



Cultural Resource Survey
Project Arum
Richland County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 22610625A

PREPARED FOR:

Thomas & Hutton
1501 Main Street, Suite 760
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

PREPARED BY:

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

March 2023



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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 Monica Hendricks, M.A.

March 2023



Management Summary

On behalf of Thomas & Hutton, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resource survey of the approximately 466-acre project area associated with the proposed Project Arum in Blythewood, Richland County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located east of Interstate 77, south of N. Firetower Road, and west of US Highway 21, approximately one mile southwest of the town of Blythewood. The current project area was previously surveyed in 2006 (Green and Lessley 2006; Green et al. 2006).

In April 2006, a cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed for 465 acres at the Firetower Road/Palmer Tract, currently known as Project Arum (Green and Lessley 2006; Appendix A). A total of 36 shovel tests were excavated, four archaeological sites were recorded (38RE1290 through 38RD1292), and no aboveground resources were identified. Site 38RD1291 was recommended for additional work and the other three sites were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The reconnaissance survey indicated that the project area had a high potential for containing significant archaeological sites and a Phase I intensive survey was recommended for the 465-acre tract.

In June and July 2006, a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II testing at archaeological sites 38RD1291 and 38RD1293 was conducted for the proposed Project Y, currently known as Project Arum (Green et al. 2006; Appendix B). As a results of the Phase I survey and Phase II testing, a total of 11 archaeological sites were recorded. Of these resources only one, 38RD1293, an Early Archaic through Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter, was recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining resources were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no additional work was recommended for the project area. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated September 25, 2006 (Appendix C). No SHPO Project Number was provided on the letter, however, an ID #7374; FK009, is referenced.

Since a Phase I survey was completed in 2006 and a total of 1943 shovel tests were excavated within the project area, no shovel tests were excavated during the current investigations. The purpose of this survey was to conduct an updated architectural survey of structures that have turned 50 years or older that are within or adjacent to the project area and to photo document the location of archaeological site 38RD1293 to determine if it has been disturbed/destroyed. This work was done in anticipation of a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 22610625A, dated January 31, 2023.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on February 16, 2023. As a result of the investigation, six aboveground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 8658 through 8662 and 8727) were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1) and the location of site 38RD1293 remains intact (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and archaeological site 38RD1293 remains eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Given the results of this survey, avoidance of archaeological site 38RD1293 is recommended, if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with the SHPO will be necessary. No additional cultural resource work is recommended for the remaining portions of the project area.



Table 1.1. Cultural resources identified/revisited during the survey.

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38RD1293	Early Archaic through Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter	Eligible	Avoidance or Mitigation
8658	House, circa 1930	Not Eligible	No Further Work
8659	House, circa 1968	Not Eligible	No Further Work
8660	House, circa 1960	Not Eligible	No Further Work
8661	House, circa 1920	Not Eligible	No Further Work
8662	House, circa 1970	Not Eligible	No Further Work
8727	House, circa 1950	Not Eligible	No Further Work



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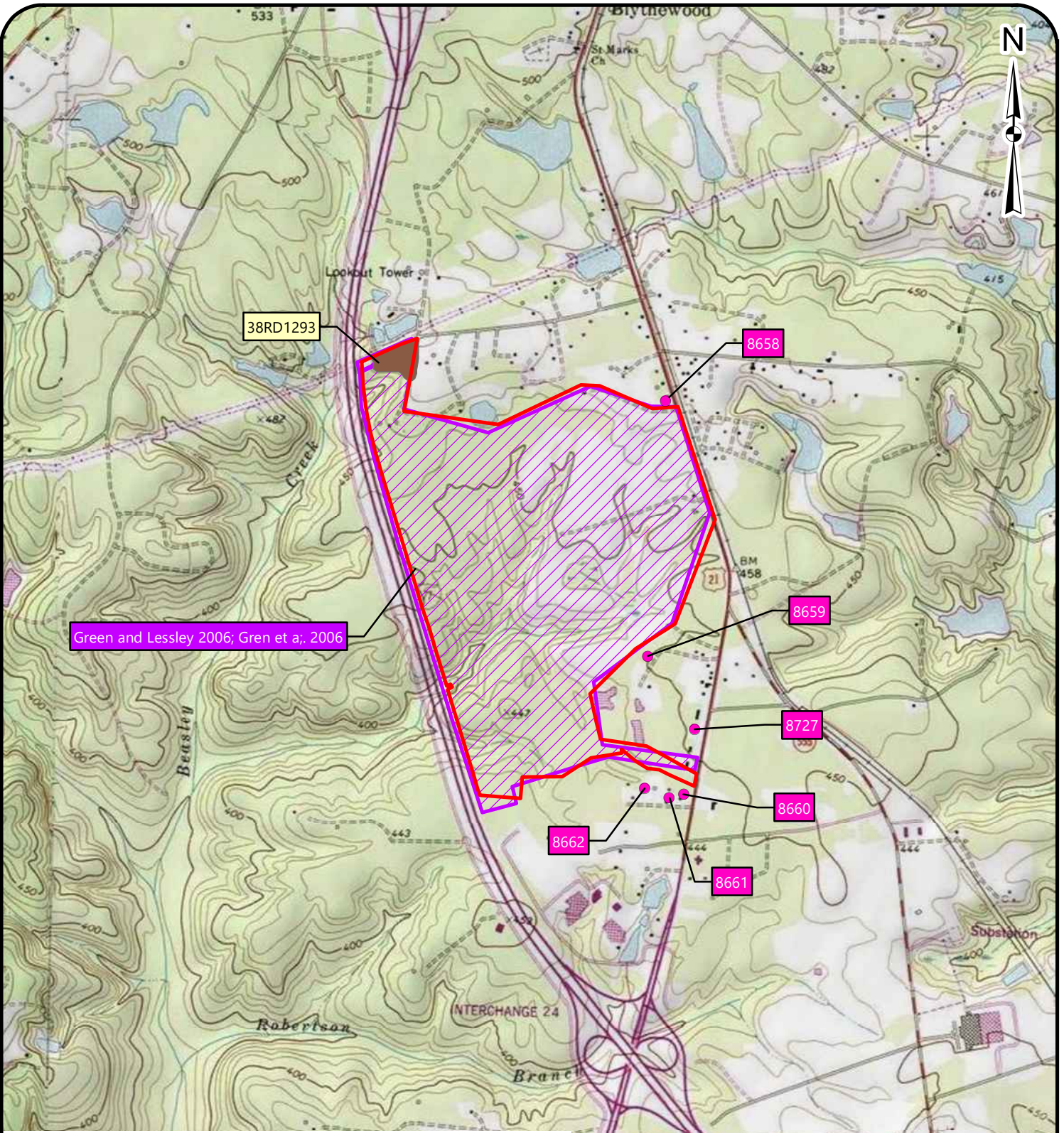


1.0 Introduction

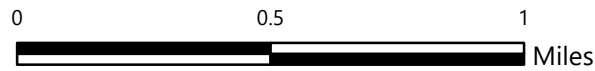
On behalf of Thomas & Hutton, S&ME has completed a cultural resource survey of the approximately 466-acre project area associated with the proposed Project Arum in Blythewood, Richland County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located east of Interstate 77, south of N. Firetower Road, and west of US Highway 21, approximately one mile southwest of the town of Blythewood. The current project area was previously surveyed in 2006 (Green and Lessley 2006; Green et al. 2006).

The purpose of this survey was to conduct an updated architectural survey of structures that have turned 50 years or older that are within or adjacent to the project area and to photo document the location of archaeological site 38RD1293 to determine if it has been disturbed/destroyed. This work was done in anticipation of a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 22610625A, dated January 31, 2023.

S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in February 2023. The fieldwork was conducted by Crew Chief Clayton Moss, B.A. under the direction of Principal Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, and consisted of photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Ms. Nagle. The architectural summaries and evaluations were prepared by Architectural Historian Monica Hendricks, M.A.



REFERENCE: BLYTHEWOOD USGS TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE
 THIS MAP IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. ALL FEATURE LOCATIONS DISPLAYED ARE APPROXIMATED. THEY ARE NOT BASED ON CIVIL SURVEY INFORMATION, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.



Legend

- Newly Recorded Structure
- Project Area
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Previously Surveyed Area



Topographic Map

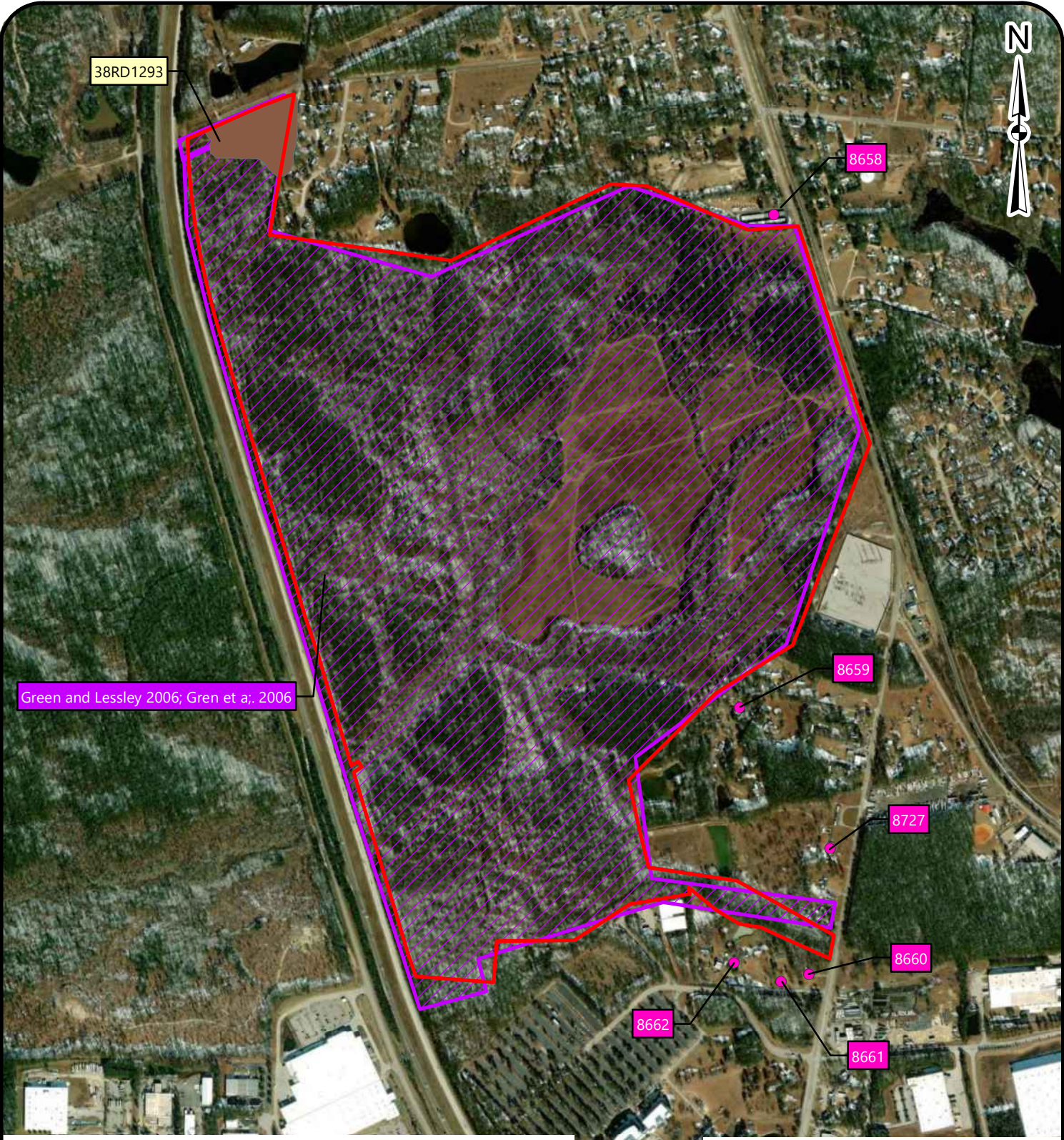
Project Arum
 Richland County, South Carolina

DATE:
 3-6-23
 PROJECT NUMBER
 22610625A

FIGURE NO.

1.1

Drawing Path: T:\Columbia-1610\Projects\2023\22610625A_Thomas & Hutton_Project Connect NR Blythewood_SCENVA\Project Docs\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\Project Arum\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-2 aerial.mxd, plotted by KNagle 03-06-2023



REFERENCE: ESRI AERIAL IMAGERY
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0 0.25 0.5
 Miles

Legend

- Newly Recorded Structure
- Project Area
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Previously Surveyed Area



Aerial Map

Project Arum
 Richland County, South Carolina

DATE:
 3-6-23
 PROJECT NUMBER
 22610625A

FIGURE NO.
1.2



2.0 Environmental Setting

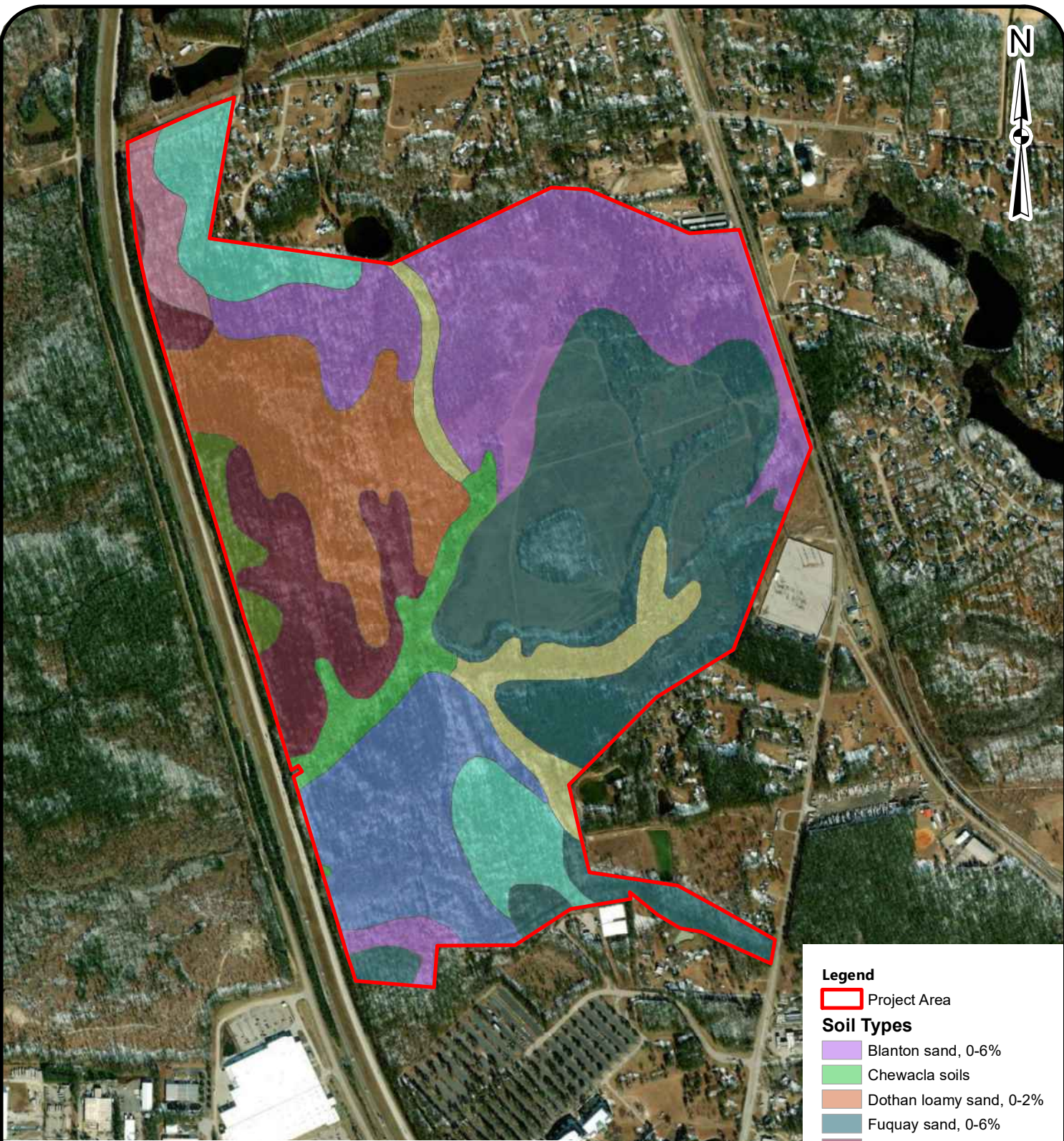
The project area is bound by Firetower Road and private property to the north, Interstate 77 to the west, private property and US Highway 21 to the east, and private property to the south (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Vegetation in the project area includes wooded areas and agricultural fields (Figures 1.2).

The project area is located within the Sand Hills portion of the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province, which contains soils eroded from a range of mountains in the northwest portion of the state approximately 65,000,000 years ago. They were laid down in the present positions as fan deposits where they have weathered in place (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area consists of gently rolling hills with small streams in the valleys with elevations ranging from 390 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along a tributary of Beasley Creek to 480 AMSL near the northwestern corner of the tract (Figure 1.1). The closest permanent water source to the project area are unnamed tributaries of Beasley Creek. Beasley Creek joins Swygert Creek to form Crane Creek 2.8 miles southwest of the project area; Crane Creek flows into the Broad River southwest the project area.

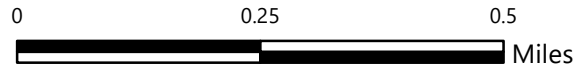
There are eight specific soil types located within the project area (Figure 2.1); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] Web Soil Survey, Accessed February 13, 2023).

Table 2.1. Specific soil types within the project area.


Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope	% of Project Area
Blanton	Sand	Moderately well drained	Marine terraces	0–6%	22.0%
Chewacla soils		Somewhat poorly drained	Floodplains		3.5%
Dothan	Loamy sand	Well drained	Interfluves	0–2%	11.3%
Fuquay	Sand	Well drained	Interfluves	0–6%	31.1%
Herndon	Silt loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	6–10%	8.1%
Johnston	Loam	Very poorly drained	Floodplains		5.3%
Lakeland	Sand	Excessively drained	Marine terraces	2–6%	7.5%
Nanford	Silt loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	10–30%	10.0%
Pelion	Loamy sand	Moderately well drained	Marine terraces	6–15%	1.9%
Troup	Sand	Somewhat excessively drained	Marine terraces	0–6%	1.6%













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Legend

-  Project Area

Soil Types

-  Blanton sand, 0-6%
-  Chewacla soils
-  Dothan loamy sand, 0-2%
-  Fuquay sand, 0-6%
-  Herndon silt loam, 6-10%
-  Johnston loam
-  Lakeland sand, 2-6%
-  Nanford silt loam, 10-30%
-  Pelion loamy sand, 6-15%
-  Troup sand, 0-6%



Soils Map

Project Arum
Richland County, South Carolina

DATE:
3-6-23
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22610625A

FIGURE NO.

2.1



3.0 Background Research

For a cultural history specific to the project area, please refer to the 2006 report in Appendix B.

On February 14, 2023, 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 0.25-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 0.25-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 12 previously recorded archaeological sites (38RD1290 through 38RD1293, 38RD1295 through 38RD1301, and 38RD1436), one historic structure (4813), and eight previously conducted cultural resource surveys within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). Eleven of the 12 archaeological sites are within the current project area and were identified during one of the previously conducted surveys recorded in ArchSite (Green et al. 2006); ten of those sites were determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and one archaeological site, 38RD1293, was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining cultural resources are not within or directly adjacent to the project area and the seven other surveys do not cover a portion of the project area.

Table 3.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area.

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Reference
38RD1290	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1291	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland artifact scatter; 20th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1292	Middle Archaic and Woodland artifact scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1293	Early Archaic-Woodland artifact scatter	Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1295	Late 19th/20th century house site	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1296	Prehistoric artifact scatter; 20th century house site	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1297	Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic isolate	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1298	Prehistoric isolate; Late 19th/early 20th century house site	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1299	Late 19th/20th century house site	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1300	Early Archaic lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1301	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38RD1436	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
4813	Bloom House, circa 1925	Not Eligible	ArchSite

BOLD means the resource is within the current project area.

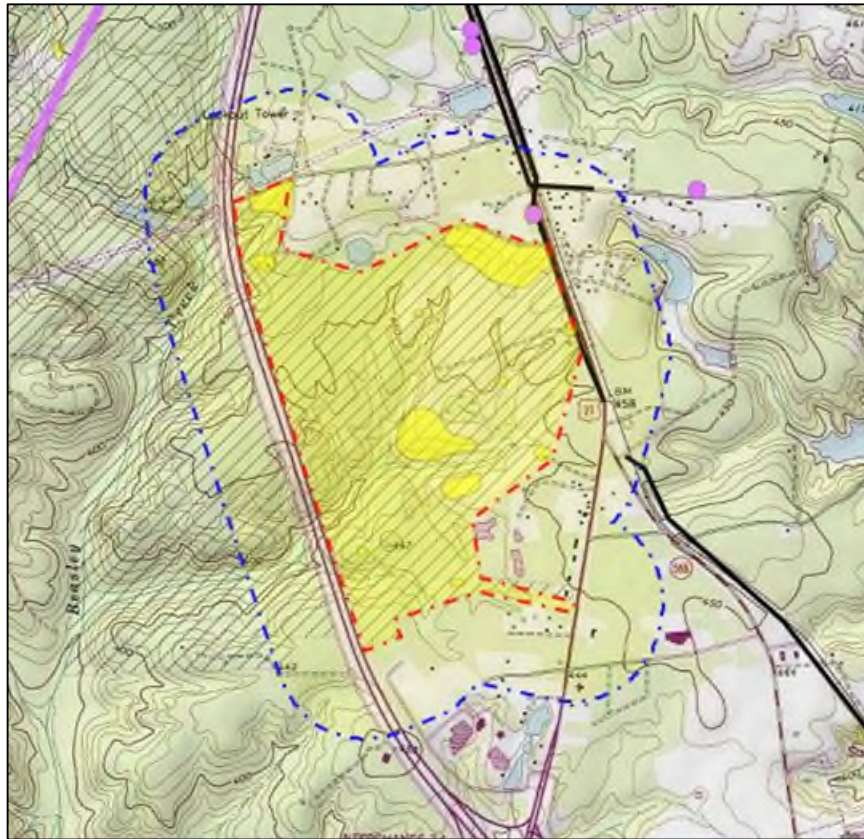


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.25-mile search radius.

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, 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 north of the project area along with a railroad and roadway that would become US Highway 21; dirt roads and a few structures are within or adjacent to the project area (Figure 3.4). The 1935 15-minute Killian USGS topographic map shows seven structures and a few dirt roads within the project area (Figure 3.5). The 1939 SCDOT map shows the development of the area with residences and business along US Highway 21, but nothing is depicted within the project area (Figure 3.6). The 1953 7.5-minute Blythewood USGS topographic map of the project area shows nine structures within the project area and the creation of a pond in the central portion of the project area (Figure 3.7). The 1963 SCDOT map shows the increased development of the area with additional roadways, structures, and businesses surrounding the project area; nothing is shown within the project area (Figure 3.8). The 1971 7.5-minute Blythewood USGS topographic map of the project area shows seven structures within the project area as well as a wetland in the central portion of the project area and a portion of a pond in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 3.9).



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

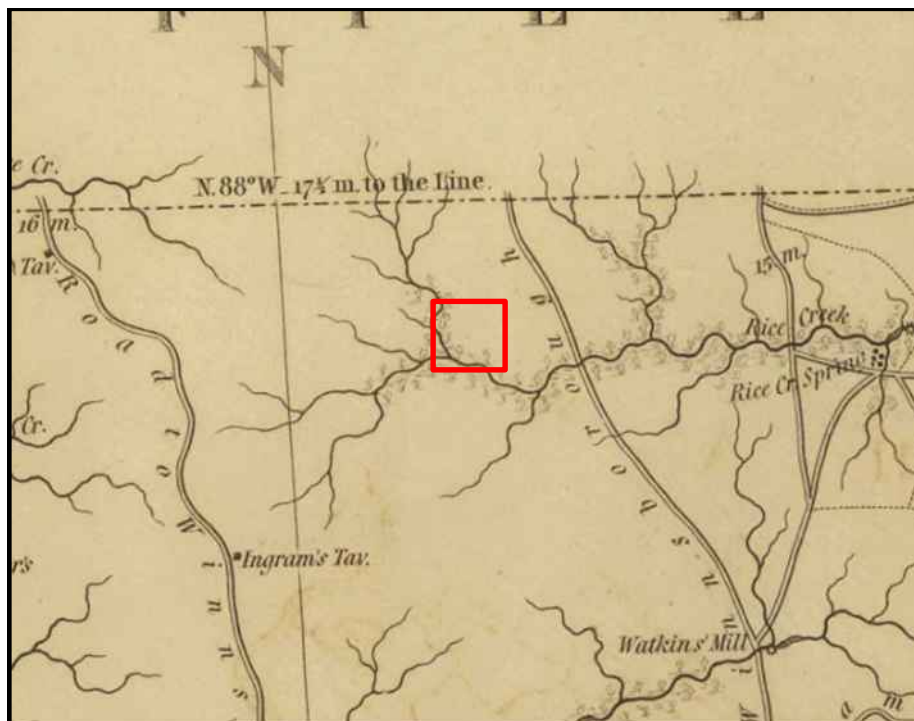


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Richland District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

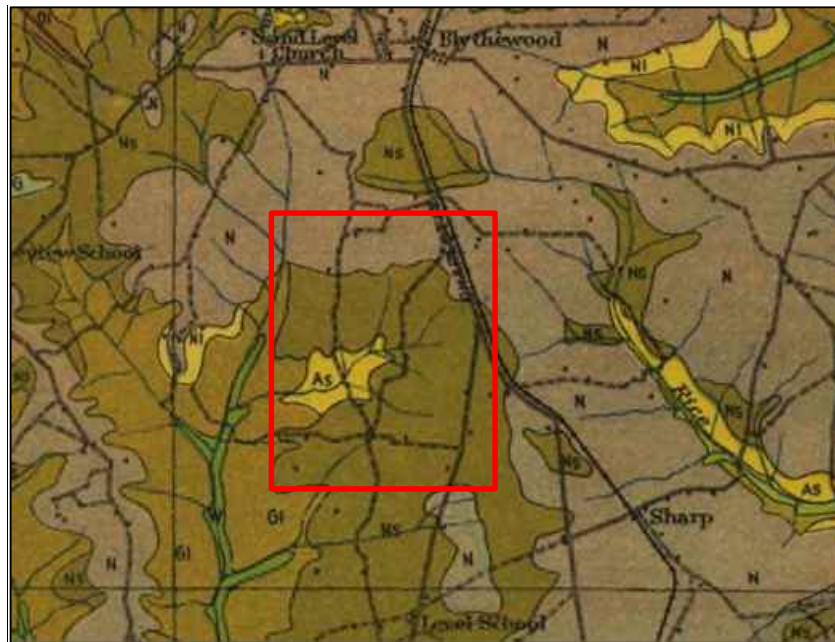


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1916 USDA soil survey map of Richland County, showing vicinity of project area.

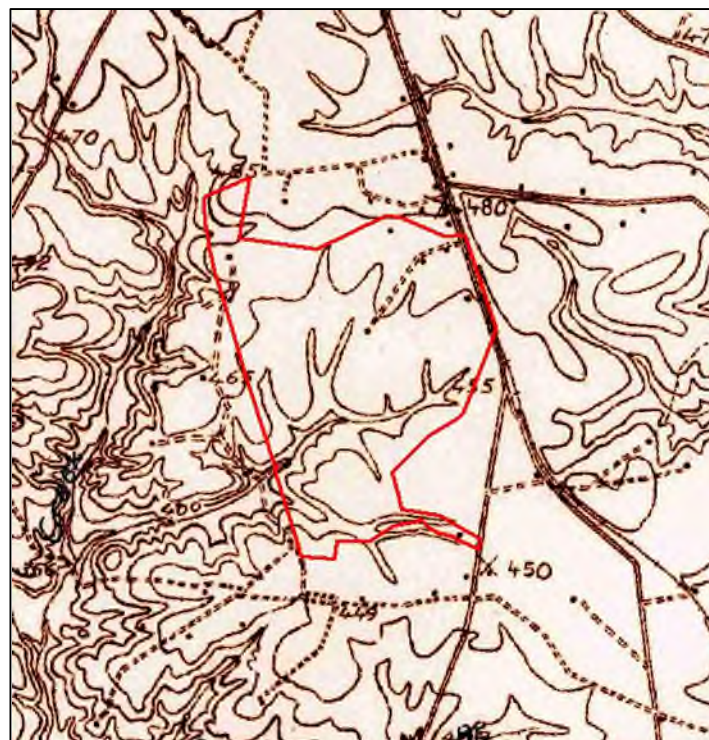


Figure 3.5. Portion of *Killian* 1935 15-minute USGS topographic map, showing the location of the project area.

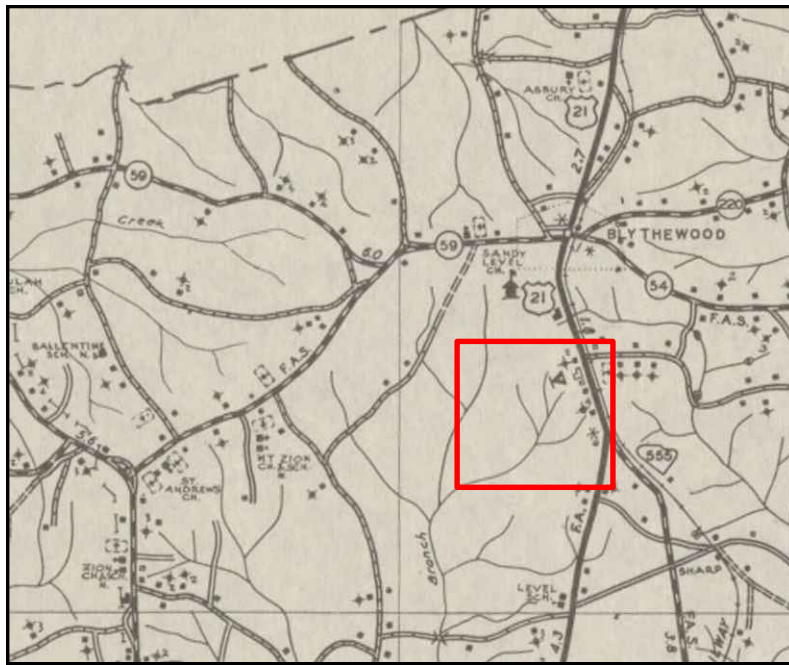


Figure 3.6. Portion of 1939 SCDOT map of Richland County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.7. Portion of Blythewood 1953 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing location of the project area.

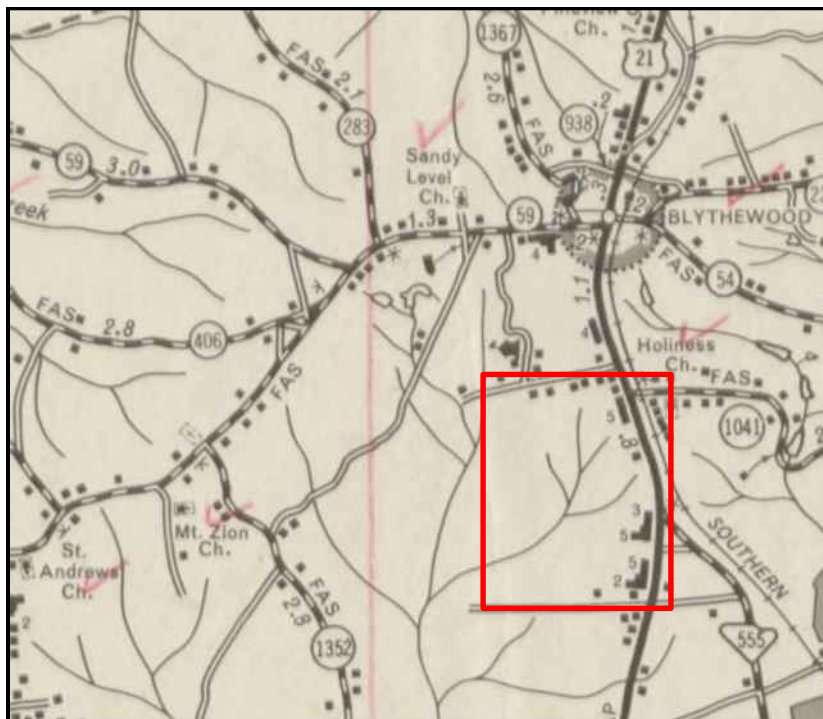


Figure 3.8. Portion of 1963 SCDOT map of Richland County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.9. Portion of USGS Blythewood 7.5-minute quadrangle (1971), showing location of the project area.



