



July 16, 2021

Mr. Jeremy Eddy, Project Manager
S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
Bureau of Land and Waste Management
Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

Re: Mine Permit Application I-002329
Luck Stone Corporation
Fairfield I-77 Development

Dear Mr. Eddy:

Attached is the Addendum Report, of the Cultural Resources Intensive Survey for the Fairfield I-77 Development, requested by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We hope this will answer any questions that were raised by the individuals that contacted SHPO. In addition to this report, we would like to offer some additional information to address these individual's concerns related to ground vibration from our site.

Based on the distance our extraction area is from the structure (.84 miles), we know that our blasting program will not affect the Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop structure. To allay any concerns, **Luck Stone would be willing to include the Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop structure in the pre-blast survey. Due to its National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) status, Luck Stone will also offer to provide 6 months of vibration monitoring. This would give a baseline of data for use in reviewing the residence and the surrounding environment.**

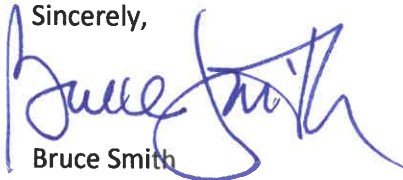
There was also a question, from some individuals, about the potential impact of vibration due to increased loaded rail and truck traffic to the structure at Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop. Luck Stone offers the following awareness to alleviate any concerns: In the event we utilize rail, shipments of product will be headed to the east, not the west, so no additional loaded rail car traffic is anticipated. A majority of the truck traffic (roughly 80%-90%) would be headed east as well. Our entrance road and rail spur are at least one-half mile east of the structure and do not utilize Barber Road, therefore no effects are anticipated.

Within the Addendum Report, S&ME has also responded to some questions, raised in a June 15, 2021 letter to DHEC, by the South Carolina Environmental Law Project (SCELP). These questions were related to access to the Old Homer Baptist Church cemetery and possible runoff through the cemetery. As detailed in the Addendum Report, the cemetery is uphill from our site, so no runoff is possible and the access to the cemetery is from Barber Road and through another parcel, it does not cross our project boundary or parcel lines.

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We hope the SHPO Addendum Report, and the information contained in this letter, has responded to all concerns raised. Please let us know if any additional information is required.

Sincerely,



Bruce Smith
Greenfield Project Manager



Addendum Report
Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Fairfield I-77 Development Site
Fairfield County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 210730
SHPO Project No. 21-EJ0118; Mine Permit P I-002329

PREPARED FOR:

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

PREPARED BY:

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

July 2021



Addendum Report
Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Fairfield I-77 Development Site
Fairfield County, South Carolina

Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:

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

S&ME Project No. 210730A
SHPO Project No. 21-EJ0118; Mine Permit P I-002329

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

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

Authors: Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini, M.A.

July 2021



Management Summary

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that we conducted in February 2021, for the proposed approximately 404.11-acre project area associated with the Fairfield I-77 Development Site in Fairfield County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is north of SC Highway 34, roughly 4.3 miles southeast of Winnsboro Mills and approximately 3.5 miles west of Ridgeway, South Carolina.

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed in February 2021 (Connell and Carpini 2021). As a result of the survey, four archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), one isolated find (IF-1), five aboveground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0108 through 0112), and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were identified. The archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), isolated find (IF-1), SHPO Survey Nos. (0108 through 0112), and Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Based on the probability models, approximately 222.6 acres were considered high probability for containing archaeological resources; however, based on the survey results the project area revealed a lack of intact archaeological deposits, a lack of intact soil deposits, deflated/eroded soils throughout the project area, areas containing slope over 15 percent, and a lack of significant material culture. For these reasons, S&ME recommended that the project area has a low potential for containing significant cultural resources and no additional cultural resource work should be needed for the project area as currently proposed. The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A).

During the public comment period for the mine permit, the Department of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC) published a public notice associated with the project. Comments from a few individuals were received expressing concern on a variety of topics, including additional archaeological resources that might have been missed during the reconnaissance survey and the effect of mining operations and truck traffic on the historical buildings and cemeteries in the area. The public comments were provided to SHPO for review and SHPO requested, in a letter dated May 28, 2021, that an intensive survey be conducted within the project area and that the effects of the mining operations on historic structures and properties in the vicinity of the mine be evaluated (Appendix A). S&ME was provided a copy of a letter dated June 15, 2021, from the South Carolina Environmental Law Project (SCELP). Concerns raised in that letter regarding cultural resources within and outside the project area were raised; these concerns are addressed in this report.

The goal of the February 2021 reconnaissance survey was to make recommendations on additional work for the project area if there was a likelihood that significant cultural resources would be present within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). A reconnaissance survey is defined as 'an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to generalize about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present' (Federal Register 48: 44739) and the February 2021 survey met these goals. Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey completed for the project area, S&ME felt it was unlikely that significant archaeological resources would be present within the project area and that no additional work was necessary. The SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A).

The current intensive survey was undertaken to address the public concerns associated with cultural resources and to address the request for additional work by the SHPO. This work was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 210730, dated January 29, 2021, and Change Order 2, dated June 2, 2021. During an intensive survey, it is highly likely that additional archaeological sites will be identified, since the number of shovel

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210730; SHPO Project No. 21-EJ0118



tests being excavated is significantly increased over the number excavated during a reconnaissance survey; this does not mean the reconnaissance survey was an inappropriate level of work. The indirect APE for the project area was defined as a 0.5-mile search radius, which is a typical APE for similar project types; the NRHP-listed Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (SHPO Survey Number 0038) was mapped just outside the 0.5-mile radius of the project area for the reconnaissance level survey and was, therefore, not included in the survey results. The Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop was identified in the public comments as being a property of concern and that historic property is addressed in this report.

Additionally, public comments identified the "Mount Harmah" cemetery as a property of concern, referencing the 1876 Elkins map; this resource was addressed in the reconnaissance report as the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (38FA670/ SHPO Survey Number 113) and is also addressed in this report. The cemetery is currently in a state of disrepair from decades of abandonment and deferred maintenance. The concern of runoff affecting the cemetery by obscuring grave sites and removing artifacts associated with the church that sat on the property, as well as accessibility to the cemetery, were raised in the SCELPL letter. In terms of accessibility, the cemetery is accessed across an adjacent parcel, not the Luck Stone parcels, from Barber Road, a public roadway. The proposed mine will have no effect on accessibility to the cemetery. In terms of run off, the cemetery is uphill from the West Overburden Berm and Storage area; physically no drainage could reach this area. In addition, drainage from the West Overburden Berm and Storage area is channeled to the east, to a proposed basin that regulates discharge to an existing drainage feature east of the cemetery. The mine runoff will have no effect on the cemetery.

Fieldwork for the current project was conducted intermittently from June 4 through June 16, 2021. As a result of the investigations, five previously recorded sites were revisited and two sets of these sites were joined into single sites (38FA101/376, 38FA667, and 38FA668/669), and five archaeological sites (38FA671 through 38FA675) and three isolated finds (IF-3 through IF-5) were identified and recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Seven aboveground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0038 and 0108 through 0112) and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were revisited and the effects of the mining operation on each resource were evaluated. The archaeological sites (38FA101/376, 38FA667, 38FA668/669, and 38FA671 through 38FA675) and isolated finds (IF-3 through IF-5) were recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended. No additional work is recommended for SHPO Survey Nos. (0108 through 0112).

Based on the information presented above, S&ME recommends that no additional cultural resource work is needed for the both the direct and indirect APEs of the project area as currently proposed.

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey**Fairfield I-77 Development Site**

Fairfield County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210730; SHPO Project No. 21-EJ0118

**Table 1.1. Cultural resources revisited and/or identified during the survey.**

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38FA101/376	Archaic/Woodland scatter; 19 th /20 th century scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA667	19 th /20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA668/669	Prehistoric lithic scatter; 19 th /20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA671	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA672	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA673	Late Archaic lithic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA674	19 th /20 th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38FA675	19 th century grist mill	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-3	Historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-4	Historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-5	Historic ceramic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0038	Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop	Listed (Criterion C)	No Further Work
0108	House, circa 1965	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0109	House, circa 1950	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0110	House, circa 1935	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0111	Industrial structure, circa 1930	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0112	House, circa 1930	Not Eligible	No Further Work
0113/38FA670	Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery	Not Eligible	No Further Work



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Fairfield County, South Carolina

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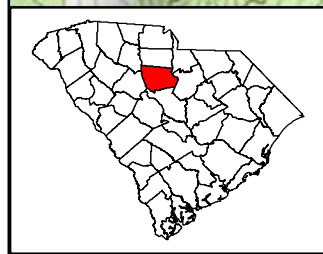
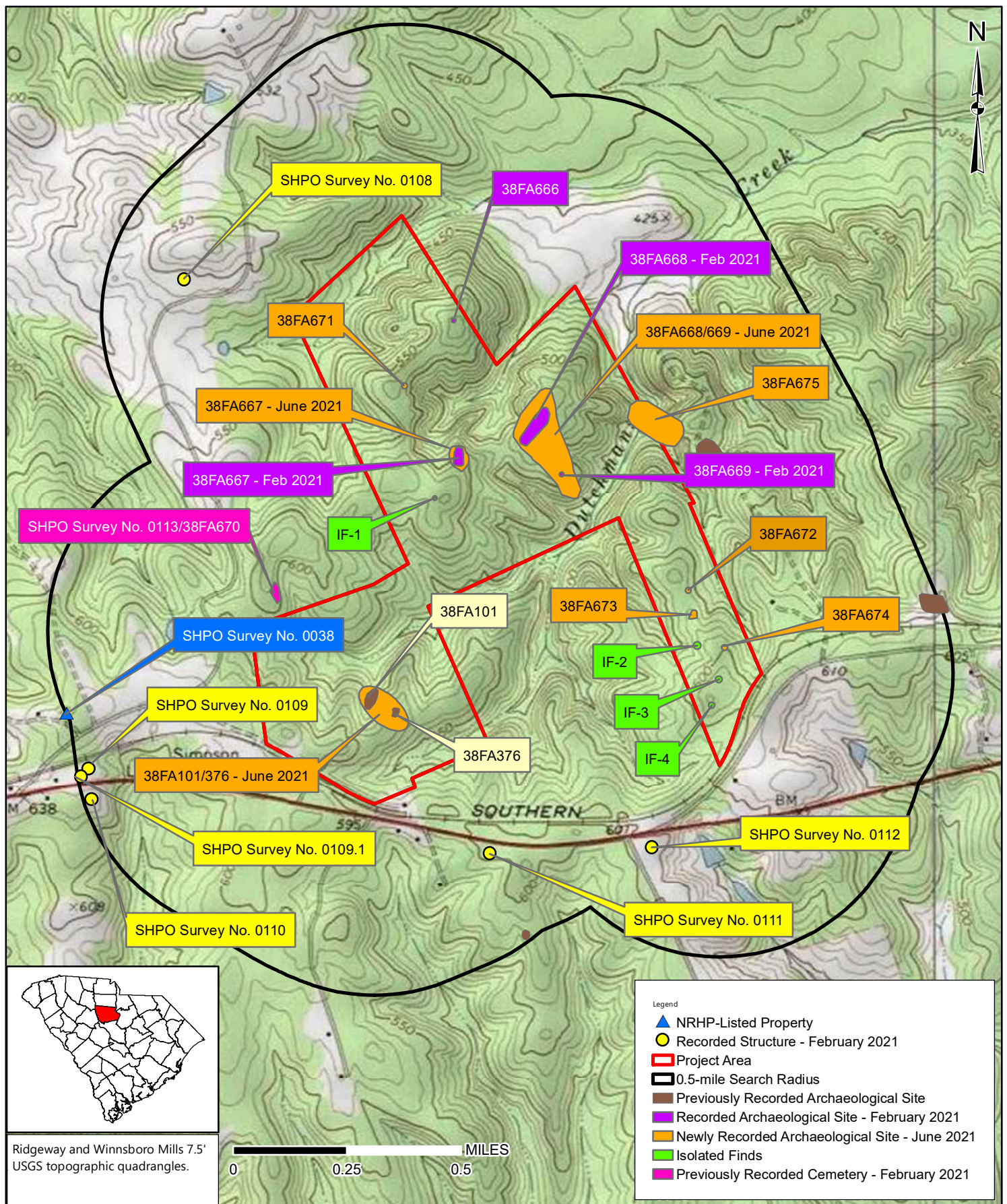


1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that we conducted in February 2021, for the proposed approximately 404.11-acre project area associated with the Fairfield I-77 Development Site in Fairfield County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is north of SC Highway 34, roughly 4.3 miles southeast of Winnsboro Mills and approximately 3.5 miles west of Ridgeway, South Carolina.

The current intensive survey was undertaken to address the public concerns associated with cultural resources and to address the request for additional work by the SHPO. This work was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 210730, dated January 29, 2021, and Change Order 2, dated June 2, 2021. S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in June 2021. The fieldwork was conducted by Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, Archaeologist Frank Carvino, M.A, RPA, and Senior Crew Chief Paul Connell, B.A. Fieldwork consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area and APE. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Ms. Nagle and Senior Architectural Historian/Senior Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. Artifacts were analyzed by Mr. Connell and Ms. Nagle. Architectural evaluations and historic research for the project was conducted by Ms. Carpini. Senior review of the report was conducted by Ms. Nagle and Ms. Carpini.

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



Ridgeway and Winnsboro Mills 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles.



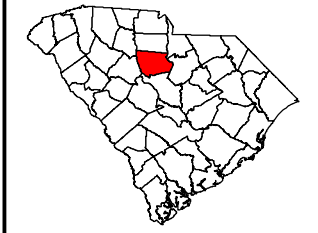
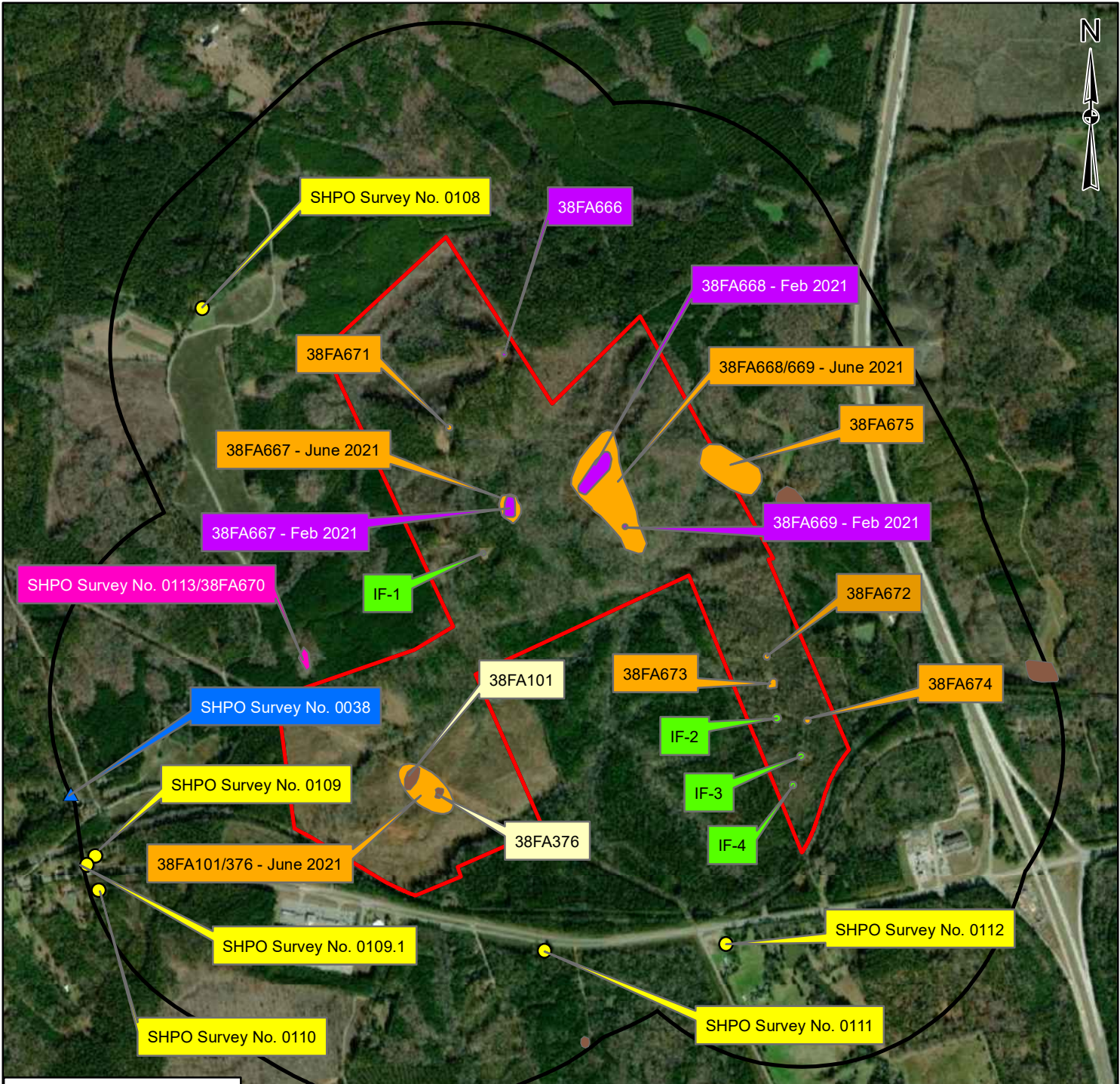
Legend

- ▲ NRHP-Listed Property
- Recorded Structure - February 2021
- ▭ Project Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Recorded Archaeological Site - February 2021
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site - June 2021
- Isolated Finds
- Previously Recorded Cemetery - February 2021

	SCALE:	1:17,974
	PROJECT NO:	210730A
	DRAWN BY:	KJN
	DATE:	7/4/2021

Topographic Map
 Fairfield I-77 Development Site
 Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
1.1



ESRI Aerial Imagery.



Source: Esri, Digital DS, USDA, USGS, A

Legend

- ▲ NRHP-Listed Property
- Recorded Structure - February 2021
- Project Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Recorded Archaeological Site - February 2021
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site - June 2021
- Isolated Finds
- Previously Recorded Cemetery - February 2021

	SCALE:	1:17,974
	PROJECT NO:	210730A
	DRAWN BY:	KJN
	DATE:	7/4/2021

Aerial Map
 Fairfield I-77 Development Site
 Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
1.2



2.0 Environmental Setting

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

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

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

Table 2.1. Specific soil types within the project area.

