



Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Hodges Corporate Park
Greenwood County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4226-18-101
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0311

PREPARED FOR:

Greenwood Partnership Alliance
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Greenwood, South Carolina 29646

PREPARED BY:

S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210

November 2018



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A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Kim Nagle'.

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors: Paul Connell and Heather Carpini, M.A.

November 2018



Management Summary

On behalf of Greenwood Partnership Alliance, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resource reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 234.65 acres project area associated with the Hodges Corporate Park in Greenwood County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along US Route 25 approximately one mile east of the community of Hodges, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1800738, dated August 2, 2018.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on August 8 and 9, 2018. This work included the excavation of 47 shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites, as well as a limited architectural survey. As a result of the investigations, no archaeological sites and six above ground resources (Structure 0159 through Structure 0164) were identified during the investigation (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The project area is within the Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed historic area. Additional research is recommended for two (Structure 0159 and Structure 0163) of the resources to determine if they are within the period of significance and therefore contributing elements to the NRHP listed historic area or if they are significant resources independent from the NRHP listed area.

It is the opinion of S&ME that approximately 68 acres (29 percent) of the project area contains well drained soils and has an intact soil horizon below the plow zone, as well as previously recorded archaeological sites within these areas. These areas have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources and are recommended for a Phase I intensive survey (Figure 1.3). The remaining 166.65 acres (73 percent) of the project area are considered low probability areas for containing significant archaeological sites since they contain poorly drained soils, have been disturbed by construction of a pond and cell tower complex, have areas of slope greater than 15 percent, or soil transitions directly to subsoil from the plow zone with no intact soil horizon. No further archaeological work is recommended in these low probability areas.



Table 1.1. Cultural resources identified during the survey.

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
0159	19 th and 20 th century residential and agricultural complex	Unassessed	Additional Work
0160	20 th century residence	Ineligible	No Further Work
0161	20 th century residence	Ineligible	No Further Work
0162	20 th century residence	Ineligible	No Further Work
0163	20 th century residence	Unassessed	Additional Work
0164	20 th century residence	Ineligible	No Further Work
	Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School	Listed	Additional Work



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Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey

Hodges Corporate Park

Greenwood County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4226-18-101; SHPO Project No. 18-KL0311

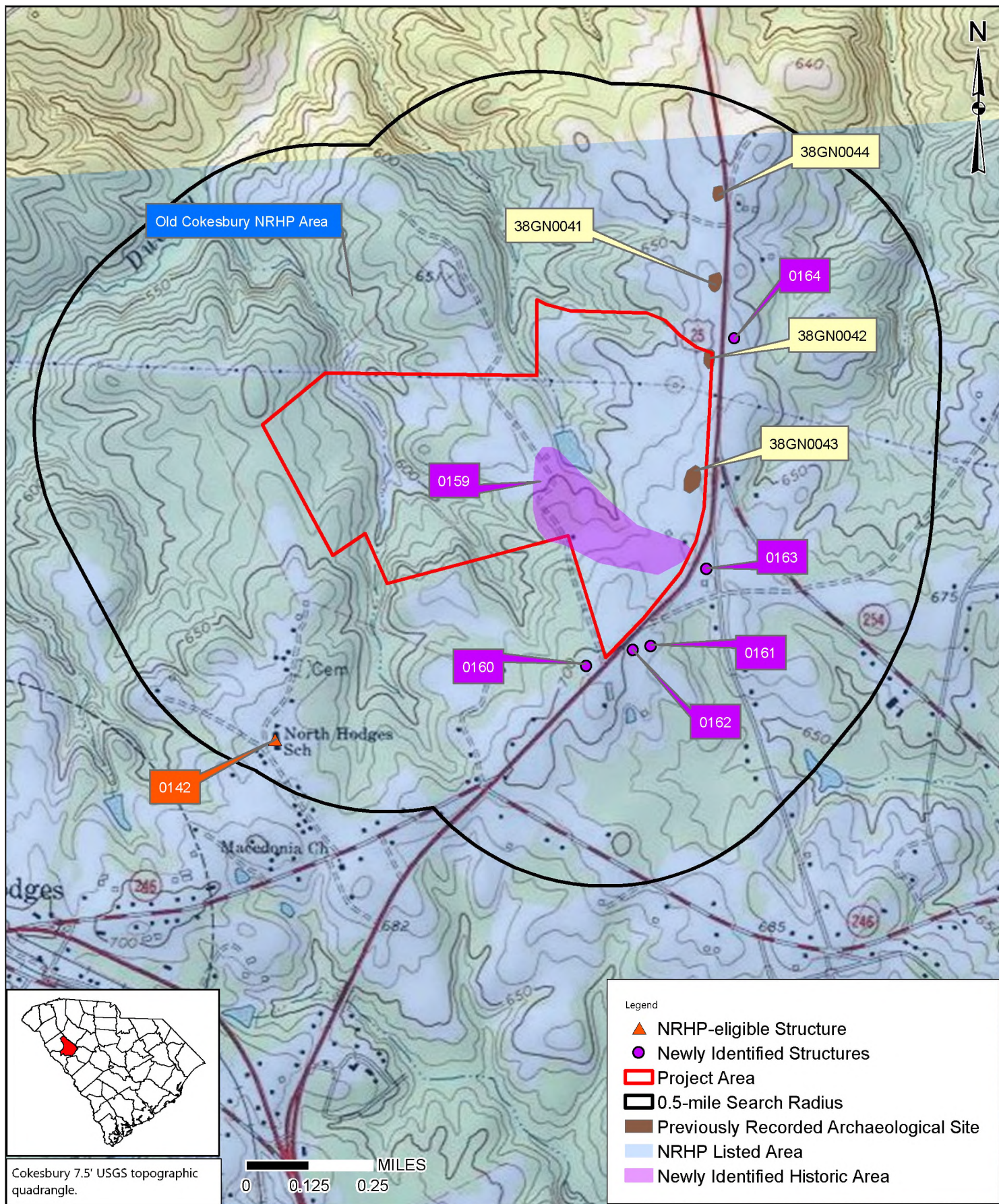


1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Greenwood Partnership Alliance, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 234.65 acres project area associated with the Hodges Corporate Park in Greenwood County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along US Route 25 approximately one mile east of the community of Hodges, South Carolina.

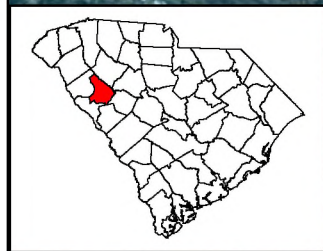
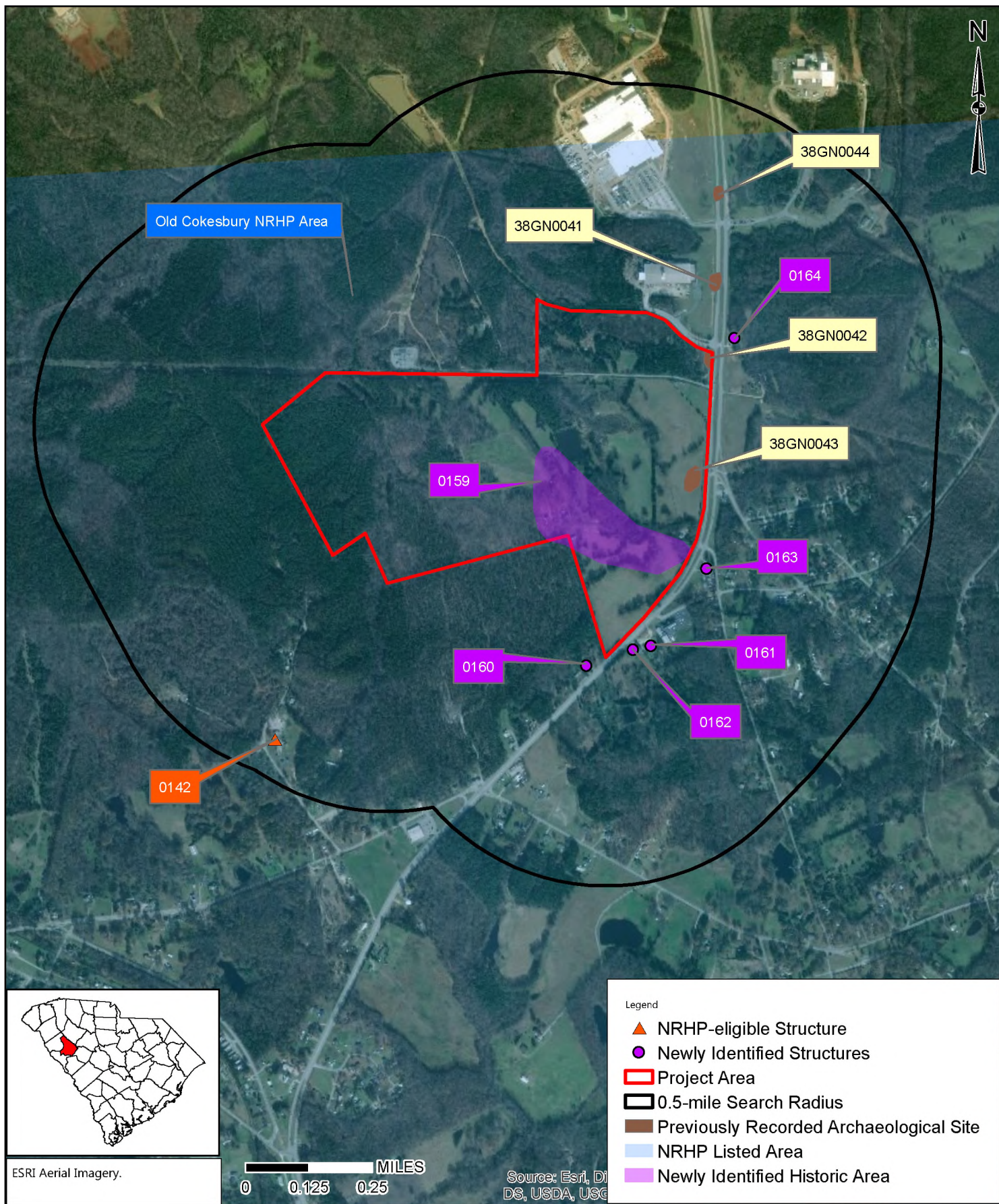
The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1800738, dated August 2, 2018.

S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in August 2018. The fieldwork was conducted by Field Director Joseph A. DeAngelis, M.A. and Crew Chief Paul Connell and consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, Paul Connell and Senior Architectural Historian/Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. Architectural evaluations and historic research for the project was conducted by Ms. Carpini. Senior review of the report was conducted by Ms. Nagle.



	SCALE: 1:16,163	Topographic Map Hodges Corporate Park Greenwood County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 1.1
	PROJECT NO: 4226-18-101		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 8/28/2018		

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2018\ENV\Other Office Jobs\4226-18-101 Hodges Park Site Certification\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-2 aerial.mxd plotted by KNagle 08-28-2018



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

0 0.125 0.25 MILES

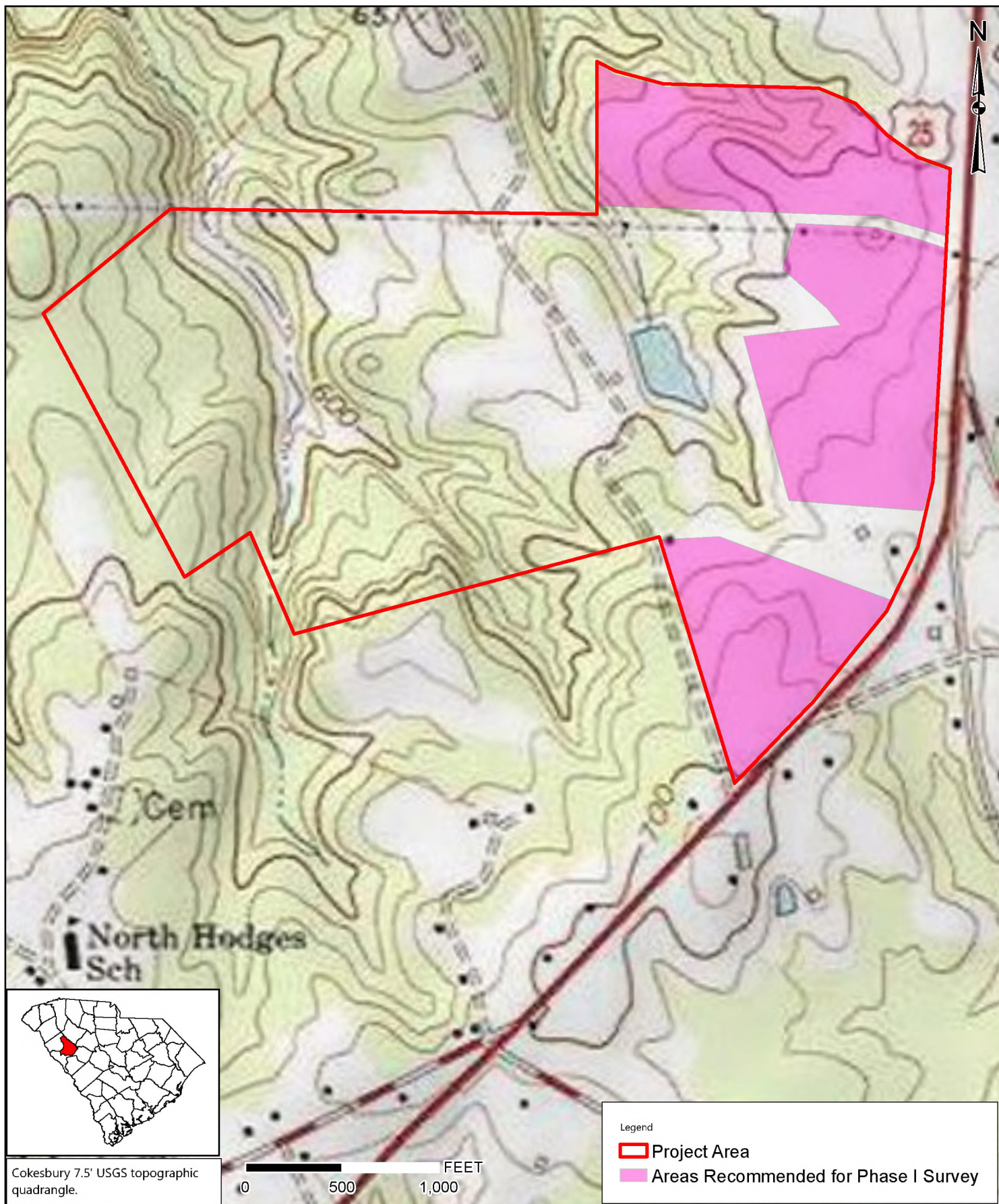
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, AeroGRID, IGN, USGS, USDA, USGS

