

Appendix IX – Cultural Resources Intensive Survey



Cultural Resources Intensive Survey
Project Inspector
York County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4261-19-077
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0350

PREPARED FOR:

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PREPARED BY:

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October 2019



Cultural Resources Intensive Survey Project Inspector York County, South Carolina

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

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Principal Investigator

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

October 2019



Management Summary

On behalf of South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a cultural resources intensive survey of the proposed project area associated with Project Inspector in York County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area spans the east and west sides of Interstate 77 (I-77), the east side consisting of a proposed interchange at I-77 and associated road infrastructure (turn lanes, on/off ramps, existing road widening, land acquisition, etc.) with access to the interchange. The western portion of the project area is comprised of approximately 256 acres of wooded property that extends between Eden Terrace to the north and the Norfolk Southern railroad to the south.

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 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 permitting by the United State Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), as well as funding from the United State Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900437, dated May 31, 2019.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from July 8 through 12, 2019 and on October 15, 2019. This work included the excavation of 672 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of structures within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius. As a result of the investigations, six archaeological sites (38YK607 through 38YK612), three isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-3), one previously evaluated aboveground resource (SHPO site number 3919 – Arrowhead Dairy) was revisited, three newly recorded aboveground resources (SHPO site numbers 3920 through 3922), and one previously unrecorded cemetery (SHPO site number 3889) were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The archaeological sites, isolated finds, newly recorded aboveground resources, and the cemetery are recommended as not eligible for the inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Arrowhead Dairy (SHPO site number 3919) is a circa 1920s dairy, including three barns of stone construction, that are located adjacent to and within the northwest corner of the proposed project area. The 1927 milk barn (SHPO site number 3919.04 and 1931 hay barn (SHPO site number 3919.05) have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A, for their association with the dairy farming industry in South Carolina, and under Criterion C, for the architecture of the barns. Although the Arrowhead Dairy house (SHPO site number 3919.01) has been significantly altered since its original nineteenth century construction and is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP, three additional outbuildings associated with the Arrowhead Dairy, a nineteenth-century brick shed (SHPO site number 3919.03), a circa 1930s metal silo (SHPO site number 3919.06), and a 1935 storage barn (SHPO site number 3919.07) are also recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and C. Based on the location of the NRHP-eligible Arrowhead Dairy structures, which includes the 1935 storage barn located on the proposed project area and the remaining structures located less than 150 feet from the boundary of the proposed project area, construction on the proposed site has the potential to adversely affect the NRHP-eligible Arrowhead Dairy structures. S&ME recommends avoidance of the 1935 storage barn, use of an access route for construction traffic that is away from the Arrowhead Dairy property, the use of low-vibration construction methods, and the inclusion of a vegetative buffer to provide screening of the dairy's viewshed from the new construction in the project plans.

There are NRHP-eligible aboveground resources located to the southeast of the project area, associated with the community of Red River; they are located roughly 0.35-mile from the Celriver Road and Paragon Way intersection. This portion of the proposed project area follows Paragon Way, an existing roadway that provides access to an

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

Resource #	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38YK607	Prehistoric lithic isolate; 19 th /20 th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38YK608	20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38YK609	Prehistoric lithic isolate; 19 th /20 th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38YK610	Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic glass isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38YK611	Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic glass isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38YK612	Early to mid-20 th century house site	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-1	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-2	Prehistoric lithic isolate; historic glass isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-3	Prehistoric lithic isolate	Not Eligible	No Further Work
3889	Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery	Not Eligible	No Further Work
3919	Arrowhead Dairy	See Individual Resources	See Individual Resources
3919.01	Arrowhead Dairy, house	Not Eligible	No Further Work
3919.02	Arrowhead Dairy, well	Not Eligible	No Further Work
3919.03	Arrowhead Dairy, shed	Eligible (A, C)	Traffic and Vibration minimization; Viewshed screening
3919.04	Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn	Eligible (A, C)	Traffic and Vibration minimization; Viewshed screening
3919.05	Arrowhead Dairy, hay barn	Eligible (A, C)	Traffic and Vibration minimization; Viewshed screening
3919.06	Arrowhead Dairy, silo	Eligible (A, C)	Traffic and Vibration minimization; Viewshed screening
3919.07	Arrowhead Dairy, storage barn	Eligible (A, C)	Avoidance; Traffic and Vibration minimization; Viewshed screening
3920	Hutchinson Place	Not Eligible	No Further Work
3921	Commercial Building	Not Eligible	No Further Work
3922	Southern Railroad Corridor	Not Eligible	No Further Work

existing industrial park. Interchange improvements may take place at the intersection; however, the area has already been developed and new roadway improvements will have no adverse effect on the resources to the southeast.

Given the results of this survey, it is the opinion of S&ME that the project area will have no adverse effect on significant resources, as long as the recommended measures to avoid direct and indirect effects on the Arrowhead Dairy NRHP-eligible structures are included in the project plans, and no further cultural resources investigations should be required for the current project area. However, if the potential effects to the NRHP-eligible Arrowhead

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Dairy structures cannot be avoided, additional consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties may be necessary to minimize or mitigate potential adverse effects.



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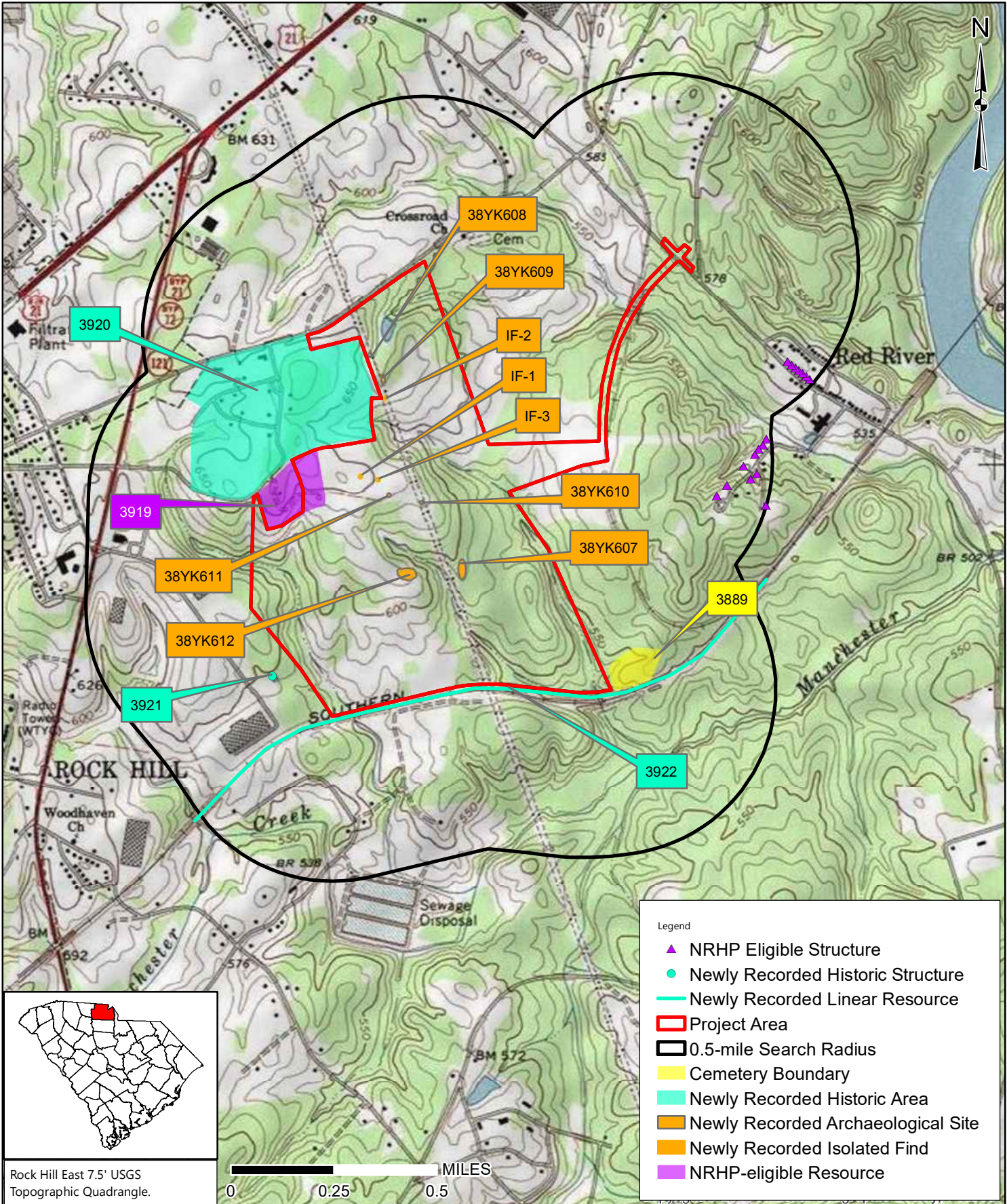
On behalf of SCDOC, S&ME has completed a cultural resources intensive survey of the proposed project area associated with Project Inspector in York County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area spans the east and west sides of I-77, the east side consisting of a proposed interchange at I-77 and associated road infrastructure (turn lanes, on/off ramps, existing road widening, land acquisition, etc.) with access to the interchange. The western portion of the project area is comprised of approximately 256 acres of wooded property that extends between Eden Terrace to the north and the Norfolk Southern railroad to the south.

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 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 permitting by the USACE, as well as funding from the FHWA, and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900437, dated May 31, 2019.

S&ME carried out background research and field investigation tasks in June and July 2019. The fieldwork was conducted by Senior Archaeologist Kimberly Nagle, Crew Chiefs Paul Connell and Aileen Kelly, and Archaeological Technicians Brianna Baker and Jessica Simpson and consisted of excavating shovel tests and photo documenting the project area. Graphics, GIS maps, and photographs were prepared by Ms. Nagle and Senior Architectural Historian/Historian Heather Carpini, M.A. Architectural evaluations for the project were conducted by Ms. Carpini.

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

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	SCALE:	1:20,000	Topographic Map Project Inspector York County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 1.1
	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-077		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	10/25/2019		

1.2



2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Location

The project area is approximately three miles northeast of the city center of Rock Hill, in the east central portion of York County. York County, which covers approximately 696 square miles, is bounded by Gaston County, North Carolina to the north, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina to the northeast, Lancaster County to the east, Chester County to the south, Union County to the southwest, Cherokee County to the west, and Cleveland County, North Carolina to the northwest.

2.2 Geology and Topography

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province of South Carolina (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The Piedmont is a 100 mile wide belt that encompasses most of the northwestern portion of the state (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:16). The Piedmont physiographic province, which is underlain by soils weathered in place from the parent crystalline bedrock material. Rocks found in the Piedmont are generally metamorphic, with igneous granite intrusions (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Topography in the project area is slightly sloping with elevations ranging from approximately 540 ft above mean sea level (AMSL), by an intermittent stream in the southeastern portion of the project area, to 650 ft AMSL, along the northern boundary of the project area (Figure 1.1).

2.3 Hydrology

The project area is located in the Catawba River drainage basin, which covers approximately 2,315 square miles and consists of approximately 7.5 percent of the state's area (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources [SCDNR] 2013). Little Flat Rock Creek is present along the eastern boundary and flows through the center of the project area (Figure 2.4). Three intermittent streams are within the project area and flow south into Manchester Creek, which continues east and flows into the Catawba River approximately 1.7 miles from the project area.

2.4 Climate and Vegetation

The climate of York County is characterized as humid subtropical, with hot, humid summers and cool, dry winters. Precipitation does not vary greatly by season; July is the hottest month with an average temperature of 91° Fahrenheit (F) and January is the coldest month with an average daily temperature range from 53° F.

Vegetation in the western portion project area consists of secondary growth, planted pine, and mixed pine and hardwood areas; while disturbances include numerous dirt roads, silviculture, and a transmission line corridor (Figures 2.1 through 2.4). The eastern portion of the project area has been largely disturbed by industrial development, paved roadways, and the construction of I-77; there is little to no remaining vegetation that hasn't been planted in association with the development of the area (Figures 2.5 and 2.6).

2.5 Soils

The project area is located in the Iredell-Mecklenburg-Davidson soil association, which consists of nearly level to strongly sloping soils with yellowish-brown to red, firm clay subsoil (Camp 1965). There are 11 specific soil types located within the project area (Figure 2.7); their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 (USDA Web Soil Survey, Accessed July 2, 2019).



Figure 2.1. View of typical vegetation in western portion of the project area in wooded areas, facing east.



Figure 2.2. View of typical vegetation in western portion of the project area in fallow fields, facing west.



Figure 2.3. Typical vegetation and disturbance associated with the transmission line corridor and dirt roads, facing south.



Figure 2.4. View of disturbance associated with the railroad and transmission line corridors in southern portion of the project area, facing south.



Figure 2.5. Vegetation in eastern portion of the project area, facing west.

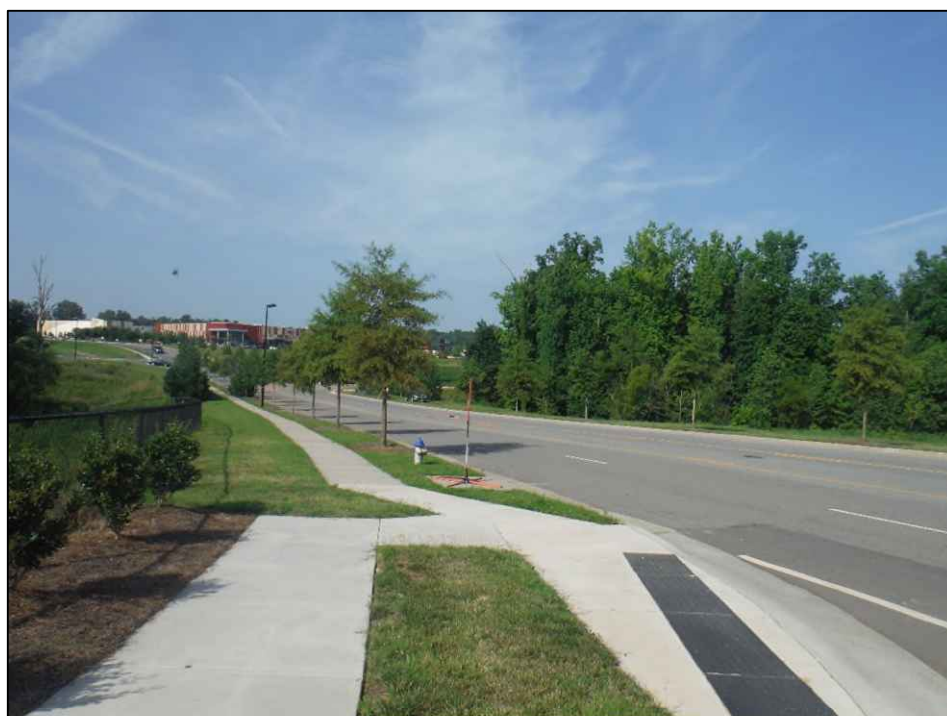


Figure 2.6. Industrial park and associated development in eastern portion of the project area, facing southwest.

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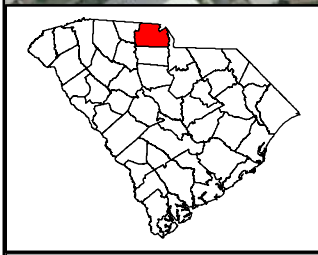
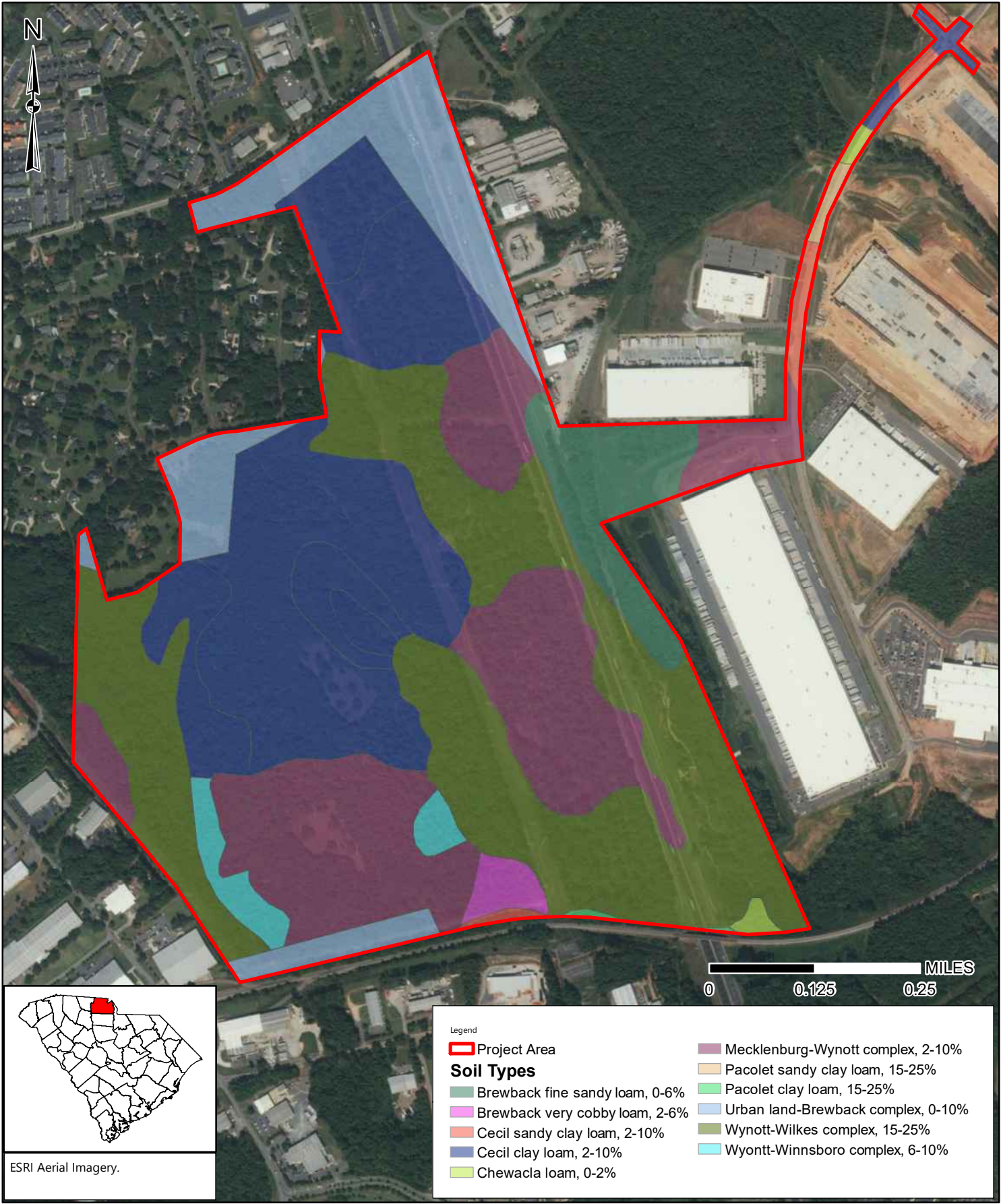
York County, South Carolina

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

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope	Percentage of APE
Brewback	Fine sandy loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Interfluves	0–6%	5.1%
Brewback	Very cobbly loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Interfluves	2–6%	1.0%
Cecil	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–10%	1.0%
Cecil	Clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	2–10%	28.1%
Chewacla	Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Floodplains	0–2%	0.4%
Mecklenburg-Wynott complex		Well drained	Interfluves	2–10%	22.5%
Pacolet	Sandy clay loam	Well drained	Side slope	15–25%	0.3%
Pacolet	Clay loam	Well drained	Interfluves	15–25%	0.1%
Urban land-Brewback complex		Somewhat poorly drained	Hillslope	0–10%	10.1%
Wynott-Wilkes complex		Well drained	Interfluves	15–25%	29.5%
Wynott-Winnsboro complex		Well drained	Side slope	6–10%	1.9%

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-077_SCDOT_Project_Inspector_Rock Hill\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 2-7 soils.mxd plotted by KNagle 07-21-2019



ESRI Aerial Imagery.

Legend

Project Area

Soil Types

- Brewback fine sandy loam, 0-6%
- Brewback very cobby loam, 2-6%
- Cecil sandy clay loam, 2-10%
- Cecil clay loam, 2-10%
- Chewacla loam, 0-2%
- Mecklenburg-Wynott complex, 2-10%
- Pacolet sandy clay loam, 15-25%
- Pacolet clay loam, 15-25%
- Urban land-Brewback complex, 0-10%
- Wynott-Wilkes complex, 15-25%
- Wyontt-Winnsboro complex, 6-10%

	SCALE:	1:9,717	Soils Map Project Inspector York County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 2.7
	PROJECT NO:	4261-19-077		
	DRAWN BY:	KJN		
	DATE:	7/21/2019		



3.0 Cultural Context

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

3.1 Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

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



along the coast have been inundated by the rise of sea level that has occurred since that time (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

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

The most readily recognizable artifact from the early Paleoindian Period is the Clovis point, which is a fluted, lanceolate-shaped spear point. Clovis points, first identified from a site in New Mexico, have been found across the nation, although they tend to be clustered in the eastern United States (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:222). Paleoindian artifact assemblages typically consist of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points, scrapers, 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 subperiod is generally thought to date from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. (Sassaman et al. 1990:8), however, radiocarbon data indicate that a more accurate time frame for the Clovis subperiod in North America may be 11,050 to 10,800 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007); this has yet to gain widespread acceptance. Suwanee points, which are slightly smaller than Clovis points, are dated from 11,000 to 10,500 B.P. This is followed by Dalton points, which are found throughout the Southeast from about 10,500 to 9900 B.P.

