June 4, 2018

Mr. Brad Sanderson
Thomas & Hutton
1501 Main Street, Suite 760
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Re: FINAL REPORT
Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 93 Acres at the Proposed Connexial Center Industrial Park
Laurens County, South Carolina
Terracon Project No. 73187096
SHPO Project No. 18-KL0125

Author: Kelly Higgins, M.A.

Dear Mr. Sanderson:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of Thomas & Hutton, has completed a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) of approximately 93 acres at the proposed Connexial Center Industrial Park in Laurens County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within and immediately adjacent to the project area that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The CRIS was done under contract to Thomas & Hutton, in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. P73185050.R1, dated March 23, 2018. The project was done for the purpose of compliance with the South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC) Industrial Site Certification process and follows the guidelines contained in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the SCDOC and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) dated March 2011 (updated 2014).

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is located northwest of Friendship Church Road along both sides of Old Dairy Road in the northwest portion of Laurens County (Figure 1). The Town of Gray Court is located approximately 2.7 miles to the southeast and the town of Fountain Inn is located approximately 4.8 miles to the northwest. The project area is irregular in shape and is bordered by Friendship Church Road to the southeast, and private property to the north, east, and west. Old Dairy Road bisects the project tract.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is situated within the Piedmont physiographic province and lies within the Enoree River portion of the Santee River drainage basin. The closest natural water source is an unnamed

tributary of Reedy Creek located in the northeastern portion of the project area. This tributary joins Reedy Creek approximately 1.2 miles north of the project area. Reedy Creek and its tributaries join the Enoree River approximately five miles northeast of the project tract.

Topography in the project area is undulating to steeply sloped, with rolling hills throughout. Elevations range from about 760 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the areas around the tributary stream to approximately 840 AMSL in the south central portion of the project area. Vegetation consists predominately of pasture, with a stand of mixed pine and hardwoods in the area around the stream (Figures 3 and 4). Surface visibility was negligible across the tract and no pedestrian survey was conducted.

Soils in the project area are composed of sandy loam and sandy clay loam residuum that has weathered in place from the gneiss and/or granite bedrock. These soils include well drained Cecil sandy loam, Cecil sandy clay loam, Hiwassee sandy loam, and Madison and Pacolet soils, and somewhat poorly drained Chewacla and Worsham soils (Figure 5). Approximately 18.3 percent of the soils are described as moderately eroded.

3.0 BAKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Previously Recorded Sites

Background research for the project was conducted on April 12, 2018, using ArchSite, a GIS program depicting previously recorded archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. The area examined was a 0.25-mile radius around the project area.

Based on the background research, there were no previously recorded archaeological sites or aboveground resources within 0.25-mile of the project area. There was one prior CRIS of the adjacent Friendship Industrial Park conducted by Terracon in 2017 (Sain and Linck 2017). During this survey one aboveground historic resource, a one-story, front gable barn built in the 1960s was identified. This resource, identified as FIP-1, is located approximately 230 meters northwest of the current project area and was not revisited during the current survey.

3.2 Historic Research

In addition to checking ArchSite, eighteenth through twentieth century maps of the area were examined to determine whether historic resources were likely to be present within the proposed project area. During the eighteenth through late nineteenth century the project area was located in a rural setting in Laurens District, approximately 13 miles northwest of Laurens, the nearest major city. The 1825 Mills Atlas Map of the Laurens District shows this area as being situated just north of the “Road to Greenville” in an uninhabited area (Figure 6). There is one residence belonging to “Curry”, depicted to the west along the road, though there is nothing in the project area itself.

By 1845, the Joseph Meyer map of South Carolina shows the project area as situated south of Young's Post Office, with no residences depicted near the project area (Figure 7). The 1957 Fountain Inn USGS topographic map shows some development in the area, with several structures in the vicinity of the project tract, including two structures, a house and outbuilding, in the project area itself (Figure 8). The two structures located in the project area are both indicated on the 1983 Fountain Inn topographic map, while the structure located adjacent to the project tract along Friendship Church Road is no longer present (Figure 1).

