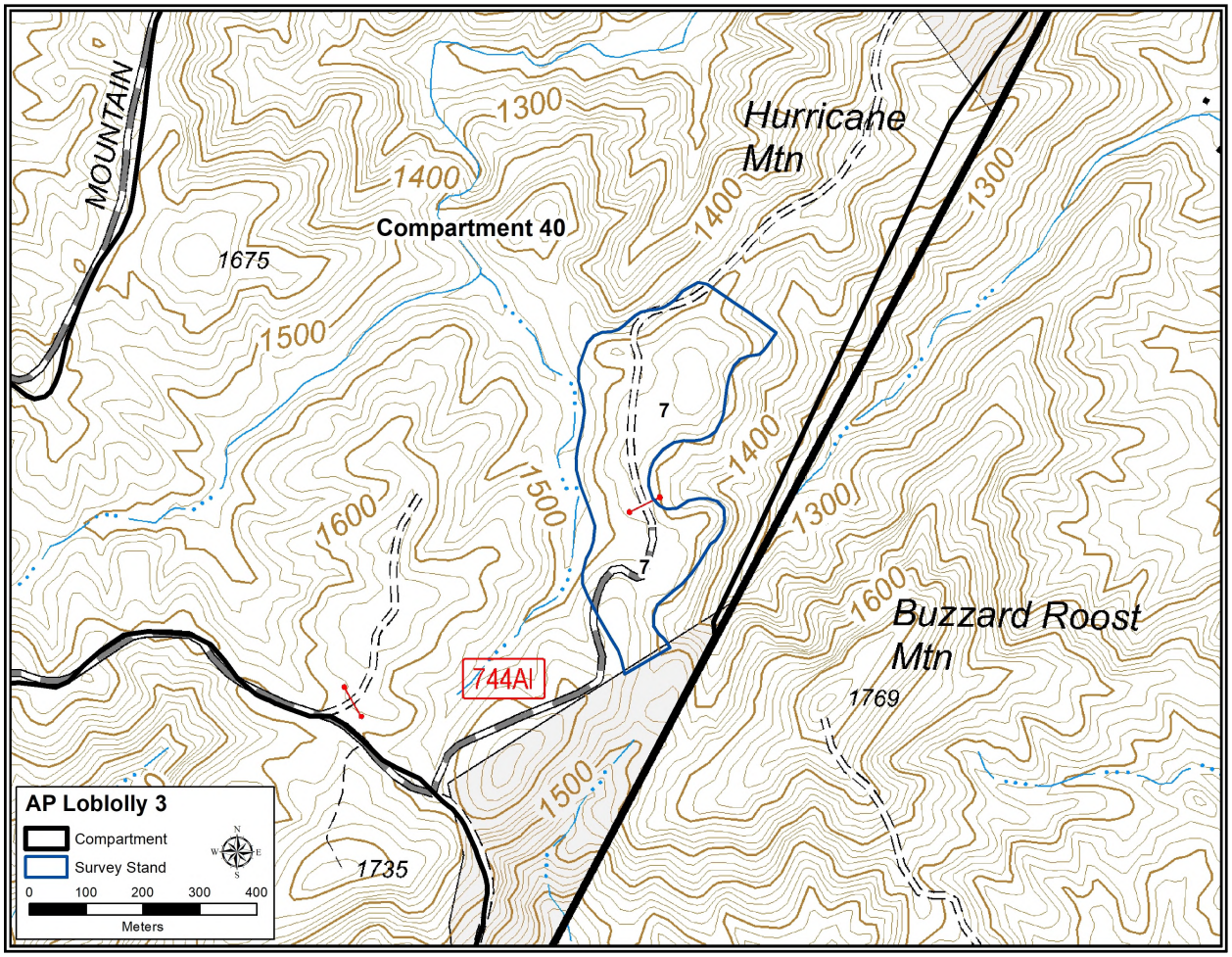

Figure 18.1. Map showing the survey stand in Compartment 40 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Stand 7 was divided into areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of archaeological remains (Figure 18.2). High potential areas encompassed 9.2 acres (3.7 ha) and are generally found along the tops of ridges and ridge noses. Moderate potential areas measure 15.1 acres (6.1 ha), and low potential areas encompass 6.2 acres (2.5 ha). A total of 71 shovel tests were excavated in this stand. Soil profiles generally consisted of 10 to 15 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay. No previously recorded archaeological sites are present in this stand, and no archaeological remains were identified during the survey.

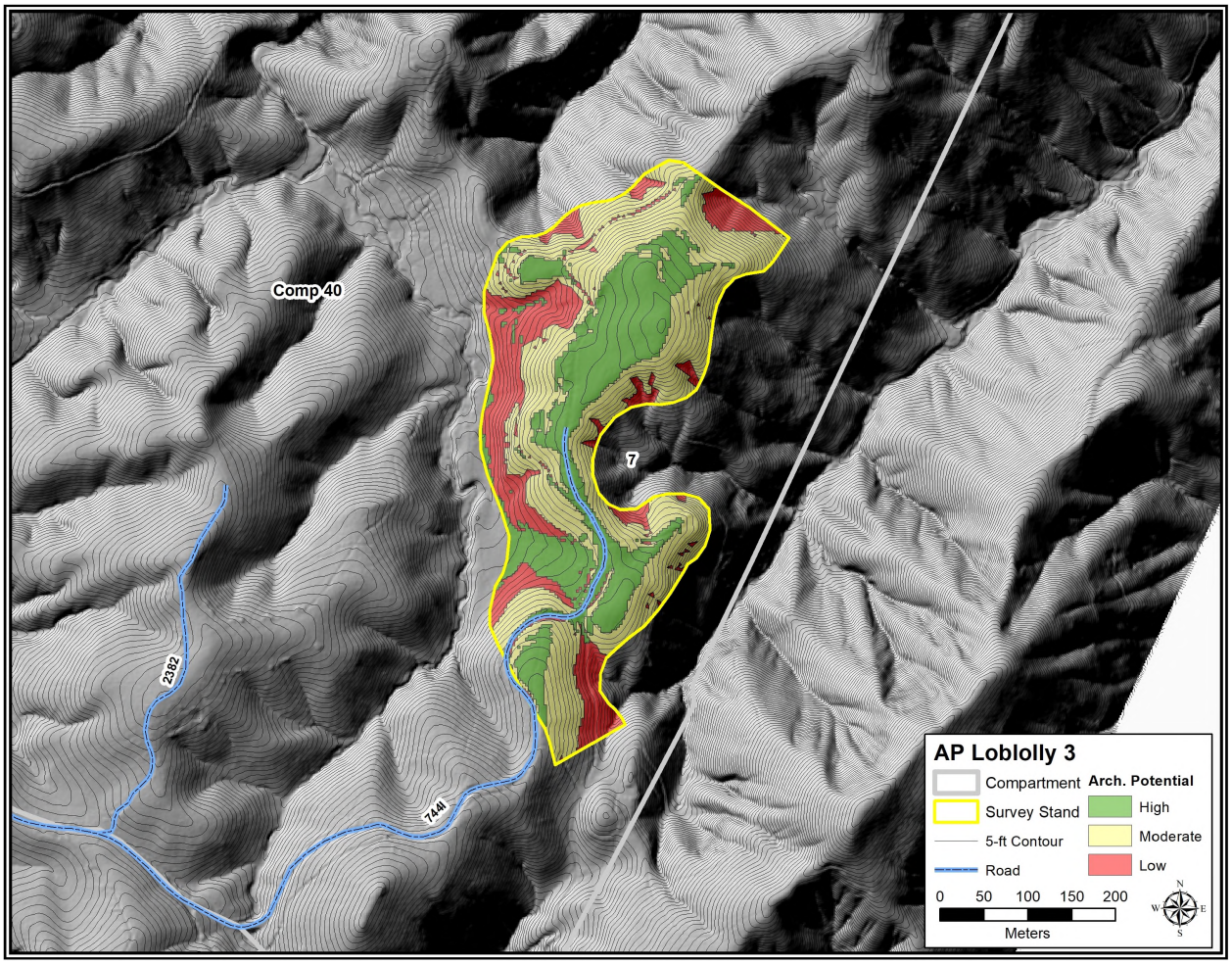

Figure 18.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 40.

Chapter 19. Compartment 44 Survey Results

Compartment 44 is located in the southern portion of the project area (see Figure 1.1). Cassidy Bridge Road comprises the northern compartment boundary, and Crooked Creek Road forms a portion of the eastern boundary. The remainder of the eastern boundary is delineated by Crooked Creek. The Chauga River serves as the southern and western boundaries. A total of 185 acres (74.9 ha) were surveyed in Stands 14 and 29 (Figure 19.1). The stands measure 151 and 54 acres (61.1 and 21.9 ha), respectively. Much of these stands are characterized by steep slope, although ridge tops, ridge noses, knolls and saddles are also present within these survey areas. A few ridge toes are located along the bottoms of unnamed drainages. Forest Service (FS) Road 743 (Crooked Creek Road) traverses Stand 14, as well as forming part of the stand boundary. FS Road 743B is also present in the northeastern portion of Stand 14. FS Road 743D is present in the southwestern portion of Stand 14.

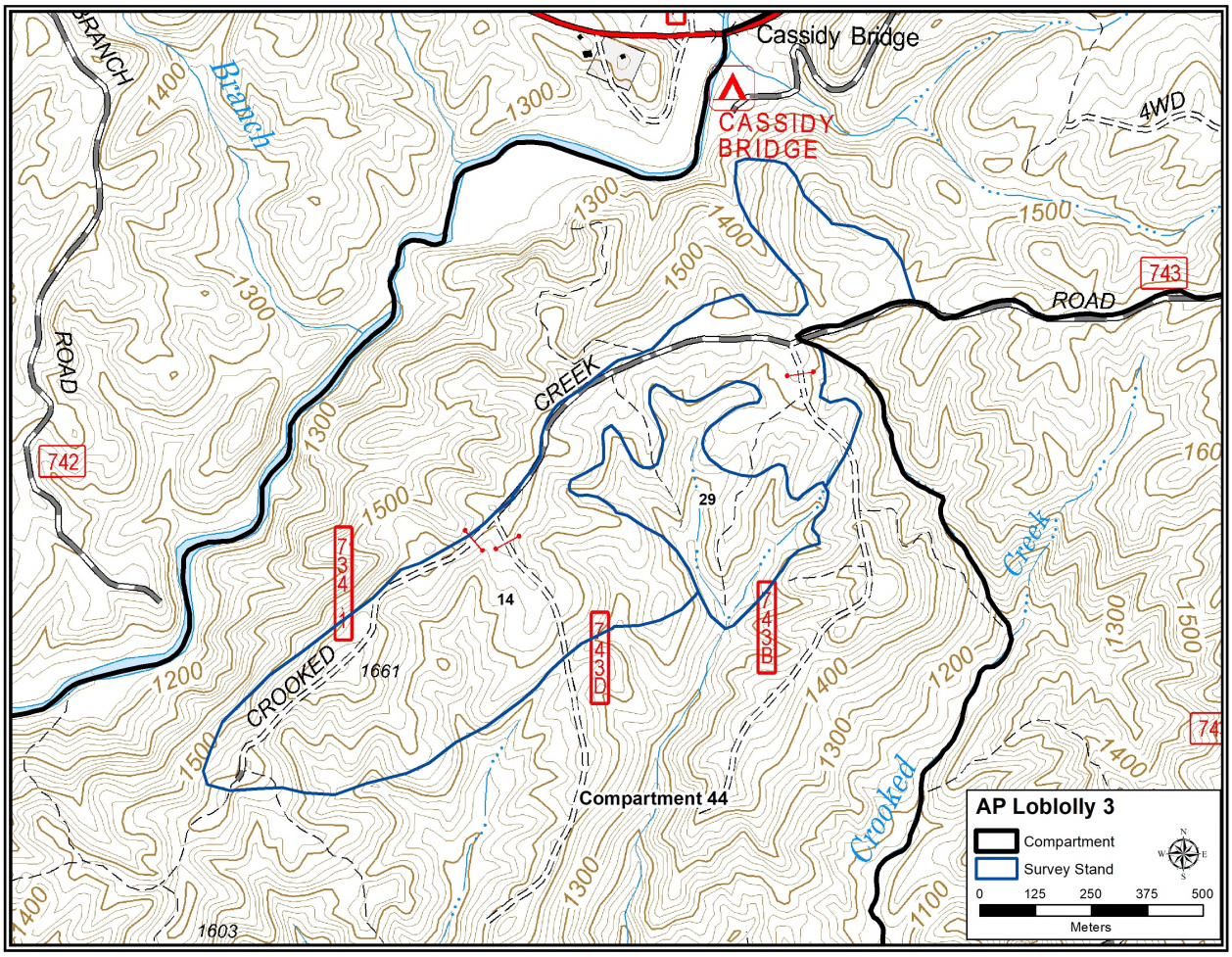

Figure 19.1. Map showing the survey stands in Compartment 44 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Areas deemed to have a high potential for archaeological remains in this compartment measured 23.3 acres (9.4 ha; Figure 15.2). Most of the high potential areas are located along the ridge tops and ridges noses. A total of 87.2 acres (35.3 ha) were classified as having moderate archaeological potential. These areas were generally viewed as too steep for shovel testing. Judgmentally placed shovel tests were excavated where they were deemed necessary. Low potential areas measured 73.9 acres (29.9 ha). A total of 354 shovel tests were excavated in these stands. Soil profiles typically exhibited 10 centimeters of brown or yellowish brown sandy loam overlaying red clay. In some areas, red clay was present at or just below the ground surface. Background research did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites in these stands. No archaeological remains were encountered during the survey in this compartment.

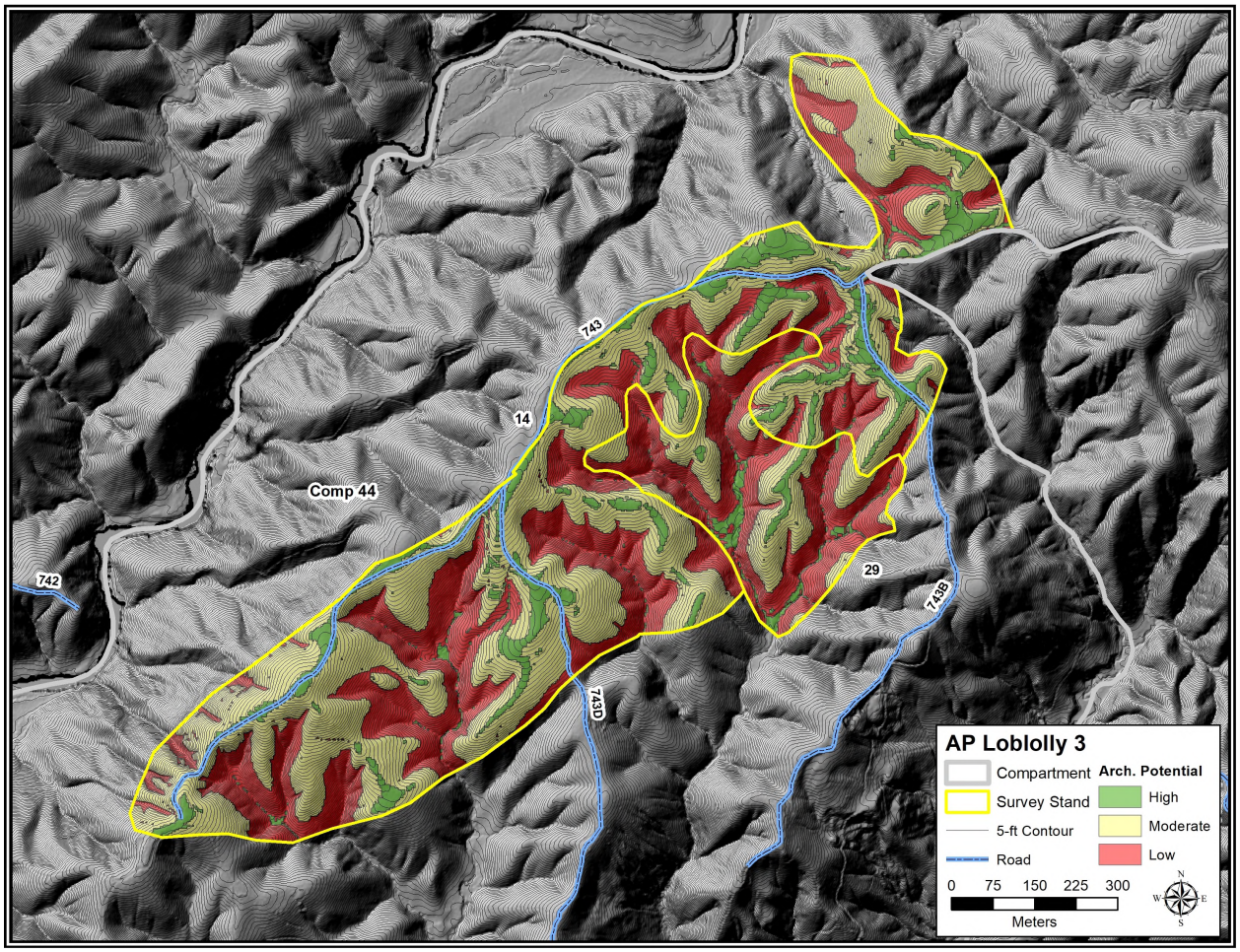

Figure 19.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 44.

Chapter 20. Compartment 45 Survey Results

Compartment 45 is located at the southern end of the project area (see Figure 1.1). This compartment is bounded on the east by the Chauga River, and on the west by Spider Valley Road, Academy Road, and Sand Branch. Cassidy Bridge Road forms the northern Compartment boundary. A total of 195 acres (78.9 ha) were surveyed in Compartment 45 (Figure 20.1). The survey area was divided into six stands (14, 15, 25, 26, 27, and 28) ranging in size from 10 to 93 acres (4.0 to 37.6 ha). These stands contain knolls, saddles, ridge tops, ridge noses, ridge toes, and floodplain associated with Double Branch. However, much of the survey area is steep side slope. A mixed pine and hardwood forest characterizes all of the stands, but the density of the underbrush greatly varies from one area to another. Stands 15 and 27 along Cassidy Bridge Road have extremely dense young pines and hardwoods. Rhododendron is present along the steep side slope and in the drainage bottoms. Forest Service (FS) Road 742 (Double Branch Road) forms a portion of the Stand14 eastern boundary and Cassidy Bridge Road borders Stands 15 and 27. Several old roads/trails were identified throughout the stands.