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

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

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

Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there was a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there was a focus on modern game species rather than on the megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. During this time there also appears to have been a gradual, but steady increase in population and a shift in settlement patterns. In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models of Early Archaic social organization and settlement have been proposed (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and



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

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

Diagnostic markers of the Early Archaic include a variety of side and corner notched projectile point types such as Hardaway, Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and bifurcated point types such as Lecroy, McCorkle, and St. Albans. Other than projectile points, tools of the Early Archaic subperiod include end scrapers, side scrapers, 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 subperiod, however, is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5–14). It is assumed that population density increased during the Middle Archaic, but small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers and numerous small, upland lithic scatters dot the interriverine landscape. Subsistence was presumably based on a variety of resources such as white-tail deer, nuts, fish, and migratory birds; however, shellfish do not seem to have been an important resource at this time.

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

With its fertile soil and natural transportation advantages, land along the Catawba River has long been attractive for human settlement. During the seventeenth and eighteenth century, encroachment of European settlers and their African slaves into the coastal areas forced many Lowcountry native groups to migrate north and west towards the area around the Catawba River. Here these groups eventually merged and became known as the Catawba Nation (Hudson 1970; Merrell 1989). From the 1700s through the present day, the Catawba Nation and the expanding population of South Carolina have carried out their lives in the Piedmont region. Like other Native American tribes, the Catawba were often at odds with state and federal governments during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, fighting to maintain their ancestral homelands and hunting grounds. Today, the Catawba Nation continues to survive in the area around the river, retaining some aspects of their traditional culture (Green et al. 2002).

3.2.1 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 York 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).

Although a portion of the land that comprises York County was still part of the Catawba territory during this time, the area attracted settlers and, 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 the 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. The American victory at King's Mountain in northern 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 (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).

Yorkville (which shortened its name to York in 1915), originally referred to as Fergus Crossroads, was made the county seat when York County was created in 1785. The community had been settled in the 1750s by Scots-Irish families, who had migrated to the area from Pennsylvania via the Great Wagon Road. The original settlement was named after the tavern, which was owned by William and John Fergus, and the crossroads became the intersection of Congress and Liberty streets. A frame courthouse and a jail were constructed in 1786, on land donated by William Edward Hayne; a new brick courthouse replaced the frame structure shortly afterward. By 1823, the town had a population of 415 residents, comprised of 292 white residents (approximately 70 percent) and 123 black residents. Yorkville was officially incorporated in 1841, the town charter was drafted in 1849, and the first city council met in 1850 (*Yorkville Enquirer* 1889 February 27; *The State* 1958 October 5; Burr 1979).

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 1790, the new United States government conducted the first census. At this time York County had a population of 6,604, with 5,600 of the residents classified as free whites, 29 considered "other free persons," and only 923, or less than 15 percent of the population, listed as slaves. Following the turn of the nineteenth century, until the Civil War, the population of York 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 dramatically during the first decades of the nineteenth century. By 1810, the number of slaves in York County had tripled from the 1790 figure, and by 1830 there were 6,633 slaves in the county—more than six times the number recorded only forty years earlier. Although slavery had become more widespread in the county by 1830, slaves only accounted for slightly more than 35 percent of the York County's total population, which remained significantly below the state average of 54.2 percent (Social Explorer 2019).

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 Charleston to Chester, began running through York County in 1852; three years later, a spur line, King's Mountain Railroad, was completed and a railroad trestle was constructed at the natural river crossing of Nation Ford (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 York and the surrounding counties. Small towns appeared along the railroad routes, and some villages that had already existed grew larger and more prominent. Fort Mill could boast a railroad depot by 1851, although the line coming through the area would not be completed until the following year. In 1852, in an area planned and laid out by local residents Alexander Templeton Black, George Pendleton White, and James Moore, consisting of twenty-three lots on either side of the track and a Main Street, a post office was established and named Rock Hill (Brown 1953:74–77, 87; Green et al. 2002). Yorkville experienced significant growth after the construction of King's Mountain Railroad, as it served as a primary backcountry depot for the Piedmont area. The population of the county seat doubled between 1850 and 1860, to reach nearly 1,500 residents; the per capita wealth of the town was second among the urban areas in the state; and it obtained the nickname "the Charleston of the Upcountry" (*The State* 1958 October 5; Burr 1979; *Yorkville Enquirer* 1889 February 27).

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 York County did not experience significant battles during the conflict, the Piedmont region of South Carolina, especially along the Catawba River, 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 York County, seeking protection ahead of the approaching army. Recognizing the importance of the railroad trestle at Nation Ford, as it provided an essential link between the northern and southern Confederacy, the Confederate army had constructed a three-sided earthwork to defend this strategic point. Yet this proved of little consequence, since the trestle was destroyed by fire during an April 1865 skirmish between Union and Confederate troops. Shortly afterward, Confederate President Jefferson Davis retreated southward with his cabinet and crossed the Catawba River at Nation Ford, near the charred ashes of the trestle, signaling the approaching end of the Confederacy (Shankman et al. 1983:38; Green et al. 2002).

Like many other South Carolina residents, those in the Catawba River 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 York County increased in number but decreased in size after the war. From 1860 to 1920, the number of farms in the county grew nearly five times, from 1,198 to 5,845, 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 Explorer 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 Catawba River 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, nearly 75 percent of farms in York County were operated by tenants, approximately 10 percent higher than the state average. Although both black and white farmers were part of this system, blacks often 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 75 percent of tenants in York County being classified as "non-white" (Social Explorer; Kovacik and Winberry 1987:108–111; Green et al. 2002).

As in the early nineteenth century, towns near railroad depots were established and grew prodigiously. The antebellum settlement of Rock Hill was incorporated as a town in 1870 and, within twenty years, it had become the largest town in York County with 2,744 residents. Two railroads had trains that went through the city during the 1880s, when mill industries began appearing. In 1890, there were 689 residents in Fort Mill, but by 1900 that number had more than doubled to 1,394. Yorkville, which was situated at the junction of the north-south and east-west railroad lines, had a population of 1,600 residents in 1880 and was considered to have tremendous advantages that would only foster additional growth. In addition to the five churches, there were two hotels, two telegraph offices, saw and grist mills, cotton gins, a weekly newspaper, and two major schools. The continued growth of the textile industry during the late 1800s and early 1900s, with the establishment of Cannon Mills and Springs Mills, increased the economic development of the town. However, during the second half of the nineteenth century, Yorkville was also a major hub of Ku Klux Klan activity in South Carolina (US Department of the Interior 1897; Green et al. 2002; *Yorkville Enquirer* 1889 February 27).

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 1881, prominent local citizens organized the first textile mill in Rock Hill, the Rock Hill Cotton Factory. The Fort Mill Manufacturing Company opened in 1887 and was the original production facility of Springs Industries, one of the United States' largest textile companies (Moore 1989:220, 226–227). York Cotton Mill, which became Cannon Cotton Mills, opened in 1897; shortly afterward, other mills were built around York, including Victory Cotton Oil Company and Lockmore Cotton Mills (Salo et al. 2008).

By 1910, the network of textile mills in the Piedmont Region was offering a large number of jobs, which influenced many people to move into the nearby towns, including York, Rock Hill, and Fort Mill. Many of these mills were associated with large towns and cities and the mill communities began to interlace with the larger community, as was the case in Rock Hill. In other instances, mill owners situated their mills, as well as the associated housing and commercial ventures, away from the established cities. This created isolated mill towns, such as Red River. Although textile mills were popular investments in the early twentieth century, economic and agricultural depressions hit hard in the 1920s and many mills closed during this time. Some reopened with the increased need for production brought on by World War II (Pettibon 2001:1A; Green et al. 2002).

York County was no different from many Southern communities during the first half of the twentieth century. While the total population of the county increased from 1910 to 1940, 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. 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; the county populations increased accordingly. By 1946, 16 textile companies employed over 6,000 residents in the Rock Hill area. Production included different types of textiles, such as rayon, poplin, printed and finished cottons, and hosiery. Truck bodies, soft drinks, and dairy products were also made in the county. By 1950, York County's population had grown to 71,596, up from the 58,663 in 1940. Rock Hill, the largest city in York County and the fifth largest in the state, had a population of 24,502 (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). Beginning in 1970, residential growth boomed around Lake Wylie and Tega Cay. Regardless of this growth, York County has been unable to sustain its flourishing textile industry, as many companies have moved their businesses out of state and often out of the country. Springs Industries' plant at Fort Mill closed in 1983 and Randolph Yarns closed its Red River mill in December 2000, demolishing the structure in April 2001 (Green et al. 2002; Pettibon 2001:A1).

3.2.2 History of the Catawba Nation

The earliest comprehensive Euro-American account of Native Americans in the Piedmont region of South Carolina came from John Lawson's 1701 visit to the area. While Lawson actually documents little regarding the Catawba, his description of the Waxhaw is likely representative of the Catawba as well (Hudson 1970:2). Having left Charleston, Lawson visited Sewee, Santee, Congaree, and Wateree villages along the Santee and Wateree rivers before encountering the Waxhaw, Esaw, and Sugaree along the Catawba River in the Piedmont (Merrell 1986:1–7; Hudson 1970:1–2).

Early ethnohistorical accounts of the Catawba identify them as descendants of Siouan-speaking groups who migrated to the Piedmont after A.D. 1000 (Mooney 1894; Speck 1935; Swanton 1946; Brown 1996). Historian James Merrell (1989) has argued that these groups settled at various places along the rivers and streams of South Carolina, creating distinctive identities but sharing a common cultural heritage. By 1700, European influences such as disease, warfare, and trade, as well as battles with the Iroquois, forced these distinctive groups further north and west, toward the Catawba River and into the Piedmont (Hudson 1970; Merrell 1989).

The Catawba River and Nation Ford, a natural ford near the intersection of the Catawba River and Sugar Creek, was an attractive area for the migrating native groups to relocate to, due to its accessibility and rich soils. This was also the area in which the Occaneechi Path, a Native American trading route, connected the Catawba with the



Cherokee to the northwest, the English settlements around Jamestown to the north, and European settlements along the South Carolina coast (Hudson 1970). The Occaneechi Path, also known as the Catawba Road or Nation Ford Road, had existed since at least 1645, when forts were constructed along the frontier. This intersection of trade routes placed the Catawba in the powerful position of middlemen between the Virginia colonists, the South Carolina colonists, and the Cherokee (Hudson 1970).

By the seventeenth century, traders from Charleston began to expand into areas beyond the coastal settlement, engaging Native American groups in a lucrative trade of deerskins and slaves for weapons, alcohol, textiles, and other goods. In the Piedmont, South Carolina traders competed with traders from Virginia who had been trading with native groups along the Occaneechi Path since about 1680 (Hudson 1970: 31–39; Merrell 1989).

By 1715, many Indian groups fleeing colonial expansion found refuge among the Catawba. By 1750, the Catawba Nation had become an important player in Colonial politics and militarism (Davis and Riggs 2004; Hudson 1970). These complex political and military alliances can be divided into five periods; English Contact (ca. 1675–1715), Coalescent (1716–1759), Late Colonial (1760–1775), Revolutionary (1776–1781), and Federal (1781–1820). Each is marked by specific cultural changes (Davis and Riggs 2004).

During the English Contact period, trade between Native Americans and the English began sporadically, but soon developed into strong economic relations, as the Native Americans became dependent on first English and then American goods (Davis and Riggs 2004; Hudson 1970; Merrell 1989). Also during this period, European colonists and Indian raiders captured Native Americans for use as slaves on large plantations. Although provincial laws forbade the practice, traders forced many Native Americans into slavery. By 1708, approximately one third of the slave population in South Carolina was Native Americans (Weir 1997:26–27, 62).

The Coalescent Period began with the Yamasee War in April 1715, when groups such as the Yamasee and Creek attempted to eliminate white settlement in South Carolina because of enslavement, trader abuse, and encroachment on their lands (Green 2001). Although the Catawba had not yet been subjected to enslavement by the settlers, colonial trade practices were a source of contention and, by May 1715, the Catawba had decided to join the war. In 1716, the colonists, with the help of the Cherokee, had defeated the allied native groups, who fled south to find refuge with the Spanish in Florida and north to the Catawba in the Piedmont (Hudson 1970:42–43; Merrell 1986: 66–80). Hudson (1970) has argued that since their participation in the Yamasee War, none of the Catawba's political or military decisions were made without consideration of colonial political power and interests.

In the years following the Yamasee War, the Catawba maintained their homeland in the Piedmont, serving as a buffer for the English settlements along the South Carolina coast from the French intrusion in the north (Davis and Riggs 2004; Merrell 1989). The unintentional protection they provided and the economic base they created forced South Carolina politicians to tolerate and accept, if not respect, the Catawba. At the same time they lost their favored middleman trader status, as Charleston merchants established direct trade routes with the Virginia colonists and the Cherokee (Hudson 1970). Furthermore, the Catawba Nation faced continuing threats from their longtime enemy, the Iroquois. They withstood the Iroquois threats for at least two decades, eventually making peace in 1751 (Merrell 1989). However, disease and continued participation in wars further decreased the number of Catawba, so that, by 1760, a population of only 500 remained (Merrell 1989:195). With a decrease in hunting lands and an increase in disease and warfare, the once powerful Catawba Nation became almost totally reliant on colonial powers and traders for its continued existence.



In 1756, John Evans, a frequent trader to the Catawba, was sent by Governor Glen to document the results of the Treaty of Catawba Town (Brown 1966:206). Evan's observations included a map of the military capabilities of the Catawba Nation (Figure 3.1). Recent research by the University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Archaeology [UNCRLA] (Davis and Riggs 2004) has attempted to locate and study the Catawba towns represented on the Glen Map of 1756. Four of these towns, Suchah Town, Weyane, Charraw Town, and Noostee are believed to be located along the Great Trading Path near the Catawba River.

The Catawba continued their military alliance with the colonial powers throughout the Late Colonial and Revolutionary periods, fighting against the French in the French and Indian War of 1760–1761 and then against England in the Revolutionary War of 1776–1781 (Brown 1966; Davis and Riggs 2004; Hudson 1970:49–51; Merrell 1989). In 1760, in return for their alliance during the French and Indian War, the Catawba were granted 225 square miles, or 144,000 acres, of land through the Treaty of Pine Tree Hill. Three years later, this grant was confirmed by the Treaty of Augusta (Pettus 2005:6). By 1764, colonial settlement into the Piedmont areas of both North and South Carolina had increased so much that an official boundary was needed between the two states; the Catawba had their traditional lands along the Catawba River surveyed as well and in 1775 the tract appears on Henry Mouzon's Map (Figure 3.2). Colonial expansion and increased settlement in the backcountry required the creation of judicial districts beyond Charleston and coastal settlements. In 1769, the region, including the project area, became part of the Camden District; York County was created in 1785 (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:7–9; Merrell 1989:198–201).

Throughout the post-Revolutionary Federal Period, the population of the Catawba declined and they consolidated in their 15 square mile area along the Catawba River; at the same time, the white settlement in the area continued to increase. The Catawba's military and economic importance diminished as American settlers, fresh from their victory against the British crown, continued their westward expansion. The Catawba began allowing individual tribe members to rent their acreage to white settlers through leases with up to 99 year terms (Pettus 2005:8). The lease system required the signatures of the tribe headmen on the lease and the state appointed a set of commissioners to oversee and approve the documents. Although there were a number of complaints about this system, from both the Catawba and the white lessees, the leasing system continued into the nineteenth century. Many of the white settlers divided and subleased their land, charging up to 10 dollars per acre for land they had leased for only a few cents per acre. The Catawba complained about this practice, seeking restitution and payments from the "squatters" (Pettus 2005:30–32). However, while they were still recognized by the South Carolina government as a "nation," in reality they numbered little more than 100 persons (Hudson 1970; Merrell 1989). By the turn of the nineteenth century, the Catawba were reduced to a subsistence based on farming and hunting, supplemented with sales of their traditional pottery and leases of their land to American settlers (Davis and Riggs 2004; Hudson 1970; Merrell 1989).

As South Carolina continued to develop and grow throughout the mid-nineteenth century, the state attempted to acquire the meager lands that the Catawba still owned. In 1840, the Catawba signed the Treaty of Nation Ford with the state of South Carolina, which gave them land near the Cherokee in western North Carolina and a yearly stipend in return for their land along the Catawba River. However, South Carolina failed to live up to its agreement and there was continued tension between the Catawba and Cherokee. As a result, in 1848 the Catawba requested to move west of the Mississippi (Hudson 1970: 64–66). In the following decades the Catawba were essentially a people without a home, migrating between North and South Carolina without an official place to reside. In addition, they received little to no money from the government of South Carolina for the sale of their land. By



1850, approximately 100 Catawba were again living on what remained of their traditional land along the Catawba River (Hudson 1970; Merrell 1989: 247–257).

During the twentieth century, the Catawba Indian Nation expanded and changed, as it faced the same economic and military disruptions as the rest of America. With the urging of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, along with state and local governments, the Catawba were encouraged to assimilate into the surrounding community. At the dawn of the new century, the census listed only 66 residents living on the Catawba Indian Reservation (US Department of Interior 1901). During the mid-twentieth century, many Catawba were assimilated into the larger community. They found work in the rapidly increasing textile industry, conducted work for the Works Progress Administration, or joined the military during World War II (Brown 1966; Hudson 1970:81–87). Concurrently, the Catawba revived and maintained some of their traditions, such as pottery production, while losing others, as when the last native speaker of the Catawba language died in the 1950s (Brown 1966). By 1980, the Catawba numbered approximately 1,300, the majority of whom lived away from the 630-acre reservation. In 1980, the Catawba Nation filed suit against the state of South Carolina, claiming that their 1840 treaty had never been ratified by the United States Senate, and was therefore invalid. The Catawba claimed that they had legal right to the 144,000 acres that comprised their original reservation established in 1760 (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:62–63). After years of legal battles, in 1993 the two sides reached an agreement that restored Catawba federal recognition and provided a \$50 million cash settlement (Pettus 2005:56).

3.3 Background Research

On June 3, 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 0.25-mile search radius, then additional reports and site forms contained at SCIAA and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) were consulted.

A review of ArchSite indicated there are two previously recorded archaeological sites, 10 previously recorded structures, 17 NRHP-eligible structures, one NRHP-eligible historic area, and seven previously completed cultural resource surveys within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). None of the archaeological sites, aboveground resources, or historic areas are within the current project area; the NRHP-eligible historic area is directly adjacent to the boundary of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The 17 NRHP-eligible structures are associated with the community of Red River, located roughly 0.3-mile southeast of the eastern edge of the project area; none of the structures are visible from the proposed project area due to the topography and existing industrial/urban development between the project area and the resources.

Of the seven previously conducted cultural resource surveys within a 0.5-mile radius of the current project area (Bland 1999; Fletcher and Wagoner 2009; Martin 2016; Norris 2007, 2012, 2017; Wagoner and Fletcher 2010), two have covered portions of the proposed project area (Bland et al. 1999; Fletcher and Wagoner 2009). This 1999 survey was completed for the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) for a proposed interchange modification at the I-77/US 21 exit; three archaeological sites and no aboveground resources were identified during the 1999 survey and none of the resources are within the current project area (Bland et al. 1999). The 2009 survey was completed for the SCDOT in association with the Celriver Road widening project (Fletcher and Wagoner 2009); no archaeological sites and six aboveground resources were identified during the survey and

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none of these resources are within or adjacent to the current project area (Fletcher and Wagoner 2009). The five other surveys did not cover a portion of the current project area.

Table 3.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile search radius of the project area.

Site Number	Description	Eligibility	Source
38YK0568	Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter	Not Eligible	Wagoner and Fletcher 2010
38YK0570	Prehistoric artifact scatter; Historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	Wagoner and Fletcher 2010
	Arrowhead Dairy, barns, 1927 and 1931	Eligible	ArchSite
1541	Red River Gabled Cottage, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1542	Red River Hipped Cottage, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1543	Red River Gabled Cottage, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1544	Red River Hipped Cottage, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1545	Red River Gabled Cottage, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1546	Red River Hipped Cottage, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1547	Red River Gabled Cottage, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1549	House, 1915	Eligible	ArchSite
1550	House, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1551	House, 1920	Eligible	ArchSite
1552	House, 1920	Eligible	ArchSite
1553	House, 1920	Eligible	ArchSite
1554	House, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1555	House, 1920	Eligible	ArchSite
1556	House, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1557	House, 1920	Eligible	ArchSite
1558	House, 1910	Eligible	ArchSite
1559	Temple Baptist Church, 1920	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3027	House, circa 1950	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3766	Celriver Church of God, circa 1960	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3766.01	Celriver Church of God outbuilding, 1960	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3767	Celriver Church of God Parsonage, 1960	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3768	House, 1910	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3769	House, 1910	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3769.01	Outbuilding, 1910	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3770	House, 1910	Not Eligible	ArchSite
3888	AquaSol Building, circa 1963	Not Eligible	ArchSite

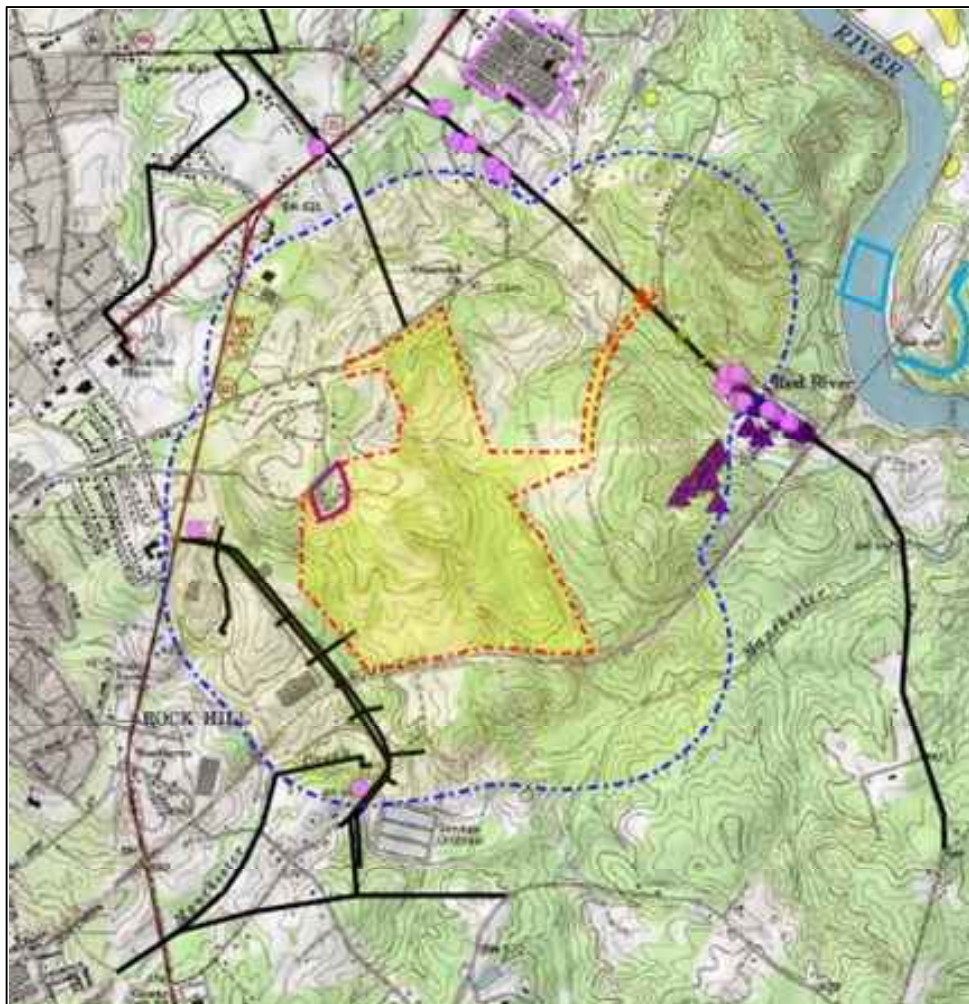


Figure 3.1. ArchSite map showing 0.5-mile search radius.