Legend

- ▲ NRHP-eligible Structure
- Newly Identified Structures
- ▭ Project Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- NRHP Listed Area
- Newly Identified Historic Area

	SCALE:	1:16,163	Aerial Map Hodges Corporate Park Greenwood County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 1.2
	PROJECT NO:	4226-18-101		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	8/28/2018		

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2018\ENV\Other Office Jobs\4226\Greenville\4226-18-101 Hodges Park Site Certification\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-3 Ph I survey.mxd plotted by K Nagle 08-13-2018



	SCALE:	1:8,019	Phase I Survey Recommendations Hodges Corporate Park Greenwood County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 1.3
	PROJECT NO:	4226-18-101		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	8/13/2018		



2.0 Environmental Setting

The project area is located to the west of US Route 25, approximately 7.88-miles northwest of the city of Greenwood (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina, which consists of a 100-mile wide belt between the Blue Ridge and the Sandhills (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area ranges from 590 ft above mean sea level, (AMSL) along the unnamed tributary in the western portion of the project area, to 690 ft AMSL along US Route 25 along the southern boundary of the project area (Figure 1.1). Two unnamed tributaries associated with Dudley Creek are within the project area; Dudley Creek is located approximately 0.38-mile northwest of the project area.

Vegetation in the project area includes areas of planted pine, pasture, and mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 2.1–2.3). Disturbances in the project area include dirt roads throughout the project area, a pond and a transmission line corridor in the northern portion of the project area, and a farmhouse complex, cattle pastures, and a cell tower located along US Route 25 (Figures 2.4–2.10).

The project area is located in the Helena-Appling and Pacolet-Louisburg soil associations, which consist of moderately well drained soils to excessively drained soils (USDA 1978). There are six specific soil types located within the project area (Figure 2.11); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] Web Soil Survey, Accessed August 7, 2018).

Table 2.1. Specific soil types within the project area.

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope
Appling	Loamy Sand	Well drained	Interfluves	2-10%
Cecil	Sandy Loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2-10%
Durham	Loamy Sand	Well drained	Hillslopes	2–6%
Helena	Loamy Sand	Well drained	Hillslopes	2-10%
Louisburg	Loamy Sand	Well drained	Hillslopes	6-25%
Pacolet	Sandy Loam	Well drained	Interfluves	10-40%



Figure 2.1. Area of planted pine in the project area, facing north.



Figure 2.2. Area of fallow grassy field in the project area, facing south.



Figure 2.3. Area of mixed pine and hardwood forest in low-lying areas, facing southeast.



Figure 2.4. Typical dirt road within the project area, facing southeast.



Figure 2.5. Agricultural field within the project area, facing west.



Figure 2.6. Pond within the project area, facing east.



Figure 2.7. Transmission line corridor in the northern portion of the project area, facing west.



Figure 2.8. Farmhouse complex within the project area, facing north.

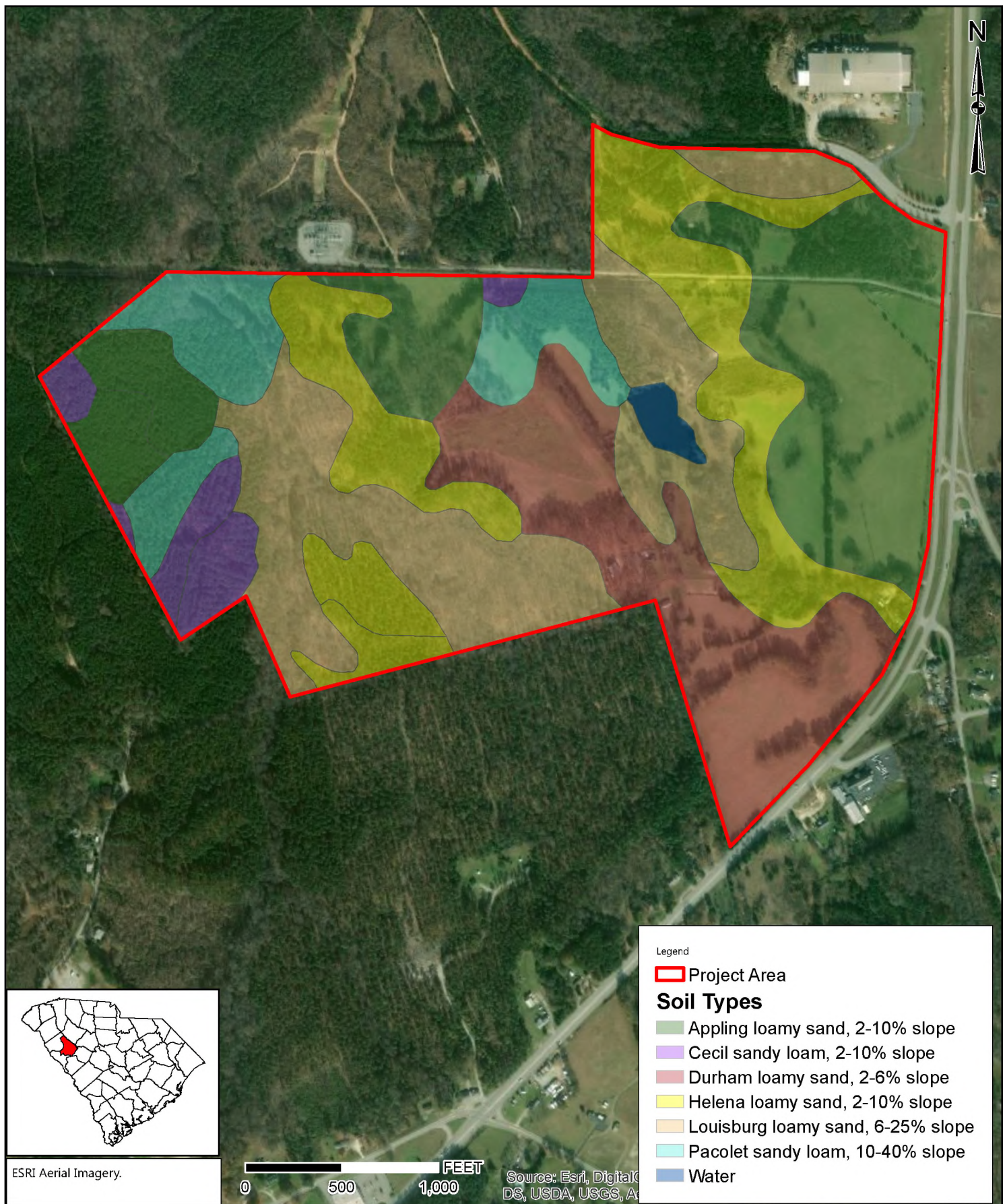


Figure 2.9. Typical cattle pasture within the project area, facing south.



Figure 2.10. Cell tower within the project area, facing east.

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	SCALE:	1:8,019	Soils Map Hodges Corporate Park Greenwood County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 2.11
	PROJECT NO:	4226-18-101		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	8/13/2018		



3.0 Cultural Context

The cultural context of the region is reviewed below for two purposes: first, to outline previous research in the region as well as the nature of historic and prehistoric resources that might be expected in the project area, and second, to provide a comparative framework in which to place resources identified within the project area and APE in order to better understand their potential significance and NRHP eligibility. The cultural context of the project area, includes the prehistoric record and the historic past, which are discussed in this section of the report.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

Over the last three decades there has been much debate over when humans first arrived in the New World. The traditional interpretation is that humans first arrived in North America via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska to Siberia at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,500 years ago. From Alaska and northern Canada, these migrants may have moved southward through an ice-free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets to eventually settle in North and South America.

Some researchers have suggested that initial colonization of the New World began well before Clovis, with some dates going back more than 35,000 years (Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations are posited for the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, the Cactus Hill and Saltville sites in Virginia, and the Topper site in South Carolina, although this evidence is not widely accepted and has not been validated (Adovasio and Pedler 1996; Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). A number of sites providing better evidence for a presence in the New World dating between 15,000 and 13,500 years ago have been discovered. Although far from numerous, these sites are scattered across North and South America, including Alaska, Florida, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and southern Chile. Despite this, the earliest definitive evidence for occupation in the Southeastern United States is at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,000 years ago (Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Bense 1994).

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,000–10,000 B.P.)

Unfortunately, most information about Paleoindian lifeways in the Southeast comes from surface finds of projectile points rather than from controlled excavations. However, the Tree House site (38LX531), located along the Saluda River near Columbia, has shed light on Paleoindian lifeways in the area. The Tree House site is a multi-component, stratified site containing occupations ranging from the Early Paleoindian to Mississippian periods (Nagle and Green 2010). Evidence from the site, which yielded an *in-situ* Clovis point, indicated short-term use by relatively mobile populations. The tools found at the Tree House site could have been used for hunting and butchering, and it is likely that the site was used as a hunting camp during the Early and Late Paleoindian subperiods. Lithic raw materials associated with the Paleoindian component tended to be higher quality stone such as Black Mingo chert, Coastal Plain chert, and crystal quartz, although lesser quality local materials such as quartz were used as well (Nagle and Green 2010:264).

The limited information we have for the Paleoindian Period suggests the earliest Native Americans had a mixed subsistence strategy based on the hunting (or scavenging) of the megafauna and smaller game combined with the foraging of wild plant foods. Groups are thought to have consisted of small, highly transient bands made up of several nuclear and/or extended families. Paleoindian artifacts have been found in both riverine and inter-riverine contexts (Charles and Michie 1992:193). Paleoindian projectile points appear to be concentrated along major rivers near the Fall Line and in the Coastal Plain, although it is almost certain that many additional sites



along the coast have been inundated by the rise of sea level that has occurred since that time (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

Paleoindian tools are typically well-made and manufactured from high-quality, cryptocrystalline rock such as Coastal Plain and Ridge and Valley chert, as well as Piedmont metavolcanics such as rhyolite (Goodyear 1979). Paleoindians traveled long distances to acquire these desirable raw materials, and it is likely that particularly favored quarries were included in seasonal rounds, allowing them to replenish their stock of raw material on an annual basis.

The most readily recognizable artifact from the early Paleoindian Period is the Clovis point, which is a fluted, lanceolate-shaped spear point. Clovis points, first identified from a site in New Mexico, have been found across the nation, although they tend to be clustered in the eastern United States (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:222). Paleoindian artifact assemblages typically consist of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points, scrapers, graters, unifacial and bifacial knives, and burins. Projectile point types include fluted and unfluted forms, such as Clovis, Cumberland, Suwanee, Quad, and Dalton (Anderson et al. 1992; Justice 1987:17–43).

In South Carolina, the Clovis sub-period is generally thought to date from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. (Sassaman et al. 1990:8). Fairly recent radiocarbon data indicate that a more accurate time frame for the Clovis period in North America may be 11,050 to 10,800 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007); however, this has yet to gain widespread acceptance. Suwanee points, which are slightly smaller than Clovis points, are dated from 11,000 to 10,500 B.P. This is followed by Dalton points, which are found throughout the Southeast from about 10,500 to 9900 B.P.

3.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.)

Major environmental changes at the terminal end of the Pleistocene led to changes in human settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and technology. As the climate warmed and the megafauna became extinct, population size increased and there was a simultaneous decrease in territory size and settlement range. Much of the Southeast during the early part of this period consisted of a mixed oak-hickory forest. Later, during the Hypsithermal interval, between 8000 and 4000 B.P., southern pine communities became more prevalent in the interriverine uplands and extensive riverine swamps were formed (Anderson et al. 1996; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

The Archaic Period typically has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.). Each of these subperiods appears to have been lengthy, and the inhabitants of each were successful in adapting contemporary technology to prevailing climatic and environmental conditions of the time. Settlement patterns are presumed to reflect a fairly high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources in the changing environment across different areas of the Southeast. The people relied on large animals and wild plant resources for food. Group size gradually increased during this period, culminating in a fairly complex and populous society in the Late Archaic.

