Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey
River Bend Quarry Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 22610504
SHPO Project No. 23-RL0300

PREPARED FOR:
River Bend Aggregates, LLC
1855 E. Main Street
Suite 14, 142
Spartanburg, SC 29307

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

October 2023

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Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors: Kimberly Nagle, Clayton Moss, B.A., Heather Carpini, M.A., and Monica Hendricks, M.A.

October 2023

Management Summary

On behalf of Synergy Materials, LLC, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 802.3-acre project area associated with the River Bend Quarry Site in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along the Pacolet River, approximately 1.2 miles northwest of Pacolet Mills, and nine miles east of Spartanburg, 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. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 22610504, dated September 29, 2022.

The direct Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was the footprint of the project area and the indirect APE for the project included a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from December 8 through 16, 2022, and March 17, 2023. This work included the excavation of 181 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of the project APE.

Background research indicated that there were seven previously recorded archaeological sites (38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, 38SP0056, and 38SP0066 through 38SP0068) within the project area and no previously recorded structures. As a result of the investigations, five of the previously recorded sites were revisited (38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, 38SP0056, and 38SP0066), three new archaeological sites (38SP483, 38SP484, and 38SP486), one new cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716, Lee Cemetery), three isolated finds (IF1 through IF 3), and 13 aboveground resources (SHPO Site Numbers 0307 and 1717 through 1728) were identified and recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Previously recorded archaeological sites 38SP0066 through 38SP0068, the newly recorded archaeological sites, the cemetery, and the above ground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Archaeological sites 38SP0020 and 38SP0052 are listed in the NRHP and are prehistoric soapstone quarry sites. Both sites were re-located, although in slightly different locations and sizes than initially recorded. The sites remain in good condition and avoidance or mitigation of the two sites is recommended. Archaeological sites 38SP0014 and 38SP0056 are also soapstone quarry sites, these two sites were recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and avoidance or mitigation of the two sites is recommended. The current survey re-located the two sites and found them in good condition, avoidance or additional work at the two sites is recommended. Although the Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716) is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, cemeteries are protected from disturbance by state law. It is recommended that the cemetery be avoided and a 100-ft buffer be placed around the cemetery and no parking of vehicles or staging of materials be done within that buffer.

Based on the current site plan (Figures 1.3 through 1.5), archaeological sites 38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, and 38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716 are being avoided by project activities and buffers have been placed around each of the archaeological sites, and the project will have no effect on archaeological site 38SP0066. Based on the results of the survey, the remainder of the project APE is considered low probability for containing additional cultural resources and no additional cultural resource work should be necessary in those areas.

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

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38SP0014	Archaic soapstone quarry	Eligible	Avoidance or Mitigation
38SP0020	Archaic soapstone quarry	Listed	Avoidance or Mitigation
38SP0052	Archaic soapstone quarry	Listed	Avoidance or Mitigation
38SP0056	Archaic soapstone quarry	Eligible	Avoidance or Mitigation
38SP0066	Prehistoric lithic scatter; 20th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38SP0483	20th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38SP0484	20th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38SP0485/SHPO Site No 1716	Lee Cemetery, 19th/20th century	Not Eligible	Avoidance and 30-m Buffer
38SP0486	Middle Woodland lithic scatter; 20th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-1	Historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-2	Historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-3	Historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0307	Circa 1955 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1717	Circa 1950 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1718	Circa 1975 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1719	Circa 1970 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1720	Circa 1930 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1721	Circa 1970 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1722	Circa 1955 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1723	Circa 1955, Hammitt Grove Baptist Church	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1724	Circa 1960 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1725	Circa 1960 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1726	Circa 1960 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1727	Circa 1972 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
1728	Circa 1965 house	Not Eligible	No Further Work

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List of Tables

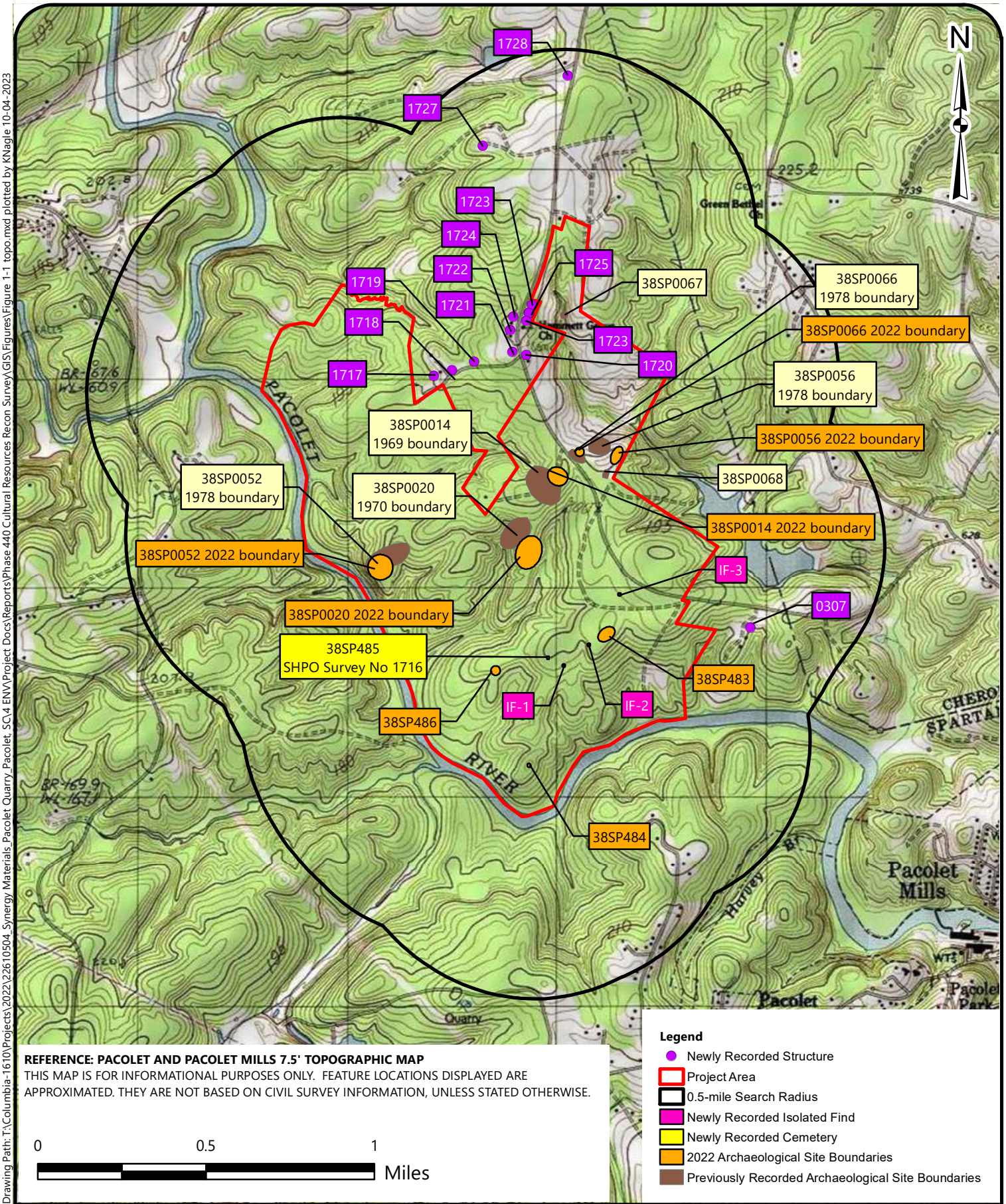
1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Synergy Materials, LLC, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 802.3-acre project area associated with the River Bend Quarry Site in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along the Pacolet River, approximately 1.2 miles northwest of Pacolet Mills, and nine miles east of Spartanburg, 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. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 22610504, dated September 29, 2022.

S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in December 2022 and March 2023. The fieldwork was conducted by Principal Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, Field Director Paul Connell, B.A. and Crew Chief Clayton Moss, B.A. Fieldwork consisted of excavating shovel tests, photo documenting the project area, and completing an architectural survey of the APE. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Ms. Nagle and Mr. Moss; artifacts were analyzed by Mr. Moss; Principal Architectural Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. and Architectural Assistant Monica Hendricks, M.A. conducted the historic research and architectural evaluations for the project was conducted by Ms. Carpini. The report was senior reviewed 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.



REFERENCE: PACOLET AND PACOLET MILLS 7.5' TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
THIS MAP IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. FEATURE LOCATIONS DISPLAYED ARE APPROXIMATED. THEY ARE NOT BASED ON CIVIL SURVEY INFORMATION, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.

0 0.5 1 Miles

Legend
- Newly Recorded Structure
- Project Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Newly Recorded Isolated Find
- Newly Recorded Cemetery
- 2022 Archaeological Site Boundaries
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site Boundaries

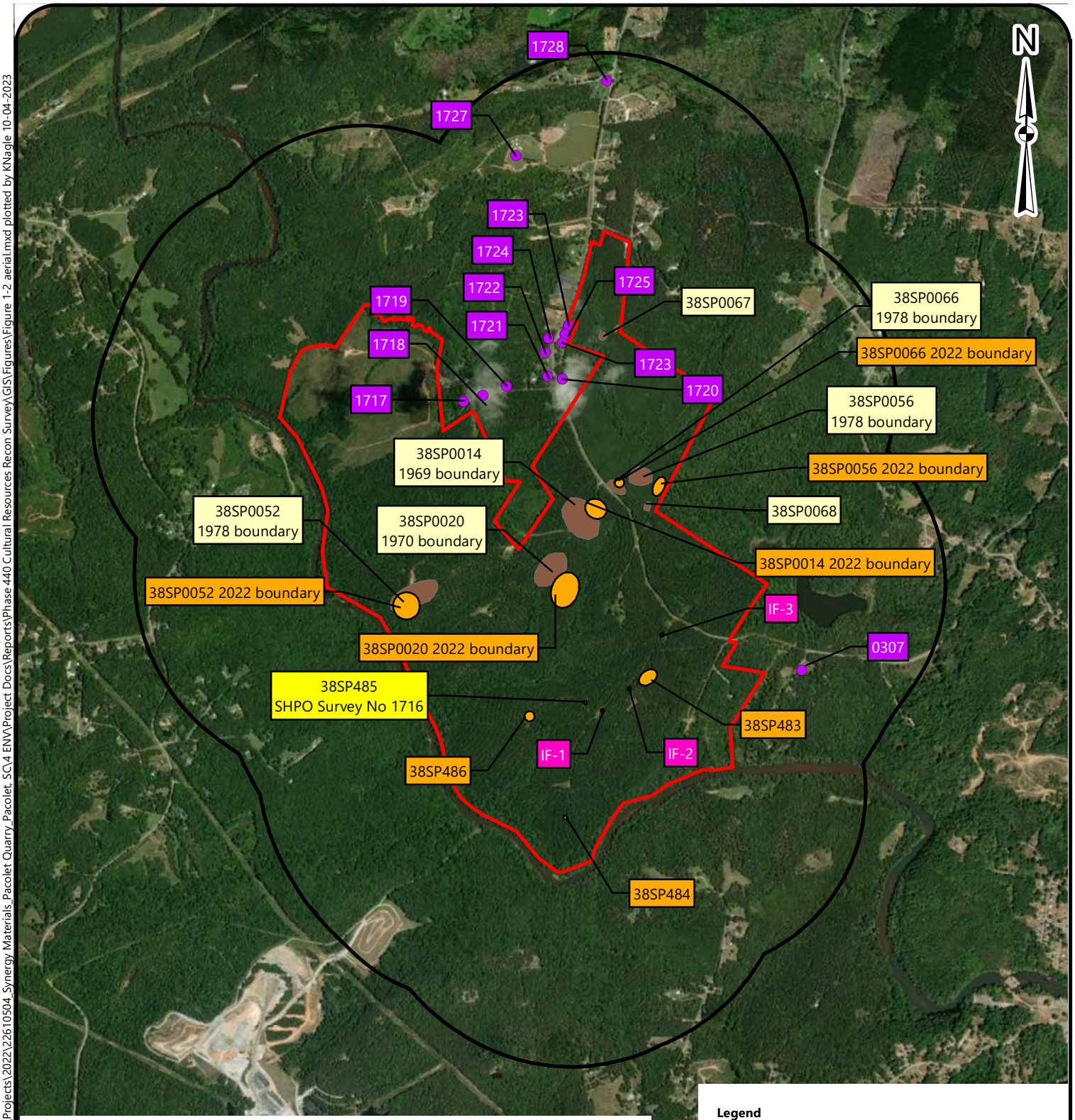
Topographic Map

RIVER BEND QUARRY SITE
SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

DATE: 10-4-23
PROJECT NUMBER 22610504

FIGURE NO. 1.1

Drawing Path: T:\Columbia-1610\Projects\2022\22610504_Synergy Materials_Pacolet Quarry_Pacolet, SC\4 ENV\Project Docs\Reports\Phase 440 Cultural Resources Recon Survey\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-1 topo.mxd plotted by KNagle 10-04-2023



REFERENCE: ESRI AERIAL IMAGERY
THIS MAP IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. FEATURE LOCATIONS DISPLAYED ARE APPROXIMATED. THEY ARE NOT BASED ON CIVIL SURVEY INFORMATION, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.

0 0.5 1 Miles

Legend
- Newly Recorded Structure
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- 2022 Archaeological Site Boundaries
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site Boundaries

Drawing Path: T:\Columbia-1610\Projects\2022\22610504_Synergy Materials_Pacolet Quarry_Pacolet, SC\4 ENV\Project Docs\Reports\Phase 440 Cultural Resources Recon Survey\GIS\Figures\Figure 1-2 aerial.mxd plotted by KNagle 10-04-2023

Aerial Map

RIVER BEND QUARRY SITE
SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

DATE: 10-4-23

PROJECT NUMBER 22610504

FIGURE NO. 1.2

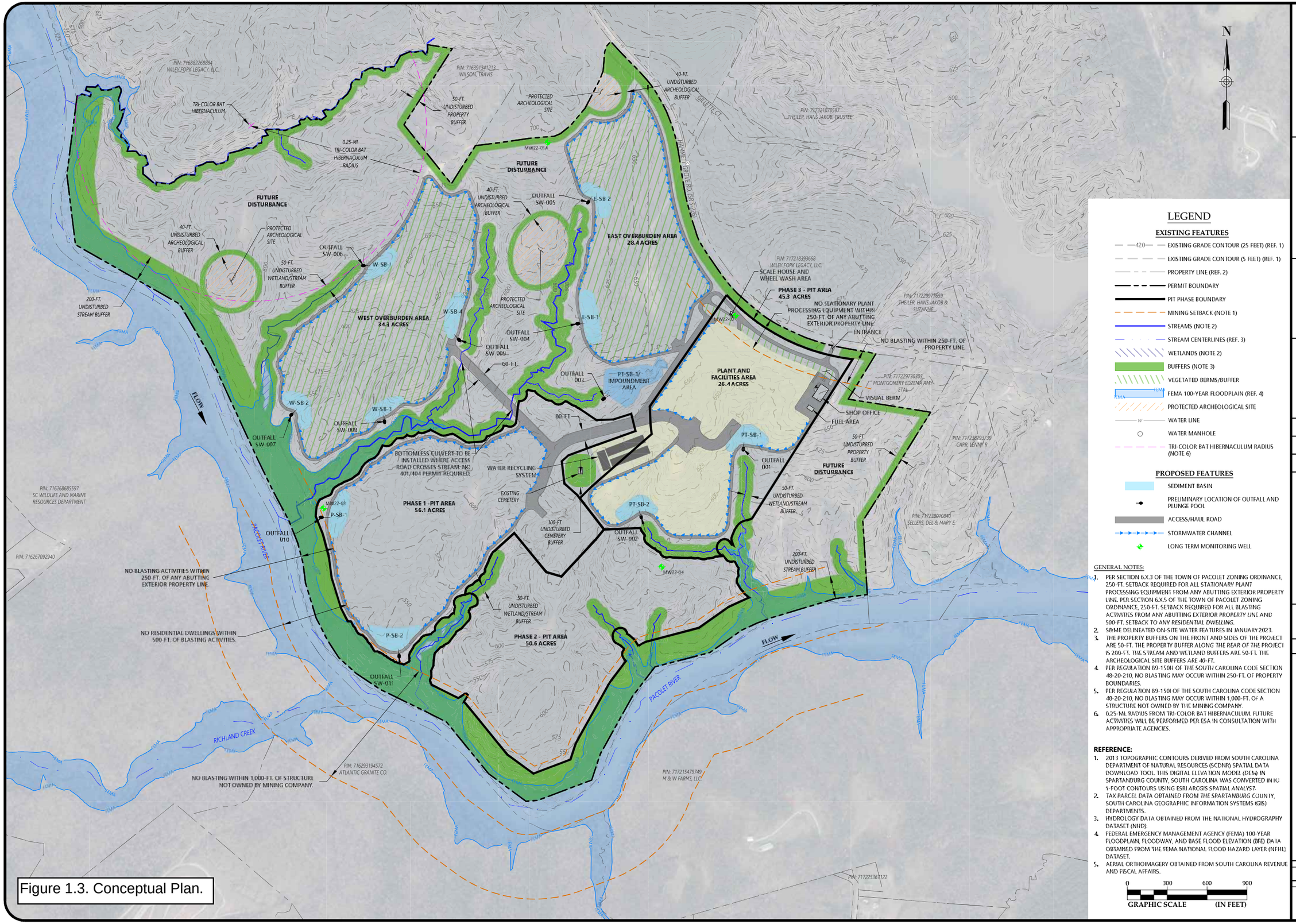


Figure 1.3. Conceptual Plan.

LEGEND

EXISTING FEATURES

- EXISTING GRADE CONTOUR (25 FEET) (REF. 1)
- EXISTING GRADE CONTOUR (5 FEET) (REF. 1)
- PROPERTY LINE (REF. 2)
- PERMIT BOUNDARY
- PIT PHASE BOUNDARY
- MINING SETBACK (NOTE 1)
- STREAMS (NOTE 2)
- STREAM CENTERLINES (REF. 3)
- WETLANDS (NOTE 2)
- BUFFERS (NOTE 3)
- VEGETATED BERMS/BUFFER
- FEMA 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN (REF. 4)
- PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
- WATER LINE
- WATER MANHOLE
- TRI-COLOR BAT HIBERNACULUM RADIUS (NOTE 6)

PROPOSED FEATURES

- SEDIMENT BASIN
- PRELIMINARY LOCATION OF OUTFALL AND PLUNGE POOL
- ACCESS/HAUL ROAD
- STORMWATER CHANNEL
- LONG TERM MONITORING WELL

GENERAL NOTES:

1. PER SECTION 6.X.3 OF THE TOWN OF PACOLET ZONING ORDINANCE, 250-FT. SETBACK REQUIRED FOR ALL STATIONARY PLANT PROCESSING EQUIPMENT FROM ANY ABUTTING EXTERIOR PROPERTY LINE. PER SECTION 6.X.5 OF THE TOWN OF PACOLET ZONING ORDINANCE, 250-FT. SETBACK REQUIRED FOR ALL BLASTING ACTIVITIES FROM ANY ABUTTING EXTERIOR PROPERTY LINE AND 500-FT. SETBACK TO ANY RESIDENTIAL DWELLING.
2. S&ME DELINEATED ON-SITE WATER FEATURES IN JANUARY 2023.
3. THE PROPERTY BUFFERS ON THE FRONT AND SIDES OF THE PROJECT ARE 50-FT. THE PROPERTY BUFFER ALONG THE REAR OF THE PROJECT IS 200-FT. THE STREAM AND WETLAND BUFFERS ARE 50-FT. THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE BUFFERS ARE 40-FT.
4. PER REGULATION 89-150H OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CODE SECTION 48-20-210, NO BLASTING MAY OCCUR WITHIN 250-FT. OF PROPERTY BOUNDARIES.
5. PER REGULATION 89-150I OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CODE SECTION 48-20-210, NO BLASTING MAY OCCUR WITHIN 1,000-FT. OF A STRUCTURE NOT OWNED BY THE MINING COMPANY.
6. 0.25-MI. RADIUS FROM TRI-COLOR BAT HIBERNACULUM. FUTURE ACTIVITIES WILL BE PERFORMED PER ESA IN CONSULTATION WITH APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.

REFERENCE:

1. 2013 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS DERIVED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SCDNR) SPATIAL DATA DOWNLOAD TOOL. THIS DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL (DEM) IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA WAS CONVERTED IN TO 1-FOOT CONTOURS USING ESRI ARCGIS SPATIAL ANALYST.
2. TAX PARCEL DATA OBTAINED FROM THE SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) DEPARTMENTS.
3. HYDROLOGY DATA OBTAINED FROM THE NATIONAL HYDROGRAPHY DATASET (NHD).
4. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN, FLOODWAY, AND BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE) DATA OBTAINED FROM THE FEMA NATIONAL FLOOD HAZARD LAYER (NFHL) DATASET.
5. AERIAL ORTHOIMAGERY OBTAINED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA REVENUE AND FISCAL AFFAIRS.