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills Atlas map (1825), a 1905 USDA soil survey map, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) maps from 1939, 1951 and 1961, a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map from 1968, and aerial maps from 1941, 1950, and 1976 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the project area was located within the Catawba Nation territory. The Catawba Nation was an assimilation of Lowcountry native groups that were relocated into the Piedmont, around the Catawba River, by the encroachment of European settlers and their African slaves into the coastal areas (Hudson 1970; Merrell 1989). Mouzon's map shows that the Catawba Nation was 144,000 acres in size; Catawba Town and two unnamed roads are present within the Catawba Nation territory (Figure 3.2). Mill's Atlas of York District shows that the project area was still a part of the Catawba Indian Land. The project area is located at the intersection of three labeled roadways; a road marked "Old Nation Road" to the north, a road labeled as "From York to the River" is present to the west, and a road labeled from "From Chester C.H. to Herron Ferry" to the south. A small settlement labeled Catawba Nation is present to the southeast (Figure 3.3).

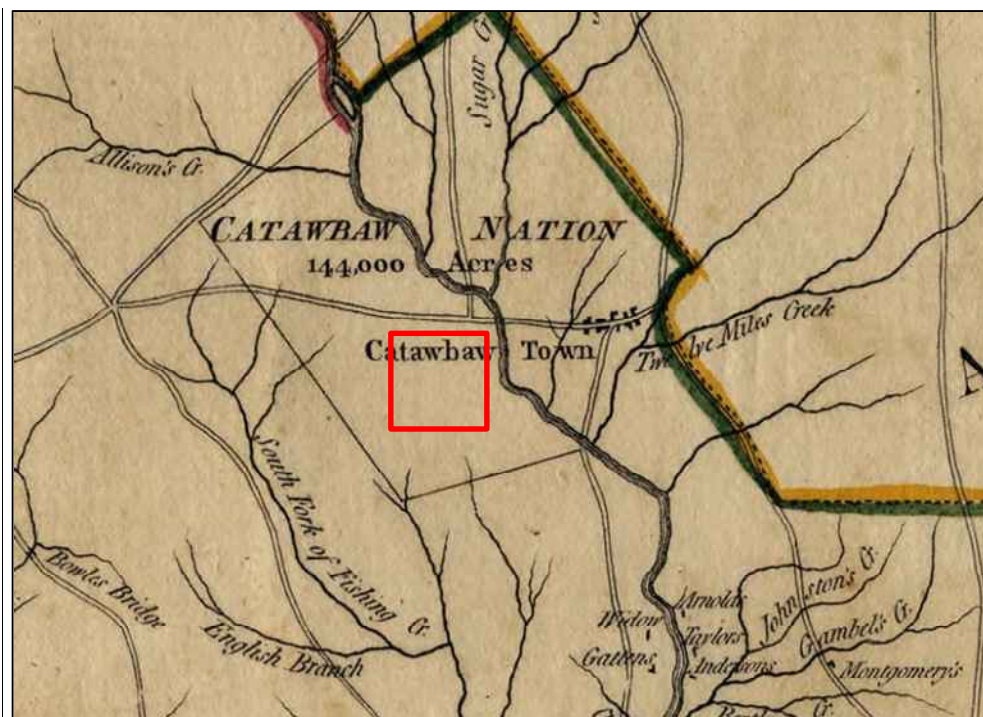


Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's map (1775), showing vicinity of project area.

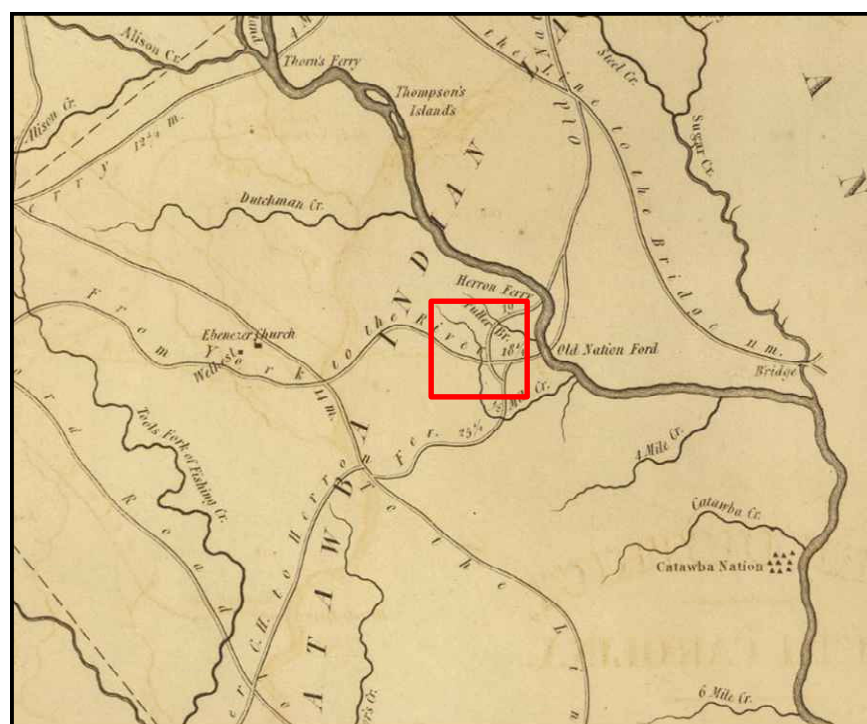


Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas map of York District (1825), showing vicinity of project area.

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The 1905 USDA soil survey map shows the Catawba Indian Lands are no longer identified; the city of Rock Hill had been established to the southeast and a railroad had been constructed to the south (Figure 3.4). The 1939 SCDOT map shows the increased growth and development of the area; Eden Terrance had been established to the north and the community of Red River had been established to the east, with a population of 685 (Figure 3.5). The 1941 aerial map shows that there were three buildings/building complexes within the project area, Arrowhead Dairy (3919) was adjacent to the project area, and the surrounding area remained rural (Figures 3.6). The 1950 aerial map shows a similar setting; however, one of the structures appears to have been removed or demolished (Figure 3.7). The 1951 SCDOT map shows the further growth of the surrounding area, with the corporate boundaries of Rock Hill expanding to the west and multiple buildings within Red River present to the east; no structures are present within the project area (Figure 3.8). The 1961 SCDOT maps shows basically the same, along with one structure along the western boundary of the project area (Figure 3.9). The 1968 USGS topographic map depicts industrial buildings to the southwest and residential development to the northwest of the project area; an outbuilding off a dirt road is present the along the western boundary and a transmission line is present in the eastern portion of the project area (Figures 3.10). The 1976 aerial shows that the neighborhood adjacent to the project area was being developed, a second structure in the project area is no longer shown on the map, and I-77 has been constructed (Figure 3.11).

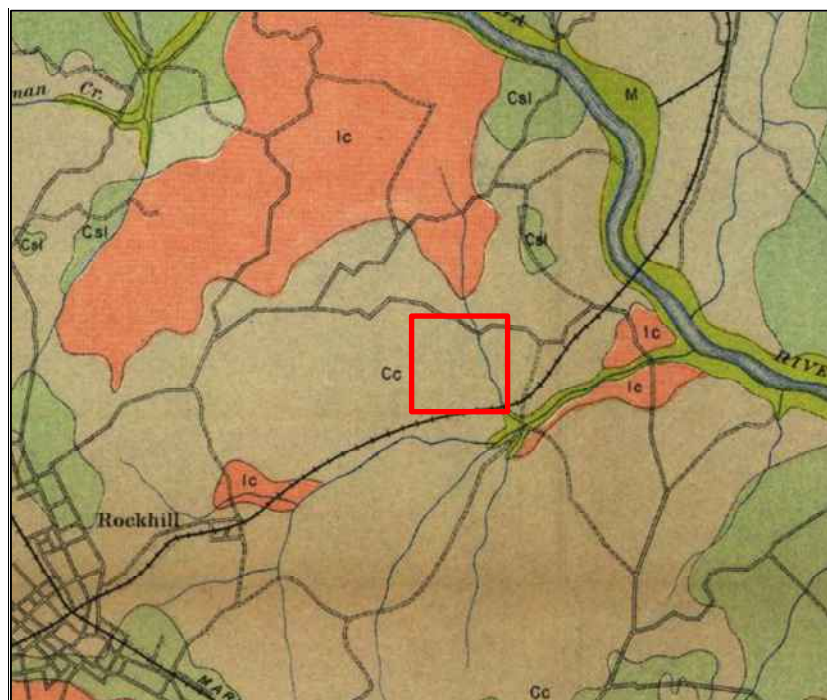


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1905 USDA soil survey map of York County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

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Figure 3.5. Portion of 1939 SCDOT map of York County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

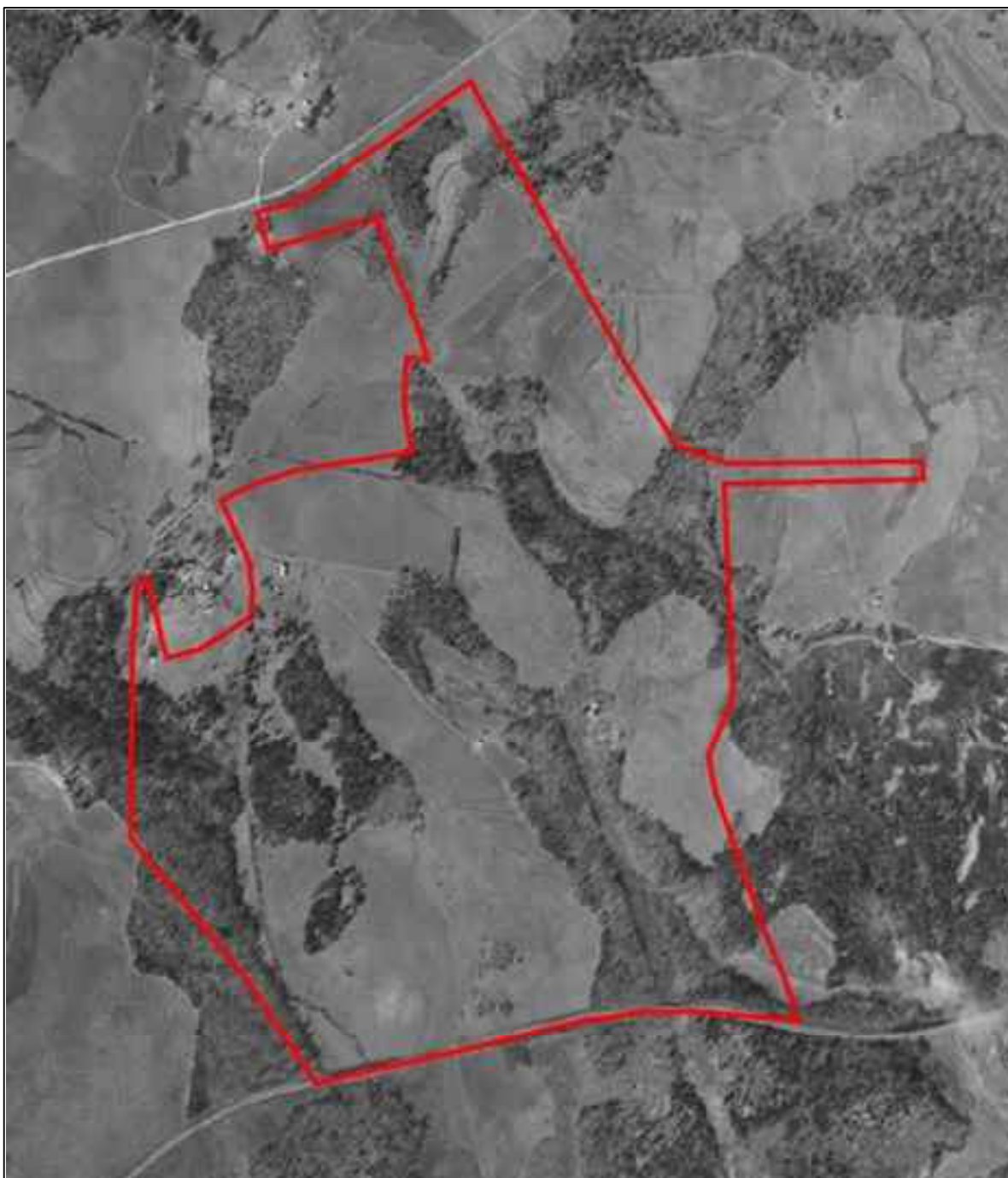


Figure 3.6. Portion of 1941 aerial map showing the project area.



Figure 3.7. Portion of 1950 aerial map showing the project area.

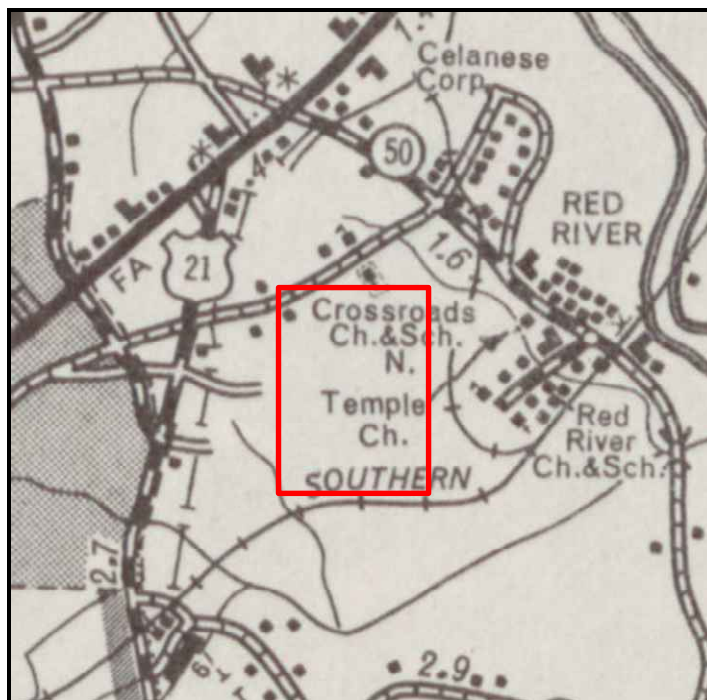


Figure 3.8. Portion of 1951 SCDOT map of York County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

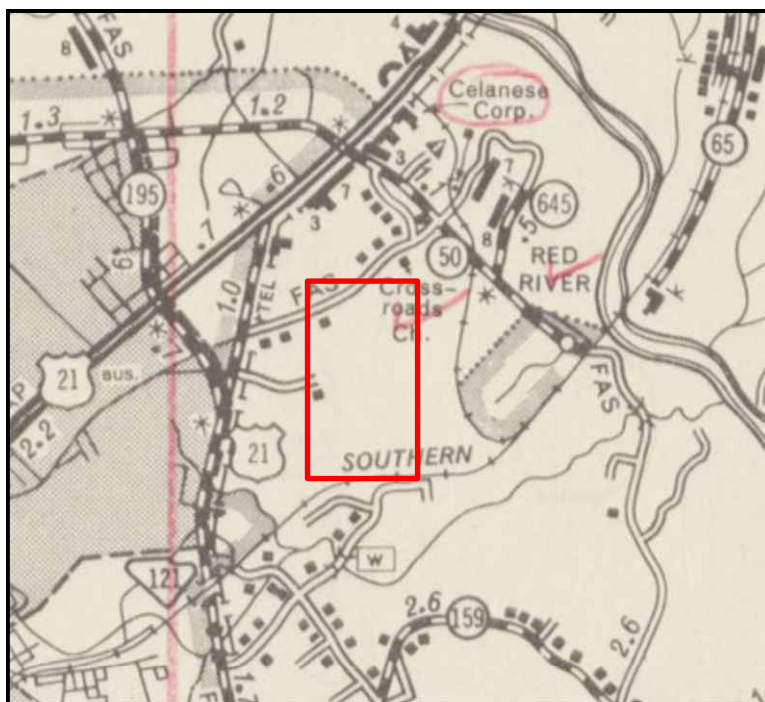


Figure 3.9. Portion of 1961 SCDOT map of York County, indicating vicinity of the project area.

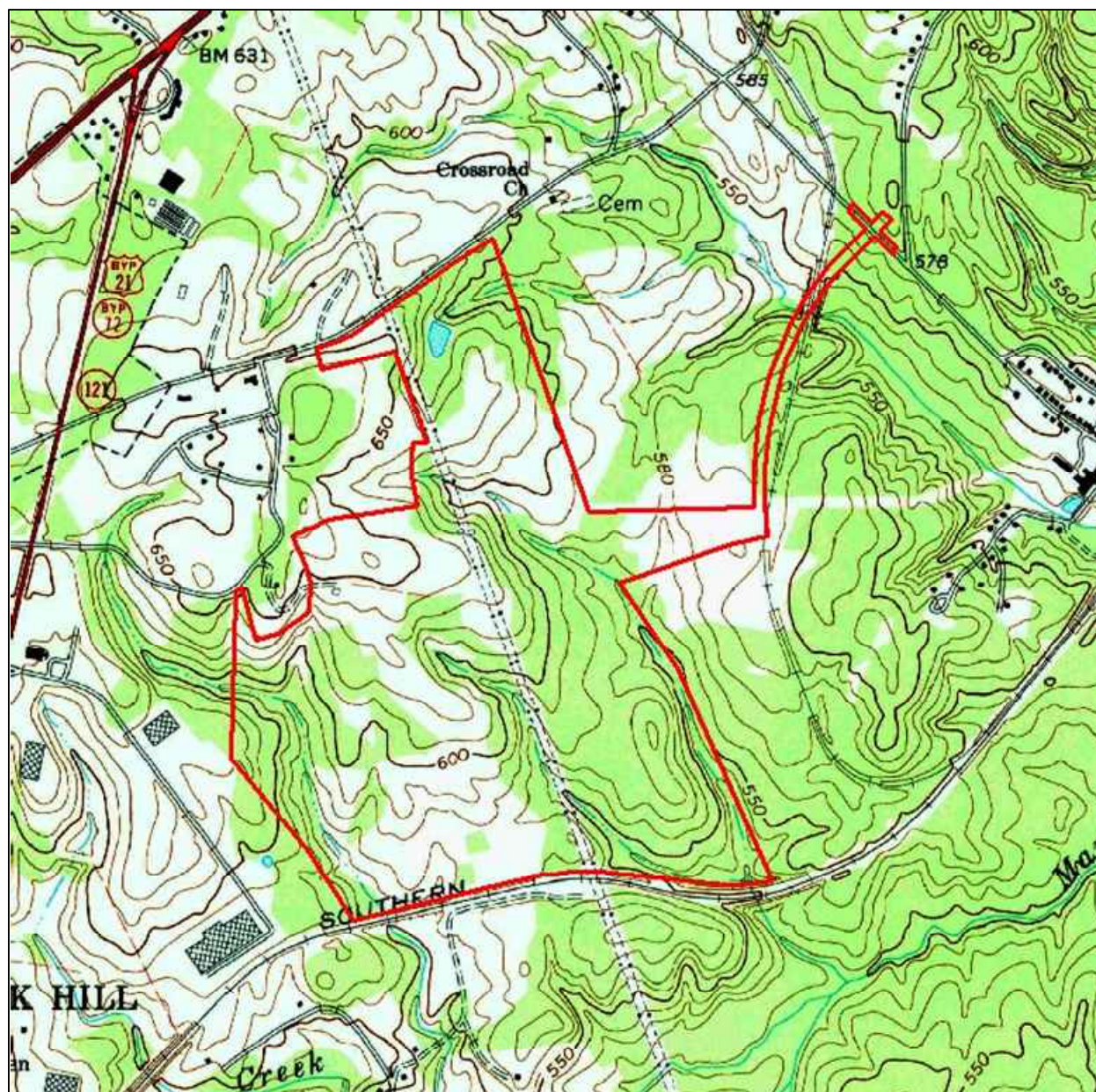


Figure 3.10. Portion of Rock Hill East 1968 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing vicinity of the northern portion of the project area.



Figure 3.11. Portion of an aerial from 1976 showing the location of the project area.



4.0 Methods

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from July 8 through 12, 2019. The field methods include both pedestrian survey and shovel testing; pedestrian survey was conducted in the approximately 122.2 acres that had slope greater than 15 percent or was disturbed by urban development/utilities; no survey was completed in approximately 66.2 acres where I-77, construction associated with I-77, and excessive disturbance associated with residential and industrial development was present; and the remaining approximately 146.6 acres were systematically shovel tested. Figure 4.1 shows where the different survey methods were used within the project area.