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there was a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there was a focus on modern game species rather than on the megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. During this time there also appears to have been a gradual, but steady increase in population and a shift in settlement patterns. In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models



of Early Archaic social organization and settlement have been proposed (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Hanson 1988). In general, these models hypothesize that Early Archaic societies were organized into small, band-sized communities of 25 to 50 people whose main territory surrounded a portion of a major river (Anderson and Hanson 1988: Figure 2). During the early spring, groups would forage in the lower Coastal Plain and then move inland to temporary camps in the Piedmont and mountains during the summer and early fall. In the late fall and winter, these bands would aggregate into larger, logistically provisioned base camps in the upper Coastal Plain, near the Fall Line. It is believed that group movements would have been circumscribed within major river drainages, and that movement across drainages into other band territories was limited. At a higher level of organization, bands were believed to be organized into larger “macrobands” of 500 to 1,500 people that periodically gathered at strategic locations near the Fall Line for communal food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates and information.

Daniel (1998, 2001) has argued that access to high quality lithic material has been an under-appreciated component of Early Archaic settlement strategies. He presents compelling evidence that groups were moving between major drainages just as easily as they were moving along them. In contrast to earlier models, group movements were tethered to stone quarries rather than to specific drainages. Regardless of which model is correct, settlement patterns generally reflect a relatively high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources such as nuts, migratory water fowl, and white-tailed deer.

Diagnostic markers of the Early Archaic include a variety of side and corner notched projectile point types such as Hardaway, Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and bifurcated point types such as Lecroy, McCorkle, and St. Albans. Other than projectile points, tools of the Early Archaic subperiod include end scrapers, side scrapers, graters, microliths, and adzes (Sassaman et al. 2002), and likely perishable items such as traps, snares, nets, and basketry. Direct evidence of Early Archaic basketry and woven fiber bags was found at the Icehouse Bottom site in Tennessee (Chapman and Adovasio 1977).

Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic subperiod coincides with the start of the Altithermal (a.k.a. Hypsithermal), a significant warming trend where pine forests replaced the oak-hickory dominated forests of the preceding periods. By approximately 6000 B.P., extensive riverine and coastal swamps were formed by rising water tables as the sea level approached modern elevations (Whitehead 1972). It was during this subperiod that river and estuary systems took their modern configurations. The relationship between climatic, environmental, and cultural changes during this period, however, is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5–14). It is assumed that population density increased during the Middle Archaic, but small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers and numerous small, upland lithic scatters dot the interriverine landscape. Subsistence was presumably based on a variety of resources such as white-tail deer, nuts, fish, and migratory birds; however, shellfish do not seem to have been an important resource at this time.

During the Middle Archaic, groundstone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tools became less diverse and tend to be made of locally available raw materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). Middle Archaic tools tend to be expediently manufactured and have a more rudimentary appearance than those found during the preceding Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. The most common point type of this subperiod is the ubiquitous Morrow Mountain, but others such as Stanly, Guilford, and Halifax also occur, as well as transitional Middle Archaic-Late Archaic forms such as Brier Creek and



Allendale/MALA (an acronym for Middle Archaic Late Archaic) (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Coe 1964). The major difference in the artifact assemblage of the Stanly Phase seems to be the addition of stone atlatl weights. The Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases also appear during the Middle Archaic, but Coe (1964) considers these phases to be without local precedent and views them as western intrusions.

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic is marked by a number of key developments. There was an increased focus on riverine locations and resources (e.g., shellfish), small-scale horticulture was adopted, and ceramic and soapstone vessel technology was introduced. These changes allowed humans to occupy strategic locations for longer periods of time. In the spring and summer, Late Archaic people gathered large amounts of shellfish. It is not known why this productive resource was not exploited earlier, but one explanation is that the environmental conditions conducive to the formation of shellfish beds were not in place until the Late Archaic. Other resources that would have been exploited in the spring and summer months include fish, white-tailed deer, small mammals, birds, and turtles (House and Ballenger 1976; Stoltman 1974). During the late fall and winter, populations likely subsisted on white-tailed deer, turkey, and nuts such as hickory and acorn. It is also possible that plants such as cucurbita (squash and gourds), sunflower, sumpweed, and chenopod, were being cultivated on a small-scale basis.

The most common diagnostic biface of this subperiod is the Savannah River Stemmed projectile point (Coe 1964), a broad-bladed stemmed point found under a variety of names from Florida to Canada. There are also smaller variants of Savannah River points, including Otarre Stemmed and Small Savannah River points that date to the transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland. Other artifacts include soapstone cooking discs and netsinkers, shell tools, grooved axes, and worked bone.

The earliest pottery in the New World comes from the Savannah River Valley and coastal regions of South Carolina and Georgia. Both Stallings Island and Thom's Creek pottery date from about 4500–3000 B.P. and have a wide variety of surface treatments including plain, punctated, and incised designs (Sassaman et al. 1990). For a long time it was believed that fiber-tempered Stallings Island pottery was the oldest pottery in the region (perhaps in the New World), and that sand-tempered Thom's Creek wares appeared a few centuries later (Sassaman 1993). Work at several shell ring sites on the coast, however, has demonstrated that the two types are contemporaneous, with Thom's Creek possibly even predating Stallings Island along the coast (Heide and Russo 2003; Russo and Heide 2003; Saunders and Russo 2002).

3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 3000–1000 B.P.)

Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland is traditionally divided into three subperiods—Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)—based on technological and social advances and population increase. Among the changes that occurred during this period were a widespread adoption of ceramic technology, an increased reliance on native plant horticulture, and a more sedentary lifestyle. There is also an increase in sociopolitical and religious interactions as evidenced by an increased use of burial mounds, increased ceremonialism, and expanded trade networks (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). In addition, ceramics became more refined and regionally differentiated, especially with regard to temper.



Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)

The Early Woodland subperiod is generally marked by the intensification of horticulture, an increased use of ceramics in association with a semisedentary lifeway, and the introduction of the bow and arrow. The earliest expression of the Early Woodland subperiod in the Piedmont is the Badin phase (Ward and Davis 1999). Representative cultural material includes sand-tempered cordmarked or fabric-impressed ceramics and large, crude triangular projectile points (Ward and Davis 1999). Differences between the southern and northern Piedmont traditions became more pronounced through time and by the Late Woodland subperiod ceramics were quite diversified (Ward 1983).

Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)

In some areas of the Piedmont, the Middle Woodland subperiod is characterized by the Yadkin phase, whose ceramics are similar to the previous Badin type except they are tempered with crushed quartz rather than sand (Ward and Davis 1999). However, as Webb and Leigh (1995:29) point out, there is no clear, linear relationship between the development of the two phases. In some areas, Yadkin may represent the earliest ceramics, whereas in other areas Badin may be the earliest type. The Yadkin Large Triangular Point is the diagnostic point of the Early and Middle Woodland subperiods throughout much of North and South Carolina. Although substantial regional differences appear during this time, the Piedmont region was relatively unaffected by the elaborate Hopewell and Swift Creek cultures.

Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)

The Late Woodland subperiod is one of the least understood prehistoric subperiods, both in the South Carolina Piedmont and in the Southeast as a whole. Few diagnostic artifacts are known that can definitively date occupations to this subperiod. The few diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Woodland subperiod in the South Carolina Piedmont include small triangular and pentagonal projectile points, as well as Swift Creek, Napier, and Woodstock ceramics (Benson 2006:53–54).

3.1.4 Mississippian Period (ca. 1000–350 B.P.)

The Mississippian Period saw dramatic changes across most of the Southeast. Mississippian societies were complex sociopolitical entities that were based at mound centers, usually located in the floodplains along major river systems. The flat-topped platform mounds served as both the literal and symbolic manifestation of a complex sociopolitical and religious system that linked chiefdoms across a broad network stretching from the Southeastern Atlantic Coast, to Oklahoma (Spiro Mounds) in the west, to as far north as Wisconsin (Aztalan). Mound centers were surrounded by outlying villages that usually were built along major rivers to take advantage of the rich floodplain soils. Smaller hamlets and farmsteads dotted the landscape around villages and provided food, tribute, and services to the chief in return for protection and inclusion in the sociopolitical system. While Mississippian subsistence was focused to a large extent on intensive maize agriculture, the hunting and gathering of aquatic and terrestrial resources supplemented Mississippian diets (Anderson 1994).

Mound centers have been found along most major river systems in the Southeast, and South Carolina is no exception. Major Mississippian mounds in the area include the Belmont and Mulberry sites along the Wateree River in central South Carolina; Santee/Fort Watson/Scotts Lake on the Santee River; the Irene site near Savannah; Hollywood, Lawton, Red Lake, and Mason's Plantation in the central Savannah River Valley; and Town Creek along the Pee Dee River in North Carolina (Anderson 1994).



Diagnostic artifacts of the Mississippian Period include small triangular projectile points and sand-tempered Lamar, Savannah, and Etowah pottery types (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Elliot 1995). These types are primarily identified by their complicated stamped designs, although simple stamped, check stamped, cordmarked, and other surface treatments also occur. Various ceremonial items made from stone, bone, shell, copper, and mica were used as symbolic markers of chiefly power and status.

There is increasing evidence that territorial boundaries between chiefdoms were closely maintained during the Mississippian Period. Within the South Carolina Piedmont, Judge (2003, see also DePratter and Judge 1990) has identified six phases of Mississippian occupation within the Wateree Valley: Belmont Neck (A.D. 1200–1250), Adamson (A.D. 1250–1300), Town Creek (A.D. 1300–1350), McDowell (A.D. 1350–1450), Mulberry (A.D. 1450–1550), and Daniels (A.D. 1550–1675). Cable (2000) adds a Savannah phase (A.D. 1200–1300) to this list, between the Belmont Neck phase (which he puts at A.D. 1100–1200) and Adamson phase (which he places between A.D. 1300–1350). Meanwhile, groups living in the southern part of the North Carolina Piedmont were part of the Pee Dee culture, which includes the Teal (A.D. 950–1200), Town Creek (A.D. 1200–1400), and Leak (A.D. 1400–1600) phases (Ward and Davis 1999:123–134).

3.2 Historic Context

The project area is located northwest portion of Greenwood County, northeast of the community of Hodges, which is approximately eight miles northwest of the city of Greenwood. Present day Greenwood County is bordered to the northeast by the Saluda River and Newberry County, to the north by Laurens County, to the southeast by Edgefield and Saluda counties, to the southwest by McCormick County, and to the west by Abbeville County.

3.2.1 Early Settlement

Although settlers of European descent began arriving in South Carolina's backcountry, following the rivers inland, during the mid-eighteenth century, the area containing the project area was sparsely settled during the mid- to late 1700s. It was near the boundary with Cherokee territory, as established in 1766, making it remote and somewhat dangerous territory. However, there were still a handful of white families living on both sides of the Indian land boundary in the mid-1700s (Edgar 1998:275).

The area was distinctly different from the Lowcountry, where the plantation system had already developed to produce rice and indigo as cash crops (Klein 1981:662). Geographically, this northwestern region of South Carolina is part of the Piedmont, which did not contain the soils or rainfall needed to produce these early staple crops, thus delaying the adoption of the plantation system in this region (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:41).

As early as the 1500s, Spanish explorers traveled through the inland regions of North and South Carolina in their quest for land and gold, although they never entered present day Greenwood County (Edgar 1998:23). Other Europeans had ventured into the Piedmont throughout the 1700s, seeking to trade with the local Indians, with at least four traders living among the Cherokee by 1714, but these men were only transitory and did not establish permanent settlements in the area (Edgar 1998). Although Governor Robert Johnson instituted a plan in 1730 to encourage settlement in the backcountry, as a protective buffer for Lowcountry plantations, this had little effect on the project area because of its location near Indian territory.



During the mid-eighteenth century, some Lowcountry South Carolina residents did migrate to the backcountry, lured by the large unclaimed expanses of land, but the majority of the earliest white settlers came from more northern areas, including Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. By the 1760s and 1770s, some of these colonists had begun to push their settlements near the boundary of the Cherokee lands, into territory in present day Greenwood County. Once the Cherokee ceded a portion of its southern hunting lands to the colony of South Carolina, at the conclusion of the Cherokee War, settlers began to apply for individual land grants within present day Greenwood County, settling first along the major rivers and creeks in the area (Landrum 1900; Leonard 1986).

Land claims in these areas during the 1700s tended to be small, encompassing much less area than the massive Lowcountry plantations, although some early grants to Indian traders were extensive. One of the earliest settlers in the area was Elijah Clarke. Clarke was followed by the Bobo, Rhodes, and Wofford families, who emigrated from Virginia and claimed land on the Enoree River and Two Mile Creek during the 1760s, along with the Anderson, Bomer, Moore, and Montgomery families (Landrum 1900).

