



Phase II Testing – 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476
Blythewood Industrial Site
Richland County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 22610211
SHPO No. 18-KL0234

PREPARED FOR:

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Columbia, SC 29201

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Columbia, SC 29210

July 2022



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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kim Nagle".

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors: Kimberly Nagle and Paul Connell, B.A.

July 2022

Phase II Testing – 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476

Blythewood Industrial Site

Richland County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 22610211

SHPO No. 18-KL0234



Management Summary

On behalf of Thomas & Hutton, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed Phase II archaeological testing at three archaeological sites, 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476, within the Blythewood Industrial Site in Richland County, South Carolina. The Blythewood Industrial Site is located south and east of Blythewood Road approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the town of Blythewood (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The work was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon emailed scope of services on March 25, 2022.

In May 2018, a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) was completed for the Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion; five archaeological sites (38RD1466 through 38RD1470) were identified during the investigation and a total of 178 acres was identified as having the potential for containing significant archaeological deposits and was recommended for Phase I investigations. Additional investigations were recommended at two of the archaeological sites identified, 38RD1466 and 38RD1468, to fully delineate the site boundaries and explore the extent of the archaeological deposits prior to completing Phase II testing and evaluating the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition to the archaeological survey, a limited architectural survey was completed and six above ground resources were identified (BIP-1 through BIP-6).

In a letter dated August 31, 2018, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed with the recommendations for an intensive survey in the 178 acres determined to have the potential to contain significant archaeological resources, Phase II testing was recommended at sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 to evaluate eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and that architectural resources BIP-1 through BIP-6 should be assigned a SHPO Site Number, recorded on a survey form, and evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Appendix A).

In December 2018, S&ME completed a Phase I survey on the 178 acres recommended for Phase I survey and recorded and evaluated the six aboveground resources identified in May 2018. As a result of the survey, two previously recorded archaeological sites (38RD1466 and 38RD1468) and two previously recorded aboveground resources (4815 and 4862) were revisited, five new archaeological sites (38RD1473 through 38RD1477) and six isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-6) were recorded, and six aboveground resources were recorded (7619 through 7624). Phase II testing was not conducted at sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 during these investigations. Four of the archaeological sites (38RD1473, 38RD1474, 38RD1475, and 38RD1477), the six isolated finds, and the six aboveground resources (7619 through 7624) were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Phase II testing was recommended at sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476 to determine the final NRHP eligibility of each of the archaeological sites.

In May 2022, Phase II evaluative testing was conducted at sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476. Site 38RD1466 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and the minimal artifact diversity, the lack of features or concentrations of artifacts identified at the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts suggests that it is unlikely that site 38RD1466 will contribute new or significant information to the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). Based on the reasoning stated above, site 38RD1466 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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The combined results of the CRIS (deAngelis and Carpini 2018), Phase I survey (Connell and Carpini 2018), and Phase II testing at 38RD1468 indicate that it is a Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.) habitation site. Approximately 65 percent (n=157) of the artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing were recovered from beneath the plowzone. The site contains Yadkin pottery and chipped stone tools, both formal and expedient, within relatively intact stratigraphic deposits and contains a relatively large amount and moderate diversity of artifacts for the size of the site. Feature 1, a possible refuse pit or possible fire pit, is also located in intact deposits.

Based on these factors, site 38RD1468 is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D, for its potential to yield important information to the prehistory of the area. Not enough information was gathered during the Phase II investigations to determine if the site provides information on broad patterns of settlement in the region (Criterion A); the site is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B) and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), site 38RD1468 is not eligible under Criteria B and C.

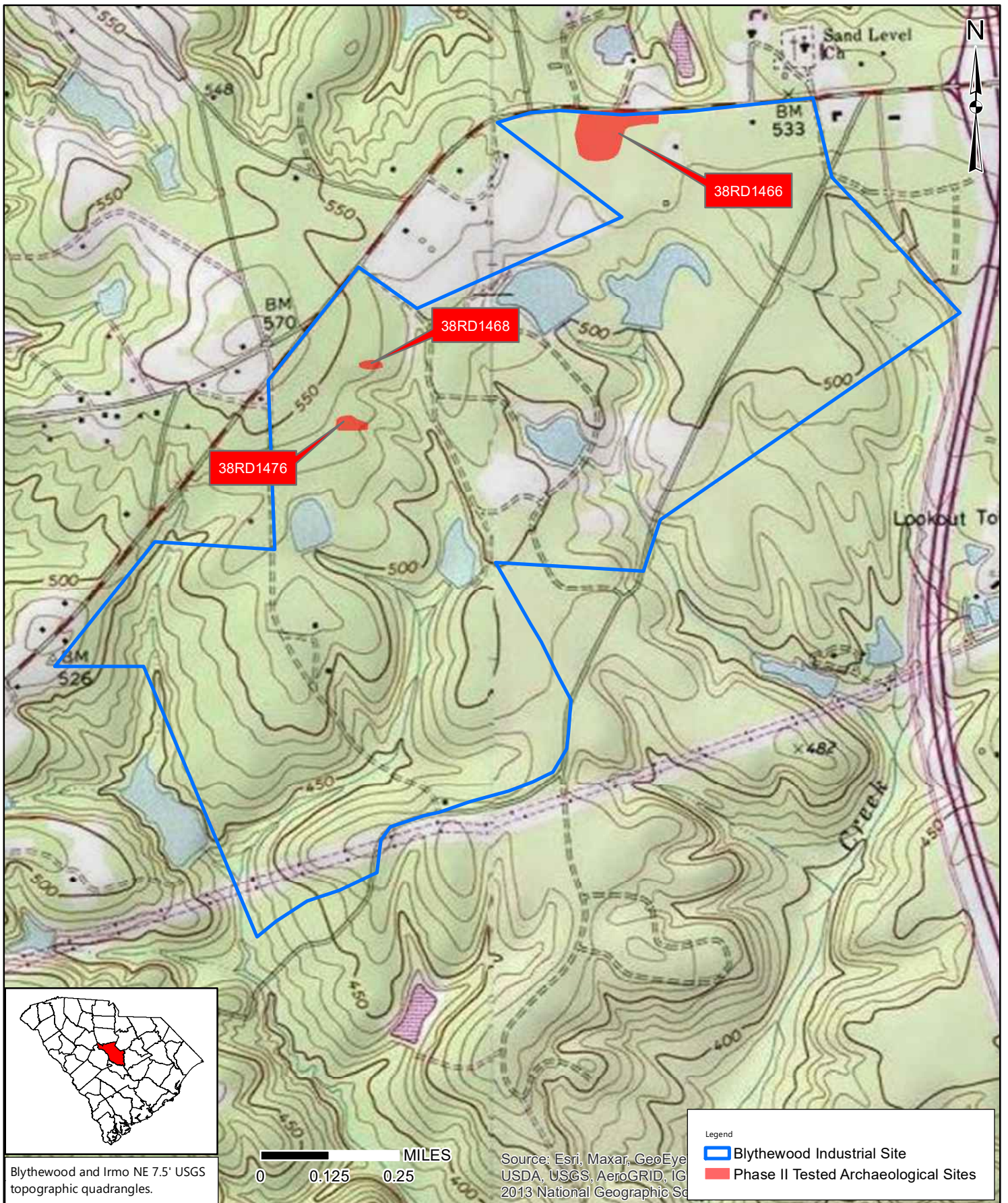
Avoidance of site 38RD1468 is recommended, as well as a 25-ft buffer surrounding the site. This area should be fenced off during construction and marked as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on development plans. If avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with the SHPO will be necessary in order to mitigate the adverse effects to the site.

The combined results of the Phase I survey (Connell and Carpini 2018) and Phase II testing at 38RD1476 indicate that it is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter with no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Although 57 percent (n=44) of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing were recovered from below the plowzone in intact strata, the site contained no diagnostic artifacts and no features or concentration of artifacts were identified at the site.

Site 38RD1476 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and the minimal artifact diversity, the paucity of artifacts, the lack of features or concentrations of artifacts identified at the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts suggests that it is unlikely that site 38RD1476 will contribute new or significant information to the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). Based on the reasoning stated above, site 38RD1476 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

With the exception of the one archaeological site stated above (38RD1468), no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for the remainder of the Blythewood Industrial Site.

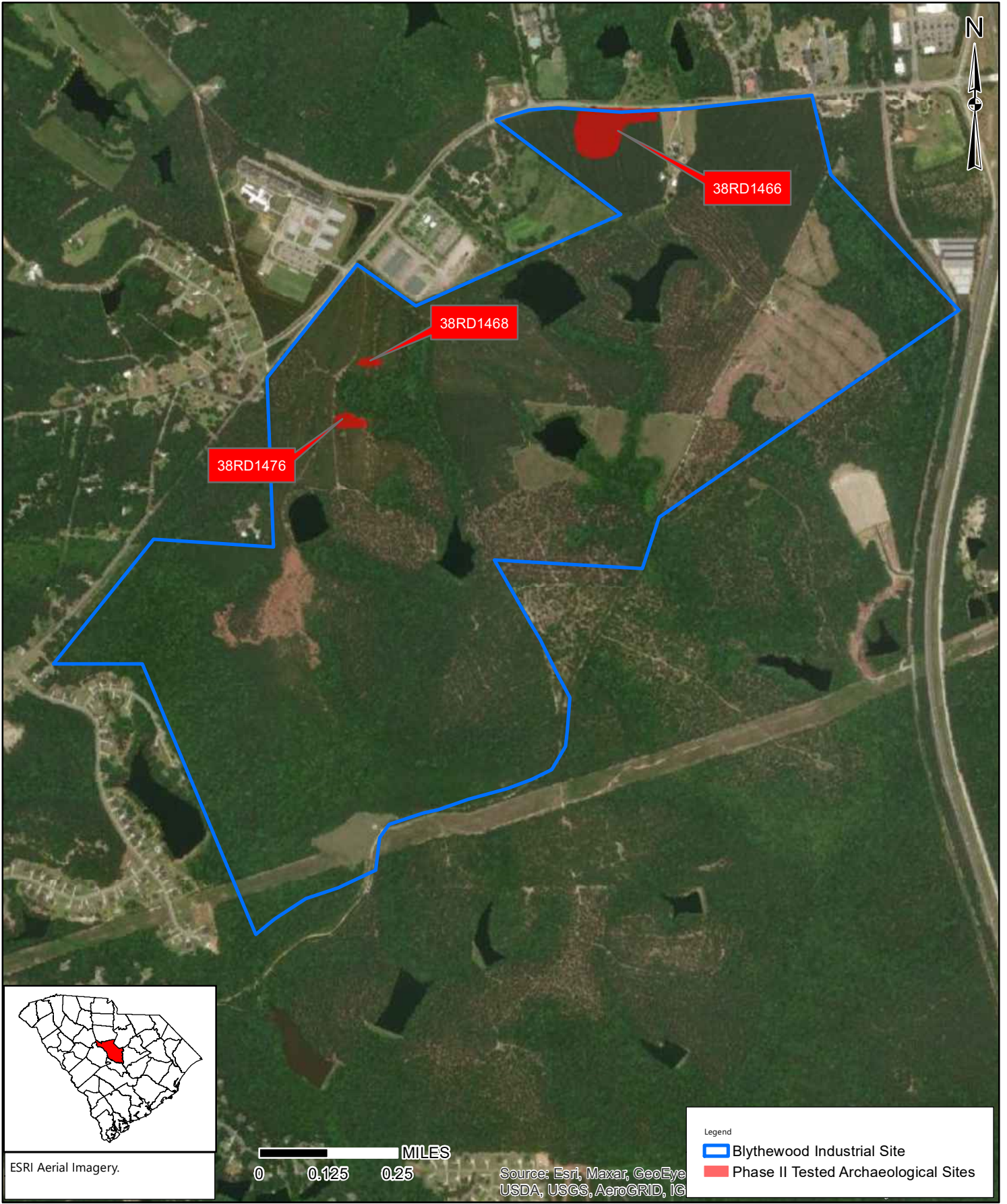
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Blythewood and Irmo NE 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles.

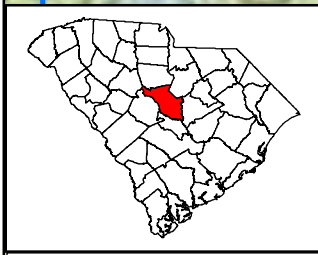
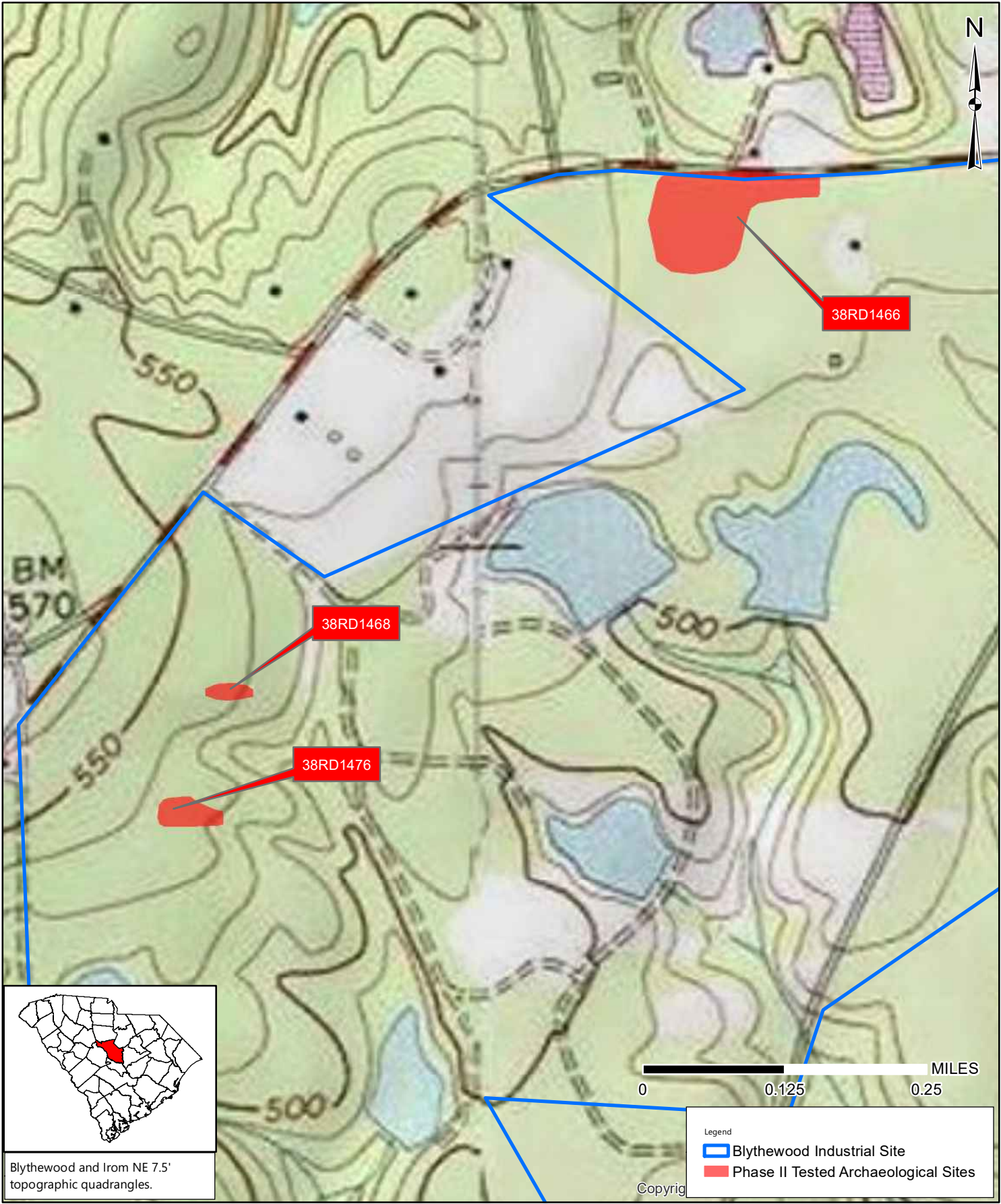
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| | SCALE: 1:14,820 | <h3>Topographic Map</h3> <p>Phase II Testing Blythewood Industrial Site</p> <p>Richland County, South Carolina</p> | FIGURE NO. |
| | PROJECT NO: 22610211 | | 1.1 |
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| | DATE: 6/29/2022 | | |

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| | SCALE: 1:14,820 | Aerial Map Phase II Testing Blythewood Industrial Site Richland County, South Carolina | FIGURE NO. |
| | PROJECT NO: 22610211 | | <h1>1.2</h1> |
| | DRAWN BY: KJN | | |
| | DATE: 6/29/2022 | | |

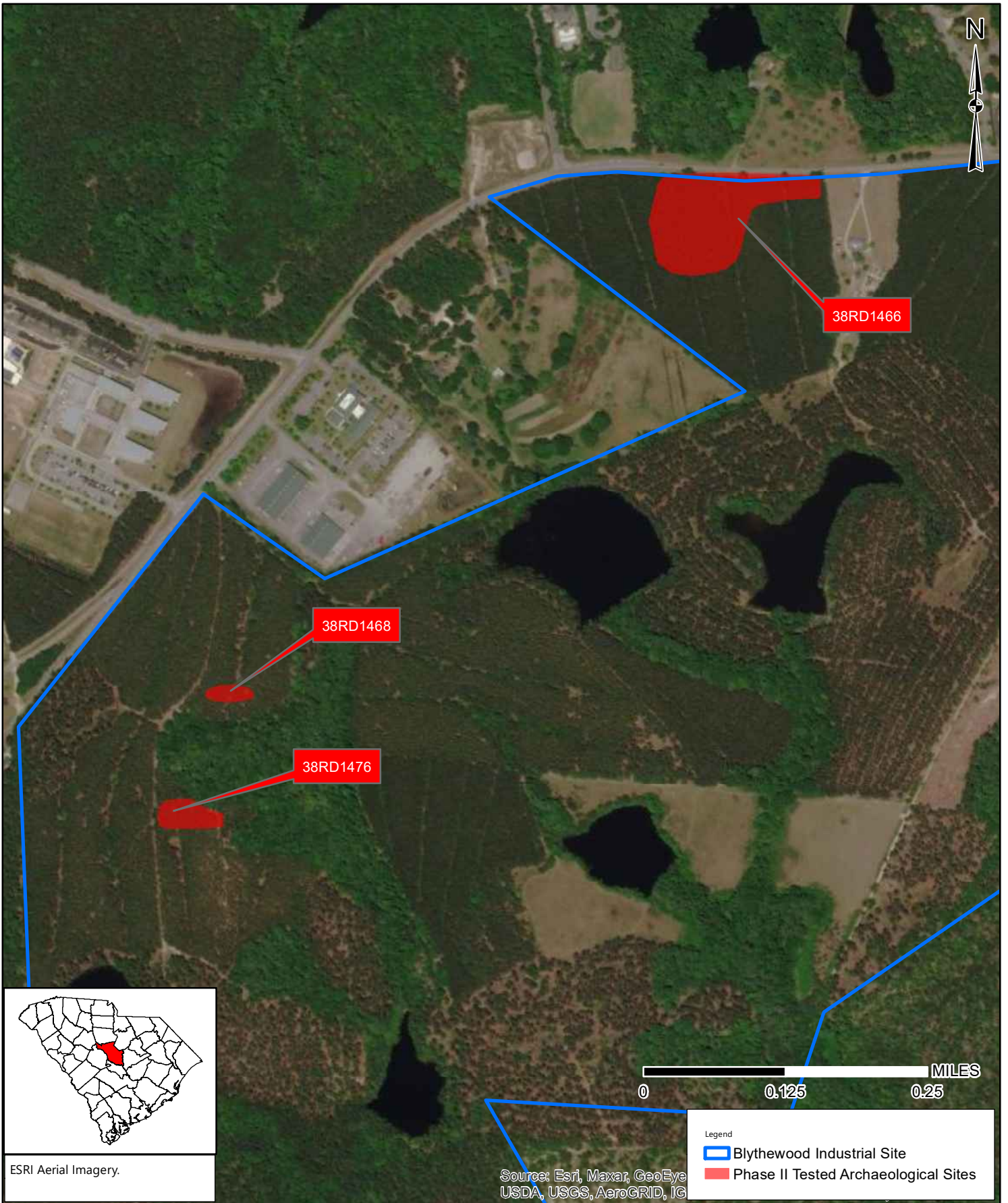
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Blythewood and Irom NE 7.5' topographic quadrangles.

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| | SCALE: 1:7,224 | Focused Topographic Map Phase II Testing Blythewood Industrial Site Richland County, South Carolina | FIGURE NO. |
| | PROJECT NO: 22610211 | | 1.3 |
| | DRAWN BY: KJN | | |
| | DATE: 6/29/2022 | | |

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ESRI Aerial Imagery.



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| DRAWN BY: | KJN |
| DATE: | 6/29/2022 |

Focused Aerial Map
 Phase II Testing Blythewood Industrial Site
 Richland County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
1.4



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Blythewood Industrial Site

Richland County, South Carolina

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SHPO No. 18-KL0234



1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Thomas & Hutton, S&ME has completed Phase II archaeological testing at three archaeological sites, 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476, within the Blythewood Industrial Site in Richland County, South Carolina. The Blythewood Industrial Site is located south and east of Blythewood Road approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the town of Blythewood (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The work was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon emailed scope of services on March 25, 2022.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from May 2 through May 13, 2022, by Principal Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, MS RPA, Field Director Paul Connell, BA, and Crew Chiefs Clayton Moss, BA and Katie Walsh, MA. Mr. Connell and Ms. Nagle wrote the report. Ms. Nagle performed artifact analysis and created the graphics.

This report has been prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate. Field investigations and the technical report meet the qualifications specified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register [FR] 48:44716–44742), and the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] et al. 2013). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.



2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

The project area is located in the northern portion of Richland County and is approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the town of Blythewood. Richland County, which covers approximately 772 square miles, is bounded by Fairfield County to the north, Kershaw County to the northeast, Sumter County to the east, Calhoun County to the south, and Lexington County to the west.

The current project area (sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476) is situated on flat landforms in the vicinity of unnamed tributaries of Beasley Creek (Figures 1.1 and 1.3).

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located within the Sand Hills physiographic province, which is characterized by its rolling hills of rough, sandy soil (Kovacik and Winberry 1989).

Site 38RD1466 is located on a flat landform south of Blythewood Road roughly near an unnamed tributary of Beasley Creek; topography at the site is approximately 540 ft AMSL (Figures 1.1 and 1.3). Site 38RD1468 is located on the first terrace of an unnamed tributary of Beasley Creek; topography at the site is approximately 540 ft AMSL (Figures 1.1 and 1.3). Site 38RD1476 is located on the first terrace of an unnamed tributary of Beasley Creek; topography at the site is approximately 530 ft above mean sea level (Figures 1.1 and 1.3).

2.3 Hydrology

The project area is located within the Broad River drainage basin. The drainage basin covers approximately 3,800 square miles (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources [SCDNR] 2013). Beasley Creek is the closest permanent water source to the three archaeological sites; located roughly one mile southeast of the sites, Beasley Creek flows to the south into Cane Creek, which travels southwest into the Broad River, approximately 12.4 miles southwest of the project area.

