

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

OF THE LUCK SALUDA SITE

Saluda County,
South Carolina

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Luck Saluda Site

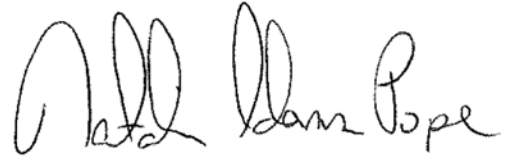
Saluda County, South Carolina

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ABSTRACT

New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) has completed a Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed 330-acre Luck Saluda Site in Saluda County, South Carolina. This survey follows an investigation detailed in *Due Diligence Desktop Research and Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Luck Companies Saluda Quarry* (Pope and Quinn 2023).

Both an archaeological and historic architecture survey were conducted to assist Luck Companies in meeting its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800) and the South Carolina Mining Act (South Carolina Code of Regulations 89-120(C)(4)). The previous investigation identified three archaeological sites, and this investigation was completed to determine their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status and those of any additional resources in the project area. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the project area and viewshed. For the archaeological survey, the project archaeologist examined the project area, while the project historian examined the entire APE for the architectural history survey.

The survey investigated eight archaeological resources, consisting of three previously recorded sites, two newly recorded sites, and three isolated finds. The three previously recorded archaeological sites were identified in April 2023 during a reconnaissance survey for this project; there are no additional previously recorded archaeological sites in the project area (Table 1).

Table 1. Archaeological Resources Identified During the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

Permanent Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Cultural Component(s)	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Management Recommendation
38SA281	Site 1	20th century	Not Eligible	No additional work
38SA282	Site 2	Early Archaic	Not Eligible	No additional work
38SA283	Site 3	19th/20th century	Not Eligible	No additional work
38SA284	FS-4	19th/20th century	Not Eligible	No additional work
38SA285	FS-5	Unknown Precontact Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	No additional work
IF-1	FS-1	Unknown Precontact	Not Eligible	No additional work
IF-2	FS-2	Unknown Precontact	Not Eligible	No additional work
IF-3	FS-3	Faunal remains	Not Eligible	No additional work

Sites 38SA281, 38SA283, and 38SA284 are late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century homestead sites that do not meet any of the criteria necessary for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are recommended not eligible. These sites are a common type in the region and have small artifact assemblages. While sites 38SA281 and 38SA283 contain aboveground features, most are in ruins and subsurface investigation yielded eroded soils. Site 38SA283 contains evidence of artifact collection, and it is unlikely subsurface features are present at either site. Additional work at these sites is unlikely to add significant information to our understanding of tenant farm sites. Sites 38SA282 and 38SA285 are Precontact lithic scatters, with 38SA282 having an Early Archaic component. These sites have small artifact assemblages which are primarily not diagnostic. Additionally, artifacts recovered from these sites came from the surface or the first 20 centimeters below surface, while 38SA285 shows signs of artifact collection. These factors indicate the sites lack integrity. Sites 38SA282 and 38SA285 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

The desktop reconnaissance for the historic architectural survey identified seven resources. During fieldwork, two resources were inaccessible. None were previously recorded, and none are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Table 2).

Table 2. Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources

Survey Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	Resource Style/Type	NRHP Recommendation
0053	Wesley Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church 4803 Double Bridges Rd.	1963-1970	Front-Gabled Church	Not Eligible
0053.01	Wesley Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery 4803 Double Bridges Rd.	ca. 1915	Church Cemetery	Not Eligible
0054	Prater Cemetery Unnamed Road West of Double Bridges between Beulah Rd. and Buckhorn Tr.	Unknown, pre-1963	Family Cemetery	Not Eligible
0055	No Address – on Parcel 174-00-00-006	Unknown, 1939–1961	Front-Gabled House	Not Eligible
0055.01	No Address – on Parcel 174-00-00-006	Unknown, 1939–1961	Front-Gabled Agricultural Building	Not Eligible
0056	4668 Double Bridges Rd.	1961	Compact Ranch House	Not Eligible
0056.01	4668 Double Bridges Rd. – Outbuilding	pre-1961	Unknown Outbuilding	Not Eligible
0057	4578 Double Bridges Rd.	pre-1961	Barn	Not Eligible

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	3
III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH	9
IV. METHODS.....	13
Archaeological Field Methods	13
Historic Resource Survey Methods.....	16
Laboratory and Curation Methods	16
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Evaluation.....	17
V. RESULTS	19
Archaeological Survey Results	19
Site 38SA281	23
Site 38SA282	29
Site 38SA283	35
Site 38SA284	44
Site 38SA285	48
Isolated Finds.....	49
Architectural History.....	52
Resource 0053- Wesley Chapel C.M.E. Church.....	53
Resource 0053.01- Wesley Chapel Cemetery	57
Resource 0054- Prater Cemetery	57
Resource 0055- West of Double Bridges Road.....	59
Resource 0055.01- West of Double Bridges Road.....	59
Resource 0056-4668 Double Bridges Road.....	64
Resource 0056.01-4668 Double Bridges Road.....	64
Resource 0057-4578 Double Bridges Road.....	68
VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	71
REFERENCES CITED.....	73
APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG	

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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Location Map	2
Figure 2. Soils within the Project Area.....	4
Figure 3. Existing Conditions in the Project Area (1 of 2)	6
Figure 4. Existing Conditions in the Project Area (2 of 2)	7
Figure 5. Project Area Showing the Location of Cemeteries within 0.5 Miles	10
Figure 6. Nineteenth-Century Historic Maps.....	11
Figure 7. Twentieth-Century Historic Map and Image	12
Figure 8. High-Probability Locations for Human Occupation in the Project Area	14
Figure 9. Shovel Test Map (1 of 2).....	20
Figure 10. Shovel Test Map (2 of 2).....	21
Figure 11. Typical Shovel Test in the Project Area.....	22
Figure 12. High-Probability Locations for Human Occupation and Identified Archaeological Resources.....	24
Figure 13. Map of Site 38SA281	25
Figure 14. Photographs of Site 38SA281	26
Figure 15. Shovel Test Profile	28
Figure 16. Photographs of Site 38SA282	30
Figure 17. Map of Site 38SA282	32
Figure 18. Shovel Test Profile	33
Figure 19. Quartz Palmer PPK and Bifaces Recovered from Site 38SA282.....	34
Figure 20. Conditions at Site 38SA283	36
Figure 21. Map of Site 38SA283 and Adjacent Rock Piles.....	37
Figure 22. Features Identified at Site 38SA283 (1 of 2).....	39
Figure 23. Features Identified at Site 38SA283 (2 of 2).....	40
Figure 24. Rock Pile Southwest of Site 38SA283	41
Figure 25. Shovel Test Profile	42
Figure 26. Site 38SA284 Map	45
Figure 27. Conditions and Features at 38SA284	46
Figure 28. Shovel Test Profile	47
Figure 29. Conditions at Site 38SA285	50
Figure 30. 38SA285 Site Map	51
Figure 31. Surveyed Architectural Resources	54
Figure 32. Resource 0053, Wesley Chapel C.M.E Church	55
Figure 33. Resource 0053, Historic Core and South Wing of church, Facing Northeast.....	56
Figure 34. Resource 0053.01, Wesley Chapel Church Cemetery.....	58
Figure 35. Resource 0054, Prater Cemetery	60
Figure 36. Resource 0055, Residence West of Double Bridges Road.....	61
Figure 37. Resource 0055.01, Barn West of Double Bridges Road	62
Figure 38. Resource 0055.01, Interior of Barn	63
Figure 39. Resource 0056, 4668 Double Bridges Road.....	65
Figure 40. Resource 0056, Non-historic Outbuilding.....	66

Figure 41. Resource 0056.01, Well/Pump House..... 67
Figure 42. Resource 0057, 4578 Double Bridges Road..... 69

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Archaeological Resources Identified During the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey.....	i
Table 2. Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources	ii
Table 3. Soils within the Project Area	5
Table 4. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SA281	27
Table 5. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SA282	31
Table 6. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SA283	43
Table 7. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SA284	48
Table 8. Summary of Isolated Finds in the Survey Area.....	52
Table 9. Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources	52

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I. INTRODUCTION

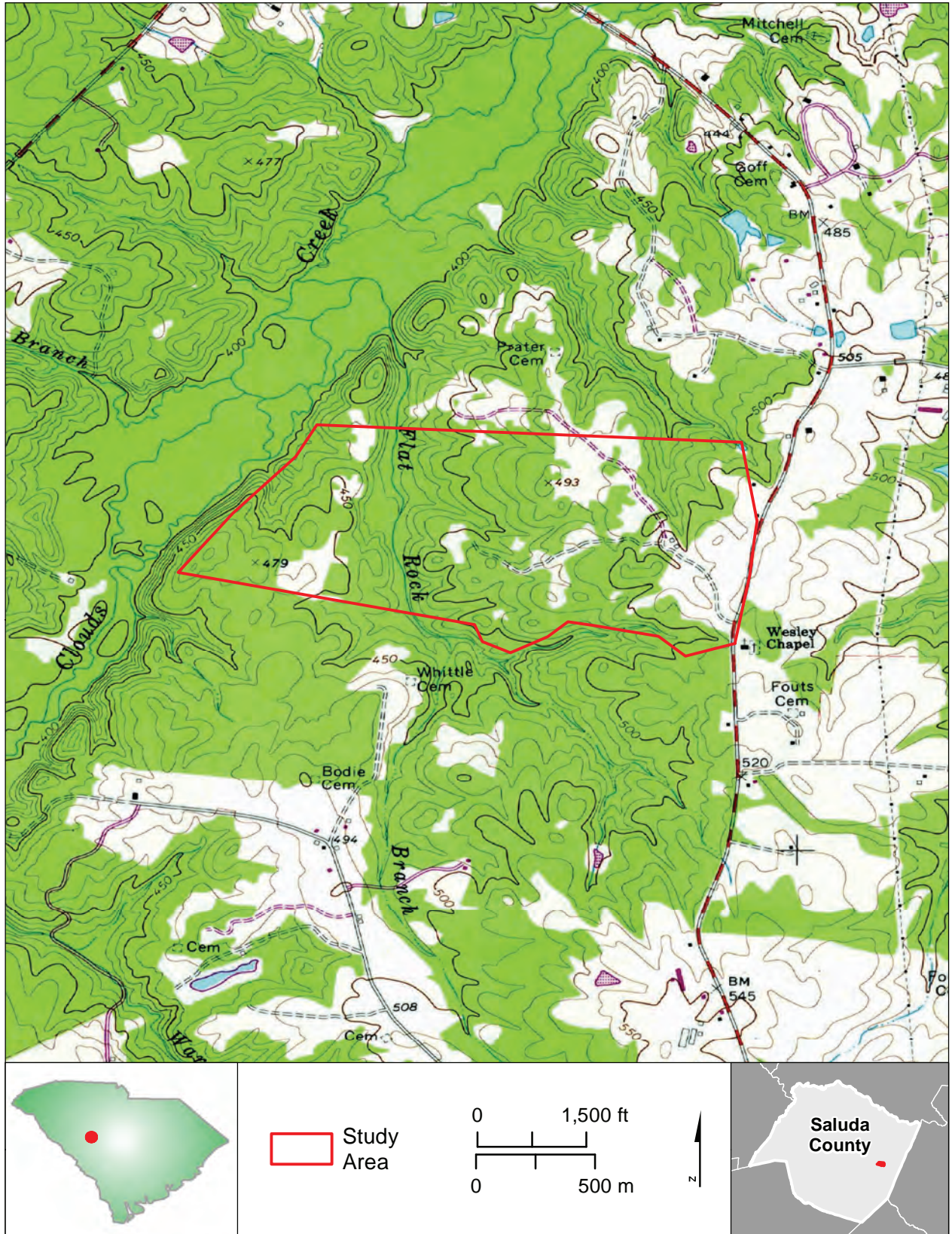
New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) was contracted by Luck Companies to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey of approximately 330 acres in eastern Saluda County, South Carolina. The project area is located approximately four miles north-northwest of the town of Batesburg-Leesville in eastern Saluda County, South Carolina. It is roughly bounded by Double Bridges Road (S-41-26) to the east, Clouds Creek to the west, and private property to the north and south (Figure 1).

Luck Companies is applying for a mining permit under the South Carolina Mining Act. The South Carolina Mining Act (Sections 48-20-10 through 48-20-310 of the South Carolina Code of Laws) mandates that no mining may be carried out in South Carolina unless “plans for the mining include reasonable provisions for protection of the surrounding environment and for reclamation of the area of land affected by the mining.” Applicants for mining permits must present reclamation plans to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control’s (DHEC’s) Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management. According to the Mining Act (Section 48-20-40), reclamation plans must include “proposed methods to limit significant adverse effects on significant cultural or historic sites.” This survey is intended to identify and evaluate cultural resources for their eligibility to be included on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Fieldwork was conducted between May 30 and June 7, 2023. Natalie Adams Pope, MA, RPA, served as Principal Investigator and Janae Lunsford, MA, RPA, served as Archaeologist. Field technicians Bryce Sermons, John Tomko, and Derrick Westfall assisted with fieldwork. Archaeologist Kelly Higgins, MA, RPA, assisted with fieldwork and contributed to the report. Architectural Historian Sean Stucker, MHP, recorded historic resources in the field, while Architectural Historian Renéé Donnell, MHP, analyzed those resources and contributed to the report.

The organization and contents of this report is based on guidelines laid out in the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office’s *DHEC-Mining Survey and Reporting Requirements*. This report has six chapters, with this introduction. Chapter II discusses the environmental setting, and Chapter III discusses the background research. Chapter IV outlines the archaeological and architectural history methods, while Chapter V presents the results of the archaeological and historic architecture surveys, including site descriptions. Recommendations and a summary appear in Chapter VI. A list of references cited follows the last chapter, and the specimen catalog can be found in Appendix A.