3.2.2 Eighteenth Century Conflicts

The second half of the eighteenth century was a period of unrest in the South Carolina backcountry, including the Greenwood County area. The beginnings of the instability occurred during the 1750s, as the Cherokee became frustrated by the unfulfilled promises of the British colonies and began attacking settlements along the Carolina frontiers. The attacks increased and grew continually worse, eventually inaugurating the French and Indian War, which is generally recognized as lasting from 1754 to 1763 (Edgar 1998:205–206). During this period, settlers in the backcountry established small forts for protection, which were essentially stockades where families in the area could go in times of imminent danger. In the vicinity of the project area, a handful of these forts appeared, although the locations of most of them are unknown. A description of Fort Prince in nearby Spartanburg County gives an idea of their construction details. John Prince's fort was "circular and about 150 feet in diameter—with upright timbers 12 to 15 feet high. Around the perimeter was a ditch...beyond the ditch was an abatis of heavy timbers. In the stockade itself were portholes for the use of the riflemen inside" (Huff 1995:19).

The most brutal of the attacks in the South Carolina backcountry came in early 1760. In February, a wagon train of refugees was massacred at Long Cane Creek, along the western edge of the colony. The French and Indian War ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, but by 1761 the Cherokee had already been vanquished and had signed a treaty, essentially ending the Indian attacks on inland South Carolina settlements (Edgar 1998:206-207). From 1761 to 1776, through discussions and treaties, the Boundary Line between Indian lands and colonial territory was established (Weir 1997:275). Although this was before much of Greenwood County area was settled, the memory and threat of such attacks influenced settlers who moved on or near the Cherokee territory.

The end of the Cherokee threat did not restore order to the backcountry, however. With a growing population, backcountry residents felt that their needs were being neglected by the Charleston government. Settlers who had sought shelter within the forts during the Cherokee conflict had been victims of greed and extortion from the private fort owners. At the same time, the militiamen who were supposed to be protecting their property were raiding and squatting at the abandoned homesteads (Edgar 1998:206).

The treaty with the Cherokee and the subsequent end to the Indian threat did little to alleviate the situation. During the mid-1760s, gangs of bandits swept through the nearby Congaree and Saluda River basins, "burning and looting, torturing victims presumed to have items of value, raping wives and daughters, making off with horses, furniture and household goods" and generally terrorizing residents of established settlements (Edgar



1998:212). A lack of response from the colonial government in Charleston compelled the victims to band together and pursue vigilante justice in an attempt to protect themselves. This group of backcountry landowners became known as the Regulators, a movement which “united frontiersmen in an effort to make their region safe for planting and property [as] they struggled to establish a particular type of order consistent with the needs of hardworking farmers and rising slave owners” (Klein 1981:668). The issues of the 1760s were not limited to the conflict between gang members and the vigilante Regulators. The colonial government resented both the Regulators’ tactics and their demands for backcountry equality. As a result, Regulators were arrested and tried for their actions just as often as bandits were. Ultimately, order was reestablished in the backcountry and the Regulator movement diminished in its power and influence. The Charleston government had agreed to establish circuit courts to meet the legal needs of backcountry residents; this led to the establishment of Ninety Six District in the northwestern section of the colony. Although these courts did not begin operation until 1772, tensions between the two regions of South Carolina were lessened for the moment (Edgar 1998:215–216; Huff 1995:20).

This short period of peace would soon be ended by a more broad-reaching conflict, the third period of unrest to affect the backcountry in a quarter of a century. The residents of the Lowcountry, along with the citizens of other colonies, were becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the policies of the British. After Bostonians led a well-known protest against the Tea Act in 1773, the British government implemented harsh regulations as punishment. Seeing the situation in Boston reminded Charleston residents of their own recent struggles with the British-led colonial government—the Laurens-Leigh Controversy of 1767–1768 and the 1769 Wilkes Fund Controversy. Knowing that their own port could be easily closed by the British, Charlestonians generally supported Boston and the resolutions of the First Continental Congress (Edgar 1998:217–220).

Although the Lowcountry lent its support to the original tenants of the American Revolution, most backcountry settlers did not, highlighting the differences and tensions that still separated the two regions. Many backcountry settlers felt more slighted by the colonial government in Charleston than by the British. In Ninety Six District there was a large concentration of settlers with Loyalist feelings; many of these settlers were immigrants who had come to the colony seeking some measure of freedom. Often, these residents had acquired their lands through grants from the king and they felt a certain amount of loyalty and indebtedness to the monarchy. In 1775, William Henry Drayton negotiated with the citizens of inland South Carolina and a compromise was reached, which allowed the backcountry residents to remain neutral in the conflict in return for the provincial government basically leaving them alone. Drayton also courted Cherokee support for the Revolutionary cause during this period, arranging meetings with Indian leaders through Richard Pearis. Later, Pearis would join the Loyalist cause, along with the militia commander of the Upper Saluda Region, Colonel Thomas Fletchell. A separate force of partier militiamen was then organized in the northwest part of the colony by Captain John Thomas (Weir 1997; Gordon 2003).

While many backcountry residents remained loyal to the crown, but practiced neutrality, for the beginning years of the Revolution, Ninety Six District had a more experience with the conflict in late 1775. In an effort to subdue the district’s Loyalist supporters, patriot leaders sent Colonel Richard Richardson to capture the forces of Patrick Cunningham and the Cherokee-bound ammunition that he had intercepted. At the Battle of the Great Canebreak, near Simpsonville, the patriots recaptured the ammunition and took 130 prisoners. On December 23, 1775, Loyalists signed an agreement stating that if they took up arms against the patriots again they would forfeit their estates (Weir 1997; Gordon 2003).

In 1776, fighting came again to the northwestern corner of South Carolina, as Indian attacks began anew along the frontier. To defend their homes, frontiersmen under the command of Andrew Williamson began a campaign against the Cherokee and those who supported them, including Richard Pearis. By August 22, 1776, Williamson’s



force had burned all of the Cherokee Lower Towns. In May 1777, the Cherokee signed the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner, formally transferring all land in South Carolina, except a small tract in Oconee and Pickens counties, to the state (Gordon 2003).

In May 1780, the capture of Charleston and the subsequent British conquest of inland South Carolina, along with the atrocities that accompanied the nearby fighting, stirred the anti-British sentiments of settlers in this area. A major battle occurred in present-day Greenwood County area at the town of Ninety-Six, southeast of the project area. The town of Ninety-Six began as a trading post in 1753 and was established as a town in 1772. By 1775 the town was a bustling commerce and government center in the backcountry along a major trade route connecting the Cherokee towns of the backcountry to the then capital city of Charlestown. In 1780, Ninety-Six was occupied by British Loyalists under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John Cruger. At Ninety-Six, Cruger and his men built defenses including palisades and a redoubt called the Star Fort that provided the British forces the ability to protect the defenders. On May 22, 1781, Continental Army Major General Nathanael Greene led 1,000 troops against 550 Loyalists to siege the fortified village. At first, Greene's troops monitored the fort and built defense just on the outskirts of the town. On June 18, after more troops arrived, Greene decided to assault the fort. In a brutal fight that was dominated by bayonet and troops using their muskets as clubs, Greene's forces failed to take that fort and retreated. Eventually, backcountry residents aiding the Patriot Cause were soon able to assist the South Carolina troops in ousting the British from Ninety Six District in the spring of 1781 (Edgar 1998). The British eventually abandoned and burned Ninety-Six in the summer of 1781.

The ultimate result of the decades of conflict and unrest in the backcountry was the creation of a new political order. Abbeville and Edgefield counties were created in 1785, from a portion of Ninety-Six District. The development of new counties in the backcountry signaled a shift in South Carolina's social and political order, as power and influence became more concentrated in inland areas.

From the late seventeenth century into the early eighteenth century, rice and indigo were the primary cash crops for South Carolina farmers, with the largest settlements concentrated around the coast and tidal rivers. After the American Revolution, indigo underwent a sharp decline and, although rice was still grown in tidal areas, it was surpassed in importance by cotton, especially in areas further from the coast. Eli Whitney's 1793 invention of the cotton gin significantly bolstered this migration to cotton as the principal agricultural yield in South Carolina. This invention made farming of short-staple cotton in upcountry areas profitable by greatly decreasing the amount of labor needed to separate the cotton seeds from the fibers (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:83–95).

3.2.3 Nineteenth Century

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the region encompassing the project area was primarily agricultural. Before 1800, the area's agriculture was dominated by subsistence farmers. Although tobacco was also grown by upcountry farmers, poor soils resulted in low yields and the crop was never as successful in South Carolina as it was in more northern areas such as Virginia (Edgar 1998:270).

With locally made cotton gins becoming available in the early 1800s, short-staple cotton became the primary crop in most of the upcountry. In many areas of the state, the enormous profits available from cotton growing and processing during the early nineteenth century influenced a large number of upcountry farmers to engage in this activity. These profits allowed cotton farmers to purchase more land and slaves, ultimately creating a plantation-based economy in many Piedmont counties (Edgar 1998:271). Abbeville and Edgefield counties followed the trend of many Piedmont counties during the mid-nineteenth century, with cotton as the dominant agricultural product,



which subsequently increased slave population in upcountry counties, and ultimately in the state as a whole (Edgar 1998).

During the early nineteenth century the population of South Carolina grew, with an increase of nearly 100,000 people between 1790 and 1800. By 1820, the state population had grown to just over 490,000 people, with approximately 47 percent white, 51 percent slaves, and the remaining two percent free blacks. Abbeville and Edgefield counties also grew during this period, with the population increasing from 13,553 and 18,130 in 1800 to 23,167 and 25,119 in 1820, respectively (Social Explorer 2018).

As the antebellum period moved forward, the population of South Carolina grew at a slow, but steady rate. Between 1830 and 1860, the total population grew approximately 21 percent, from 581,185 to 703,708. By 1830, slavery had already been firmly entrenched in the state for many decades and the percentage of slave population remained relatively static, increasing only 2.9 percent, from 54.3 to 57.2 percent of the total state population over the three decades. During this same period, Abbeville and Edgefield counties experienced some growth, increasing from a total population of 28,149 and 30,509 in 1830 to 32,385 and 39,887 in 1860, respectively (Social Explorer 2018).

3.2.4 The Civil War and Reconstruction

By 1860, the South Carolina upcountry had developed a dual society, with plantation owners living alongside yeomen and subsistence farmers. As the questions of slavery, nullification, and secession loomed over antebellum South Carolina during the 1850s, the support of yeomen farmers in the upcountry was also important in the ultimate course that the state would take. Ford (1988) argues that these upcountry yeomen held a firm belief in their own independence and liberty, stemming from an inclusive political structure, widespread ownership of land, and a social system that encouraged white unity by holding black slaves as the lowest caste. Ultimately, yeomen could view themselves as independent and important because they were not slaves. Maintaining slavery was, therefore, an important part of affirming their independence and self-professed inherent superiority to blacks (Ford 1988:370–373). Therefore, when local governments held meetings to discuss secession in late 1860, the majority of upcountry residents favored seceding from the Union. On December 17, 1860, a statewide convention was held in Columbia and delegates from districts throughout South Carolina met and voted unanimously in favor of secession. Before the Ordinance of Secession could be drafted, a smallpox scare necessitated a change of venue, and the convention was moved to Charleston. There, on December 20, 1860, the Ordinance was presented and signed, officially declaring South Carolina as independent from the United States (Edgar 1998:360).

During most of the war, the project area was affected only indirectly as the military did not come to the region until 1865. Early in 1861, when excitement for the war was high and Southerners were rallying to the Confederate cause, many men volunteered for the army and traveled from the area to help defend Charleston, with men from the county mustering at various posts throughout the area and at least 24 Confederate companies were organized in the area, comprised of 3,000 to 4,000 area men who joined the cause. These same men, and many others of fighting age, went into battle in skirmishes throughout the South, leaving many farms to be run by wives, children, slaves, and old men. Women in the counties organized relief and aid societies, raising money and performing whatever services they could to help the war effort and the soldiers. The farms that continued to produce crops aided the war effort by supplying food to supplement shortages throughout the state and in the armies. Initially voluntary, this effort became compulsory after an 1863 state mandate required farmers to limit the amount of cotton planted and donate one-tenth of their crop yields to state government (Landrum 1900).



As the tide of the Civil War changed, and the Confederate army went on the defensive in an attempt to protect its major cities, the fighting came closer to home for residents in the project vicinity in the last weeks of the war. Although General William T. Sherman's Union army advanced through the state, looting and destroying property in a 30 mile swath along its route, including raiding and firing Columbia, it did not come close to the project area. In April and May 1865, however, the Union army rode through upstate South Carolina searching for Jefferson Davis, who was rumored to be fleeing south from Richmond through the area. The presence of the army was minimal and only lasted a day, but the most lasting legacy of the war was destruction of the slavery-based plantation system and the concomitant development of a new economic order (Edgar 1998:373).

With the collapse of the Confederacy, a struggle began between Congress and the President on how to handle the restoration of the southern states into the Union. Although the more radical policies of Congress were ultimately adopted, from 1865 to 1867 the southern states attempted to reorganize themselves under President Andrew Johnson's program. These efforts were repeatedly thwarted by Congressional policies, such as the December 1865 refusal to seat southern congressional delegates, the Fourteenth Amendment ratification, and the March 1867 Reconstruction Acts.