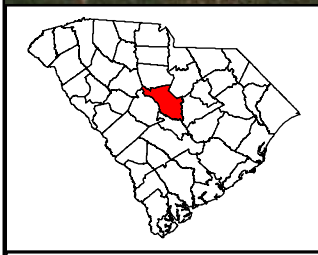
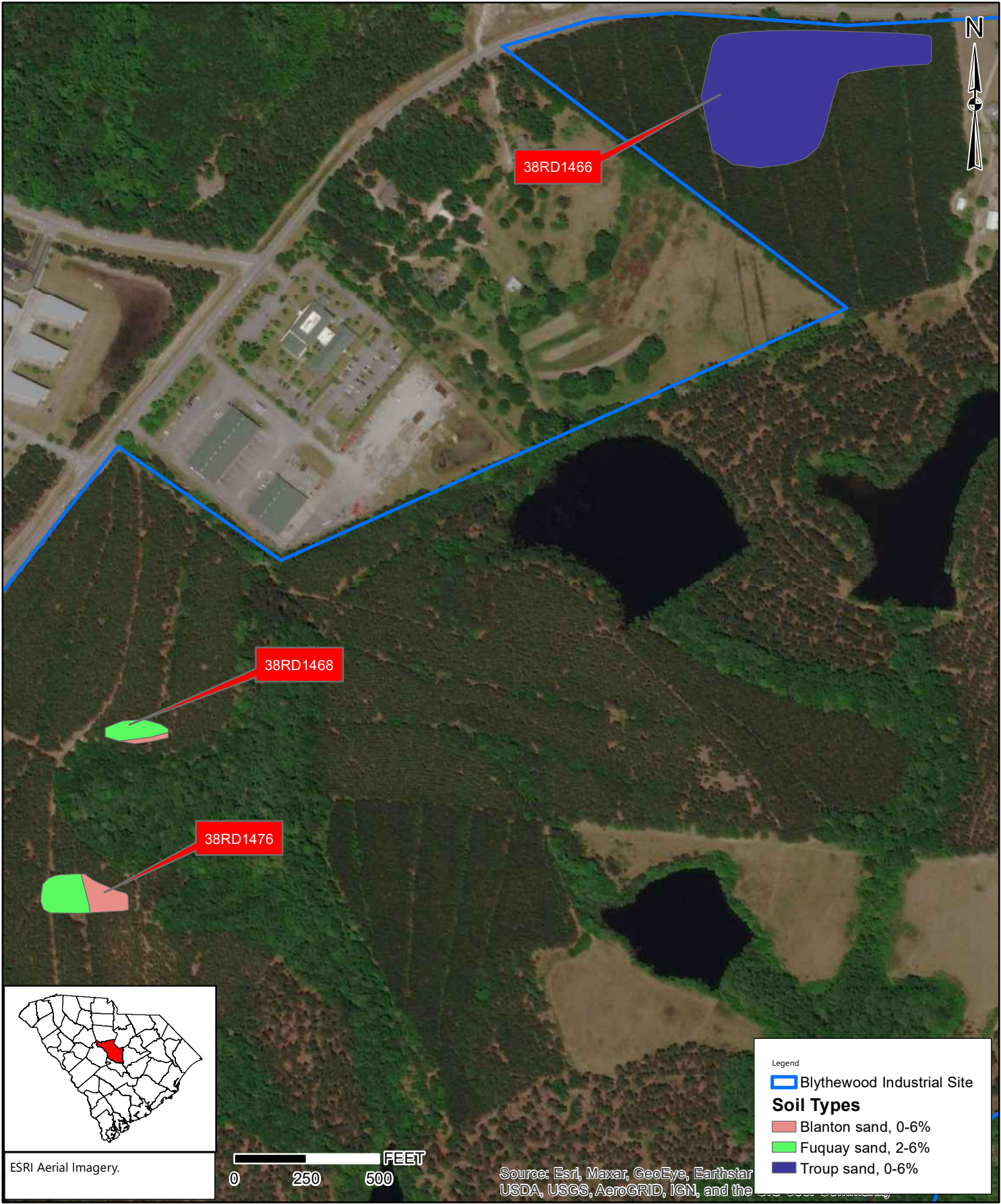
2.4 Soils

Soils at site 38RD1468 and 38RD1476 consist of well drained Fuquay sand and moderately well drained Blanton sand; soils at site 38RD1466 include somewhat excessively drained Troup coarse sand (Figure 2.1).

Table 2.1. Specific soil types found within the intensive survey areas.

| Soil Name | Type | Drainage | Location | Slope |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Blanton | Sand | Moderately well drained | Marine terraces | 0–6% |
| Fuquay | Sand | Well drained | Interfluves | 2–6% |
| Troup | Coarse sand | Somewhat excessively drained | Marine terraces | 0–6% |

Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2022\22610211_T&H_Blythewood Phase II Archaeology\Blythewood SC4 ENV\GIS\Figures\Figure 2-1 soils.mxd plotted by KNagle 06-29-2022



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

0 250 500 FEET

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar
USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the

Legend

- Blythewood Industrial Site

Soil Types

- Blanton sand, 0-6%
- Fuquay sand, 2-6%
- Troup sand, 0-6%



| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| SCALE: | 1:5,362 |
| PROJECT NO: | 22610211 |
| DRAWN BY: | KJN |
| DATE: | 6/29/2022 |

Soils Map
Phase II Testing Blythewood Industrial Site
Richland County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
2.1



2.5 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of Richland County is characterized as humid and subtropical. The average daily temperatures range from 56°F in winter to 93°F in summer. Precipitation is relatively evenly distributed throughout the year, averaging 47 inches annually. Rainfall is adequate for most crops during the peak-growing season of April through October. The average growing season is 229 days which is adequate for most crops (USDA 2006). Vegetation at the three sites consisted of planted pine (Figures 2.2 through 2.4).



Figure 2.2. Typical vegetation at site 38RD1466, facing northwest.



Figure 2.3. Typical vegetation at site 38RD1468, facing south.



Figure 2.4. Typical vegetation at site 38RD1476, facing west.



3.0 Cultural Context

The cultural context of the region is reviewed below for two purposes: first, to outline previous research in the region and 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, for the purposes of the cultural resources intensive survey, includes the prehistoric record and the historic past, which are discussed in this section of the report.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

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 1997; Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). There are a number of sites providing better evidence for a presence in the New World dating between 15,000 and 13,500 years ago. 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, one 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

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Blythewood Industrial Site

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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). 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 through the Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 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. 1996a; 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 is a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there is 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

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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 1988:268 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 waterfowl, 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 subperiod, 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 tended 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. The most common

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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 earliest pottery in the New World comes from the Savannah River Valley and coastal regions of South Carolina and Georgia. This pottery, known as Stallings Island and Thom’s Creek, dates to around 4500 B.P. and consists of fiber-tempered and fine sand-tempered pottery containing a wide variety of surface treatments including plain, punctated, and incised designs (Sassaman et al. 1990).

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 occur during this period are 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.)

By 2500 B.P., pottery was used throughout most of the Southeast and there is a proliferation of pottery styles in the Carolinas and Georgia. In the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, Refuge phase ceramics are indicative of the Early Woodland subperiod. This pottery is characterized by coarse sand-tempered wares with surface treatments that include simple stamping, punctate, plain, and dentate stamping (DePratter 1979; Sassaman 1993; Williams 1968). In the Piedmont, Early Woodland assemblages are identified by the presence of coarse sand-tempered Badin and Dunlap fabric impressed and cord marked pottery. Diagnostic bifaces of this period include Otarre, Swannanoa, and Gary stemmed points, as well as Badin Crude Triangular points (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Coe 1964:123–124, Sassaman et al. 1990).

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The limited data available on Early Woodland settlement patterns in the sandhills indicates a shift away from riverine settings, with small, semiautonomous groups living in the uplands at sites containing relatively few artifacts and little artifact diversity (Sassaman et al. 1990:13). In the Piedmont, there are few Early Woodland sites and a low population density is inferred (Ward and Davis 1999:83). Subsistence data indicate a continuation of Late Archaic diet, including white-tailed deer, bear, small mammals, reptiles and freshwater fish (Hanson and DePratter 1985; Marrinan 1975). One major difference, however, is that shellfish apparently are not an important part of the diet.

Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)

Middle Woodland pottery in coastal areas of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida is represented by the Deptford pottery series, which dates from about 2800–1500 B.P. This coarse sand/grit-tempered pottery represents a continuation of the Early Woodland Refuge series and is often found in association with Refuge pottery. Surface treatments include plain, check stamped, linear check stamped, cordmarked, and simple stamped applications (DePratter 1979; Waring and Holder 1968). On the northern South Carolina coast and in coastal North Carolina, a similar series, Deep Creek, has been identified. Like Deptford, this is a coarse sand tempered pottery that contains cordmarked and simple stamped surface treatments. Unlike Deptford, however, fabric and net impressed surface treatments are prevalent and check stamping is absent (Phelps 1983; Trinkley 1990).

In the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont, Early/Middle Woodland pottery consists of the Yadkin series, which is characterized by its crushed quartz temper and cordmarked, fabric impressed, check stamped, linear check stamped, and simple stamped surface treatments (Blanton et al. 1986, Coe 1964, Ward and Davis 1999). Yadkin Large Triangular points are the most common diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Woodland (Coe 1964), although Trinkley (1989:78) mentions a very small stemmed point he calls Deptford Stemmed. Other artifacts found in Middle Woodland assemblages include clay platform pipes, ground and polished stone ornaments, engraved shell and bone, bone tools, bifacial knives, and sharks tooth pendants (Sassaman et al 1990:96, Waring and Holder 1968).

Middle Woodland occupations in South Carolina are not well documented, especially in non-coastal areas. Coastal models tend to follow Milanich's "seasonal transhumance" model for the Deptford period in Florida (Milanich 1971, Milanich and Fairbanks 1980), which posits that in the winter and summer months groups moved to the coast and lived in small, semi-permanent villages adjacent to tidal creeks and marshes. From these locations they would fish, gather shellfish, and exploit a variety of other marine and estuarine resources. In the fall, small groups moved inland to terraces adjacent to swamps to gather nuts and hunt white-tailed deer (Cantley and Cable 2002:29; Trinkley 1989:78–79). Horticulture is thought to have increased in importance during this subperiod, with plants such as maygrass, goosefoot, knotweed, and sunflower being harvested. Unfortunately, evidence for Middle Woodland horticulture in South Carolina is still lacking.

In contrast to Milanich's model, evidence from the G.S. Lewis West site (38AK228) in Aiken County (Sassaman et al 1990:96–98) suggests a year-round settlement occupied by a small resident population. Over 500 features, including pits, posts, human burials, and dog burials, were found at the site. White-tailed deer was the primary food source, with alligator, turtle, fish, turkey, freshwater mussels, hickory and acorns also being consumed (Sassaman et al. 1990:96). On the other end of the settlement spectrum, site 38LX5, located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the project area, contained few features and little artifact diversity, suggesting a repeatedly occupied, seasonal hunting/butchering camp (Anderson 1979:123). Based on the evidence at G.S. Lewis and

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surrounding sites at the Savannah River Site, Sassaman et al. (1990:98) suggest a pattern where small villages were occupied on a year-round basis, with smaller outlying sites (e.g., 38LX5) representing seasonally occupied logistical camps.

Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)

Very little is known about the Late Woodland subperiod in South Carolina. In the Coastal Plain, there is a confusing proliferation of ceramic types for the Late Woodland subperiod, including Wilmington, Hanover, Mount Pleasant, and Cape Fear (Anderson et al. 1996b). Ceramics were tempered with either sand or grog and contain cordmarked or fabric-impressed surface treatments. Grog-tempered Wilmington cordmarked pottery is found more frequently on the southern coast, whereas Hanover grog-tempered fabric impressed pottery is found more often to the north, although there is substantial overlap between the two (DePratter 1979; Herbert and Mathis 1996:149). As the two series are very similar, Anderson et al. (1996b:264) recommend combining them both into the Wilmington series.

Cape Fear pottery is nearly identical to the Hanover series, but is tempered with sand rather than grog. Also, cordmarking seems to be more common on Hanover sherds, while fabric-impressing is more common on the Cape Fear pottery (Herbert and Mathis 1996). Cape Fear ceramics have been found at the Mattassee Lake site (38BK226), with dates ranging from 1240–1430 B.P. (Anderson et al. 1982:354), while similar ceramics have been found at the Sandy Island site (38GE469) with dates ranging from 820–1180 B.P. (Clement et al. 2001:30), and at the Tidewater site (38HR254) dating from 860–1020 B.P. (Southerlin et al. 1997:75–77).

Toward the latter end of the Late Woodland and incipient Mississippian periods, ceramic assemblages in coastal South Carolina show more localized developments. St. Catherines pottery is a fine grog-tempered ware found along the lower coast, with surface treatments that include cordmarked, net-impressed, plain, and burnished plain (Anderson et al. 1996; DePratter 1979). Along the upper coast and interior Coastal Plain, Santee Simple Stamped is a transitional Late Woodland/Early Mississippian type, with dates from Mattassee Lake ranging from 610–1140 B.P. (Anderson et al. 1982:354).

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

The Mississippian Period saw dramatic changes across most of the Southeastern United States. 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, hamlets, and farmsteads that provided tribute and services to the chief. 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 Mulberry site along the Wateree River in central South Carolina; Santee/Fort Watson on the Santee River; the Irene site near Savannah; Hollywood, Lawton, 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.

3.2 Historic Context

The project area is located in the northern portion of Richland County, in a historically rural area near the border of Fairfield County. The original counties of South Carolina, established when it was still a colony, mainly encompassed the coastal area where most settlers lived. As more people moved into the upper reaches of the state, commonly referred to as the backcountry, long and difficult travel prohibited them from easily utilizing the government functions centralized in Charleston. To combat this issue, in 1769 the General Assembly divided the state into seven judicial districts and the project area became part of the Camden District. When South Carolina became a state after the American Revolution, the legislature agreed to further decentralize government services and, in 1785, divided each district into counties. Camden District contained seven of the new counties, including Richland. As South Carolina grew, local governments became more important and new counties were created and the original boundaries of Richland County changed slightly with the creation of Kershaw County, in 1791 (Stauffer 1998:7–9, 12; Edgar 1998:215, 248, 265).

3.2.1 Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century

The first Europeans to have come through the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina were the expeditions led by Spanish explorers Hernando de Soto in 1540 and Juan Pardo in 1567 and 1568, although they may have been preceded in 1526 by Lucas Vasquez de Allyon (DePratter 1979; Hudson 1990). Both de Soto and Pardo encountered the powerful Chiefdom of Cofitachequi, located on the Wateree River near Camden. In 1568, a small fort was built and garrisoned at Cofitachequi by a contingent of Pardo's men. Cofitachequi was again visited in the summer of 1670 by Henry Woodward and reportedly had over 1000 bowmen at that time (DePratter 1979:133). By 1701, however, when John Lawson visited the region formerly controlled by Cofitachequi, the area was occupied by only a small group of Indians known as the Congaree.

By the early eighteenth century, both the Congaree and the Wateree, almost certainly a derivation of the town name Guatari encountered by Pardo in North Carolina, had established settlements in central South Carolina. Lawson found the Congaree to be friendly and hospitable to his men and was intrigued by a game that the women were playing and by the large cranes that they kept as pets. Additionally, he noted that the tribe was small, its numbers having been greatly diminished by smallpox outbreaks that had devastated the town. In his description, Lawson indicated that the Congaree village was made up of only about 12 houses and some plantations scattered in the area (Milling 1940:213; Mooney 1970:80).

By the time of Lawson's visit in 1701, the Congaree had likely been settled in the area for at least a few years. Evidence of the Congaree exists as early as 1692, when some Congaree Indians joined with members of the Waxhaw and Esaw tribes to visit the Ashley River plantation of Andrew Percival; Percival, who had been an Indian trader, was probably already familiar with these groups (Merrell 1989:55–56). A year later, the Congaree captured and enslaved some Cherokee, who protested to the colonial government over these actions (Milling 1940:269).

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The Wateree had migrated into the area sometime after 1670, when John Lederer of Pennsylvania found them living further north along the Yadkin River in North Carolina. Lawson placed them on the Wateree River, near Pine Tree Creek and present-day Camden, and later maps support this location. Lawson’s description of the tribe was less flattering than his portrayal of the Congaree, indicating that, although they had larger numbers than their southern neighbors and were friendly to the English, the Wateree were lazy and were thieves (Hodge 1910:910; Milling 1940:209).

By 1708, contact with tribes north of Charleston was still limited, as indicated by a September letter from the colonial government to England stating, “There are several other nations of Indians that inhabit to the northward—our trade with them is not much” (Taukchiray 1984:48). In 1712, however, Colonel John Barnwell went to these tribes to recruit warriors for the Tuscarora War in North Carolina. He found the Congaree living in one village and claimed that there were only 125 total members of both the Congaree and Santee tribes. Barnwell was successful in his recruiting; one of his three companies, the Esaw Company, included 13 warriors from the Congaree and Santee tribes, as well as 28 men from the Wateree (Taukchiray 1984:52–53; Taukchiray 1985:1).

At the onset of the Yamasee War, the colonial government made some overtures towards the northern tribes. They sent Captain Baker to compel the Congaree and their neighbors to join the English, but during his journey he was ambushed and killed along with 26 of his men (Taukchiray 1984:82). Shortly afterwards, both the Congaree and the Wateree joined other native tribes in fighting against the English. As occurred with many other tribes, participation in the war greatly reduced the power and population of the Congaree and the Wateree. In fact, their numbers were so greatly reduced that Governor Robert Johnson, in a letter to England, reported the Congaree as one of the tribes that had been “utterly extirpated” (Milling 1940:223). By 1743, both the Congaree and Wateree had migrated northwards to live amongst the Catawba, although at that time they were living in separate settlements and attempting to retain their own language and customs (Crane 1928:172; Mooney 1970:80; Swanton 1979:101; Taukchiray 1985:6).

Although little is known about the Congaree and Wateree, even less is known about the Saluda Indians and few references of this group exist. One reference is the 1730 George Hunter map of the Cherokee which has a label, “Saluda town where a nation settled 35 years ago, and removed 18 years to Conestoga, in Pennsylvania” (Milling 1940:89). Given this reference, it is possible that the Saluda were affiliated with the Savano (Savanna) Indians, both being of Shawnee origin. If this is true, it was likely the Saluda that participated in raids against the Cherokee in 1693 along with the Catawba and Congaree. A subsequent reference occurs in 1755, when Governor James Glen, after visiting Fort Prince George, led an army of 500 soldiers to meet with the Cherokee and sign an important treaty at Saluda Old Town. The site of Saluda Old Town is believed to be located on the south bank of the Saluda River near Terrapin Creek in Saluda County, although this location has been disputed in recent years (John Frierson, personal communication 2000).

3.2.2 *First European Settlers*

The lands that lie in northern Richland County did not see permanent European settlement until the mid- to late eighteenth century. The area that would become Richland County essentially lies between the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, narrowing to the southeast at the point where the two rivers converge. Indian traders, following these rivers likely came through the area in the late 1600s and early 1700s, but permanent habitation of this backcountry area lagged behind settlement in coastal regions. In the 1730s and 1740s, when European settlers did begin to migrate to the area, they originally claimed lands along the two major rivers, especially the Congaree.

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The establishment of inland townships in the 1730s attracted more residents to the area, although neither of the closest townships, Saxe-Gothe and Fredericksburg, was situated on the lands that would become part of Richland County. Saxe-Gothe, which later developed into Lexington, was on the west bank of the Congaree River, and Fredericksburg, which later became Pine Tree Hill and then Camden, was located northeast of the Wateree River (Moore 1993:9-12). Despite a growing interest in the backcountry by settlers, only 39 people acquired land between the Wateree and Congaree rivers from 1740 to 1746 and the majority of these were in the lower portions of Richland County (Moore 1993:10-11).

Things began to change around the mid-eighteenth century. In the 1740s, Thomas Nightingale built a cow pen and settled on land that would eventually belong to Fairfield County, about six miles from present day Winnsboro. Around 1753, John Taylor moved his family from Virginia to South Carolina, settling in future Richland County. The Taylor family, beginning with John's son Thomas Taylor, who fought for the Patriots in the American Revolution, would become prominent members of South Carolina society (Moore 1993:58). Other settlers from Virginia, as well as those of English, German, and Scots Irish decent arriving from Europe, began migrating into the Midlands area. These settlers included members of the Crell, Brown, Haig, Geiger, Spencer, Woodward, and Howell families. By 1760, there were nearly 1,000 people living along the Congaree River, but the most coveted lands along the rivers were becoming scarce and new settlers were beginning to look further inland along the creeks for home sites (Moore 1993:14-16). These early settlers were mostly subsistence farmers, growing a variety of food crops for local consumption and often raising cattle for sale to the coastal markets. They also attempted to grow cash crops, such as tobacco, indigo, and cotton; however, the dreams of producing a sizeable cash crop were not to be realized until the waning years of the eighteenth century (Moore 1993:60-64).

In 1765, approximately 12,000 people were living near the fall line, with another 10,000 residents residing further inland in the Piedmont (Moore 1993:19). Lack of order was the primary concern for residents of these inland areas during the mid to late 1700s. Backcountry life in the 1760s was marred by a massive wave of robberies and murders that swept through the Midlands. With no local government officials to dispense justice, crimes against settlers in the region went virtually unchecked for two years. Anyone thought to possess money or goods of value was considered a target, with even settlements like Saxe-Gotha and Camden suffering raids and looting. With no help coming from the government in Charleston, residents of the Midlands joined together to protect their property. These "Regulators" often used vigilante methods to defend their communities and punish the perpetrators of the crimes. Eventually their persistent cries for local law enforcement and justice were answered in 1769, with the creation of districts (Moore 1993 25-27).

The beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1776 did not have much effect on the residents of the Midlands area and the war remained "out of sight, out of mind," for its first four years. When Charleston fell to the British in May 1780, however, the fighting came much closer to home, especially when the British were victorious at Camden in August that same year. At that time, residents who previously remained neutral were forced to choose between the Patriot and the Loyalist causes, and this often resulted in neighbors fighting neighbors. Both sides committed plunder, theft, and murder, and many residents were probably loyal to whatever side was raiding the area on that particular day.

In late 1780, British General Charles Cornwallis set up temporary headquarters at Winnsboro and backcountry residents continued to feel the crush of the war. In May 1781, the Patriots recaptured Fort Granby near present day Cayce and American forces began a campaign to wrest backcountry outposts from Loyalist control. The war would soon leave the area, but, as the Revolution was ending and British forces withdrew, citizens in the Midlands

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still had to fear lawlessness similar to that which occurred in the 1760s. The responsiveness of the state government and the establishment of new counties from the 1769 judicial districts helped to return order. Peace, coupled with the success of tobacco as the area's main crop in the 1780s and 1790s, lured settlers to the Upcountry. This move helped spread the concepts of plantation society and slavery into the region from the coast (Gordon 2003:93–99, 153; Moore 1993:30–31, 33–35).

In 1786, as a concession to backcountry residents who protested the control of state government by the Charleston elite, the legislature passed a bill to move the state capital to a centralized location. In 1787, John Gabriel Guignard surveyed and laid out the new capital in a two-mile square area formerly owned by Colonel Thomas Taylor. When the new state constitution was written in 1790, it reaffirmed Columbia as the capital, although many government services continued to be provided in Charleston (Edgar 1998:248, 255; Edgar and Woolley 1986:17; Tomlinson Engineering Company 1931). The establishment of Columbia as the capital city proved important to the residents of the Midlands. As the nineteenth century neared, the presence of the legislature and the availability of government services made the region more attractive to settlers and the population of the region began to grow.

By 1790, Camden District had 38,265 residents and comprised 15.4 percent of the total population of the state. Richland County was the second smallest of Camden's seven counties with only 3,930 residents. During this period, slaves only comprised 23.2 percent of the district's population, a significantly lower percentage than the 43 percent in South Carolina as a whole. Richland County was not far below to the statewide average, with 36.6 percent of its residents being enslaved (United States Census Bureau [USCB] 1907).

Eli Whitney's cotton gin proved a boon for the South Carolina Midlands area because it significantly cut down on the effort needed to separate the seeds from the fibers of short-staple cotton. Although area farmers grew cotton throughout the eighteenth century, Richland County harvested its first large crop of short-staple cotton for export in 1799. Cotton production spread throughout the inland areas. With the price of cotton booming from the 1790s to nearly 1820, the surge in production helped make the fortunes of many Richland District residents, including Wade Hampton and his family (Edgar 1998:271). It also served to bolster the growth of the region's cities, most importantly Columbia, which served as the major business and population center for the area. Although Charleston was the primary point of export for cotton, Columbia and other smaller towns served as important regional markets and businessmen involved in the cotton trade moved to the city and surrounding areas (Edgar 1998:273).