3.1 Potential for Archaeological Resources

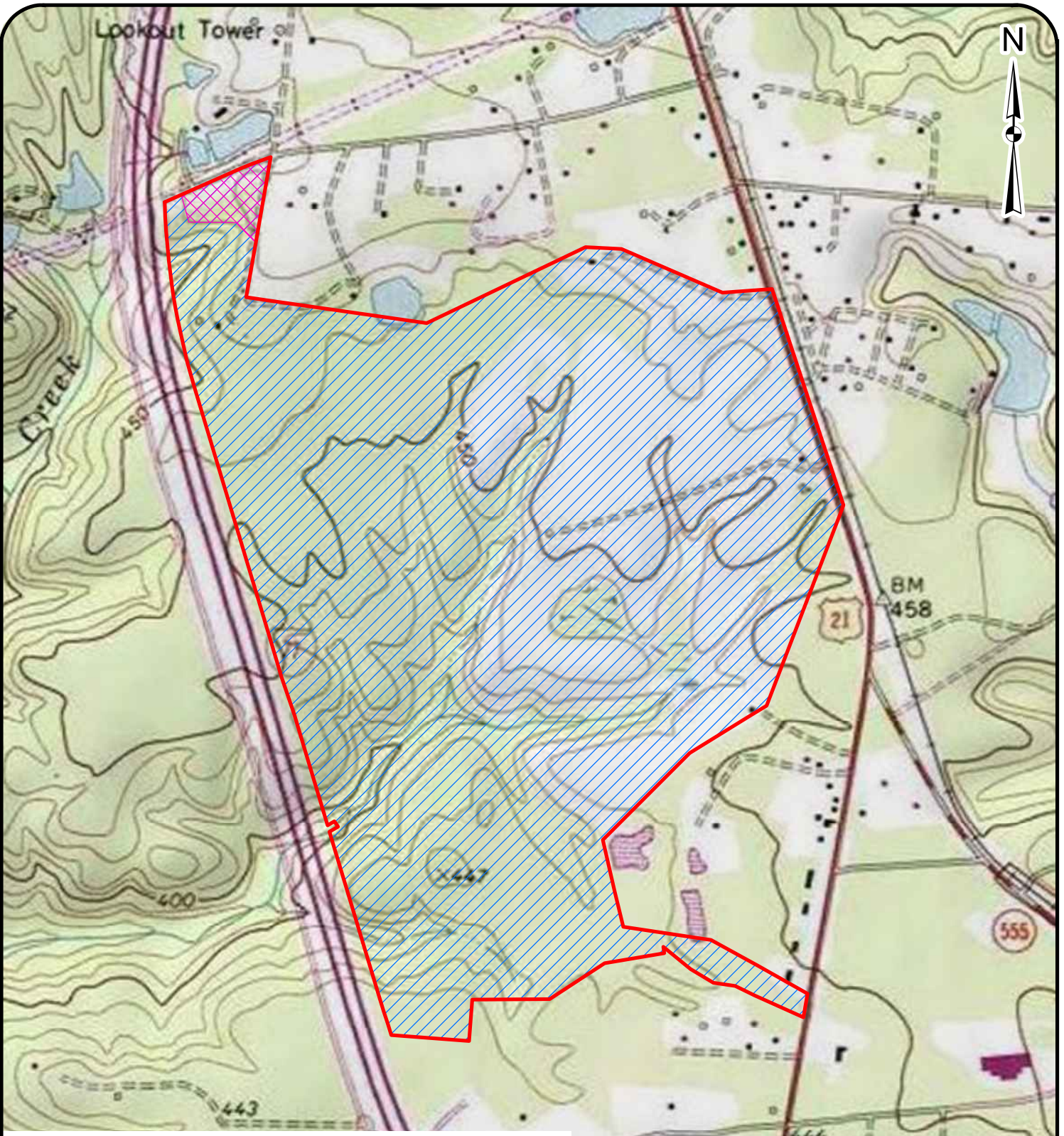
Various predictive models assist researchers in identifying areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites (e.g., Benson 2006; Brooks and Scurry 1978; Cable 1996; Scurry 2003). In general, the most significant variables for determining site location are distance to a permanent water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

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

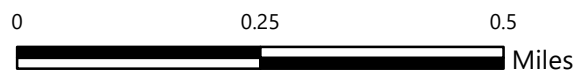
- A.** Indeterminate Probability. Areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated; tidal areas; and active floodplains (or other active depositional environments) where deposits are so deep that finding sites using conventional methods is unlikely.
- B.** Low Probability. Areas with slopes greater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

Based on the results of the previously completed surveys, the current site conditions, and soil drainage, S&ME feels that the roughly five acres associated with archaeological site 38RD1293 is considered high probability and the remaining 461-acre project area has a low probability of containing significant archaeological sites (Figure 3.10).

Drawing Path: T:\Columbia-1610\Projects\2023\22610625A_Thomas & Hutton_Project Connect NR Blythewood_SCENVA\Project Docs\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\Project Arum\GIS\Figures\Figure 3-10 probability.mxd plotted by KINagle 03-06-2023



REFERENCE: BLYTHEWOOD USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - High Probability Area
 - Low Probability Area

	Probability Map	FIGURE NO.		
	Project Arum Richland County, South Carolina	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">DATE: 3-6-23</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">3.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PROJECT NUMBER 22610625A</td> </tr> </table>	DATE: 3-6-23	3.10
DATE: 3-6-23	3.10			
PROJECT NUMBER 22610625A				



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

In 2006, a Phase I intensive survey was completed for the project area and a total of 1943 shovel tests were excavated in the 465-acre project area. Since the 2006 archaeological investigations consisted of a Phase I survey that covered the current project area, no shovel tests were excavated during the current investigations. One NRHP-eligible archaeological site (38RD1293) was identified during the 2006 investigations. A site visit was made to document the current site conditions.

4.2 Architectural Field Methods

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within and adjacent to the project area were driven, and if previously unrecorded structures 50 years old or older existed they were photographed and evaluated for the NRHP. Aboveground resources older 50 years old or older were evaluated for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service.

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). All of these factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.0 Results

A cultural resource survey for the approximately 466-acre project area was conducted on February 16, 2023. As a result of the investigation, current conditions at site 38RD1293 were documented and six historic structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 8658 through 8662 and 8727) were recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1).

5.1 Site Conditions at 38RD1293

Site 38RD1293 was recorded in 2006 in a clear cut area; a site visit in 2023 revealed that the site conditions have not changed and the archaeological site is presumed to be intact (Figure 5.1).



Figure 5.1. Overview of site 38RD1293, facing southwest.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

An architectural survey was completed to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground resources. Accessible public roads within and adjacent to the project area were driven and existing resources greater than 50 years old were photographed. As a result of the fieldwork, six historic structures (SHPO Survey Numbers 8658 through 8662 and 8727) were recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Each of these resources is discussed in greater detail below.



5.2.1 *SHPO Survey Number 8658*

SHPO Survey Number 8658 is located north of the project area, at 10645 Wilson Boulevard (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1930, one-story, wood frame, former residence with a basic Craftsman form (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). The building has a side-gabled roof with a one-bay, projecting front-gabled porch that is supported by square columns that rest on stucco-covered brick piers; centered in the gable is a two-pane side-by-side window and the surrounding wall is covered with diamond shingle siding. The building is three bays wide, with a centered entrance located beneath the porch; the bays flanking the entrance are both paired four-over-four, single hung, vinyl sash windows. The visible fenestration on the side elevation is a single four-over-four, single hung, vinyl sash window. A shed-roofed rear addition, which appears to be an enclosed porch, is visible along the west elevation. The house rests on a continuous masonry foundation. The exterior is covered with horizontal wood siding and the roof, which has visible raftertails at the eaves and triangular brackets in the gable ends, is covered with asphalt shingles. Although the building has integrity of location, design, and feeling, the historic setting has been altered by the construction of a modern self-storage building to the south and the workmanship and materials have been changed with replacement windows. The structure has been converted from a residential building to a commercial use, which may have also altered the interior spaces. The building has no known historical associations, but it represents a common residential form used in the early twentieth century, with basic Craftsman detailing. For these reasons it is S&ME's recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 8658 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.2 *SHPO Survey Number 8659*

SHPO Survey Number 8659 is located at 50 North Davis Lane, southeast of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1968 one-story, wood frame, residence (Figures 5.4–5.6). The house has a rectangular footprint, with a side-gabled roof that is covered in asphalt shingles. The front elevation is five bays wide, with an attached one-bay carport. There is a central entry door, located in a three-bay, recessed portion of the façade, which is supported by square brick columns; the remaining bays in the recessed portion are a tripartite, metal sash, picture window and a single one-over-one, double hung, metal sash window. The two bays to the south of the entrance are each a single two-over-two horizontal, double hung, metal sash window. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer, with a continuous brick foundation. SHPO Survey Number 8659 has no known significant historic associations; although it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship, it is an example of a common rural residential form for the mid- to late-twentieth century and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. For these reasons it is S&ME recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 8659 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.3 *SHPO Survey Number 8660*

SHPO Survey Number 8660 is located south of the project area, at 10417 Wilson Blvd (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1960, split-level, wood frame residence with a rectangular footprint (Figures 5.7 and 5.8). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center entry way, located in a one-and-one-half-story section of the house; it has a two-story, two-bay section, with the upper story cantilevered over the lower story to the north, and a single bay and an attached carport to the south. Both sections of the house are hip-roofed and are covered in asphalt shingles. The bay to the south of the entrance is a 16-pane, wood sash picture window and both the door and the picture window are covered by a hip-roofed porch, that is supported by metal posts. To the north of the entrance are two paired two-over-two, double hung, metal sash windows on the first level and a single two-over-



Figure 5.2. SHPO Survey Number 8658, facing northwest.



Figure 5.3. SHPO Survey Number 8658, facing west.



Figure 5.4. SHPO Survey Number 8659, facing southwest.



Figure 5.5. SHPO Survey Number 8659, facing west.



Figure 5.6. SHPO Survey Number 8659, facing northwest.



Figure 5.7. SHPO Survey Number 8660, facing west.



Figure 5.8. SHPO Survey Number 8660, facing north.

two, metal sash window and a tripartite picture window on the upper level. The southern half of the house and the first level of the northern half are clad in brick veneer, with the second floor of the northern section is covered with vinyl siding. SHPO Survey Number 8660 is an example of a common mid- to late-twentieth century residential form, with no distinguishing detail. Its integrity of design has been compromised by the front porch addition and its materials have been altered with replacement siding on the upper story and possible changes to the window configuration. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 8660 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.4 SHPO Survey Number 8661

SHPO Survey Number 8661 is located at 1014 Entzinger Road, south of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1920 concrete masonry unit residence with a rectangular footprint and a front-gabled roofline (Figures 5.9–5.11). The front elevation is three bays wide and is shaded by a shed-roofed porch that is supported by metal columns; a similar shed-roofed porch, supported by wood columns, is located on the rear elevation. The building is three bays wide, with a centered entrance that is flanked by a single one-over-one, double hung, wood sash window, with lattice shutters, on either side. The structure is two bays deep, with single one-over-one, double hung, wood sash windows in each bay. The gable ends are clad in wood siding, with the rest of the exterior being exposed, painted concrete block; it rests on a concrete brick foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and there is a single, interior chimney visible above the roof ridge. Although the structure retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, workmanship, and materials, it is a modest example of a basic rural residential form and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; additionally, it has no known historic associations. For these reasons, it is S&ME's recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 8661 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.9. SHPO Survey Number 8661, facing northeast.



Figure 5.10. SHPO Survey Number 8661, facing northeast.



Figure 5.11. SHPO Survey Number 8661, facing southeast.

5.2.5 SHPO Survey Number 8662

SHPO Survey Number 8662 is located at 1020 Entzinger Road, south of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1970, one-story, wood frame residence with a rectangular footprint and side-gabled roofline (Figures 5.12 and 5.13). The front elevation of the house is four bays wide, with an attached carport, supported by brick columns at the west side, and an enclosed porch on the east side. There is a two-bay, gabled porch centered along the front elevation, with an off-center entry door and a large 16-pane, vinyl sash, picture window located beneath it. There is a single six-over-six, double hung, vinyl sash window to both the east and west of the porch structure. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer and the front-projecting porch gable is covered with vinyl siding. The structure rests on a continuous masonry foundation; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but has lost integrity of materials and workmanship with the replacement of the original windows, and its design has been altered with the enclosed porch addition. SHPO Survey Number 8662 has no known historic associations, and it is not a significant example of a particular architectural style, but rather an example of a common rural residential form from the mid- to late-twentieth century. Therefore, it is S&ME's recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 8662 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.12. SHPO Survey Number 8662, facing northeast.



Figure 5.13. SHPO Survey Number 8662, facing northeast.

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5.2.6 *SHPO Survey Number 8727*

SHPO Survey Number 8727 is located at 10441 Wilson Blvd, east of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1950, one-story Ranch residence (Figures 5.14–5.16). The original structure has a basically rectangular footprint, with an attached garage on the south of the building. The roof is cross-gabled, with a main side-gabled section and a central front-gable; the side-gabled portion of the roof continues over the garage addition, connected by an enclosed breezeway; the roofing material throughout is asphalt shingles. The main portion of the house is four bays, with an additional bay created by the enclosed breezeway on the south elevation. The central front-gabled section has a vinyl picture window that consists of a one-pane window, flanked by a single window with a grate, to create the look of an eight-pane window, on either side. To the south of the front-gabled section is another picture window, with a single pane flanked by a faux eight-pane window; to the north is a recessed entry door and an additional one-pane flanked by faux eight-pane picture window. The enclosed breezeway section, south of the main structure, has an entry door flanked by a three-pane, metal sash window on either side; the garage has a six-pane, wood frame, casement window. The house, which rests on a continuous brick foundation, is covered with fiberboard siding, except the front-gabled section, which has a stone veneer. The roof is covered with composition shingles. The house is a basic rural residential form that does not represent a particular architectural style; although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its design has been altered by the addition and the materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement windows and siding. The house has no known historic associations. Therefore, it is S&ME's recommendation that SHPO Survey Number 8727 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.14. SHPO Survey Number 8727, facing southwest.



Figure 5.15. SHPO Survey Number 8727, facing west.



Figure 5.16. SHPO Survey Number 8727, facing northwest.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Thomas & Hutton, S&ME has completed a cultural resource survey of the approximately 466-acre project area associated with the proposed Project Arum in Blythewood, Richland County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located east of Interstate 77, south of N. Firetower Road, and west of US Highway 21, approximately one mile southwest of the town of Blythewood. The current project area was previously surveyed in 2006 (Green and Lessley 2006; Green et al. 2006).

In April 2006, a cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed for 465 acres at the Firetower Road/Palmer Tract, currently known as Project Arum (Green and Lessley 2006; Appendix A). A total of 36 shovel tests were excavated, four archaeological sites were recorded (38RE1290 through 38RD1292), and no aboveground resources were identified. Site 38RD1291 was recommended for additional work and the other three sites were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The reconnaissance survey indicated that the project area had a high potential for containing significant archaeological sites and a Phase I intensive survey was recommended for the 465-acre tract.

In June and July 2006, a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II testing at archaeological sites 38RD1291 and 38RD1293 was conducted for the proposed Project Y, currently known as Project Arum (Green et al. 2006; Appendix B). As a results of the Phase I survey and Phase II testing, a total of 11 archaeological sites were recorded. Of these resources only one, 38RD1293, an Early Archaic through Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter, was recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining resources were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no additional work was recommended for the project area. The SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated September 25, 2006 (Appendix C). No SHPO Project Number was provided on the letter, however, an ID #7374; FK009, is referenced.

Since a Phase I survey was completed in 2006 and a total of 1943 shovel tests were excavated within the project area, no shovel tests were excavated during the current investigations. The purpose of this survey was to conduct an updated architectural survey of structures that have turned 50 years or older that are within or adjacent to the project area and to photo document the location of archaeological site 38RD1293 to determine if it has been disturbed/destroyed. This work was done in anticipation of a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 22610625A, dated January 31, 2023.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted on February 16, 2023. As a result of the investigation, six aboveground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 8658 through 8662 and 8727) were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1) and the location of site 38RD1293 remains intact (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The aboveground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and archaeological site 38RD1293 remains eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Given the results of this survey, avoidance of archaeological site 38RD1293 is recommended, if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with the SHPO will be necessary. No additional cultural resource work is recommended for the remaining portions of the project area.



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8.0 Appendix A – 2006 Firetower Road/Palmer Tract Report

April 26, 2006

Mr. Mark Simmons, CEcD
Managing Director
Central SC Alliance
1201 Main Street, Suite 100
Columbia, SC 29201

Reference: **Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey**
Firetower Road/Palmer Tract
Richland County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 1616-06-176

Dear Mr. Simmons,

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of a 465 ±-acre tract located near the Town of Blythewood, Richland County, South Carolina (Figure 1). The purpose of the investigation was to assess the area's potential for containing significant archaeological and historic resources that could be affected by construction at the property. This work was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 1616-4603-06 dated April 6, 2006.

The property is located immediately east of I-77 between Interchanges 24 and 27, approximately 1.1 miles south of Blythewood. This area is in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province. I-77 forms the western boundary of the project tract, Highway 21 forms a portion of the eastern boundary, and North Firetower Road forms a small portion of the northern boundary (Figure 1). The remaining boundaries are defined by property lines. The site is to be developed with industrial or light industrial facilities, and future entrance roads and detention ponds are likely to be constructed. At this time, however, engineered plans have not been created for specific development.

Vegetation in the project area consists mostly of plowed fields, pasture, and clearcuts, with mixed pines and hardwoods along the drainages (Figure 2–4). Beasley Creek, located to the

west of the project tract, is the main drainage in the area; a tributary of Beasley Creek flows through the center of the property. The area surrounding the tract consists mostly of residential and commercial properties. Based on topography, vegetation, and nature of the undertaking, the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around the project tract.

Background Research

On April 4, 2006, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The records examined at SCDAH included a review of their GIS-based Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) for sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a review of CRIS and the SCDAH Finding Aid for previous architectural surveys near the project area. Also examined was the *Upper Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey* (Martin et al. 2002). The records examined at SCIAA included the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project tract.

A review of the files and records at SCIAA and SCDAH indicated there were only two previously recorded architectural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract (Figure 1, Table 1). Both of these buildings are twentieth century houses that were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). There are no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, cemeteries, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

Table 1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract.

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	References
4813	Bloom House, 1925 side-gable bungalow	Not Eligible	Martin et al. 2002
4814	Unidentified house, ca. 1900 side-gable house	Not Eligible	Martin et al. 2002

Field Methods

On April 10–12, 2006, a cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted of the proposed project area and surrounding APE. Principal Archaeologist William Green conducted the survey. The survey was conducted primarily using pedestrian reconnaissance in plowed fields, along dirt roads, and in other areas with good surface exposure. The pedestrian reconnaissance was supplemented with shovel testing in areas deemed likely to contain archaeological sites based on distance to water, landform type, and soil drainage. All shovel tests were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil was screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh, and artifacts, if encountered, were bagged according to provenience. Notes were kept in a field journal and on S&ME site forms.

In addition to the archaeological survey, a windshield reconnaissance was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground National Register listed or eligible properties. All paved roads within and adjacent to the project area were driven, and structures, if encountered, were photographed using high quality digital images. Photographs were also taken from the property toward the project area to help assess possible visual effects caused by the undertaking.

Results

Archaeological Survey

In all, 36 shovel tests, ranging from 60–80 cm deep, were excavated across the project tract. In general soils were relatively deep, consisting of approximately 20 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam (Ap horizon), overlying 60+ cm of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. As a result of the survey, four archaeological sites and one isolated find were found in the project tract (Figure 1).

Site 38RD1290

Site Number: 38RD1290	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic Scatter	Elevation: 450 ft. AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	Landform: Plain adjacent to stream
UTM Coordinates: E502540, N3783189 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Fuquay Sand
Site Dimensions: 45 E/W x 15 N/S m	Vegetation: Plowed Field
Artifact Depth: 0–70 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 8/2

Site 38RD1290 is a small scatter of lithic debitage found in a plowed field in the eastern portion of the project tract (Figure 5). The site measures approximately 45 m E/W by 15 m N/S and is located adjacent to a small tributary of Beasley Creek (Figure 6). Vegetation along the drainage consisted primarily of hardwood trees (see Figure 5). Surface visibility at the site was 100 percent in the field, but only two artifacts were recovered from the surface.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals radiating out from the center of the two surface finds. A total of eight shovel tests was excavated, with only two containing artifacts (Figure 6). Two negative shovel tests bound the site to the north and west, while a small drainage forms the eastern and southern boundaries. A typical soil profile consisted of a 20 cm dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand Ap horizon, overlying 55 cm (20–75 cmbs) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand, followed by 5+ cm (75–80+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey sand subsoil.

A total of four artifacts was recovered between 0–70 cmbs (Appendix A). This included three pieces of quartz debitage and one piece of orthoquartzite debitage. None of these artifacts is temporally diagnostic.

Site 38RD1290 is a small, nondiagnostic lithic scatter located in the eastern portion of the project area. Although the site has excellent surface visibility, very few artifacts were found. The paucity of artifacts and the lack of temporally diagnostic material indicate there is little to be learned from further investigations at the site. As a result, site 38RD1290 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38RD1291

Site Number: 38RD1291	NRHP Recommendation: Potentially Eligible
Site Type: Multicomponent Habitation Site	Elevation: 430 ft. AMSL
Components: Middle Archaic through Early Woodland; Late 19 th /Early 20 th century	Landform: Ridge Nose at Confluence
UTM Coordinates: E502168, N3782946 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Fuquay Sand
Site Dimensions: 350 E/W x 250 N/S m	Vegetation: Plowed Field
Artifact Depth: 0–80 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 6/4

Site 38RD1291 is a large scatter of artifacts found a plowed field in the central portion of the project tract (Figure 1). The site measures approximately 350 m E/W by 250 m N/S and is located at the confluence of two tributaries of Beasley Creek (Figure 7). Vegetation along the two drainages consists primarily of hardwood trees with a few pines (Figure 8). There also is a small wetland located just east of the site. Surface visibility at the site was 100 percent and numerous artifacts were collected from the ground surface.

The boundaries of the site were determined primarily by the extent of the surface scatter and the size and shape of the landform. A single transect of shovel tests was excavated at 60-m intervals radiating out from the approximate center of the site. A total of six shovel tests was excavated, with four containing artifacts (Figure 6). Two negative shovel tests bound the site to the northeast. A typical soil profile consisted of a 22 cm brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand Ap horizon, overlying 58+ cm (22–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand. Subsoil was not encountered in any of the shovel tests.

Fifty-seven artifacts were recovered from the site between 0–80 cmbs (Appendix A). This includes six quartz projectile points, two quartz bifaces, two quartz cores, 45 pieces of lithic debitage (quartz, chert, and rhyolite), and one piece of Thom's Creek drag and jab pottery. In addition, there was one piece of fire cracked rock (FCR) collected from a shovel test. There were several more pieces of FCR in the same shovel test at approximately 35–40 cmbs, but they were not collected. It is likely that the shovel test was placed within a hearth feature. In addition to the prehistoric artifacts there were a number of late nineteenth/early twentieth century artifacts (i.e., brick, glass, and ceramics) located in the eastern corner of the site; however, these were not collected as they represent a relatively insignificant component.

Of the six projectile points recovered from the site, five are temporally diagnostic. These include two Morrow Mountain points, one Guilford, one small Savannah River, and one eared Yadkin. These artifacts, along with the Thom's Creek pottery, indicate Middle Archaic through Early Woodland components at the site (ca. 6,500–3,000 years ago). Given the large number and diversity of artifacts, combined with the presence of at least one feature, it is likely that the site represents a repeatedly occupied habitation area.

Site 38RD1291 is a large, multicomponent habitation site located near the center of the project tract at the confluence of two tributaries of Beasley Creek. The large number and diversity of artifacts, the presence of at least one feature, and the possibility that the site contains undisturbed subplowzone deposits, indicates the site may have the potential to yield significant information about the Middle Archaic through Early Woodland periods in the Upper Coastal Plain. As such, site 38RD1291 is recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38RD1292

Site Number: 38RD1292	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic Scatter	Elevation: 440 ft. AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	Landform: Ridge nose
UTM Coordinates: E501890, N3782423 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Nason Complex
Site Dimensions: 30 x 30 m	Vegetation: Clearcut
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/0

Site 38RD1292 is a small scatter of lithic debitage found in a clearcut just east of I-77 in the southwest portion of the project tract (Figure 1). The site measures approximately 30 by 30 m and is located on a prominent ridge nose at the confluence of two tributaries of Beasley Creek. Vegetation at the site consisted of several year old undergrowth and a few hardwood trees (Figure 9). Surface visibility at the site ranged from 10 to 15 percent.

To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15-m intervals radiating out from the approximate center of the surface scatter (Figure 10). A total of nine shovel tests was excavated; however none contained artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of a 23 cm very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam Ap horizon, overlying 57

cm (23–80 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Strong brown clayey sand subsoil was encountered in two of the shovel tests.

Twelve artifacts were recovered from the surface of site 38RD1292 (Appendix A). This included 11 pieces of quartz debitage and one piece of chert debitage. None of these artifacts is temporally diagnostic.

Site 38RD1292 is a small, nondiagnostic lithic scatter located in the southwestern portion of the project area. The paucity of artifacts, the lack of subsurface deposits, and the lack of temporally diagnostic material indicate there is little to be learned from further investigations at the site. As a result, site 38RD1290 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38RD1293

Site Number: 38RD1293	NRHP Recommendation: Additional Work
Site Type: Lithic Scatter	Elevation: 480 ft. AMSL
Components: Early Archaic	Landform: Ridge slope
UTM Coordinates: E501550, N3783963 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Lakeland Sand
Site Dimensions: 80 N/S x ?? E/W m	Vegetation: Clearcut
Artifact Depth: Unknown	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: None

Site 38RD1293 is an Early Archaic lithic scatter found in a dirt road in the northwestern corner of the project tract (Figure 1). The site measures approximately 80 m north-south along the dirt road, but the eastern and western boundaries of the site were not determined (Figure 11). Vegetation at the site consists of an overgrown clearcut interspersed with mixed pine and hardwood trees (Figure 12). Surface visibility along the road was approximately 80 percent, but was less than 15 percent on the sides of the road. The road is one of the project tract boundaries and there are several currently occupied houses located to the east of the project area.

A total of seven artifacts was recovered from the surface of site 38RD1293 (Appendix A). This includes one fine-grained orthoquartzite Kirk Serrated projectile point, four pieces of quartz debitage, one piece of chert debitage, and one piece of siltstone. The Kirk point is diagnostic of the Early Archaic period (ca. 10,000–8,000 years ago).

Site 38RD1293 is an Early Archaic lithic scatter located on a ridge slope near Beasley Creek in the northeastern portion of the project area. Unfortunately, time constraints prevented shovel testing at the site and it is unknown whether the site retains any subsurface integrity. As a result, a determination of the site's significance cannot be made at this time, and it is recommended that additional work be conducted to assess the site's NRHP eligibility.

Isolated Find F-4

Isolated find F-4 consists of two pieces of quartz debitage found in a plowed field on a ridge nose near the eastern edge of the project area at UTM coordinates E502642, N3783084. Nine shovel tests were excavated around the two pieces of debitage; however, no other artifacts were found. This nondiagnostic isolated find is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Architectural Survey

A windshield reconnaissance was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect any aboveground historic properties. All paved roads within the APE were driven, and all existing aboveground structures greater than 50 years old were examined for National Register eligibility. Based on the windshield reconnaissance, no historic structures were located within the proposed APE. These results confirm those obtained from the upper Richland County architectural survey (Martin et al. 2002).

Conclusion

An archaeological reconnaissance survey of the 465-acre Firetower Road/Palmer Tract recorded four new archaeological sites (38RD1290, 38RD1291, 38RD1292, and 38RD1293) and one isolated find. Site 38RD1291 is a large, multicomponent habitation site that is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 38RD1293 is an Early Archaic lithic scatter that should be investigated more intensively to determine the site's NRHP status. The remaining sites and isolated find are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The results of the architectural survey

and background research indicate there are no aboveground historic properties within the proposed APE.

The reconnaissance survey indicates that the project area has a high potential for containing significant archaeological sites. Erosion at the tract is minimal, and almost every area examined during the survey contained an archaeological site. Based on these results, it is the recommendation of S&ME that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted of the entire 465-acre project area. This survey may be required pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, if federal permits, licenses, money, or approvals are needed for the undertaking

Closing

S&ME appreciates the opportunity to have provided you with these cultural resource services. If you have questions about the report, or need additional services, please do not hesitate to contact me at 803-561-9024 or via e-mail at bgreen@smeinc.com.

Sincerely,

S&ME, Inc.

William Green, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

John C. Lessley, P.E.
Chief Engineer

References

Martin, Jennifer, Nicholas Theos, and Sarah Woodard
2002 *Upper Richland County, South Carolina, Historical and Architectural Survey*.
Prepared by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Manuscript on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

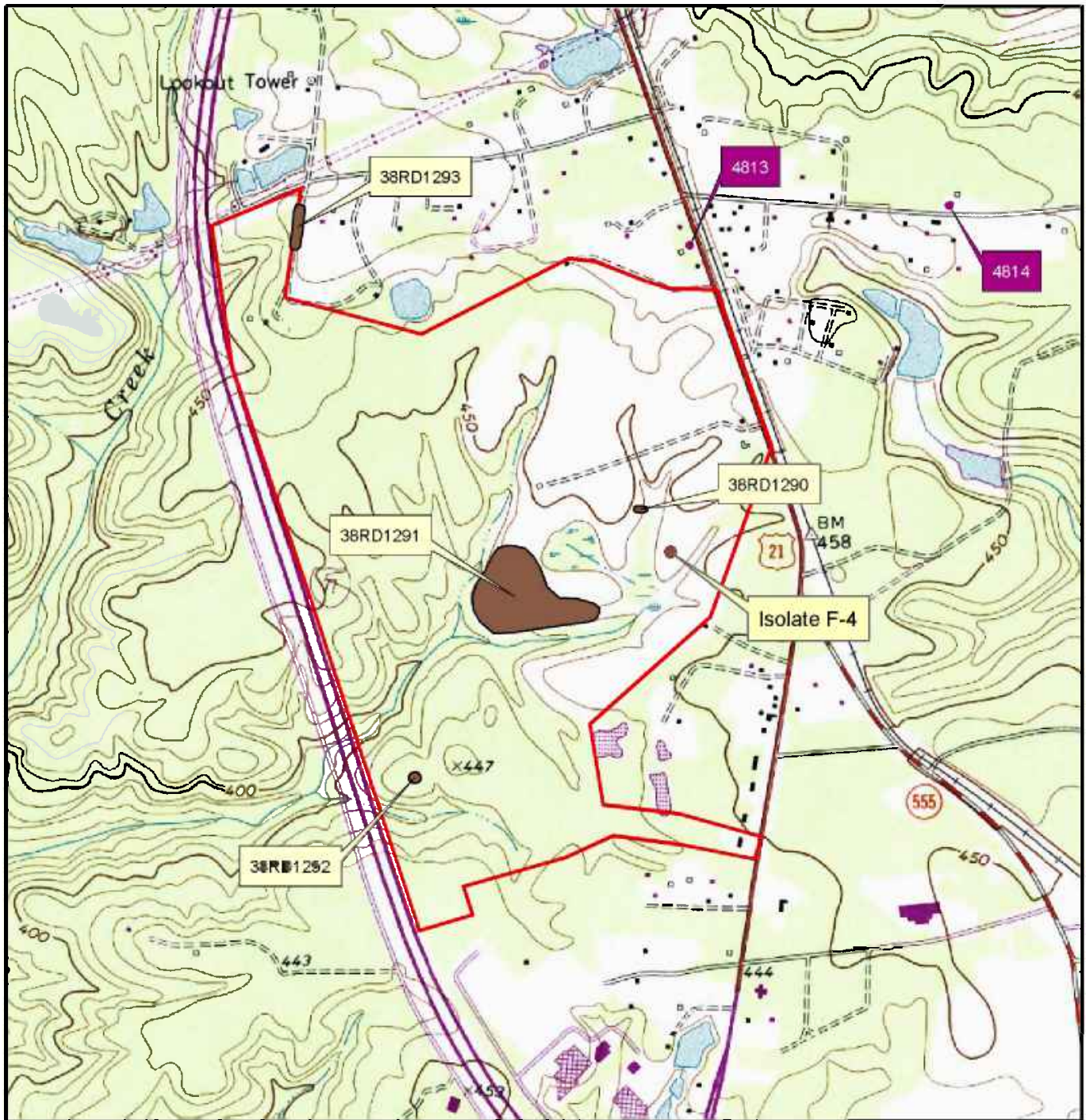


Figure 1. Firetower Road/Palmer Tract project area and cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius.