After the end of the Civil War, Abbeville and Edgefield counties retained many of the same characteristics it had during the antebellum period. The population of Abbeville and Edgefield counties grew steadily during the second half of the nineteenth century, from 32,385 and 39,887 in 1860 to 46,854 and 49,259 in 1890, respectively (Social Explorer 2018).

Despite the end of slavery, agriculture continued to dominate much of the region, although crop production fell during the early Reconstruction era. Cotton remained a primary crop in many areas, with farmers often planting it in lieu of food crops in an attempt to make a quick profit and pay the debts they had incurred. The market would soon become saturated with cotton, however, causing the prices to fall steadily during the 1880s, pushing the farmers further into debt (Edgar 1998:427–428). In areas where the landholdings had been large, these plantations were often broken up into smaller units. Most owners could no longer afford such large holdings, since they could not make them profitable without slave labor.

During the late nineteenth century, tenancy and sharecropping developed across South Carolina, as landless farmers, both black and white, sought arrangements that would allow them to continue farming to support their families. The newly freed slaves were forced into these arrangements because they had no land, little money, and few other options. As the 1800s drew to a close, many white farmers succumbed to large debts and also became tenants for large landholders. Two categories of tenancy developed, cash tenants and share tenants. Cash tenants provided their own tools and seed, gaining ownership of the crop they produced while paying rent on their house and land to the landlord. Sharecroppers could not afford their own tools or seeds; the landlords supplied these items and subtracted their value from the farmer's share of the crop. Both systems resulted in many small farmers living meager existences (Orser 1988:57).

3.2.5 Greenwood County

Greenwood County was formed in 1897 from portions of Abbeville and Edgefield counties. The 1900 census recorded Greenwood County with a population of 28,343 (Social Explorer 2018). The city of Greenwood was incorporated in 1857 on the edge of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, which was the main line into Columbia from the backcountry.



Greenwood County's beginning, however, had a rocky start with the outbreak of the Phoenix election riot. In 1895, the South Carolina State Assembly updated the state constitution which significantly changed the means for requirements to vote. The focus of voter registration became one of "intelligence" instead of "personhood," which meant that voters would have to take a reading and writing test. The shift was meant by the constitutional framers to disenfranchise African American voters, and took effect on January 1, 1898. On November 8, 1898, white landowner Thomas Tolbert, the brother of Republican congressional candidate Robert Red Tolbert, stayed outside the polling station near the Watson and Lake general store in the small town of Phoenix where he began to take affidavits from local African Americans who felt disenfranchised by the changes made in the new state constitution. He also urged African Americans who were turned away from voting to also submit affidavits to air their grievances. The affidavits were to be used by Tolbert to challenge the legality of changes made in the 1895 state constitution. A group of local democrats, including Democratic Party leader, J. I. "Bose" Ethridge, quickly approached Tolbert and beat and terrorized Tolbert and his allies. During the initial riot, Ethridge was killed by a shotgun blast and Tolbert also wounded by a shotgun blast and severely beaten. Additional riots then broke out which led to approximately four days of violence and led to an estimated twelve African-Americans that were fatally shot or hung, one African-American being lynched, and hundreds of additional people were injured. In aftermath of the riots, Democrats came to Greenwood County to avenge Ethridge's death by terrorizing citizens, lynching black residents and they drove Tolbert and his family from his home and burned his house and property. Two days after the Phoenix election riot, the larger Wilmington race riot occurred in Wilmington, North Carolina (Thompson and Wade 2014; Watson and Watson 1970).

One major event that occurred in city of Greenwood was the construction of the Oregon Hotel in 1898 as an upscale hotel next to the bustling railroad tracks. The Oregon Hotel became a symbol of Greenwood and served as a stopover for traveling salesmen and as a gathering place for Greenwood's social elite. The success of the Oregon Hotel convinced local businessmen to develop the adjoining area with houses, office, and retail businesses. The Oregon Hotel burned down in 1963 (Thompson and Wade 2014; *The Index-Journal* [Greenwood, South Carolina] 19 June 1929:32).

The Great Depression adversely affected the economy of Greenwood County as local farmers and textile mills struggled to survive. The New Deal helped put some Greenwood County residents back to work. The largest New Deal project in Greenwood County was the construction of the Buzzard's Roost Dam on the Saluda River. This formed Lake Greenwood that was used to generate electricity (Thompson and Wade 2014).

3.3 Background Research

On August 7, 2018, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. If cultural resources were noted within the 0.5-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there are four previously recorded archaeological sites, one NRHP listed district, one NRHP-eligible structure, and no previously conducted cultural resource surveys within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). Two of the archaeological sites (38GN0042 and 38GN0043) are within the current project area and project area is within the NRHP listed district (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Although no previously conducted cultural resource surveys are shown on ArchSite (Figure 3.1), the site forms examined on

ArchSite show that the two previously recorded archaeological sites were initially identified in 1977 in association with the widening of US Route 25 (Wogaman 1977). The survey was completed for an approximate 1.8 miles of road widening; both 38GN0042 and 38GN0043 were considered to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The site forms also show that in 2003, in association with a 151-acre survey, site 38GN0042 was re-located and the site was confirmed to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Trinkley 2003). Also in association with the 2003 survey, a small portion of the project area (Area 1 in the 2003 report) was recommended for a cultural resource survey; this area corresponds with the northern portion of the current project area on the north side of the gravel access road, which has been recommended for Phase I intensive survey (Figure 1.2 and 1.3).

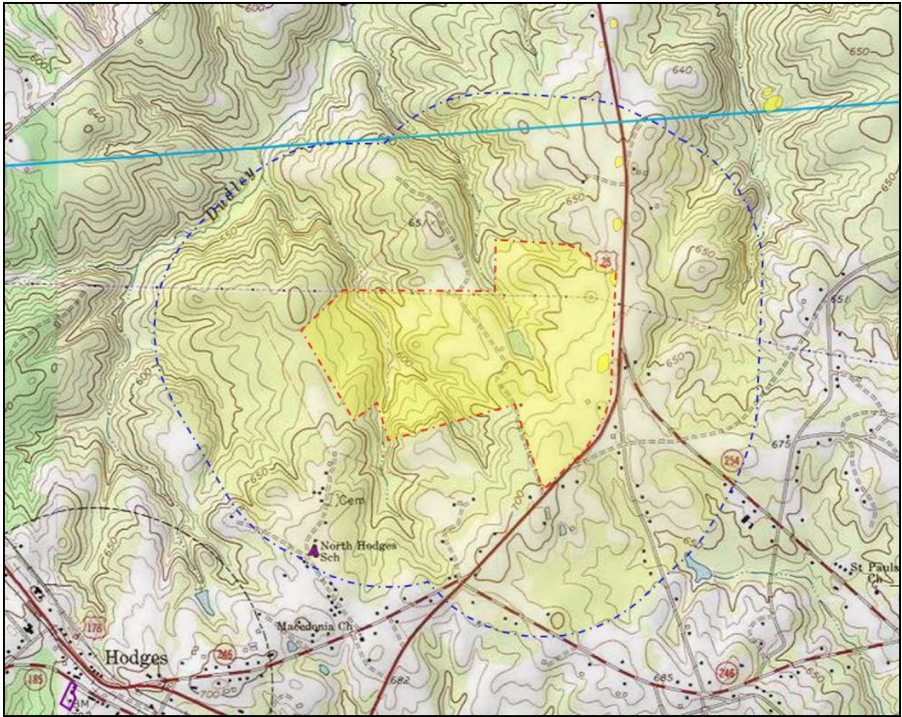


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

Table 3.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile search radius.

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
38GN0041	Prehistoric and Historic Scatter	Not Eligible	Wogaman 1977; Trinkley 2003
38GN0042	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Wogaman 1977; Trinkley 2003
38GN0043	Prehistoric and Historic Scatter	Not Eligible	Wogaman 1977; Trinkley 2003
38GN0044	Historic Scatter	Not Eligible	Wogaman 1977; Trinkley 2003
0142	North Hodges Elementary School	Eligible	ArchSite
	Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School	Listed	ArchSite

BOLD mean the resource is within the project area.

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey

Hodges Corporate Park

Greenwood County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4226-18-101; SHPO Project No. 18-KL0311



As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 1929, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1938, 1957, and 1965, and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map from 1971 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located within Camden Precinct with an unnamed road in the vicinity of the project area and the closest landowner labeled as Allam (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Abbeville District shows the project area was located in the eastern portion of the district, near an unnamed road (Figure 3.3). The 1892 *Abbeville* USGS topographic map shows the project area along an unnamed road that travels north. The 1929 USDA soil survey map shows the communities of Hodges and Cokesbury have been established to the south of the project area along with US Route 25; two structures are present along US Route 25 in the eastern portion of the project area (Figure 3.5).

The 1938 SCDOT map shows two structures near US Route 25 in the southern corner of the project area (Figure 3.6). The 1957 SCDOT map shows an unnamed road extending north off of US Route 25 into the project area; three structures are located in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 3.7). The 1965 SCDOT map depicts four structures on the western side of US Route 25 in the southern corner of the project area (Figure 3.8). The 1971 7.5-minute *Cokesbury* USGS topographic map of the project area shows two structures to the west of US Route 25 in the project area, one structure and a pond in the central portion of the project area, and a utility corridor on the northern edge of the project area (Figure 3.9).

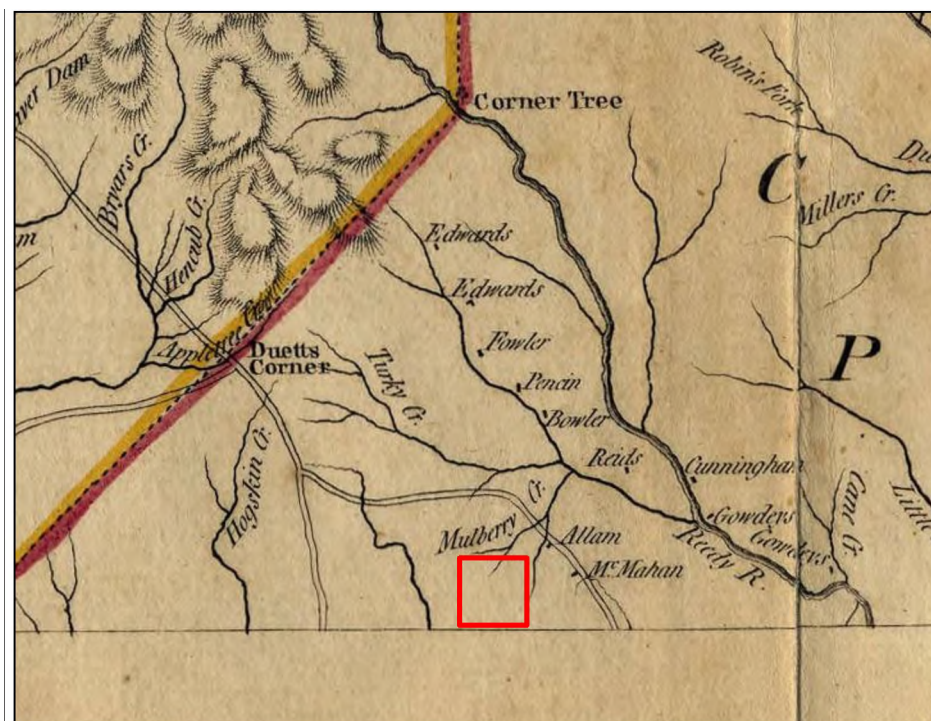


Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.