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

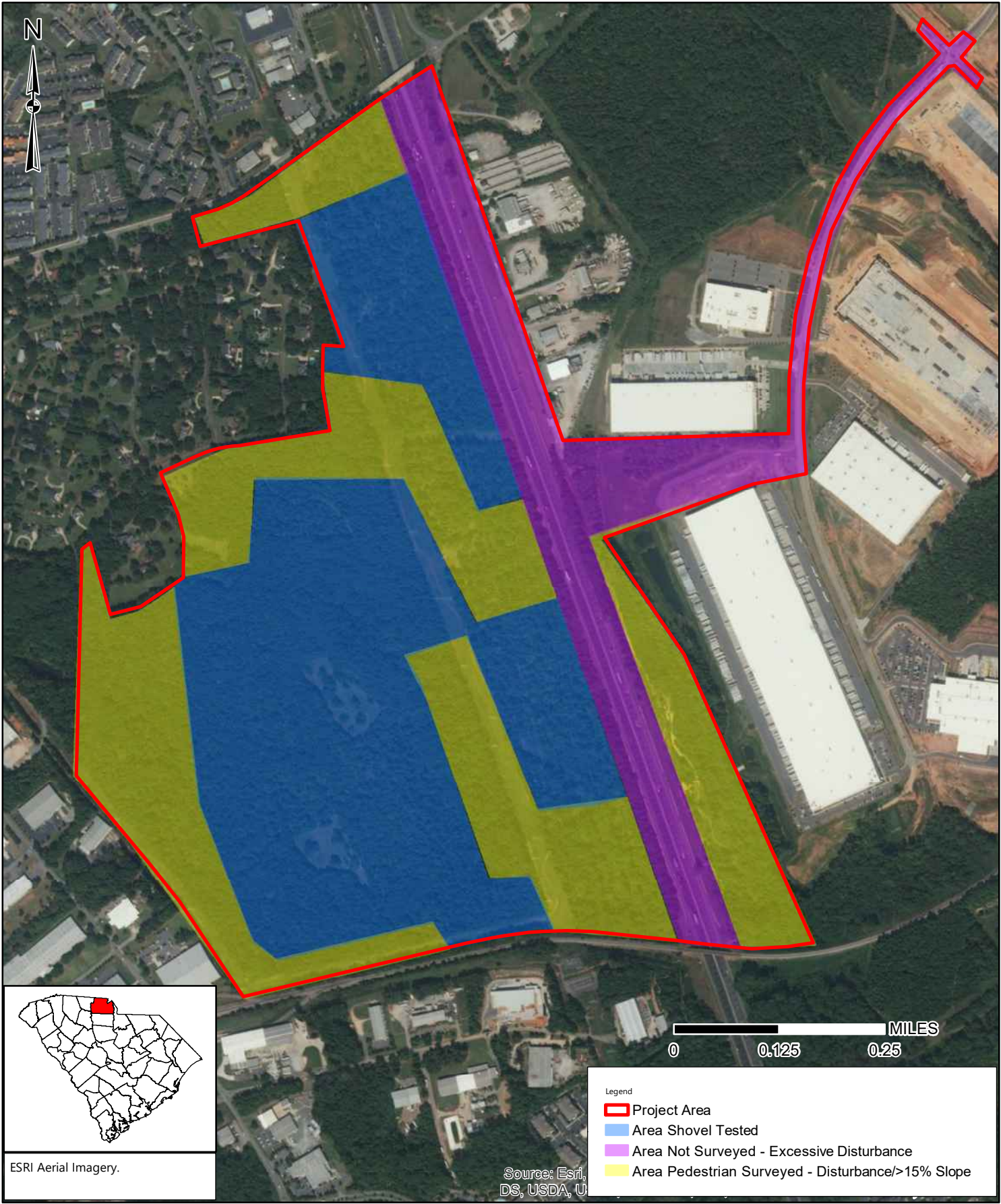
In addition to the archaeological survey, an architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground National Register listed or eligible properties. Existing aboveground resources within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius were examined for National Register eligibility using the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service and previously recorded aboveground resources were revisited. Previously unrecorded resources 50 years or older were digitally photographed and marked on the applicable USGS topographic quadrangle maps. State resource forms were filled out and submitted to SCDAH once fieldwork was complete.


4.3 Laboratory Methods

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

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

Drawing Path: T:\Projects\2019\ENV\4261-19-077_SCDOC_Project_Inspector_Rock Hill\Working_Documents\Phase 440 Cultural Resources\GIS\Figures\Figure 4-1 field methods.mxd plotted by KNagle 07-21-2019



	SCALE: 1:9,717	Field Methods Map Project Inspector	FIGURE NO.
	PROJECT NO: 4261-19-077		4.1
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 7/21/2019		
York County, South Carolina			



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 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

The cultural resources intensive survey for the proposed project area was conducted from July 8 through 12, 2019. As a result of the investigations, six archaeological sites (38YK607 through 38YK612), three isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-3), one previously evaluated aboveground resource (SHPO site number 3919 – Arrowhead Dairy) was revisited, and three newly recorded aboveground resources (SHPO site numbers 3920 through 3922) were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Additionally, photographs were taken from the NRHP-eligible resources associated with the Red River community (SHPO site numbers 1541 through 1558) to verify existing viewshed intrusions. Each of the resources listed above is discussed below in the archaeological and architectural survey results sections.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

The project area consists of two survey areas, the eastern side of I-77 and the western side of I-77. The eastern side of I-77 is disturbed by an industrial development complex and the associated paved roadways and buried utility lines, as well as the construction of I-77 and the ongoing development of a residential area, east of the industrial park (Figures 5.1 through 5.3). No shovel testing was completed in this portion of the proposed project area due to the existing disturbances.

The western portion of the project area is a mix of secondary growth, fallow field, pine trees, and mixed pine and hardwood forest (Figures 5.4 through 5.5). Disturbances in this portion of the project area include slope greater than 15 percent, poorly drained soils, and construction associated with the transmission line and railroad corridors (Figures 5.6 through 5.7). The six archaeological sites (38YK607 through 38YK612) and three isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-3) are discussed below.

5.1.1 Site 38YK607

Site Number: 38YK607	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic isolate; Historic artifact scatter	Elevation: 590 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified; 19 th to 20 th century	Landform: Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E501744, N3868034 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Mecklenburg-Wynott complex
Site Dimensions: 75 N/S x 30 E/W m	Vegetation: Hardwoods
Artifact Depth: Surface; 0–20 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 20/4

Site 38YK607 is a prehistoric lithic isolate and nineteenth and twentieth century artifact scatter, located on a hillslope adjacent to a transmission line corridor (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of hardwoods and measures approximately 75 m north/south by 30 m east/west; it is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.8 and 5.9).

Site 38YK607 was initially recorded during a Cultural Resource Identification Survey (CRIS) for the project; which was thought to be the level of work necessary at the beginning stages of the project. Once the CRIS was completed and USACE and FHWA involvement was noted, a more intensive survey was necessary, and the site was re-located during the intensive survey. Figure 5.9 shows the CRIS level shovel tests and the intensive survey shovel tests as well.

A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated in and around the site; a typical soil profile contained 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam, terminating with 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of red (2.5YR 5/6) sandy clay subsoil. A total of 11 artifacts were recovered from the site, one prehistoric and 10 historic; three artifacts were collected



Figure 5.1. Existing stoplight intersection and disturbance in eastern portion of project area, facing east.



Figure 5.2. Existing roadway through industrial development in eastern portion of the project area, facing northeast.



Figure 5.3. Frontage road and disturbance associated with I-77 construction in eastern portion of the project area, facing south.



Figure 5.4. Typical wooded area in western portion of the project area, facing north.



Figure 5.5. View of fallow field in western portion of the project area, facing west.



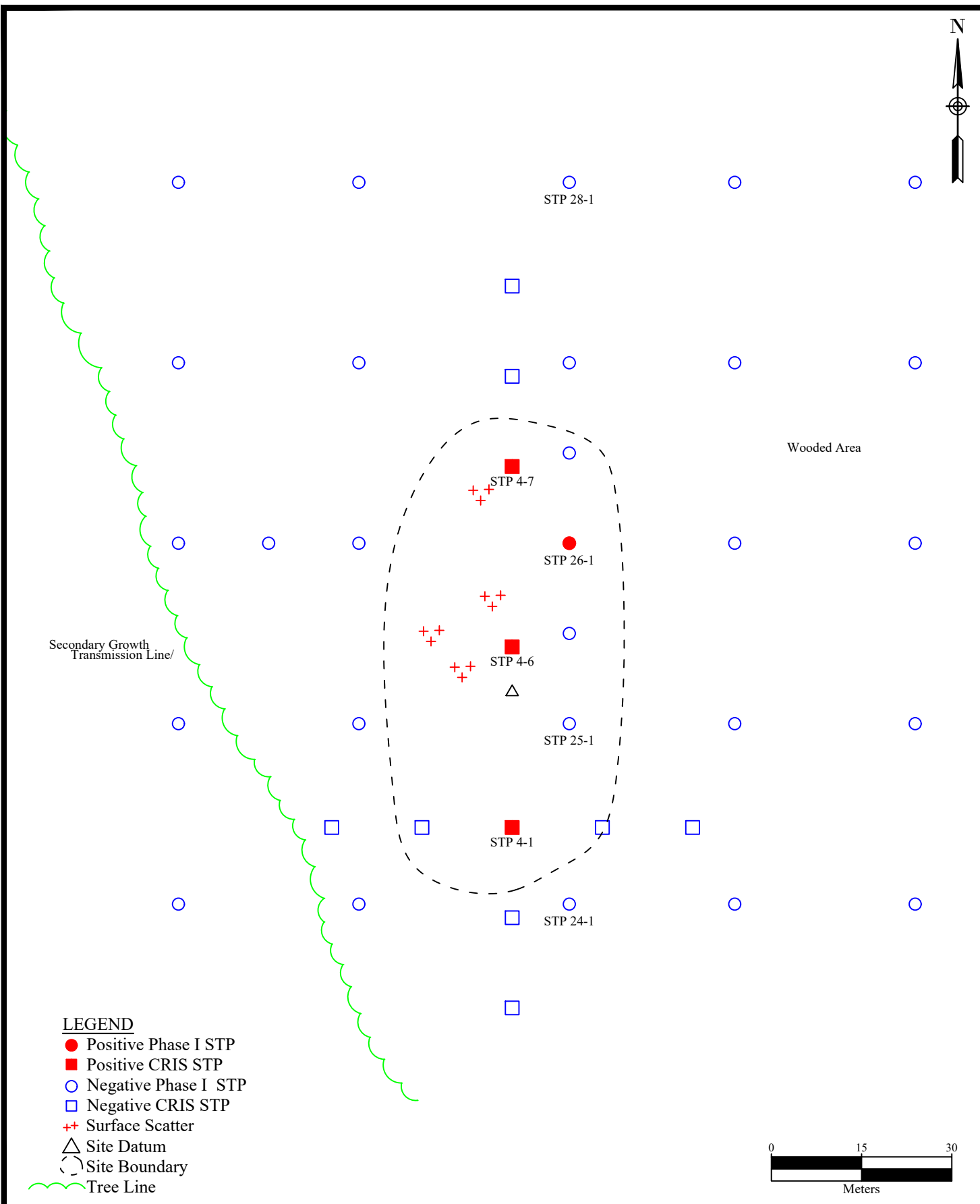
Figure 5.6. Typical area of steep slope in the project area, facing northwest.



Figure 5.7. Typical disturbance and vegetation in the transmission line corridor, facing south.



Figure 5.8. Overview of site 38YK607, facing south.



	Site Map - 38YK607		SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
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from the surface of the site and the remaining eight came from between 0–20 cmbs in four shovel tests (Appendix A). The prehistoric artifact consists of a quartz late stage biface fragment. The historic artifacts include two pieces of polychrome underglaze decal decorated whiteware, one piece of plain porcelain, four pieces of milk glass, two pieces of clear glass, and one galvanized nail. Historic aerial maps show a structure in this location beginning in 1941, but by 1950 the structure was gone (Figures 3.6 and 3.7); the underglazed decal decorated whiteware dates from 1897–present, while the remaining artifacts are not temporally diagnostic.

Site 38YK607 is a prehistoric lithic isolate and nineteenth and twentieth century artifact scatter, located on a hillslope adjacent to a transmission line corridor. Given the artifacts were recovered from the surface and plow zone of the site, no intact stratigraphy was noted within the shovel tests, the apparent lack of subsurface features and no evidence of a structure at the site, 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 value, 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 38YK607 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

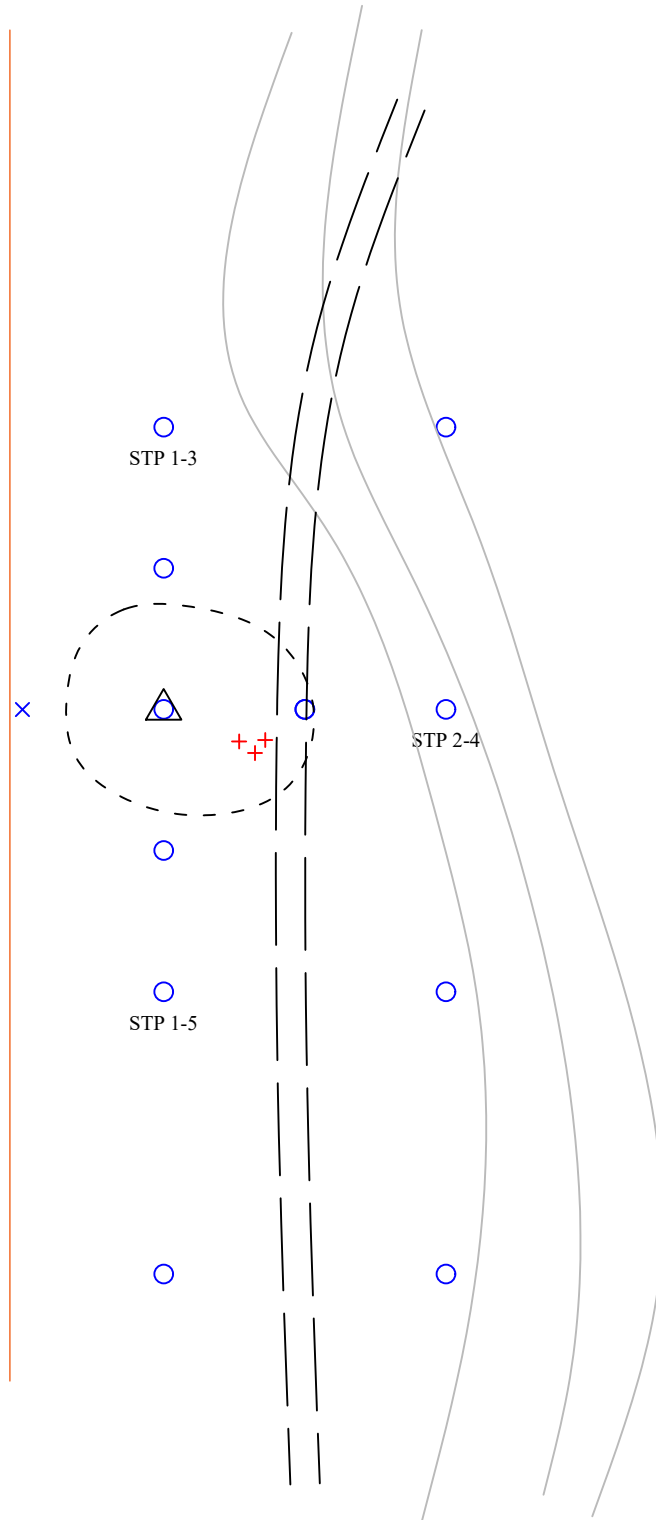
5.1.2 Site 38YK608

Site Number: 38YK608	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Historic artifact scatter	Elevation: 630 ft AMSL
Components: 20 th Century	Landform: Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E501386, N3868866 (17N, NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil clay loam
Site Dimensions: 15 m N/S x 15 m E/W	Vegetation: Secondary growth
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 7/0

Site 38YK608 is a twentieth century artifact scatter, located on a hillslope in a transmission line corridor (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in secondary growth, measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west, and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to the north, south, and east, and the project boundary to the west (Figures 5.10 and 5.11).

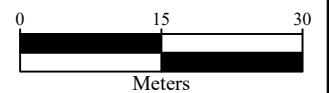
Seven shovel tests were excavated in and around site 38YK608; a typical shovel test consisted of 10+ cm of dark red (2.5YR 3/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.12). A total of seven pieces of glass (two light green, one clear, one milk, one cobalt blue, one solarized/amethyst, and one window) were recovered from the surface of the site (Appendix A). No signs of a structure or foundation was present at the site. Historic maps show no structures in this location and none of the artifacts are diagnostic.

Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A; the site is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Site 38YK608 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 and, therefore, is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Given that there is no evidence of a structure at this location, the apparent lack of subsurface features, and the lack of intact



LEGEND

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



Site Map - 38YK608

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FIGURE NO.

5.10



Figure 5.11. Overview of site 38YK608, facing south.



Figure 5.12. Typical shovel test profile at site 38YK608.



stratigraphy, it is unlikely that site 38YK608 will yield significant information on the history of the area and is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. As such, site 38YK608 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

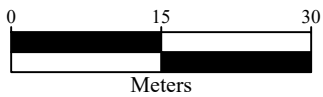
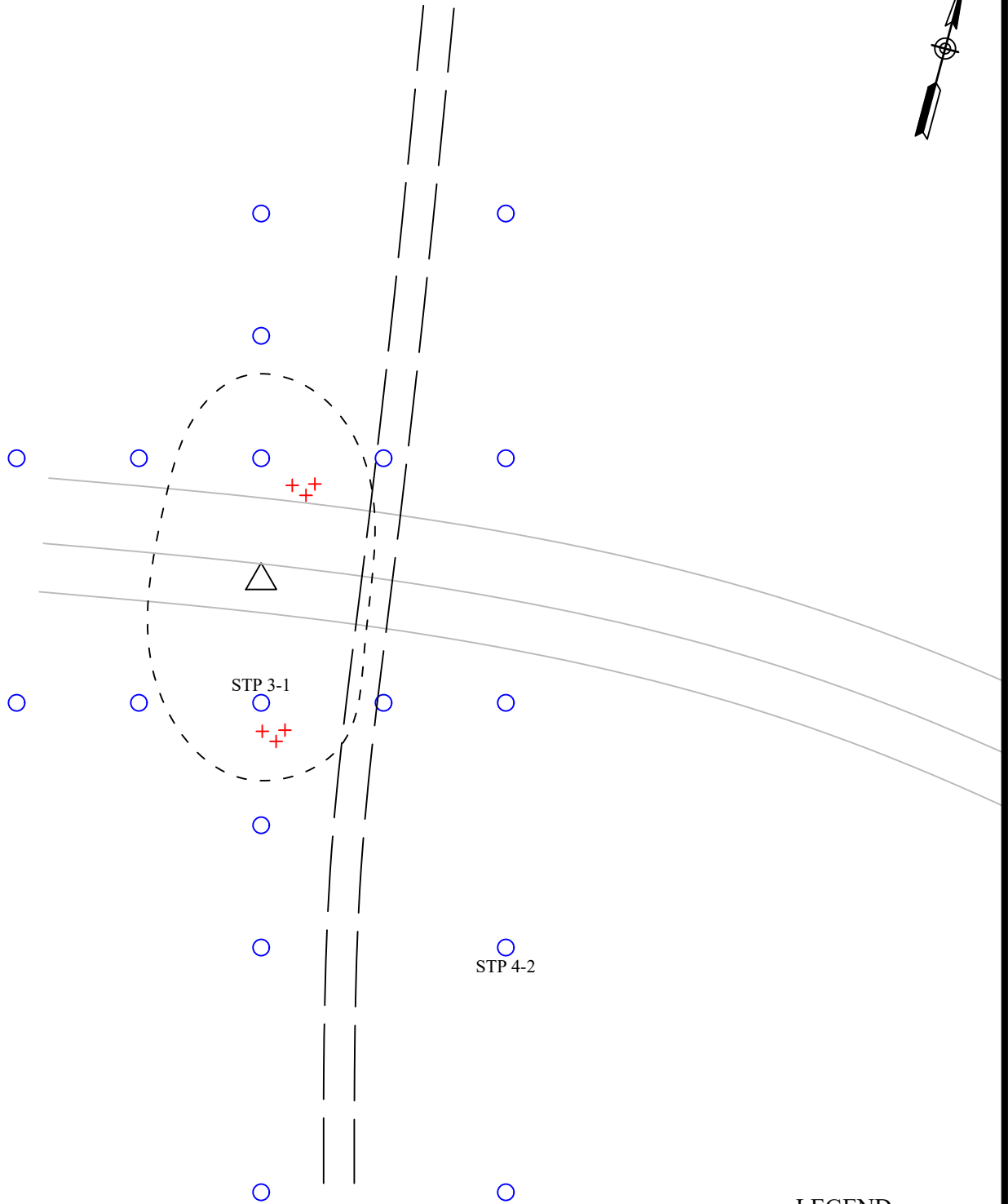
5.1.3 Site 38YK609

Site Number: 38YK609	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic isolate; Historic artifact scatter	Elevation: 630 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified; 19 th to 20 th century	Landform: Hillslope
UTM Coordinates: E501438, N3868773 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil clay loam
Site Dimensions: 30 N/S x 15 E/W m	Vegetation: Secondary growth
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 14/0

Site 38YK609 is a prehistoric lithic isolate and nineteenth and twentieth century artifact scatter, located on a hillslope within a transmission line corridor (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of secondary growth and measures approximately 30 m north/south by 15 m east/west; it is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.13 and 5.14).

A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated in and around the site; a typical soil profile contained 10 cm of red (2.5YR 4/8) silty sand, terminating with 10+ cm (10–20+ cmbs) of dark red (2.5YR 3/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.15). A total of seven artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, one prehistoric and six historic (Appendix A). The prehistoric artifact consists of an unidentified quartz contracting stem project point fragment (Figure 5.16). The historic artifacts include one piece of plain whiteware, one piece of salt glazed stoneware, three pieces of cobalt blue glass, and one piece of brown glass. Historic maps show no structures in this location; the plain whiteware dates from 1815–present, while the remaining artifacts are not temporally diagnostic.