Figure 1.
Project Location Map



Basemap: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (Batesburg 1964)

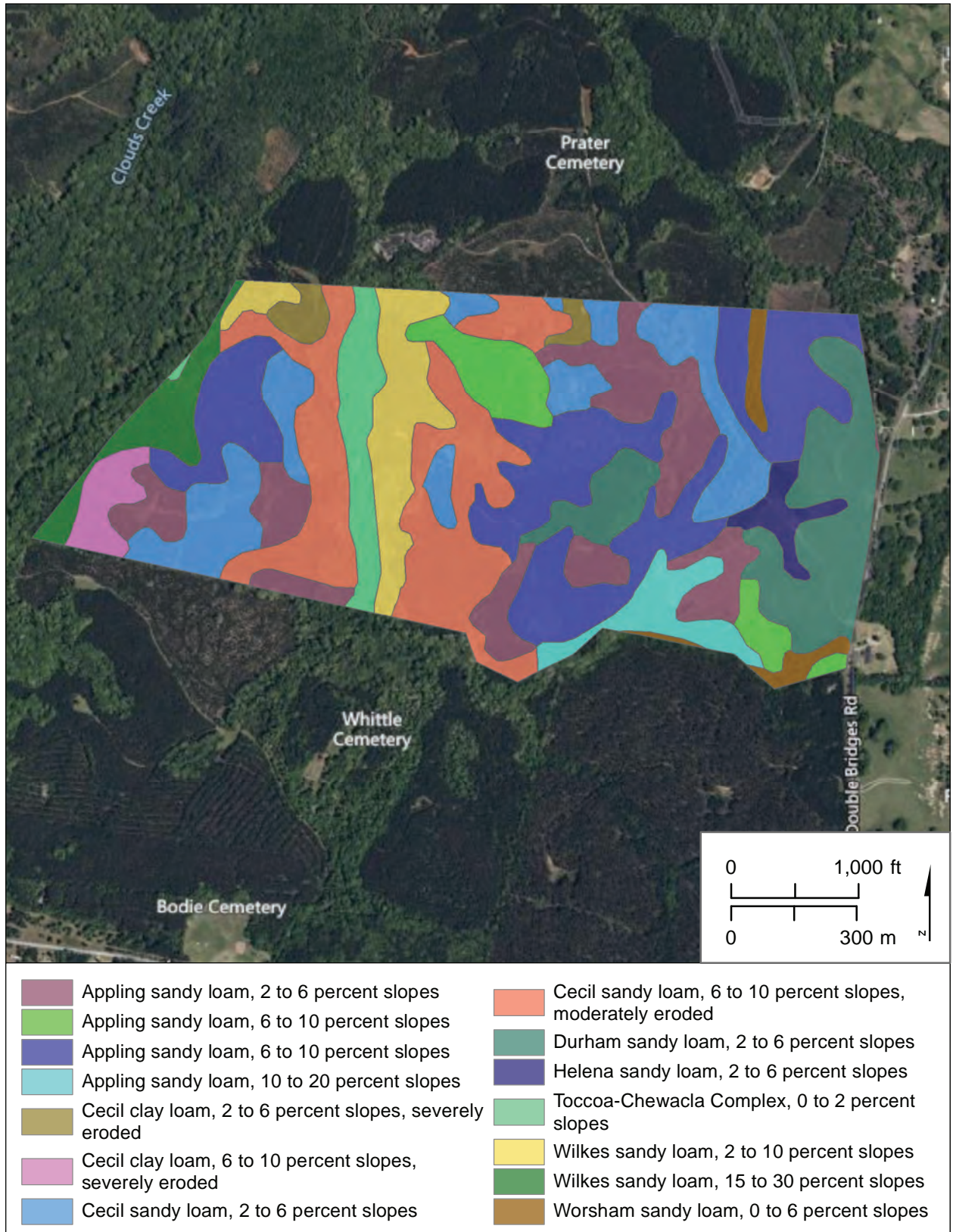
II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Most of Saluda County is located on the Piedmont plateau, but a narrow strip along the southeastern and southern edges is located in the Coastal Plain (Camp et al. 1958). The division between the Piedmont plateau and Coastal Plain is known as the Fall Line, a region where major physiographic and geologic subdivisions occur. Along the Fall Line, the Piedmont's resistant crystalline rocks meet the Coastal Plain's more easily eroded sedimentary rocks. Because of this difference in erosion resistance, many rock outcrops create rapids along the major drainages (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:18). Numerous large rock outcrops can be found throughout the project area where plutonic felsic igneous rocks intrude into the rocks of the Carolina geologic terrane. The lower part of the Carolina terrane contains intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks that are collectively greater than 3 kilometers thick, and it has been interpreted as a sequence of ash flow tuffs, possibly deposited in a subaerial environment (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources 2023). The upper part is predominantly clastic rocks.

Clouds Creek is a major drainage located along the western boundary of the property. It flows into the Saluda River at Lake Murray to the north. Flat Rock Branch flows into Clouds Creek and bisects the property north-south. Elevations in the county range from 550 feet above mean sea level (amsl) to the extreme northwest, with the lowest elevations being about 300 feet amsl in the northeast part along the Saluda River. Elevations in the project area range from 500 feet amsl along Double Bridges Road to around 410 feet amsl in the Flat Rock Branch drainage.

Typical soils within the project area can be found in Table 1 and are shown in Figure 2. Of the 330 acres, approximately 43 percent (or 185 ac.) are classified as eroded to severely eroded, and 7 percent (or 21 ac.) of the soils have slopes that exceed 10 percent. In addition, about 5.5 percent (or 18 ac.) are frequently flooded or poorly drained soils within the Flat Rock Branch drainage. Soils that are not eroded, frequently flooded, or poorly drained that have less than 10 percent slope account for 32 percent (or 106 ac.) of the project area. These areas are the most likely to contain archaeological sites with physical integrity, although eroded soils located on relatively level areas adjacent to a water source can contain buried and intact precontact archaeological deposits.

Figure 2.
Soils within the Project Area



Basemap: Bing Maps Hybrid (Accessed 2023)

Table 3. Soils within the Project Area

Map Unit Name	Map Unit	Drainage Class	Notes	Percent of Project Area
Appling sandy loam, 2–6% slopes	ApB	Well Drained		12.7
Appling sandy loam, 6–10% slopes	ApC	Well Drained		4.5
Appling sandy loam, 6–10% slopes	ApC2	Well Drained	Eroded	20.3
Appling sandy loam, 10–20% slopes	ApD2	Well Drained	Eroded	3.2
Cecil clay loam 2-6% slopes	CcB3	Well Drained	Severely Eroded	1.4
Cecil clay loam, 6-10% slopes	CcC3	Well Drained	Severely Eroded	2.0
Cecil clay loam, 2–6% slopes	CdB3	Well-Drained	Severely Eroded	11.9
Cecil clay loam, 2-6% slopes	CdB	Well Drained		11.9
Cecil sandy loam, 6–10% slopes	CdC2	Well-Drained		15.9
Durham sandy loam, 2–6% slopes	DuB	Well Drained		11.3
Helena sandy loam, 2–6% slopes	HeB	Moderately Well Drained		1.7
Toccoa-Chewacla Complex, 0–2% slopes	Mv	Well Drained to Somewhat Poorly Drained	Frequently Flooded	3.9
Wilkes sandy loam, 2–10% slopes	WkB	Well Drained		6.3
Wilkes sandy loam, 15–30% slopes	WkE	Well Drained		3.3
Worsham sandy loam, 0–6% slopes	WoB	Poorly Drained		1.6
Total				100%

Vegetation in the Fall Line region consists primarily of pine with several species of hardwoods, including gum and oak (Braun 1950:285–286). While low shrubs and wiregrass are typically found in the understory, they are absent in central South Carolina, and other grasses dominate (Schafale et al. 2022). Currently, the primary type of vegetation in the project area is planted pines. There are a few clusters of mature hardwoods as well. Closer to Double Branches Road, the area has been clear-cut and contains scrubby growth. There are also numerous food plots throughout the parcel meant to attract game animals (Figures 3-4). Numerous clear lanes through areas of planted pine also exist.

Figure 3.
Existing Conditions in the Project Area, 1 of 2

A. Mixed Pines
and Hardwoods,
Facing North



B. Young Pine
and Briars,
Facing West



Figure 4.
Existing Conditions in the Project Area, 2 of 2

A. Boulders,
Facing East



B. Planted
Pine and
Access
Road, Facing
Southeast



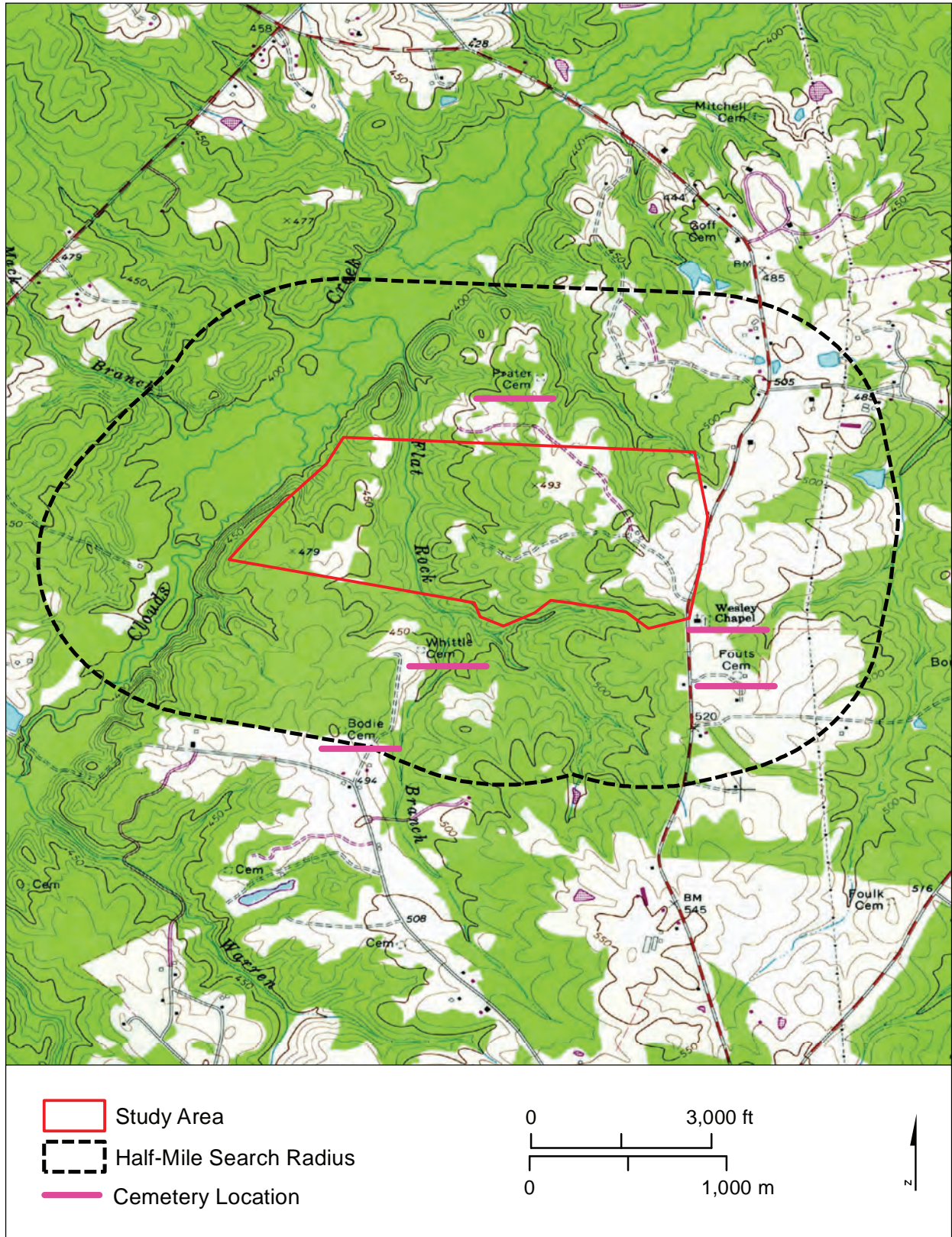
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III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Before fieldwork, NSA consulted South Carolina's cultural resource GIS database (SCArchsite) in order to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 mile of the project area. No previously recorded archaeological sites or historic architectural resources were found within the search radius. However, there are five cemeteries within the search radius, including Bodie Cemetery (0.5 mi. south), Whittle Cemetery (0.2 mi. south), Fouts Cemetery (0.2 mi. southeast), Prater Cemetery (0.2 mi. north), and Wesley Chapel Christian Methodist Church Cemetery, which is located on the east side of Double Bridges Road, just outside the southeastern corner of the property (Figure 5).

In addition, NSA consulted historic and modern maps to determine if there was potential for historic sites on the property. These maps included the 1825 map of Edgefield District in Mills' Atlas (Figure 6a; Anderson and Tanner 1825), the 1871 Boles map of Edgefield County (Figure 6b; Boles 1871), the 1909 Soil Survey of Saluda County (Figure 7a; McLendon 1909), and 1939 Saluda County Highway Map (Figure 7b; South Carolina State Highway Department and Federal Works Agency Public Roads Administration [SC Highway and FWA PRA] 1939). None of these maps shows cultural features on the property. Given the numerous rock outcrops on this parcel, it would not be ideal for historic occupation, because cultivation of crops would be difficult. The 1958 Saluda County soil survey noted the "Northwest of West Creek is an area 200 feet to a mile wide that contains granite boulders two to ten feet in diameter. It is difficult to cultivate between boulders" (Camp et al. 1958:6). The parcel may have been more valuable for its timber resources.