Base Map: Blythewood (1990) USGS 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

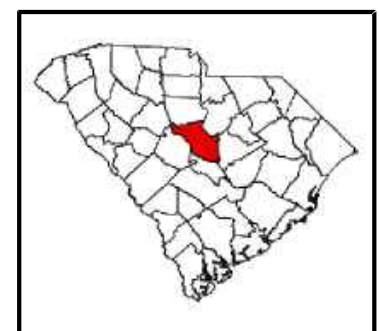
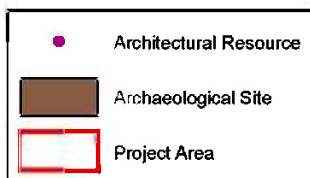
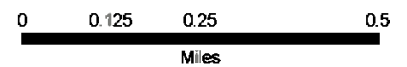




Figure 2. Recently plowed field, facing southeast.



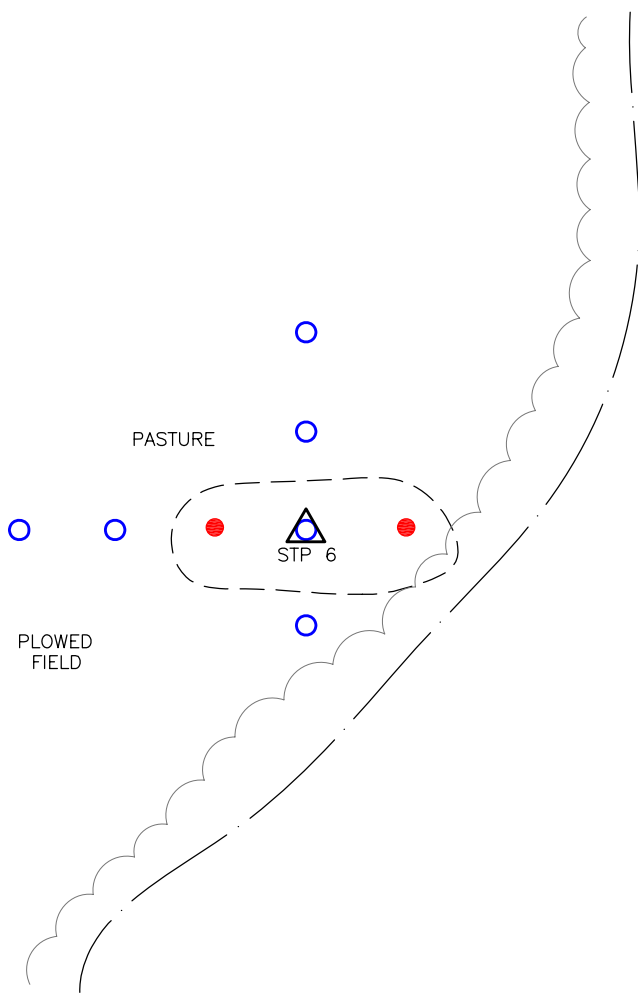
Figure 3. Pasture, facing southwest.









Figure 4. Clearcut in the southern portion of the tract, facing northeast

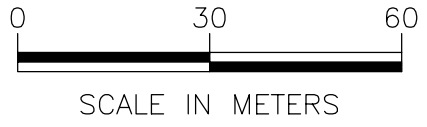


Figure 5. Site 38RD1290, facing east.



LEGEND

-  POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
-  NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
-  SITE DATUM
-  TREE LINE
-  SMALL STREAM
-  SITE BOUNDARY



SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	LAJ
DATE:	4-18-06



38RD1290 FIRETOWER ROAD / PALMER TRACT RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOB NO: 1616-06-176

FIGURE NO.
6



LEGEND

● POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST

○ NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST

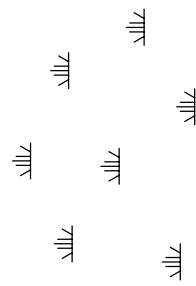
x SURFACE COLLECTION AREA

△ SITE DATUM
E 502183
N 3782970

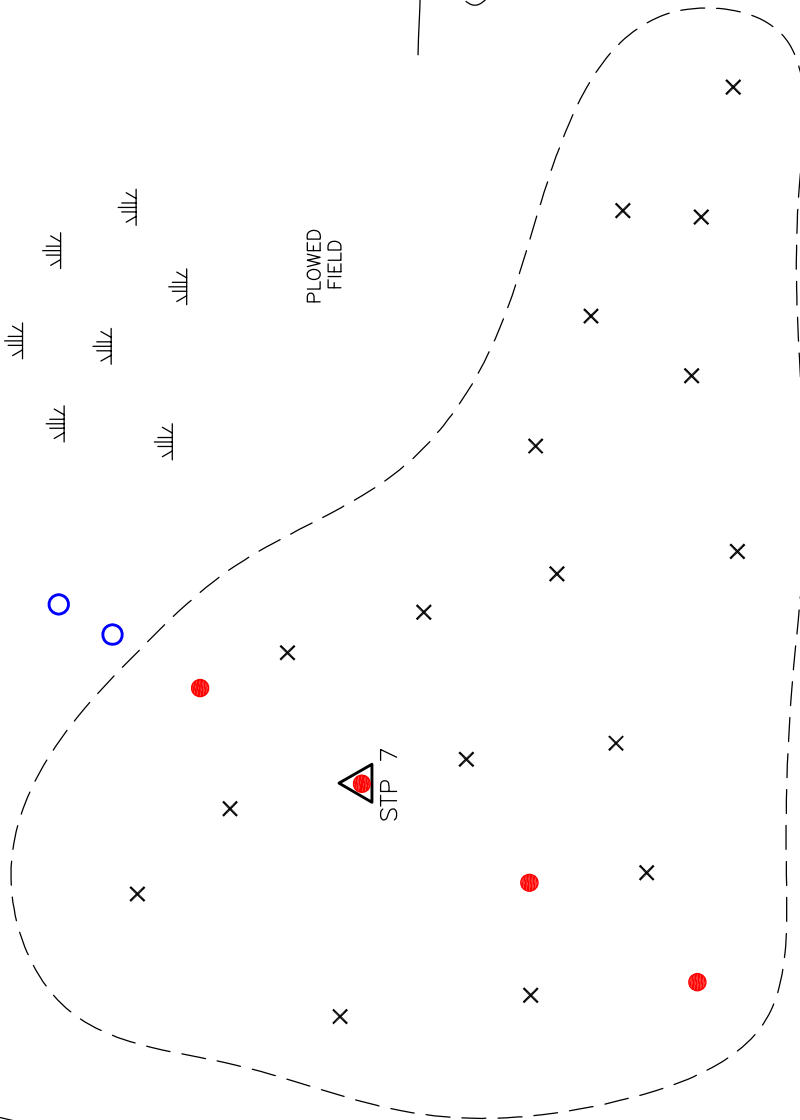
— STREAM

- - - SITE BOUNDARY

WETLANDS

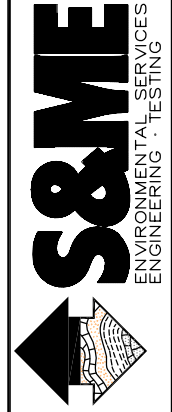


PLOWED FIELD



SCALE IN METERS

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	LAJ
DATE:	4-18-06



38RD1291
FIRETOWER ROAD / PALMER TRACT
 RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
 JOB NO. 1616-06-176

FIGURE NO. 7



Figure 8. Site 38RD1291, facing southwest.

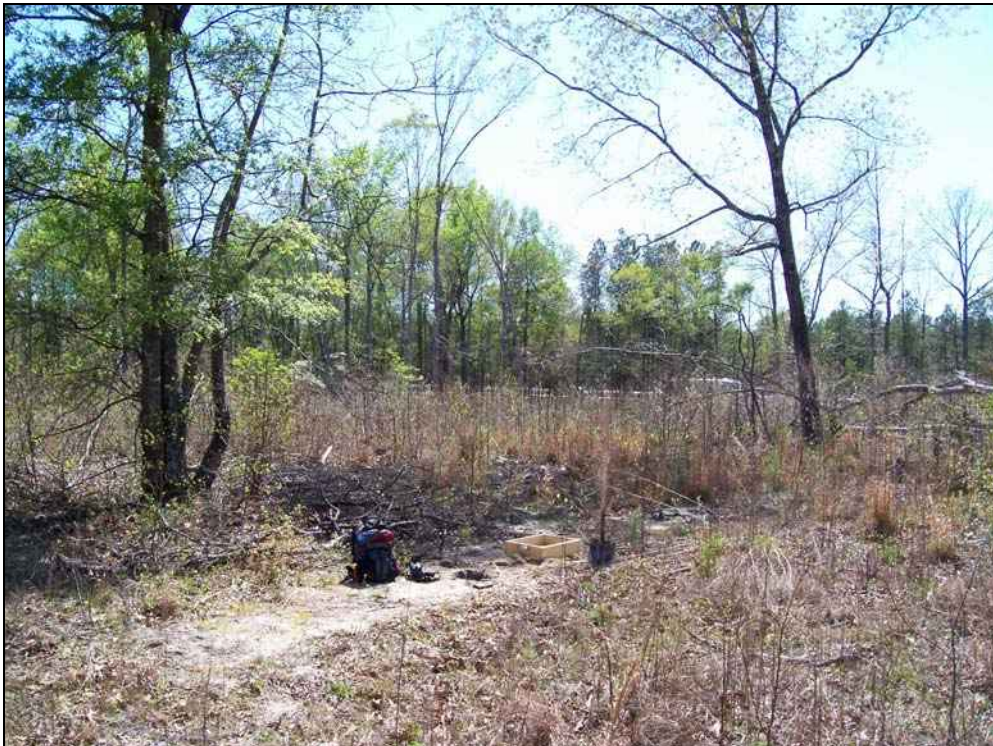
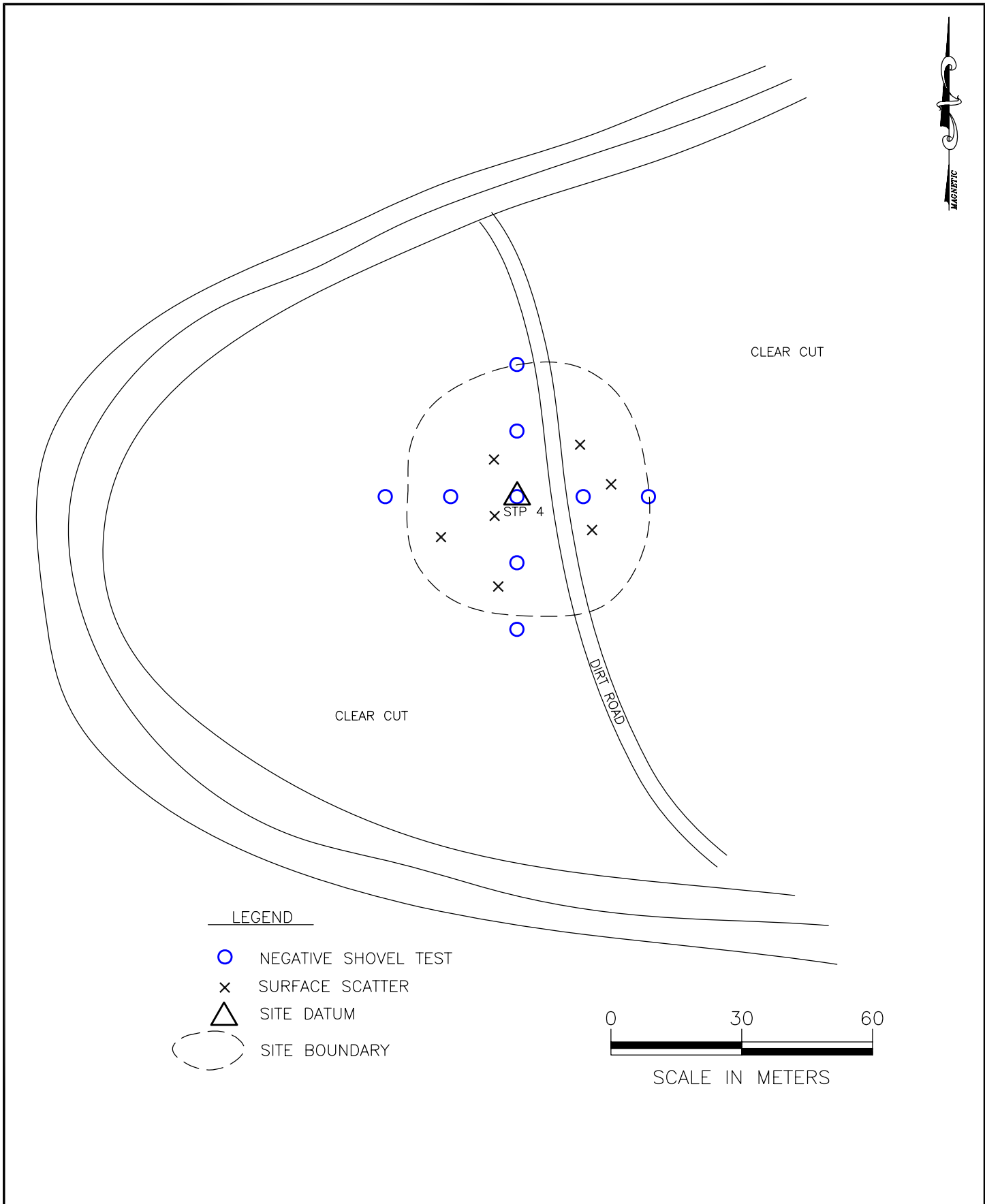


Figure 9. Site 38RD1292, facing southwest.

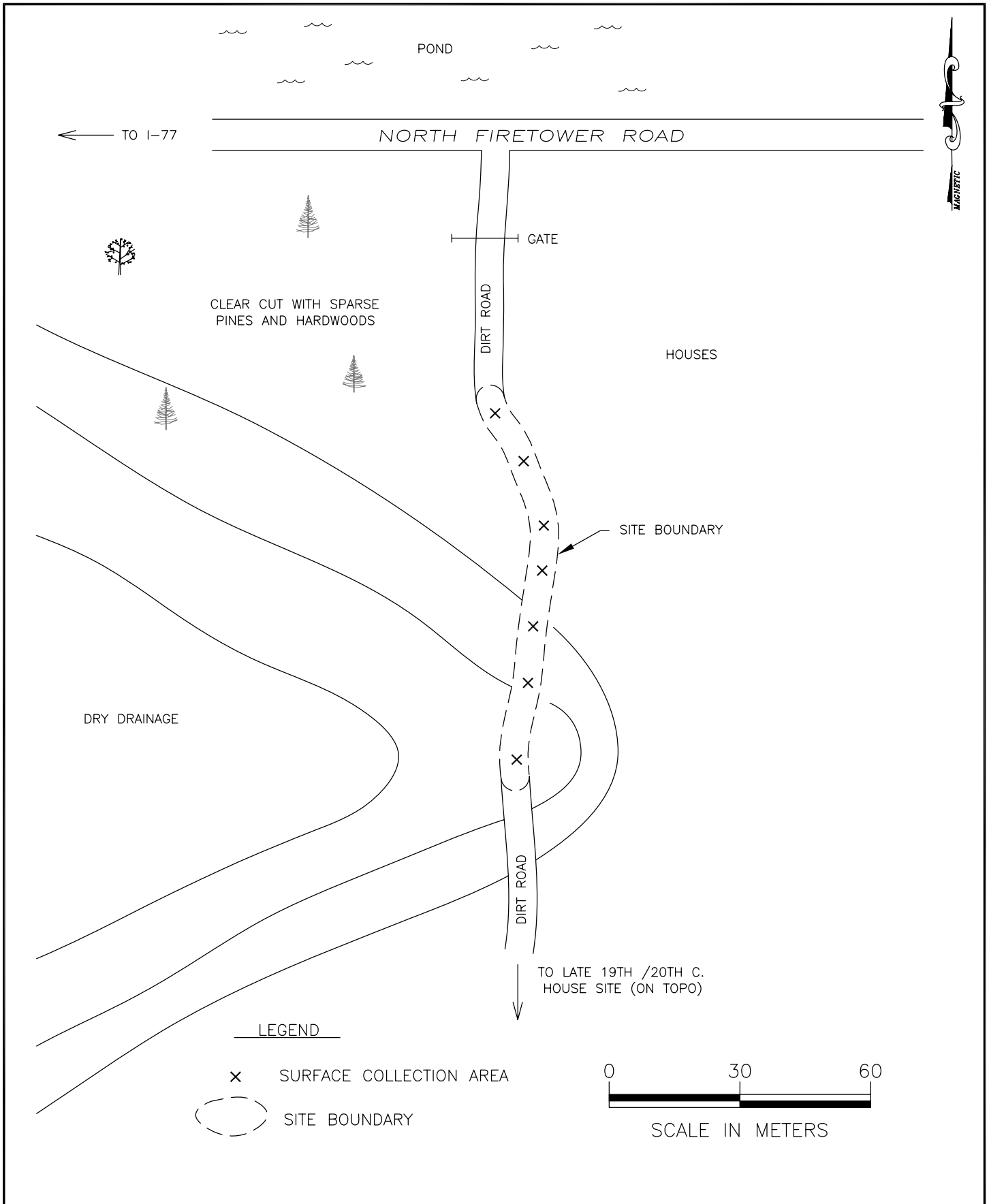


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DRAWN BY:	LAJ
DATE:	4-18-06



38RD1292 FIRETOWER ROAD / PALMER TRACT RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOB NO: 1616-06-176

FIGURE NO. 10



SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	LAJ
DATE:	4-18-06



38RD1293
FIRETOWER ROAD / PALMER TRACT
RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOB NO: 1616-06-176

FIGURE NO.
11



Figure 12. Site 38RD1293, facing south.

Appendix A - FireTower Road/Palmer Tract Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Type	Material	Description	Notes
38RD1290	1.1	STP 6+ 15W	0-20	1	1.3	Lithic	shatter	quartz		
38RD1290	2.1	STP 6+ 15W	60-70	1	7.5	Lithic	flake	orthoquartzite		
38RD1290	3.1	near STP 6	surface	2	9.8	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1291	1.1	STP 7+ 120m @ 210	0-80	1	42.7	Lithic	FCR	quartz		
38RD1291	1.2	STP 7+ 120m @ 210	0-80	2	0.7	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1291	1.3	STP 7+ 120m @ 210	0-80	2	1.0	Lithic	flake	chert		
38RD1291	2.1	STP 7	0-20	1	1.2	Lithic	flake	quartz	Thoms Creek	drag and jab
38RD1291	3.1	surface	0	1	3.9	Prehistoric Ceramic				
38RD1291	3.2	surface	0	1	43.4	Lithic	core	quartz		
38RD1291	3.3	surface	0	1	0.9	Lithic	flake	crystal quartz		
38RD1291	3.4	surface	0	27	84.3	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1291	3.5	surface	0	1	15.0	Lithic	shatter	quartz		
38RD1291	3.6	surface	0	1	22.9	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1291	3.7	surface	0	1	10.3	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1291	3.8	surface	0	1	5.6	Lithic	projectile point	quartz	Morrow Mountain	tip missing
38RD1291	3.9	surface	0	1	8.5	Lithic	projectile point	quartz	Morrow Mountain	39 x 22 x 12 mm
38RD1291	3.10	surface	0	1	2.1	Lithic	projectile point	quartz	Eared Yarkin	tip missing
38RD1291	3.11	surface	0	1	6.6	Lithic	projectile point	quartz	Guilford	38 x 20 x 9 mm
38RD1291	3.12	surface	0	1	5.7	Lithic	projectile point	quartz	Small Savannah River	tip missing
38RD1291	3.13	surface	0	1	5.8	Lithic	projectile point	quartz		base missing
38RD1291	3.14	surface	0	1	48.4	Lithic	biface	quartz		
38RD1291	3.15	surface	0	1	5.5	Lithic	biface	quartz		
38RD1291	3.16	surface	0	1	0.1	Lithic	flake	chert		
38RD1291	3.17	surface	0	2	19.9	Lithic	flake	rhylolite		
38RD1291	4.1	STP 7+ 60m @ 30	0-25	1	1.1	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1291	5.1	STP 7+ 60m @ 210	0-45	1	35.7	Lithic	core	quartz		
38RD1291	5.2	STP 7+ 60m @ 210	0-45	1	0.1	Lithic	flake	chert		
38RD1291	5.3	STP 7+ 60m @ 210	0-45	3	2.4	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1291	5.4	STP 7+ 60m @ 210	0-45	1	2.4	Lithic	flake	unidentified		
38RD1292	1.1	near STP 4	Surface	8	17.9	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1292	1.2	near STP 4	Surface	3	4.1	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1292	1.3	near STP 4	Surface	1	1.0	Lithic	flake	chert		thermally altered
38RD1293	1.1	surface	0	1	13.2	Lithic	projectile point	orthoquartzite	Kirk serrated	
38RD1293	1.2	surface	0	4	2.2	Lithic	flake	quartz		
38RD1293	1.3	surface	0	1	0.2	Lithic	flake	chert		
38RD1293	1.4	surface	0	1	2.5	Lithic	flake	siltstone		
Isolate F-4	1.1	surface	0	1	7.9	Lithic	shatter	quartz		
Isolate F-4	1.2	surface	0	1	11.6	Lithic	flake	quartz		



9.0 Appendix B – 2006 Project Y Report



PHASE I AND II ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS OF APPROXIMATELY 465
ACRES AT THE PROJECT Y TRACT
RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Final Report

Cultural Resources Department

October 2006

**PHASE I AND II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF
APPROXIMATELY 465 ACRES AT THE PROJECT Y TRACT
RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to:

Central South Carolina Alliance
1201 Main Street, Suite 100
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Submitted by:

S&ME, Inc
134 Suber Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

S&ME Project No. 1616-06-291

William Green, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors
William Green, Heather Jones, and Kenneth Styer

October 2006

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

On behalf of the Central South Carolina Alliance (CSCA), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 465 acres near Blythewood in Richland County, South Carolina (Figure 1). Phase II testing of sites 38RD1291 and 38RD1293 has also been completed. The project area is to be developed as a commercial park; however, engineered plans have not been created for specific development because future tenants have not been identified. The purpose of these investigations was to identify cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This work was done pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from June 19 through July 21, 2006. As a result of the survey, 11 archaeological sites and 10 isolated finds were recorded (Figure 1, Table 1). Of these resources, only site 38RD1293, an Early Archaic through Woodland period lithic and ceramic scatter is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining sites and isolated finds are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Based on these results, it is S&ME's recommendation that site 38RD1293 be avoided by ground disturbing activities. If this is not possible, then Central South Carolina Alliance and any Federal regulatory agencies should enter into consultation on ways to resolve potential adverse affects to site 38RD1293. As the remaining sites are ineligible for the National Register, we recommend that no additional work is necessary across the remainder of the 465-acre tract, and the project plans be allowed to proceed in those areas.

Table 1. Summary of Archaeological Sites and Management Recommendations.

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38RD1290	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1291	Middle Archaic–Late Woodland artifact scatter; 20 th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1292	Middle Archaic and Woodland artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1293	Early Archaic–Middle/Late Woodland artifact scatter	Eligible	Avoidance/Mitigation
38RD1295	Late 19 th /20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1296	20 th century house site; Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1297	Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic isolate	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1298	Late 19 th /early 20 th century house site; Prehistoric isolate	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1299	Late 19 th /20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1300	Early Archaic lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No additional work
38RD1301	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No additional work

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TABLES

Table 1. Summary of Archaeological Sites and Management Recommendations.ii

I. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Central South Carolina Alliance (CSCA), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 465 acres near Blythewood in Richland County, South Carolina (Figure 1). Phase II testing of sites 38RD1291 and 38RD1293 has also been completed. The project area is to be developed as a commercial park; however, engineered plans have not been created for specific development because future tenants have not been identified. The purpose of these investigations was to identify cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Work for this project was done in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 1616-4747-06, dated June 19, 2006.

The property is located immediately east of Interstate-77 (I-77) between Interchanges 24 and 27, approximately 1.1 miles south of the Town of Blythewood. This area is in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province. I-77 forms the western boundary of the project tract, Highway 21 forms a portion of the eastern boundary, and North Firetower Road forms a small portion of the northern boundary (Figure 1). The remaining boundaries are defined by surveyed property lines. Based on topography, vegetation, and the nature of the undertaking, the APE is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around the proposed project area.

As a result of the survey, 11 archaeological sites and 10 isolated finds were recorded (Figure 1, Table 1). Of these resources, only site 38RD1293, an Early Archaic through Woodland period lithic and ceramic scatter is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining sites and isolated finds are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from June 19 through July 21, 2006. Principal Archaeologist William Green and Archaeologist Kenneth Styer supervised the field investigations, and were assisted by Crew Chief Patrick Morgan and Field Technicians Amanda Brock, Neal Engel, Mara Mayer, Amber Sandman, Neal Sexton, Tenina Stallings, and Ben Stevens. Heather Jones did the historical research, and Mara Mayer performed the bulk of the laboratory analyses. The report was prepared by William Green, Heather Jones, and Kenneth Styer.

This report has been prepared in compliance with 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* (State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO] et al. 2005). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

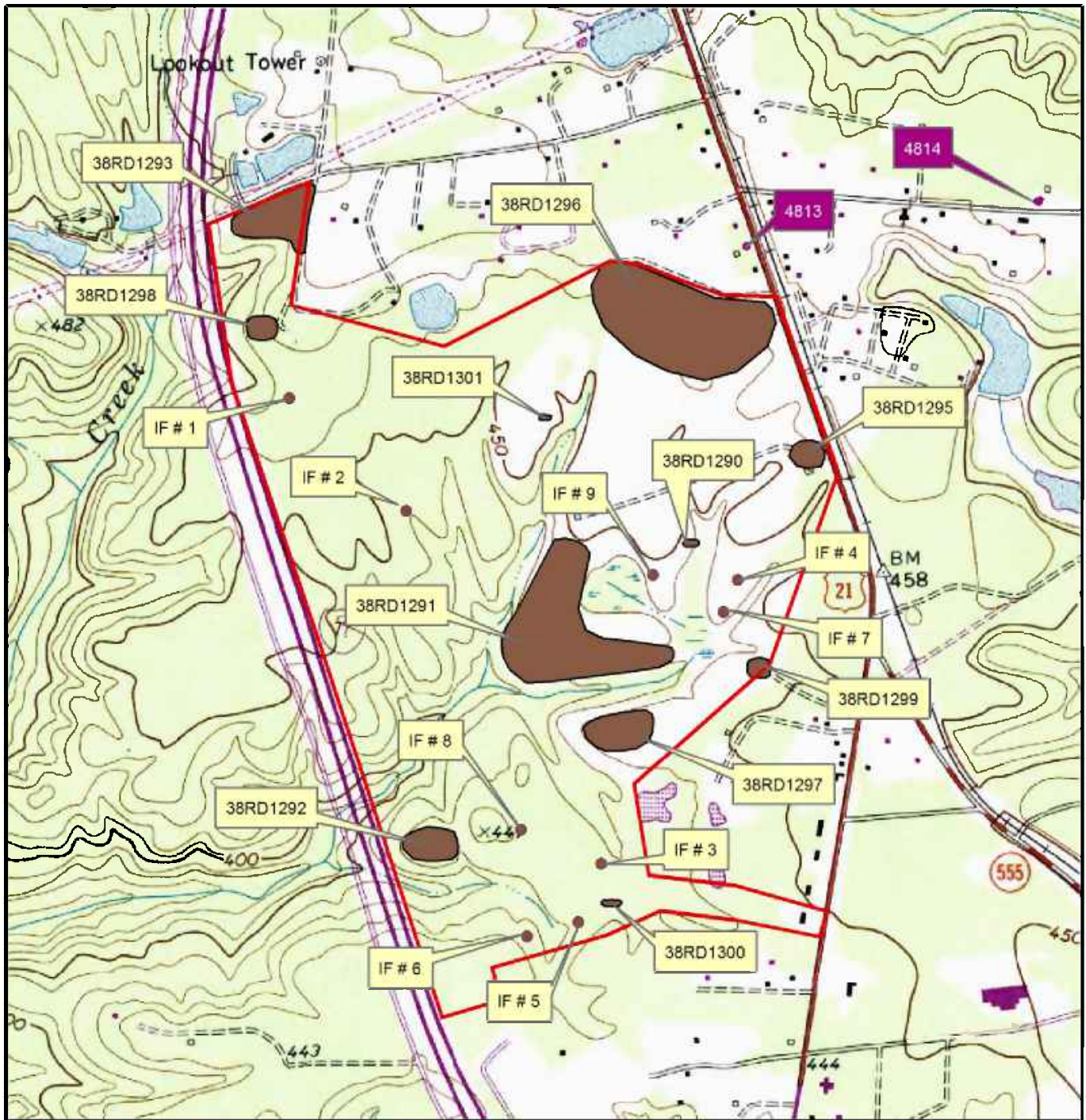
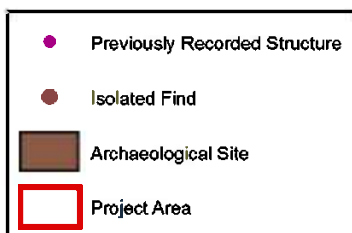


Figure 1. Cultural resources within the project area and surrounding APE.

Base Map: Blythewood (1980) USGS 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

GEOLOGY

The project area consists of approximately 465 acres located in the Sand Hills portion of the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province of South Carolina. The Sand Hills form the most inland portion of the Coastal Plain and are underlain by mostly sandy Cretaceous age sediments of the Black Mingo and Middendorf formations. These soils were eroded from a range of mountains in the northwest portion of the state approximately 65,000,000 years ago, and laid down in their present positions as fan deposits where they have weathered in place. Sediments rest unconformably on top of the underlying Piedmont crystalline bedrock at depths of between 20 and 120 feet. Massive, buff or tan kaolin beds are prevalent throughout the sequence, alternating with coarse-grained water-bearing sands and gravels which become increasingly prevalent near the base of the formation. Soil layers exhibit considerable lateral and vertical discontinuity.

TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

Topography in the project area consists of gently rolling hills dissected by small streams. Elevations range from 390 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along a tributary of Beasley Creek to 480 feet AMSL near the northwestern corner of the tract. The closest named drainage is Beasley Creek, which after joining Crane Creek, flows into the Broad River. A Rank 2 tributary of Beasley Creek, along with several of its smaller tributaries, runs through the middle of the project area, and there is another small tributary of Beasley Creek located in the northwest corner of the tract.

SOILS

Soils in the project area are typically deep, well drained deposits that formed in marine sediments. There are 10 different soil series in the project area; however, Blanton, Dothan, and Fuquay sands comprise the majority (approximately 60 percent) of the tract (Figure 2). A description of each soil series is presented below. The information for each series was obtained at the Natural Resource Conservation Service website (<http://soils.usda.gov/technical/classification/>).

Blanton series soils consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained soils on uplands and stream terraces in the Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy and loamy marine or eolian deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 45 percent.

Chewacla series soils consist of very deep, somewhat poorly drained alluvial soils found in river valleys of the Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

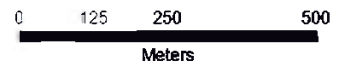
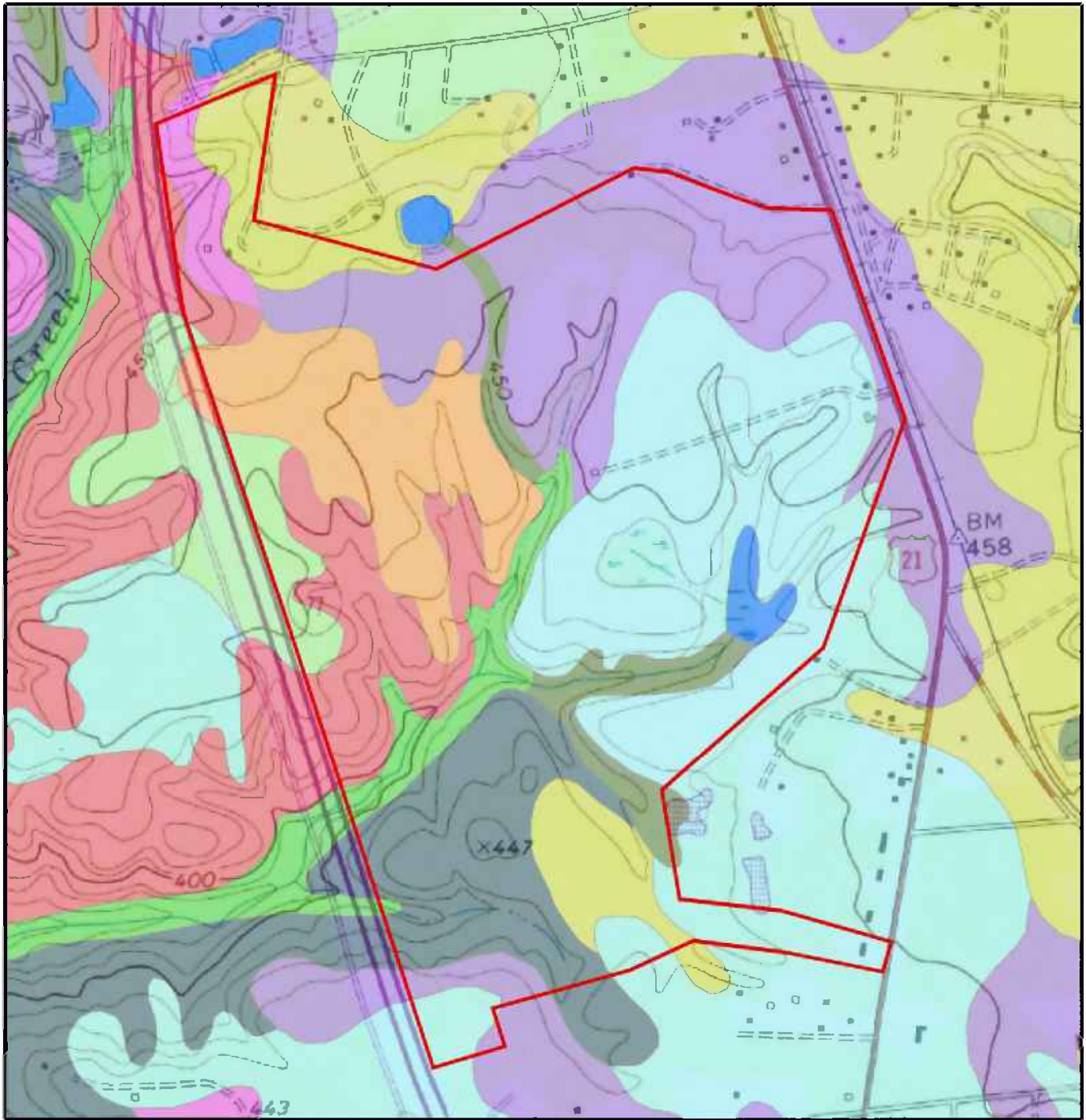
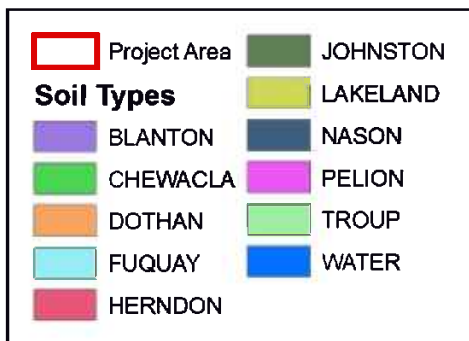


Figure 2. Soil types in the project area.