Site 38YK609 is a prehistoric lithic isolate and nineteenth and twentieth century artifact scatter, located on a hillslope within an existing transmission line corridor. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A; the site is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Site 38YK609 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 and, therefore, is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Given that there is no evidence of a structure at this location, the apparent lack of subsurface features, and the lack of intact stratigraphy, it is unlikely that site 38YK609 will yield significant information on the prehistory or history of the area and is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. As such, site 38YK609 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



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



Site Map - 38YK609

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FIGURE NO.

5.13



Figure 5.14. Overview of site 38YK609, facing south.



Figure 5.15. Typical shovel test profile at site 38YK609.



Figure 5.16. Quartz contracting stem projectile point identified at site 38YK609.

5.1.4 Site 38YK610

Site Number: 38YK610

Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic glass isolate

Components: Unidentified; Unidentified

UTM Coordinates: E501588, N3868289 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 15 E/W m

Artifact Depth: Surface

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 630 ft AMSL

Landform: Hilltop

Soil Type: Cecil clay loam

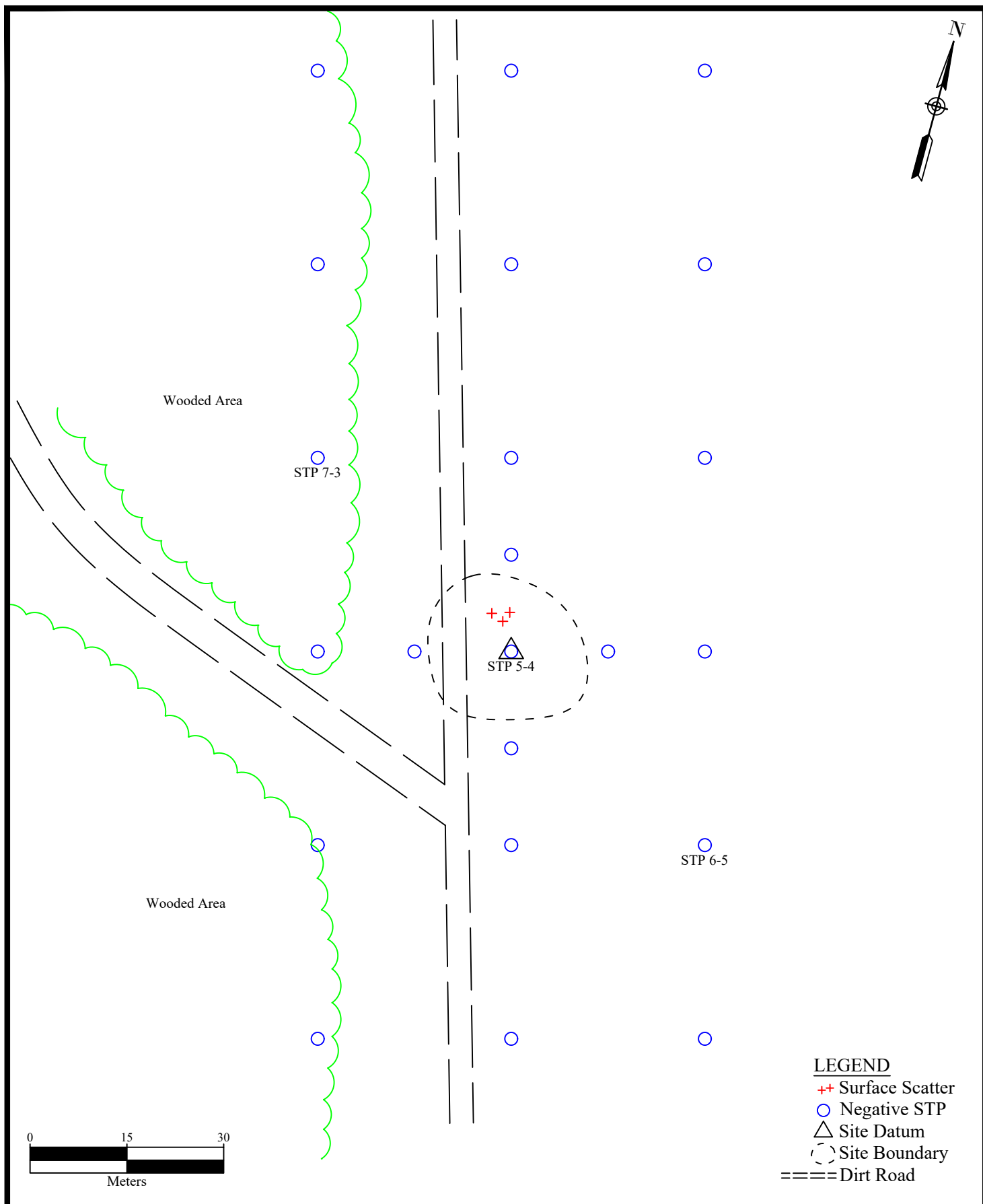
Vegetation: Secondary growth

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/0

Site 38YK610 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century glass isolate, located on a hilltop within a transmission line corridor (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of secondary growth and measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west; it is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.17 and 5.18).

A total of nine shovel tests were excavated in and around the site; a typical soil profile contained 10 cm of dark red (2.5YR 3/6) sandy clay subsoil. A total of nine artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, eight prehistoric and one historic (Appendix A). The prehistoric artifacts consist seven pieces of lithic debitage (five quartz and two quartzite); the historic artifact consists of one piece of light green glass. Historic maps show no structures in this location and none of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic.

Site 38YK610 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century glass isolate, located on a hilltop within a transmission line corridor. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A; the site is not associated with the lives of significant persons



Site Map - 38YK610

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FIGURE NO.

5.17



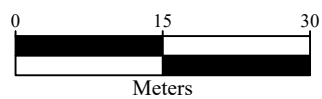
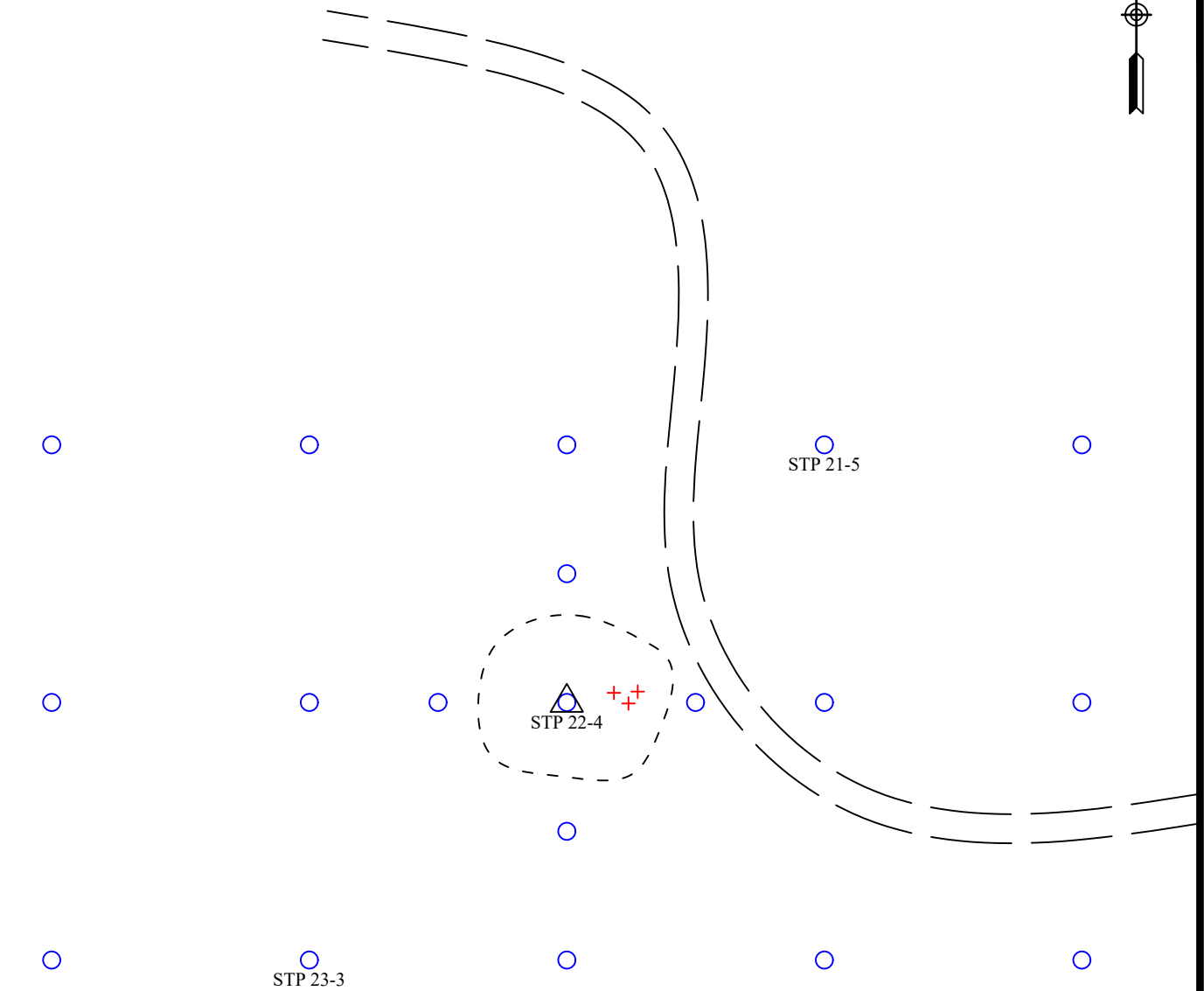
Figure 5.18. Overview of site 38YK610, facing south.

in the past and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Site 38YK610 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 and, therefore, is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Given that there is no evidence of a structure at this location, the apparent lack of subsurface features, and the lack of intact stratigraphy, it is unlikely that site 38YK610 will yield significant information on the prehistory or history of the area and is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. As such, site 38YK610 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.1.5 Site 38YK611

Site Number: 38YK611	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic scatter; Historic glass isolate	Elevation: 640 ft AMSL
Components: Unidentified; Unidentified	Landform: Hilltop
UTM Coordinates: E501459, N3868322 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Cecil clay loam
Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 15 E/W m	Vegetation: Hardwoods
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 9/0

Site 38YK611 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century glass isolate, located on a hilltop (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of hardwoods and measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m east/west; it is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.19 and 5.20).



LEGEND	
++	Surface Scatter
○	Negative STP
△	Site Datum
○	Site Boundary
==	Dirt Road



Site Map - 38YK611

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FIGURE NO.

5.19



Figure 5.20. Overview of site 38YK611, facing north.

A total of nine shovel tests were excavated in and around the site; a typical soil profile contained 5 cm of reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty sand, terminating with 10+ cm (5–15+ cmbs) of dark red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay subsoil. A total of four artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, three prehistoric and one historic (Appendix A). The prehistoric artifacts consist one quartz scraper and two pieces of lithic debitage (one quartz and one rhyolite); the historic artifact consists of one piece of clear glass. Historic maps show no structures in this location and none of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic.

Site 38YK611 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century glass isolate, located on a hilltop in a wooded area. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A; the site is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Site 38YK611 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 and, therefore, is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. Given that there is no evidence of a structure at this location, the apparent lack of subsurface features, and the lack of intact stratigraphy, it is unlikely that site 38YK611 will yield significant information on the prehistory or history of the area and is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. As such, site 38YK611 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



5.1.6 Site 38YK612

Site Number: 38YK612

Site Type: House site

Components: Early to mid-20th century

UTM Coordinates: E501534, N3868016 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 75 E/W x 45 N/S m

Artifact Depth: 0–25 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 620 ft AMSL

Landform: Hilltop

Soil Type: Cecil clay loam

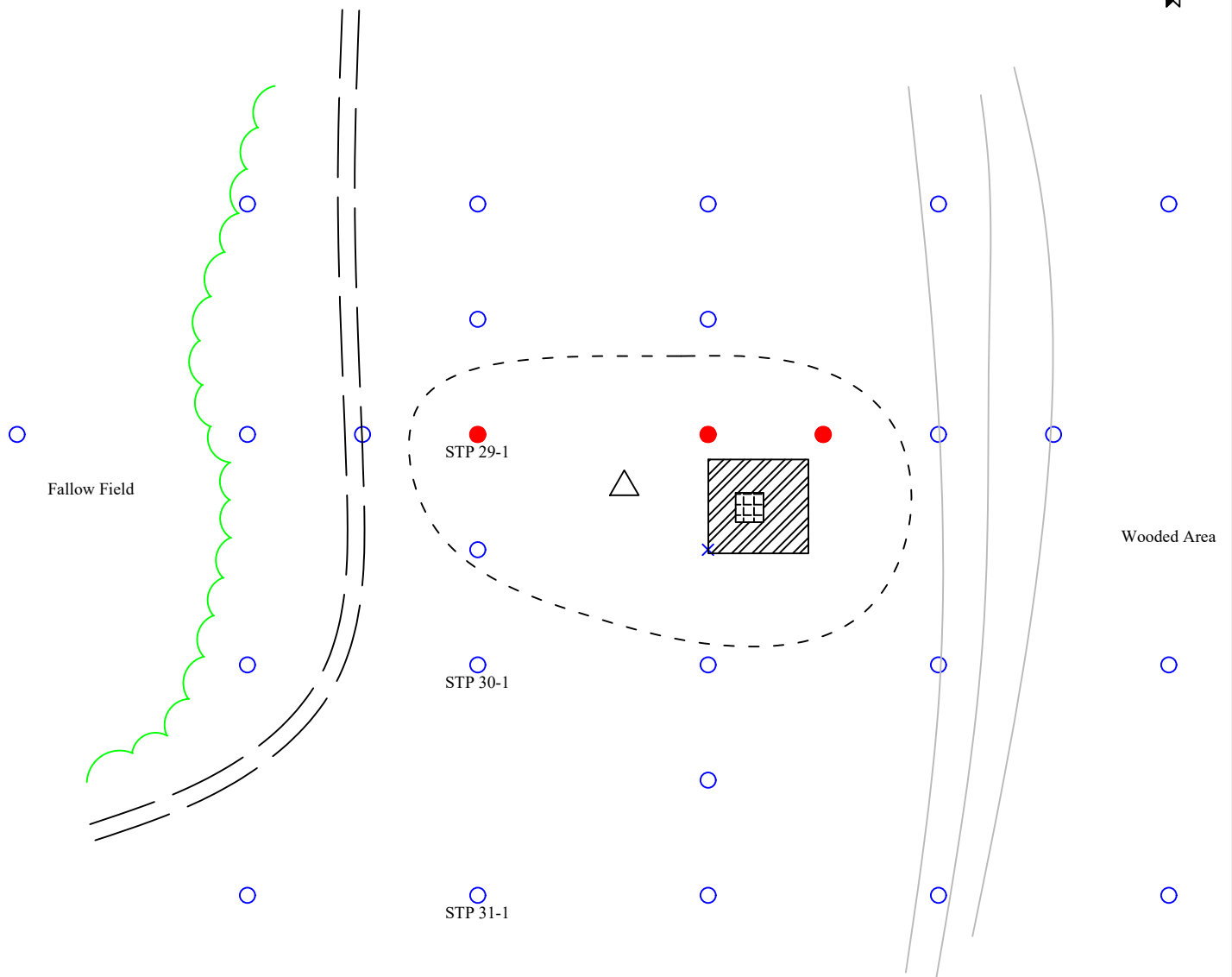
Vegetation: Hardwood/secondary growth

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 16/3

Site 38YK612 is an early to mid-twentieth century house site, located on a hilltop in the central portion of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The site is located in an area of hardwoods and secondary growth and measures approximately 75 m east/west by 45 m north/south; it is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the cardinal directions (Figures 5.21 and 5.22).

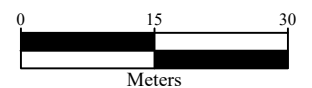
A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated in and around the site; a typical soil profile contained 5 cm of reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty sand, terminating with 10+ cm (5–15+ cmbs) of dark red (2.5YR 4/8) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 5.23). A total of 37 historic artifacts were recovered from between 0–25 cmbs in three shovel tests. The artifacts include three pieces of plain whiteware, three pieces of porcelain (two gold banded and one polychrome decal decorated), one piece of lead glazed coarse earthenware, seven pieces of clear glass, 11 pieces of window glass, one piece of burnt glass, one glass button, six nails (five cut and one wire), one screw, one staple, one piece of unidentified metal, and one piece of brick (Appendix B). In addition to the artifacts, a standing brick chimney remains in place along with some pieces of corrugated metal (Figure 5.23). Historic aerials show a structure in this location beginning in 1941 and continuing to 1976 (Figures 3.6, 3.7, and 3.11); by the time the 1993 topographic map was updated, the structure was gone (Figure 3.14). The plain whiteware dates from 1815 to the present; the underglazed decal decorated porcelain dates from 1897–present; the cut nails date from 1790 to present; and the wire nails date from 1850 to present. Although the artifacts date from the late eighteenth century to current, the historic aerials date the site to the early to mid-twentieth century.

Site 38YK612 is an early to mid-twentieth century house site, located on a hilltop in an area of hardwoods and secondary growth. Given that the building has been razed, the apparent lack of subsurface features, and the minimal variety and quantity of artifacts recovered from the site, 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 value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C); and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38YK612 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



LEGEND

- Positive STP
- Negative STP
- × Unexcavated STP
- ▣ Brick Chimney
- ▨ Architectural Scatter
- △ Site Datum
- - - Site Boundary
- == Dirt Road
- ~ Tree Line



Site Map - 38YK612

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FIGURE NO.

5.21



Figure 5.22. Overview of site 38YK612, facing northeast.



Figure 5.23. Typical soil profile at site 38YK612.



Figure 5.24. Standing brick chimney at site 38YK612, facing west.



5.1.7 *Isolated Finds*

Isolated Find 1 (IF-1) consists of a single quartz unidentified stemmed projectile point fragment (Figure 5.25) collected from the surface, in an area of mixed pine and hardwoods, at UTM coordinates E501350 N3868397 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of nine shovel tests were excavated at and around the initial surface find at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts and no other artifacts were identified on the surface. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-1 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 2 (IF-2) consists of one piece of quartz debitage and one piece of milk glass, found on the surface of a dirt road in a transmission line corridor, at UTM coordinates E501446 N3868696 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of nine shovel tests were excavated at and around the initial surface find at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts and no other artifacts were identified on the surface. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory or history of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-2 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 3 (IF-3) consists of a single piece of rhyolite debitage found on the surface, in an area of hardwoods, at UTM coordinates E501421 N3868383 (NAD 83) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). A total of nine shovel tests were excavated at and around the initial surface find at 15- and 30-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions. None of the additional shovel tests contained artifacts and no other artifacts were identified on the surface. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistory of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-3 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.25. Stemmed projectile point fragment found at IF-1.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

As part of the cultural resources intensive survey, a historic architecture survey was undertaken to identify resources greater than 50 years of age within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed project area. Historic maps and aerial photographs were consulted to identify areas that were likely to have aboveground resources greater than 50 years of age. These areas, along with accessible public roads, were visited during the survey and photographs were taken of each resource older than 50 years. One previously evaluated aboveground resource (SHPO site number 3919 – Arrowhead Dairy) was revisited and three newly recorded aboveground resources (SHPO site numbers 3920 through 3922) were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Additionally, photographs were taken from the NRHP-eligible resources associated with the Red River community (SHPO site numbers 1541 through 1558) to verify existing viewshed intrusions.

5.2.1 Arrowhead Dairy (SHPO site number 3919)

Arrowhead Dairy (SHPO site number 3919), located at 2258 Nations Ford Road, is a house and former dairy farm complex that is adjacent to and within the northwestern portion of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). In 2018, a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was submitted to the South Carolina SHPO to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the Arrowhead Dairy; the PIF includes two early twentieth century barns that were part of the post-World War I dairy operations at Arrowhead Farm and the associated acreage, which covers approximately eight acres on two tax parcels. The PIF also notes that a nineteenth century farmhouse stands on the property but that it was significantly altered in the 1960s. In March 2018, the SHPO determined that Arrowhead Dairy is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with dairy farming in South Carolina, and under Criterion C, for the unique stone construction of the 1927 milk barn and the 1931 hay barn (Virginia Harness, SHPO, to Hiram Hutchinson III, letter, 21 March 2018).



S&ME revisited Arrowhead Dairy during the current survey. Although currently located on three separate tax parcels, the Arrowhead Dairy house (Hutchison House) and the associated agricultural and domestic outbuildings represent the longstanding Hutchison family ownership of the property and its operation as a farm, particularly as a dairy farm in the post-World War I period. The Arrowhead Dairy house (SHPO site number 3919.01) is located approximately 500 feet from the proposed project boundary and approximately 200 feet south of Nations Ford Road; associated with the house are six domestic and agricultural outbuildings located south and southeast of the house, closer to the proposed project area (Figures 1.1, 1.2, 5.26).

The house (SHPO site number 3919.01) is a nineteenth century I-house form, which was common for rural farm residences during the late 1800s and early 1900s, that has undergone significant expansion and alteration, primarily during the mid- to late twentieth century (Figures 5.27 through 5.31). The main section of the house, which has a side-gabled roof and rests on a brick foundation, appears to have been five bays wide, although based on the differences in window size openings and spacing it is possible that at least the eastern bay, and potentially the western bay, were later additions (Figure 5.27). The centrally located door has a five-light transom and three-light sidelights; it is flanked by two single nine-over-nine, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side. The upper story has a central door, opening to a small balcony with simple balustrade, flanked by two single eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side. A monumental, three-bay, gabled porch that is supported by fluted metal columns has been added to the front façade, likely during the mid-twentieth century; applied dentil molding is located along the raking cornice and porch entablature (Figure 5.28). On the west elevation, which is one bay deep, the ground floor window has been replaced with a large 24-pane, vinyl framed picture window, while the second story window is a single eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash window (Figure 5.29). A single story, gabled addition, with single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows, has been attached to the southwest corner of the house.