3.3 Predictive Model Research

The most commonly used model for predicting the location of archaeological sites in the Piedmont of South Carolina is the one used by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for Sumter National Forest (Benson 2006:225-226). Based on factors such as slope, landform type, and distance to water, the USFS classifies areas into high, moderate, and low probability areas. High probability areas include all ridge tops, noses, saddles, and crests, and all well-drained, low-slope areas within 150 meters of the nearest water source. High probability areas also include areas within 50 meters of an old roadbed (for historic sites) or a lithic raw material source (for prehistoric sites). Moderate probability areas include well-drained areas having a slope of less than 10 percent that are located more than 150 meters from a water source. Low probability areas include ridge side slopes having a slope greater than 10 percent, erosional gullies, and severely eroded areas. Based on these parameters, approximately 49 percent (46 acres) of the project area had high potential for containing archaeological sites due to its proximity to an unnamed stream and Old Dairy Road. Another 47 percent (43 acres) of the project area had a moderate probability for containing archaeological resources, while the remaining four percent (4 acres) had a low potential due to presence of poorly drained soils and steep slopes surrounding the unnamed tributary (Figure 9).

4.0 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

4.1 Archaeological Survey

On April 13, 2018, Archaeologist Kelly Higgins, M.A. conducted a CRIS of the project area. The survey consisted of excavating 25 shovel test pits (STPs) at 30-meter intervals along six transects in various portions of the project area (Figure 9, Table 1). Surface visibility across the project area was negligible and a pedestrian survey was not conducted. Each shovel test was approximately 30 cm in diameter and was excavated to culturally sterile subsoil.

As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites were identified. For discussion purposes, the project area was divided into two general areas: Area A was located to the west of Old Dairy Road, while Area B was located to the east of Old Dairy Road.

Table 1. Shovel Test Transects and Results.

Transect	STPs	Bearing	Area/Landform	Results
Transect 1	4	150º	Area A- Plain	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 2	6	130º	Area B- River Terrace	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 3	3	65º	Area B- Ridge	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 4	4	250º	Area A- Knoll	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 5	5	0º	Area A- Ridge Slope	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 6	3	160º	Area B- Plain	No sites or isolated finds

4.1.1 Area A

Area A, located in the western portion of the project area, has a moderate to high potential for containing prehistoric and historic archaeological resources (Figure 9). Vegetation consisted of pasture, with hardwood trees along the fence lines (see Figure 3). Surface visibility in this area is negligible.

Thirteen shovel tests, ranging from 10–40 cm deep, were excavated at 30-meter intervals along Transects 1, 4, and 5 in Area A. A typical soil profile consisted of approximately 25 cm of brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam (Ap horizon), overlying 10+ cm (25–35+ cm) of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay (Bt horizon) (Figure 10). Some shovel tests in this area displayed a moderate degree of erosion (Figure 11). No archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified in Area A.

4.1.2 Area B

During the survey of Area B, 12 shovel tests, ranging from 20–45 cm deep, were excavated along three transects in the eastern portion of the project area. Vegetation consisted of stands of mixed pine and hardwood, a grassy field, and pasture. Soils were relatively uniform, with a typical soil profile consisting of 5 cm of brown (7.5YR 4/3) sandy loam (Ap horizon), overlying 30 cm (5–35 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam (E horizon), followed by 10+ cm (35–45+ cmbs) of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Bt horizon) (Figure 12). Two structures indicated on twentieth century topographic maps were located in this area (Figures 13 and 14). Both structures are abandoned and dilapidated and neither displays any architectural or archaeological integrity. As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded in Area B.

4.2 Architectural Survey

An architectural survey was conducted to record structures within or immediately adjacent to the project area that were at least 40 years old and retained at least a modest level of historic integrity. Based on the architectural survey, no structures were recorded within or adjacent to the project area.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Shovel testing in areas with a moderate to high probability for containing prehistoric and historic sites, including areas along the stream and along Old Dairy Road, did not result in the discovery of archaeological sites or isolated finds. In addition, shovel tests in other areas of the tract exhibited moderately eroded soil profiles (see Figure 11). While the buildings indicated on the 1957 and 1983 Fountain Inn topographic maps were revisited, these structures do not retain any architectural integrity and are not considered to be significant resources. Based on these results, it is the opinion of Terracon that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking and that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the project area.

