Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
Fairfield I-77 Development Site
Fairfield County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 210730

PREPARED FOR:

Luck Companies
P.O. Box 29682
Richmond, Virginia 23242

PREPARED BY:

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

March 2021

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Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

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

March 2021

Management Summary

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 416.84-acre project area associated with the Fairfield I-77 Development Site in Fairfield County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located north of SC Highway 34, roughly 4.3 miles southeast of Winnsboro Mills and 5.1 miles southeast of Winnsboro, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. Permitting from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will be necessary to impact wetlands and/or waterways within the project area. In support of that effort, this work was done in anticipation of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 210730, dated January 29, 2021, and Change Order 1, dated February 18, 2021.

Fieldwork for the current project was conducted from February 2-3 and 22, 2021. As a result of the investigations, four archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), one isolated find (IF-1), five above ground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0108 through 0112), and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were identified and recorded during the investigation (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), isolated find (IF-1), SHPO Survey Nos. (0108 through 0112), and Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Despite 222.6 acres being recommended as being high probability based on the probability model presented in Chapter 3, Section 3.4, the survey results revealed a lack of intact archaeological deposits, a lack of intact soil deposits, deflated/eroded soils throughout the project area, areas containing slope over 15 percent, and a lack of significant material culture recovered from the project area. It is the opinion of S&ME that the project area has a low potential for containing significant cultural resources and no additional cultural resource work should be needed for the project area as currently proposed.

Table 1.1. Cultural resources identified during the survey.

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38FA666	20th century brick pile	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA667	19th/20th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA668	19th/20th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA669	19th/20th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA659	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-1	Historic ceramic isolates	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-2	Historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0108	House, circa 1965	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0109	House, circa 1950	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0110	House, circa 1935	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0111	Industrial structure, circa 1930	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0112	House, circa 1930	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0113/38FA670	Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery	Not Eligible	No Further Work

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 416.84-acre project area associated with the Fairfield I-77 Development Site in Fairfield County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is north of SC Highway 34, roughly 4.3 miles southeast of Winnsboro Mills and 5.1 miles southeast of Winnsboro, South Carolina.

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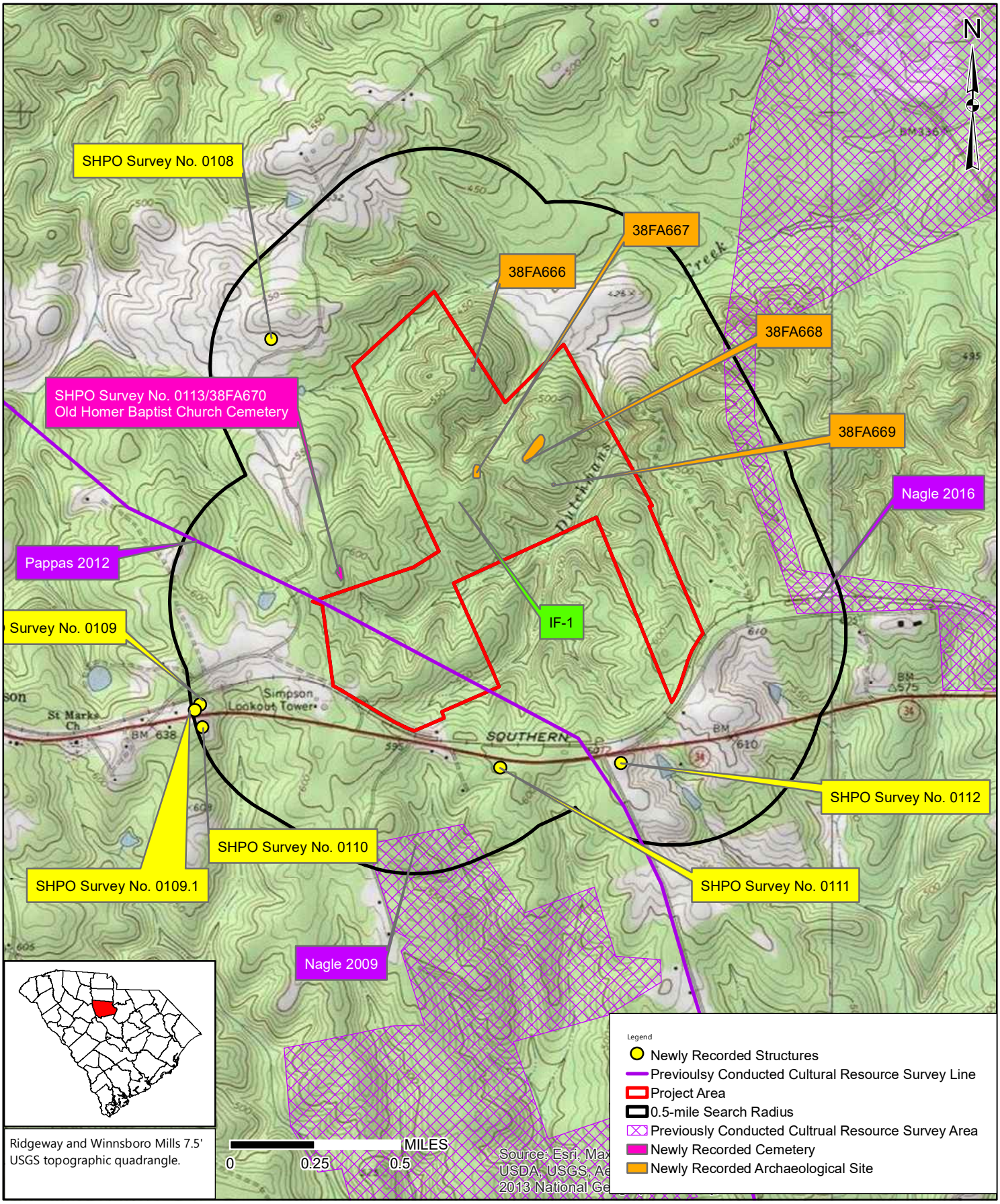
S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in February 2021. The fieldwork was conducted by Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA and Senior Crew Chief Paul Connell, B.A. Fieldwork consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Ms. Nagle, Mr. Connell, and Senior Architectural Historian/Senior Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. Architectural evaluations and historic research for the project was conducted by Ms. Carpini. Senior review of the report was conducted by Ms. Nagle.

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* (COSCAPA et al. 2013). Supervisory personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.



Ridgeway and Winnsboro Mills 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2021\210730A Luck Stone_Fairfield I-77 Development Due Diligence_Ridgeway SC\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-1 Topo Map.mxd plotted by pconnell 02-26-2021

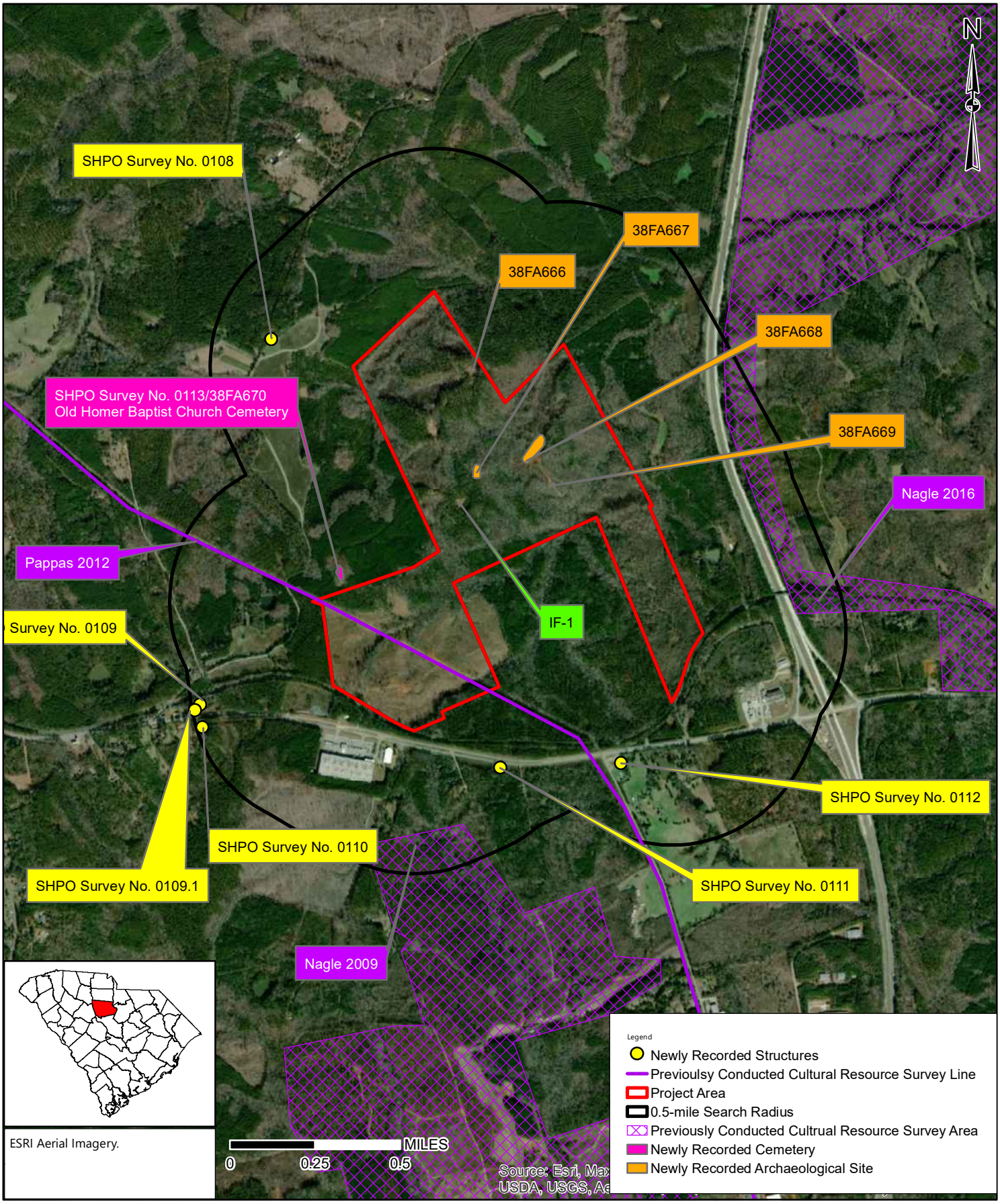
SCALE:	1:24,000
PROJECT NO:	210730
DRAWN BY:	PAC
DATE:	2/26/2021

Topographic Map

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO. 1.1



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2021\210730A Luck Stone_Fairfield I-77 Development Due Diligence_Ridgeway SC\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-2 Aerial Map.mxd plotted by pconnell 02-26-2021

SCALE:	1:24,000
PROJECT NO:	210730
DRAWN BY:	PAC
DATE:	2/26/2021

Aerial Map

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

1.2

2.0 Environmental Setting

The project area is located to the north of SC Highway 34, approximately 4.3-miles southeast of the city of Winnsboro (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina, which consists of a 100-mile wide belt between the Blue Ridge and the Sandhills (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area ranges from 450 ft above mean sea level, (AMSL) along Dutchmans Creek in the western portion of the project area to 630 ft AMSL in the southwestern portion of the project area near SC Highway 34 (Figure 1.1). Dutchmans Creek and one of its unnamed tributaries are located within the project area (Figure 2.1). Dutchmans Creek flows northeast into Lake Wateree/Wateree River, approximately 11.3 miles northeast of the project area.

Vegetation in the project area includes areas of planted pine, secondary growth, areas of mixed hardwood forest, and areas of mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 2.2–2.5); disturbances include dirt roads throughout the project area, a transmission line corridor, eroded soils, and a cleared area associated with timber harvest (Figures 2.6–2.8). There are areas, within the project area, that contain slope greater than 15 percent (Figure 2.9).

The project area is located in the Cecil-Pacelot-Appling soil association, which consists of well drained, gently sloping to moderately steep, deep clayey soils that are very strongly acid to slightly acid in the subsoil (USDA 1978). There are eight specific soil types located within the project area (Figure 2.10); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] Web Soil Survey, Accessed February 1, 2021).

Table 2.1. Specific soil types within the project area.

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope	% in Project Area
Appling	Loamy sand	Well drained	Interfluves	6–10%	3.0%
Cecil	Sandy loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–6%	30.5%
Cecil	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	6–10%	18.2%
Chewacla	Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Flood plains	0–2%	5.2%
Hiwassee	Sandy loam	Well drained	Stream terraces	2–6%	1.3%
Pacolet	Sandy loam	Well drained	Interfluves	10–25%	39.8%
Wilkes	Sandy loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	6–15%	0.7%
Winnsboro	Sandy loam	Well drained	Hillslopes	2–10%	1.3%

Figure 2.1. View of Dutchmans Creek within the project area, facing east.

Figure 2.2. Area of planted pine in the project area, facing north.

Figure 2.3. Secondary growth in the project area, facing north.

Figure 2.4. Area of mixed hardwood forest in project area, facing south.

Figure 2.5. Area of mixed pine and hardwood forest in project area, facing northeast.

Figure 2.6. Typical dirt road within the project area, facing east.

Figure 2.7. Area of timber harvest in the project area, facing northeast.

Figure 2.8. Area of eroded soils in the project area, facing east.

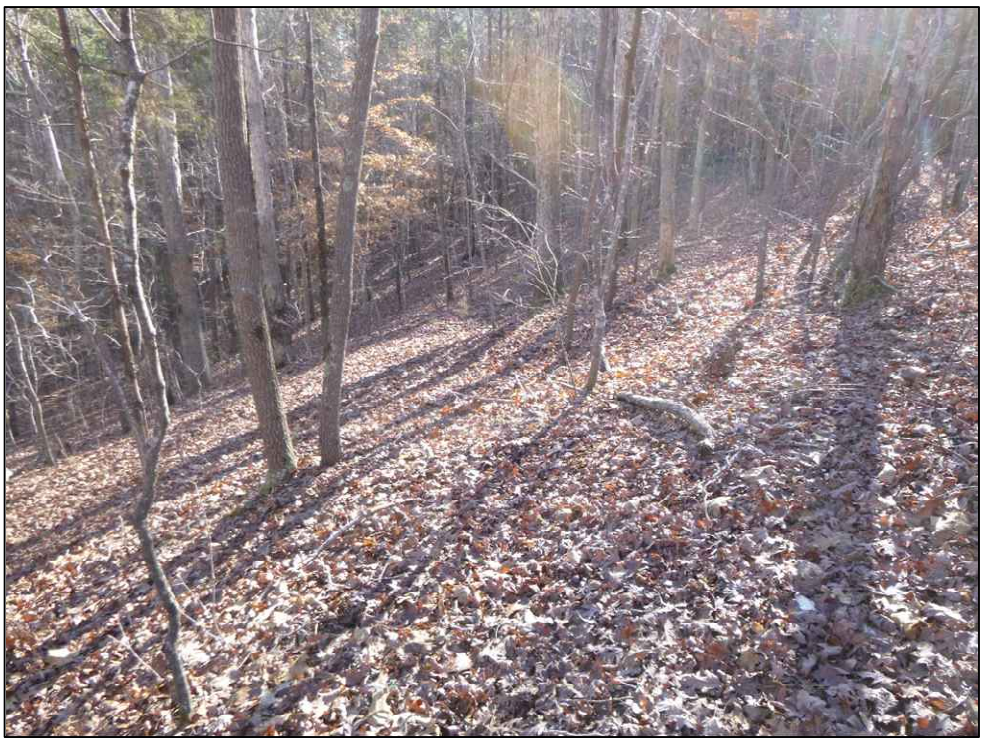
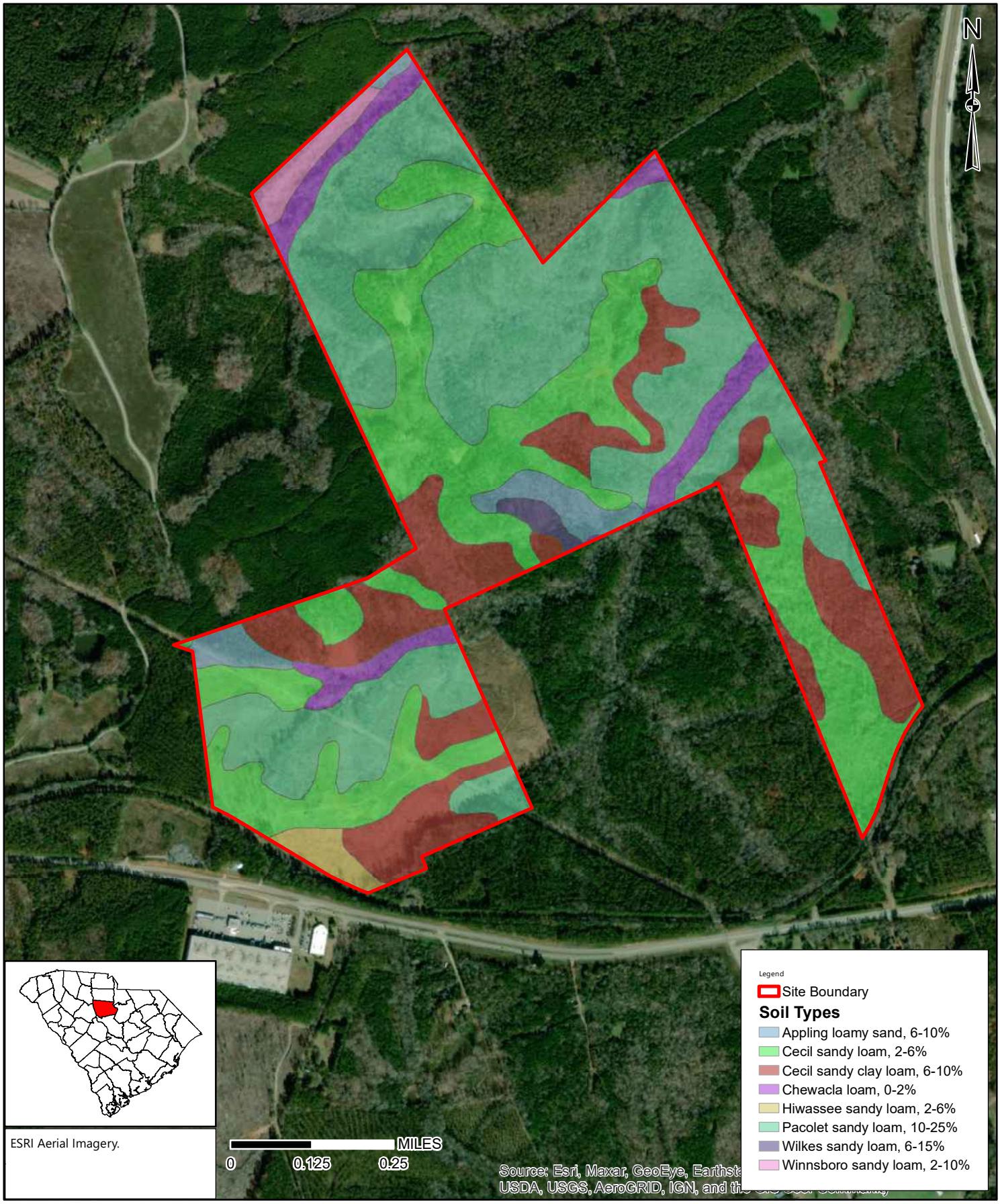


Figure 2.9. An area of slope within the project area, facing southeast.



Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2021\210730A Luck Stone_Fairfield I-77 Development Due Diligence_Ridgeway SC\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 2-10 Soil Map.mxd plotted by pconnell 02-18-2021

SCALE:	1:12,500
PROJECT NO:	210730
DRAWN BY:	PAC
DATE:	2/18/2021

Soils Map

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

2.10

3.0 Cultural Context

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

3.1 Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

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

major rivers near the Fall Line and in the Coastal Plain, although it is almost certain that many additional sites along the coast have been inundated by the rise of sea level that has occurred since that time (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there was a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there was a focus on modern game species rather than on the megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. During this time there also appears to have been a gradual,

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

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

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

Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)

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

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

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

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

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

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

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

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

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

Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)

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

Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)

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

Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Historic Context

The project area is located in the central portion of Fairfield County located approximately 4.3-miles southeast of the city of Winnsboro. Present day Fairfield County is bordered to the north by Chester County, to the northeast by Lancaster County, to the east by Kershaw County, to the south by Richland County, to the west by Newberry County, and to the northwest by Union County.

3.2.1 Early Settlement

During the early years of the colony, this region was considered the backcountry and it was sparsely settled. This area was distinctly different from the Lowcountry, where the plantation system had already developed to produce rice and indigo as cash crops (Klein 1981:662). Geographically, this inland region is split between the Sandhills and Piedmont, neither of which provided the soils or rainfall need to produce these early staple crops, thus delaying the adoption of plantations in this region (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:41).

Although Europeans had ventured into the Midlands throughout the 1700s, seeking to trade with the local Indians, these men were only transitory and did not establish permanent settlements in the area (Moore 1993:9). Some Lowcountry South Carolina residents did migrate to the backcountry, lured by the large unclaimed expanses of land, but the majority of the earliest white settlers came from more northern areas, primarily Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. These colonists were often families having Irish, Scots-Irish, or German backgrounds, with some English and Dutch settlers, as well as a number of Quakers; they were hearty settlers who were willing to work hard to establish themselves in this new land (Moore 1993:13).

The 1730 plan of Governor Robert Johnson, which called for the establishment of townships in frontier areas of the colony to encourage settlement of the backcountry as a protective buffer for the Lowcountry plantations, caused an increase in the population of non-coastal regions (Edgar 1998:52). The closest of these townships, referred to in early plat records as Congaree, but whose name was changed to Saxe Gotha by 1737, was established along the Congaree and Saluda rivers, roughly encompassing the area of present day Lexington County (Hicks 2000:21). During the 1730s and 1740s, colonists came to Saxe Gotha, although not all of them remained within its boundaries (Edgar 1998:54; Moore 1993:13). Between this influx of new immigrants and the

bands of settlers from Pennsylvania who traveled to South Carolina via the great wagon road, the area around the Saluda and Broad rivers began gaining population quickly (Edgar 1998:56).

Land grants along the Broad River during the 1700s tended to be small, encompassing much less area than the massive Lowcountry plantations. An analysis of the early land records from along the Broad River, from Hampton Island near Crims Creek to the Enoree River, and lands indicates that 74 percent of the land grants and holdings were comprised of 200 acres or less. Although some landowners acquired more than one tract to expand their property holdings, single grants for more than 500 acres were rare, comprising only three percent of land transactions (Hicks 2000; Surveyor General's Office [SGO], South Carolina Department of Archives and History [SCDAH] 1731).

3.2.2 Eighteenth Century Conflicts

The second half of the eighteenth century was a period of unrest in the South Carolina backcountry. The beginnings of the instability occurred during the 1750s, as the Cherokee became frustrated by the unfulfilled promises of the British colonies and began attacking settlements along the Carolina frontiers. The attacks increased and grew continually worse, eventually inaugurating the French and Indian War, which is generally recognized as lasting from 1754 to 1763 (Edgar 1998:205–206).

Cherokee raids occurred throughout the 1750s and they were severe enough for John Fairchild to comment, in a 1757 letter to the Governor, "that a Neighbourhood of People living on the southerning Branch of Broad River was drove from oft their several Settlements by the severe Threats of Indians and are still obligated to keep from their Lands and Livings…. [S]ome inhabitants from the…Great Saludy" had also been targeted and were beginning to suffer "unspeakable Uneasyness … declaring that they cannot possibly stay much longer, for Fear worse should happen" (Bryan 2003). The most brutal of the attacks, however, came in early 1760. In February, a wagon train of refugees was massacred at Long Cane Creek, along the western edge of the colony, and in the ensuing months settlers throughout the inland areas also became targets, with many leaving their homes to seek shelter in backcountry forts, including Fort Waggoner along Beaver Creek, which was built of 12 inch square white oak logs by John (Hans) Wagner, shortly after he settled in the area with the Mobley family party in the late 1750s (*Winnsboro News and Herald* 14 December 1939; Mills 1826:554–556; Dixon 1915). Although the French and Indian War ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris, by 1761 the Cherokee had already been vanquished and had signed a treaty, essentially ending the Indian attacks on inland South Carolina settlements (Edgar 1998:206–207).

The end of the Cherokee threat did not restore order to the Midlands, however. With a growing population, the backcountry residents felt that their needs were being neglected by the Charleston government. Settlers who had sought shelter within the forts during the Cherokee conflict had been victims of greed and extortion from the private fort owners. At the same time, the militiamen who were supposed to be protecting their property were raiding and squatting at the abandoned homesteads (Edgar 1998:206). During the mid-1760s, gangs of bandits swept through the Broad and Saluda river basins, "burning and looting, torturing victims presumed to have items of value, raping wives and daughters, making off with horses, furniture and household goods" and generally terrorizing residents of the area (Moore 1993:23; Edgar 1998:212). In 1764, Ephraim Lyles, one of the earliest settlers in Fairfield County, was killed at his home on the Broad River at the mouth of Beaver Creek, reputedly by Cherokee Indians, although others surmise that it was by those loyal to the royal government (Mills 1826).

A lack of response from the colonial government in Charleston compelled the victims to band together and pursue vigilante justice in an attempt to protect themselves. This group became known as the Regulators, a

movement which "united frontiersmen in an effort to make their region safe for planting and property [as] they struggled to establish a particular type of order consistent with the needs of hardworking farmers and rising slave owners" (Klein 1981:668). The issues of the 1760s were not limited to the conflict between gang members and the vigilante Regulators, however. The colonial government resented both the Regulators' tactics and the demands for backcountry equality that they made. As a result, Regulators were arrested and tried for their actions just as often as bandits were (Moore 1993:25). Ultimately, order was reestablished in the backcountry and the Regulator movement diminished in its power and influence. The Charleston government had agreed to establish circuit courts to meet the legal needs of backcountry residents. Although these did not begin operation until 1772, tensions between the two regions of South Carolina were lessened for the moment (Edgar 1998:215–216).

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

Although the Lowcountry lent its support to the original tenants of the American Revolution, most backcountry settlers did not, highlighting the differences and tensions that still separated the two regions. Many backcountry settlers felt more slighted by the colonial government in Charleston than by the British. In the areas surrounding the Broad River, many of the settlers were not of English descent; especially on the west side of the river, there were many German and Swiss-German families who had come to the colony seeking some measure of freedom. Many of these residents had acquired their lands through grants from the king and they felt a certain amount of loyalty and indebtedness to the monarchy (Moore 1993:28; Pope 1973:43). The sentiments of "one of the most prominent men in the backcountry, Thomas Fletchell, of the District between the Broad and Saluda," echo the sentiment of many of the region's residents: "I am resolved and do utterly refuse to take up arms against my King" (Edgar 1998:223). In 1775, a compromise was reached, which allowed the backcountry residents to remain neutral in the conflict, in return for the provincial government basically leaving them alone (Edgar 1998:226).

In May 1780, the capture of Charleston and the subsequent British conquest of inland South Carolina, including General Cornwallis establishing his headquarters at Winnsboro in October 1780, along with the atrocities that accompanied the nearby fighting, stirred the anti-British sentiments of settlers in this area. The Broad River basin, near Fairfield county, was an active locale during the Revolutionary War, with multiple battles fought within the boundaries of the two districts from 1780 to 1782. The region also fell victim to the raids of the British armies traveling through the backcountry, notably by the forces of Colonel Patrick Ferguson and Lord Rawdon in 1780 and 1781. As the armies ranged through the area, they camped at the plantation of Colonel James Lyles, who was fighting with General Thomas Sumter at the time, and multiple detachments utilized Lyles Ford as a crossing location along the Broad River (Ellet 1859:222–223; Russell 2000; McCrady 1902; O'Neall and Chapman 1892). Aiding the patriot cause, the residents of the area were soon able to assist the South Carolina troops in ousting the British, first from Camden in April 1781 and then from Fort Granby (or Camp Congaree) shortly afterwards (Moore 1993:30–31).

The ultimate result of the decades of conflict and unrest in the backcountry was the creation of a new political order. The large districts that had existed since 1769 were divided into smaller counties, each of which had its own court that could try most civil and criminal cases. These local government entities would also be responsible for the taxes, road maintenance, and tavern licensing. This 1785 act created seven counties from Camden District; of these new entities, Fairfield County was one (Pope 1973:61; Stauffer 1998:9). In addition to the formation of new counties, Lowcountry politicians made a more important concession to the increasingly influential backcountry settlements in 1786, with the transfer of the state capital from Charleston to Columbia, a new town located on the bank of the Congaree near the confluence of the Broad and Saluda rivers (Edgar 1998:248). These developments signaled a shift in South Carolina's social and political order, as power and influence became more concentrated in inland areas.

3.2.3 Nineteenth Century

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the region was primarily agricultural. Before 1800, the area's agriculture was dominated by subsistence farmers. Although some indigo had been grown prior to the American Revolution, the loss of British bounties ended the profitability of this practice. Tobacco was also grown by upcountry farmers, but poor soils resulted in low yields and the crop was never as successful in South Carolina as it was in more northern areas such as Virginia (Edgar 1998:270; Moore 1993:65).

Eli Whitney's cotton gin, patented in 1794, would significantly alter the agricultural character of the Midlands area. With locally made gins becoming available in the early 1800s, short-staple cotton became the primary crop in most of the upcountry. The cotton gin made production of this type of cotton easier and more profitable. The initial capital investment needed to grow cotton was small, since the only tools required were a plow, hoe, gin, and baler. Many small farmers did not have a gin or baler of their own, but they could pay a small fee to use their neighbor's equipment, allowing them to participate in the new cotton growing boom. The enormous profits available from cotton growing and processing during the early nineteenth century influenced a large number of upcountry farmers to engage in this activity. These profits allowed cotton farmers to purchase more land and slaves, ultimately creating a plantation-based economy in much of the area (Moore 1993:65–66; Edgar 1998:271). As a result, the upcountry slave population increased significantly. Between 1800 and 1810, the slave population of Fairfield county grew, from 1,968 to 4,034 in Fairfield County swelling from under 20 percent to 34 percent of the total county populations (Social Explorer 2021).

Robert Mills indicated, in his *Statistics of South Carolina*, that Fairfield districts was located in the granite region of the state with the best soil in the area being clay, located near the streams and the river bottomlands, although there were patches of sandy and gravelly soil in the higher elevations. The district focused agricultural production on cotton, often to the exclusion of food crops. Mills indicated that the other crops grown in the area were limited to corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, rye, barley, and oats, with yields being similar in Fairfield district, around 10 to 50 bushels of corn, 10 to 15 bushels of wheat, and slightly more per acre for other crops (Mills 1826:537–538, 641).

Settlements were slowly developing into towns and cities in the central portion of the state. Winnsboro developed on the plantation lands of Richard Winn, primarily after it had been established as the Fairfield District courthouse location in 1785. Previously however, a small settlement with some residences had developed, allowing General Cornwallis to headquarter there during the winter of 1780. Although it was home to Mount Zion College during the late 1700s and early 1800s, Winnsboro developed slowly, containing only three churches, ten stores, 50 residences, the courthouse, and the jail by 1826 (Ederington 1961). Winnsboro would see more growth as the nineteenth century continued, but during the early 1800s, the city of Columbia experienced significant growth

from its humble beginnings as the planned backcountry state capital. Cotton was responsible for some of this growth, as Columbia became an important inland trading hub for the new staple; from there it grew into one of the primary locations for all types of upcountry commerce (Edgar 1998:272; Moore 1993:72–73). Despite the growth of the courthouse towns in the Fairfield district, Columbia remained the main commercial and trading center of the area during the early nineteenth century.

The nineteenth century was also a period of significant expansion for railroads, which helped contribute to growth in the region. As cotton became the primary income-producing crop in South Carolina, creating a transportation network that reached into the upcountry portion of the state was imperative. In December 1845, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad received a charter to build a line connecting those two cities (Pope 1973:139–141). By July 1850, the railroad line had been completed from Columbia to Alston, and in March 1851, the line spanned from Columbia to Newberry, across the Broad River. By the time the Civil War began, nine years later, South Carolina could boast 11 railroads in operation and the upstate area had over 400 miles of rail line.

Railroads proved to be an economic benefit to the areas they traveled through. Small settlements in the upcountry grew into villages and towns after the railroads were completed, often developing into station stops. Although post offices had existed at many of these location before the railroad arrived, afterwards new businesses began developing in these communities, including banks, stores, and service industries. Many of these small communities, including Winnsboro, doubled and tripled in size in short periods of time (CMRPC 1982).

In 1840, agriculture was the primary economic driver in Fairfield district. Although cotton production remained the major use of farmland, with Fairfield producing over 8.1 million pounds, ranking second among South Carolina Counties, food crops were still grown for market and home use. These included wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, barley, and rye, as well as wool and farm animals (cattle, pigs, and poultry).

South Carolina had about 25.1 percent of its farmland improved by 1850. Fairfield district had improved farm acreage above the state average, with Fairfield having 33.9 percent improved. In terms of value, the district ranked around the top one-third of the state's counties, at ninth out of 29, with cash value of farms at over $3,000,000., Fairfield had significantly higher orchard production, ranking first in the state in value, as well as wine and value of market garden product. Cotton, however, remained the primary agricultural product in the district; in 1850, Fairfield District's production had decreased slightly from ten years earlier, to 18,122 bales of ginned cotton (7,248,800 pounds), ranking them fifth out of the 29 counties in the state in cotton production (USCB 1853).

3.2.4 The Civil War

By 1860, the South Carolina upcountry had developed a dual society, with plantation owners living alongside yeomen farmers. Although the majority of small yeomen farmers owned no slaves, they chose to ally themselves with the planters in the defense of slavery. As the questions of slavery, nullification, and secession loomed over antebellum South Carolina during the 1850s, the support of yeomen farmers was important in the ultimate course that the state would take. Ford (1988) argues that these upcountry yeomen held a firm belief in their own independence and liberty, stemming from an inclusive political structure, widespread ownership of land, and a social system that encouraged white unity by holding black slaves as the lowest caste. Ultimately, yeomen could view themselves as independent and important because they were not slaves. Maintaining slavery was, therefore, an important part of affirming their independence and self-professed inherent superiority to blacks (Ford 1988:370–373). Thus, when local governments held meetings to discuss secession in late 1860, the majority of upcountry residents favored seceding from the Union. On December 17, 1860, a statewide convention was held in

Columbia and delegates from districts throughout South Carolina met and voted unanimously in favor of secession. Before the Ordinance of Secession could be drafted, a smallpox scare necessitated a change of venue, and the convention was moved to Charleston. There, on December 20, 1860, the Ordinance was presented and signed, officially declaring South Carolina as independent from the United States (Moore 1993:183).

During most of the war, the project area was affected only indirectly as actual fighting did not come to the vicinity until 1865. Early in 1861, when excitement for the war was high and Southerners were rallying to the Confederate cause, many men volunteered for the army and traveled from Fairfield districts to help defend Charleston. Notably, Thomas Minter Lyles, Jr., of Ivy Hall plantation in Fairfield County, served as a Lieutenant Colonel, despite being nearly fifty years old when the war began, along with five of his sons. These same men, and many others of fighting age, went into battle in skirmishes throughout the South, leaving many farms to be run by wives, children, slaves, and old men. Women in the counties organized relief and aid societies, raising money and performing whatever services they could to help the war effort and the soldiers. The farms that continued to produce crops aided the war effort by supplying food to supplement shortages throughout the state and in the armies. Initially voluntary, this effort became compulsory after an 1863 state mandate required farmers to limit the amount of cotton planted and donate one-tenth of their crop yields to state government (Moore 1993:183–191; Pope 1973:9–10).

As the tide of the Civil War changed, and the Confederate army went on the defensive in an attempt to protect its major cities, the fighting came closer to home for residents of the project area. General William T. Sherman's Union army advanced towards Columbia, looting and destroying property in a 30 mile swath along its route. Although primary targets were railroads, factories, and commercial centers, private residences did not escape the destruction, and both farms and plantations were looted along the route (Edgar 1998:372; CMRPC 1982). Columbia sustained the heaviest toll in the region as Confederate forces evacuated the city on February 17, 1865 and Union forces entered; sometime during the night, a large, uncontrollable fire devastated the city, claiming approximately one-third of its structures. As the Union army left the city on February 20, 1865, they left behind a devastated countryside and significantly damaged the area's largest city. Marching north toward North Carolina, the Union army traveled through Fairfield County, continuing its destruction of personal property in rural areas and inflicting fire damage on the towns of Monticello, Ridgeway, and Winnsboro. Their most lasting legacy, however, was destruction of the slavery-based plantation system and the concomitant development of a new economic order (Edgar 1998:373; Pope 1992; Ederington 1961; McMaster 1980).

3.2.5 Reconstruction

After the end of the war, Fairfield District retained many of the same characteristics it had during the antebellum period; despite the "District" designation being changed to "County" in 1868, the boundaries of remained the same. Despite the end of slavery, agriculture continued to dominate much of the region, although crop production fell during the early Reconstruction era. Cotton remained a primary crop in many areas, with farmers often planting it in lieu of food crops in an attempt to make a quick profit and pay the debts they had incurred. The market would soon become saturated with cotton, however, causing the prices to fall steadily during the 1880s, pushing the farmers further into debt (Edgar 1998:427–428).

In areas where the landholdings had been large, these plantations were often broken up into smaller units. Most owners could no longer afford such large holdings, since they could not make them profitable without slave labor. Statewide, the number of farms tripled between 1860 and 1880, and was nearly 5.5 times the 1860 number by 1900; at the same time, the average size of farms dropped from 143 acres in 1880 to 90 acres in 1900. Locally,

between 1860 and 1870, the number of farms in Fairfield County increased significantly, from 683 to 1,610, and by 1880 it had reached 2,851, more than four times the antebellum number. By 1900, Fairfield County had more than five times its 1860 farm numbers, at 3,560, and the average acreage had dropped from 149 in 1880 to 116 (USCB 1872, 1883a, 1895, 1901; Social Explorer 2021).

During the late nineteenth century, tenancy and sharecropping developed across South Carolina, as landless farmers, both black and white, sought arrangements that would allow them to continue farming to support their families. The newly freed black slaves were forced into these arrangements because they had no land, little money, and few other options. As the 1800s drew to a close, many white farmers succumbed to large debts and also became tenants for large landholders. Two categories of tenancy developed, cash tenants and share tenants. Cash tenants provided their own tools and seed, gaining ownership of the crop they produced while paying rent on their house and land to the landlord. Sharecroppers could not afford their own tools or seeds; the landlords supplied these items and subtracted their value from the farmer's share of the crop. Both systems resulted in many small farmers living meager existences (Orser 1998:57).

At the dawn of the twentieth century, only 33.9 percent of South Carolina's farms were operated by their owners. Comparatively 36.7 percent were operated by cash tenants, 24.4 percent by share tenants, and five percent were operated under other arrangements, including by managers or by a combination of tenancy methods. In Fairfield county, the percentages varied from the state averages, but farm ownership remained low, with only 21.2 percent in Fairfield County. Additionally, cash tenancy was more prevalent in Fairfield County, at 44.8 percent of farms, than the state as a whole.

In the state, as well as in the region, black farmers were more likely to be tenants than whites, with 53.1 percent of white farms operated by their owners and only 18.2 percent of black farms being owner-operated. In Fairfield, white farms were owner-farmed 50.5 percent of the time. Additionally, for white farmers in the districts, cash tenancy, at 31.2 percent in Fairfield, was more prevalent than share tenancy, which made up less than ten percent of farming arrangements in the county. Conversely, less than 10 percent of the area's black farms were operated by owners, with Fairfield having the higher percentage at 7.8 percent. Blacks engaged in both cash and share tenancy; in Fairfield County the rates were 51 and 38.3 percent respectively (USCB 1901; ICRSR 1998).

3.2.6 The Twentieth Century

As the twentieth century dawned, the region's population was slowly growing. While the region as a whole retained its predominantly rural character, Columbia was pulling the Midlands in a new direction. At the beginning of the twentieth century, agriculture was still an important part of the region's economy. In Fairfield county, the percentage of farms operated by their owners increased, but still made up less than one-third of the total, with 26.4 percent owner operation in Fairfield County. Blacks continued to fare worse than whites, however, with a significant majority of owner-operators being white in Fairfield county at 66.14 percent. In the decade after 1900, share tenancy had increased in number in the county, but had held steady in percentage in Fairfield at 29.2 percent. In Fairfield, cash tenancy had dropped to 39.6 percent; a small percentage of farms, around one percent in Fairfield county operated under a combined share-cash tenancy arrangement (USCB 1913). This rural, agricultural society, however, stood on the brink of change, as nearby Columbia attempted to drag itself and the Midlands into the New South, bringing development to the surrounding counties.

Industry was a major component of the New South ideal, as southern cities and states attempted to reshape their pastoral images and sought numerous outlets for development. Modernization and technological advancement

were also encompassed by the New South ideal, and the economic growth fueled by industry would allow southern residents to take advantage of these conveniences, including electricity. A new cotton mill brought high hopes and bolstered community pride. Industrial development in one community was also viewed as beneficial to the state as a whole. Prominent men in towns around the state began establishing cotton mills in an attempt to bring prosperity to their communities. Mills during the last decades of the 1800s were often built within communities and powered by steam, instead of near rivers to utilize the waterpower they supplied (Mitchell 1921:127–131). Fairfield County joined the mill building trend later, in 1898, with the construction of the Fairfield Cotton Mill, near Winnsboro, which had 25,000 spindles and 500 looms by 1911, but ceased operation as a cotton mill by 1917 (Kohn 1907; USDA 1913).

South Carolina did not develop its electrical potential until the end of the nineteenth century, when the first commercial power was produced for the Columbia Mills. Although the State House had attempted to use an electric lighting system in 1884, it was not well accepted, and the government switched to the more familiar gas lights of the time. Columbia also chose gas lighting for its streets during the 1880s. In 1896, Columbia adopted the modern electric technology for its streetlights and utilized power generated by the Columbia Water Power Company to provide electricity for the lights. Other cities around the state followed this example and began lighting their streets with electricity, Anderson being the first of these in 1897 (Harvey and Gardner 1997:3–8). Newberry followed suit in 1904, purchasing 65 electric streetlights and the requisite operating equipment from General Electric Corporation for just under $6,000 (Electrician Publishing Company 1904).

During the beginning of the twentieth century, South Carolina electricity development was dominated by private, investor-owned companies. One of these was the Southern Power Company, backed by the American Tobacco Company, which would become the electric utility for much of the Piedmont area. The focus of the Southern Power Company in the early 1900s was creating power from the Catawba and Wateree rivers, which it accomplished with a series of dams and hydroelectric generating stations. Along with other privately owned utilities across the State, the Southern Power Company began selling its product to cities and South Carolina took a huge step into the modern era. By 1905, South Carolina was generating 32,162 horsepower for electricity production, and 10 years later, 64 utility firms were operating in South Carolina, serving 57 communities within 37 counties (South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration 1907:419; Watson 1916:119–121).

South Carolina had been striving for decades to become part of the New South, and Columbia was leading the way in that transition. Columbia had grown significantly since the Civil War and it had become a trading and manufacturing hub for South Carolina. The twentieth century brought more growth to the state and the capital city. In the 15 years between 1909 and 1926, South Carolina underwent significant industrial growth; capital invested in industries increased 224 percent, wages paid by industries grew 220 percent; and the value of manufactured products increased 197 percent (Columbia Chamber of Commerce 1927:2). Citing information from a 1926 survey, the Chamber of Commerce announced that "Columbia Leads all Cities of South Carolina in Manufacturing," by employing 3,829 wage earners in 67 industrial establishments; these enterprises manufactured $17,747,102 worth of products (Columbia Chamber of Commerce 1927:2).

3.3 Background Research

In February 2021, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program

containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. If cultural resources were noted within the 0.5-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there are six archaeological sites and three previously completed cultural resource surveys within a 0.5-mile search radius of the project area (Figure 3.1; Table 3.1). Two previously recorded archaeological sites (38FA0101 and 38FA0376) and one of the previously completed cultural resource surveys (Pappas 2012) are within the current project area. Site 38FA0101, a prehistoric lithic scatter, was recorded in 1975 during an archaeological survey for Interstate 77 and was revisited in 2012 by Brockington and Associates during an archaeological survey for a transmission line corridor (House and Ballenger 1976; Pappas 2012). Site 38FA0376 was recorded during the 2012 transmission line survey and was also a prehistoric lithic scatter (Pappas 2012). Both archaeological sites were determined to be not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The previously conducted cultural resource survey travels through the southwestern portion of the project area.

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

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
38FA0099	19th/20th house site	Unassessed	ArchSite
38FA0101	**Prehistoric lithic scatter**	**Not Eligible**	**House and Ballenger 1976; Pappas 2012**
38FA0102	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unassessed	ArchSite
38FA0103	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unassessed	ArchSite
38FA0105	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unassessed	ArchSite
38FA0376	**Middle Woodland lithic scatter; 19th century artifact scatter**	**Not Eligible**	**Pappas 2012**
38FA0602	Middle/Late Archaic scatter; Historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	Archsite

BOLD mean resource is within the project area.

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas (1825), the Elkins map of Fairfield County (1876), a 1911 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) Highway maps from 1939, 1952, and 1962, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1904 and 1969 were examined.

Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located in a largely uninhabited portion of Camden Precinct along Dutchmans Creek with an unnamed road in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Fairfield District shows the project area was located southeast of the town of Winnsborough Court House near the intersection of three roads labeled 'To Charleston, Old Road to Camden, and To Columbia'; Ralph Jones' M.H., R. Williamson, W. Simpson and Capt. Durham are named landonwers in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 3.3). The 1876 Elkins map shows the growth of the surrounding area and Ridgeway has been established to the east of the project area; the project area is located along the Charlotte Columbia Augusta R.R.; Harmah Ch., Aldrich, and Col. Blacks are named landowners in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 3.4). The 1904 USGS topographic map

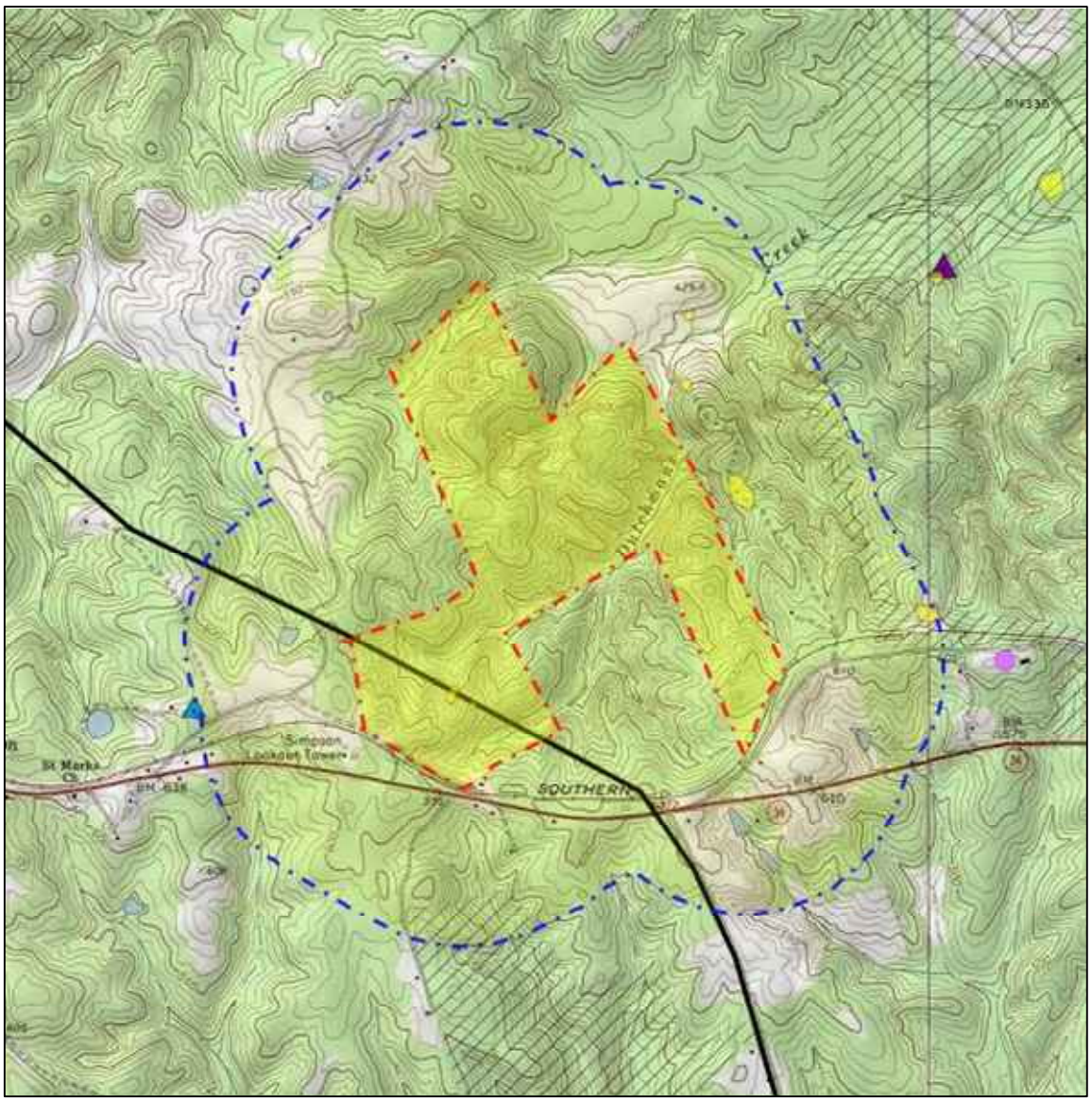


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

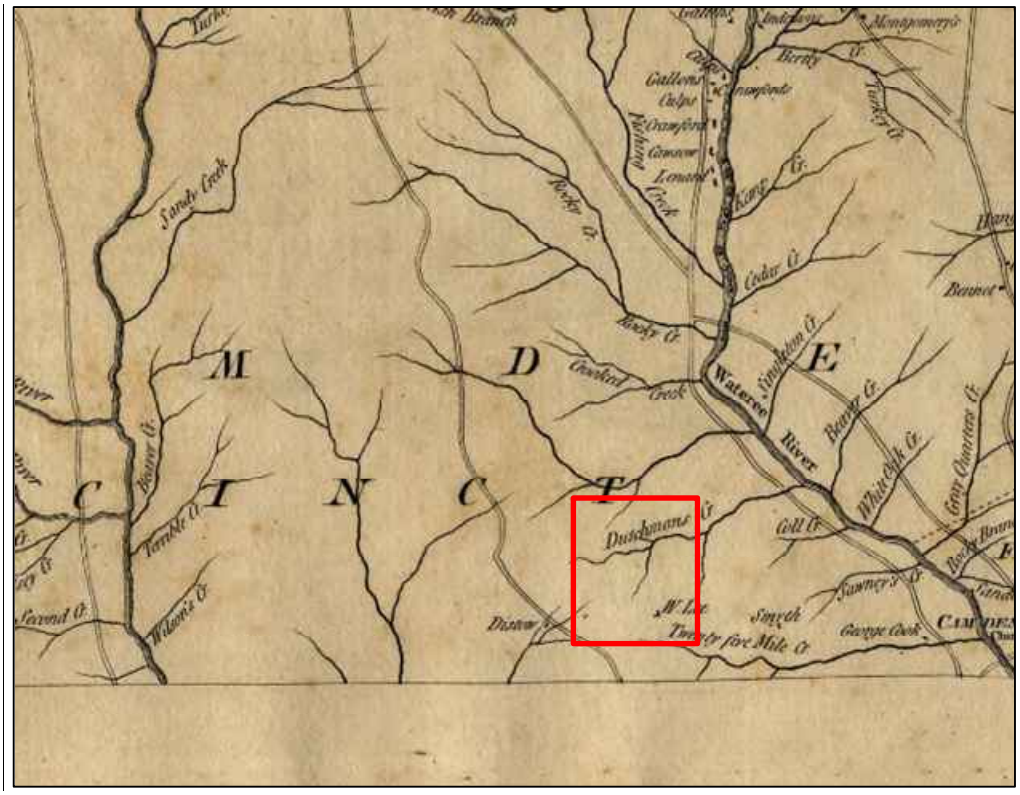


Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.

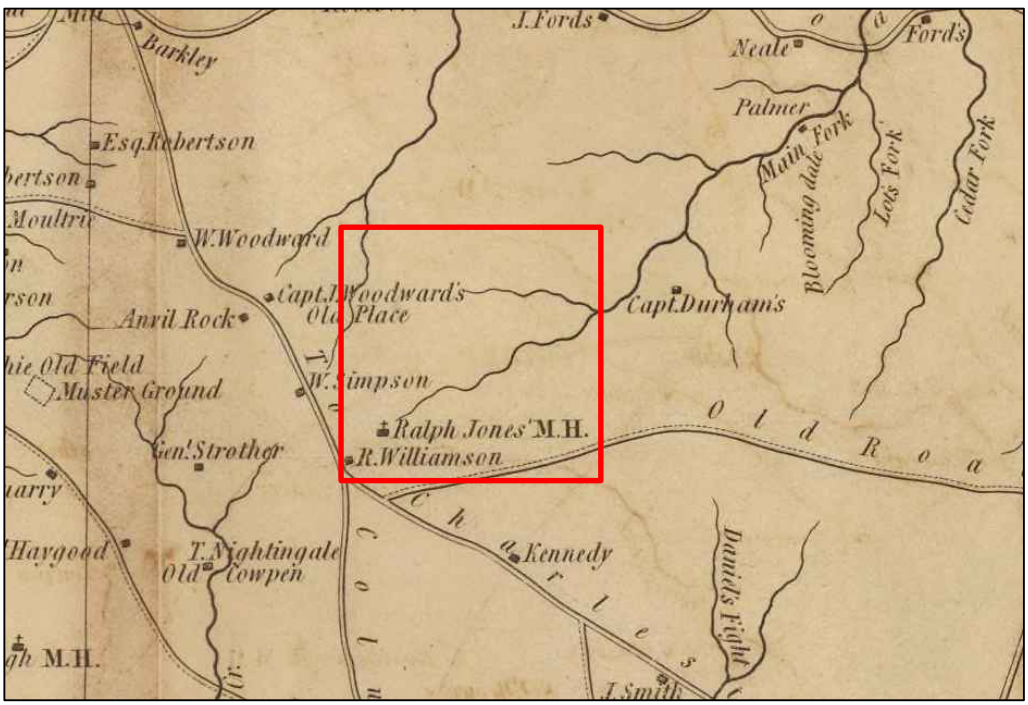


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Fairfield District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

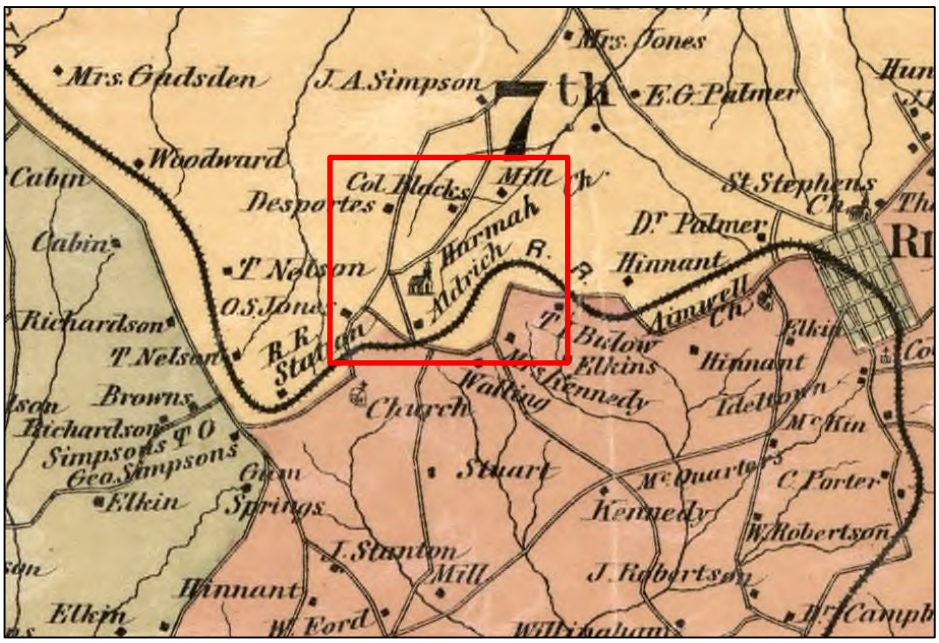


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1876 Elkins map of Fairfield County, showing approximate project area.

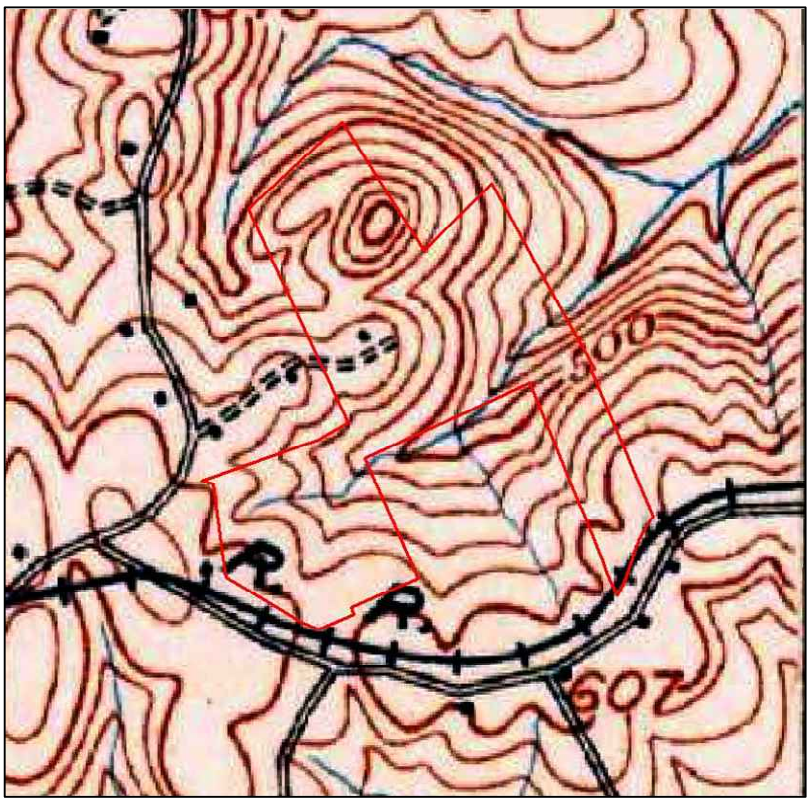


Figure 3.5. Portion of USGS *Columbia* topographic map (1904), indicating location of the project area.

shows a roadway and a single structure in the central portion of the project area (Figure 3.5). The 1911 USDA soil survey map shows a roadway and structure within the project area, as well as the community of Nelson southwest of the project area (Figure 3.6). The 1939, 1952, and 1962 SCDOT maps show the continued growth of the area around the project area, but no roads or structures are present in the project area (Figures 3.7 through 3.9). The 1969 topographic quadrangle shows no buildings or structures within the project area (Figure 3.10).

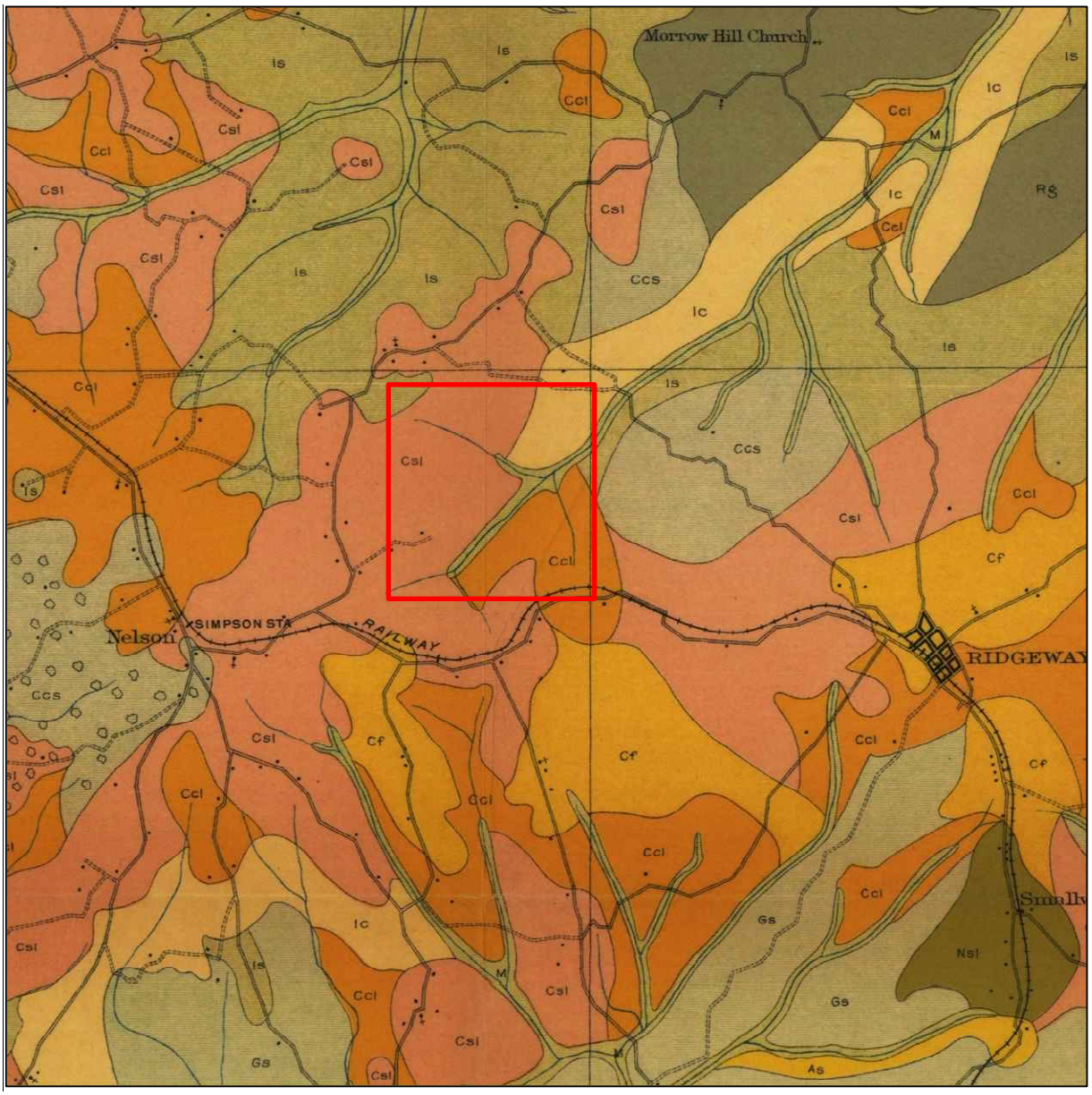


Figure 3.6. Portion of 1911 USDA soil survey map of Fairfield County, showing approximate project area.

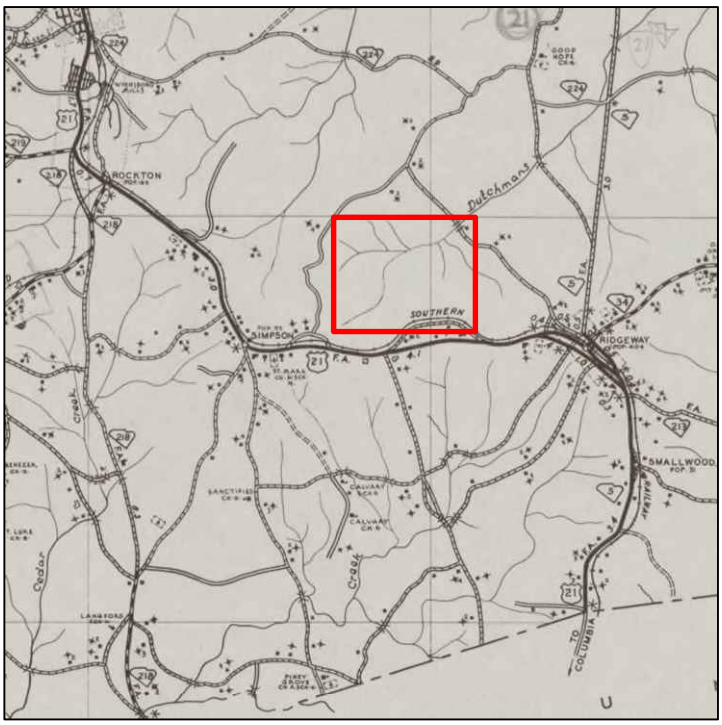


Figure 3.7. Portion of 1939 SCDOT map of Fairfield County, showing approximate project area.

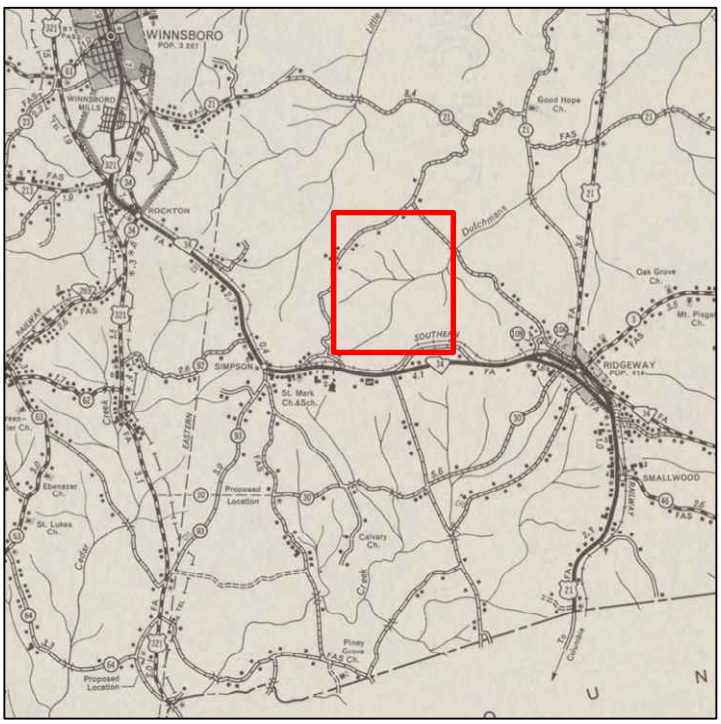


Figure 3.8. Portion of 1952 SCDOT map of Fairfield County, showing approximate project area.

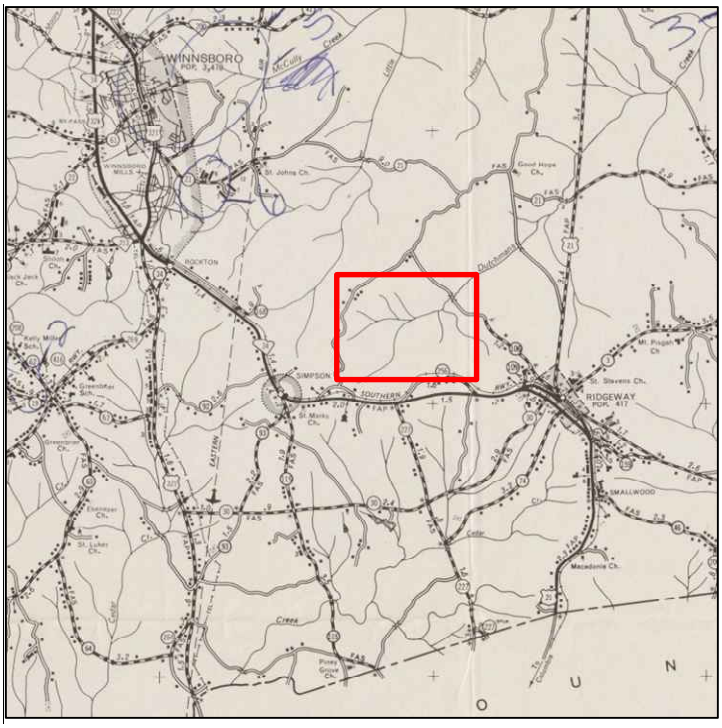


Figure 3.9. Portion of 1962 SCDOT map of Fairfield County, showing approximate project area.

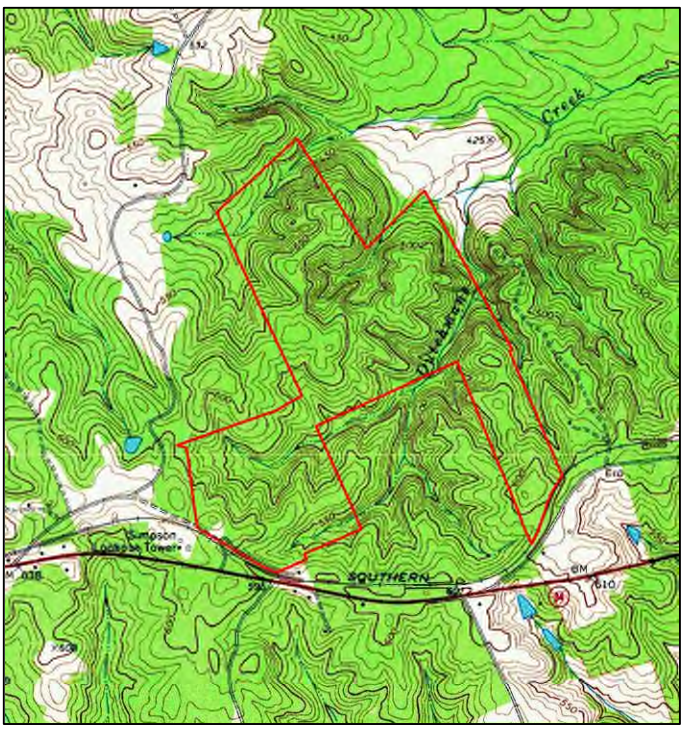


Figure 3.10. Portion of 1969 *Winnsboro Mills* 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing project area.

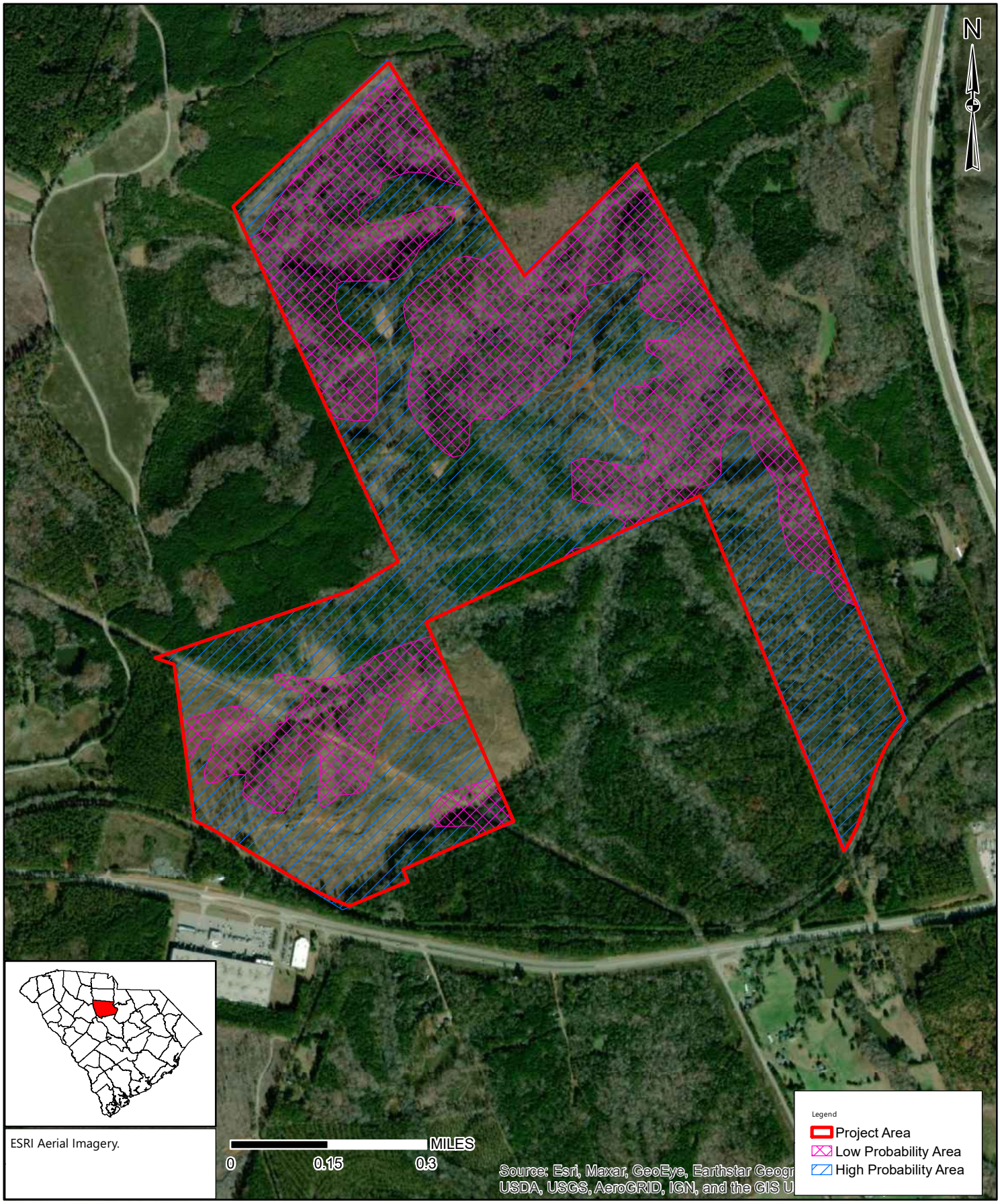
3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

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

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

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

Based on the topography, which shows that over 45 percent (181.6 acres) of the project area contains slope over 15 percent, poorly drained soils based on soil maps, and historic maps that show the majority of the project area was historically uninhabited; S&ME feels that approximately 181.6 acres of the project area is considered low probability while the remaining 222.6 acres are considered high probability areas for containing archaeological sites (Figure 3.11).



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

SCALE:	1:12,500
PROJECT NO:	210730
DRAWN BY:	PAC
DATE:	2/18/2021

Probability Map

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

3.11

4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, distance to water, and the results of the background research. Pedestrian survey was undertaken along dirt roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure. An area surrounding site 38FA667 was subjected to close interval shovel testing (15-m) to determine if additional artifacts could be found to more accurately date the site and evaluate its NRHP-eligibility.

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

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

4.2 Architectural Survey

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

4.3 Laboratory Methods

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

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

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

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

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

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

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

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

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

5.0 Results

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 416.84-acre project area was conducted on February 2, 3, and 22, 2021. Approximately 6.9 acres within the project area was previously surveyed in 2012 for a transmission line corridor (Pappas 2012); during the 2012 survey one archaeological site (38FA0376) was identified and one archaeological site (38FA0101) was revisited within the current project area. Both of the archaeological sites were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The previously surveyed portion of the project area and the two not eligible archaeological sites were not revisited during the current survey.

Vegetation in the project area includes areas of planted pine, areas of secondary growth, areas of mixed hardwoods forest, and areas of mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 5.1–5.4). Disturbances include dirt roads throughout the project area, eroded soils, a transmission line corridor, and a cleared area associated with timber harvest (Figures 5.5–5.7); the project area contains roughly 160.7 acres where slope greater than 15 percent (Figure 5.8). Dutchmans Creek and an unnamed tributary flow through the eastern portion of the project area (Figure 5.9). As a result of the investigations, four archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), one isolated find (IF-1), five above ground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0108 through 0112), and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were identified and recorded during the investigation (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The archaeological and architectural survey results are discussed in more detail below.

The historic maps show a structure within the project area beginning around 1904 and by 1939 no structures are depicted within the project area (Figures 3.5 through 3.10). An attempt was made to re-locate this structure, but no remains were identified in the area indicated by historic maps. The area has been clear cut and used for silviculture (Figure 5.10).

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

A total of 134 shovel tests (96 regular and 38 radials) were excavated within the project area along 13 transects (Figure 5.11 Table 5.1). Two soil profiles were encountered during the survey: the first transitioned from plow zone directly to subsoil with water intruding and the second was subsoil on the surface. The typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered beneath the plow zone and water intruded consisted of 20 cm of brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil with water intruding into the shovel test (Figure 5.12); the typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.13). As a result of the investigations, four archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669) and one isolated find (IF-1) were identified.

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

Figure 5.2. Area of secondary growth in the project area, facing east.

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

Figure 5.4. Area of pine and mixed hardwood forest in project area, facing south.

Figure 5.5. Typical dirt road within the project area, facing southwest.

Figure 5.6. Area of eroded soils in the project area, facing northeast.

Figure 5.7. Area of timber harvest within the project area, facing west.

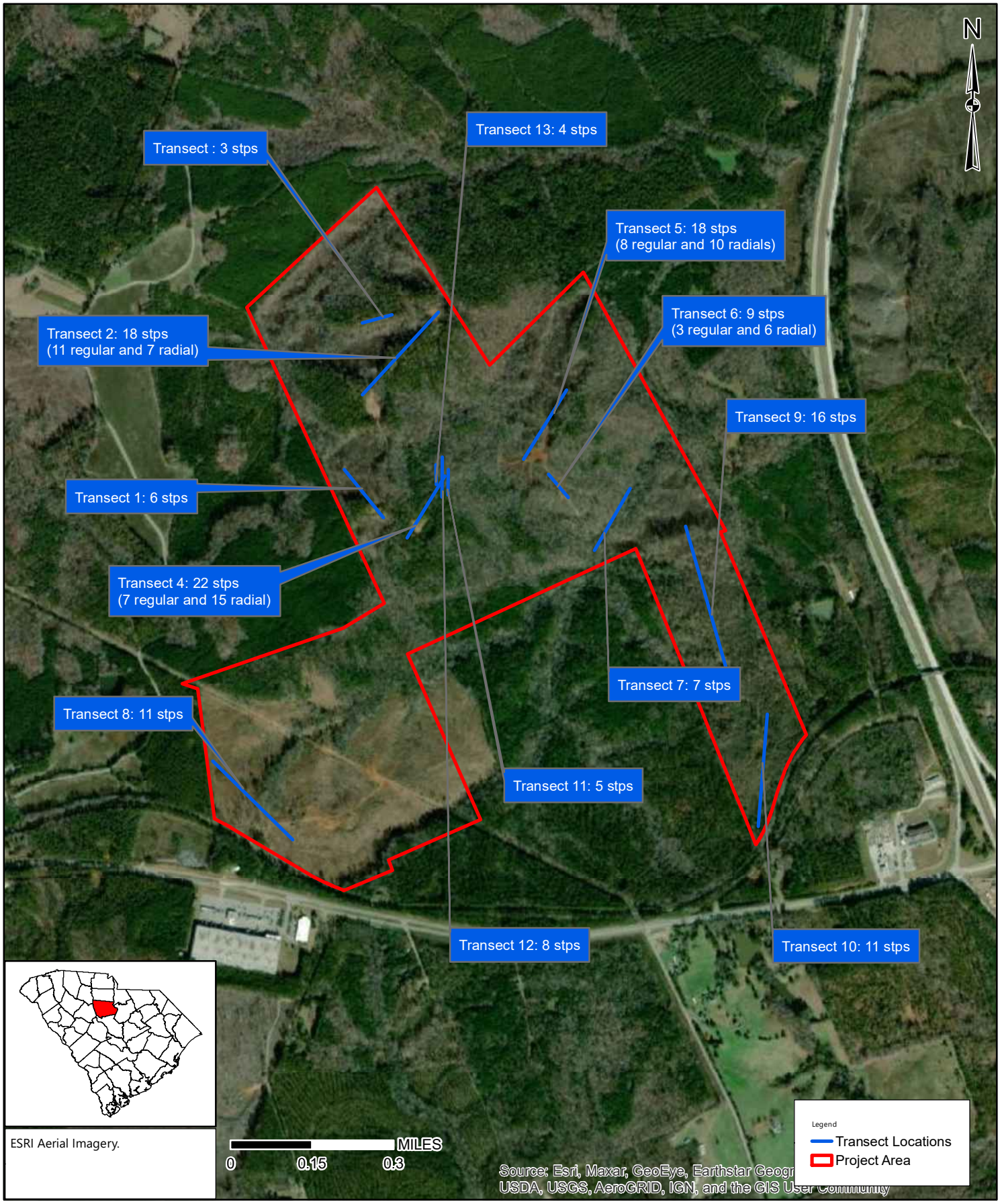
Figure 5.8. An area of slope within the project area, facing northwest.

Figure 5.9. View of Dutchmans Creek within the project area, facing west.

Figure 5.10. General vicinity of historic structure indicated on historic maps, facing west.

Table 5.1. Summary of transects within the project area.

Transect No.	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Findings
1	6	Hilltop	No Sites
2	18 (11 regular and 7 radial)	Hilltop	38FA666
3	3	Hillslope	No Sites
4	22 (7 regular and 15 radial)	Hilltop/Hillslope	IF-1 and 38FA667
5	18 (8 regular and 10 radial)	Hilltop	38FA668
6	9 (3 regular and 6 radial)	Hillslope	38FA669
7	7	Hillslope	No Sites
8	11	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites
9	16	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites
10	7	Hillslope	No Sites
11	5	Hilltop/Hillslope	38FA667
12	8	Hilltop/Hillslope	38FA667
13	4	Hilltop/Hillslope	38FA667



Drawing Path: T:\ENV\Projects\2021\210730A Luck Stone_Fairfield I-77 Development Due Diligence_Ridgeway SC\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 5-11 Transect Map.mxd plotted by pconnell 02-26-2021

SCALE:	1:15,000
PROJECT NO:	210730
DRAWN BY:	PAC
DATE:	2/26/2021

Transect Map

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.

5.11

Figure 5.12. Typical shovel test profile transitioning from plow zone to subsoil with water intrusion.

Figure 5.13. Typical shovel test profile with subsoil on surface.

5.1.1 38FA666

Site Number: 38FA666	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic brick pile	**Elevation:** 580 ft AMSL
Components: 20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E498319, N3797913 (17N, NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 15 m N/S x 15 m E/W	**Vegetation:** Clear cut
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 10/0

Site 38FA666 is a historic brick pile located on a hilltop along a dirt road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in a clear cut and measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.14 and 5.15).

Ten shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.16). No other artifacts were identified with the brick and no bricks were collected. Historic maps show no structures in the vicinity of this site.

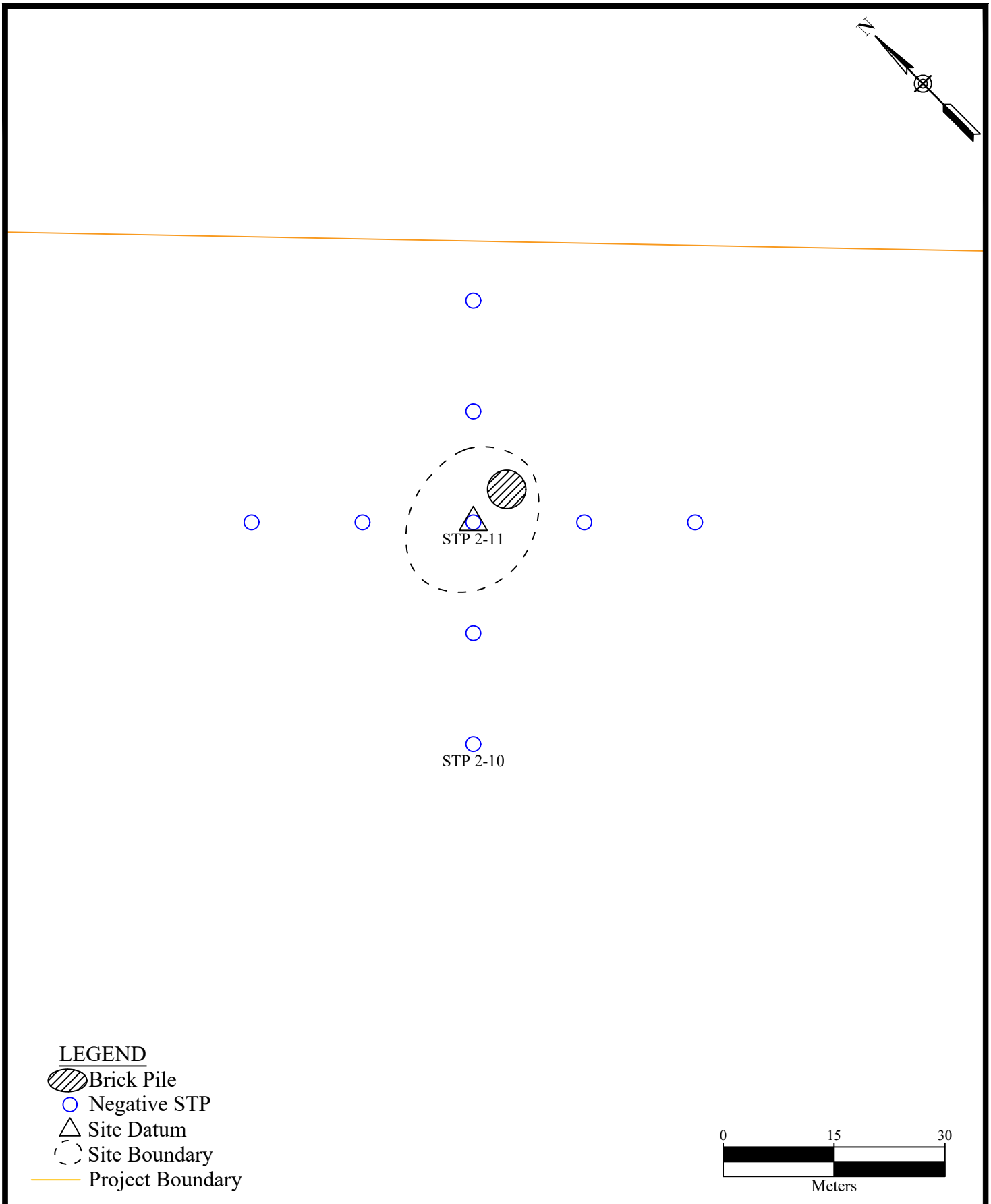
Site 38FA666 is a twentieth century brick pile with no stratigraphic integrity and no artifacts associated with the site. Site 38FA666 is a poor example of a common site type in the region. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA666 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.2 38FA667

Site Number: 38FA667	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: House Site	**Elevation:** 560 ft AMSL
Components: 19th/20th century	**Landform:** Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E498335, N3797428 (17N, NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Pacolet sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 50 m N/S x 30 m E/W	**Vegetation:** Mixed Hardwoods
Artifact Depth: Surface; 0–5 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 27/4

Site 38FA667 is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site on a hillslope along a dirt road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of mixed hardwoods along a dirt roadway and measures approximately 50 m north/south by 30 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.17 and 5.18). Close interval shovel testing was conducted at site 38FA667 with shovel tests placed 15 m apart.

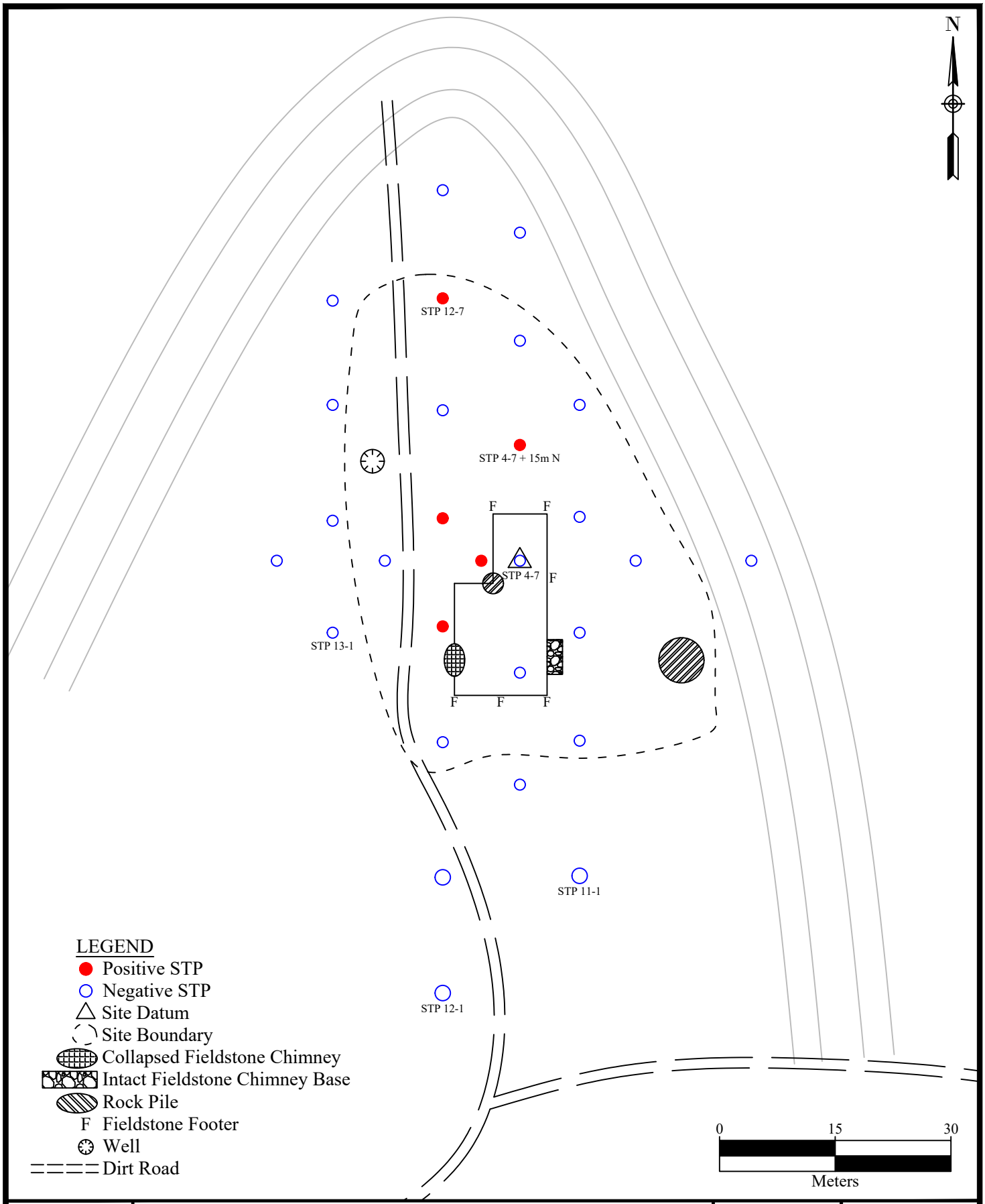
Twenty-seven shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty sand and terminated with 10+ cm (15-25+ cmbs) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.19). A total of 13 historic artifacts (two from the surface and 11 from between 0–5 cmbs in four shovel tests). The artifacts consisted of two pieces of plain whiteware, six pieces of glass (two clear, one amethyst/solarized, one aqua, one brown, and one light blue), three pieces of window glass, one piece of handmade brick, and one cut nail (Appendix A). The whiteware dates from 1815 to the present; the amethyst/solarized glass dates from 1880 to 1915; the cut nail dates from 1790 to the present. The site contained foundational remains of a house that consisted of stone footers, a fieldstone chimney base, a collapsed fieldstone chimney and a stone lined well (Figure 5.20–5.23).



	Site Map - 38FA666	SCALE: As Shown	FIGURE NO. **5.14**
	Cultural Resources Survey Fairfield I-77 Development Fairfield County, South Carolina	DATE: 2/10/2021 PROJECT NUMBER 210730	

Figure 5.15. Overview of site 38FA666, facing north.

Figure 5.16. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA666.



Site Map - 38FA667

Cultural Resources Survey
Fairfield I-77 Development
Fairfield County, South Carolina

SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
As Shown	5.17
DATE:	
3/12/2021	
PROJECT NUMBER	
210730	

Figure 5.18. Overview of site 38FA667, facing south.

Figure 5.19. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA667.

Figure 5.20. View of stone footer at site 38FA667, facing south.

Figure 5.21. View of fieldstone chimney base at site 38FA667, facing northwest.

Figure 5.22. View of collapsed fieldstone chimney at site 38FA667, facing west.

Figure 5.23. View of stone lined well at site 38FA667.

History of the Property and House

In an attempt to determine if the house associated with site 38FA667 or the property that site 38FA667 is located on was historically significant, archival research was completed. The land on which site 38FA667 is located was owned by the Durham family during the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Plats from 1797 indicate that Charnel Durham owned lands on both Dutchman's Creek and Wateree Creek (State Plat Books 1797, Volume 36:138, 142). In his will, Durham left his property to his wife, Nancy Durham, who bequeathed them to their son, Robert Winfield Durham, in her will (Fairfield County Will Book 1836, Book P:503; 1841, Book R:18). An Equity Court case concerning the Durham estate brought forth by Osmond L. Durham, son of Robert W. Durham, requested the partition of his grandfather's lands under the terms of his will; the lands were divided into six parcels of equal value by the court commissioners and sold (Fairfield County Equity Court Decrees 1841-1843, 1843:6). As part of that sale, Robert W. Durham purchased Tract B of the Charnel Durham estate, containing approximately 102 acres on Dutchman's Creek, and 87 ½ acres adjoining Tract B (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1841, Book NN:452,453). This was added to the 1307 ¼ acres that Robert W. Durham had purchased from his father, along the waters of Dutchman's Creek and its tributaries, in 1834 (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1834, Book LL:187). After the death of Robert W. Durham, who left no will, his estate was divided by the Court of Equity among his widow, Molsey E. Durham, and their remaining eight living children; his landholdings at the time totaled 1544 ½ acres along Dutchman's Creek and its tributaries (Fairfield County Equity Court Decrees 1853:10). The partition reserved one-third of the estate, totaling 534 acres, for Molsey E. Durham, with their children each inheriting one-eight portion of the remaining two-thirds of the land. A plat of the lands included in the partition case shows that Tract A, the western portion of the landholding with Dutchman's Creek running through the eastern portion of the tract, was given to Molsey E. Durham (Figure 5.24). The plat also appears to show a structure west of Dutchman's Creek and southeast of an unnamed tributary, near the location of 38FA667, although there is no indication as to whether the structure was a family house or had another use.

Captain Charnel Durham (1753–1836) was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He served in both the South Carolina militia and the Continental Army, from 1774 to the end of the war, and obtained the rank of Captain. After enlisting into the South Carolina Rangers for three years, Captain Durham was involved in a number of significant events during the early years of the war, including the Battle of Mobley's Meeting House, the construction of the fort on Sullivan's Island (now Fort Moultrie), and the 1776 Battle of Sullivan's Island. After, discharge from his first enlistment, Durham was involved in recruiting soldiers to the American army in Virginia; in 1780, while engaged in recruiting, he was taken prisoner and sent to Charleston. After over a year imprisoned in the Provost Dungeon, Durham was placed on a British ship bound for Canada, from which he escaped. Upon reenlisting in the Revolutionary forces, he served at the Battle of Four Holes Bridge and the capture of Orangeburg in 1781 (National Archives and Records Administration M804 1833:W9418; *News and Herald [Winnsboro, South Carolina]* 10 August 1901; Moss 2009:277).

Charnel Durham was born in Virginia, but had moved to the Fairfield County portion of South Carolina before 1774; he married Nancy Eckles in 1777 and the couple had three children: Lucretia, John, and Robert. Following his Revolutionary War service, Charnel Durham returned to Fairfield County and his family moved to a home near the headwaters of Dutchman's Creek. He was a successful planter for over 40 years and owned a number of slaves. In 1833, at age 80, he received a pension from the United States government for his war service; three years later, Durham died and left 432.5 acres of land to his wife Nancy, along with 10 slaves and a large amount of household

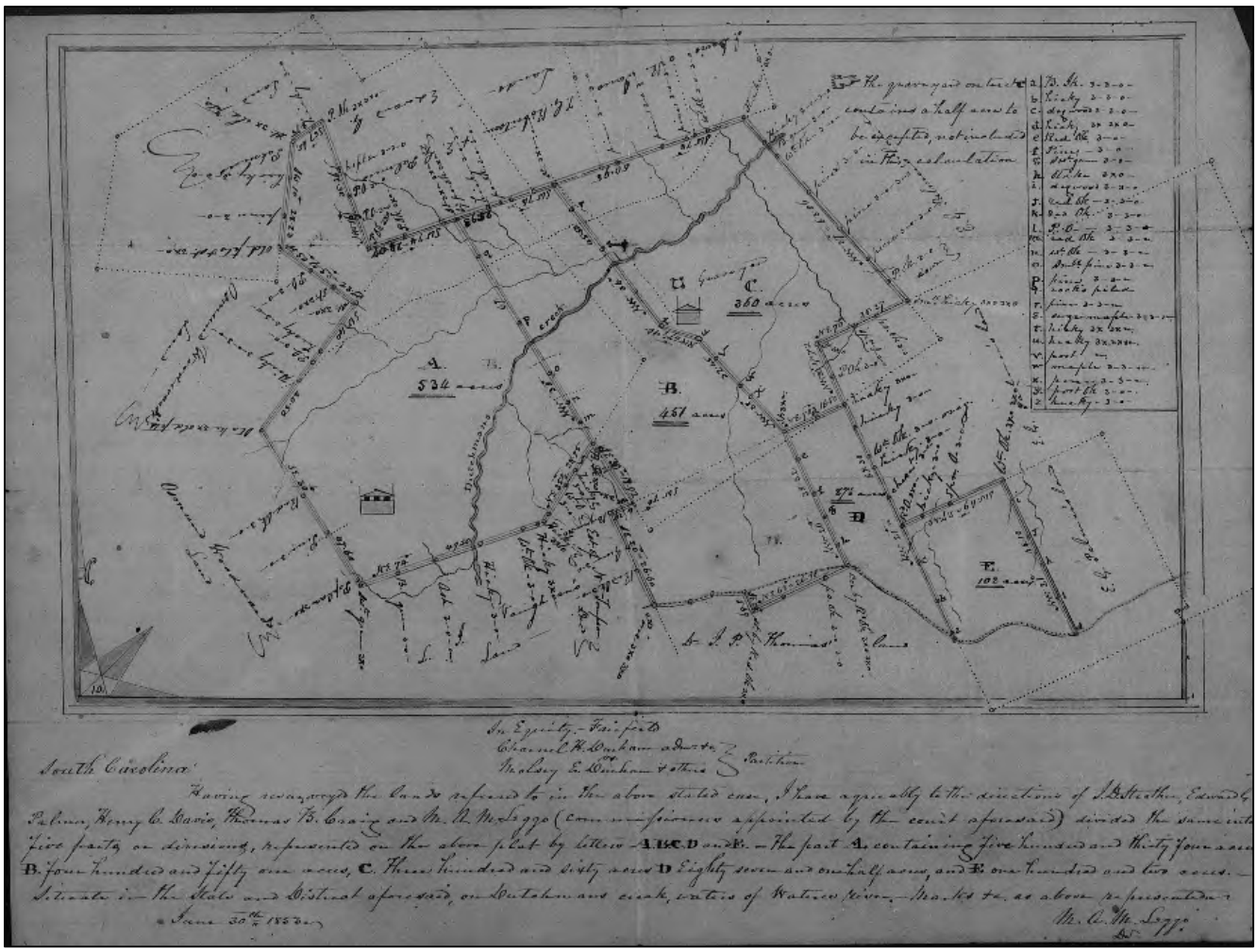


Figure 5.24. Plat of the partition of Robert W. Durham lands (Fairfield County Equity Court Decrees 1853:6).

goods. The inventory from Durham's will indicates that not only did he grow cotton on his plantation lands, he also raised cattle, sheep, and hogs, and he owned a dozen horses; notable luxury items in his will, including gold spectacles and a gold watch left to his grandsons, indicates that Durham was a prominent and successful plantation owner (South Carolina Wills and Probate Records, Fairfield County, Case 46, File 44–47, Packages 678–733).

Robert Winfield Durham was born in 1784; he married Mosley Eliza Ross in 1816 and the couple had 11 children. The couple, along with two children, appear in the 1820 census records in Fairfield County; in addition to the white family, there were 10 enslaved people in the household and eight were identified as engaged in agriculture. As the decades of the early 1800s progressed, Robert W. and Molsey Durham grew their family, their landholdings, and their slaveholdings. By 1830, their household consisted of 10 white members and 27 enslaved people; in 1840, the number of enslaved people had grown to 30 and 16 people were identified as working in agriculture. The 1850 census identifies Robert W. Durham as a planter, with real estate valued at $14,000; the enumerated household included his wife and five children. The slave schedule from the 1850 census shows Robert W. Durham as owning

49 enslaved people, ranging in age from one month old to 55 years old (United States Census Bureau 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850). Upon Robert Durham's death in 1852, his wife and a number of their children relocated, along with the family's slaves, to De Soto Parish, Louisiana (National Archives and Records Administration M804 1833:W9418; *News and Herald [Winnsboro, South Carolina]* 10 August 1901).

In 1858, Molsey E. Durham sold the 534 acres, at the headwaters of Dutchman's Creek, that she inherited from the partition of her late husband's lands, to John Logan Black (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1858, Deed Book VV:324). In 1884, the homestead of Colonel John L. Black, which totaled 487 acres at the time, was divided by the commissioners of the court and a plat of the land, consisting of six tracts of equal value, was recorded (Figure 5.25). Of this land, it appears that a large portion came into the possession of Eunice (Black) Palmer, daughter of Colonel John L. Black. Of this land, she sold 103 acres to Robert F. Kennedy in 1919 and 140 $^{8}/_{10}$ acres, consisting of tracts A and B of the Black Lands, to James R. DesPortes, the son of her sister Martha L. (Black) DesPortes (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1919, deed Book BH-412; 1929, Deed Book AR:543). In the 1940s, the two tracts were reunited under the ownership of V. E. Barnett and they remained under the same ownership through multiple land transfers throughout the mid- to late-twentieth century, until the present owner acquired the property in 2007 (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1942, Deed Book BX:606; 1944, Deed Book BZ:94; 1949, Deed Book CF:214; 1966, Deed Book DN:305; 1988, Deed Book KD:117; 1989, Deed Book KG:130; 2007, Deed Book 877:33). During the 1960s through the 1980s, the property was owned by the Richland Forest Company and was used for timber (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1966, Deed Book DN:305; 1988, Deed Book KD:117).

Colonel John Logan Black (1830–1902) was born in Cherokee County, son of Congressman James Augustus Black (1793–1848) and Elizabeth Sarah Logan (1801–1870). He married Mary Peay (1833–1881) around 1853 and the couple had eight children. In 1860, John and Mary Black were living in Fairfield County, with two children; John Black was identified as a planter, with real estate worth $7,000 and a personal estate worth $21,870. The family also owned 22 enslaved people, ranging in age from two to 47 years old. Based on the agricultural census, Black's lands, which totaled 556 acres, 221 of which were improved, produced a variety of farm products, including wheat, Indian corn, oats, cotton, peas, Irish potatoes, and hay; Black also owned livestock valued at $1,370, including seven milk producing cows, which he used to make 175 pounds of butter, as well as working oxen and swine (United States Census Bureau 1860). During the Civil War, John Logan Black enlisted in the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant Colonel and he was later commissioned as Colonel of the 1st Cavalry; he was wounded in 1863 at Gettysburg and again at Brandy Station, Virginia (United States Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861–1865; *The Charleston Daily Courier* 7 November 1861:1*)*.

In both 1870 and 1880, John Black, along with Mary Black and their children, were still living in Fairfield County and Black was identified as a planter, with real estate valued at $3,000 and personal estate valued at $1,200 in 1870 (United States Census Bureau 1870, 1880). In 1881, he provided information on the timber resources and granite quarries in Fairfield County to the Commissioner of Agriculture and was considered an expert on mineral resources; he was the founder of the Cherokee Iron Works in Cherokee County and the vice president of the Magnetic Iron and Steel Company during the late nineteenth century (*The News and Herald* [Winnsboro, South Carolina] 18 June 1881:3; *The Yorkville Enquirer* [York, South Carolina] 7 November 1888:2; *The Greenville News* 29 March 1902:8). However, it appears that shortly after the death of Mary Peay Black, in 1881, John Logan Black left Fairfield County; he served as U. S. Deputy Collector during the late 1880s and lived in Greenville, but he eventually settled in Cherokee County, where he died in 1902 (*The Yorkville Enquirer* [York, South Carolina] 2 July

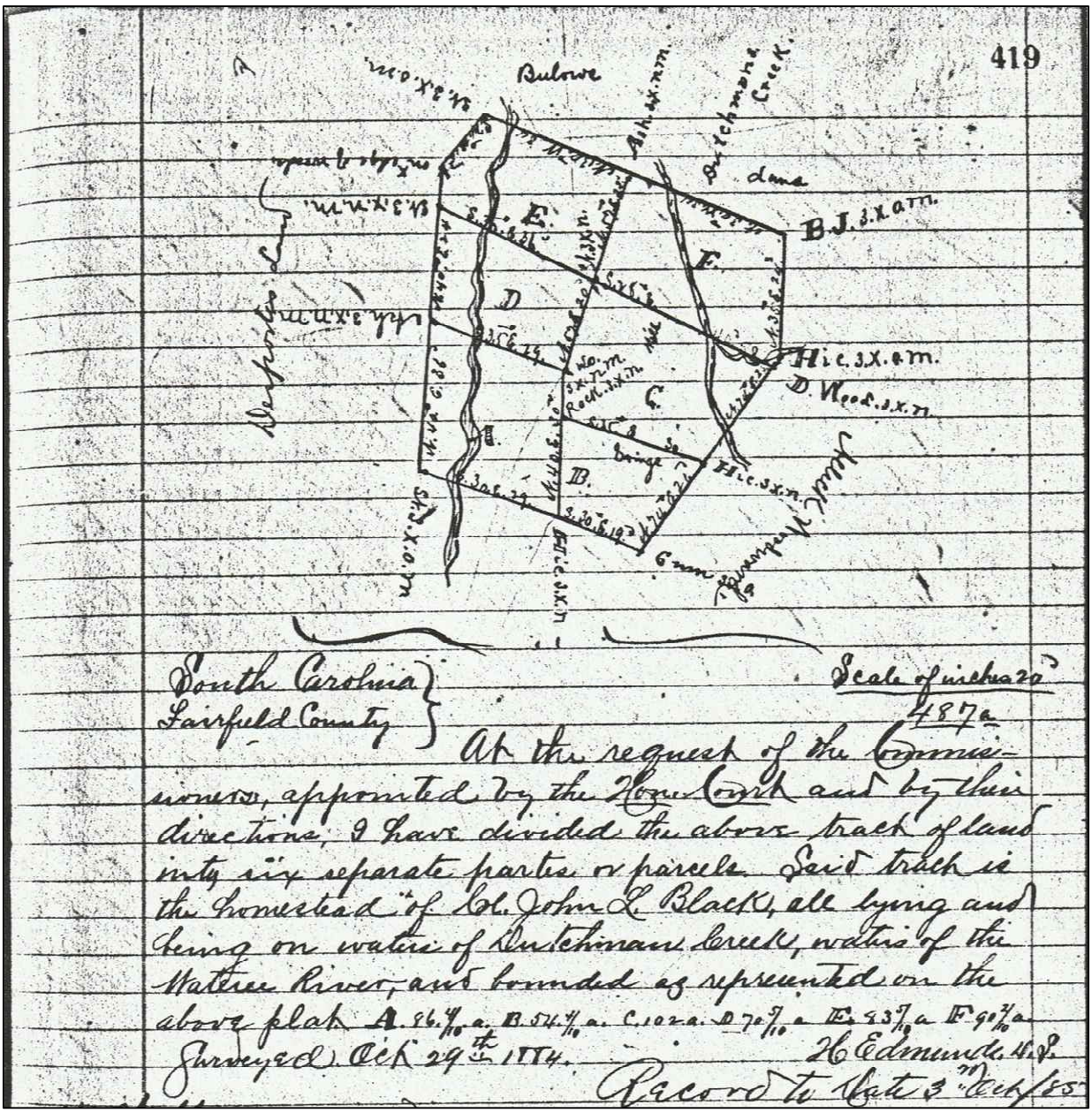


Figure 5.25. Plat of the Homestead of Col. John L. Black (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1885, Deed Book AK:419)

1885:2; *The Greenville News* 29 March 1902:8). For at least a portion of the late nineteenth century before his lands were divided, in 1884, John Logan Black's Fairfield County property was utilized for tenant farming; in 1881, there was a fire in the corn house of Andy Black, "a hard-working colored man, a tenant on Col. Jno. L. Black's place", destroying 100 bushels of corn and 1,000 pounds of fodder which the newspaper reported was from an intentional incendiary device (*The News and Herald* [Winnsboro, South Carolina] 12 February 1881:3). His Fairfield County lands were sold and became the property of his daughters, Martha LeCompte (Black) Desportes, wife of

Henry Wright Desportes, and Eunice (Black) Palmer, wife of Dr. John D. Palmer, both of whom lived on nearby land tracts.

It is likely that tenant farming continued on the former property of Colonel John Logan Black throughout the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Following the Black family ownership, the property changed hands multiple times during the mid- to late-twentieth century and was subjected to timbering for at least two decades.