0 300 600 900
GRAPHIC SCALE (IN FEET)

2016 AYRSLEY TOWN BLVD
SUITE 2-A
CHARLOTTE, NC 28273
(704) 523-4726
ENGINEERING FIRM
LICENSE NUMBER: F-0176

RIVER BEND AGGREGATES, LLC

SOUTH CAROLINA
S&ME, INC.
NO. C00473
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APV
1	10/02/2023	ISSUED FOR CLIENT REVIEW	AEW	CHR	CJS

OVERALL SITE PLAN

RIVER BEND QUARRY SITE - CONCEPTUAL PLAN
RIVER BEND AGGREGATES, LLC
SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

PROJECT NUMBER
22610504B

DRAWING NUMBER
2 9

DRAWING PATH: T:\Charlotte-1359\Projects\2022\22610504B_Synergy Materials_Pacolet Quarry_Pacolet SC\Civil-Geo-Env\CAD\Dwg\MINING SWPPP\OVERALL SITE PLAN.dwg

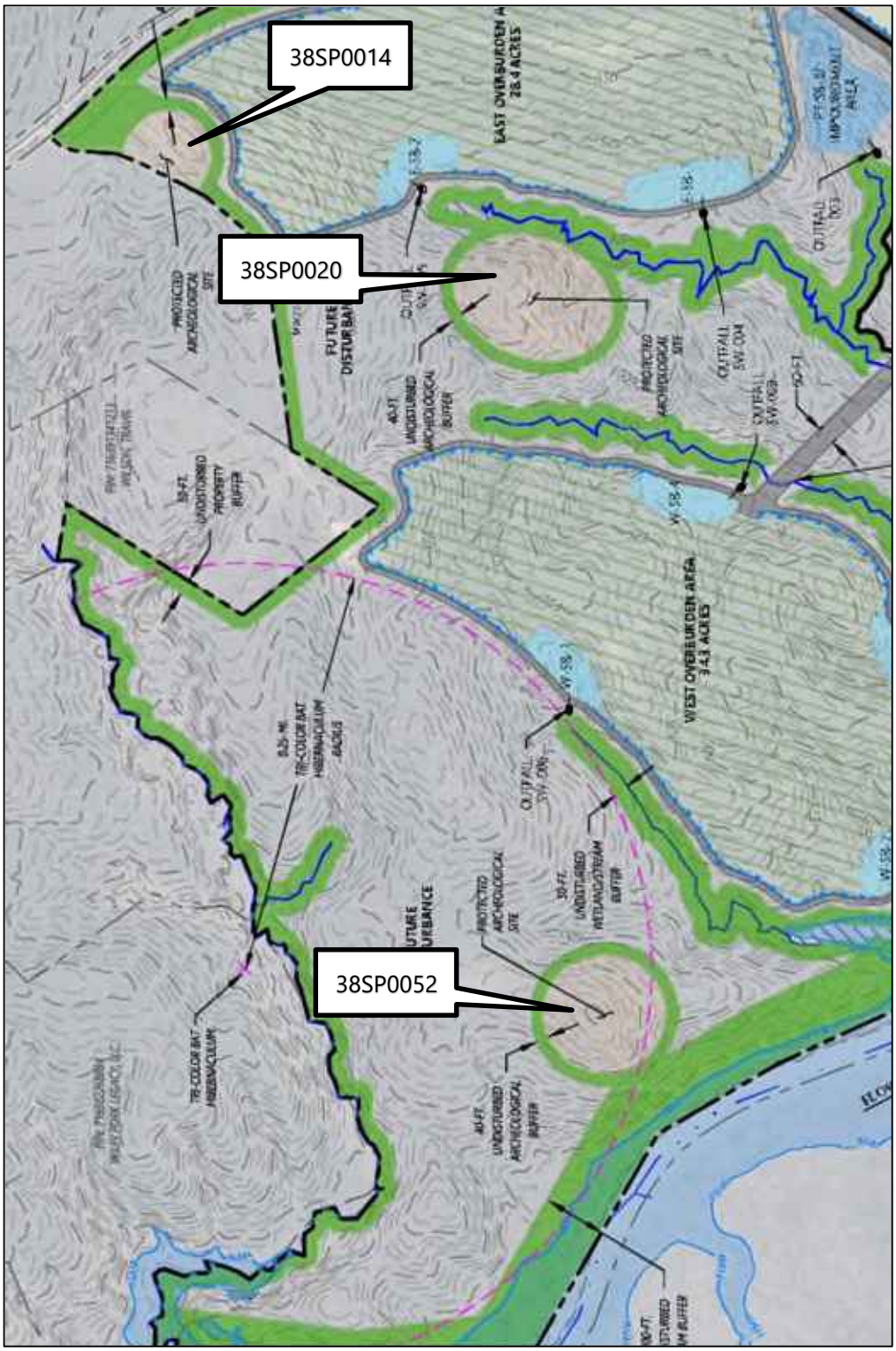


Figure 1.4. Zoomed in portion of the conceptual plan showing the buffer of the three archaeological sites.

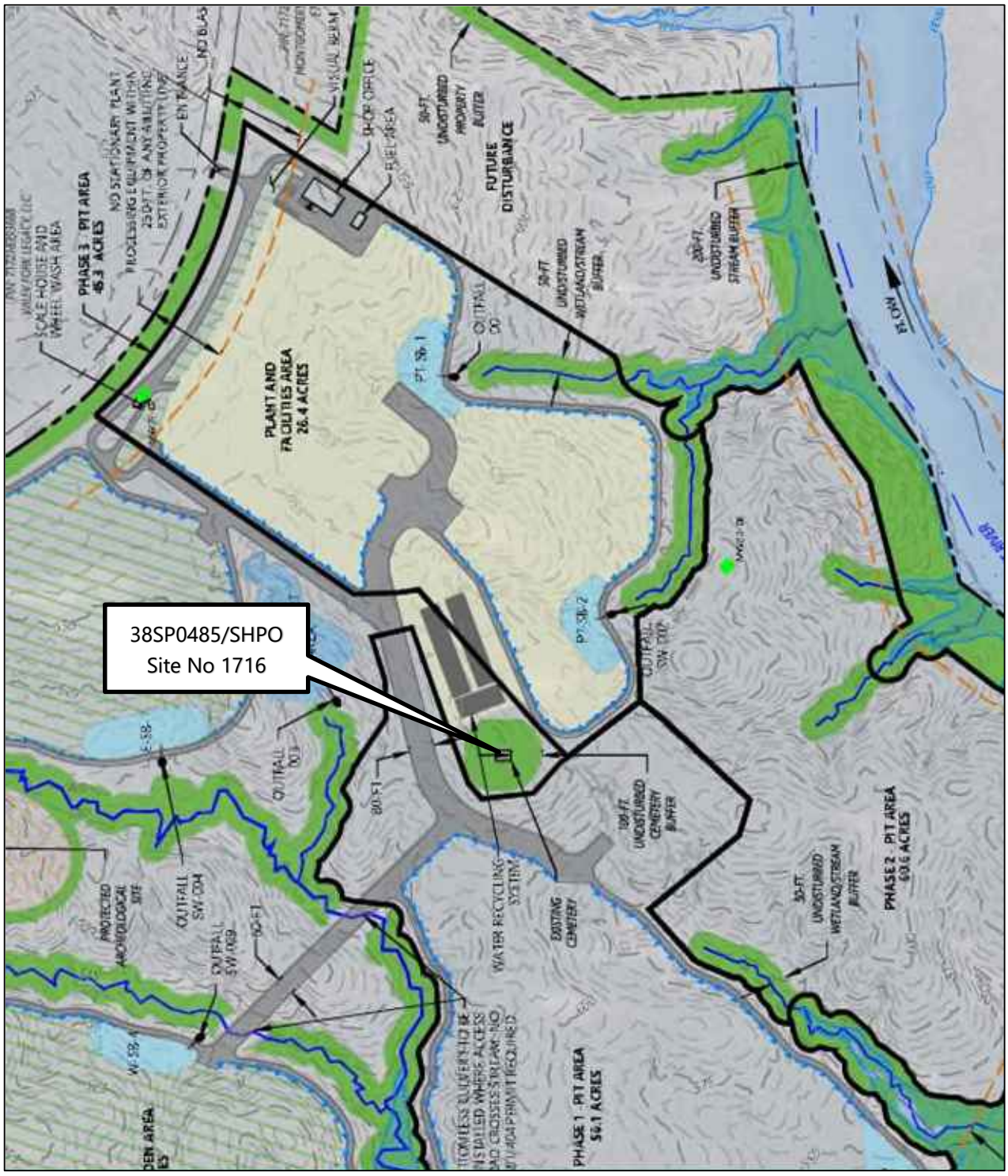


Figure 1.5. Zoomed in portion of the conceptual plan showing the cemetery and buffer.

2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

The project area is located in the eastern portion of Spartanburg County, located along the Pacolet River, approximately 1.2 miles northwest of Pacolet Mills, and nine miles east of Spartanburg. The project area is located on the east and west sides of Hammett Grove Road. Spartanburg County covers approximately 891 square miles and is bounded by Cherokee and Union counties to the east; the Enoree River and Laurens County to the south; Greenville County to the west; and Rutherford and Polk counties, North Carolina, to the north.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The Piedmont is a 100-mile-wide belt that encompasses most of the northwest portion of the state (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:16). The Piedmont physiographic province, which is underlain by soils weathered in place from the parent crystalline bedrock material. Rocks found in the Piedmont are generally metamorphic, with igneous granite intrusions (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area consists of narrow ridge lines and valleys with steep slopes, which is indicative of the Piedmont region (Figure 2.1). Elevations range from 540 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) along the Pacolet River along the southern and western boundary of the project area to 700 ft AMSL along Hammett Grove Road in the central portion of the project area (Figure 1.1).

2.3 Hydrology

The closest permanent water source to the project area is the Pacolet River which flows along the southern and western borders of the project area (Figure 1.1). There are a few unnamed intermittent streams and tributaries of the Pacolet River that lay in the valleys of the project area. The Pacolet River flows into the Broad River approximately 17.5 miles east of the project area.

2.4 Climate and Vegetation

The climate in Spartanburg County is characterized by warm summers and mild winters. The average daily temperatures range from 38° F in winter to 78° F in summer. Spartanburg County receives an average of 48 inches of annual precipitation, which is adequate for most crops during the peak growing season lasting 210 days (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

Vegetation within the project area consists primarily of wooded areas and areas of secondary growth (Figures 2.2 and 2.3), large soapstone boulders are present within the project area (Figure 2.4); disturbances within the project area include dirt roads, clear-cut areas, and buildings (Figures 2.5 through 2.7).

2.5 Soils

There are nine soil types located within the project (Figure 2.8); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (USDA Web Soil Survey, Accessed December 2022)

Table 2.1. Specific soil types found within the project area.

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope	% in Project Area
Bethlehem-Saw	Complex	Well drained	Interfluves	6–10%	1.6%
Cecil	Sandy loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2-10%	8.5%
Cecil	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–10%	2.2%
Cecil	Clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–10%	8.6%
Cecil-Bethlehem	Complex	Well drained	Interfluves	6–25%	8.8%
Pacolet	Sandy loam	Well drained	Interfluves	15–25%	0.7%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	10–25%	59.2%
Pacolet	Clay Loam	Well drained	Interfluves	15-25%	1.0%
Toccoa	Fine sandy loam	Well drained	Flood plains	0-2%	6.0%
Water					3.4%

Figure 2.1. View of steep slope within the project area, facing east.

Figure 2.2. Typical wooded area within the project area, facing southeast.

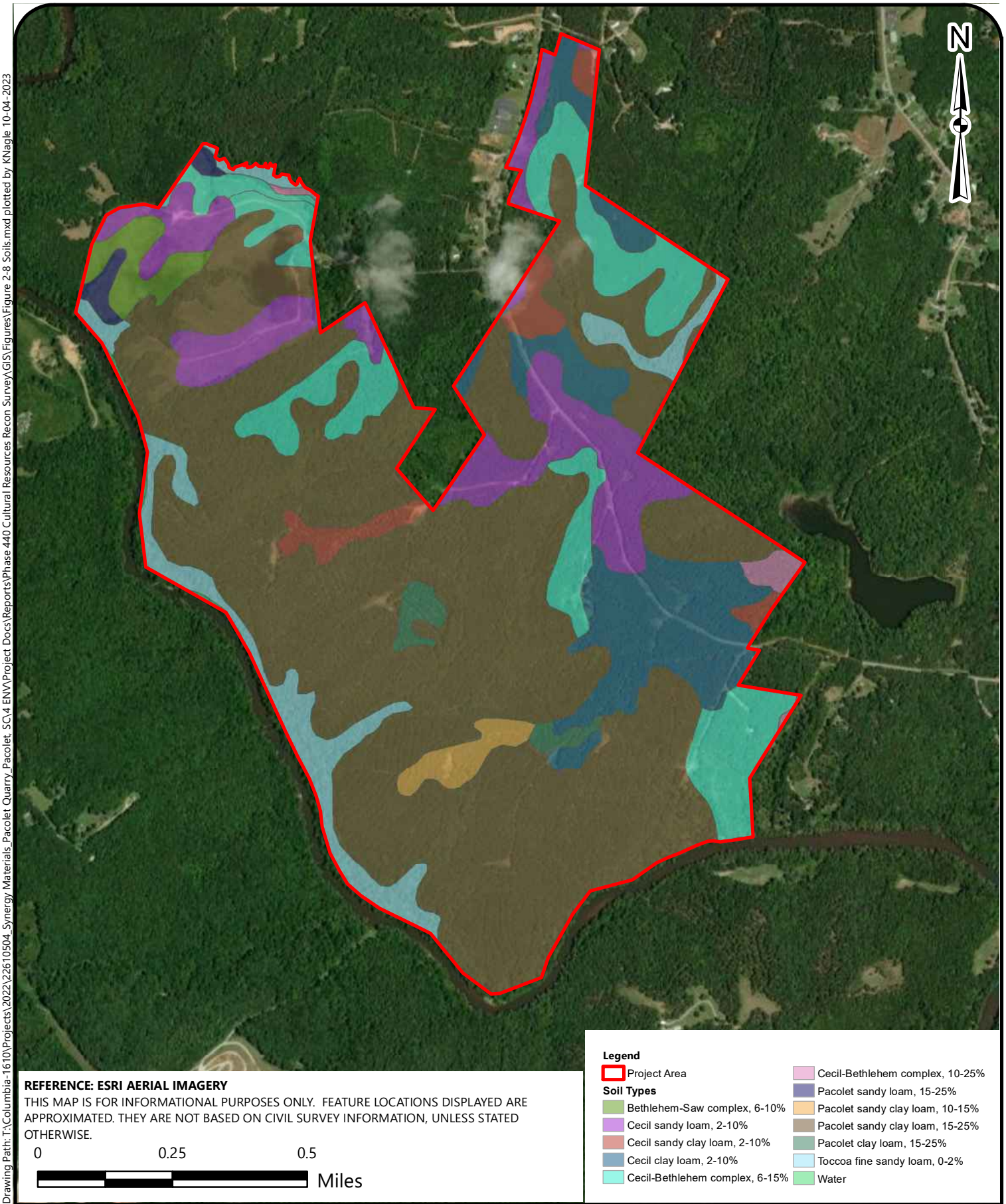
Figure 2.3. Typical area of secondary growth within the project area, facing south.

Figure 2.4. Soapstone outcrop within the project area, facing north.

Figure 2.5. Typical dirt road within the project area, facing south.

Figure 2.6. Typical clear-cut area within the project area, facing south.

Figure 2.7. Typical structure within the project area, facing southwest.



REFERENCE: ESRI AERIAL IMAGERY

THIS MAP IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. FEATURE LOCATIONS DISPLAYED ARE APPROXIMATED. THEY ARE NOT BASED ON CIVIL SURVEY INFORMATION, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Drawing Path: T:\Columbia-1610\Projects\2022\22610504_Synergy Materials_Pacolet Quarry_Pacolet, SC\4 ENV\Project Docs\Reports\Phase 440 Cultural Resources Recon Survey\GIS\Figures\Figure 2-8 Soils.mxd plotted by KNagle 10-04-2023

Soil Map

RIVER BEND QUARRY SITE
SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

DATE: 1-27-2023

PROJECT NUMBER 22610504

FIGURE NO. 2.8

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 effects (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 subperiod is generally thought to date from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. (Sassaman et al. 1990:8), however, radiocarbon data indicate that a more accurate time frame for the Clovis subperiod in North America may be 11,050 to 10,800 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007); 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. 1996a; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

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

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there 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 subperiod, however, is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5–14). It is assumed that population density increased during the Middle Archaic, but small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers and numerous small, upland lithic scatters dot the interriverine landscape. Subsistence was presumably based on a variety of resources such as white-tail deer, nuts, fish, and migratory birds; however, shellfish do not seem to have been an important resource at this time.

During the Middle Archaic, groundstone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tools became less diverse and 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 approximately nine miles east of Spartanburg and two miles north of Pacolet, South Carolina, in the eastern portion of Spartanburg County. Hammett Grove Road bisects the project area and the Pacolet River makes up the southern and western boundaries of the project area.

3.2.1 Early Settlement

Although settlers of European descent began arriving in South Carolina's backcountry during the mid-eighteenth century, the area containing the project area was on the edge of the colony border and Cherokee land, as established in 1766. However, there were still a handful of white families living northwest of the Indian land boundary in the mid-1700s (Huff 1995:10). During the early years of the colony, this region was considered the backcountry and it was sparsely settled. The area was distinctly different from the Lowcountry, where the plantation system had already developed to produce rice and indigo as cash crops (Klein 1981:662). Geographically, the northwestern portion of South Carolina is part of the Piedmont, which did not provide the soils or rainfall needed to produce these early staple crops, thus delaying the adoption of the plantation system in this region (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:41).

As early as the 1500s, Spanish explorers traveled through the inland regions of the Southeast in their quest for land and gold (Edgar 1998:23). Other Europeans had ventured into the Piedmont throughout the 1700s, seeking to trade with the local Indians, with at least four traders living among the Cherokee by 1714. However, these men did not establish permanent settlements in the area (Huff 1995:7). Although Governor Robert Johnson instituted a plan in 1730 to encourage settlement in the backcountry as a protective buffer for Lowcountry plantations. None of the original townships established by Governor Johnson's plan was located near the Cherokee and colony boundary line, although Boonesborough was established to the southeast in 1762 as a township for Irish immigrants.

During the mid-eighteenth century, some Lowcountry South Carolina residents did migrate to the backcountry, lured there by the large unclaimed expanses of land. However, the majority of the earliest white settlers came from more northern areas, including Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. By the 1760s and 1770s, some of these colonists had begun to push their settlements past the boundary of the Cherokee lands (Revels and Sherrer 2002).

Land claims in these areas during the 1700s tended to be small, encompassing much less area than the massive Lowcountry plantations, although some early grants to Indian traders were extensive.

3.2.2 Eighteenth Century Conflicts

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

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

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

The treaty with the Cherokee and the subsequent end to the Indian threat did little to alleviate the situation. During the mid-1760s, gangs of bandits swept through the nearby Congaree and Saluda river basins, "burning and looting, torturing victims presumed to have items of value, raping wives and daughters, making off with horses, furniture and household goods" and generally terrorizing residents of established settlements (Edgar 1998:212). A lack of response from the colonial government in Charleston compelled the victims to band together and pursue vigilante justice in an attempt to protect themselves. This group of backcountry landowners became known as the Regulators, a movement which "united frontiersmen in an effort to make their region safe for planting and property [as] they struggled to establish a particular type of order consistent with the needs of hardworking farmers and rising slave owners" (Klein 1981:668). The issues of the 1760s were not limited to the conflict between gang members and the vigilante Regulators. The colonial government resented both the Regulators' tactics and their demands for backcountry equality. As a result, Regulators were arrested and tried for their actions just as often as bandits were. Ultimately, order was reestablished in the backcountry and the Regulator movement diminished in its power and influence. The Charleston government had agreed to establish circuit courts to meet the legal needs of backcountry residents; this led to the establishment of Ninety Six District in the northwestern section of the colony. Although these courts did not begin operation until 1772, tensions between the two regions of South Carolina were lessened for the moment (Edgar 1998:215-216; Huff 1995:20).

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

Although the Lowcountry lent its support to the original tenants of the American Revolution, most backcountry settlers did not, highlighting the differences and tensions that still separated the two regions. Many backcountry settlers felt more slighted by the colonial government in Charleston than by the British. In Ninety Six District there was a large concentration of settlers with Loyalist feelings; many of these settlers were immigrants who had come to the colony seeking some measure of freedom. Often, these residents had acquired their lands through grants from the king and they felt a certain amount of loyalty and indebtedness to the monarchy. In 1775, William Henry Drayton negotiated with the citizens of inland South Carolina and a compromise was reached, which allowed the backcountry residents to remain neutral in the conflict in return for the provincial government basically leaving them alone. Drayton also courted Cherokee support for the Revolutionary cause during this period, arranging meetings with Indian leaders through Richard Pearis. Later, Pearis would join the Loyalist cause, along with the militia commander of the Upper Saluda Region, Colonel Thomas Fletchell. A separate force of partier militiamen was then organized in the northwest part of the colony by Captain John Thomas (Weir 1997; Gordon 2003). The Spartanburg area, however, was generally supportive of the Patriot cause, with the Spartan Regiment formed to support the revolutionaries in 1775 (Landrum 1900).