On the eastern elevation, a one-bay, two-story, side-gabled addition has been added to the main house; a formerly exterior stone chimney, that may date to the early twentieth century based on the similar construction to the early twentieth century barns, is visible at the junction of the main house and the addition (Figure 5.30). The east elevation is two bays deep, with two single eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on the upper story; on the lower story, a single eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash window is located in the northern bay and the southern bay is covered by the attachment of a single story, gabled addition, which has single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A large, two-story, gabled rear ell addition has been attached to the south elevation of the house, roughly centered in the original main house structure (Figure 5.31). This elevation has single eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash windows, and single and paired six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. Along the west side of the rear addition, a brick chimney is visible. A shed-roofed porch spans the rear elevation of the house and extends to attach to the later addition, where it creates an open parking area that is supported by decorative metal posts. The house has a vinyl siding exterior and a composition shingle roof.

Based on aerial photographs of the property from the early to mid-1900s, the eastern addition had been built by 1941, but the porch and two-story rear addition do not appear to have been constructed until after 1965, although they're clearly visible on the 1973 and 1983 aerial photographs (Figures 3.6, 3.7, 5.32 through 5.34). The house has undergone significant modern alterations and has lost its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, as well as its setting, since the area around it has changed from rural farmland to developed.



Figure 5.26. Aerial photograph, showing location of Arrowhead Dairy structures.



Figure 5.27. Arrowhead Dairy, house (SHPO survey number 3919.01), facing south.



Figure 5.28. Arrowhead Dairy, house (SHPO survey number 3919.01), porch detail, facing south.



Figure 5.29. Arrowhead Dairy, house (SHPO survey number 3919.01), facing east.



Figure 5.30. Arrowhead Dairy, house (SHPO survey number 3919.01), facing southwest.



Figure 5.31. Arrowhead Dairy, house (SHPO survey number 3919.01), facing northwest.



Figure 5.32. USGS aerial photograph (1965), showing Arrowhead Dairy, house, (SHPO survey number 3919.01).



Figure 5.33. USGS aerial photograph (1973), showing Arrowhead Dairy, house, (SHPO survey number 3919.01).



Figure 5.34. USGS aerial photograph (1983), showing Arrowhead Dairy, house, (SHPO survey number 3919.01).

Southeast of the house is a stone well (SHPO site number 3919.02) which appears to be of similar construction to the early twentieth century barns and was likely built around the same period, dating it to the late 1920s to early 1930s. The well is roughly square, of stone masonry construction, with a wooden cap (Figures 5.35 and 5.36). At the eastern corner of the well is a rectangular box area. The well sits on a concrete pad, beneath an open gabled shelter that is supported by rough round posts; the roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The masonry on the well has apparently undergone repairs with modern cement mortar, specifically along the top, under the cap. Southwest of the house is a gabled brick masonry shed (SHPO site number 3919.03), which may have originally been used as a smokehouse or food storage area (Figures 5.37 through 5.40). The shed is of American common bond masonry construction, with a central doorway on the east elevation. The upper portion of the gable end is covered with standing-seam metal roofing, as is the roof of the structure, which has visible raftertails. The floor of the shed is currently poured concrete, although this is a later treatment and the original floor may have been dirt.

The brick of the shed appears to date the shed to the mid- to late nineteenth century, contemporaneous with the house. Although currently used as a shed, the building was likely originally a domestic or agricultural outbuilding associated with meat preparation or food storage.

South of the house are a 1927 milk barn (SHPO site number 3919.04) and a 1931 hay barn (SHPO site number 3919.05); these two barns were evaluated by the SHPO in the 2018 PIF for Arrowhead Dairy and were determined to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The milk barn is a single story, random rubble stone masonry structure, with beaded mortar joints (Figures 5.41 through 5.45). The western half of the milk barn is an enclosed structure, with a central doorway flanked by a single window on either side; the eastern side was originally open on the north elevation, likely to allow easy entry and exit for the dairy cattle, but is currently enclosed with



Figure 5.35. Arrowhead Dairy, stone well (SHPO survey number 3919.02), facing south.



Figure 5.36. Arrowhead Dairy, stone well (SHPO survey number 3919.02), facing north.



Figure 5.37. Arrowhead Dairy, shed (SHPO survey number 3919.03), facing west.



Figure 5.38. Arrowhead Dairy, shed (SHPO survey number 3919.03), facing north.



Figure 5.39. Arrowhead Dairy, shed (SHPO survey number 3919.03), facing southeast.

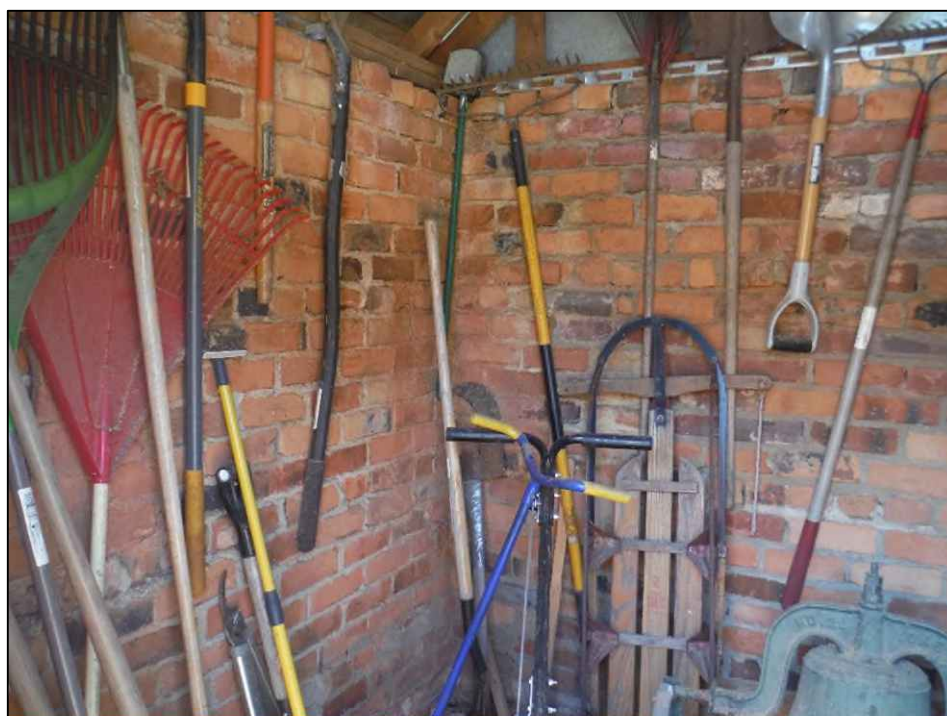


Figure 5.40. Arrowhead Dairy, shed (SHPO survey number 3919.03), interior, facing southwest.



Figure 5.41. Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn (SHPO survey number 3919.04) and hay barn (SHPO survey number 3919.05), facing south.



Figure 5.42. Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn (SHPO survey number 3919.04), facing southwest.



Figure 5.43. Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn (SHPO survey number 3919.04), facing east.



Figure 5.44. Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn (SHPO survey number 3919.04), facing west.



Figure 5.45. Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn (SHPO survey number 3919.04), facing northwest.

plywood panels (Figure 5.42). A dated cornerstone is located on the northern elevation, as is a white stone arrowhead centered within the gable end of the barn. Along the west elevation is the remains of a six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window and an entry door, while the eastern elevation has a pair of two-pane, horizontal sliding windows on the upper portion of the wall surface, toward the rear of the building (Figures 5.43 and 5.44). The southern elevation has an off-center door and two window openings, as well as a stone masonry chimney that is pulling away from the wall surface and has been shored with wooden and metal bracing (Figure 5.45). The interior of the barn is mostly open, with stucco covering a large portion of the interior walls and a fireplace along the south wall of the milking room (Figures 5.46 through 5.48).

The hay barn is oriented perpendicular to the milk barn, with the gable ends on an east-west access; it is also of random rubble stone masonry construction with beaded mortar joints, a carved and dated cornerstone, and a white stone arrowhead centered in the gable end of the west elevation (Figures 5.49 through 5.51). The western elevation has a central doorway, which is currently enclosed with a modern garage door; it is flanked by a single six-pane casement window on either side (Figure 5.49). The side elevations of the hay barn reveal that it is actually two separate buildings with slightly different roof heights that are connected (Figures 5.49 and 5.50). The western portion of the south elevation has a shed-roofed open projection that is supported by square posts and has five twelve-pane, wooden frame casement windows beneath it; the eastern portion has an entry door and four six-pane, wooden frame casement windows. The north elevation has window and door openings arranged the same as the south elevation, with no shed-roofed extension. The east elevation was originally an open bay with three sections and a loft opening on the upper story, but the two side sections have been covered with standing-seam metal roofing used as siding; the gable end is covered with horizontal wooden siding (Figure 5.51). The interior of the hay barn is mostly open and is currently used for storage (Figures 5.52 through 5.54). Both the milk barn and



Figure 5.46. Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn (SHPO survey number 3919.04), interior, facing north.



Figure 5.47. Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn (SHPO survey number 3919.04), interior, facing south.

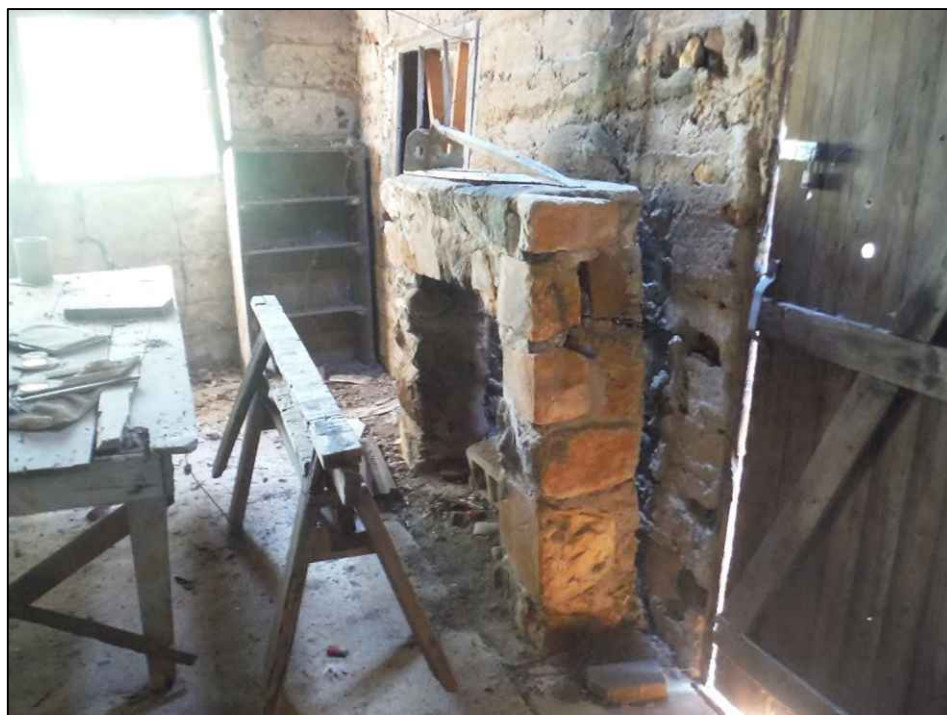


Figure 5.48. Arrowhead Dairy, milk barn (SHPO survey number 3919.04), interior, facing east.



Figure 5.49. Arrowhead Dairy, hay barn (SHPO survey number 3919.05), facing northeast.



Figure 5.50. Arrowhead Dairy, hay barn (SHPO survey number 3919.05), facing west.



Figure 5.51. Arrowhead Dairy, hay barn (SHPO survey number 3919.05), facing west.

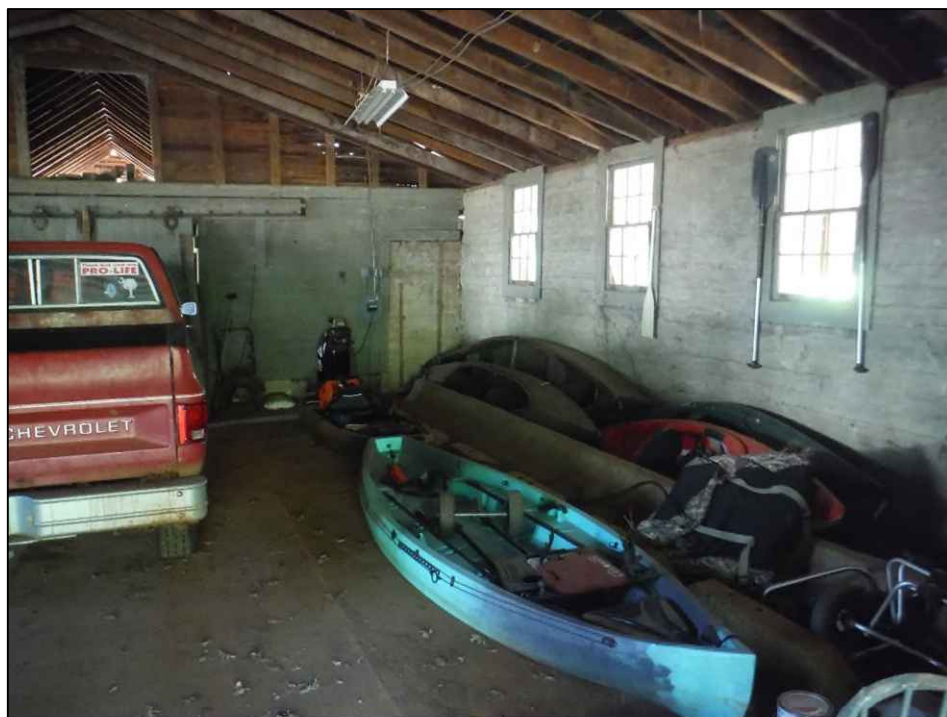


Figure 5.52. Arrowhead Dairy, hay barn (SHPO survey number 3919.05), interior, facing southeast.



Figure 5.53. Arrowhead Dairy, hay barn (SHPO survey number 3919.05), interior, facing west.

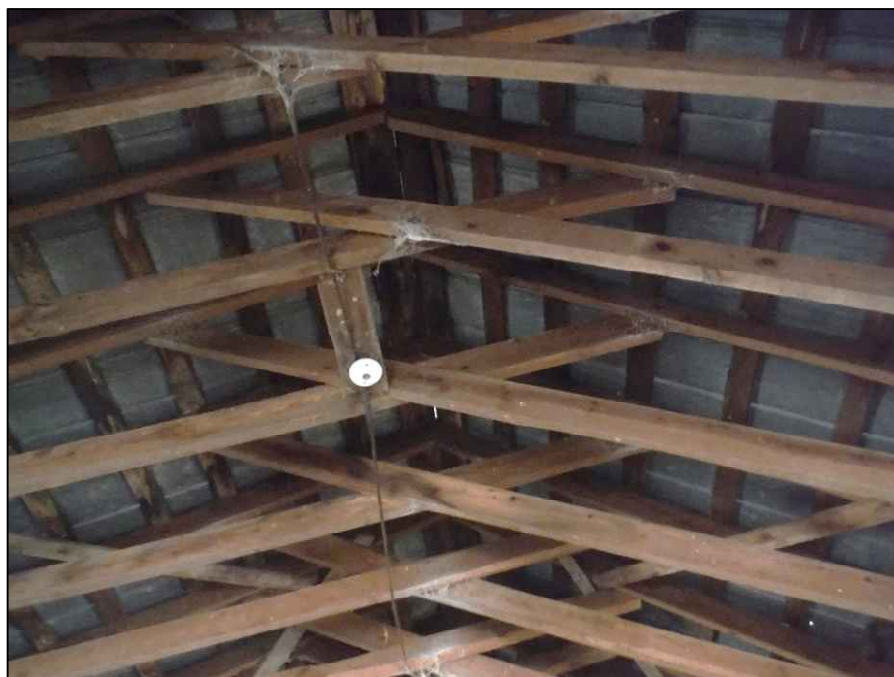


Figure 5.54. Arrowhead Dairy, hay barn (SHPO survey number 3919.05), interior, roof trusses.

hay barn have standing seam metal roofing and visible raftertails along the eaves. South of the hay barn is a small, metal silo (SHPO site number 3919.06). The silo is cylindrical, with curved steel panels and it currently has no roof structure (Figure 5.55). Based on its construction materials and form, the silo likely dates to the 1930s and was constructed in conjunction with the hay barn, to serve as storage for feed materials.

East of the house and other outbuildings is a storage barn (SHPO site number 3919.07) that dates to 1935 (Figures 5.56 through 5.57). Like the milk barn and hay barn, the storage barn is of random rubble stone masonry construction with beaded mortar joints, a carved and dated cornerstone, and a stone arrowhead on the upper story of the northern elevation. The south elevation of the barn has a central double doorway, with a loft-level window opening above it; the upper portion of the gable end is enclosed with open horizontal wooden siding, to allow for ventilation (Figure 5.56). The side elevations are asymmetrical in their arrangement of openings, with four window openings on the west elevation and five openings on the east elevation; the majority of the window openings have been covered on the interior with plywood, although frames of two-pane, casement windows are visible on the west elevation (Figures 5.57 and 5.58). The northern façade of the barn is being encroached upon by vegetation; it has a double entry door centered on both the upper and lower levels and symmetrical two-pane wooden window frames flanking the lower level door (Figure 5.59). It also has the wooden siding at the upper reaches of the gable, to allow ventilation. Like the milk barn and the hay barn, the storage barn has visible raftertails and a standing-seam metal roof.

Although a large amount of property associated with the former Arrowhead Dairy remains within the three parcels that contain the farm building, which together contain approximately 215 acres, most of the landscape features associated with the property's agricultural period, both as a dairy and before, have disappeared. The open pastures that are visible in the mid-twentieth century aerial photographs (Figures 3.6, 3.7, and 5.32) have been allowed to reforest and the open landscape necessary for dairy farming is no longer extant. Therefore, no landscape features associated with the Arrowhead Dairy were recorded during this survey.



Figure 5.55. Arrowhead Dairy, silo (SHPO survey number 3919.06), facing north.



Figure 5.56. Arrowhead Dairy, storage barn (SHPO survey number 3919.07), facing northwest.



Figure 5.57. Arrowhead Dairy, storage barn (SHPO survey number 3919.07), facing northeast.



Figure 5.58. Arrowhead Dairy, storage barn (SHPO survey number 3919.07), facing southwest.

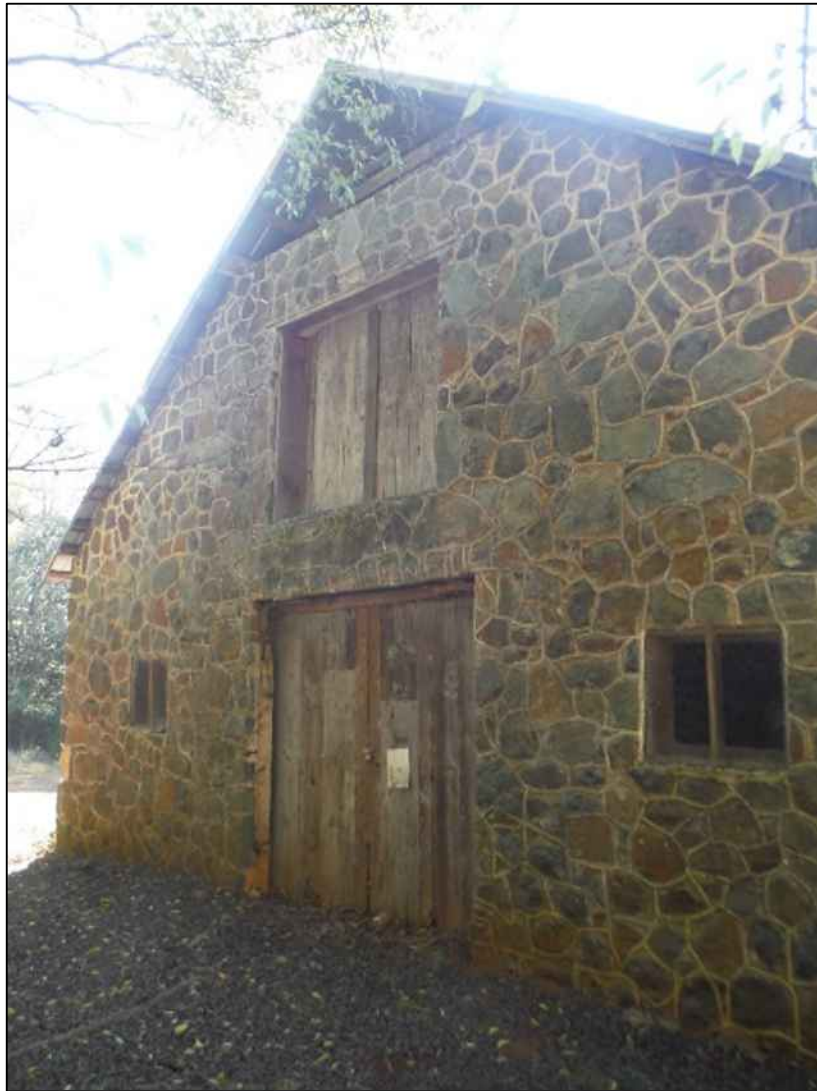


Figure 5.59. Arrowhead Dairy, storage barn (SHPO survey number 3919.07), facing southeast.

Two of the Arrowhead Dairy structures, the milk barn and hay barn (SHPO site numbers 3919.04 and 3919.05) were determined eligible for the NRHP within the last two years and remain extant, S&ME concurs with the eligibility determination for these two Arrowhead Dairy structures. Additionally, S&ME recommends that the masonry shed (SHPO site number 3919.03), the metal silo (SHPO site number 3919.06), and the 1935 storage barn (SHPO site number 3919.07) are also eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, for their association with the Arrowhead Dairy, as additional representative structures from the early twentieth century rise in dairy farming in South Carolina, and under Criterion C, for their method of construction, as the brick masonry, stone masonry, and metal construction are each representative of the time period and function of these outbuildings.