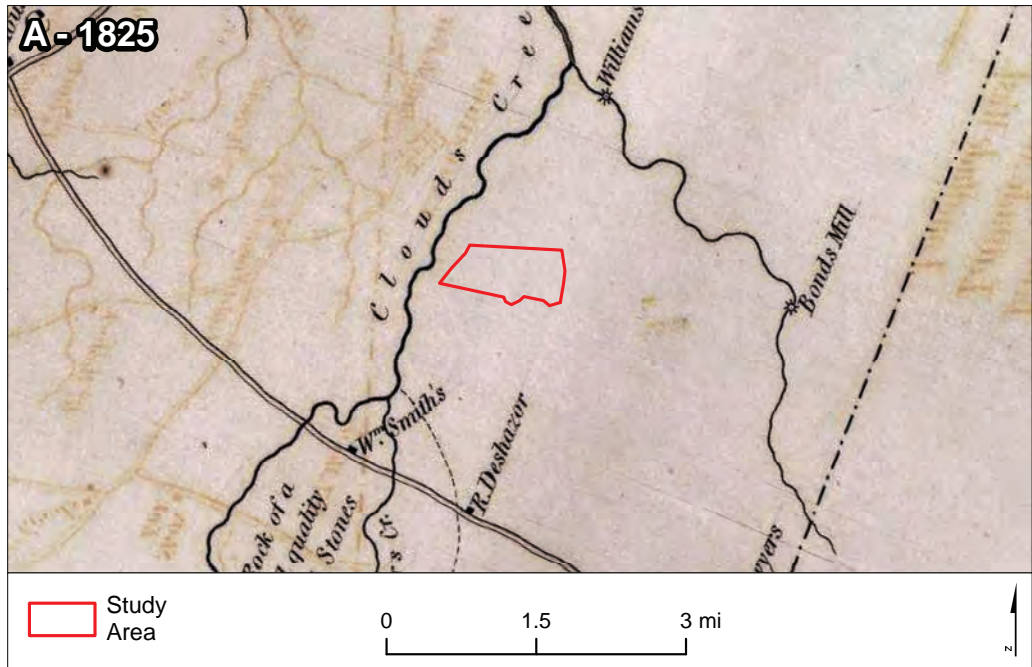
Figure 5.
Project Area Showing the Location of Cemeteries within 0.5 Miles



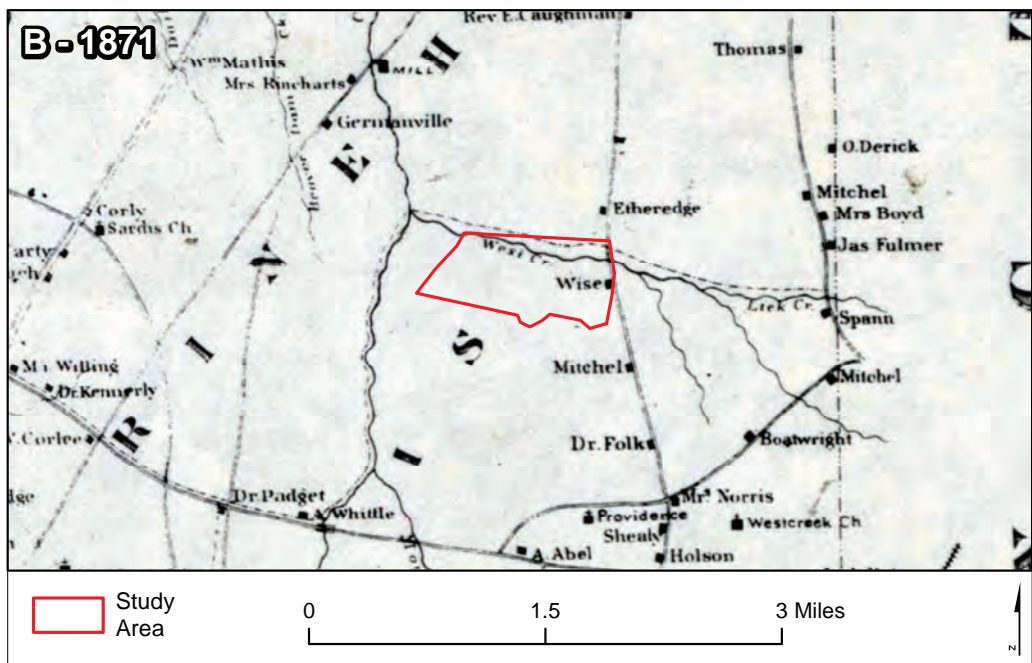
Basemap: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (Batesburg 1964)

Figure 6.
Nineteenth-Century Historic Maps

A. 1825 Map
of Edgefield
District in Mills
Atlas



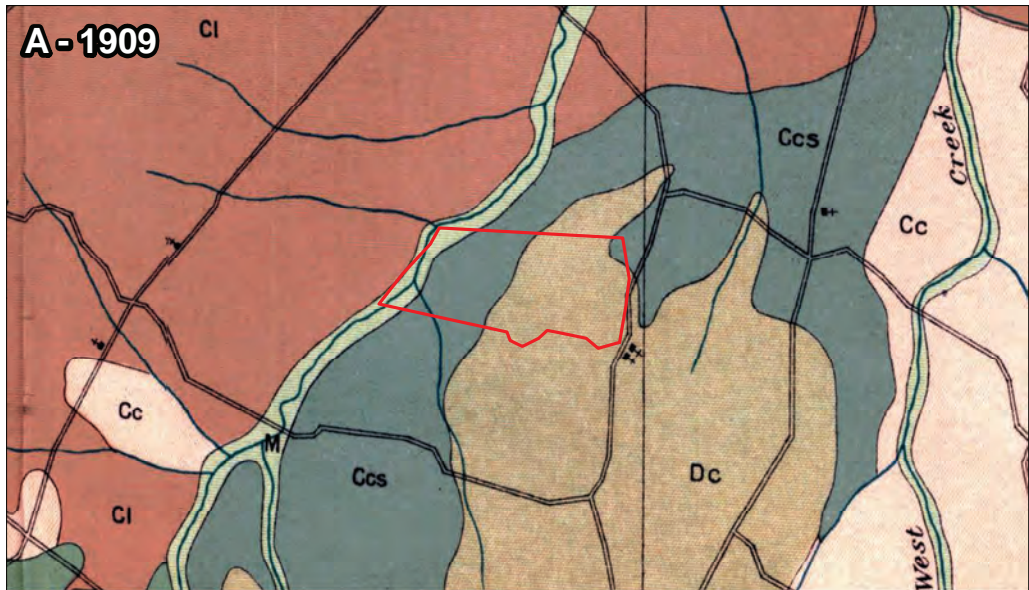
B. 1871
Boles Map
of Edgefield
County



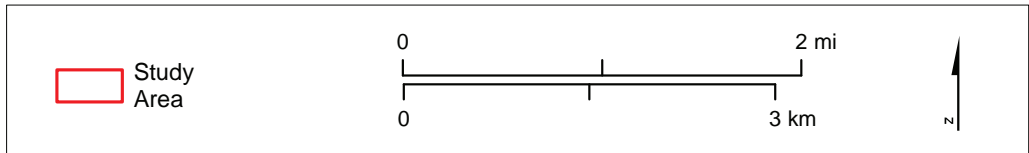
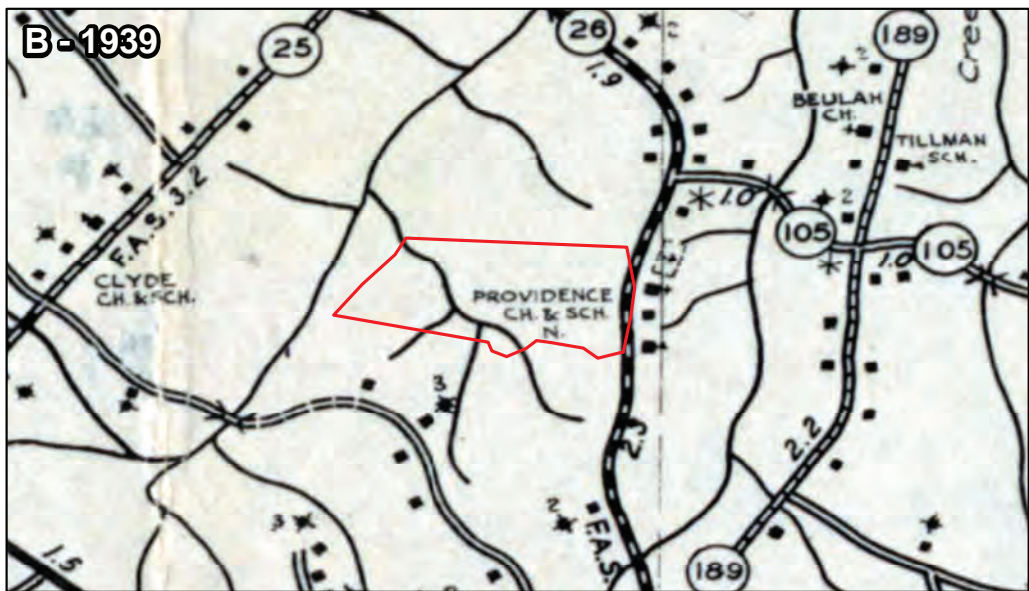
Basemap: Mills Atlas of South Carolina 1825; 1871 Boles Map of Edgefield County, Library of Congress

Figure 7.
Twentieth-Century Historic Map and Image

A. 1909
Saluda County
Soil Survey



B. 1939
Saluda County
Highway Map



Basemap: 1909 Saluda County Soil Survey, University of South Carolina, Thomas Cooper Library; SC Highway and FWA PRA 1939

IV. METHODS

This chapter outlines the methods used for the Phase I cultural resources survey. This includes descriptions of the archaeological and architectural survey methods, laboratory and curation methods, and discussion of the NRHP criteria used in the evaluation of cultural resources identified in the APE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

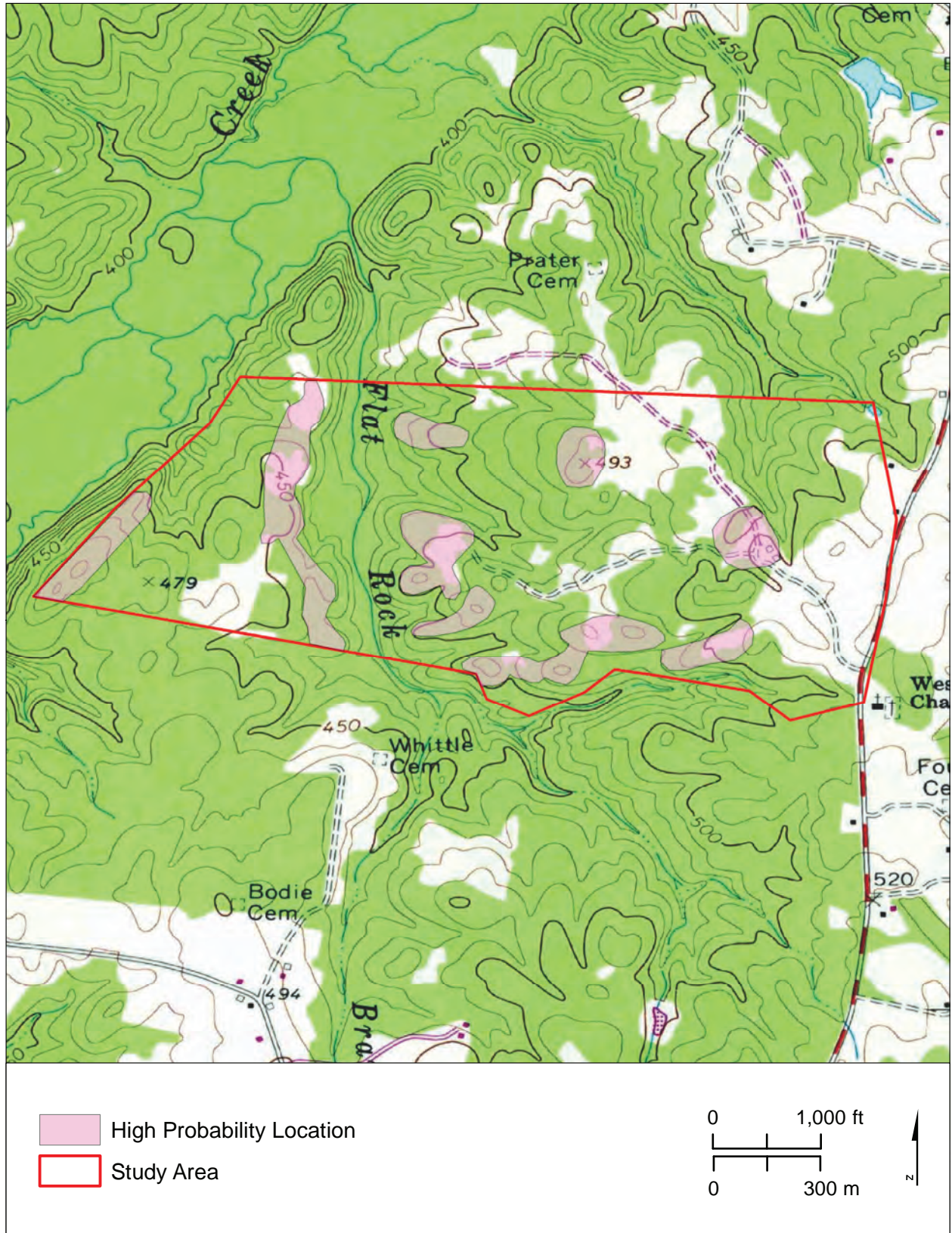
Prior to initiating the survey, NSA performed a desktop review and field reconnaissance. NSA assessed property conditions and formulated a predictive model for site location. Precontact archaeological sites tend to be located on relatively flat landforms adjacent to water sources. The property is dissected by a dendritic drainage system with several springheads that flow into Flat Rock Branch. Ridge noses overlooking the branch have potential for Precontact occupation. In addition, the ridge edge overlooking Clouds Creek also has potential; however, a steep 30 to 50-foot drop to the floodplain may have deterred people from using this ridge.

Historic sites are often found adjacent to transportation routes. Double Bridges Road appears to have been built in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, as it first appears on historic maps in 1909 (McLendon 1909), and any historic occupation near this road would likely date to the twentieth century. The 1964 Batesburg United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map shows two buildings at a Y intersection on the property (see Figure 1; USGS 1964).

Figure 8 shows the locations believed to have the highest potential for past human occupation. These areas were surveyed using 30-meter interval transects and shovel tests. Areas that were steep (15 percent slope or greater) or poorly drained were not shovel tested but were visually examined for potential cultural resources. The remainder of the project area was subjected to 60-meter interval walkover with 60-meter shovel tests or surface inspection points.

A three to four person crew, including the Field Director, conducted the archaeological survey according to the standards outlined in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013). Shovel tests were 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated into subsoil. The fill was screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth for artifact recovery. If subsoil was exposed at the ground

Figure 8.
High-Probability Locations for Human Occupation in the Project Area



Basemap: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (Batesburg 1964)

surface, no shovel test was excavated, but the area was visually inspected for cultural remains. Notes were kept on the location of each shovel test, the conditions in the immediate area, and the results of excavation. Soils encountered in shovel tests were described using a Munsell soil color chart and standard terminology for texture.