In the first half of the nineteenth century, agriculture was the most important economic pursuit in the Midlands. Although farmers in the region raised livestock and produced a large variety of staple crops such as wheat, oats, potatoes, and corn, these products were primarily for home or local consumption, and farmers allocated only a small percentage of land to these items. Cotton held the promise of large profits and therefore it was the most widely grown crop in the area. In 1840, Richland County harvested 1,281,989 pounds of cotton, a yield that ranked it fifteenth among the 29 counties in the state. By 1850, Richland had more than tripled its cotton production, harvesting 11,365 bales of cotton weighing 4,546,000 pounds, moving it to 11th among cotton producing counties. Moreover, Richland had room to grow, as farmers used only 27.5 percent of its 325,121 acres for cotton production. Fairfield County was even more successful in producing cotton, and in 1840, 8,159,450 pounds were produced in the county ranking it second only behind Abbeville. Ten years later, Fairfield's cotton production had decreased, harvesting only 7,258,800 pounds (18,122 bales) of cotton, ranking it fifth statewide. Farming, however, was still the primary pursuit of most Fairfield residents and the county's farms were valued at \$3,131,629, the ninth

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highest in the state. Columbia was the primary market for these crops, and from there they were generally shipped to Charleston by boat (Moore 1993:88; USCB 1841, 1853).

Fueled by the prospect of successful cotton crops, the antebellum years saw significant growth in the Midlands, with population increasing at a significantly higher rate than the total statewide average. From 1790 to 1820, Richland County more than tripled its total population to 12,321. By 1840, Richland County had a population of over 16,000, but by 1860, however, growth had stagnated and the county gained less than 2,000 residents in the preceding twenty years (USCB 1821, 1832, 1841, 1853, 1864b, 1907).

As the population of the area grew, demographics also underwent change. Slave labor proved to be an important resource for South Carolina, as cheap labor was necessary for producing a profitable cotton crop. Since 1790, Richland County had reflected statewide trends in terms of slave population, with the percentage of enslaved people in the county being close to that in South Carolina as a whole. This trend continued through 1860, when Richland's population consisted of 59.8 percent slaves and South Carolina's average was 57.2 percent (USCB 1821, 1832, 1841, 1853, 1864b, 1907).

Not long before the Civil War began, an important development occurred that would significantly change the Midlands—the construction of the railroad. Prior to the war, Columbia was considered an important railroad hub. Entrepreneurs proposed the first railroad links to Columbia in the 1830s; although these original plans were never completed, by 1842, Columbia had been linked to Charleston and the first passenger train between the two cities arrived. By the 1850s, railroad companies had made two more connections from Columbia, one to Greenville and one to Charlotte. The Charlotte tracks passed through the rural northern region of Richland County; along this route, rural railroad depots were constructed, including one that would become the town of Blythewood. The railroads brought economic advantages to Columbia and the surrounding areas as they transported goods from larger cities. Railroads also helped spur population growth, as some of the men who built the tracks eventually settled in the area. The main purpose of the railroad, however, was the transportation of cotton from rural farms to urban markets, increasing profits for both the farmers and the cotton brokers in the city (Herring 1984:21; Moore 1993:137–138).

3.2.3 *Civil War and Reconstruction*

In 1860, census figures show that Richland County had begun a trend that would continue throughout the rest of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Bolstered by the growth of Columbia, Richland County was adding residents at a significant rate. Although it maintained the diverse agricultural pursuits of the first half of the century, producing food crops and livestock, but cotton was still the dominant cash crop, Richland had the third lowest value of farmland in the state, at \$2,099,715. Richland, although still producing moderate agricultural yields, was focused less on farming and had begun to invest more in manufacturing enterprises (USCB 1864a, 1864b).

Columbia served a central role in the secession of South Carolina, in December 1860, and it would continue its position of importance throughout the Civil War. During most of the war, the Midlands were affected only indirectly, as actual fighting did not come to the region until the early part of 1865. Early in 1861, while excitement for the war was high and Southerners were rallying to the Confederate cause, companies of men traveled from Richland to help defend Charleston. Regiments from the Midlands region, including Richland County, gathered and drilled at the fairgrounds north of Columbia, before heading out to campaigns in other states. Women in the

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counties organized relief and aid organizations, raising money and performing whatever services they could to help the war effort and the soldiers. The rural farmers of the area aided the war effort by supplying food to supplement the shortages in the city and elsewhere. However, this was not always a voluntary effort, especially after 1863, when the state required farmers to limit planting of cotton and to donate one-tenth of crop yields to the government (Moore 1993:183–191). As Columbia continued to aid the war effort with manufacturing ventures, it grew in importance; by 1863, Confederate government offices had been established in the city. These developments, and an influx of refugees from surrounding areas, increased the population of Columbia and the county as a whole.

As the tide of the Civil War changed and the Confederate army went on the defensive to protect its major cities, Columbia's population swelled with refugees retreating ahead of the advancing Union army of General William T. Sherman. In early 1865, as Sherman's army worked its way through Georgia, residents of the Midlands were uncertain as to his ultimate path, leading to fear and confusion as to whether or not he would turn towards Columbia and destroy their homes and farms. Ultimately, the Union army did march north through Columbia, leaving behind a state of ruin as they looted and burned houses along the way. After leaving Columbia, Sherman continued his march northward through rural Richland County, with his army continuing to raid homes and farms looking for food and supplies (Moore 1993:202).

After the Civil War, the rural areas of Richland County generally returned to the path they had been following before the war. For instance, county farms continued to produce many of the same crops but, due in part to changes brought about by the Civil War, the agricultural yields were declining. By 1870, nearly all of the crops harvested in Richland were at numbers that were nearly half their yield in 1860. Larger farms were broken up into smaller parcels utilized for sharecropping and tenant farming; this resulted in a significant increase in the total number of farms in the county, from 203 to 1,138, with most of the farms ranging in size between 20 and 50 acres. By 1880, the number of farms in Richland County had nearly doubled to 2,246, again with the majority averaging less than 50 acres. Also, cotton was again becoming the primary crop grown in the county, with 10,958 bales produced (Moore 1993:210; USCB 1872b, 1883a).

The railroad played an important role in the postbellum growth of Columbia and the surrounding areas. It was imperative that the railroad companies repair the damage that the Union armies had done and, by 1866, repairs had begun and the first train arrived from Charleston. Despite this, connections to cities north of Columbia were still not possible because of gaps in the tracks; however, by April 1866, the line to Charlotte had been restored. In addition to fixing the lines that had been severed during the war, Columbia's importance as a railroad hub grew as new routes were constructed to Augusta. By 1870, Columbia served as a midpoint for important rail lines connecting Augusta to both Charlotte and Wilmington. Along these lines, new rail depots emerged throughout the Midlands. Eventually, residential settlements began to grow around these depots and post offices were established to serve the more rural communities (Moore 1993:210–214).

Reconstruction did little to change the rural way of life in northern Richland County. In the first few years after the end of the Civil War, dealing with hardships was a way of life, as drought ruined many of the crops. Many whites were struggling to survive, and freedmen were still waiting for the United States government to give them land. In 1867, Congress instituted a radical program of reconstruction and blacks began to acquire positions of power in the city of Columbia. Most blacks, however, continued to work as farmers in the rural areas where they had lived before the war. Between 1860 and 1870, the population of Richland County began slowly growing, with over two-thirds of the population being newly freed blacks looking to support themselves and their families. By the 1880s,

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Richland's population growth was steady, increasing over 8,000 residents within the decade (Moore 1993:223; USCB 1872a, 1883b, 1895).

The 1880s and 1890s were a time of growth and change in the Midlands. Some of the small communities that had emerged around railroad depots were developing and becoming towns. Richland was still predominantly a rural county, but Columbia was a growing city. Manufacturing and industry were springing up in the Midlands and the erection of several cotton mills towards the end of the nineteenth century would lure many residents into manufacturing jobs. At the same time, agricultural yields were beginning to recover from their postwar lag and were surpassing antebellum highs. However, other aspects of the Midlands were slow in recovering and there were many complaints about the poor condition of the roads. Overall though, the turn of the twentieth century was looking promising for the area (Moore 1993:229–232).

3.2.4 *Twentieth Century*

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Richland County was embarking on a period of tremendous growth, fueled by the development of Columbia. By 1900, Richland's population had swelled to 45,589; ten years later, the trend continued with Richland adding nearly 10,000 residents. While much of Richland County's growth was in Columbia, the northern reaches of the county retained their rural character. Manufacturing was becoming an important part of Richland's economy and the mills that had come to the area in the 1890s allowed cotton to be processed locally. The 1891 completion of the Columbia Canal greatly aided the development of mills run on hydropower and, by 1910, there were seven mills in the Columbia area employing over 3,600 workers (Moore 1993:303; USCB 1901, 1920). The City of Columbia was growing and expanding its boundaries during this period as well, annexing its suburbs and making them part of the city. Richland County was following a similar course, and in 1912 it annexed a portion of Lexington County. In 1913, Richland acquired the southern portion of Fairfield County, including the town of Blythewood (Moore 1993:276).

After World War I, as soldiers from the Midlands returned home, rural life was becoming increasingly difficult. The policies of the Federal government favored business and industry, not agriculture (Moore 1993:329). Many of the small farmers in the rural regions of the Midlands could not afford to buy the products that Columbia was producing. In the years that followed, as the Great Depression hit the country, little changed for many rural residents, since poverty had been part of their life for years. However, some of the poorest sharecroppers and tenant farmers lost their land, forcing them to migrate to cities to look for work. New Deal agencies provided some relief to Midland's residents and, by 1940, there was \$1.3 million allocated to the region (Moore 1993:341).

Beginning in 1940, life in the Midlands was affected by numerous conflicts both at home and abroad. World War II, Korea, and Vietnam all drew soldiers from the region and the old Camp Jackson, established in 1917, was resurrected into the new, permanent Fort Jackson. On the home front, racial tensions were deepening as blacks fought the formal system of segregation that had been legal in the state for nearly 50 years. More recently, rural life in many Midland's areas has changed dramatically. Agriculture, once the major staple of the region's economy, has decreased in importance and many new residents began moving into areas formerly used for farming. New highways and roads leading out from Columbia have aided this flight from the city, and the result has been a shift in demographics and character of these once rural areas.

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3.3 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

In May 2022, 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 11 previously recorded archaeological sites (38RD1436, 38RD1466 through 38RD1470, and 38RD1473 through 38RD1477), six previously recorded structures (SHPO Survey Nos. 4815, 4831, 4862, and 7619 through 7622), two historic areas (SHPO Survey Nos. 7623 and 7624), and five previously conducted cultural resource surveys (Frick and Norton 2002; Pappas 2012; DeAngelis and Carpini 2015, 2018; Connell and Carpini 2018) within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1).

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

| Resource No. | Description | NRHP Eligibility | Source |
|--------------|--|------------------|----------------------------|
| 38RD1436 | Prehistoric Lithic Scatter | Not Eligible | DeAngelis and Carpini 2015 |
| 38RD1466 | Prehistoric Scatter | Additional Work | DeAngelis and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1467 | 20 th Century Historic Scatter | Not Eligible | DeAngelis and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1468 | Prehistoric Scatter | Additional Work | DeAngelis and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1469 | Middle Woodland Yadkin ceramic isolate; 20 th Century House Site | Not Eligible | DeAngelis and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1470 | Prehistoric Lithic Scatter; 20 th Century Ceramic Isolate | Not Eligible | DeAngelis and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1473 | Prehistoric Lithic Scatter | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1474 | Prehistoric Lithic Scatter | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1475 | Prehistoric Lithic Scatter | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1476 | Prehistoric Lithic and Ceramic Scatter | Additional Work | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 38RD1477 | 20 th century House Site | Nor Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 4815 | Sandy Level Baptist Church (1856) | Not Eligible | Frick and Norton 2022 |
| 4831 | Saint Mark Lutheran Church (1930) | Not Eligible | Frick and Norton 2022 |
| 4862 | Residence (ca. 1925) | Not Eligible | Frick and Norton 2022 |
| 7619 | Building, circa 1960 | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 7620 | Residence, circa 1965 | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 7621 | Residence, circa 1965 | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 7622 | Blythewood Road | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 7623 | Locklier Road | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |
| 7624 | Building, circa 1960 | Not Eligible | Connell and Carpini 2018 |

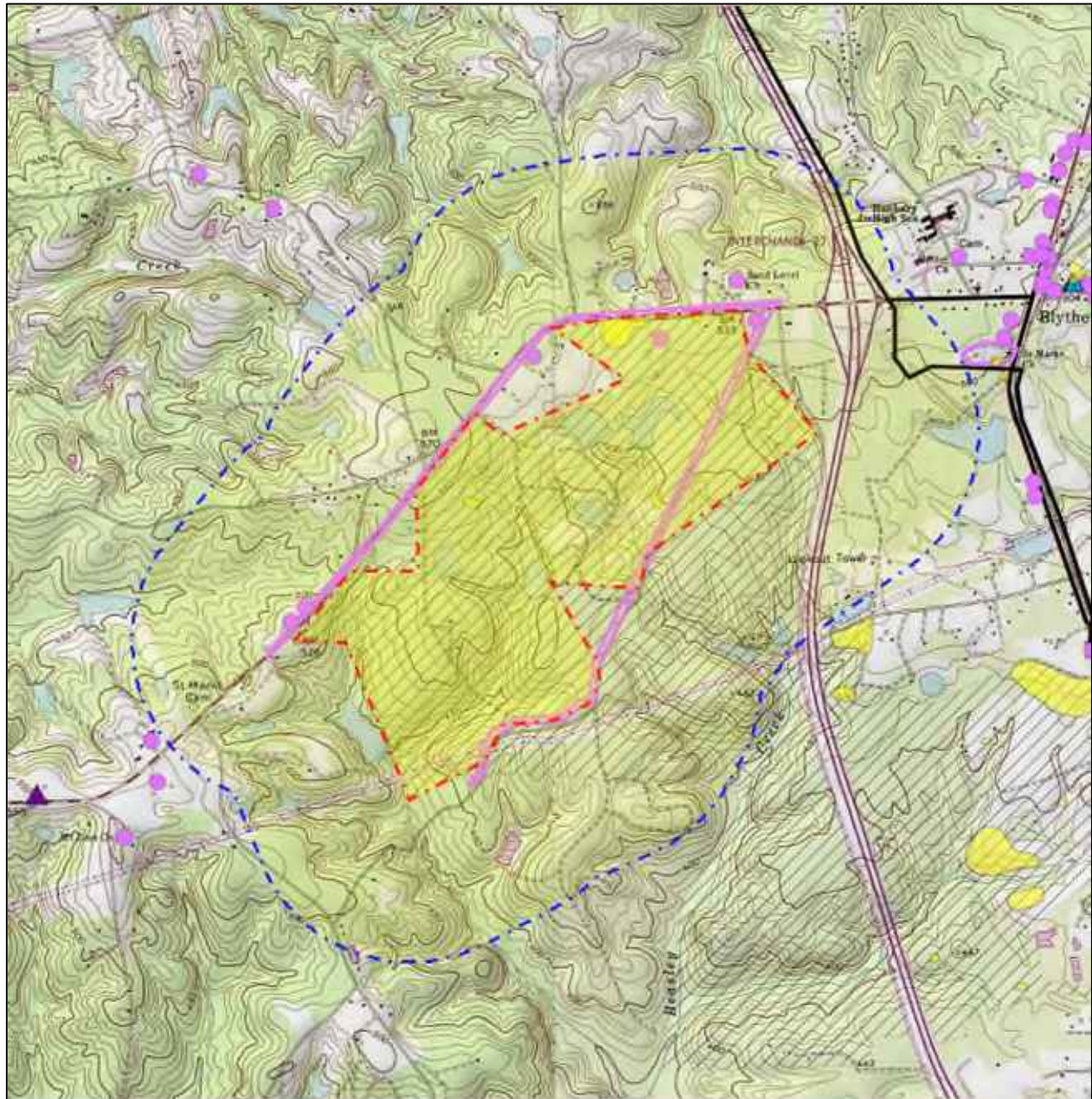


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

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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 1916, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1939 and 1963, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1935, 1949, 1953, and 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 W. Lee (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Richland District shows the project area located in the northern portion of the district, near the Road to Winnsborough, present day Highway 21 (Figure 3.3). The 1916 USDA soil survey map shows the community of Blythewood has been established to the northeast of the project area along with Blythewood Road and Locklier Road; four structures are present along Locklier Road and two structures are present in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 3.4).

The 1935 15-minute Killian USGS topographic map of the eastern portion of the project area shows two structures along Locklier Road and two structures in the northeastern corner of the project area (Figure 3.5). The 1939 SCDOT map shows two structures on the northwest side of Locklier Road and one structure in the northwestern corner of the project area (Figure 3.6). The 1949 7.5-minute Irmo NE USGS topographic map of the western portion of the project area shows a dirt road has been established in the center of the project area and two structures are located along that road; another structure is depicted to the north of Locklier Road (Figure 3.7). The 1953 7.5-minute Blythewood USGS topographic map of the eastern portion of the project area shows two structures off of Locklier Road and one in the northeastern corner of the project area (Figure 3.8). The 1963 SCDOT map also depicts two structures on the northwest side of Locklier Road along with a row of structures in the northeastern corner of the project area, and two ponds present in the center of the project area (Figure 3.9). The 1971 7.5-minute Blythewood USGS topographic map of the eastern portion of the project area shows two structures to the south of Blythewood Road in the project area, one structure to the northwest of Locklier Road, and three ponds in the central portion of the project area (Figure 3.10). The 1971 7.5-minute Irmo NE USGS topographic map of the western portion of the project area shows two dirt roads have been established along with two additional ponds and a transmission line along the southern corner; three structures are present along one of the dirt roads in the project area (Figure 3.11).



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

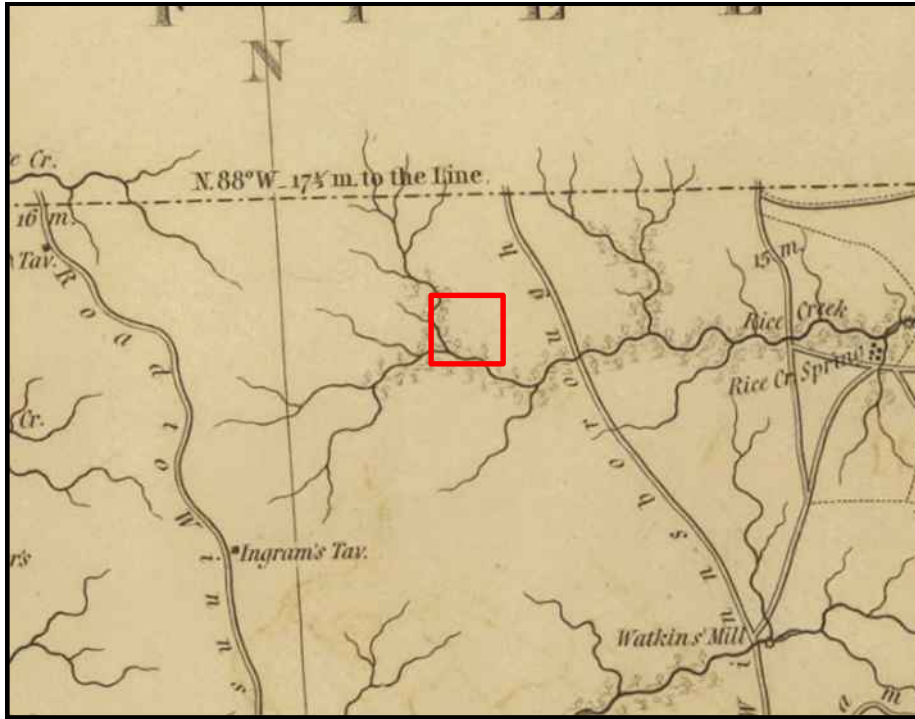


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Richland District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

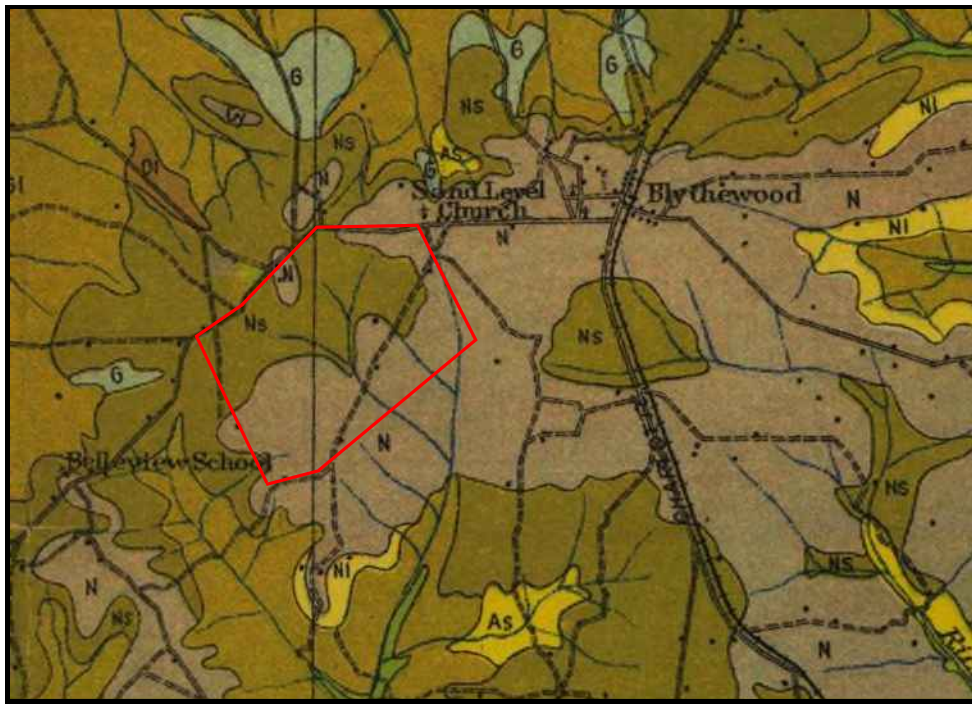


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1916 USDA soil survey map of Richland County, showing vicinity of project area.

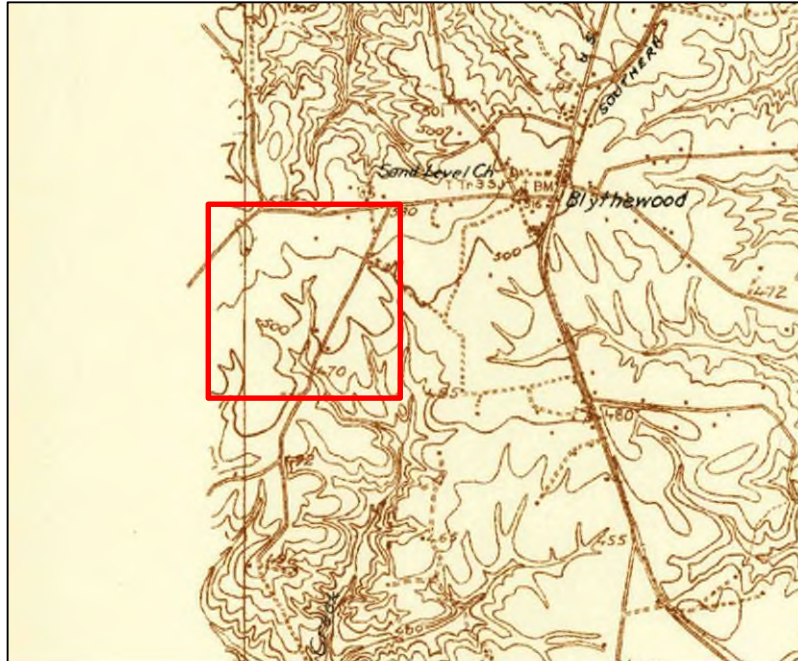


Figure 3.5. Portion of *Killian* 1935 15-minute USGS topographic map, showing vicinity of the eastern portion of the project area.