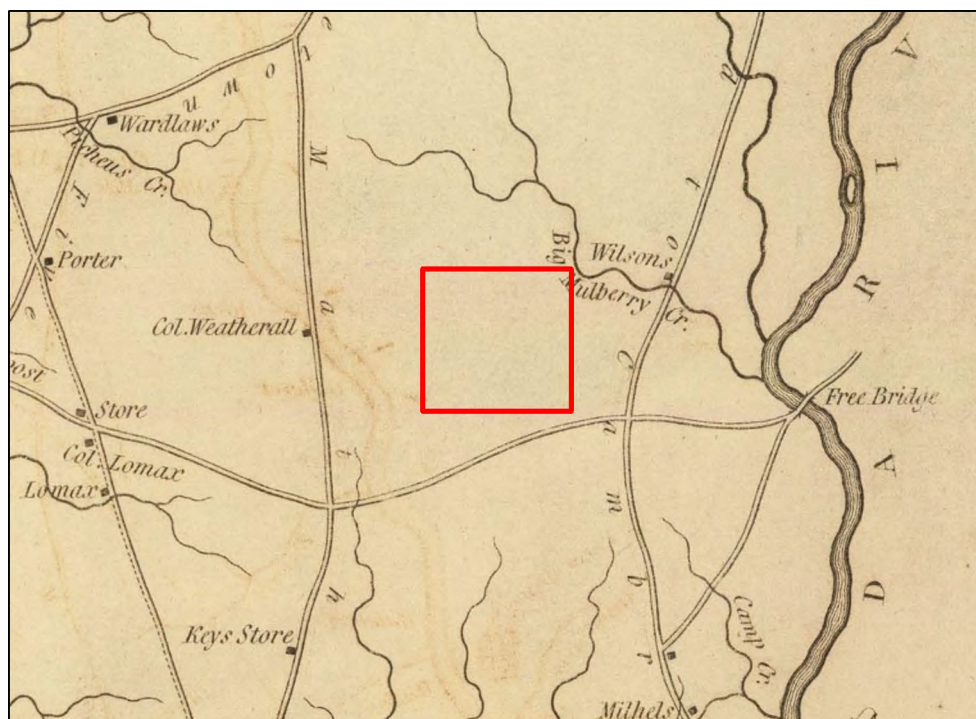


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Abbeville District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

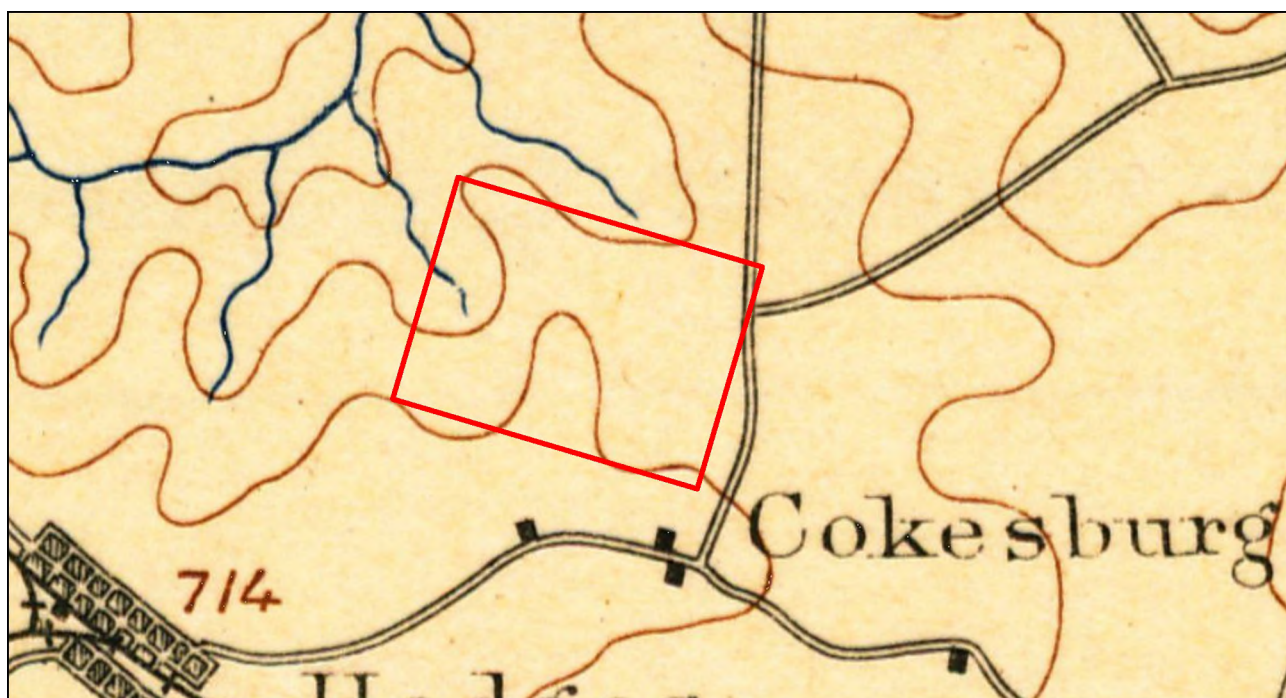


Figure 3.4. Portion of USGS Abbeville quadrangle (1892), indicating the vicinity of project area.

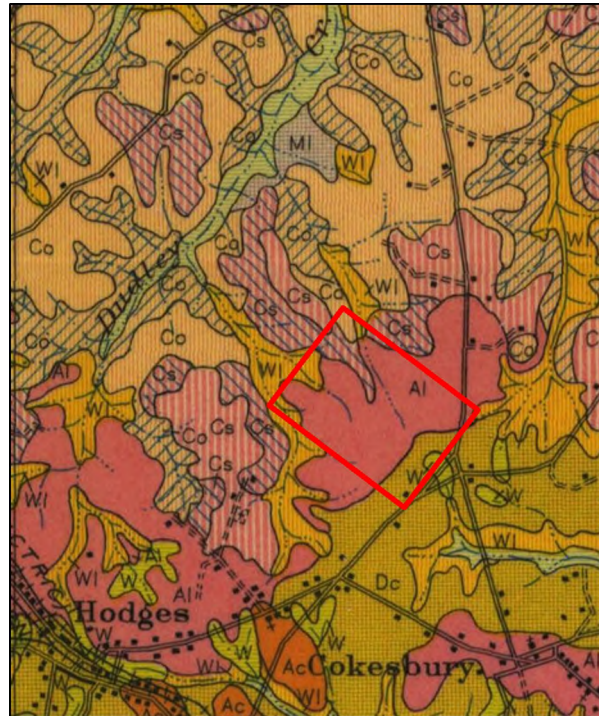


Figure 3.5. Portion of 1929 USDA soil survey map of Greenwood County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.6. Portion of 1938 SCDOT map of Greenwood County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.7. Portion of 1957 SCDOT map of Greenwood County, showing vicinity of the western portion of the project area.



Figure 3.8. Portion of 1965 SCDOT map of Greenwood County map, showing vicinity of the eastern portion of the project area.

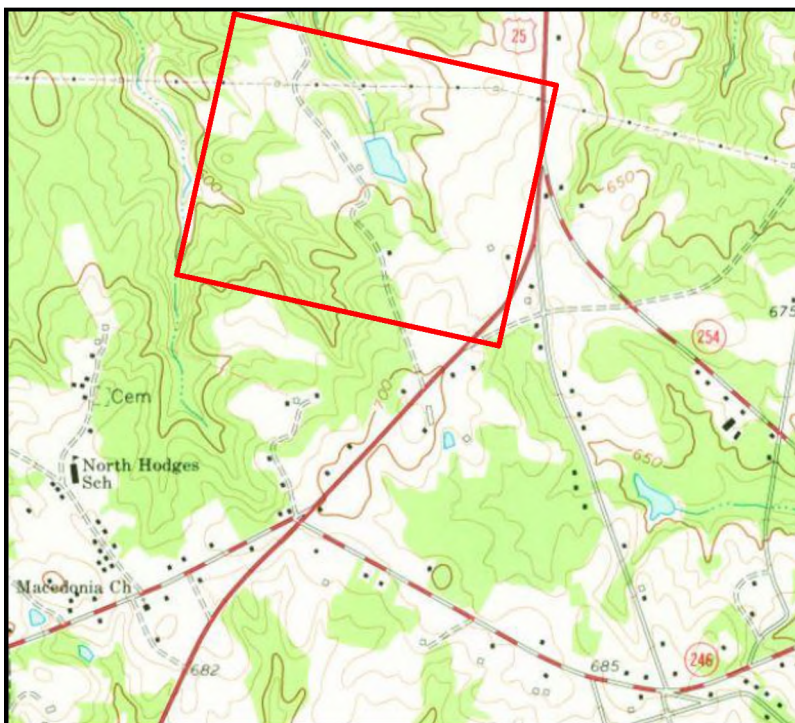


Figure 3.9. Portion of USGS Cokesbury 7.5-minute quadrangle (1971), indicating vicinity of the project area.

3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Various predictive models assist researchers in identifying areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites (e.g., Benson 2006; Brooks and Scurry 1978; Cable 1996; Scurry 2003). In general, the most significant variables for determining site location are distance to a permanent water source, proximity to a wetland or other ecotone, slope, and soil drainage. Prehistoric sites tend to occur on relatively level areas such as ridge tops or knolls, with well drained soils that are near a permanent water source or wetland. Historic home sites tend to be located on well drained soils near historic roadways.

The South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations outlines three site occurrence probability categories. The categories listed in South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations (2013) are:

- A.** Indeterminate Probability. Areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated; tidal areas; and active floodplains (or other active depositional environments) where deposits are so deep that finding sites using conventional methods is unlikely.
- B.** Low Probability. Areas with slopes greater than 15 percent; areas of poorly drained soil (as determined by subsurface inspection); and areas that have been previously disturbed to such a degree that archaeological materials, if present, are no longer in context. Documentation of disturbance can include recent aerial photographs, ground views, or maps showing the disturbance (e.g., recent construction).
- C.** High Probability. Areas that do not meet any of the foregoing criteria are considered to possess high probability.

Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey

Hodges Corporate Park

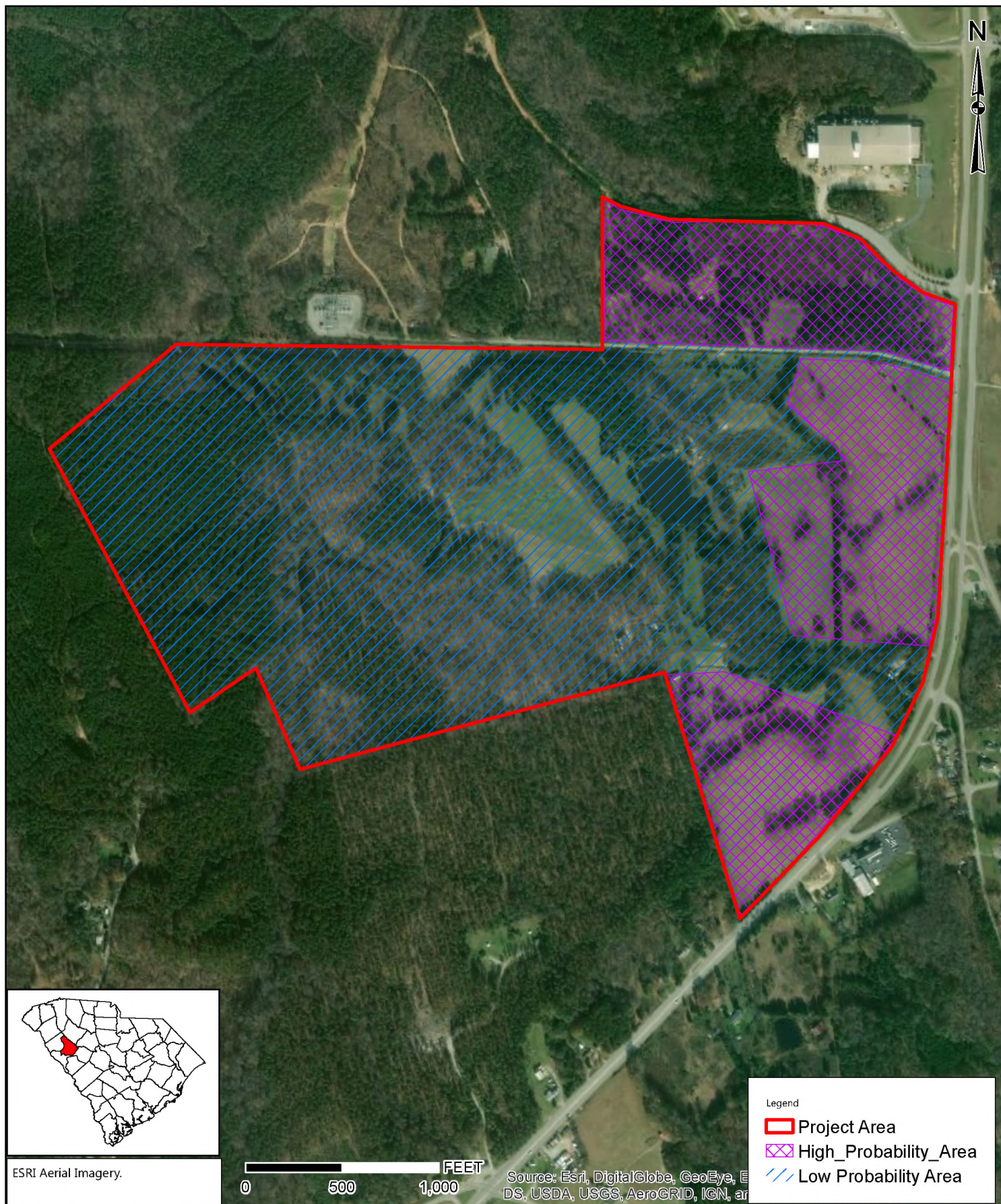
Greenwood County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4226-18-101; SHPO Project No. 18-KL0311



Based on soil characteristics, topography, historic maps, distance to a permanent water source, and current site conditions, approximately 68 acres of the project area are considered high probability for containing significant archaeological sites; the remaining 166.65 acres are considered low probability areas since they contain poorly drained soils, have been disturbed by construction of a pond and cell tower complex, have areas of slope greater than 15 percent, or soil transitions directly to subsoil from the plow zone with no intact soil horizon (Figure 3.10).

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2018\ENV\Other Office Jobs\4226\18-101 Hodges Park Site Certification\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 3-9 probability.mxd plotted by KNagle 08-13-2018



	SCALE:	1:8,019	Probability Map Hodges Corporate Park Greenwood County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 3.10
	PROJECT NO:	4226-18-101		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	8/13/2018		



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, distance to water, and the results of the background research. Pedestrian survey was undertaken along dirt roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure.