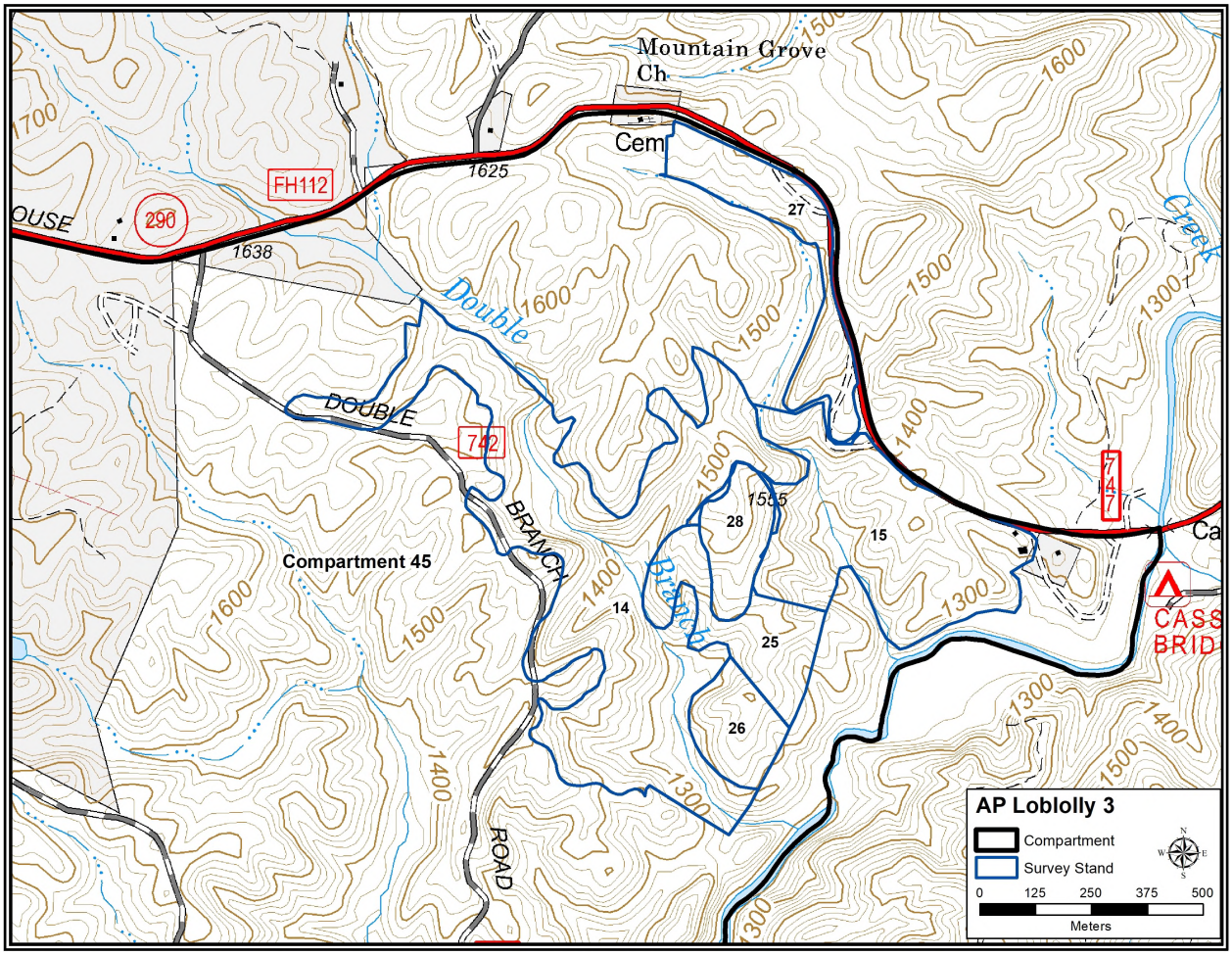

Figure 20.1. Map showing the survey stands in Compartment 45 (1993 *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Due to the severity of slope present, nearly half of the survey stands (94.3 acres [38.2 ha]) were classified as having low archaeological potential (Figure 20.2). An additional 81.3 acres (32.9 ha) were classified as having moderate archaeological potential. However, during the survey much of the moderate potential was deemed too steep to shovel test. Judgmental shovel tests were excavated where warranted. High potential areas encompassed 18.9 acres (7.6 ha), generally focused on narrow ridge tops. In total, 215 shovel tests were excavated in this compartment. Red clay was often encountered just below the ground surface along the ridge tops. Along the Double Branch floodplain, 20 centimeters of dark brown clay loam was present overlaying reddish brown clay loam.

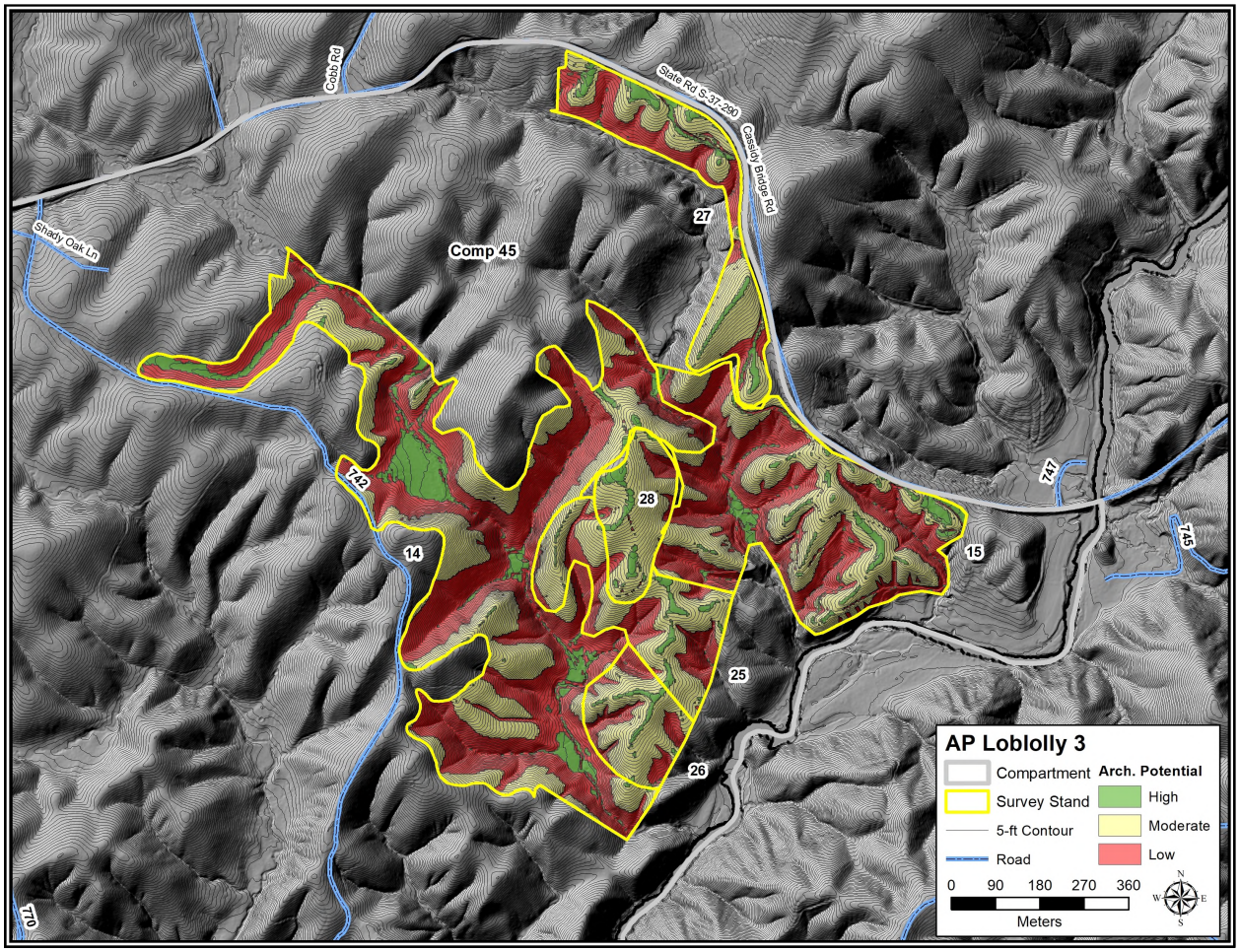

Figure 20.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 45.

Background research did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites located in the Compartment 45 survey stands. Two structures appear in the eastern portion of Stand 5 on the 1960 (photorevised 1980) *Whetstone, SC-GA* USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 20.3). This area was severely disturbed with dense vegetation. No historic structural remains were identified in the location of these structures. No other archaeological remains were encountered during the Compartment 45 survey.

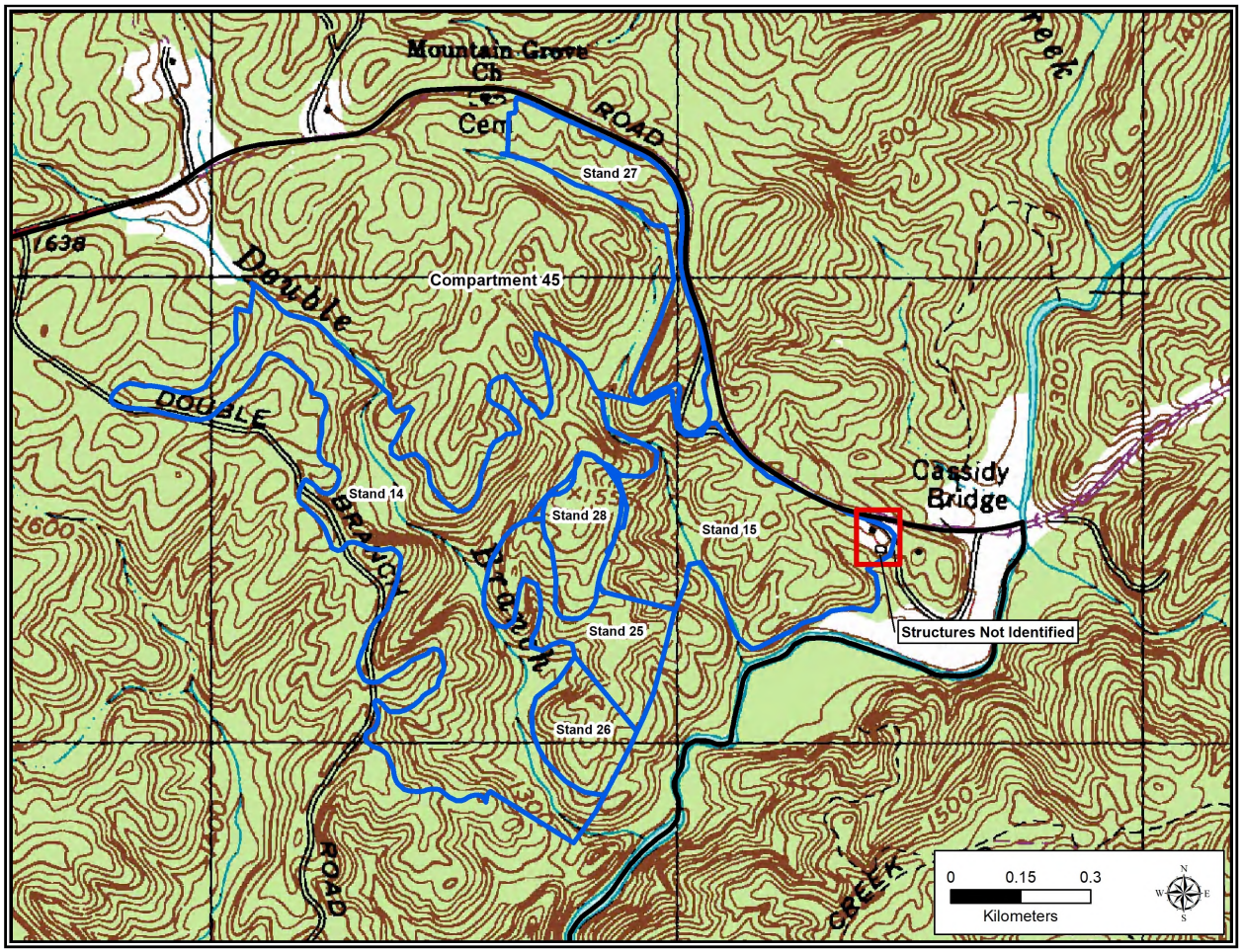

Figure 20.3. Map showing structures in Compartment 45 that were not identified during this survey (1960 *Whetstone, GA-SC* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1980]).

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Chapter 21. Compartment 49 Survey Results

Compartment 49 is located in the southwest portion of the project area (see Figure 1.1). The compartment boundary is formed by the Chattooga River on the west and Opossum Creek and Sawhead Branch on the south. The eastern boundary is formed by Battle Creek Road, Forest Service (FS) Road 755, and property lines. Long Creek borders the compartment on the north. Stand 5, measuring 43 acres (17.4 ha), is the only Compartment 49 timber stand included in this investigation (Figure 21.1). Landforms present in Stand 5 include knoll tops, narrow ridge tops, and steep slope (Figure 22.2). The forest in this portion of the project area is characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest. Old roads/trails extend down most of the ridges present in this stand.

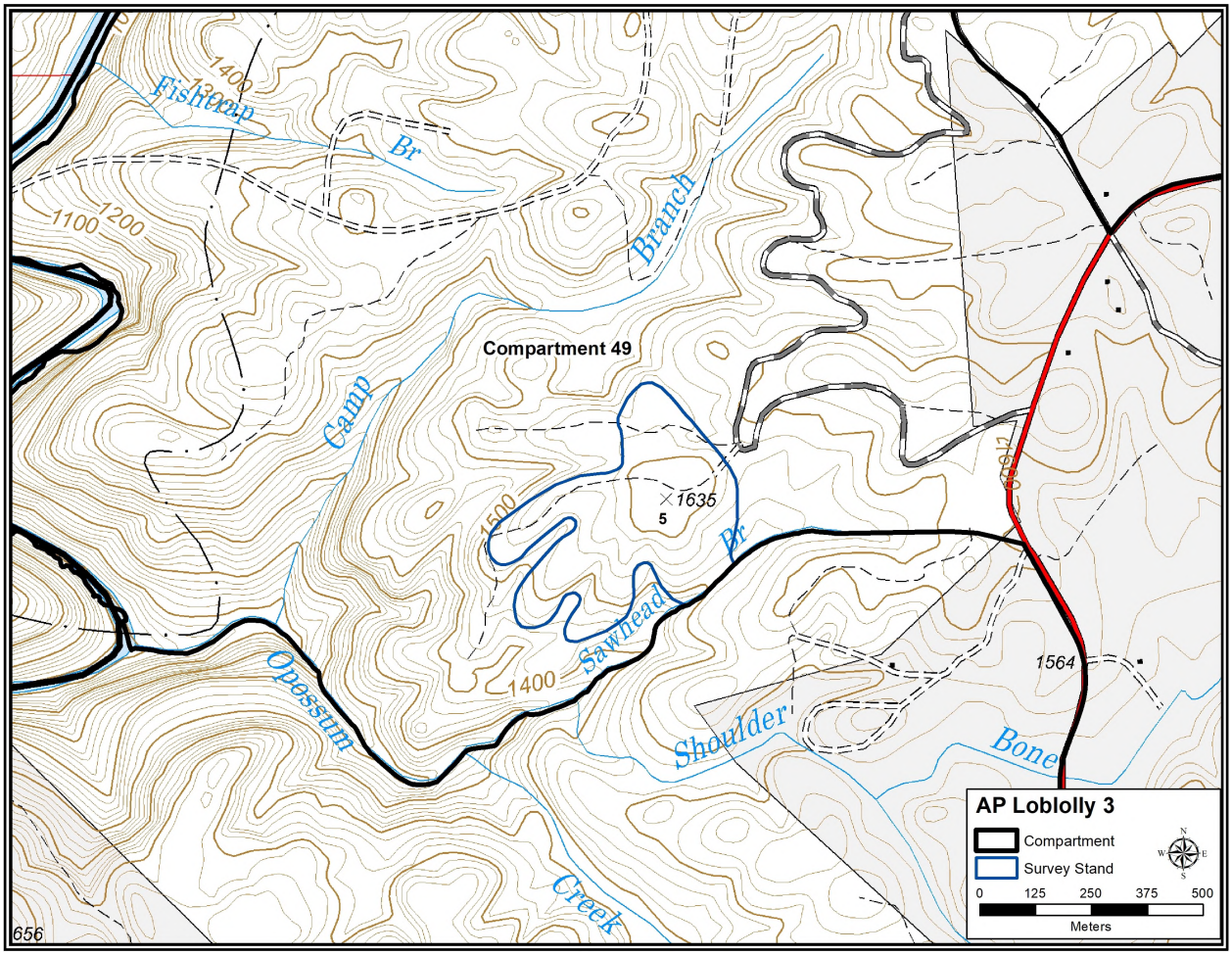

Figure 21.1. Map showing the survey stand in Compartment 49 (1993 *Rainy Mountain, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Stand 5 was divided into areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of archaeological remains (Figure 21.2). High potential areas encompassed 7.0 acres (2.8 ha) and are generally found along the tops of ridges, although a relatively level drainage bottom was also classified as a high potential area. Moderate potential areas measure 23.2 acres (9.4 ha), and low potential areas encompass 12.7 acres (5.1 ha). A total of 99 shovel tests were excavated in this stand. Soil profiles generally consisted of 10 to 15 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay. No previously recorded archaeological sites are present in this stand, and no archaeological remains were identified during this survey.

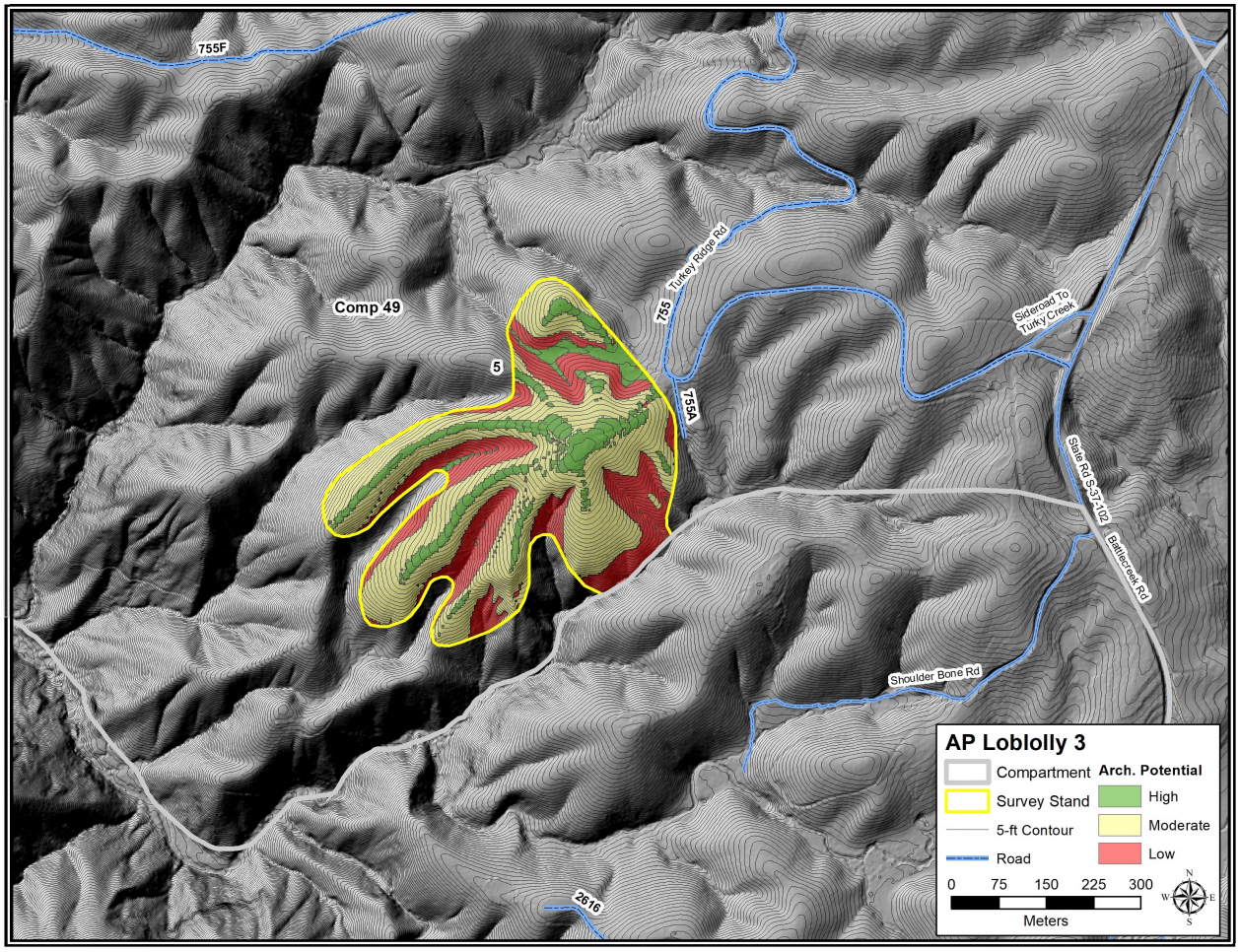

Figure 21.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stand and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 49.