Base Maps: Blythewood Soil Classification Map (1973) and Blythewood (1990)
 USGS 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



Dothan series soils consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in thick beds of unconsolidated sediments of the Coastal Plain. These soils are found on broad, nearly level to strongly sloping uplands. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent.

Fuquay series soils consist of very deep, well drained soils found on uplands in the Coastal Plain. These soils formed in marine deposits and have slopes ranging from 0 to 10 percent.

Herndon series soils consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material mostly weathered from fine-grained metavolcanic rock of the Carolina Slate Belt. Slopes range from 2 to 25 percent.

Johnston series soils consist of very deep, very poorly drained alluvial soils found in floodplains and swamps in the Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

Lakeland series soils consists of very deep, excessively drained soils found on uplands of the Coastal Plain. They formed in thick beds of eolian or marine sands. Slopes are primarily from 0 to 12 percent, but can range to 85 percent in heavily dissected areas.

Nason series soils are deep, well drained soils found on uplands in the Coastal Plain. They formed in material weathered from schist and other fine grained metamorphic rocks. Slopes range from 0 to 50 percent.

Pelion series soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils found in the uplands of the Coastal Plain. These soils formed in marine deposits and have slopes ranging from 0 to 15 percent.

Troup series soils consists of deep, somewhat excessively drained soils with thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and loamy subsoils. They formed in unconsolidated sandy and loamy marine sediments on Coastal Plain uplands. Slopes range from 0 to 40 percent.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The climate in Richland County is generally hot and humid in the summer, with average daily highs in July of about 90° F. Summer thunderstorms are common, and the average humidity at dusk is 90 percent. The growing season lasts approximately 202 days, from early April through late October. Winters tend to be short and moderately cold, with average daily lows in January of 31° F. Precipitation averages about 27 inches a year, with all but 2 inches occurring as rainfall (Lawrence 1978:1-2, Tables 1-3).

Vegetation in the project area primarily consists of agricultural fields and pasture (Figures 3 and 4). Mixed pines and hardwoods also surround several small streams going through the tract (Figure 5), and there are a few areas that apparently have been cleared within the last several years (Figure 6).



Figure 3. Agricultural field, facing southeast.



Figure 4. Pasture, facing southwest.



Figure 5. Vegetation surrounding a small drainage, facing east.



Figure 6. Clearcut in the southern portion of the tract, facing northeast

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Over the last two decades there has been much debate over when humans first arrived in the New World. The traditional and still more widely accepted 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 moved southward through an ice free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets, to eventually settle in North and South America.

Recently, this interpretation has been called into question, with several sites providing possible evidence for earlier (Pre-Clovis) occupations. These sites include Monte Verde in southern Chile (Dillehay 1989; Meltzer et al. 1997), Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania (Adavasio et al. 1979, 1980a, 1980b, 1990), the Cactus Hill (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997) and Saltville (McDonald 2000) sites in Virginia, and more locally, the Topper site in Allendale County, South Carolina (Goodyear 2005). Despite the growing number of sites attributed to pre-Clovis occupations, there are still major problems surrounding each site, precluding their widespread acceptance.

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

The Paleoindian period can be tentatively dated from about 13,000–10,000 B.P. At the beginning of this period, most of South Carolina was cool and dry, with boreal tundra and spruce/pine forests covering most of the state. By the end of this period, the climate ameliorated, rainfall was more frequent, and the state was covered with deciduous forests that contained beech, elm, hickory, oak, and birch (Anderson et al. 1996; Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Goodyear et al. 1989). It was also during this time that the large megafauna, including mammoth, mastodon, giant sloth, and bison became extinct. It is still not clear whether humans or the climate played a more prevalent role in the extinction of these large animals, although it is likely that both contributed to their extinction.

Unfortunately, most of our knowledge about the Paleoindian period in the Southeast is based on surface collections and inference rather than controlled subsurface excavations. The limited information we do have, however, suggests that 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. Settlements appears to be concentrated along major rivers near the Fall Line and in the Coastal Plain, although it is almost certain that many additional sites along the coast have been inundated by the rise of sea level that has occurred since that time (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

Paleoindian 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). Tools were typically well-made and manufactured from high-grade, 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.

Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.)

Environmental change at the 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 concomitant 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 8,000 and 4,000 B.P., southern pine communities became more prevalent in the interriverine uplands, and extensive riverine swamps were formed (Anderson et al. 1996; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

The Archaic period has typically 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.). based on changes in projectile point morphology, settlement patterns, and subsistence practices. Each of these subperiods appears to have been lengthy and successful in adapting technology to prevailing climatic and environmental conditions of the time.

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic include a variety of side- and corner-notched projectile point types such as Dalton, Hardaway, Palmer, Kirk, and Taylor. Other tools of this period include hafted and non-hafted unifacial scrapers, perforators, drills, graters, hammerstones, grinding stones, and choppers (Coe 1964; Daniel 1992:74). There is also a greater reliance on local lithic sources than there was during the preceding Paleoindian Period, and tools are sometimes made of lesser quality materials (Goodyear et al. 1989:38–39).

During the Early Archaic there appears to be a gradual, but steady increase in population and a shift in settlement patterns. In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models of Early Archaic social organization and settlement have been proposed (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Hanson 1988). In general, these models hypothesize that Early Archaic societies were organized into small, band-sized communities of 25 to 50 people whose main territory surrounded a portion of a major river such as the Saluda and Broad rivers (Anderson and Hanson 1988:Figure 3). 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 1500 people that periodically gathered at strategic locations near the Fall Line for communal food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates and information. Archaeological sites near the project area that may represent aggregation sites include Nipper, Manning, Taylor, and Thom’s Creek (Anderson and Hanson 1988:271).

Recently, 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 are moving between major drainages just as easily as they are moving along them. In contrast to earlier models, group movements are tethered to stone quarries rather than to specific drainages. Regardless of which model is correct, settlement patterns generally reflect a relatively high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources such as nuts, migratory water fowl, and white-tailed deer.

Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic subperiod (ca. 8000–5000 B.P.) 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. It was during this time that extensive riverine swamps were formed, and the river and estuary systems took their modern configuration. The relationship between climatic, environmental, and cultural change during this period; however, is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5-14).

In contrast to both the Early and Late Archaic, there seems to be a wider geographic distribution and a higher density of Middle Archaic sites in the region, suggesting that a mid-Holocene population increase may have taken place. This population increase should be viewed with caution; however, as it is primarily based on the distribution of Morrow Mountain points. Morphological correlates of Morrow Mountain points (e.g., Rossville, [Ritchie 1961]), have been found in other regions dating to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Thus, Morrow Mountain-like points could span a much longer period than is currently believed. Anderson (1996:164) also argues against a substantial population increase, stating “site concentrations in Georgia and the Carolinas are ... unlikely to represent the presence of dense populations, but instead reflect the remains of small, organizationally uncomplicated groups ranging widely over the landscape.” Regardless of whether there was a population increase, small, mobile hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the core social and economic unit in South Carolina.

There are a number of large, multicomponent sites with substantial Middle Archaic components found in the Midlands, including Manning, Nipper Creek, Thom’s Creek, and 38LX5 (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:75-78). Large Middle Archaic sites tend to occur along rivers, while numerous small upland lithic scatters dot the interriverine landscape. Subsistence was likely based on a wide variety of resources such as white-tailed deer, squirrel, nuts, fish, and migratory

birds, although direct evidence of Middle Archaic subsistence is generally lacking in South Carolina. Unlike the subsequent Late Archaic, shell fish do not seem to have been an important part of the diet.

Middle Archaic tools tend to be expediently manufactured and have a more rudimentary appearance than those found during the preceding Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. They are also made predominately of locally available raw materials such as quartz (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). Diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Archaic include bifurcated points including McCorkle, Lecroy, St. Albans, and later stemmed points such as Stanly and Morrow Mountain. There are also several transitional Middle Archaic-Late Archaic forms such as Guilford, Brier Creek and Allendale/MALA (an acronym for Middle Archaic Late Archaic). Ground stone tools such as axes, adzes, grinding stones, and atlatl weights also become more common during the Middle Archaic.

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic subperiod, which lasted from about 5000–3000 B.P., saw a number of important developments in the region, including increasing sedentism, the introduction of soapstone and ceramic vessel technology, the use of pit storage, and possibly the beginnings of small-scale horticulture.

Recent analyses of Late Archaic settlement patterns in the Sand Hills and adjacent areas indicate that groups gathered in large numbers at sites along major rivers in the spring and summer, and established base camps near large tributaries that were occupied during the spring through early fall. These large gathering areas may have been used for ritual feasting and other communal activities; at least one site, Stallings Island in the middle Savannah River Valley, seems to have functioned as a mortuary as well (Sassaman et al. 2006). These congregation areas are probably analogous to the spectacular Late Archaic shell rings on the Coast, which served as seasonal gathering, feasting, and ceremonial areas (Saunders and Russo 2002). In the late fall and winter, populations dispersed into the uplands living in small, semiautonomous groups (Sassaman and Anderson 1995; Sassaman et al. 1990).

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 creation 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 anadromous and freshwater 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 plants such as *Cucurbita* (squash and gourds), sunflower, sumpweed, and chenopod, were being cultivated on a small-scale basis, but direct evidence for these cultigens is lacking in South Carolina.

The most common diagnostic stone tool of the Late Archaic period is the Savannah River point (Coe 1964), a broad-bladed stemmed point found under a variety of names from Florida to Canada. There are also smaller variants of Savannah River points, including Otarre Stemmed and Small Savannah River points, that date to the transitional Late Archaic/Earl Woodland. Other Late Archaic artifacts include soapstone cooking discs, winged bannerstones, cruciform drills, shell tools, worked bone, and most importantly fiber-tempered Stallings Island and sand-tempered Thom's Creek pottery. The type site for Thom's Creek pottery is located just south of Columbia along the Congaree River (Griffin 1945).

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

Woodland Period (ca. 3000–1000 B.P.)

The Woodland period sees a number of important developments in the region, including a gradual increase in population and sedentism, the widespread adoption of ceramic vessel technology, the introduction of the bow and arrow technology, the intensification of horticultural activities, the establishment of long distance trading networks, and the use of conical burial mounds for interring the dead. Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland is traditionally divided into three subperiods: Early Woodland (3000-2500 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2500-1500 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1500-1000 B.P.). Each of these subperiods is discussed below; however, it should be noted that there is no well-defined cultural sequence for the South Carolina Midlands, and that ceramic typologies are drawn primarily from surrounding areas.

Early Woodland (3000–2500 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 period. 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).

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 do not appear to have been an important part of the diet.

Middle Woodland (2500–1500 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, semipermanent 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 increase in importance during this period, 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 found (Sassaman et al. 1990:96). On the other end of the settlement spectrum, site 38LX5 in Lexington County 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 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 period (1500-1000 B.P.) in South Carolina and sites of this time period are rarely encountered. Some have suggested (e.g., Trinkley 1990) that the South Carolina Piedmont may have been a relatively uninhabited buffer zone between groups as it was during the subsequent Mississippian period. A more likely explanation is that sites of this time period are underrepresented because of the difficulty in recognizing Late Woodland artifact assemblages. In general, Late Woodland societies tend to be marked by an increasingly sedentary lifestyle and improvements in food storage and preparation technologies. Although corn and squash were used in the region at this time, they did not comprise a significant part of the diet.

Pottery of the Late Woodland period throughout much of the Piedmont is characterized by the later stages of the Yadkin-Uwharrie sequence proposed by Coe (1964). Uwharrie ceramics include plain, brushed, cordmarked, textile-impressed (including net and fabric), simple stamped, and curvilinear complicated stamped types that are tempered with sand and crushed quartz inclusions (Anderson et al. 1996). Associated lithic artifacts include small and medium sized triangular projectile points (e.g., Uwharrie points). In the upper Savannah River Valley and surrounding areas of the Piedmont, a variety of complicated stamped Swift Creek and Napier period ceramics are found in Late Woodland assemblages. Anderson and Joseph (1988:246) also believe that that Middle Woodland Cartersville and Connestee ceramics with plain, simple stamped and checked stamped surface treatments may extend later in time than originally thought.

In the Coastal Plain, there is a confusing proliferation of ceramic types for the Late Woodland period, including Wilmington, Hanover, Mount Pleasant, and Cape Fear (Anderson et al. 1996). Ceramics are 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. (1996:264) 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 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 transitional Late Woodland/Early Mississippian type, with dates from Mattassee Lake ranging from 610–1140 B.P. (Anderson et al. 1982:354).

Mississippian Period (ca. 1000–500 B.P.)

The Mississippian Period saw dramatic changes across most 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 that usually were built along major rivers to take advantage of the rich floodplain soils. Smaller hamlets and farmsteads dotted the landscape around villages and provided food, tribute, and services to the chief in return for protection and inclusion in the sociopolitical system. While Mississippian subsistence was focused to a large extent on intensive maize agriculture, the hunting and gathering of aquatic and terrestrial resources supplemented Mississippian diets (Anderson 1994).

Mound centers have been found along most major river systems in the Southeast, and South Carolina is no exception. Major Mississippian mounds in the area include the Mulberry site along the Wateree River in central South Carolina; Santee/Fort Watson/Scotts Lake 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). The closest mound centers to the project area are Adamson, Mulberry, Belmont Neck and Boykin found approximately 20 miles to the east along the Wateree River in Kershaw County.

Diagnostic artifacts of the Mississippian period include small triangular projectile points, ground stone tools, and polished stone objects. Various ceremonial items were manufactured from stone, bone, shell, mica, and copper that were used as symbolic markers of chiefly power and status. Mississippian ceramic styles were also very different from the preceding Woodland Period,

which has allowed archaeologists to differentiate this period into temporal subdivisions and distinct cultural areas.

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

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Introduction

The project tract is located near the border of present day Richland and Fairfield counties, in a historically rural area that has shared in many of the same developments. 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 it divided each district into counties. Camden District contained seven of the new counties, including Richland and Fairfield (Figure 7). As South Carolina grew, local governments became more important and new counties were created. In 1791, with the creation of Kershaw County, the original boundaries of Richland and Fairfield counties slightly changed (Stauffer 1998:7-9, 12; Edgar 1998:215, 248, 265), although the project area has been at or near the county line since the eighteenth century.

Native American Settlements

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 1989, 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, which reportedly had over 1000 bowmen at that time

(DePratter 1989:133). By 1701, however, when John Lawson visited the area 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 (Figure 8). Lawson found the Congaree to be friendly and hospitable to his men and was intrigued by the 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 and the Wateree 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 had been an Indian trader and was probably already familiar with these groups (Merrell 1989:55-56). A year later, in 1693, the Congaree captured and enslaved some Cherokee, who protested to the colonial government over these actions (Milling 1940:269).

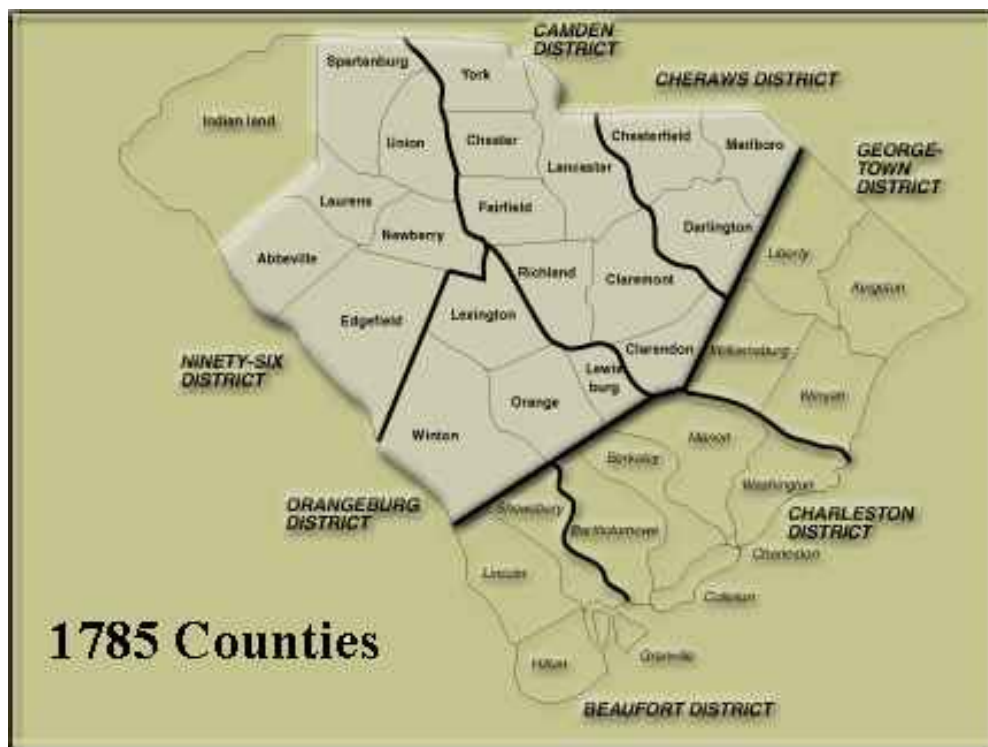


Figure 7. South Carolina's counties in 1785 (Stauffer 1998:9).

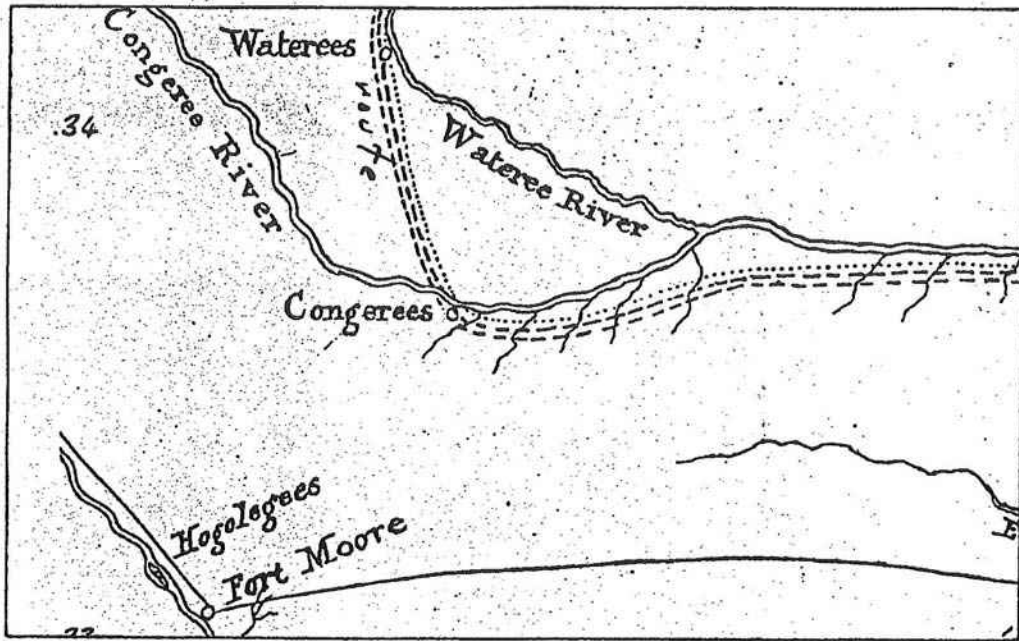


Figure 8. Barnwell's Map of 1711 and 1713 showing the location of the Congaree and Wateree Indians.



Figure 9. Herman Moll's map of 1729 showing the location of the Congaree and Wateree Indians.

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 (Figures 8 and 9). 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 (Milling 1940:209; Hodge 1910(2):910).

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, in present day Calhoun County, and claimed that there were only 125 total members of both the Congaree and Santee tribes. Barnwell was successful in his recruiting, however, as one of his three companies, the Esaw Company, included 13 warriors from the Congaree and Santee Indians, as well as 28 men from the Wateree (Taukchiray 1985:1; Taukchiray 1984:52-53).

At the onset of the Yamasee War, the colonial government made some overtures towards the northern tribes. They sent a 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 (Taukchiray 1985:6; Swanton 1979:101; Wright 1981:124; Crane 1928:172; Money 1970:80).

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).

First European Settlers

The lands that lie in northern Richland County and southern Fairfield County did not see permanent European settlement until the mid- and late-eighteenth century. The area that would become Richland County essentially lies between the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, narrowing as one moves southeasterly to the point where the two rivers converge. Situated directly to the north, Fairfield County is located between the Broad and Wateree Rivers. 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. 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 Richland or Fairfield County in the 1780s. 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 (McMaster 1946:11; Moore 1993:58). Other settlers from Virginia, as well as those of English, German, and Scot-Irish descent 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 (McMaster 1946:13-15; 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 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 (McMaster 1946:17; Moore 25-27).

The beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1776 did not have much affect 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 as British forces withdrew from the coast, citizens in the Midlands 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, while Fairfield County was the largest with a population of 7,623. 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 closer to the statewide average, with 36.6 percent of its residents being enslaved, whereas Fairfield County had only a 19.9 percent slave population (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, and by 1810, the lower Piedmont, including Fairfield District, had eclipsed Richland in cotton production. 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 both counties. 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; McMaster 1946:35).

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 15th 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 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. Fairfield County also experienced considerable population growth, with the number of people more than doubling between 1790 and 1820, resulting in 17,174 total residents. By 1840, Richland County had a population of over 16,000, while Fairfield County's population totaled more than 20,000. By 1860, however, growth in the two counties had stagnated and neither county had gained more 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, especially in Fairfield County. 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 though 1860 when Richland's population consisted of 59.8 percent slaves and South Carolina's average was 57.2

percent. Fairfield County, on the other hand, had only a 19.9 percent slave population in 1790, much lower than the statewide average of 43 percent. The success of cotton, however, required a change, and slavery became more widespread in Fairfield County. By 1820, slaves made up 45.1 percent of Fairfield's population, a significant increase from thirty years prior. Fairfield's slave population continued to swell, and by 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, Fairfield District's population consisted of 70.3 percent slaves (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, and 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 pass through the rural northern region of Richland County into the southern portion of Fairfield 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 brought 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, making profits for both the farmers and the cotton brokers in the city (Herring 1984:21; Moore 1993:137-138).

Civil War and Reconstruction

In 1860, census figures showed that Richland County had begun a trend that it would continue throughout the rest of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Bolstered by the growth of Columbia, Richland County was adding residents at a faster rate than Fairfield County and was beginning to draw closer to its neighbor in terms of overall population. Both Richland and Fairfield maintained diverse agricultural pursuits, producing food crops and livestock, but cotton was still the dominant cash crop. In 1860, Fairfield had the fourth most valuable farmland in the state, worth \$6,314,020. Richland, on the other hand, had the third lowest value at \$2,099,715. Fairfield was also the second largest producer of corn, and it produced the fourth highest yield of cotton. Producing livestock for consumption was also important to Fairfield's economy, with animals valued at \$337,561 ranking only behind Abbeville and Edgefield. Richland, although still producing moderate agricultural yields, 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. Throughout 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 Piedmont region, including Richland and Fairfield districts, gathered and drilled at the fairgrounds to the north of Columbia before heading out to campaigns

in other states. Women in the 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. This was not always a voluntary effort, especially after 1863, when the state required farmers to limit their planting of cotton and to donate one-tenth of their crop yields to the government (Moore 1993:183-191). As Columbia continued to aid the war effort with manufacturing ventures, it grew in importance, and 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 and Fairfield counties, 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 and Fairfield counties generally returned to the path they had been following before the war. For instance, Richland County continued to produce many of the same crops but, due in part to changes brought about by the Civil War, its 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, and 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. In Fairfield County, agricultural production had fallen slightly from its 1860 numbers, but it remained high in relation to production in other counties. The number of farms in Fairfield County in 1870 was 1,610, more than double the 707 that the county had in 1860. The majority of these farms were less than 10 acres, but many were 20 and 500 acres as well. Ten years later, Fairfield County had 2,851 farms, nearly half between 20 and 50 acres in size. By 1880, Cotton production had surpassed antebellum numbers, resulting in 25,729 bales; this was fourth among South Carolina counties (McMaster 1946: 50; 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, but 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 had

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 Richland and Fairfield counties. 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 they had lived in before the war. Between 1860 and 1870, the population of Richland and Fairfield counties began moving in opposite directions; Richland was slowly growing while Fairfield began losing people. In both counties, however, over two-thirds of the population was newly freed blacks looking to support themselves and their families. By the 1880s, Richland's population was steadily growing, increasing over 8,000 residents within the decade, while at the same time Fairfield had only increased in population by less than 1,000 people (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 growing and becoming towns. Both Richland and Fairfield were still predominantly rural counties, 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).

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, while Fairfield had made only a modest gain to 29,425. Ten years later, the trend continued with Richland adding nearly 10,000 residents, while Fairfield's population showed an increase of only 17 people. While much of Richland County's growth was in Columbia, the northern reaches of the county, including the project area, 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 and the project area (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 live 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, had 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.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT TRACT

The land in and around the project tract was likely settled in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, as settlers moved inland and away from the banks of the major rivers in the area. Many of the early county property records were destroyed during the Civil War, making identification of individual property owners difficult. Additionally, place names were often different in the eighteenth century, with multiple names or multiple spellings of the same name referring to the same place. Surviving state records do seem to indicate that settlers claimed the lands near the interior creeks that surround the project area over a long period of time, beginning in the 1770s and continuing well into the 1800s. Even this can be somewhat deceiving, however, because in early Colonial times all state records were recorded in Charleston, and travel to Charleston from rural Richland and Fairfield counties was long and difficult. Consequently, many immigrants to the area probably did not register their claims immediately or possibly at all (Herring 1984:30; McMaster 1946:12; SCDAAH, Surveyor General's Office [SGO] 1784a, 1784b, 1796).

It is likely that Beasley Creek is named for some of the region's early settlers. Although not the earliest recorded residents in the area, there were families with the Beasley name residing in the vicinity by the turn on the nineteenth century. In 1797, a woman named Elizabeth Beasley registered a plat for 166 acres on a branch of Crain (Crane) Creek in Richland County, and in 1800 a Jesse Beesly registered a plat for 104 acres, also on Crain Creek. Present day Beasley Creek flows into Crane Creek south of the project area, so it is possible that this is the branch of Crain Creek described in the plats that took the name of these early residents (SCDAH, SGO 1796: State Plat Books [SPB] 36, 37). Others who made early claims near the project tract and in the surrounding areas include Jacob Lewis, Robert Dukes, Moses Dukes, Benjamin Hodge,

George Hunter, John Bostick, and William Young. Additionally in July 1786, a group of four men, James Craig, Henry Hunteo, and Minor and John Winn registered a plat for 9,031 acres on Rice Creek (now Twentyfive Mile Creek) in Camden District, which shows a “Charleston Road” running through the property. It is probable that none of these men ever lived on this property and because of its size, it could indicate an attempt to create large investment properties that were either farmed as absentee plantations or rented/sold to settlers looking to establish smaller farms in the area (SCDAH, SGO 1784a:SPB 1; SGO 1784b:SPB 3,13; SGO 1796:SPB 38, 39, 44, 46, 54).

Although settlement near the project tract increased during the early nineteenth century, the area remained rural in character, relying on agriculture to sustain itself. On the maps of Richland and Fairfield districts in Robert Mills’ *Atlas of South Carolina* (1825), there are no property owners shown in or near the project area, indicating that there were likely no large landowners. On these maps, Rice Creek is shown flowing near the project area, and the “Road to Winnsborough” runs by the tract following a similar route as current Farrow Road (Figure 10). The 1840s brought new life to the rural areas of South Carolina’s interior, as railroad pioneers began a tremendous building effort to link Columbia to major cities such as Charleston on the coast and even as far as Cincinnati, Ohio. Although not all of these ventures were successful, by 1850, there were tracks connecting Columbia to both Charlotte and Greenville. The Charlotte connection, running north through the rural areas of the county near the project tract, would change the landscape, demographics, and economics of the region (Moore 1993:136-137).

The present day town of Blythewood, located to the north of the project tract, had its humble beginnings as a railroad depot called Doko that was established in the 1850s. Doko was an important railroad outpost near the border of Richland and Fairfield counties, and from the 1850s through the turn of the century, the railroad was the lifeblood of the area. Cotton and produce that were grown in the surrounding areas were shipped from the Doko depot and a post office was created there in 1857. In 1860, Dr. S. W. Bookhart established the Blythewood Female Institute located one mile west of the Doko depot. In 1877, Doko changed its name to Blythewood, and on December 24, 1879, it was incorporated as the Town of Blythewood (Moore 1993:171, 189; Neuffer 1979:21). Doko also played a minor part in the Civil War, as General Wade Hampton telegraphed General P.G.T. Beauregard from there on February 18, 1865, indicating that he wished “to attack Sherman’s corps one at a time and destroy each corps before it could be reinforced, since Sherman marches in so extended a manner” (Neuffer 1970:7). This tactic could have served to significantly delay Sherman’s northwardly march, dragging out the end of the war.

After the Civil War, the rural character of the project area remained intact, although the town of Blythewood continued to grow. The number of farms in both Richland and Fairfield counties increased throughout the late nineteenth century, indicating a breaking up of larger estates into smaller sharecropping and tenant farm parcels. Records of the local Freedmen’s Bureau indicate that whites often suffered in destitution to nearly the same extent as blacks, and they sometimes looked to the Bureau for assistance. This demonstrates that many rural farmers were having a difficult time making ends meet (Moore 1993:217). Although Fairfield County in general had a population that was predominately black, this was not the case in the southern portion of the

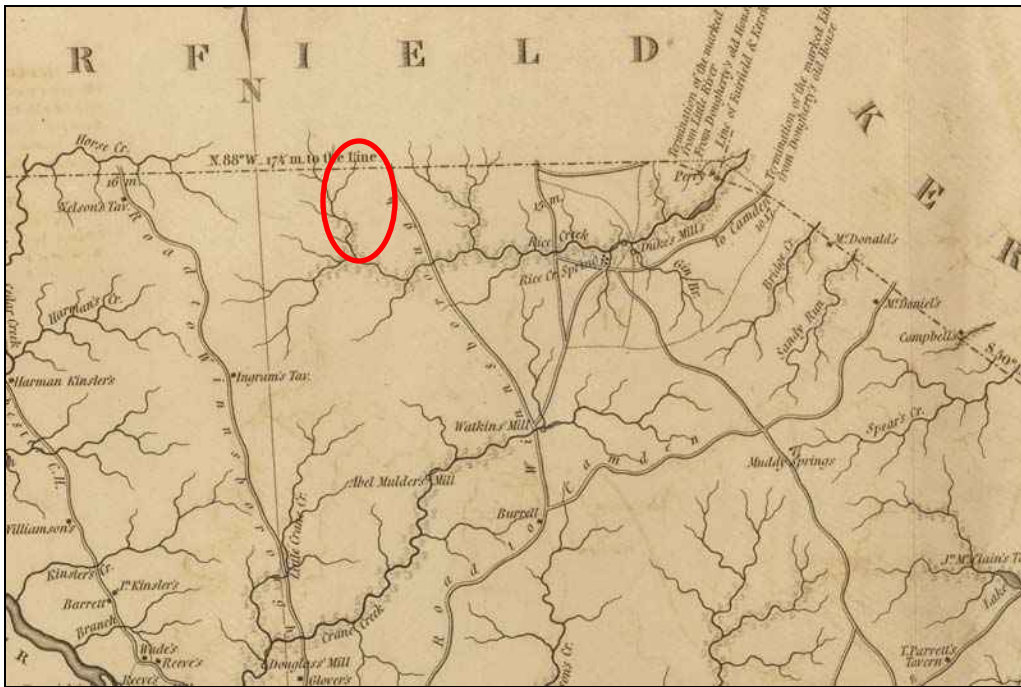


Figure 10. Mills' Atlas (1825) of Richland County showing approximate area of the project tract.