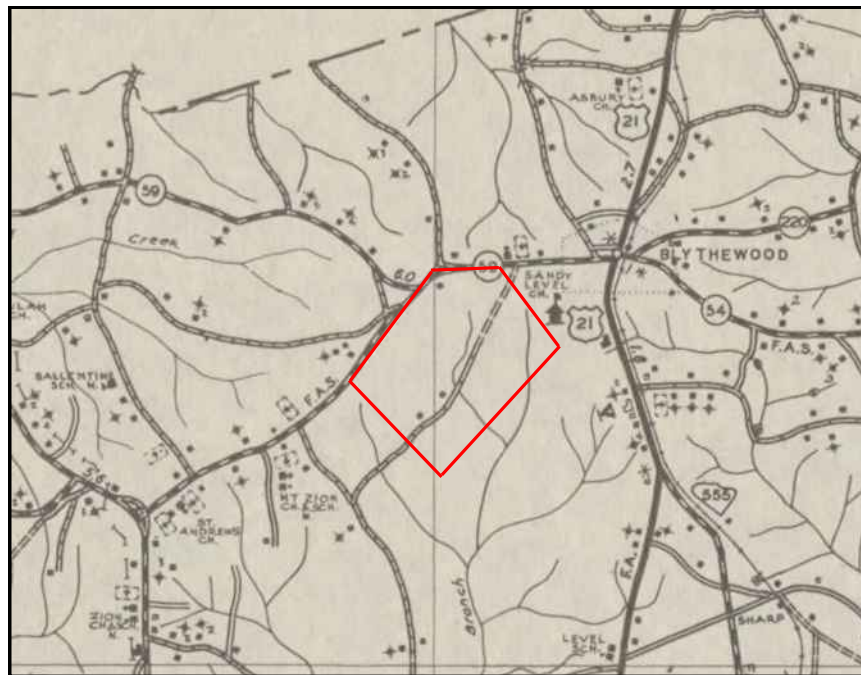


Figure 3.6. Portion of 1939 SCDOT map of Richland County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

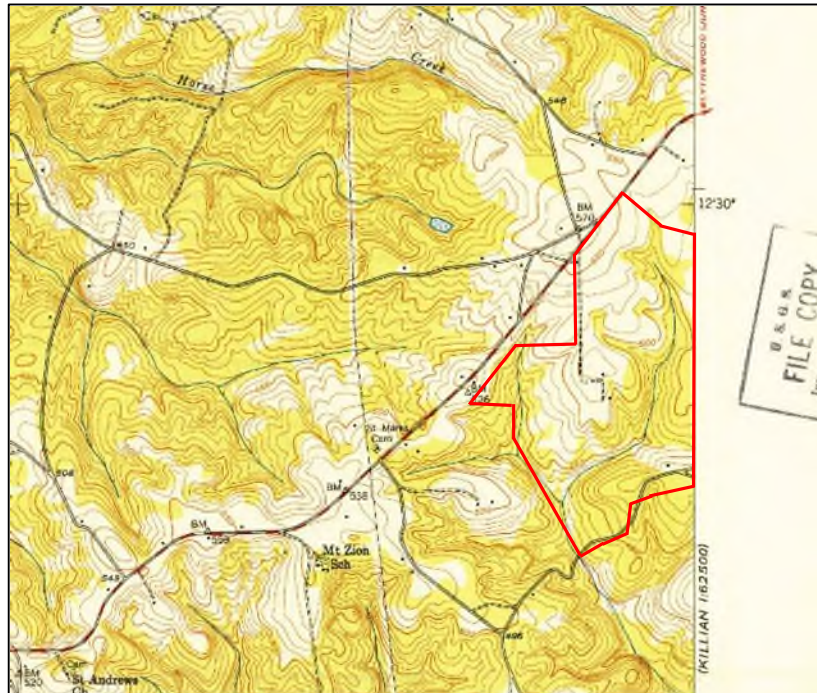


Figure 3.7. Portion of Irmo NE 1949 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing vicinity of the western portion of the project area

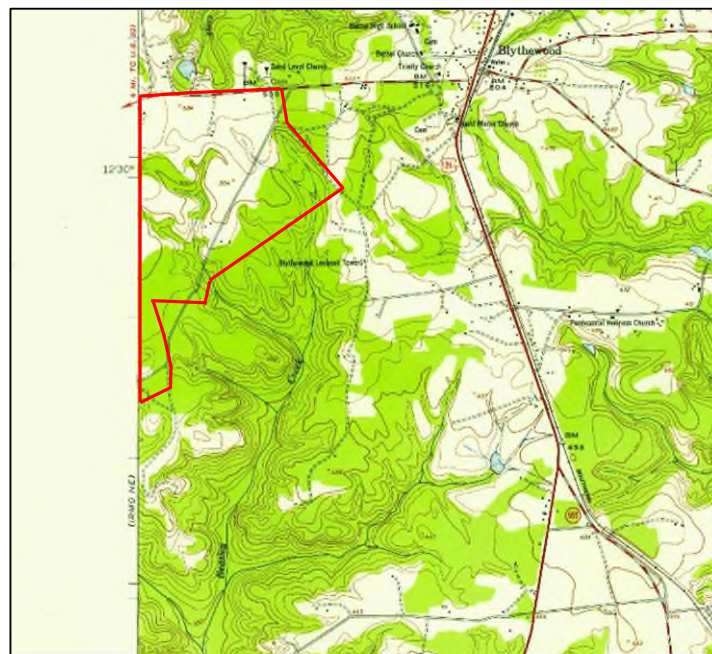


Figure 3.8. Portion of Blythewood 1953 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing vicinity of the eastern portion of the project area.

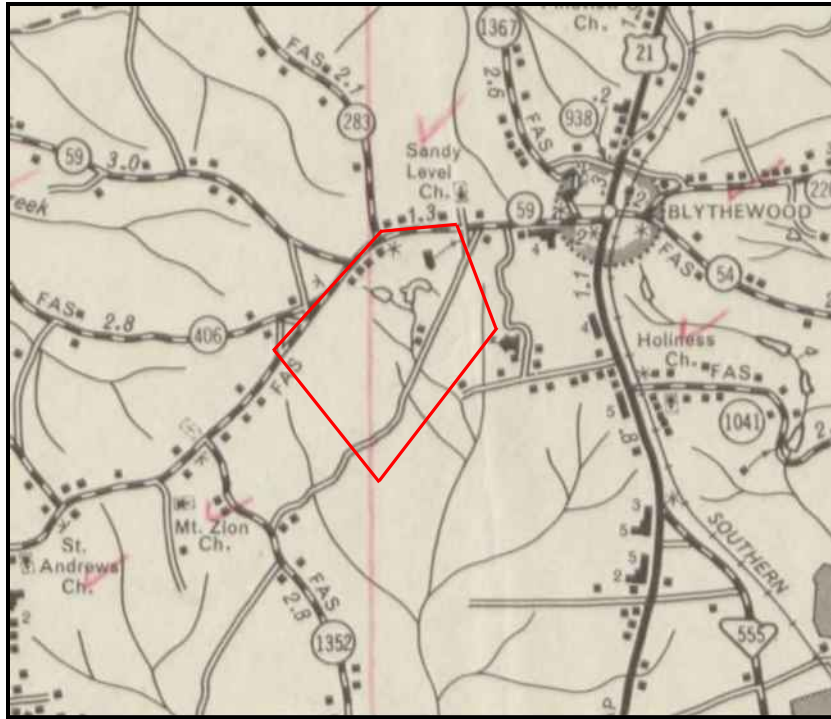


Figure 3.9. Portion of 1963 SCDOT map of Richland County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.10. Portion of USGS Blythewood 7.5-minute quadrangle (1971), showing vicinity of the eastern portion of the project area.

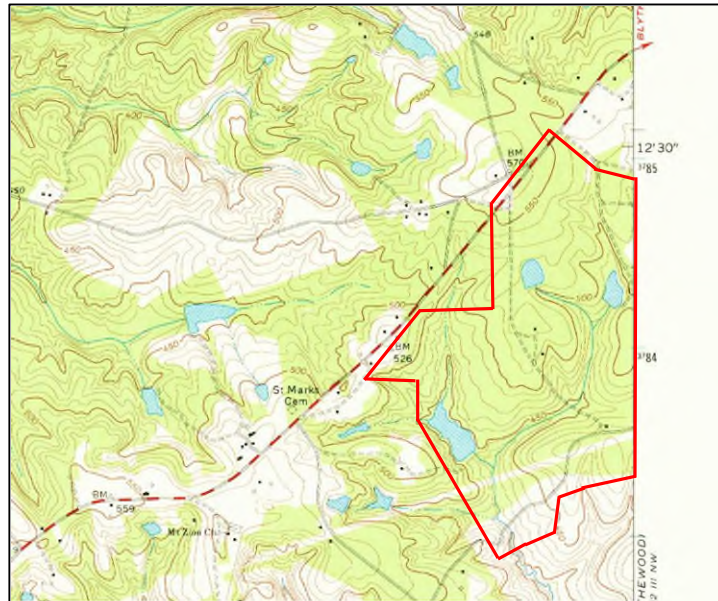


Figure 3.11. Portion of USGS *Irmo NE* 7.5-minute quadrangle (1971), showing vicinity of the western portion of the project area.



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

From May 2 through May 13, 2022, by Principal Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, MS RPA, Field Director Paul Connell, BA, and Crew Chiefs Clayton Moss, BA and Katie Walsh, MA conducted Phase II evaluative testing at sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476 at the Blythewood Industrial Site. Four 1-x-2-m test units were excavated at site 38RD1466; two 1-x-2-m test units were excavated at site 38RD1468; and two 1-x-2-m test units were excavated at site 38RD1476. The test units were placed at various locations across the sites to investigate the types of materials present, the integrity of the archaeological deposits, the depth of the cultural material, and the nature of the soils. Another goal was to determine if intact cultural features were present and, if so, to ascertain their age and function. Excavated areas were placed in the vicinity of high concentrations of positive shovel tests based on the 2018 investigations of each of the sites. UTM coordinates were obtained from the northwest corner of each test unit using a Trimble GPS unit (capable of sub-meter accuracy). The northwest corner of each unit also served as the unit elevation datum, which was placed 10 cm above the ground surface.

Excavation of test units proceeded in 10-cm levels within natural or cultural strata, with the exception of the plowzone which was removed as a single level. Excavations continued until subsoil or two culturally sterile levels were encountered, whichever came first. Soil from each test unit was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Features, if encountered, were bisected, screened through 1/8-inch hardware cloth, photographed, and recorded in detail. Artifacts were placed in bags labeled with the site number, excavator's name, provenience, and date. A unit level form was filled out for each level excavated, and a unit summary form was completed for each test unit. These forms contained information regarding the excavation strategy, soil texture and Munsell color, and the number and types of artifacts and features encountered. Once excavation of the test unit was complete, a profile of one wall was drawn and photographed and the unit was backfilled.

4.2 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 and the information was entered into an Excel spreadsheet (Appendix B). Acid-free plastic bags and artifact tags were used for curation purposes.

Lithic artifacts were initially identified as either debitage (flakes and shatter) 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), Justice (1987), and Sassaman et al. (1990).

Prehistoric ceramics greater than 1 cm² were sorted by sherd type (rim or body), surface treatment, and temper (using the Wentworth scale). Once sorted, these categories were further analyzed for other diagnostic attributes such as paste texture, interior treatment, rim form, and rim/lip decoration. Where possible, this data was used to place the sherds within established regional types. Information on the ceramic typology of the project area was derived primarily from Anderson et al. (1996), Anderson and Joseph (1988), DePratter (1979), Sassaman et al.

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(1990), and Trinkley (1990). Sherds less than 1 cm² were classified as “residual sherds” and only their count and weight were recorded.

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 (1976), and Miller (1991). Considering the three sites were prehistoric in nature, no additional analysis was completed on historic artifacts identified during excavation.

4.3 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). These factors were considered in assessing a site’s potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

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5.0 Results

From May 2 through May 13, 2022, S&ME conducted Phase II evaluative testing at sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476. Four 1-x-2-m test units were excavated at site 38RD1466; two 1-x-2-m test units were excavated at site 38RD1468; and two 1-x-2-m test units were excavated at site 38RD1476. Excavated areas were placed in the vicinity of high concentrations of positive shovel tests based on the 2018 investigations of each of the sites.

5.1 Site 38RD1466

Site Number: 38RD1466

Site Type: Habitation Site

Components: Unidentified Prehistoric

UTM Coordinates: E500358, N3785745 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 250 E/W x 140 N/S m

Artifact Depth: 10–71 cmbd

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 520 ft AMSL

Landform: Plain

Soil Type: Troup Sand

Vegetation: Planted Pine

No. of TUs/Size: 4/1-x-2-m

Site 38RD1466 is a prehistoric habitation site located on a plain landform in the northern portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site directly south of Blythewood Road (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The site measures approximately 250 m east/west by 140 m north/south; vegetation at the site consists of planted pine (Figures 2.2 and 5.1).

The site was initially recorded in May 2018 and was identified as an unknown prehistoric habitation site. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site during the Cultural Resource Site Certification survey or the Phase I Investigations of the project area (Connell and Carpini 2018; DeAngelis and Carpini 2018). A variety of raw material were recovered from the site along with expedient tools, debitage, and fire cracked rock; 80 to 90 percent of which was recovered from intact stratigraphy. Phase II testing was recommended due to the dense quantity of artifacts and variety of raw material and artifact types recovered from intact deposits.

5.1.1 Phase II Testing

Phase II testing at site 38RD1466 included the excavation of four 1-x-2-m test units placed within the site. The test units were placed where concentrations of positive shovel tests were identified during the 2018 investigations. Each of these test units is described below.

Test Unit 1 (TU 1) was placed in the northeastern portion of the site, at UTM coordinates E500387, N3785777 (NAD83), where a concentration of positive shovel tests was excavated in 2018. The plowzone and two 10-cm levels were excavated to a depth of approximately 45 centimeters below datum (cmbd). Soils consisted of approximately 20 cm (10–23 cmbd) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Ap horizon), followed by 12 cm (23–35 cmbd) of mottled yellow (10YR 8/6) sand with gray (10YR 6/1) sand, ending with 10+ cm (35–45+ cmbd) of yellow (10YR 8/6) sand. Excavation of the test unit was terminated after two culturally sterile levels were excavated.

A total of one prehistoric artifact was recovered from TU 1. The prehistoric artifact consisted of a quartz side-notched projectile point (Table 5.1, Appendix B). The artifact was found between 10 and 23 cmbd.

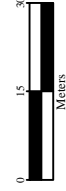


FIGURE NO.

5.1

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

07-01-2022

PROJECT NUMBER

22610211

Site Map - 38RD1466

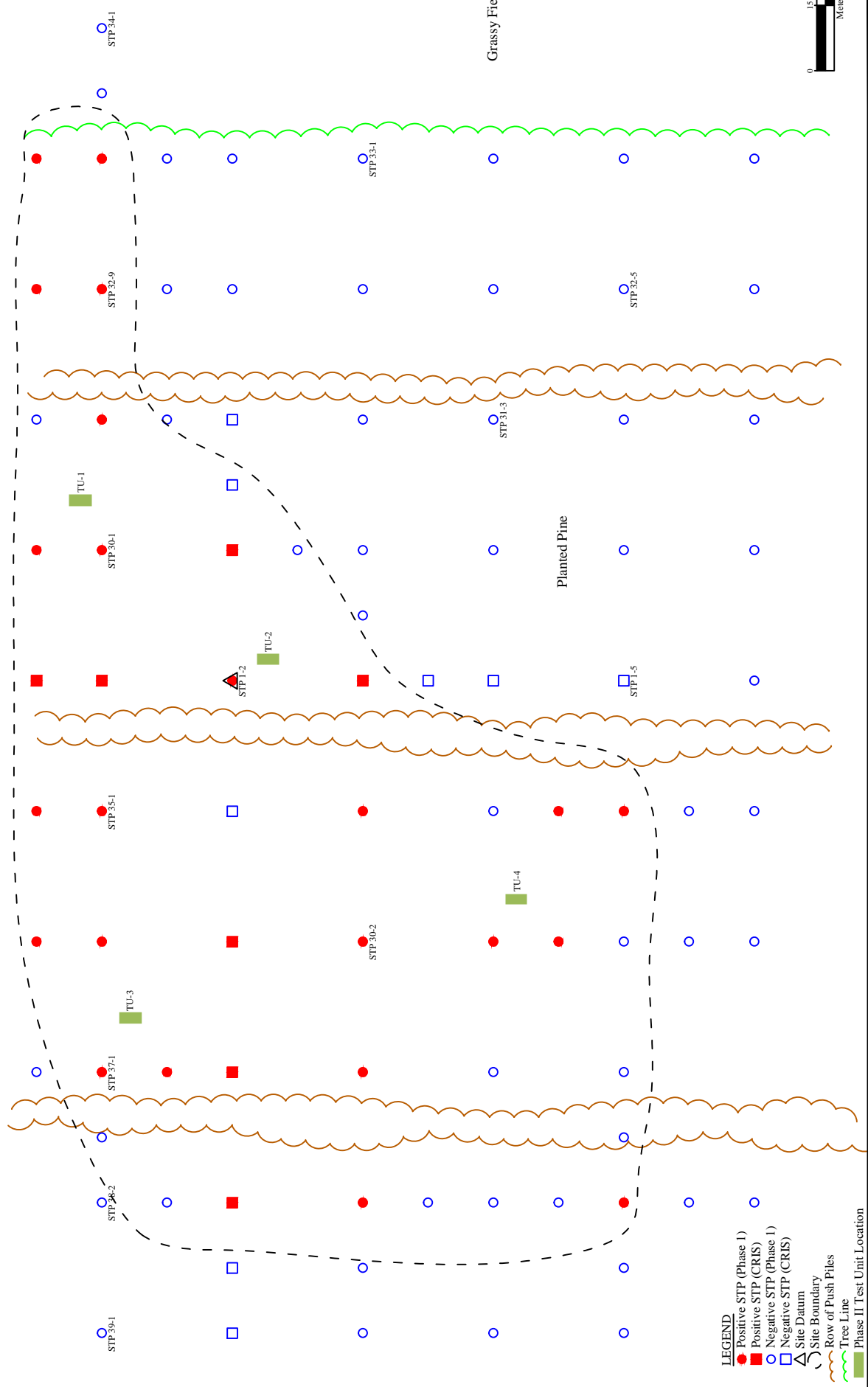
Phase II Testing - 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476
Blythewood Industrial Site
Richland County, South Carolina



Blythewood Road

Grassy Field

Planted Pine



- LEGEND**
- Positive STP (Phase 1)
 - Positive STP (CRIS)
 - Negative STP (Phase 1)
 - Negative STP (CRIS)
 - ▲ Site Datum
 - Site Boundary
 - ~ Row of Push Piles
 - Tree Line
 - Phase II Test Unit Location



Table 5.1. Site 38RD1466 Artifact Summary Table.

| Test Unit/ Level | Formal Tools | Expedient Tools | Debitage | Fire Cracked Rock | Total |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| TU 1, Level 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TU 2, Level 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| TU 2, Level 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| TU 2, Level 3 | 2 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 47 |
| TU 2, Level 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 13 |
| TU 2, Level 5 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| TU 3, Level 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| TU 3, Level 3 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 26 |
| TU 3, Level 4 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| TU 3, Level 5 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 27 |
| TU 4, Level 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Totals | 3 | 3 | 190 | 1 | 197 |

Test Unit 2 (TU 2) was placed in the central portion of the site, at UTM coordinates E500366, N3785744 (NAD83), where a concentration of positive shovel tests was excavated in 2018. The plowzone and six levels were excavated to a depth of 91 cmbd. Soils consisted of approximately 21 cm (10–31 cmbd) of brown (10YR 5/3) sand (Ap horizon), followed by 22 cm (31–53 cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand, ending with 38+ cm (53–91+ cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sand (Figure 5.2 and 5.3). Excavation of the test unit was terminated after two culturally sterile levels were excavated.

A total of 106 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from TU 2. The artifacts included one quartz biface fragment, one quartz scraper, two quartz utilized flakes, and 102 pieces of lithic debitage (98 quartz and four rhyolite) (Table 5.1, Appendix B). The artifacts were found between 10 and 71 cmbd.

Test Unit 3 (TU 3) was placed in the northwestern portion of the site, at UTM coordinates E500284, N3785779 (NAD83), where a concentration of positive shovel tests was excavated in 2018. The plowzone and five levels were excavated to a depth of 70 cmbd. Soils consisted of approximately 8 cm (10–18 cmbd) of brown (10YR 5/3) sand (Ap horizon), followed by 14 cm (18–32 cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sand, ending with 28+ cm (32–70+ cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand (Figure 5.4 and 5.5). Excavation of the test unit was terminated after one culturally sterile level was excavated due to the presence of extremely compact sand.

A total of 85 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from TU 3. The artifacts included one quartz utilized flake, 83 pieces of lithic debitage (54 quartz, 18 rhyolite, eight Coastal Plain chert, and three chert), and one piece of fire cracked road (Table 5.1, Appendix B). The artifacts were found between 10 and 60 cmbd.

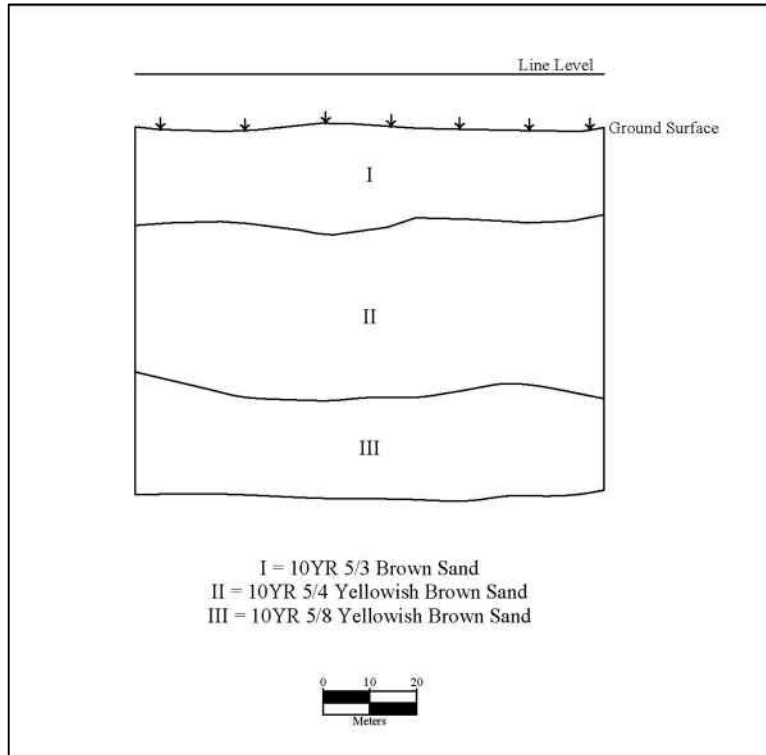


Figure 5.2. Site 38RD1466, Test Unit 2, south wall profile drawing.



Figure 5.3. Site 38RD1466, Test Unit 2, south wall profile.

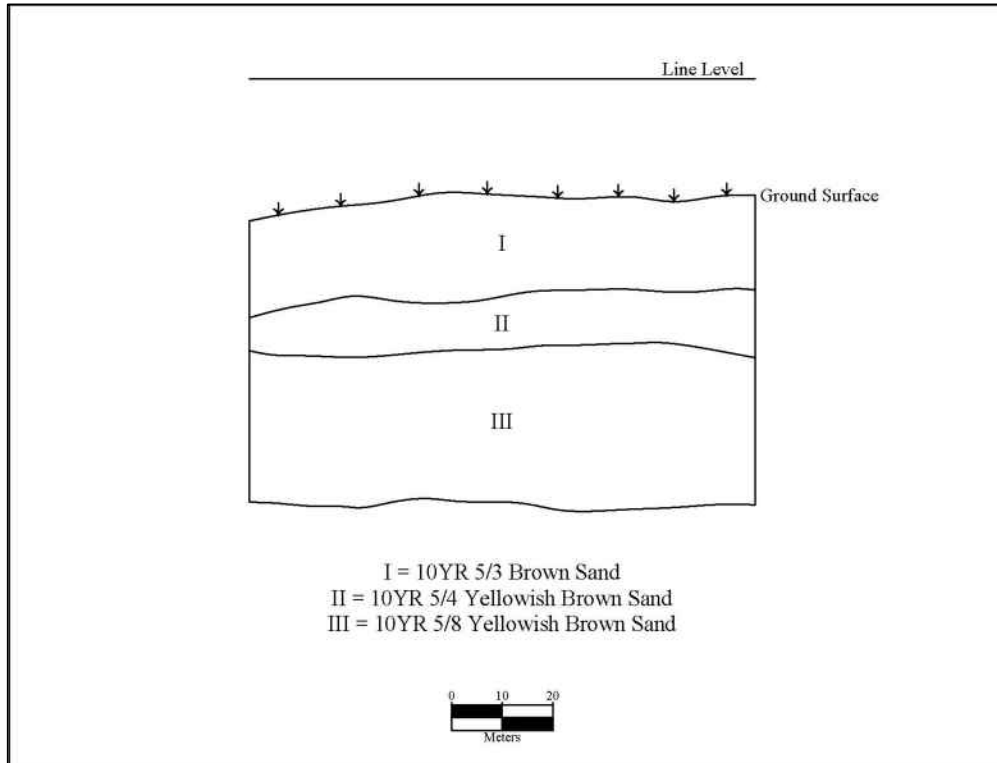


Figure 5.4. Site 38RD1466, Test Unit 3, south wall profile drawing.