Shovel test results were logged using NSA's provenience tracking system, which uses a pre-plotted shovel test grid built in ArcGIS and uploaded to Motorola Moto G smartphones, which were used to approximate the location of each pre-plotted shovel test. Excavators placed shovel tests as near as possible to the pre-plotted point, offsetting as necessary to avoid obstacles or to test nearby locations with higher potential for the presence of archaeological material. A custom database developed from Memento was used to record each shovel test on the smartphones, and photographs were taken as necessary. All smartphones were synced daily to an online database maintained in Google Sheets. Photographs were synced each day to Google Drive, and each photo was hyperlinked within the shovel test database. The shovel test data were also duplicated daily on each phone as an additional backup.

The coordinate positions provided by the phones and field technician pacing were used to locate survey shovel tests, and a Juniper Systems Geode GNS2 Multi-GNSS GPR receiver with sub-meter accuracy was used to collect location data for identified archaeological resources. The sub-meter data was combined with the phone data to produce a comprehensive spatial database that integrated shovel test data from the survey with site delineation shovel tests.

When sites were encountered, shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals in a grid or modified grid pattern until two sterile shovel tests or wetlands/steep slope were reached in order to establish site size and better understand site structure. For the purposes of this survey, an archaeological site was defined as an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-meter radius and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, cemeteries, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc.). An isolated find was defined as no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30-meter radius.

Field notes were maintained for all shovel tests excavated. When artifacts were found, they were bagged by provenience. A water-resistant identification tag was placed, along with the artifacts, in a clean plastic bag. A sketch map was made for each find, showing the locations of positive and negative shovel tests, landscape, and cultural features.

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS

The APE, defined areas the viewshed, was surveyed by the architectural historian for previously recorded and unrecorded historic architecture resources 50 years of age or older. Buildings, structures, and sites greater than 50 years of age were assessed for their NRHP eligibility. The resources were surveyed using the Statewide Survey Intensive Form, produced by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). These architectural properties were surveyed in accordance with the SHPO-produced *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*. Architectural properties were recorded and photographed in the field using FileMaker and a handheld tablet device and described. These descriptions included an assessment of the resource's significance. Properties were evaluated according to NRHP eligibility criteria, and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE that was NRHP-listed or that met the NRHP criteria for eligibility.

LABORATORY AND CURATION METHODS

All recovered artifacts were taken to NSA's laboratory in Stone Mountain, Georgia, for analysis. Analysis included cleaning, identifying, cataloging, and curation preparation of all artifacts to the standards required by SCIAA. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection point. Artifacts from each provenience were divided by class and type and assigned a catalog number.

All artifacts were cataloged using a database developed by NSA for 4th Dimension Software, and analysis focused on the identification of temporal and functional attributes for all recovered artifacts. Lithics were sorted by raw material type and technotype (completeness and platform remnant morphology) and metrics were recorded for all diagnostic tools. All lithics were classified as debitage, lithic tools, or ground stone. Precontact ceramics were counted, weighed, and examined for surface treatment, form, and paste characteristics.

Historic artifacts were identified using sources such as South (1977), Noel-Hume (2001), and Brown (1958) for ceramics, Nelson (1968) for nails, Jones and Sullivan (1985) for bottle glass, and other sources for various other artifact categories.

NSA provides temporary storage for all records and artifacts, which will be turned over to SCIAA for final curation. Artifacts, photographs, and notes will be prepared using their standards.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

Cultural resources are evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources can be defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they are 50 years of age or older and:

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or 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 prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D, although other criteria can apply. In order to evaluate a resource under Criterion D, the *National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Evaluation and Registering Archeological Properties* (Little et al. 2000) lists five primary steps to follow:

1. Identify the property's data set(s) or categories of archaeological, historical, or ecological information;
2. Identify the historic context(s), that is, the appropriate historical and archaeological framework in which to evaluate the property;
3. Identify the important research question(s) that the property's data sets can be expected to address;
4. Taking archaeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions; and
5. Identify the important information that an archaeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.

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V. RESULTS

This Phase I survey includes both archaeological and architectural investigations. Fieldwork for the archaeological survey took place from May 30–June 7, 2023, and identified two new archaeological sites, expanded the three sites identified during the previous reconnaissance survey, and recorded three isolated finds. The architectural survey was performed on June 23, 2023 and documented five resources. This chapter describes these resources and provides recommendations for their eligibility for the NRHP.

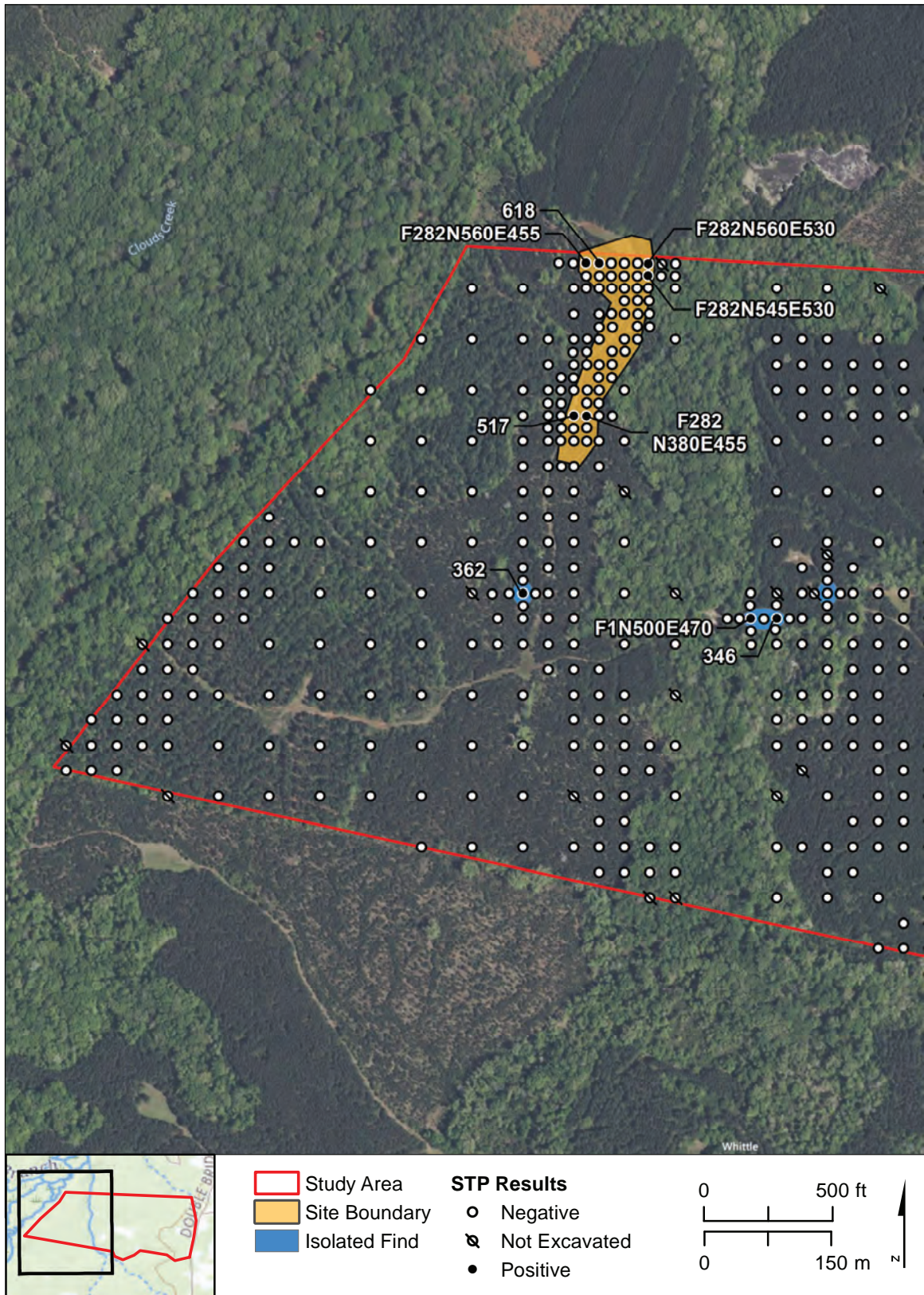
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel testing at 30-meter intervals in high probability areas and at 60-meter intervals in moderate probability areas. Low probability areas were not subjected to shovel testing, but a visual inspection of the area was conducted. As a result, 810 shovel test locations were investigated, including 191 delineation or judgmental shovel tests. Of those, 21 were positive for cultural material, 723 were negative, and 66 were not evaluated due to slopes greater than 15 degrees, mucky or hydric soils, dense vegetation, boulders, tree fall or pushpiles, or shovel tests plotted outside the project area (Figures 9-10). Nine shovel tests were not excavated as mechanical clearing was taking place in those locations.

Soil profiles varied across the project area, although one general soil profile was noted. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 18 centimeters of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam E horizon overlying a yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. An Ap horizon consisting of approximately 10 centimeters of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam was noted in some shovel tests (Figure 11). Eroded and compact soils were identified across the project area.

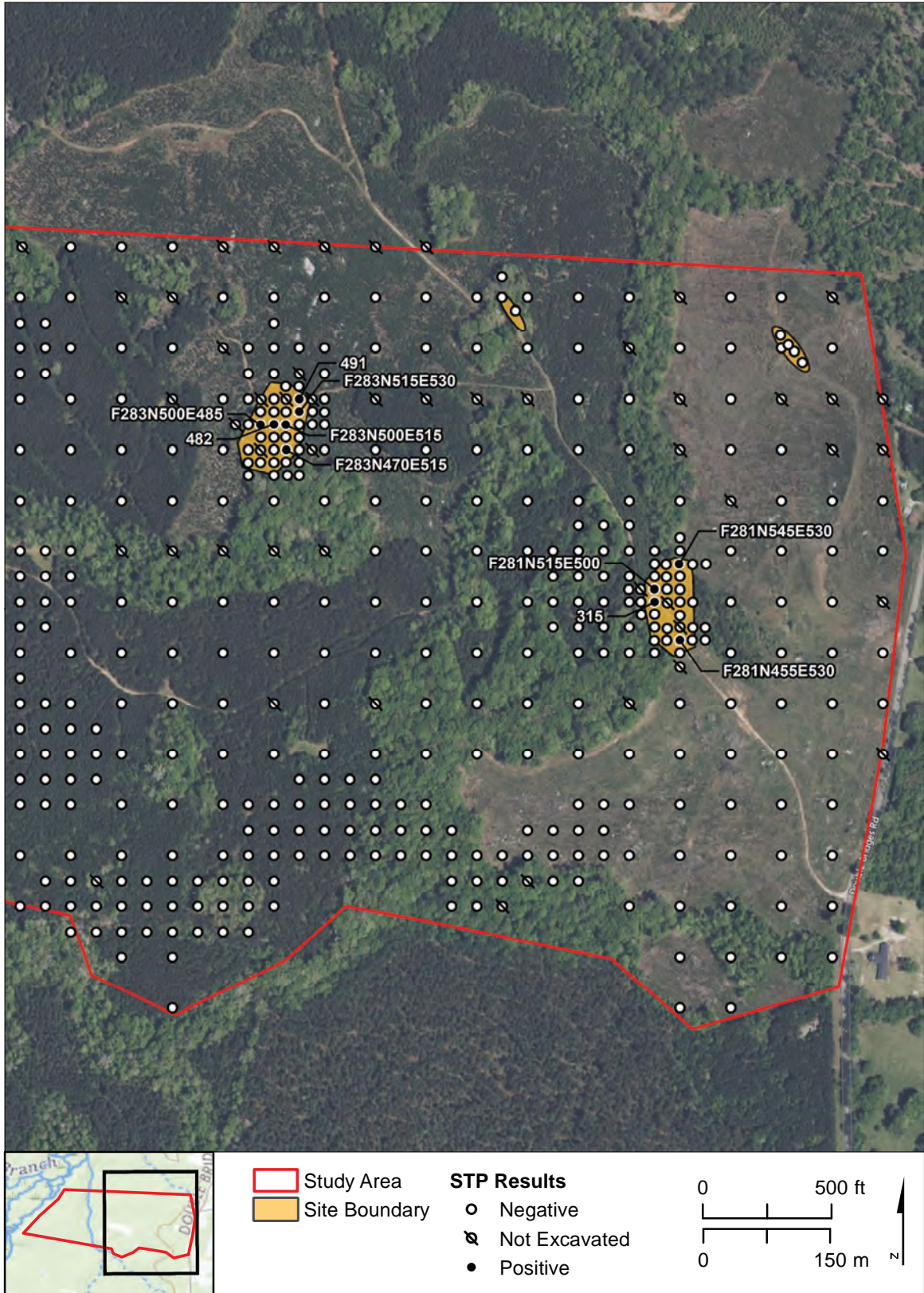
The entire project area is used for hunting, and numerous access roads cross the tract. Vegetation consists of mature mixed pines and hardwoods, planted pine, and dense secondary brush mixed with small pine trees. Large boulders and rock outcrops are present throughout the project area (see Figures 3-4). Surface visibility along the access roads varied from 25–100 percent, while it was negligible in the rest of the project area.

Figure 9.
Shovel Test Map, 1 of 2



Basemap: BingMaps Hybrid (Accessed 2023)

Figure 10.
Shovel Test Map, 2 of 2



Basemap: BingMaps Hybrid (Accessed 2023)

Figure 11.
Typical Shovel Test in the Project Area



The three sites located during the reconnaissance survey conducted in March 2023 were reidentified and expanded during the Phase I survey. Additionally, two new archaeological sites and three isolated finds were recorded. These resources date to the Precontact and historic periods, with three archaeological sites dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and two sites and the isolated finds dating to the general Precontact period (Figure 12).