Figure 11. 1876 Map of Fairfield County (Elkin 1876).

county near the project tract. An 1876 map of Fairfield County depicts Doko as a small town with a grid-like street pattern; the lands around Doko, traversed by roads and railroads, essentially are open lands, dotted with the names of owners. This map indicates that someone named Quattlebaum owned the land near the project tract (Figure 11). The map also includes an 1875 population survey that indicates Fairfield County had a total population of 22,791, with 72.7 percent of the residents being black. The eighth township, which is the area encompassing the project tract had only 2,283 residents, with the population split almost equally between blacks and whites (Elkin 1876).

At the turn of the twentieth century, while much of the country and state was developing an urban mentality, life near the border of Richland and Fairfield counties continued to be predominantly rural. A 1908 map of Fairfield County indicates that J. H. Raines and H. Reimer owned land in or near the project tract, with Sandy Level Baptist Church located to the north of the tract (Figure 12). At this time, Fairfield County encompassed more than 784 square miles and had a total population of 30,392, comprised of 8,799 white and 21,593 black residents. Running through the county in 1908 were 83.11 miles of railroad tracks and 644.6 miles of highway. Blythewood was a town with a telegraph office, voting place, and colored school; the town and the lands surrounding it were part of School District 30, in which 655 people resided, 400 of them white and 255 black (Jones et al. 1908). In 1913, the town of Blythewood and the surrounding area, including the northern portion of the project tract, voted to become part of Richland County.

The rural character of the area remained during the next several decades. Residents living near the project tract did not have many of the conveniences that were available in Columbia during the period. Roads remained unpaved and were often nearly impossible to travel because of the mud. Electricity did not come to the Blythewood area until 1939. During the economic booms that followed the two World Wars, most area residents could not afford the manufactured goods that were popular, and by the time of the Great Depression of the 1930s, poverty had been a way of life for so long that many rural residents noticed no change. Some of the increasing population during the mid and late twentieth century, however, did begin to change the character of life in area (Moore 1993:276; Herring 1984:7, 50).

Presently, the project area is in the midst of one of the fastest growing areas of Richland County. As the trend of suburban living continues, many residents are moving farther from major cities and commuting longer distances to their jobs. Blythewood and the surrounding areas are part of this trend, with a burgeoning population requiring new infrastructure.

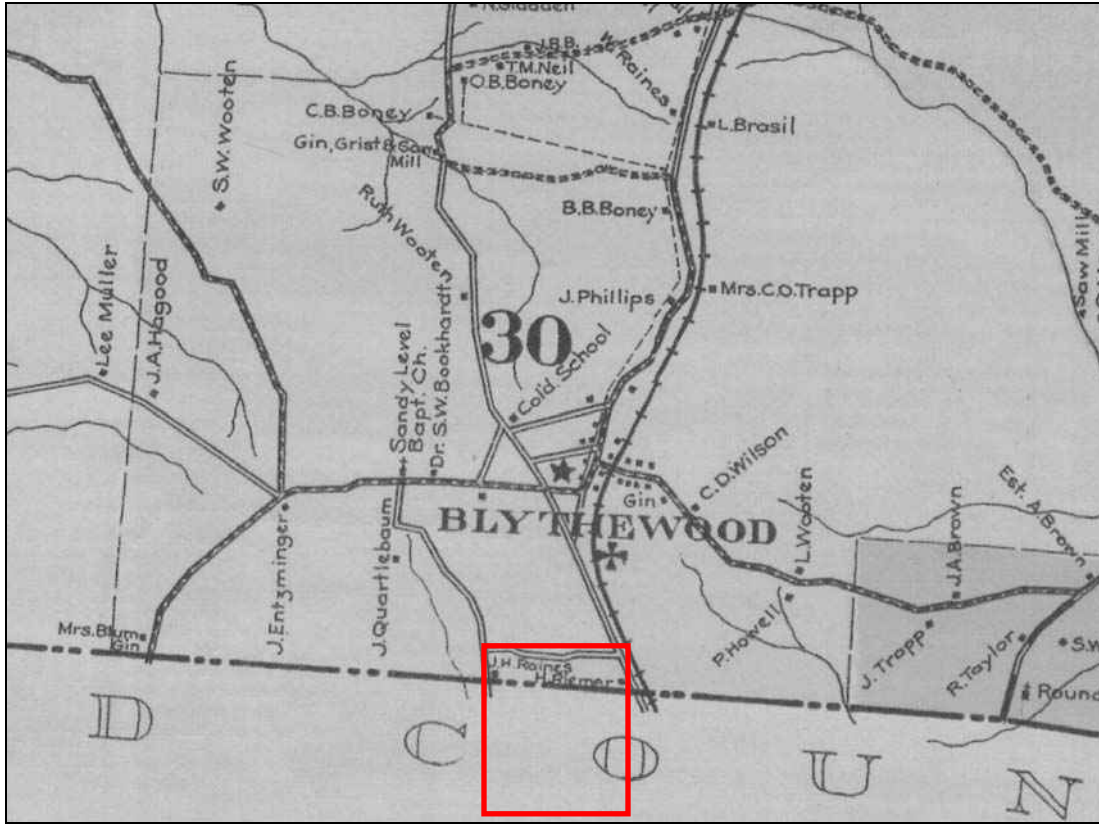


Figure 12. 1908 Fairfield County Map.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

On April 4, 2006, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The records examined at SCDAH included a review of their GIS-based Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) for sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a review of CRIS and the SCDAH Finding Aid for previous architectural surveys near the project area. Also examined was the *Upper Richland County Historical and Architectural Survey* (Martin et al. 2002). The records examined at SCIAA included the master archaeological site maps, state archaeological site files, and any associated archaeological reports. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project tract.

A review of the files and records at SCIAA and SCDAH indicated there were only two previously recorded architectural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project tract (Figure 1, Table 2). Both of these buildings are twentieth century houses that were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. There were no other previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, cemeteries, sacred sites, or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within the proposed APE.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Tract.

Site No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	References
4813	Bloom House, 1925 side-gable bungalow	Not Eligible	Martin et al. 2002
4814	Unidentified house, ca. 1900 side-gable house	Not Eligible	Martin et al. 2002

From April 10–12, 2006, a cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted of the 465-acre Project Y Tract (Green 2006). This survey recorded four new archaeological sites, 38RD1290, 38RD1291, 38RD1292, and 38RD1293, and one isolated find. Site 38RD1291 is a large, Middle Archaic through Early Woodland period site that was recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 38RD1293 is an Early Archaic lithic scatter that needed additional investigations to determine the site's NRHP status. The remaining sites and isolated find were recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The results of the architectural survey and background research indicated there were no aboveground historic properties within the proposed APE.

The reconnaissance survey indicated that the project area had a high potential for containing significant archaeological sites. Erosion at the tract was minimal, and almost every area examined during the survey contained an archaeological site. Based on these results, it was the recommendation of S&ME that an intensive archaeological survey be conducted of the entire 465-acre project area. Central South Carolina Alliance accepted these recommendations and an intensive survey was conducted of the entire tract. In addition, Phase II testing at sites 38RD1291 and 38RD1293 was conducted. All of the sites found during the reconnaissance survey are discussed in Chapter V of this report, and the information from the original survey has been included with these results.

IV. METHODS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Phase I Intensive Survey

A Phase I intensive archaeological survey of the project area was conducted from June 19 through July 11, 2006. The survey entailed excavating shovel test pits (STPs) at 30-m intervals along transects spaced 30 m apart across the project area. Shovel tests were excavated in all areas except those containing standing water, wetlands, or in areas that had slopes greater than 15 percent. In addition, a pedestrian survey was conducted along dirt roads, in recently plowed fields, and in other areas with good ground surface exposure.

A total of 1943 shovel tests was excavated during the project. Each shovel test was 30 cm in diameter and ranged from 20–100 cm in depth. Shovel tests were excavated to at least 80 cm below surface (cmbs) or sterile subsoil, whichever was encountered first. Soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh and artifacts were bagged according to site number and relative provenience within each site. Notes documenting the location, depth, soil characteristics, and artifact content of each shovel test were kept in field journals. Shovel tests were backfilled upon completion.

For purposes of the project, an archaeological site is defined as an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-m radius and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, cemeteries, rockshelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc). An isolated find is defined as no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-m radius (SHPO et al. 2005).

When artifacts were encountered, shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals along cardinal directions to help determine the boundaries of each site. Additional shovel tests were excavated for large sites. For each site encountered, a sketch map was drawn and digital photographs of the site and surrounding area were taken. An S&ME site form was also completed for each site found during the survey. The location of each site was plotted on a 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle, and UTM coordinates (UTM Zone 17, NAD 27) were obtained from the datum of each site using a Garmin GPS76 receiver (capable of 3–5 m accuracy with WAAS correction).

Phase II Testing

Phase II archaeological testing was conducted at sites 38RD1291 and 38RD1293 from July 12–July 21, 2006. These two sites were believed to have the potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area, and needed additional investigations to determine definitive National Register eligibility.

Phase II archaeological investigations included the excavation of 1 × 1-m test units at each of the two sites. Test units were placed at strategic locations at each site to thoroughly investigate the types of material 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, ascertain their age and function. UTM coordinates were obtained from the southwest corner of each test unit using a Trimble GeoXT DGPS receiver (capable of sub-meter accuracy).

A total of 12 1 × 1-m test units were excavated at the two sites; seven at 38RD1291 and five at 38RD1293. Excavation of the test units proceeded in 10-cm arbitrary levels within natural strata, except for the plowzone which was removed as a single level. Excavations continued until at least two culturally sterile levels or subsoil was encountered. All soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. 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 types (including Munsell colors), artifacts, and features encountered. The forms also included a list of photographs taken, artifact bag numbers, soil sample numbers, and charcoal sample numbers relevant to the specific unit. Once excavation of the test unit was complete, a profile of one wall was drawn and photographed and the unit was backfilled.

LABORATORY METHODS

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

Historic artifacts were separated by material type and then further sorted into functional groups. For example, glass was sorted into window, container, or other glass. Maker's marks and/or decorations were noted to ascertain chronological attributes using established references for historic materials, including Noel Hume (1970), South (1977) and Miller (1991).

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 Oliver (1985). It must be pointed out that a substantial quantity of quartz debitage was discarded in the laboratory by an analyst who believed them to be naturally occurring pieces of quartz. Distinguishing cultural from natural quartz can very difficult (and is sometimes impossible), and steps have been taken to prevent this from occurring again. Nevertheless, some of the artifact totals in the report are skewed because of this error.

Prehistoric ceramics greater than 1 cm² were sorted first 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), Coe (1964), DePratter (1979), Sassaman et al. (1990), Trinkley (1990), and Ward and Davis (1999). Sherds less than 1 cm² were classified as “residual sherds” and only their count and weight were recorded.

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

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.

V. RESULTS

As a result of the survey, 11 archaeological sites and 10 isolated finds were recorded (Figure 1, Table 1). Of these resources, only site 38RD1293, an Early Archaic through Woodland period lithic and ceramic scatter is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining sites and isolated finds are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Each site and isolated find is discussed below.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

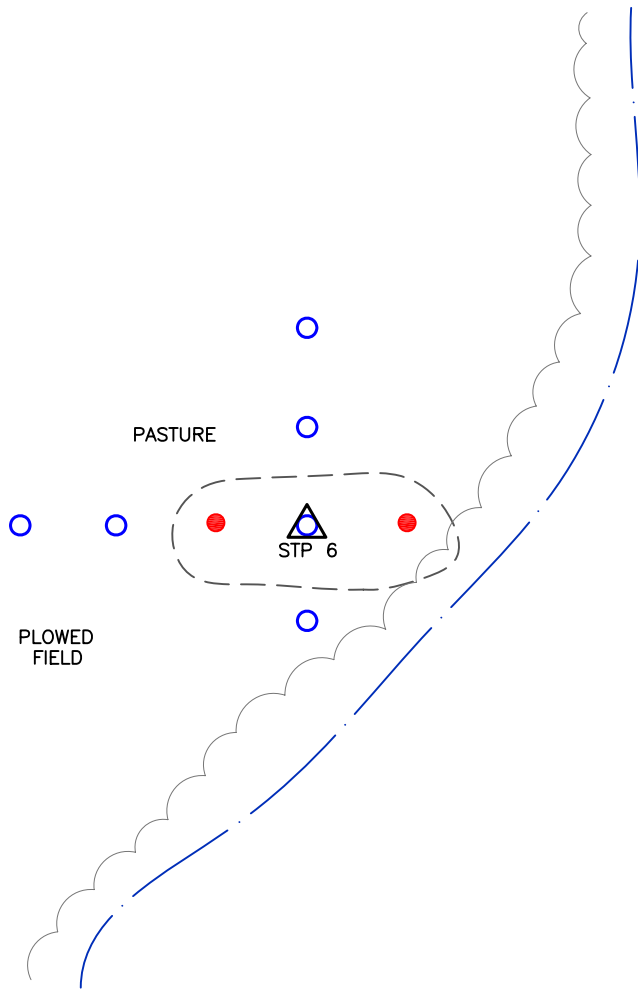
Site 38RD1290

Site Number: 38RD1290	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic Scatter	Elevation: 450 ft. AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	Landform: Plain adjacent to stream
UTM Coordinates: E502540, N3783189 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Fuquay Sand
Site Dimensions: 45 E/W x 15 N/S m	Vegetation: Agricultural Field
Artifact Depth: 0–70 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 17/2







Site 38RD1290 was found during the initial reconnaissance survey of the project area (Green 2006). It was described as a small scatter of lithic debitage found in a plowed field in the eastern portion of the project tract (Figure 1). The site measured approximately 45 m E/W by 15 m N/S and was situated next to a small tributary of Beasley Creek (Figure 13). Vegetation along the drainage consisted primarily of hardwood trees (Figure 14). Surface visibility at the site was 100 percent in the field, but only two artifacts were recovered from the surface in this area. To determine the boundaries of the site, a cruciform pattern of shovel tests was excavated at 15- m intervals radiating out from the center of the two surface finds. A total of eight shovel tests was excavated, with only two containing artifacts. Two negative shovel tests bound the site to the north and west, while a small drainage forms the eastern and southern boundaries. A typical soil profile consisted of a 20 cm dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand Ap horizon, overlying 55 cm (20–75 cmbs) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand, followed by 5+ cm (75–80+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey sand subsoil.

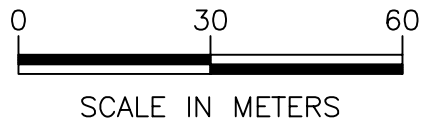
During the reconnaissance survey four artifacts were recovered between 0–70 cmbs (Appendix A). The artifacts included three pieces of quartz debitage and one piece of orthoquartzite debitage. None of these artifacts was temporally diagnostic.

During the Phase I investigation nine additional shovel tests were excavated at the site; however, no other artifacts were found. Based on the information from the reconnaissance survey, site 38RD1290 is a small, nondiagnostic lithic scatter containing very few artifacts. The paucity of artifacts and the lack of temporally diagnostic material indicate the site has little potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area. As a result, site 38RD1290 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



LEGEND

-  POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
-  NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
-  SITE DATUM
-  TREE LINE
-  SMALL STREAM
-  SITE BOUNDARY



SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-23-06



SITE MAP 38RD1290 PROJECT Y RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOB NO: 1616-06-291

FIGURE NO. 13



Figure 14. Site 38RD1290, facing east.



Figure 15. Site 38RD1291, facing southwest.

Site 38RD1291

Site Number: 38RD1291	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Multicomponent Camp Site	Elevation: 430 ft. AMSL
Components: Middle Archaic–Late Woodland; Late 19 th /Early 20 th century	Landform: Ridge Nose at Confluence
UTM Coordinates: E502168, N3782946 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Fuquay Sand
Site Dimensions: 350 E/W x 480 N/S m	Vegetation: Plowed Field
Artifact Depth: 0–100 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 176/30

Reconnaissance and Phase I Survey Results

Site 38RD1291 was found during the initial reconnaissance survey of the project area (Green 2006). As a result of that investigation, the site was identified as a large, multicomponent site located on a ridge nose bordered on the south and east by tributaries of Beasley Creek (Figure 15). The site measured 350 m E/W by 250 m N/S and a total of 57 artifacts was collected. These artifacts included 45 pieces of lithic debitage (quartz, chert and rhyolite), six quartz projectile points, two bifaces, two cores, a fragment of fire-cracked rock (FCR), and a Thom's Creek pottery sherd. Diagnostic artifacts suggested the site was inhabited in the Middle Archaic (two Morrow Mountain points and a Guilford point), Late Archaic (one Savannah River point and Thom's Creek pottery), and Early Woodland (one eared Yadkin point) periods. The majority of these materials were recovered from the plowed surface, which had 100 percent visibility at the time of the survey. A sparse scatter of nineteenth/twentieth century materials was located in the eastern corner of the site, but none of this material was collected.

During the reconnaissance survey six shovel tests were excavated; four of these contained prehistoric artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of a 22 cm brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand Ap horizon, overlying 58+ cm (22–80+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand. The soils at 38RD1291 were deep sand and subsoil was not reached in any of the shovel tests.

Vegetation on the site had changed in the interim between the reconnaissance and the Phase I investigations. Over half of the plowed field in the western portion of the site was planted in corn and sunflowers (Figure 16), while successional weeds had overcome the fallow field in the eastern portion of the site (Figure 17). Although vegetation limited the surface visibility during the Phase I, site boundaries were expanded to 350 m E/W by 480 m N/S, primarily because of the addition of an historic artifact scatter at the northern edge of the site. No architectural features were noted and the artifacts suggest this was probably a storage shed or barn. No domestic artifacts were found, and the assemblage in this portion of the site was limited to architectural debris such as nails and brick.

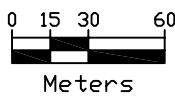
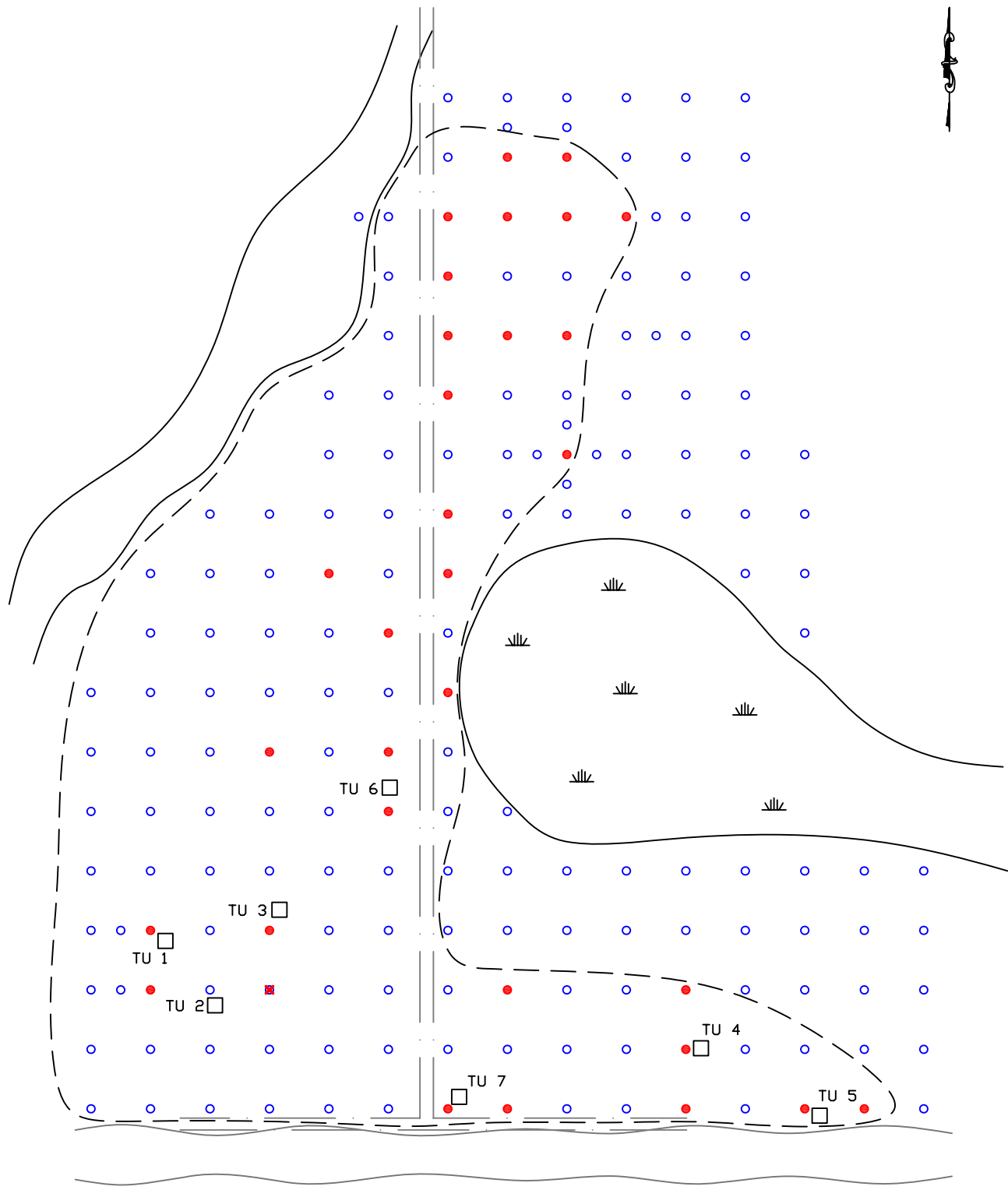
During the Phase I survey, 176 shovel tests were excavated, including 30 that contained artifacts (Figure 18). Artifacts found at the site include 32 historic and 44 prehistoric artifacts (Appendix A). The historic artifact assemblage consists of 15 pieces of glass (clear, aqua, and amethyst); one piece of alkaline-glazed stoneware; four nails (two cut and two wire); nine brick fragments;



Figure 16. 38RD1291, facing southwest.



Figure 17. 38RD1291, facing northeast.



LEGEND

- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- ✕ SURFACE ARTIFACT
- TEST UNIT
- - - SITE BOUNDARY
- ~ CONTOUR LINES
- WETLANDS
- - - DIRT ROAD

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-22-06



SITE MAP	
38RD 1291	
PROJECT Y	
RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	
JOB NO:	1616-16-291

FIGURE NO:	18
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and three metal fragments. These artifacts indicate a late nineteenth/early twentieth century occupation.

The 44 prehistoric artifacts include five projectile points, one rhyolite preform, 35 pieces of lithic debitage (29 quartz, four rhyolite, one chert, and one orthoquartzite), and three ceramics sherds (one check stamped and two indeterminate). The projectile points include one quartz Morrow Mountain point, one quartz Brier Creek point/preform, one chert Otarre point, and two quartz triangular points (Figure 19). These artifacts indicate a variety of Middle Archaic through Late Woodland occupations.

Phase II Testing

Both reconnaissance and Phase I investigations of the site seemed to indicate that 38RD1291 had the potential to yield significant information about the different Archaic and Woodland components at the site. To further evaluate the site's NRHP eligibility, seven 1 × 1-m test units were excavated during the current investigations (Figure 18). A total of 41 artifacts, including four pieces of pottery, 36 pieces of lithic debitage (quartz and rhyolite), and one lead shot, were recovered from the test units.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was placed on a gentle slope in the western portion of the site at UTM coordinates E502110, N3782923 (Figure 18). A total of six levels, including the plowzone and five 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 75 cm below datum (cmbd). Soils consisted of a 15-cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy Ap horizon, followed by 40 cm (25–75 cmbd) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand (E horizon). Two artifacts, including one piece of quartz debitage and one piece of buckshot, were recovered between 10–25 cmbd. In addition, a single piece of quartz debitage may have been recovered between 45–55 cmbd that was discarded in the lab.

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was placed on a gentle slope in the southwestern portion of the site at UTM coordinates E502144, N3782890 (Figure 18). A total of six levels, including the plowzone and five 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 80 cmbd. Soils consisted of a 21-cm dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy Ap horizon, followed by 49 cm (31–80 cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand. A total of four artifacts, including two pieces of plain sand-tempered pottery and two quartz flakes, was recovered between 10–60 cmbd.



Figure 19. 38RD1291 Artifacts. From left to right. Top row: Triangular points and Eared Yadkin point. Middle row: Brier Creek Lanceolate point/preform, ovate biface, Woodland stemmed point. Bottom row: Morrow Mountain points.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was placed near the approximate center of the site at UTM coordinates E502171, N3782950 (Figure 18). A total of six levels, including the plowzone and five 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 80 cmbd. Soils consisted of a 26-cm brown (10YR 5/3) sandy Ap horizon, followed by 44 cm (36–80 cmbd) of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand (Figures 20 and 21). A total of 13 artifacts, including eight rhyolite flakes and five quartz flakes, was recovered between 10–60 cmbd.

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed near the eastern end of the site at UTM coordinates E502381, N3782909 (Figure 18). A total of five levels, including the plowzone and four 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 75 cmbd. Soils consisted of a 25-cm gray (10YR 5/1) sandy Ap horizon, followed by 40 cm (35–75 cmbd) of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand. A total of nine artifacts, including one piece of plain sand-tempered pottery, one pottery coil fragment, six quartz flakes, and one rhyolite flake, was recovered between 10–35 cmbd.

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was placed on a gentle slope near the southeastern corner of the site at UTM coordinates E502451, N3782893 (Figure 18). A total of seven levels, including the plowzone and three 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 80 cmbd. Soils consisted of a 42-cm brown (10YR 5/3) sandy Ap horizon, followed by 20 cm (50–70 cmbd) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand, overlying 10 cm (70–80 cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey sand subsoil. The plowzone was much deeper in this unit than in any other due to slopewash accumulating from the plowed field (Figures 22 and 23). A total of nine artifacts, including eight quartz flakes and one rhyolite flake, was recovered between 5–50 cmbd.

Test Unit 6

Test Unit 6 was placed in a cornfield approximately 30 m southwest of a wetland at UTM coordinates E502227, N3783006 (Figure 18). A total of six levels, including the plowzone and five 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 80 cmbd. Soils consisted of a 20-cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy Ap horizon, followed by 50 cm (30–80 cmbd) of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand. No artifacts were recovered in this test unit.



Figure 20. Test Unit 3 east wall profile.

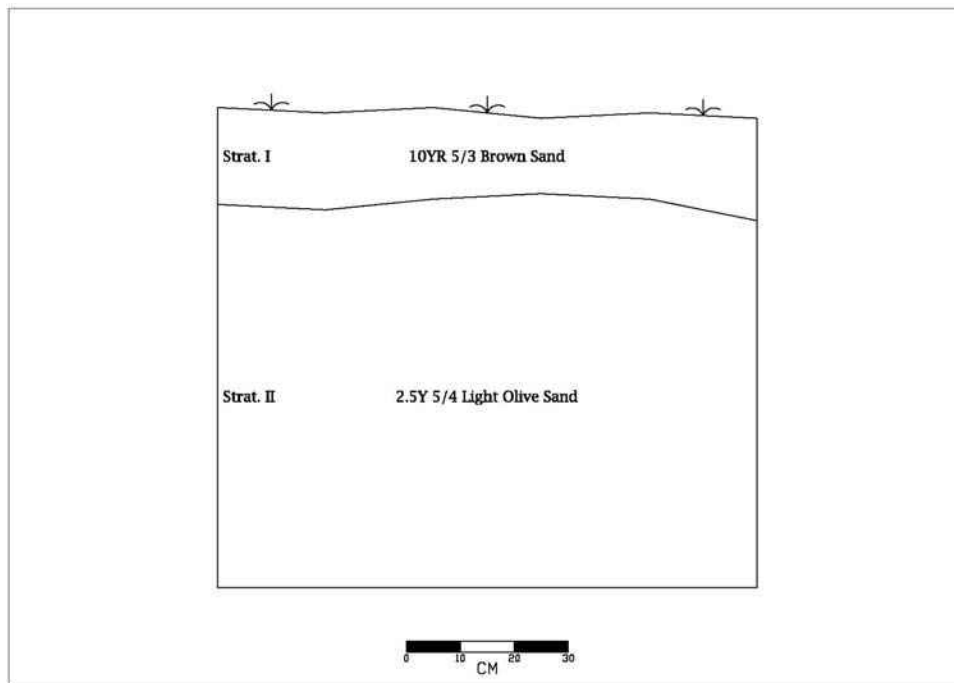


Figure 21. Test Unit 3 east wall profile drawing.



Figure 22. Test Unit 5 south wall profile. Note the very deep plowzone, approx. 50 cms.

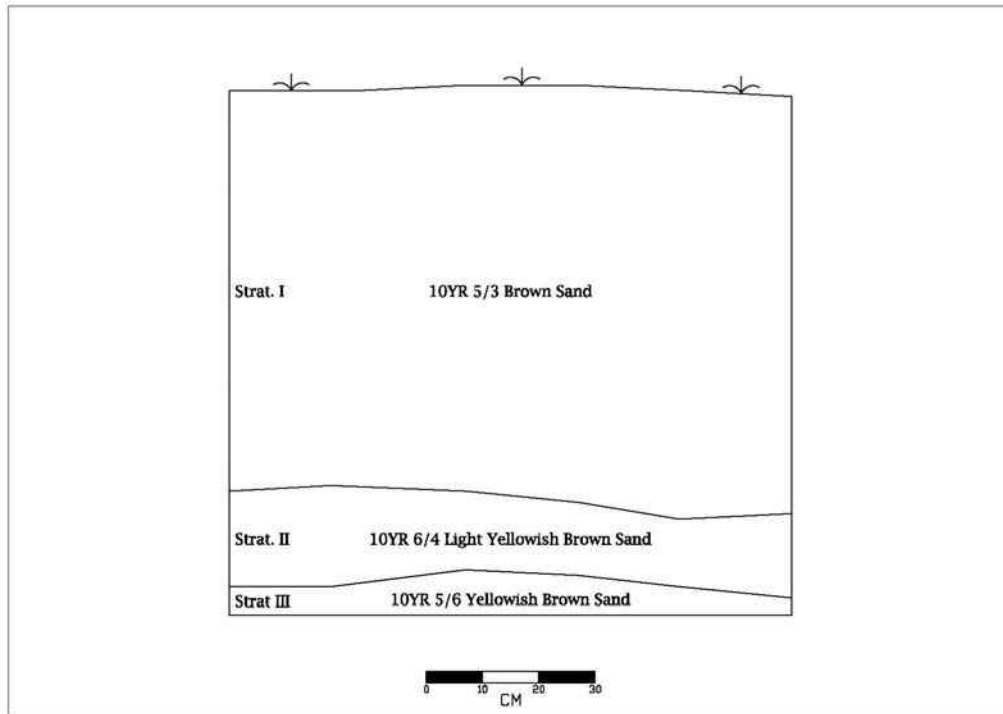


Figure 23. Test Unit 5 south wall profile drawing.

Test Unit 7

Test Unit 7 was placed near the south central portion of the site near the intersection of two dirt farm roads at UTM coordinates E502274, N3782892 (Figure 18). A total of five levels, including the plowzone and four 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 72 cmbd. Soils consisted of a 22-cm pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy Ap horizon, followed by 40 cm (32–72 cmbd) of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand. A total of four quartz flakes was recovered between 8–50 cmbd, although a quartz biface was also found between 40–60 cmbd that got discarded in the lab and is not included in the artifact catalog.