Construction on the proposed site has the potential to affect the NRHP eligible structures of the Arrowhead Dairy. One of the parcels that contain Arrowhead Dairy structures abuts the current project area, one is less than 150 feet from the project area boundary, and the third parcel, which contains the 1935 storage barn (SHPO site number 3919.07) is part of the proposed project area. S&ME recommends that the 1935 storage barn be retained on the



property and avoided during construction activities. Additionally, the storage barn and the other eligible buildings may be indirectly affected by construction traffic and vibrations and the viewshed of the complex may be altered by the proposed project. S&ME recommends that construction traffic access the project area via a route away from the Arrowhead Dairy structures, that low-vibration construction methods be employed during site work in the project area, and that the proposed project plans include a vegetative buffer to provide screening of the dairy's viewshed from the new construction. If these measures to minimize effects are incorporated into the project plans, the project would have no adverse effect on the NRHP-eligible Arrowhead Dairy structures. If screening cannot be incorporated into the project plans, construction traffic cannot avoid the Arrowhead Dairy for project access, low-vibration construction methods cannot be employed, or the storage barn cannot be avoided, additional consultation may be necessary with the SHPO and other consulting parties to minimize or mitigate potential adverse effects.

5.2.2 *Hutchinson Place (SHPO site number 3920)*

The Hutchinson Place neighborhood (SHPO site number 3920) is located northwest of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). It is bounded on the south by Nations Ford Road, on the north by Eden Terrace, and on the east and west by Blossom Drive; also within the neighborhood are Arrowhead Drive, Cornwell Drive, Quail Drive, and Shamrock Court (Figure 5.60). Currently, the neighborhood includes 77 residential structures, located along curvilinear streets. Hutchinson Place was originally platted in 1964, on former Hutchinson family lands. Construction began on houses shortly after it was platted and continued through the early 2000s; by 1973 there were 25 residences completed within the neighborhood and three years later there were 30 (Figures 3.10, 3.11, and 5.61 through 5.63). The houses in the southern and eastern portions of the neighborhood were the most recently constructed.

Curvilinear subdivision, while not unique to the mid-twentieth century, became a popular design choice for Post World War II residential neighborhoods. As the demand for single family housing increased, the layouts of these new clusters of housing was influenced by the minimum property requirements set forth by the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) and the Community Builder's Handbook of the Urban Land Institute. The preferred standards of the FHA, which was responsible for financing and low-cost mortgages for new homeowners, stressed integration of topographic and natural features into subdivision landscapes, wide enough streets to accommodate traffic, avoidance of sharp corners and dangerous intersections, and large lots. By 1947, these standards were incorporated into the Urban Land Institute's first handbook, which was the most widely used community planning resource of the time (Ames and McClelland 2002). For post-World War II residential subdivisions, significant landscape and planning features included driveways, sidewalks, curb cuts, street trees, street patterns, parking patterns, open spaces, setbacks, building placement, and building orientation. Hutchinson Place conforms with the standard planning concepts for residential subdivisions that were popular during the mid-1960s, including large lots, curving streets, mature vegetation, deep setbacks, and houses generally oriented laterally to the streets (Figures 5.64 through 5.66).

Within the Hutchinson Place neighborhood there are a number of different house styles and plans, although they generally conform to three broad categories: rectangular plan Ranch houses, U-shaped Ranch houses, and two-story Colonial Revival houses. The rectangular plan Ranch-style residences are divided into two subgroups, those with hipped roofs and those with side-gabled roofs. An example of a hip-roofed rectangular Ranch is located at 2272 Eden Terrace (SHPO site number 3920.01), which dates to pre-1965 (Figure 5.67). The house is brick veneer, with an off-center front door located beneath a hip-roofed portico; the fenestration includes two-over-two,

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey

Project Inspector

York County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-19-077; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0350

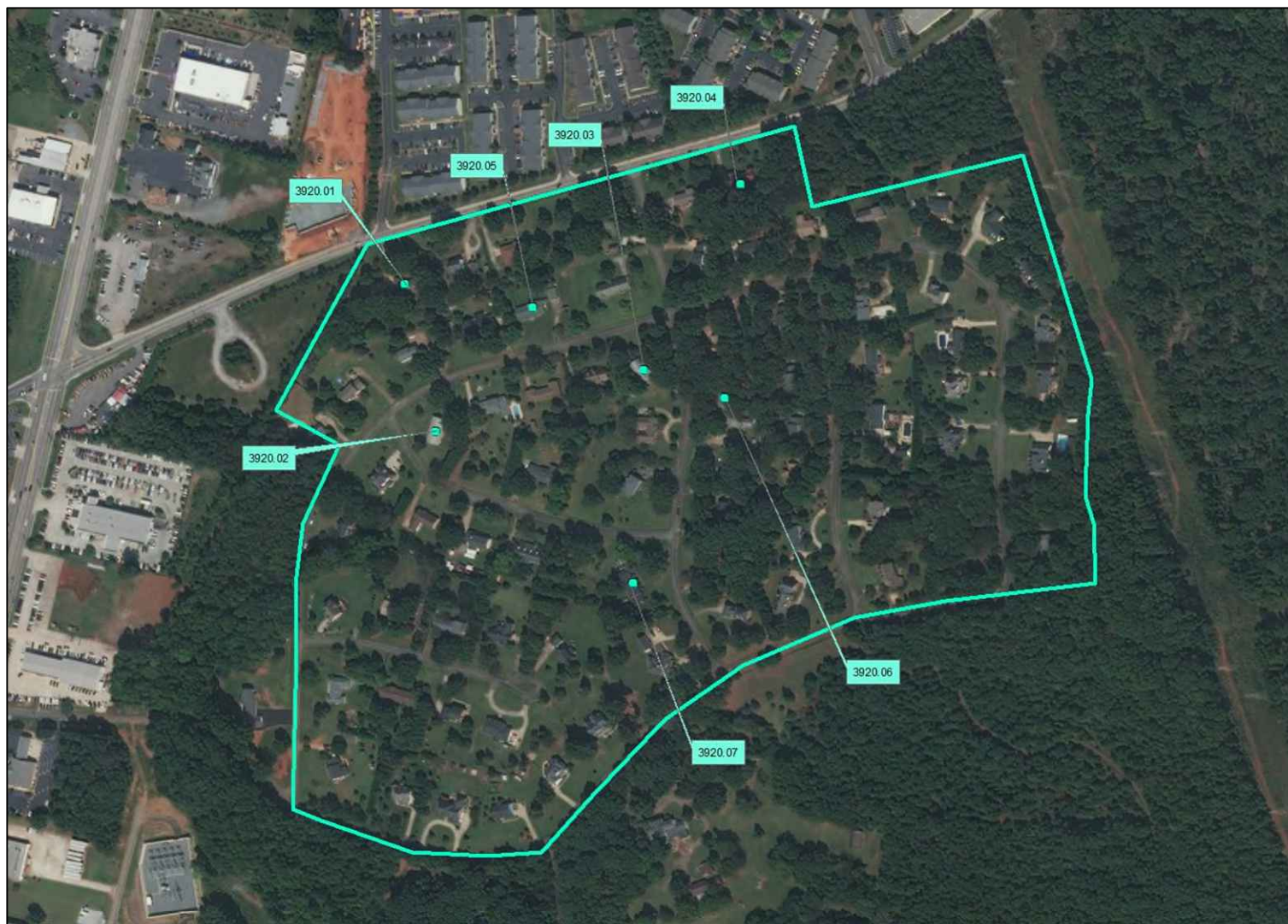


Figure 5.60. Aerial photograph, showing Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920) and example architectural styles within the subdivision (SHPO survey numbers 3920.01 through 3920.07).



Figure 5.61. U.S. Air Force aerial photograph, 1964, showing Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920).



Figure 5.62. USGS aerial photograph, 1965, showing Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920).



Figure 5.63. USGS. aerial photograph, 1973, showing Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920).



Figure 5.64. Streetscape along Arrowhead Road, Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920), facing south.



Figure 5.65. Streetscape along Arrowhead Road, Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920), facing north.

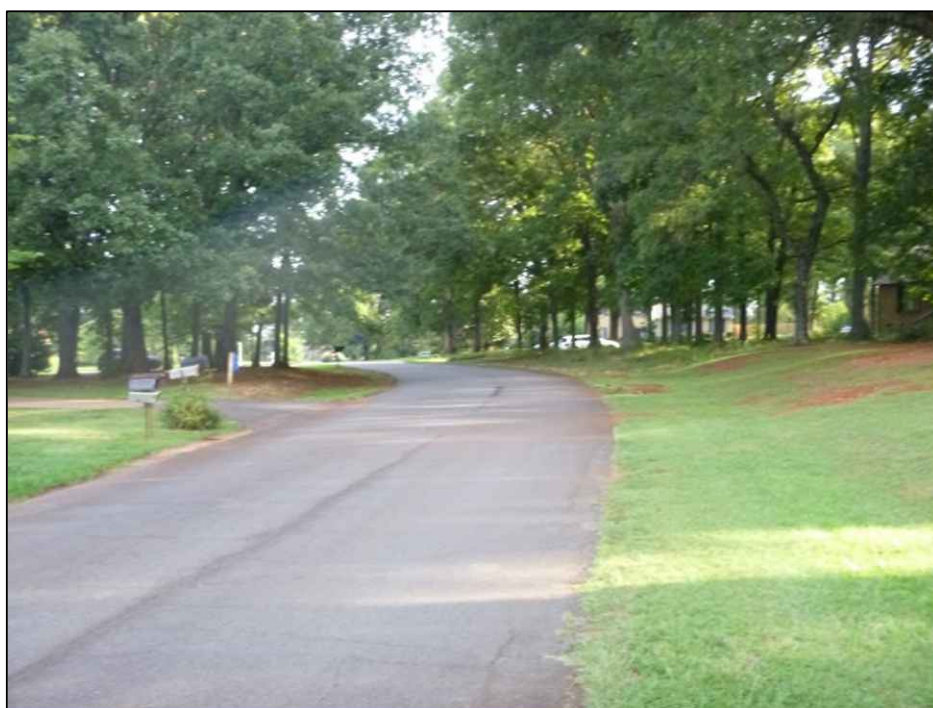


Figure 5.66. Streetscape along Arrowhead Road, Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920), facing north.



Figure 5.67. House at 2272 Eden Terrace (SHPO survey number 3920.01), facing south.

wooden sash windows and a tripartite picture window. A garage is integrated into the western side of the house, beneath the main roofline. Side-gabled rectangular plan Ranches are the most common type of house style within the neighborhood, with examples located at 2270 Blossom Drive (SHPO site number 3920.02) and 967 Arrowhead Drive (SHPO site number 3920.03), both pre-1968 structures with brick veneer exteriors (Figures 5.68 and 5.69). The house at 2270 Blossom Drive has an inset front door, along with single and paired six-over-six, wooden sash windows and a curved bay window. The house at 967 Arrowhead Drive is a stylized Ranch, with Colonial Revival detailing, including a gabled portico supported by Tuscan columns; there is an off-center door and the windows are single six-over-six, wooden sash windows with wooden panels beneath.

Two examples of U-shaped Ranch-style houses, with cross-gabled rooflines, are located at 2304 Eden Terrace (SHPO site number 3920.04) and 2283 Blossom Drive (SHPO site number 3920.05), both pre-1973, with brick veneer (Figures 5.70 and 5.71). The house at 2304 Eden Terrace has an inset front door and two front-gabled projections; the fenestration includes paired one-over-one, vinyl sash windows. The house at 2283 Blossom Drive also has an inset door and two front-gabled projections; the windows are single and paired six-over-six, vinyl sashes. A screen room has been added to the west side and a garage has been attached via a breezeway. The two-story, Colonial Revival residences, which were between 1964 and 1973, are the second most common type of house, including those located at 960 Arrowhead Drive (SHPO site number 3920.06) and 923 Arrowhead Drive (SHPO site number 3920.07) (Figures 5.72 and 5.73). The house at 960 Arrowhead Drive has a brick veneer exterior and a symmetrical front elevation, with central door located beneath a gabled portico; the windows are paired six-over-six, vinyl sashes, with a single six-over-six, vinyl sash above the door. A screened addition is located on the south elevation and a single story, side-gabled extension on the north elevation. The house at 923 Arrowhead Road is also brick veneer, with a central door beneath a hip-roofed portico; the windows are paired six-over-six,



Figure 5.68. House at 2270 Blossom Drive (SHPO survey number 3920.02), facing east.



Figure 5.69. House at 967 Arrowhead Drive (SHPO survey number 3920.03), facing southwest.



Figure 5.70. House at 2304 Eden Terrace (SHPO survey number 3920.04), facing southeast.



Figure 5.71. House at 2283 Blossom Drive (SHPO survey number 3920.05), facing north.



Figure 5.72. House at 960 Arrowhead Drive (SHPO survey number 3920.06), facing east.



Figure 5.73. House at 923 Arrowhead Drive (SHPO survey number 3920.07), facing southwest.



vinyl sashes, with a single six-over-six, vinyl sash above the door. Single story wings are located on both the north and south elevations.

Although Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920) is an example of a mid-twentieth century residential subdivision that was platted with a commonly used curvilinear plan and it contains good examples of both Ranch and Colonial Revival style residences, the continued construction of modern houses within the neighborhood into the early 2000s and the alterations, including replacement windows, to some of the original houses have compromised the neighborhood's integrity of design, materials, and feeling; the increased commercial development on the surrounding lands has altered the setting. Therefore, S&ME recommends Hutchinson Place (SHPO survey number 3920) as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP; additionally, none of the individual properties are significant examples of a particular architectural style or are associated with important people, events, or patterns of history and are not recommended as individual eligibility for the NRHP.

5.2.3 *Commercial Building (SHPO survey number 3921)*

SHPO survey number 3921 is a commercial building located at 520 Mt. Gallant Road, approximately 365 feet west of the proposed project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The building is a circa 1970, rectangular, metal frame commercial building (Figure 5.74). The building has a low-pitched, front-gabled roofline and a three-bay, gabled portico that is supported by metal posts. The central entry door has a broken pediment surround; it is flanked by four one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side. The south elevation has a shed-roofed porch, with a concrete floor and triangular metal post supports, that shades a garage door bay. The exterior of the building is covered with vertical metal siding. The building was constructed between 1968 and 1973, based on USGS topographic maps and historic aerial photographs (Figures 3.10, 3.11, and 5.63). The building is a common mid- to late twentieth century commercial structure that does not represent a significant event or period of history; it is not associated with a significant person; it is not an example of a particular architectural style or method of construction; and it will not increase the knowledge of history or construction methods. Therefore, S&ME recommends the commercial building (SHPO survey number 3921) as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

5.2.4 *Southern Railway Corridor (SHPO survey number 3922)*

The former Southern Railway Corridor (SHPO survey number 3922) runs along the southern boundary of the project area (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The corridor is along the original 1852 route of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, which was the second rail line constructed in South Carolina. To the east of the project line, the rail line crosses the Catawba River at the location of the old Nations Ford; it was here that the crucial railroad bridge was burned in 1865 and then rebuilt following the Civil War. The line had stops at Fort Mill, the Catawba River, Ebenezerville, and Rock Hill. In 1869, the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad merged with the Columbia and Augusta Railroad to form the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad; nine years later, the line was acquired by the Richmond and Danville Railroad and it was officially merged into the new system in 1882. In 1894, the Southern Railway was created from the merger of the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad; for nearly 100 years, the Southern Railway operated until its 1982 merger with Norfolk and Western Railway to form the Norfolk Southern Railway (Loy, Hillman, and Cates 2004). The railroad is visible on the 1905 USDA soil survey map and on subsequent historic maps (Figure 3.4 through 3.11). Currently, the railroad corridor is located on a slight berm, which is covered with gravel, surrounded by trees and the tracks are modern materials (Figure 5.75). The corridor represents early railroad transportation in South Carolina and the important route between Charlotte and Columbia, however, the setting, materials, and workmanship of the



Figure 5.74. Commercial Building (SHPO survey number 3921), facing north.



Figure 5.75. Southern Railway Corridor (SHPO survey number 3922), facing west.



railroad corridor have been altered through modern maintenance activities and large amounts of residential and commercial growth near the corridor. Therefore, S&ME recommends this portion of the Southern Railway Corridor (SHPO survey number 3922) as ineligible for the NRHP.

5.2.5 *Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889)*

The Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889) is located north of the Norfolk Southern railroad tracks, east of Interstate 77, on an approximately three-acre parcel owned by Cross Roads Baptist Church and a portion of a parcel owned by a development company (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The parcel is currently forested, and the cemetery is unmaintained; it is approximately 230 meters northeast/southwest by 140 meters northwest/southeast and contains nine marked burials and a large number of unmarked interments (Figures 5.76 through 5.78). The marked burials in the Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery date from the 1880s through the 1930s; the markers are made of a variety of materials, from local stone and concrete to marble and represent a number of styles of grave markers (Figures 5.79 through 5.82). Other graves are marked with single bricks or stones, most with no distinctive markings; there is also a concrete above-ground rectangular structure that may have a vault that was constructed but never used (Figures 5.83 through 5.86). Depressions along the ground surface suggest unmarked burials (Figures 5.87 and 5.88).

The Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery is a late nineteenth through early twentieth century cemetery associated with the Cross Roads Baptist Church, which is currently located approximately one mile to the northwest of the cemetery, along Eden Terrace. The church is an African-American congregation that was organized in 1868, with its first sanctuary built in 1872, on a parcel of land near the cemetery. This building was destroyed by fire in 1931 and the church moved to its current location in 1932 and built a new sanctuary. The 1932 church building was damaged by a vehicle strike in 2007 and was demolished by 2010. After the church moved from its late nineteenth century location, they established a new cemetery near the new sanctuary building and this cemetery was abandoned. The area around the cemetery appears cleared on aerial photographs from 1938 and 1941, but during the late 1940s and into the 1950s, it was beginning to become overgrown; by 1965, it is no longer recognizable on aerial photographs (Figures 5.89 through 5.93).

The interments in the Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery were probably those of church members and may date to as early as the church's founding in 1868, although no marked graves bear dates that early. Of the nine marked burials in the Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery, only two bear the same surname; these belong to Hattie A. Mayfield (1875–1919), who was the wife of Reverend Primus M. Mayfield, and Lillie Bell Mayfield (1906–1922), their daughter, both of whom died of tuberculosis (South Carolina Death Certificates 1919; North Carolina Death Certificates 1922; Figures 5.79 and 5.82). The earliest marked burial in the cemetery is Anderson Hall (1828–1888); two other marked burials, Maggie Nash (died 1889) and Grandison Springs (1795–1891) date to the nineteenth century (Figures 5.80, 5.94, and 5.95). The remaining four burials were interred between 1915 and 1931 (Figures 5.81, 5.96 through 5.98); it was in this year that the church at this location was destroyed by fire. Presumably, once the congregation moved to its new location, the burials in this cemetery ceased.

Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." From basic historic research, the people interred in the Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery are members the local African-American community, none of whom are of




	SCALE: 1:3,248	<div>Cemetery Map</div> <div>Project Inspector</div>	FIGURE NO. 5.76
	PROJECT NO: 4261-19-077		
	DRAWN BY: KJN		
	DATE: 10/25/2019		



Figure 5.77. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), facing north.



Figure 5.78. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), facing northeast.



Figure 5.79. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Lillie Bell Mayfield grave marker.



Figure 5.80. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Maggie Nash grave marker.



Figure 5.81. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Ira Campbell grave marker.



Figure 5.82. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Hattie A. Mayfield grave marker.



Figure 5.83. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), brick grave marker.



Figure 5.84. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), stone grave marker.



Figure 5.85. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), stone grave marker with initials.



Figure 5.86. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), unused crypt.



Figure 5.87. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), grave depression.



Figure 5.88. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), grave depression.



Figure 5.89. USGS aerial photograph, 1938, showing location of the Crossroads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889).

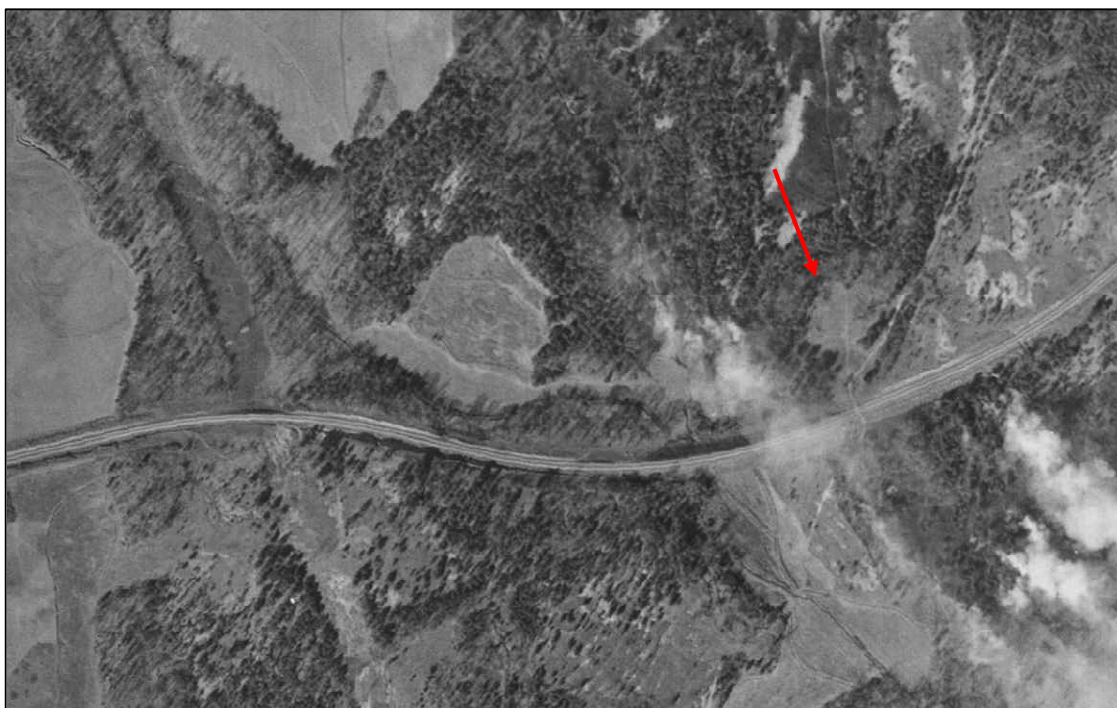


Figure 5.90. USGS aerial photograph, 1941, showing location of the Crossroads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889).