SITE 38SA281

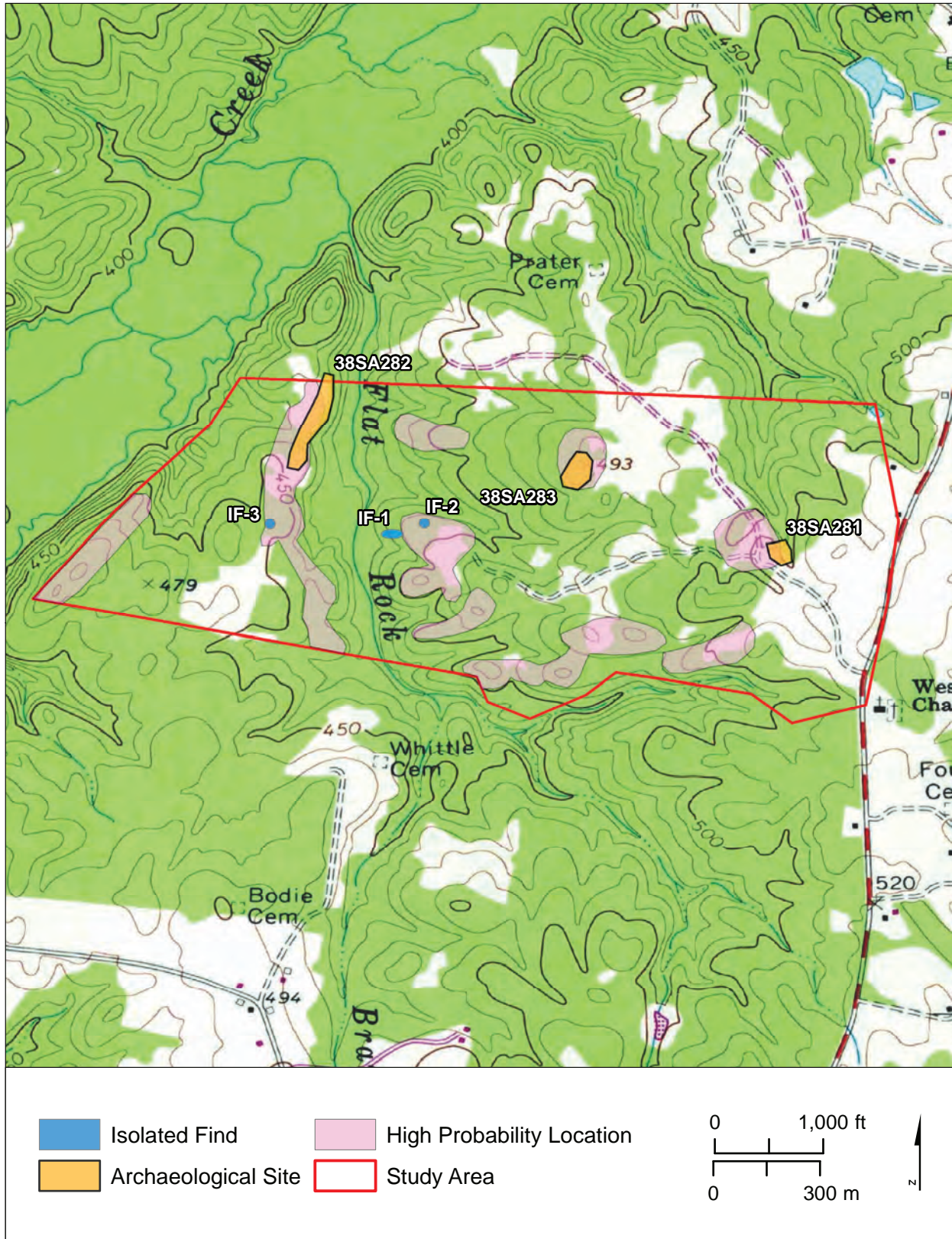
Field Number:	38SA281
UTM Coordinates:	445679E, 3758785N (Zone 17N, NAD27)
Elevation:	510 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Batesburg, SC
Property/Site Type:	Historic Farmhouse and Barn
Temporal Affiliations:	Twentieth Century
Setting:	Young Hardwoods and Brambles
Site Size:	75m N/S x 60m E/W
Cultural Deposit Depth:	0–30 cmbs
Features:	Wood-framed House, Corrugated Metal Barn
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible
Management	No Further Work
Recommendation:	

Site Description

Site 38SA281 consists of a small twentieth-century farmhouse and barn located approximately 270 meters west of Double Bridges Road recorded during the March 2023 reconnaissance survey. The site is located at a fork in a dirt road that leads into the property. Based on surface indications and shovel testing, the site is approximately 75 meters north/south by 60 meters east/west (Figure 13). The wood-framed house is in ruins with fieldstone piers and has a modern brick interior chimney. The barn is made of corrugated metal with a cinderblock foundation and contains an old car, firewood, and deer stand materials (Figure 14). The 1939 County Highway Map (Figure 6b; SC Highway and FWA PRA 1939) shows no buildings in this location, indicating that they were constructed after that time. A 1964 USGS map (see Figure 1) shows the buildings as open squares, suggesting that they were vacant at that time. Vegetation at the site consists of young hardwoods and brambles, and disturbances include erosion and access roads construction.

NSA investigated 36 shovel test locations across 38SA281, three of which were positive for cultural material. The site was delineated by close- interval shovel testing on a 15-meter grid, with two delineation tests not excavated due to the house and barn (see Figure 13). No surface scatter

Figure 12.
High-Probability Locations for Human Occupation and Identified Archaeological Resources



Basemap: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (Batesburg 1964)

Figure 13.
Map of Site 38SA281



Basemap: BingMaps Hybrid (Accessed 2023)

Figure 14.
Photographs of Site 38SA281

A. Site 38SA281
Overview, Facing
North



B. Frame House,
Southeast, Facing
Southeast



C. Barn, Facing Northeast



was noted. The soils in this location are classified as moderately well drained Helena sandy loam, 2–6 percent slope. Typically, these soils have an Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam 4–10 inches thick over light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam, 0–10 inches thick. Subsoil is brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam. Excavated shovel tests consist of approximately 25 centimeters of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam Ap horizon overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam to sandy clay. Some shovel tests contained a third horizon consisting of a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 15).

Thirty historic artifacts were recovered from 0–30 centimeters below surface (cmbs). The assemblage consists of two stoneware sherds (one brown salt glazed and one unidentified), two plain whiteware rimsherds, one wire nail, one cut nail, 20 container glass shards (2 amber, 3 amethyst, 10 clear, 1 burned clear, and 4 unidentified burned), two flat aqua glass shards, one piece of plastic, and one unidentified iron or steel fragment (Table 3). Clear and colored glass became common in the twentieth century with the advent of machine-made bottles, while whiteware dates from 1830 to the present. Cut nails were prevalent in the early nineteenth century and were widely replaced by wire nails around 1860; both types of nails are still used today. This assemblage can only be broadly dated to the late nineteenth to twentieth centuries; however, historic maps indicate this farmstead was not present until after 1939 and was abandoned by 1964. The presence of amethyst glass suggests an earlier dwelling and indicates the site dates to the early to mid-twentieth century.

Table 4. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SA281

Group	Type	Notes	Total	
Kitchen	Whiteware	Plain, rim	2	
	Stoneware	Brown Salt-glazed	1	
		Unidentified	1	
		Container Glass	Amber	2
			Amethyst	3
			Clear	10
			Burned	4
		Clear, Burned	1	
Architecture	Nail	Cut	1	
		Wire	1	
	Flat Glass	Aqua	2	
Miscellaneous	Plastic		1	
	Iron or Steel	Unidentified	1	
Total			30	

Figure 15.
Shovel Test Profile



Recommendations

Site 38SA281 is a mid-twentieth century farmstead located in the eastern portion of the project area, and consisting of a frame house, barn, and artifact scatter. The frame house and barn are depicted on the 1964 USGS topographic map as being unoccupied. The site has low artifact density, has been impacted by erosion, and features such as a privy or well were not identified. It is unlikely any features have survived beneath the shallow plow zone. Because the site cannot be associated with any known events or people, it does not contain elements that merit evaluation under NRHP Criteria A and B. Although the site is associated with historic buildings, the frame house is in ruins, and the barn is a common type. Site 38SA281 does not merit evaluation under Criterion C. Additionally, the site is unlikely to provide any significant contributions to the history of Saluda County and is recommended not eligible under Criterion D. Therefore, no additional work is needed for this project.

SITE 38SA282

Field Number:	38SA282
UTM Coordinates:	444590E, 3759145N (Zone 17N, NAD27)
Elevation:	440 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Batesburg, SC
Property/Site Type:	Artifact Scatter
Temporal Affiliations:	Early Archaic
Setting:	Ridge Saddle, Planted Pine
Site Size:	210m N/S x 120m E/W
Cultural Deposit Depth:	0–20 cmbs
Features:	None
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible
Management	No Further Work

Site Description

Site 38SA282 consists of a large sparse Early Archaic–period quartz lithic scatter identified during the March 2023 reconnaissance. It is located in a ridge saddle on the western side of Flat Rock Branch along a dirt road and in a large food plot where surface visibility was very good (Figure 16). Vegetation at the site consists of short grasses and planted pines, with disturbances including erosion and access road construction.

NSA investigated 79 shovel test locations across the site, six of which were positive for cultural material. The access road and feed plot were investigated as a pedestrian survey and a surface scatter was noted. The site was delineated by close-interval shovel testing on a 15-meter grid. Based on surface indications, shovel tests, and landform, the site is approximately 210 meters

Figure 16.
Photographs of Site 38SA282



A. Site from Feed Plot, Facing South



B. Site along Access Road, Facing North

north/south by 120 meters east/west (Figure 17). Soils in this location are classified as Cecil clay loam, 2–6 percent slopes, severely eroded. The NRCS lists this soil type as having a clay loam A horizon from 0–13 cm and a clay Bt horizon from 13–136 cm. A typical soil profile consists of approximately 15 centimeters of brown (7.5YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon overlying a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 18).

Forty-four Precontact artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and from between 0 and 20 cmbs. The assemblage consists of two quartz bifaces (one fragment and one complete), 40 pieces of quartz debitage, and two pieces of metavolcanic debitage. Additionally, one quartz Palmer projectile point was recovered during the reconnaissance survey (Table 4, Figure 19). While most of the artifacts from the Phase I assemblage are not temporally diagnostic, Palmer projectile points date to the Early Archaic period (10,000–8,000 B.P.) indicating the site was used that period. However, it is possible other components exist at the site.

Table 5. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SA282

Artifact Type	Description	Material	Depth Recovered	Total
Chipped Stone Tool	Palmer Projectile Point	Quartz	Surface	1
	Biface, complete	Quartz	Surface	1
	Biface, distal and medial fragment	Quartz	Surface	1
Debitage	Angular Debris	Quartz	Surface	7
	Faceted Platform	Quartz	Surface	7
			0-20 cmbs	2
	Flat Platform	Quartz	Surface	11
	Unknown Platform	Quartz	Surface	1
	Flake Fragment	Quartz	Surface	4
			0-20	8
		Metavolcanic	Surface	1
			0-10	1
Total				45