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



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

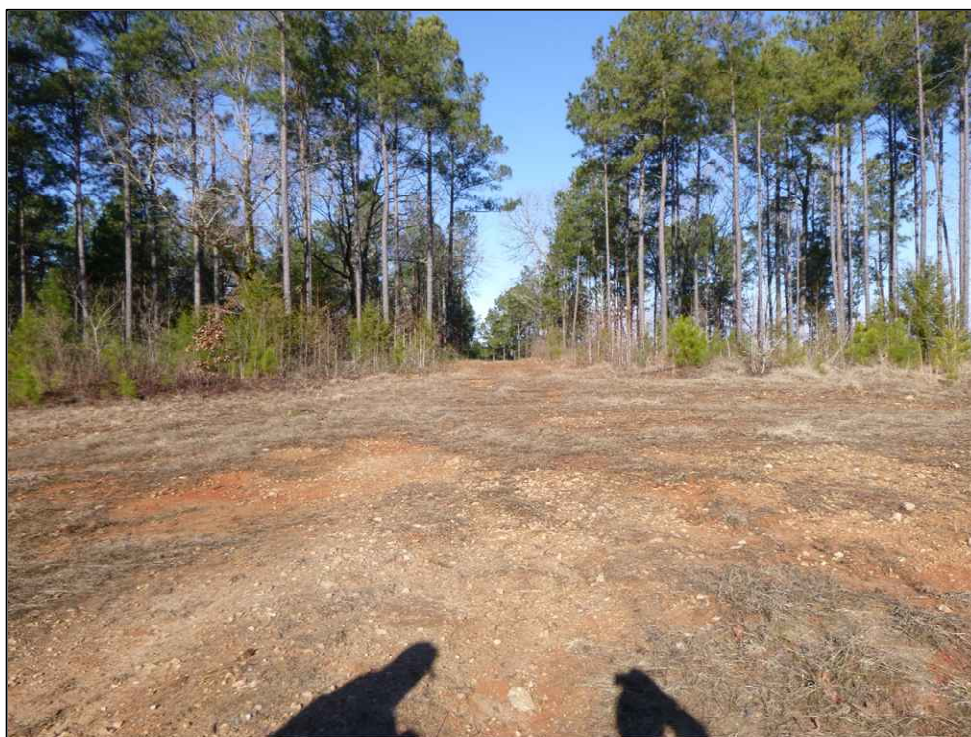


Figure 2.2. Area of planted pine in the project area, facing north.



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



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



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



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



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



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

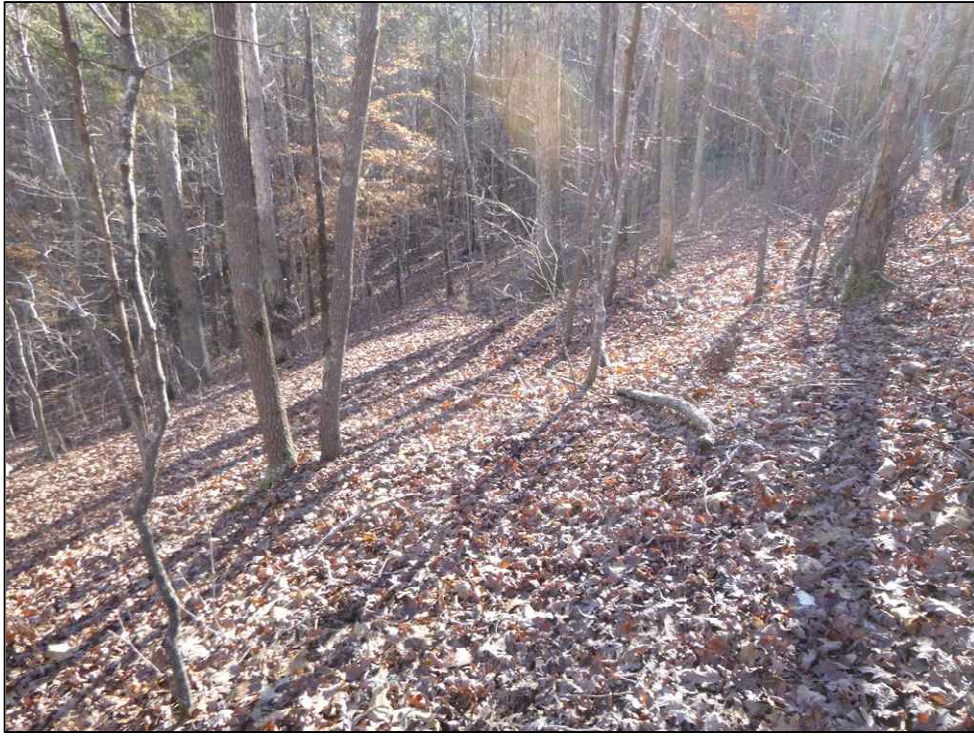
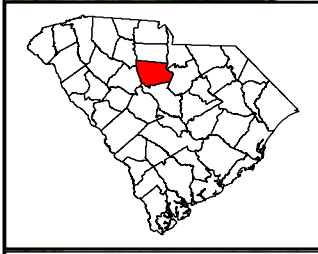
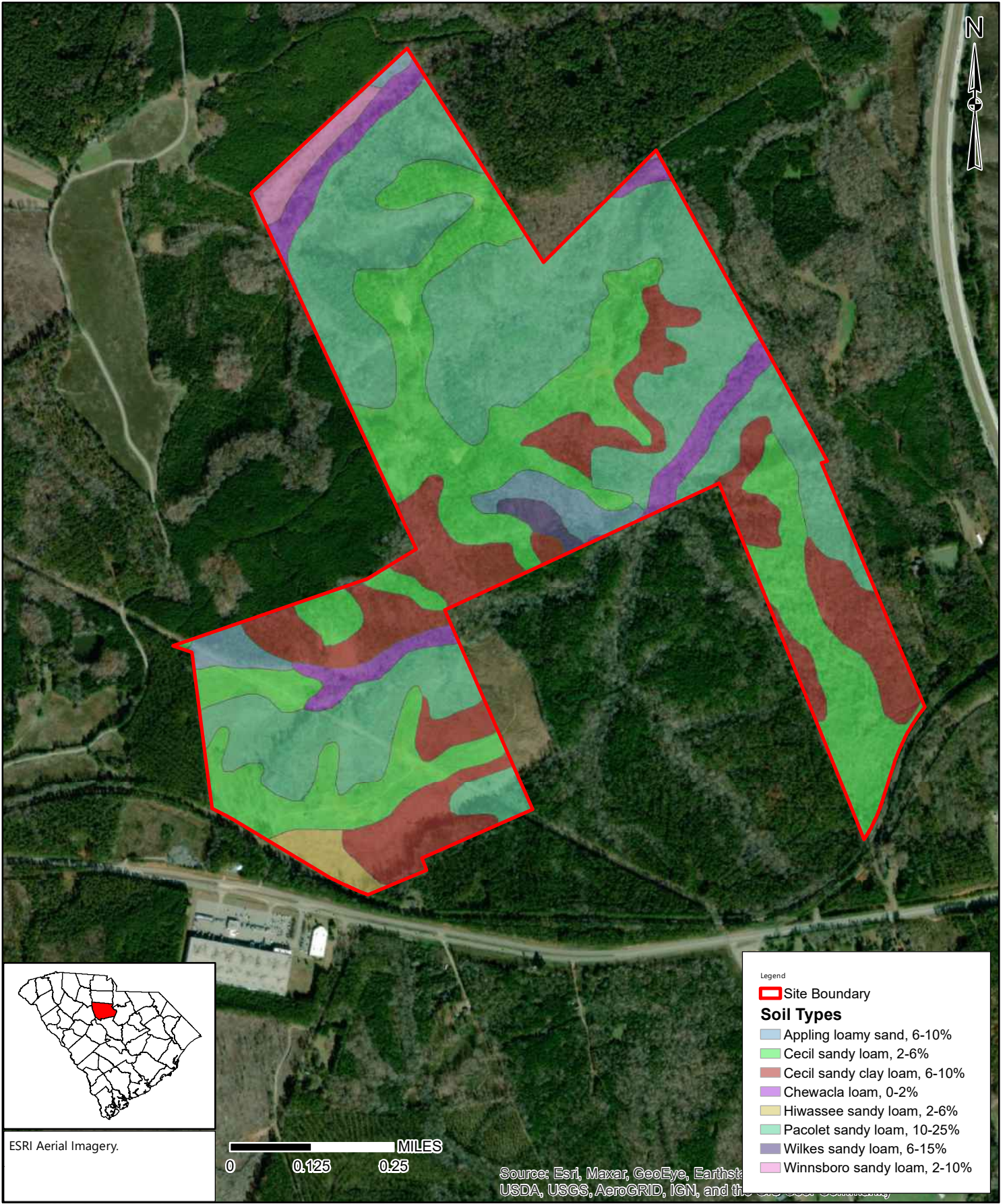


Figure 2.9. An area of slope within the project area, facing southeast.

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



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

0 0.125 0.25 MILES

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

Legend

- Site Boundary

Soil Types

- Appling loamy sand, 6-10%
- Cecil sandy loam, 2-6%
- Cecil sandy clay loam, 6-10%
- Chewacla loam, 0-2%
- Hiwassee sandy loam, 2-6%
- Pacolet sandy loam, 10-25%
- Wilkes sandy loam, 6-15%
- Winnsboro sandy loam, 2-10%



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

Soils Map
Fairfield I-77 Development Site
Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
2.10



3.0 Cultural Context

For a cultural history specific to the project area, please consult the Phase I archaeology report completed for the project (Connell and Carpini 2021).

3.1 Background Research

In June 2021, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1); no additional information has been added to ArchSite within the search radius since February 2021.

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

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

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

BOLD mean resource is within the project area.

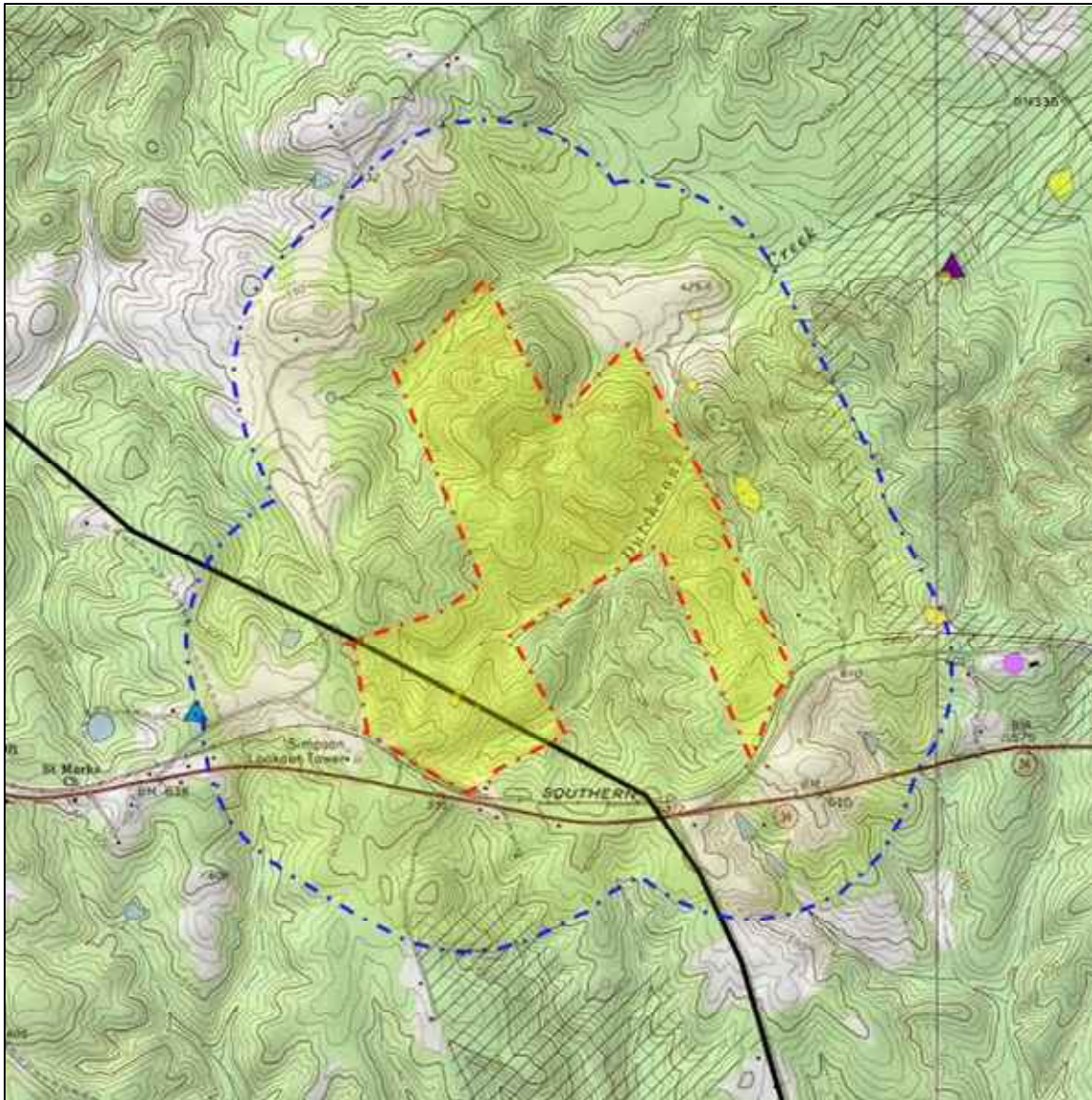


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.



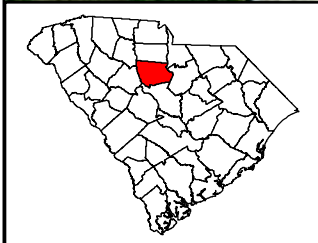
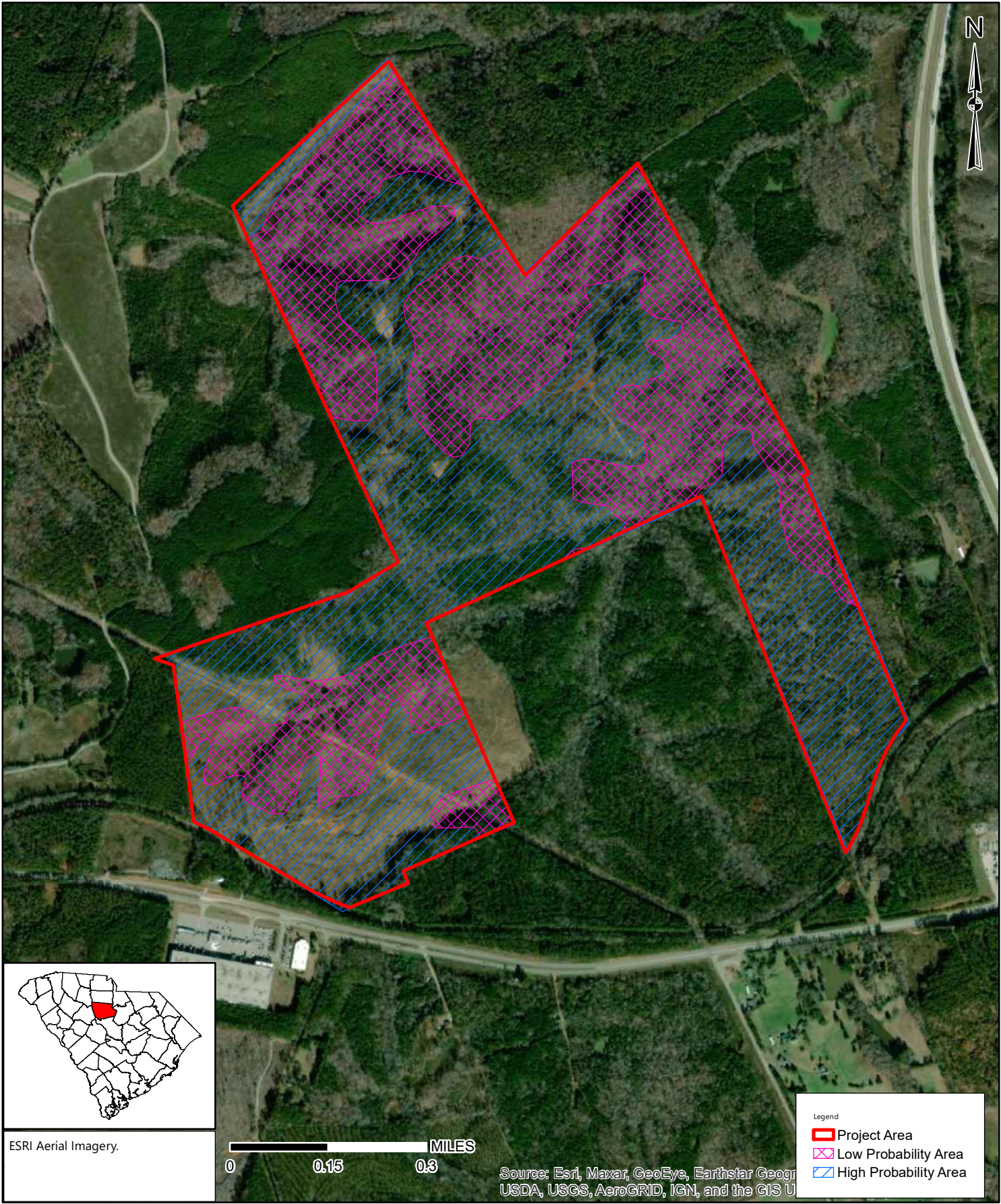
3.2 Potential for Archaeological Resources

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.

The probability of the project area remains the same as in February 2021. Based on the topography, which shows that over 45 percent (181.6 acres) of the project area contains slope over 15 percent; the project area's poorly drained soils, based on soil maps and field verification; and historic maps that show the majority of the project area was historically uninhabited; S&ME feels that approximately 181.6 acres of the project area is considered low probability while the remaining 222.6 acres are considered high probability areas for containing archaeological sites (Figure 3.2).



ESRI Aerial Imagery.



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

Legend

- Project Area
- Low Probability Area
- High Probability Area



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

Probability Map
Fairfield I-77 Development Site
Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
3.2



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted using both pedestrian survey and shovel testing. Shovel tests were placed in areas that did not have standing water or were not visibly disturbed, areas that contained visible disturbances were pedestrian surveyed, existing dirt roads were judgmentally shovel tested in areas that contained artifacts or in areas that were not as visibly disturbed as others, and areas containing standing water were not surveyed; approximately 135.3 acres was pedestrian surveyed and/or judgmentally shovel tested, 239.91 acres was systematically shovel tested, two acres was shovel tested at 5-m intervals to determine if additional artifacts could be found to more accurately date site 38FA667 and evaluate its NRHP-eligibility, and 26.9 acres was not surveyed due to slope greater than 15 percent and/or standing water (Figure 4.1).