Shovel tests were at least 30 cm by 30 cm and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from the shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh and soil colors were determined through comparison with Munsell Soil Color Charts. If sites were identified, they would be located using a GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

Site boundaries were determined by excavating shovel tests at 15-m intervals radiating out in a cruciform pattern from positive shovel tests or surface finds at the perimeter of each site. Sites were recorded in the field using field journals and standard S&ME site forms and documented using digital imagery and detailed site maps. State site forms were filled out and submitted to SCIAA once fieldwork was complete. For purposes of the project, an archaeological site is defined as an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, rockshelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc.). An isolated find is defined as yielding less than three historic or prehistoric artifacts.

4.2 Architectural Survey

In addition to the archaeological survey, an architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground National Register listed or eligible properties. Existing aboveground resources within or directly adjacent to the project area were examined for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. Previously unrecorded resources 50 years or older were digitally photographed and marked on the applicable USGS topographic quadrangle maps. State resource forms were filled out and submitted to SCDAH once fieldwork was complete.

4.3 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered during the survey were cleaned, identified, and analyzed using the techniques summarized below. Following analysis, artifacts were bagged according to site, provenience, and specimen number. Acid-free plastic bags and artifact tags were used for curation purposes.

Lithic artifacts were initially identified as either debitage or tools. Debitage was sorted by raw material type and size graded using the mass analysis method advocated by Ahler (1989). When present, formal tools were classified by type, and metric attributes (e.g., length, width, and thickness) were recorded for each unbroken tool. Projectile point typology generally followed those contained in Coe (1964) and Justice (1987).

Historic artifacts were separated by material type and then further sorted into functional groups. For example, glass was sorted into window, container, or other glass. Maker's marks and/or decorations were noted to ascertain



chronological attributes using established references for historic materials, including Noel Hume (1970), South (1977), and Miller (1991).

The artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and other technical materials generated as a result of this project will be temporarily curated at the S&ME office in Columbia, South Carolina. After conclusion of the project, S&ME will either return the artifacts to the landowner or transfer the artifacts and relevant notes to a curation facility meeting the standards established in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*.

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, properties must meet one or more of the criteria below:

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

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of an archaeological site is Criterion D, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an archaeological site to be considered significant, it must have potential to add to the understanding of the area's history or prehistory. A commonly used standard to determine a site's research potential is based on a number of physical characteristics including variety, quantity, integrity, clarity, and environmental context (Glassow 1977). All of these factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.



5.0 Results

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 234.65 acre project area was conducted on August 8 and 9, 2018. Vegetation in the project area includes areas of planted pine, pasture, and mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 5.1–5.3). Disturbances in the project area include dirt roads throughout the project area, a pond and a transmission line corridor in the northern portion of the project area, and a farmhouse complex, cattle pastures, and a cell tower located along US Route 25 (Figures 5.4–5.9). As a result of the investigations, no archaeological sites were identified and six above ground resources (Structure 0159 through Structure 0164) were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The archaeological and architectural survey results are discussed in more detail below.

The historic maps show structures within the project area beginning around 1929 and continuing through present day (Figures 3.4 through 3.8). An attempt was made to re-locate these structures. Some of the structures are no longer extant and no evidence of them remain, while it appears the others are associated with Structure 0159, which were recorded during the current investigations and are discussed in the Architectural Survey Results section below.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

A total of 47 shovel tests were excavated within the project area along 10 transects (Figure 5.10; Table 5.1). Three soil profiles were encountered: the first had an intact soil horizon below the plow zone and subsoil was encountered; the second transitioned from plow zone directly to subsoil, with no intact soil horizon; the third was subsoil on the surface. The typical soil profile where an intact soil horizon below the plow zone was encountered consisted of 10 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, followed by 20 cm (10–30 cmbs) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand terminating with approximately 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.11); the typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered beneath the plow zone consisted of 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.12); the typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of strong brown (7.5Y 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.13). As a result of the investigations, no new archaeological sites were identified.

Table 5.1. Summary of transects within the project area.

Transect No.	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Findings
1	5	Hillslope	No Sites
2	5	Hillslope	No Sites
3	5	Depression/Hillslope	No Sites
4	5	Hillslope	No Sites
5	5	Plain	No Sites
6	4	Plain	No Sites
7	5	Hillslope	No Sites
8	5	Plain	No Sites
9	3	Plain	No Sites
10	5	Plain	No Sites



Figure 5.1. Area of planted pine in the project area, facing north.



Figure 5.2. Area of fallow grassy field in the project area, facing northwest.



Figure 5.3. Area of mixed pine and hardwood forest in the project area, facing south.



Figure 5.4. Typical road within the project area, facing south.



Figure 5.5. Agricultural field within the project area, facing southeast.



Figure 5.6. Typical pond within the project area, facing north.



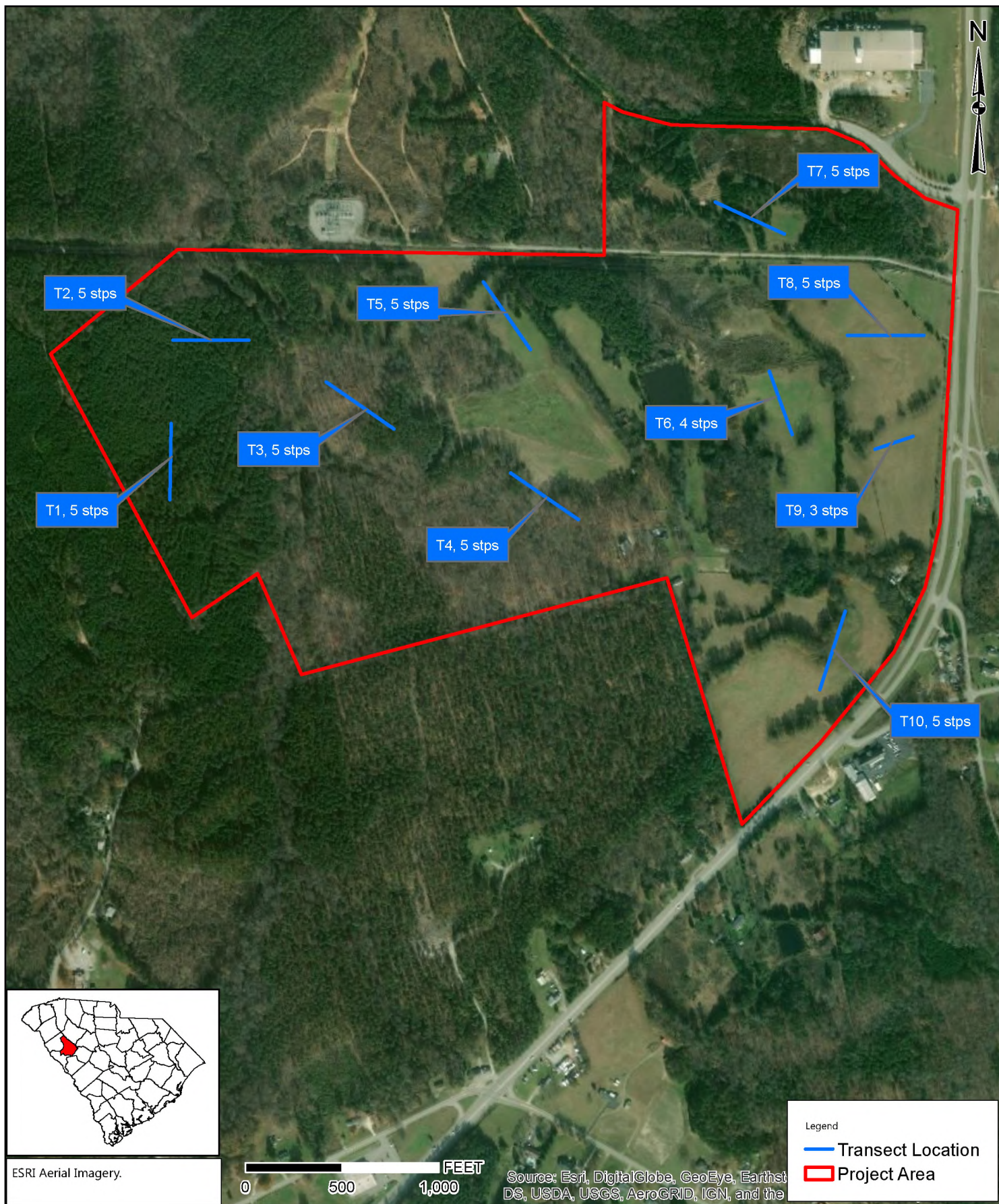
Figure 5.7. Transmission line corridor in the northern portion of the project area, facing east.



Figure 5.8. View of outbuilding and dirt road associated with a house in the central portion of the project area, facing south.



Figure 5.9. View of cell tower in eastern portion of the project area along US Route 25, facing west.



	SCALE:	1:8,019	Transect Location Map Hodges Corporate Park Greenwood County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 5.10
	PROJECT NO:	4226-18-101		
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	DATE:	8/13/2018		



Figure 5.11. Typical soil profile in areas where an intact soil horizon between the plow zone and subsoil was encountered.



Figure 5.12. Typical soil profile in areas where the plow zone transitions to subsoil.



Figure 5.13. Typical soil profile in areas where subsoil was encountered at surface.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within and adjacent to the project area were driven and existing resources greater than 50 years old were photographed. The location of six previously unrecorded resources (Structure 0159 through Structure 0164) were identified within or adjacent to the project area and are discussed below, as well as the previously recorded NRHP-listed historic area associated with Old Cokesbury.

5.2.1 *Old Cokesbury, and Masonic Female College and Conference School*

The project area is located within the Old Cokesbury, and Masonic Female College and Conference School historic area, which is listed in the NRHP (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The Old Cokesbury, and Masonic Female College and Conference School historic area was listed in the NRHP in 1970 and it covers nearly 14,500 acres, presumably the land associated with the original boundaries of the Cokesbury settlement. The period of significance for the district is between 1824 and 1918; however, it is likely that the period of significance for the district was based on the 50 year NRHP standard, counted back from when the nomination was written; it is possible that additional research may indicate that an expansion of the period of significance and historic context for the district may be appropriate. Additionally, the nomination does not list contributing structures or resources, although nine specific buildings are identified within the nomination as being “among homes and buildings still standing” (Fant 1970). None of the identified structures are located within the current proposed project area. Based on the information contained in the NRHP nomination for Old Cokesbury and the Masonic Female College and Conference School, it is unknown whether the proposed project would adversely affect structures or resources that are contributing elements to the district. Therefore, S&ME recommends additional research to determine if an updated period of

significance and historic context for the district is possible and to identify extant structures within the project APE that date to that period of significance and contribute to the district.

5.2.2 *Structure 0159*

Structure 0159 is a residential and former agricultural complex that contains eight structures that date to the late-nineteenth through the late-twentieth centuries; the resource is located at 4721 Highway 25 N. The house is a one and one-half story frame structure with a steeply pitched pyramidal roof that has two front-projecting cross gables (Figure 5.14). The front elevation has a central doorway, located beneath a full-width, hipped roof porch that is supported by turned posts and scrollwork brackets; above the door is a two-pane transom. West of the door is a single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window, while east of the door is a projecting three-sided bay window, with each face having a two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window; the porch wraps around this bay window and extends to the end of the front-projecting gable on the east side. Each of the front-facing gables has cornice returns and a simple, wide trim band along the raking edge, with a peaked roof vent centered within the gable; there is a gabled dormer, with similar trim and a two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl sash window centered in the front elevation. An interior brick chimney rises above the roofline east of center. A side-projecting cross gable, structured the same as the front gables, is located on both the eastern and western elevations.

On the eastern elevation, the double windows have been replaced with a sliding-glass door and an uncovered porch structure has been added (Figure 5.15); on the western elevation, the gable has two two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows (Figure 5.16). Behind the western side gable is a projecting gabled carport, supported by similar turned posts and brackets as the front porch. The rear elevation of the house also has projecting gables, which have the cornice returns and raking edge trim, but lack the attic vents (Figure 5.16). A shed roofed porch has been added to the rear elevation and a shed-roofed addition has been added to the rear gable on the eastern elevation. The house has wooden weatherboard siding and it sits on a brick foundation, although the foundation appears to be of modern brick; the roof is covered with composition shingles.

Tax records date the residence to 1920; the architectural style suggests that it was likely built in the late 1800s or early 1900s. An 1892 USGS topographic map does not show a structure near this location, nor does the 1929 USGS soil survey map (Figures 3.4 and 3.5). A structure near this location first appears on the 1971 USGS topographic map, but its position corresponds to one of the associated outbuildings. Historic aerial maps indicate that the house appeared at its current location sometime between 1981 and 1989 and it is likely it was moved to that location; during the same period, a house located near the current cellular tower, in the eastern part of the project area, disappeared from aerial photographs and it is possible that this house was formerly situated at that location (Figures 5.17 and 5.18). Additional research is necessary to determine whether the two structures are the same.