Chapter 22. Compartment 51 Survey Results

Compartment 51 is located in the southwest portion of the project area (see Figure 1.1). Roads form much of the compartment boundary and include Academy Road on the northwest, US Highway 76, Spy Rock Road, and Chauga Road on the west and south. A portion of the northeastern boundary is formed by Spider Valley Road. The remainder of the boundary is comprised of the Chauga River and Sand Branch. Stand 7, measuring 26 acres (10.5 ha), was the only timber stand surveyed in Compartment 51 (Figure 22.1). The stand is largely characterized by a ridge top and knoll, all though some steep side slope is also present. Vegetation in this area consists of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. FS Road 748H (Chauga Road) traverses the eastern portion of the stand.

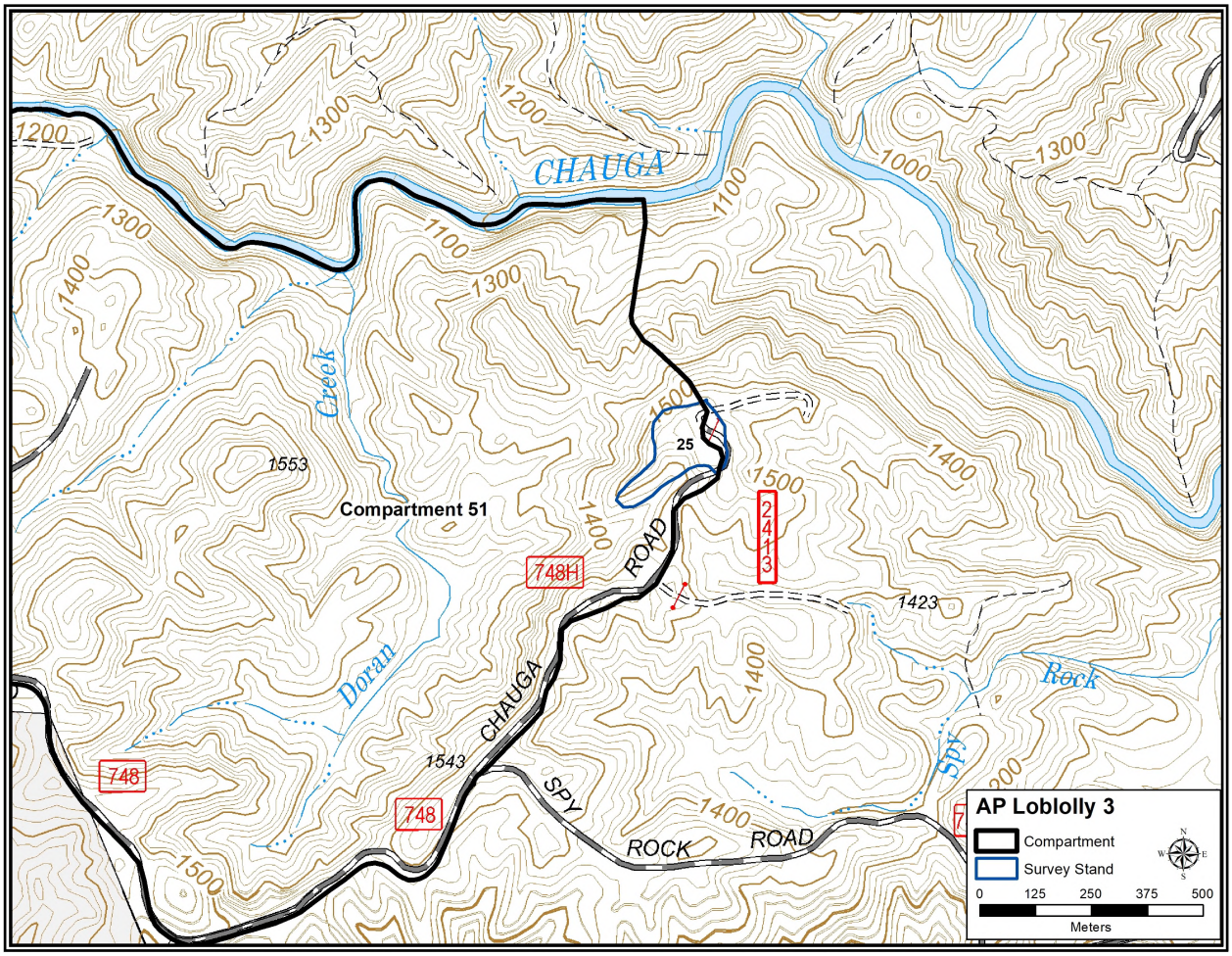

Figure 22.1. Map showing the survey stand in Compartment 51 (1993 *Whetstone SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

Areas classified as having high archaeological potential in Stand 25 measure 1.4 acres (0.6 ha), and were associated with the ridge top (Figure 22.2). Moderate potential areas measured 3.9 acres (1.6 ha). The remaining 1.7 acres (0.7 ha) were classified as having low archaeological potential. A total of 43 shovel tests were excavated in Stand 25. The landforms are eroded, and shovel tests generally revealed red clay at or just below the ground surface. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located in Stand 25. No cultural remains were identified in the project during this investigation.

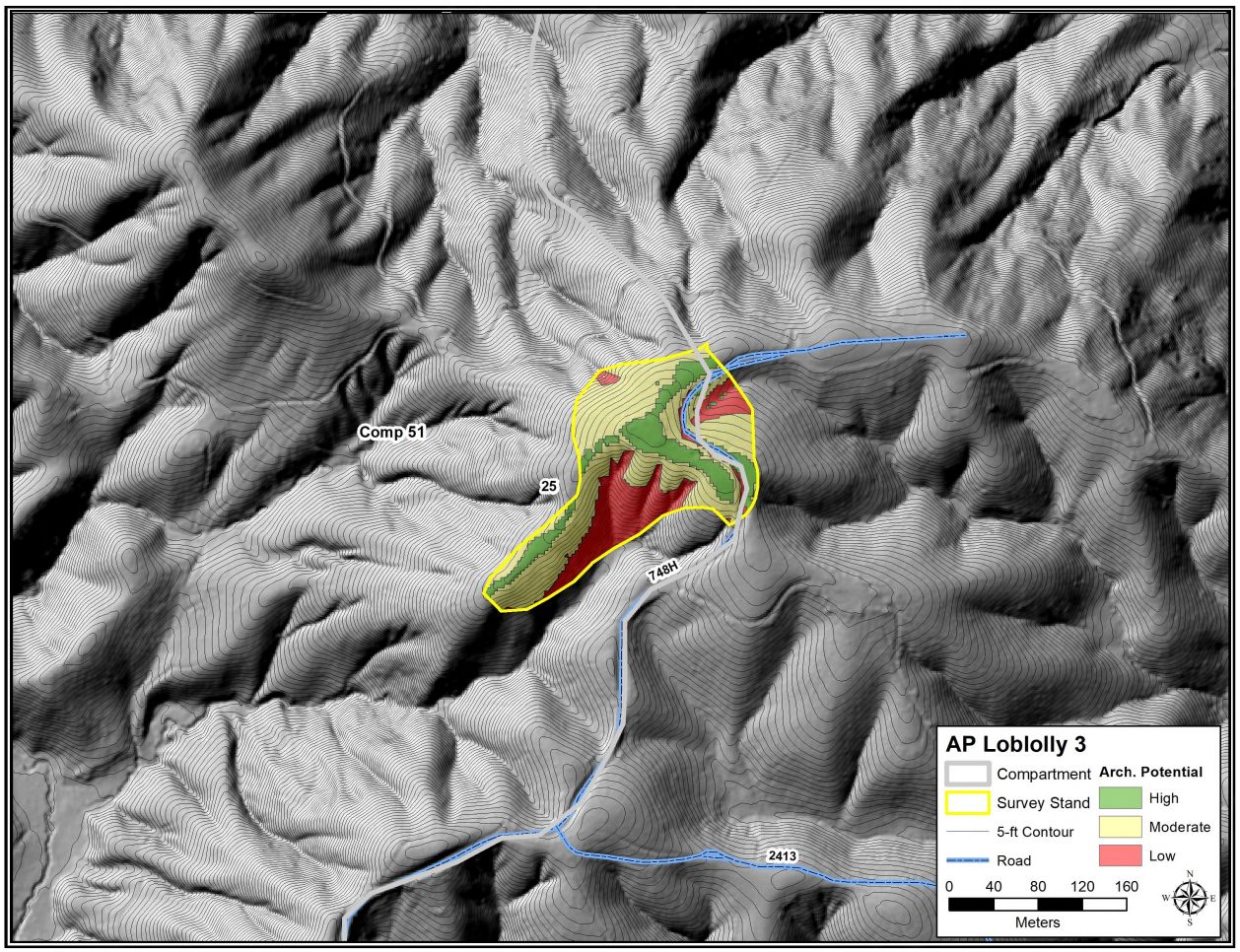

Figure 22.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stand and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 51.

Chapter 23. Compartment 52 Survey Results

Compartment 52 is located at the southern end of the AP Loblolly 3 project area (see Figure 1.1). The compartment is defined by the Chauga River on the north, Chauga Road, Spy Rock Road, Rocky Creek and an unnamed drainage on the west. The southeastern boundary is partially formed by Rocky Fork as well as unnamed drainages. A total of 236 acres (95.5 ha) were surveyed in 12 timber stands (Figure 23.1). The survey areas include Stands 3, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30 and range in size from 7 to 50 acres (2.8 to 20.2 ha). These stands contain a variety of landforms including knolls, ridges, ridge noses, and saddles. Ridge toes are present in Stands 25, 26, and 27. A small portion of Stand 27 is located in the Rocky Fork floodplain. Mixed pines and hardwoods characterize all of the survey stands, although the density of underbrush varies from landform to landform. The underbrush was densest in Stands 13 and 14. Forest Service (FS) Road 748 (Spy Rock Road) traverses through or borders several stands. FS Road 748H (Chauga Road) is present at the extreme western end of Stand 3. Stand 13 also contains a portion of FS Road 748I. Old roads and trails were also observed in many of the survey areas. Erosion was prevalent throughout much of the survey area in this compartment.

The survey areas in this compartment were largely classified as having moderate archaeological potential, encompassing 109.6 acres (44.4 ha; Figures 23.2 and 23.3). Low potential areas encompassed 93.4 acres (37.8 ha). The smallest portion of the project area, measuring 31.9 acres (12.9 ha), was classified as having high archaeological potential. During the survey, moderate potential areas were generally deemed too steep to warrant shovel testing, although judgmentally placed shovel tests were excavated when appropriate. Shovel tests excavated in this compartment totaled 557. Shovel tests in eroded areas generally revealed red clay just below the ground surface. In other areas, soil profiles consisted of 10 to 15 centimeters of yellowish brown or brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

Archaeological Sites

Four archaeological sites were reevaluated or newly recorded in Compartment 52 (Table 23.1). Site 38OC321 is a previously recorded historic house site dating to the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. The newly recorded sites include two lithic scatters whose period of occupation cannot be determined and one Woodland artifact scatter. All of these resources are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One isolated find was also identified in Stand 14. Each of these archaeological resources are discussed individually below.

Table 23.1. Summary of Archaeological Sites Present in the Compartment 52 Survey Stands.

Site	Stand	Description	NRHP Eligibility
38OC321	26	Late 19th - Early 20th Century House Site	Not Eligible
38OC670	13	Woodland Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC671	27	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC672	27	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible

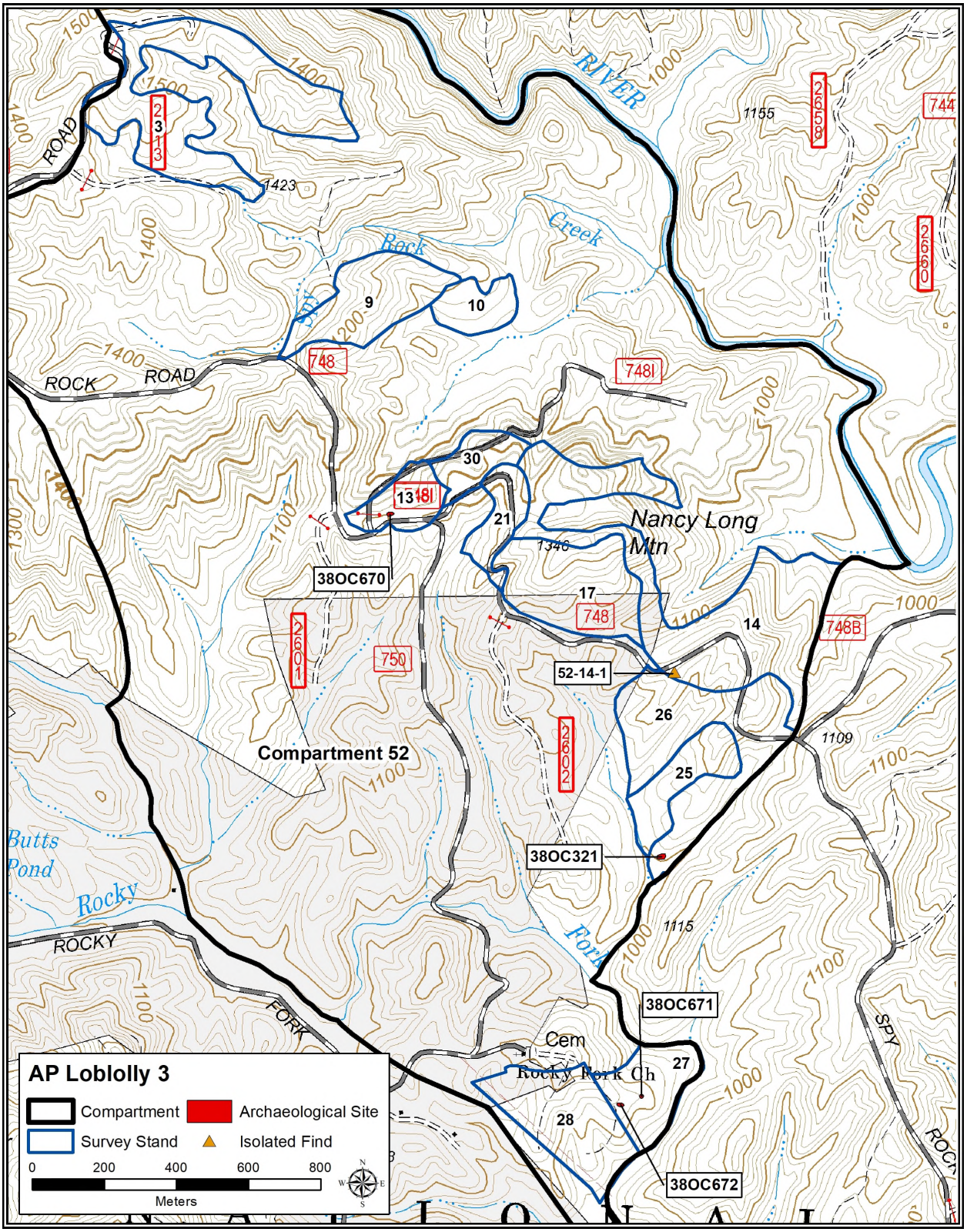

Figure 23.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological resources present in Compartment 52 (1993 *Holly Springs, SC-GA* and *Whetstone, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangles).