***Artifact recovered during April 2023 Reconnaissance**

Figure 17.
Map of Site 38SA282

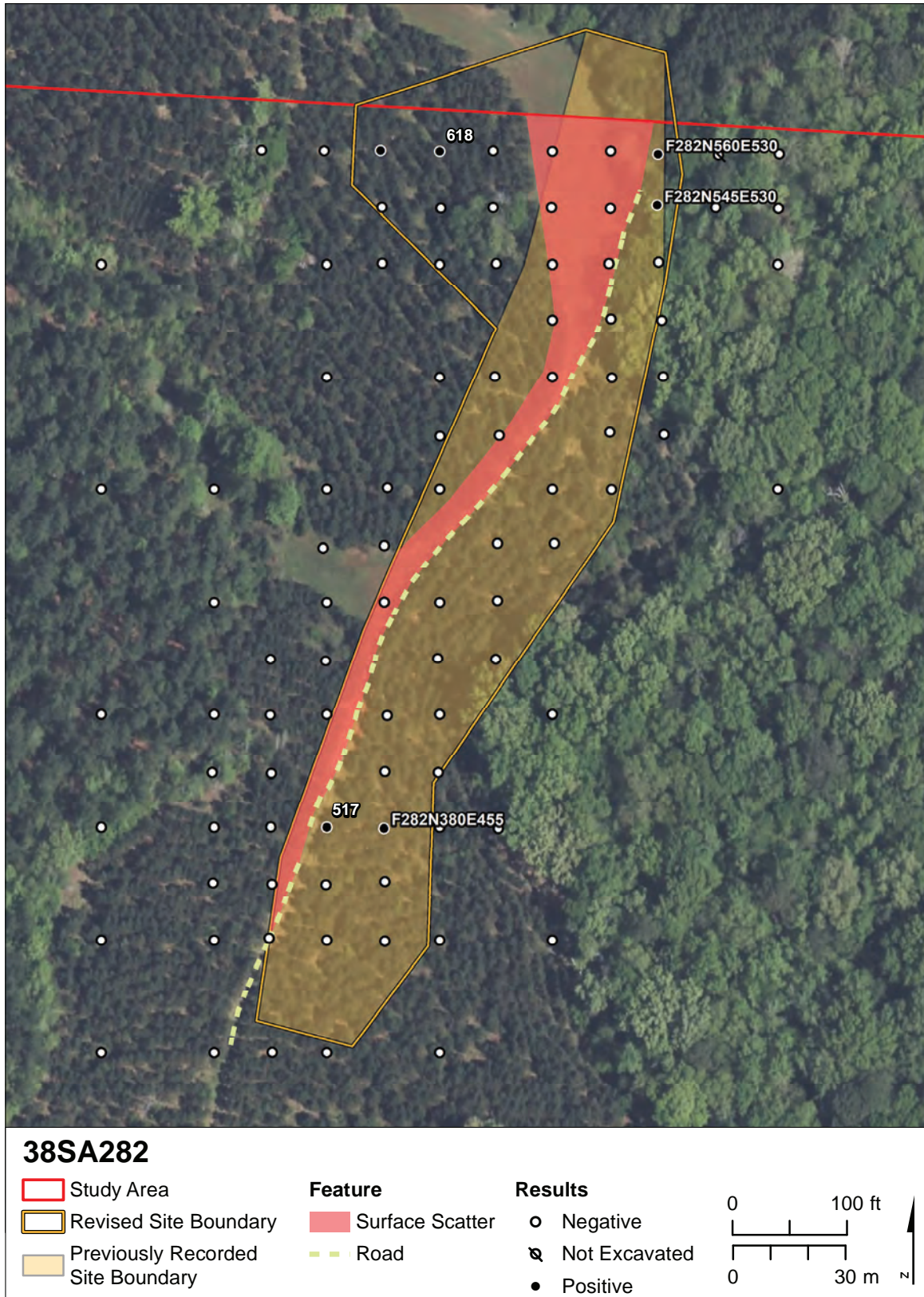
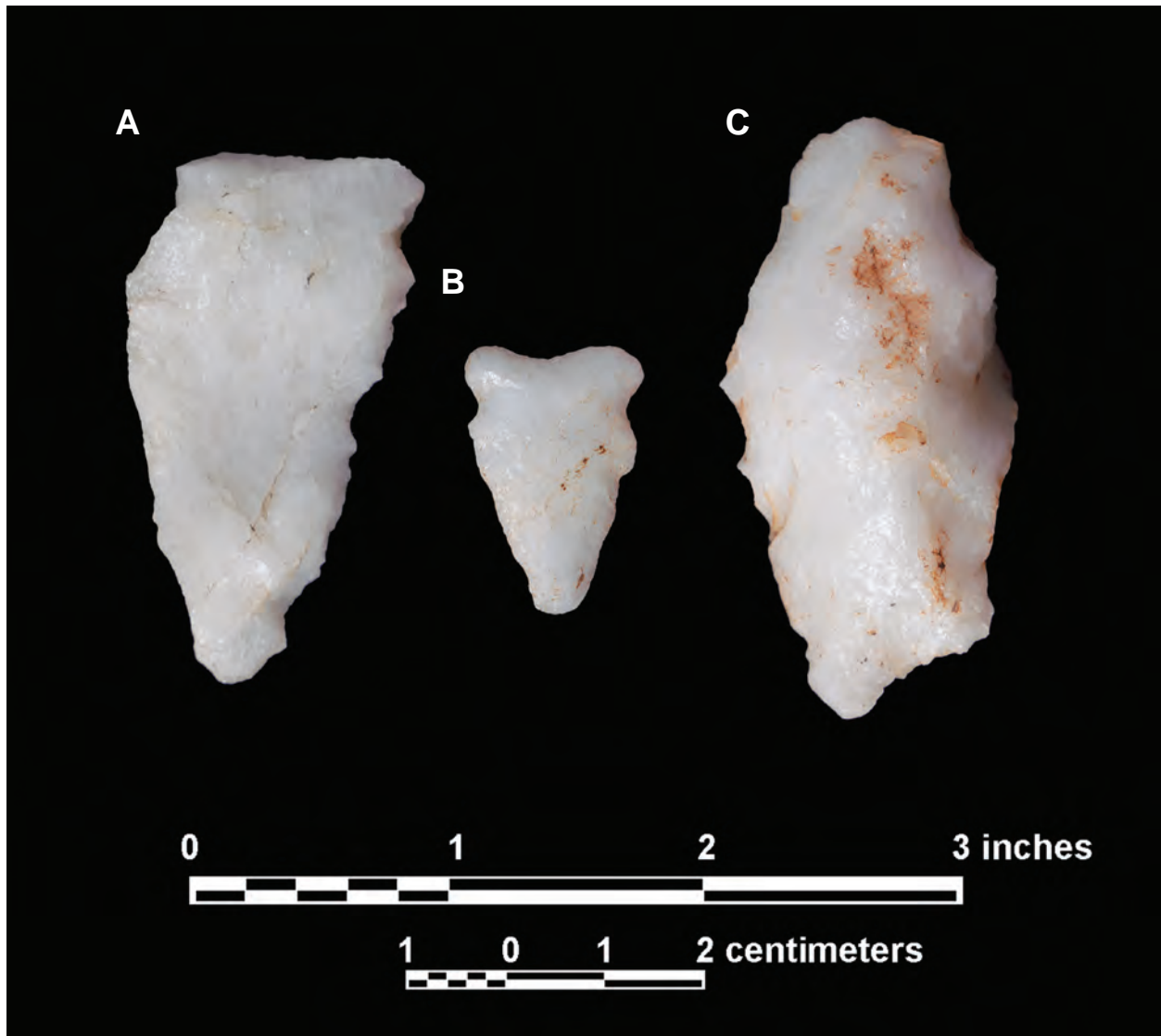


Figure 18.
Shovel Test Profile



Figure 19.
Quartz Palmer PPK and Bifaces Recovered from Site 38SA282



A. Quartz Biface; B. Quartz Palmer PPK; C. Quartz Biface

Recommendations

Site 38SA282 is an Early Archaic low-density lithic scatter located in the northwestern portion of the project area. The site is primarily located along an access road and feed plot and its integrity has been compromised by erosion. It is unlikely any subsurface features have survived beneath the shallow plow zone. While one artifact dates to the Early Archaic period, the remainder are not diagnostic and do not allow definition of the functional parameters of the site. It is doubtful that 38SA282 contains significant Precontact information. Site 38SA282 lacks significant research potential and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

SITE 38SA283

Field Number:	38SA283
UTM Coordinates:	445210E, 3759004N (Zone 17N, NAD27)
Elevation:	490 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5’):	Batesburg, South Carolina
Property/Site Type:	Historic Farm Settlement
Temporal Affiliations:	Late 19th to Early 20th Century
Setting:	Knoll, Mixed Pines and Hardwoods
Site Size:	85m N/S x 70m E/W
Cultural Deposit Depth:	0–30 cmbs
Features:	Two fieldstone chimneys, base of a possible third chimney, two fieldstone wells, metal debris
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible
Management	No Further Work

Site 38SA283 consists of a historic farm settlement, probably dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century and was recorded during the March 2023 reconnaissance survey. It is located on a knoll near the center of the tract at the intersection of two access roads. The site was initially identified when a fieldstone chimney was found. Additional surface inspection revealed a second chimney, the base of what may be a third chimney, a fieldstone well, and a sparse surface scatter. Furthermore, it was clear that someone had been metal detecting the site, as there were two piles of iron objects lying adjacent to or on top of above-ground features. The Phase I survey identified a second fieldstone well. This site does not appear on any of the historic maps reviewed. However, given the types of artifacts found, it probably postdates the 1871 Boles Map (Figure 19b), and it was absent by 1939 (Figure 19b; SC Highway and FWA PRA 1939). Vegetation at the site is primarily older growth hardwoods and the site has been impacted by erosion and access road construction (Figure 20). Based on surface indications and shovel testing, the site is approximately 85 meters north/south by 70 meters east/west (Figure 21).

Figure 20.
Conditions at Site 38SA283

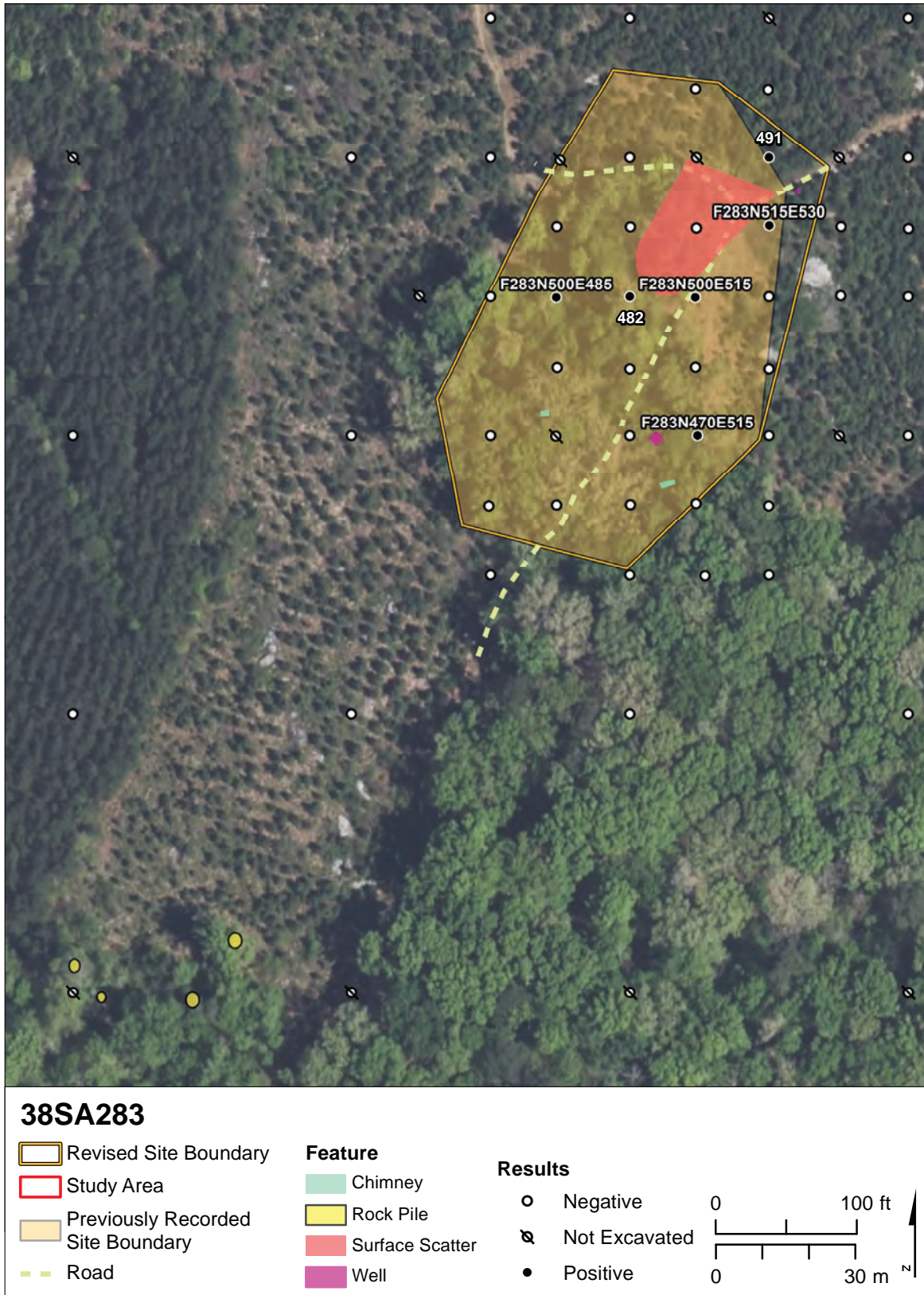


A. Facing West



B. Facing North

Figure 21.
Map of Site 38SA283 and Adjacent Rock Piles



Basemap: BingMaps Hybrid (Accessed 2023)

Chimney 1 is approximately 15 meters west of the access road and located between STPs 450 and 451. It measures 1.7 meters north/south by 1.5 meters east/west, with rubble extending an additional five meters by 2.8 meters. The chimney is constructed of fieldstone and its remaining height is roughly two meters. Chimney 2 is located approximately 55 meters to the north, at the intersection of two access roads. The base of this fieldstone feature measures 80 centimeters north/south by three meters east/west, and it extends roughly 3.5 meters high. A rubble field extends an additional 1.5 meters south of the chimney base. The possible chimney base is located in the southern portion of the site, approximately five meters east of the access road. It is constructed of fieldstone and is rectangular in shape, measuring 1.10 meters north/south by 2.5 meters east/west and is 30 cm high. A granite block with six drill holes is located immediately to the west, and scrap metal surrounds the feature (Figure 22).

A square, fieldstone well is located approximately two meters to the east of the access road and approximately 10 meters north of the possible chimney base. It measures 1.35 meters by 1.35 meters and is 70 cm in height. Some scrap metal is scattered around this well. A second fieldstone well was identified at the northern edge of the site, approximately 50 cm to the east of the access road. It is circular, roughly 65 cm in diameter, and flush to the ground. No artifacts were visible at the bottom of either of the wells (Figure 23).

Although not recorded as part of this site or as its own site, a cluster of three stone piles is located downslope, approximately 110 meters southwest of the site. An example of one of these piles is shown in Figure 24. They overlook a small flowing spring. While the property is covered with uncountable rock outcrops, these appeared to have been made by people. Their location here makes sense in relation to Site 38SA283, as it could be that when the settlement was first constructed, an attempt was made to rid the immediate area of movable stone so that the houses could be built. Given this complex of buildings and features, the site is likely a tenant farming settlement.

NSA investigated 35 shovel test locations across the site, of which five were positive for cultural material. An additional four judgmental shovel tests were excavated approximately three meters downslope from the rock piles mentioned above; the four shovel tests were all negative for cultural material. The site was delineated by close-interval shovel tests on a 15-meter grid, with five shovel tests not excavated due to slope greater than 15 degrees, access roads, or aboveground features. Soils in this location are classified as Appling sandy loam, 6–10 percent slopes, eroded. The NRCS describes this soil series as having a sandy loam Ap horizon from 0–13 cm, a clay Bt horizon from 13–81 cm, and a BC horizon from 81–122 cmbs. A typical soil profile at the site consists of approximately 20 centimeters of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) Ap horizon overlying a reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 25).

Figure 22.
Features Identified at Site 38SA283, 1 of 2

A. Chimney 1,
Facing West



B. Chimney 2,
Facing North



C. Possible
Chimney, Facing
North



Figure 23.
Features Identified at Site 38SA283, 2 of 2



A. Well 1, Facing East



B. Well 2, Facing East

Figure 24.
Rock Pile Southwest of Site 38SA283, Facing East



Figure 25.
Shovel Test Profile



The assemblage consists of 29 historic artifacts recovered from the ground surface and from between 0 and 30 cmbs. The artifacts are typical of late nineteenth to early twentieth century sites, consisting of one porcelain handle fragment, two Albany/Bristol slipped stoneware sherds, eight whiteware sherds (7 plain, 1 scalloped impressed), 4 aqua flat glass shards, 1 wire nail, one tack nail, seven container glass shards (4 clear, 2 aqua, and 1 amethyst), one milk glass canning seal, one mason jar screw cap, one Pepsi-Cola glass bottle fragment, and two burned glass shards (Table 5). Several tin buckets, washtubs, and other items were dispersed throughout the site.

Table 6. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SA283

Group	Type	Description	Depth Recovered	Total	
Architecture	Flat Glass	Aqua	0-20	4	
	Nail	Wire	0-10	1	
		Tack	0-20	1	
Kitchen	Stoneware	Albany/Bristol	Surface	2	
	Porcelain	Plain, handle	0-15	1	
	Whiteware	Plain	0-15	3	
			Surface	4	
		Scalloped	5-30	1	
	Container Glass	Amethyst	Surface	1	
		Aqua	Surface	2	
		Clear	0-10	4	
		Canning Seal	Milk Glass	Surface	1
		Canning Jar Glass	Mason Screw Cap	Surface	1
	Bottle Glass	Pepsi-Cola	Surface	1	
Miscellaneous	Glass	Burned	Surface	2	
Total				29	

Recommendations

Site 38SA283 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century tenant farm complex in the central portion of the project area and was identified during the April 2023 reconnaissance. This site does not appear on any of the historic maps reviewed; however, it probably postdates the 1871 Boles Map (see Figure 6b), and it was absent by 1939 (see Figure 7b; SC Highway and FWA PRA 1939). While 38SA283 contains numerous aboveground features, the artifact assemblage is small and is typical of historic sites in the area. Additionally, all artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or the first 30 cmbs, indicating 38SA283 lacks integrity. The site is not likely to provide information that would improve our understanding of tenant farms in Saluda County. Site 38SA283 lacks significant research potential and is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further work is needed.

SITE 38SA284

Field Number:	FS-4
UTM Coordinates:	445508E, 3759118N (Zone 17N, NAD27)
Elevation:	480 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Batesburg, SC
Property/Site Type:	Historic Artifact Scatter
Temporal Affiliations:	19th to 20th Century
Setting:	Ridge, Mixed Pines and Hardwoods
Site Size:	40m N/S x 20m E/W
Cultural Deposit Depth:	Surface
Features:	One possible fieldstone fire pit
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible
Management	No Further Work

Site Description

Site 38SA284 was initially identified due to the presence of a possible fire pit feature near STP 590 in the northeastern portion of the project area. The fieldstone feature, measuring approximately 1.5 m in length by 30 cm wide by 60 cm high, is located on a rock outcrop along an access road, and a surface scatter extends approximately 20 meters along this road (Figure 26). Metal debris and a metal box on a bumper trailer were noted to the east of the rock outcrop and feature. Vegetation consists of hardwood trees and grass, and surface visibility along the access road was 100 percent. Disturbances to the site include erosion and access road construction (Figure 27).

Local soils were identified as Cecil sandy loam with 2–6 percent slopes. The NRCS soil survey profile consists of a 0–15 cm sandy loam A horizon, a 15–107 cm clay Bt horizon, and a 107–203 cm clay loam BC horizon. A typical soil profile at the site consists of approximately 25 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam Ap horizon overlying a yellowish red (5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 28).

NSA excavated three judgmental shovel tests across the site, all of which were negative for cultural material. Two shovel tests were placed along the rock outcrop while the third was placed to the east of the rock outcrop near the surface scatter. A pedestrian walkover of the access road was conducted, and a 20 percent collection of surface artifacts occurred, collecting 27 artifacts. The surface collection consists of three stoneware sherds (2 Albany/Bristol slipped and 1 open sponge decorated), nine whiteware sherds (8 plain and 1 transfer print), and 15 container glass shards (1 amethyst, 13 aqua, and 1 cobalt blue). The amethyst glass and stoneware are the only artifacts that can be firmly dated, giving the site a turn of the century date. Whiteware dates from 1830 to the present day, and colored glass becomes common in the early twentieth century. Therefore, Site 38SA284 dates to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

Figure 26.
Site 38SA284 Map



Figure 27.
Conditions and Features at Site 38SA284

A. Possible Fire Pit,
Facing Southeast



B. Metal Box and
Trailer, Facing North



C. Surface Scatter
and Conditions,
Facing Northwest



Figure 28.
Shovel Test Profile



Table 7. Artifacts Recovered from Site 38SA284

Group	Type	Description	Total
Kitchen	Stoneware	Bristol/Albany Slipped	2
		Open Sponge Decorated	1
	Whiteware	Plain	8
		Transfer Print	1
		Container Glass	Amethyst
		Aqua	13
		Cobalt Blue	1
Total			27

Recommendations

Site 38SA284 is a nineteenth to twentieth century artifact scatter located in the northeastern portion of the project area. Historic maps do not show buildings in this area; however, based on the artifact assemblage the site may postdate the 1871 Boles map and predate the twentieth century maps of the area. The artifact assemblage is small, lacks diversity, and is entirely located on the surface. Site 38SA284 lacks integrity and is considered to have a low potential for significant archaeological data. Additionally, the site is unlikely to provide any significant contributions to the history of Saluda County and is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional work is needed.

SITE 38SA285

Field Number:	FS-5
UTM Coordinates:	445809E, 3759103N (Zone 17N, NAD27)
Elevation:	490 feet amsl
USGS Quadrangle (7.5'):	Batesburg, SC
Property/Site Type:	Lithic Scatter
Temporal Affiliations:	Unknown Precontact
Setting:	Side slope, Grass and Secondary Vegetation
Site Size:	40m N/S x 15m E/W
Cultural Deposit Depth:	Surface
Features:	N/A
NRHP Recommendation:	Not Eligible
Management	No Further Work

Site Description

Site 38SA285 is a Precontact lithic scatter located in the northeastern portion of the project area along an old access road. The site was identified in the vicinity of STP 558 as a collection of several flakes on a tree stump, indicating artifact collectors have visited the area. Surface visibility in the access road was around 50 percent, and a pedestrian survey identified a small lithic scatter. Vegetation consists of grass, immature pine trees, and secondary brush, while disturbances include erosion and access road construction (Figure 29).

NSA excavated five shovel tests around the tree stump in the old access road, all of which were negative for cultural material (Figure 30). Based on the extent of the surface scatter, the site measures approximately 40 meters north/south by 15 meters east/west. Local soils were defined as Durham sandy loam, and the NRCS soil survey profile consists of a 0–41 cm sandy loam Ap horizon, 41–48 cm sandy loam BA horizon, 48–94 cm sandy clay loam Bt horizon, and a 94–114 cm sandy clay loam BC horizon. A typical soil profile at Site 38SA285 consists of approximately 15 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam Ap horizon overlying a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay subsoil. Soils at the site were extremely compact and contained small to medium sized angular rocks.

The assemblage consists of 11 pieces of quartz debitage. The debitage includes angular debris (n=1), flake fragments (n=6), flat platform flakes (n=2), and faceted platform flakes (n=2). These artifacts were all recovered from the surface and are not diagnostic to a specific period.

Recommendations

Site 38SA285 is a Precontact lithic scatter of undetermined age. All artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, and it has been impacted by looters. Shovel tests exhibited eroded soils and it is unlikely intact subsurface features are present. Absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, a small artifact assemblage, and no subsurface artifacts limit the site's research value. NSA recommends Site 38SA285 not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is needed.

ISOLATED FINDS

The archaeological survey identified three isolated finds. Two of these date to the Precontact period, while the third consists of faunal remains (see Figure 12, Table 7). They are all located in the central portion of the project area and two, IF-1 and IF-2, are approximately 40 meters apart. Shovel testing did not connect these two isolated finds. They all contain low research potential, lack integrity, and are not expected to have associated features. By definition, isolated finds are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Figure 29.
Conditions at Site 38SA285



A. Flakes on
Tree Stump



B. Old Access Road and Vegetation, Facing Southeast

Figure 30.
38SA285 Site Map



Basemap: BingMaps Hybrid (Accessed 2023)

Table 8. Summary of Isolated Finds in the Survey Area

Isolated Find	Find ID	Artifact(s)
IF-1	FS-1	Quartz PP/k, quartz flake
IF-2	FS-2	Two quartz flakes
IF-3	FS-3	Three faunal remain fragments

IF-1: Isolated Find (IF) 1 consists of a quartz PP/K fragment from an unknown Precontact period (12,000–360 B.P.). This artifact was recovered from STP346 in the central portion of the project area between 0 and 15 cmbs. Delineation shovel tests in cardinal directions yielded one quartz flake fragment from 0–15 cmbs. The positive shovel tests are bounded by close-interval negative shovel tests.

IF-2: IF-2 consists of two quartz flakes identified on the ground surface of an access road. These flakes were recovered in the central portion of the project area near STP369, approximately 80 meters northeast of IF-1. These artifacts are temporally non-diagnostic to the Precontact period. Further shovel testing at 15-meter intervals did not identify any additional artifacts.

IF-3: IF-3 consists of three faunal remains identified in the central portion of the project area. The remains were recorded in STP 362 and recovered in dark yellowish-brown sand (10YR 4/4) from between 45 and 55 cmbs. They appear to be complete phalanges, possibly *sus* genus (pig), and may have been burned. Delineation shovel tests in cardinal directions did not yield any additional artifacts.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The architectural history review consisted of a desktop Google Streetview examination. As a result, seven resources with three sub-resources were located on immediately adjacent parcels that may be within the viewshed of the undertaking (Table 9; Figure 31).

Table 9. Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources

Survey Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	Resource Style/Type	NRHP Recommendation
0053	Wesley Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church 4803 Double Bridges Rd.	1963-1970	Front-Gabled Church	Not Eligible
0053.01	Wesley Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery 4803 Double Bridges Rd.	ca. 1915	Church Cemetery	Not Eligible

Table 9. Surveyed Historic Architectural Resources

Survey Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	Resource Style/Type	NRHP Recommendation
0054	Prater Cemetery Unnamed Road West of Double Bridges between Beulah Rd. and Buckhorn Tr.	Unknown, pre- 1963	Family Cemetery	Not Eligible
0055	No Address – on Parcel 174- 00-00-006	Unknown, 1939–1961	Front-Gabled House	Not Eligible
0055.01	No Address – on Parcel 174- 00-00-006	Unknown, 1939–1961	Front-Gabled Agricultural Building	Not Eligible
0056	4668 Double Bridges Rd.	1961	Compact Ranch House	Not Eligible
0056.01	4668 Double Bridges Rd. – Outbuilding	pre-1961	Unknown Outbuilding	Not Eligible
0057	4578 Double Bridges Rd.	pre-1961	Barn	Not Eligible

During the field survey, the Fouts Cemetery, located on the east side of Double Bridges Road between Beulah Road and West Creek Road, and the Whittle Cemetery, located on the west side of Double Bridges Road between Beulah Road and Heather Lane, were inaccessible and could not be surveyed. Five resources and three sub-resources total were accessible and surveyed.

RESOURCE 0053- WESLEY CHAPEL C.M.E. CHURCH

Facing west from 4803 Double Bridges Road, Resource 0053 is the Wesley Chapel C.M.E. Church. According to the cornerstone on the church, the congregation’s first church was constructed in 1907, while the historic core of the current church was built between 1961-1970 (Figure 32A). This is a one-story, T-shaped church that was constructed in phases. The historic core is the front gable section that appears in a 1962 aerial photograph. The south wing was constructed circa 1970, and the north wing was added between 1994 and 2005. The cross-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the gable ends are clad in weatherboard. It is of concrete block construction with a concrete block foundation. Windows throughout are historic, two-over-two metal sash and replacement one-over-one metal sash (Figure 32B).

Steps lead to a gabled, double door entry. A steeple sits on the front gable roof. South of the front entrance is a brick bell stand. On the north elevation of the church, there is a gabled portico supported by turned wood posts and rests on a raised concrete block foundation. A well house is approximately 10 feet north of the front steps. It also has a front gabled roof and is of concrete block construction (see Figure 32B). Between the historic core and the south wing, there is a small, shed roof projection with a solid metal door. In the middle of the south wing, there is a secondary entrance (Figure 33).

Figure 31.
Surveyed Architectural Resources



Basemap: BingMaps Hybrid (Accessed 2023)

Figure 32.
Resource 0053: Wesley Chapel C.M.E Church



A. Church Corner Stone



B. Wesley Chapel C.M.E Church, Facing East

Figure 33.
Resource 0053: Historic Core and South Wing of Church, Facing Northeast



Resource 0053 is located approximately 95 feet east of Double Bridges Road and east of the proposed site. The resource is on a tract of flat land. Resource 0053.01 shares this parcel. This church is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this church type which is common in South Carolina. Alterations to the church, including two additions and the replacement of some two-over-two metal sash windows, have diminished its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0053.01- WESLEY CHAPEL CEMETERY

Facing west from its site at 4803 Double Bridges Road, Resource 0053.01 is the Wesley Chapel Cemetery (Figure 34). There are approximately 100 graves at this cemetery behind Wesley Chapel C.M.E. Church. The oldest headstone dates to 1893. Headstone inscriptions face west and are in rows oriented north to south. Most markers are upright headstones. Several family plots are present. The cemetery is still in use.

Resource 0053.01 is located approximately 120 feet east of Double Bridges Road and approximately 20 feet east of Resource 0053, Wesley Chapel C.M.E. Church. The resource is on a tract of flat land. Resource 0053.01 is not a noteworthy or distinctive example of a nineteenth-century church cemetery and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not affiliated with persons of historical importance and does not contain the graves of any significant person. It is not known to be associated with a significant historic event. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0054- PRATER CEMETERY

Resource 0054 is the Prater Cemetery, located about 0.5 miles west of Double Bridges Road. The date of origin is unknown, but it first appears in a 1962 aerial photograph. This burial site is comprised of two enclosures. The main enclosure is made of cut stone walls with a cut stone trim. It has an iron gate leading into the enclosure. Only one fieldstone is visible within the main enclosure along with two depressions (Figure 34A). The secondary enclosure is made of stacked fieldstone walls and is north of the main enclosure (Figure 34B). No depressions were observed in this enclosure.