6.0 CLOSING

Terracon appreciates the opportunity to provide you with this report. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Bill Green at (803) 403-1256.

Sincerely,
Terracon Consultants, Inc.

William Green, M.A., RPA #10387
Principal Investigator
Department Manager, Natural and Cultural Resources

Kelly Higgins, M.A.
Archaeologist

7.0 REFERENCES

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2006 Sumter National Forest Cultural Resources Overview. Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, CRM Report 06-07. Report prepared for the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, USDA Forest Service. Report prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

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Mills, Robert
1825 *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*. Reprint 1980. Southern Historical Press, Greenville.

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2018 http://websoilsurvey.ncrs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. United States Department of Agriculture soils website. Accessed April 12, 2018.

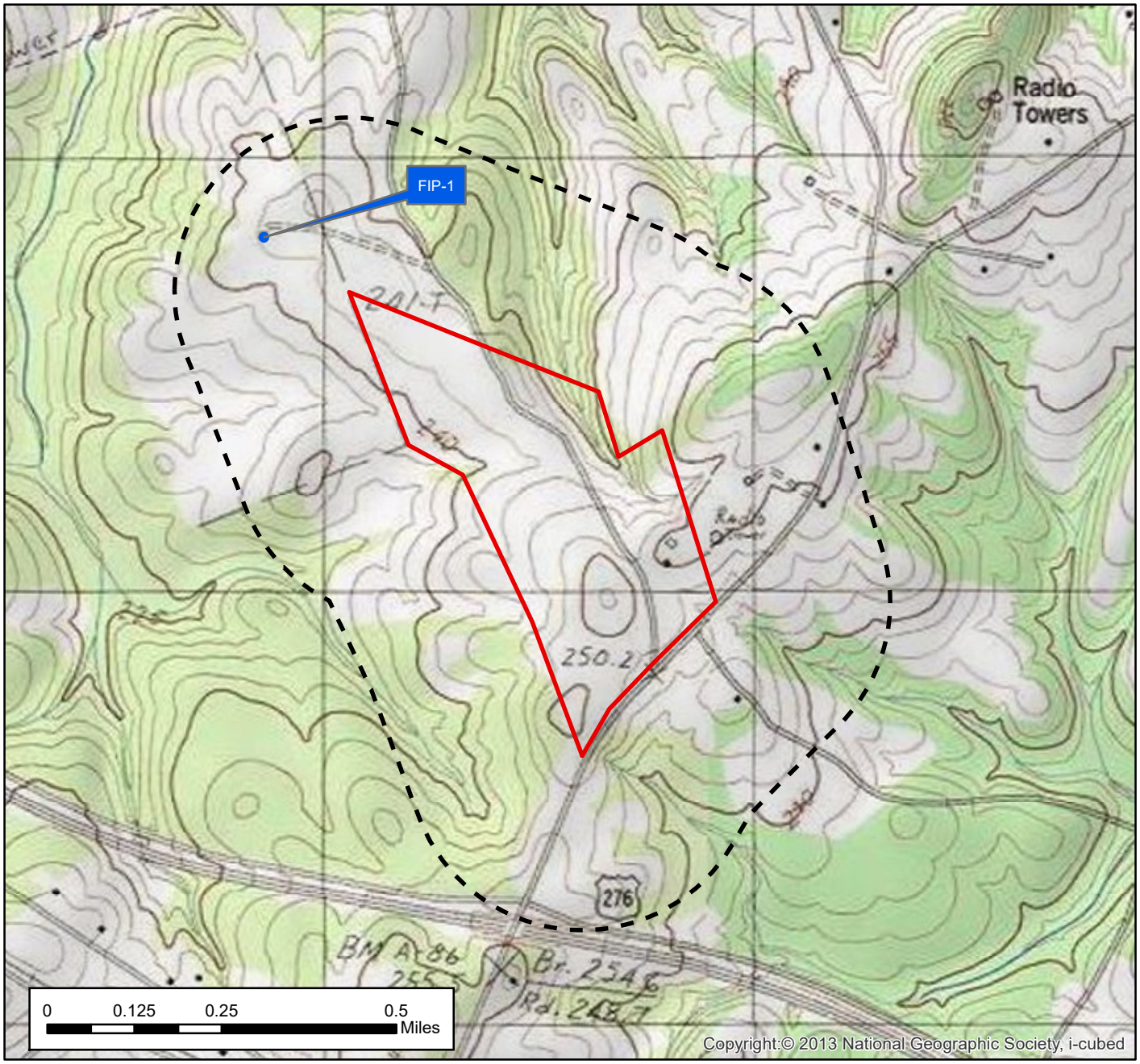
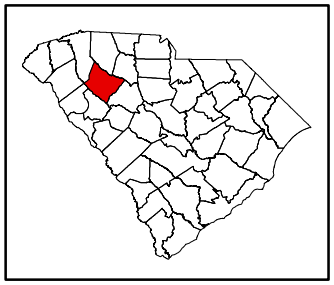