Figure 5.5. Site 38RD1466, Test Unit 3, south wall profile.

Phase II Testing – 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476

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Test Unit 4 (TU 4) was placed in the south-central portion of the site, at UTM coordinates E500333, N3785676 (NAD83), where a concentration of positive shovel tests was excavated in 2018. The plowzone and two levels were excavated to a depth of 51 cmbd. Soils consisted of approximately 21 cm (10–31 cmbd) of brown (10YR 5/3) sand (Ap horizon), ending with 20+ cm (31–51+ cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sand. Excavation of the test unit was terminated after two culturally sterile levels were excavated.

A total of five prehistoric artifacts were recovered from TU 4. The artifacts included five pieces of lithic debitage (four quartz and one rhyolite) (Table 5.1, Appendix B). The artifacts were found between 10 and 31 cmbd.

5.1.2 *Results of Analysis*

In all, 197 prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from four test units. Approximately 96 percent (n=190) of the artifacts consisted of lithic debitage, while the next most common category was formal tools (n=3; 2%), followed by expedient tools (n=2; 1%), and fire cracked rock (n=1; 1%) (Figure 5.6).

The artifacts included one quartz side notched projectile point, one quartz early-stage biface fragment, one quartz scraper, three quartz utilized flakes, 190 pieces of debitage (156 quartz, 23 rhyolite, eight Coastal Plain chert, and three chert), and one piece of fire cracked rock (Figure 5.7). The number of different formal tool types was moderate, represented by a projectile point, biface, and scraper in this assemblage. In addition, the ratio of debitage to tools (both formal and expedient) was low at 31.7:1, indicating a short-term camp site where tool refining was likely to be occurring more frequently than tool manufacture.

Artifact density in test units ranged from one artifact in TU 1 to 106 artifacts in TU 2, with a mean of 49.25 artifacts per test unit. The central and northwestern portion of site contained the densest concentration of artifacts in TU 2 (n=106) and TU 3 (n=85). The northeastern and southern portions of the site, where two test units were placed [TU 1 (n=1) and TU 4 (n=5)], due to the dense concentration of positive shovel tests in 2018, contained in total, only six artifacts.

Artifacts were found at depths ranging from 0 to 61 cmbs (10–71 cmbd) in the test units, with nine percent of the prehistoric artifacts (n=17) being found in the plowzone (10–31 cmbd/0–21 cmbs), and another 13 percent (n=25) being found directly beneath the plowzone (31–41 cmbd/21–31 cmbs). The majority of the artifacts (n=155; 78%) were recovered from intact deposits (Levels 3 through 5) in two of the test units (TU 2 and TU 3) (Figure 5.8).

Regarding the selection of lithic raw materials used at site 38RD1466, quartz (n=156, 82%) was the most common material type in the debitage assemblage, followed by rhyolite (n=23, 12%), Coastal Plain chert (n=8, 4%), and chert (n=3, 2%) (Figure 5.9). The six formal and expedient tools were manufactured out of quartz. Quartz is comprised of silica or silicon dioxide and is the second most abundant mineral on the planet; veins of quartz are ubiquitous throughout the Piedmont, and it can also be obtained as cobbles found in rivers.

The rhyolite recovered from 38RD1466 likely came from the Uwharrie region of North Carolina and was likely obtained through trade, since a direct water route is not available. The main source for Coastal Plain chert in the Carolinas is the Allendale quarries, located long the Savannah River and its tributaries in western South Carolina. Coastal Plain chert tends to be dark yellow, honey, or brown colored or white with pink and red mottling and can

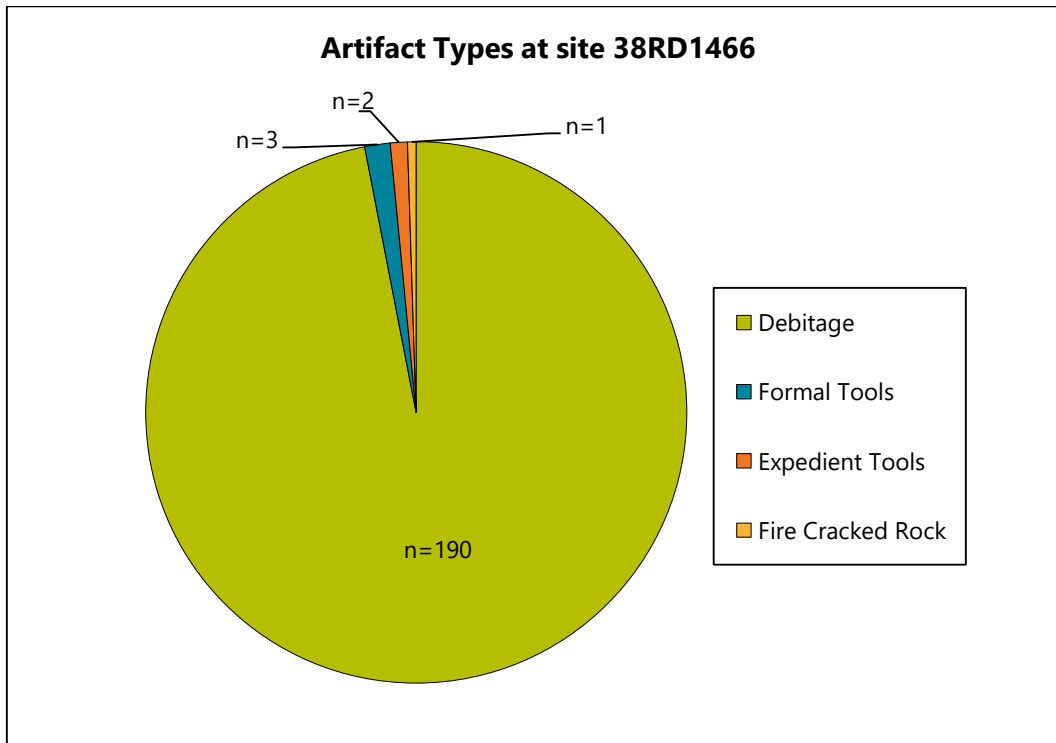


Figure 5.6. Site 38RD1466 artifact types.



Figure 5.7. Lithic artifacts from site 38RD1466, from left to right, quartz projectile point, biface fragment, and scraper.

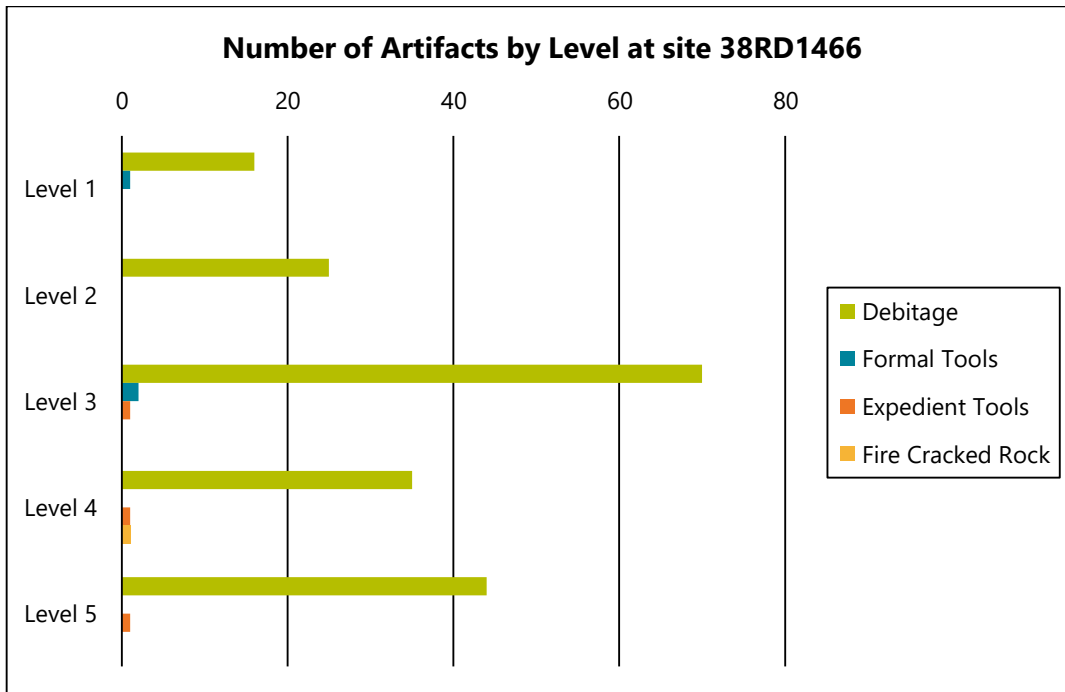


Figure 5.8. Number of artifacts per level at site 38RD1466.

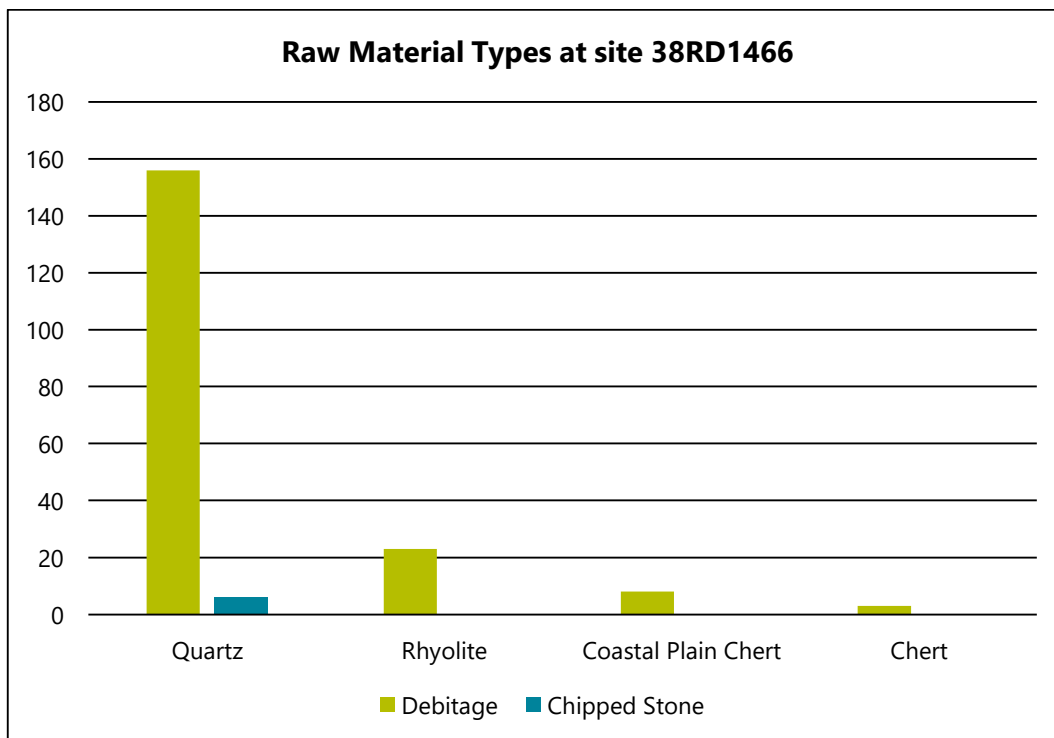


Figure 5.9. Lithic raw materials at site 38RD1466.

Phase II Testing – 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476

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be found approximately 80 miles from the project area. Other chert has also been found in the upper portions of the Lower Coastal Plain and Middle Coastal Plain, in the Pee Dee and Santee River drainage basins (Abbott et al. 1999; Cantley and Cable 2002; Upchurch 1984). These sources include cherts of various colors, including white, tan, bluish gray, dark purple, and black. At 38RD1466, the unidentified chert was brown opaque.

Mass analysis was used for size grading the lithic debitage found at site 38RD1466 (Ahler 1989). Size Grade 1 represents debitage that is greater than 1 inch; Size Grade 2 is debitage that is between ½ and 1 inch; Size Grade 3 is between ¼ and ½ inch; and Size Grade 4 is debitage smaller than ¼ inch. As shown in Figure 5.10, 85 percent (n=162) of the debitage was less than ½ inch in size (Size Grades 3 and 4), while 15 percent (n=28) was greater than ½ inch. These numbers indicate that the site was used primarily for tool maintenance (e.g., resharpening) and modification; however, primary reduction activities were occurring as well, just with less frequency at the site.

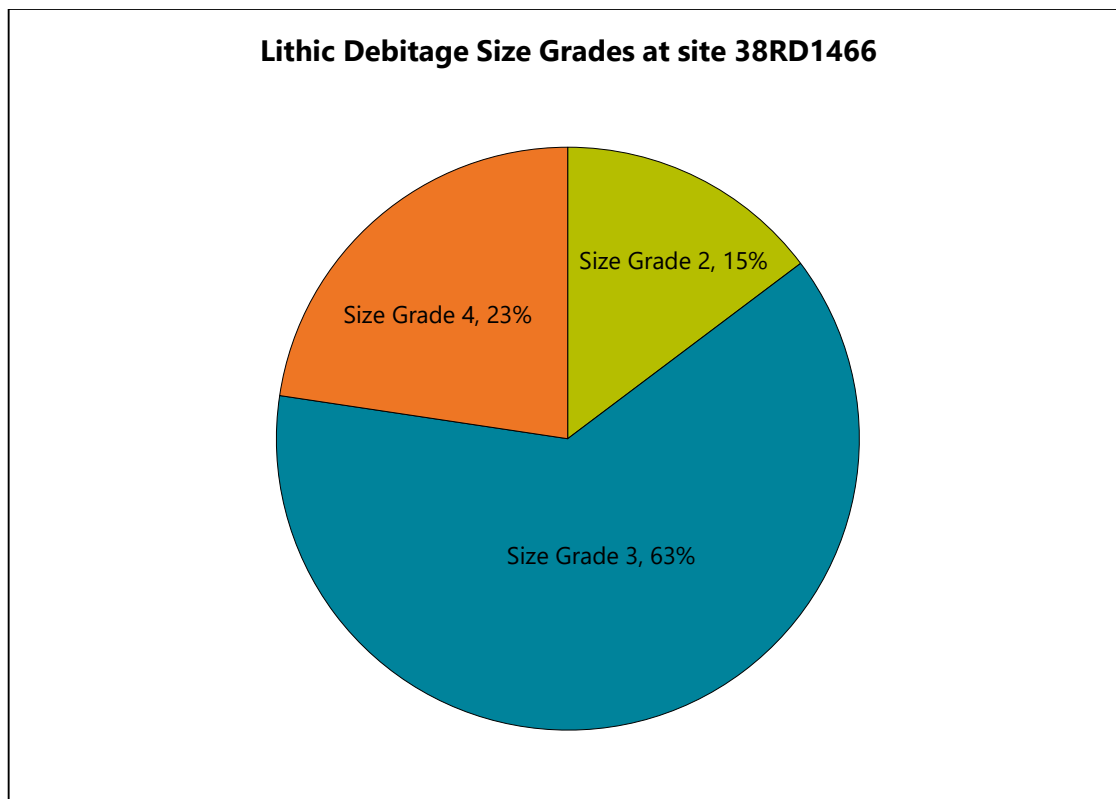


Figure 5.10. Lithic debitage size grades at site 38RD1466.

5.1.3 Summary

Site 38RD1466 is a prehistoric habitation site located a plain landform in the northern portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site directly south of Blythewood Road. Although approximately 78 percent (n=155) of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing were recovered from below the plowzone in intact strata, the overwhelming majority of these artifacts were debitage (n=190; 96%), no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, and no features or concentration of artifacts were identified at the site.

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Site 38RD1466 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and the minimal artifact diversity, the lack of features or concentrations of artifacts identified at the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts suggests that it is unlikely that site 38RD1466 will contribute new or significant information to the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). Based on the reasoning stated above, site 38RD1466 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2 Site 38RD1468

Site Number: 38RD1468

Site Type: Habitation

Components: Middle Woodland

UTM Coordinates: E499658, N3785062 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 55 E/W x 20 N/S m

Artifact Depth: 10–56 cmbd

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible

Elevation: 540 ft AMSL

Landform: First Terrace

Soil Type: Fuquay sand/Blanton sand

Vegetation: Planted Pine

No. of TUs/Size: 2/1-x-1-m

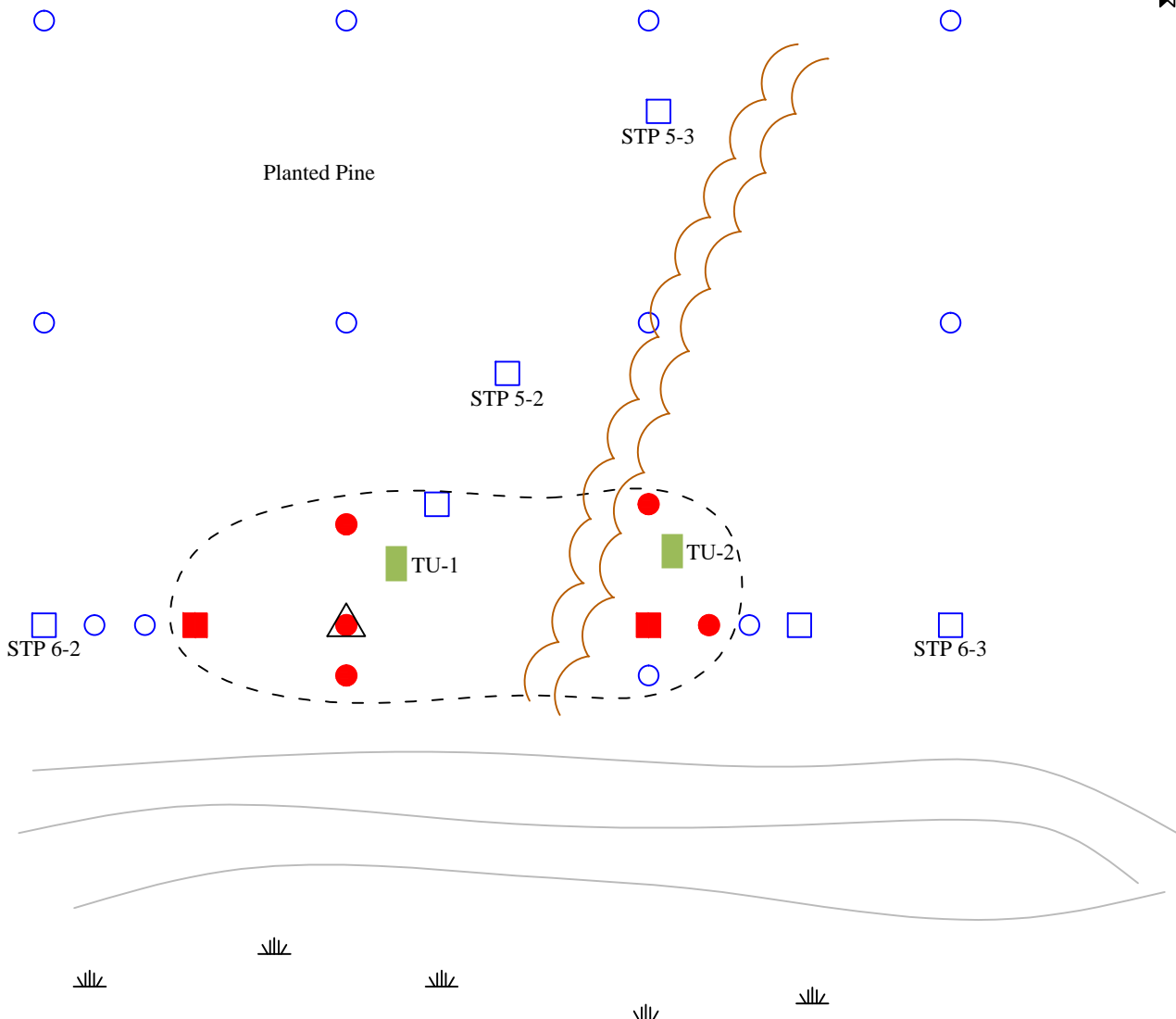
Site 38RD1468 is a Middle Woodland habitation site located on the first terrace of an unnamed tributary of Beasley Creek in the western portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The site measures approximately 55 m east/west by 20 m north/south and is located in an area of planted pine (Figures 2.3 and 5.11).

The site was initially recorded in 2018 and was identified as a Middle Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter (Connell and Carpini 2018; DeAngelis and Carpini 2018). During the Phase I investigations the majority of the artifacts were recovered from intact stratigraphy and Yadkin pottery was recovered, which dates to the Middle Woodland, a poorly documented subperiod of the region; the potential was also present for earlier time periods to be present at the site, below the Middle Woodland component. Phase II testing was recommended due to the reasons stated above.











5.2.1 Phase II Testing

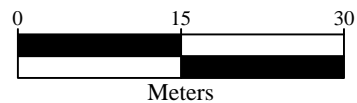
Phase II testing at site 38RD1468 included the excavation of two 1-x-2-m test units placed within the site. The test units were placed where concentrations of positive shovel tests were identified during the 2018 investigations. Each of these test units is described below.

Test Unit 1 (TU 1) was placed in the western portion of the site, at UTM coordinates E499643, N3785067 (NAD83), where a concentration of positive shovel tests was excavated in 2018. The plowzone and five 10-cm levels were excavated to a depth of approximately 76 centimeters below datum (cmbd). Soils consisted of approximately 19 cm (10–29 cmbd) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Ap horizon), ending with 47+ cm (29–76+ cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Excavation of the test unit was terminated after two culturally sterile levels were excavated.



LEGEND

-  Phase II Test Unit Location
-  Positive STP (Phase 1)
-  Positive STP (CRIS)
-  Negative STP (Phase 1)
-  Negative STP (CRIS)
-  Site Datum
-  Site Boundary
-  Row of Push Piles
-  Contours (approximate)
-  Wetland



| | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|-------------|
|  | Site Map - 38RD1468 | | SCALE: | FIGURE NO. |
| | Phase II Testing - 38RD1466, 38RD148, 38RD1476 Blythwood Industrial Site Richland County, South Carolina | | As Shown | 5.11 |
| | | | DATE: | |
| | | | PROJECT NUMBER | |
| 22610211 | | | | |

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A total of 111 prehistoric artifact were recovered from TU 1. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of one quartz straight stemmed projectile point, one rhyolite incurvate base projectile point, one quartz graver, three quartz utilized flakes, 93 pieces of lithic debitage (85 quartz, five rhyolite, and three Coastal Plain chert), one piece of fire cracked rock, four pieces of linear check stamped crushed quartz tempered Yadkin pottery, two pieces of fine sand tempered pottery (one cross cordmarked and one plain), three pieces of residual pottery, one calcined mammal bone fragment, and one piece of unmodified shell (Table 5.2, Appendix B). The prehistoric artifacts were found on the surface and between 10 and 56 cmbd.