Summary

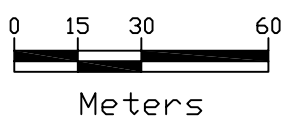
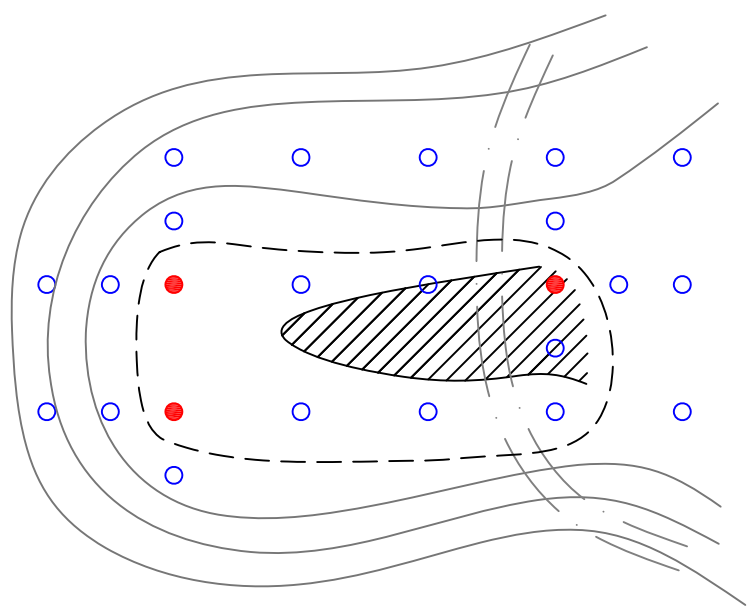
Site 38RD1291 is a large, multicomponent site located near the center of the project tract at the confluence of two tributaries of Beasley Creek. A total of 174 artifacts were recovered from the site during the reconnaissance, Phase I, and Phase II investigations. These artifacts include 141 prehistoric artifacts representing Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain points), Transitional Middle–Late Archaic (Brier Creek point), Early Woodland (Otarre point and Refuge pottery), Middle Woodland (Eared Yadkin point and check stamped pottery), and Late Woodland (triangular points) components at the site. Based on the artifact assemblage and the lack of features, site 38RD1291 appears to represent a repeatedly occupied short-term encampment and hunting/butchering site. In addition, to the prehistoric artifacts, 33 late nineteenth/early twentieth century artifacts were found.

Although there are a wide variety of artifacts, Phase II testing indicated that very few artifacts are found in good subsurface contexts. In fact, only 13 artifacts in seven test units were found beneath the plowzone (all above 50 cmbs). Based on this information, the site is unlikely to yield any significant information about the Archaic, Woodland, or Late Historic periods in the Midlands and site 38RD1291 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 38RD1292

Site Number: 38RD1292	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Elevation: 440 ft. AMSL
Components: Middle Archaic and Woodland	Landform: Ridge nose
UTM Coordinates: E501890, N3782423 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Nason Complex
Site Dimensions: 30 m N/S x 90 m E/W	Vegetation: Clearcut
Artifact Depth: 0-60 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 22/3

Site 38RD1292 was found during the initial reconnaissance survey of the project area (Green 2006). The site was described as a 30 x 30 m lithic scatter found on the surface of a prominent ridge nose at the confluence of two tributaries of Beasley Creek (Figures 24 and 25). Twelve pieces of lithic debitage (11 quartz and one chert) were recovered from the surface of the site. Nine shovel tests were excavated at 38RD1292, although none contained artifacts. The soil was



- LEGEND**
- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
 - NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
 - ▨ SURFACE SCATTER
 - - - SITE BOUNDARY
 - - - DIRT ROAD
 - ~ CONTOUR LINES

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-23-06



SITE MAP 38RD 1292 PROJECT Y RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOB NO: 1616-06-291

FIGURE NO: 24



Figure 25. Site 38RD1292 facing west from the eastern boundary of the site.



Figure 26. Site 38RD1293 facing northwest from the road.

described as 23 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam Ap horizon over 57 cm (23–80 cmbs) yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand with strong brown clayey sand subsoil.

Site 38RD1292 was revisited during the Phase I investigation. Twenty-two shovel tests were excavated on and around the top of the ridge nose, although only three contained artifacts (Figure 25). The area of the site was determined to be 30 m N/S by 90 m E/W as defined by shovel testing and the extent of the surface scatter.

A total of 31 artifacts was recovered between 0 and 60 cmbs during the Phase I investigations. These include one quartz Morrow Mountain point, one quartz biface, one quartz preform, 27 pieces of lithic debitage (25 quartz, one chert, and one rhyolite), and one piece of plain coarse sand-tempered pottery. These artifacts date to the Middle Archaic and Woodland periods.

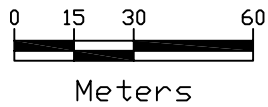
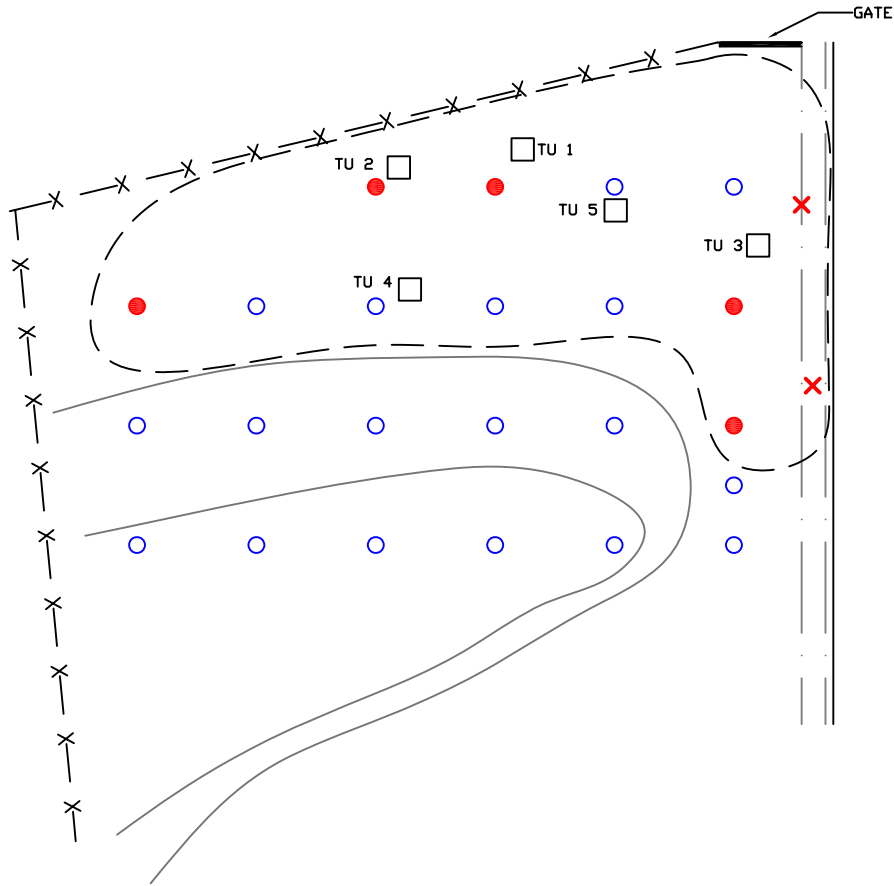
Site 38RD1292 is a diffuse scatter of Middle Archaic and Woodland period artifacts located on a ridge nose in the southwestern portion of the project area. The majority of the artifacts was found on the surface of the site or in the plowzone, although five pieces of debitage were recovered from a single shovel test between 0–60 cmbs. Disturbance at the site is prevalent, and includes logging, clear cutting, and erosion. The site is deflated, has a low density of artifacts in subsurface contexts, and is unlikely to provide any significant information about the Middle Archaic or Woodland periods in South Carolina. For these reasons site 38RD1292 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 38RD1293

Site Number: 38RD1293	NRHP Recommendation: Eligible
Site Type: Lithic Scatter	Elevation: 480 ft. AMSL
Components: Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Middle/Late Woodland	Landform: Ridge nose and slope
UTM Coordinates: E501550, N3783963 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Lakeland Sand
Site Dimensions: 150 m N/S by 170 m E/W	Vegetation: Clearcut
Artifact Depth: 0–75 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 16/5

Reconnaissance and Phase I Survey Results

Site 38RD1293 was found during the initial reconnaissance survey of the project area (Green 2006). The site was described as a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter visible on a dirt road in the northwestern corner of the project area. Vegetation at the site consists of an overgrown clearcut interspersed with mixed pine and hardwood trees (Figure 26). The site is bounded on the north by Firetower Road and on the east by a dirt road that that forms the project boundary. A total of seven artifacts was recovered at the site during the initial investigation, including six pieces of lithic debitage (four quartz, one chert, and one siltstone) and one orthoquartzite Kirk Serrated projectile point. The point is diagnostic of the Early Archaic period.



LEGEND

- POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TESTS
- ✕ SURFACE ARTIFACTS
- CONTOUR LINES
- x- BARBED WIRE FENCE/PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- - - DIRT ROAD
- TEST UNITS
- SITE BOUNDARY

SCALE: AS SHOWN
 APPROVED BY:
 DRAWN BY: HCJ
 DATE: 08-23-06



SITE MAP
 38RD 1293
 PROJECT Y
 RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
 JOB NO: 1616-06-291

FIGURE NO:
 27

The Phase I investigation consisted of surface collecting along the road, as well as shovel tests excavated on three transects at 30 m intervals west of the dirt road and north of the drainage (Figure 27). This effort resulted in the recovery of two prehistoric artifacts on the surface of the road (one plain sherd and one quartz flake) and six prehistoric artifacts in five of the 16 shovel tests. The site measures 150 m N/S by 170 m E/W and the slope of the drainage defines the southern boundary of the site, whereas the project boundaries define the site to the east, west, and north.

Shovel testing at the site produced six artifacts including one quartz biface, three quartz flakes, one rhyolite flake, and one chert flake. Artifacts were found between 25–75 cmbs, suggesting the possibility that the site contained intact archaeological deposits. A typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of light gray (10YR 7/2) sand over 50 cm (10–60 cmbs) of very pale brown (10YR 8/3) sand. This stratum is followed by yellow clayey sand (10YR 7/6) that increases in the percentage of clay with increased depth.

Phase II Testing

The reconnaissance and Phase I investigations of 38RD1293 indicated the site had the potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area. To further evaluate the site's NRHP eligibility, five 1 × 1-m test units were excavated during the current investigations (Figure 27). A total of 76 artifacts, including 13 pieces of pottery, one projectile point (a Brier Creek Lanceolate), three bifaces, and 59 pieces of lithic debitage (chert, quartz, rhyolite, and orthoquartzite) was recovered from the test units.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was placed in the north central portion of the site at UTM coordinates E501466, N3784025 (Figure 27). A total of nine levels, including a shallow A horizon and seven 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 90 cmdb. Soils consisted of a 10-cm gray (10YR 6/1) sandy A horizon, followed by 70 cm (20–90 cmdb) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand (E horizon). A total of 14 artifacts, including 11 quartz flakes and three rhyolite flakes, was recovered between 20–80 cmdb. No plowzone was noted in this unit and most artifacts (n=10) were found between 40–60 cmdb in undisturbed deposits.

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was placed approximately 30 m west of Test Unit 1 in the western portion of the site at UTM coordinates E501435, N3784021 (Figure 27). A total of seven levels, including a shallow A horizon and six 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 80 cmdb. Soils consisted of a 10-cm gray (10YR 6/1) sandy A horizon, followed by 60 cm (20–80 cmdb) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. Seven artifacts, including three quartz flakes, three rhyolite flakes, and one piece of unidentified coarse sand-tempered pottery, were recovered between 20–60 cmdb. As with Test Unit 1 and all of the other units excavated at 38RD1293, no plowzone was noted.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was placed in the east central portion of the site at UTM coordinates E501529, N3784004 (Figure 27). A total of nine levels, including a shallow A horizon and eight 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 95 cmbd. Soils consisted of an 8-cm gray (10YR 6/1) sandy A horizon, followed by 77 cm (18–95 cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand (Figures 28 and 29). Twenty-nine artifacts, including 11 pieces of very coarse sand-tempered fabric-impressed pottery (Yadkin or Uwharrie) (Figure 30), eight rhyolite flakes, seven quartz flakes, and three chert flakes, were recovered between 0–85 cmbd. All of the pottery was found between 15–35 cmbd, whereas eight pieces of lithic debitage were found between 75–85 cmbd. This indicates there is good stratigraphic separation between the ceramic and pre-ceramic components at the site.

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed approximately 25 m south of Test Unit 2 in the western portion of the site at UTM coordinates E501437, N3783993 (Figure 27). A total of eight levels, including a shallow A horizon and seven 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 85 cmbd. Soils consisted of a 9-cm gray (10YR 6/1) sandy A horizon, followed by 60 cm (15–85 cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand (Figures 31 and 32). Approximately 250 small brick fragments were found between 10–35 cmbd, but were discarded in the field; no other historic artifacts were found in the unit. In addition to the brick, eight pieces of lithic debitage, including five rhyolite and three quartz flakes, were recovered from 25–65 cmbd.

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was placed near the center of the site at UTM coordinates E501494, N3784012 (Figure 27). A total of eight levels, including a shallow A horizon and seven 10-cm levels, was excavated to a depth of 90 cmbd. Soils consisted of a 10-cm gray (10YR 6/1) sandy A horizon, followed by 70 cm (20–90 cmbd) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. Eighteen artifacts, including one quartzite Brier Creek Lanceolate projectile point (Figure 30), two quartz bifaces, one rhyolite biface, 10 pieces of quartz debitage, three rhyolite flakes, and one quartzite flake, were recovered from 20–70 cmbd. The Brier Creek Lanceolate and two bifaces were found between 40–60 cmbd, indicating a possible intact transitional Middle Archaic/Late Archaic horizon at the site.

Summary

Site 38RD1293 is a portion of what was once likely to be a large, multicomponent prehistoric site situated on a ridge nose overlooking a confluence near the headwaters of Beasley Creek. Most of the site outside of the project area has been destroyed by the construction of roads, homes, and ponds; however the portion of the site within the project area remains relatively intact.



Figure 28. Test Unit 3 east wall profile.

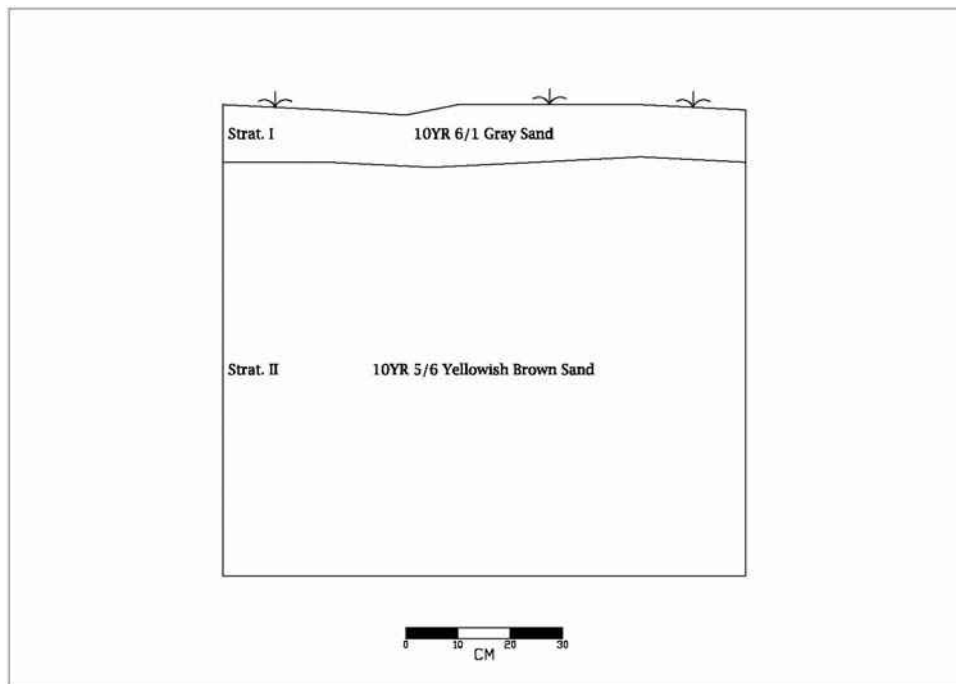


Figure 29. Test Unit 3 east wall profile drawing.



Figure 30. 38RD1293 Artifact Photo. Top row: Brier Creek Lanceolate point and Kirk Serrated point. Middle row: Fabric-impressed pottery sherd. Bottom row: Ovate bifaces.



Figure 31. Test Unit 4 north wall profile.

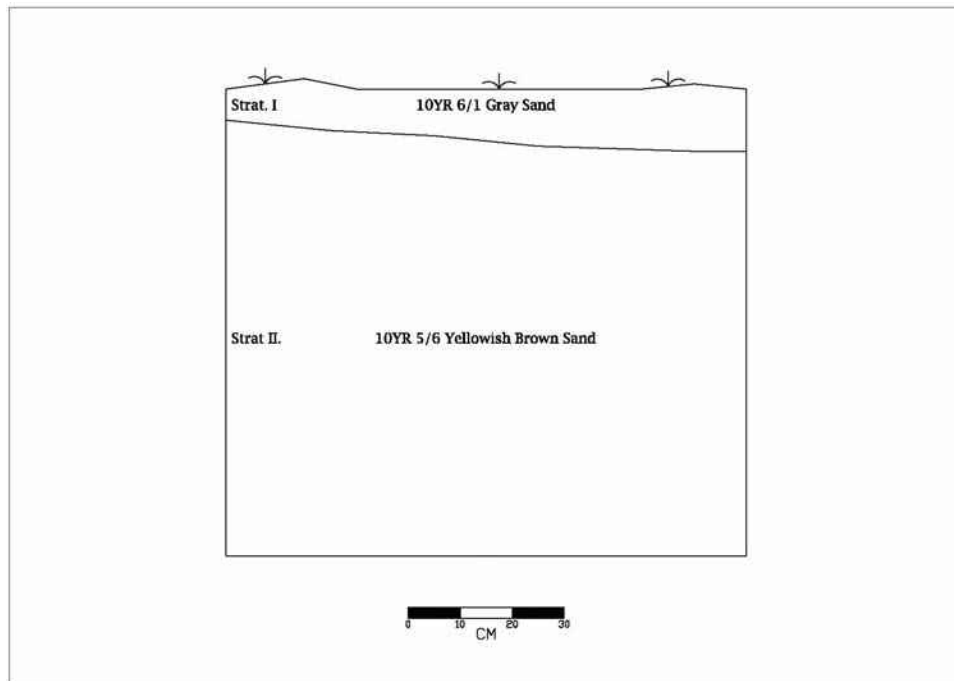


Figure 32. Test Unit 4 profile drawing.

A total of 91 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site during the reconnaissance, Phase I, and Phase II investigations. These artifacts represent Early Archaic (Kirk Serrated Point), Transitional Middle–Late Archaic (Brier Creek Point), and Middle or Late Woodland (Yadkin/Uwharrie pottery) components. Over half of the artifacts (n=48) were found between 30–75 cmbs, and there is good stratigraphic separation between the ceramic and pre-ceramic components at the site. In addition, a variety of lithic materials, including quartz, orthoquartzite, rhyolite, and chert were used.

Based on this information, site 38RD1293 retains good integrity of archaeological deposits and has the potential to yield significant information about Archaic and Woodland period lithic technologies and procurement strategies, intra-site settlement patterns, chronology, and changes in land use through time. As a result, site 38RD1293 is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38RD1295

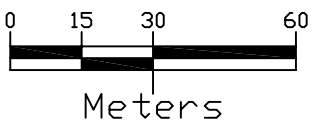
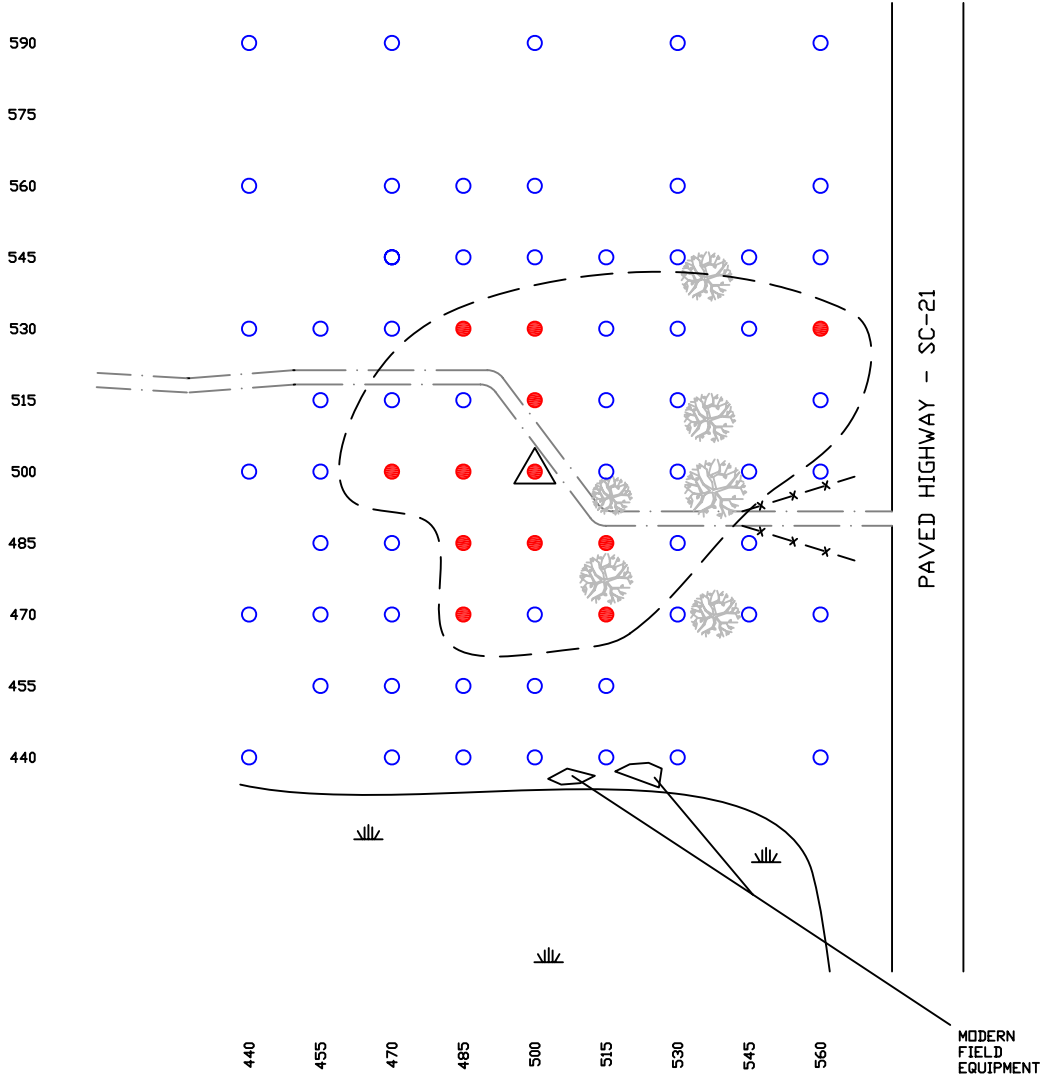
Site Number: 38RD1295	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Farmstead	Elevation: 460 ft. AMSL
Components: Late 19 th /20 th century	Landform: Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E502830, N3783441 (NAD27)	Soil Type: Blanton Sand
Site Dimensions: 60 N/S x 90 E/W m	Vegetation: Grass, pines, and hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 5–87 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 25/12

Site 38RD1295 is a moderate sized scatter of late nineteenth/twentieth century artifacts. A local resident related that this location contained a house and barn until at least 1960. The site measures 60 m N/S by 90 m E/W (Figure 33), and is located on a broad ridge top containing well-drained sandy soils. Vegetation at the site consists of grass, shrubby successional growth, young planted pines, and hardwood trees (Figure 34). There is little surface visibility at the site and no artifacts were collected from the surface.

Site boundaries were determined with the excavation of shovel tests on a grid pattern at 15 m intervals radiating out from several positive shovel tests. A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated at the site, with 12 containing artifacts. Two negative shovel tests bound the site to the north, south and west. The eastern boundary is defined by State Highway SC-21.

A total of 38 artifacts were recovered between 5–87 cmbs. A typical soil profile consists of a 20 cm dark gray (10YR 4/1) loamy sand plowzone, followed by 20 cm (20–40 cmbs) of yellow (10YR 7/6) sand, overlying yellow (10YR 8/8) clayey sand from 40–80+ cmbs.

Artifacts found at the site include seven brick fragments, four nails, a fragment of chain, an iron spike, two pieces of wire, 11 unidentifiable metal fragments, three shards of aqua glass, six clear glass, one amethyst glass, one milk glass and one light green glass. The majority of these artifacts were recovered in the plowzone or in the transition to the second stratum.



- LEGEND**
- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
 - NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
 - △ SITE DATUM
 - - - SITE BOUNDARY
 - ☼ HARDWOOD TREES
 - x- BARBED WIRE FENCE
 - - - DIRT ROAD
 - ☼ WETLANDS
 - ~ CONTOUR LINE

SCALE: AS SHOWN
 APPROVED BY:
 DRAWN BY: HCJ
 DATE: 08-21-06



SITE MAP
 38RD 1295
 PROJECT Y
 RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
 JOB NO: 1616-06-291

FIGURE NO:
 33



Figure 34. Site 38RD1295 facing north.



Figure 35. Site 38RD1296 facing west.

Site 38RD1295 is a late nineteenth/twentieth century farmstead. Artifacts were recovered primarily from the plowzone, and the site has been disturbed by plowing, erosion, and the razing of the structures that once stood at the site. Site 38RD1295 is a common site type and lacks integrity of archaeological deposits. As a result, the site is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 38RD1296

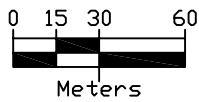
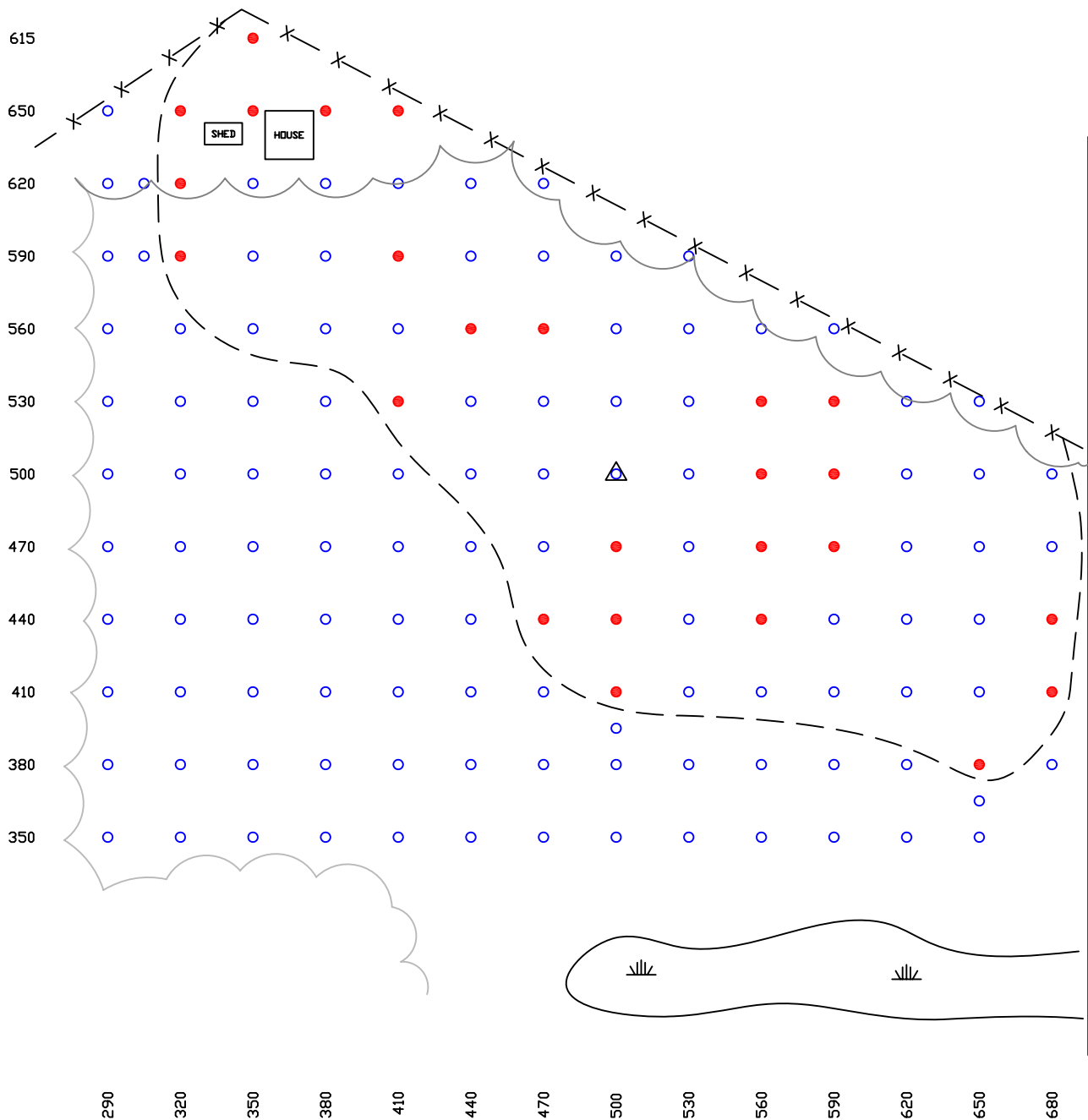
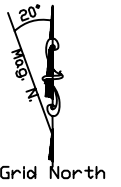
Site Number: 38RD1296	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic house site; Lithic and ceramic scatter	Elevation: 470 ft. AMSL
Components: Late 19 th /20 th century; Unknown Prehistoric	Landform: Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E502520, N3783750 (NAD27)	Soil Type: Blanton Sand
Site Dimensions: 200 N/S x 450 E/W m	Vegetation: Grass and hardwoods.
Artifact Depth: 0-60 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 98/24

Site 38RD1296 is a late nineteenth/twentieth century farmstead and a sparse scatter of prehistoric artifacts located in the northeastern corner of the project area (Figure 1). A local informant related that the house at the site belonged to the Frye family until it was abandoned in the mid-twentieth century. Early twentieth century maps also indicate a structure belonging to “H. Riemer” (see Chapter III, Figure 12) near SC-21. No recognizable remains of this earlier structure were located during the Phase I survey, and it may have been located just north of the project area.

Site 38RD1296 measures 200 m N/S by 450 m E/W, and is located on a broad ridge containing well-drained sandy soils. Vegetation over the site is indicative of historic land use, including briars, wild plums, and high grasses (Figure 35). Closer to the house, the vegetation consists of mature hardwoods with a dense, shrubby understory. Surface visibility was less than 25 percent across the site. Clear glass and small brick fragments were commonly found on the surface, but no collection was made of these nondiagnostic materials.

Site boundaries were determined by the extent of the surface scatter and the excavation of shovel tests at 30- and 15-m intervals. The eastern boundary is defined by State Highway SC-21 and the northern boundary is defined by the project boundary and a fence line. A total of 98 shovel tests was excavated at the site, with 24 containing cultural material (Figure 36). A typical soil profile consists of a 30 cm light gray (10YR 7/2) sand plowzone, followed by 30 cm (30–60 cmbs) of yellow (10YR 7/6) sand, overlying yellow (10YR 7/8) sandy clay from 60–70+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered between 0–60 cmbs, most of which came from the plowzone.

The remains of a dilapidated house and shed are located in the northwestern corner of the site (Figures 37 and 38). The house measures 9 x 13 m and is of clapboard and wire nail construction with machine made brick and mortar footings. There are two brick chimneys, a tin roof and asbestos shingle siding. Walls have collapsed in the front and rear of the house. The shed is located approximately 12 m west of the house. The house seems to have been constructed



LEGEND

- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- △ SITE DATUM
- - - SITE BOUNDARY
- ~~~~~ TREE LINE
- X- BARBED WIRE FENCE / PROJECT BOUNDARY
- ~~~~~ CONTOUR LINE
- ||||| WETLANDS

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-21-06



SITE MAP	
38RD 1296 PROJECT Y RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	
JOB NO:	1616-06-291

FIGURE NO:	36
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Figure 37. House at site 38RD1296, facing west.



Figure 38. House at site 38RD1296, facing south.

in the first half of the twentieth century and the shed could have been built any time thereafter.

A total of 104 artifacts was recovered from 38RD1296. Historic artifacts include 25 brick fragments; one mortar fragment; one staple; seven unidentifiable metal fragments; 46 pieces of clear glass; 11 fragments of aqua glass; three fragments of amethyst glass; three pieces of whiteware; and one alkaline glazed stoneware sherd. The only prehistoric artifacts recovered at the site were one quartz biface, one quartz perform, three flakes (two quartz and one orthoquartzite) and one plain sand-tempered pottery sherd. Historic artifacts indicate a late nineteenth and twentieth century occupation, whereas the prehistoric artifacts are not temporally diagnostic.