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 through ¼-inch wire mesh and soil colors were determined through comparison with Munsell Soil Color Charts. If sites were identified, they would be located using a GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

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

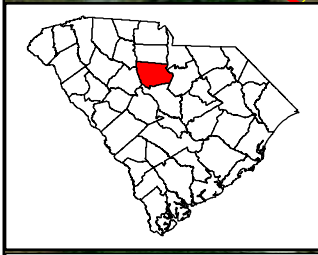
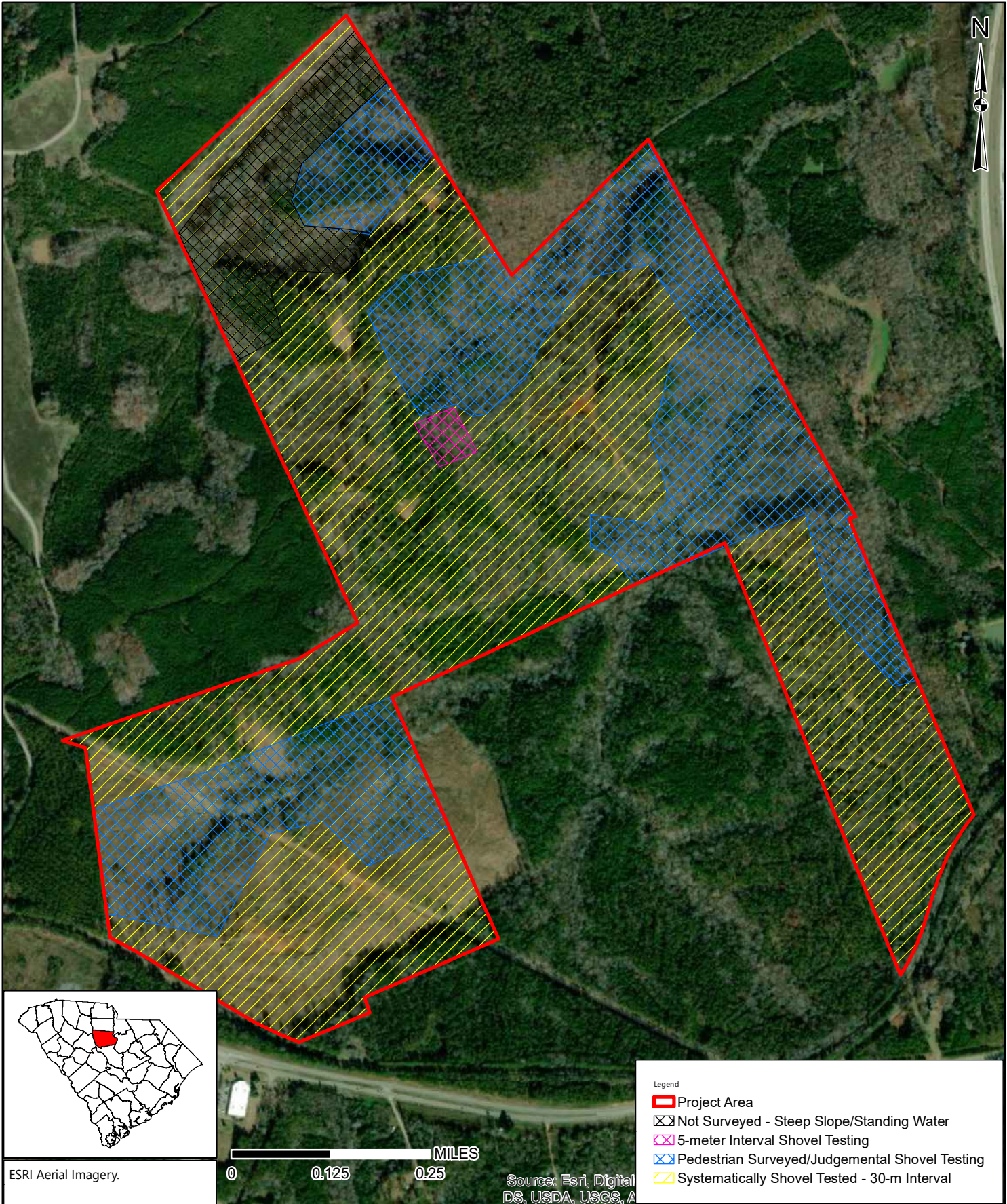
4.2 Architectural Survey

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect the structures identified during the reconnaissance survey and NRHP-listed Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop. For each aboveground resource, the distances from mining operations and the proposed access road were determined and the potential for disturbance was compared to the noise and vibration disturbances that already exist in and around the area. Based on the results of these evaluation, evaluations of potential adverse effects were made and, if applicable, recommendations for mitigations strategies to address potential adverse effects were developed.

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).



ESRI Aerial Imagery.



Source: Esri, Digital DS, USDA, USGS, A

Legend

- Project Area
- Not Surveyed - Steep Slope/Standing Water
- 5-meter Interval Shovel Testing
- Pedestrian Surveyed/Judgemental Shovel Testing
- Systematically Shovel Tested - 30-m Interval

	SCALE:	1:10,374
	PROJECT NO:	210730A
	DRAWN BY:	KJN
	DATE:	7/4/2021

Field Methods Map
 Fairfield I-77 Development Site
 Fairfield County, South Carolina

FIGURE NO.
4.1

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210730; SHPO Project No. 21-EJ0118



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

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

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

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

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

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



5.0 Results

A cultural resources intensive survey for the approximately 404.11-acre project area was conducted intermittently from June 4 through June 16, 2021. Vegetation in the project area includes areas of planted pine, areas of secondary growth, areas of mixed hardwoods forest, and areas of mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 5.1–5.4). Disturbances include dirt roads throughout the project area, eroded soils, a transmission line corridor, and a cleared area associated with timber harvest (Figures 5.5–5.7); the project area contains roughly 160.7 acres where slope greater than 15 percent (Figure 5.8). Dutchmans Creek and an unnamed tributary flow through the eastern portion of the project area (Figure 5.9). As a result of the investigations, five previously recorded sites were revisited and two sets of these sites were joined into single sites (38FA101/376, 38FA667, and 38FA668/669); five archaeological sites (38FA671 through 38FA675) and three isolated finds (IF-3 through IF-5) were identified and recorded; and seven aboveground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0038 and 0108 through 0112) and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were revisited and the effects of the mining operation on each resource were evaluated (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The archaeological and architectural survey results are discussed in more detail below.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

A total of 1341 shovel tests were excavated within the project area during the intensive survey (Figure 4.1). Three soil profiles were encountered during the survey: the first transitioned from plow zone directly to subsoil, the second was subsoil on the surface, and the third was in poorly drained areas. The typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered beneath the plow zone consisted of 20 cm of brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil with water intruding into the shovel test (Figure 5.10); the typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.11); the third consisted of 15cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (10–25 cmbs) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.12). As a result of the investigations, five previously recorded sites were revisited and two sets of these sites were joined into single sites (38FA101/376, 38FA667, and 38FA668/669), and five archaeological sites (38FA671 through 38FA675), and three isolated finds (IF-3 through IF-5) were identified and recorded.

5.1.1 38FA101/376

Site Number: 38FA101/376	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic artifact scatter	Elevation: 590 ft AMSL
Components: Archaic/Woodland; 19 th /20 th century	Landform: Hilltop/hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E498071, N3796543 (17N, NAD 83)	Soil Type: Pacolet sandy loam; Cecil sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 210 m NW/SE x 105 m NE/SW	Vegetation: Clear cut
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 57/0

Site 38FA101 was initially identified during the 1975 survey for Interstate 77 as a lithic scatter with low priority for further investigation (House and Ballenger 1976); the site was re-located during the transmission line survey in 2012 as a lithic scatter that was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Pappas 2012). Site 38FA376 was initially identified during the 2012 transmission line survey as a prehistoric/Middle Woodland lithic scatter and nineteenth century artifact scatter that was not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Pappas 2012).



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



Figure 5.10. Typical shovel test profile transitioning from plow zone to subsoil.



Figure 5.11. Typical shovel test profile with subsoil on surface.



Figure 5.12. Typical shovel test profile in areas of poorly drained/hydric soils.

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

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During the current investigation, sites 38FA101 and 38FA376 were joined and are now referred to as 38FA101/376. The site is located in a transmission line corridor and in an area that has been clear cut, measures approximately 210 m northwest/southeast by 105 m northeast/southwest, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each cardinal direction (Figures 5.13 and 5.14).

Fifty-seven shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.15). A total of 54 artifacts (21 prehistoric and 33 historic) were collected from the surface of the site; no artifacts were identified within the shovel tests. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of one rhyolite Palmer point, one quartz Guilford point, one quartz early stage biface, one quartz biface fragment, one quartz utilized flake, and 16 pieces of quartz debitage (Figure 5.16); the historic artifacts included 18 pieces of whiteware (16 plain, one blue hand painted, and one blue banded), four pieces of stoneware (three alkaline glazed and one unglazed), one piece of plain porcelain, one piece of field tile, and nine pieces of glass (seven olive green [two blown], one aqua, and one brown) (Appendix B). The Palmer projectile point dates to the Early Archaic; the Guilford dates to the Middle Archaic; the whiteware dates from 1815 to the present; the alkaline glazed stoneware dates from 1800–1950. Historic maps depict no structures in this location.

Site 38FA101/376 is an Archaic and Woodland lithic scatter and nineteenth through twentieth century artifact scatter. The site is located in an area that has been disturbed by transmission line construction, clear cut, and is severely eroded with subsoil exposed throughout the site. The site lacks stratigraphic integrity with prehistoric artifacts from roughly 6000 years ago mixed with historic artifacts from roughly 150 years ago. 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). The two sites were previously determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and S&ME agrees with this recommendation.

5.1.2 38FA667

Site Number: 38FA667

Site Type: House Site

Components: 19th/20th century

UTM Coordinates: E498333, N3797433 (17N, NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 90 m N/S x 70 m E/W

Artifact Depth: Surface; 0–20 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 560 ft AMSL

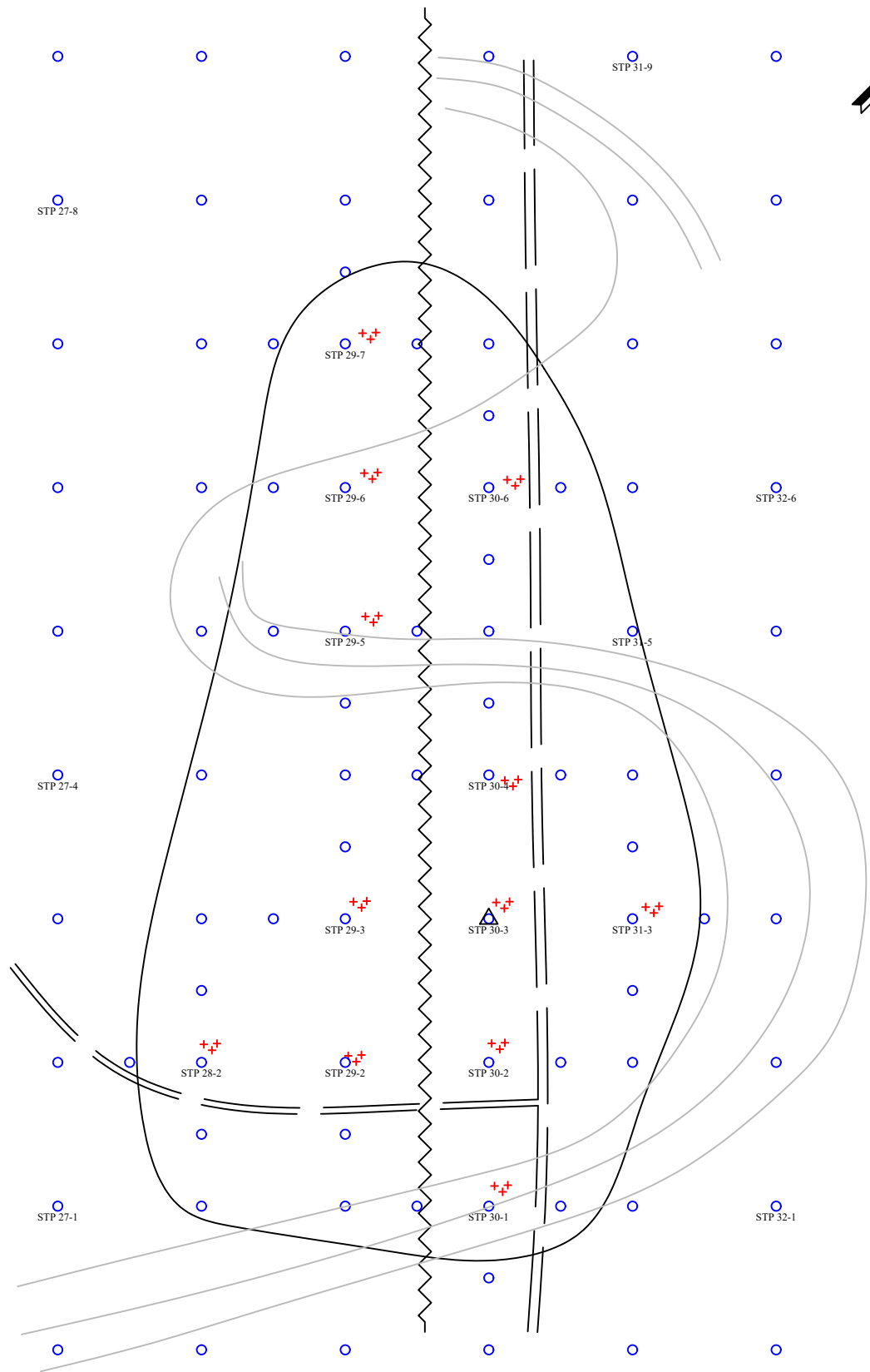
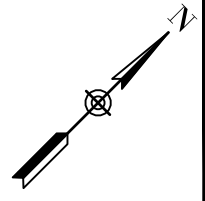
Landform: Hillslope

Soil Type: Pacolet sandy loam

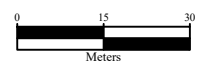
Vegetation: Mixed Hardwoods

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 70/21

Site 38FA667 was initially recorded during the 2021 reconnaissance survey of the project area (Connell and Carpini 2021). The site was revisited during the current survey and is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site that sits on a hillslope along a dirt road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of mixed hardwoods along a dirt roadway, measures approximately 90 m north/south by 70 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.17 and 5.18). Close interval shovel testing was conducted at site 38FA667, with shovel tests placed 5-m apart.



- LEGEND**
- ⊕ Surface Scatter
 - Negative STP
 - △ Site Datum
 - ⌒ Site Boundary
 - == Dirt Road
 - Transmission Line
 - ~ Contours (approximate)



	Site Map - 38FA101/376	SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
	Cultural Resources Survey - Addendum Fairfield I-77 Development Fairfield County, South Carolina	As Shown	5.13
		DATE:	
		6/24/2021	
PROJECT NUMBER:	210730A		



Figure 5.14. Overview of site 38FA101/376, facing southeast.



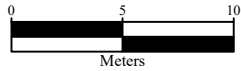
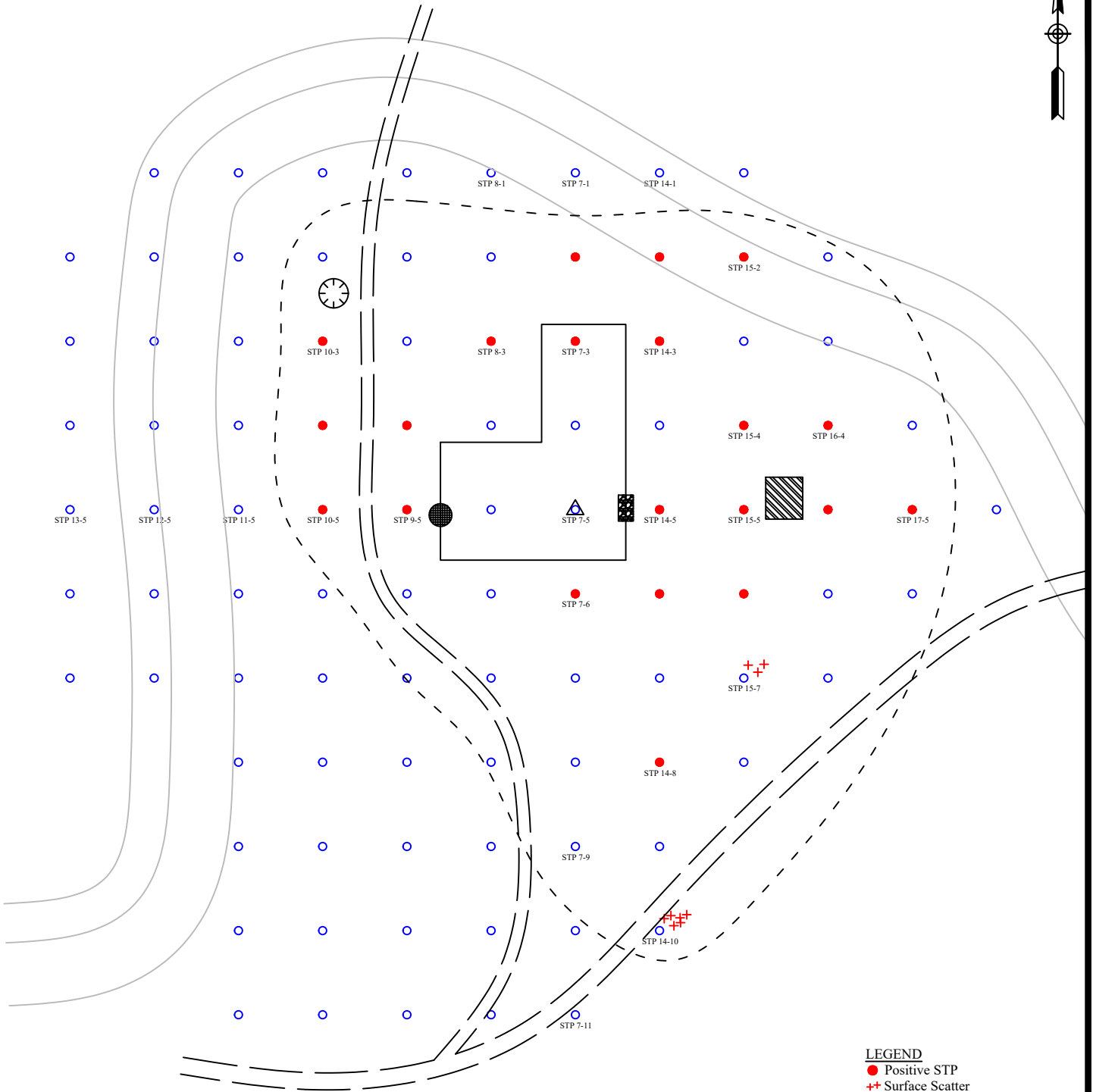
Figure 5.15. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA101/376.



Figure 5.16. Artifacts recovered from site 38FA101/376, from left to right, Palmer, biface, Guilford.



Figure 5.17. Overview of site 38FA667, facing south.



- LEGEND**
- Positive STP
 - ⊕ Surface Scatter
 - Negative STP
 - △ Site Datum
 - Site Boundary
 - ⊙ Fieldstone Chimney
 - ⊠ Brick/Fieldstone Chimney Pile
 - ⊞ House Foundation (Fieldstone)
 - ⊞ Rock Pile
 - ⊙ Well
 - ⊞ Dirt Road
 - ⊞ Contours (approximate)



Site Map - 38FA667

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

SCALE:
As Shown
DATE:
6/23/2021
PROJECT NUMBER:
210730A

FIGURE NO.
5.18

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 210730; SHPO Project No. 21-EJ0118



Seventy shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty sand and terminated with 10+ cm (15–25+ cmbs) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.19). A total of 80 historic artifacts (three from the surface and 77 from between 0–20 cmbs in 21 shovel tests) were recovered at the site. The artifacts consisted of 14 pieces of whiteware (13 plain and one with a molded leaf pattern), one piece of glazed stoneware, three pieces of plain porcelain, one possible porcelain doll fragment, 33 pieces of glass (17 window, six aqua, three amethyst/solarized, three milk, two clear, and two clear lamp), two glass buttons (one black and one white), 21 nails (18 wrought, one cut, one wire, and one unidentified), one metal farming implement, one metal hoe blade, one piece of unidentified iron, and two pieces of handmade brick (Figures 5.20 through 5.22; Appendix B). The whiteware dates from 1815 to the present; the amethyst/solarized glass dates from 1880 to 1915; the cut nail dates from 1790 to the present; the wire nail dates from 1850 to the present; the wrought nails date to before 1820. The site contained stone footers, a fieldstone and brick chimney base, a collapsed fieldstone and brick chimney, and a stone lined well; since recording the site in early 2021, the fieldstone and brick chimney base has been vandalized and material has been removed from the site (Figure 5.23 through 5.27). The 1876 Elkins map depicts a house in the location of site 38FA667 identified as Colonel Black's (Figure 5.28); additional research was completed to determine if Colonel Black, the house, or the property would be considered significant under the criteria outlined in Section 4.4.