Figure 1. Project area and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius.
Base Map:Fountain Inn (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

- Previously Recorded Historic Resource
- 0.25-mile Search Radius for Background Research
- Connexial Center



Project No.	73187096
Date:	April 2018
Drawn By:	BGG
Reviewed By:	KLH

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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Figure 1

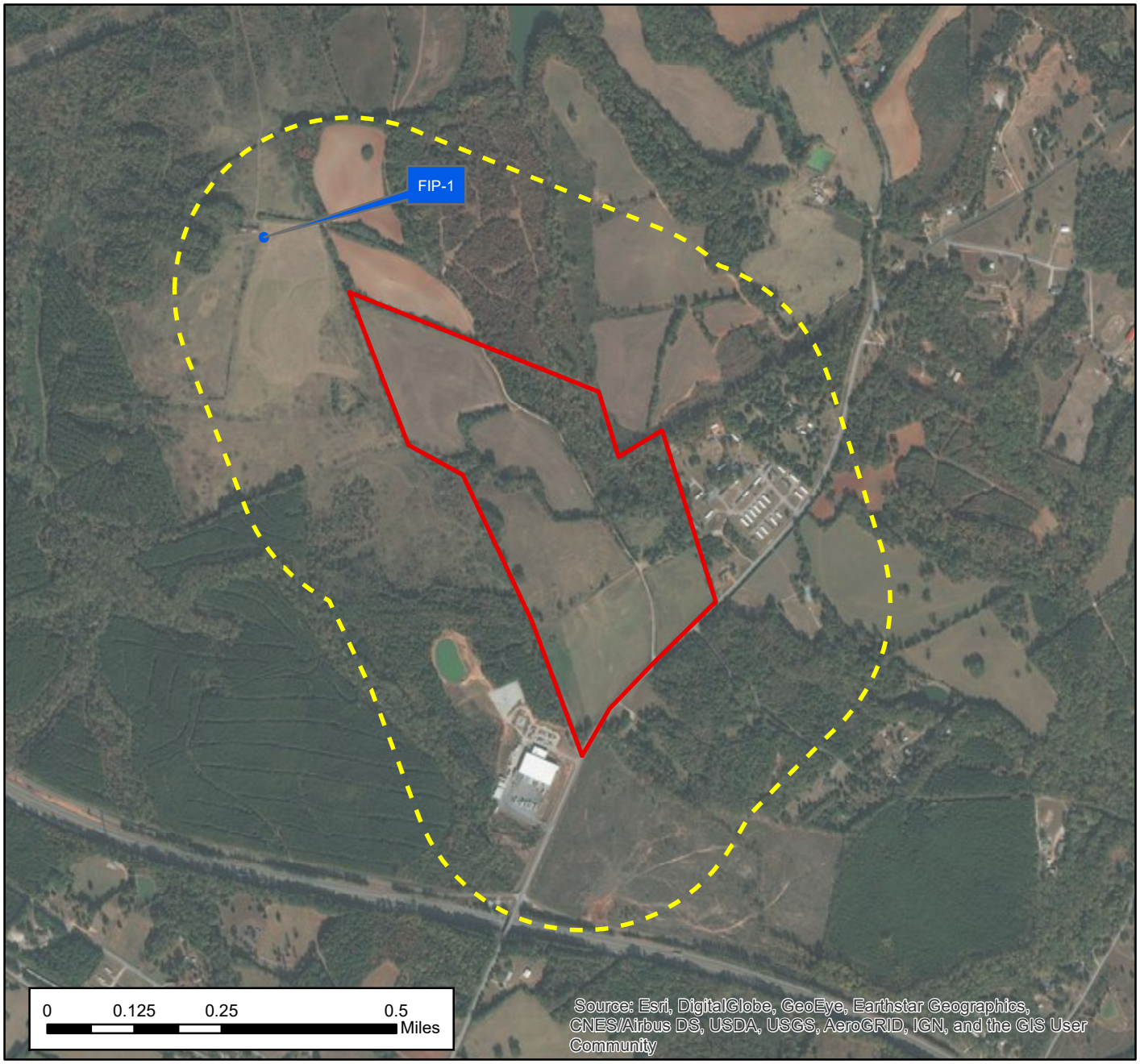
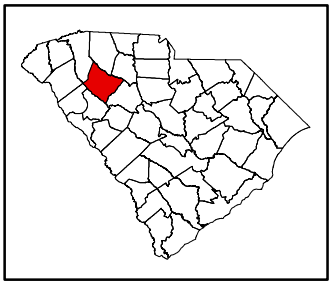


Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the project area and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.25-mile radius.
Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.

- Previously Recorded Historic Resource
- 0.25-mile Search Radius for Background Research
- Connexial Center



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AERIAL IMAGERY

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Figure
2

Figure 3. Vegetation in northern portion of the project area, facing southeast.

Figure 4. Vegetation the western portion of the project area, facing southeast.

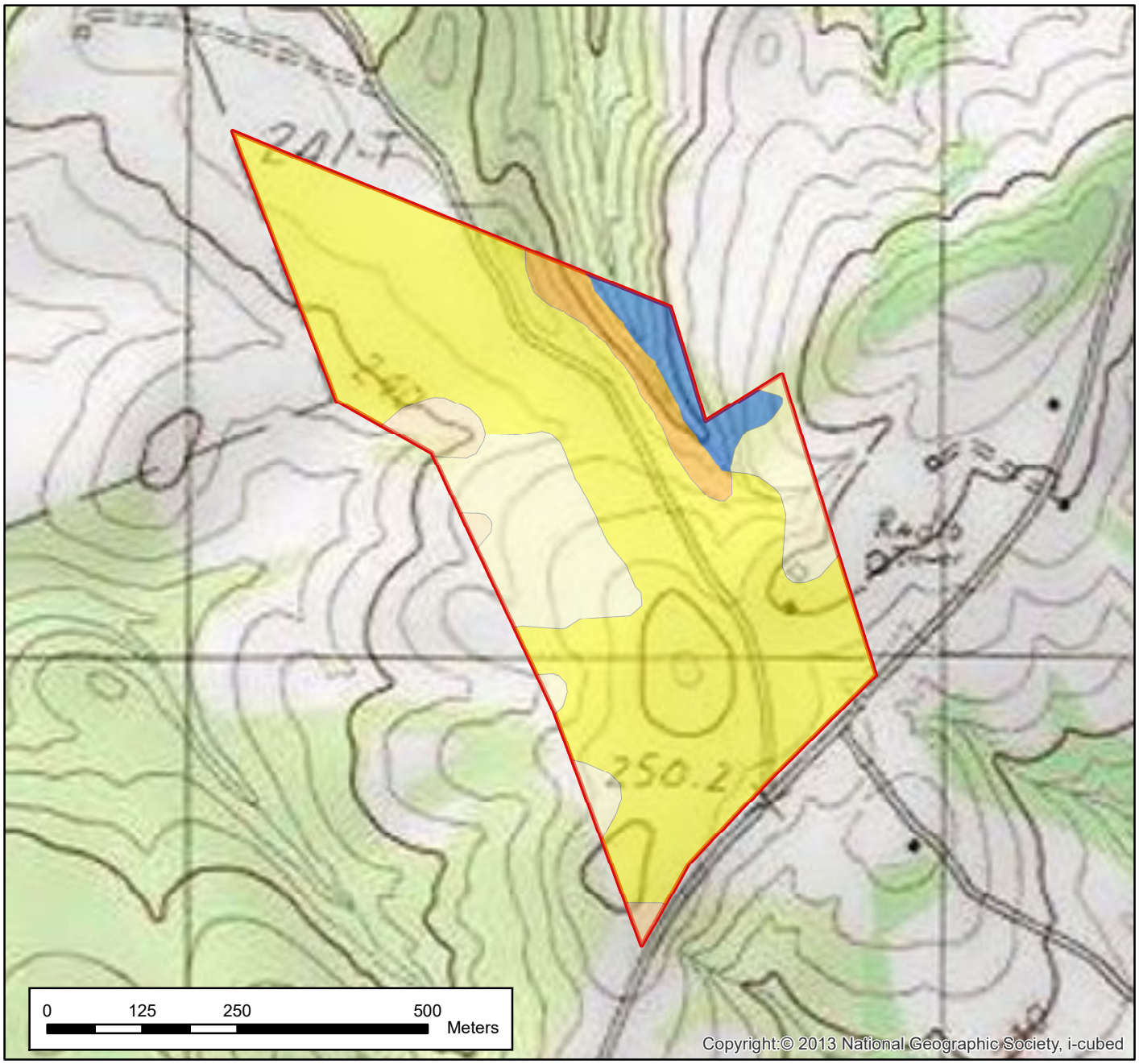
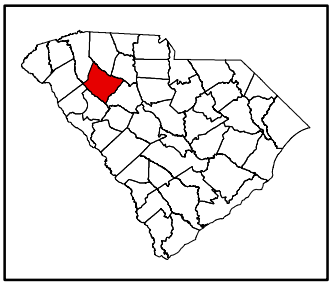


Figure 5. Soil types in the project area. Soil data obtained from NRCS Web Soil Survey (SSURGO).
Soils in yellow and orange are well drained, soils in blue are poorly drained.
Base Map:Fountain Inn (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

Soil Types

- Cecil sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
- Cecil sandy loam, 6-10% slopes
- Cecil sandy clay loam, 6-10% slopes
- Chewacla and Worsham soils
- Hiwassee sandy loam, 2-6% slopes
- Madison and Pacolet soils



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SOIL TYPES

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Figure 5

Figure 6. Mill's 1825 Atlas map of Laurens District showing the approximate location of the project area.

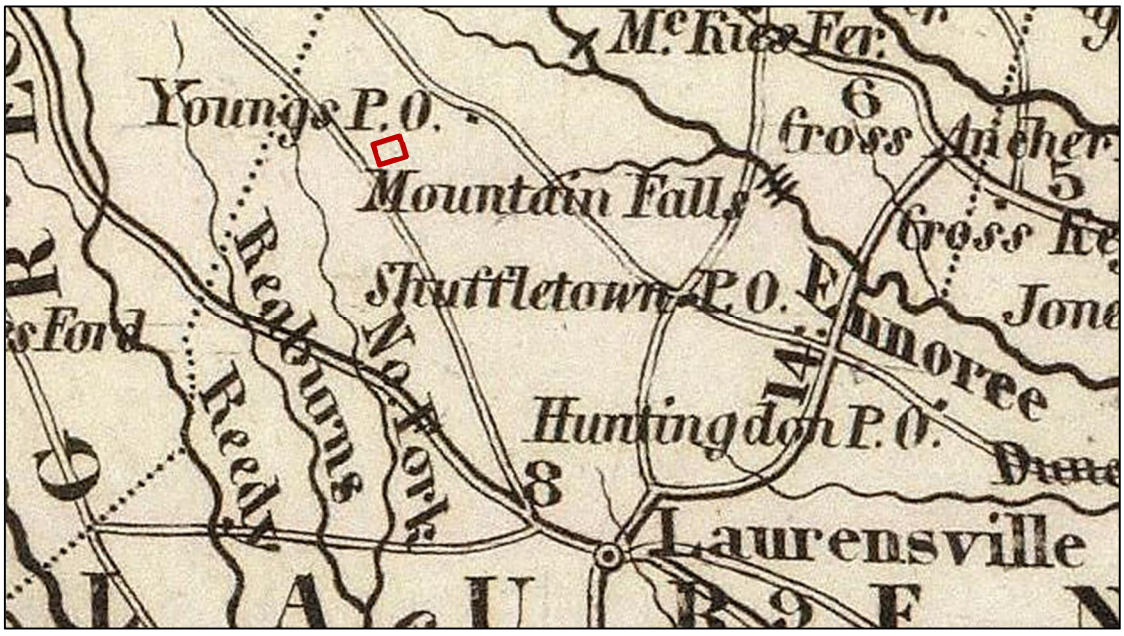


Figure 7. 1845 Joseph Meyer map of South Carolina showing the approximate location of the project area.

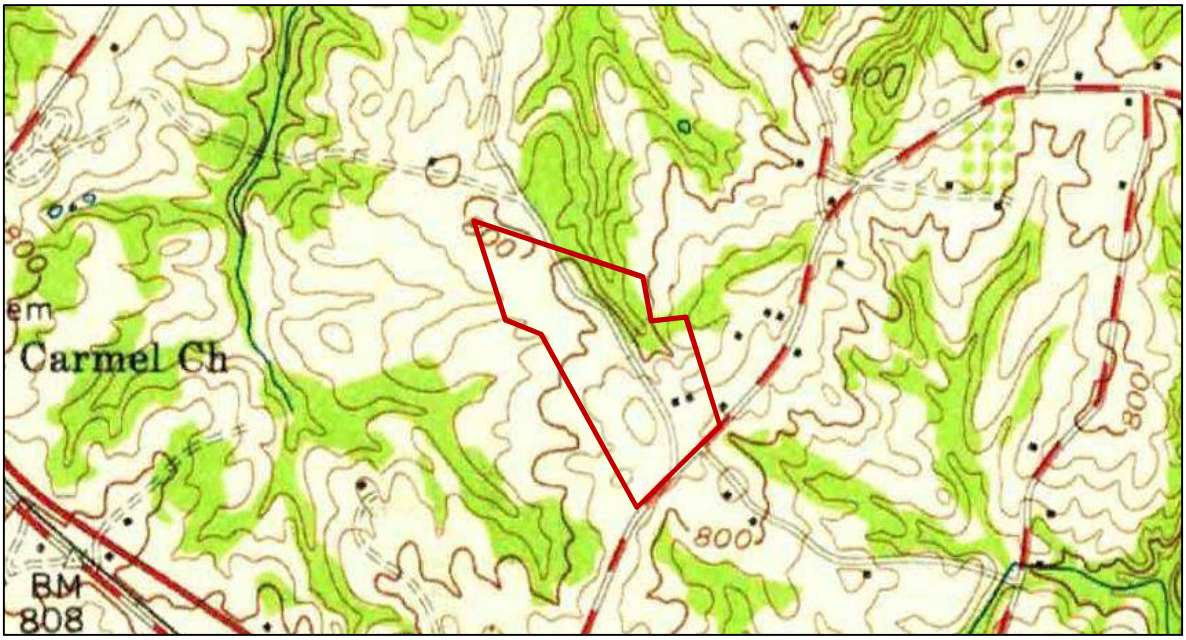


Figure 8. 1957 Fountain Inn USGS topographic map showing the project area in red.

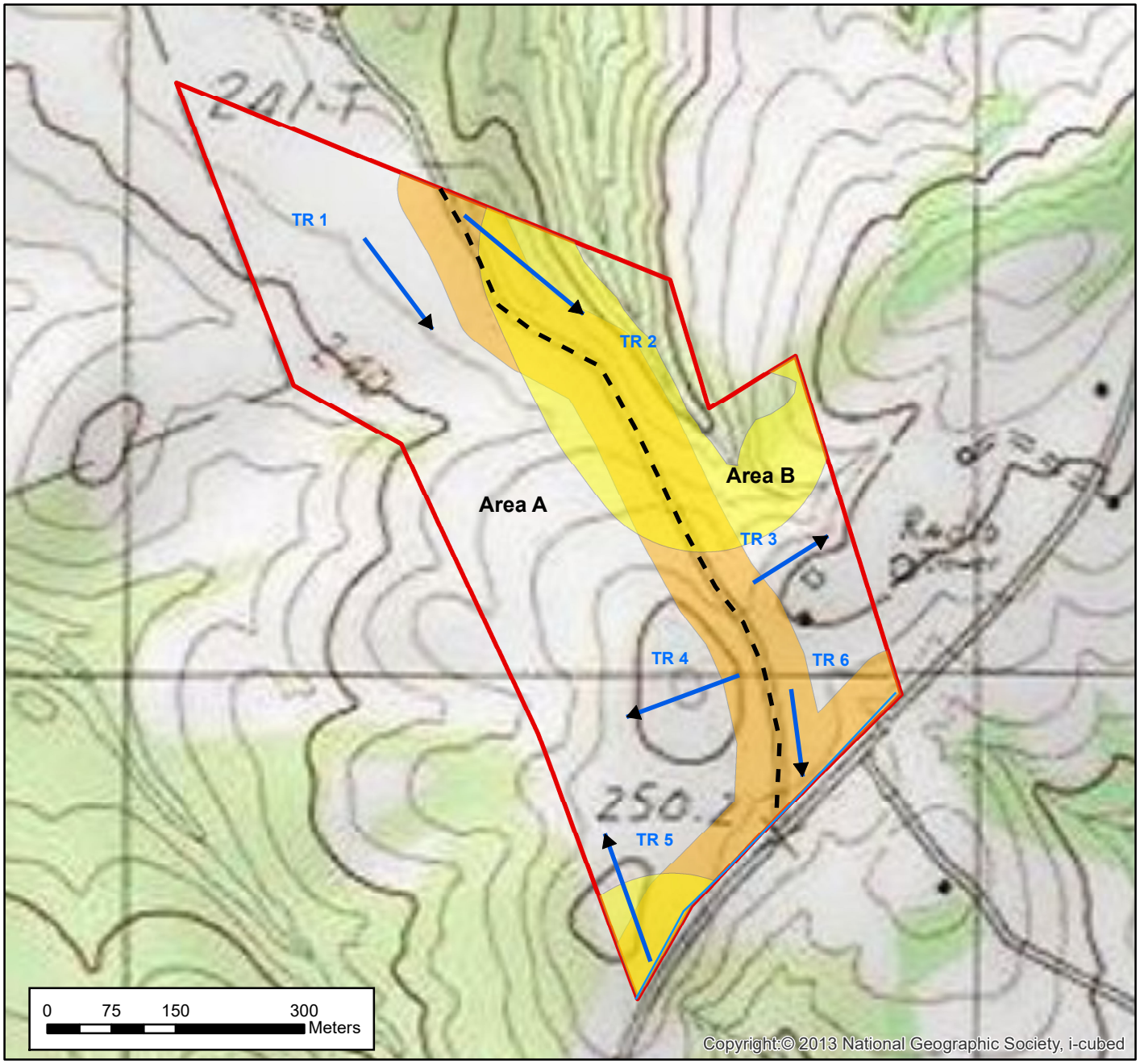
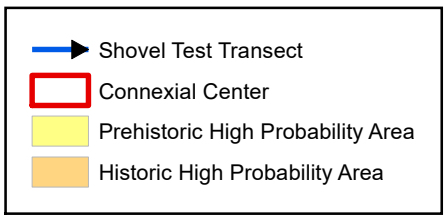
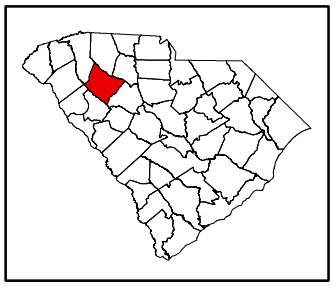
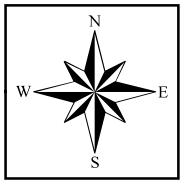


Figure 8. High probability areas and shovel test transects.
Base Map:Fountain Inn (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.







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PROBABILITY AREAS

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Figure
9

Figure 10. Typical soil profile in Area A (STP 1-1).

Figure 11. Moderately eroded soils in Area A (STP 1-3).

Figure 12. Typical soil profile in Area B (STP 3-1).

Figure 13. Structure indicated on the 1957 and 1983 Fountain Inn topographic maps.

Figure 14. Structure indicated on the 1957 and 1983 Fountain Inn topographic maps.