Site 38RD1296 is a diffuse, multicomponent artifact scatter. The historic component at the site is associated with a standing early twentieth century house and shed. The structures are in poor condition and are not significant. This site is a common site type, and does not possess clarity or integrity of deposits. As a result, the site is unlikely to yield any significant information about the history or prehistory of Midlands and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 38RD1297

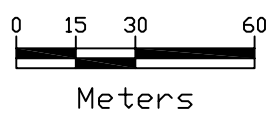
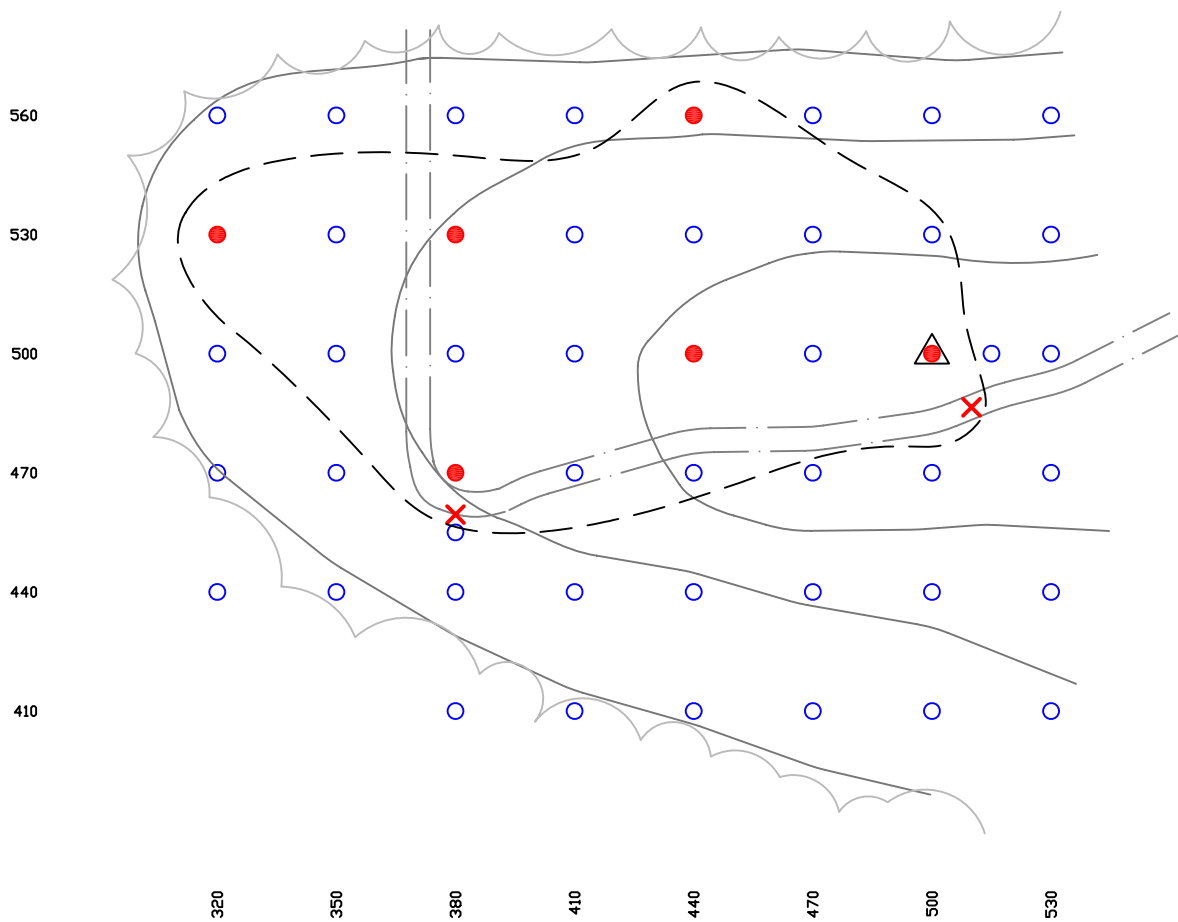
Site Number: 38RD1297	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic Scatter; Historic Isolate	Elevation: 430 ft. AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	Landform: Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E502362, N 3782705 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Fuquay sand
Site Dimensions: 90 N/S x 180 E/W m	Vegetation: Pasture
Artifact Depth: 0–80 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 37/6

Site 38RD1297 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and one piece of brick. The site measures 90 m N/S by 180 m E/W, and is located on a ridge bound on the north and west by first order tributaries of Beasley Creek (Figure 39). Vegetation at the site consists of tall grass and successional growth including young trees and briars (Figure 40). Surface visibility was approximately 10–20 percent and two quartz flakes were collected from the surface of the site.

A total of 37 shovel tests were excavated across the site, six of which contained artifacts. Artifacts were recovered between 0–80 cmbs. The northern and western boundaries of the site are defined by the confluence of the two small drainages. The southern and eastern boundaries are defined by two negative shovel tests. A typical soil profile consisted of 30 cm (0–30 cmbs) of light gray (10YR 7/1) sand, followed by 30 cm (30–60 cmbs) of very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) sand, overlying very pale brown (10YR 8/3) sandy clay (60 + cmbs).

Seven artifacts were recovered from 38RD1297, including one brick fragment and six flakes (five quartz and one rhyolite). The brick was recovered in the plowzone, and the flakes were recovered from the plowzone to about 80 cmbs.

Site 38RD1297 is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter and historic isolate located in the south central portion of the survey tract (Figure 1). The site contained very few artifacts and none of



- LEGEND**
- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
 - NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
 - ✕ SURFACE FIND
 - △ SITE DATUM
 - - - SITE BOUNDARY
 - ~ CONTOUR LINES
 - - - DIRT ROAD
 - ~ TREE LINE

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-23-06



SITE MAP 38RD 1297 PROJECT Y RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOB NO: 1616-06-291

FIGURE NO: 39



Figure 40. Site 38RD1297 facing south.



Figure 41. Site 38RD1298 facing west from the road.

them were temporally diagnostic. There is also no diversity of artifacts in the prehistoric assemblage. Site 38RD1297 is unlikely to provide significant information about the history or prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 38RD1298

Site Number: 38RD1298	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: House site; Prehistoric isolate	Elevation: 470 ft. AMSL
Components: Late 19 th /20 th century	Landform: Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E501467, N 3783744 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Pelion and Lakeland sand
Site Dimensions: 60 N/S x 75 E/W m	Vegetation: Mixed pine and hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 0–50 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 11/6

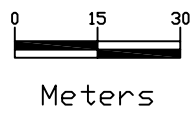
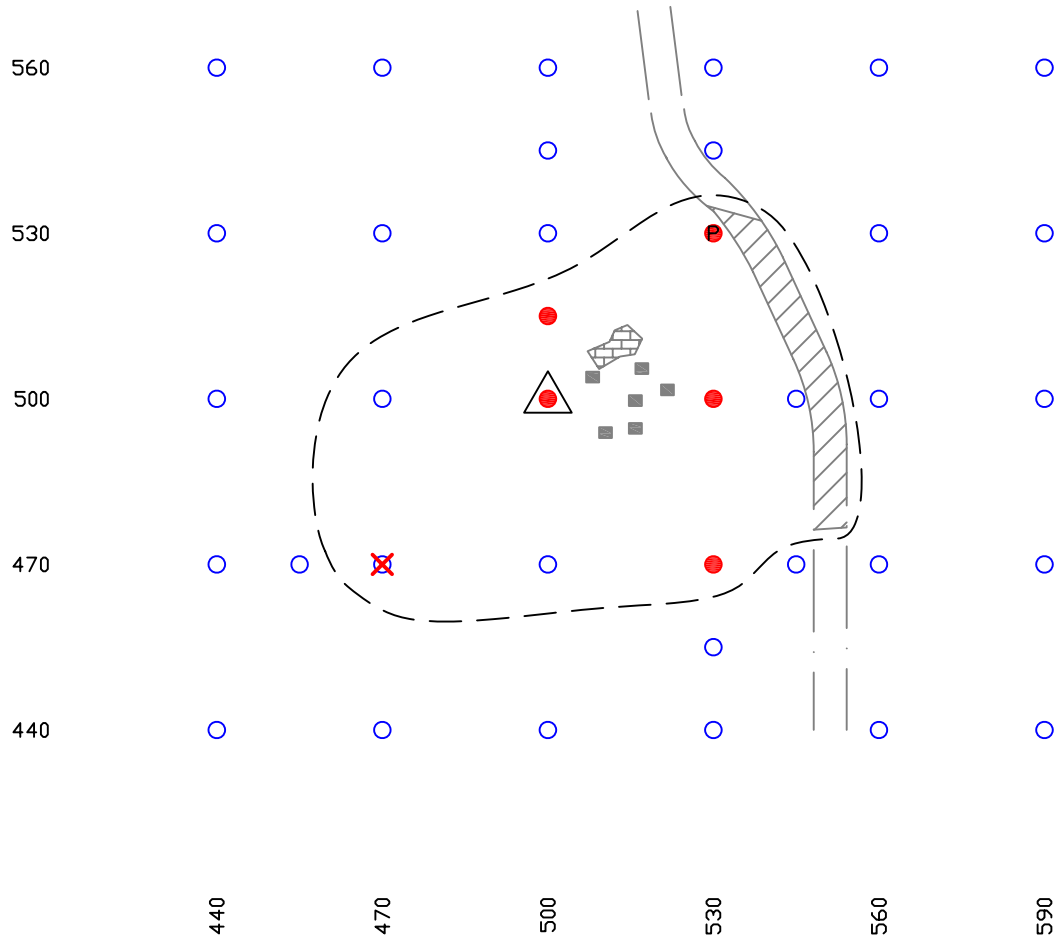
Site 38RD1298 is a moderate sized scatter of late nineteenth/early twentieth century historic artifacts associated with a brick fall and fieldstone foundation footings. Two pieces of quartz debitage were also recovered from the site. An historic map from 1908 suggests that this may be the location of a house owned by "J.H. Raines" (see Chapter III, Figure 12). There is no standing structure on the site, but a brick pile including several articulated bricks and fieldstone footings indicate the location of a former structure.

The site measures 60 m N/S by 75 m E/W, and is located on a level ridge containing well-drained sandy soils (Figure 1). Pines and hardwoods interspersed with a moderate successional understory comprise the vegetation on this site (Figure 41). Large tree stumps indicate that the area was logged in the recent past. Surface visibility was limited and no artifacts were collected from the surface of the site.

A total of 11 shovel tests were excavated at the site, with five containing cultural material (Figure 42). A typical soil profile consists of a 20 cm gray (10YR 6/1) sand plowzone, followed by 20 cm (20–40 cmbs) of yellow (10YR 7/6) sand, overlying yellow (10YR 7/8) clayey sand from 40–50+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered between 0–50 cmbs.

Eleven artifacts were recovered from 38RD1298, including two quartz flakes four brick fragments, one cut nail, one fragment of unidentifiable metal, one piece of milk glass, and two pieces of clear bottle glass. The majority of these artifacts were recovered in the plowzone or in the transition to the second stratum. Brick fragments and clear glass were scattered across the dirt road, but none of this material was collected. The milk glass, clear glass, and cut nail suggest an occupation dating to the late nineteenth/twentieth century.

Site 38RD1298 is a moderately sized late nineteenth/twentieth century artifact scatter located in the vicinity of a house indicated on an early twentieth century map. Artifacts were recovered primarily from the plowzone, but one shovel test contained flakes found between 20–50 cmbs. The site seems to have been disturbed through logging, erosion and perhaps the razing or removal of the house. The site lacks integrity and uniqueness and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



LEGEND

- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- ⊙ PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS ONLY
- △ SITE DATUM
- SURFACE SCATTER
- × SURFACE FINDS
- BRICK RUBBLE
- FIELD STONE FOOTINGS
- SITE BOUNDARY
- DIRT ROAD

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-23-06



SITE MAP	
38RD 1298	
PROJECT Y	
RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	
JOB NO:	1616-06-291

FIGURE NO:	42
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Site 38RD1299

Site Number: 38RD1299	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: House site	Elevation: 450 ft. AMSL
Components: Late 19 th /20 th century	Landform: Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E502730, N 3782861 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Fuquay sand
Site Dimensions: 60 N/S x 45 E/W m	Vegetation: Hardwoods and Kudzu
Artifact Depth: 0–10 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 8/2

Site 38RD1299 is a scatter of late nineteenth/twentieth century artifacts associated with a standing structure located on the southern boundary of the project area (Figure 1). The site measures 45 m N/S by 60 m E/W, and is located in a fallow agricultural field on a broad ridge top with deflated sandy soils (Figure 43). The majority of the site is covered in kudzu (Figure 44), and surface visibility was limited except along a dirt road.

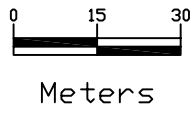
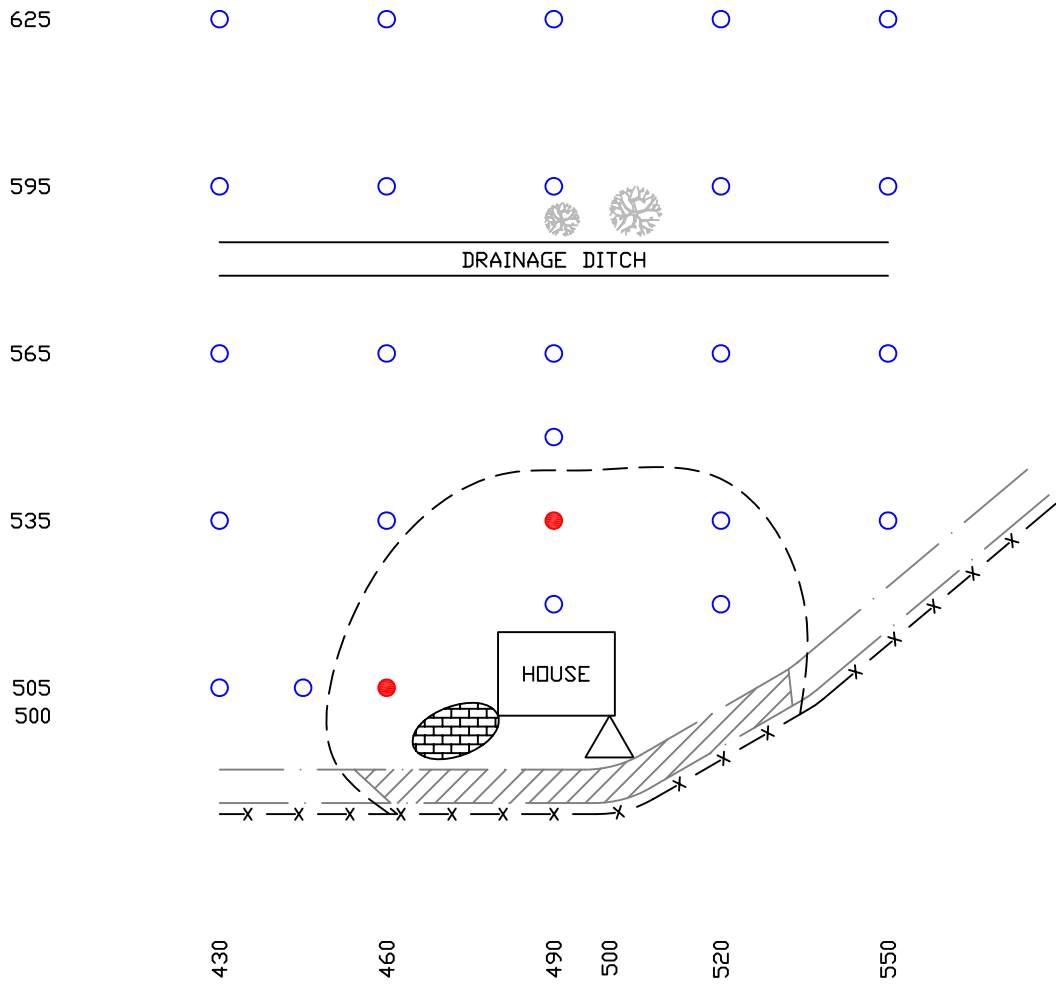
The area of the site was defined by the extent of surface scatter along the dirt road, the position of the standing structure and the location of two positive shovel tests in the vicinity of the house. Two negative shovel tests define the site in each cardinal direction, except for the southern boundary which is defined by the project boundary.

A total of eight shovel tests was excavated at the site, with only two containing artifacts. A typical soil profile consists of a 20 cm light gray (10YR 7/1) sand plowzone, followed by 20 cm (20–40 cmbs) of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sand, overlying very pale brown (10YR 7/8) sandy clay from 40–50+ cmbs. Artifacts were recovered between 0–20 cmbs and the soil is deflated across much of the site.

A dilapidated house is located in the center of the site. The structure measures 9 x 9 m and is of clapboard and wire nail construction with machine made brick and mortar footings. There is one central brick chimney, a tin roof, and asbestos shingle siding (Figure 45). The house seems to have been constructed in the first half of the twentieth century and has an electrical service box.

Sixteen artifacts were recovered from 38RD1299, primarily from the surface of the road. These artifacts include three brick fragments, one piece of refined earthenware, four whiteware sherds, two pieces of porcelain, three shards of milk glass and three shards of aqua glass. The artifacts suggest a late nineteenth/twentieth century date for the site, which is consistent with the apparent construction date of the house.

Site 38RD1299 is a sparse artifact deposit associated with a standing early twentieth century house. The structure is in poor condition and is not significant. The artifact deposit contains a sparse sample of historic materials indicative of a late nineteenth/twentieth century occupation. The site is unlikely to yield any significant information on the history of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



LEGEND

- POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- △ SITE DATUM
- - - SITE BOUNDARY
- ▒ STRUCTURAL RUBBLE
- ▨ SURFACE SCATTER
- - - DIRT ROAD
- x-x- BARBED WIRE FENCE/PROJECT BOUNDARY
- 🌳 HARDWOOD TREES

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-22-06



SITE MAP	
38RD 1299	
PROJECT Y	
RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	
JOB NO:	1616-06-291

FIGURE NO:	43
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Figure 44. Site 38RD1299, facing northeast.



Figure 45. House associated with Site 38RD1299, facing north.

Site 38RD1300

Site Number: 38RD1300	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	Elevation: 440 ft. AMSL
Components: Early Archaic	Landform: Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E502341, N 3782271 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Blanton sand
Site Dimensions: 15 NW/SE x 30 NE/SW m	Vegetation: Mixed pines and hardwoods
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/0

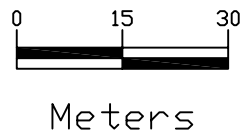
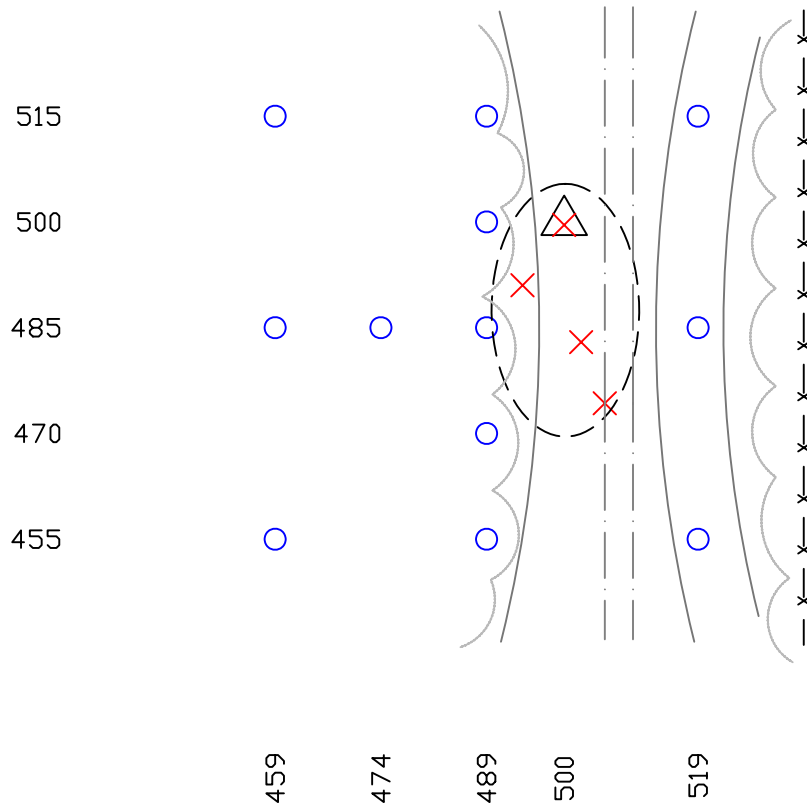
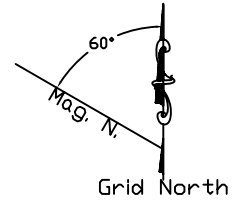
Site 38RD1300 is a sparse, Early Archaic lithic scatter located on a low ridge south of a small tributary of Beasley Creek. The site measures 15 m NW/SE by 30 m SW/NE (Figure 46) and is located near the southern boundary of the project tract (Figure 1). The artifact scatter was found on the eroded banks of a road cut that bisects the ridge. Vegetation at the site consists of mixed pines and hardwoods (Figure 47) and surface visibility was approximately 70–100 percent.

Site boundaries were defined by the distribution of surface artifacts across the eroded ridge slope, as well as the location of negative shovel tests within the wooded border along the edge of the road cut. The southeast boundary of the site could not be determined as it abutted the boundary of the project area.

A total of nine shovel tests were excavated, and a typical soil profile consisted of gray (10YR 6/1) sand from 0–10 cmbs, followed by 50 cm (10–60 cmbs) of pale brown (10YR 7/3) sand, overlying pale brown (10YR7/4) sandy clay subsoil with concretions.

Four artifacts were recovered from the surface of 38RD1300, including one crystal quartz Kirk serrated point, one quartz endscraper, and two quartz flakes. Both the Kirk point and the endscraper are diagnostic of the Early Archaic Period.

Site 38RD1300 is a sparse Early Archaic lithic scatter located in an eroded road cut on the southern boundary of the survey tract. All of the artifacts were recovered on the surface of the site and efforts to locate artifacts in shovel tests were unsuccessful. As the site does not retain integrity and there are no subsurface deposits, it is unlikely to contribute any significant information about the Early Archaic period in the Midlands. As a result, 38RD1300 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



LEGEND

- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- × SURFACE ARTIFACT
- △ SITE DATUM
- - - SITE BOUNDARY
- x- BARBED WIRE FENCE/PROJECT BOUNDARY
- - - DIRT ROAD
- ~ CONTOUR LINES
- ~ TREE LINE

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-22-06



SITE MAP	
38RD 1300	
PROJECT Y	
RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA	
JOB NO:	1616-16-291

FIGURE NO:	46
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Figure 47. Site 38RD1300, facing southeast.



Figure 48. Site 38RD1301, facing west.

Site 38RD1301

Site Number: 38RD1301	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic Scatter	Elevation: 450 ft. AMSL
Components: Unknown Prehistoric	Landform: Ridge
UTM Coordinates: E502164, N 3783521 (NAD 27)	Soil Type: Blanton sand
Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 30 E/W	Vegetation: Mixed pines and hardwoods
Artifact Depth: 0–90 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 15/3

Site 38RD1301 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter located on a broad ridge in the north central portion of the project area. The site measures 15 m E/W by 30 m N/S and is situated within a stand of planted pines with hardwoods and a moderate understory (Figure 48). Surface visibility was less than 25 percent.

A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated at the site, and two negative shovel tests bound the site in each cardinal direction (Figure 49). and a typical soil profile consists of a 30 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand Ap horizon, followed by 30 cm (30–60 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand, overlying yellow (10YR 7/6) clayey sand from 60–90+ cmbs. Most of the artifacts were recovered between 0–60 cmbs.

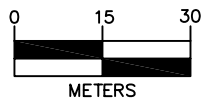
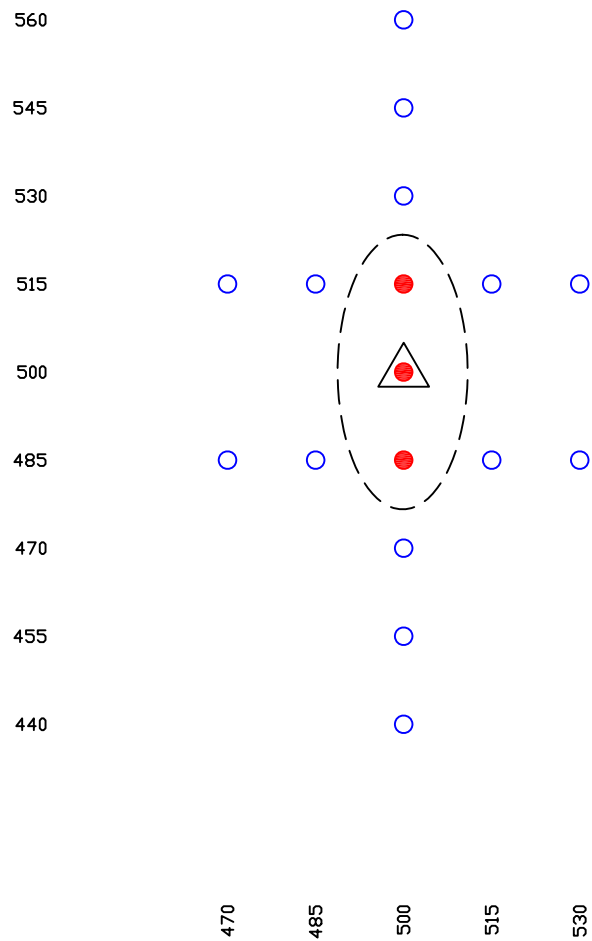
A total of thirteen quartz flakes were recovered from three consecutive shovel tests at the site. No features were found and the artifacts were recovered from varying depths indicating that subsurface deposits have been disturbed by timbering activities. The site has no artifact diversity and little integrity of archaeological deposits. As a result, this prehistoric lithic scatter is unlikely to yield any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP

ISOLATED FINDS





Ten isolated artifact occurrences were recorded during the cultural resource investigation of the proposed project area (Figure 1). Each of these finds is described below.

Isolated Find 1

Isolated Find 1 consists of two pieces of whiteware collected within two meters of each other on a dirt road near the western boundary of the project area (E501506, N3783544). Eight shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions around the surface scatter and no other artifacts were recovered. This isolated find is unlikely to provide any significant information about the history of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



LEGEND

-  POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST
-  NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
-  SITE DATUM
-  SITE BOUNDARY

SCALE:	AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	HCJ
DATE:	08-21-06



SITE MAP 38RD 1301 PROJECT Y RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOB NO: 1616-16-291

FIGURE NO: 49

Isolated Find 2

Isolated Find 2 is a quartz flake located on the eroded surface of a drainage in the western half of the project area (E501801, N3783259). Nine shovel tests were excavated at this location, but no other artifacts were found. This isolated find is not likely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 3

Isolated Find 3 is a quartz flake recovered at the base of the plowzone of a shovel test on a wide ridge in the southwestern portion of the project area (E502295, N3782363). Eight additional shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals around the initial positive; however, no other artifacts were recovered. This isolated find is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 4

Isolated Find 4 consists of two pieces of quartz debitage found in a plowed field on a ridge nose near the eastern edge of the project (E502642, N3783084). Nine shovel tests were excavated around these artifacts; however, no other artifacts were found. This isolated find is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Find 5

Isolated Find 5 is a quartz flake found in a dirt road on the southern edge of the project area (E502238, N3782216). Nine shovel tests were excavated around the location of this artifact, but no other artifacts were discovered. This isolated find is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 6

Isolated Find 6 is a single quartz flake located on the edge of a dirt road near the southern edge of the project area (E502107, N3782180). Nine shovel tests were excavated around this artifact, but no other artifacts were discovered. This isolated find is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 7

Isolated Find 7 is a single quartz flake recovered from a shovel test on a ridge nose in the eastern portion of the project area (E502605, N3783003). Eight shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals around the initial positive shovel test; however, no other artifacts were found. This isolated find is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 8

Isolated Find 8 is a quartz flake recovered from a shovel test located on a knoll in the southwestern portion of the project area (E502092, N3782449). Eight additional shovel tests were excavated at 15-m intervals in cardinal directions radiating out from the original shovel test; however, no other artifacts were recovered. This isolated find is unlikely to contribute any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Find 9

Isolated Find 9 is a single quartz flake recovered in from the plowzone in a shovel test at the edge of a wetland near the center of the project area (E502426, N3783097). Six additional tests were excavated to the north, east and south, however; no tests were excavated to the west because of the wetland. No other artifacts were recovered and this isolated find is unlikely to provide any significant information about the prehistory of the area. As a result, Isolated Find 9 is is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Isolated Find 10

Isolated Find 10 is a quartz flake recovered from a shovel test near the center of the project area (E502486, N3783030). Eight additional shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals in cardinal directions around the initial positive shovel test; however, no other artifacts were recovered. This isolated find is unlikely to contribute any significant information about the prehistory of the area and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

S&ME has completed Phase I and II archaeological investigations of approximately 465 acres at the Project Y Tract near Blythewood in Richland County, South Carolina (Figure 1). As a result of these investigations, 11 archaeological sites and 10 isolated finds were recorded (Figure 1, Table 1). Sites range in time from the Early Archaic period (10,000–8000 B.P.) through the twentieth century. The area appears to have been repeatedly used during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, with a lull during the Late Archaic and subsequent Woodland periods. No Mississippian occupations were recognized in the project area. Historic occupation of the project tract does not occur until the late nineteenth/early twentieth century, when the area contained several small farmsteads.

Of the archaeological resources, only site 38RD1293, an Early Archaic through Middle/Late Woodland period lithic and ceramic scatter is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining sites and isolated finds are recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no additional archaeological investigations should be necessary at these sites. An historic structures survey conducted as part of the initial reconnaissance found no aboveground historic properties within the proposed APE (Green 2006).

A total of 91 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 38RD1293, with over half being found in relatively deep, undisturbed deposits. The site has the potential to yield important information about Archaic and Woodland period lithic technologies and procurement strategies, intra-site settlement patterns, chronology, and changes in land use through time. As a result, site 38RD1293 should be avoided by any ground disturbing activities. If this is not possible, then consultation should be conducted to find ways of resolving any adverse effects that may occur to the site (e.g., through archaeological data recovery). The remainder of the 465-acre project area does not contain any significant cultural resources and construction in these areas should be allowed to proceed as planned.