Table 5.2. Site 38RD1468 Artifact Summary Table.

| Test Unit/ Level | Formal Tools | Expedient Tools | Debitage | FCR | Pottery | Faunal | Total |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| TU 1, Surface | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| TU 1, Level 1 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 31 |
| TU 1, Level 2 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| TU 1, Level 3 | 0 | 2 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| TU 1, Level 4 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| TU 2, Surface | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| TU 2, Level 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| TU 2, Level 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| TU 2, Level 3 | 0 | 1 | 33 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 35 |
| TU 2, Level 4 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 28 |
| TU 2, Feature 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 39 |
| Totals | 3 | 4 | 195 | 15 | 24 | 2 | 243 |

Test Unit 2 (TU 2) was placed in the eastern portion of the site, at UTM coordinates E499672, N3785069 (NAD83), where a concentration of positive shovel tests was excavated in 2018. The plowzone and three levels were excavated to a depth of 50 cmbd. Soils consisted of approximately 14 cm (10–24 cmbd) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Ap horizon), followed by 20 cm (24–44 cmbd) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand, ending with 6+ cm (44–50+ cmbd) of mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. Excavation of the test unit was terminated at extremely compact sand (Figures 5.12 and 5.13). Feature 1 was encountered in Level 4 and is discussed in greater detail below.

A total of 93 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from TU 2. The artifacts included one Coastal Plain chert retouched flake, 83 pieces of lithic debitage (78 quartz, four rhyolite, and one Coastal Plain chert), seven pieces of crushed quartz tempered Yadkin pottery (one linear check stamped, one check stamped, one indeterminate, and four eroded), one fine sand tempered plain piece of pottery, and one residual pottery sherd (Table 5.2, Appendix B). The artifacts were found on the surface and between 10 and 45 cmbd.

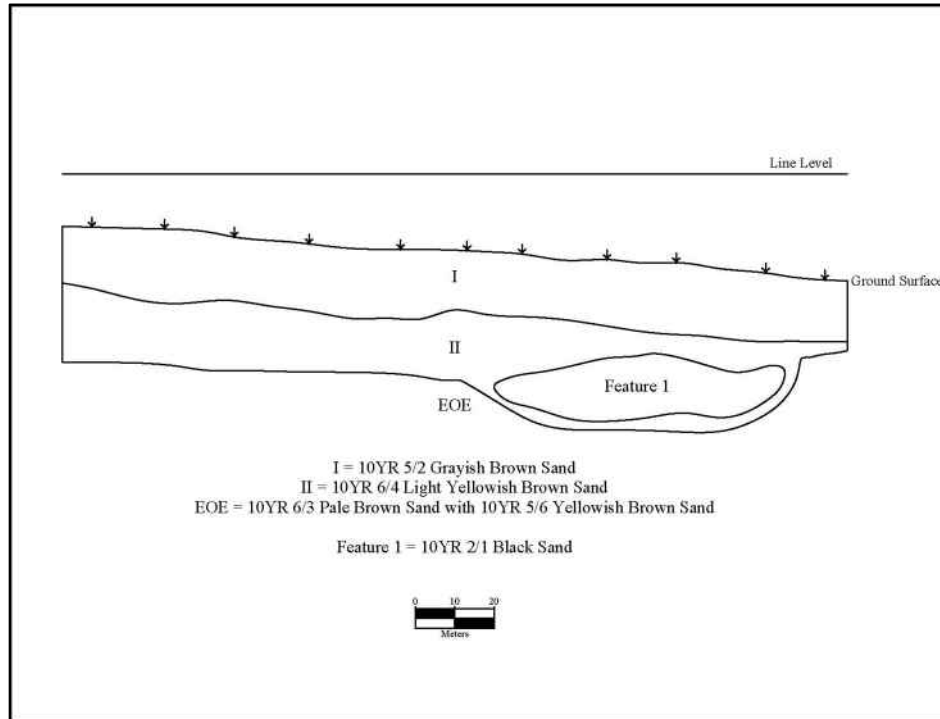


Figure 5.12. Site 38RD1468, Test Unit 2, east wall profile drawing.



Figure 5.13. Site 38RD1468, Test Unit 2, east wall profile.

Phase II Testing – 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476

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Feature 1 is a roughly oval, basin-shaped pit measuring 92 x 55 cm in size by 19 cm deep (46–65 cmbd) that was found in TU 2 (Figures 5.14 and 5.15). The feature consisted of a black (10YR 2/1) sand mottled with a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand that was present in the south half of the test unit and into the east wall (Figures 5.12 and 5.13). The south half of the feature was screened through 1/8 in mesh; the north half of the feature was screened through ¼ in mesh.

A total of 39 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Feature 1. These artifacts consisted of 19 pieces of quartz debitage, 14 pieces of fire cracked rock, one piece of cordmarked Yakin pottery, four pieces of plain fine sand tempered pottery, three pieces refit, and one residual piece of pottery (Table 5.2; Appendix B). The Yadkin pottery dates to the Middle Woodland subperiod and there was no organized placement of the fire cracked rock. Based on the size, morphology, and contents of the feature, it is interpreted to be a possible refuse pit or a possible fire pit that contains a concentration of pottery, lithic debitage, and FCR.

5.2.2 Results of Analysis

In all, 243 prehistoric artifacts (217 lithic, 24 pottery, and two faunal) were recovered from four test units. Approximately 80 percent (n=195) of the artifacts consisted of lithic debitage, while the next most common category was prehistoric pottery (n=24; 10%), followed by fire cracked rock (n=15; 6%), expedient tools (n=4; 2%), formal tools (n=3; 1%), and faunal remains (n=2; 1%) (Figure 5.16).

The lithic artifacts included one quartz straight stemmed projectile point, one rhyolite incurvate base projectile point, one quartz graver, one Coastal Plain retouched flake, three quartz utilized flakes, 195 pieces of debitage (182 quartz, nine rhyolite, and four Coastal Plain chert), and 15 pieces of fire cracked rock (Figure 5.17). The number of different formal tool types was low, represented by projectile points and a graver in this assemblage. In addition, the ratio of debitage to tools (both formal and expedient) was low at 39.4:1, indicating a short-term camp site where tool refining was likely to be occurring more frequently than tool manufacture.

Artifact density in test units ranged from 111 artifacts in TU 1 to 132 artifacts in TU 2, with a mean of 121.5 artifacts per test unit. Although small in size, archaeological site 38RD1468 has a dense concentration of artifacts within its site boundaries.

Artifacts were found at depths ranging from the surface to 0 to 46 cmbs (10–56 cmbd) in the test units, with 20 percent of the prehistoric artifacts (n=49) being found on the surface or in the plowzone (10–26 cmbd/0–16 cmbs), and another 15 percent (n=37) being found directly beneath the plowzone (26–36 cmbd/16–26 cmbs). The majority of the artifacts (n=157; 65%) were recovered from intact deposits (Levels 3 and 4) in both of the test units (TU 1 and TU 2) (Figure 5.18).

Regarding the selection of lithic raw materials used at site 38RD1468, quartz (n=182, 93%) was the most common material type in the debitage assemblage, followed by rhyolite (n=9, 5%), and Coastal Plain chert (n=4, 2%) (Figure 5.19). Five of the formal and expedient tools were manufactured out of quartz, one out of rhyolite, and one out of Coastal Plain chert. Quartz is comprised of silica or silicon dioxide and is the second most abundant mineral on the planet; veins of quartz are ubiquitous throughout the Piedmont, and it can also be obtained as cobbles found in rivers.

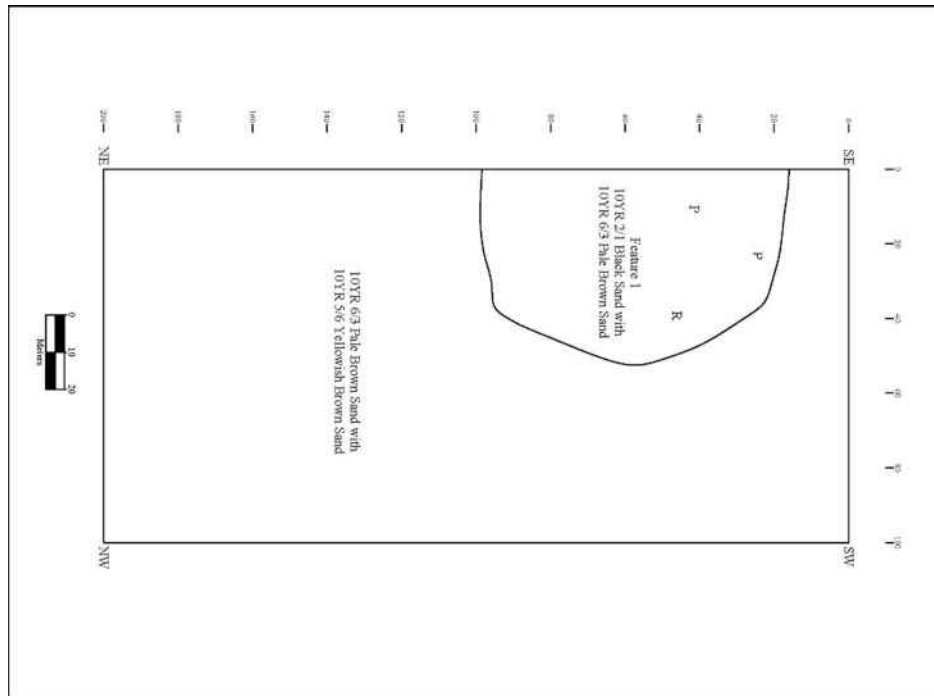


Figure 5.14. Site 38RD1468, Test Unit 2, Feature 1, plan view.



Figure 5.15. Site 38RD1468, Test Unit 2, Feature 1, plan view.

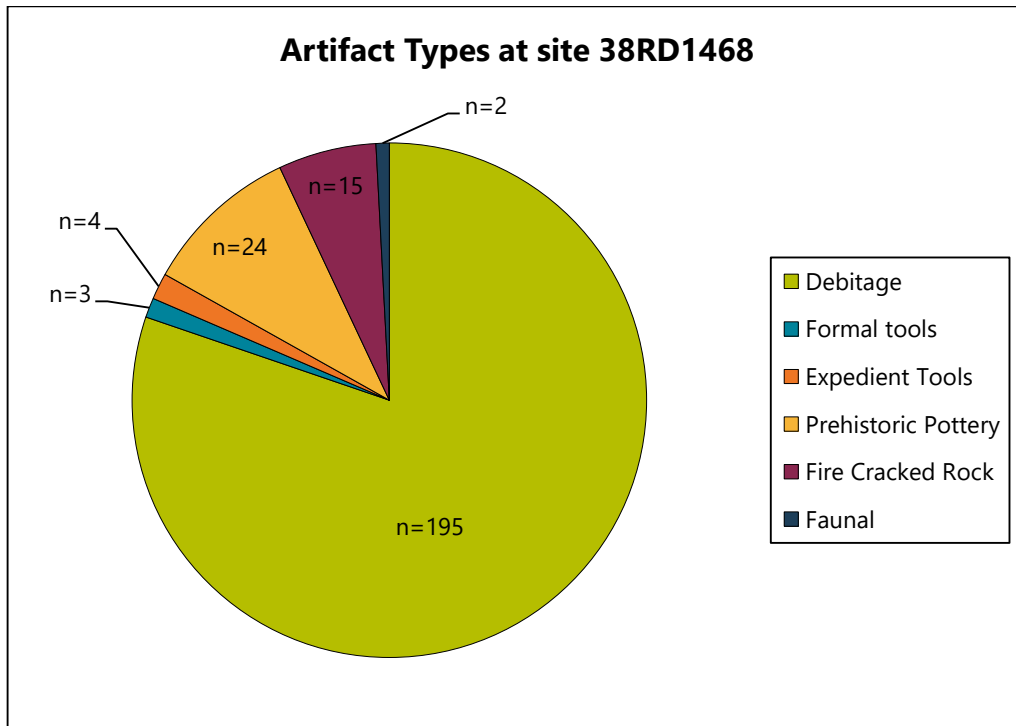


Figure 5.16. Site 38RD1468 artifact types.



Figure 5.17. Lithic artifacts from site 38RD1468, from left to right, quartz stemmed projectile point fragment, quartz graver, and rhyolite incurvate projectile point base.

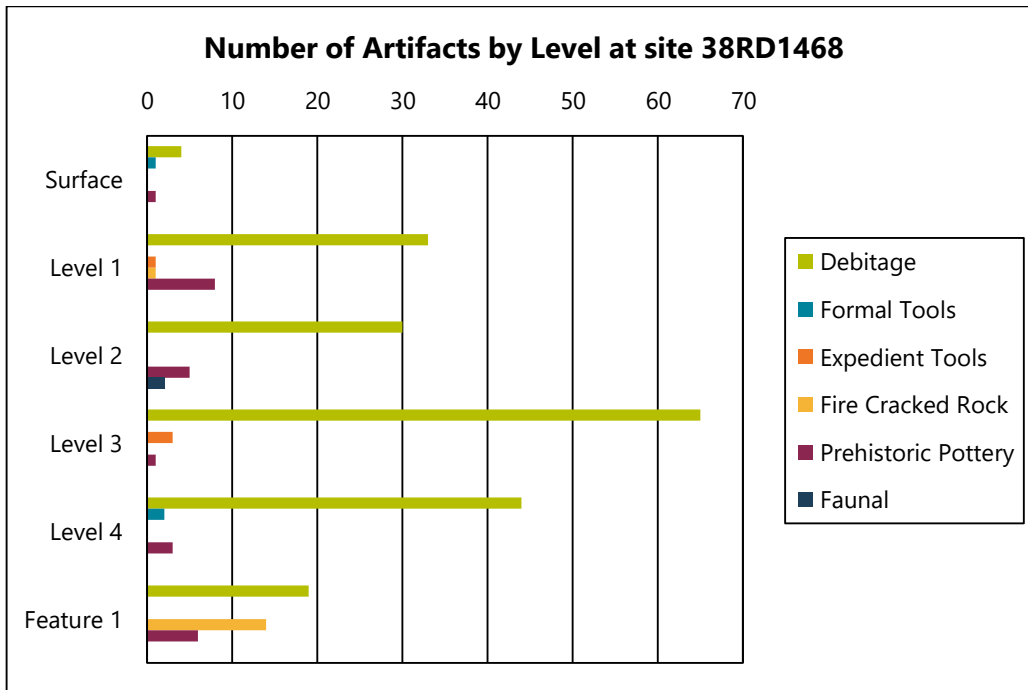


Figure 5.18. Number of artifacts per level at site 38RD1468.

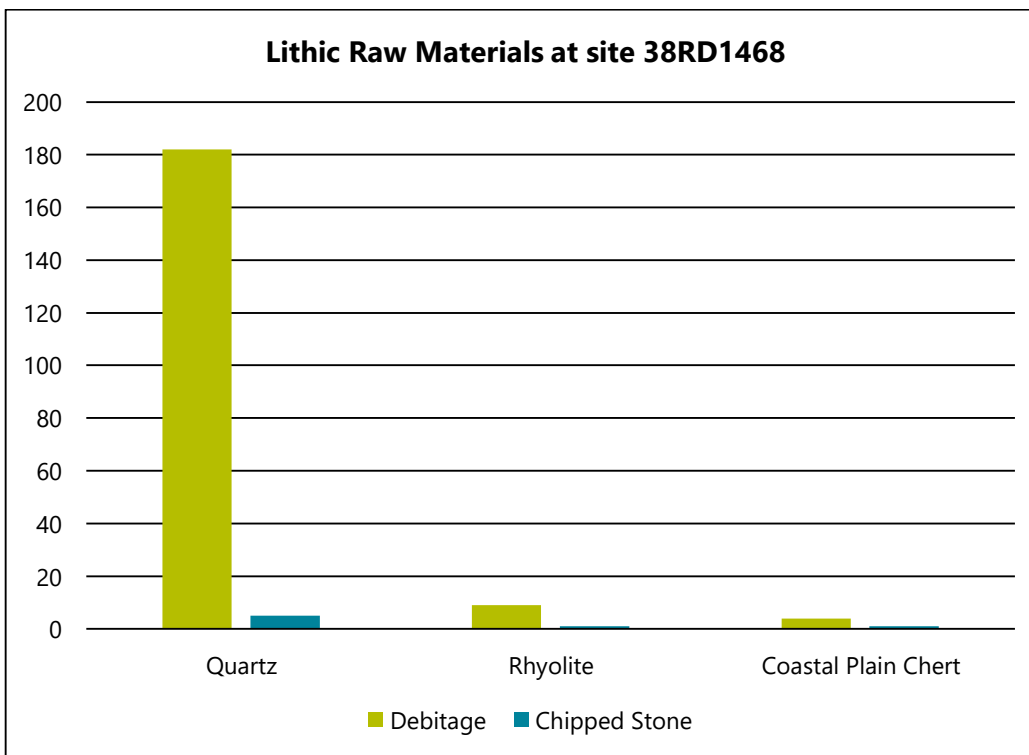


Figure 5.19. Lithic raw materials at site 38RD1468.

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The rhyolite recovered from 38RD1468 likely came from the Uwharrie region of North Carolina and was likely obtained through trade, since a direct water route is not available. The main source for Coastal Plain chert in the Carolinas is the Allendale quarries, located long the Savannah River and its tributaries in western South Carolina. Coastal Plain chert tends to be dark yellow, honey, or brown colored or white with pink and red mottling and can be found approximately 80 miles from the project area.

Mass analysis was used for size grading the lithic debitage found at site 38RD1468 (Ahler 1989). Size Grade 1 represents debitage that is greater than 1 inch; Size Grade 2 is debitage that is between ½ and 1 inch; Size Grade 3 is between ¼ and ½ inch; and Size Grade 4 is debitage smaller than ¼ inch. As shown in Figure 5.20, 91 percent (n=178) of the debitage was less than ½ inch in size (Size Grades 3 and 4), while nine percent (n=17) was greater than ½ inch. These numbers indicate that the site was used primarily for tool maintenance (e.g., resharpening) and modification; however, some primary reduction activities were occurring as well.

A total of 24 prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered from site 38RD1468. Of these, 19 were sufficiently large enough to characterize their temper and surface treatment, while the remaining five sherds were too small to be classified (i.e., residual sherds). These ceramics date to the Middle Woodland Yakin pottery (n=12) and the remainder of the pottery includes a non-diagnostic fine sand tempered pottery (n=7). Different surface treatments were identified on the pottery recovered from site 38RD1468; these include plain (n=6), linear check stamp (n=5), check stamp (n=1), cordmarked (n=1), and cross cordmarked (n=1) (Figures 5.21 through 5.25). The check stamp, linear check stamp, and cordmarked pottery is tempered with crushed quartz, which is indicative of Yadkin pottery, which dates to the Middle Woodland subperiod (2300–1500 B.P.).

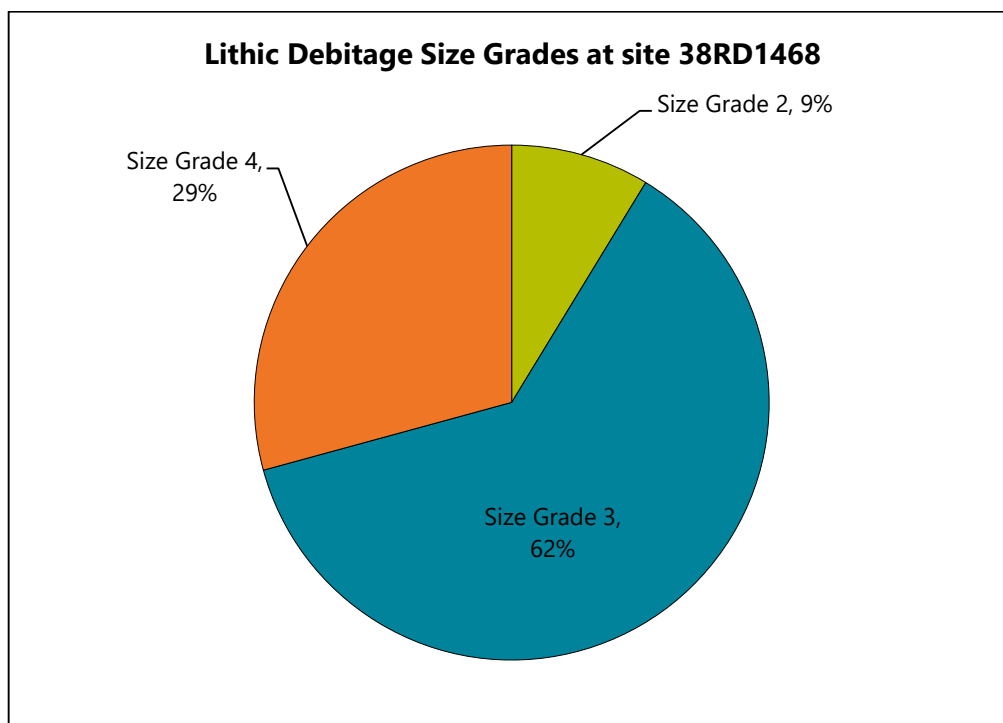


Figure 5.20. Lithic debitage size grades at site 38RD1468.



Figure 5.21. Prehistoric pottery from site 38RD1468, crushed quartz tempered Yadkin pottery.



Figure 5.22. Fine sand tempered cross-cordmarked non-diagnostic pottery from site 38RD1468.



Figure 5.23. Yadkin pottery recovered from Feature 1, site 38RD1468.



Figure 5.24. Fine sand tempered pottery from Feature 1 that refit together, site 38RD1468.

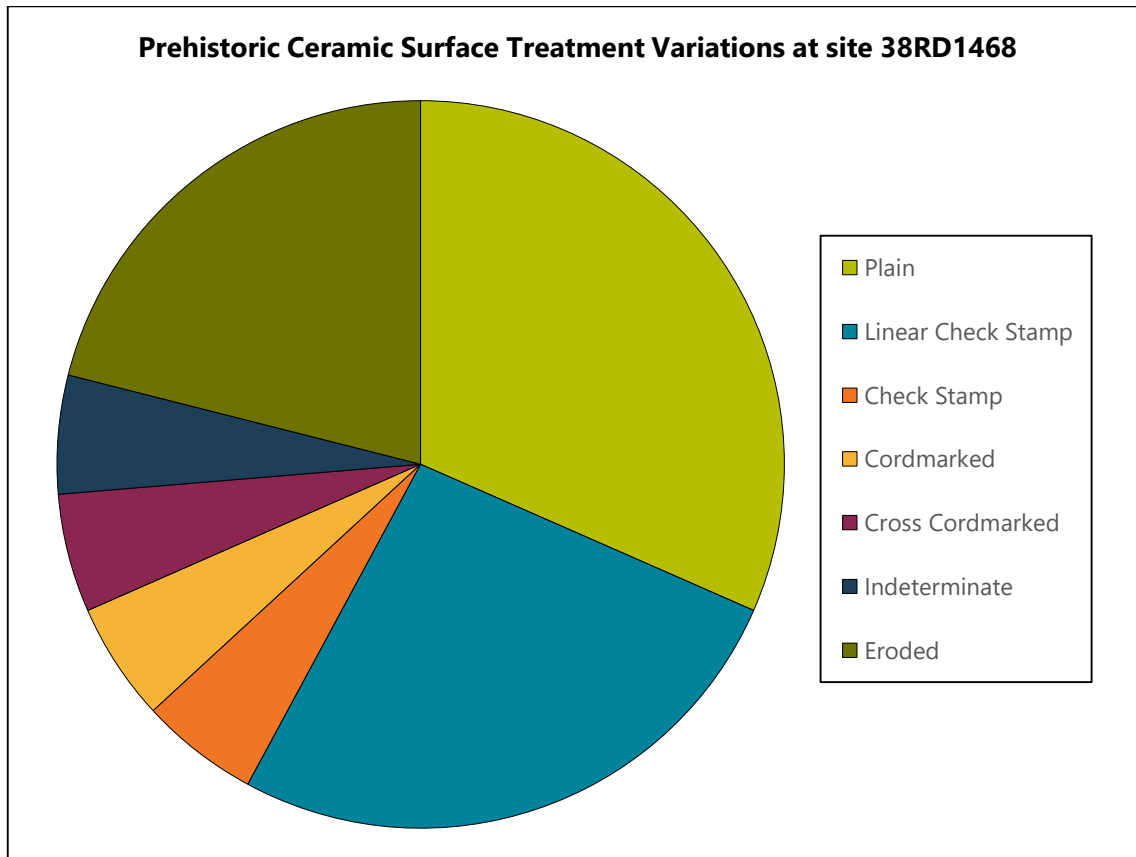


Figure 5.25. Ceramic surface treatment variations at site 38RD1468.

5.2.3 Summary

Site 38RD1468 is a Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.) habitation site located on the first terrace of an unnamed tributary of Beasley Creek in the western portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site. Approximately 65 percent (n=157) of the artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing were recovered from beneath the plowzone. The site contains Yadkin pottery and chipped stone tools, both formal and expedient, within relatively intact stratigraphic deposits and contains a relatively large amount and moderate diversity of artifacts for the size of the site. Feature 1, a possible refuse pit or possible fire pit, is also located in intact deposits.

Based on these factors, site 38RD1468 is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D, for its potential to yield important information to the prehistory of the area. Not enough information was gathered during the Phase II investigations to determine if the site provides information on broad patterns of settlement in the region (Criterion A); the site is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B) and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), site 38RD1468 is not eligible under Criteria B and C.

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5.3 Site 38RD1476

Site Number: 38RD1476

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter

Components: Unidentified Prehistoric

UTM Coordinates: E500358, N3785745 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 100 E/W x 40 N/S m

Artifact Depth: 10–50 cmbd

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 520 ft AMSL

Landform: First Terrace

Soil Type: Fuquay Sand/Blanton Sand

Vegetation: Planted Pine

No. of TUs/Size: 2/1-x-2-m

Site 38RD1476 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter site located on the first terrace of an unnamed tributary of Beasley Creek in the western portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The site measures approximately 100 m east/west by 40 m north/south; vegetation at the site consists of planted pine (Figures 2.4 and 5.26).

The site was initially recorded during the Phase I survey of the project area (Connell and Carpini 2018). Subsoil was not encountered in the shovel tests and artifacts were recovered from intact stratigraphy with deep deposits of artifacts present at the site. The presence of pottery at the site and with a Middle Woodland site (38RD1466) on a similar landform directly across the drainage, it was likely that the sites were used contemporaneously and could provide additional insight to prehistoric settlement patterns. Phase II testing was recommended due to the reasons stated above.

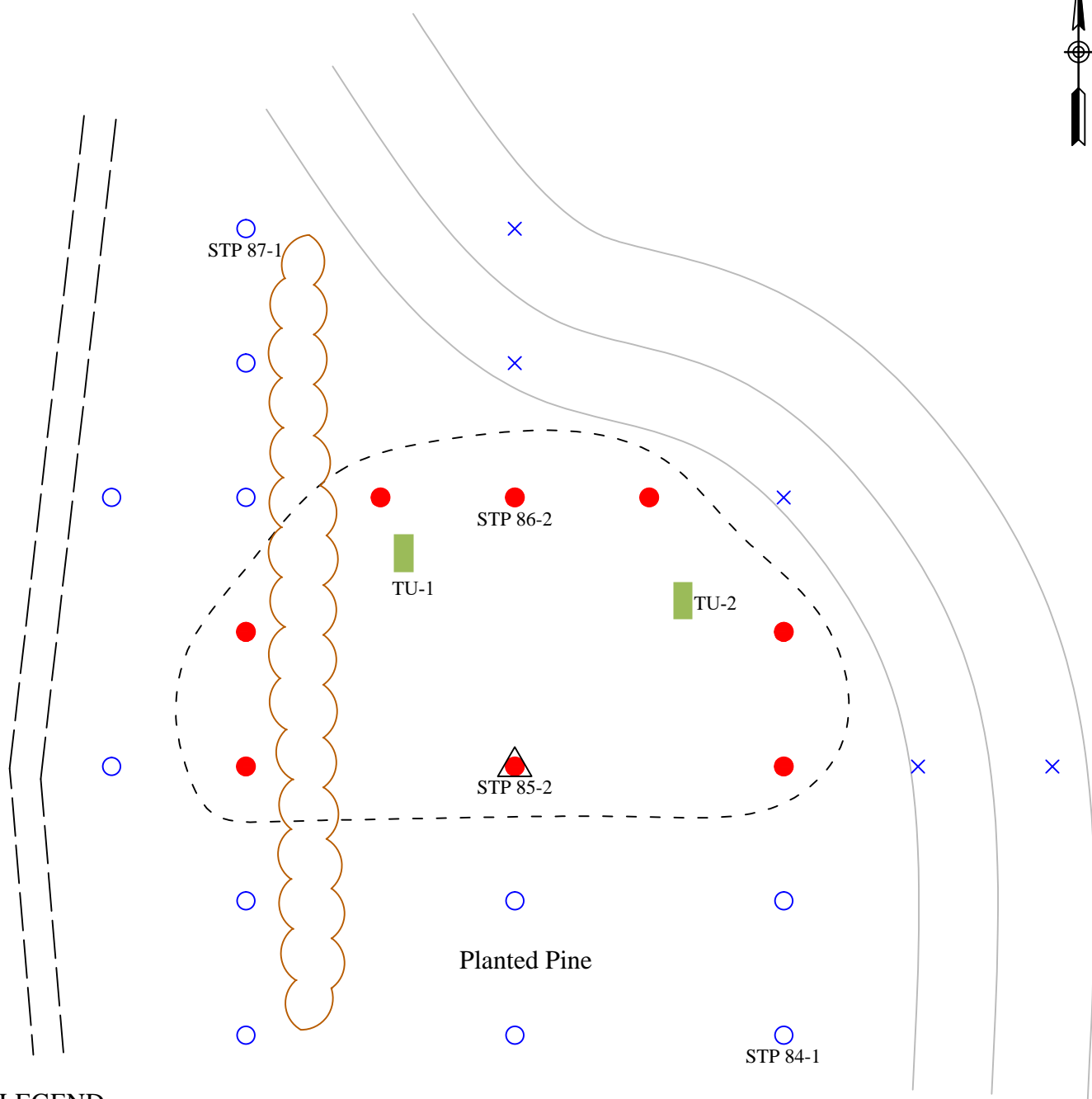
5.3.1 Phase II Testing

Phase II testing at site 38RD1476 included the excavation of two 1-x-2-m test units placed within the site. The test units were placed where concentrations of positive shovel tests were identified during the 2018 investigations. Each of these test units is described below.

Test Unit 1 (TU 1) was placed in the northwestern portion of the site, at UTM coordinates E499576, N3784901 (NAD83), where a concentration of positive shovel tests was excavated in 2018. The plowzone and two 10-cm levels were excavated to a depth of approximately 50 cmbd. Soils consisted of approximately 20 cm (10–30 cmbd) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Ap horizon), ending with 20+ cm (30–50+ cmbd) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Excavation of the test unit was terminated after two culturally sterile levels were excavated.

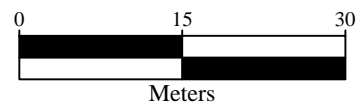
A total of eight prehistoric artifact were recovered from TU 1. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of eight pieces of lithic debitage (seven quartz and one rhyolite) (Table 5.3, Appendix B). The prehistoric artifacts were found between 10 and 30 cmbd.

Test Unit 2 (TU 2) was placed in the eastern central portion of the site, at UTM coordinates E499621, N3784890 (NAD83), where a concentration of positive shovel tests was excavated in 2018. The plowzone and four levels were excavated to a depth of 70 cmbd. Soils consisted of approximately 23 cm (10–33 cmbd) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand (Ap horizon), ending with 37+ cm (33–70+ cmbd) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand (Figures 5.27 and 5.28). Excavation of the test unit was terminated after two culturally sterile levels were excavated.



LEGEND

- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- × Unexcavated STP
- △ Site Datum
- ⋯ Site Boundary
- ⌋ Push Piles
- ⌒ Contours (approximate)
- == Dirt Road
- Phase II Test Unit Location



Site Map - 38RD1476

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SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

07-01-2022

PROJECT NUMBER

22610211

FIGURE NO.

5.26



Table 5.3. Site 38RD1476 Artifact Summary Table.

| Test Unit/ Level | Formal Tools | Debitage | Pottery | Historic | Total |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| TU 1, Level 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| TU 2, Surface | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TU 2, Level 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| TU 2, Level 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| TU 2, Level 3 | 2 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Totals | 3 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 78 |

A total of 70 artifacts (69 prehistoric and one historic) were recovered from TU 2. The prehistoric artifacts included three quartz middle stage biface fragments, 65 pieces of quartz debitage, and one residual piece of pottery; the historic artifact consisted of a single lead bullet (Table 5.3, Appendix B). The artifacts were found on the surface and between 10 and 50 cmbd.

5.3.2 Results of Analysis

In all, 78 artifacts (76 lithic, one residual pottery, and one lead bullet) were recovered from two test units. Approximately 94 percent (n=73) of the artifacts consisted of lithic debitage, while the next most common category was, followed by formal tools (n=3; 4%), prehistoric pottery (n=1; 1%), and historic artifacts (n=1; 1%) (Figure 5.29).

The lithic artifacts included three quartz middle stage biface fragments and 73 pieces of debitage (72 quartz and one rhyolite) (Figure 5.30). The number of different formal tool types was low, represented by bifaces in this assemblage. In addition, the ratio of debitage to tools was low at 24.3:1, indicating a short-term camp site where tool refining was likely to be occurring more frequently than tool manufacture.

Artifact density in test units ranged from eight artifacts in TU 1 to 70 artifacts in TU 2, with a mean of 39 artifacts per test unit. The north central portion of site contained the least number of artifacts in TU 1, while the east central portion contains a moderate quantity of artifacts in TU 2.

Artifacts were found at depths ranging from the surface to 0 to 40 cmbs (10–50 cmbd) in the test units, with 28 percent of the prehistoric artifacts (n=22) being found on the surface or in the plowzone (10–30 cmbd/0–20 cmbs), and another 15 percent (n=12) being found directly beneath the plowzone (30–40 cmbd/20–30 cmbs). The slim majority of the artifacts (n=44; 57%) were recovered from intact deposits (Levels 3 and 4) in one test unit (TU 2) (Figure 5.31).

Regarding the selection of lithic raw materials used at site 38RD1476, quartz (n=72, 99%) was the most common material type in the debitage assemblage, followed by rhyolite (n=1, 1%) (Figure 5.32). The two biface fragments were manufactured out of quartz. Quartz is comprised of silica or silicon dioxide and is the second most abundant mineral on the planet; veins of quartz are ubiquitous throughout the Piedmont, and it can also be obtained as cobbles found in rivers. The rhyolite recovered from 38RD1476 likely came from the Uwharrie region of North Carolina and was likely obtained through trade, since a direct water route is not available.

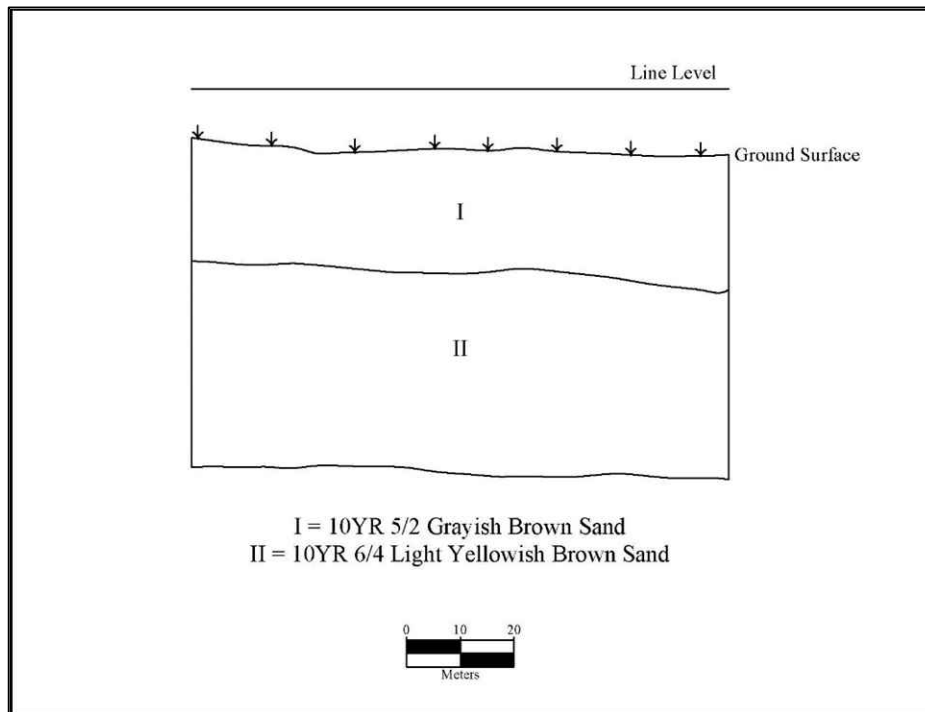


Figure 5.27. Site 38RD1476, Test Unit 2, north wall profile drawing.



Figure 5.28. Site 38RD1476, Test Unit 2, north wall profile.

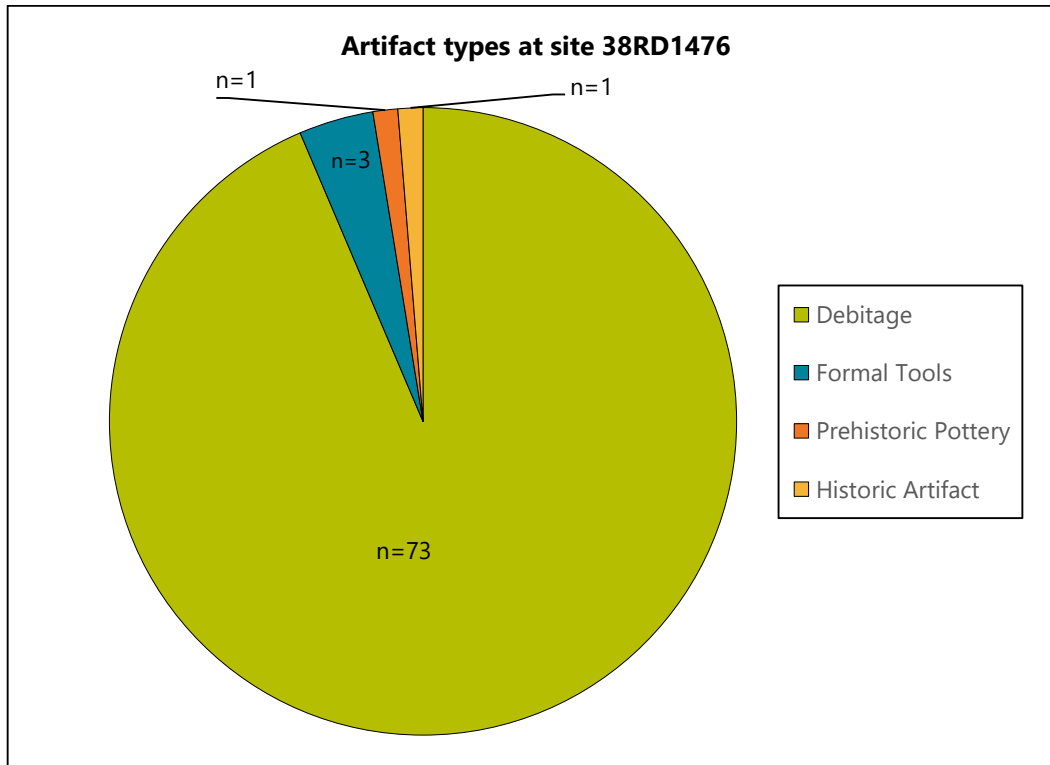


Figure 5.29. Site 38RD1476 artifact types.





Figure 5.30. Lithic artifacts from site 38RD1476, quartz biface fragments, middle stage.

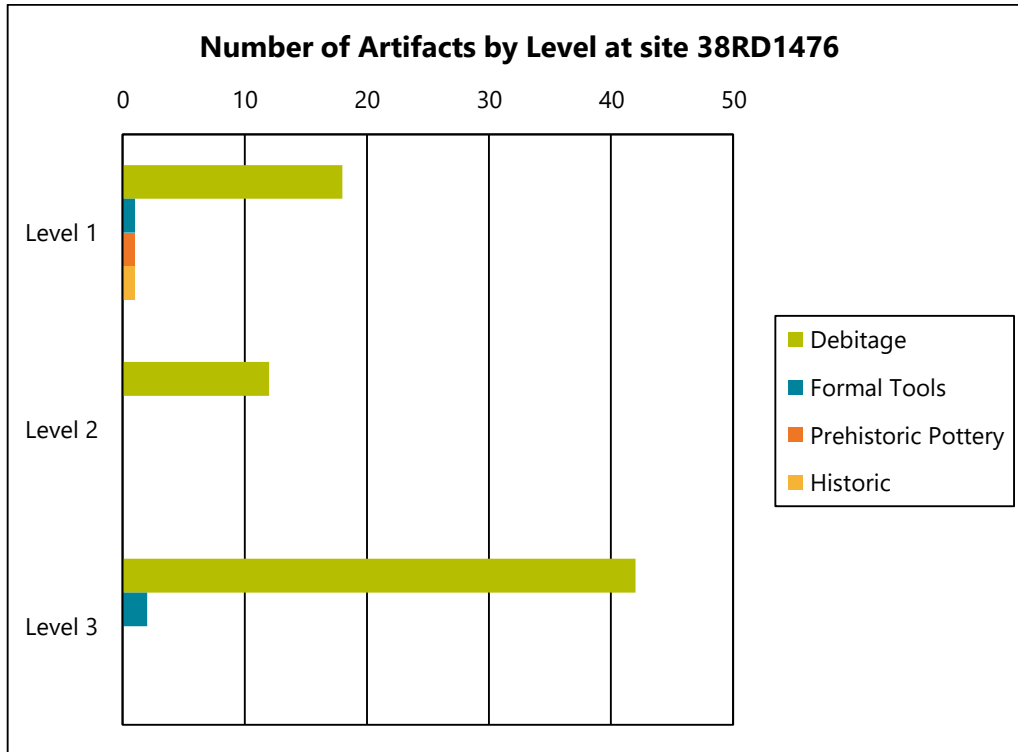


Figure 5.31. Number of artifacts per level at site 38RD1476.

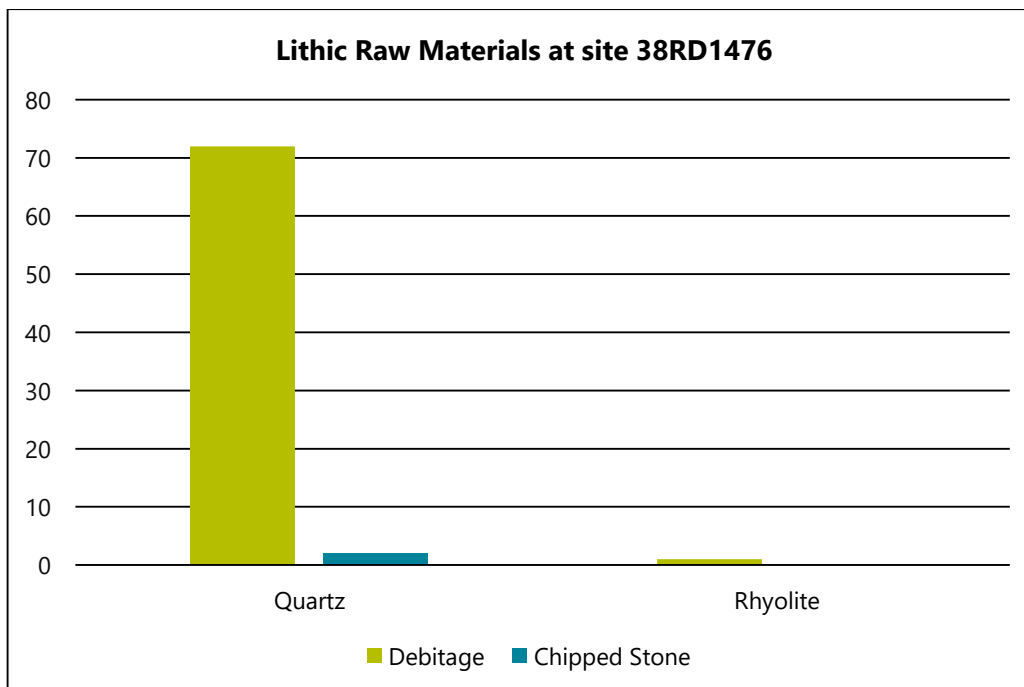




Figure 5.32. Lithic raw materials at site 38RD1476.

Mass analysis was used for size grading the lithic debitage found at site 38RD1476 (Ahler 1989). Size Grade 1 represents debitage that is greater than 1 inch; Size Grade 2 is debitage that is between ½ and 1 inch; Size Grade 3 is between ¼ and ½ inch; and Size Grade 4 is debitage smaller than ¼ inch. As shown in Figure 5.33, 96 percent (n=70) of the debitage was less than ½ inch in size (Size Grades 3 and 4), while four percent (n=3) was greater than ½ inch. These numbers indicate that the site was used primarily for tool maintenance (e.g., resharpening) and modification; however, some primary reduction activities were occurring as well.

A total of one residual piece of prehistoric pottery was recovered from site 38RD1476. This sherd was too small to be classified (i.e., residual sherds).

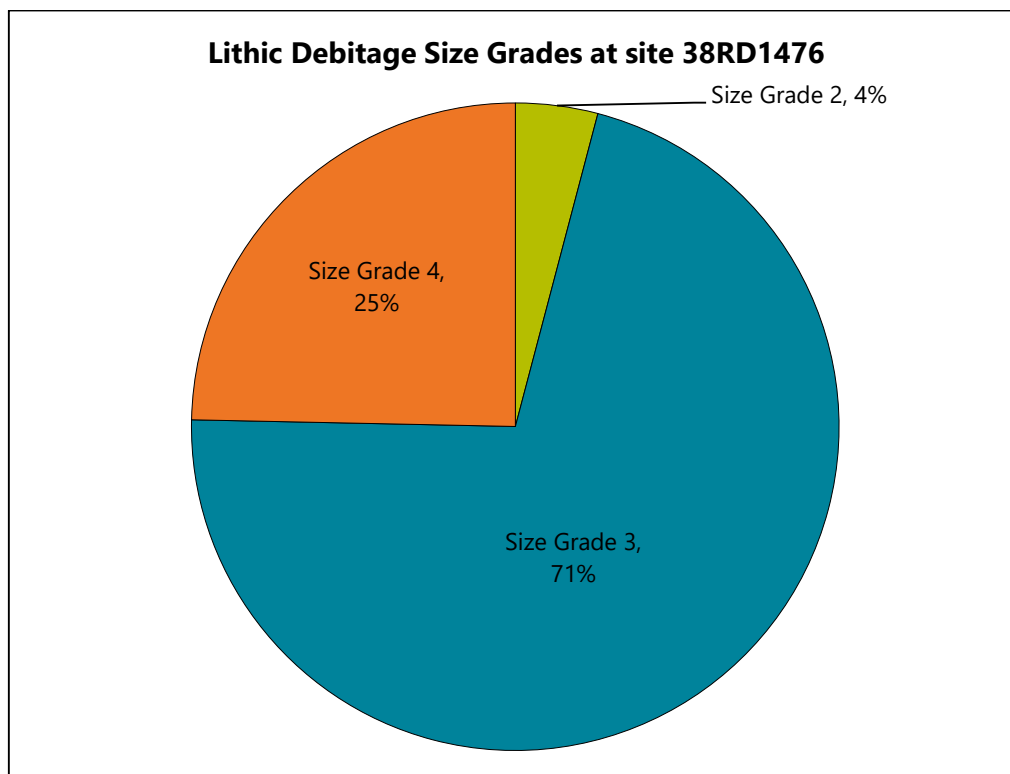


Figure 5.33. Lithic debitage size grades at site 38RD1476.

5.3.3 Summary

Site 38RD1476 prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter site located on the first terrace of an unnamed tributary of Beasley Creek in the western portion of the Blythewood Industrial Site. Although 57 percent (n=44) of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing were recovered from below the plowzone in intact strata, the site contained no diagnostic artifacts and no features or concentration of artifacts were identified at the site.