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

In 1776, fighting came again to the northwestern corner of South Carolina, as Indian attacks began anew along the frontier. To defend their homes, frontiersmen under the command of Andrew Williamson began a campaign against the Cherokee and those who supported them, including Richard Pearis. By August 22, 1776, Williamson's force had burned all of the Cherokee Lower Towns. In May 1777, the Cherokee signed the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner, formally transferring all land in South Carolina, except a small tract in Oconee and Pickens counties, to the state (Gordon 2003).

In May 1780, the capture of Charleston and the subsequent British conquest of inland South Carolina, along with the atrocities that accompanied the nearby fighting, stirred the anti-British sentiments of settlers in this area. Aiding the patriot cause, these residents were soon able to assist the South Carolina troops in ousting the British from Ninety Six District in the spring of 1781 (Edgar 1998). The Spartanburg County area saw a number of skirmishes between 1780 and 1782, including Moore's Plantation, near the Tyger River, in November 1781, and Farrows Station, near Cross Anchor in April 1782, with the most notable battle being at Cowpens, near the Pacolet

River, which was within the boundaries of Spartanburg County until the 1897 formation of Cherokee County (Landrum 1900; Gordon 2003).

The ultimate result of the decades of conflict and unrest in the backcountry was the creation of a new political order. Spartanburg County was created in 1785, from a portion of Ninety-Six District, and named after the Spartan regiment that was organized by area residents during the Revolution (Long 1997). The development of new counties in the backcountry signaled a shift in South Carolina's social and political order, as power and influence became more concentrated in inland areas. The county seat of Spartanburg County, which was also named Spartanburg, was established near the center of the county (Landrum 1900).

When the first census was conducted in 1790, South Carolina had just under 250,000 inhabitants, with 56.3 percent free whites, 0.7 percent other free persons, and 43 percent slaves. During the same census, Spartanburg County had a total population of 8,800 persons, made up of 7,907 free whites, 27 free persons of color, and 866 slaves. This region comprised only 3.5 percent of the total state population and had a significantly higher free population percentage (89.9%) than the state average (Social Explorer 2022).

3.2.3 Nineteenth Century

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

Eli Whitney's cotton gin, patented in 1794, would significantly alter the agricultural character of much of the South Carolina backcountry. With locally made gins becoming available in the early 1800s, short-staple cotton became the primary crop in most of the upcountry. In many areas of the state, the enormous profits available from cotton growing and processing during the early nineteenth century influenced a large number of upcountry farmers to engage in this activity. These profits allowed cotton farmers to purchase more land and slaves, ultimately creating a plantation-based economy in many Piedmont counties (Edgar 1998:271). Spartanburg County followed the trend of many Piedmont counties during the mid-nineteenth century, with cotton as the dominant agricultural product, which subsequently increased slave population in upcountry counties, and ultimately in the state as a whole (Edgar 1998).

During the early nineteenth century the population of South Carolina grew, with an increase of nearly 100,000 people between 1790 and 1800. By 1820, the state population had grown to just over 490,000 people, with approximately 47 percent white, 51 percent slaves, and the remaining two percent free blacks. Spartanburg District also grew during this period, with the population increasing from 12,122 in 1800 to 16,989 in 1820; the demographic makeup of the county, however, was different from the state as a whole, with only 19.5 percent of the population made up of slaves (Social Explorer 2022).

The nineteenth century was a period of railroad construction in some parts of South Carolina, and Spartanburg County did benefit from this development. The Spartanburg-Union Railroad was organized in 1849, although construction did not begin until 1853; the five-foot gauge rail line had 32 miles of track and was completed from Alston to Spartanburg, with a connection to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad at Alston, by 1859. The Spartanburg-Union Railroad, which began to bring commercial and transportation benefits to the area, would fall victim to the Civil War during the following decade, during which its tracks would sustain significant damage

(Landrum 1900). Although Spartanburg itself saw in increase in population from the railroad, the surrounding areas did not experience such growth until after the Civil War (Irby 1974; Landrum 1900).

As the antebellum period moved forward, the population of South Carolina grew at a slow, but steady rate. Between 1830 and 1860, the total population grew approximately 21 percent, from 581,185 to 703,708. By 1830, slavery had already been firmly entrenched in the state for many decades and the percentage of slave population remained relatively static, increasing only 2.9 percent, from 54.3 to 57.2 percent of the total state population over the three decades. During this same period, Spartanburg County experienced some growth, increasing from a total population of 21,150 in 1830 to 26,919 in 1860. Although the total population grew during these three decades, the percentage of slave population in the county increased only slightly during this period, from 23.3 percent to 30.6 percent, remaining significantly lower than the state average (Social Explorer 2022).

Although Spartanburg County's agriculture was generally focused on cotton during the mid-nineteenth century, production of other crops continued. Spartanburg was the thirteenth ranked cotton producing county in the state, with nearly 1.6 million pounds harvested in 1840. During the same year, it ranked fourth in orchard products, fifth in the amount of Indian corn, sixth in wheat, and eighth in oats. Additionally, livestock was an important aspect of Spartanburg County agriculture. It ranked third among South Carolina counties in the number of horses raised in the county, seventh in the number of sheep, tenth in cattle, thirteenth in the number of poultry, and fifteenth in the number of swine. At the same time, small scale manufacturing enterprises were also part of the economy of Spartanburg County, which ranked second in the state in the amount of capital invested in manufactures, behind on Charleston County. There were four cotton mills that had a total of over 2,200 spindles and employed 95 men, along with eight tanneries with 16 employees, as well as 37 distilleries producing over 6,600 gallons of spirits and 12 men employed in carriage and wagon manufacturing. There were 99 milling enterprises, including flour, grist, and sawmills, employing 70 men (Social Explorer 2022).

In 1850, South Carolina had about 25.1 percent of its farmland improved, but Spartanburg County was higher than the state average with 37 percent of its farmland improved. Although cotton remained an important crop grown in the county, and the production increased in 1850 from a decade earlier, the yields slipped compared to other counties; Spartanburg County produced 6,671 bales of ginned cotton (2,668,400 pounds), which ranked it only nineteenth among South Carolina counties. The county continued to rank in the top ten in wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and wool. Raising farm animals was still a major part of the agricultural landscape in Spartanburg County, which ranked seventh overall in the value of livestock, with the second highest number of horses and the fifth highest number of sheep and swine among the counties. Overall, in 1850, the county ranked seventeenth in the state in the value of its farms, at $2.66 million (Social Explorer 2022).

By 1860, the acreage of improved farmland in Spartanburg County had decreased, to over 26.6 percent, lower than the 28.2 percent statewide average. Cotton production decreased slightly in the previous decade, to 6,279 bales, dropping Spartanburg County's ranking in cotton production to twenty-second, out of thirty counties, in the state. Although the output of wheat, corn, other grains, and tobacco remained steady, the value of livestock had dropped to twelfth in the state but the overall cash value of farms, which had increased to $4.39 million, had risen to the fifteenth highest in South Carolina. At the same time, some manufacturing enterprises had been established within the county; Spartanburg County's 75 manufacturing establishments ranked it fifth in South Carolina (Social Explorer 2022).

3.2.4 Civil War and Reconstruction

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

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

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

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

After the end of the Civil War, Spartanburg County retained many of the same characteristics it had during the antebellum period. After a slight decrease between 1860 and 1870, as many former slaves left in search of lost family members or better opportunities, the population of Spartanburg County grew significantly during the second half of the nineteenth century, from 26,919 in 1860 to 55,385 in 1890. The racial composition of the county also remained relatively static, retaining the white majority that existed before the Civil War, with 66.5 percent of the county's residents being white in 1890 (Social Explorer 2022).

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. This trend began to affect Spartanburg County shortly after the war and the number of farms in the county more than doubled between 1860 and 1870, from 1,599 to 3,813; as the nineteenth century progressed, farms were split into increasingly smaller units for rental and by 1890 the county had 5,584 farms, more than three times the 1860 number (Social Explorer 2022).

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

At the close of the nineteenth century, only 33.8 percent of South Carolina's farms were operated by their owners. Comparatively, 36.6 percent were operated by cash tenants, 24.3 percent by share tenants, and 3.3 percent were operated under other arrangements, including by managers or by a combination of tenancy methods. Essentially six out of 10 farmers in the state were either tenants or sharecroppers (Edgar 1998:450–451). The farmers in Spartanburg County, however, had a slightly different situation than the state as a whole. In 1880, 49.3 percent of Spartanburg County farms were worked by their owners, whereas 4.5 percent were farmed by cash tenants and 46.2 percent were farmed by sharecroppers (Social Explorer 2019). Ten years later, the numbers had shifted slightly, with 41.4 percent of farmers in the county owning their farms, while 55.2 percent of farms were worked by sharecroppers and 3.4 percent were farmed by cash tenants (Social Explorer 2022).

At the turn of the century, in both the state and the county, 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 Spartanburg County, white farms were owner-farmed 42.2 percent of the time, while only 7.8 percent of black farmers owned their farmland. For farmers of both races in the county, share tenancy was more prevalent than cash tenancy. Among white farmers, 46.8 percent were sharecroppers, 7.4 percent were cash tenants, and 3 percent farmed under other arrangements. Comparatively, 82.7 percent of black farmers were

sharecroppers, 7.8 percent were cash tenants, and 1.7 percent farmed under other arrangements (Social Explorer 2022).

3.2.5 Twentieth Century

Although cotton production still dominated the South Carolina Piedmont region, industrial development had begun to develop in the late nineteenth century. Following a pattern that was occurring throughout the South, investors began financing and building mills to bring textile production closer to the source of raw cotton. They also reinvested in railroads, in an attempt to link more rural farming areas directly to mill towns and ultimately to northern markets (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:114–115). The Union and Spartanburg Railroad was acquired by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in 1870 and the tracks were repaired, allowing for the continued transportation of passengers and goods to and from the county. The of additional railroad lines followed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, the Greenwood, Laurens, and Spartanburg Railroad, the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway, a line from Marion to Spartanburg on the Carolina, Clinchfield, and Ohio Railroad, the Greenville, Spartanburg, and Anderson Railroad, and the Piedmont and Northern Railway, providing provided an impetus for the twentieth century changes to Spartanburg County (Leonard 1986; Writer's Program of the Works Projects Administration of South Carolina 1940).

By the 1880s, the textile industry had begun transforming the economy and settlement patterns of Spartanburg County. The Clifton Manufacturing Company was one of the earliest large textile mills in the county, organized in January 1880 and located just northeast of the city of Spartanburg; by the turn of the twentieth century the Clifton operation had expanded to three mills. Other manufacturing enterprises soon followed, including the Pacolet Mills in 1882, Spartan Mills in 1888, and Inman Mills in 1902. By the 1920s, there was more than 35 million dollars invested in cotton mill enterprises within the county, which totaled 25,000 looms and 950,000 spindles (South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries 1927). By the mid-twentieth century, many of the mills were under the controlling interest of the Millikin family, who dominated the textile business in the South Carolina upstate. The network of textile mills in the Piedmont Region were offering a large number of jobs, which influenced many people to move into the nearby towns, including Spartanburg.

Spartanburg County was no different from many Southern communities during the first half of the twentieth century. While the total population of the county increased significantly between 1910 to 1940, from 83,465 to 127,733, the non-white population of the county only increased by around 4,000 residents, as many African-Americans left the rural south for larger cities in the Northeast and Midwest, searching for steady work and better pay. At the same time, the county's demographics were quickly shifting from rural and farm based to urban. The population living in urban areas (having 2,500 residents or more) was 11,395 in 1900, but had grown to over 17,500 by 1910 and accounted for only 21 percent of the county's residents; by 1940 it had more than doubled since 1910, to over 36,348 residents (28.5 percent). A large number of the mill villages that were located outside of the city of Spartanburg, however, were not large enough on their own to be considered urban and were not taken into account, although their residents lived in a more urban setting than rural residents (Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Social Explorer 2022).

World Wars I and II provided a jumpstart to the textile industry, but agriculture continued as a supplement to the textile industry, with cotton and corn cultivation, as well as dairy products, being the most popular farm products. At the same time, Spartanburg County's population growth leveled out, increasing to 150,349 by 1950, but and only adding around 6,500 residents during the following decade (Social Explorer 2022). Additionally, in 1941 Camp

Croft was organized as a Replacement Training Center for army infantry personnel, as the country mobilized large numbers of troops for participation in World War II. Camp Croft only operated between 1941 and 1946, but had the capacity to house nearly 20,000 trainees; during the five year period that it was active, the center trained nearly 75,000 troops per year. Following the war, the large scale training operations at Camp Croft were no longer necessary and the United States Government sold the land as surplus property, with over 7,000 acres being purchased by the South Carolina Commission of Forestry for the creation of Croft State Park (Davis and Walker 2004).

In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the construction of Interstates 26 and 85 through Spartanburg County began; the interstate eventually linked many cities throughout the southeast, including Charleston and Greenville, and led to significant economic development along its corridor. However, the closing of the many of the textile mills during the closing decades of the 1900s led to a decline in the economic condition of the county during the last part of the twentieth century.

3.3 Background Research

In December 2022, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program containing information about archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. If cultural resources were noted within the 0.5-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there are 28 previously recorded archaeological sites within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). One previously completed cultural resource survey is located adjacent to the southern border of the project area (Figure 3.1). Seven of the previously recorded archaeological sites (38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, 38SP0056, 38SP0066, 38SP0067, 38SP0068) are within the current project area. Archaeological sites 38SP0066 through 38SP0068 are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, archaeological sites 38SP0020 and 38SP0052 are listed in the NRHP, and archaeological sites 38SP0014 and 38SP0056 are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 1921, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1940, 1951, and 1964, and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map from 1941 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located within Camden Precinct in a largely unpopulated area; an unnamed road is located south of the project area on the south side of the Pacolet River (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Spartanburg District shows the project area is still largely unpopulated with Hancock's Mill to the east of the project area (Figure 3.3).

Table 3.1. Cultural Resources within a 0.5-mile buffer of the proposed pipeline corridor.

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
38CK0001	Archaic Soapstone Quarry	Listed	ArchSite
38CK0024	No information on site form	Unknown	ArchSite
38CK0044	Archaic Soapstone Quarry	Listed	ArchSite
38CK0045	Archaic Soapstone Quarry	Listed	ArchSite
38CK0053	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter; Historic metal isolate	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38SP0012	Archaic Soapstone Quarry	Listed	ArchSite
38SP0013	Archaic Soapstone Quarry	Listed	ArchSite
38SP0014	**Archaic Soapstone Quarry**	**Additional Work/Eligible**	**ArchSite**
38SP0020	**Archaic Soapstone Quarry**	**Listed**	**ArchSite**
38SP0021	Archaic Soapstone Quarry	Listed	ArchSite
38SP0052	**Archaic Soapstone Quarry**	**Listed**	**ArchSite**
38SP0053	Archaic Soapstone Quarry	Listed	ArchSite
38SP0056	**Archaic Soapstone Quarry**	**Additional Work/Eligible**	**ArchSite**
38SP0061	Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38SP0062	Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38SP0063	Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38SP0066	**Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter**	**Not Eligible**	**ArchSite**
38SP0067	**Archaic Lithic Scatter**	**Not Eligible**	**ArchSite**
38SP0068	**Archaic Lithic Scatter/Soapstone sherd**	**Not Eligible**	**ArchSite**
38SP0156	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Additional Work	ArchSite
38SP0395	Late Archaic/Woodland Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Additional Work	ArchSite
38SP0397	Late Archaic/Woodland Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Additional Work	ArchSite
38SP0398	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38SP0399	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter; 18th/19th Century Ceramic Scatter	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38SP0400	19th/20th Century House	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38SP0402	19th/20th Century Granite Quarry	Not Eligible	ArchSite
38SP0405	20th Century House	Not Eligible	ArchSite

BOLD indicates the site is within the project area.

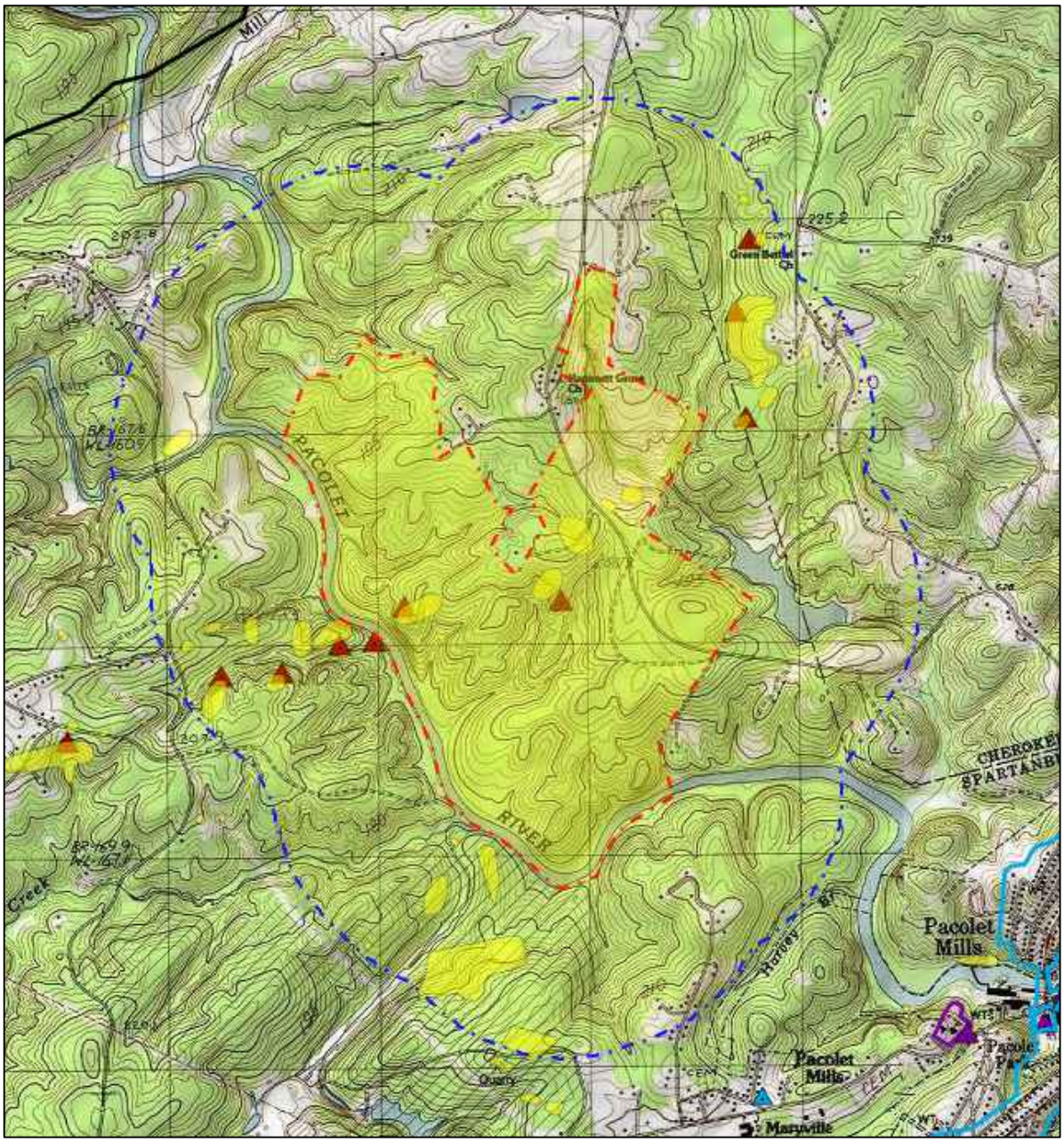


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

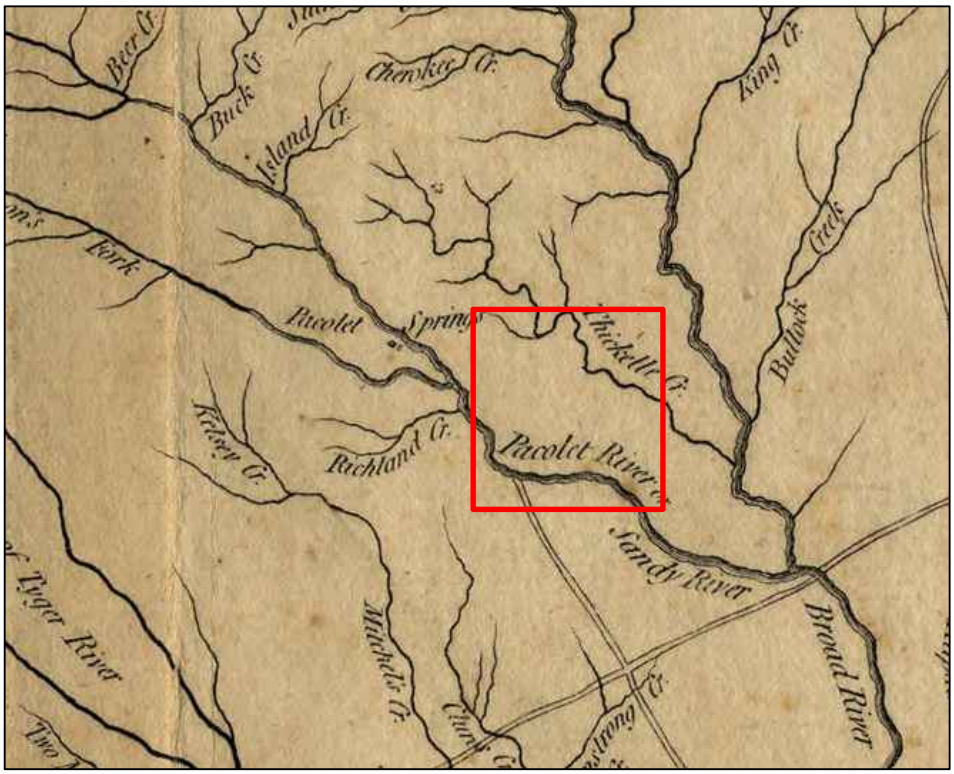


Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.