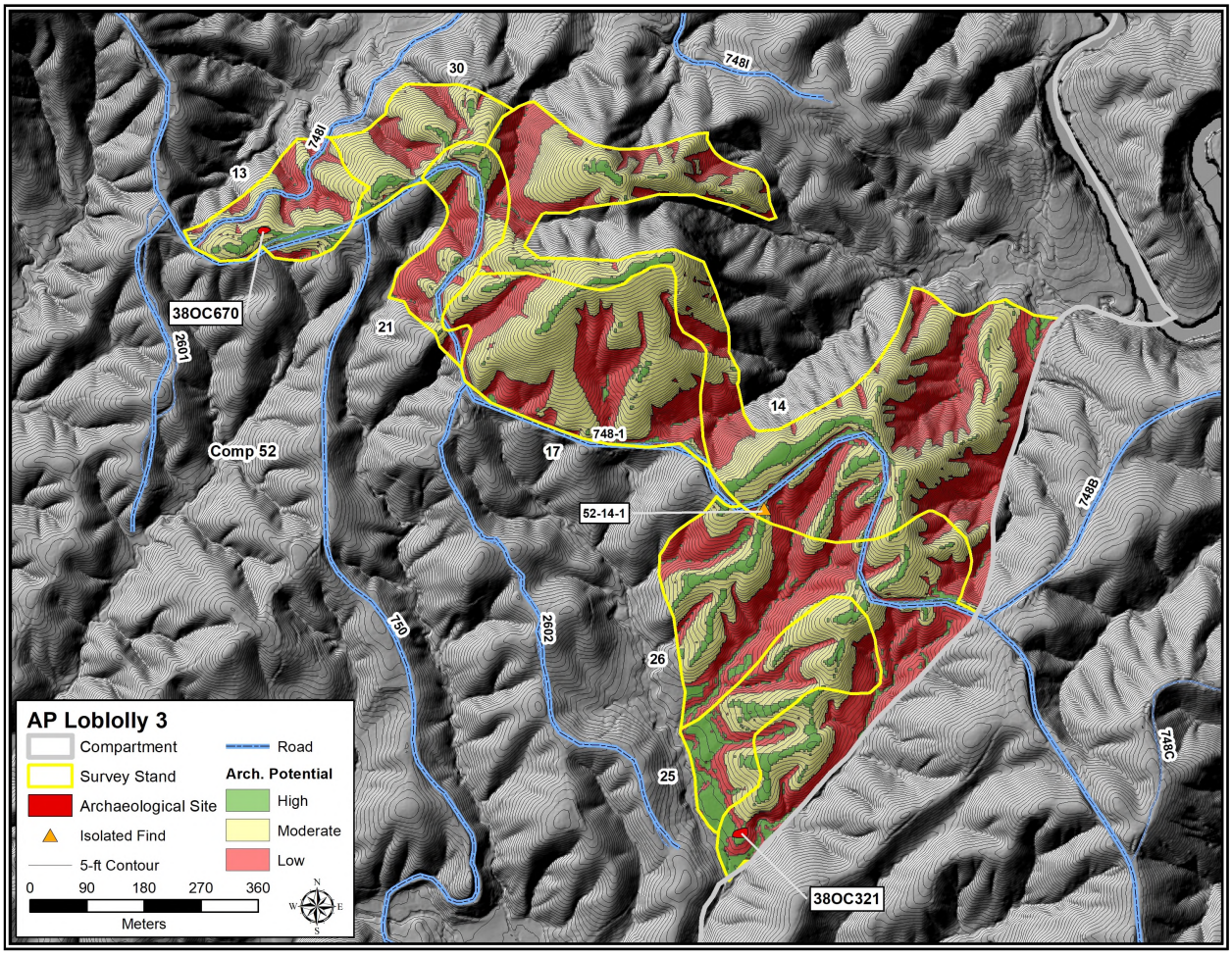

Figure 23.2. LiDAR map showing the Stands 13, 14, 21, 25, 26, and 30, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 52.

Site 38OC321

Compartment/Stand: 52/26
Site Type: Historic House Site
Component: Late 19th - Early 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3846406 N 298900 E
USGS Quad: Holly Springs, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Rocky Fork

Site 38OC321 was recorded by Bates (1997) during a survey of pine beetle salvage areas. The site is described as a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house site. Two shovel tests were excavated on-site, of which one yielded artifacts. The recovered artifacts included six wire nails. Structural remains consisted of fieldstone chimney, stone footers, and wooden sills. The dimensions of the building measured approximately 16 by 21 feet (4.9 x 6.4 m). The site was considered to be undisturbed with the potential to yield significant data concerning historic use of the region during the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Site 38OC321 was recommended potentially eligible (unevaluated) for the NRHP (Bates 1997a).

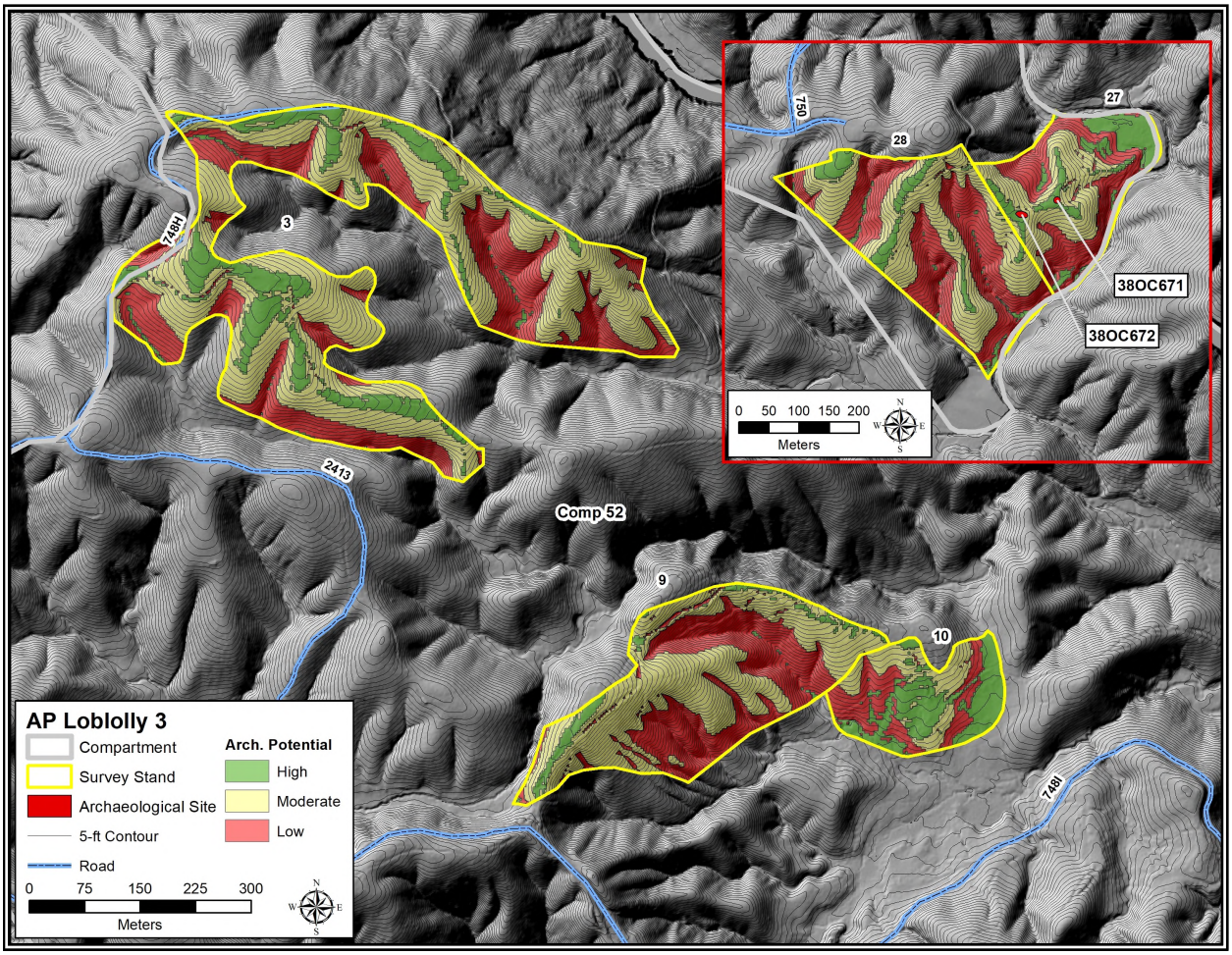

Figure 23.3. LiDAR map showing the Stands 3, 9, 10, 27, and 28, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 52.

This house site is located at the southern end of Stand 26 (see Figures 23.1 and 23.2). The site is situated on a ridge nose that slopes down to the south and overlooks the convergence of two unnamed tributaries of Rocky Fork. The site setting is characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated at 5- and 10-meter intervals at this site. None of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. Site dimensions of 20 by 25 meters were established based on structural remains and surface artifacts (Figure 23.4). Excavated shovel tests revealed red clay subsoil just below the ground surface.

As noted above, no artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts at this site. One piece of clear bottle glass and one piece of cobalt bottle glass were recovered from the ground surface. Characteristics of the glass (i.e., machine made, screw top) date it to the early twentieth century (Lindsey 2017; Miller et al. 2000). A metal bucket was noted on the ground surface west of the house but it was not collected. The bucket was also observed by Bates (1997). Structural remains include a standing chimney composed of stacked rock measuring 4 by 2.5 feet (1.2 by 0.76 meters) and approximately 12 feet (3.7 m) in height (Figure 23.5). Stone footers outline the house which measured approximately 15 by 16 feet (4.6 by 4.9 m). The wooden sills noted by Bates (1997) were not observed. None of the historic maps reviewed for this project show a structure in the vicinity of this site.

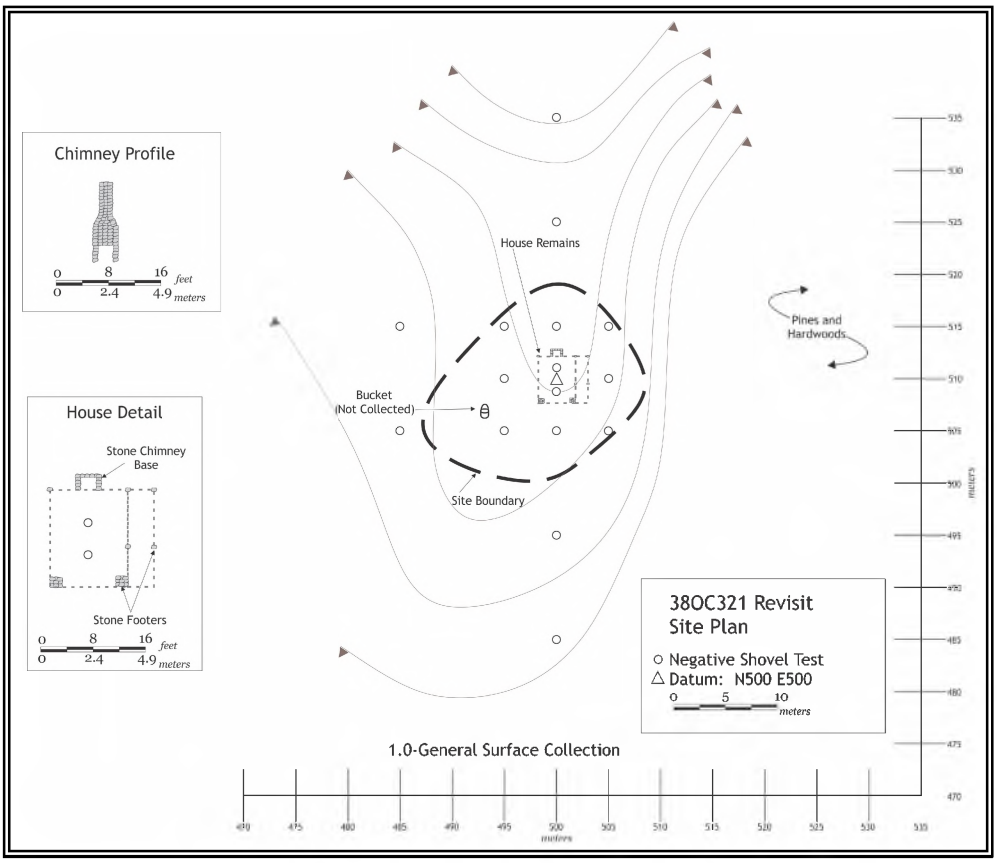

Figure 23.4. Plan map of site 38OC321.

Site 38OC321 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house site. The house structural supports appear relatively undisturbed, and the chimney is nearly completely intact. However, the site has yielded a very small artifact assemblage (six wire nails), none of which were recovered during the current investigation. The site area is eroded and has been disturbed by logging activities. The lack of a larger and more varied artifact assemblage and the absence of this house on historic maps precludes us from determining a definitive period of occupation. It is unlikely that the occupants of this house can be identified. Due to these constraints, this site is not likely to yield new or significant data beyond that already obtained at the survey level (i.e., documentation of the structure's characteristics). Site 38OC321 is therefore recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 23.5. View of the chimney at site 38OC321, looking north.

Site 38OC670

Compartment/Stand: 52/13
Site Type: Prehistoric Artifact Scatter
Component: Woodland
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3847357 N 298147 E
USGS Quad: Holly Springs, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Chauga River

Site 38OC670 is a Woodland artifact scatter located on a ridge top in the southwest portion of Stand 13 (see Figures 23.1 and 23.2). The ridge top is oriented approximately east to west. Dense secondary growth, consisting mostly of young hardwoods and briars, characterizes the site vicinity. FS Road 748 is located approximately 10 meters southeast of the site deposits.

Twenty-eight shovel tests were excavated at 5-meter intervals in the site area. Site dimensions of 15 by 20 meters were established based on six positive shovel tests (Figure 23.6). Shovel test soil profiles generally consisted of 10 centimeters of brown silty loam overlaying yellowish brown silty loam to a depth of 20 centimeters. Red clay subsoil was present below 20 centimeters.

A total of 25 artifacts were recovered from this site (Table 23.2). Artifacts include flakes/flake fragments, a core fragment, and one ceramic sherd. The lithic remains are all made of quartz, and none are culturally or temporally diagnostic. The distribution of the lithic remains shows the densest concentrations along the southern and eastern portions of the site, Provenience 4.1 in particular yielded 13 artifacts. The ceramic sherd has a plain surface with medium sand tempering. It cannot be definitively identified to type but likely dates to the Woodland Period. The artifacts were recovered between 0 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC670 is a prehistoric artifact scatter dating to the general Woodland Period. No cultural features or organic remains were identified during this investigation. Erosion and disturbance from logging leave little potential for identifying intact cultural features. Based on the site conditions and lack of definitively diagnostic artifacts, this site is unlikely to yield new or significant data pertaining to regional prehistory. Site 38OC670 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 23.2. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from site 38OC670.

Artifact	Count	Comment
Ceramics: plain sherd, medium sand temper	1	likely Woodland
Lithics: quartz flakes/flake fragments	22	
quartz core fragment	1	

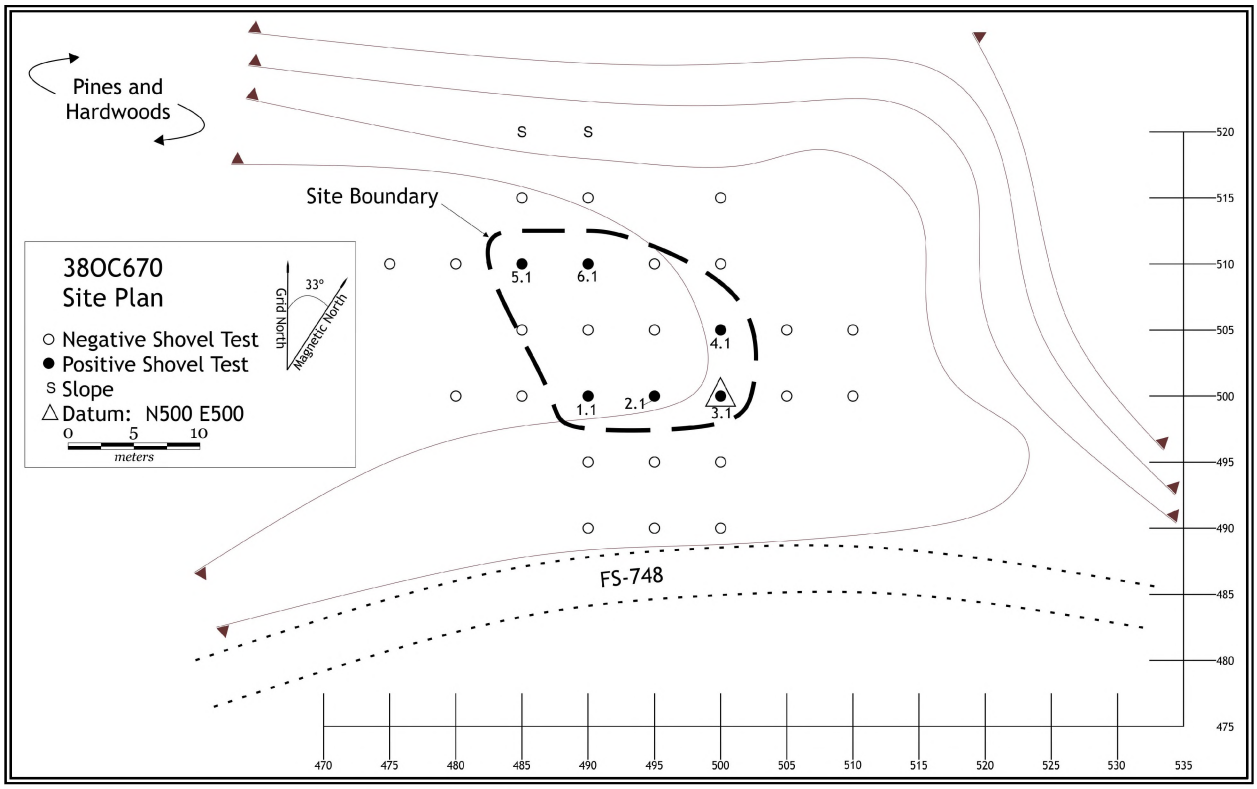

Figure 23.6. Plan map of site 38OC670.

Site 38OC671

Compartment/Stand: 52/27
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

UTM (NAD 83): 3845740 N 298844 E
USGS Quad: Holly Springs, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Rocky Fork

Site 38OC671 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located in the central portion of Stand 27 (see Figures 23.1 and 23.3). The portion of the ridge top on which the site deposits were identified slopes gently to the east, The area has been severely disturbed as evidenced by an old road bed immediately adjacent to the site and several small push piles in the immediate area. The forest in the site area consists of a mix of pines and hardwoods.

Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals to define the site boundaries. One positive shovel test formed site boundaries of 10 by 10 meters (Figure 23.7). Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

The one positive shovel test yielded 19 quartz flakes/flake fragments. The recovered artifacts are not culturally diagnostic. These artifacts were recovered between 0 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface.

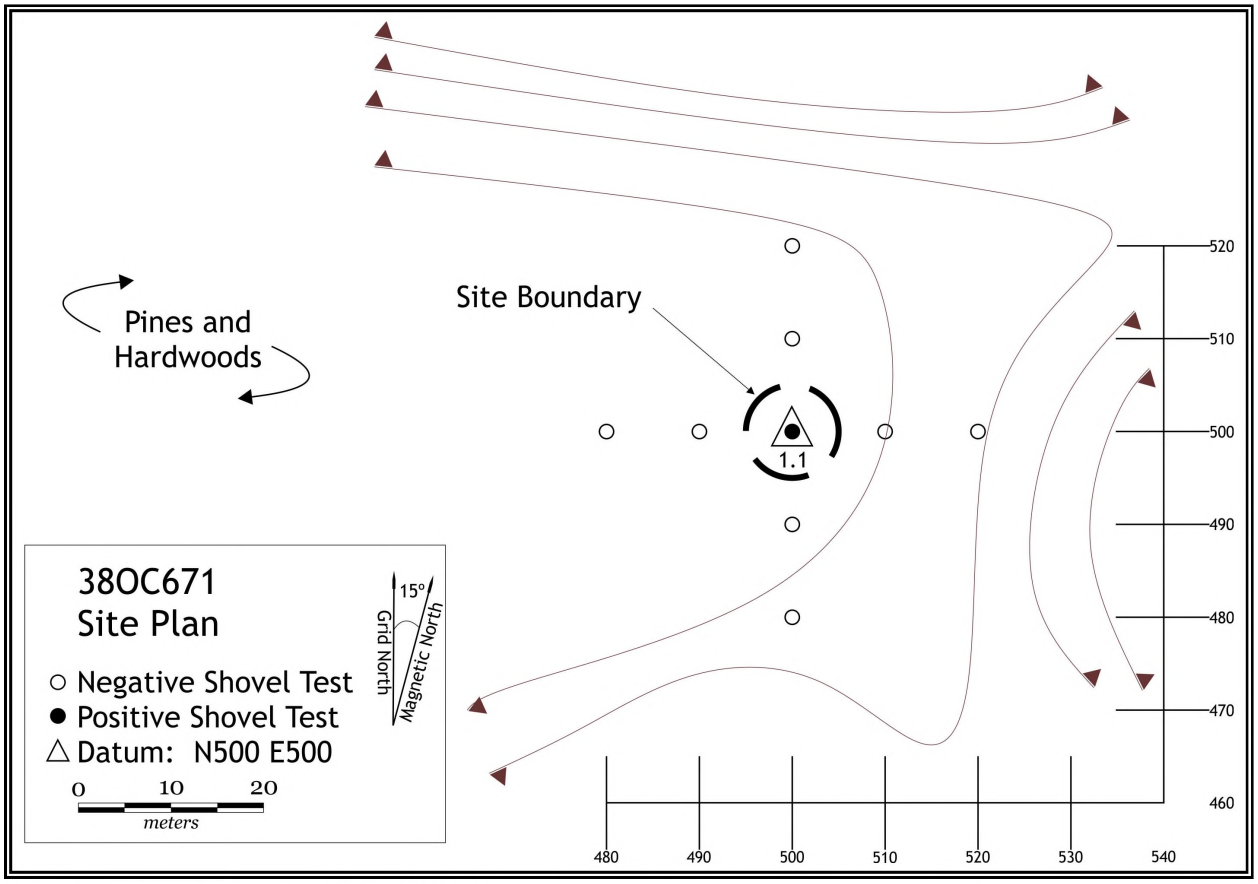

Figure 23.7. Plan map of site 38OC671.