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APPENDIX A – ARTIFACT CATALOG

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Strat/Level	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description	Material
38RD1290	R1.1	STP 6+ 15W		0-20	1	1.3	Lithic	debitage	shatter	quartz
38RD1290	R2.1	STP 6+ 15W		60-70	1	7.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	orthoquartzite
38RD1290	R3.1	near STP 6		surface	2	9.8	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
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38RD1291	1.1	surface		0	1	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1291	1.2	surface		0	1	2.6	Lithic	projectile point	small triangular	quartz
38RD1291	1.3	surface		0	1	9.9	Lithic	projectile point	Morrow Mountain	quartz
38RD1291	1.4	surface		0	1	0.5	Historic Ceramic	stoneware	alkaline glaze	quartz
38RD1291	1.5	surface		0	1	2.3	Lithic	projectile point	small triangular	quartz
38RD1291	1.6	surface		0	1	3.9	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	1.7	surface		0	1	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	1.8	surface		0	1	2.2	Lithic	preform		rhyolite
38RD1291	1.9	surface		0	1	2.5	Ceramic	indeterminate		
38RD1291	1.10	surface		0	1	7.4	Lithic	projectile point	Oaire	chert
38RD1291	1.11	surface		0	1	12.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	1.12	surface		0	1	6.3	Ceramic	check stamped		
38RD1291	1.13	surface		0	1	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	2.1	STP 2-1		60	1	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	3.1	STP 3-1N		40	1	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	3.2	STP 3-1N		40	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	4.1	STP 5-1N		0-40	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	5.1	STP 5-2N		0-20	1	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	6.1	STP 5-3N		40-70	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	7.1	STP 6-16N		15	1	1.1	Glass	curved	amber	
38RD1291	8.1	STP 7-12N		20-40	2	1.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	9.1	STP 7-14N		15-25	1	0.2	Glass	flat	clear	
38RD1291	9.2	STP 7-14N		15-25	1	0.2	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1291	10.1	STP 7-16N		15	1	0.1	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1291	10.2	STP 7-16N		15	1	0.2	Glass	curved	amethyst	
38RD1291	11.1	STP 7-17N		15	1	0.5	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1291	12.1	STP 8-1N		90-100	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	13.1	STP 8-3N		70-80	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	14.1	STP 8-14N		15-45	2	6.0	Metal	nail	wire	
38RD1291	14.2	STP 8-14N		15-45	3	2.7	Architectural	brick		
38RD1291	14.3	STP 8-14N		15-45	1	1.2	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1291	14.4	STP 8-14N		15-45	1	0.8	Glass	flat	aqua	
38RD1291	14.5	STP 8-14N		15-45	3	4.8	Glass	curved	amethyst	
38RD1291	15.1	STP 8-16N		20	1	0.1	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1291	15.2	STP 8-16N		20	3	7.2	Glass	curved	aqua	
38RD1291	15.3	STP 8-16N		20	1	1.0	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1291	15.4	STP 8-16N		20	1	0.3	Glass	curved	amethyst	
38RD1291	16.1	STP 8-17N		18-70	3	14.4	Architectural	brick		

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1290	R1.1				
38RD1290	R2.1				
38RD1290	R3.1				
38RD1291	1.1			2	
38RD1291	1.2				south side of site
38RD1291	1.3				south side of site
38RD1291	1.4				south side of site
38RD1291	1.5				west of T9
38RD1291	1.6			1	west of T9
38RD1291	1.7			2	west of T9
38RD1291	1.8				west of T9
38RD1291	1.9		med. sand		T12 ST1
38RD1291	1.10				thermally altered
38RD1291	1.11			1	
38RD1291	1.12		v. coarse sand		vicinity of T10 ST 13
38RD1291	1.13			2	vicinity of T10 ST 13
38RD1291	2.1			2	
38RD1291	3.1			2	
38RD1291	3.2			3	
38RD1291	4.1			3	
38RD1291	5.1			2	
38RD1291	6.1			2	
38RD1291	7.1				
38RD1291	8.1			2	
38RD1291	9.1				
38RD1291	9.2				
38RD1291	10.1				
38RD1291	10.2				
38RD1291	11.1				
38RD1291	12.1			3	
38RD1291	13.1			3	
38RD1291	14.1				
38RD1291	14.2				
38RD1291	14.3				
38RD1291	14.4				
38RD1291	14.5				
38RD1291	15.1				
38RD1291	15.2				
38RD1291	15.3				
38RD1291	15.4				
38RD1291	16.1				

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Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Strat/Level	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description	Material
38RD1291	17.1	STP 9-1N		17-27	1	0.8	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	17.2	STP 9-1N		17-27	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	18.1	STP 9-8N		15	1	4.3	Metal	nail	cut	quartz
38RD1291	18.2	STP 9-8N		15	1	0.6	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	19.1	STP 9-10N		0-20	1	3.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	20.1	STP 9-13N		0-20	1	4.2	Glass	flat	clear	quartz
38RD1291	21.1	STP 9-11N		30-70	1	1.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	21.2	STP 9-11N		30-70	1	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	22.1	STP 9-14N		40-80	1	1.9	Metal	nail	cut	quartz
38RD1291	23.1	STP 9-15N		10	1	252.9	Architectural	brick	brick	quartz
38RD1291	24.1	STP 9-16N		0-40	2	2.6	Architectural	brick	brick	quartz
38RD1291	25.1	STP 10-6N		15	1	3.9	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	26.1	STP 10-7N		10-55	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	26.2	STP 10-7N		10-55	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	27.1	STP 10-9N		10-30	1	2.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	27.2	STP 10-9N		10-30	3	0.8	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	28.1	STP 11-10N		0-40	2	1.6	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	28.2	STP 11-10N		0-40	1	1.6	Lithic	debitage	flake	orthoquartzite
38RD1291	29.1	STP 12-3N		0	1	5.3	Ceramic	indeterminate	flake	quartz
38RD1291	30.1	STP 12-7N		25	1	1.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	31.1	STP 14-3N		50-55	2	2.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	32.1	STP 14-4N		0-30	1	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	32.2	STP 14-4N		0-30	1	16.1	Lithic	projectile point	Brier Creek	quartz
38RD1291	33.1	T.U. 1	Strat I, Lvl 1	10-25 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	33.2	T.U. 1	Strat I, Lvl 1	10-25 cmbd	1	8.8	Metal	ammunition		quartz
38RD1291	34.1	T.U. 2	Strat I, Lvl 1	10-30 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	35.1	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 2	30-40 cmbd	1	3.5	Ceramic	plain		quartz
38RD1291	36.1	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 3	40-50 cmbd	1	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	37.1	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 4	50-60 cmbd	1	5.8	Ceramic	plain		quartz
38RD1291	38.1	T.U. 3	Strat I, Lvl 1	10-36 cmbd	2	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	38.2	T.U. 3	Strat I, Lvl 1	10-36 cmbd	2	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	38.3	T.U. 3	Strat I, Lvl 1	10-36 cmbd	1	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	39.1	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 2	30-40 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	40.1	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 3	40-50 cmbd	5	0.6	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	40.2	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 3	40-50 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	41.1	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 4	50-60 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	42.1	T.U. 4	Strat I, Lvl 1	0-35 cmbd	1	1.8	Ceramic	plain		quartz
38RD1291	42.2	T.U. 4	Strat I, Lvl 1	0-35 cmbd	1	1.3	Ceramic	coil fragment		quartz
38RD1291	42.3	T.U. 4	Strat I, Lvl 1	0-35 cmbd	1	6.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	42.4	T.U. 4	Strat I, Lvl 1	0-35 cmbd	3	3.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	42.5	T.U. 4	Strat I, Lvl 1	0-35 cmbd	2	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	42.6	T.U. 4	Strat I, Lvl 1	0-35 cmbd	1	1.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1291	17.1			2	
38RD1291	17.2			3	
38RD1291	18.1				
38RD1291	18.2			3	
38RD1291	19.1			2	
38RD1291	20.1				
38RD1291	21.1			2	
38RD1291	21.2			3	
38RD1291	22.1				
38RD1291	23.1				
38RD1291	24.1				
38RD1291	25.1			1	
38RD1291	26.1			2	
38RD1291	26.2			3	
38RD1291	27.1			2	
38RD1291	27.2			3	
38RD1291	28.1			2	
38RD1291	28.2			2	
38RD1291	29.1		gravel		
38RD1291	30.1			2	
38RD1291	31.1			2	
38RD1291	32.1			2	
38RD1291	32.2				
38RD1291	33.1			3	
38RD1291	33.2				buckshot
38RD1291	34.1			3	
38RD1291	35.1	body	med. sand		
38RD1291	36.1			2	
38RD1291	37.1		coarse sand		
38RD1291	38.1			3	
38RD1291	38.2			3	
38RD1291	38.3			3	
38RD1291	39.1			2	
38RD1291	40.1			3	
38RD1291	40.2			3	
38RD1291	41.1			3	
38RD1291	42.1	body	med. sand		
38RD1291	42.2		coarse sand		
38RD1291	42.3			1	
38RD1291	42.4			2	
38RD1291	42.5			3	
38RD1291	42.6			2	

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Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Strat/Level	Depth (cmb)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description	Material
38RD1291	43.1	T.U. 5	Strat I, Lvl 1	5-20 cmbd	1	1.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	44.1	T.U. 5	Strat I, Lvl 2	20-30 cmbd	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	45.1	T.U. 5	Strat I, Lvl 3	30-40 cmbd	1	1.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	45.2	T.U. 5	Strat I, Lvl 3	30-40 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	46.1	T.U. 5	Strat I, Lvl 4	40-50 cmbd	1	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	46.2	T.U. 5	Strat I, Lvl 4	40-50 cmbd	3	2.9	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	46.3	T.U. 5	Strat I, Lvl 4	40-50 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	47.1	T.U. 7	Strat I, Lvl 1	8-30 cmbd	2	2.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	48.1	T.U. 7	Strat II, Lvl 3	40-50 cmbd	2	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	R1.1	STP 7 + 120m @ 210		0-80	1	42.7	Lithic	FCR		quartz
38RD1291	R1.2	STP 7 + 120m @ 210		0-80	2	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	R1.3	STP 7 + 120m @ 210		0-80	2	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1291	R2.1	STP 7		0-20	1	1.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	R3.1	surface		0	1	3.9	Ceramic	drag and jab	Thoms Creek	
38RD1291	R3.2	surface		0	1	43.4	Lithic	core		quartz
38RD1291	R3.3	surface		0	1	0.9	Lithic	debitage	flake	crystal quartz
38RD1291	R3.4	surface		0	27	84.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	R3.5	surface		0	1	15.0	Lithic	debitage	shatter	quartz
38RD1291	R3.6	surface		0	1	22.9	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	R3.7	surface		0	1	10.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	R3.8	surface		0	1	5.6	Lithic	projectile point	Morrow Mountain	quartz
38RD1291	R3.9	surface		0	1	8.5	Lithic	projectile point	Morrow Mountain	quartz
38RD1291	R3.10	surface		0	1	2.1	Lithic	projectile point	Eared Yadkin	quartz
38RD1291	R3.11	surface		0	1	6.6	Lithic	biface		quartz
38RD1291	R3.12	surface		0	1	5.7	Lithic	projectile point	Early Woodland stemmed	quartz
38RD1291	R3.13	surface		0	1	5.8	Lithic	biface		quartz
38RD1291	R3.14	surface		0	1	48.4	Lithic	biface		quartz
38RD1291	R3.15	surface		0	1	5.5	Lithic	biface		quartz
38RD1291	R3.16	surface		0	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1291	R3.17	surface		0	2	19.9	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1291	R4.1	STP 7 + 60m @ 30		0-25	1	1.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	R5.1	STP 7 + 60m @ 210		0-45	1	35.7	Lithic	core		quartz
38RD1291	R5.2	STP 7 + 60m @ 210		0-45	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1291	R5.3	STP 7 + 60m @ 210		0-45	3	2.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1291	R5.4	STP 7 + 60m @ 210		0-45	1	2.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	unidentified
38RD1292	1.1	surface		0	5	1.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	1.2	surface		0	7	10.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	1.3	surface		0	1	3.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	1.4	surface		0	6	42.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	1.5	surface		0	1	8.5	Lithic	preform		quartz
38RD1292	1.6	surface		0	1	9.1	Lithic	biface		quartz

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Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1291	43.1			2	
38RD1291	44.1			3	
38RD1291	45.1			2	
38RD1291	45.2			3	
38RD1291	46.1			2	
38RD1291	46.2			2	
38RD1291	46.3			3	
38RD1291	47.1			2	
38RD1291	48.1			3	
38RD1291	R1.1				
38RD1291	R1.2				
38RD1291	R1.3				
38RD1291	R2.1				
38RD1291	R3.1				
38RD1291	R3.2				
38RD1291	R3.3				
38RD1291	R3.4				
38RD1291	R3.5				
38RD1291	R3.6				
38RD1291	R3.7				
38RD1291	R3.8				tip missing
38RD1291	R3.9				39 x 22 x 12 mm
38RD1291	R3.10				tip missing
38RD1291	R3.11				ovate
38RD1291	R3.12				tip missing
38RD1291	R3.13				base missing
38RD1291	R3.14				
38RD1291	R3.15				
38RD1291	R3.16				
38RD1291	R3.17				
38RD1291	R4.1				
38RD1291	R5.1				
38RD1291	R5.2				
38RD1291	R5.3				
38RD1291	R5.4				
38RD1292	1.1			3	
38RD1292	1.2			2	
38RD1292	1.3			1	thermally altered
38RD1292	1.4			1	
38RD1292	1.5				
38RD1292	1.6				

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Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Strat/Level	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description	Material
38RD1292	1.7	surface		0	1	10.0	Lithic	projectile point	Morrow Mountain	quartz
38RD1292	1.8	surface		0	1	1.3	Ceramic	plain		
38RD1292	2.1	STP 2-1		30	2	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	3.1	STP 2-4		0-60	1	1.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1292	3.2	STP 2-4		0-60	1	1.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	3.3	STP 2-4		0-60	1	0.8	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	3.4	STP 2-4		0-60	2	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	4.1	STP 3-1		0-20	1	2.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1292	R1.1	near STP 4	Surface	Surface	8	17.9	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	R1.2	near STP 4	Surface	Surface	3	4.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1292	R1.3	near STP 4	Surface	Surface	1	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1293	1.1	surface		0	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	1.2	surface		0	1	2.7	Ceramic	plain		
38RD1293	2.1	STP 1-3		50-70	1	2.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	2.2	STP 1-3		50-70	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	3.1	STP 1-4		50-70	1	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	4.1	STP 2-1		50-60	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	5.1	STP 2-6		25	1	12.1	Lithic	biface	flake	quartz
38RD1293	6.1	STP 2-4		40-70	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1293	7.1	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 3	20-30 cmbd	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	7.2	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 3	20-30 cmbd	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	8.1	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 4	30-40 cmbd	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	9.1	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 5	40-50 cmbd	2	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	9.2	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 5	40-50 cmbd	1	1.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	10.1	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 6	50-60 cmbd	3	0.9	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	10.2	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 6	50-60 cmbd	3	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	11.1	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 7	60-70 cmbd	1	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	12.1	T.U. 1	Strat II, Lvl 8	70-80 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	13.1	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 2	20-30 cmbd	1	20.8	Ceramic	indeterminate		
38RD1293	14.1	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 3	30-40 cmbd	1	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	14.2	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 3	30-40 cmbd	2	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	15.1	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 5	50-60 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	15.2	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 5	50-60 cmbd	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	15.3	T.U. 2	Strat II, Lvl 5	50-60 cmbd	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	16.1	T.U. 3		0 cmbd	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	17.1	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 2	15-25 cmbd	8	100.0	Ceramic	fabric impressed		
38RD1293	17.2	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 2	15-25 cmbd	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	17.3	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 2	15-25 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1293	18.1	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 3	25-35 cmbd	3	9.9	Ceramic	fabric impressed		
38RD1293	18.2	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 3	25-35 cmbd	1	3.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	18.3	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 3	25-35 cmbd	2	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1292	1.7				
38RD1292	1.8		coarse sand		
38RD1292	2.1			3	
38RD1292	3.1			2	
38RD1292	3.2			1	
38RD1292	3.3			2	
38RD1292	3.4			3	
38RD1292	4.1			1	
38RD1292	R1.1				
38RD1292	R1.2				
38RD1292	R1.3				thermally altered
38RD1293	1.1			2	
38RD1293	1.2	body	coarse sand		
38RD1293	2.1			2	
38RD1293	2.2			3	
38RD1293	3.1			2	thermally altered
38RD1293	4.1			2	
38RD1293	5.1				
38RD1293	6.1			2	
38RD1293	7.1			2	
38RD1293	7.2			2	
38RD1293	8.1			2	
38RD1293	9.1			2	
38RD1293	9.2			2	
38RD1293	10.1			2	
38RD1293	10.2			3	
38RD1293	11.1			2	
38RD1293	12.1			2	
38RD1293	13.1		coarse sand		
38RD1293	14.1			2	
38RD1293	14.2			2	
38RD1293	15.1			3	
38RD1293	15.2			2	
38RD1293	15.3			2	
38RD1293	16.1			2	
38RD1293	17.1		v. coarse sand		
38RD1293	17.2			2	
38RD1293	17.3			2	
38RD1293	18.1		v. coarse sand		
38RD1293	18.2			1	
38RD1293	18.3			2	

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Strat/Level	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description	Material
38RD1293	18.4	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 3	25-35 cmbd	1	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1293	19.1	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 5	45-55 cmbd	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1293	19.2	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 5	45-55 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	20.1	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 7	65-75 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	21.1	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 8	75-85 cmbd	7	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	21.2	T.U. 3	Strat II, Lvl 8	75-85 cmbd	1	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	22.1	T.U. 4	Strat II, Lvl 3	25-35 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	23.1	T.U. 4	Strat II, Lvl 4	35-45 cmbd	2	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	24.1	T.U. 4	Strat II, Lvl 5	45-55 cmbd	2	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	24.2	T.U. 4	Strat II, Lvl 5	45-55 cmbd	2	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	25.1	T.U. 4	Strat II, Lvl 6	55-65 cmbd	1	0.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	26.1	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 2	20-30 cmbd	1	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	26.2	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 2	20-30 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	27.1	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 3	30-40 cmbd	2	1.8	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	27.2	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 3	30-40 cmbd	1	13.4	Lithic	biface	flake	quartz
38RD1293	28.1	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 4	40-50 cmbd	2	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	28.2	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 4	40-50 cmbd	2	0.6	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	28.3	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 4	40-50 cmbd	1	15.3	Lithic	biface	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	29.1	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 5	50-60 cmbd	2	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	29.2	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 5	50-60 cmbd	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1293	29.3	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 5	50-60 cmbd	1	2.9	Lithic	biface	flake	quartz
38RD1293	29.4	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 5	50-60 cmbd	1	22.1	Lithic	projectile point	Brier Creek	quartzite
38RD1293	30.1	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 6	60-70 cmbd	1	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	30.2	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 6	60-70 cmbd	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	30.3	T.U. 5	Strat II, Lvl 6	60-70 cmbd	1	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	R1.1	surface		0	1	13.2	Lithic	projectile point	Kirk	orthoquartzite
38RD1293	R1.2	surface		0	4	2.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1293	R1.3	surface		0	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	chert
38RD1293	R1.4	surface		0	1	2.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	siltstone
38RD1295	1.1	STP 1-2N		0-10	1	8.8	Architectural	brick		
38RD1295	2.1	STP 2.5-0.55		15-20	1	2.5	Glass	flat	aqua	
38RD1295	3.1	STP 2.5-1S		5-10	1	2.8	Metal	nail	wire	
38RD1295	4.1	STP 3-0.55		30-35	1	2.3	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1295	5.1	STP 3-1IN		0-87	2	17.4	Architectural	brick		
38RD1295	5.2	STP 3-1IN		0-87	1	0.8	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1295	5.3	STP 3-1IN		0-87	1	27.9	Metal	chain		
38RD1295	6.1	STP 3-1.5N		20-40	1	16.9	Metal	nail		
38RD1295	7.1	STP 3-2N		0-75	1	3.4	Glass	curved	aqua	
38RD1295	7.2	STP 3-2N		0-75	1	5.0	Glass	curved	amethyst	
38RD1295	7.3	STP 3-2N		0-75	3	8.0	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1295	7.4	STP 3-2N		0-75	1	71.4	Glass	vessel	clear	

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1293	18.4			2	
38RD1293	19.1			2	
38RD1293	19.2			2	
38RD1293	20.1			3	
38RD1293	21.1			3	
38RD1293	21.2			3	
38RD1293	22.1			3	
38RD1293	23.1			3	
38RD1293	24.1			3	
38RD1293	24.2			2	
38RD1293	25.1			2	
38RD1293	26.1			2	
38RD1293	26.2			3	
38RD1293	27.1			2	
38RD1293	27.2				
38RD1293	28.1			2	
38RD1293	28.2			2	
38RD1293	28.3				
38RD1293	29.1			3	
38RD1293	29.2			2	
38RD1293	29.3				
38RD1293	29.4				
38RD1293	30.1			2	
38RD1293	30.2			3	
38RD1293	30.3			2	
38RD1293	R1.1				
38RD1293	R1.2				
38RD1293	R1.3				
38RD1293	R1.4				
38RD1295	1.1				
38RD1295	2.1				
38RD1295	3.1				
38RD1295	4.1				
38RD1295	5.1				
38RD1295	5.2				
38RD1295	5.3				
38RD1295	6.1				
38RD1295	7.1				
38RD1295	7.2				
38RD1295	7.3				
38RD1295	7.4	base			

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Strat/Level	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description	Material
38RD1295	7.5	STP 3-2N		0-75	1	5.0	Glass	flat	milk	
38RD1295	7.6	STP 3-2N		0-75	2	12.8	Metal	nail	cut	
38RD1295	7.7	STP 3-2N		0-75	1	41.5	Metal	spike		
38RD1295	7.8	STP 3-2N		0-75	1	4.5	Metal	wire		
38RD1295	8.1	STP 3.5-0.5S		15-25	2	9.0	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1295	8.2	STP 3.5-0.5S		12-25	1	5.0	Glass	flat	aqua	
38RD1295	9.1	STP 3.5-1S		5-10	1	9.6	Metal	wire		
38RD1295	9.2	STP 3.5-1S		5-10	1	404.4	Architectural	brick		
38RD1295	10.1	STP 3.5-1		20	1	1.5	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1295	11.1	STP 3.5-2N		0-40	2	2.1	Architectural	brick		
38RD1295	11.2	STP 3.5-2N		0-40	1	7.4	Glass	vessel	clear	
38RD1295	12.1	STP 4-1N		38-66	1	16.6	Glass	vessel	lt green	
38RD1295	12.2	STP 4-1N		38-66	1	1.3	Architectural	brick		
38RD1295	12.3	STP 4-1N		38-66	7	60.9	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1296	1.1	STP 1-15N		0-30	1	0.6	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	1.2	STP 1-15N		0-30	1	2.7	Glass	curved	aqua	
38RD1296	1.3	STP 1-15N		0-30	1	1.9	Glass	container	clear	
38RD1296	2.1	STP 1-16N		0-40	1	5.6	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	2.2	STP 1-16N		0-40	1	3.5	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	3.1	STP 2-14N		30-40	1		Metal	ferrous		
38RD1296	4.1	STP 4-17		21-30	5	7.3	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	4.2	STP 4-17		21-30	1	43.8	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1296	5.1	STP 4-18N		10-20	1	0.4	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1296	5.2	STP 4-18N		10-20	1	0.4	Glass	curved	amethyst	
38RD1296	5.3	STP 4-18N		10-20	1	0.6	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	6.1	STP 4-19N		20-30	3	10.6	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	7.1	STP 5-16N		0-30	2	0.6	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	8.1	STP 5-17N		0-30	1	1.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	orthoquartzite
38RD1296	8.2	STP 5-17N		0-30	3	6.1	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	8.3	STP 5-17N		0-30	1	1.4	Glass	curved	aqua	
38RD1296	8.4	STP 5-17N		0-30	1	0.7	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1296	8.5	STP 5-17N		0-30	1	2.1	Architectural	mortar		
38RD1296	8.6	STP 5-17N		0-30	1	2.1	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	9.1	STP 5-18N		0-30	1	0.3	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	9.2	STP 5-18N		0-30	1	0.5	Glass	curved	aqua	
38RD1296	10.1	STP 5-19		30-40	2	0.8	Glass	curved	amethyst	
38RD1296	11.1	STP 7-15		0-20	3	10.6	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	11.2	STP 7-15		0-20	1	1.3	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1296	11.3	STP 7-15		0-20	1	2.9	Glass	curved	aqua	
38RD1296	11.4	STP 7-15		0-20	1	8.8	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	12.1	STP 7-16		50-60	1	4.4	Historic Ceramic	stoneware	alkaline glaze	

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Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1295	7.5				
38RD1295	7.6				
38RD1295	7.7				
38RD1295	7.8				
38RD1295	8.1				
38RD1295	8.2				
38RD1295	9.1				
38RD1295	9.2				
38RD1295	10.1				
38RD1295	11.1				
38RD1295	11.2	neck/rim			
38RD1295	12.1	body			
38RD1295	12.2				
38RD1295	12.3				
38RD1296	1.1				
38RD1296	1.2				
38RD1296	1.3	rim			
38RD1296	2.1				
38RD1296	2.2				
38RD1296	3.1				
38RD1296	4.1				
38RD1296	4.2				
38RD1296	5.1				
38RD1296	5.2				
38RD1296	5.3				
38RD1296	6.1				
38RD1296	7.1				
38RD1296	8.1			2	
38RD1296	8.2				
38RD1296	8.3				
38RD1296	8.4				
38RD1296	8.5				
38RD1296	8.6				
38RD1296	9.1				
38RD1296	9.2				
38RD1296	10.1				
38RD1296	11.1				
38RD1296	11.2				
38RD1296	11.3				
38RD1296	11.4				
38RD1296	12.1				

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Strat/Level	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description	Material
38RD1296	13.1	STP 7-17N		1-5	1	2.4	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	14.1	STP 8-16N		45	1	1.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1296	15.1	STP 8-18N		30-60	1	1.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1296	16.1	STP 9-20		18-25	1	2.0	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1296	17.1	STP 10-19		50	1	6.3	Glass	vessel	clear	
38RD1296	18.1	STP 10-21		0-95	3	2.9	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	19.1	STP 10-23		20-30	1	4.2	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	19.2	STP 10-23		20-30	1	1.2	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware	whiteware	
38RD1296	20.1	STP 11-22		0-30	2	2.4	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	20.2	STP 11-22		0-30	1	2.7	Glass	flat	aqua	
38RD1296	21.1	STP 11-23		0-40	4	12.7	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	21.2	STP 11-23		0-40	13	11.3	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	21.3	STP 11-23		0-40	6	4.7	Glass	flat	clear	
38RD1296	21.4	STP 11-23		0-40	4	2.5	Glass	curved	aqua	
38RD1296	21.5	STP 11-23		0-40	1	12.0	Glass	vessel	clear	
38RD1296	22.1	STP 12-23		0-60	1	9.2	Metal	staple		
38RD1296	22.2	STP 12-23		0-60	1	0.7	Architectural	brick		
38RD1296	22.3	STP 12-23		0-60	2	3.3	Glass	flat	clear	
38RD1296	22.4	STP 12-23		0-60	4	3.1	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	22.5	STP 12-23		0-60	2	11.3	Glass	vessel	clear	
38RD1296	22.6	STP 12-23		0-60	1	1.3	Glass	curved	aqua	
38RD1296	22.7	STP 12-23		0-60	1	1.5	Glass	flat	milk	
38RD1296	22.8	STP 12-23		0-60	1	0.6	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware	whiteware	
38RD1296	23.1	STP 12-24		0-20	3	10.6	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	23.2	STP 12-24		0-20	1	0.2	Glass	flat	aqua	
38RD1296	24.1	STP 13-23		0-40	1	0.3	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1296	24.2	STP 13-23		0-40	1	2.6	Glass	vessel	clear	
38RD1296	24.3	STP 13-23		0-40	1	4.1	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware	whiteware	
38RD1296	25.1	STP 8-13		40-50	1	1.0	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1296	26.1	STP 8-20		25	1	5.1	Ceramic	plain		
38RD1296	26.2	STP 8-20		25	1	9.3	Lithic	biface		quartz
38RD1296	26.3	STP 8-20		25	1	80.1	Lithic	preform		quartz
38RD1297	1.1	surface		0	1	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1297	2.1	STP 4-1		50-70	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1297	3.1	STP 2-3		0-30	1	0.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1297	4.1	STP 4-3		0-10	1	15.8	Architectural	brick		
38RD1297	5.1	STP 6-4		30-80	1	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1297	6.1	S of 6-2		0	1	9.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	rhyolite
38RD1297	7.1	STP 8-2		0-10	1	3.2	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1298	1.1	STP 30-13W		0-20	1	0.7	Architectural	brick		

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1296	13.1				
38RD1296	14.1			2	
38RD1296	15.1			2	
38RD1296	16.1				
38RD1296	17.1	body			
38RD1296	18.1				
38RD1296	19.1				
38RD1296	19.2	body			
38RD1296	20.1				
38RD1296	20.2				
38RD1296	21.1				
38RD1296	21.2				
38RD1296	21.3				
38RD1296	21.4				
38RD1296	21.5	body			
38RD1296	22.1				
38RD1296	22.2				
38RD1296	22.3				
38RD1296	22.4				
38RD1296	22.5	body			
38RD1296	22.6				
38RD1296	22.7				
38RD1296	22.8				
38RD1296	23.1				
38RD1296	23.2				
38RD1296	24.1				
38RD1296	24.2				
38RD1296	24.3				
38RD1296	25.1				
38RD1296	26.1	body	med. sand		
38RD1296	26.2				
38RD1296	26.3				thermally altered
38RD1297	1.1			3	
38RD1297	2.1			3	
38RD1297	3.1			3	
38RD1297	4.1				
38RD1297	5.1			2	
38RD1297	6.1			1	
38RD1297	7.1			2	
38RD1298	1.1				

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Strat/Level	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description	Material
38RD1298	2.1	STP 30-14		0-30	3	39.8	Architectural	brick		
38RD1298	2.2	STP 30-14		0-30	1	38.5	Metal	ferrous		
38RD1298	2.3	STP 30-14		0-30	2	1.5	Glass	curved	clear	
38RD1298	3.1	STP 30.5-14		20-40	1	0.7	Glass	curved	milk	
38RD1298	4.1	STP 31-13		20-50	2	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1298	5.1	STP 29-15W		5-10	1	3.2	Metal	nail	cut	
38RD1299	1.1	surface		0	1	21.7	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware		
38RD1299	1.2	surface		0	2	3.1	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware	whiteware	
38RD1299	1.3	surface		0	1	3.5	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware	whiteware	
38RD1299	1.4	surface		0	1	8.8	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware	whiteware	
38RD1299	1.5	surface		0	1	3.4	Historic Ceramic	porcelain	semi vitreous	
38RD1299	1.6	surface		0	1	7.8	Historic Ceramic	porcelain		
38RD1299	1.7	surface		0	2	1.8	Glass	flat	milk	
38RD1299	1.8	surface		0	3	6.0	Glass	flat	aqua	
38RD1299	1.9	surface		0	1	1.6	Architectural	brick		
38RD1299	2.1	STP 1-5		0-20	2	3.3	Architectural	brick		
38RD1299	3.1	STP 2-4		0-10	1	0.4	Glass	flat	milk	
38RD1300	1.1	surface		0	1	6.6	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1300	1.2	surface		0	1	0.7	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1300	1.3	surface		0	1	5.3	Lithic	projectile point	Kirk	quartz
38RD1300	1.4	surface		0	1	19.0	Lithic	scraper	endscraper	quartz
38RD1301	1.1	STP 1.5-3		30-90	2	0.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1301	2.1	STP 2-3		20-60	4	1.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1301	2.2	STP 2-3		20-60	5	7.5	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
38RD1301	3.1	STP 2.5-3		0-20	2	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
IF # 1	1.1	Area A surface		0	1	3.0	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware	whiteware	
IF # 1	1.2	Area A surface		0	1	1.2	Historic Ceramic	refined earthenware	whiteware	
IF # 2	1.1	Area B surface		0	1	5.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
IF # 3	1.1	STP 0-12		30	1	3.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
IF # 4	RI.1	surface		0	1	7.9	Lithic	debitage	shatter	quartz
IF # 4	RI.2	surface		0	1	11.6	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
IF # 5	1.1	Isolate A		0	1	4.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
IF # 6	1.1	Isolate B		0	1	0.4	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
IF # 7	1.1	STP 8-15W		80-90	1	0.1	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
IF # 8	1.1	Intuitive A		20-70	1	3.3	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz
IF # 9	1.1	STP 2-12N		0-20	1	0.3	Lithic	biface		quartz
IF # 10	1.1	STP 1-8N		0-10	1	1.0	Lithic	debitage	flake	quartz

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.

Appendix A - Project Y Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38RD1298	2.1				
38RD1298	2.2				
38RD1298	2.3				
38RD1298	3.1				
38RD1298	4.1			3	
38RD1298	5.1				
38RD1299	1.1				
38RD1299	1.2	body			
38RD1299	1.3				handpainted
38RD1299	1.4	rim			stem & leaf
38RD1299	1.5	handle			
38RD1299	1.6	body			floral motif
38RD1299	1.7				mason jar lid liner
38RD1299	1.8				
38RD1299	1.9				
38RD1299	2.1				
38RD1299	3.1				
38RD1300	1.1			1	
38RD1300	1.2			2	
38RD1300	1.3				crystal quartz
38RD1300	1.4				
38RD1301	1.1			3	
38RD1301	2.1			3	
38RD1301	2.2			2	
38RD1301	3.1			2	
IF # 1	1.1	rim			
IF # 1	1.2	body			
IF # 2	1.1			1	
IF # 3	1.1			2	
IF # 4	RI.1				
IF # 4	RI.2				
IF # 5	1.1			2	
IF # 6	1.1			2	
IF # 7	1.1			3	
IF # 8	1.1			1	
IF # 9	1.1				
IF #10	1.1			2	

R = artifacts collected during the recon. survey.



10.0 Appendix C – SHPO Correspondence



25 September 2006

William Green
S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

Re: Draft Report – Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of Approximately 465 Acres at the Project Y Tract, Richland County, South Carolina [ID #7374; FK009]

Dear Mr. Green:

Thank you for submitting the report referenced above for our review. Our comments are provided pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties.


The methods employed and the report of fieldwork meet federal and state standards and guidelines for identifying, documenting, and evaluating cultural resources. We concur with the recommendations that sites 38RD1290, 38RD1291, 38RD1292, 38RD1295, 38RD1296, 38RD1297, 38RD1298, 38RD1299, 38RD1300 and 38RD1301, and the ten isolated finds are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigations will be necessary at the locations of these sites and isolated finds.

We also concur that site 38RD1293 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "D" for its potential to contribute information important in prehistory. 38RD1293 will require either avoidance and preservation, or data recovery excavations if the site cannot be preserved.

As development plans have not yet been drawn up, the effect of the proposed undertaking on historic properties is currently unknown. However, because of the potential for the undertaking to result in an adverse effect determination, we recommend the preparation of a Memorandum of Agreement between the lead Federal Agency, the Applicant, and our Office that will address the management of 38RD1293.

A few minor technical comments that can be addressed in the final report are enclosed. Please provide our Office with one hard copy and one digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format of the final report, as well as three hard copies on acid free paper (two bound, one unbound) and one digital copy in PDF format that we will forward to SCIAA. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181.

Sincerely,


Frances R. Knight
Interim Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA

Technical Comments - Draft Report
Project Y Tract, Richland County [ID #7374; FK009]
Green, Jones, and Styer (S&ME, August 2006)

pg. 56, last sentence: There are missing words here; what did the shovel tests produce?

pg. 59 and 65: References on these two pages to “see Chapter III, Figure 10” should be “see Chapter III, Figure 12”.



11.0 Appendix D – Draft Structure Cards

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:



Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:



Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:



Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:



Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:



Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:

