



Cultural Resources Survey
Chester Greenfield Site
Chester County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-19-016

PREPARED FOR:

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P.O. Box 29682
Richmond, Virginia 23242

PREPARED BY:

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February 2019



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

Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA
Principal Investigator

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

February 2019



Management Summary

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources survey of the proposed approximately 287-acre project area associated with the Chester Greenfield Site in Chester County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along South Carolina Highway 9 approximately 3.26 miles northeast of the city of Chester, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area’s potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900046, dated January 16, 2019, and Change Order 1 dated February 7, 2019.

A reconnaissance survey was completed on January 22, 2019. This work included the excavation of 82 shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites, as well as an architectural survey. As a result of the reconnaissance, one archaeological site (38CS418) and four above ground resources (Structure 0299 through Structure 0302) were identified during the investigation (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). In addition to the resources identified, approximately 34-acres of the 287-acre project area were considered high probability for containing significant archaeological resources and recommended for Phase I investigation.

On February 11 and 12, 2019, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on the 34 acres. As a result of the Phase I survey, archaeological site (38CS418) was revisited and the boundaries were expanded and one new archaeological site (38CS419) and one isolated find (IF-1) were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The two archaeological sites, the isolated find, and the five above ground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Based on the results of the cultural resources survey it is S&ME’s opinion that no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for the project area as currently proposed.

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

Resource	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38CS418	Middle and Late Archaic lithic scatter	Ineligible	No Further Work
38CS419	20 th century house site; prehistoric lithic scatter	Ineligible	No Further Work
IF-1	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Ineligible	No Further Work
0023	Orr Baptist Church, circa 1950	Ineligible	No Further Work
0299	House, circa 1965	Ineligible	No Further Work
0300	House, circa 1965	Ineligible	No Further Work
0301	House, circa 1960	Ineligible	No Further Work
0302	House, circa 1960	Ineligible	No Further Work



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1.0 Introduction

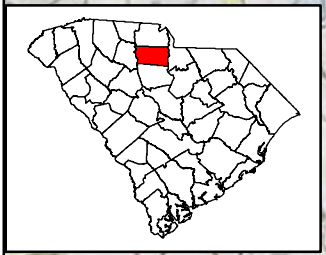
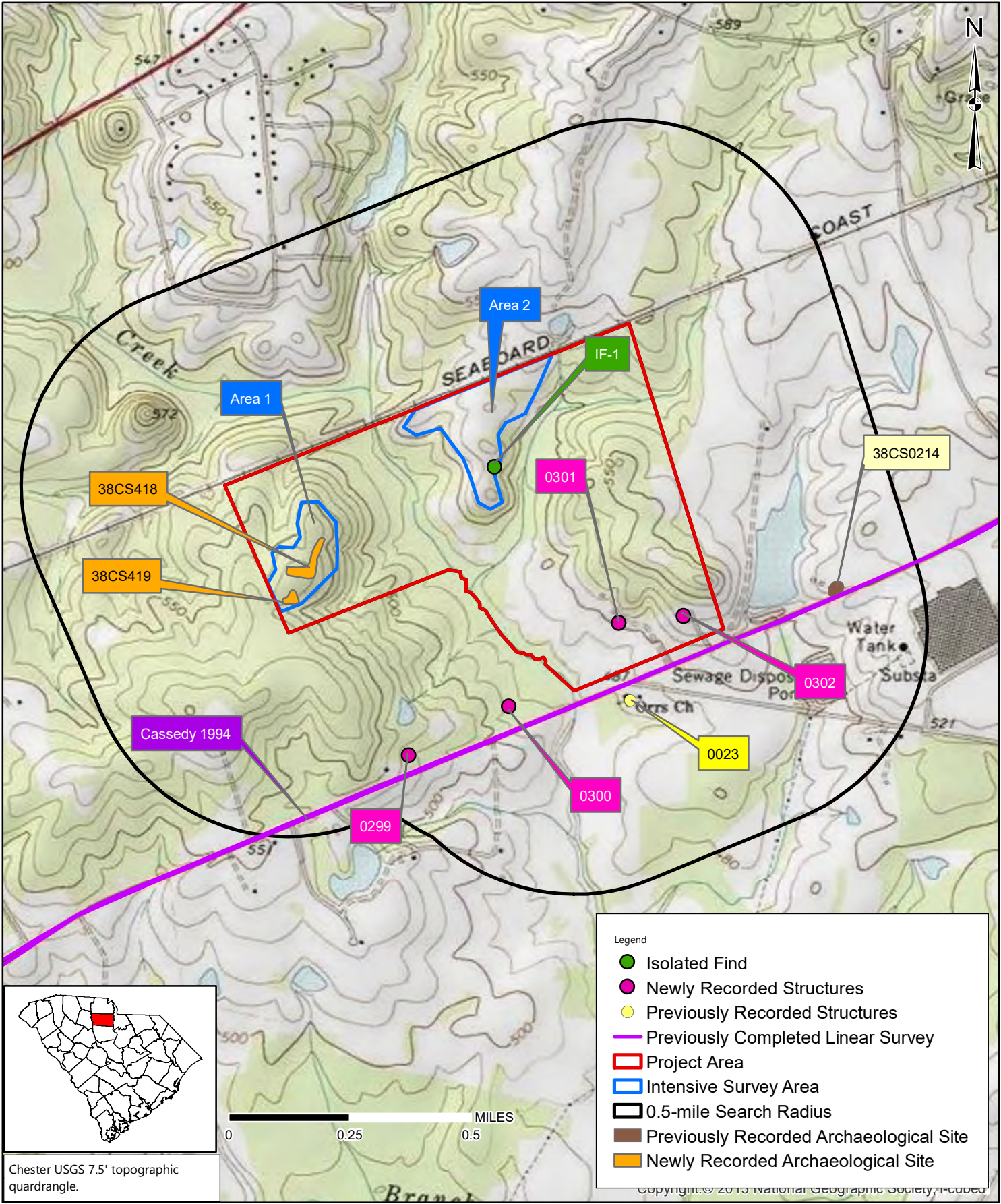
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S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks intermittently from January 22 through February 12, 2019. The fieldwork was conducted by Field Director Joseph A. DeAngelis, M.A. and Crew Chief Paul Connell and consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, M.S., RPA, Paul Connell, and Senior Architectural Historian/Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. Architectural evaluations and historic research for the project was conducted by Ms. Carpini. Senior review of the report was conducted by Ms. Nagle.

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

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Chester USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

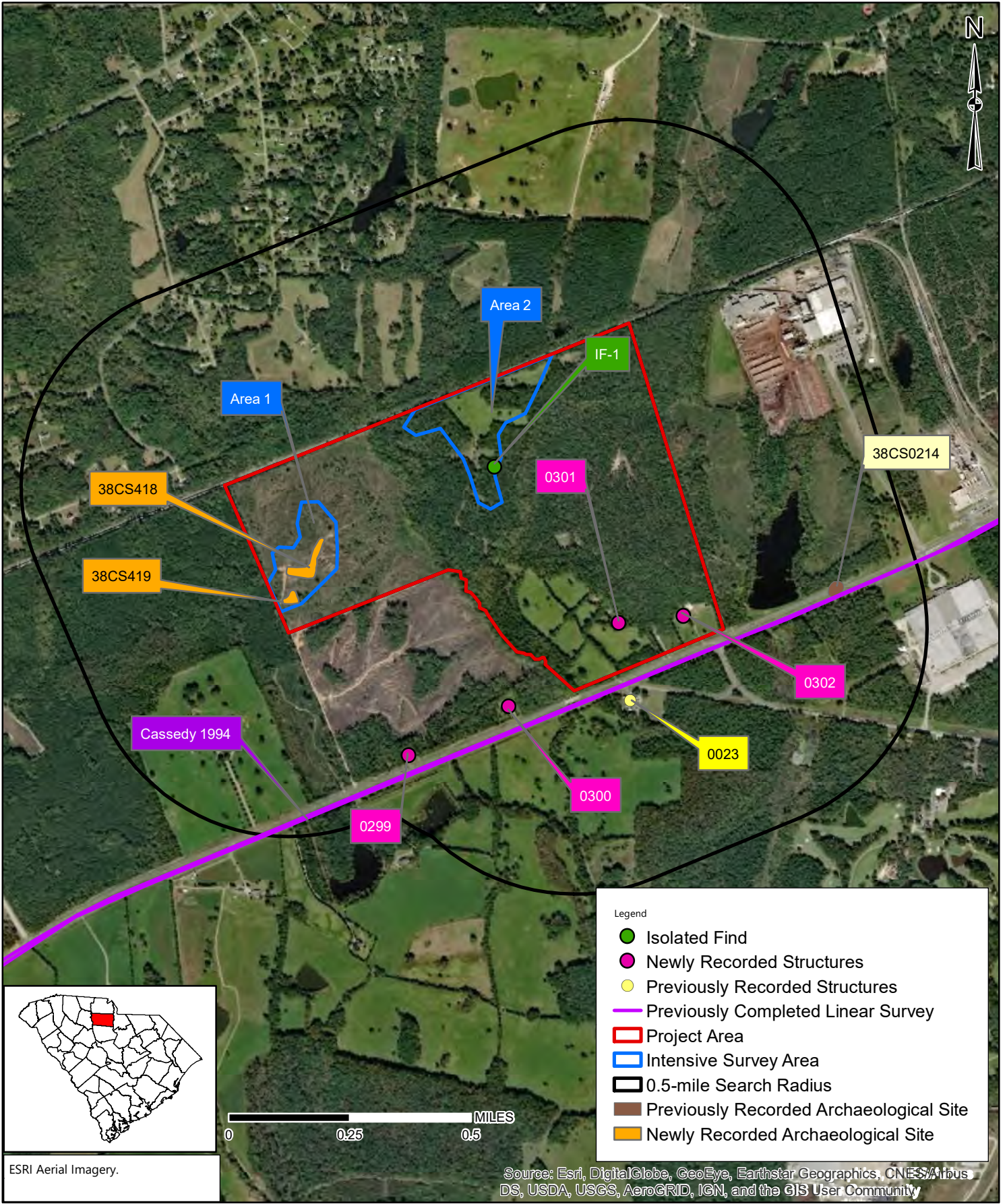
Legend

- Isolated Find
- Newly Recorded Structures
- Previously Recorded Structures
- Previously Completed Linear Survey
- Project Area
- Intensive Survey Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site

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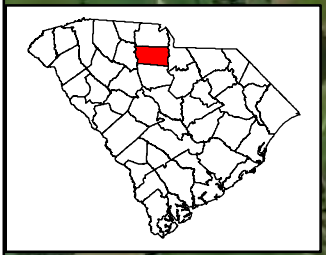
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Legend

- Isolated Find
- Newly Recorded Structures
- Previously Recorded Structures
- Previously Completed Linear Survey
- Project Area
- Intensive Survey Area
- 0.5-mile Search Radius
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Newly Recorded Archaeological Site



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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2.0 Environmental Setting

The project area is located to the north of S.C. Highway 9, approximately 3.26-miles northeast of the city of Chester (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 490 ft above mean sea level, (AMSL) along Rocky Creek in the center of the project area, to 570 ft AMSL along the western boundary of the project area (Figure 1.1). Rocky Creek and one of its unnamed tributaries is located within the project area. Rocky Creek flows southeast for approximately 18.5 miles into the Catawba River.

Vegetation in the project area includes areas of planted pine, pasture, and mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 2.1–2.3); disturbances include dirt roads throughout the project area, cattle pastures, water pooling on the surface, a cleared area associated with timber harvest, and two farmhouse complexes (Figures 2.4–2.9).

The project area is located in the Iredell-Armenia and Wilkes-Winnsboro-Mecklenburg soil associations, which consist of poorly drained soils to well drained soils (USDA 1978). There are five 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 January 21, 2019).

Table 2.1. Specific soil types within the project area.

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope
Chewacla	Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Flood plains	0–2%
Iredell	Fine Sandy Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Interfluves	1–6%
Vance	Sandy Loam	Well drained	Interfluves	6–15%
Wilkes	Sandy Loam	Well drained	Interfluves	15–40%
Winnsboro	Sandy Loam	Well drained	Interfluves	6–10%



Figure 2.1. Area of planted pine in the project area, facing south.



Figure 2.2. Area of cattle pasture in the project area, facing north.



Figure 2.3. Area of mixed pine and hardwood forest in low-lying areas, facing east.



Figure 2.4. Typical dirt road within the project area, facing west.



Figure 2.5. Cattle pasture within the project area, facing north.



Figure 2.6. Area of standing water within the project area, facing south.



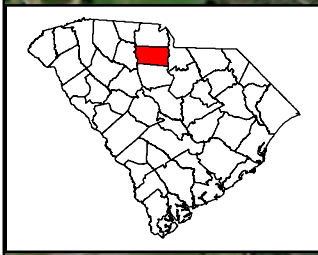
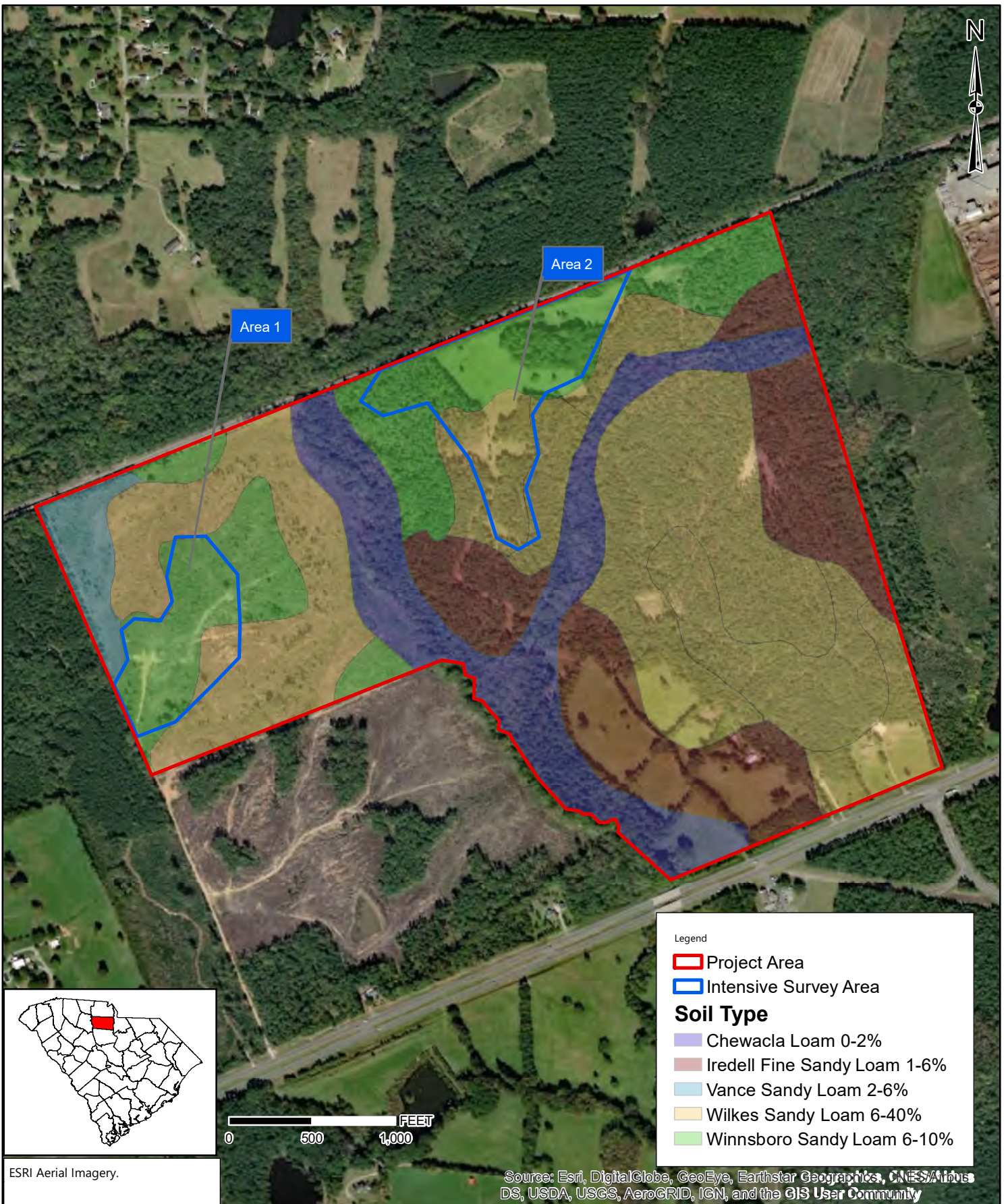
Figure 2.7. Area used for timber harvest in the western portion of the project area, facing north.



Figure 2.8. One of the farmhouse complexes in the southern portion of the project area, facing north.



Figure 2.9. One of the farmhouse complexes in the southern portion of the project area, facing north.



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

Legend

- Project Area
- Intensive Survey Area

Soil Type

- Chewacla Loam 0-2%
- Iredell Fine Sandy Loam 1-6%
- Vance Sandy Loam 2-6%
- Wilkes Sandy Loam 6-40%
- Winnsboro Sandy Loam 6-10%

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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3.0 Cultural Context

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

3.1 Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

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



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

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

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

Middle Archaic (8,000–5000 B.P.)

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

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



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

Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.)

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

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

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

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

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



Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.)

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

Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.)

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

Late Woodland (1500–1000 B.P.)

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

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

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

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



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

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

3.2 Historic Context

The project area is located in the central portion of Chester County located approximately 3.92 miles northeast of the city of Chester. Present day Chester County is bordered to the east by the Catawba River and Lancaster County, to the south by Fairfield County, to the west by Union County, and to the north by York County.

From its earliest settlement, South Carolina was viewed as a source of wealth for its colonial power, primarily through agricultural production. When English settlers established Charles Towne in 1670, they were following in the footsteps of both the Spanish and the French by attempting to found a permanent settlement along the Carolina coast. Unlike previous attempts, however, the Charles Towne settlement was ultimately successful. Although the earliest colonists concentrated themselves along the coast, throughout the area known as the Lowcountry, some settlers began to move further inland during the early and mid-eighteenth century. The establishment of inland townships in the 1730s attracted more residents to the area, although the closest townships to present-day Chester County were Saxe Gothe, which developed into Lexington near the confluence of the Congaree and Saluda rivers, and Fredericksburg, which later became Pine Tree Hill (and then Camden) located northeast of the Wateree River (Edgar 1998:53–60).

The land that became Chester County was still considered backcountry during the early 1700s; although officially part of St. Mark's Parish, which was used as its judicial division, the land in the northern portion of the parish was very remote from the organized parish center. However, despite its out-of-the-way location, settlement had begun on Rocky Creek and Fishing Creek, within the boundary of present day Chester County, by 1755, approximately 500 white families resided within a 30 mile radius of the Catawba Nation. The majority of early settlers in the area migrated from northern colonies, such as Virginia and Pennsylvania, although some did move inland from Lowcountry areas (Merrell 1989:177–180; Shankman et. al. 1983:13–15; Kovacik and Winberry 1989:80). In 1764, a boundary was surveyed between North and South Carolina, which established this area as the northern portion of South Carolina. In 1769, when the colony was divided into districts, the area became part of Camden District (Stauffer 1998:8).

By 1765, there were at least 10,000 settlers residing in the Piedmont region. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, a decade later, population increases had made the European settlements in this area important



strategic points (Moore 1993:19). Fighting in the inland areas of South Carolina increased in 1780, after the capture of Charleston and Camden by the British. Despite a loss by Thomas Sumter's American forces at Fishing Creek in August 1780, two other nearby battles were victories for the Continental army. The American victory at King's Mountain in nearby York County, in October 1780, significantly hindered British attempts to recruit more loyalist soldiers in the South Carolina interior, caused General Cornwallis to delay his march into North Carolina, and ultimately proved to be a considerable blow to British confidence; in November of the same year, American forces also won a battle at Fish Dam Ford, in Chester County (Gordon 2003:116; Edgar 1998:235). Eventually, the British were forced to abandon their inland outposts, and subsequently Charleston, in December 1782 (Edgar 1998:240).

From the late seventeenth century into the early eighteenth century, rice and indigo were the primary cash crops for South Carolina farmers, with the largest settlements concentrated around the coast and tidal rivers. After the American Revolution, indigo underwent a sharp decline and, although rice was still grown in tidal areas, it was surpassed in importance by cotton, especially in areas further from the coast. Eli Whitney's 1793 invention of the cotton gin significantly bolstered this migration to cotton as the principal agricultural yield in South Carolina. This invention made farming of short-staple cotton in upcountry areas profitable by greatly decreasing the amount of labor needed to separate the cotton seeds from the fibers (Green et al. 2002; Kovacik and Winberry 1989:83–95).

In 1785, Chester County was established, with boundaries the same as its present-day area, from Camden District; five years later, the new United States government conducted the first census. At this time Chester County had a population of 6,866, with 5,881 of the residents classified as free whites, 47 considered "other free persons," and only 938, or less than 14 percent of the population, listed as slaves. Following the turn of the nineteenth century, until the Civil War, the population of Chester County not only expanded, but it also changed significantly in its composition. By 1800, area farmers had begun to convert to mass cotton production and slave populations increased during the first decades of the nineteenth century. In 1800, Chester County's slave population comprised only 14.2 percent of the county's overall residents. By 1820, the number of slaves in Chester County had more than tripled from its 1800 figure and had increased nearly five times from its 1790 figure, and by 1840 there were 7,692 slaves in the county—more than 6.5 times the number recorded only forty years earlier. Although slavery had become more widespread in the county by 1840, slaves only accounted for slightly more than 43 percent of the Chester County's total population, which remained significantly below the state average of 54.2 percent. However, by 1860, widespread slavery in Chester County had increased the slave population to nearly 60 percent of the county's population (Social Explorer 2019).

Chesterville (shortened to Chester in 1886) was created shortly after the creation of the county; by 1795, the town, then known as Chester Court House, was awarded a United States Post Office. The community was settled by Scots-Irish families and served as a central trading post for the farms within the county. The original courthouse was built in the 1790s, with the current courthouse being the third within the town and was built in 1852. Despite being the county seat, the town was not officially chartered as a municipality until 1840.

In addition to the cotton gin and the growth in slave labor, cotton farmers also benefited from canal construction, which peaked in South Carolina during the early 1800s. These canals, including the Langsford and Lockhart canals, made shipment of raw cotton to coastal markets easier and significantly less expensive than travel over roads. Access to coastal markets made selling cotton as a cash crop a profitable enterprise, allowing plantation owners to increase land holdings and wealth (Shankman et al. 1983:19–24; Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Also benefiting upstate cotton farmers was the presence of railroads, which proved to be a better means of transporting agricultural products than canals by traveling more quickly, carrying more cotton, and reaching more areas. The



Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, spanning from Columbia to Charlotte, through Chester, began running in 1852 (Kovacik and Winberry 1989: 95–98).

The advent of the railroad fostered the development of towns near the places where trains stopped. Expansion of the railroad system in the Piedmont region of South Carolina encouraged the growth of Chester and the surrounding counties. Small towns appeared along the railroad routes, and some villages that had already existed grew larger and more prominent. Blackstock and Cornwell both were stops along the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.

By 1861, the region was facing the reality of the Civil War. Agriculture was disrupted by men leaving for war and cotton, no longer being sold and shipped to Northern manufacturers, sat in warehouses waiting for a buyer. Although Chester County did not experience significant battles during the conflict, the Piedmont region of South Carolina, especially land near the rivers and along the railroad, was important to the Confederacy. The roads, canals, and railroads provided vital routes for the movement of supplies and troops from the lower south into North Carolina and Virginia. As the war progressed, troop movements and skirmishes came closer to home. During 1864 and 1865, Union troops moved northward through South Carolina, burning and looting, with residents from captured cities fleeing before them. Some of these refugees fled to Chester County, seeking protection ahead of the approaching army, and Chesterville became the most southern railroad point in the Confederacy following the destruction of Columbia. Chesterville had a Confederate arsenal and four hospitals to care for wounded soldiers; it was also the final railroad stop for both the Confederate Treasury and for Varina Davis, the wife of Jefferson Davis, and her family as they traveled south from Richmond to join Jefferson Davis in Georgia.

Like many other South Carolina residents, those in the Chester County region mostly returned to cotton farming after the Civil War, often limiting their production to only cotton, or supplementing it with a small amount of corn. As cotton prices dropped, farmers had to grow more of the crop just to pay their bills. Farms in Chester County increased in number but decreased in size after the war. From 1860 to 1880, the number of farms in the county nearly tripled; by 1920, the number of farms in the county grew to 4,144, more than four times the 1860 number, as large plantations were divided and worked by tenant farmers or sharecroppers. These systems, where small farmers worked for larger landowners, often for only a small share of profits, created a perpetual system of borrowing and debt. In turn, this necessitated the cultivation of more marginal land (Social Explore 2019; Kovacik and Winberry 1987:108–111; Green et al. 2002).

In addition to the breaking up of large farms, exhausted soils caused many farmers to migrate towards the Broad and Catawba rivers area, looking for lands that were more fertile to increase their yields. Tenants were constantly seeking better soils and larger plots to help stay afloat in the poor cotton market. This ongoing cycle of tenancy and mobility lasted throughout the early twentieth century. The situation was further exacerbated by boll weevil infestations that caused a virtual collapse of the state's cotton industry. By the end of World War I, over 76 percent of farms in Chester County were operated by tenants, approximately 11 percent higher than the state average. Although both black and white farmers were part of this system, blacks were more marginalized than their white counterparts and were more affected by these developments. This left them unable to free themselves from tenancy and sharecropping, and resulted in 82.7 percent of tenants in Chester County being classified as "non-white" (Social Explorer 2019; Kovacik and Winberry 1987:108–111; Green et al. 2002).

Although cotton production still dominated the South Carolina Piedmont region, industrial development began to develop in the late nineteenth century. Following a pattern that was occurring throughout the South, investors



began financing and building mills to bring textile production closer to the source of raw cotton. They also reinvested in railroads, in an attempt to link more rural farming areas directly to mill towns and ultimately to northern markets (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:114–115). In 1888, the Chester Manufacturing Company began operation and the Catawba Spinning Company mill opened in 1892; the Chester Manufacturing Company would later become Springsteen Mills and the spinning operation would be renamed Eureka Cotton Mill. In 1896, Benjamin Dawson Heath created Manetta Mills and its mill town of Lando, which housed a fulling mill and eventually had a company owned railroad leading from the town to Edgemoor (Berni et al. 2001; Moore 1989:220, 226–227).

Chester County was no different from many Southern communities during the first half of the twentieth century. While the total population of the county increased between 1910 to 1940, from 29,429 to 32,579 residents, the non-white population fell by over 4,000, as many African-Americans left the rural south for larger cities in the Northeast and Midwest, searching for steady work and better pay (Kovacik and Winberry 1987; Social Explorer 2019).

In addition to the expansion of industrial and residential development, the Catawba River area also underwent some major changes that would greatly affect the topography of the Piedmont region. The new textile mills needed electricity to run their machines and, in 1900, brothers Walker G. Wylie and Robert H. Wylie realized this opportunity and incorporated the Catawba Power Company. In 1904, they began to operate a hydroelectric station at India Hook on the Catawba River. This was the first station in what would become a network of generators. A flood destroyed the dam and generating station in 1916, but both the station and the dam were rebuilt in 1925 and named Wylie for the original founders. Also in 1916, the Fishing Creek Dam and Hydroelectric Station were built in eastern Chester County, creating Fishing Creek Reservoir and drying up a large portion of the Great Falls that once flowed south of the dam. The Catawba Power Company changed its name to the Southern Power Company, which then merged with the Duke Power Company in 1927. In 1985, Duke Power began the operation of the Catawba Nuclear Station on Lake Wylie (Green et al. 2002; Shankman et al. 1983).

World War II provided a jumpstart to the textile industry, which continued after the fighting was over; however Chester County industries did not compete with those in nearby York County or the social and economic advantages of nearby Charlotte. By 1946, 16 textile companies employed over 6,000 residents in the nearby Rock Hill area but the textile industry in Chester County was much smaller. The different types of textiles made in the surrounding area was supplemented by other industry, including the production of truck bodies, soft drinks, and dairy products. By 1950, Chester County's population had only increased by 18 residents over the previous decade and by 1960, the population had declined by nearly 2,000 residents (Shankman et al. 1983:156–157; Social Explorer 2019).

In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the Catawba River area has retained its importance and has continued to expand. The December 1983 opening of Interstate 77 was a significant factor in this growth, establishing the Catawba River area as a vital connection between Columbia, South Carolina and Charlotte, North Carolina and ultimately the northeast (Moore 1987: 238–239, 251).

3.3 Background Research

On January 21, 2019, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the project area (Figure 3.1). The records examined at SCIAA include a review of ArchSite, a GIS-based program



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

A review of ArchSite indicated there is one previously recorded archaeological site, one previously surveyed structure, and two previously conducted cultural resource surveys within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). The previously recorded archaeological site was identified in 1994 in association with a road widening for approximately 7.28 miles of South Carolina Highway 9 (Cassedy 1994). The site was determined to be 'potentially eligible' for inclusion in the NRHP, but is not within the current survey area. The two previously completed surveys were both associated with SC Highway 9 and are located directly south of the current project area, but did not cover a portion of the current project area.

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

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
38CS0214	Middle Archaic scatter; Historic artifact scatter	Potentially Eligible	Cassedy 1994
0023	Orrs Baptist Church	Not Eligible	ArchSite

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a USDA soil survey map from 1912, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1942, 1958, and 1968, and a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map from 1983 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located within Camden Precinct with an unnamed road in the vicinity of the project area and the closest landowners are to the east located along the Wateree River and are labeled as Lenard, Cawsow, Crawford, Culps, and Gallons (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of Chester District shows the project area was located east of the town of Chesterville, along a road labeled "To Land's End" and east of an unnamed road (Figure 3.3). The 1912 USDA soil survey map shows the community of Eureka Mills had been established to the west of the project area along with the Seaboard Air Line Railway to the north of the project area; two structures are present in the western portion of the project area (Figure 3.4).

The 1942 SCDOT map shows two structures near SC Highway 9 in the southern portion of the project area and Orr Church is labeled (Figure 3.5). The 1958 and 1968 SCDOT maps show three structures located in the southern portion of the project area along SC Highway 9 (Figures 3.6 and 3.7). The 1969 and 1983 7.5-minute *Chester* USGS topographic map of the project area shows three structures to the north of SC Highway 9 in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 3.8 and 3.9).

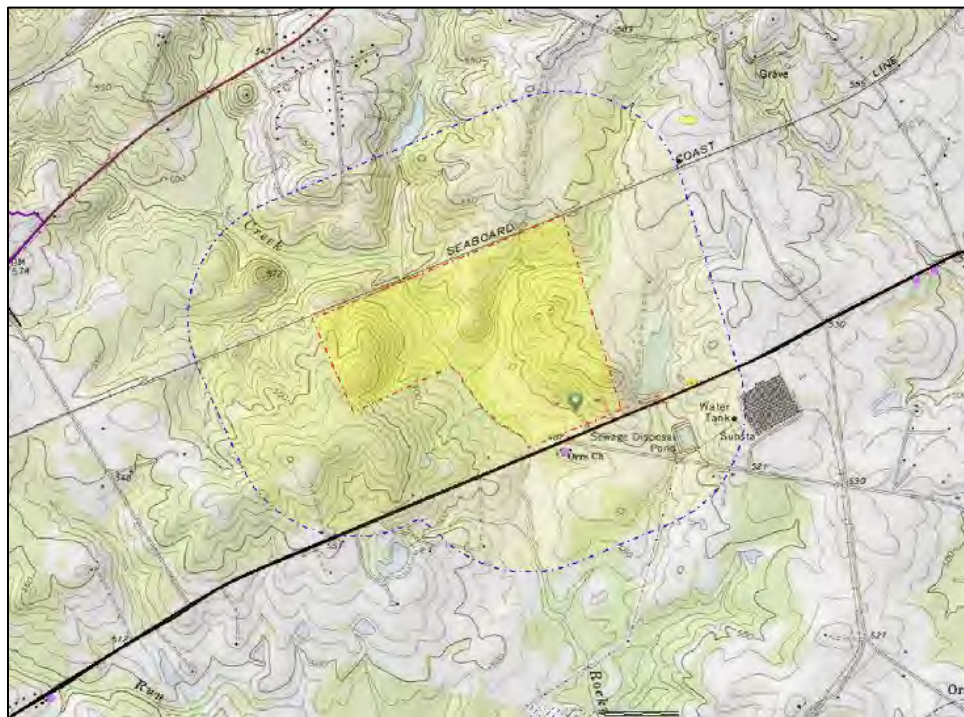


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.



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



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

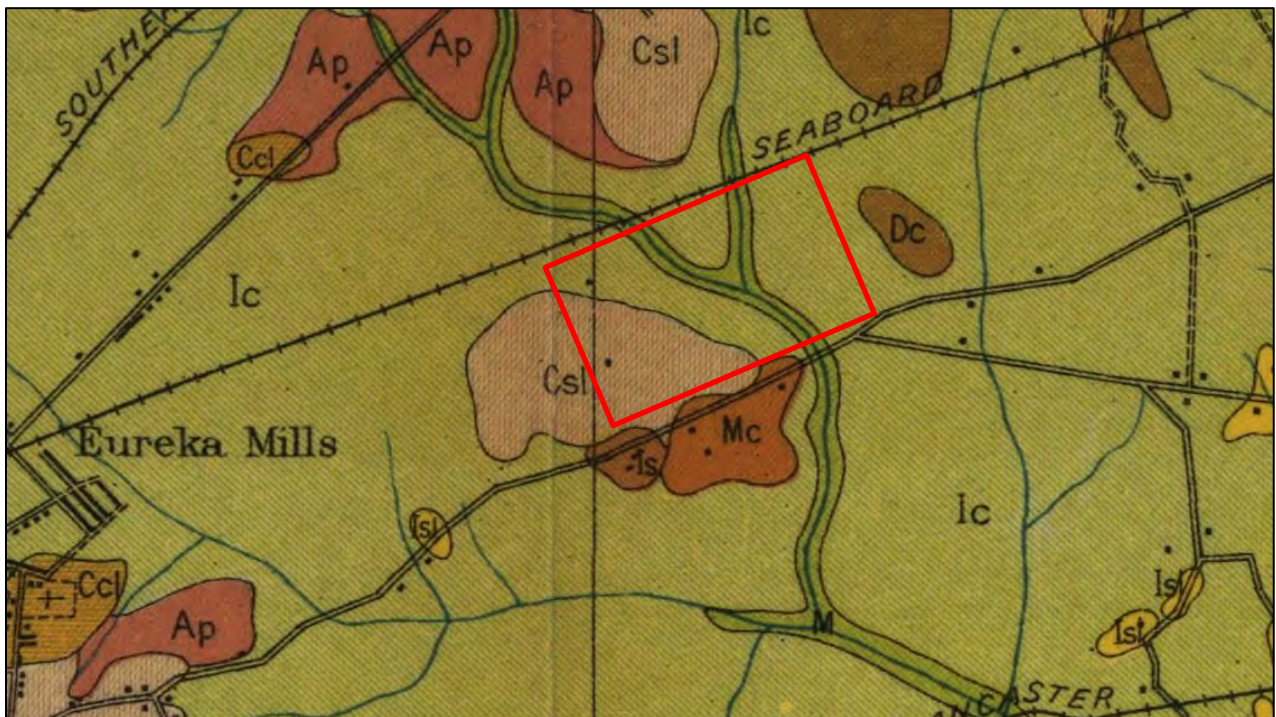


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1912 USDA soil survey map of Chester County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.5. Portion of 1942 SCDOT map of Chester County, indicating vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.6. Portion of 1958 SCDOT map of Chester County, showing vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.7. Portion of 1968 SCDOT map of Chester County map, showing vicinity of the project area.



Figure 3.8. Portion of USGS Chester 7.5-minute quadrangle (1969), indicating vicinity of the project area.

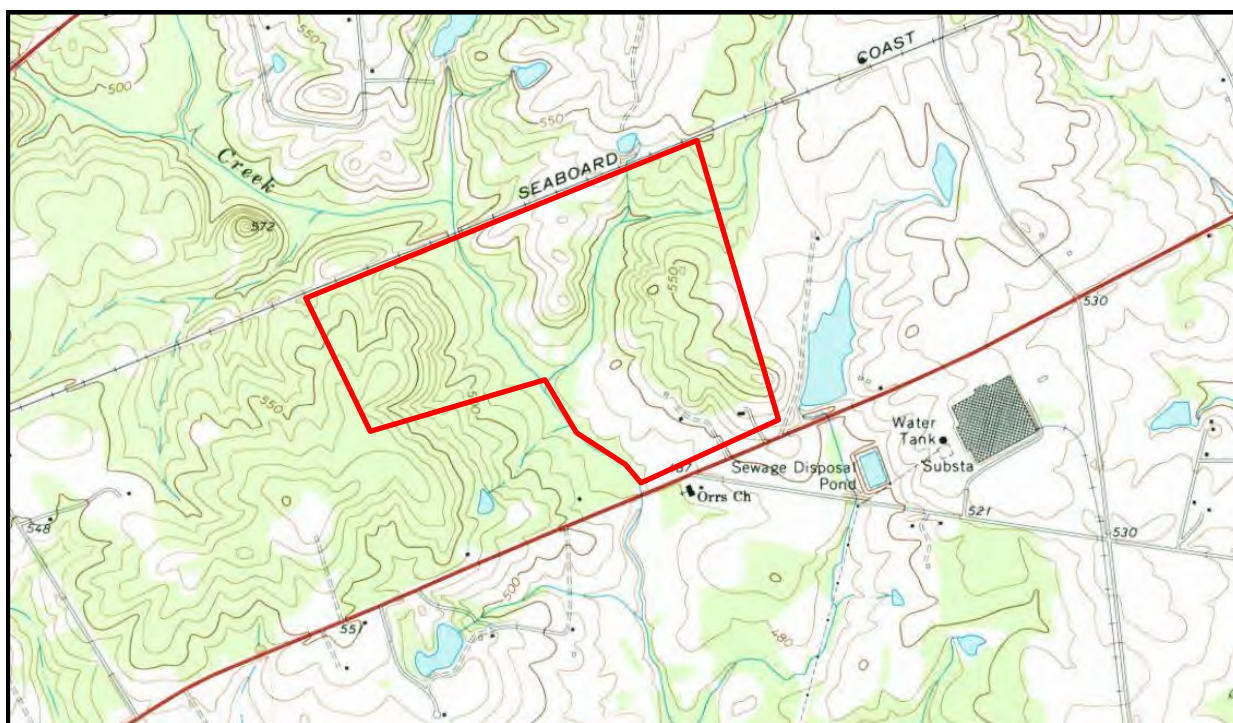


Figure 3.9. Portion of USGS Chester 7.5-minute quadrangle (1983), indicating vicinity of the project area.



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

A reconnaissance survey of the 287-acre project area was conducted January 22, 2019 and an intensive Phase I archaeological survey of 34-acres was conducted February 11 and 12, 2019. The archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted primarily with shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites based on landform type, soil drainage, distance to water, and the results of the background research. Pedestrian survey was undertaken along dirt roads and other areas with good ground surface exposure.

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

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

4.3 Laboratory Methods

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

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

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



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

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

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

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

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

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



5.0 Results

A cultural resources survey was conducted on January 22, 2019 and February 11 and 12, 2019. A reconnaissance level survey was completed on the approximately 287-acre project area and as a result of the reconnaissance survey, one archaeological site (38CS418) was identified and four above ground resources (Structure 0299 through Structure 0302) were recorded. In addition to the resources, approximately 34 acres were considered high probability for containing significant archaeological sites and recommended for a Phase I investigation.

The Phase I investigation was conducted on roughly 34-acres of the project area and as a result of the investigation, site 38CS418 was re-located and the boundaries of the site were expanded, site 38CS419 was identified and recorded, and IF-1 was identified.

The historic maps show structures within the project area beginning around 1912 and continuing through present day (Figures 3.4 through 3.8). An attempt was made to re-locate these structures. During the Phase I survey it appears that site 38CS419 corresponds to one of the structures, which is discussed in greater detail. Some of the structures are no longer extent and no evidence of them remain, while it appears the others are associated with Structures 0301 and Structure 302, which were recorded during the current investigations and are discussed in the Architectural Survey Results section below.

In total, two archaeological sites, one isolated find, and four above ground resources were identified during the cultural resources survey of the Chester Greenfield Site. Each of the resources is discussed below in the archaeological and architectural survey results sections.

5.1 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Results

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted on January 22, 2019, for the approximately 287 acre project area. Vegetation in the project area includes areas of planted pine, pasture, and mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 5.1–5.3). Disturbances in the project area include dirt roads, two farmhouse complexes, cattle pastures, a timber harvested area in the western portion of the project area, and standing water (Figures 5.4–5.9).

A total of 82 shovel tests (58 shovel tests and 24 radials) were excavated within the project area along 10 transects (Figure 5.10 Table 5.1). Three soil profiles were encountered: the first transitioned from plow zone directly to subsoil, with no intact soil horizon; the second was subsoil on the surface; the third was plow zone terminating at the water table. The typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered beneath the plow zone consisted of 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.11); the typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.12); the typical soil profile where the water table was encountered below the plow zone consisted of 30+ cm of olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) sandy loam, followed by the water table (Figure 5.13). As a result of the investigations, one new archaeological site (38CS418) was identified and will be discussed following the Phase I investigation results.



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



Figure 5.2. Area of fallow grassy field in the project area, facing northeast.



Figure 5.3. Area of mixed pine and hardwood forest in the project area, facing east.



Figure 5.4. Typical road within the project area, facing northwest.



Figure 5.5. Farmhouse complex within the project area, facing northeast.



Figure 5.6. Farmhouse complex within the project area, facing north.



Figure 5.7. Cattle pasture within project area, facing southwest.



Figure 5.8. View of timber harvested area in western portion of the project area, facing northwest.

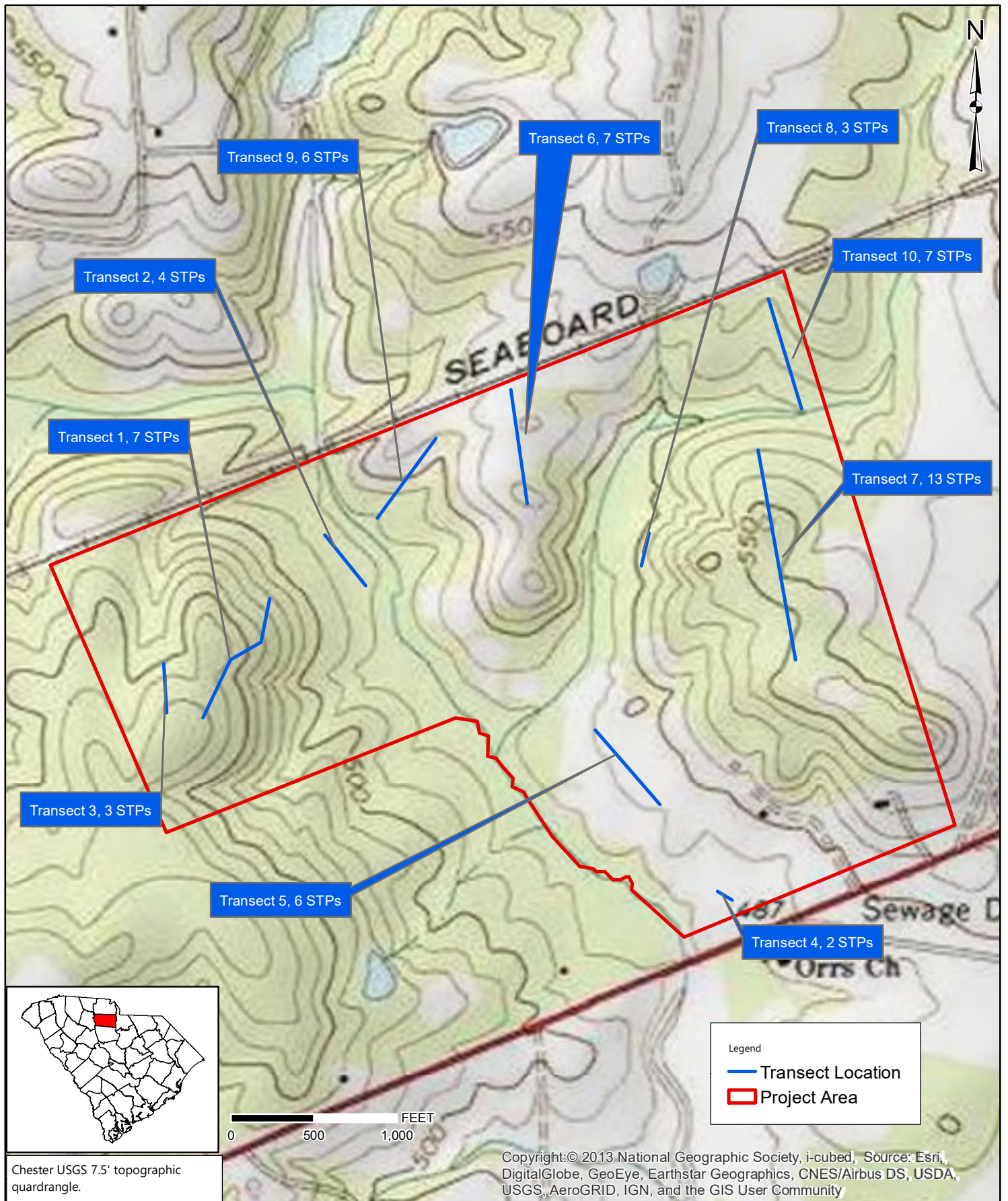


Figure 5.9. View of water on the surface of the project area, facing north.

Table 5.1. Summary of transects within the project area.

Transect No.	No. of Shovel Tests	Landform	Findings
1	7	Hilltop	38CS418
2	4	Plain	No Sites
3	3	Hilltop	38CS418
4	2	Plain	No Sites
5	6	Plain	No Sites
6	7	Hilltop	No Sites
7	13	Hilltop/Hillslope	No Sites
8	3	Hillslope	No Sites
9	6	Plain	No Sites
10	7	Hillslope	No Sites

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-016 Luck Co_Chester Greenfield Site_Chester\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 5-10.mxd plotted by pconnell 02-15-2019



Chester USGS 7.5' topographic quardrangle.

Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

	SCALE: 1:9,316	Transect Location Map Chester Greenfield Site Chester County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO: 4261-19-016		5.10
	DRAWN BY: PAC		
	DATE: 2/15/2019		



Figure 5.11. Typical soil profile in areas where the plow zone transitions to subsoil.



Figure 5.12. Typical soil profile in areas where subsoil was encountered at surface.



Figure 5.13. Typical soil profile in areas where the plow zone and subsoil transitions into water was encountered.

5.2 Archaeological Phase I Investigation Results

A Phase I intensive survey was conducted on February 11 and 12, 2019, on approximately 34 acres at the Chester Greenfield Site (Figures 1.1 and 1.2); the 34 acres are located in two noncontiguous parcels (Area 1 and Area 2). Vegetation in Area 1 consists of secondary growth and vegetation in Area 2 consists of planted pine, mixed pine and hardwoods, grassy pastures, and secondary growth.

A total of 174 shovel tests were excavated during the Phase I investigations (Table 5.2). As a result of the survey, archaeological site (38CS418) was re-located and the boundaries of the site were expanded and one new archeological site (38CS419) and one isolated find (IF-1) were identified. The two survey areas will be discussed in greater detail below and the two archaeological sites and isolated find will be discussed in the area that they were identified in.

Table 5.2. Summary of Phase I areas within the project area.

Area	Acreage	STPs	Resources
1	12.6	73	38CS418 and 38CS419
2	21.4	101	IF-1



5.2.1 Area 1

Area 1 is located in the in the western portion of the project area and is approximately 12.6 acres in size (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of 73 shovel tests (57 shovel tests and 16 radials) were excavated in Area 1. Disturbances in Area 1 include dirt roads and areas that have been used in timber harvest operations; vegetation consists of secondary growth (Figures 5.14–5.16).

Three soil profiles were encountered during the intensive survey: the first transitioned from plow zone directly to subsoil and the second was subsoil on the surface. The typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered beneath the plow zone consisted of 20 cm of brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.17); the typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam subsoil (Figure 5.18). As a result of the survey, site 38CS418 was revisited and the boundaries of the site were expanded and one new archaeological site (38CS419) was identified (Figure 5.19).

Site 38CS418

Site Number: 38CS418	NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible
Site Type: Lithic scatter	Elevation: 570 ft AMSL
Components: Middle/Late Archaic	Landform: Hilltop
Quad Name: Chester	Distance to Water: 408 m to Rocky Creek
UTM Coordinates: E485241, N3842649 (17N, NAD 83)	Soil Type: Winnsboro Sandy Loam
Site Dimensions: 140 m N/S x 95 m E/W	Vegetation: Secondary growth
Artifact Depth: Surface; 0–20 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 50/2

Site 38CS418 is a Middle/Late Archaic lithic scatter located on a hilltop in a clear cut area overlooking Rocky Creek (Figures 5.20 and 5.21). The site was initially identified during the reconnaissance survey and was re-located during the Phase I investigation. The site measures approximately 140 m north/south by 95 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in each of the cardinal directions.

During the reconnaissance and Phase I investigations, 50 shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of five cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam over 10+cm (5–15+cmbs) of red (2.5YR 4/6) sand clay loam subsoil. A total of 16 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site; 13 from the surface and three from between 0 and 20 cmbs in two shovel tests. The artifacts consisted of one quartz Guilford projectile point, one rhyolite small Savannah River projectile point, one rhyolite lanceolate projectile point, one chert bifurcate projectile point, one quartz biface fragment, one quartz scraper, three quartz utilized flakes, and seven pieces of debitage (four quartz, two rhyolite, and one coastal plain chert) (Appendix A). The Guilford projectile point is dated to the Middle Archaic subperiod (8000–5000 B.P.) and the small Savannah River projectile point is dated to the Late Archaic subperiod (5000–3000 B.P.).

Site 38CS418 is a Middle/Late Archaic lithic scatter located on a hilltop overlooking Rocky Creek. Although a variety of artifact types and raw material types were identified at the site, 81 percent (n=13) came from the surface of the site and the remaining artifacts came from the plowzone. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from the surface of a dirt access road used when the area was clear cut. There is no intact soil stratigraphy present within the site boundaries given that the soils transitioned from plow zone to subsoil. 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



Figure 5.14. Dirt access road in Area 1, facing northeast.



Figure 5.15. Overview of timber harvest in Area 1, facing west.



Figure 5.16. Overview of secondary growth in Area 1, facing east.

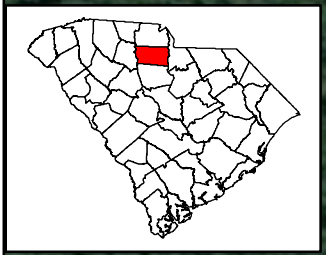
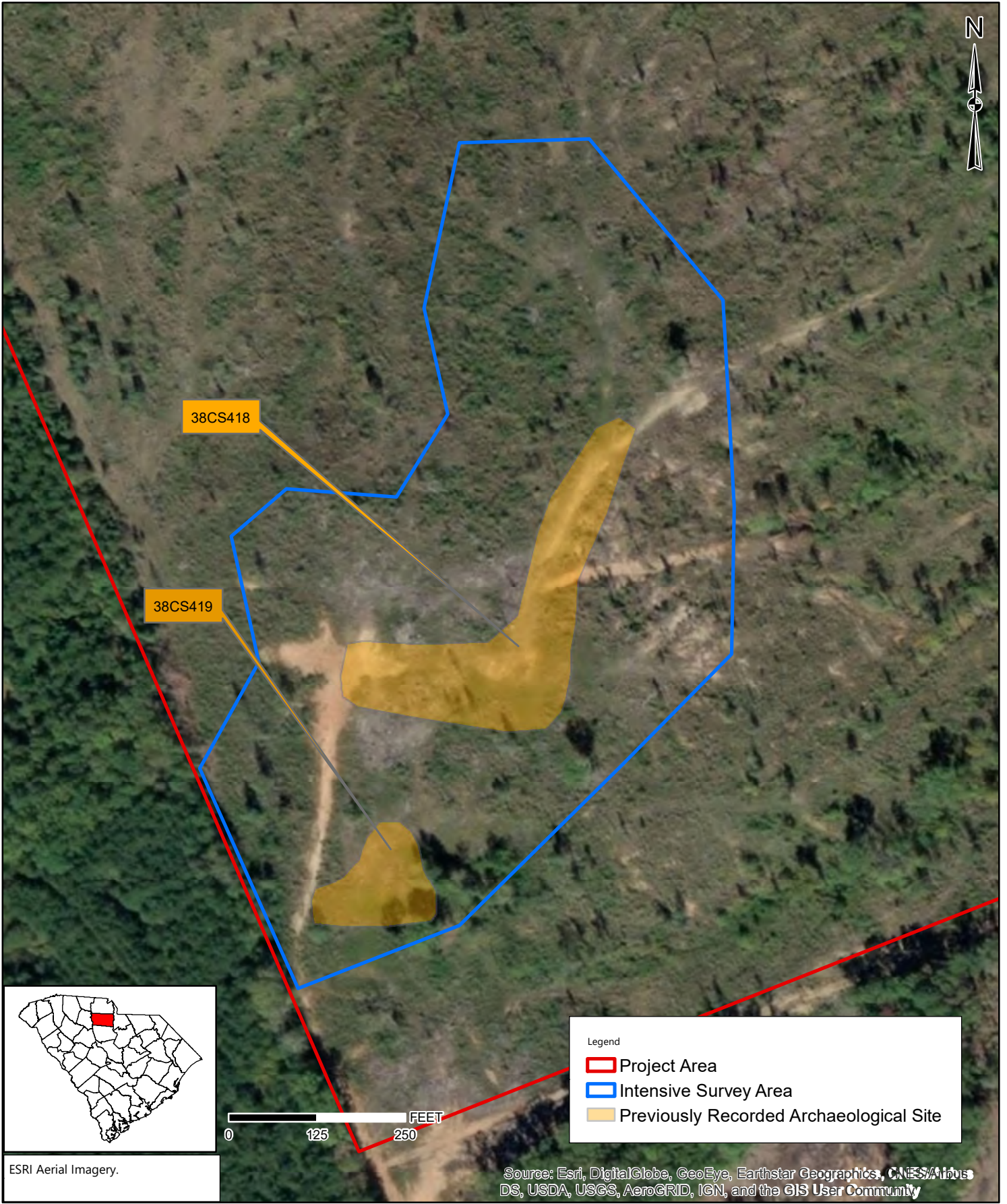


Figure 5.17. Typical soil profile in Area 1, where the plow zone transitions to subsoil.



Figure 5.18. Typical soil profile in Area 1, where subsoil was encountered at surface.

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-016 Luck Co_Chester Greenfield Site_Chester\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 5-19.mxd plotted by pconnell 02-20-2019



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

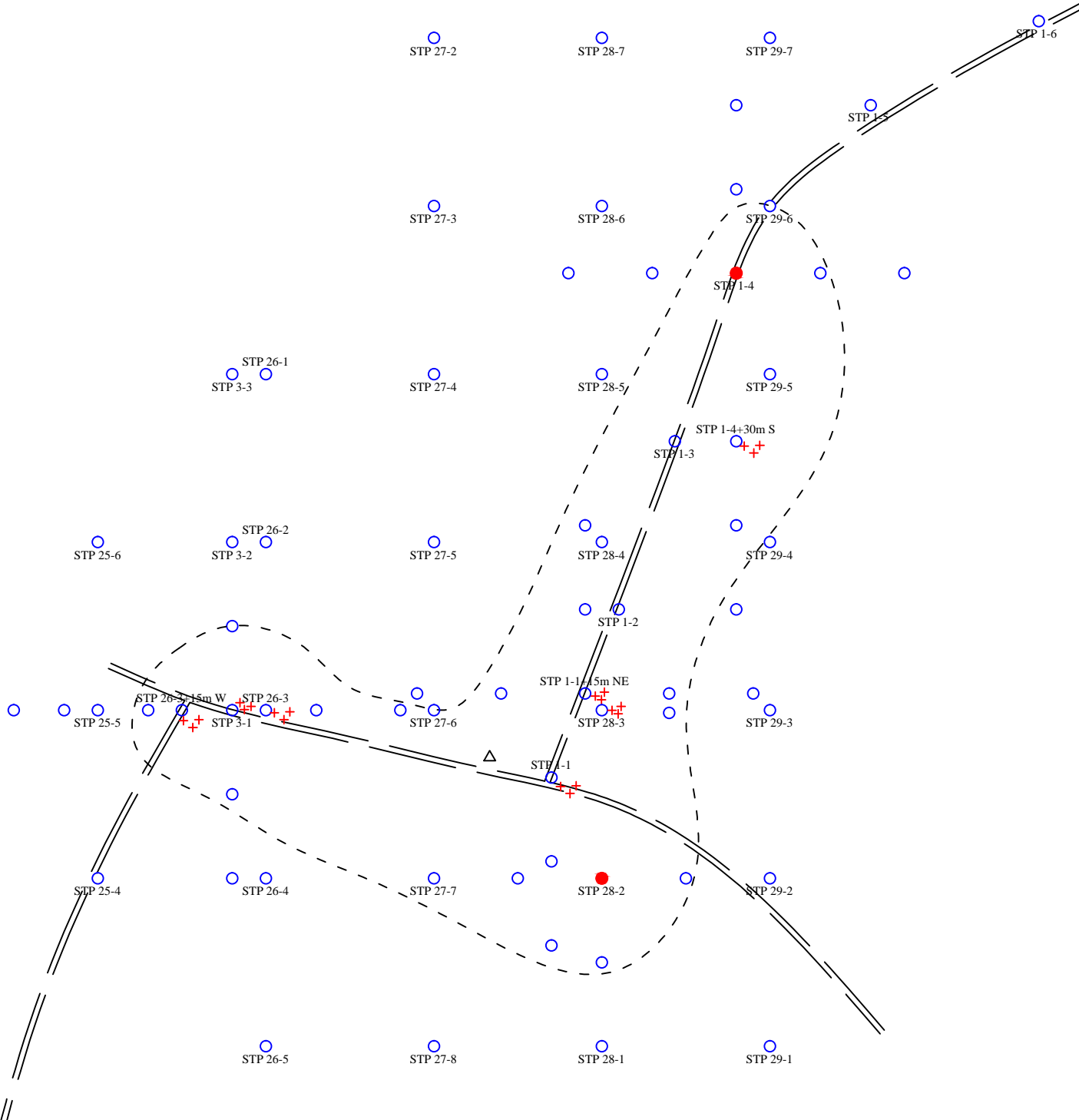
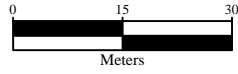
Legend

- Project Area
- Intensive Survey Area
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

	SCALE:	1:2,194	<h3>Aerial Map - Area 1</h3> <p>Chester Greenfield Site</p> <p>Chester County, South Carolina</p>	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-016		<h1>5.19</h1>
	DRAWN BY:	PAC		
	DATE:	2/20/2019		

- LEGEND**
- Positive STP
 - ++ Surface Scatter
 - Negative STP
 - △ Site Datum
 - - - Site Boundary
 - == Dirt Road



	Site Map - 38CS418	SCALE: As Shown	5.20
	Cultural Resources Intensive Survey Chester Greenfield Site Chester County, South Carolina	DATE: 2/13/2019	
		PROJECT NUMBER 4261-19-016	



Figure 5.21. Overview of site 38CS418, facing east.

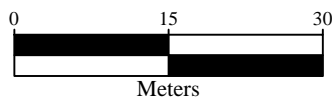
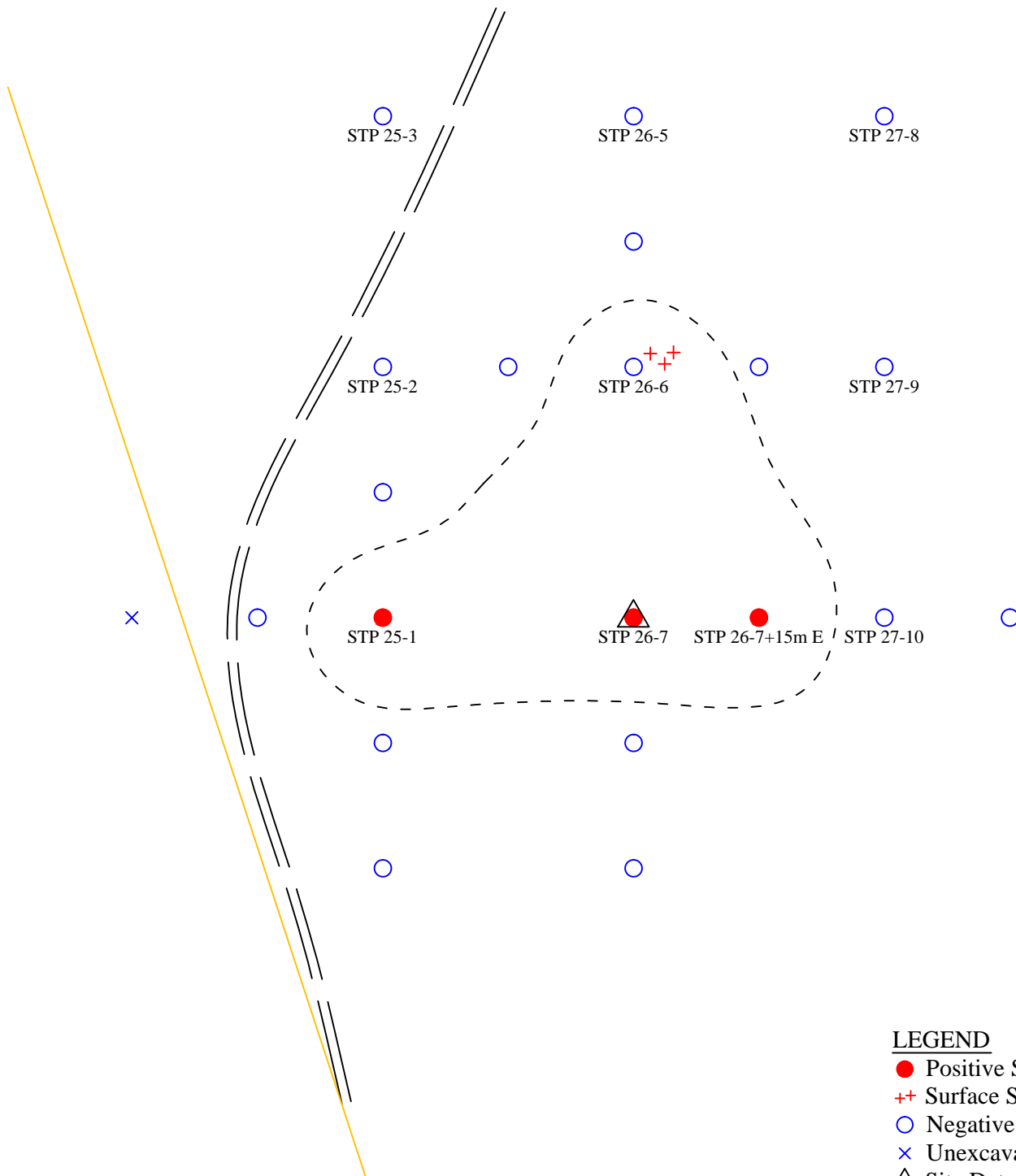
the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, Site 38CS418 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38CS419

Site Number: 38CS419	NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible
Site Type: House site; Lithic scatter	Elevation: 570 ft AMSL
Components: 20 th century; Unidentified	Landform: Hilltop
Quad Name: Chester	Distance to Water: 488 m to Rocky Creek
UTM Coordinates: E485188, N3842543 (17N, NAD 83)	Soil Type: Winnsboro Sandy Loam
Site Dimensions: 60 m E/W x 45 m N/S	Vegetation: Secondary growth
Artifact Depth: Surface; 0–10 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 18/3

Site 38CS419 is a twentieth century house site and prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hilltop in a clear cut area overlooking Rocky Creek (Figures 5.22 and 5.23). The site measures approximately 60 m east/west by 45 m north/south and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the north, east, and south and by one negative shovel test and the project boundary to the west.

Eighteen shovel tests were excavated at the site during the survey; a typical soil profile consisted of five cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam over 10+cm (5–15+cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil. A total of 13 artifacts (11 historic and two prehistoric) were recovered from the site; two from the surface and eleven from between 0 and 10 cmbs in three shovel tests. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of one



- LEGEND**
- Positive STP
 - ++ Surface Scatter
 - Negative STP
 - × Unexcavated STP
 - △ Site Datum
 - Site Boundary
 - Project Boundary
 - == Dirt Road



Site Map - 38CS419

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Chester Greenfield Site
Chester County, South Carolina

SCALE:

As Shown

DATE:

2/13/2019

PROJECT NUMBER

4261-19-016

FIGURE NO.

5.22



Figure 5.23. Overview of site 38CS419, facing south.

unidentified quartz projectile point fragment and one quartz biface fragment; the historic artifacts included, three pieces of clear glass, four pieces of window glass, one cut nail, two pieces of plain whiteware, and one piece of unidentified metal (Appendix A). The pieces of whiteware dates from 1815 to the present and the cut nail dates from 1790 to the present. Historic maps show a structure in the vicinity of the site in 1912, but the structure is not present on the subsequent maps (Figure 3.4).

Site 38CS419 is a twentieth century house site and prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hilltop overlooking Rocky Creek. The prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site and the historic artifacts were recovered within the plow zone. No intact soils were present at the site and no structural remains were found in association with the house 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 the prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, Site 38CS419 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.2 *Area 2*

Area 2 is located in the northern portion of the project area located along the Seaboard Air Line Railway and is approximately 21.4 acres in size (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of 101 shovel tests (97 shovel tests and 4 radials) were excavated in Area 2. Disturbances in Area 2 include dirt roads and cattle pastures; vegetation consists of secondary growth, planted pine, grassy pastures, and mixed pine and hardwoods (Figures 5.24–5.27).



Figure 5.24. Dirt road in Area 2, facing north.



Figure 5.25. Cattle pasture in Area 2, facing east.



Figure 5.26. Secondary growth and planted pine in Area 2, facing east.



Figure 5.27. Mixed pine and hardwoods in Area 2, facing south.

Three soil profiles were encountered during the intensive survey: the first transitioned from plow zone directly to subsoil; the second was subsoil on the surface; the third contained an intact soil horizon between the plowzone and subsoil. The typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered beneath the plow zone consisted of 22 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, terminating with approximately 10+ cm (22–32+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.28); the typical soil profile where subsoil was encountered at the surface consisted of 10+ cm of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.29); the typical soil profile where an intact soil horizon was encountered between the plow zone and subsoil, consisted of 12 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, followed by 18 cm (12–30 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam and terminating with 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay (Figure 5.30). As a result of the survey, one isolated find (IF-1) was identified (Figure 5.31).

Isolated Find

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) consists of a single piece of rhyolite debitage found in a single shovel test between 5 and 40 cmbs in an area of planted pine in the southern portion of Area 2, at UTM coordinates E485864 N3842988 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of eight shovel tests were excavated around the initial positive shovel test at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-1 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.3 Architectural Survey Results

An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Accessible public roads within the project area and 0.5-mile search radius were driven and existing resources greater than 50 years old were photographed. The location of one previously recorded historic structure (0023) was revisited and four previously unrecorded resources (0299 through 0302) were identified within the 0.5-mile search radius (Figure 1.1).

5.3.1 *Orrs Baptist Church (0023)*

Orrs Baptist Church (0023) is a circa-1950 church building that was recorded in 1994; it is located at 1266 Lancaster Highway, across the street from the southeastern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The church is a one-story, frame building with a brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.32). It has a rectangular plan, with a front-gabled roofline and a small steeple. The north elevation has a central double door with a four-pane transom, located beneath a gabled portico that is covered with vinyl siding and supported by decorative metal posts; a single ten-pane, stained-glass casement window is located on either side of the doorway. The main structure is eight bays deep, with a single, ten-pane, stained-glass casement window in each bay on both the east and west elevations. At the rear of the main structure, connected by a hyphen, is a single story, side-gabled, brick veneer addition.



Figure 5.28. Typical shovel test in Area 2, where the plow zone transitions directly into subsoil.

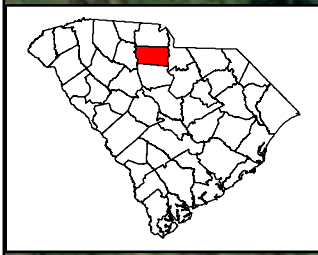
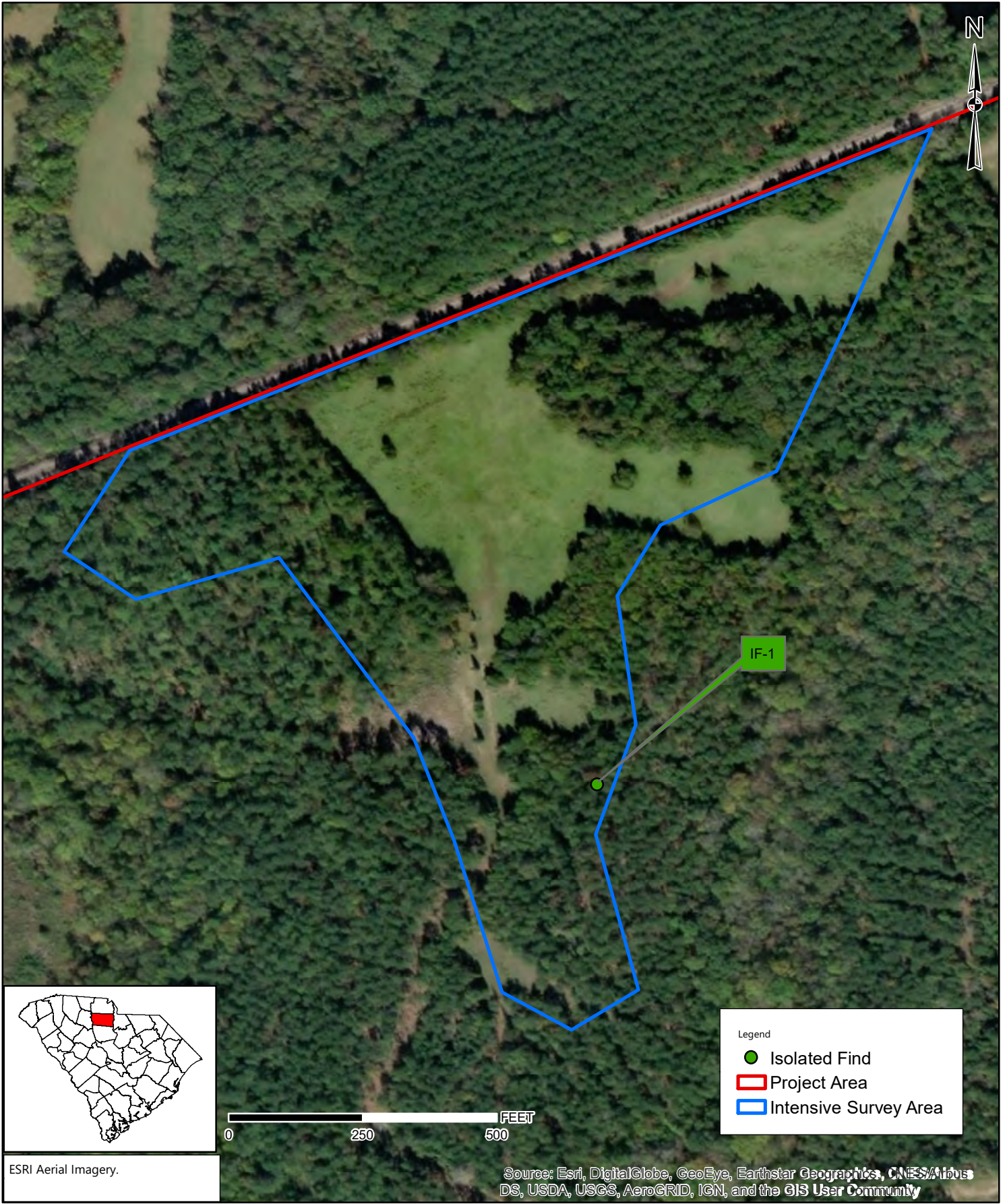


Figure 5.29. Typical shovel test in Area 2, where subsoil was encountered at surface.

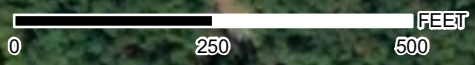


Figure 5.30. Typical shovel test in Area 2, where an intact layer beneath the plow zone was identified and then transitioned into subsoil.

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-016 Luck Co_Chester Greenfield Site_Chester\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 5-31.mxd plotted by pconnell 02-15-2019



ESRI Aerial Imagery.



Legend

- Isolated Find
- Project Area
- Intensive Survey Area

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

	SCALE: 1:2,894	<h3>Aerial Map - Area 2</h3> <p>Chester Greenfield Site</p> <p>Chester County, South Carolina</p>	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO: 4261-19-016		5.31
	DRAWN BY: PAC		
	DATE: 2/15/2019		



Figure 5.32. Orr Baptist Church (0023) and Chapel (0023.1), facing southwest.

Two additional structures are located west of the main church building, on the same tax parcel. The Chapel (0023.1) is located directly west of the church; it is a 1927 structure that was built using the circa-1920 framework from the original church building that was disassembled and moved to the current site. The Chapel is a single story, cross-gabled, cruciform-shaped structure that is generally symmetrical; it is frame, with a brick veneer exterior. The north elevation has a central double doorway, located beneath a metal awning, flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side; a small fan-shaped window is centered in the gable end (Figure 5.33). Each gable end of the structure has two six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows and a circular casement window centered in the gable end, while the side elevation of each projection has a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. West of the Church and Chapel is the circa-1954 Pastorium (0023.2). The Pastorium is a single-story, frame structure with a brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.34). The central doorway is located beneath a projecting front-gabled porch structure, that is supported by heavy brick posts; the gable portion of the porch is covered with vinyl siding. To the west of the door are two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows; to the east is a tripartite window with a central picture window flanked by single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The western elevation has a side entry door and two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows; the eastern elevation has two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A gabled addition extends south from the rear elevation and a two-bay, vinyl-sided garage has been appended to the rear addition.

The Orr Baptist Church (0023) was previously recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The main church building is a common mid-century form and design for rural churches in South Carolina and does not possess the characteristics of a particular architectural style. Similarly, the Pastorium is a common mid-century residential form and design. The early twentieth century Chapel building has been moved from its original location and its usage has been altered, although this occurred greater than 50 years ago. Although the Orr Baptist Church and its associated buildings retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association, some of the



Figure 5.33. Orr Baptist Church Chapel (0023.1), facing southwest.



Figure 5.34. Orr Baptist Church Pastorium (0023.2), facing east.



materials and workmanship on the buildings have been altered by modern windows and other alterations. Additionally, religious properties are not generally considered eligible for listing in the NRHP unless they meet Criteria Consideration A, which states that they “derive primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.” The Orr Baptist Church does not present a significant architectural style, nor is it the work of a master, and it does not have an association with a significant historical event. Therefore, S&ME concurs with the previous recommendation of not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.3.2 *Structure 0299*

Structure 0299 is a circa-1965 frame residence that is located at 1147 Lancaster Highway, approximately 0.35-mile southwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a one-story, frame Ranch-style residence with a side-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.35). The front elevation is four bays wide, with the western two bays located inset from the main front wall structure, beneath the main house roof; the off-center entry door and a tall, six-pane, wooden-frame casement window make up these two bays. The eastern two bays consist of six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows; these smaller windows generally denote private spaces, such as bedrooms, in Ranch-style houses. Attached to the western elevation is a flat-roofed, metal carport. A structure at this location appears on the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 3.8). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it is a common form and design of mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 0299 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.3.3 *Structure 0300*

Structure 0300 is a circa-1965 frame residence located at 1207 Lancaster Highway, approximately 0.15-mile southeast of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a one-story, frame Ranch-style residence with a side-gabled roof (Figure 5.36). The front elevation is comprised of three separate wall depths. The easternmost portion of the front façade is recessed from the central section and contains a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window and single eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash window; the eastern wall of the central section has an entry door, reached by a set of brick stairs to a brick stoop in front of the eastern section, which also has its lower half covered in brick veneer. The central section, which is covered in composite vertical panel siding, has a multi-part window that consists of three single-pane casement windows flanked by a four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash window in either side; it appears that this may be an enclosed portion of an original inset entry porch. The westernmost section of the front elevation, which is also covered in composite vertical panel siding, has a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The western elevation is three bays deep, with a small central one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window flanked by a single, six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash window on either side; the eaves of the roof flare at the gable end. The eastern elevation has a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window. A structure at this location appears on the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 3.8). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, its design, materials, and workmanship have been altered by modern changes, including replacement windows and the enclosure of a portion of the original inset porch. The house is a common form and design of mid-twentieth century Ranch-style residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 0300 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.35. Structure 0299, facing northeast.



Figure 5.36. Structure 0300, facing northwest.



5.3.4 *Structure 0301*

Structure 0301 is a circa-1960 residence that is located at 1295 Lancaster Highway, within the southeastern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a one-story, frame residence with a side-gabled roof and brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.37). The front elevation is four bays wide, with a flat-roofed porch that has symmetrical end front-gables, spanning the eastern three bays. The entry door is off center and has a paired two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window to the east and a paired two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window and a tripartite wooden frame window, with a central one-pane picture window flanked by four-pane casement windows, to the west. The western elevation is three bays, with one small single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window, a paired two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window, and a triple two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window; the gable portion is covered with vinyl siding and a small, shed roofed addition is visible at the northwest corner of the house. The eastern elevation is also three bays, with a small, central two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window flanked by a single two-over-two, double-hung, metal window on either side; the gable portion of this elevation is also covered with vinyl siding. The rear of the house has a shed-roofed rear porch that has been enclosed and is sheathed in vinyl siding. A central, interior brick chimney is visible above the roof ridge and the roof of the house is covered with standing seam metal. A structure at this location appears on the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 3.8).

Associated with Structure 0301 are two wooden-framed outbuildings. Located north of the residence, is a large wooden-frame pole barn (0301.1) with a shallow gabled roof; the northern portion of this structure is sheathed in vertical wooden siding and the southern portion is open (Figure 5.38). West of the pole barn is a single story, wooden framed stage building with a pent roof, which sits on a brick foundation. The storage building has a central entry door on its south elevation, as well as single one-over-one, vinyl window and a single pane casement window; its eastern elevation has a metal entry door and a boarded over window (Figure 5.39).

Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, its design, materials, and workmanship have been altered by modern changes, including replacement windows and the enclosure of a portion of the original inset porch. The house is a common form and design of mid-twentieth century residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. The agricultural outbuildings associated with Structure 0301 provide a connection to its roots as a rural mid-century farmstead, but they have deteriorated and have little integrity. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 0301 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.3.5 *Structure 0302*

Structure 0302 is a circa-1960 residence that is located at 1421 Collie Lane, within the southeastern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The house is a one-story, frame Ranch-style residence with a U-shaped plan, main side-gabled roof, and brick veneer exterior (Figure 5.40). The front elevation is three bays wide, with two small, symmetrical front-gabled projections. The central door, which is recessed slightly into the front façade, is flanked by a paired eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash window to the west and a triple six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window to the east. Each of the front-gabled projections has a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window. Attached to the eastern elevation is side-gabled, partially open garage, which is accessed from the rear of the house; it has a 24-pane, vinyl frame casement window on its front elevation and a curtain wall on its eastern elevation. A circa-2000 gabled barn structure is located to the east of the house (Figure 5.41). A structure at this location appears on the 1969 USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 3.8). Although the house retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, its design, materials, and workmanship have



Figure 5.37. Structure 0301, facing north.



Figure 5.38. Structure 0301.1, facing east.



Figure 5.39. Structure 0301.2, facing northwest.



Figure 5.40. Structure 0302, facing north.



Figure 5.41. Modern barn associated with structure 0302, facing northeast.

been altered by modern changes, including replacement windows and the enclosure of a portion of the original inset porch. The house is a common form and design of mid-twentieth century residence and is not associated with a significant historical event or period. Therefore, S&ME recommends structure 0302 as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Luck Companies, S&ME has completed a cultural resources survey of the proposed approximately 287-acre project area associated with the Chester Greenfield Site in Chester County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area is located along South Carolina Highway 9 approximately 3.26 miles northeast of the city of Chester, South Carolina.

The purpose of the survey was to assess the project area's potential for containing significant cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be required pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other pertinent federal, state, or local laws. This work was done in anticipation of federal funding or federal permitting and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900046, dated January 16, 2019, and Change Order 1 dated February 7, 2019.

A reconnaissance survey was completed on January 22, 2019. This work included the excavation of 82 shovel tests in areas of high and low probability for containing archaeological sites, as well as an architectural survey. As a result of the reconnaissance, one archaeological site (38CS418) and four above ground resources (Structure 0299 through Structure 0302) were identified during the investigation (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). In addition to the resources identified, approximately 34-acres of the 287-acre project area were considered high probability for containing significant archaeological resources and recommended for Phase I investigation.

On February 11 and 12, 2019, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on the 34 acres. As a result of the Phase I survey, archaeological site (38CS418) was revisited and the boundaries were expanded and one new archaeological site (38CS419) and one isolated find (IF-1) were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The two archaeological sites, the isolated find, and the five above ground resources are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Based on the results of the cultural resources survey it is S&ME's opinion that no additional cultural resource investigations should be necessary for the project area as currently proposed.



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8.0 Appendix A – Artifact Catalog

Appendix A - Chester Greenfield Site Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbfs)	Wt (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Lithic Size Grade	Notes
38CS0418	1.01	STP 1-1	Surface	14.9	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Guliford	Quartz	Tip		Middle Archaic; L-49.8mm; W-24.8mm; T-12mm
38CS0418	2.01	STP 1-1+15NE	Surface	20.9	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface Fragment	Early Stage	Quartz	Tip/Mid		
38CS0418	2.02	STP 1-1+15NE	Surface	7.2	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Quartz		2	
38CS0418	3.01	STP 1-4	0-5	2.1	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Unid. Bifurcate	Chert			resharpened to a point a classification cannot be determined; L-25.6mm; W-18.5mm; T-5.1mm
38CS0418	4.01	STP 1-4+30S	Surface	2.7	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Debitage	Utilized Flake	Quartz		3	
38CS0418	5.01	STP 3-1	Surface	7.5	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Unid. Lanceolate	Rhyolite			L-47.5mm; W-19.5mm; T-8.4mm
38CS0418	5.02	STP 3-1	Surface	5.0	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Savannah River, Small	Rhyolite	Base/Mid		Late Archaic
38CS0418	5.03	STP 3-1	Surface	3.8	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Scraper		Quartz			
38CS0418	5.04	STP 3-1	Surface	5.0	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite		2	
38CS0418	5.05	STP 3-1	Surface	2.1	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		3	
38CS0418	6.01	STP 26-3	Surface	3.0	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Debitage	Utilized Flake	Quartz		3	
38CS0418	7.01	STP 26-3	Surface	3.3	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Rhyolite		2	
38CS0418	8.01	STP 28-2	0-20	1.5	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Debitage	Utilized Flake	Quartz		3	
38CS0418	8.02	STP 28-2	0-20	1.0	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz		3	
38CS0418	9.01	STP 28-2	Surface	0.6	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		CPC		3	
38CS0419	1.01	STP 25-1	0-5	5.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Tumbler	Clear		Body		
38CS0419	1.02	STP 25-1	0-5	4.7	Glass	Window Glass						
38CS0419	1.03	STP 25-1	0-5	6.8	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Cut				1790-Present
38CS0419	1.04	STP 25-1	0-5	1.2	Metal	Other						
38CS0419	2.01	STP 26-6	Surface	4.8	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Fragment	Quartz	Tip/Mid		
38CS0419	2.02	STP 26-6	Surface	32.4	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface Fragment	Early Stage	Quartz	Base/Mid		
38CS0419	3.01	STP 26-7	0-10	0.2	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38CS0419	3.02	STP 26-7	0-10	3.2	Glass	Machine Molded	Tumbler	Clear		Body		
38CS0419	4.01	STP 26-7+15E	0-5	0.5	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815-Present
38CS0419	4.02	STP 26-7+15E	0-5	<0.1	Glass	Lighting	Hurricane	Clear				
IF-1	1.01	STP 18-9	5-40	1	Lithic	Debitage	Cortical		Rhyolite		2	



9.0 Appendix B – Draft Structure Cards

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:





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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:



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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:



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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:





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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

File Name:

View:

Other:

Program Management

Recorded by:

Organization:

Date Recorded:



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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

Digital Photo ID(s)

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Program Management

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Organization:

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

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Historical Information

Historical Information:

Source(s) of Information:

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