Site 38OC671 is a small concentration of prehistoric debitage of unknown age. The site may represent a single episode of tool maintenance/production. The site lacks diagnostic artifacts, cultural features, and organic remains. The severity of disturbance to the area leaves little potential for encountering intact subsurface deposits (i.e., cultural features). Site 38OC671 has no further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC672

Compartment/Stand: 52/27
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83):
USGS Quad: Holly Springs, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Rocky Fork

Site 38OC672 is located at the western end of Stand 27 (see Figures 23.1 and 23.3). The site is situated on a ridge top that slopes down to the southeast. A woods road is located immediately northeast of the site deposits. Small push piles, likely resulting from logging activities and road construction, are scattered throughout the area. A mixed pine and hardwood forest characterizes the site vicinity.

A 10-meter grid of 14 shovel tests was excavated across the site area. Site dimensions of 10 by 20 meters were established based on two positive shovel tests (Figure 23.8). Shovel test soil profiles consisted

of 10 centimeters of yellowish brown silty loam overlaying dark brown silty loam to a depth of 30 centimeters. Tan silty loam was present between 30 and 40 centimeters below surface overlaying reddish brown clay subsoil. Soil in the general vicinity was eroded. The relatively deep deposits here may be a result of the disturbance from logging and road use/construction.

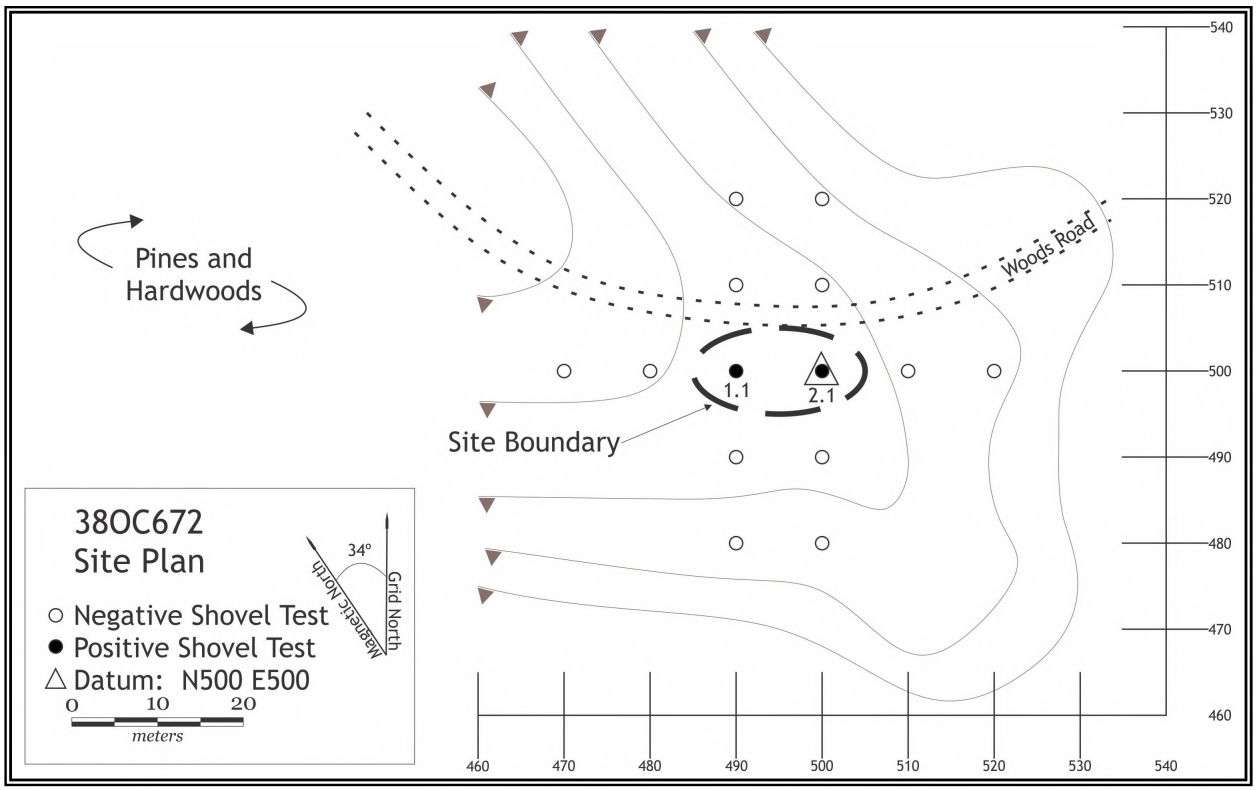

Figure 23.8. Plan map of site 38OC672.

The artifact assemblage from this site consists of seven flakes/flake fragments and one flake tool. All of the artifacts are made of quartz. None of these items are temporally or culturally diagnostic. Artifact deposits were encountered between 0 and 30 centimeters below surface.

Site 38OC672 is a small scatter of prehistoric debitage of indeterminate age. The site lacks datable remains, and the disturbance to the area leaves little potential for identifying intact deposits (i.e., cultural features). This site has fulfilled its research potential at the survey level and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Finds

One isolated find, 52-26-1, was identified in Stand 26 during this investigation (see Figures 23.1 and 23.2). This isolate consists of a single quartz flake/flake fragment and is not diagnostic of any particular prehistoric temporal or cultural period. Nine shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in a cruciform pattern at this resource. No additional artifacts were identified. This isolate has no further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

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Chapter 24. Compartment 56 Survey Results

Compartment 56 is located at the southern end of the project area (see Figure 1.1). The compartment is bound on the south by US Highway 76 and property lines that coincide with the Andrew Pickens Ranger District boundary. Reese Cobb Road, Cobb Bridge Road, and an unnamed road form a portion of the western boundary. The remainder of the western boundary is delineated by Rocky Fork and an unnamed drainage. The Chauga River forms the northern and eastern compartment boundaries. Stand 7, measuring 26 acres (10.5 ha), was the only timber stand surveyed in this compartment (Figure 24.1). Much of the stand consists of ridge tops, saddles, and knolls. Portions of the stand are also characterized by steep side slope. The forest in this stand contained a mix of pines and hardwoods with light to moderately dense underbrush. Two Forest Service (FS) roads are present in Stand 7. FS Road 748C extends west to east through the central portion of the stand. FS Road 2606 traverses the southwest portion of the stand.

Stand 7 was divided into three zones of archaeological potential (Figure 24.2). High potential areas encompassed 4.4 acres (1.8 ha), and areas of moderate archaeological potential totaled 13.9 acres (5.6 ha). The remaining 7.4 acres (3.0 ha) were considered to have low potential for the presence of archaeological remains. In total, 141 shovel tests were excavated in this compartment. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 centimeters of brown sandy loam overlaying reddish brown sandy clay. Red clay was present at or just below the ground surface in some areas.

Archaeological Sites

No archaeological sites were recorded in Stand 7 prior to this investigation. Four archaeological sites were recorded during the survey (Table 24.1). All of these sites are prehistoric lithic scatters. Site 38OC676 also contained a historic isolated find. These sites are all recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Each site is discussed individually below.

Table 24.1. Summary of Archaeological Sites Present in the Compartment 56 Survey Stands.

Site	Stand	Description	NRHP Eligibility
38OC673	7	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC674	7	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC675	7	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC676	7	Unknown Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Historic Isolated Find	Not Eligible

Site 38OC673

Compartment/Stand: 56/7
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3846564 N 300012 E
USGS Quad: Holly Springs, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Chauga River

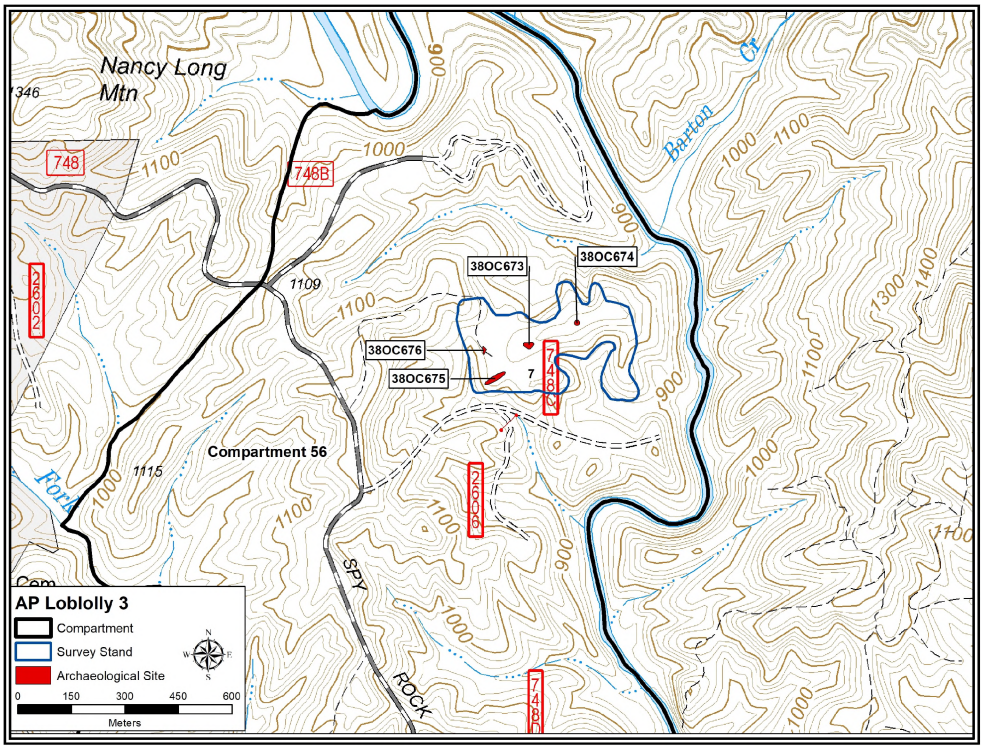

Figure 24.1. Map showing the survey stands and archaeological sites present in Compartment 56 (1993 *Holly Springs, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

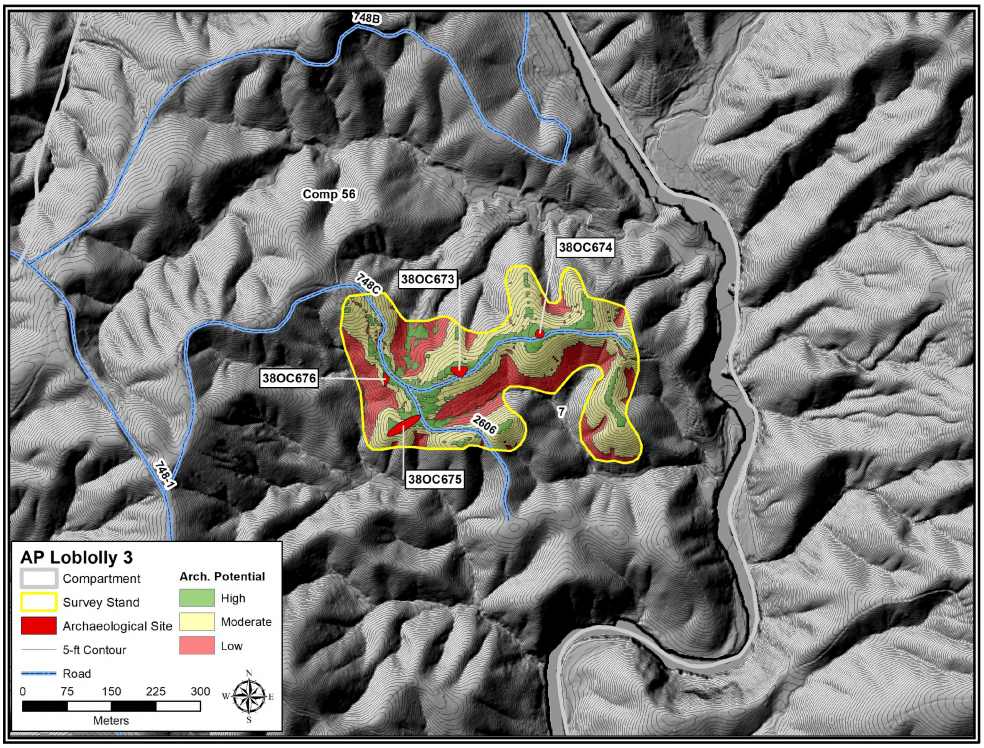

Figure 24.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands, archaeological potential areas, and archaeological sites present in Compartment 56.

Site 38OC673 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located in the central portion of Stand 7 (see Figures 24.1 and 24.2). This site is situated on a relatively level knoll top. The site vicinity is characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest. FS Road 748C borders the site on the south.

A10-meter interval grid of 21 shovel tests was excavated to determine the site dimensions. Boundaries measuring 20 by 30 meters were established based on four positive shovel tests (Figure 24.3). Excavated shovel tests exhibited 15 centimeters of brown sandy loam and rock overlaying red clay subsoil.

Thirteen artifacts were recovered from this site. The assemblage includes 12 flakes/flake fragments and one core fragment. All are made of quartz. None of the artifacts can be attributed to any particular cultural or temporal period. Site deposits were encountered between 0 and 15 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC673 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate age. The site lacks diagnostic artifacts, cultural features, and organic remains. Erosion in the area leaves little potential for the identification of intact cultural features. This site has no further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

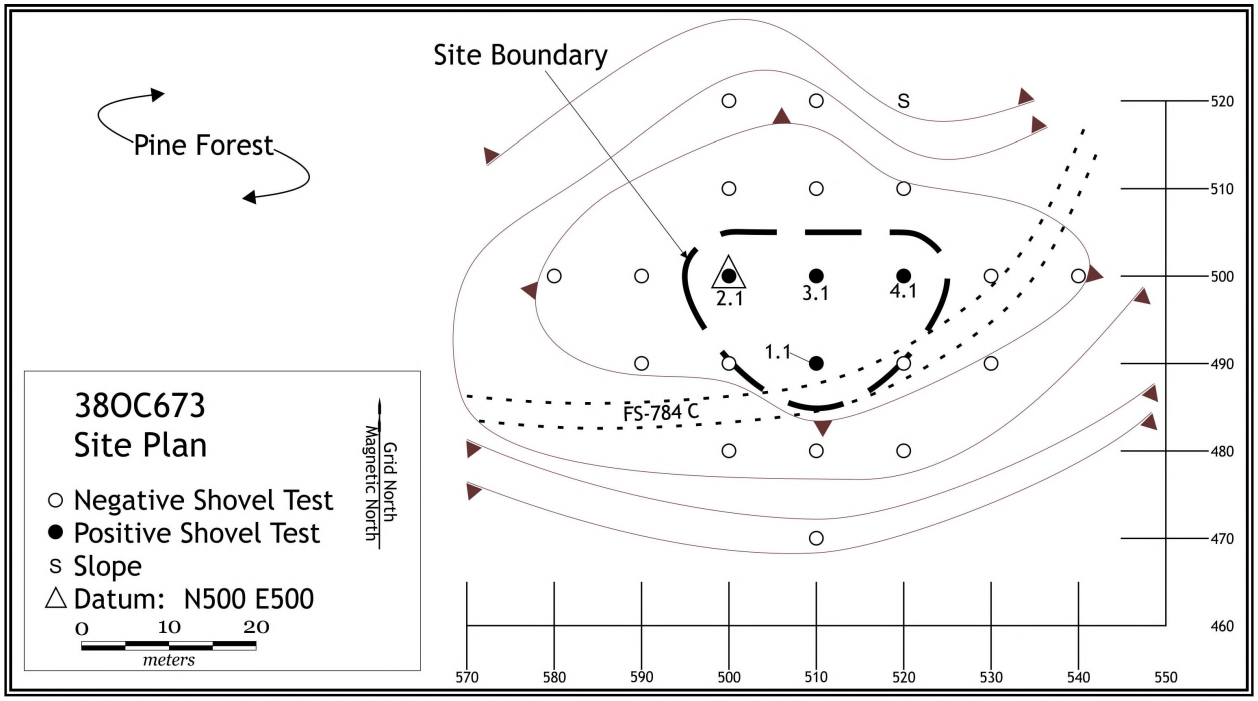

Figure 24.3. Plan map of site 38OC673.

Site 38OC674

Compartment/Stand: 56/7
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3846626 N 3000148
USGS Quad: Holly Springs, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Chauga River

Site 38OC674 is located in the eastern half of Stand 7 (see Figures 24.1 and 24.2). This prehistoric lithic scatter was also identified on a knoll top that is relatively level, although steep slope is present north of the site. Pines and hardwoods with light underbrush characterize the surrounding vegetation. FS Road 748C traverses the area just south of the site deposits.

Ten shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in the site vicinity. One positive shovel test formed site boundaries of 10 by 10 meters (Figure 24.4). Shovel test soil profiles generally revealed red clay subsoil just below the ground surface.

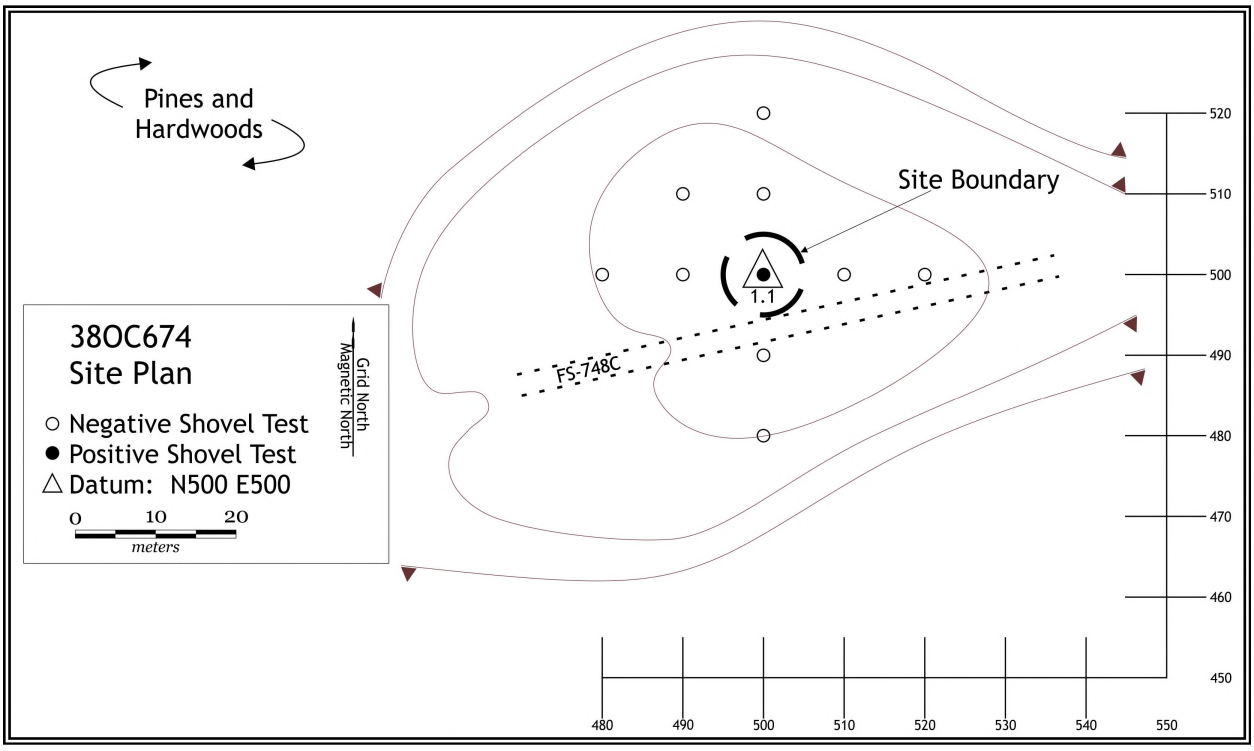

Figure 24.4. Plan map of site 38OC674.

The positive shovel test yielded four quartz flakes/flake fragments. None of the artifacts are culturally diagnostic. The lithic debitage was recovered between 0 and 10 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC674 is a discrete deposit of prehistoric debitage of indeterminate age. The site area is eroded to subsoil leaving little potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits (i.e., cultural features). The low artifact density and lack of datable remains leaves no further avenues of research. Site 38OC674 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC675

Compartment/Stand: 56/7
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible
UTM (NAD 83): 3846472 N 299918 E
USGS Quad: Holly Springs, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Chauga River

Site 38OC675 is a prehistoric lithic scatter identified in the southwestern corner of Stand 7 (see Figures 24.1 and 24.2). The site stretches from a knoll east down to a saddle. Vegetation in the site vicinity consists of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. FS Road 2606 is located just east of the site deposits. The parking area for the Riley Moore Trail borders the northeast portion of the site. The parking area has been scraped to subsoil and provided excellent surface visibility, although no artifacts were identified on the exposed surface. Modern trash was observed throughout the parking area.

Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals in the site vicinity. Four positive shovel tests formed site boundaries measuring 10 by 60 meters (Figure 24.5). Shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 to 15 cm of yellowish brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil. Some shovel tests revealed red clay just below the ground surface.

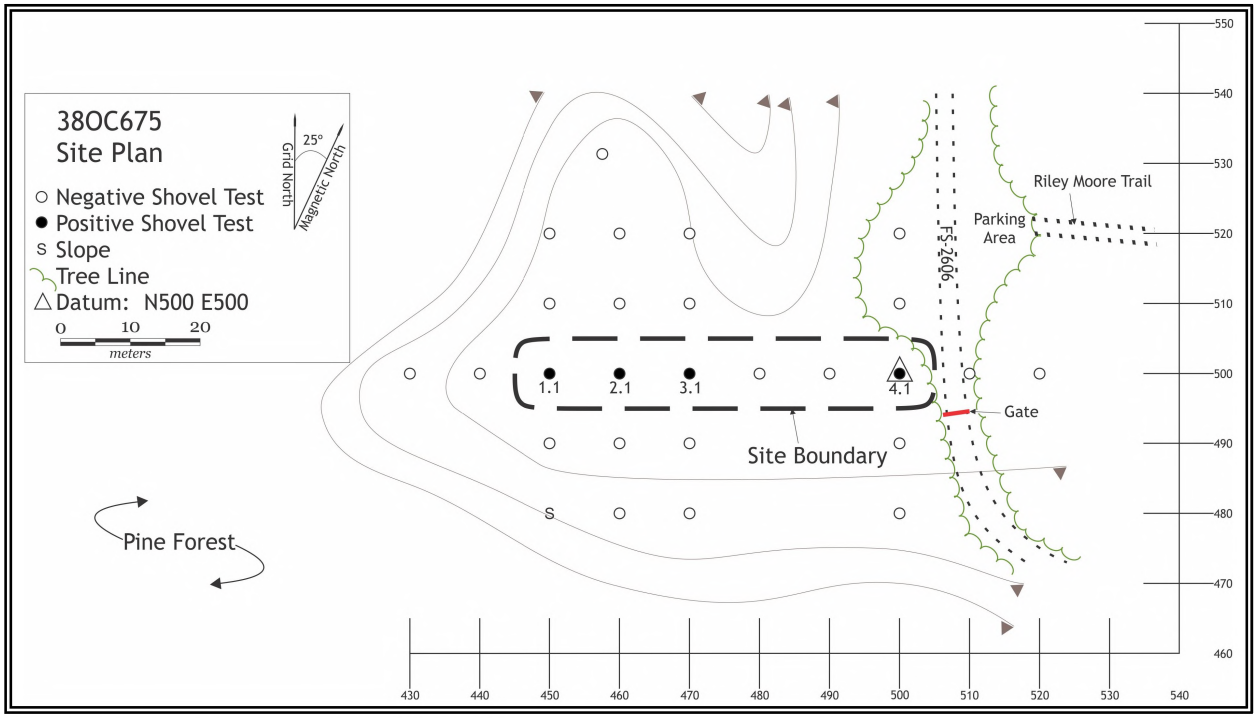

Figure 24.5. Plan map of site 38OC675.

Artifacts recovered from this site include 12 quartz flake/flake fragments. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were identified during the investigation. Artifact deposits were encountered between 0 and 20 centimeters below the ground surface. It is possible that a portion of the site was destroyed during the creation of the parking area for the Riley Moore Trail.

Site 38OC675 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age. Site deposits were shallow, and no datable remains were identified. This site is not likely to yield new or significant data pertaining to the prehistory of the region. As 38OC675 has no further research potential, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38OC676

Compartment/Stand: 56/7
Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter, Historic Isolate
Component: Unknown Prehistoric, 19th -Early 20th Century
NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible

UTM (NAD 83): 3846550 N 299888 E
USGS Quad: Holly Springs, SC-GA
Soil Type: Evard fine sandy loam
Drainage: Chauga River

Site 38OC676 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic isolated find. The site was identified on a saddle in the western portion of Stand 7 (see Figures 24.1 and 24.2). The site deposits are restricted to the western edge of the landform and are bound by steep slope to the west. FS Road 748C borders the site on the east. The surrounding forest consists of a mix of pines and hardwoods.

Site dimensions were established by excavating 18 shovel tests at 5- and 10-meter intervals across the landform. Boundaries of 20 by 20 meters were established based on three positive shovel tests (Figure 24.6). Soil profiles generally consisted of 10 cm of dark brown sandy loam overlaying red clay subsoil.

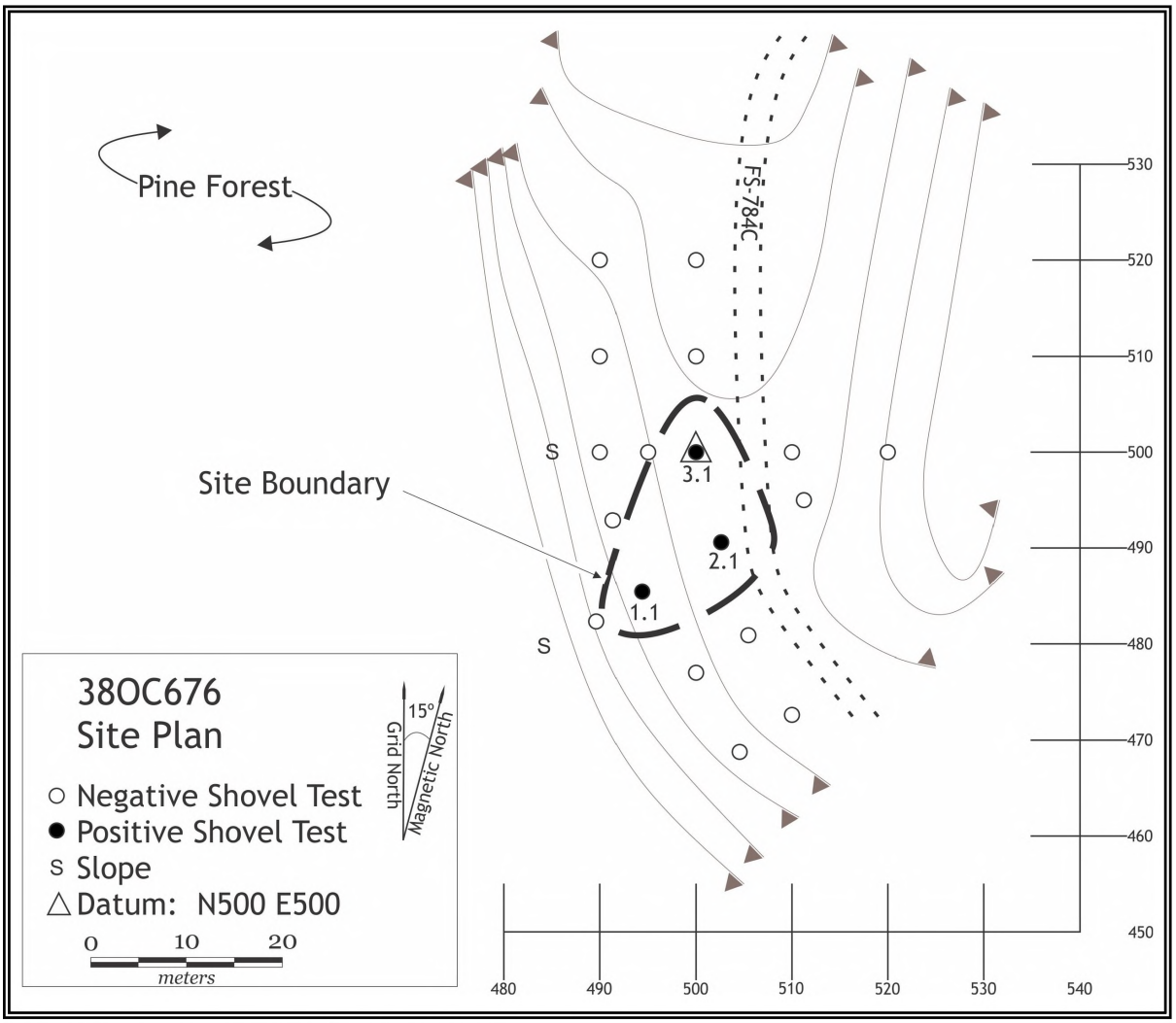

Figure 24.6. Plan map of site 38OC676.

The historic isolated find is a piece of clear glazed stoneware with Albany slip interior. This artifact was recovered from Provenience 1.1, between 0 and 10 centimeters below the ground surface. Albany slipped stoneware was produced between 1830 and 1920 (South 2004). No structural remains were identified in the site vicinity, and none of the historic maps reviewed for this project show houses in the general site area. The prehistoric assemblage includes seven quartz flakes/flakes fragment. The prehistoric age of occupation cannot be determined based on the recovered debitage. The flakes were identified between 0 and 15 centimeters below the ground surface.

Site 38OC676 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age and a nineteenth to early twentieth century historic isolate. The historic component is represented by a small assemblage and has no further research potential. The prehistoric remains lacked diagnostic artifacts, cultural features, and organic remains. Disturbance from the road and erosion leaves little potential for identification of well-preserved and intact deposits. Site 38OC676 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

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Chapter 25. Compartment 65 Survey Results

Compartment 65 is the southern most compartment included in this investigation (see Figure 1.1). Little Longnose Creek and Unity Church Road form the eastern compartment boundary. Spy Rock Road and Pine Mountain Road form the northwest boundary. The compartment is bounded on the southwest by Longnose Creek and property lines. Property lines, coinciding with the eastern boundary of the Andrew Pickens Ranger District, comprise the southern boundary of Compartment 65. A total of 146 acres (59.1 ha) were surveyed in five timber stands (Figure 25.1). The survey areas include Stands 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27 and range in size from 8 to 55 acres (3.2 to 22.3 ha). These stands are characterized by narrow ridges, knolls, and ridge noses. Stands 26 and 27 have a few ridge toes along unnamed drainages. Many of the ridges, as well as the drainages, have very steep slopes. This portion of the project area is characterized by a mixed pine and hardwood forest with moderately dense to very dense underbrush. Rhododendron is present on many of the ridge tops as well as the side slopes and drainages. Old road beds/trails were encountered in all survey stands.

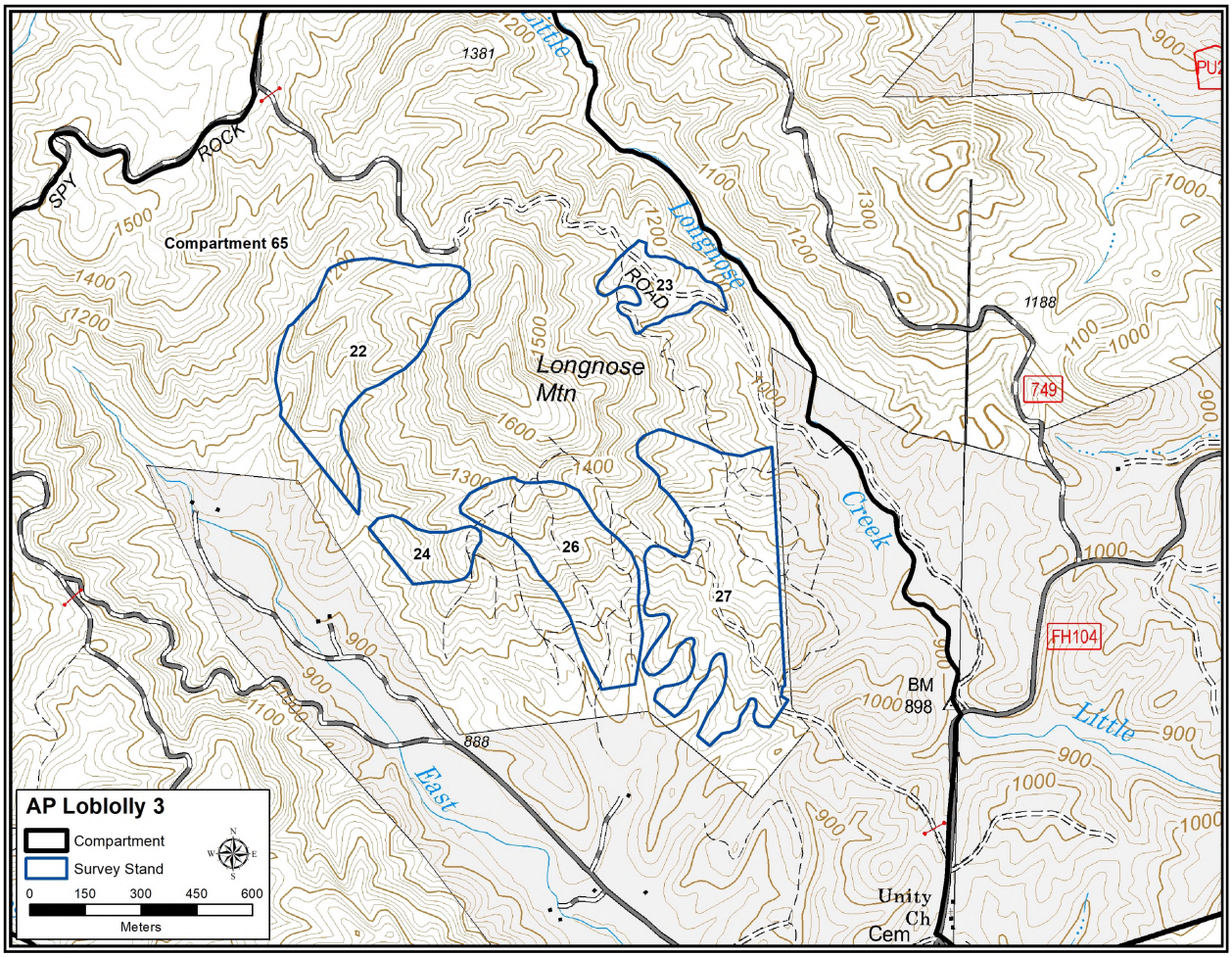

Figure 25.1. Map showing the survey stands in Compartment 65 (1993 *Tugaloo Lake, SC-GA* 7.5 minute USFS topographic quadrangle).

The Compartment 65 survey stands were divided into three zones of archaeological potential (Figure 4.2). High potential areas encompassed 6.1 acres (2.5 ha), and areas of moderate archaeological potential totaled 74.8 acres (30.3 ha). The remaining 64.8 acres (26.2 ha) were considered to have low potential for the presence of archaeological remains. During the survey it was determined that many areas classified as moderate potential fell along ridge side slopes and/or were too steep to warrant systematic shovel testing. A total of 204 shovel tests were excavated in the Compartment 65 stands. Typical shovel test soil profiles consisted of 10 to 15 centimeters of yellowish brown sandy loam overlaying red clay. Some areas were eroded to red clay. No previously recorded archaeological resources are located within the Compartment 65 survey areas. No archaeological remains were identified during the archaeological survey.

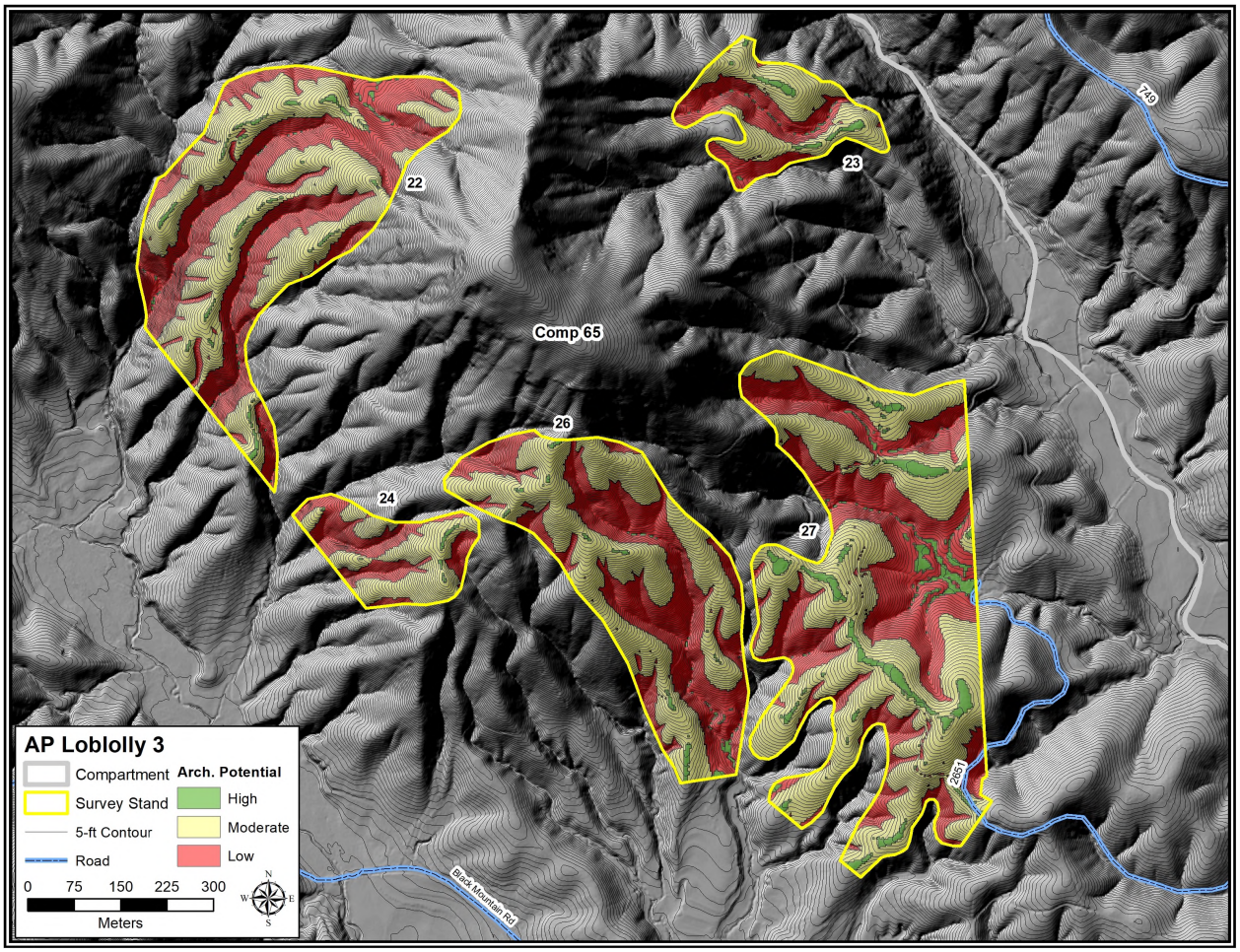

Figure 25.2. LiDAR map showing the survey stands and archaeological potential areas in Compartment 65.

Chapter 26. Summary and Discussion

Summary

From June to August 2017, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc., (ACC) conducted an archaeological survey of 2,385 acres (965.2 ha)for the United States Forest Service (USFS), designated as the Archaeological Survey 3 of the Loblolly Removal Project (AP Loblolly 3). This project consisted of survey of 77 timber stands located within 22 administrative compartments in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest. These timber stands ranged in size from 4 to 151 acres (1.6 - 61.1 ha) and were located in Oconee County, South Carolina. A total of 23 archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds were evaluated during this investigation. Previously recorded sites 38OC130 and 38OC304 were not located during this investigation.

The survey stands throughout the project area are generally characterized by narrow ridge tops and steep side slopes. Erosion was prevalent in all survey areas. Topsoil, where present, rarely exceeded depths of 10 to 15 cm below the ground surface. Exposed red clay subsoil was observed in many of the survey stands. Generally speaking, erosion and logging left the archaeological resources identified with little to no stratigraphic or spatial integrity. In addition to the levels of disturbance, site characteristics such as presence/absence of diagnostic artifacts, artifact density, presence/absence of cultural features, and redundancy of site type, were used to inform our recommendations for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of each site. Based on the above considerations, 22 investigated archaeological sites and all 12 isolated finds are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38OC667, a concrete dynamite shed, is recommended unevaluated for the NRHP due to its possible association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Site 38OC130 and 38OC304 were previously determined not eligible for the NRHP, and their status remains unchanged.

Data Summary

Data from this survey has been compiled and analyzed in an attempt to identify and address various research topics. This chapter includes an examination of site distribution patterns, component distributions, and implications for regional settlement patterns on the Sumter National Forest. This summary begins with a discussion of topographic, soil, and setting attributes for the current investigation. These data are essential for cultural resource management practices and continuing assessments of established predictive models for the presence of archaeological resources.

Site Potential Model. The model used to develop our survey plan determined the potential for the presence of archaeological resources within individual survey stands based on those factors identified in the site potential model developed by Bates (1999; see Table 1.2). As was discussed in chapter 1, the model inputs were replicated in GIS using existing United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) coverages of soil, land cover, and LiDAR-derived elevation and relief data. This model classifies survey stands into areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of archaeological sites. These areas were surveyed with methods that met or exceeded the guidelines set forward by the contract.

Approximately 20.6 percent (490.3 ac [194.4 ha]) of the survey stands were considered to have high potential for the presence of archaeological sites. Areas considered to have a moderate potential for

archaeological deposits accounted for 44.8 percent (1,067.9 ac [432.2]) of the project tract. The remaining 34.7 percent (826.8 ac [334.6 ha]) of the survey area was considered to have low archaeological potential. Considering the results of previous investigations, overall areas of high and low archaeological potential, and the landforms present in the survey, we anticipated identifying 80 archaeological sites, including the sites that were previously recorded. We further anticipated excavating 7,029 shovel tests between the survey and delineation. A total of 5,675 shovel tests were excavated; a difference of 1,354 shovel tests. Twenty-three sites were identified and evaluated, including six previously recorded sites. Table 26.1 presents data pertaining to anticipated sites and shovel tests by compartment and stand versus actual results.

The difference between the expected number of shovel tests and actual shovel tests is largely due to two factors. First, it was estimated that 80 archaeological sites would be identified when only 23 archaeological sites were encountered. In addition, identified sites generally required fewer shovel tests than anticipated to delineate the site boundaries. Second, areas considered to have moderate archaeological potential prior to the survey were often downgraded to low probability during the survey due to the steep slope.

Table 26.1. Summary of Estimated Archaeological Potential and Actual Results.

Comp.	Stand	Acres	High Prob. Acre	Mod. Prob. Acres	Low Prob. Acres	Expected # of Sites*	Actual Sites	Estimated Shovel Tests	Actual Shovel Tests
15	6	43	4.6	25.7	12.7	3	0	151	65
	9	51	18.2	20.4	12.4	2	1	181	145
	14	16	2.7	10.0	3.3	1	0	58	43
	26	14	1.4	10.2	2.4	1	0	51	35
16	17	75	3.7	48.3	23.0	1	0	168	87
	28	27	7.3	11.7	8.0	1	2	87	68
	29	38	2.9	21.2	13.9	2	0	115	71
17	8	58	2.1	36.7	19.2	1	0	131	95
	16	62	11.1	27.3	23.6	3	2	195	155
	21	29	4.7	14.9	9.4	2	0	104	63
	31	52	14.1	22.3	15.6	2	0	169	116
	33	36	8.7	15.5	11.8	3	0	146	103
18	2	19	10.0	3.5	5.5	2	0	98	51
	28	55	27.3	11.8	15.9	1	0	185	148
23	28	30	12.2	9.5	8.3	1	1	105	84
24	23	22	3.8	8.6	9.6	-	0	46	52
	24	10	4.9	3.8	1.3	1	0	52	31
25	1	59	34.0	10.3	14.7	-	0	191	233
28	30	42	22.9	10.6	8.5	2	1	176	190
	31	17	6.1	6.0	4.9	1	0	65	77
	32	12	3.4	5.2	3.4	2	0	70	40

Comp.	Stand	Acres	High Prob. Acre	Mod. Prob. Acres	Low Prob. Acres	Expected # of Sites*	Actual Sites	Estimated Shovel Tests	Actual Shovel Tests
	35	10	6.3	1.9	1.8	-	0	35	30
	37	16	11.1	2.7	2.2	1	1	79	82
	38	21	12.7	4.8	3.5	1	0	92	77
	42	15	6.9	4.4	3.7	1	0	65	64
30	30	30	5.0	14.7	10.3	1	1	84	103
	34	24	4.1	14.7	5.2	-	0	57	84
31	3	53	14.9	17.2	20.9	1	0	147	102
	9	38	3.1	19.2	15.7	1	0	93	73
	11	30	3.7	17.0	9.3	1	0	84	37
	12	10	0.1	2.9	7.0	-	0	14	8
	17	11	2.2	5.4	3.4	-	0	26	39
32	8	71	10.7	38.0	22.3	1	0	175	116
	22	27	15.4	3.2	8.4	1	0	105	91
34	3	25	15.9	2.1	7.0	1	2	103	118
	17	41	2.3	19.5	19.2	-	0	74	39
	18	17	3.6	6.2	7.2	1	0	57	45
	21	9	3.8	1.8	3.4	1	0	45	19
37	3	26	3.2	16.3	6.5	2	0	98	93
	26	22	3.3	11.0	7.7	1	0	68	69
	28	5	1.1	3.0	0.9	1	0	33	13
	29	8	1.0	3.8	3.2	1	0	36	14
	37	29	2.8	18.7	7.5	1	0	82	79
	46	14	1.3	8.1	4.6	1	1	49	55
	56	5	0.8	0.6	3.6	-	0	8	24
	57	4	0.1	0.4	3.5	-	0	4	7
38	6	110	15.4	62.7	31.9	2	0	282	278
	19	78	31.4	25.1	21.5	2	3	259	280
40	7	31	9.2	15.1	6.7	2	0	122	71
44	14	151	20.3	77.7	53.0	-	0	319	307
	29	34	3.0	9.6	21.4	1	0	76	47
45	14	93	9.5	29.0	54.5	1	0	183	76
	15	46	3.8	18.8	23.4	1	0	103	50
	25	17	1.1	10.2	5.7	-	0	33	28
	26	10	0.7	6.3	3	1	0	40	16

Comp.	Stand	Acres	High Prob. Acre	Mod. Prob. Acres	Low Prob. Acres	Expected # of Sites*	Actual Sites	Estimated Shovel Tests	Actual Shovel Tests
	27	19	2.6	9.7	6.7	1	0	60	29
	28	10	1.1	7.2	1.7	-	0	23	16
49	5	43	7.0	23.2	12.8	1	0	116	99
51	25	7	1.4	3.9	1.7	1	0	37	43
52	3	39	6.2	20.6	12.2	1	0	107	91
	9	18	1.0	9.5	7.5	-	0	33	44
	10	7	3.1	1.8	2.1	1	0	40	21
	13	8	1.4	4.0	2.6	1	1	38	45
	14	50	4.2	24.6	21.2	1	0	115	95
	17	22	0.9	12.8	8.3	-	0	41	16
	21	8	1.1	2.7	4.2	1	0	35	34
	25	11	2.8	4.8	3.4	2	0	66	33
	26	32	5.1	11.1	15.8	1	1	84	58
	27	13	3.2	4.5	5.3	2	2	70	44
	28	21	2.3	8.6	10.1	1	0	59	42
	30	7	0.6	4.5	1.9	1	0	35	34
56	7	26	4.4	13.9	7.7	2	4	99	141
65	22	40	0.9	18.7	20.4	-	0	67	53
	23	10	0.5	5.4	4.1	1	0	39	11
	24	9	0.1	4.5	4.4	-	0	15	12
	26	32	0.6	16.6	14.8	-	0	54	30
	27	55	3.9	29.7	21.4	1	0	126	98
Total		**2,385**	**490.3**	**1067.9**	**826.1**	**80**	**23**	**7,029**	**5,675**

* Includes Previously Recorded Sites

All of the identified sites and ten of 12 isolated finds are located in areas defined as high potential prior to the beginning of field survey. Of the remaining two isolated finds, Isolate 52-14-1 was identified in an area of moderate archaeological potential, and Isolate 37-56-1 was identified in a low potential area but within 5 meters of an area considered to have high archaeological potential. This data suggests that the site potential model used for the Andrew Pickens Ranger District works well when used with detailed and accurate maps.

Site Density. There are 25 archaeological sites recorded in the AP Loblolly 3 survey stands (although two were not located during this investigation. This results in a site density of one site per 95.4 acres (38.6 ha). Including the isolated finds, there is one archaeological resource per 64.5 acres (26.1 ha). In 2008, ACC conducted an archaeological survey of 2,080 acres designated the Loblolly Removal Project (Southerlin et al. 2009), referred to here as AP Loblolly 1. This project area has 98 recorded archaeological sites and 24 isolated finds providing densities of one archaeological site per 21.2 acres (8.6 ha) or one archaeological

resource per 17.0 acres (6.9 ha). Price (2017) conducted a survey of 262 acres (106.0 ha) designated the Loblolly Pine Removal Project 2017 Timber Sales (referred to here as AP Loblolly 2) which included side slopes and other areas adjacent to stands included in the AP Loblolly 1 survey (Southerlin et al. 2009). Price's (2017) investigation contained an additional seven archaeological sites. Site density of the combined 2,342 acres (947.8 ha; Price 2017 and Southerlin et al. 2009) is 22.3 acres (9.2 ha) per site.

The current project area included many of the same compartments and, at times, stands adjacent to the AP Loblolly 1 and 2 investigations. However, the site density of the current survey is considerably lower than that identified by Southerlin et al. (2009). The difference may be a result of several factors including survey methodology and environmental differences. Site delineations were more intensive during the AP Loblolly 1 investigation where supplemental 5-meter interval shovel tests were used when 10-meter intervals shovel tests failed to yield artifacts. The shorter shovel test interval resulted in a higher number of archaeological sites than would have otherwise been recorded, although it corresponded to an equal decrease in isolated finds. Environmental factors include, elevation, distance to water, type of water source (creek versus river), and/or level of erosion, among other things. For example, survey stands in Compartments 15 through 17 at the northern end of the project area tended to be at higher elevations and were farther from permanent water sources than during the AP Loblolly 1 survey.

One of the most notable features of the AP Loblolly 1 project are the 517 acres surveyed in Compartments 54, 55, and 56 near the Chauga River, Findley Branch, and Muddy Creek. Survey of these areas resulted in 56 (57.1%) of the 98 sites recorded in the AP Loblolly 1 project (Southerlin et al. 2009). The stands were generally in close proximity or bordered the waterways and their confluences. In contrast, the AP Loblolly 3 project surveyed 243 acres in Compartments 52 and 56, in relatively close proximity to the Chauga River. These compartments contain eight (32%) of the 25 sites in the AP Loblolly 3 project area, but, similar to the stands in Compartments 15, 16, 17, the Compartment 52 stands for this investigation are generally at higher elevations and farther from the Chauga River and its tributaries than the AP Loblolly 1 stands.

Site Components. Fourteen of the 25 sites present in the AP Loblolly 3 stands had only prehistoric components, and nine had only historic components. The remaining two sites had both prehistoric and historic components. Fourteen of the sites with prehistoric components did not yield diagnostic artifacts and could not be attributed to a specific cultural period. Specific prehistoric components, Middle Archaic and Woodland artifacts, were each identified at one site. The Middle Archaic component was identified by a projectile point fragment, and the Woodland occupation was identified by a ceramic sherd.

Specific temporal associations could not be assigned to two of the 11 sites with historic components. Nine of the historic sites could be assigned specific occupation periods date between the nineteenth through twentieth centuries. Age ranges of the site include nineteenth to twentieth century (n=1), late nineteenth to early/middle twentieth century (n=5), and early/middle twentieth century/twentieth century (n=3). Sites 38OC196, 38OC266, 38OC663, and 38OC666 show on historic maps dating to the first half of the twentieth century. The maps include USGS topographic maps and land-use and plat maps of land acquired by the United States Forest Service (USFS). None of the historic sites could be associated with early historic settlements dating to the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries.

Site Distribution: Soils and Landform. Archaeological sites were identified on four of the 12 soil types in the AP Loblolly 3 project area. A total of 21 sites (84%) are in areas classified as Evard fine sandy loam. Evard soils account for 78 percent of the total project area. This soil type is well drained and forms on mountain slopes. Slope ranges for these included 7 to 15 percent (n=6), 15 to 25 percent (n=2), 25 to 50 percent (n=10), and 50 to 80 percent (n=3). The mapped soil boundaries often do not take into account small

areas of relatively level ground within much larger areas characterized predominantly by steep slope. Slopes in site vicinities were generally less than 20 percent.

Hayesville very fine sandy loam (n=2) contained the second highest site density. Toccoa fine sandy loam and Walhalla fine sandy loam each contained one site. The soil types have similar characteristics to Evard soils, although the slope ranges are from 7 to 15 percent. Prehistoric components were identified on all four soil types. Middle Archaic and Woodland occupations were identified on Evard soils. All but one historic site was identified on Evard soils. Site 38OC266, a late nineteenth to early twentieth century house, was identified on Hayesville very fine sandy loam.

Multiple types of landforms, ranging from low-lying floodplains to ridge tops and knolls, were surveyed during this investigation. However, the landforms on which sites were recorded can be divided into five categories: ridge tops, ridge noses, ridge toes, knoll tops, and saddles. Nearly half (n=12) of the identified sites were recorded on ridge tops. Ridge noses (n=6) and knoll tops (n=4) had the next highest frequencies of archaeological sites. Two sites were recorded in a floodplain setting. The distribution of prehistoric and historic sites follow a similar pattern, but no historic sites were identified on knoll tops or ridge toes.

Prehistoric Research Themes

As discussed in Chapter 1, we utilized data on the previously recorded archaeological sites in the project vicinity and the overview developed for the Sumter National Forest by Benson (2006) to develop a series of research avenues that could potentially be addressed through the results of this investigation. Those research issues that can be addressed are discussed below.

Prehistoric Settlement. The results of the current survey provide very little insight to prehistoric settlement in Andrew Pickens Ranger District. Fourteen of the 16 sites with prehistoric occupations were of unknown age. The Middle Archaic site was identified on a ridge toe overlooking a creek floodplain. The Woodland occupation was identified on a ridge top some a few hundred meters from a unknown water source. There is a possibility of a spring head in closer proximity to the site. The results of this survey are similar to AP Loblolly 1, in that prehistoric settlement appears to be more concentrated along the major waterways (i.e., Chauaga River) and its larger tributaries.