Figure 34.
Resource 0053.01: Wesley Chapel Church Cemetery



Resource 0054 is located along a dirt road on an adjacent parcel north of the proposed project area. It is relatively overgrown with trees growing in the enclosures. Resource 0054 is an intact example of a late nineteenth-century family burial ground with its planned plots; however, it does not possess high artistic value. Additionally, it is not affiliated with persons of historical importance and does not contain the graves of any significant person that we know of. It is not known to be associated with a significant historic event. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0055- WEST OF DOUBLE BRIDGES ROAD

Resource 0055 is a gabled house west of Double Bridges Road in parcel 174-00-00-006. The date of construction for the residence is unknown; however, it is first depicted in a 1962 aerial photograph. Rectangular in plan, this front gabled residence is protected by corrugated metal on the roof. It rests on a stone pier foundation and is clad in weatherboard. Currently, there are no windows or doors (Figure 35A). The house has been abandoned for some time and is now falling into ruin (Figure 35B).

Resource 0055 has a winding dirt driveway on the west side of Double Bridges Road. The house is in a wooded area approximately 0.3 miles northwest of Resource 0053. Resource 0055 is a front gable residence, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of its type due to its current condition. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0055.01- WEST OF DOUBLE BRIDGES ROAD

Facing southwest from its site, Resource 0055.01 is a barn. It first appears in a 1962 aerial photograph. This one-and-a-half story double crib barn has a front gable roof covered in 5V crimp metal. It is of frame construction and is clad in corrugated metal. The foundation is obscured by vegetation. There are no windows (Figure 36A). On the southwest façade is a door leading to the loft and an opening with angled corners on the first floor. The metal siding has fallen off on the sides of the barn exposing its wooden frame (Figure 36B). Inside the barn the different spaces are defined and there is a concrete block wall with central beams (Figure 37).

Resource 0055.01 is located approximately 205 feet southeast of Resource 0055. It is also in a wooded area, although it has not yet become overgrown like Resource 0055. Resource 0055.01 is a double crib barn, but it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this agricultural resource type that is common in South Carolina. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics

Figure 35.
Resource 0054: Prater Cemetery



A. Main Enclosure, Facing Northeast



B. Both Enclosures, Facing Southwest

Figure 36.
Resource 0055: Residence, West of Double Bridges Road



A. Interior of
Residence



B. Exterior of Residence

Figure 37.
Resource 0055.01: Barn, West of Double Bridges Road



A. Barn Façade, Facing East



B. Southeast Elevation of Barn, Facing Northwest

Figure 38.
Resource 0055.01 Interior of Barn



of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0056-4668 DOUBLE BRIDGES ROAD

Resource 0056 is a 1961 Linear Ranch House located at 4668 Double Bridges Road. The historic core is one-story with a rectangular plan and a hipped covered in composition shingle. It is of frame construction and is clad in brick veneer. The foundation is obscured by vegetation (Figure 39A). Windows are horizontal two-over-two, double hung sashes and casement windows. The porch gable is supported by wood posts. Along the façade are concrete steps that lead to a non-historic paneled front door behind an aluminum framed glass storm door. There is also an original tripartite window to the right of the front door. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof on the west end. A canopy/carport is on the northwest corner of the residence. It has a low-pitched front gable roof covered in 5V crimp metal and is supported by metal posts (Figure 39B).

Resource 0056 is located approximately 40 feet west of Double Bridges Road. It is accessed by a driveway north of the residence that curves south to the carport. One mature tree is in the southern corner of the front yard. Other mature trees line the back of the parcel. A bush is on the southeast corner of the house. A non-historic prefabricated trailer is approximately 80 feet northwest of this residence (Figure 40). Although Resource 0056 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type that is common in South Carolina. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0056.01-4668 DOUBLE BRIDGES ROAD

Resource 0056.01 is a circa 1961 well/pump house located at 4668 Double Bridges Road. It is of brick construction and has a flat roof covered in 5V crimp metal. The foundation is likely brick and there are no windows. An aluminum sheet obscures the door. This well/pump house sits approximately three feet tall and is still operational (Figure 41).

Figure 39.
Resource 0056: 4668 Double Bridges Road



A. Façade of the Residence, Facing West



B. Northeast Oblique of the Residence, Facing Southwest

Figure 40.
Resource 0056 Non-historic Outbuilding



Figure 41.
Resource 0056.01 Well/Pump House



Resource 0056.01 sits approximately 70 feet northwest of Resource 0056 and about 15 feet southwest of a non-historic prefabricated trailer. It is shaded by a mature tree a few inches east. Although Resource 0056.01 is historic, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this outbuilding type that is common in South Carolina. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0057-4578 DOUBLE BRIDGES ROAD

Facing east from its site at 4578 Double Bridges Road, Resource 0057 is a barn. It first appears in a 1962 aerial photograph, although it appears to have been constructed circa the 1950s. This one-and-a-half story single crib barn has a front gable clad in 5V crimp metal. It is of frame construction and clad in weatherboard on three elevations and corrugated metal on the south elevation. The foundation is obscured by vegetation. There are no windows, just original wood doors (Figure 42A). On the east facing façade is an entrance door on the first floor and a door leading to the loft. An opening with angled corners on the north end of the façade leads to a storage area. Rot is setting in on the north elevation (Figure 42B).

Resource 0057 is located approximately 35 feet west of Double Bridges Road. Mature trees are located on the north and west elevations. Although Resource 0057 is a single crib barn, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this common agricultural resource type. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, or method of construction nor does it possess significance for its engineering. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C.

Figure 42.
Resource 0057: 4578 Double Bridges Road



A. Northwest Oblique of Barn, Facing Southwest



B. Southwest Oblique of Barn, Facing Northwest

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VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the proposed Luck Saluda Site examined the entire 330-acre project area. The archaeological survey reidentified and expanded three sites that were located during the April 2023 reconnaissance, recorded two new archaeological sites, and identified three isolated finds. Sites 38SA281, 38SA283, and 38SA284 are late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century historic sites, while 38SA282 is an Early Archaic lithic scatter and 38SA285 is a temporally non-diagnostic Precontact lithic scatter. None of these resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP. Two isolated finds were Precontact lithics and the third consisted of faunal remains. The historic architectural survey recorded five resources and three sub-resources. None of these resources are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended for the proposed project, as currently designed.

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APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG

Specimen Catalog

County: Saluda
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Saluda Quarry Phase I

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
FS 1	38SA00- IF1	22	STP 346	N500 E500	0-15 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (8g)	Chert- Unidentified, Projectile Point/Knife, Unidentified Stemmed, Fragment-Proximal, Possible Ledbetter or similar PP/K	6/1/23
FS 1	38SA00- IF1	23	STP F IN500E470	N500 E470	0-15 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (0.5g)	Metavolcanic- Unidentified, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/1/23
FS 2	38SA00- IF2	24	Transect SF1		Surface	2 (30.8g)	Quartz, Flake-General, Complete	6/1/23
FS 3	38SA00- IF3	25	STP 362	N500 E500	45-55, Stratrum II	3 (5.6g)	Bone, Non-Human	6/2/23
	38SA281	7	STP 315	N500 E500	0-32 cmbs, Stratrum I	3 (4.3g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	5/31/23
	38SA281	7	STP 315	N500 E500	0-32 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (5.7g)	Container Glass, Amber	5/31/23
	38SA281	7	STP 315	N500 E500	0-32 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (1.8g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	5/31/23
	38SA281	7	STP 315	N500 E500	0-32 cmbs, Stratrum I	5 (14.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	5/31/23
	38SA281	8	STP 281N515E500	N515 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratrum I	4 (2g)	Container Glass, Burned	5/31/23
	38SA281	8	STP 281N515E500	N515 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratrum I	2 (0.2g)	Container Glass, Clear	5/31/23
	38SA281	8	STP 281N515E500	N515 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (1g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	5/31/23
	38SA281	8	STP 281N515E500	N515 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (0.8g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim fragment	5/31/23
	38SA281	8	STP 281N515E500	N515 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (0.01g)	Plastic, Indeterminate	5/31/23
	38SA281	8	STP 281N515E500	N515 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Amber	5/31/23
	38SA281	8	STP 281N515E500	N515 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratrum I	2 (0.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat, Aqua	5/31/23
	38SA281	8	STP 281N515E500	N515 E500	0-20 cmbs, Stratrum I	1 (0.7g)	Stoneware, Brown Salt Glazed, Unidentified	5/31/23

Specimen Catalog

County: Saluda
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Saluda Quarry Phase I

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
	38SA281	9	STP 281N515E501	N515 E500	20-30 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (23.7g)	Whiteware, Plain, Rim fragment	5/31/23
	38SA281	9	STP 281N515E501	N515 E500	20-30 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (0.4g)	Container Glass, Burned, Clear	5/31/23
	38SA281	10	STP 281N455E530	N455 E530	8-24 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (3.1g)	Nail, Cut Common, Unmeasured	5/31/23
	38SA281	10	STP 281N455E530	N455 E530	8-24 cmbs, Stratum II	3 (2.7g)	Container Glass, Clear	5/31/23
	38SA281	10	STP 281N455E530	N455 E530	8-24 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (4.2g)	Stoneware, Unidentified, Plain	5/31/23
	38SA282	11	STP 618	N560 E470	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.4g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/2/23
	38SA282	11	STP 618	N560 E470	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (3g)	Quartz, Flake-General, Complete	6/2/23
	38SA282	12	STP 517	N380 E455	0-19 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (2.9g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/2/23
	38SA282	13	STP 282N560E530	N560 E530	Surface	1 (5.4g)	Quartz, Flake-General, Complete	6/5/23
	38SA282	14	STP 282N545E530	N545 E530	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/5/23
	38SA282	14	STP 282N545E530	N545 E530	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (0.3g)	Metavolcanic-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/5/23
	38SA282	15	STP 282N380E455	N380 E455	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	4 (1.2g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/5/23
	38SA282	17	Transect A		Surface	1 (16.9g)	Quartz, Biface, Fragment-Distal & Medial	6/6/23
	38SA282	18	Transect B		Surface	1 (0.3g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/6/23
	38SA282	19	Transect C		Surface	4 (6.6g)	Quartz, Angular Debris, Complete	6/6/23
	38SA282	19	Transect C		Surface	3 (0.9g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/6/23
	38SA282	19	Transect C		Surface	6 (5g)	Quartz, Flake-General, Complete	6/6/23
	38SA282	20	Transect D		Surface	1 (30g)	Quartz, Biface, Complete	6/6/23
	38SA282	20	Transect D		Surface	4 (21.9g)	Quartz, Flake-General, Complete	6/6/23
	38SA282	21	Transect E		Surface	3 (44.7g)	Quartz, Angular Debris, Complete	6/6/23

Specimen Catalog

County: Saluda
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Saluda Quarry Phase I

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
	38SA282	21	Transect E		Surface	1 (1.8g)	Metavolcanic-Unidentified, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/6/23
	38SA282	21	Transect E		Surface	8 (17.4g)	Quartz, Flake-General, Complete	6/6/23
38SA282								
2	38SA282	29			Surface Recon	1 (3.4g)	Quartz, Projectile Point/Knife, Palmer, Complete	6/22/23
	38SA283	1	STP 482	N500 E500	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	3 (12.3g)	Container Glass, Clear	5/30/23
	38SA283	1	STP 482	N500 E500	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (3.8g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat, Aqua	5/30/23
	38SA283	1	STP 482	N500 E500	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (1.9g)	Whiteware, Plain	5/30/23
	38SA283	1	STP 482	N500 E500	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.7g)	Nail, Wire Common, Unmeasured	5/30/23
	38SA283	2	STP 283N500E515	N500 E515	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (1.6g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat, Aqua	5/30/23
	38SA283	2	STP 283N500E515	N500 E515	0-20 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (4.6g)	Nail, Other, Tack	5/30/23
	38SA283	3	STP 283N500E485	N500 E485	5-30 cmbs, Stratum II	1 (4.3g)	Whiteware, Scalloped, Impressed Edgeware	5/30/23
	38SA283	4	STP 283N470E515	N470 E515	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I	2 (1.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/2/23
	38SA283	4	STP 283N470E515	N470 E515	0-15 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (2.7g)	Porcelain, Plain, Handle Sherd	6/2/23
	38SA283	5	STP 283N515E530	N515 E530	0-10 cmbs, Stratum I	1 (26.9g)	Container Glass, Clear, Base fragment; '8' Maker's Mark	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	4 (11.5g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	1 (31g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Aqua, Lip and Neck shard	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	1 (1.4g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	2 (78.8g)	Glass, Burned, Melted	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	1 (2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	2 (82.8g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	6/5/23

Specimen Catalog

County: Saluda
 State: South Carolina
 Project: Saluda Quarry Phase I

Field Site #	State Site #	Field Bag #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
	38SA283	6			Surface	1	Container Glass, Aqua, Base fragment; Partial maker's mark 'B' visible; Mend	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	1 (94.2g)	Canning Jar Glass, Mason Screw Cap	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	1	Bottle Glass, Pepsi-Cola, Mend n=9	6/5/23
	38SA283	6			Surface	1 (67.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua, partial maker's mark 'B' visible on base fragment	6/5/23
FS 4	FS 4	27			Surface	1 (22.3g)	Quartz, Angular Debris, Complete	6/7/23
FS 4	FS 4	27			Surface	6 (4.9g)	Quartz, Flake-Fragment, Fragment	6/7/23
FS 4	FS 4	27			Surface	4 (5.7g)	Quartz, Flake-General, Complete	6/7/23
FS 5	FS 5	26			Surface	3 (2g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/7/23
FS 5	FS 5	28			Surface Near STP 553	1 (3g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	6/22/23
FS 5	FS 5	28			Surface Near STP 553	1 (2g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	6/22/23
FS 5	FS 5	28			Surface Near STP 553	1 (1.7g)	Whiteware, Transfer Print Red/Green/Purple/ Black Or Brown, Pink	6/22/23
FS 5	FS 5	28			Surface Near STP 553	11 (5.3g)	Container Glass, Machine Made, Aqua, Faceted design	6/22/23
FS 5	FS 5	28			Surface Near STP 553	2 (34g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	6/22/23
FS 5	FS 5	28			Surface Near STP 553	1 (68.5g)	Stoneware, Bristol Slipped, Open Sponge Decorated	6/22/23
FS 5	FS 5	28			Surface Near STP 553	5 (26.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	6/22/23
FS 5	FS 5	28			Surface Near STP 553	2 (18g)	Container Glass, Aqua, Incomplete maker's mark: 'VERA...' 'C'	6/22/23