History of the Property and House

In an attempt to determine if the house associated with site 38FA667 or the property that site 38FA667 is located on was historically significant, archival research was completed. The land on which site 38FA667 is located was owned by the Durham family during the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Plats from 1797 indicate that Charnel Durham owned lands on both Dutchman's Creek and Wateree Creek (State Plat Books 1797, Volume 36:138, 142). In his will, Durham left his property to his wife, Nancy Durham, who bequeathed them to their son, Robert Winfield Durham, in her will (Fairfield County Will Book 1836, Book P:503; 1841, Book R:18). An Equity Court case concerning the Durham estate brought forth by Osmond L. Durham, son of Robert W. Durham, requested the partition of his grandfather's lands under the terms of his will; the lands were divided into six parcels of equal value by the court commissioners and sold (Fairfield County Equity Court Decrees 1841-1843, 1843:6). As part of that sale, Robert W. Durham purchased Tract B of the Charnel Durham estate, containing approximately 102 acres on Dutchman's Creek, and 87 ½ acres adjoining Tract B (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1841, Book NN:452,453). This was added to the 1307 ¼ acres that Robert W. Durham had purchased from his father, along the waters of Dutchman's Creek and its tributaries, in 1834 (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1834, Book LL:187). After the death of Robert W. Durham, who left no will, his estate was divided by the Court of Equity among his widow, Molsey E. Durham, and their remaining eight living children; his landholdings at the time totaled 1544 ½ acres along Dutchman's Creek and its tributaries (Fairfield County Equity Court Decrees 1853:10). The partition reserved one-third of the estate, totaling 534 acres, for Molsey E. Durham, with their children each inheriting one-eighth portion of the remaining two-thirds of the land. A plat of the lands included in the partition case shows that Tract A, the western portion of the landholding with Dutchman's Creek running through the eastern portion of the tract, was given to Molsey E. Durham (Figure 5.29). The plat also appears to show a structure west of Dutchman's Creek and southeast of an unnamed tributary, near the location of 38FA667, although there is no indication as to whether the structure was a family house or had another use.



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



Figure 5.20. Artifacts recovered from site 38FA667; from left to right, leaf embossed whiteware and porcelain doll fragment.



Figure 5.21. Artifacts recovered from site 38FA667; from left to right, black and white glass buttons.



Figure 5.22. Artifacts recovered from site 38FA667; from left to right, farming implement, possible shovel and hoe blade.



Figure 5.23. View of stone footer at site 38FA667, facing south.



Figure 5.24. View of collapsed fieldstone chimney at site 38FA667, facing west.



Figure 5.25. View of stone lined well at site 38FA667.



Figure 5.26. View of fieldstone chimney base at site 38FA667 in early 2021, facing northwest.



Figure 5.27. View of fieldstone chimney base at site 38FA667 in June 2021, facing northwest.



Figure 5.28. Portion of 1876 Elkins map of Fairfield County, showing approximate location of site 38FA667.



Figure 5.29. Plat of the partition of Robert W. Durham lands (Fairfield County Equity Court Decrees 1853:6).

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey

Fairfield I-77 Development Site

Fairfield County, South Carolina

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

Charnel Durham was born in Virginia, but had moved to the Fairfield County portion of South Carolina before 1774; he married Nancy Eckles in 1777 and the couple had three children: Lucretia, John, and Robert. Following his Revolutionary War service, Charnel Durham returned to Fairfield County and his family moved to a home near the headwaters of Dutchman's Creek. He was a successful planter for over 40 years and owned a number of slaves. In 1833, at age 80, he received a pension from the United States government for his war service; three years later, Durham died and left 432.5 acres of land to his wife Nancy, along with 10 slaves and a large amount of household goods. The inventory from Durham's will indicates that not only did he grow cotton on his plantation lands, he also raised cattle, sheep, and hogs, and he owned a dozen horses; notable luxury items in his will, including gold spectacles and a gold watch left to his grandsons, indicates that Durham was a prominent and successful plantation owner (South Carolina Wills and Probate Records, Fairfield County, Case 46, File 44–47, Packages 678–733).

Robert Winfield Durham was born in 1784; he married Mosley Eliza Ross in 1816 and the couple had 11 children. The couple, along with two children, appear in the 1820 census records in Fairfield County; in addition to the white family, there were 10 enslaved people in the household and eight were identified as engaged in agriculture. As the decades of the early 1800s progressed, Robert W. and Molsey Durham grew their family, their landholdings, and their slaveholdings. By 1830, their household consisted of 10 white members and 27 enslaved people; in 1840, the number of enslaved people had grown to 30 and 16 people were identified as working in agriculture. The 1850 census identifies Robert W. Durham as a planter, with real estate valued at \$14,000; the enumerated household included his wife and five children. The slave schedule from the 1850 census shows Robert W. Durham as owning 49 enslaved people, ranging in age from one month old to 55 years old (United States Census Bureau 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850). Upon Robert Durham's death in 1852, his wife and a number of their children relocated, along with the family's slaves, to De Soto Parish, Louisiana (National Archives and Records Administration M804 1833:W9418; *News and Herald [Winnsboro, South Carolina]* 10 August 1901).

In 1858, Molsey E. Durham sold the 534 acres, at the headwaters of Dutchman's Creek, that she inherited from the partition of her late husband's lands, to John Logan Black (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1858, Deed Book VV:324). At some point during his ownership of the property, John L. Black established a mill on Dutchman's Creek, where he offered both "ginning and grinding" services to his neighbors in the area (*Fairfield News and Herald* 7 October 1885). In 1884, the homestead of Colonel John L. Black, which totaled 487 acres at the time, was divided by the commissioners of the court and a plat of the land, consisting of six tracts of equal value, was recorded (Figure 5.30). Of this land, it appears that a large portion came into the possession of Eunice (Black) Palmer, daughter of Colonel John L. Black. Of this land, she sold 103 acres to Robert F. Kennedy in 1919 and 140

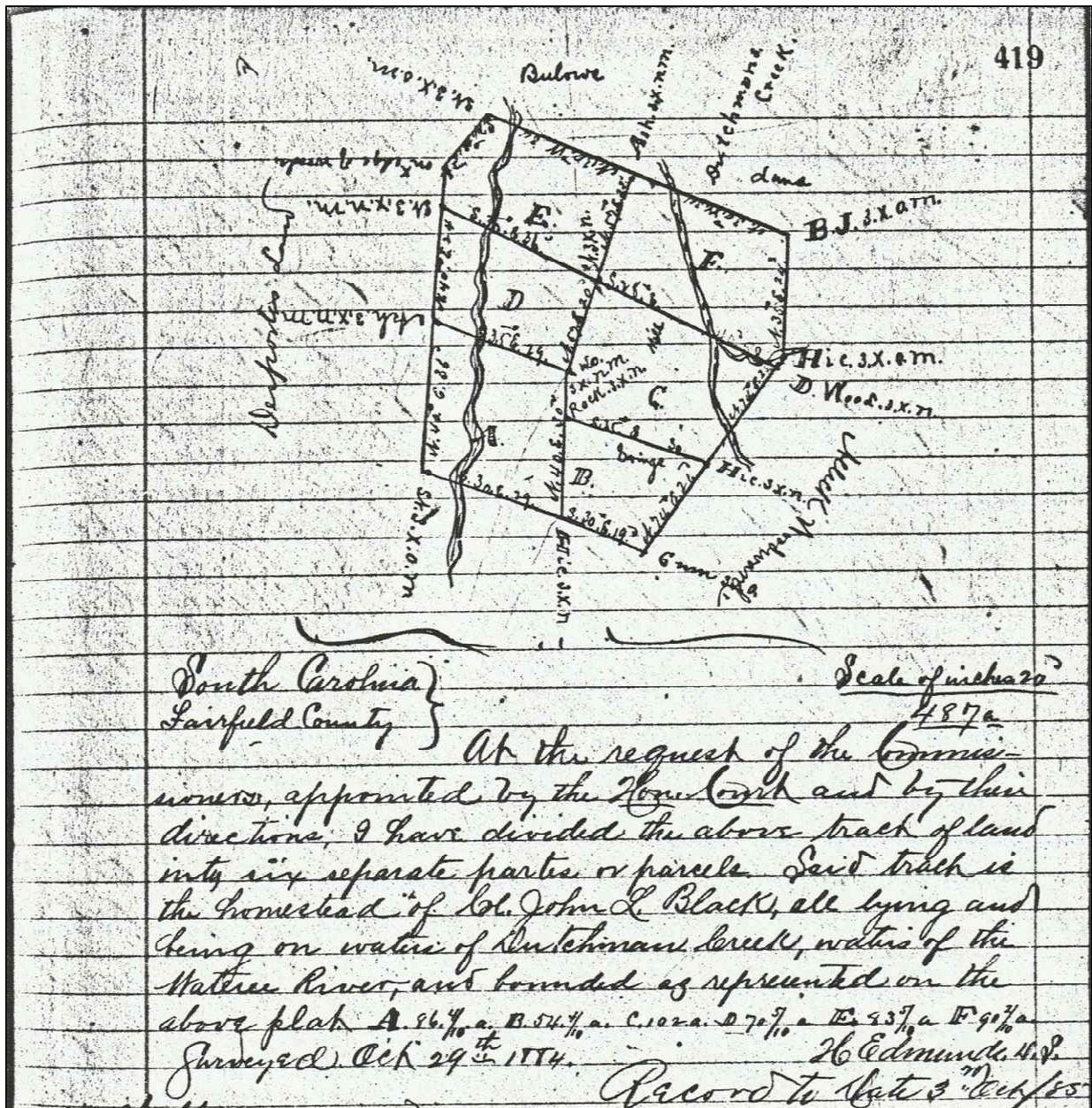


Figure 5.30. Plat of the Homestead of Col. John L. Black (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1885, Deed Book AK:419).

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⁸/₁₀ acres, consisting of tracts A and B of the Black Lands, to James R. DesPortes, the son of her sister Martha L. (Black) DesPortes (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1919, deed Book BH:412; 1929, Deed Book AR:543). In the 1940s, the two tracts were reunited under the ownership of V. E. Barnett and they remained under the same ownership through multiple land transfers throughout the mid- to late-twentieth century, until the present owner acquired the property in 2007 (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1942, Deed Book BX:606; 1944, Deed Book BZ:94; 1949, Deed Book CF:214; 1966, Deed Book DN:305; 1988, Deed Book KD:117; 1989, Deed Book KG:130; 2007, Deed Book 877:33). During the 1960s through the 1980s, the property was owned by the Richland Forest Company and was used for timber (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1966, Deed Book DN:305; 1988, Deed Book KD:117).

Colonel John Logan Black (1830–1902) was born in Cherokee County, son of Congressman James Augustus Black (1793–1848) and Elizabeth Sarah Logan (1801–1870). He attended West Point Military Academy from 1850 through 1853 but left before graduating. Black married a cousin, Mary Peay Black (1833–1881) around 1853 and the couple had ten children. In 1860, John and Mary Black were living in Fairfield County, with two children; John Black was identified as a planter, with real estate worth \$7,000 and a personal estate worth \$21,870. The family also owned 22 enslaved people, ranging in age from two to 47 years old. Based on the agricultural census, Black's lands, which totaled 556 acres, 221 of which were improved, produced a variety of farm products, including wheat, Indian corn, oats, cotton, peas, Irish potatoes, and hay; Black also owned livestock valued at \$1,370, including seven milk producing cows, which he used to make 175 pounds of butter, as well as working oxen and swine (United States Census Bureau 1860). During the Civil War, John Logan Black enlisted in the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant Colonel and he was later commissioned as Colonel of the 1st Cavalry; he was wounded in 1863 at Gettysburg and again at Brandy Station, Virginia (United States Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861–1865; *The Charleston Daily Courier* 7 November 1861:1; 22 September 1862:1). He was also involved in the defense of Charleston and James Island. His memoir, *Crumbling Defenses*, details his recollections of his service time during the Civil War; as a slaveholder and Confederate officer, Black subscribed to the thinking and beliefs that fueled the Civil War and clearly enumerated his viewpoints throughout his writings (McSwain 1960).

In both 1870 and 1880, John Black, along with Mary Black and their children, were still living in Fairfield County and Black was identified as a planter, with real estate valued at \$3,000 and personal estate valued at \$1,200 in 1870 (United States Census Bureau 1870, 1880a). However, during the years following the Civil War, financial difficulties plagued Black; he filed for bankruptcy in 1867 and was discharged of his debts in 1874 (*Yorkville Enquirer* 5 February 1874:3; *The Daily Phoenix* [Columbia] 19 July 1874:4). By 1880, John L. Black's agricultural interests included a farm worth \$3,000 that produced approximately \$1,000 in agricultural products; his livestock included a mule, oxen, cattle, pigs, and chickens, while the farm's crops were diversified and included corn, oats, wheat, cotton, sweet potatoes, apples, and peaches (United States Census Bureau 1880b). In 1881, he provided information on the timber resources and granite quarries in Fairfield County to the Commissioner of Agriculture and was considered an expert on mineral resources; he was the founder of the Cherokee Iron Works in Cherokee County during the late nineteenth century and the vice president of the Magnetic Iron and Steel Company, founded in 1888 (*The News and Herald* [Winnsboro, South Carolina] 18 June 1881:3; *The Yorkville Enquirer* [York, South Carolina] 7 November 1888:2; 21 January 1891; *The Gaffney Ledger* 28 March 1902:8; *The Greenville News* 29 March 1902:8). However, it appears that shortly after the death of Mary Peay Black, in 1881, John Logan Black left Fairfield County. In 1883, he married Eugenia Talley Jenkins, and they had one daughter. In 1885, the mill that John L. Black had built on Dutchman's Creek was breached by heavy rain and flooding, but at the time it was rented to John Walling and it was unlikely that Black was living in Fairfield County, as his property had already been divided and sold (*Fairfield News and Herald* 7 October 1885).

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Black served as U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue during the late 1880s, until he resigned in 1887, and lived in Greenville; he eventually settled in Cherokee County, serving as vice president of the Gaffney City Land Improvement Company and establishing a ferry on the Broad River at Cherokee Creek. By 1900, Eugenia Black was living in Greenwood, with her brother, but neither John L. Black nor their daughter Sarah was living with her (United States Census Bureau 1900); in 1902, when he died, John Black was living on a farm in Blacksburg, Cherokee County (*The Yorkville Enquirer* [York, South Carolina] 2 July 1885:2; 5 October 1887:2; *The Gaffney Ledger* 23 March 1894:4; 29 January 1901:4; *The Greenville News* 29 March 1902:8). For at least a portion of the late nineteenth century before his lands were divided, in 1884, John Logan Black's Fairfield County property was utilized for tenant farming; in 1881, there was a fire in the corn house of Andy Black, "a hard-working colored man, a tenant on Col. Jno. L. Black's place", destroying 100 bushels of corn and 1,000 pounds of fodder which the newspaper reported was from an intentional incendiary device (*The News and Herald* [Winnsboro, South Carolina] 12 February 1881:3). His Fairfield County lands were sold and became the property of his daughters, Martha LeCompte (Black) Desportes, wife of Henry Wright Desportes, and Eunice (Black) Palmer, wife of Dr. John D. Palmer, both of whom lived on nearby land tracts.

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

Summary and Conclusion

Site 38FA667 is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site. The artifacts are typical residential, architectural, and agricultural implements that would be expected at a site of this type from this time period. The temporally diagnostic artifacts date the site to the early nineteenth through twentieth centuries, dating to both the Durham and Black occupation and its continued occupation into the twentieth century by tenant farmers. The decades of timbering have destroyed the integrity of the site. Although the site has ties to both the Durham and Black families, it was not a primary residence used by the Durham family and it was only owned by John Logan Black for a short period during his life, while his more successful business ventures were begun following his departure from Fairfield County and are not associated with this property. The lack of integrity of the site and lack of large concentrations of artifacts that could provide significant information about the lives of local farmers during the nineteenth century compromise the historical associations of the site with the periods of Durham and Black family ownership.

Based on the information presented above, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); although the Durham and Black families were affluent and notable farmers in the area, the structure cannot be tied to a specific occupation and is therefore not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); it 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 it is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA667 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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5.1.3 38FA668/669

Site Number: 38FA668/669

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; House Site

Components: Unidentified; 19th/20th century

UTM Coordinates: E498647, N3797479 (17N, NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 390 m N/S x 240 m E/W

Artifact Depth: Surface

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 540 ft AMSL

Landform: Hilltop/hillslope

Soil Type: Cecil sandy loam

Vegetation: Clear cut/Secondary Growth

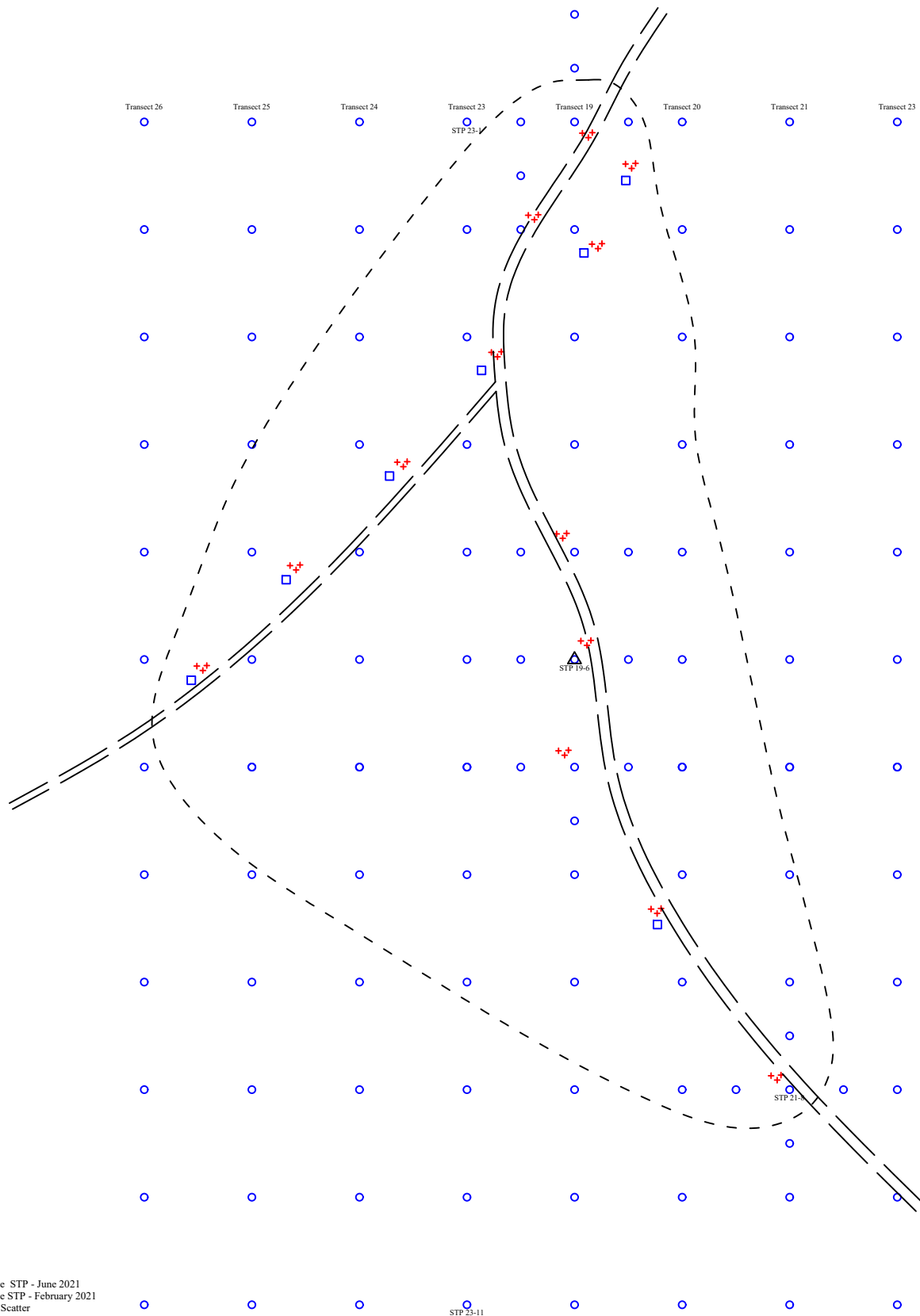
No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 61/0

Sites 38FA668 and 38FA669 were initially identified during the reconnaissance survey of the property (Connell and Carpini 2021). Site 38FA668 is a nineteenth/twentieth century house site, on a hilltop along a dirt road, that was determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; site 38FA669 is a prehistoric lithic scatter, located on a hillslope adjacent to the dirt road, that was determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. During the current survey, the two sites were combined into one and are now referred to as 38FA668/669 (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

Site 38FA668/669 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and nineteenth/twentieth century house site. The site is located in an area of secondary growth and clear cut, measures approximately 390 m north/south by 240 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.31 and 5.32).

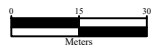
Sixty-one shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.33). A total of 20 artifacts (five prehistoric and 15 historic) were recovered from the surface of the site; no artifacts were identified in shovel tests. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of five pieces of lithic debitage (four quartz and one rhyolite); the historic artifacts consisted of eight pieces of whiteware (six plain, one polychrome hand painted, and one green shell edged), two pieces of glazed stoneware, four pieces of glass (one clear, one light green, one olive green, and one milk), and one metal button (Figure 5.34; Appendix B). In addition to the artifacts, a scatter of bricks was noted on the surface of the site but was not collected (Figure 5.35). The plain whiteware dates from 1815 to the present and the green shell edged whiteware dates from 1815 to 1900. Historic maps show no structure in the vicinity of this site.

Site 38FA668/669 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and nineteenth/twentieth century house site. The prehistoric artifacts are not temporally diagnostic and were recovered from the surface of the site. Although a variety of historic artifact types were identified and some brick remains at the site, the brick is no longer in situ and the artifacts have washed down the hillside creating a diffuse site in a highly eroded area with no remaining integrity. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA668/669 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



LEGEND

- Negative STP - June 2021
- Negative STP - February 2021
- ++ Surface Scatter
- △ Site Datum
- - - Site Boundary
- == Dirt Road



	Site Map - 38FA668/669	SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
	Cultural Resources Survey - Addendum Fairfield I-77 Development Fairfield County, South Carolina	As Shown	5.31
		DATE:	
		PROJECT NUMBER	
6/24/2021	210730A		



Figure 5.32. Overview of site 38FA668/669, facing southwest.



Figure 5.33. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA668/669.



Figure 5.34. Artifacts recovered from site 38FA668/669, from left to right, green shell edged whiteware, polychrome hand painted whiteware, and metal loop button.



Figure 5.35. Brick scatter on the surface of 38FA668/669, located on the hilltop.

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5.1.4 38FA671

Site Number: 38FA671

Site Type: Lithic scatter

Components: Unidentified

UTM Coordinates: E498144, N3797684 (17N, NAD 83)

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

Artifact Depth: Surface

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 560 ft AMSL

Landform: Ridgeline

Soil Type: Cecil sandy loam

Vegetation: Clear Cut

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/0

Site 38FA671 is a prehistoric lithic scatter on a ridgeline along a dirt road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area that has been clear cut, measures approximately 20 m north/south by 20 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.36 and 5.37).

Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.38). A total of five pieces of quartz debitage were recovered from the surface of the site and no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests (Appendix B).

Site 38FA671 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no remaining stratigraphic integrity, as the artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; there were no temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site and no variety of artifact types or raw materials present at the site. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA671 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.5 38FA672

Site Number: 38FA672

Site Type: Lithic scatter

Components: Unidentified

UTM Coordinates: E499145, N3796960 (17N, NAD 83)

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

Artifact Depth: Surface

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 560 ft AMSL

Landform: Ridgeline

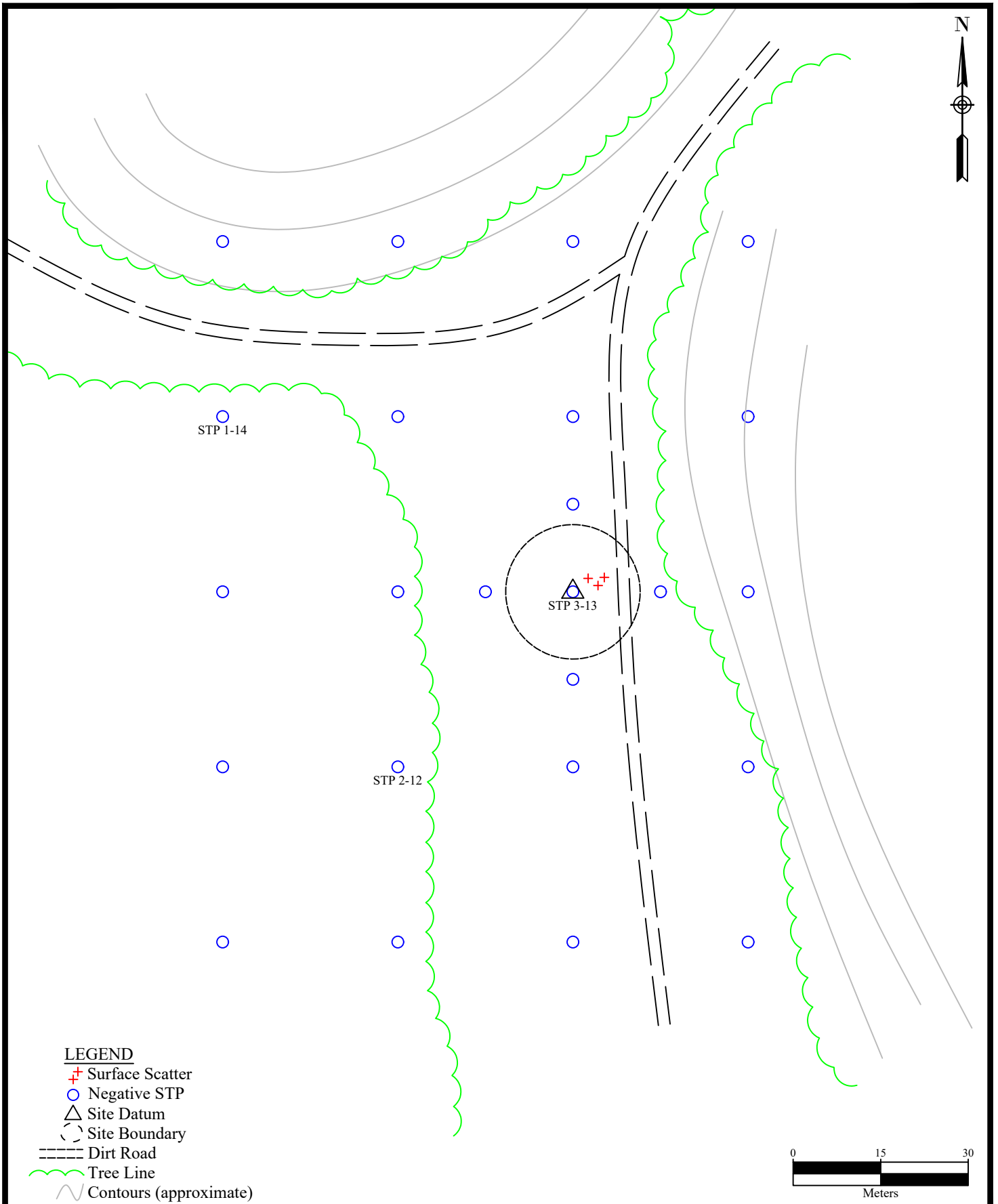
Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam

Vegetation: Mixed pine/hardwood

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/0

Site 38FA672 is a prehistoric lithic scatter on a ridgeline (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of mixed pine and hardwood, measures approximately 20 m north/south by 20 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.39 and 5.40).

Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 5 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.41). A total of seven quartz artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. The artifacts included one quartz utilized flake and six pieces of quartz debitage (Appendix B).



	Site Map - 38FA671		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
	Cultural Resources Survey - Addendum Fairfield I-77 Development Fairfield County, South Carolina		As Shown	5.36
			DATE:	
			6/24/2021	
PROJECT NUMBER:	210730A			



Figure 5.37. Overview of site 38FA671, facing north.



Figure 5.38. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA671.



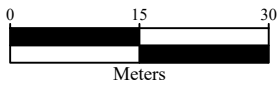
STP 34-1

STP 38-1

STP 35-3

STP 36-4

STP 37-5



- LEGEND**
- Surface Scatter
 - Negative STP
 - Site Datum
 - Site Boundary
 - Contours (approximate)



Site Map - 38FA672

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

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

6/24/2021

PROJECT NUMBER

210730A

FIGURE NO.

5.39



Figure 5.40. Overview of site 38FA672, facing southeast.



Figure 5.41. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA672.

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Site 38FA672 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no remaining stratigraphic integrity and there were no temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site. The paucity of artifacts and the lack of variety of artifact types and raw materials present at the site make this a common site type for the region. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA672 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.6 38FA673

Site Number: 38FA673	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	Elevation: 570 ft AMSL
Components: Late Archaic	Landform: Ridgeline
UTM Coordinates: E499162, N3796875 (17N, NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 30 m N/S x 30 m E/W	Vegetation: Fallow field
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 18/0

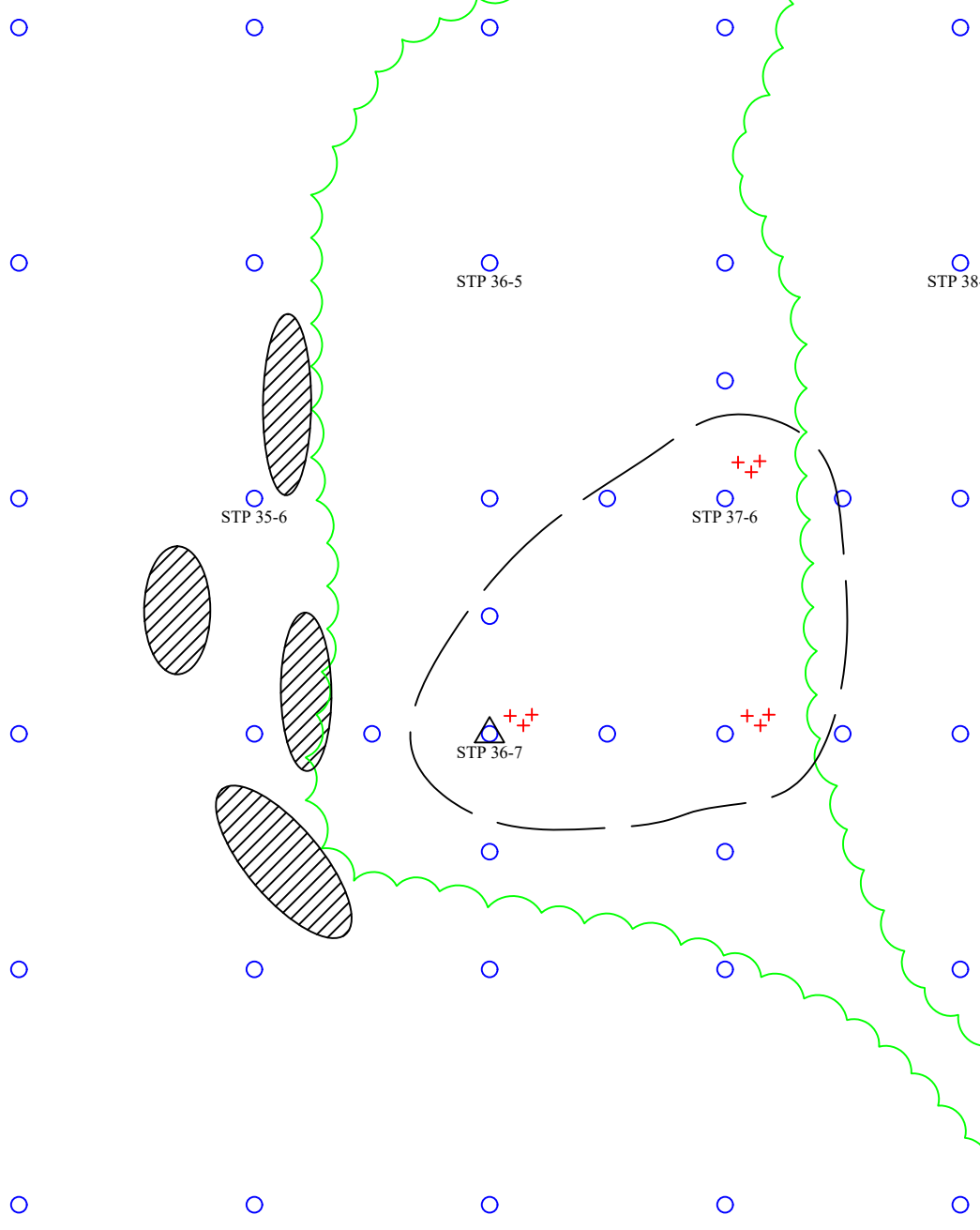
Site 38FA673 is a Late Archaic lithic scatter on a ridgeline (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in a fallow field, measures approximately 30 m north/south by 30 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.42 and 5.43).

Eighteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.44). A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. The artifacts included one quartz Savannah River projectile point fragment, one rhyolite biface fragment, and 10 pieces of lithic debitage (nine quartz and one quartzite) (Figure 5.45; Appendix B). The Savannah River projectile point dates the site to the Late Archaic subperiod.

Site 38FA673 is a Late Archaic lithic scatter with no remaining stratigraphic integrity in an area where soils are eroded as evidenced by the subsoil present on the surface. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA673 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

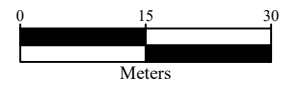
5.1.7 38FA674

Site Number: 38FA674	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Artifact Scatter	Elevation: 600 ft AMSL
Components: 19 th /20 th century	Landform: Ridgeline
UTM Coordinates: E499275, N3796758 (17N, NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil sandy clay loam
Site Dimensions: 20 m N/S x 20 m E/W	Vegetation: Secondary growth
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/0



LEGEND

- Surface Scatter
- Negative STP
- Site Datum
- Site Boundary
- Push Pile
- Tree Line



	Site Map - 38FA673	SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
	Cultural Resources Survey - Addendum Fairfield I-77 Development Fairfield County, South Carolina	As Shown	5.42
		DATE:	
		6/24/2021	
PROJECT NUMBER:	210730A		



Figure 5.43. Overview of site 38FA673, facing south.



Figure 5.44. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA673.

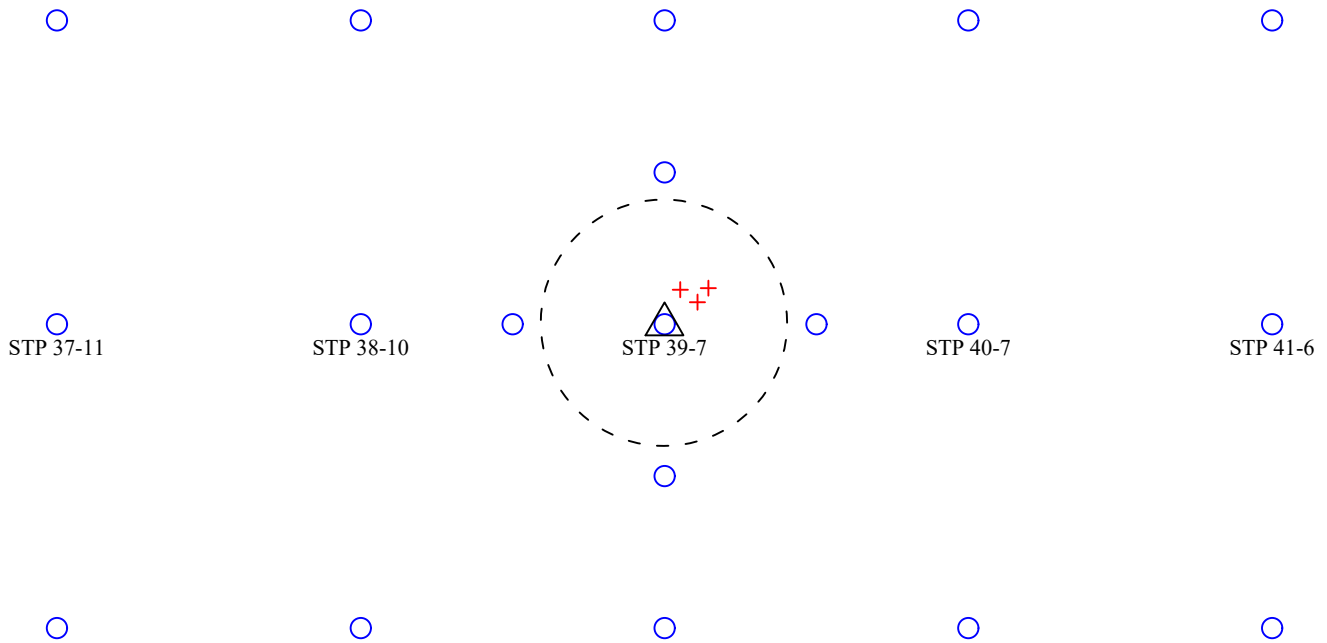


Figure 5.45. Artifacts recovered from site 38FA673, from left to right, rhyolite biface fragment and quartz Savannah River projectile point fragment, reworked into an unidentified tool.





Site 38FA674 is a nineteenth/twentieth century artifact scatter on a ridgeline (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of secondary growth, measures approximately 20 m north/south by 20 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.46 and 5.47).

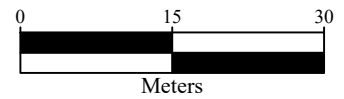
Nine shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 10 cm of yellow (10YR 7/8) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.48). A total of four artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site; no artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests. The artifacts included three pieces of plain whiteware and one piece of clear glass (Appendix B). The whiteware dates the site from 1815 to the present; historic maps show no structures in the vicinity of this site.