Site 38RD1476 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not

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embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and the minimal artifact diversity, the paucity of artifacts, the lack of features or concentrations of artifacts identified at the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts suggests that it is unlikely that site 38RD1476 will contribute new or significant information to the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). Based on the reasoning stated above, site 38RD1476 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Thomas & Hutton, S&ME has completed Phase II archaeological testing at three archaeological sites, 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476, within the Blythewood Industrial Site in Richland County, South Carolina. The Blythewood Industrial Site is located south and east of Blythewood Road approximately 0.75-mile southwest of the town of Blythewood (Figures 1.1 through 1.4). The work was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon emailed scope of services on March 25, 2022.

The combined results of the CRIS (deAngelis and Carpini 2018), Phase I survey (Connell and Carpini 2018), and Phase II testing at 38RD1466 indicate that it is a prehistoric habitation site with no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Although approximately 78 percent (n=155) of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing were recovered from below the plowzone in intact strata, the overwhelming majority of these artifacts were debitage (n=149; 96%), no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, and no features or concentration of artifacts were identified at the site.

Site 38RD1466 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and the minimal artifact diversity, the lack of features or concentrations of artifacts identified at the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts suggests that it is unlikely that site 38RD1466 will contribute new or significant information to the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). Based on the reasoning stated above, site 38RD1466 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The combined results of the CRIS (deAngelis and Carpini 2018), Phase I survey (Connell and Carpini 2018), and Phase II testing at 38RD1468 indicate that it is a Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.) habitation site. Approximately 65 percent (n=157) of the artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing were recovered from beneath the plowzone. The site contains Yadkin pottery and chipped stone tools, both formal and expedient, within relatively intact stratigraphic deposits and contains a relatively large amount and moderate diversity of artifacts for the size of the site. Feature 1, a possible refuse pit or possible fire pit, is also located in intact deposits.

Based on these factors, site 38RD1468 is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D, for its potential to yield important information to the prehistory of the area. Not enough information was gathered during the Phase II investigations to determine if the site provides information on broad patterns of settlement in the region (Criterion A); the site is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B) and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), site 38RD1468 is not eligible under Criteria B and C.

Avoidance of site 38RD1468 is recommended, as well as a 25-ft buffer surrounding the site. This area should be fenced off during construction and marked as an Environmentally Sensitive Area on development plans. If avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with the SHPO will be necessary in order to mitigate the adverse effects to the site.

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Phase II testing indicates site 38RD1468 contains intact features associated with the Middle Woodland subperiod. Some of the potential research questions site 38RD1468 could address are:

- A. What is the earliest occupation at 38RD1468? How does that compare to occupations at other nearby sites?
- B. Does 38RD1468 contain additional diagnostic artifacts or features that could be used to help refine what is known about the Middle Woodland subperiod in the region? What do they tell us about site usage and settlement patterns during this subperiod?
- C. Does 38RD1468 contain diagnostic artifacts or features that could be used to help refine chronological sequence of the area? What other time periods are represented by these features or artifacts. What do they tell us about site usage and settlement patterns during those times?
- D. Was 38RD1468 occupied repeatedly over short periods of time or is it a long-term habitation site (or both)?
- E. What activities can be inferred from the artifacts recovered at 38RD1468? Did these activities change through time?
- F. Are there faunal and/or botanical remains at the site? If so, can we reconstruct subsistence patterns and conduct seasonality studies?

Block units can be excavated (e.g., 2-x-2-m or 4-x-4-m) in areas of the site that contained substantial deposits, since the intact deposits are below the plowzone, a flat bladed backhoe can be used to remove the plowzone from the excavation areas. The cleared areas should be troweled and shovel scraped to look for features and the blocks should be excavated in 10 cm levels until subsoil or two culturally sterile levels are excavated. Excavation blocks should be scattered throughout the site to yield a diverse excavation sample.

The combined results of the Phase I survey (Connell and Carpini 2018) and Phase II testing at 38RD1476 indicate that it is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter with no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Although 57 percent (n=44) of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing were recovered from below the plowzone in intact strata, the site contained no diagnostic artifacts and no features or concentration of artifacts were identified at the site.

Site 38RD1476 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and the minimal artifact diversity, the paucity of artifacts, the lack of features or concentrations of artifacts identified at the site, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts suggests that it is unlikely that site 38RD1476 will contribute new or significant information to the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). Based on the reasoning stated above, site 38RD1476 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

With the exception of site 38RD1468, no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for the remainder of the Blythewood Industrial Site.



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Blythewood Industrial Site

Richland County, South Carolina

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SHPO No. 18-KL0234



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Phase II Testing – 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476

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Richland County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 22610211

SHPO No. 18-KL0234



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Phase II Testing – 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476
Blythewood Industrial Site
Richland County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 22610211
SHPO No. 18-KL0234



8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



February 4, 2019

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

Re: Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion
Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Richland County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0234

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our office has received documentation dated January 2, 2019 that you submitted under the Department of Commerce Site Certification program for the tract referenced above. This letter is for informational purposes only and constitutes our office's coordination under the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the South Carolina Department of Commerce. This letter is not a result of consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or under any pertinent state law.

The Phase I intensive survey of 178 acres of the project area, Phase II testing at sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468, and architectural evaluations were completed following the recommendations from our office in a letter dated August 31, 2018 regarding our review of the *Cultural Resources Identification Survey Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion Richland County, South Carolina*. As a result of the survey, sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 were previously determined to be unevaluated and require additional testing to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and six newly recorded architectural resources were identified within and adjacent to the project tract (BIP-1 – BIP-6).

As a result of the additional investigations, two previously recorded archaeological sites (38RD1466 and 38RD1468) were revisited and five newly recorded archeological sites (38RD1473-38RD1477) were identified. Two previously recorded above ground resources (SHPO Site Nos. 4815 and 4862) were revisited and the six previously identified above ground resources were recorded (as SHPO Site Nos. 7619-7624). The boundaries of sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 were expanded following additional testing. Four of the newly recorded archaeological sites (38RD1473, 38RD1474, 38RD1475, and 38RD1477) are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468, and 38RD1476 are recommended as unevaluated, requiring Phase II testing to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The six above ground resources (SHPO Sites Nos. 7619-7624) are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Our office concurs with these recommendations.

If the Blythewood Industrial Site-Northern Portion 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:

- Archaeological sites 38RD1466, 38RD1468 and 38RD1476 be avoided by ground-disturbing activities, with a 25-ft buffer area around the site boundaries, or undergo additional testing to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey are not needed.

The agency will determine if a reasonable and good faith effort has been made to identify historic properties or whether additional identification efforts are needed.

Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our office's role in the federal and state compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>.

Our office accepts the draft report as final. In accordance with the MOU, please provide two bound copies of the final report to the DOC and one bound, one unbound, and one digital (PDF) copy of the final report to SHPO. Please file site revisit forms with SCIAA for sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468.

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](#). In accordance with the new Electronic Submission Requirements, we are also now accepting all draft reports, survey forms, and photographs electronically.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. Please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements and shapefile templates that are available 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.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0234 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

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA
Jennifer Druce, SCDOC



August 31, 2018

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

Re: Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion CRIS
Richland County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0234

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our office has received the documentation dated July 30, 2018 that you submitted under the Department of Commerce Site Certification program for the tract referenced above. This letter is for informational purposes only and constitutes our office's coordination under the 2014 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the South Carolina Department of Commerce. This letter is not a result of consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or under any pertinent state law.

The cultural resources identification survey provided meets the requirements of the MOU. The survey assessed the potential of the approximately 658-acre project area to contain significant cultural resources. As a result of the investigations, no previously recorded and five newly recorded archaeological sites (38RD1466-38RD1470) were identified within the project area. Sites 38RD1467, 38RD1469, and 38RD1470 are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) with no additional work recommended. Sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 are recommended as unevaluated for listing in the NRHP and to require additional testing to determine eligibility. Our office concurs with these recommendations. Two previously recorded structures were identified adjacent to the project area (SHPO Site Nos. 4815 and 4862). Both structures were previously recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Martin et al. 2002). Six newly recorded architectural resources were identified within and adjacent to the project (BIP-1 – BIP-6).

If the Blythewood Industrial Site – Northern Portion 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:

- Phase II testing is needed at sites 38RD1466 and 38RD1468 to evaluate eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Phase I intensive survey occur in the 178 acres of the project area determined to have potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

- No additional cultural resource investigations are needed in the 480 acres determined to have low probability to contain archaeological resources.
- Architectural resources BIP-1 through BIP-6 should be assigned a SHPO Site Number, recorded on a survey form and evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

The agency will determine if a reasonable and good faith effort has been made to identify historic properties or whether additional identification efforts are needed.

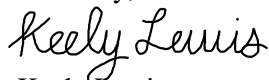
Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our office's role in the federal and state compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at: <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>.

Our office accepts the report as final. In accordance with the MOU, please provide two bound copies of the final report to the DOC and one bound, one unbound, and one digital (PDF) copy of the final report to SHPO.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. Please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements and shapefile templates that are available 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.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 18-KL0234 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

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA
Jennifer Druce, SCDOC

Technical Comments

- Pg. 44- Thank you for noting the mapping error in regards to the location of SHPO Site No. 4862. We will update ArchSite to reflect the correct location.

Phase II Testing – 38RD1466, 38RD1468, 38RD1476
Blythewood Industrial Site
Richland County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 22610211
SHPO No. 18-KL0234



9.0 Appendix B – Artifact Catalog

Appendix B - Blythewood Industrial Park Phase II Testing Artifact Inventory

| Site # | Cat. # | Test Unit | Level | Feature | Depth (cmbd) | Count | Weight (g) | Class | Category | Sub-Category | Type/Description | Material | Portion | Temper | Lithic Size Grade | Notes |
|----------|--------|-----------|-------|---------|--------------|-------|------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| 38RD1466 | 31.01 | TU 1 | 1 | | 10-23 | 1 | 10.9 | Lithic | Chipped Stone | Projectile Point Frag | Side Notched | Quartz | Mid/Base | | | |
| 38RD1466 | 32.01 | TU 2 | 1 | | 10-31 | 1 | 3.5 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 32.02 | TU 2 | 1 | | 10-31 | 2 | 1.2 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 32.03 | TU 2 | 1 | | 10-31 | 3 | 0.6 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 32.04 | TU 2 | 1 | | 10-31 | 2 | 0.4 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 32.05 | TU 2 | 1 | | 10-31 | 2 | 0.3 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 32.06 | TU 2 | 1 | | 10-31 | 1 | 0.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 33.01 | TU 2 | 2 | | 31-41 | 4 | 8.6 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 33.02 | TU 2 | 2 | | 31-41 | 2 | 1.7 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 33.03 | TU 2 | 2 | | 31-41 | 8 | 2.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 33.04 | TU 2 | 2 | | 31-41 | 3 | 0.3 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.01 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 1 | 27.9 | Lithic | Chipped Stone | Scraper | | Quartz | | | | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.02 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 1 | 20.5 | Lithic | Chipped Stone | Biface Fragment | Early Stage | Quartz | Mid Section | | | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.03 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 1 | 2.3 | Lithic | Chipped Stone | Utilized Flake | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.04 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 6 | 11.4 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.05 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 13 | 10.4 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.06 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 12 | 4.7 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.07 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 1 | 0.6 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.08 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 3 | 0.4 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 34.09 | TU 2 | 3 | | 41-51 | 9 | 1.3 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 35.01 | TU 2 | 4 | | 51-61 | 1 | 6.6 | Lithic | Chipped Stone | Utilized Flake | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 35.02 | TU 2 | 4 | | 51-61 | 2 | 10.0 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 35.03 | TU 2 | 4 | | 51-61 | 2 | 0.8 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 35.04 | TU 2 | 4 | | 51-61 | 5 | 2.8 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 35.05 | TU 2 | 4 | | 51-61 | 3 | 0.4 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 36.01 | TU 2 | 5 | | 61-71 | 1 | 3.8 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 36.02 | TU 2 | 5 | | 61-71 | 1 | 5.2 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 36.03 | TU 2 | 5 | | 61-71 | 10 | 4.0 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 36.04 | TU 2 | 5 | | 61-71 | 6 | 1.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 37.01 | TU 3 | 2 | | 20-30 | 1 | 1.0 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 37.02 | TU 3 | 2 | | 20-30 | 1 | 0.2 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 37.03 | TU 3 | 2 | | 20-30 | 1 | 0.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Coastal Plain Chert | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 37.04 | TU 3 | 2 | | 20-30 | 1 | 0.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 37.05 | TU 3 | 2 | | 20-30 | 1 | 0.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 37.06 | TU 3 | 2 | | 20-30 | 2 | 0.4 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 37.07 | TU 3 | 2 | | 20-30 | 1 | 0.2 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.01 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 1 | 1.9 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.02 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 1 | 0.9 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.03 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 3 | 1.6 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.04 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 10 | 5.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.05 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 1 | 0.2 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Coastal Plain Chert | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.06 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 3 | 1.7 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.07 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 3 | 1.6 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Unid. Material | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.08 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 3 | 0.6 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 38.09 | TU 3 | 3 | | 30-40 | 1 | 0.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.01 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 1 | 19.8 | Lithic | Fire Cracked Rock | | | Quartz | | | | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.02 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 2 | 8.4 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 2 | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.03 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 2 | 1.3 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.04 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 5 | 3.2 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.05 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 6 | 1.6 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.06 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 3 | 1.6 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Coastal Plain Chert | | | 3 | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.07 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 1 | 0.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Quartz | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.08 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 1 | 0.1 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Rhyolite | | | 4 | |
| 38RD1466 | 39.09 | TU 3 | 4 | | 40-50 | 3 | 0.3 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | Coastal Plain Chert | | | 4 | |

Appendix B - Blythewood Industrial Park Phase II Testing Artifact Inventory

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|---------|----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|----------|--|-----------------|
| 38RD1466 | 40.01 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 1 | 5.5 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Utilized Flake | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1466 | 40.02 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 2 | 8.8 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1466 | 40.03 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 1 | 1.3 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1466 | 40.04 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 4 | 2.1 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1466 | 40.05 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 9 | 3.6 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1466 | 40.06 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 2 | 1.0 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 3 |
| 38RD1466 | 40.07 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 1 | 0.2 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1466 | 40.08 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 5 | 0.7 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1466 | 40.09 TU 3 | 5 | 50-60 | 2 | 0.2 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 4 |
| 38RD1466 | 41.01 TU 4 | 1 | 10-31 | 1 | 0.6 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1466 | 41.02 TU 4 | 1 | 10-31 | 2 | 1.3 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1466 | 41.03 TU 4 | 1 | 10-31 | 1 | 0.3 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 3 |
| 38RD1466 | 41.04 TU 4 | 1 | 10-31 | 1 | 0.2 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 11.01 TU1 | Surface | Surface | 1 | 17.4 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Projectile Point Frag | Straight Stemmed | | Quartz | Base/Mid | | |
| 38RD1468 | 11.02 TU1 | Surface | Surface | 1 | 6.3 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Linear Check Stamp | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 11.03 TU1 | Surface | Surface | 2 | 1.4 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 12.01 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 1 | 5.2 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Linear Check Stamp | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 12.02 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 1 | 14.0 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Cross Cordmarked | | | Fine Sand | Body | | |
| 38RD1468 | 12.03 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 1 | 3.5 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Plain | | | Fine Sand | Body | | |
| 38RD1468 | 12.04 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 3 | 5.9 P. Ceramic | Residual | | | | | | | |
| 38RD1468 | 12.05 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 1 | 8.2 Lithic | Fire Cracked Rock | | | | Conglomerate | | | |
| 38RD1468 | 12.06 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 1 | 3.5 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Utilized Flake | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 12.07 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 2 | 9.0 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 12.08 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 5 | 5.8 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 12.09 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 9 | 3.3 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 12.10 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 2 | 1.0 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 12.11 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 4 | 0.6 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 12.12 TU 1 | 1 | 10-26 | 1 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 13.01 TU 1 | 2 | 26-36 | 2 | 6.8 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Linear Check Stamp | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 13.02 TU 1 | 2 | 26-36 | 1 | 2.7 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 13.03 TU 1 | 2 | 26-36 | 3 | 3.6 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 13.04 TU 1 | 2 | 26-36 | 9 | 4.9 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 13.05 TU 1 | 2 | 26-36 | 4 | 0.8 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 13.06 TU 1 | 2 | 26-36 | 1 | 0.4 Faunal | Unmodified | Bone, Calcined | Mammal | | | | | |
| 38RD1468 | 13.07 TU 1 | 2 | 26-36 | 1 | 0.1 Faunal | Unmodified | Shell | Unidentified | | | | | |
| 38RD1468 | 14.01 TU 1 | 3 | 36-46 | 1 | 4.1 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Utilized Flake | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 14.02 TU 1 | 3 | 36-46 | 1 | 2.7 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 14.03 TU 1 | 3 | 36-46 | 1 | 1.5 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Utilized Flake | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 14.04 TU 1 | 3 | 36-46 | 3 | 2.0 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 14.05 TU 1 | 3 | 36-46 | 16 | 7.7 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 14.06 TU 1 | 3 | 36-46 | 3 | 0.8 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 14.07 TU 1 | 3 | 36-46 | 8 | 1.0 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 14.08 TU 1 | 3 | 36-46 | 1 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Coastal Plain Chert | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 15.01 TU 1 | 4 | 46-56 | 1 | 0.8 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Projectile Point Frag | Incurvate Base | | Rhyolite | Base | | |
| 38RD1468 | 15.02 TU 1 | 4 | 46-56 | 1 | 3.0 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Gravel | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 15.03 TU 1 | 4 | 46-56 | 3 | 2.3 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 15.04 TU 1 | 4 | 46-56 | 11 | 6.7 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 15.05 TU 1 | 4 | 46-56 | 1 | 0.2 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 15.06 TU 1 | 4 | 46-56 | 1 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 15.07 TU 1 | 4 | 46-56 | 1 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 15.08 TU 1 | 4 | 46-56 | 2 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Coastal Plain Chert | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 16.01 TU 2 | Surface | Surface | 1 | 18.3 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 16.02 TU 2 | Surface | Surface | 1 | 0.2 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 17.01 TU 2 | 1 | 10-15 | 1 | 8.4 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Check Stamp | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 17.02 TU 2 | 1 | 10-15 | 1 | 2.3 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Indeterminate | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 17.03 TU 2 | 1 | 10-15 | 2 | 21.1 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |

Appendix B - Blythewood Industrial Park Phase II Testing Artifact Inventory

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|-------|----|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|--|---------------------|-------------|--|----------------------|
| 38RD1468 | 17.04 TU 2 | 1 | 10-15 | 3 | 3.4 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 17.05 TU 2 | 1 | 10-15 | 4 | 3.5 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 17.06 TU 2 | 1 | 10-15 | 1 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 18.01 TU 2 | 2 | 15-25 | 1 | 7.0 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Linear Check Stamp | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 18.02 TU 2 | 2 | 15-25 | 1 | 3.8 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Eroded | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 18.03 TU 2 | 2 | 15-25 | 1 | 2.9 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Eroded | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Rim | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 18.04 TU 2 | 2 | 15-25 | 1 | 3.8 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 18.05 TU 2 | 2 | 15-25 | 5 | 5.1 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 18.06 TU 2 | 2 | 15-25 | 5 | 4.4 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 18.07 TU 2 | 2 | 15-25 | 2 | 0.2 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.01 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 1 | 1.9 P. Ceramic | Residual | | | | | | | |
| 38RD1468 | 19.02 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 1 | 1.2 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Retouched Flake | | | Coastal Plain Chert | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.03 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 2 | 15.8 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.04 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 4 | 4.1 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.05 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 13 | 6.2 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.06 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 1 | 1.4 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Coastal Plain Chert | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.07 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 1 | 0.4 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.08 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 4 | 0.8 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.09 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 7 | 0.9 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 19.10 TU 2 | 3 | 25-35 | 1 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 20.01 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 1 | 20.7 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Plain | | | Fine Sand | Body | | |
| 38RD1468 | 20.02 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 2 | 10.5 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Eroded | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 20.03 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 3 | 12.7 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 20.04 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 2 | 6.6 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 20.05 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 1 | 1.9 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 20.06 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 5 | 4.4 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 20.07 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 7 | 3.2 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 20.08 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 1 | 0.3 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 20.09 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 2 | 0.6 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 20.10 TU 2 | 4 | 35-45 | 4 | 0.7 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 21.01 TU 2 | 1 | S 1/2 | 10 | 336.5 Lithic | Fire Cracked Rock | | | | | | | |
| 38RD1468 | 21.02 TU 2 | 1 | S 1/2 | 4 | 171.1 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Plain | | | Fine Sand | Body | | 3 refit |
| 38RD1468 | 21.03 TU 2 | 1 | S 1/2 | 1 | 16.3 P. Ceramic | Vessel | Cordmarked | Yadkin | | Crushed Quartz | Body | | Middle Woodland |
| 38RD1468 | 21.04 TU 2 | 1 | S 1/2 | 1 | 2.5 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |
| 38RD1468 | 21.05 TU 2 | 1 | S 1/2 | 3 | 2.4 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 21.06 TU 2 | 1 | S 1/2 | 4 | 0.7 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 21.07 TU 2 | 1 | S 1/2 | 4 | 0.5 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1468 | 22.01 TU 2 | 1 | N 1/2 | 4 | 58.1 Lithic | Fire Cracked Rock | | | | Quartz | | | |
| 38RD1468 | 22.02 TU 2 | 1 | N 1/2 | 1 | 1.3 P. Ceramic | Residual | | | | | | | |
| 38RD1468 | 22.03 TU 2 | 1 | N 1/2 | 1 | 0.3 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 22.04 TU 2 | 1 | N 1/2 | 3 | 0.9 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1468 | 22.05 TU 2 | 1 | N 1/2 | 3 | 0.3 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1476 | 11.01 TU 1 | 1 | 10-30 | 6 | 2.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 one crystal quartz |
| 38RD1476 | 11.02 TU 1 | 1 | 10-30 | 1 | 0.2 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Rhyolite | | | 3 |
| 38RD1476 | 11.03 TU 1 | 1 | 10-30 | 1 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1476 | 12.01 TU 2 | Surface | 10-30 | 1 | 0.1 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1476 | 13.01 TU 2 | 1 | 10-30 | 1 | 2.0 P. Ceramic | Residual | | | | | | | |
| 38RD1476 | 13.02 TU 2 | 1 | 10-30 | 1 | 11.1 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Biface Fragment | Middle Stage | | Quartz | Mid Section | | |
| 38RD1476 | 13.03 TU 2 | 1 | 10-30 | 2 | 1.4 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1476 | 13.04 TU 2 | 1 | 10-30 | 8 | 4.4 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1476 | 13.05 TU 2 | 1 | 10-30 | 1 | 7.5 Metal | Arms | Bullet | | | Lead | | | |
| 38RD1476 | 14.01 TU 2 | 2 | 30-40 | 2 | 0.6 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1476 | 14.02 TU 2 | 2 | 30-40 | 7 | 3.6 Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | | | Quartz | | | 3 |
| 38RD1476 | 14.03 TU 2 | 2 | 30-40 | 3 | 0.6 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 4 |
| 38RD1476 | 15.01 TU 2 | 3 | 40-50 | 2 | 7.3 Lithic | Chipped Stone | Biface Fragment | Middle Stage | | Quartz | Tip/Mid | | 2 pieces refit |
| 38RD1476 | 15.02 TU 2 | 3 | 40-50 | 3 | 6.0 Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | | | Quartz | | | 2 |

Appendix B - Blythewood Industrial Park Phase II Testing Artifact Inventory

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|------|---|-------|----|------|--------|----------|--------------|--------|---|
| 38RD1476 | 15.03 | TU 2 | 3 | 40-50 | 8 | 8.2 | Lithic | Debitage | Cortical | Quartz | 3 |
| 38RD1476 | 15.04 | TU 2 | 3 | 40-50 | 18 | 10.5 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | Quartz | 3 |
| 38RD1476 | 15.05 | TU 2 | 3 | 40-50 | 13 | 1.9 | Lithic | Debitage | Non-cortical | Quartz | 4 |