Summary and Conclusion

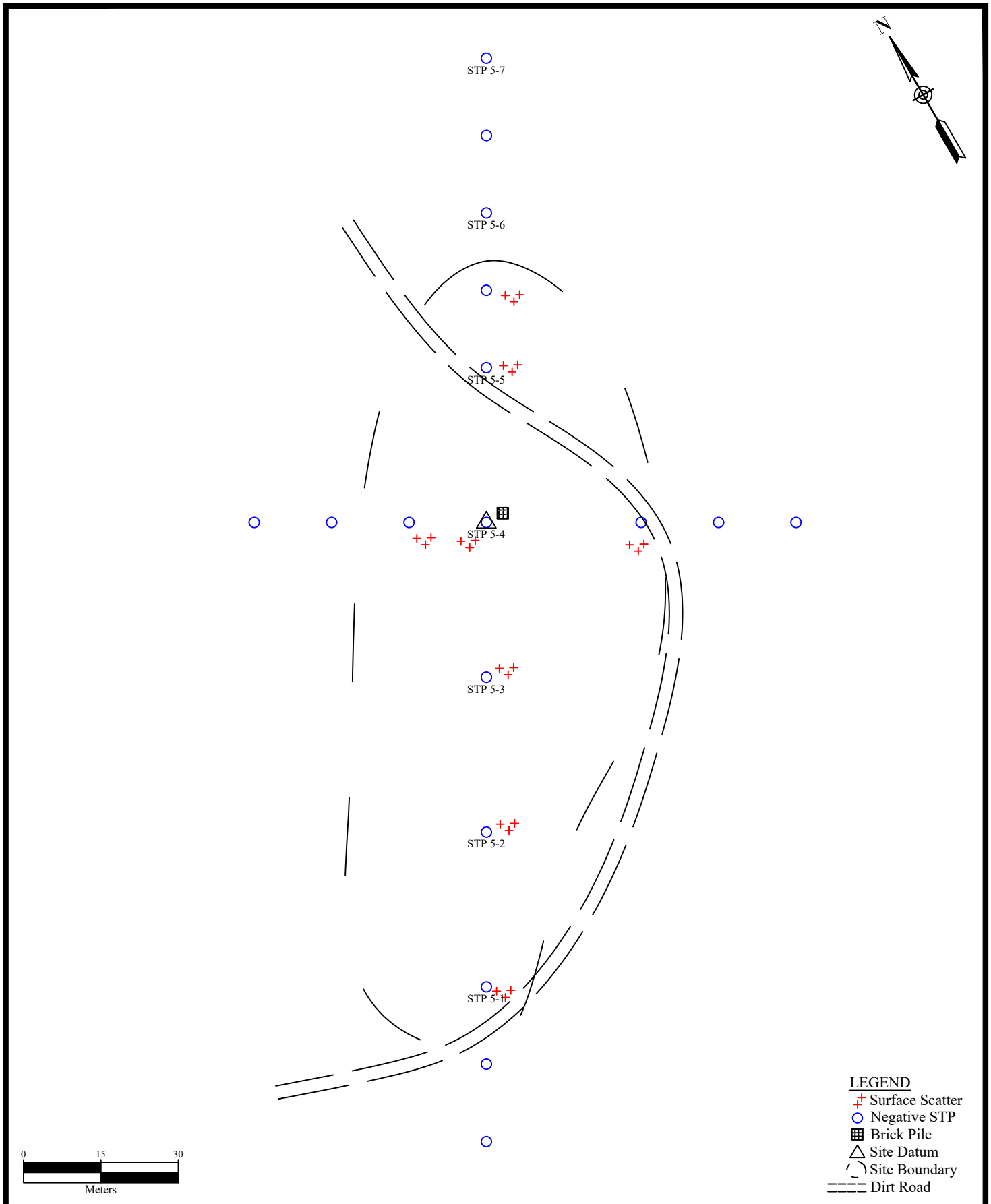
Site 38FA667 is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site with little variety or quantity of artifacts. With the lack of diagnostic artifacts, the house could date to either the Durham or Black occupation and continued into the twentieth century as use for tenant farmers. The decades of timbering have destroyed the integrity of the site. Based on the information presented above, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); although the Durham and Black families were affluent and notable farmers in the area, the structure cannot be tied to a specific occupation and is therefore not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA667 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.3 38FA668

Site Number: 38FA668	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: House Site	**Elevation:** 540 ft AMSL
Components: 19th/20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E498628, N3797566 (17N, NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 150 m NE/SW x 50 m NW/SE	**Vegetation:** Clear cut/Secondary Growth
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 16/0

Site 38FA668 is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site on a hilltop along a dirt road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of secondary growth and clear cut and measures approximately 150 m northeast/ southwest by 50 m northwest/southeast and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.26 and 5.27).

Sixteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.28). A total of 28 historic artifacts were recovered from the surface and no artifacts were identified in shovel tests. The artifacts consisted of five pieces of whiteware (four plain and one underglaze polychrome hand painted), eight pieces of ironstone (seven plain and one colored glaze), ten pieces of porcelain (nine plain and one unidentified decoration), two pieces of lead glazed stoneware, and three pieces of glass (two aqua and one clear) (Appendix A; Figure 5.29). The whiteware dates from 1815 to the present and the ironstone dates from 1840 to the present. Historic maps show no structure in the vicinity of this site (Figure 3.2–3.10). In addition to the artifacts, a scatter of bricks was noted on the surface of the site (Figure 5.30).



Site Map - 38FA668

Cultural Resources Survey
Fairfield I-77 Development
Fairfield County, South Carolina

SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
As Shown	5.26
DATE:	
2/10/2021	
PROJECT NUMBER	
210730	

Figure 5.27. Overview of site 38FA668, facing southwest.

Figure 5.28. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA668.

Figure 5.29. Polychrome hand painted whiteware and colored glaze stoneware.

Figure 5.30. Brick scatter on the surface of 38FA668.

Site 38FA668 is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site with no remaining stratigraphic integrity. Although a variety of artifact types were identified and a bit of brick remains at the site, the brick is no longer in situ. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA668 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.4 38FA669

Site Number: 38FA669	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	**Elevation:** 520 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified	**Landform:** Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E498699, N3797370 (17N, NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 15 m N/S x 15 m E/W	**Vegetation:** Secondary growth
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 9/0

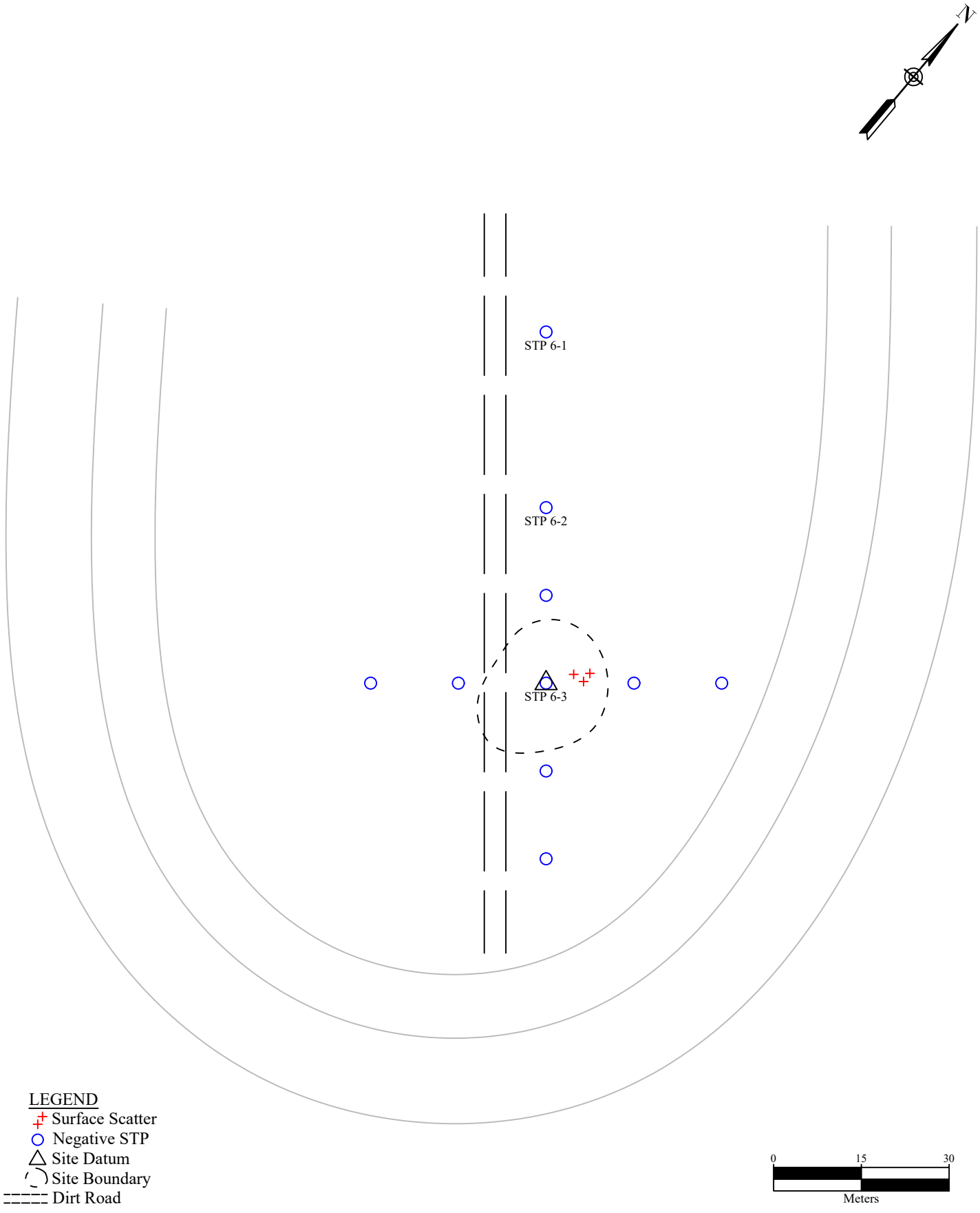
Site 38FA669 is a prehistoric lithic scatter on a hillslope along a dirt road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of secondary growth and measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.31 and 5.32).

Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of yellow (10YR 7/8) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.33). A total of four prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. The artifacts consisted of two pieces of rhyolite debitage and two pieces of quartz debitage (Appendix A).

Site 38FA669 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no remaining stratigraphic integrity and the site is a poor example of a common site in the region. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA669is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.5 Isolated Finds

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) consists of one piece of plain ironstone and one piece of alkaline glazed stoneware, found on the surface of a dirt road at UTM coordinates E498252, N3797287 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. Ten shovel tests were excavated at and around the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions from the surface find; the shovel tests did not recover additional artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of



Site Map - 38FA669

Cultural Resources Survey
Fairfield I-77 Development
Fairfield County, South Carolina

SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
As Shown	5.31
DATE:	
2/10/2021	
PROJECT NUMBER	
210730	

Figure 5.32. Overview of site 38FA669, facing south.

Figure 5.33. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA669.

history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-1 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within the project area and a 0.5-mile search radius were driven and existing resources greater than 50 years old were photographed. Five newly recorded historic resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0108 through 0112) and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey Number 0113) were identified within the 0.5-mile search radius (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

5.2.1 SHPO Survey Number 0108

SHPO Survey Number 0108 is a circa 1955 one-story residence, located at 1477 Barber Road, approximately 0.3-mile northwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house has a vernacular, side-gabled form with a full-width, shed-roofed front porch that is supported by square posts with chamfered tops (Figures 5.34 and 5.35). The house is three bays wide, with a central entry door and a single eight-pane metal-frame casement window to the east and paired six-pane metal-frame casement window to the west. The west elevation has a single six-pane, metal-frame casement window and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window; the east elevation has two single six-pane, metal-frame casement windows. The house is constructed of concrete block masonry, with fiberboard siding in the gable ends. The asphalt shingle roof, which has an off-center, interior brick chimney along its ridge, has visible rafter tails along the porch roof, which are partially covered by a modern gutter. A structure appears at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Winnsboro Mills* quadrangle and the 1962 SCDOT map, but do not appear on earlier SCDOT maps (Figures 3.7–3.10). SHPO Survey Number 0108 is an example of a mid-twentieth century residence with a vernacular form; this was a common rural residential type built during this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by alterations to the front porch and replacement windows and siding. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 0108 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.2 SHPO Survey Number 0109

SHPO Survey Number 0109 is a circa 1950 one-story residence, located at 4479 State Highway 34 East, approximately 0.5-mile southwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a Ranch-style residence with a rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof (Figure 5.36). The front elevation is four bays wide. The off-center entry door is located in a front-gabled faux projection, beneath a metal awning supported by decorative metal posts; to the west of the door is a single-pane picture window, while to the east are two paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The side elevations each have single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and the west elevation has a small, two-pane, horizontal sliding window. A shed-roofed porch along the rear elevation has been enclosed with screening. The house is of concrete block masonry construction, with decorative brick faux quoins around the door and windows; the roof, which has an interior brick

Figure 5.34. SHPO Survey Number 0108, facing northwest.

Figure 5.35. SHPO Survey Number 0108, facing north.

Figure 5.36. SHPO Survey Number 0109, facing north.

chimney west of center, is covered with asphalt shingles. To the southwest of the house, near the road right-of-way, is a small front-gabled, concrete block masonry building with a parapet along its front roofline (SHPO Survey Number 0109.1) (Figures 5.37 and 5.38). The structure, which appears to have possibly been a small store has a central four-panel wooden entry door, flanked by a one-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side, each with an interior metal grate. There are no openings along the west elevation and a single-pane casement window along the east elevation; the rear elevation has a metal, gabled awning attached to it. The roof, which is covered with standing-seam metal, has visible raftertails along the eaves. A structure appears at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Winnsboro Mills* quadrangle; they are not depicted on the 1952 or 1962 SCDOT maps, but they are visible on 1955 and 1961 aerial photographs (Figures 3.6–3.10; 5.39). SHPO Survey Number 0109 is an example of a mid-twentieth century Ranch residence; this was a common rural residential type built during this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling, its integrity of materials and workmanship have been compromised by replacement windows. The associated store building, SHPO Survey Number 0109.1 is a small, rural commercial form that retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, but has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Survey Numbers 0109 and 0109.1 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.3 SHPO Survey Number 0110

SHPO Survey Number 0110 is a circa 1935 one-story residence, located at 4466 State Highway 34 East, approximately 0.5-mile southwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a single-story, frame residence with a cross-gabled roof (Figure 5.40). The front elevation of the main portion of the house is

Figure 5.37. SHPO Survey Number 0109.1, facing northwest.

Figure 5.38. SHPO Survey Number 0109.1, facing north.

Figure 5.39. US Air Force aerial photograph (1961) showing the location of SHPO Survey Numbers 0109 and 0109.1.

Figure 5.40. SHPO Survey Number 0110, facing southeast.

three bays wide; the central entry door is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. The front elevation is spanned by a full-width, gabled porch that is supported by decorative concrete screen blocks. Along the west elevation is a side-gabled projection of the porch, supported by concrete block posts. The remaining visible elevations on the main house have single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash and wooden sash windows. Along the east elevation, there is a single story, side-gabled construction of concrete block masonry; the addition has a wooden frame, tripartite picture window, with a single central pane flanked by two-over-two, double-hung windows. There is an exterior concrete block chimney along the east side of the addition and an interior brick chimney along the roof ridge of the main house, west of center. The main portion of the house, which has visible raftertails along the porch extension and curved corner pieces on the front gable, has a standing-seam metal roof and is covered with vinyl siding; the east side addition, which is painted concrete block, has a standing-seam metal roof. A structure appears at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Winnsboro Mills* quadrangle as well as the 1939 and later SCDOT maps (Figures 3.7–3.10). SHPO Survey Number 0110 is an example of an early twentieth century residence in a basic Craftsman form; this was a common rural residential type built during this period. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by replacement siding and windows and the replacement of porch supports with decorative block screening. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 0110 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.4 SHPO Survey Number 0111

SHPO Survey Number 0111 is a circa 1930 one-story masonry structure, located south of SC Highway 34 and approximately 0.25-mile south of the central portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure is roughly square, with a pyramidal roof; it is constructed of American common bond masonry with a 5:1 ratio of stretchers to headers (Figures 5.41–5.43). The north elevation has a central door, with a soldier course for the lintel and a modern metal sign above it; the side elevations each have a single rectangular vent, with no other openings. The roof is covered in composition shingles. A structure appears at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Winnsboro Mills* quadrangle, as well as the 1939 and 1952 SCDOT maps, where it is identified as a power substation (Figures 3.7–3.10). On aerial photographs from 1961, there appears to be a transmission line corridor running adjacent to the structure, but by the 1970s it appears overgrown and unused (Figures 5.44 and 5.45). SHPO Survey Number 0111 is an example of an early twentieth century industrial structure associated with utility transmission in Fairfield County. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, materials, and workmanship, its historic associations have been compromised by the removal of the adjacent transmission line. As a single electrical substation, with no associated structures or other infrastructure elements, there is little context for the building. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 0111 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.5 SHPO Survey Number 0112

SHPO Survey Number 0112 is a circa 1930 one-story residence, located at 5728 State Highway 34 East, at the southeast corner of the intersection of SC Highway 34 and Cook Road, southeast of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is of frame construction, with a cross-gabled roofline, that may have originally been a multi-family residence (Figures 5.46 and 5.47). The house has a central, front-gabled block, with two symmetrical side-gabled attachments that are set back from the front elevation of the central portion. The main block has a central door in a surround that has been made smaller to fit a modern door; it is flanked by paired

Figure 5.41. SHPO Survey Number 0111, facing south.

Figure 5.42. SHPO Survey Number 0111, facing southwest.

Figure 5.43. SHPO Survey Number 0111, facing southeast.

Figure 5.44. US Air Force aerial photograph (1961) showing the location of SHPO Survey Number 0111 and adjacent utility corridor.

Figure 5.45. USGS aerial photograph (1971) showing the location of SHPO Survey Number 0111 and overgrown adjacent utility corridor.

Figure 5.46. SHPO Survey Number 0112, facing south.

Figure 5.47. SHPO Survey Number 0112, facing southeast.

four-over-one, double-hung, wooden frame windows on either side. Each of the side wings has a single entry door, closest to the main block, and a single four-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window. A full-width, hip-roofed porch spans the entire front elevation and is supported by tapered square columns that rest on brick piers. The attic story of the front gable has a rectangular attic vent, entered above the door. The visible fenestration on the side elevations is six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. A shed-roofed porch, which has been enclosed, is visible along the rear elevation of the house. There are two interior brick chimneys visible above the roofline: one is on the east side of the central block and the other is along the roof ridge on the western wing. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. There are plain square brackets along the gable ends and visible raftertails behind modern fascia board. A structure appears at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute *Winnsboro Mills* quadrangle, as well as the 1939 SCDOT map and subsequent SCDOT maps (Figures 3.7–3.10). SHPO Survey Number 0112 is an example of an early twentieth residence with basic Craftsman form and detailing, which may have originally been a multi-family residence or may have been converted from single to multi-family later. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling, its integrity of materials, and workmanship have been compromised by modern siding and some replacement windows. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Survey Number 0112 as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.6 Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670)

The Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670) is located east of Barber Road, adjacent to the western portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The cemetery is located within a grove of trees; it measures approximately 70 m north/south by approximately 30 m east/west. There are no marked boundaries for the cemetery (Figures 5.48–5.50). Within the cemetery, there are 14 identified graves. The

Figure 5.48. Overview of the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing northeast.

Figure 5.49. Overview of the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing north.

Figure 5.50. Overview of the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing south.

grave markers include stone crypts, peaked stone covers, and attached marker stones, slab markers, and slab-on-die markers, with some burials having carved footstones; a number of the gravestones are damaged or broken (Figures 5.51–5.56). Fieldstones present in the cemetery may correspond with additional unidentified graves (Figures 5.57 and 5.58). The more elaborate crypt burials were generally used by more wealthy members of society for their burials during the late eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries, but they account for only two graves within the cemetery, with the rest of the marker bearing simple carvings (Riordan and Mitchell 2011).

The Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery is a mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century cemetery associated with the former location of a Baptist congregation. There is a Meeting House shown on the 1825 *Mills Atlas* map near the location of the cemetery and the Harmah Church is depicted on the 1876 Elkins map, but neither the church nor the cemetery are shown on subsequent historic maps (Figures 3.3–3.10). The earliest marked grave dates to 1857 and the most recent grave is dated 1917.

Research into the identifiable burials at the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery identified five family names within the cemetery, four of which are shown as living nearby on either the 1825 *Mills Atlas* map or the 1876 Elkins map. The earliest marked grave is the crypt of Martha Elizabeth (Durham) Jones (1821–1857), wife of Elisha Harrison Jones (1814–1865). She was the granddaughter of notable local landowner and Revolutionary War veteran Charnel Hightower Durham and she married into the Jones family, a nearby family of planters and slaveholders whose patriarch, Ralph Jones, had emigrated to the area from Wales; Elisha H. Jones was the grandson of Ralph Jones, who is identified to the west of the project area on the 1825 *Mills Atlas* map. The other Jones family burial, also a crypt, in the cemetery belongs to William Ross Jones (1856–1858), the son of Elisha H. and Martha E. Jones. Additional late nineteenth century burials within the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery belong to the Stewart, Hathcock, and Hinnant families. The Stewart family burials consist of Mrs. Martha J. Stewart

Figure 5.51. Crypts in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.

Figure 5.52. Crypts in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing west.

Figure 5.53. Slab stone marker of George Hathcock in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.

Figure 5.54. Stone marker of Eva Rebecca Broom in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.

Figure 5.55. Carved footstone marker of Martha J. Stewart in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.

Figure 5.56. Damaged stone marker of Haywood F. Broom in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.

Figure 5.57. Fieldstone markers within the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing south.

Figure 5.58. Fieldstone markers within the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing south.

(1838–1879) and Ida Effie Stewart (1886–1880), daughter of Martha J. and Jessie T. Stewart; there is a Stuart (Stewart) residence identified on the 1876 Elkins map to the south of the project area. One Hathcock family burial, George Hathcock (1890–1892), son of Oliver C. and Martha J. Hathcock, is identifiable in the cemetery; the Hathcock family is not shown on either of the nineteenth century maps. The Hinnant family burials include the twin infant daughters of William Young and Lottie Ann Hinnant, Hattie Blanch (1889–1889) and Lottie Marion (1889–1889); William Y. Hinnant was an employee of the Southern Railroad during the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. Multiple Hinnant family settlements are shown in the vicinity of the project area on the 1876 Elkins map. The Broom family accounts for the largest concentration of identifiable graves within the cemetery, with six members of the Broom family having marked burial locations. The earliest Broom family burial is that of Annie L. Broom (1883–1899), daughter of Shirley Cornelius and Mary A. (Wooton) Broom. The other Broom family burials include two sons of Shirley and Mary Broom, Shirley Pagette Broom (1887–1908) and Haywood Furman Broom (1890–1917), and three of their grandchildren, James S. Broom (1908–1908), Marion M. Broom (1909–1909), and Eva Rebecca Broom (1910–1910), all children of Samuel Thomas and Ann (Stacey) Broom. Based on census records, the Broom family appears to be a working-class family, with Shirley C. Broom working as a small farmer, living in rented accommodations, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, later gaining employment at a cotton mill, and Samuel Thomas Broom employed by the Southern Railroad (United State Census Bureau 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930). A Broom residence and mill are shown on the 1825 *Mills Atlas* map, southwest of the project area, but no Broom family is identified on the 1876 Elkins map.

Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." The people interred in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery are members of farming and working-class families, who owned or rented surrounding property and lived in the area and were likely members of the Homer (Harmah) Baptist Church, none of whom are of transcendent importance. The cemetery dates from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century; there are many other rural cemeteries in the area from the time period and this cemetery does not have an association with a specific historic event. The Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery has no distinctive design features and its stones do not possess unique or artistic value. Therefore, it does not meet the conditions of Criteria Consideration D and S&ME recommends the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery as ineligible for the NRHP.

Cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600). Based on the distance of the cemetery from the proposed project area, it is unlikely that the project will adversely affect the cemetery.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 416.84-acre project area associated with the Fairfield I-77 Development Site in Fairfield County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area north of SC Highway 34, roughly 4.3 miles southeast of Winnsboro Mills and 5.1 miles southeast of Winnsboro, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. Permitting from the USACE will be necessary to impact wetlands and/or waterways within the project area. In support of that effort, this work was done in anticipation of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 210730, dated January 29, 2021, and Change Order 1, dated February 18, 2021.

Fieldwork for the current project was conducted from February 2-3 and 22, 2021. As a result of the investigations, four archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), one isolated find (IF-1), five above ground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0108 through 0112), and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were identified and recorded during the investigation (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), isolated find (IF-1), SHPO Survey Nos. (0108 through 0112), and Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) are recommended not eligible for inclusion in NRHP.

Despite 222.6 acres being recommended as being high probability based on the probability model presented in Chapter 3, Section 3.4, the survey results revealed a lack of intact archaeological deposits, a lack of intact soil deposits, deflated/eroded soils throughout the project area, areas containing slope over 15 percent, and a lack of significant material culture recovered from the project area. It is the opinion of S&ME that the project area has a low potential for containing significant cultural resources and no additional cultural resource work should be needed for the project area as currently proposed.

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8.0 Appendix A – Artifact Catalog

Appendix A - Faifield I-77 Development Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
IF-1	1.01	STP 4-2	Surface	1	26.2	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Alkaline-glazed			Body			1800-1950
IF-1	1.02	STP 4-2	Surface	1	4.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Body			1840-Present
38FA667	1.01	STP 4-7+5W	Surface	1	2.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Amethyst/Solarized					1880-1915; embossed letter E
38FA667	1.02	STP 4-7+5W	Surface	1	1.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Aqua					
38FA667	2.01	STP 4-7+15N	0-5	1	7.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Brown					
38FA667	2.02	STP 4-7+15N	0-5	1	0.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear					
38FA667	2.03	STP 4-7+15N	0-5	1	0.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Indeterminate					
38FA667	2.04	STP 4-7+15N	0-5	1	1.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38FA667	3.01	STP 12-4	0-5	3	1.5	Glass	Window Glass							
38FA667	3.02	STP 12-4	0-5	1	3.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Lt. Blue					
38FA667	3.03	STP 12-4	0-5	1	36.1	Other	Masonry	Brick	Handmade					
38FA667	4.01	STP 12-5	0-5	1	0.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear					
38FA667	5.01	STP 12-7	0-5	1	8.2	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Cut					1790-
38FA668	1.01	STP 5-1	Surface	1	22.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Base			1840-Present
38FA668	1.02	STP 5-1	Surface	1	2.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Rim			1840-Present
38FA668	1.03	STP 5-1	Surface	1	4.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Body			1840-Present
38FA668	1.04	STP 5-1	Surface	1	6.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Aqua					
38FA668	2.01	STP 5-2	Surface	1	36.8	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Lead Glazed			Base			
38FA668	2.02	STP 5-2	Surface	2	8.4	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Base			
38FA668	3.01	STP 5-3	Surface	1	18.7	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Lead Glazed			Body			
38FA668	3.02	STP 5-3	Surface	1	5.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Body			Black Interior/White Exterior
38FA668	3.03	STP 5-3	Surface	1	7.8	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Body			
38FA668	4.01	STP 5-4	Surface	1	4.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Aqua					
38FA668	4.02	STP 5-4	Surface	1	5.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Tumbler	Clear		Body			
38FA668	4.03	STP 5-4	Surface	2	5.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38FA668	4.04	STP 5-4	Surface	1	1.4	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Body			
38FA668	5.01	STP 5-4+15W	Surface	1	2.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Underglaze Polychrome Handpainted		Body			1815-Present; Black and Brown
38FA668	5.02	STP 5-4+15W	Surface	1	1.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38FA668	6.01	STP 5-4+30E	Surface	1	11.7	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Unid. Veseel					
38FA668	6.02	STP 5-4+30E	Surface	1	3.7	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Body			
38FA668	6.03	STP 5-4+30E	Surface	1	3.3	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Plain		Base			
38FA668	7.01	STP 5-5	Surface	2	8.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Body			1840-Present
38FA668	7.02	STP 5-5	Surface	1	1.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Colored Glaze		Body			1840-Present
38FA668	7.03	STP 5-5	Surface	1	6.1	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Body			
38FA668	8.01	STP 5-5+15N	Surface	2	4.1	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Body			
38FA668	8.02	STP 5-5+15N	Surface	1	3.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Body			1840-Present
38FA668	8.03	STP 5-5+15N	Surface	1	0.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38FA669	1.01	STP 6-3	Surface	2	13.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Rhyolite				2	
38FA669	1.02	STP 6-3	Surface	2	1.0	Lithic	Debitage	Non-Cortical	Quartz				3	

9.0 Appendix B – Draft Structure Cards

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 108 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Winnsboro Mills

Tax Map No. 166-00-00-014-000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1477 Barber Road

City: Ridgeway ✔ Vicinity of County: Fairfield

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: circa 1955 Construction: Masonry

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other Concrete Block

Other: Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed

Other: Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

The house is three bays wide, with a central entry door and a single eight-pane metal-frame casement window to the east and paired six-pane metal-frame casement window to the west. The west elevation has a single six-pane, metal-frame casement window and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window; the east elevation has two single six-pane, metal-frame casement windows. The house is constructed of concrete block masonry, with fiberboard siding in the gable ends. The asphalt shingle roof, which has an off-center, interior brick chimney along its ridge, has visible raftertails along the porch roof, which are partially covered by a modern gutter.

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

Replacement siding in gable ends; replacement windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

USGS topographic maps, historic aerial photographs, Fairfield County tax records.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00108001	Facing Northwest	
00108002	Facing North	
00108003	Facing Northwest	

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Heather L. Carpini	S&ME, Inc.	02/11/2021

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 109 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Winnsboro Mills

Tax Map No. 166-00-00-022-000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4479 State Highway 34 East

City: Ridgeway ✔ Vicinity of County: Fairfield

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:	circa 1950	Construction:	Masonry	Other:	
Historic Core Shape:	Rectangular	Exterior Walls:	Other		Concrete Block
Other:		Foundation:	Not visible		
Commercial Form:		Roof Shape:	Gable, lateral		
Other:		Roof Material:	Composition shingle		
Stories:	1 story	Porch Shape:	Other		Awning
Other:		Porch Width:	Entrance bay only		

Description/Significant Features:

The front elevation is four bays wide. The off-center entry door is located in a front-gabled faux projection, beneath a metal awning supported by decorative metal posts; to the west of the door is a single-pane picture window, while to the east are two paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The side elevations each have single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and the west elevation has a small, two-pane, horizontal sliding window. A shed-roofed porch along the rear elevation has been enclosed with screening. The house is of concrete block masonry construction, with decorative brick faux quoins around the door and windows.

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

Replacement windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

USGS topographic maps, historic aerial photographs, Fairfield County tax records.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00109001	Facing North	
00108002		
00108003		

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Heather L. Carpini	S&ME, Inc.	02/11/2021

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 109.1 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Winnsboro Mills

Tax Map No. 166-00-00-022-000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Store

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4479 State Highway 34 East

City: Ridgeway ✔ Vicinity of County: Fairfield

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date:	circa 1950	Construction:	Masonry	Other:	
Historic Core Shape:	Rectangular	Exterior Walls:	Other		Concrete Block
Other:		Foundation:	Not visible		
Commercial Form:		Roof Shape:	Gable, end-to-front		w/ parapet
Other:		Roof Material:	Raised seam metal		
Stories:	1 story	Porch Shape:			N/A
Other:		Porch Width:			

Description/Significant Features:

The structure, which appears to have possibly been a small store has a central four-panel wooden entry door, flanked by a one-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side, each with an interior metal grate. There are no openings along the west elevation and a single-pane casement window along the east elevation; the rear elevation has a metal, gabled awning attached to it. The roof, which is covered with standing-seam metal, has visible raftertails along the eaves.

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

Replacement windows

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

USGS topographic maps, historic aerial photographs, Fairfield County tax records.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00109002	Facing Northwest	
00109003	Facing North	
00108003		

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Heather L. Carpini	S&ME, Inc.	02/11/2021

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 110 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Winnsboro Mills

Tax Map No. 166-00-00-023-000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Store

Common Name:

Address/Location: 4466 State Highway 34 East

City: Ridgeway ✔ Vicinity of County: Fairfield

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

				Other:
Construction Date:	circa 1935	Construction:	Frame	
Historic Core Shape:	Rectangular	Exterior Walls:	Synthetic siding	Concrete Block
Other:		Foundation:	Not visible	
Commercial Form:		Roof Shape:	Gable, lateral	
Other:		Roof Material:	Raised seam metal	
Stories:	1 story	Porch Shape:	Gable	
Other:		Porch Width:	Full façade	

Description/Significant Features:

The front elevation of the main portion of the house is three bays wide; the central entry door is flanked by a single 6/6, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. The front elevation is spanned by a full-width, gabled porch that is supported by decorative concrete screen blocks. Along the west elevation is a side-gabled projection of the porch, supported by concrete block posts. The remaining visible elevations on the main house have single 6/6, double-hung, vinyl sash and wooden sash windows. Along the east elevation, there is a single story, side-gabled constructed of concrete block masonry; the addition has a wooden frame, tripartite picture window.

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

Addition; concrete screen block porch supports are replacement

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

USGS topographic maps, historic aerial photographs, Fairfield County tax records.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00110001	Facing South	
00108002		
00108003		

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Heather L. Carpini	S&ME, Inc.	02/11/2021

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0111 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Winnsboro Mills

Tax Map No. 184-00-00-022-000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: former Utility Substation

Common Name: The Four Bees (Hunting Club)

Address/Location: S of State Highway 34 East, approx. 1 mi. W of I-77

City: Ridgeway ✔ Vicinity of County: Fairfield

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Industry

Current Use: Recreation/ Culture

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

				Other:
Construction Date:	circa 1930	Construction:	Masonry	
Historic Core Shape:	Square	Exterior Walls:	Brick	Concrete Block
Other:		Foundation:	Brick	
Commercial Form:		Roof Shape:	Pyramidal	
Other:		Roof Material:	Composition shingle	
Stories:	1 story	Porch Shape:		N/A
Other:		Porch Width:		

Description/Significant Features:

The structure is roughly square, with a pyramidal roof; it is constructed of American common bond masonry with a 5:1 ratio of stretchers to headers. The north elevation has a central door, with a soldier course for the lintel and a modern metal sign above it; the side elevations each have a single rectangular vent, with no other openings. The roof is covered in composition shingles.

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

Change of usage - ca. 1970

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

A structure appears at this location on the 1969 USGS 7.5-minute Winnsboro Mills quadrangle, as well as the 1939 and 1952 SCDOT maps, where it is identified as a power substation. On aerial photographs from 1961, there appears to be a transmission line corridor running adjacent to the structure, but by the 1970s it has begun to appear overgrown and unused

Source(s) of Information:

USGS topographic maps, SCDOT maps, historic aerial photographs, Fairfield County tax records.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00111001	Facing South	
00111002	Facing Southwest	
00111003	Facing Southeast	

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Heather L. Carpini	S&ME, Inc.	02/11/2021

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0112 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Winnsboro Mills

Tax Map No. 184-00-00-025-000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 5728 State Highway 34 East

City: Ridgeway ✔ Vicinity of County: Fairfield

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: circa 1930 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Other Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding Concrete Block

Other: Foundation: Brick

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Cross gable

Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Hip

Other: Porch Width: Full façade

Description/Significant Features:

The house has a central, front-gabled block, with two symmetrical side-gabled attachments that are set back from the front elevation of the central portion. The main block has a central door in a surround that has been made smaller to fit a modern door; it is flanked by paired four-over-one, double-hung, wooden frame windows on either side. Each of the side wings has a single entry door, closest to the main block, and a single four-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window. A full-width, hip-roofed porch spans the entire front elevation and is supported by tapered square columns that rest on brick piers. The attic story of the front gable has a rectangular attic vent, entered above the door.

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

Some replacement windows; replacement siding; potential change from single family to multi family residential

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

USGS topographic maps, SCDOT maps, historic aerial photographs, Fairfield County tax records.

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00112001	Facing South	
00112002	Facing Southeast	
00108003		

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Heather L. Carpini	S&ME, Inc.	02/11/2021

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0113 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Winnsboro Mills

Tax Map No. 166-00-00-017-000

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name: Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1477 Barber Road

City: Ridgeway ✔ Vicinity of County: Fairfield

Ownership: Private Category: Site

Historical Use: Funerary Other: Cemetery

Current Use: Funerary Cemetery

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

Property Description

Construction Date: 1857-1917 Construction: Other Other: N/A

Historic Core Shape: Irregular Exterior Walls: Concrete Block

Other: Foundation:

Commercial Form: Roof Shape:

Other: Roof Material:

Stories: Porch Shape:

Other: Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

The cemetery is located within a grove of trees; it measures approximately 90 m north/south by approximately 45 m east/west. There are no marked boundaries for the cemetery. Within the cemetery, there are 14 identified graves. The grave markers include stone crypts peaked stone covers and attached marker stones, slab markers, and slab-on-die markers, with some burials having carved footstones; a number of the gravestones are damaged or broken. Fieldstones that may correspond with additional unidentified graves. The more elaborate crypt burials account for only two graves within the cemetery, with the rest of the marker bearing simple carvings.

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

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

Historical Information

Historical Information:

The oldest marked grave in the cemetery belongs to Martha Elizabeth (Durham) Jones (1821-1857), wife of Elisha Harrison Jones and granddaughter of Charnel Hightower Durham; the second oldest grave is that of Martha and Elisha Jones son, William Ross Jones (1856-1858). Additional marked graves belong to members of the Broom, Hathcock, Hinnant, and Stewart families, with the Broom family having the highest concentration of marked burials (6). All surnames but Hathcock are identified on nineteenth century historic maps of the area.

Source(s) of Information:

Gravemarkers; census records; Mills Atlas map (1825); Elkins map of Fairfield County (1876); USGS topographic quadrangle

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:	View:	Other:
00113001	Facing South	Overview
00113002	Facing North	Overview
00113003	Facing Northeast	Overview
00113004	Facing South	Overview
00113005	Facing West	Crypt burials
00113006	Facing East	Crypt burials
00113007	Facing West	Headstone Example
00113008	Facing East	Footstone Example
00113009	Facing West	Broken Headstone
00113010	Facing South	Fieldstone

Program Management

Recorded by:	Organization:	Date Recorded:
Heather L. Carpini	S&ME, Inc.	02/11/2021