Site 38FA674 is a nineteenth/twentieth century artifact scatter with no remaining stratigraphic integrity; no structural remains are present at the site. Given the paucity of artifacts and the lack of variety of artifact types in an area that is eroded, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38FA674 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



LEGEND

-  Surface Scatter
-  Negative STP
-  Site Datum
-  Site Boundary




	Site Map - 38FA674	SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
	Cultural Resources Survey - Addendum Fairfield I-77 Development Fairfield County, South Carolina	As Shown	5.46
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		PROJECT NUMBER	
210730A			



Figure 5.47. Overview of site 38FA674, facing north.



Figure 5.48. Typical shovel test profile at site 38FA674.

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5.1.8 38FA675

Site Number: 38FA675

Site Type: Grist mill

Components: 19th century

UTM Coordinates: E499024, N3797557 (17N, NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 215 m NW/SE x 100 m NE/SW

Artifact Depth: Surface

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 450–510 ft AMSL

Landform: Hillslope/Floodplain

Soil Type: Pacolet sandy loam/Chewacla loam

Vegetation: Mixed pine/hardwood

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 0/0

Site 38FA675 is a nineteenth century grist mill, located on a hillslope and floodplain of Dutchman’s Creek (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of mixed pine and hardwoods and measures approximately 215 m northwest/southeast by 100 m northeast/southwest (Figure 5.49). Elkins map (1876) depicts a mill at this location but it is not noted on other nineteenth or twentieth century historic maps (Figure 5.50).

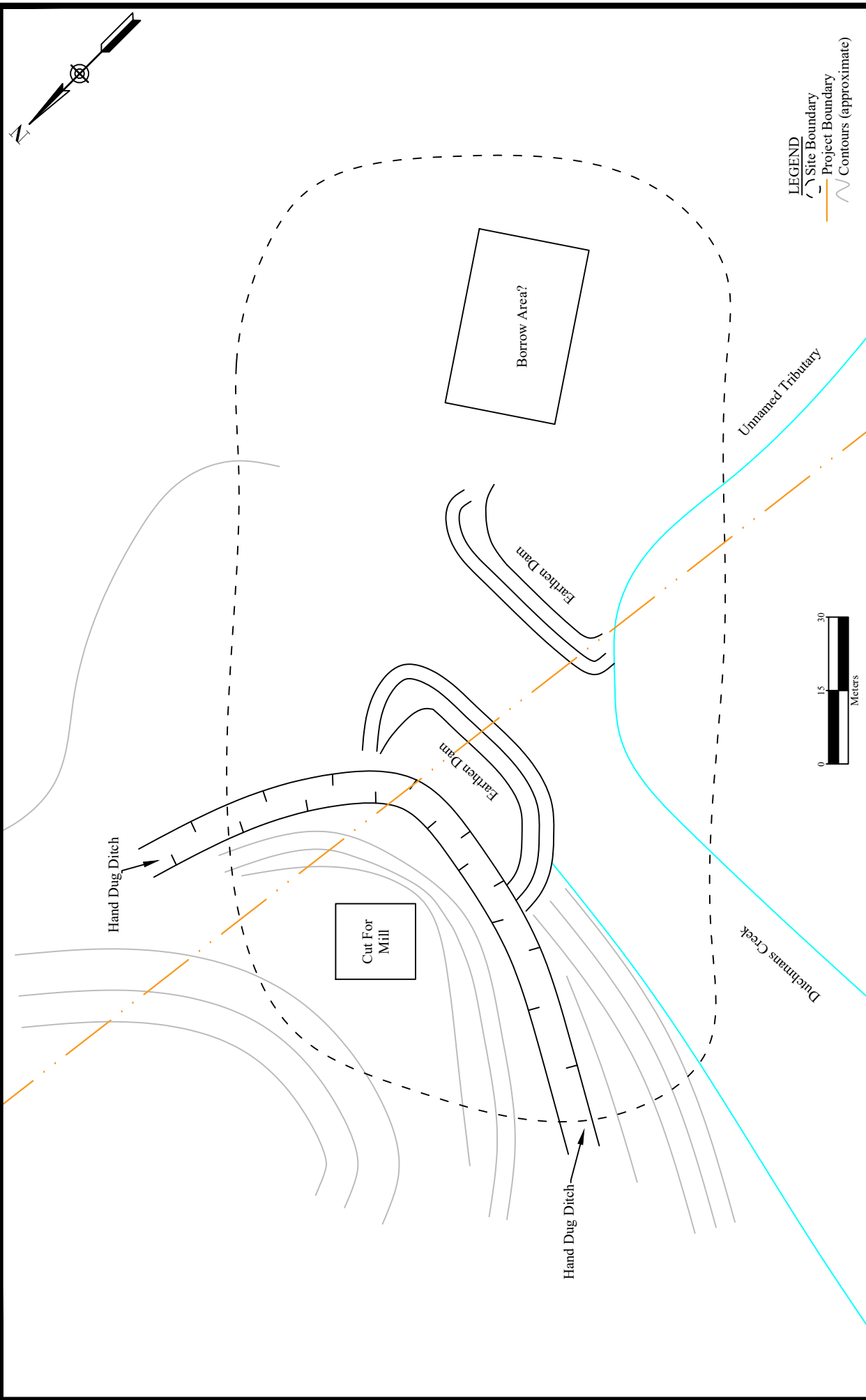
No shovel testing was conducted at the site due to steep slopes, the rocky nature of the soil and surrounding area, and because half of the site is located outside the current project area. The mill ruins are not easily identified; S&ME used lidar images to find the mill location (Figures 5.51 through 5.53) and was able to identify the mill location in person using the lidar images and with the assistance of a local historian. The remains of the earthen dam on each side of Dutchman’s Creek remain, along with the hand carved sluiceway and an area where the mill building likely sat (Figures 5.54 through 5.61). No evidence of the mill building remains in place. A shovel head was identified on the surface on the east side of the mill, outside the current project area. The shovel head looks to date to the time of construction (Figures 5.62 through 5.64); pictures were taken of the artifact, but the artifact was not collected. No other artifacts were identified during the investigation.

History of the Property and Mill

The history of the property on which site 38FA675 sits is identical to the history presented for site 38FA667. Specific to the mill, in 1858, Molsey E. Durham sold the 534 acres, at the headwaters of Dutchman’s Creek, which she inherited from the partition of her late husband’s lands, to John Logan Black (Fairfield County Register of Deeds 1858, Deed Book VV:324). No mill is depicted on the plat of Robert W. Durham’s estate lands (Figure 5.29), so it appears that at some point during his ownership of the property, John L. Black established a mill on Dutchman’s Creek, where he offered both “ginning and grinding” services to his neighbors in the area (*Fairfield News and Herald* 7 October 1885). On the 1884 plat of John L. Black’s lands, a notation that appears to say “Mill” appears near Dutchman’s Creek in Tract C (Figure 5.30). In 1885, the mill that Black had built was breached by heavy rain and flooding, but at the time it was rented to John Walling and it was unlikely that Black was living in Fairfield County, as his property had already been divided and sold (*Fairfield News and Herald* 7 October 1885). No references to the mill occur in the memoirs of John Logan Black, other property transfer records, or the industrial census of Fairfield County, and the only currently located newspaper reference to the mill was the 1885 article about its demise.

Summary and Conclusions

Site 38FA675 is a nineteenth century grist mill. None of the notable defining features of a grist mill are readily apparent at this site. Building remains and the mill wheel were likely made of wood and are no longer extant; the earthen dam was breached in the late-1800s, leaving behind two earthen prominences on either side of Dutchman’s Creek. The pond area is indistinguishable from the current floodplain and the surrounding areas as a



SCALE:	As Shown	FIGURE NO.	5.49
DATE:	6/26/2021	PROJECT NUMBER	210730A

Site Map - 38FA675

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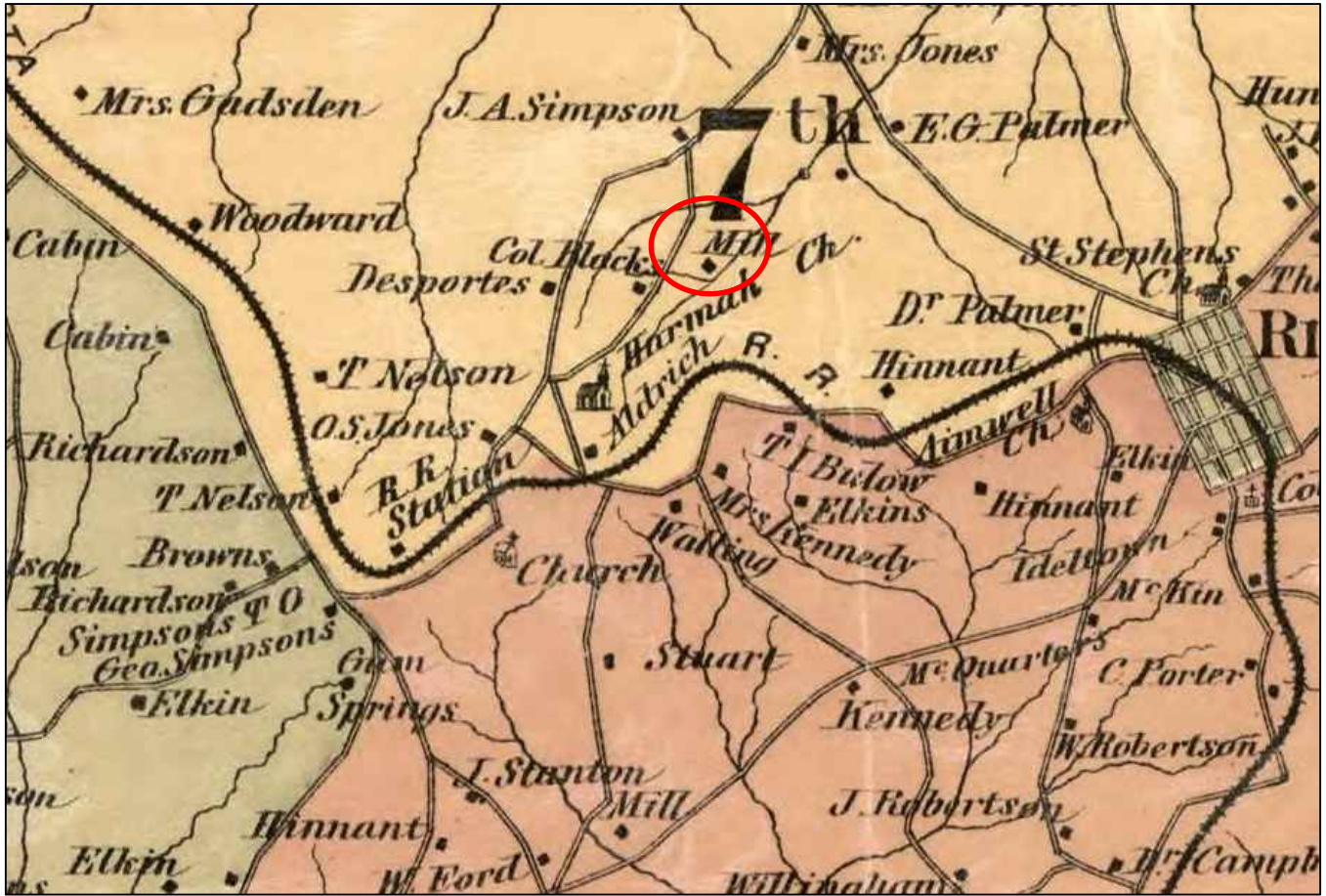


Figure 5.50. Portion of 1876 Elkins map of Fairfield County, showing location of site 38FA675.



Figure 5.51. Lidar imagery showing the location of site 38FA675.

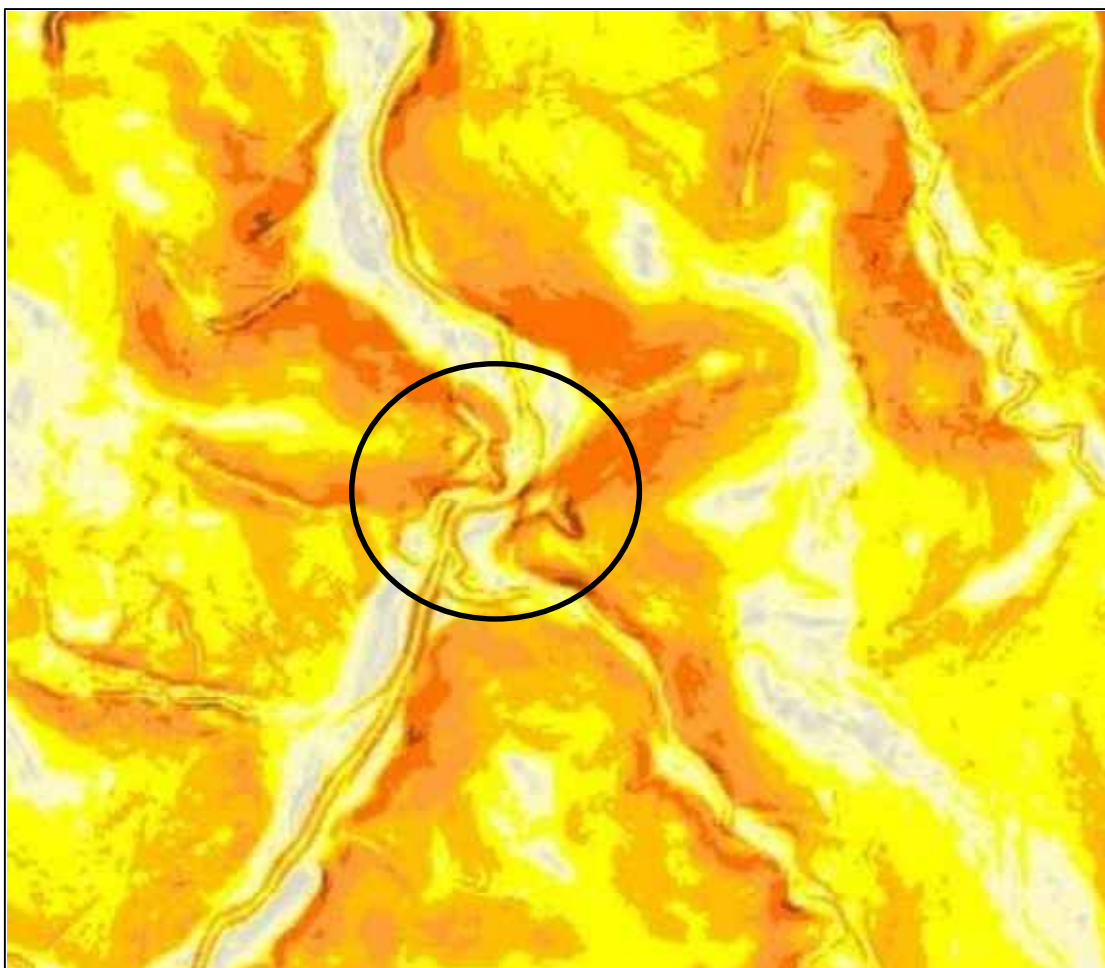


Figure 5.52. Lidar imagery showing the location of site 38FA675.

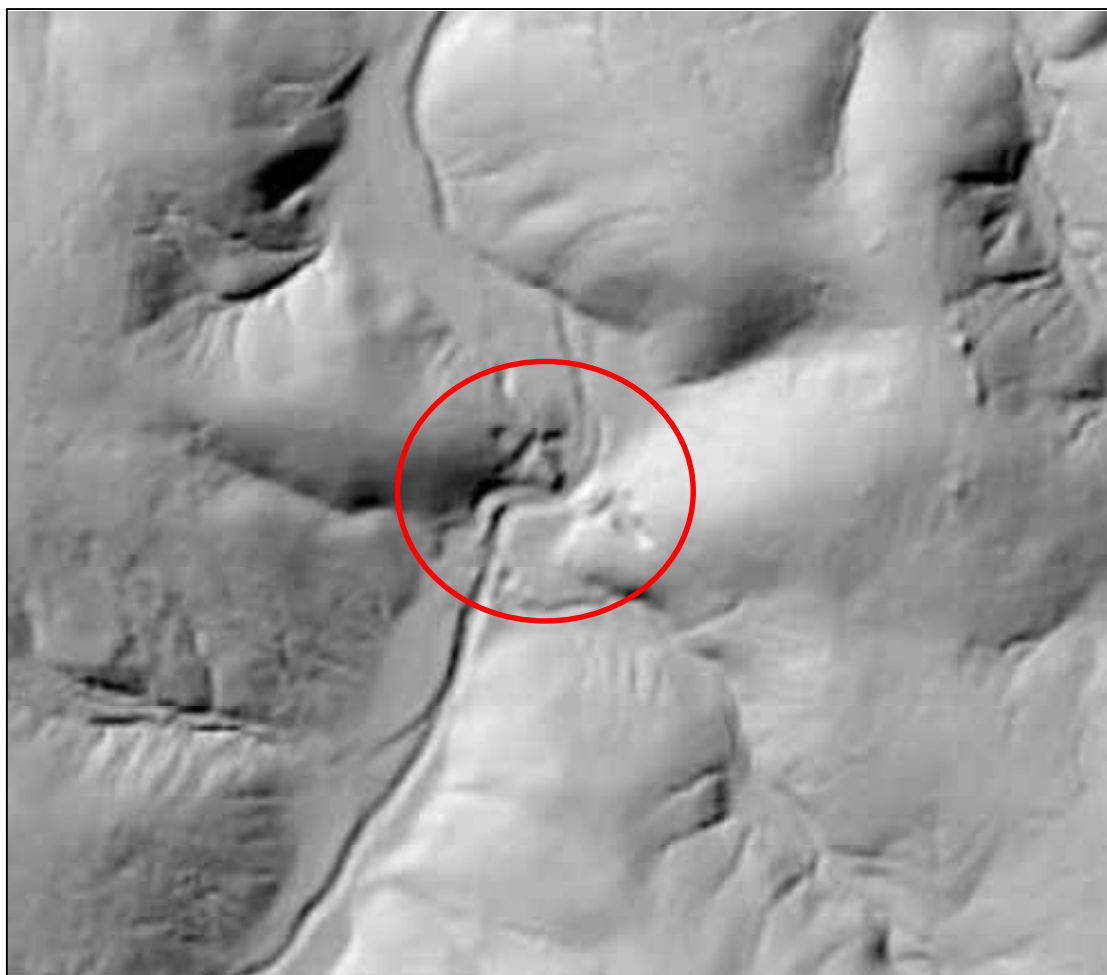


Figure 5.53. Lidar imagery showing the location of site 38FA675.



Figure 5.54. Overview of site 38FA675, facing south.



Figure 5.55. One side of the earthen dam at site 38FA675, facing west.



Figure 5.56. One side of the earthen dam at site 38FA675, facing west.



Figure 5.57. Looking down at carved out area for mill building at site 38FA675, facing south.



Figure 5.58. Looking into carved out area for the mill building at site 38FA675, facing north.



Figure 5.59. Hand dug sluiceway at site 38FA675, facing southwest.



Figure 5.60. Hand dug sluiceway at site 38FA675, facing northeast.



Figure 5.61. Borrow area on east side of Dutchman's Creek for earthen dam construction at site 38FA675, facing east.