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

The 1921 USDA soil survey map shows the community of Pacolet Mills had been established to the southeast of the project area along with several roads traversing the project area; four structures are depicted in the vicinity of the project area near the eastern and northern borders and an area of rock outcrop is located in the central portions of the project area (Figure 3.4). The 1940 SCDOT map depicts four structures/tenant farms within the project area and a church and school within or adjacent to the northern portion of the project area; the map shows growth in the surrounding area with additional residences, community buildings, and improved roadways (Figures 3.5). The 1947 USGS *Spartanburg* topographic map depicts nine structures within the project area; the Hammett Grove School and Hammett Grove Church are labeled on the map and adjacent to the project area (Figure 3.6). The 1951 and 1964 SCDOT maps depict several structures and a cemetery along Hammett Grove Road, a few of which are within or adjacent to the project area (Figures 3.7 and 3.8).

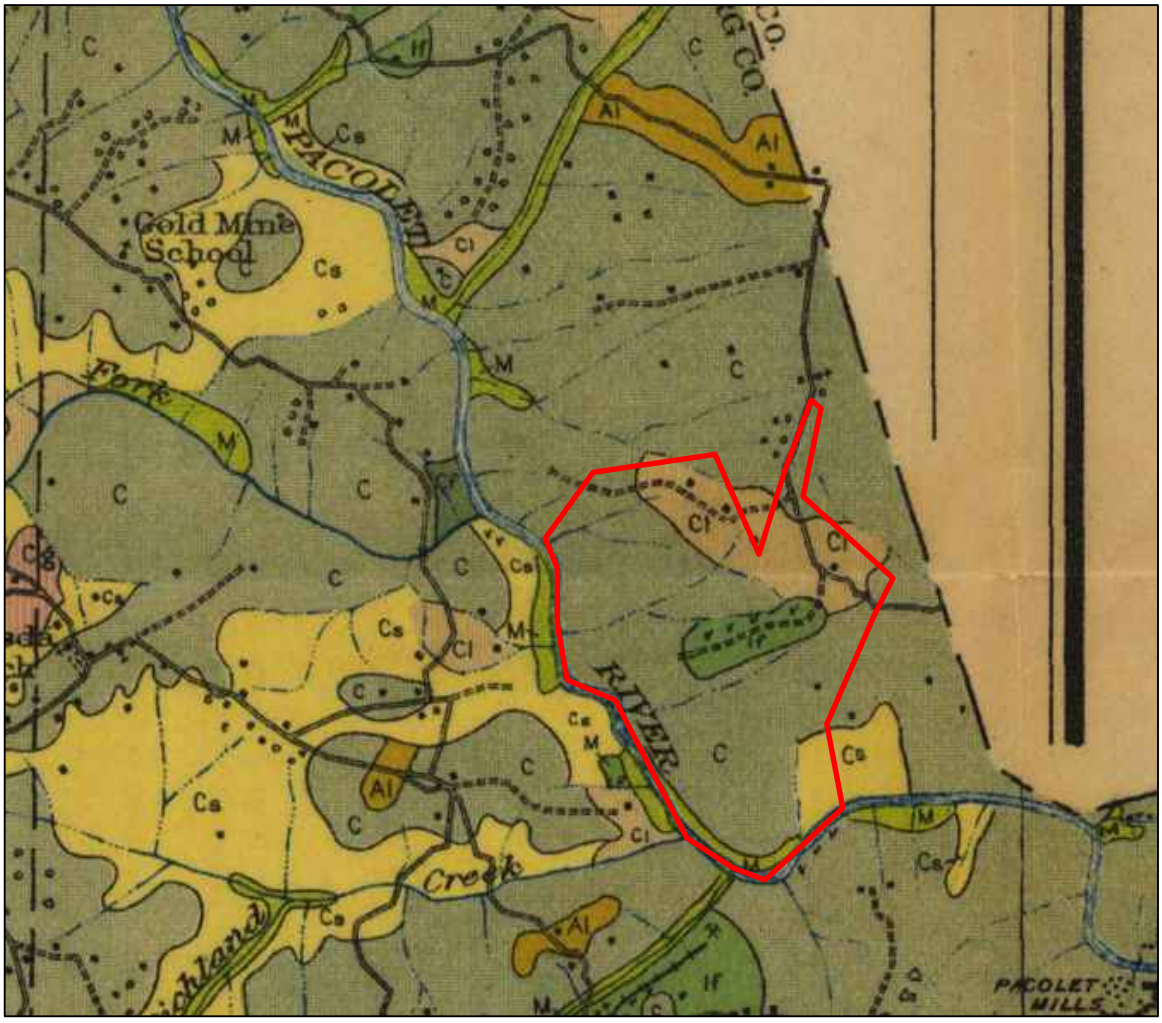


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1921 USDA soil survey map of Spartanburg County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

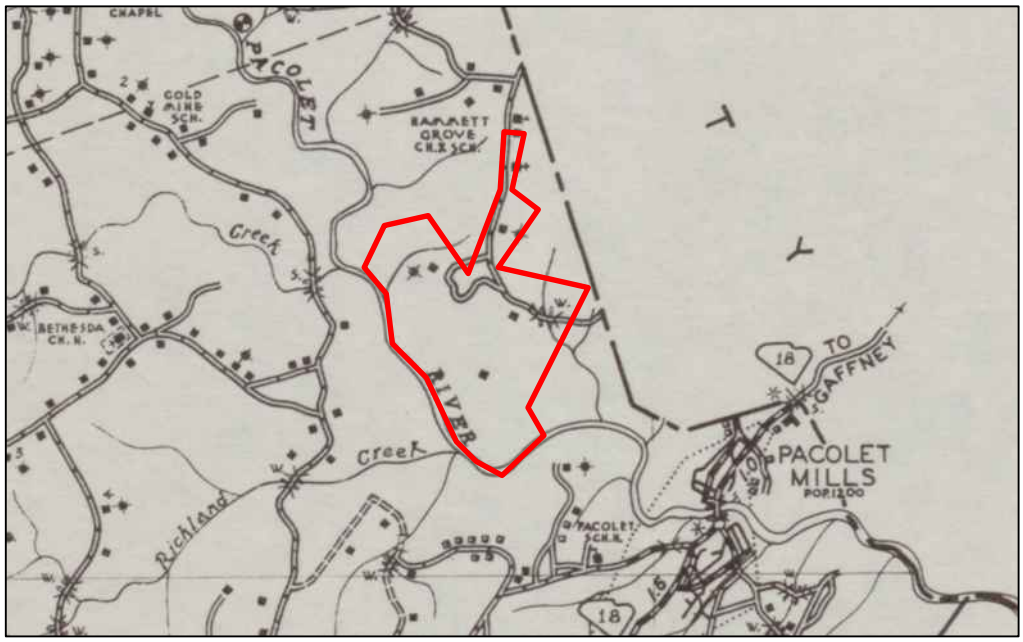


Figure 3.5. Portion of 1940 SCDOT map of Spartanburg County, showing vicinity of the project area.

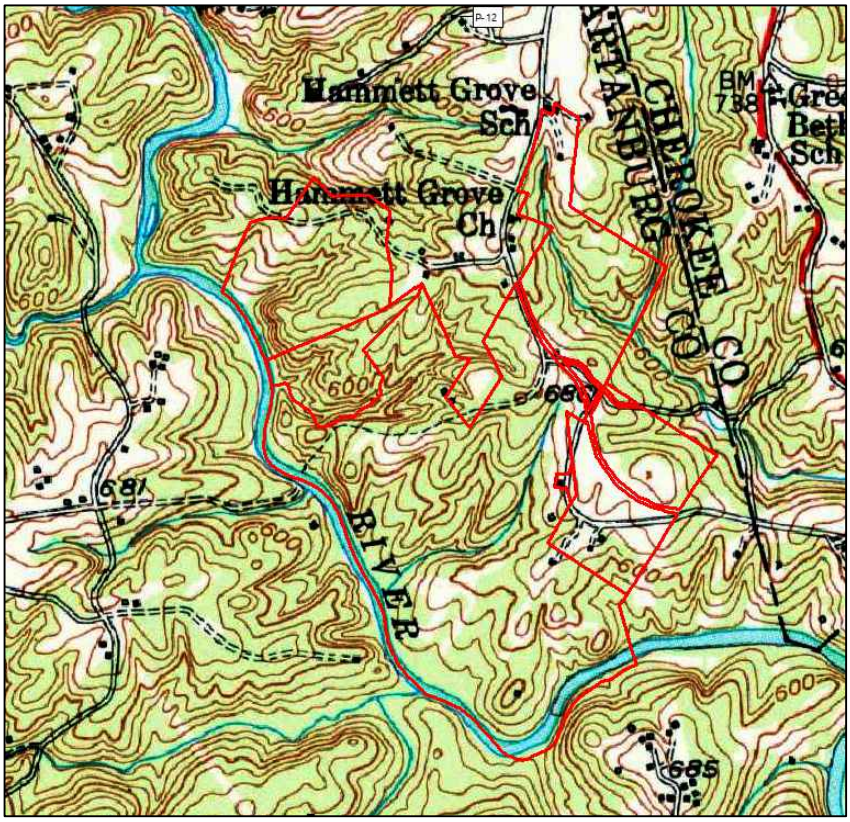


Figure 3.6. Portion of USGS *Spartanburg* topographic map (1947), showing vicinity of project area.

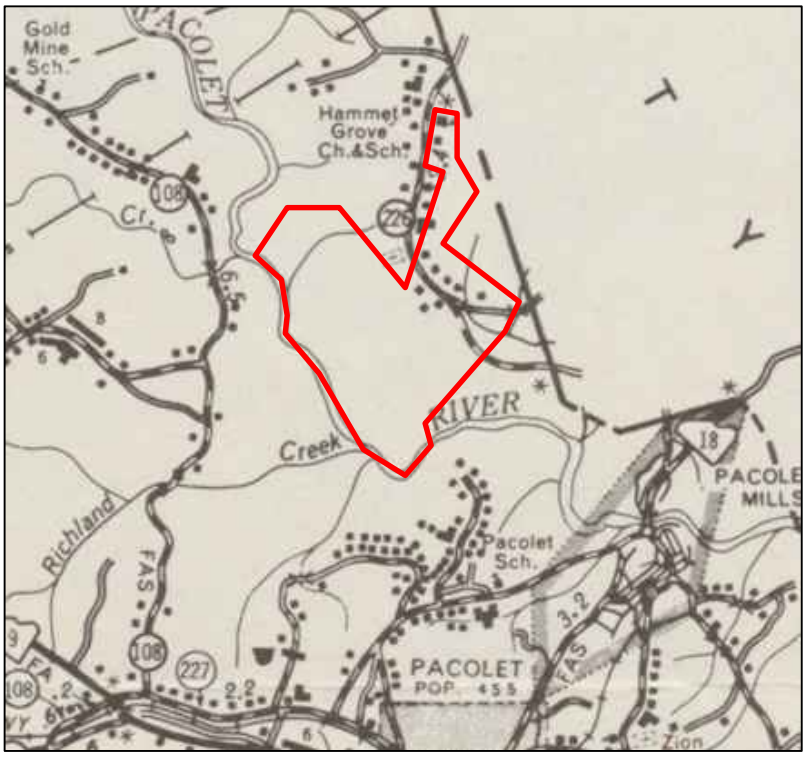


Figure 3.7. Portion of 1951 SCDOT map of Spartanburg County map, showing vicinity of the project area.

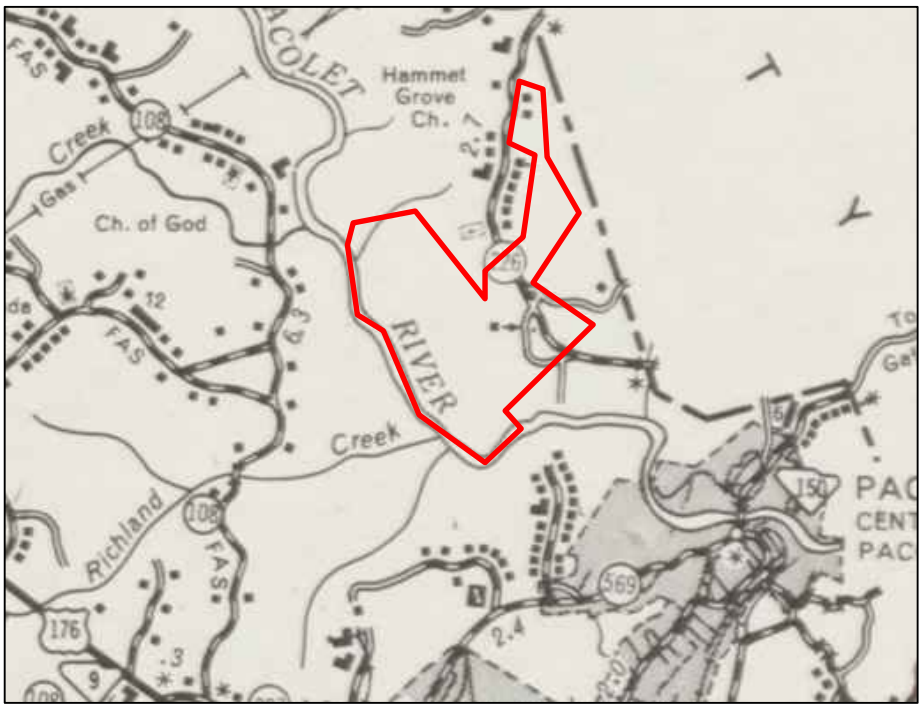


Figure 3.8. Portion of 1964 SCDOT map of Spartanburg County map, showing vicinity of the project area.

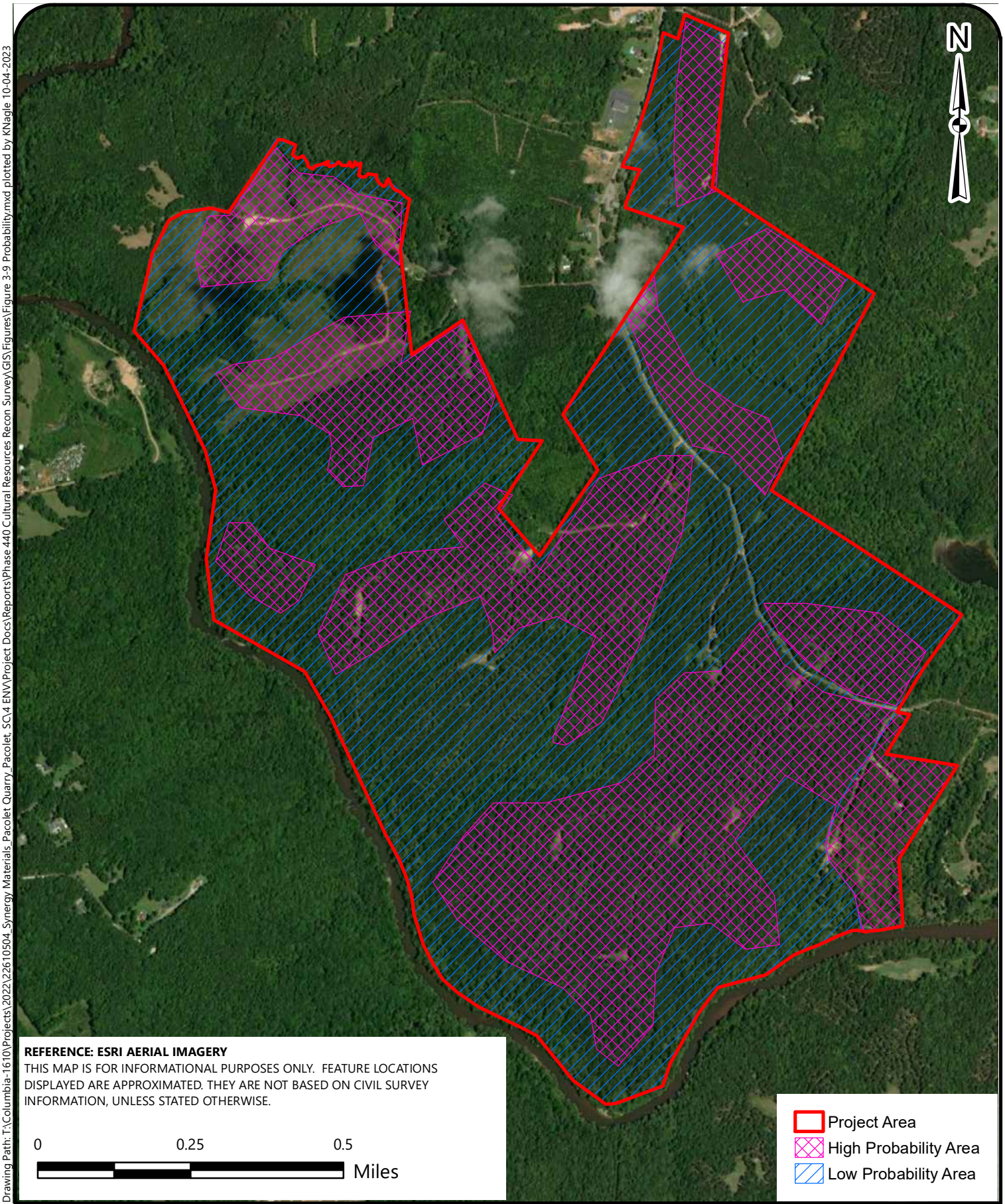
3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

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

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

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

Based on the historic maps, previously recorded archaeological sites, soils, and topography of the project area, S&ME believes that approximately 369.86 acres of the project area have a high probability of containing archaeological resources. This leaves approximately 432.44 acres of the project area as having a low probability for containing archaeological resources (Figure 3.9).



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0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Probability Map

RIVER BEND QUARRY SITE
SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

DATE: 1-27-2023

PROJECT NUMBER 22610504

FIGURE NO. 3.9

4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 802.3-acre River Bend Quarry Site was conducted intermittently from December 8 through 16, 2022. The archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, distance to water, and the results of the background research. Pedestrian survey was undertaken along dirt roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure.

Shovel tests were at least 30 cm by 30 cm and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from the shovel tests was screened 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.

The project area contains two NRHP-listed archaeological sites and two NRHP-eligible archaeological sites. The goals during this survey in regard to those four sites was to re-locate the sites, provide current site locational data, and to assess their current conditions. No excavation was completed and no mapping was done at each of those sites.

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 project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius were examined for National Register eligibility using the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service and previously recorded aboveground resources were revisited. 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). These factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.0 Results

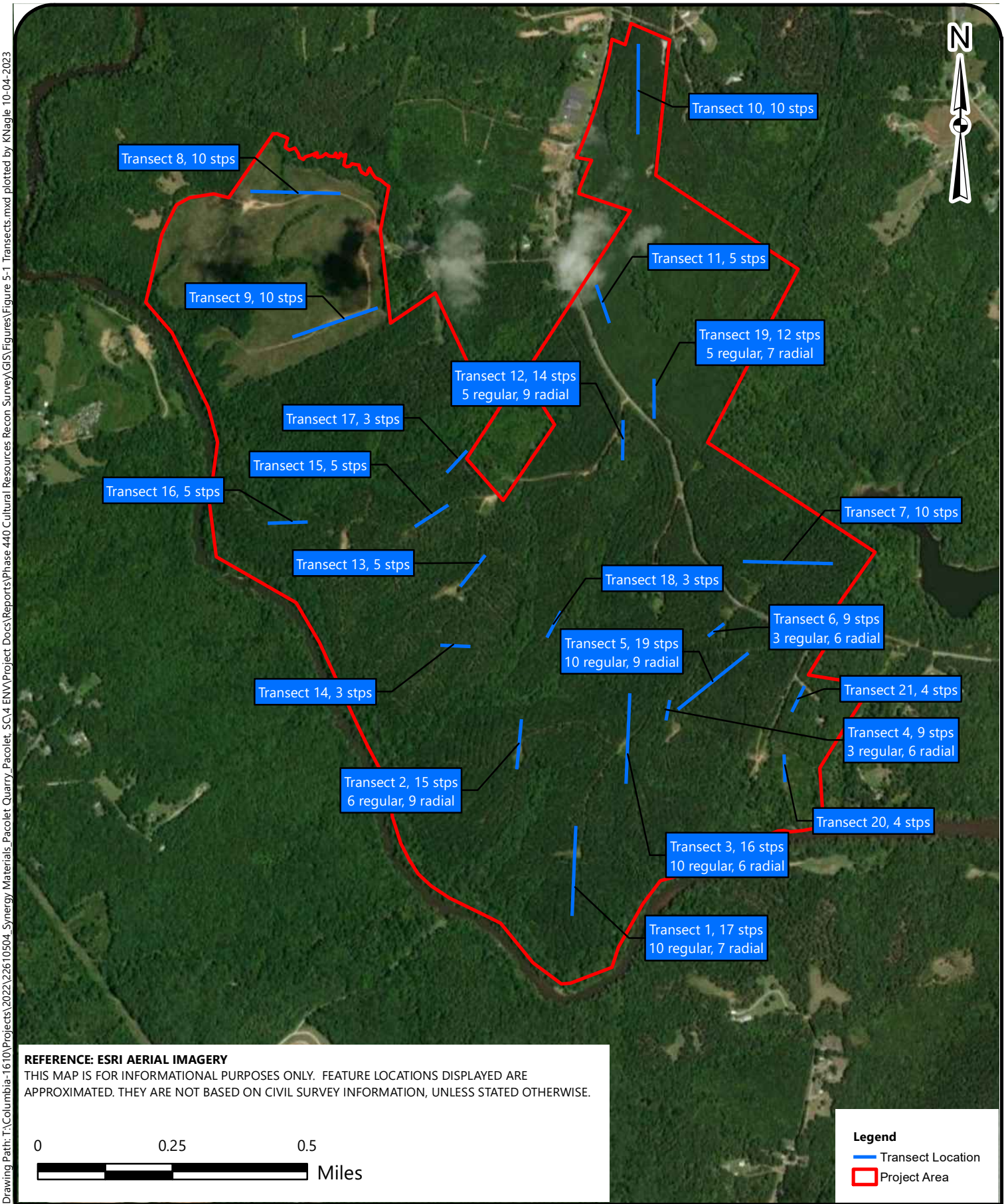
A cultural resources reconnaissance survey for the approximately 802.3-acre River Bend Quarry Site was conducted intermittently from December 8 through 16, 2022. As a result of the investigations, five of the previously recorded sites were revisited (38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, 38SP0056, and 38SP0066), three new archaeological sites (38SP483, 38SP484, and 38SP486), one new cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716, Lee Cemetery), three isolated finds (IF1 through IF 3), and 13 aboveground resources (SHPO Site Numbers 0307 and 1717 through 1728) were identified and recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Each of the resources listed above is discussed below in the archaeological and architectural survey results sections.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

A total of 181 shovel tests were excavated within the project area along 21 transects (Figure 5.1; Table 5.1). The project area contains steep slopes, narrow valleys, and hilltops; vegetation within the project area consists primarily of wooded areas and areas of secondary growth, large soapstone boulders are present within the project area; disturbances within the project area include dirt roads, clear-cut areas, and structures (Figures 2.1 through 2.7 and 5.2 through 5.7).

Table 5.1. Summary of transects within the project area.

Transect No.	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Findings
1	17	Hilltop/Hillslope	38SP484
2	15	Hilltop	38SP486
3	16	Hilltop	IF-1
4	9	Hilltop/Hillslope	IF-2
5	19	Hilltop	38SP483
6	9	Hillslope	IF-3
7	10	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites
8	10	Hilltop	No Sites
9	10	Hilltop	No Sites
10	10	Hillslope	No Sites
11	5	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites
12	14	Hilltop/Hillslope	38SP0014
13	5	Hilltop	No Sites
14	3	Hilltop	No Sites
15	5	Hilltop	No Sites
16	5	Hilltop	No Sites
17	3	Hillslope	No Sites
18	3	Hilltop	No Sites
19	5	Hillslope	38SP0066
20	4	Hilltop	No Sites
21	4	Hillslope	No Sites



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0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Drawing Path: T:\Columbia-1610\Projects\2022\22610504_Synergy Materials_Pacolet Quarry_Pacolet, SC\4 ENV\Project Docs\Reports\Phase 440 Cultural Resources Recon Survey\GIS\Figures\Figure 5-1 Transects.mxd plotted by KNagle 10-04-2023

Transect Map

RIVER BEND QUARRY SITE
SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

DATE: 10-4-23
PROJECT NUMBER 22610504

FIGURE NO. 5.1

Figure 5.2. View of steep slope within the project area, facing west.

Figure 5.3. Typical wooded area within the project area, facing south.

Figure 5.4. Typical area of secondary growth within the project area, facing northeast.

Figure 5.5. Soapstone outcrop within the project area, facing southwest.

Figure 5.6. Typical dirt road within the project area, facing west.

Figure 5.7. Typical clear-cut area within the project area, facing south.

Two distinct soil profiles were encountered: the first consisted of plow zone transitioning to subsoil and the second profile consisted of subsoil on the surface. The typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.8). The typical soil profile in areas where plow zone transitioned to subsoil consisted of 10 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/8) silty clay subsoil (Figure 5.9).

An attempt was made to re-locate each of the structures depicted on the historic maps. None of the structures remained standing, artifacts that likely represent the houses were found at three locations and are recorded as archaeological sites 38SP0066, 38SP483, and 38SP484. No artifacts or architectural remains were identified at the two structure locations. As a result of the investigations, five of the previously recorded sites were revisited (38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, 38SP0056, and 38SP0066), three new archaeological sites (38SP483, 38SP484, and 38SP486), one new cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716, Lee Family Cemetery), three isolated finds (IF1 through IF 3) were identified and recorded. Each of the resources is discussed below.

5.1.1 Site 38SP0014

Site Number: 38SP0014	**NRHP Recommendation**: Eligible; Additional Work
Site Type: Prehistoric Soapstone Quarry	**Elevation:** 680 ft AMSL
Components: Archaic	**Landform:** Hilltop/Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E430031, N3866747 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil sandy loam; Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 90 m NW/SE x 80 NE/SW m	**Vegetation:** Clear cut; wooded
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 12/0

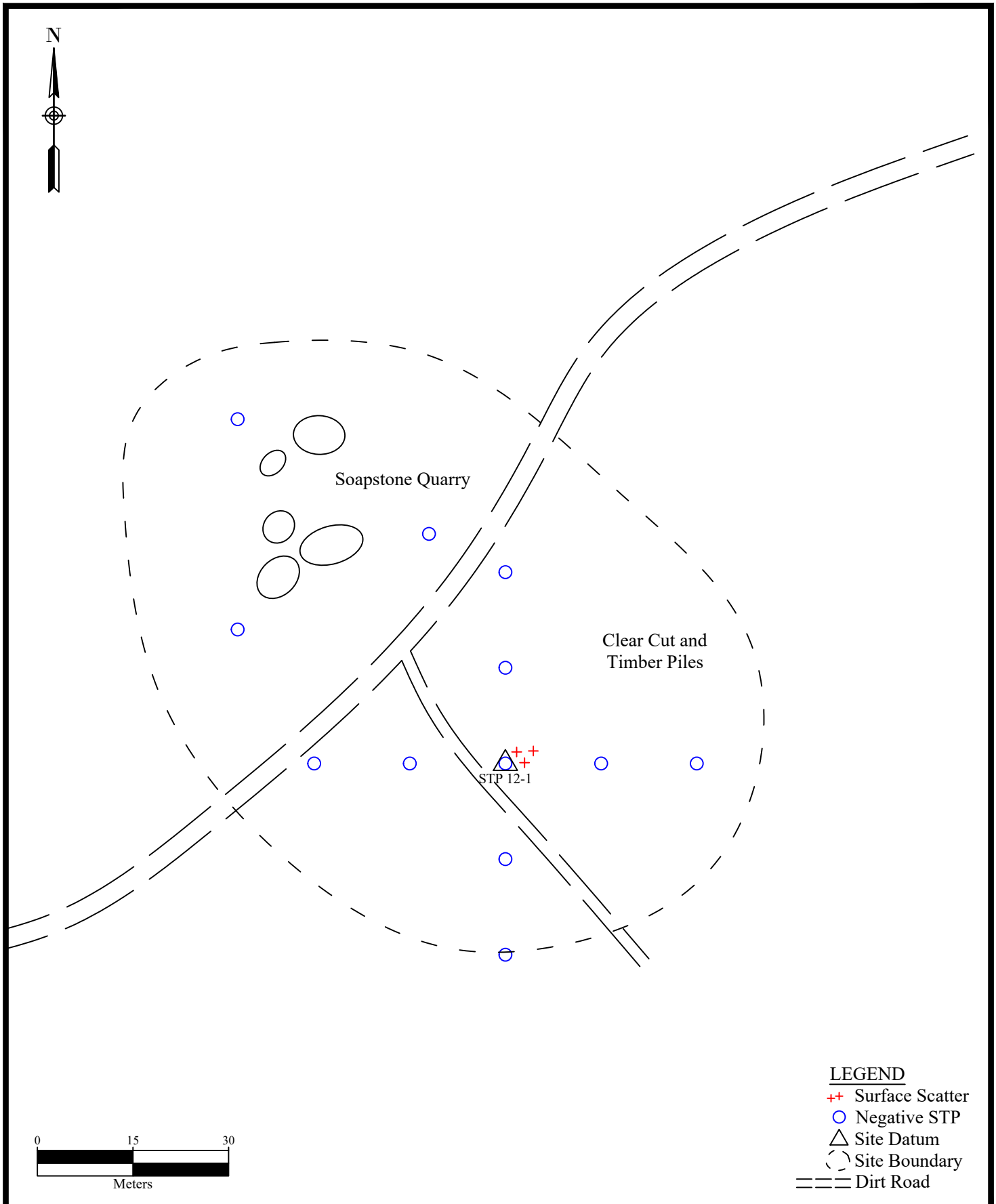
Site 38SP0014 is an Archaic soapstone quarry located in the central portion of the project area southwest of Hammitt Grove Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in both a clear-cut area and wooded area, measures approximately 90 m northwest/southeast by 80 m northeast/southwest, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.10 and 5.11).

The site was originally recorded in 1972 (Loman and Wheatly 1972); the site was revisited in 1979 during the Spartanburg Soapstone Archaeological Study (Ferguson 1979); the site was recorded as an Archaic soapstone quarry that had been greatly disturbed by historic slab removal and gem collecting. The site was recommended as archaeologically significant and should be avoided. Site 38SP0014 was revisited in 1995 during a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed natural gas line (Bergman and Perkins 1995); no testing was done at the site, the condition of the site was marked as good, and the site was recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

During the current survey, a total of 12 shovel tests were excavated at the site; none of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.12). One piece of quartz lithic debitage was collected from the surface of the site in an area that had been previously clear cut (Appendix A). In addition to the lithic debitage, numerous soapstone boulders were present to the north of the dirt roadway and showed signs of quarrying activities (Figures 5.13 and 5.14). The leaves were thick on the ground, which prohibited a pedestrian survey of the quarry site, but the boulders appear to be in good shape and retain their integrity.

Figure 5.8. Typical soil profile in areas where subsoil was encountered at surface.

Figure 5.9. Typical soil profile in areas where plow zone transitioned to subsoil.



Site Map - 38SP0014

Cultural Resources Survey
River Bend Quarry Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

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Figure 5.11. Overview of site 38SP0014, facing northwest.

Figure 5.12. Typical shovel test profile at site 38SP0014.

Figure 5.13. Soapstone boulders at site 38SP0014, facing southeast.

Figure 5.14. Worked area on soapstone boulder at site 38SP0014.

Site 38SP0014 is an Archaic soapstone quarry southwest of Hammitt Grove Road in the central portion of the project area. The site retains its integrity and is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with SHPO will be necessary and mitigation of the site will likely need to occur. Based on the conceptual design site 38SP0014 will be avoided by project activities and a 40-ft buffer has been established around the site to protect the site from project activities (Figure 5.15).

5.1.2 Site 38SP0020

Site 38SP0020 is an Archaic soapstone quarry site located in the central portion of the project area along a dirt roadway (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site was originally recorded in 1972 (Loman and Wheatly 1972); the site was revisited during the Spartanburg Soapstone Archaeological Study (Ferguson 1979). During the 1979 survey the site was recorded as an Archaic soapstone quarry and debitage that had been greatly disturbed by gem collectors, with some areas remaining relatively well preserved. The site was recommended as archaeologically significant and should be avoided. Site 38SP0020 was listed in the NRHP in 1980 along with numerous other soapstone outcrops/quarries that are present on the same landform. Site 38SP0020 was revisited in 1995 during a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed natural gas line (Bergman and Perkins 1995); no testing was done at the site, the condition of the site was marked as good.

During the current survey site 38SP0020 was revisited. The goal of the revisit was to document the current conditions of the site and get an update size and location for the site. The site is in good condition with evidence of quarrying activities (Figures 5.16 and 5.17). The area is used for a hunt club and over the years a path has formed through the middle of site, wearing down some of the soapstone outcrop (Figure 5.16). Based on the dimensions of the worked boulders, the site dimensions are roughly 160 m northeast/southwest by 120 m northwest/southeast and the center point of the site is at UTM coordinates E429890 N3866379, just southeast of where it was projected in ArchSite (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

Given the significance of archaeological site 38SP0020, avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with SHPO will be necessary and mitigation of the site will likely need to occur. Based on the conceptual design site 38SP0020 will be avoided by project activities and a 40-ft buffer has been established around the site to protect the site from project activities (Figure 5.18).

5.1.3 Site 38SP0052

Site 38SP0052 is an Archaic soapstone quarry site located in the central portion of the project area along a dirt roadway (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site was originally recorded during the Spartanburg Soapstone Archaeological Study (Ferguson 1979). During the 1979 survey the site was recorded as an Archaic soapstone quarry that was relatively undisturbed by logging activities and collectors. The site was recommended as archaeologically significant and should be avoided. Site 38SP0052 was listed in the NRHP in 1980 along with numerous other soapstone outcrops/quarries that are present on the same landform. Site 38SP0052 was revisited in 1995 during a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed natural gas line (Bergman and Perkins 1995); no testing was done at the site; the condition of the site was marked as good.

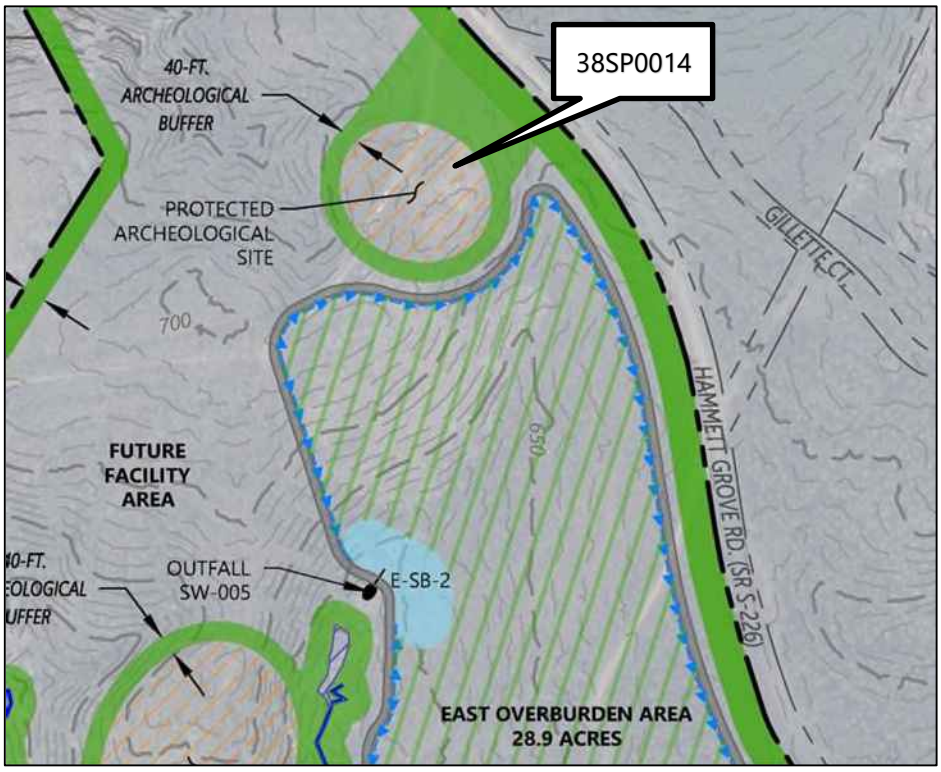


Figure 5.15. Portion of the conceptual plan showing avoidance of site 38SP0014.

Figure 5.16. Overview of site 38SP0020, facing southeast.

Figure 5.17. Worked area on soapstone boulder at site 38SP0020.

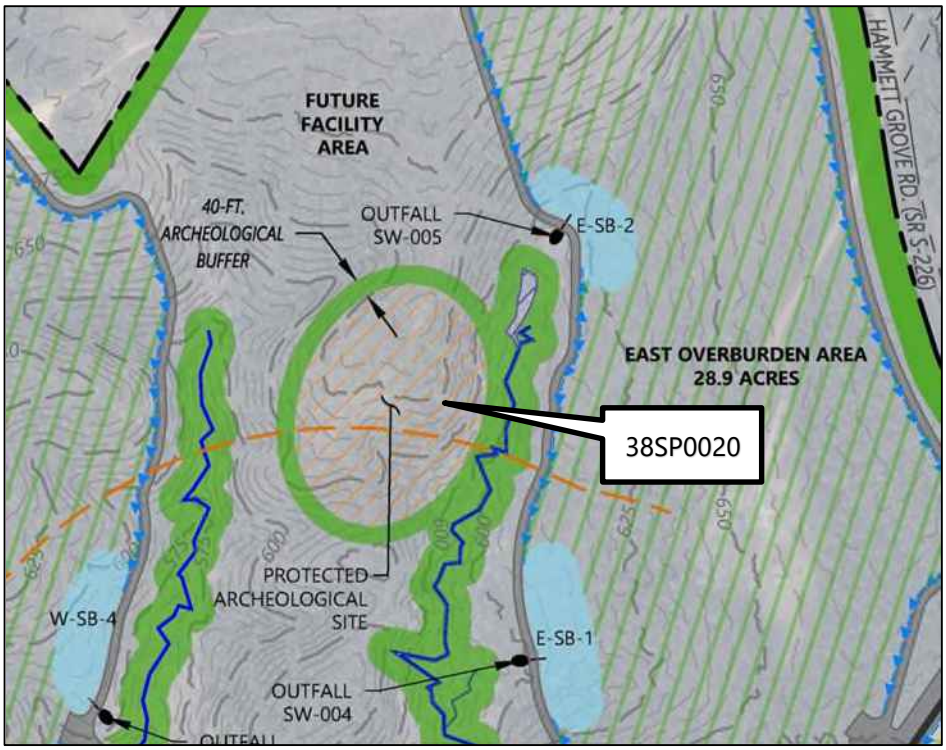


Figure 5.18. Portion of the conceptual plan showing avoidance of site 38SP0020.

During the current survey site 38SP0052 was revisited. The goal of the revisit was to document the current conditions of the site and get an update size and location for the site. The site is in good condition (Figure 5.19). Based on the dimensions of the observed soapstone outcrops, the site dimensions are much smaller than originally recorded. The current site boundaries measure roughly 115 m north/south by 115 m east/west and the center point of the site is at UTM coordinates E429185 N3866303, which overlaps where the site is projected in ArchSite (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

Given the significance of archaeological site 38SP0052, avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with SHPO will be necessary and mitigation of the site will likely need to occur. Based on the conceptual design site 38SP0052 will be avoided by project activities and a 40-ft buffer has been established around the site to protect the site from project activities (Figure 5.20).

5.1.4 Site 38SP0056

Site 38SP0056 is an Archaic soapstone quarry site located in the central portion of the project area along a dirt roadway (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site was originally recorded during the Spartanburg Soapstone Archaeological Study (Ferguson 1979). During the 1979 survey the site was recorded as an Archaic soapstone quarry that had been greatly disturbed by land clearing operations and some undisturbed material was present in the easternmost portion of the site. The site was recommended as archaeologically significant and should be avoided. Site 38SP0056 was revisited in 1995 during a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed natural gas line (Bergman and Perkins 1995); no testing was done at the site; the condition of the site was marked as poor/good.

During the current survey site 38SP0056 was revisited. The goal of the revisit was to document the current conditions of the site and get an update size and location for the site. The site contained the most concentrated outcrop of soapstone boulders identified within the project area and appeared to be in good condition (Figure 5.21). Based on the dimensions of the observed soapstone outcrops, the site dimensions measure roughly 85 m northeast/southwest by 50 m northwest/southeast and the center point of the site is at UTM coordinates E430313 N3866844, which is southeast of where the site is projected in ArchSite (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

Given the significance of archaeological site 38SP0056, avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with SHPO will be necessary and mitigation of the site will likely need to occur. Based on the conceptual design this portion of the surveyed area will not be used for project activities and the project will have no effect on the site (Figure 5.22).

5.1.5 Site 38SP0066

Site Number: 38SP0066	**NRHP Recommendation**: Eligible; Additional Work
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; House site	**Elevation:** 660 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified; 20th century	**Landform:** Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E430137, N3866859 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 30 m N/S x 30 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Wooded
Artifact Depth: Surface; 0–15 cmbs	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 11/1

Site 38SP0066 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century house site located east of Hammett Grove Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in a wooded area, measures approximately 30 m north/south by 30 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.23 and 5.24).

Figure 5.19. Overview of site 38SP0052, facing southeast.

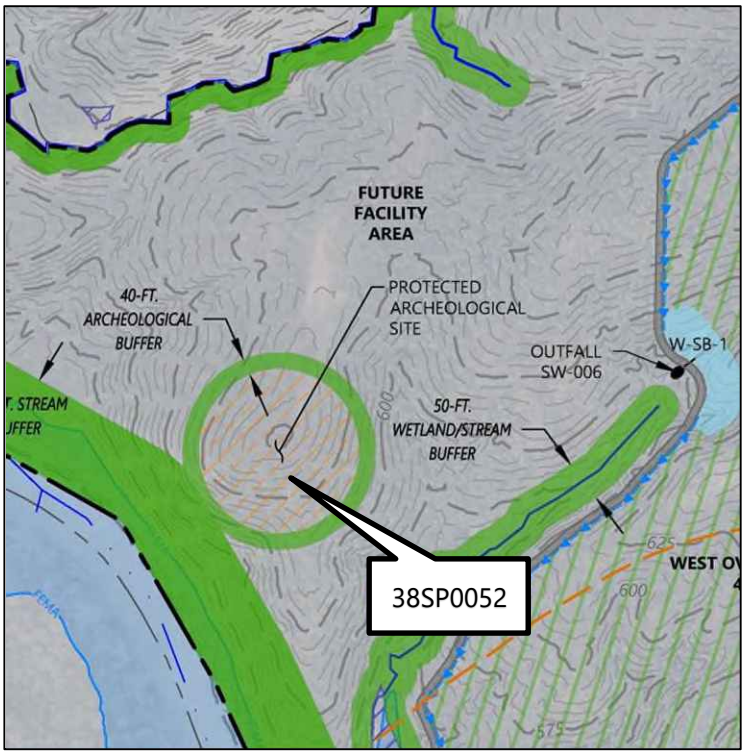


Figure 5.20. Portion of the conceptual plan showing avoidance of site 38SP0052.

Figure 5.21. Overview of site 38SP0056, facing west.

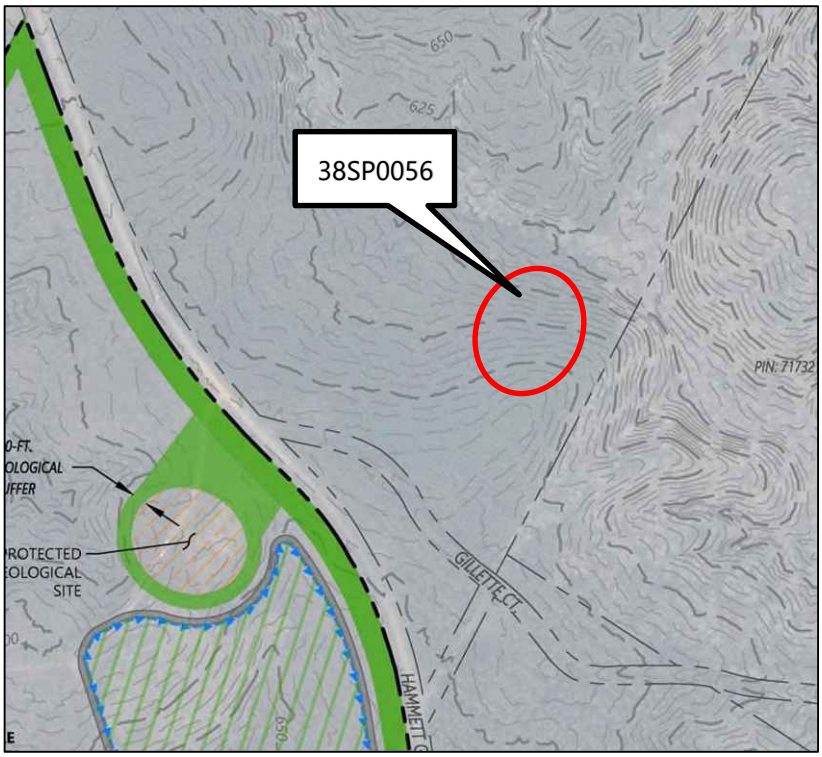
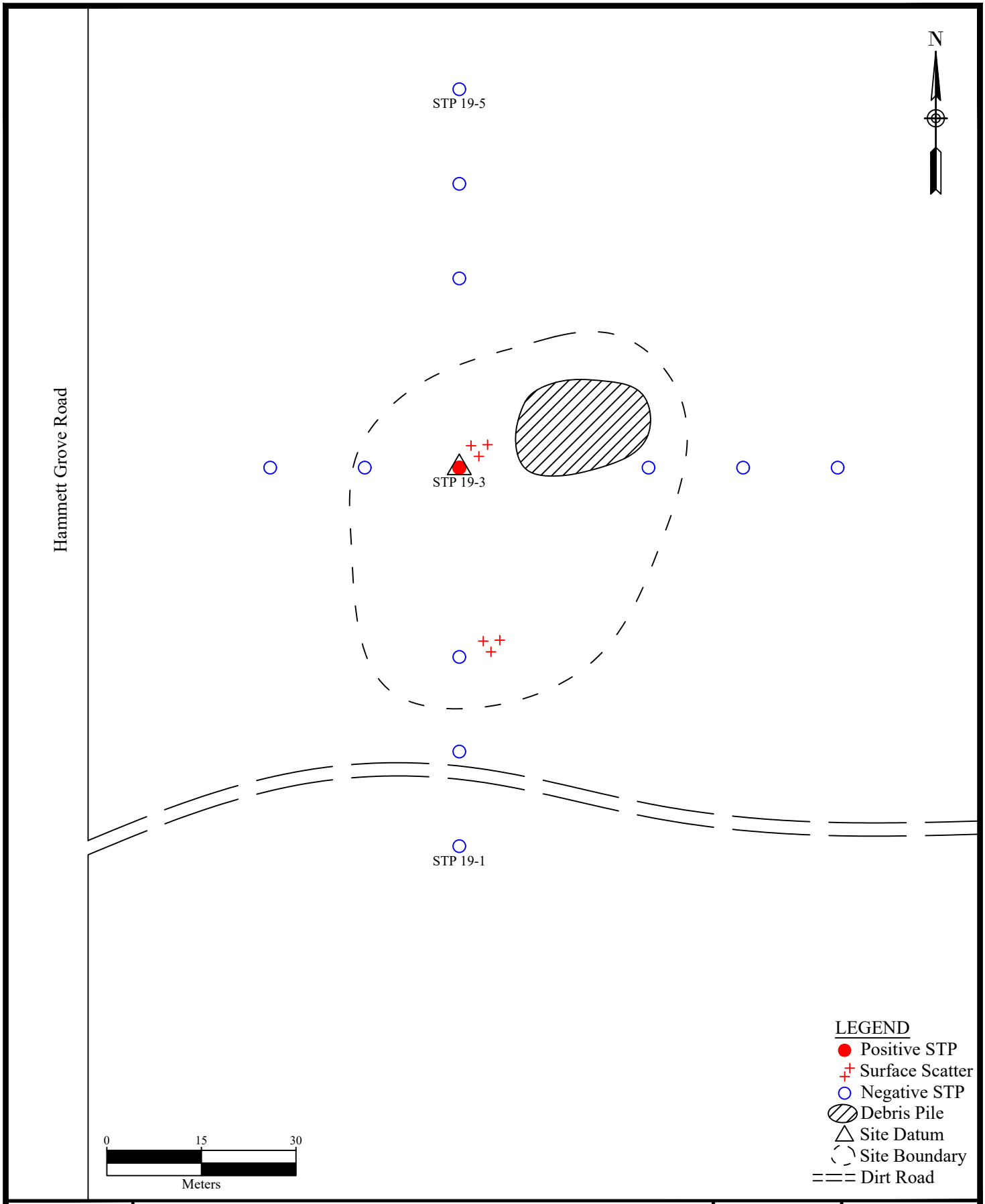


Figure 5.22. Portion of the conceptual plan showing no development in the area of site 38SP0056.



Site Map - 38SP0066

Cultural Resources Survey
River Bend Quarry Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

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Figure 5.24. Overview of site 38SP0066, facing northeast.

The site was originally recorded in 1979 during the Spartanburg Soapstone Archaeological Study (Ferguson 1979); the site was recorded as a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic ceramic scatter and the site was recommended for additional work. Site 38SP0066 was revisited in 1995 during a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed natural gas line (Bergman and Perkins 1995); the site was noted as having prehistoric and historic components, but no discussion or NRHP evaluation was conducted.

The site was re-located during the current survey; 11 shovel tests were excavated at the site. A total of eight historic artifacts were recovered from the site: seven from the surface and one from between 0 and 15 cmbs from a single shovel test; no prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site. A typical soil profile consisted of five cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (5–15+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.25). The artifacts included three pieces of stoneware, five pieces of glass (four clear and one green) (Appendix A). None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic, historic maps show a structure at this location beginning in the 1940s (Figures 3.5 through 3.6). A debris pile is located within the site boundary, this could be a portion of the remains of the house site (Figure 5.26).

Site 38SP0066 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century house site located east of Hammett Grove Road. The site is in the vicinity of a mid- to late twentieth century house site based on the historic maps, but no house remains were identified in and around the area of the site. The lack of structural remains and evidence of a foundation and the minimal variety and quantity of artifacts recovered from the site, and the lack of prehistoric artifacts suggest the site is unlikely to provide significant information. 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

Figure 5.25. Typical shovel test profile at site 38SP0066.

Figure 5.26. Debris pile within site 38SP0066, facing south.

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 prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38SP0066 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

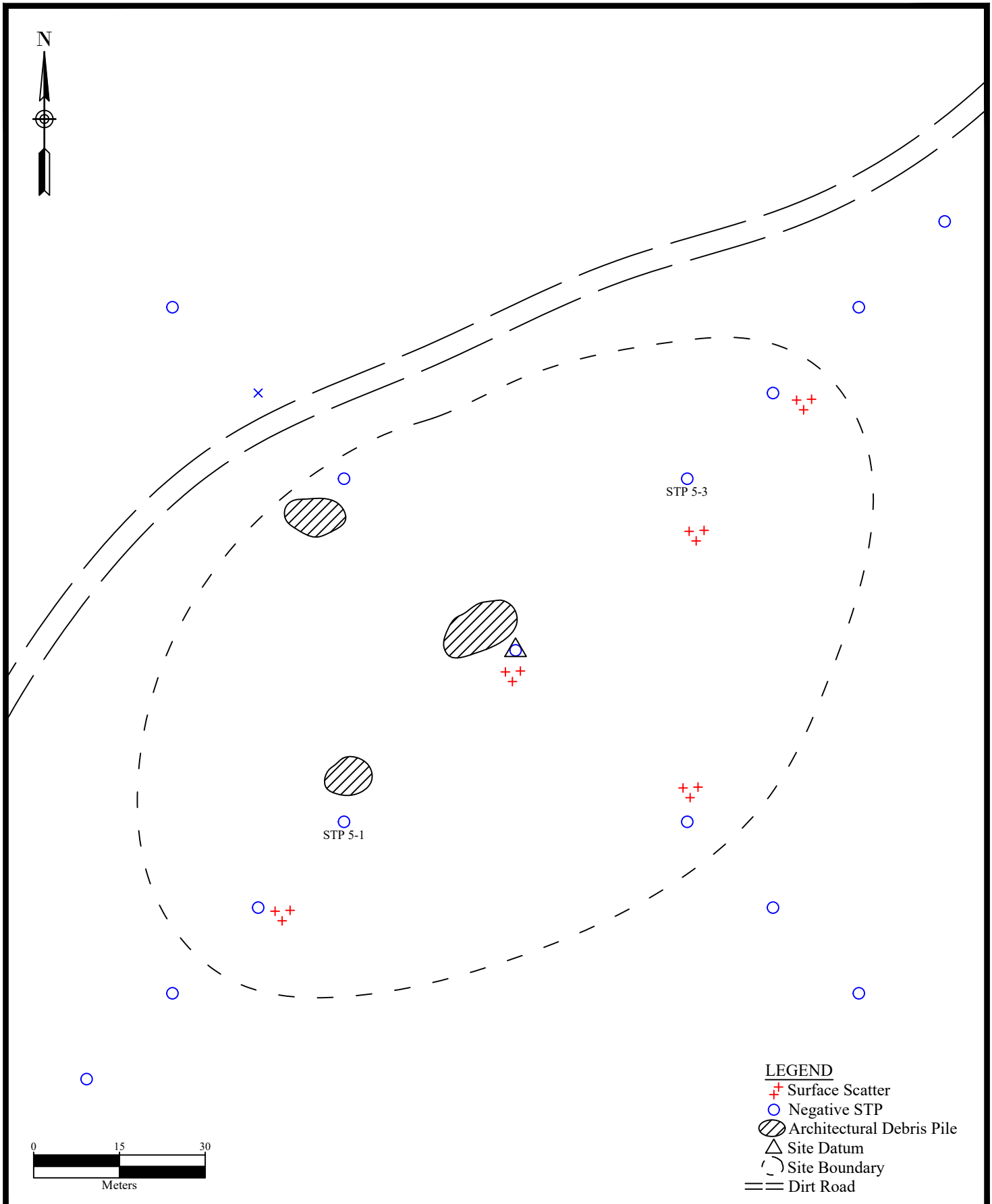
5.1.6 Site 38SP483

Site Number: 38SP483	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: House site	**Elevation:** 620 ft AMSL
Components: 20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E430264, N3865987 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Cecil clay loam
Site Dimensions: 90 m NE/SW x 60 NW/SE m	**Vegetation:** Wooded area
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 14/0

Site 38SP483 is a twentieth century house site located on a hilltop in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located along a dirt road in a wooded area, measures approximately 90 m northeast/southwest by 60 m northwest/southeast, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.27 and 5.28).

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; none of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.29). A total of 13 historic artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; the artifacts included nine pieces of plain/embossed whiteware, one piece of ironstone, one piece of alkaline glazed stoneware, one piece of gray glazed stoneware, and one piece of milk glass (Appendix A). The whiteware dates from 1815 to the present; the ironstone dates from 1840 to present; the alkaline glazed stoneware dates from 1800 to 1950. Two structures are depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1947 topographic map (Figure 3.6), but none of the other maps. In addition to the artifacts, three architectural debris piles containing brick and mortar were noted (Figure 5.30). Logging has taken place in this area and an old logging road cut through the site at one point, going over whatever the debris piles were.

Site 38SP483 is a twentieth century house site located on a hilltop in the southeastern portion of the project area. There is no intact soil stratigraphy remaining at the site and the architectural features of what was once here are indiscernible. Artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and represent a single historic function group 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 38SP483 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Site Map - 38SP483

Cultural Resources Survey
River Bend Quarry Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

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Figure 5.28. Overview of site 38SP0483, facing south.

Figure 5.29. Typical shovel test profile at site 38SP483.

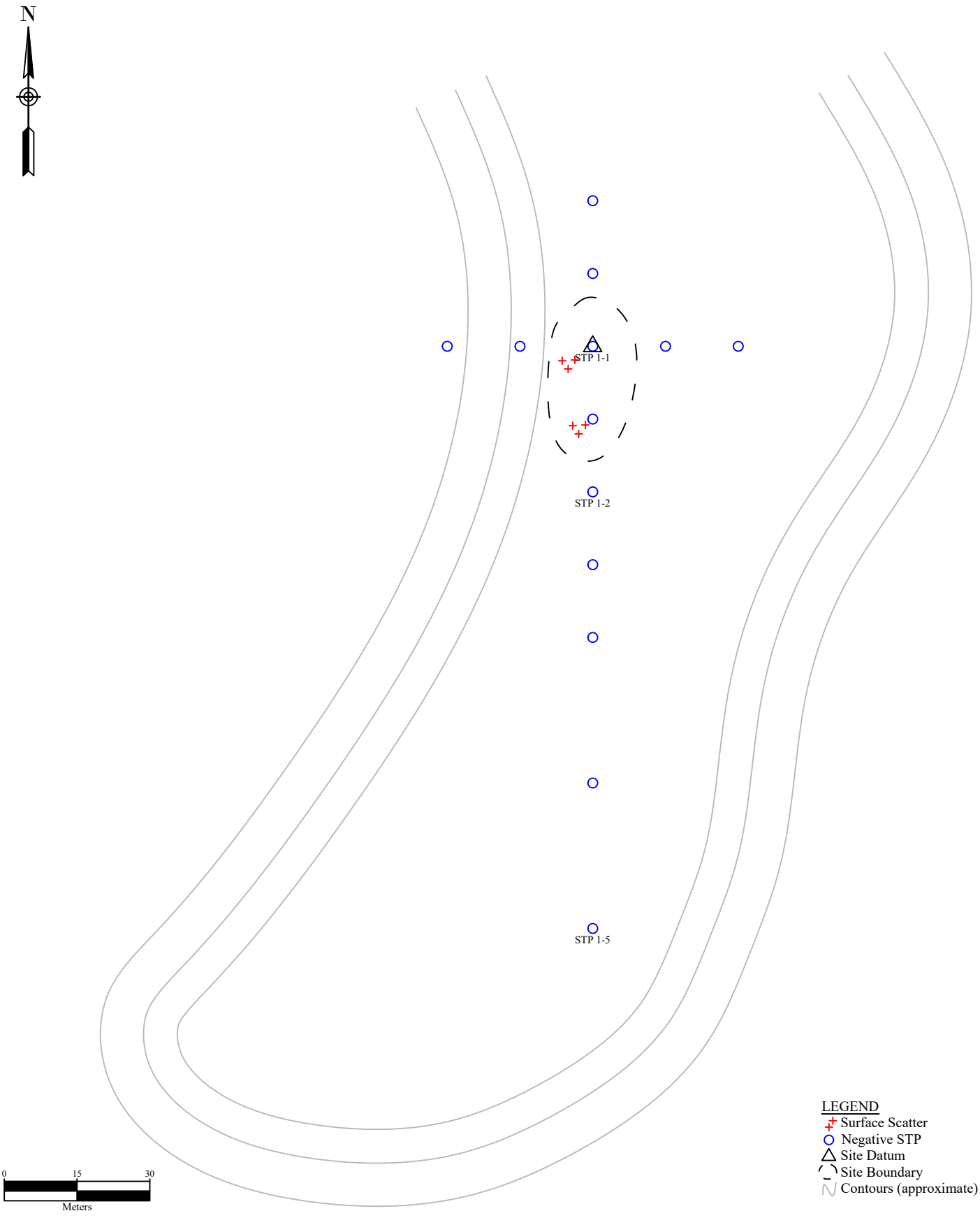
Figure 5.30. Brick and stone piles at site 38SP483, facing north.

5.1.7 Site 38SP484

Site Number: 38SP484	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: House site	**Elevation:** 600 ft AMSL
Components: 20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E429893, N3865360 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 20 m N/S x 15 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Wooded area
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 10/0

Site 38SP484 is a twentieth century house site located on a hilltop in the southern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is in a wooded area above the Pacolet River, measures approximately 20 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).

Ten shovel tests were excavated at the site; none of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.33). A total of eight historic artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; the artifacts included six pieces of plain/embossed whiteware, one piece of clear glass, and one piece of milk glass (Appendix A). The whiteware dates from 1815 to the present and one structure is depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1947 topographic map (Figure 3.6), but none of the other maps. There was no evidence of a structure or architectural features at this location.



Site Map - 38SP0484

Cultural Resources Survey
River Bend Quarry Site
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
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Figure 5.32. Overview of site 38SP0484, facing south.

Figure 5.33. Typical shovel test profile at site 38SP0484.

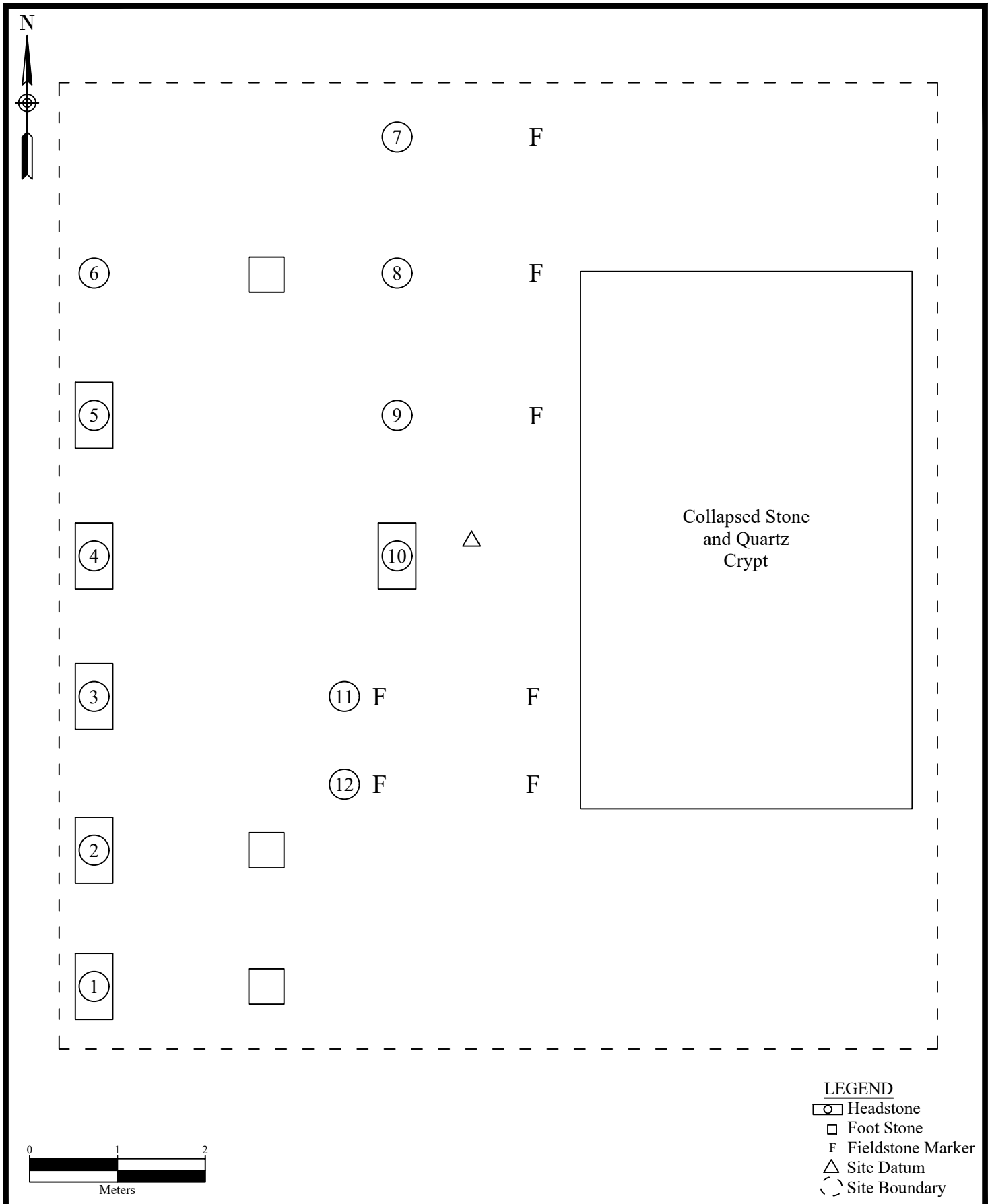
Site 38SP484 is a twentieth century house site located on a hilltop in the southern portion of the project area. There is no evidence of a structure in the vicinity of the site, the artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, and represent a single historic function group. Based on the information 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 38SP484 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.8 Site 38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716

Site Number: 38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lee Cemetery	**Elevation:** 660 ft AMSL
Components: 19th/20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E429984, N3865875 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Pacolet clay loam
Site Dimensions: 15 m N/S x 15 E/W m	**Vegetation:** Wooded area

The Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), which is approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west, is located within the southern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The cemetery contains 12 individual marked burials, although not all of these have carved or legible stones associated with them, as well as the remains of a stone and quartz crypt; the burials within the cemetery are oriented west-east (Figures 5.34–5.48). The oldest marked legible grave marker in the Lee Cemetery belongs to J. Ibaline (Jemima Ebaline) Lee (1852–1863), who was the daughter of Matthew C. and Elizabeth (Easterwood) Lee (Figure 5.39). The remaining legible grave markers date from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century and include members of the extended Lee family, with the most recent carved stone belonging to Robert Lester Kirby (1869–1913), who married Nancy Elizabeth "Betty" Lee, daughter of John M. Lee (1824–1880), who also has a marked grave in the cemetery (Figures 5.40 and 5.43). Two burials have either broken or missing headstones but retain footstones with initials. A BK footstone is located adjacent to the grave of Robert Lester Kirby and likely belongs to his wife, "Betty" Lee Kirby (1867–1907); the two burials to the north of the BK footstone, located between the footstone and the grave of John M. Lee, belong to Anna Lee (1861–1864) and Louisa Lee (1859–1863), who were sisters of "Betty" Lee Kirby (Figures 5.41 and 5.42). A CL footstone is located to the north of John M. Lee's burial and likely belongs to his wife, Cassandra Lee (1831–1809) (Figure 5.46). The remaining burials, which are marked with fieldstones but no carved stones, flank the burial of J. Ibaline Lee and may be graves of her siblings (Figures 5.44 and 5.45); her parents, Matthew C. and Elizabeth Lee had at least 16 children, of whom at least five died before reaching adulthood (United States Census Bureau 1860, 1870, 1880). The broken crypt may also belong to members of the Lee family (Figures 5.47 and 5.48); although their identities are unknown, James Lee (1799–1861) and Susannah McBee Lee (1792-1863), parents of John M. and Matthew C. Lee, may be interred there, as the locations of their burials are currently unrecorded.

Based on census records, the Lee family was a modest farming family who lived in Spartanburg County during the mid- to late nineteenth century. In 1850, James and Ann Lee were living on a farm of unknown value; by 1860, their farm was valued at approximately $10,000 and their personal estate property was worth approximately $8,700. Also in 1860, there were two James Lee's identified in Spartanburg County as owning enslaved persons; it is unknown which corresponds to this James Lee, but one enslaved nine individuals and the other enslaved one individual (United States Census Bureau 1860). In 1860, John M. and Cassandra Lee were living on their own farm, near Pacolet Depot's post office, with their daughter Louisa; their personal estate was valued at approximately



	Site Map - Lee Cemetery (38SP0485/SHPO Site No 1716)	SCALE: As Shown	FIGURE NO. 5.34
	Cultural Resources Survey River Bend Quarry Site Spartanburg County, South Carolina	DATE: 01/10/2023 PROJECT NUMBER 22610504	

Figure 5.35. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716) overview, facing north.

Figure 5.36. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716) overview, facing southwest.

Figure 5.37. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716) overview, facing west.

Figure 5.38. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716) overview, facing northwest.

Figure 5.39. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716, headstone, facing west.

Figure 5.40. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), headstone, facing west.

Figure 5.41. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), headstone, facing west.

Figure 5.42. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), headstone, facing west.

Figure 5.43. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), grave markers, facing southwest.

Figure 5.44. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716,) fieldstone markers, facing north.

Figure 5.45. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), fieldstone markers, facing north.

Figure 5.46. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), foot stone marker, facing west.

Figure 5.47. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), collapsed crypt, facing east.

Figure 5.48. Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716), collapsed crypt, facing southwest.

$375 (United States Census Bureau 1860). By 1870, the farm of John M. and Cassandra Lee was valued at $1,000 and their household included a son and two daughters, as well as two teenaged black males, who were likely farm laborers (United States Census Bureau 1870). In the 1880 census, John M. Lee was noted as suffering from "Dropsy", although he was still identified as a farmer; the three children in the family were identified as working on the farm, not "at home" or "at school" like most of the children in adjacent households, indicating that the family may have been struggling to get the required farm work done (United States Census Bureau 1880). By 1900, Elizabeth (Betty) Lee had married Robert L. Kirby and they were living on a rented farm property; her mother, Cassandra Lee, who was widowed, lived nearby on a farm that she owned (United States Census Bureau 1900). By 1910, the Kirbys owned the property on which they lived and farmed, potentially inheriting land or purchasing land from Cassandra Lee, who had died in 1909 (United States Census Bureau 1910). Matthew C. Lee and his family also lived in the Pacolet area of Spartanburg County during the late nineteenth century and identified his occupation as farming (United States Census Bureau 1860, 1870, 1880).

The Lee Cemetery (38SP0485/SHPO Site Number 1716) is an example of a rural family cemetery. Research into rural cemeteries throughout the south has created a broad definition of a Southern folk cemetery, which was usually a smaller cemetery located close to a homestead, containing burials of one or two related families (Clauser 1994). "The…folk cemetery is a distinctive type of burial ground widely dispersed across the south…characterized by hilltop locations, scraped ground, mounded graves, east-west grave orientation, creative decorations expressing the art of making do preferred species of vegetation, the use of graveshelters, and cults of piety" (Jeane 1989:108). Coffin indicated that "in the country, private family burying places, usually atop a hill in rocky ground unfit for cultivation, appeared on almost every farm (1976:125). In North Carolina examples, Clauser defined the layout of such cemeteries as "ordered chaos"; although most examples of this type of cemetery have a rectangular form, with graves oriented west-east, in discernable rows, there is much variation among different examples (1994). In transitional period folk cemeteries, which generally span the mid- to late nineteenth centuries, burial arrangements became more formal, with family plots and groupings being defined, and mass-produced grave markers came into usage, although native materials and rustic stones continued to be used. The Lee Cemetery fits into these broad pattern markers. Additionally, like many Southern folk cemeteries, the Lee Cemetery was abandoned as later generations of the family moved away from the land (Clauser 1994).

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 Lee Cemetery are multiple members of the extended Lee family, who were farmers who lived on and farmed property in the area, none of whom are of transcendent importance. The cemetery dates from the mid-nineteenth through the early-twentieth century, as do many other rural family cemeteries in the area, and it does not have an association with a specific historic event. The Lee Cemetery has no distinctive design features, nor does it contain gravestones that unique or of artistic value. Therefore, it does not meet the conditions of Criteria Consideration D and S&ME recommends the Lee Cemetery as ineligible for the NRHP.

Cemeteries are protected by state law. S&ME recommends that the cemetery be avoided during construction activities, with the boundary of the cemetery and a 100 feet buffer surrounding the cemetery marked on project plans and in the field with orange fencing. Ground disturbance within the 100 feet buffer area should be avoided; if this cannot be avoided, then an archaeologist should be on site to monitor ground disturbing activities within the 100 feet buffer area.

5.1.9 Site 38SP486

Site Number: 38SP486	**NRHP Recommendation**: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic artifact scatter	**Elevation:** 600 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified; 20th century	**Landform:** Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E429733, N3865813 (NAD 83)	**Soil Type**: Pacolet sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 45 m E/W x 45 N/S m	**Vegetation:** Wooded area
Artifact Depth: Surface	**No. of STPs/Positive STPs:** 13/0

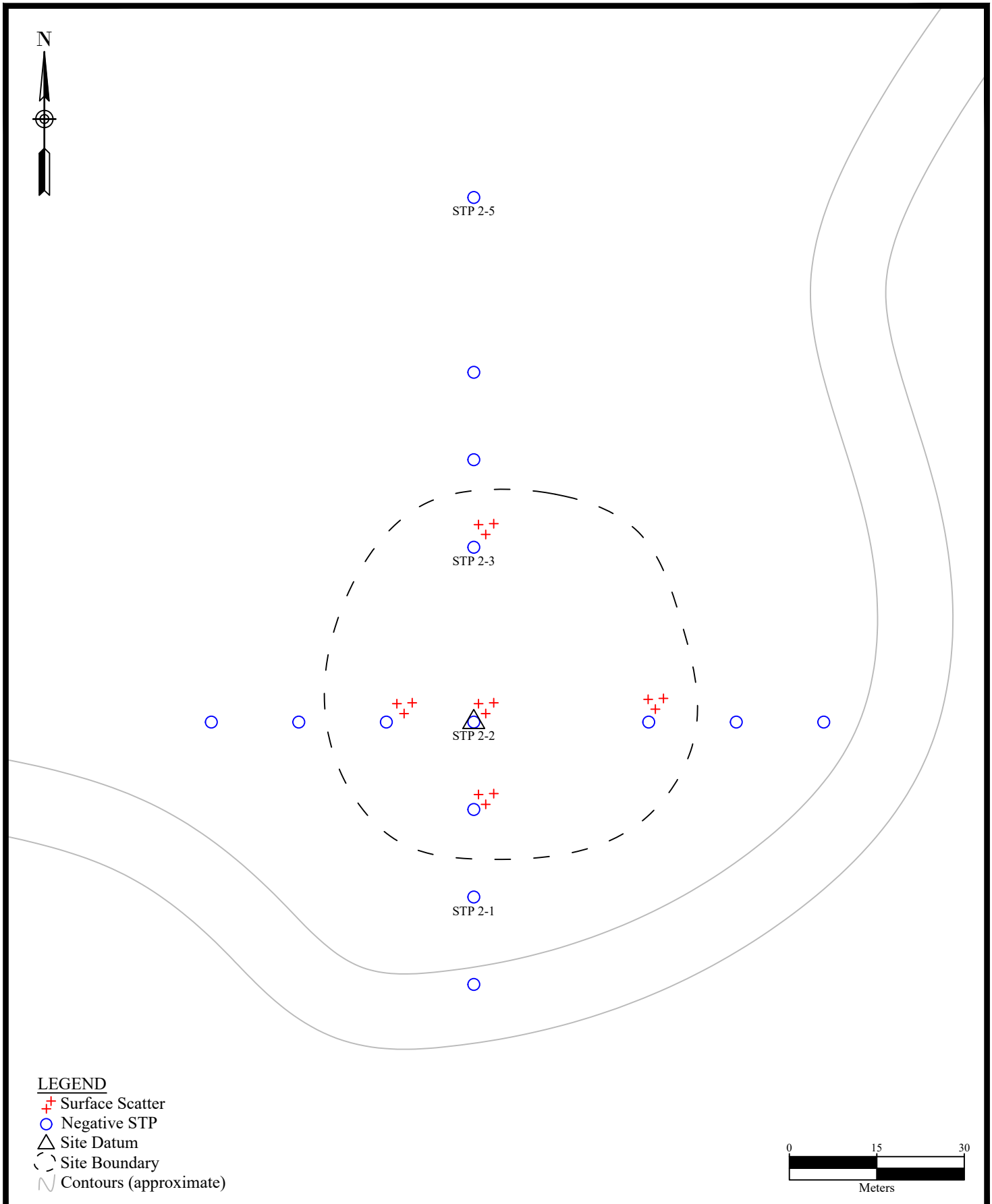
Site 38SP486 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century artifact scatter located on a hilltop in the southern portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is in a wooded area, measures approximately 45 m north/south by 45 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.49 and 5.50).

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; none of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. A typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.51). A total of 20 artifacts (15 prehistoric and five historic) were recovered from the surface of the site. The prehistoric artifacts included one quartz Yadkin projectile point, three utilized flakes (two quartz and one rhyolite), one piece of soapstone, and 10 pieces of lithic debitage (nine quartz, one rhyolite); the historic artifacts consisted of one piece of salt glazed stoneware and four pieces of milk glass (Appendix A). The Yadkin projectile point dates to the Middle Woodland.

Site 38SP486 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century artifact scatter located on a hilltop in the southern portion of the project area. Although there is a variety of artifact types, they were collected from the surface of the site in an area that has no intact soil stratigraphy. 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 prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38SP486 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2 Isolated Finds

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) consists of one piece of plain whiteware and one piece of alkaline glazed stoneware recovered from the surface of a dirt road in a wooded area at UTM coordinates E430060, N3865838 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil. Ten shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in four cardinal directions from the surface find. 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 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.



	Site Map - 38SP0486	SCALE: As Shown	FIGURE NO. **5.49**
	Cultural Resources Survey River Bend Quarry Site Spartanburg County, South Carolina	DATE: 01/10/2023 PROJECT NUMBER 22610504	

Figure 5.50. Overview of site 38SP0486, facing north.

Figure 5.51. Typical shovel test profile at site 38SP0486.

Isolated Find 2 (IF-2) consists of one piece of plain whiteware found on the surface in a dirt road in a wooded area at UTM coordinates E430180, N3865937 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil. Ten shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in four cardinal directions from the surface find. 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 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-2 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 3 (IF-3) consists of two pieces of plain whiteware found on the surface in a dirt road in a wooded area at UTM coordinates E430327, N3866178 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. Ten shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in four cardinal directions from the surface find. 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 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-3 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.3 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 0.5-mile search radius were driven and existing resources greater than 50 years old were photographed. There are no previously recorded historic structures within the search radius; 13 new aboveground resources (SHPO Site Numbers 0307 and 1717 through 1728), were identified during the survey (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The resources are discussed in greater detail below.

5.3.1 281 Neal Road (SHPO Site Number 1717)

SHPO Site Number 1717 is located at 281 Neal Road, adjacent to the western portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1950, one-story wood frame residence, with a rectangular footprint and a side-gabled roof (Figures 5.52 and 5.53). The front façade is roughly five bays wide, with a three-bay, front-gabled, projecting porch, which is supported by wood columns, centered in the front elevation. The roof material throughout is asphalt shingles. The structure is set back from the public right-of-way and is screened by fencing and vegetation, making details difficult to distinguish; however, it appears to have fiberboard siding and a concrete block foundation. SHPO Site Number 1717 is a mid-twentieth century residence that has no known historic associations. The site retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship; it represents a typical residential form for the period of construction with little distinguishing detail. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Site Number 1717 is ineligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.52. SHPO Site Number 1717, facing west.

Figure 5.53. SHPO Site Number 1717, facing southwest.

5.3.2 231 Neal Road (SHPO Site Number 1718)

SHPO Site Number 1718 is located at 231 Neal Road, adjacent to the western portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a circa 1975, one-story, wood frame residence with a side gabled roof, which is covered in asphalt shingles; there is a single chimney off-center to the east on the building (Figures 5.54 and 5.55). The building's footprint is rectangular, with a carport and recessed porch within the building envelope. The front elevation is four bays wide, with the house's entrance centered on the façade; two bays, the door and a paired one-over-one, metal sash window, are recessed slightly beneath the main roofline, which is supported by metal columns. On the east elevation of the house there is an attached carport that is covered by an extension of the main gable roof. The two bays to the west of the entrance each contain a single one-over-one, double hung, metal sash window. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer with a continuous brick foundation. SHPO Site Number 1718 has integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and workmanship, although it has lost some historic materials through replacement windows. The house is a common mid-century ranch form and has no known historic associations. For these reasons, it is S&ME's recommendation that SHPO Site Number 1718 is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.3.3 150 Neal Road (SHPO Site Number 1719)

SHPO Site Number 1719 is located at 150 Neal Road, adjacent to the western portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a circa 1970, one-story, wood frame residence, with a rectangular footprint and a cross-gabled roofline (Figures 5.56–5.58). The front elevation is four bays wide, with the west two bays, which are single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows set into arched openings, located in the front-gabled section. To the east, on the side-gabled section, is a recessed, two bay porch that is created by an overhang of the main roofline, which is supported by decorative cast iron columns; the off-center entry door and paired one-over- one, vinyl sash windows are located beneath the porch roof. The roof of the house is covered with asphalt shingles and a single, exterior brick chimney centered on the south elevation. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer with a continuous brick foundation. SHPO Site Number 1719 retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and design, but although it retains original detailing, such as the cast iron decorative porch supports, other materials and workmanship have been altered through replacement windows. The house has no known historic associations and is an example of a common mid-century architecture form. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Site Number 1719 is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.3.4 705 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 1720)

SHPO Site Number 1720 is located at 705 Hammett Grove Road, located adjacent to the eastern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1930, one-story, wood frame residence with a front-gabled roof (Figures 5.59 and 5.60). The house is three bays wide, with an off-center entry door located beneath a corrugated aluminum awning. The bay to the north of the entrance is a single four-over-four, double hung, wood sash window; the bay to the south of the entrance is a double-width picture window. The exterior of the building is clad in aluminum siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. SHPO Site Number 1720 retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but it is in disrepair and has lost its integrity of design, through the removal of a porch that was likely originally on the front elevation and a chimney that would have been present on a structure of this age, as well as integrity of materials and workmanship. It has no known historic association. For these reasons, it is S&ME's recommendation that SHPO Site Number 1720 is not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.54. SHPO Site Number 1718, facing southeast.

Figure 5.55. SHPO Site Number 1718, facing south.

Figure 5.56. SHPO Site Number 1719, facing northeast.

Figure 5.57. SHPO Site Number 1719, facing north.

Figure 5.58. SHPO Site Number 1719, facing northwest.

Figure 5.59. SHPO Site Number 1720, facing southeast.

Figure 5.60. SHPO Site Number 1720, facing east.

5.3.5 690 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 1721)

SHPO Site Number 1721 is located at 690 Hammett Grove Road, north of the main portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1970, one-story, wood frame residence with a side-gabled roofline (Figures 5.61–5.63). The house has a rectangular footprint and a four-bay front elevation. The off-center entry door and triple two-over-two, double hung, metal sash windows are located beneath a projecting gabled porch, which is supported by vinyl posts that mimic turned wood. To the south of the porch there are two smaller paired two-over-two, double hung, metal sash windows; small windows such as these generally denote private interior spaces, such as bedrooms, in residences from this period. The south elevation of the house is two bays deep, with a single two-over-two, double hung, metal sash window in each bay. On the north elevation, a garage with a double-width door has been attached, along with a secondary modern entry door; this portion of the house was originally an open carport that has been enclosed, as the roofline appears to match the original roof and the north elevation reveals the original rear wall of the carport. The main portion of the structure is clad with brick veneer, while the enclosed garage is covered with vinyl siding. The roof of the house is covered with asphalt shingles and there is an interior brick chimney visible above the roof ridge. The foundation is continuous brick with evenly space vents for a crawl space. SHPO Site Number 1721 is an example of a common mid-century Ranch form that retains its location, setting, and feeling. However, due to alterations, including the enclosure of the carport to create a garage, the addition of vinyl siding, and the likely replacement of the porch supports, it has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The house has no known historic associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Site Number 1721 is ineligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.61. SHPO Site Number 1721, facing northwest.

Figure 5.62. SHPO Site Number 1721, facing west.

Figure 5.63. SHPO Site Number 1721 facing southwest.

5.3.6 670 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 1722)

SHPO Site Number 1722 is located at 670 Hammett Grove Road, north of the main portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1955, one-story, wood frame residence with a cross-gabled roofline, which has undergone significant modern alteration (Figures 5.64–5.66). The building has a square footprint, with a main side-gabled roof; a three bay, gabled porch structure, which is mostly enclosed, dominates the front elevation. The porch has a central entry door that leads to an interior doorway, which is flanked by paired windows on either side. The main section of the house is covered with brick veneer. To the south of the porch is an addition, which is sheathed in vertical metal siding and has single one-over-one and four-over four, vinyl sash windows; this portion of the house was originally an open carport which was enclosed post 2016 (Figure 5.67). The roof of the house is covered with asphalt shingles and there is an interior brick end chimney visible above the roofline. SHPO Site Number 1722 retains its integrity of location and setting, but has lost its design, materials, workmanship, and feeling through the modern alterations that have enlarged the house, enclosed the carport, and altered the front porch structure. It has no known historical associations. Therefore, it is S&ME's recommendation that SHPO Site Number 1722 not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.64. SHPO Site Number 1722 facing northwest.

Figure 5.65. SHPO Site Number 1722, facing west.

Figure 5.66. SHPO Site Number 1722, facing southwest.

Figure 5.67. SHPO Site Number 1722, before alterations (Spartanburg County Tax Assessor 2016).

5.3.7 Hammett Grove Baptist Church, 651 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 1723)

Hammett Grove Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1723) is located at 651 Hammett Grove Road, adjacent to the northeastern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1955, one-story church building that rests on a raised concrete masonry unit foundation that creates a basement level that is visible on portions of the sloped lot (Figures 5.68–5.70). The building has a rectangular footprint, with a front gabled roof. It is three bays wide, with a half-height, projecting front-gabled vestibule that has been enclosed on the sides and leads to the entry door, which is a double wood door with a six-pane transom. The vestibule and entry door are accessed by a concrete masonry unit staircase, which has a doorway in its north side to access the area beneath it, and an adjacent handicap accessible ramp. Flanking the entry is a single six-over-six, double hung, wood sash windows on either side. On the raised basement level, there is a single visible six-over-six, double hung, wood sash window. The north and south elevations of the building have four evenly spaced bays, each with a single six-over-six, double hung, wood sash window in each of the bays on the main level; corresponding bays, each with a six-over-six, double hung, wood sash window, are also located on the basement level, although the easternmost bay on the north elevation contains a secondary entry door. At the rear of the structure, there is a small, gabled addition, which is stepped back from the side walls of the main building. The exterior of the building is clad in composite fiberboard shingles on the main level, with concrete masonry units visible on the foundation level; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Adjacent to the Hammett Grove Baptist Church, to the south, is a cemetery (SHPO Site Number 1723.01), with mostly mass-produced monuments that appear to date to the mid- to late-twentieth century (Figures 5.71–5.73). Available records indicate that there are approximately 130 graves in the cemetery, which are oriented roughly east-west. The Hammett Grove Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1723), retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, as well as most of its original materials and workmanship. However, its design has been altered by the enclosure of the vestibule and the rear addition; it has no known historical associations. The Hammett Grove Baptist Church is an example of a basic mid-twentieth century church form, with little in the way of significant architectural features or detailing. Therefore, it is S&ME's recommendation that the Hammett Grove Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1723), is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.3.8 650 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 1724)

SHPO Site Number 1724 located at 650 Hammett Grove Road, north of the main portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The structure is a circa 1960, one-and-one-half-story, wood frame, side-gabled residence with additions to the north and south elevations (Figures 5.74–5.76). The house has a roughly rectangular footprint with the original central portion comprised of three bays, which are located beneath a three-bay, front-gabled porch that is supported by vinyl posts that mimic turned wood. The off-center entry door is flanked by a paired six-over-six, double hung, vinyl sash window to the north and a single, tall, nine-over-nine, double hung, vinyl sash window to the south. On the north elevation of the original house there is a one bay, side-gabled addition that rests on a visible concrete masonry unit foundation. The addition has a single nine-over-nine, double hung, vinyl sash window and one dormer, with a single four-over-four, vinyl sash window. On the south elevation there is a garage addition, also with a single dormer with a four-over-four, vinyl sash window. The exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is composition shingles; there is a single brick chimney at the junction of the north wall of the original structure and the addition. SHPO Site Number 1724 is a mid-twentieth century residential structure that has been significantly altered with multiple additions, modern siding, and modern windows, which have compromised its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The house has no known historic associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Site Number 1724 is not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.68. Hammett Grove Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1723), facing southeast.

Figure 5.69. Hammett Grove Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 17243, facing east.

Figure 5.70. Hammett Grove Baptist Church (SHPO Site Number 1723), facing northeast.

Figure 5.71. Hammett Grove Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 1723.01), facing northeast.

Figure 5.72. Hammett Grove Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 1723.01), facing northeast.

Figure 5.73. Hammett Grove Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 1723.01), facing southeast.

Figure 5.74. SHPO Site Number 1724, facing northwest.

Figure 5.75. SHPO Site Number 1724, facing west.

Figure 5.76. SHPO Site Number 1724, facing southwest.

5.3.9 647 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 1725)

SHPO Site Number 1725 is located at 647 Hammett Grove Road and is adjacent to the eastern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1960 one-story, concrete masonry unit structure (Figures 5.77 and 5.78). Although the structure now appears to be used for storage, it may have served as both a residence and a commercial building in the past. It has a rectangular footprint, with a side-gabled roof; a shed-roofed porch, supported by wood columns and simple wood brackets, runs the full-width of the front elevation. The structure is three bays wide, which are spaced unevenly, with an entry door at the northernmost bay and two single one-over-one, double hung, wood sash windows to the south. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. SHPO Site Number 1725 is a basic mid-twentieth century commercial form that has no known historic associations. Its current poor condition and changes in its usage over time have resulted in loss of its integrity of feeling, material, and workmanship, although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and design. Based on its lack of distinct architectural detailing or significant historical association, S&ME recommends that SHPO Site Number 1725 is not eligible for the NRHP.

5.3.10 643 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 1726)

SHPO Site Number 1726 is located at 643 Hammett Grove Road, adjacent to the eastern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a one-story residence, with a simple ranch form that has a rectangular footprint and hipped roof; the house dates to circa 1960 (Figure 5.79–5.81). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center entry door and a tripartite picture window recessed slightly beneath the main roofline, creating a stoop-style porch; south of the entry door is a single and a paired one-over-one, double hung, vinyl sash window. The south elevation of the house has two single one-over-one, double hung, vinyl sash

Figure 5.77. SHPO Site Number 1725, facing southeast.

Figure 5.78. SHPO Site Number 1725, facing southeast.

Figure 5.79. SHPO Site Number 1726, facing southeast.

Figure 5.80. SHPO Site Number 1726, facing east.

Figure 5.81. SHPO Site Number 1726, facing northeast.

windows. On the north elevation, a carport is contained beneath the main roofline, which is supported by a knee wall and wood columns. The exterior of the building is clad in brick veneer extending to a continuous foundation and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. SHPO Site Number 1726 is a common form of mid-twentieth century residential architecture and it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and design but has lost integrity of materials and workmanship because of modern replacements of roofing material and windows. The house has no known historical associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends that SHPO Site Number 1726 is ineligible for the NRHP.

5.3.11 161 Lyda Road (SHPO Site Number 1727)

SHPO Site Number 1727 is located at 161 Lydia Road, north of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1972 one-story, side-gabled, ranch residence with a rectangular form and brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.82). The building is four bays wide, but it is set back from the public right-of-way and is obscured by fencing and vegetation, making details difficult to determine. SHPO Site Number 1727 is a common form of mid-twentieth century residence and it does not appear to have significant distinguishing characteristics or details, nor does it have known historical associations. Therefore. S&ME recommends that SHPO Site Number 1727 is not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.82. SHPO Site Number 1727, facing west.

5.3.12 450 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 1728)

SHPO Site Number 1728 is located at 450 Hammett Grove Road, north of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1965, one-story, Stylized Ranch style residence, of wood frame construction with a brick veneer exterior (Figures 5.83–5.85). The house has a rectangular footprint and a side-gabled roofline; it is divided into two main sections, with an attached carport on the north elevation. The north section, adjacent to the carport, is slightly taller than the adjacent section and its roof projects slightly on the front elevation, creating a two-bay, shed-roofed porch that is supported by simple round posts. Beneath the porch roof are an entry door and a triple two-over-two, double hung, metal sash window. On the south section, there are two paired two-over-two, double hung, metal sash windows. The south elevation of the house has two single two-over-two, metal sash windows and an attic vent. The carport on the north elevation has a rear wall, which contains a storage room, and the roof is supported by wood columns and a knee wall. The roof of the house is covered with asphalt shingles and the foundation is continuous brick, with vents that indicate a crawl space. Although SHPO Site Number 1728 is a good example of a Stylized Ranch residence from the early 1970s, it is a relatively common form and design of house for this time period, and it does not display unique characteristics or have significant historic associations. The house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, but does not possess particular architectural significance. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Number 1728 as ineligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.83. SHPO Site Number 1728, facing northwest.

Figure 5.84. SHPO Site Number 1728, facing west.

Figure 5.85. SHPO Site Number 1727, facing southwest.

5.3.13 1244 Hammett Grove Road (SHPO Site Number 0307)

SHPO Site Number 0307 is located at 1244 Hammett Grove Road and is southeast of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1955 one-story, residence, with a basic vernacular form, that is of concrete masonry unit construction. The house, with is oriented with its front elevation away from the road, has a rectangular footprint, with a front-gabled roofline and a projecting gabled porch that is supported by wood posts (Figures 5.86 and 5.87). The building is three bays wide, with the entrance centered on the façade, flanked by windows in the adjacent bays. The north elevation has two window bays, which appear to have been covered. The exterior of the house is composition siding material, and the roof is rolled metal. To the south of the house is a modern barn-style storage building. SHPO Site Number 0307 retains integrity of location, setting, and design but has lost integrity of feeling, materials, and workmanship due to the deterioration of the building and alterations to siding and windows. The structure has no known historic association. Therefore, S&ME recommends SHPO Site Number 0307 as not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.86. SHPO Site Number 0307, facing southwest.

Figure 5.87. SHPO Site Number 0307, facing south.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Synergy Materials, LLC, S&ME has completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the proposed approximately 802.3-acre project area associated with the River Bend Quarry Site in Spartanburg County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along the Pacolet River, approximately 1.2 miles northwest of Pacolet Mills, and nine miles east of Spartanburg, 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. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 22610504, dated September 29, 2022.

The direct APE for the project was the footprint of the project area and the indirect APE for the project included a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from December 8 through 16, 2022. This work included the excavation of 181 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of the project APE.

Background research indicated that there were seven previously recorded archaeological sites (38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, 38SP0056, and 38SP0066 through 38SP0068) within the project area and no previously recorded structures. As a result of the investigations, five of the previously recorded sites were revisited (38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, 38SP0056, and 38SP0066), three new archaeological sites (38SP483, 38SP484, and 38SP486), one new cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716, Lee Cemetery), three isolated finds (IF1 through IF 3), and 13 aboveground resources (SHPO Site Numbers 0307 and 1717 through 1728) were identified and recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Previously recorded archaeological sites 38SP0066 through 38SP0068, the newly recorded archaeological sites, the cemetery, and the above ground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion the NRHP.

Archaeological sites 38SP0020 and 38SP0052 are listed in the NRHP and are prehistoric soapstone quarry sites. Both sites were re-located, although in slightly different locations and sizes than they were initially recorded. The sites remain in good condition and avoidance or mitigation of the two sites is recommended. Archaeological sites 38SP0014 and 38SP0056 are also soapstone quarry sites, these two sites were recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and avoidance or mitigation of the two sites is recommended. The current survey re-located the two sites and found them in good condition, avoidance or additional work at the two sites is recommended. Although the Lee Cemetery (38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716) is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, cemeteries are protected from disturbance by state law. It is recommended that the cemetery be avoided and a 100-ft buffer be placed around the cemetery and no parking of vehicles or staging of materials be done within that buffer.

Based on the current site plan (Figures 1.3 through 1.5), archaeological sites 38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, and 38SP485/SHPO Site Number 1716/1716 are being avoided by project activities and buffers have been placed around each of the archaeological sites, and the project will have no effect on archaeological site 38SP0066. Based on the results of the survey, the remainder of the project APE is considered low probability for containing additional cultural resources and no additional cultural resource work should be necessary in those areas.

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8.0 Appendix A – Artifact Catalog

Appendix A - River Bend Quarry Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38SP0014	1.01	STP 12-1	Surface	1	15.8	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			1	
38SP0066	1.01	STP 19-2	Surface	1	38.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Stoneware	Blue Slip		Body			Glazed Interior
38SP0066	1.02	STP 19-2	Surface	2	3.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear					
38SP0066	1.03	STP 19-2	Surface	1	1.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Green					
38SP0066	2.01	STP 19-3	Surface	2	22.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Stoneware			Body			
38SP0066	2.02	STP 19-3	Surface	1	69.1	Glass	Machine Molded	Jar	Clear		Base			Lettering "158-A" "Ball"
38SP0066	3.01	STP 19-3	0-15	1	6.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear					
38SP0483	1.01	STP 5-1+15SW	Surface	1	110.6	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Glaze			Base			Gray glaze
38SP0483	2.01	STP 5-2	Surface	1	2.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Embossed		Rim			1815-Present, Dots along rim
38SP0483	2.02	STP 5-2	Surface	1	1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38SP0483	2.03	STP 5-2	Surface	1	4.2	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Alkaline-glazed			Body			1800-1950
38SP0483	3.01	STP 5-2+15SE	Surface	2	3.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38SP0483	3.02	STP 5-2+15SE	Surface	1	1.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38SP0483	4.01	STP 5-3	Surface	1	3.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38SP0483	4.02	STP 5-3	Surface	1	0.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38SP0483	4.03	STP 5-3	Surface	1	0.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Ironstone	Plain		Body			1840-Present
38SP0483	4.04	STP 5-3	Surface	1	0.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk					
38SP0483	5.01	STP 5-3+15NE	Surface	1	1.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Embossed		Rim			1815-Present, Dots along rim
38SP0483	5.02	STP 5-3+15NE	Surface	1	2.06	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Embossed		Handle			1815-Present
38SP0484	1.01	STP 1-1	Surface	1	1.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear					
38SP0484	1.02	STP 1-1	Surface	1	9.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Embossed		Rim			1815-Present; Scalloped Edge
38SP0484	1.03	STP 1-1	Surface	3	6.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38SP0484	1.04	STP 1-1	Surface	2	10.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base			1815-Present
38SP0484	2.01	STP 1-1+15N	Surface	1	3.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk					Molded
38SP0486	1.01	STP 2-2	Surface	1	24.1	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			1	
38SP0486	1.02	STP 2-2	Surface	3	5.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38SP0486	1.03	STP 2-2	Surface	1	1.0	Lithic	Vessel	Unid		Soapstone			3	
38SP0486	1.04	STP 2-2	Surface	1	4.1	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk					
38SP0486	2.01	STP 2-2+15S	Surface	1	1.3	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Yadkin	Quartz				Middle Woodland
38SP0486	2.02	STP 2-2+15S	Surface	1	1.2	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz			3	
38SP0486	2.03	STP 2-2+15S	Surface	1	0.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk					
38SP0486	3.01	STP 2-2+15W	Surface	1	1.0	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Rhyolite			3	
38SP0486	3.02	STP 2-2+15W	Surface	2	5.7	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			2	
38SP0486	3.03	STP 2-2+15W	Surface	1	4.5	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt-glazed						Brown Exterior/Unglazed Interior
38SP0486	4.01	STP 2-2+30E	Surface	1	16.3	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz			2	
38SP0486	4.02	STP 2-2+30E	Surface	1	0.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			3	
38SP0486	4.03	STP 2-2+30E	Surface	1	0.8	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite			3	
38SP0486	4.04	STP 2-2+30E	Surface	1	0.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk					
38SP0486	5.01	STP 2-3	Surface	1	3.7	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz			2	
38SP0486	5.02	STP 2-3	Surface	1	5.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz			2	
38SP0486	5.03	STP 2-3	Surface	1	7.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk		Base			
IF-1	1.01	STP 3-1	Surface	1	1.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
IF-1	1.02	STP 3-1	Surface	1	31.7	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Alkaline-glazed			Body			1800-1950
IF-2	1.01	STP 4-1	Surface	2	2.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base			1815-Present
IF-3	1.01	STP 6-1	Surface	2	21	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base			1815-Present

Artifact measurements in mm

9.0 Appendix B – SHPO Correspondence

EST. 1905
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

September 28, 2023

Kimberly Nagle
Principal Archaeologist
S&ME, Inc.
134 Suber Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210
KNagle@smeinc.com

Re: Pacolet Quarry Site, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Draft
Pacolet, Spartanburg County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 23-RL0300

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Thank you for your project correspondence which we received on August 29th, 2023 that you submitted regarding the Pacolet Quarry Site, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Draft. We have received a copy of the draft report *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Pacolet Quarry Site, Spartanburg County, South Carolina* as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the S&ME, Inc. pursuant to South Carolina Mining Act (SC Code Title 48, Chapter 20, Sections 10-310) and its implementing regulations found at Chapter 89-120(C)(4) of the SC Code of Regulations. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes including those with state recognition, local governments, or the public.

The SHPO concurs with the archaeological survey methodologies utilized in the *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Pacolet Quarry Site, Spartanburg County, South Carolina*. Systematic shovel testing of 76 shovel tests within the 802.3 acre project tract identified three new archaeological sites, 38SP0483, 38SP0484 and 38SP0486, revisited five previously recorded archaeological sites, 38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052, 38SP0056 and 39SP0066 and identified one new cemetery, 38SP0485/SHPO Site No. 1716/Lee Cemetery. The SHPO concurs that all three newly identified archaeological sites, 38SP0483, 38SP0484 and 38SP0486 and one previously recorded site, 38SP0066, are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Due significant stratigraphical disturbances and low density surficial artifact assemblages, our office concurs these sites would not be able to answer pertinent research questions concerning pre-contact occupations or 20th century residences within Spartanburg County or South Carolina as a whole. Our office concurs with the previous eligibility determinations for archaeological sites 38SP0020 and 38SP0052 which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and 38SP0014 and 38SP0056 which are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The SHPO concurs with the proposed 40 ft. archaeological buffers surrounding the 38SP0014, 38SP0020

and 38SP0052. Should development be proposed in the proximity of archaeological site 38SP0056 (north of Gillette Ct.) please provide our office development plans indicating the site's boundaries and its corresponding 40 ft. archaeological buffer. Should ground disturbing activities ever be proposed within the boundaries of any of these four sites (38SP0014, 38SP0020, 38SP0052 and 38SP0056), further consultation with our office will be required prior to the initiation of any ground disturbances. Our office concurs 38SP0485/SHPO Site No. 1716/Lee Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; however, our office still recommends preserving the cemetery through a 30-meter (~100 ft.) buffer. Please provide our office updated site development plans indicating the cemeteries' boundaries and its associated buffer. If ground disturbing activities are proposed within the cemeteries' boundaries or its corresponding buffer, then further consultation with our office must be conducted prior to the initiation of any ground disturbance. The architectural survey identified thirteen historic aboveground resources, SHPO Site Nos. 0307 & 1717-1728. Our office concurs that all thirteen above ground historic resources are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The SHPO has additional technical comments on the report that we ask to see addressed (please see attached). We will accept the report as final once these comments are addressed; there is no need to send a revised draft.

To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA.

Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area and architectural sites. Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements.

Please ensure that all Draft and Final survey deliverables (reports, survey forms and photographs, and GIS shapefiles) are sent to the SHPO at the same time using the same medium (e.g., DVD-RW, thumb drive, or FTP/file sharing site) to assist in project tracking. Files should be sent to rc@scdah.sc.gov. This new email address is only to be used for submitting survey deliverables. Contact your assigned reviewer directly for any questions or concerns.

We do request, however, that our Office be notified immediately if archaeological materials or human skeletal remains are encountered prior to or during construction on the project site. Archaeological materials consist of any items, fifty years old or older, which were made or used by man. These items include, but are not limited to, stone projectile points (arrowheads), ceramic sherds, brick scatters, worked wood, bone and stone, along with metal and glass objects.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 23-RL0300 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at 803-896-6181 or at RLarsen@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Robert P. Larsen III

Robert P. Larsen III, MSc., RPA

Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

Technical Comments

-Change “SHPO Survey Number” to “SHPO Site Number” throughout the report.

-Page i., bottom, 1716 is repeated twice.

-Page ii. Resource 38SP0485/SHPO Site No. 1716: While legal, our office would not concur with moving the cemetery as a recommendation. Please change the recommendation to avoidance and buffer.

-Please label Figure 1.3 and include a higher resolution copy of the site plan if possible.

-Page 92, 5.3.9, first sentence should read 647 Hammett Grove Road instead of 6473.

-The use of photo editing software is acceptable to achieve optimum image quality. Additional zoomed in photographs of properties only viewable from a distance is also acceptable. Examples of poor quality images include site numbers 0307, 1717, 1720, 1725, and 1727.

-Enter a Current Use on some of the survey forms.

-Sources of Information field on all survey forms: Enter the name of the Cultural Resource Survey report title, author, and date that is associated with the property recorded on the survey form. Survey Manual, Page 31.

-SHPO Site Numbers 1716 and 1723.01: Enter the date range for the earliest and most recent marked graves observed in the cemetery, or based on researched evidence. If the exact date is not known, a circa date may be entered. Survey Manual, Page 55.