Lithic Material Exploitation. A total of 137 lithic artifacts were collected during the AP Loblolly 3 survey. Raw materials identified include a granitic rock, chalcedony , quartz, and quartzite. The granitic rock shows some pecking on one end and was used for pounding or pecking other materials. The remaining three raw material types are associated with knapped stone tools. Quartz is the most abundant raw material identified, accounting for 97.8 percent (n=134) of the lithic assemblage. The granitic material, chalcedony, and quartzite were each represented by a single artifact. Quartz is the most common raw material identified on prehistoric sites in the Sumter National Forest. Lithic raw material use in the forest focused almost solely on readily available quartz with little use of extralocal sources (Benson 2006).

Historic Research Themes

House Type and Tenancy. House size and layout have been used to determine function (e.g., tenant versus slave houses) and as a strong indicator of socioeconomic status. The USFS recorded the dimensions of 122 farm houses and 57 barns that were standing in Long Cane Ranger District when the land was purchased. Soon after the land was acquired in the 1930s, the structures were razed (Benson 2006). Shortly after the establishment of the Sumter National Forest, the Forest Service used these data to identify house

and farm types that were present in the Long Cane Division that reflect these indicators. These types consist of :

Class A	elite land owner; large frame Greek Revival or Federalist style
Class A-1	land owner, large one story central hall, or two story I-house
Class B	renters, smaller unpainted saddlebag/hall-and-parlor with rear extension
Class C	tenants, unpainted 2-4 room saddlebag/hall-and-parlor house

Unfortunately, this survey has contributed little new data on historic settlement in the Sumter National Forest. Of the seven identified house sites, only sites 38OC321 and 38OC663 had definitive house dimensions (Table 17.2). Dimensions of structure foundations were identified at 38OC196 and 38OC664 but were considered outbuilding remains or could not be confirmed as residences. The house remains suggest the occupants were renters or tenants, and both sites date to a period when tenancy was widespread. However, like the many of the other house sites, acquisition file research do not indicate who lived at sites 38OC321 and 38OC663 nor can their association with the land (i.e., renter, tenant, owner) be determined. The house shown on in the approximate location of site 38OC66 the land-use map for tract P-615 (see Figure 11.7) is labeled "Justice." However, no additional information on a Justice family was identified in the file, although the Justice name was associated with other nearby parcels.

Table 26.2. Summary of House Dimensions at Identified Sites.

Site Number	Approximate Foundation Measurement (ft) and Chimney Position	Possible House Style	House Type Class
38OC321	15 x 16 ft, exterior chimney	single pen, possible porch	B/C
38OC663	40 x 36, exterior and interior chimney	saddle bag with addition	B/C

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC was very active in the project area during the 1930s, and three camps were placed in or near the project area (see Chapter 2). None of the historic archaeological sites identified during this project can be definitively associated with the CCC. However, site 38OC667, a concrete explosives shed, is similar to sheds associated with the CCC in the Francis Marion National Forest (Mr. Bob Morgan, USFS archaeologist, personal communication 2017). The explosives may have been used for road construction or land clearing by CCC Camp Ellison D. Smith, located a few hundred meters northeast of the shed (see Figure 12.2).. Despite the close proximity of the shed to the CCC camp, archival research conducted for this project could not find a definitive link between this site and the CCC camp.

Summary and Conclusion

The AP Loblolly 3 archaeological survey resulted in the evaluation of 23 archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds. Two previously recorded sites could not be located during the survey. Based on the results of this investigation, 22 archaeological sites and all 12 isolated finds are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One of these sites, 38OC305, is an unknown historic cemetery. Although this site is not eligible for the NRHP, it is protected by state and federal laws regarding marked and unmarked graves. Site 38OC667, an explosives shed, is being recommended unevaluated with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) pending further research on its possible association with the CCC. Sites 38OC305 and 38OC667 will both be protected from future timbering or other land disturbing activities.

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Appendix A. Artifact Catalog and Projectile Point Form

Artifact Catalog
Loblolly 3

Site Number 38OC196 Revisit

Provenience Number: 1.1 Revisit, N500 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	104	Undecorated Porcelain Ceramic	sanitary porcelain, interior unglazed, likely toliet fragments

Site Number 38OC266 Revisit

Provenience Number: 1.1 Revisit, N490 E510

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.5	Mold Decorated Whiteware Ceramic	rim, molded dots and line below rim

Provenience Number: 2.1 Revisit, N500 E500, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Light Green Unidentified Glass	very small fragment, likely bottle glass

Provenience Number: 3.1 Revisit, N500 E510

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	8.6	Light Green Flat Glass	window glass

Provenience Number: 4.1 Revisit, N510 E510, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.8	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	rim

Site Number 38OC303 Revisit

Provenience Number: 1.1 Revisit, N500 E500, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	7.3	Light Green Flat Glass	window glass

Provenience Number: 2.1 Revisit, N510 E500, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	Undecorated Ironstone Ceramic	rim , thin

Provenience Number: 3.0 Revisit, N510 E503, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	14.3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	1 possible utilized flake with possible unifacial use wear on 1 edge

Provenience Number: 4.0 Revisit, N520 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	297	Bristol Glazed/Slipped Stoneware Ceramic	body sherd, large, utilitarian vessel

Provenience Number: 4.1 Revisit, N520 E500, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	66.9	Light Green Bottle Glass	base and finish fragments, 2 mend, "2 FLD-" embossed on shoulder UID symbol-possible triangle embossed on base, mold seams on sides and up to and around lip, auto mach. made(post 1903, miller et al.)
2		1	4.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	with terrestrial cortex

Artifact Catalog

Site Number 38OC321 Revisit

Provenience Number: 1.0 Revisit, general surface collection

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	224	Clear Bottle Glass	machine made (post 1903, miller et al. 2000), owens mark and "3" embossed on base, perscription finish (common 1870 to early 1900s, Lindsey 2017)
2		1	105.9	Cobalt Bottle Glass	with metal screw top, base embossed with "11/encircled W?", dominant by 1930 (Lindsey 2017)

Site Number 38OC336 Revisit

Provenience Number: 1.1 Revisit, N490 E500, 10-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.8	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	cultural??

Provenience Number: 2.1 Revisit, N500 E500, 0-15 CM

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.4	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
2		1	0.3	Quartzite Flake/Flake Fragment	
3		1	449	Other Material Hammerstone	granitic stone, pecking on 1 end, some wear on top suface, possibly recently burned

Site Number 38OC660

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC15-17, N500 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
2		1	22.2	Quartz Uniface	

Site Number 38OC661

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC16-16, N500 E500, 0-25 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.8	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC16-16, N510 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.4	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.1 OC16-16, N510 E510, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	8	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible usewear

Provenience Number: 4.1 OC16-16, N520 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OC662

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC16-17, N480 E495, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	14.7	Quartz Shatter	possible FCR

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC16-17, N490 E495, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.4	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.1 OC16-17, N500 E495, 10-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.1	Translucent Quartz P. Point Fragment	base fragment (Guilford, Middle Archaic)

Provenience Number: 4.1 OC16-17, N500 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OC663

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC17-2, N497 E496, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		11	22.1	Nail Wire	

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC17-2, N500 E500, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0	Nail Unidentified	Lost in field

Provenience Number: 3.1 OC17-2, N502 E500, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	105.3	Brown Bottle Glass	Clorox bottle embossed with "-X/HALF GALL/ OROX", single finger loop handle and cont. threaded finish, auto. Machine made (1940-1951, Lindsey 2017 and Clorox Bottle Guide 2017)

Provenience Number: 4.0 OC17-2, General Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	2.9	Nail Wire	possibly roofing nails
2		1	44.1	Clear Bottle Glass	neck and finish fragment with cont. threaded finish, auto. Machine made (popular post 1919, Lindsey 2017)

Site Number 38OC664

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC17-3, N493 E501, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	12.6	Clear Bottle Glass	base and heel fragment with stippling on base (pose 1940, Lindsey 2017 and embossed with "8" on heel

Provenience Number: 2.0 OC17-3, Pad 1, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		4	90.9	Brown Bottle Glass	Clorox bottle fragments, 1 base embossed with "-CL- on heel and with "CLO(within dimond shape)/PAT4-7 0-1/Duraglas" on base; 3 body frags- 1 embossed with"-OX C-" above 2 rows of stippling (1940-1951

Artifact Catalog

Site Number 38OC665

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC23-5, N500 E500, 0-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC23-5, N500 E510, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.4	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OC666

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC28-09, N500 E490, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	33.7	Clear Bottle Glass	2 body fragments, 1 with mold seam, 1 finish, neck, and body fragment with aluminum threaded cap, auto. Mach. Made (post 1903, Miller et al 2000)

Provenience Number: 2.0 OC28-09, N500 E500, surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	395	Light Green Bottle Glass	whole bottle, ribbed; red and white ACL -"crown logo/12FL OZS/R/C/Royal/Crown/Cola/Crown logo; base emobssed w/ "Contents 12FL.OZS/3 I 63/13/G-18039'; stippling on base (bottled in 1963, Lockhart 2004

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC28-09, N500 E500, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.4	Clear Bottle Glass	base, thin, possible tableware?
2		1	1.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	with possible usewear on 1 edge

Provenience Number: 3.1 OC28-09, N510 E500, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.6	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	rim

Site Number 38OC668

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC34-4, N500 E490, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.6	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC34-4, N500 E500, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.5	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OC669

Provenience Number: 1.0 OC37-2, N500 E500, surface, TR13 ST6

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		6	31.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible usewear
2		2	11.5	Quartz Shatter	

Site Number 38OC670

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC52-08, N500 E490, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
2		1	41.7	Quartz Core Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC52-08, N500 E495, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		3	1.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.1 OC52-08, N500 E500, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	7.3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 4.1 OC52-08, N505 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		13	19.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 5.1 OC52-08, N510 E485, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.6	Medium Sand Temper Plain Body Sherd	likely woodland

Provenience Number: 6.1 OC52-08, N510 E490, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		5	10.6	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OC671

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC52-09, N500 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		19	14.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OC672

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC52-10, N500 E490, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	32.9	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	large

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC52-10, N500 E500, 15-30 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		6	17.3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
2		1	22.9	Quartz Flake Tool	bifacial flaking on 1 end, thick

Site Number 38OC673

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC56-17, N490 E510, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	1.6	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC56-17, N500 E500, 0-15 cm, TR1 ST7

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	29.6	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with multiple flake scar, 1 large

Provenience Number: 3.1 OC56-17, N500 E510, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

Artifact Catalog

1		6	3.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment

Provenience Number: 4.1 OC56-17, N500 E520, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		2	0.9	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
2		1	21.2	Quartz Core Fragment	

Site Number 38OC674

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC56-18, N500 E500, TR1 ST13, 0-10cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		4	3.9	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number 38OC675

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC56-19, N500 E450, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC56-19, N500 E460, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	2.1	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.1 OC56-19, N500 E470, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.5	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 4.1 OC56-19, N500 E500, 0-15 cm, TR12 ST2

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		9	7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible usewear

Site Number 38OC676

Provenience Number: 1.1 OC56-20, N490 E490, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	4.8	Clear Glazed Stoneware Ceramic	albany slipped interior

Provenience Number: 2.1 OC56-20, N490 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		6	7.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 3.1 OC56-20, N500 E500, 0-15 cm, TR2 ST4

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.9	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Iso 17-16-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, 0-15 cm, TR13 ST1

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.8	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	with cobble cortex

Site Number Iso 18-28-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR24 ST1, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

Artifact Catalog

1	1	6.6	Quartz Flake Tool	unifacial flaking on 1 edge and possible usewear on 1 edge

Site Number Iso 23-28-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR4 ST7, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.4	Chalcedony Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Iso 25-1-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR7 ST1, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.1	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Iso 28-30-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, 0-15 cm, TR8 ST4

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	cultural??

Site Number Iso 34-18-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, 0-20 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Iso 37-3-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, 0-15 cm, TR7 ST4

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	3.3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	with terrestrial cortex, cultural?

Site Number Iso 37-3-2

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, 0-10 cm TR12 ST17

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Iso 37-56-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, 0-10 cm, TR11 ST4

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.5	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Iso 38-06-1

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR9 ST3, 0-15 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	0.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Site Number Iso 38-19-1

Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate, N500 E500, surface, TR45 ST3

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	70.7	Quartz Biface Fragment	heat treated

Site Number Iso 52-26-1

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 1.1 Isolate, N500 E500, TR1 ST1, 0-10 cm

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1		1	1.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

PPK Point Report

Site Number	38OC662
Provenience: Cat #	3.1 1
Point Classification	Guilford
Temporal Affiliation	Middle Archaic
Lithic Material	Translucent Quartz
General Measurements	
Length	18.8 mm
Width	23.8 mm
Weight	4.1 g
Basal Attributes	
Base Type	Stemless
Ground?	No
Maximum Width	14.8 mm
Width at Neck	0 mm
Depth of Concavity	0 mm
Blade Attributes	
Symmetric?	Yes
Beveled?	No
Serrated?	No
Maximum Length	18.8 mm
Maximum Width	23.8 mm
Maximum Thickness	10 mm

Comment base fragment, concavity in base from breakage, measurements based on fragmentary remains, max width of base taken at most proximal portion of base

Appendix B. SHPO Comments Letter

EST. 1905
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

February 6, 2018

John (J.R.) Kirkaldie
United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Long Cane Ranger District
810 Buncombe Street
Edgefield, SC 29824

Re: Andrew Pickens Loblolly Removal Project Archaeological Survey 3
Andrew Pickens Ranger District, Sumter National Forest
CRM Report #2018-01
Oconee County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0007

Dear John Kirkaldie:

Thank you for your letter of January 2, 2018, which we received on January 5, 2018, regarding the above-referenced undertaking. We also received a digital copy of the draft report, *Archaeological Survey 3 of the Andrew Pickens Loblolly Removal Project Andrew Pickens Ranger District Sumter National Forest, South Carolina* as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the U.S.D.A. Forest Service (Forest Service) pursuant to Sections 106 and 110 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 survey investigated 2,385 acres of 77 timbers stands located within 22 administrative compartments in the Andrew Pickens Ranger District of the Sumter National Forest. The survey identified 8 previously recorded archaeological sites, 17 newly recorded archaeological sites and 12 isolated finds within the project area. The survey recommends that 22 sites (38OC0266, 38OC0336, 38OC0196, 38OC0303, 38OC0305, 38OC0321, 38OC0660-0666, and 38OC0668-0676) and the 12 isolated finds are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One of these sites, 38OC0305 is a historic period cemetery recommended for protection from ground disturbing activities in adherence with state and federal law. Two previously recorded sites (38OC0130 and 38OC0304) were not able to be relocated but were previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP. One site (38OC0667) was recommended as unevaluated, requiring additional research to determine it's eligibility for listing in the NRHP and is recommended for protection from ground disturbing activities. Our office concurs with these recommendations. The Forest Service recommends that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking.

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 accepts the draft report as final. 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. Please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements and shapefile templates that are available in the left side bar on the following webpage http://shpo.sc.gov/research/Pages/ArchSite.aspx. SHPO recommends e-mailing the shapefiles to the address link on the noted webpage or using a File Transfer Protocol website such as WeTransfer.com to send large files.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0007 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Keely Lewis

Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Jim Bates, Forest Service
Keith Derting, SCIAA

Technical Comments

Pg. 20- Incomplete Sentence: "One contentious point….what has been recognized as the". Please correct.

Appendix C. Resume of Principal Investigator

Michael Keith O'Neal

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
121 East First Street
Clayton, NC 27520
Office (919) 553-9007 Fax (919) 553-9077
michaeloneal@archcon.org

EDUCATION

M.A. in Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, 2001.
B.A. in Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, 1999.

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Ground Stone Technology
Lithic Technology
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for American Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists
Archaeological Society of South Carolina
North Carolina Archaeological Council
-Secretary/Treasurer 2013-present
North Carolina Archaeological Society

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator — April 2006-Present
Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc., Clayton, NC

Archaeologist/Project Manager — August 2004-March 2006
Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc., Clayton, NC

Archaeologist/Project Manager — June 2002-August 2004
Brockington and Associates, Inc., Raleigh, NC

Archaeological Technician — July 2001-May 2002
Brockington and Associates, Inc., Raleigh, NC

Archaeological Research Assistant — August 2000-May 2001
Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Archaeological Technician — August 2000-September 2000
Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Archaeological Field Technician — July 2000
SPEARS Inc., West Fork, AK

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

- **Greenways** for the City of Marion (Catawba River Greenway), Isle of Wight County (Fort Huger)
- **Utility Corridors** for Duke Energy (Charlotte), FPS (Charlotte), SCE&G (Columbia), and others – serving in all capacities including Principal Investigator

- **Transportation Corridors** for SCDOT (Columbia) and NCDOT (Raleigh) – serving in multiple capacities including Field Director

- **Development Tracts** for numerous independent developers, engineering firms, and local and county governments throughout North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and federal agencies including the USFS (South Carolina) and the USACE (Wilmington District) – serving in all capacities including Principal Investigator

Archaeological Data Recovery (Phase III) – Representative Examples

- Prehistoric Camp (38HR496) and 19th century saw mill (38HR490) in Horry County, South Carolina – serving as Archaeological Technician

- Civil War encampment (44IW0204) for Isle of Wight County, Isle of Wight, VA – serving as Field Director

- Prehistoric village (31ON1578) and late 18th/early 19th century plantation (31ON1582) for R.A. Management, Charlotte, NC – serving as Field Director/Crew Chief

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Related Investigations

Duke Energy - Lake James and Lake Norman, North Carolina- serving as Field Director/Crew Chief

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS PRESENTED*

O'Neal, Michael Keith and Dawn Reid
2015 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Iluka Resources Aurelian Springs Mine Tract, Halifax County, North Carolina.* Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Clayton, NC.

O'Neal, Michael Keith and Dawn Reid
2014 *Archaeological Survey of the Upper Little River Timber Sale Project Area, Long Cane Ranger District, Sumter National Forest, South Carolina.* Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Clayton, NC.

O'Neal, Michael Keith
2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the McGowan Creek Sewer Interceptor, Orange County, North Carolina.* Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Clayton, NC.

O'Neal, Michael Keith, Rachel Tibbetts, Dawn Reid, Kim Villemez, and Bobby Southerlin
2009 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rocky Branch, Eagle Point, and Coleman Sale Timber Tracts, John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.* Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Clayton, NC.

O'Neal, Michael Keith and Dawn Reid
2005 *Who Says There Aren't Rocks in the Coastal Plain: Local Lithic Resources and Bipolar Reduction Strategies in Horry County, South Carolina.* Paper presented at the 62nd annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia, South Carolina.

Cheryl Claassen, Michael O'Neal, Tamara Wilson, Elizabeth Arnold, and Brent Lansdell
1999 Hearing and Reading Southeastern Archaeology: A Review of the Annual Meetings of SEAC from 1983 through 1995 and the Journal *Southeastern Archaeology. Southeastern Archaeology* 18(2): 85-97.

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