Surrounding the residential structure are outbuildings that date from the early to late twentieth century. Located west of the house is a large, modern garage and storage building (0159.1), which is identified as "the Lodge" by a sign over the door (Figure 5.19). The structure has a wooden frame, gabled roof, full-width shed-roofed porch supported by square posts, and a full window wall and faux stone chimney. The exterior is covered with vertical wooden siding; the front elevation has two large garage-sized doors, two square single-pane windows, and a man-sized entry door. A small, modern wooden shed (0159.2), with gabled roof, projecting portico, and single-hung, four-over-four, vinyl sash windows is located south of the Lodge (Figure 5.20). A gabled storage building (0159.3), with vertical wooden siding and metal gabled roof, is located west of the Lodge (Figure 5.21). Also



Figure 5.14. View of Structure 0159, house, facing north.



Figure 5.15. View of Structure 0159, house, facing northwest.



Figure 5.16. View of Structure 0159, house, facing southeast.



Figure 5.17. Aerial photograph, 1989, showing eastern portion of the project area.



Figure 5.18. Aerial photograph, 1989, showing eastern portion of the project area.



Figure 5.19. View of Structure 0159.1, the Lodge, facing southwest.



Figure 5.20. View of Structure 0159.2, shed, facing north.



Figure 5.21. View of Structure 0159.3, storage building, facing west.



located near these structures is an early to mid-twentieth century, gabled barn or stable (0159.4), with a flat-roofed extension, which has vertical wooden siding on the exterior and horizontal wooden siding down the central interior portion (Figure 5.22).

South of the residence, is a single story, frame structure with a gabled roof (0159.5). The building is overgrown with vegetation and has fallen into disrepair, but boarded over window openings and a visible chimney suggest that it may have been a tenant house at one time. The structure has a metal roof and horizontal wooden siding (Figures 5.23 and 5.24). A similar form and style of structure, which likely dates from the same time period, is located north of the main residence (0159.6); this building is also overgrown with vegetation and in disrepair (Figure 5.25).

East of the main residence, near Highway 25 and a cellular communication tower in the eastern portion of the project tract, are two additional structures. A small, brick building with a pent roof (0159.7) appears to date to the early to mid-nineteenth century (Figure 5.26). The structure is of unknown use, but it has a central door on the eastern elevation and a single window opening on the south elevation (Figures 5.26 and 5.27). The structure is of American common bond masonry, with seven rows of stretchers between rows of headers; two rowlock courses create a header over the doorway. Based on the varying shapes, textures, and colors of the brick, the bricks appear to be handmade. Near the brick structure is a concrete block well box (0159.8) that dates to the early twentieth century (Figure 5.28).

Structure 0159 is an example of late nineteenth century rural residential architecture, with a vernacular style that has elements of Victorian detail. The surrounding outbuildings suggest that the property was a farm complex, from the late nineteenth century to at least the mid-twentieth century. Although the house has lost its integrity of location, its design, setting, feeling, materials, and workmanship have not been compromised by the move. It appears as if the house was moved from its original location to a parcel that was once associated with the larger farm property, so it has not lost its historic association with the farm complex. S&ME recommends additional research on Structure 0159 and its associated outbuildings to make a determination as to its National Register eligibility.

5.2.3 *Structure 0160*

Structure 0160 is located at 4715 Highway 25 N and is a circa 1950 single family residence. The house is a wooden frame structure, with a side-gabled roofline that has visible rafter tails along the eaves (Figure 5.29). The central door is located beneath a partial-width, gabled front porch that is supported by simple square posts. There is a single, six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side of the front door. Each gable end has two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows, with the windows on the south elevation flanking a concrete block exterior chimney; there is brick interior chimney visible above the roof ridge north of center. The house has a shed-roofed addition along the rear elevation. It rests on a concrete block foundation and the exterior is covered with fiberboard siding; the roof is covered with composition shingles. A structure at this location first appears on the 1971 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.9). Structure 0160 is a common example of a mid-twentieth century rural residence. Although it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, the integrity of materials and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends Structure 0160 as ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.22. View of Structure 0159.4, barn/stable, facing east.



Figure 5.23. View of Structure 0159.5, tenant house, facing south.



Figure 5.24. View of Structure 0159.5, tenant house, facing east.



Figure 5.25. View of Structure 0159.6, tenant house, facing north.



Figure 5.26. View of Structure 0159.7, brick structure, facing northwest.



Figure 5.27. View of Structure 0159.7, brick structure, facing north.



Figure 5.28. View of Structure 0159.8, well box, facing northeast.



Figure 5.29. View of Structure 0160, facing southwest.



5.2.4 *Structure 0161*

Structure 0161 is located at 4732 Highway 25 N and is a circa 1973 single family Ranch-style residence. The house is a wooden frame structure, with a side-gabled roofline (Figure 5.30). The central door is located beneath a partial-width, gabled front porch that is supported by simple square posts. North of the door are two single, one-over-one, double hung metal sash windows, while south of the door is a triple one-over-one, double hung, metal sash window grouping. A single car garage is attached to the northern portion of the house, beneath the main roofline. The house sits on a raised concrete foundation; it is covered with aluminum siding and the roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A structure at this location first appears on the 1971 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.9). Structure 0161 is a common example of a mid- to late twentieth century Ranch-style residence. The house has no known historical associations. Although it retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and setting, there are a large number of similar style residences located throughout the rural areas of the county and examples exist that better illustrate the Ranch style. Therefore, S&ME recommends Structure 0161 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.5 *Structure 0162*

Structure 0162 is located at 4728 Highway 25 N and is a circa 1946 single family residence. The house is a wooden frame structure, with a side-gabled roofline (Figure 5.31). The central door is located beneath a partial-width, gabled front porch that is supported by turned posts. There is a pair of six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side of the front door. The northern elevation gable end has a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window and a pair of smaller, six-over-six, double hung, vinyl sash windows on the first story, and a single one-over-one, double hung vinyl sash window centered in the gable; an additional one-over-one, double hung, vinyl sash window is located on the north elevation of a shed-roofed rear addition. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is covered with vinyl siding; the roof is covered with composition shingles. A structure at this location first appears on the 1971 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.9). Structure 0162 is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century rural residence. Although it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, the integrity of materials and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends Structure 0162 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.6 *Structure 0163*

Structure 0163 is located at 4822 Highway 25 N and is a circa 1949 single family residence. The main portion of the house is a stucco-covered masonry building, with a side-gabled roofline (Figures 5.32 and 5.33). The central door is located beneath a partial-width, gabled front porch that is supported by turned posts. There is a pair of six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side of the front door. The southern elevation has a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window, a pair of six-over-six, double hung, vinyl sash windows, and a hooded projection bay window with six-pane casements; the northern elevation has a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window and a smaller four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash window. There is a shed-roofed addition that has been enclosed as a screened porch on the rear of the house.

Attached to the northeastern corner of the main structure is a two-story, side-gabled masonry structure (Figure 5.34). The western elevation of this building has a shed-roofed porch, supported by rough timbers, with a doorway and paired six-over-six, double hung, vinyl sash window beneath it; above the porch roof are two small four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash windows, placed symmetrically (Figure 5.32). On the eastern elevation, which may have originally been the front of the structure but it now the rear elevation, there is a central doorway



Figure 5.30. View of Structure 0161, facing southeast.



Figure 5.31. View of Structure 0162, facing south.



Figure 5.32. View of Structure 0163, facing southeast.

and a single six-over-six, double hung, wooden sash window on the first story and two single six-over-six, double hung, wooden sash windows on the upper story (Figure 5.34). The first story is shaded by a partial width, shed-roofed porch. This structure is of masonry construction and has a stucco exterior, as well as a standing-seam metal roof. To the north of the house is a front-gabled, concrete block garage, with visible rafter tails and a small, front-gabled, wooden storage shed, Structures 0163.1 and 0163.2 (Figure 5.35).

A structure at this location first appears on the 1971 USGS topographic map, however the attached two-story gabled building likely predates the main house and may have originally been associated with the agricultural complex recorded as Structure 0159, based on its location across the street from the original location of the house, or it may have been associated with another nineteenth century farm complex (Figure 3.9). Structure 0163 is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century rural residence. Although it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, the integrity of materials and workmanship have been compromised by modern alterations. The house has no known historical associations. However, the attached side-gabled structure appears to date from an earlier period than the main house and may have an association with a former farm complex located nearby; the addition of a new residence in the 1940s may have been part of the growth and development of the farm, as it was passed to subsequent generations. Therefore, S&ME recommends additional research on Structure 0163 to make a determination as to its National Register eligibility.



Figure 5.33. View of Structure 0163, facing northeast.



Figure 5.34. View of Structure 0163, facing southwest.



Figure 5.35. View of Structures 0163.1 and 0163.2, outbuildings, facing southwest.

5.2.7 Structure 0164

Structure 0164 is located at 5104 Highway 25 N and is a circa 1948 single family residence. The house is a wooden frame structure, with a front-gabled roofline (Figure 5.36). The central door is located beneath a full-width, gabled front porch that is supported by square brick columns on larger brick piers; the porch wraps around the north elevation and has an additional projecting side gable section. There are three single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on the front elevation, two to the north of the door and one to the south. The northern elevation has a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window and another entry door in the projecting section. The house is covered with vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The roof is covered with composition shingles and there are visible rafter tails along the eaves, along with brackets in the gable end, suggesting that the original style of the residence was Craftsman; there is an interior brick chimney visible behind the roof ridge. A structure at this location first appears on the 1971 USGS topographic map (Figure 3.9). Structure 0164 is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century rural residence. Although it retains its integrity of location, design, and setting, the integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling have been compromised by modern alterations. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends Structure 0164 as ineligible for the NRHP.



Figure 5.36. View of Structure 0164, facing east.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Greenwood Partnership Alliance, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 234.65 acres project area associated with the Hodges Corporate Park in Greenwood County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along US Route 25 approximately one mile east of the community of Hodges, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1800738, dated August 2, 2018.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on August 8 and 9, 2018. This work included the excavation of 47 shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites, as well as a limited architectural survey. As a result of the investigations, no archaeological sites and six above ground resources (Structure 0159 through Structure 0164) were identified during the investigation (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The project area is within the Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School NRHP listed historic area. Additional research is recommended for two (Structure 0159 and Structure 0163) of the resources to determine if they are within the period of significance and therefore contributing elements to the NRHP listed historic area or if they are significant resources independent from the NRHP listed area.

It is the opinion of S&ME that approximately 68 acres (29 percent) of the project area contains well drained soils and has an intact soil horizon below the plow zone, as well as previously recorded archaeological sites within these areas. These areas have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources and are recommended for a Phase I intensive survey (Figure 1.3). The remaining 166.65 acres (73 percent) of the project area are considered low probability areas for containing significant archaeological sites since they contain poorly drained soils, have been disturbed by construction of a pond and cell tower complex, have areas of slope greater than 15 percent, or soil transitions directly to subsoil from the plow zone with no intact soil horizon. No further archaeological work is recommended in these low probability areas.

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8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



November 2, 2018

Kimberly Nagle
Senior Archaeologist
S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, SC 29210

Re: Hodges Corporate Park
Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Greenwood County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0311

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office has reviewed the documentation dated September 13, 2018, which we received on September 28, 2018, that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft report, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Hodges Corporate Park Greenwood County, South Carolina*. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" or by any state regulatory process. The recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

The reconnaissance survey of the approximately 234.65-acre project area included a cultural resources reconnaissance survey and a limited architectural survey. As a result of the investigations, one previously recorded (38GN0043) and no newly recorded archaeological sites were identified in the project area. Site 38GN0043 was previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One previously recorded historic area (Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School) and six newly recorded historic resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0159-0164) were identified within or in proximity to the project area. The Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School was listed in the NRHP in 1970. SHPO Site Nos. 0160, 0161, 0162 and 0164 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional research is recommended to determine the NRHP eligibility for SHPO Site Nos. 0159 and 0163. Our office concurs with these recommendations.

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

- Additional intensive cultural resources survey is needed in the 68 acres of the project area determined by the survey to have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources.
- Additional cultural resources survey is not needed in the 166.65 acres of the project area

- considered by the survey to have low probability for containing significant archaeological sites.
- Additional research on SHPO Site Nos. 0159 and 0163 be conducted to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Additional information on the potential effect of the project on the Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School be provided

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

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

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

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. Please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements and shapefile templates, available on our website at: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/historic-properties-research/archsitegis> . SHPO recommends e-mailing the shapefiles to the address link on the noted webpage or using a File Transfer Protocol website such as WeTransfer.com to send large files.

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

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0311 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or at KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

Technical Comments

- Pg. 30 – If portions of the project area were considered low probability specifically due to disturbance please include additional information about the type of disturbance and where it was located in this discussion.
- Pg. 42- Our records indicate that the period of significance for the Old Cokesbury and Masonic Female College and Conference School is 1824-1918. Please clarify.

Survey Forms

- Where “House” or “Shed” or “Garage/Storage” is entered under “Common Name” on the Forms, this information should be entered under “Historic Name”, leaving “Common Name” blank. A Historic Name should be entered on all survey forms provided to this office. We will try to make this clearer in our revised Survey Manual being currently finalized.
- Please provide the Digital Photo ID(s) on the Forms in the next submittal, as well as the images.
- Please submit all draft survey documentation in the future in accordance with our *Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys* available at <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/statewide-survey-historic-properties>. This allows us to review and make minor edits to the draft PDF survey forms, if needed, and to review the images provided.