Figure 5.62. Shovel head found at site 38FA675.



Figure 5.63. Shovel head found at site 38FA675.



Figure 5.64. Shovel head found at site 38FA675.

result of over 100 years of erosion and flood events, while the sluiceway is overgrown and partially filled in due to the same natural disturbances. Time and neglect have taken its toll on this resource. Based on the information presented above, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A); although the Durham and Black families were affluent and notable farmers in the area, the structure cannot be tied to a specific occupation and is therefore not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B); it 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 38FA675 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.9 *Isolated Finds*

Isolated Find 3 (IF-3) consists of one piece of plain whiteware, found on the surface of a dirt road at UTM coordinates E499177, N3796767 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. Ten shovel tests were excavated at and around the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions from the surface find; the shovel tests did not recover additional artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of 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.

Isolated Find 4 (IF-4) consists of one piece of stoneware, found on the surface of a dirt road at UTM coordinates E499254, N3796646 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. Ten shovel tests were excavated at and around the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions from the surface find; the shovel tests did not recover additional artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of 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-4 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 5 (IF-5) consists of one piece of plain whiteware, found on the surface of a dirt road at UTM coordinates E499228, N3796555 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. Ten shovel tests were excavated at and around the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the four cardinal directions from the surface find; the shovel tests did not recover additional artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of 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-5 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect the structures identified during the reconnaissance survey and NRHP-listed Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop. For each aboveground resource, the distances from mining operations and the proposed access road were determined and the potential for disturbance was compared to the noise and vibration disturbances that already exist in and around the area. Five historic resources recorded during the reconnaissance survey (SHPO Survey Numbers 0108 through 0112), one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey Number 0113), and Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (SHPO Survey Number 0038), which is listed on the National Register, were examined (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

5.2.1 SHPO Survey Number 0108

SHPO Survey Number 0108 is a circa 1955 one-story residence, located at 1477 Barber Road, approximately 0.3-mile northwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2); specifically, it is 0.37-mile from the proposed Pit Phase 1, 0.53-mile from the proposed Pit Phase 2 and 3, and 0.94-mile from the proposed Final Processing Plant location. The house has a vernacular, side-gabled form with a full-width, shed-roofed front porch that is supported by square posts with chamfered tops (Figure 5.65). The structure was initially recorded during the February 2021 survey (Connell and Carpini 2021) and recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A). Since the resource is not

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eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and not a historic property as it relates to Section 106 of the NHPA, the project will have no effect on SHPO Survey Number 0108.



Figure 5.65. SHPO Survey Number 0108, facing northwest.

5.2.2 *SHPO Survey Number 0109*

SHPO Survey Number 0109 is a circa 1950 one-story residence, located at 4479 State Highway 34 East, approximately 0.5-mile southwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2); specifically, it 0.41-mile from the proposed Final Processing Plant location, 0.47-mile from the proposed access road for the Processing Plant, 0.85-mile from the proposed Pit Phase 2 and 3, and 0.94-mile from the proposed Pit 1. The house is a Ranch-style residence with a rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof (Figure 5.66). To the southwest of the house, near the road right-of-way, is a small front-gabled, concrete block masonry building with a parapet along its front roofline (SHPO Survey Number 0109.1) (Figure 5.67). The resource was initially recorded during the February 2021 survey (Connell and Carpini 2021) and recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A). Since the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and not a historic property as it relates to Section 106 of the NHPA, the project will have no effect on SHPO Survey Number 0109.

5.2.3 *SHPO Survey Number 0110*

SHPO Survey Number 0110 is a circa 1935 one-story residence, located at 4466 State Highway 34 East, approximately 0.5-mile southwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2); specifically, it 0.42-mile from the proposed Final Processing Plant location, 0.46-mile from the proposed access road for the Processing Plant, 0.88-mile from the proposed Pit Phase 2 and 3, and 0.98-mile from the proposed Pit 1. The house is a single-story, frame residence with a cross-gabled roof (Figure 5.68). The structure was initially recorded during the February 2021 survey (Connell and Carpini 2021) and recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the SHPO

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agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A). Since the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and not a historic property as it relates to Section 106 of the NHPA, the project will have no effect on SHPO Survey Number 0110.



Figure 5.66. SHPO Survey Number 0109, facing north.



Figure 5.67. SHPO Survey Number 0109.1, facing north.



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Figure 5.68. SHPO Survey Number 0110, facing southeast.

5.2.4 SHPO Survey Number 0111

SHPO Survey Number 0111 is a circa 1930 one-story masonry structure, located south of SC Highway 34 and approximately 0.25-mile south of the central portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2); specifically, it 0.28-mile from the proposed Final Processing Plant location, 0.46-mile from the proposed access road for the Processing Plant, 0.67-mile from the proposed Pit Phase 2 and 3, and 0.98-mile from the proposed Pit 1. The structure is roughly square, with a pyramidal roof; it is constructed of American common bond masonry with a 5:1 ratio of stretchers to headers (Figure 5.69). The structure was initially recorded during the February 2021 survey (Connell and Carpini 2021) and recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A). Since the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and not a historic property as it relates to Section 106 of the NHPA, the project will have no effect on SHPO Survey Number 0111.

5.2.5 SHPO Survey Number 0112

SHPO Survey Number 0112 is a circa 1930 one-story residence, located at 5728 State Highway 34 East, at the southeast corner of the intersection of SC Highway 34 and Cook Road, southeast of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2); specifically, it 0.63-mile from the proposed Final Processing Plant location, 0.79-mile from the proposed access road for the Processing Plant, 0.82-mile from the proposed Pit Phase 2 and 3, and 1.12-mile from the proposed Pit 1. The house is of frame construction, with a cross-gabled roofline, that may have originally been a multi-family residence (Figure 5.70). The structure was initially recorded during the February 2021 survey (Connell and Carpini 2021) and recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A). Since the resource is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and not a historic property as it relates to Section 106 of the NHPA, the project will have no effect on SHPO Survey Number 0112.



Figure 5.69. SHPO Survey Number 0111, facing southeast.



Figure 5.70. SHPO Survey Number 0112, facing south.



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

The Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670) is located east of Barber Road, adjacent to the western portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The cemetery was initially recorded during the February 2021 survey (Connell and Carpini 2021) and recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A). A more detailed description and history of the cemetery and the individuals buried in the cemetery can be found in the resource discussion in the original survey report (Connell and Carpini 2021).

The grave markers used at the cemetery include stone crypts, peaked stone covers, and attached marker stones, slab markers, and slab-on-die markers, with some burials having carved footstones; a number of the gravestones are damaged or broken (Figures 5.71–5.77). Fieldstones present in the cemetery may correspond with additional unidentified graves (Figure 5.78). The more elaborate crypt burials were generally used by more wealthy members of society for their burials during the late eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth centuries, but they account for only two graves within the cemetery, with the rest of the marker bearing simple carvings (Riordan and Mitchell 2011). The Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670) is a mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century cemetery associated with the former location of a Baptist congregation. The earliest marked grave dates to 1857 and the most recent grave is dated 1917. There is a Meeting House shown on the 1825 *Mills Atlas* map near the location of the cemetery and the Harmah Church is depicted on the 1876 Elkins map; a 1908 map of Fairfield County indicates that there was an African-American church (notated as Col'd Church) near the location of the cemetery (Figures 5.79–5.81). Information from late nineteenth-century newspapers suggests that the church name was variably spelled Hormah and Homah (Baptist) Church, in addition to the map spelling of Harmah; the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670) and the Harmah, Hormah, or Homah cemetery are one in the same (*Fairfield Herald* 26 August 1874; *News and Herald* [Winnsboro] 21 July 1898).

Cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600). The Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670) is currently in disrepair, with broken headstones and damaged crypts (Figures 5.82–5.85). In response to concerns from a few members of the community about potential vibration from mining and associated activities, S&ME evaluated the potential of these activities to have adverse effects on the cemetery. The locations of specific usage areas of the proposed project place the Overburden Storage area 380 feet to the southeast of the cemetery; the Final Processing Plant 0.24-mile south of the cemetery; Pit Phases 2 and 3 0.3-mile northeast of the cemetery; the proposed access road to the Processing Plant 0.36-mile east/northeast of the cemetery; and the Initial Processing Plant 0.39-mile northeast of the cemetery. Based on the current proposed project areas, the closest activity area to the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery is the Overburden Storage, which will have no associated noise or vibration; the closest Pit feature is associated with Phase 2 and 3, which is located greater than 0.25-mile from the cemetery. There is thick tree cover between the cemetery and the project area. Therefore, it is unlikely that the project, as currently proposed, will have vibrations that would cause adverse effects on the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery.



Figure 5.71. Overview of the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing northeast.



Figure 5.72. Crypts in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.



Figure 5.73. Crypts in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing west.



Figure 5.74. Slab stone marker of George Hathcock in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.



Figure 5.75. Stone marker of Eva Rebecca Broom in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.



Figure 5.76. Carved footstone marker of Martha J. Stewart in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.



Figure 5.77. Damaged stone marker of Haywood F. Broom in the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing east.



Figure 5.78. Fieldstone markers within the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670), facing south.

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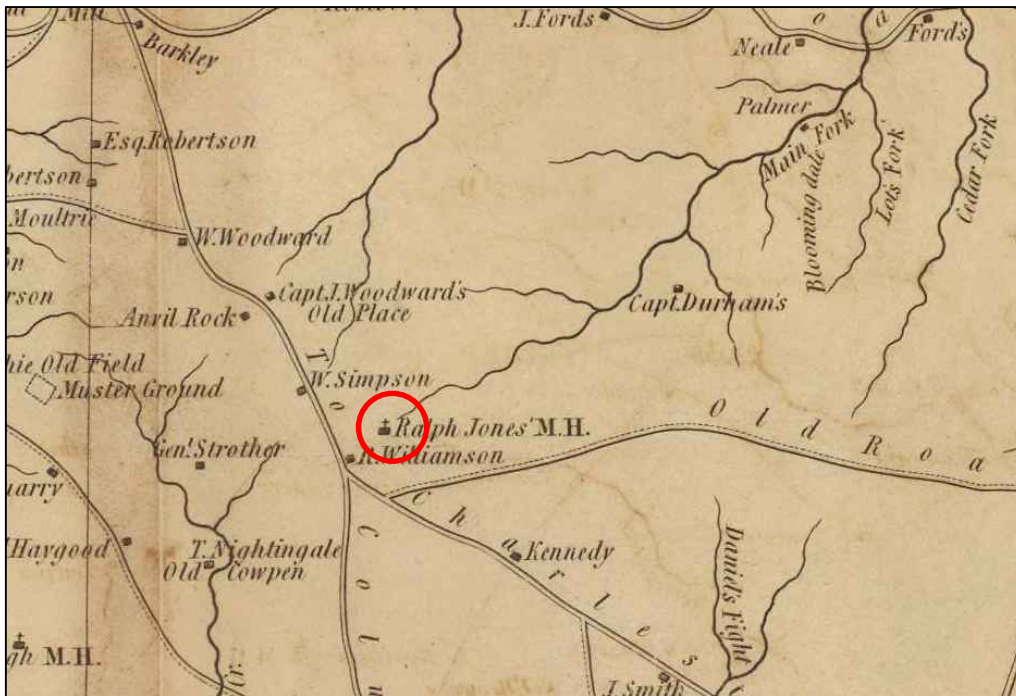


Figure 5.79. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of Fairfield District (1825), showing the Meeting House location in the vicinity of Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670).



Figure 5.80. Portion of 1876 Elkins map of Fairfield County, showing Harmah Church in the vicinity of the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670).

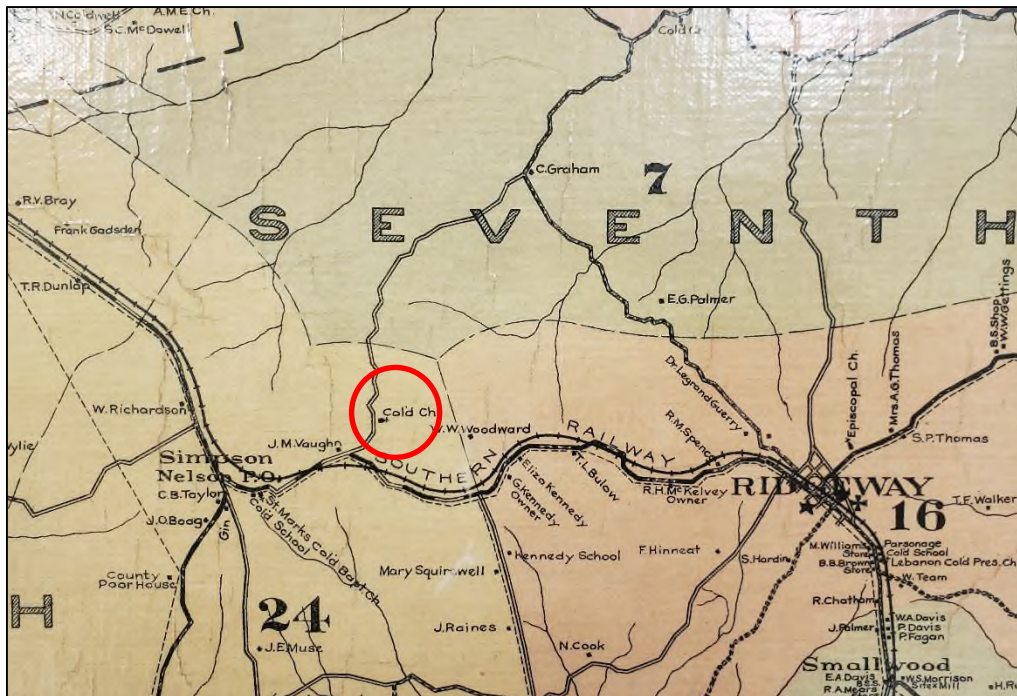


Figure 5.81. Portion of 1908 map of Fairfield County, showing an African-American church in the vicinity of the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670).



Figure 5.82. Broken headstones in Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670).



Figure 5.83. Broken headstone in Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670).



Figure 5.84. Damaged crypt in Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670).



Figure 5.85. Damaged crypt in Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO Survey Number 0113; Site 38FA670).

5.2.7 *Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (SHPO Survey Number 0038)*

Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (SHPO Survey Number 0038) is located at 183 Barber Road, at the northwest corner of the intersection of Barber Road and Breaker Lane, north of the railroad tracks, to the west of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop was recorded in 1983 and was listed on the NRHP in 1984. The structure was built around 1820 and is a wooden framed residence with a side-gabled roofline; five-bay front elevation; full-width, shed-roofed porch; stone pier foundation; and exterior end chimneys in each gable end. The nomination form, which does not provide much detail on the history of the property, indicates that the interior of the house has significant period decorative detailing, including faux marbling on interior woodwork. Historic information indicates that it was a stage coach stop and later the Station House at Simpson's Turnout for the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. It is significant under Criterion C, as an example of a vernacular residence from the early nineteenth century in Fairfield County. S&ME revisited the location of Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (Figures 5.86 and 5.87). Since it was listed on the NRHP in 1984, the structure appears to have undergone some restoration work, including repairs and painting of the exterior weatherboard siding, and some exterior changes, including the installation of a composition shingle roof and the addition of a porch balustrade. The changes made to Vaughn's Stage Coach stop since 1984 have not compromised the integrity of the aspects of the structure that make it significant and it remains eligible for the National Register.



Figure 5.86. Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (SHPO Survey Number 0038), facing northwest.



Figure 5.87. Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (SHPO Survey Number 0038), facing north.

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Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (SHPO Survey Number 0038) is located 0.5-mile west of the western boundary of the proposed project area; based on the current plans, Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop is 0.5-mile west of the Final Processing Plant, 0.5-mile west of the Overburden Storage area, 0.52-mile west of the proposed Processing Plant access road, and 0.84-mile west of Pit Phases 2 and 3. Based on the existing topography and vegetation around Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop and the proposed project area, it is unlikely that the project will be visible from the Stage Coach Stop. The extracting activities, in Pit Phases 2 and 3, are located greater than a half-mile from Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop and are unlikely to cause noise and vibration disturbance to the historic property that would affect the architectural characteristics which make it eligible for the NRHP.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed an addendum to the cultural resources reconnaissance survey that we conducted in February 2021, for the proposed approximately 404.11-acre project area associated with the Fairfield I-77 Development Site in Fairfield County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is north of SC Highway 34, roughly 4.3 miles southeast of Winnsboro Mills and approximately 3.5 miles west of Ridgeway, South Carolina.

A cultural resources reconnaissance survey was completed in February 2021 (Connell and Carpini 2021). As a result of the survey, four archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), one isolated find (IF-1), five aboveground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0108 through 0112), and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were identified. The archaeological sites (38FA666 through 38FA669), isolated find (IF-1), SHPO Survey Nos. (0108 through 0112), and Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Based on the probability models, approximately 222.6 acres were considered high probability for containing archaeological resources; however, based on the survey results the project area revealed a lack of intact archaeological deposits, a lack of intact soil deposits, deflated/eroded soils throughout the project area, areas containing slope over 15 percent, and a lack of significant material culture. For these reasons, S&ME recommended that the project area has a low potential for containing significant cultural resources and no additional cultural resource work should be needed for the project area as currently proposed. The SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A).

During the public comment period for the mine permit, the DHEC published a public notice associated with the project. Comments from a few individuals were received expressing concern on a variety of topics, including additional archaeological resources that might have been missed during the reconnaissance survey and the effect of mining operations and truck traffic on the historical buildings and cemeteries in the area. The public comments were provided to SHPO for review and SHPO requested, in a letter dated May 28, 2021, that an intensive survey be conducted within the project area and that the effects of the mining operations on historic structures and properties in the vicinity of the mine be evaluated (Appendix A). S&ME was provided a copy of a letter dated June 15, 2021, from the SCCLP. Concerns raised in that letter regarding cultural resources within and outside the project area were raised; these concerns are addressed in this report.

The goal of the February 2021 reconnaissance survey was to make recommendations on additional work for the project area if there was a likelihood that significant cultural resources would be present within the project's APE. A reconnaissance survey is defined as 'an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to generalize about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present' (Federal Register 48: 44739) and the February 2021 survey met these goals. Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey completed for the project area, S&ME felt it was unlikely that significant archaeological resources would be present within the project area and that no additional work was necessary. The SHPO agreed with these recommendations in a letter dated April 15, 2021 (Appendix A).

The current intensive survey was undertaken to address the public concerns associated with cultural resources and to address the request for additional work by the SHPO. This work was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 210730, dated January 29, 2021, and Change Order 2, dated June 2, 2021. During an intensive survey, it is highly likely that additional archaeological sites will be identified, since the number of shovel tests being excavated is significantly increased over the number excavated during a reconnaissance survey; this

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does not mean the reconnaissance survey was an inappropriate level of work. The indirect APE for the project area was defined as a 0.5-mile search radius, which is a typical APE for similar project types; the NRHP-listed Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop (SHPO Survey Number 0038) was mapped just outside the 0.5-mile radius of the project area for the reconnaissance level survey and was, therefore, not included in the survey results. The Vaughn's Stage Coach Stop was identified in the public comments as being a property of concern and that historic property is addressed in this report.

Additionally, public comments identified the "Mount Harmah" cemetery as a property of concern, referencing the 1876 Elkins map; this resource was addressed in the reconnaissance report as the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (38FA670/ SHPO Survey Number 113) and is also addressed in this report. The cemetery is currently in a state of disrepair from decades of abandonment and deferred maintenance. The concern of runoff affecting the cemetery by obscuring grave sites and removing artifacts associated with the church that sat on the property, as well as accessibility to the cemetery, were raised in the SCEL letter. In terms of accessibility, the cemetery is accessed across an adjacent parcel, not the Luck Stone parcels, from Barber Road, a public roadway. The proposed mine will have no effect on accessibility to the cemetery. In terms of run off, the cemetery is uphill from the West Overburden Berm and Storage area; physically no drainage could reach this area. In addition, drainage from the West Overburden Berm and Storage area is channeled to the east, to a proposed basin that regulates discharge to an existing drainage feature east of the cemetery. The mine runoff will have no effect on the cemetery.

Fieldwork for the current project was conducted intermittently from June 4 through June 16, 2021. As a result of the investigations, five previously recorded sites were revisited and two sets of these sites were joined into single sites (38FA101/376, 38FA667, and 38FA668/669), and five archaeological sites (38FA671 through 38FA675) and three isolated finds (IF-3 through IF-5) were identified and recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Seven aboveground resources (SHPO Survey Numbers 0038 and 0108 through 0112) and one cemetery (38FA670/SHPO Survey No. 0113) were revisited and the effects of the mining operation on each resource were evaluated. The archaeological sites (38FA101/376, 38FA667, 38FA668/669, and 38FA671 through 38FA675) and isolated finds (IF-3 through IF-5) were recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended. No additional work is recommended for SHPO Survey Nos. (0108 through 0112).

Based on the information presented above, S&ME recommends that no additional cultural resource work is needed for the both the direct and indirect APEs of the project area as currently proposed.



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8.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



May 28, 2021

Jeremy Eddy
Division of Mining & Solid Waste Management
S.C. Dept. of Health & Environmental Control
eddyje@dhec.sc.gov

Re: Fairfield I-77 Development Site (Luckstone Quarry)
Fairfield County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 21-EJ0118 Mine Permit: P I-002329

Dear Jeremy Eddy:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the permit application referenced above for possible adverse effects to significant cultural and historic sites pursuant to the 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. Our Office has also reviewed the copies of public comments for the proposed Luckstone Quarry that you provided that mentioned historic and cultural resources.

Our office previously reviewed the draft *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Fairfield I-77 Development Site, Fairfield County, South Carolina*. The cultural resources reconnaissance work was carried out in anticipation of review pursuant to the SC Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

During the reconnaissance survey, five archaeological sites were recorded (38FA0666 – 38FA0659) and recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Five architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0108 – 0112) were recorded and recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. One cemetery, the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (0113/38FA0670) was recorded and recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. However, cemeteries are protected by state laws, regardless of NRHP status. Based on the information provided in the report, our office concurred with the recommendations that the resources do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

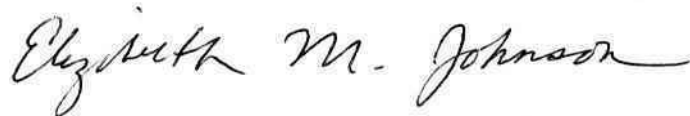
Based on the information presented in the draft report, our office previously stated that additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey of the project area, as currently proposed, was not needed. However, given the comments by the public regarding cultural resources, including the potential for additional resources that were not previously identified, we ask that additional intensive survey be conducted, and that archaeological site 38FA0667 receive

closer interval testing. For example, one commenter noted “I am aware of significant archaeological features which were not noted in the archaeological survey performed in a short span of 2 or 3 field days...I would like to request a more thorough cultural resource study and plan.” Other commenters noted the potential for remnants of a grist mill.

We also ask that the effects of the mining operations on historic structures and properties in the vicinity of the mine be evaluated. These include but are not limited to: Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (0113/38FA0670), Mount Harmah cemetery (mentioned in the public comments), and Vaughn’s Stage Coach Stop (listed in the National Register of Historic Places).

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. Please refer to SHPO Project Number 21-EJ0118 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6168 or at ejohnson@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth M. Johnson". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Elizabeth M. Johnson
Director, Historical Services, D-SHPO
State Historic Preservation Office

Cc: K. Nagle, S&ME



April 15, 2021

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

Re: Fairfield I-77 Development Site
Fairfield County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 21-EJ0118

Dear Kimberly Nagle:

Our Office has received the documentation dated March 15, 2021 that you submitted as due diligence for the project referenced above, including the draft *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Fairfield I-77 Development Site, Fairfield County, South Carolina*. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office as defined in 36 CFR 800: "Protection of Historic Properties" or by any state regulatory process. The recommendation stated below could change once the responsible federal and/or state agency initiates consultation with our Office.

The proposed area is an approximately 416.84 acres project tract. The cultural resources reconnaissance work was carried out in anticipation of review pursuant to the SC Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Five archaeological sites were recorded (38FA0666 – 38FA0659) and are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Five architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0108 – 0112) were recorded and are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. One cemetery, the Old Homer Baptist Church Cemetery (0113/38FA0670) was recorded, and recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Cemeteries are protected by state laws, regardless of NRHP status. Based on the information provided in the report, our office concurs with these recommendations that the properties do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP. However, additional research and context for SHPO Site No. 0109.01 (a possible country store), and SHPO Site No. 0112 (multi-family use dwelling) could be used to re-evaluate these recommendations.

Of 416.84 acres of the project tract 222.6 acres were recommended as being high probability for cultural resources based on predictive models. However, survey results found a lack of intact archaeological deposits, lack of intact soil deposits, deflated/eroded soils throughout the project area, areas containing slopes greater than 15 percent, and a lack of significant material culture. Based on the findings of the reconnaissance survey S&ME recommends no additional cultural resources/historic properties survey.

If the Fairfield I-77 Development Site were to require state permits or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans,

grants, or assistance for development, we would recommend to the federal or state agency or agencies that --Additional cultural resources/historic property identification survey of the project area, as currently proposed, is not needed.

The federal or state agency or agencies will take our recommendation(s) into consideration when evaluating the project and will determine if any additional cultural resources/historic properties identification will be required.

Our office accepts the draft report as final. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least two (2) hard copies of a final report: 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.

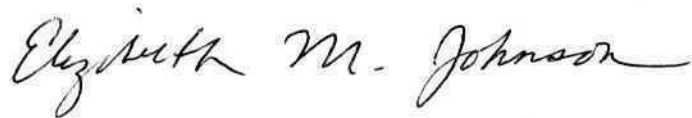
Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information,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

Please provide final electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs for the above-ground resources following the [Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys](#).

The State Historic Preservation Office will provide comments regarding historic architectural and archaeological resources and effects to them once the federal or state agency initiates consultation. Project Review Forms and additional guidance regarding our Office's role in the compliance process and historic preservation can be found on our website at: <http://shpo.sc.gov/programs/revcomp>.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 21-EJ0118 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6168 or at ejohnson@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth M. Johnson
Director, Historical Services, D-SHPO
State Historic Preservation Office



9.0 Appendix B – Artifact Catalog

Appendix B - I-77 Fairfield Development Site, Addendum Report, Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Temper	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38FA101/376	1.01	STP 28-2	Surface	1	9.9	Lithic	Chipped Stone		Early Stage	Quartz	Body			
38FA101/376	1.02	STP 28-2	Surface	4	10.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain	Quartz	Rim			Two pieces refit together/1815-Present
38FA101/376	2.01	STP 29-2	Surface	1	0.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain	Quartz				1815-Present
38FA101/376	3.01	STP 29-3	Surface	1	9.2	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Blaise Fragment		Quartz				
38FA101/376	3.02	STP 29-3	Surface	1	1.1	Lithic	Deblage	Non-cortical		Quartz				3
38FA101/376	3.03	STP 29-3	Surface	1	4.0	H. Ceramic	Stoneware				Rim			
38FA101/376	3.04	STP 29-3	Surface	1	0.8	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Blue Underglaze Handpainted		Body			1815-Present
38FA101/376	3.05	STP 29-3	Surface	1	3.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38FA101/376	3.06	STP 29-3	Surface	1	2.7	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Olive Green					
38FA101/376	4.01	STP 29-5	Surface	1	12.0	Lithic	Deblage	Cortical		Quartz				1
38FA101/376	4.02	STP 29-5	Surface	1	5.0	Lithic	Deblage	Cortical		Quartz				2
38FA101/376	4.03	STP 29-5	Surface	1	1.6	Lithic	Deblage	Non-cortical		Quartz				2
38FA101/376	4.04	STP 29-5	Surface	1	2.4	H. Ceramic	Alkaline-Glazed Stoneware				Body			1800-1950
38FA101/376	4.05	STP 29-5	Surface	1	11.8	Glass	Machine Made	Alkaline-Glazed						
38FA101/376	5.01	STP 29-6	Surface	1	10.9	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Palmer	Rhyolite				Early Archaic
38FA101/376	5.02	STP 29-6	Surface	4	11.1	Lithic	Deblage	Non-cortical		Quartz				2
38FA101/376	5.03	STP 29-6	Surface	1	0.7	Lithic	Deblage	Non-cortical		Quartz				3
38FA101/376	5.04	STP 29-6	Surface	1	12.5	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Alkaline-Glazed			Body			1800-1950
38FA101/376	6.01	STP 29-7	Surface	1	9.2	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Utilized Flake		Quartz				2
38FA101/376	6.02	STP 29-7	Surface	1	43.0	H. Ceramic	Field tile							
38FA101/376	6.03	STP 29-7	Surface	1	10.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base			1815-Present
38FA101/376	6.04	STP 29-7	Surface	1	9.5	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Olive Green					
38FA101/376	7.01	STP 30-1	Surface	1	5.0	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Plain		Body			
38FA101/376	7.02	STP 30-1	Surface	1	3.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38FA101/376	8.01	STP 30-2	Surface	1	12.4	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Alkaline-Glazed			Body			1800-1950
38FA101/376	8.02	STP 30-2	Surface	1	4.0	Glass	Machine Made							
38FA101/376	9.01	STP 30-3	Surface	3	8.4	Lithic	Deblage	Non-cortical		Quartz				2
38FA101/376	9.02	STP 30-3	Surface	3	1.9	Lithic	Deblage	Non-cortical		Quartz				3
38FA101/376	9.03	STP 30-3	Surface	5	5.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38FA101/376	9.04	STP 30-3	Surface	2	11.7	Glass	Blown	Und. Vessel	Olive Green					
38FA101/376	10.01	STP 30-4	Surface	1	2.7	Glass	Blown	Und. Vessel	Olive Green					
38FA101/376	11.01	STP 30-6	Surface	1	16.6	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Guilford	Quartz				Middle Archaic/Thermally altered
38FA101/376	11.02	STP 30-6	Surface	1	2.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Blue Band Edge		Rim			
38FA101/376	11.03	STP 30-6	Surface	1	6.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Rim			1815-Present
38FA101/376	11.04	STP 30-6	Surface	2	13.4	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38FA101/376	11.05	STP 30-6	Surface	1	1.5	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Olive Green					
38FA101/376	11.06	STP 30-6	Surface	1	15.0	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Aqua					
38FA101/376	12.01	STP 31-6	Surface	1	1.8	Lithic	Deblage	Non-cortical		Quartz				2
38FA667	6.01	STP 7-2	0-10	1	17.7	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Milk					
38FA667	6.02	STP 7-2	0-10	3	3.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38FA667	6.03	STP 7-2	0-10	1	0.6	Glass	Personal Item	Button	Black					
38FA667	7.01	STP 7-3	0-15	1	24.1	Other	Masonry	Brick	Handmade					
38FA667	8.01	STP 7-6	0-10	10	28.0	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Wrought					-1820
38FA667	8.02	STP 7-6	0-10	1	0.3	Glass	Machine Made	Hurricane						
38FA667	8.03	STP 7-6	0-10	1	0.3	Glass	Window Glass							
38FA667	9.01	STP 8-3	0-20	1	2.9	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Cut					1790-
38FA667	10.01	STP 9-4	0-20	1	5.3	Glass	Machine Made	Bottle	Aqua		Lip			
38FA667	10.02	STP 9-4	0-20	2	10.6	Glass	Machine Made	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1815-Present
38FA667	10.03	STP 9-4	0-20	1	2.1	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain					
38FA667	10.04	STP 9-4	0-20	1	3.8	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Doil Fragment	Wrought					
38FA667	11.01	STP 9-5	0-20	2	13.3	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Wire					-1820
38FA667	11.02	STP 9-5	0-20	1	4.9	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Wire					
38FA667	11.03	STP 9-5	0-20	3	3.0	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body			1850-Present
38FA667	11.04	STP 9-5	0-20	4	3.6	Glass	Window Glass							1815-Present
38FA667	11.05	STP 9-5	0-20	3	9.5	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Amethyst/Solarized					1880-1915
38FA667	11.06	STP 9-5	0-20	1	5.6	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Aqua					
38FA667	11.07	STP 9-5	0-20	1	2.9	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Clear					
38FA667	12.01	STP 10-3	0-10	1	4.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Base			1815-Present
38FA667	13.01	STP 10-4	0-20	2	3.1	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Wrought					
38FA667	14.01	STP 10-5	0-20	1	1.0	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Plain					
38FA667	14.02	STP 10-5	0-20	1	20.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Molded-Leaf pattern		Body/Handle			
38FA667	14.03	STP 10-5	0-20	5	9.1	Glass	Window Glass							
38FA667	14.04	STP 10-5	0-20	1	5.6	Glass	Machine Made	Und. Vessel	Clear					
38FA667	15.01	STP 14-2	0-10	1	2.4	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Und.					
38FA667	15.02	STP 14-2	0-10	1	263.1	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Hoe Blade						
38FA667	15.03	STP 14-2	0-10	1	>500	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Farming Tool						

Appendix B - I-77 Fairfield Development Site, Addendum Report, Artifact Catalog

ID	Inventory Number	Material	Quantity	Dimensions	Color	Condition	Location	Context	Notes
38FA667	16.01 STP-14-3	1.9H. Ceramic	1	0-10			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
38FA667	17.01 STP-14-5	2.5H. Ceramic	1	0-5			Brown Glaze Exterior and Unglazed Interior	Stoneware	
38FA667	18.01 STP-14-6	0.2 Metal	1	0-5			Und. Iron	Other	
38FA667	18.02 STP-14-6	0.7 Glass	2	0-5			Hard Paste	Window Glass	
38FA667	19.01 STP-14-8	15.3H. Ceramic	1	0-5			Porcelain	Porcelain	
38FA667	19.02 STP-14-8	0.6 Glass	1	0-5			Ironstone	Window Glass	
38FA667	20.01 STP-14-10	4.7H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1840-Present
38FA667	20.02 STP-14-10	1.2H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
38FA667	21.01 STP-15-2	2.2H. Ceramic	1	0-5			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
38FA667	22.01 STP-15-4	11.4 Metal	3	0-10			Nail	Hardware/Tools	
38FA667	22.02 STP-15-4	2.1 Glass	2	0-10			Whiteware	Window Glass	-1820
38FA667	22.03 STP-15-4	0.3 Glass	1	0-10			Whiteware	Personal Item	
38FA667	23.01 STP-15-5	0.6 Glass	1	0-10			Hurricane	Machine Made	"2"
38FA667	23.02 STP-15-5	16.9 Glass	1	0-10			Aqua	Machine Made	
38FA667	24.01 STP-15-6	0.1 Glass	1	0-10			Whiteware	Window Glass	1815-Present
38FA667	24.02 STP-15-6	1.9H. Ceramic	1	0-10			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	
38FA667	24.03 STP-15-6	3.0 Other	1	0-10			Brick	Masonry	
38FA667	25.01 STP-15-7	1.0 Glass	1	Surface			Und. Vessel	Machine Made	
38FA667	26.01 STP-16-4	3.9 Glass	1	0-20			Und. Vessel	Machine Made	
38FA667	26.02 STP-16-4	5.7 Metal	1	0-20			Nail	Hardware/Tools	
38FA667	27.01 STP-16-5	0.3 Glass	1	0-5			Whiteware	Window Glass	-1820
38FA667	28.01 STP-17-5	2.0 Glass	1	0-5			Whiteware	Machine Made	
38FA667	28.02 STP-17-5	6.2H. Ceramic	1	0-5			Whiteware	Porcelain	
38FA668/669	9.01 STP-19-1	6.2H. Ceramic	3	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
38FA668/669	9.02 STP-19-1	0.5H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
38FA668/669	9.03 STP-19-1	4.7.2 Glass	1	Surface			Clear	Machine Made	
38FA668/669	10.01 STP-19-2+15W	25.9H. Ceramic	2	Surface			Whiteware	Stoneware	
38FA668/669	11.01 STP-19-5	0.7H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	
38FA668/669	11.02 STP-19-5	3.9H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	
38FA668/669	11.03 STP-19-5	8.2 Glass	1	Surface			Lt. Green	Machine Made	
38FA668/669	12.01 STP-19-6	5.3 Metal	1	Surface			Whiteware	Personal Item	
38FA668/669	12.02 STP-19-6	3.8 Glass	1	Surface			Olive Green	Machine Made	"L"
38FA668/669	12.03 STP-19-6	0.7 Glass	1	Surface			Milk	Machine Made	1815-Present
38FA668/669	13.01 STP-19-7	3.7H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	
38FA668/669	13.02 STP-19-7	12.9 Lithic	2	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	2
38FA668/669	13.03 STP-19-7	3.6H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
38FA668/669	14.01 STP-21-8	1.9 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	2
38FA668/669	14.02 STP-21-8	0.4 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	3
38FA668/669	14.03 STP-21-8	1.2 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	3
38FA671	1.01 STP-3-13	2.8 Lithic	2	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	3
38FA671	1.02 STP-3-13	2.5 Lithic	3	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	3
38FA672	1.01 STP-36-4	19.7 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Chipped Stone	1
38FA672	1.02 STP-36-4	4.2 Lithic	6	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	3
38FA673	1.01 STP-36-7	27.4 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Chipped Stone	Modified
38FA673	1.02 STP-36-7	19.0 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Chipped Stone	
38FA673	1.03 STP-36-7	5.7 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	2
38FA673	1.04 STP-36-7	0.9 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	2
38FA673	2.01 STP-37-6	3.1 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	3
38FA673	2.02 STP-37-6	0.4 Lithic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	3
38FA673	3.01 STP-37-7	3.2 Lithic	2	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	2
38FA673	3.02 STP-37-7	6.1 Lithic	2	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	2
38FA673	3.03 STP-37-7	1.3 Lithic	2	Surface			Whiteware	Deblage	3
38FA674	1.01 STP-39-7	3.9H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
38FA674	1.02 STP-39-7	1.7H. Ceramic	2	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
38FA674	1.03 STP-39-7	0.5 Glass	1	Surface			Whiteware	Machine Made	
IF-3	1.01 STP-37-11	1.1H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	1815-Present
IF-4	1.01 STP-39-11	67.3H. Ceramic	2	Surface			Whiteware	Stoneware	Brown Interior/White Exterior Both pieces relict
IF-5	1.01 STP-38-17	8.0H. Ceramic	1	Surface			Whiteware	Ref. Earthenware	Scalloped edge. 1815-Present