Figure 5.91. USGS aerial photograph, 1949, showing location of the Crossroads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889).



Figure 5.92. USGS aerial photograph, 1954, showing location of the Crossroads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889).



Figure 5.93. USGS aerial photograph, 1965, showing location of the Crossroads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889).



Figure 5.94. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Anderson Hall grave marker.



Figure 5.95. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Grandison Springs grave marker.



Figure 5.96. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Reverend J. L. Jennings grave marker.



Figure 5.97. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Ellie Hugh Good grave marker.



Figure 5.98. Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery (SHPO survey number 3889), Louisa Farrow grave marker.



transcendent importance. The cemetery dates from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century; although it has an affiliation with a local church, it has been abandoned and unkept for many years and is one of many rural cemeteries in the county and does not have an association with a specific historic event. The Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery has no distinctive design features, nor does it contain grave stones that unique or of artistic value. Therefore, it does not meet the conditions of Criteria Consideration D and is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. The Cross Roads Baptist Church Cemetery is currently located outside of the proposed project area and the proposed project, as currently proposed, would not affect the cemetery. If project plans change and the cemetery cannot be avoided, please note that cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600).

5.2.6 Red River Community Structures (SHPO site numbers 1541–1547 and 1548–1558)

Located northwest of the intersection of Celriver Road and the railroad tracks, approximately 0.35-mile southeast of the eastern portion of the project area, are 17 structures, associated with the Red River Community, that have been determined eligible for the National Register. This portion of the proposed project area follows Paragon Way, an existing roadway that provides access to an existing industrial park. Interchange improvements may take place at the intersection; however, the area has already been developed and new roadway improvements will have no adverse effect on the resources to the southeast (Figured 5.99 through 5.101).



Figure 5.99. Structures within the Red River Community, facing north.



Figure 5.100. View toward the project area from Lynderboro Street, facing northwest.



Figure 5.101. View along Celriver Road, from Lynderboro Street, facing north.



6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of SCDOC, S&ME has completed a cultural resources intensive survey of the proposed project area associated with Project Inspector in York County, South Carolina (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The project area spans the east and west sides of I-77, the east side consisting of a proposed interchange at I-77 and associated road infrastructure (turn lanes, on/off ramps, existing road widening, land acquisition, etc.) with access to the interchange. The western portion of the project area is comprised of approximately 256 acres of wooded property that extends between Eden Terrace to the north and the Norfolk Southern railroad to the south.

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 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 permitting by the USACE, as well as funding from the FHWA, and was carried out in general accordance with S&ME Proposal Number 42-1900437, dated May 31, 2019.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from July 8 through 12, 2019 and on October 15, 2019. This work included the excavation of 672 shovel tests, as well as an architectural survey of structures within the project area and within a 0.5-mile search radius. As a result of the investigations, six archaeological sites (38YK607 through 38YK612), three isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-3), one previously evaluated aboveground resource (SHPO site number 3919 – Arrowhead Dairy) was revisited, three newly recorded aboveground resources (SHPO site numbers 3920 through 3922), and one previously unrecorded cemetery (SHPO site number 3889) were identified (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). The archaeological sites, isolated finds, newly recorded aboveground resources, and the cemetery are recommended as not eligible for the inclusion in the NRHP.

Arrowhead Dairy (SHPO site number 3919) is a circa 1920s dairy, including three barns of stone construction, that are located adjacent to and within the northwest corner of the proposed project area. The 1927 milk barn (SHPO site number 3919.04 and 1931 hay barn (SHPO site number 3919.05) have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A, for their association with the dairy farming industry in South Carolina, and under Criterion C, for the architecture of the barns. Although the Arrowhead Dairy house (SHPO site number 3919.01) has been significantly altered since its original nineteenth century construction and is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP, three additional outbuildings associated with the Arrowhead Dairy, a nineteenth-century brick shed (SHPO site number 3919.03), a circa 1930s metal silo (SHPO site number 3919.06), and a 1935 storage barn (SHPO site number 3919.07) are also recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A and C. Based on the location of the NRHP-eligible Arrowhead Dairy structures, which includes the 1935 storage barn located on the proposed project area and the remaining structures located less than 150 feet from the boundary of the proposed project area, construction on the proposed site has the potential to adversely affect the NRHP-eligible Arrowhead Dairy structures. S&ME recommends avoidance of the 1935 storage barn, use of an access route for construction traffic that is away from the Arrowhead Dairy property, the use of low-vibration construction methods, and the inclusion of a vegetative buffer to provide screening of the dairy's viewshed from the new construction in the project plans.

There are NRHP-eligible aboveground resources located to the southeast of the project area, associated with the community of Red River; they are located roughly 0.35-mile from the Celriver Road and Paragon Way intersection. This portion of the proposed project area follows Paragon Way, an existing roadway that provides access to an existing industrial park. Interchange improvements may take place at the intersection; however, the area has

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already been developed and new roadway improvements will have no adverse effect on the resources to the southeast.

Given the results of this survey, it is the opinion of S&ME that the project area will have no adverse effect on significant resources, as long as the recommended measures to avoid direct and indirect effects on the Arrowhead Dairy NRHP-eligible structures are included in the project plans, and no further cultural resources investigations should be required for the current project area. However, if the potential effects to the NRHP-eligible Arrowhead Dairy structures cannot be avoided, additional consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties may be necessary to minimize or mitigate potential adverse effects.



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8.0 Appendix A – Artifact Catalog

Appendix A - Project Inspector Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Size Grade	Notes
38YK0607	1.01	STP 4-1	0-20	1	9.6	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Biface	Late Stage	Quartz	Tip/Mid		
38YK0607	2.01	STP 4-6	Surface	1	7.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Polychrome Underglaze Decal		Rim		1897-present
38YK0607	2.02	STP 4-6	Surface	1	31.7	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Polychrome Underglaze Decal with Makers Mark				Edwin M. Knowles China Co. Makers Mark 1930s
38YK0607	2.03	STP 4-6	Surface	1	148.7	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear		Base		Two pieces refit
38YK0607	3.01	STP 4-7	0-15	1	12.6	H. Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Plain		Base		
38YK0607	3.02	STP 4-7	0-15	1	0.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear		Body		
38YK0607	3.03	STP 4-7	0-15	1	3.0	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Galvanized				
38YK0607	4.01	STP 26-1	0-20	4	26.8	Glass	Machine Molded	Canning Lid Insert	Milk		Rim		
38YK0608	1.01	STP 1-4	Surface	1	6.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Purple		Body		
38YK0608	1.02	STP 1-4	Surface	1	0.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Cobalt Blue		Body		
38YK0608	1.03	STP 1-4	Surface	1	3.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Canning Lid Insert	Milk		Rim		
38YK0608	1.04	STP 1-4	Surface	1	0.4	Glass	Window Glass						
38YK0608	1.05	STP 1-4	Surface	1	10.6	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Clear		Body		
38YK0608	1.06	STP 1-4	Surface	2	6.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Dish	Lt. Green		Body		
38YK0609	1.01	STP 3-1	Surface	1	1.3	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		1815- present
38YK0609	1.02	STP 3-1	Surface	2	1.9	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Cobalt Blue		Body		
38YK0609	1.03	STP 3-1	Surface	1	13.0	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Contracting Stem	Quartz	Body	1	
38YK0609	1.01	STP 3-1+30mN	Surface	1	3.0	Lithic	Machine Molded	Bottle	Cobalt Blue		Body		
38YK0609	1.02	STP 3-1+30mN	Surface	1	11.0	H. Ceramic	Stoneware	Salt Glazed			Rim		
38YK0609	1.03	STP 3-1+30mN	Surface	1	5.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Brown		Body		
38YK0610	1.01	STP 5-4	Surface	1	1.0	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartzite		3	
38YK0610	1.02	STP 5-4	Surface	1	5.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Bottle	Lt. Green		Body		
38YK0610	1.03	STP 5-4	Surface	1	3.0	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartzite	Body	2	
38YK0610	1.04	STP 5-4	Surface	5	3.8	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz	Body	3	
38YK0610	1.05	STP 5-4	Surface	1	0.2	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz	Body	4	
38YK0611	1.01	STP 22-4	Surface	1	3.0	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Scraper		Quartz	Body	2	
38YK0611	1.02	STP 22-4	Surface	1	0.8	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Quartz	Body	3	
38YK0611	1.03	STP 22-4	Surface	1	2.4	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear		Body		
38YK0611	1.04	STP 22-4	Surface	1	0.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite	Body	3	
38YK0612	1.01	STP 29-1	0-5	4	2.7	Glass	Window Glass						
38YK0612	1.02	STP 29-1	0-5	1	0.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear				
38YK0612	1.01	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	2.0	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Screw					
38YK0612	1.02	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	2	3.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		
38YK0612	1.03	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	0.2	Other	Personal Item	Button					2 Hole
38YK0612	1.04	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	5	38.5	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Cut				1790-
38YK0612	1.05	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	1.0	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Staple					
38YK0612	1.06	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	14.1	Metal	Hardware/Tools	Nail	Wire				1850-
38YK0612	1.07	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	107.6	Metal	Other	Unid. Metal					
38YK0612	1.08	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	2	1.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Porcelain	Annular, Gold		Rim		
38YK0612	1.09	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	0.9	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Porcelain	Overglaze, Decal		Body		
38YK0612	1.10	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	4	3.0	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear		Body		
38YK0612	1.11	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	8.1	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Clear		Body		

Appendix A - Project Inspector Artifact Catalog

Site #	Cat. #	Provenience	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Sub-Category	Type/Description	Material	Portion	Size Grade	Notes
38YK0612	1.12	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	10.7	H. Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Black		Rim		
38YK0612	1.13	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	4	4.5	Glass	Window Glass						
38YK0612	1.14	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	3	1.3	Glass	Window Glass						
38YK0612	1.15	STP 29-1+30mE	0-25	1	19.9	Other	Masonry	Brick	Machine Made				
38YK0612	1.01	STP 29-1+45E	0-20	1	3.6	H. Ceramic	Ref. Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain		Body		
38YK0612	1.02	STP 29-1+45E	0-20	1	0.2	Glass	Indeterminate		Burnt				
38YK0612	1.03	STP 29-1+45E	0-20	1	19.3	Glass	Machine Molded	Jar	Clear		Body		
IF-1	1.01	STP 7-10	Surface	1	6.1	Lithic	Chipped Stone	Projectile Point	Unid. Stemmed	Quartz	Base		
IF-2	1.01	STP 3-3	Surface	1	2.5	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical				3	
IF-2	1.02	STP 3-3	Surface	1	3.5	Glass	Machine Molded	Unid. Vessel	Milk	Quartz	Body		
IF-3	1.01	STP 19-4	Surface	1	1.8	Lithic	Debitage	Non-cortical		Rhyolite		3	

Cultural Resources Intensive Survey

Project Inspector

York County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-19-077; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0350



9.0 Appendix B – Draft Structure Cards

Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
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Site No.	Status	Revisit
Quadrangle Name:		
Tax Map No.		

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name:

Address/Location:

City:	Vicinity of	County:
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Ownership:	Category:	Other:
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Historical Use:

Current Use:

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date:	Construction:
Historic Core Shape:	Exterior Walls:
Other:	Foundation:
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape:
Other:	Roof Material:
Stories:	Porch Shape:
Other:	Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

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

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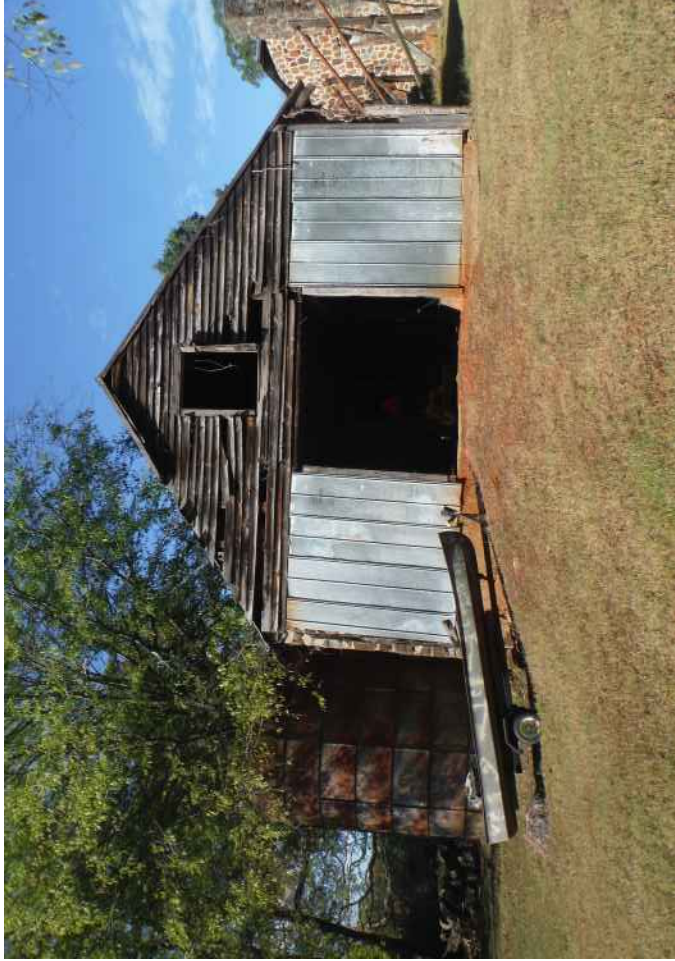




















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Other:	Foundation:	
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Other:	Roof Material:	
Stories:	Porch Shape:	
Other:	Porch Width:	

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SHPO National Register
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Property Description

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Historic Core Shape:	Exterior Walls:	
Other:	Foundation:	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape:	
Other:	Roof Material:	
Stories:	Porch Shape:	
Other:	Porch Width:	

Description/Significant Features:

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Ownership:	Category:	Other:
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Historical Use:

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SHPO National Register
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Property Description

Construction Date:	Construction:	Other:
Historic Core Shape:	Exterior Walls:	
Other:	Foundation:	
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape:	
Other:	Roof Material:	
Stories:	Porch Shape:	
Other:	Porch Width:	

Description/Significant Features:

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

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Stories:	Porch Shape:	
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Other:

Construction Date:

Construction:

Historic Core Shape:

Exterior Walls:

Other:

Foundation:

Commercial Form:

Roof Shape:

Other:

Roof Material:

Stories:

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

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

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Other:

Foundation:

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Roof Shape:

Other:

Roof Material:

Stories:

Porch Shape:

Other:

Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

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Description/Significant Features:

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:



Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No.	Status	Revisit
Quadrangle Name:		
Tax Map No.		

SURVEY FORM

Identification

Historic Name:

Common Name:

Address/Location:

City:	Vicinity of	County:
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Ownership:	Category:	Other:
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Historical Use:

Current Use:

SHPO National Register
Determination of Eligibility:

Property Description

Other:

Construction Date:	Construction:
Historic Core Shape:	Exterior Walls:
Other:	Foundation:
Commercial Form:	Roof Shape:
Other:	Roof Material:
Stories:	Porch Shape:
Other:	Porch Width:

Description/Significant Features:

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:



Cultural Resources Intensive Survey

Project Inspector

York County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4261-19-077; SHPO Project No. 19-KL0350



10.0 Appendix C – SHPO Correspondence



October 4, 2019

Amanda L. Heath
Chief, Special Projects Branch
Department of the Army
Charleston District, Corps of Engineers
69A Hagood Avenue
Charleston, South Carolina 29403-5107

Re: Project Inspector
(SAC-2019-00924)
York County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 19-KL0350

Dear Amanda Heath:

Thank you for your letter of September 19, 2019 regarding the subject-referenced project. We also received the draft report, *Cultural Resources Intensive Survey Project Inspector, York County, South Carolina* as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

As noted in your letter, the Corps and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are assisting the South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC) with the federal permit application process for this project and the Corps will be leading consultation with our office. The Corps will review all cultural resources reports and documentation prepared for the project and evaluate historic significance and National Register eligibility of identified properties in consultation with SHPO and any tribes that attach religious or cultural significance to the properties.

The Corps and FHWA have reviewed the draft report and found it to be sufficient for SHPO review. The Corps notes, however, that they will not make or request concurrence with any formal determination of effect for the project until a completed permit application is received. The Corps asks that SHPO review the report and provide any relevant comments.

The intensive cultural resources survey of the approximately 256 acre project area resulted in the identification of six newly recorded archaeological sites (38YK0607-38YK0612), three isolated finds, and three newly recorded above-ground resources (SHPO Site Nos. 3920-3922).

Additionally, one previously evaluated above-ground resource, Arrowhead Dairy (SHPO Site No. 3919), was revisited. Sites 38YK0607-38YK0612, SHPO Site Nos. 3920-3922, and the three isolated finds are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two stone barns associated with Arrowhead Dairy (SHPO Site No. 3919) were determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP by our office in 2018.

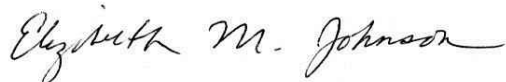
Our office recommends recording and evaluating Arrowhead Dairy as a district and/or complex. See the Historic District Methodology and Site Numbering sections in our Survey Manual. SHPO site number 3919 should be used to represent and describe the district and/or complex on a new survey form, with District being checked under the Category field on the form. The house, the other stone barn recorded by S&ME, the previously determined eligible 1927 milk barn and 1931 hay barn, and any other above-ground architectural or historic resources (including landscapes) should be recorded as sub-numbers and evaluated for the potential to contribute or not contribute to the district and/or complex. The resource name Arrowhead Dairy vs Arrowhead Dairy Farm needs to be reconciled.

We recommend consulting with the owner of Arrowhead Dairy pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(f). Permission to enter the private property must be granted before further survey efforts begins. We also recommend that copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public regarding the undertaking be provided to our office pursuant to 36 CFR 800.11(e).

Our office asks that the attached technical comments in a revised final report to be submitted to this office. Revised survey forms and photographs should be submitted as separate PDF and image files and do not need to be appended to the revised final report.

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 19-KL0350 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



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

Technical Comments

Where Arrowhead Dairy is discussed in the report we recommend use of “previously evaluated” instead of “previously recorded”. SHPO site number 3919 is newly assigned, and the Arrowhead Dairy resources recorded by this survey, the house and another stone barn, were not included in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) submittal to this office and have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility.

Above-ground architectural or historic resources should be referred to throughout the report as, for example, “SHPO site number 3919”, instead of just “3919”. Sub-numbers should be referred to throughout the report and on survey forms as, for example, “.01”, instead of just “.1”. Please correct.

Hutchinson Place: Please provide a map in Section 5.2 of the potential district’s boundaries as part of the survey report. Survey maps should include street names, show lot lines, and compass orientation. Each recorded resource in the district should be outlined on the map or a dot can indicate their locations.

p. 36, Section 5.0 Results- “three newly recorded aboveground resources (3920 through 3922 and 1857) were identified”. Please remove 1857 or clarify why it was included here as it is not referenced throughout the remainder of the report.

Figure 5.9- Three positive shovel tests are cited at site 38YK0607, and included in the Artifact Catalog, but four are depicted in this figure. Additionally, the central shovel test in the figure is not labeled. Please correct and clarify the correct number of shovel tests.

Figure 5.9- Please provide additional context regarding the Phase I STPs and the CRIS STPs as depicted here. Does CRIS stand for Cultural Resources Intensive Survey? If so, how does this differ from the Phase I? Please provide additional information regarding the methodology used for the CRIS as compared to the Phase I.

p. 42, Section 5.1.1, Site 38YK607- Stated previously that “three artifacts were collected from the surface of the site and the remaining eight came from between 0-20 cmbs” (p. 36) and in the concluding paragraph that “Given the artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site.” Please clarify as it is indicated that the majority of artifacts were from subsurface contexts at the site here and in the Artifact Catalog.

p. 57, Section 5.2.1- TYPO: “~~Vanessa~~ Virginia Harness”. Please correct.

Artifact Catalog- Please include photograph of the projectile points (i.e. from 38YK0609, IF-1). As stated in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*, “important artifacts should be illustrated either as line drawings or photographs.” (p. 27).

Survey Forms--

You may enter a recommended eligibility determination on survey forms in the SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility field.

Enter the name of the Cultural Resource Survey report title, author, and date that is associated with the property recorded on the survey form in the Sources of Information field.

Please ensure all Digital Photo IDs view fields are completed for each photo provided.

SHPO site number 3919: This resource can be re-numbered to a sub-number. The Historic Name field should read Arrowhead Dairy; House. Please try to complete all fields more accurately or state in the Description field the reasons this information is unknown or not visible.

SHPO site number 3919.01: The Historic Name field should read Arrowhead Dairy; Barn (enter a barn type or name if possible). The Property Description fields need to be revisited. For example, the Historic Core Shape field should be Rectangular, the Stories field should be 1 story (as described in the Description field), the Construction field should be Masonry, the Foundation field should be Stone, the Roof Material field should be Raised Seam Metal, and there appears to be no porch.

SHPO site number 3920: The Category field should be District. The Property Description fields need to be revisited. These are not essential for the District form, but it is fine for “Other” to be selected for these entries, with “multiple” used as you have done.

Please use one survey form to describe one resource. For example, 2770 Blossom Drive and 967 Arrowhead Drive each need to be recorded on their own form. Add “House” in the Historic Name field on each sub-number form after the typology.

SHPO site number 3921: Please recheck the Property Description fields such as Historic Core Shape, Stories, and Porch Width.

SHPO site number 3922: Enter an Address/Location in accordance with our Survey Manual instructions. The Category field should be Structure. The Use fields should be Transportation. Please clear the Property Description fields if not applicable.