

November 10, 2017

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

**Re: Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately
328 Acres at the Proposed Friendship Industrial Park
Laurens County, South Carolina
Terracon Project No. 73177259**

Authors: Douglas Sain, Ph.D., and Shelby Linck, M.A.

Dear Mr. Sanderson:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of Thomas & Hutton has completed a Cultural Resources Identification Survey (CRIS) of approximately 328 acres at the proposed Friendship Industrial Park in Laurens County, South Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within and immediately adjacent to the project area that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The CRIS was done under contract to Thomas & Hutton, in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. P73165116.R1, dated October 18, 2017. The project was done for the purpose of compliance with the South Carolina Department of Commerce (SCDOC) Industrial Site Certification process and follows the guidelines contained in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the SCDOC and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) dated March 2011 (updated 2014).

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is located on the north side of South Frontage Road, approximately 600 meters east of Exit 19 off I-385 in the northwestern portion of Laurens County (Figure 1). Gray Court is located approximately 2.5 miles to the southeast and Fountain Inn is located approximately 4.75 miles to the northwest. The project area is irregular in shape and is bordered by the I-385 frontage road on the south, an unnamed tributary of Reedy Creek on the west, and by private property boundaries on the north and east. A portion of Old Dairy Road runs through the northeast portion of the project tract.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is situated within the Piedmont physiographic province and lies within the Enoree River portion of the Santee River drainage basin. The Enoree River is located approximately 5.0 miles northeast of the project area. The closest natural water sources are an unnamed tributary



of Reedy Creek, which flows through the northwest portion of the project area and forms the southwest boundary, and an unnamed Rank 1 stream that bisects the southern portion of the project area (Figure 1).

Topography in the project area is undulating to steeply sloped, with rolling hills throughout. Elevations range from about 690 ft. above mean sea level (AMSL) in the northwest portion of the property to 795 ft. AMSL in the eastern portion of the project area. Vegetation consists of planted pine in the southern portion of the project area, mixed pines and hardwoods in the central portion of the project area near the unnamed stream, and lightly forested areas and open fields in the northern portion of the project area (Figures 3 and 4). Surface visibility in the fields was approximately 30 percent, but was negligible in forested areas.

Soils in the project area are composed of sandy loam and sandy clay loam residuum that has weathered in place from the gneiss and/or granite bedrock. These soils include well drained Cecil sandy loam, Hiwassee sandy loam, Louisburg loamy sand, Madison and Pacolet soils, and Pacolet sandy clay loam, and somewhat poorly drained Chewacla and Worsham soils. Approximately 95 percent of the soils in the project area are classified as well drained, while five percent are classified as somewhat poorly drained (Figure 5).

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Previously Recorded Sites and Cultural Resource Investigations

Background research for the project was conducted on November 3, 2017, using ArchSite, a GIS program depicting previously recorded archaeological and historic resources in South Carolina. Also examined were the archaeological site files at SCIAA and prior cultural resources reports pertaining to the project area. The area examined was a 0.25-mile radius around the project area. Based on the background research, no archaeological sites or above ground historic resources were found within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area (Figure1).

3.2 Historic Research

In addition to checking ArchSite, eighteenth through twentieth century maps of the project area were examined to determine whether historic resources were likely to be present within the proposed project area. During the eighteenth through late nineteenth century the project area was located in a rural setting in Laurens District, approximately 13 miles northwest of Laurens, the nearest major city. The 1825 Mills Atlas Map of the Laurens District shows this area as being situated between Dubans Creek and Beaverdam Creek, north of the Greenville Road (Figure 6). No historic resources are shown as being near the project area at this time.

By 1845, the Joseph Meyer map of South Carolina shows the project area as situated southwest of Young's Post Office, with no residences depicted near the project area (Figure 7). By 1957, the

Fountain Inn USGS topographic map shows residential development to the northeast of the project area, with seven residences depicted along Friendship Church Road and Old Dairy Road (Figure 8). Two structures were located within the project boundary at this time, one in the southern portion of the project tract, and a residence along Old Dairy Road in the northern portion of the project tract. Neither of these structures are depicted on the Fountain Inn 1983 USGS quadrangle map of the project area, although one non-residential structure is depicted along Old Dairy Road in the northern portion of the project area at this time (Figure 1).

3.3 Predictive Model Research

The most commonly used model for predicting the location of archaeological sites in the Piedmont of South Carolina is the one used by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) for Sumter National Forest (Benson 2006:225-226). Based on factors such as slope, landform type, and distance to water, the USFS classifies areas into high, moderate, and low probability areas. High probability areas include all ridge tops, noses, saddles, and crests, and all well-drained, low-slope areas within 150 meters of the nearest water source. High probability areas also include areas within 50 meters of an old roadbed (for historic sites) or a lithic raw material source (for prehistoric sites). Moderate probability areas include well-drained areas having a slope of less than 10 percent that are located more than 150 meters from a water source. Low probability areas include ridge side slopes having a slope greater than 10 percent, erosional gullies, and severely eroded areas. Based on these parameters the entire project area has a low to moderate potential for containing prehistoric archaeological resources as there are no low slope areas in the project area that are within 150 meters of a water source. In regard to historic period archaeological sites, the only area having the potential for containing historic period resources is in the northeast portion of the project area along Old Dairy Road.

4.0 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

4.1 Archeological Survey

From November 6–7, 2017, Archaeologist Douglas Sain Ph.D, and Architectural Historian Shelby Linck, M.A. conducted a CRIS of the project area. The survey consisted of excavating 66 shovel test pits (STPs) at 30-meter intervals along seven transects in the project area (Figure 9, Table 1). Each shovel test was approximately 30 cm in diameter and was excavated to either 80 centimeters below surface (cmbs) or until culturally sterile subsoil was encountered. If artifacts were found during the survey, additional shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter intervals around the site to help define the site's boundaries. The project tract was divided into two areas labeled Areas A and B. Area A consists of a forested area south of an unnamed stream that bisects the southern portion of the project property. Area B consists of sparsely wooded areas and open fields in the northern portion of the project area.

Table 1. Shovel Test Transects and Results.

Transect	STPs	Bearing	Area	Description	Results
Transect 1	10	110°	A	Southern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 2	10	340°	A	Southeastern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 3	10	330°	A	Western portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 4	4	80°	A	Central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 5	11	340°	B	Eastern portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 6	11	200°	B	North central portion	No sites or isolated finds
Transect 7	10	290°	B	Central portion	No sites or isolated finds

4.1.1 Area A

During the survey of Area A, 34 shovel tests, ranging from 25–55 cm deep, were excavated along four transects in low slope areas and along a ridge nose containing planted pine (Figure 9, Table 1). Soils were relatively uniform, with a typical soil profile consisting of 20 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy clay loam (Ap horizon), followed by 25 cm (20–45 cmbs) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay (Bw2 horizon), overlying 10+ cm (45–55+ cmbs) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay (Bt horizon). As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded in Area A.

4.1.2 Area B

During the survey of Area B, 32 shovel tests, ranging from 25–45 cm deep, were excavated along three transects in the northern portion of the project area. Soils were relatively uniform, with a typical soil profile consisting of 20 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay loam (Ap horizon), followed by 15 cm (20–35 cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay (Bw2 horizon), overlying 10+ cm (35–45+ cmbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 6/8) clay (Bt horizon). As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were recorded in Area B.

4.2 Architectural Survey

An architectural survey was conducted to record structures within or immediately adjacent to the project area that were at least 40 years old and retained at least a modest level of historic integrity. Based on the architectural survey, one structure over 50 years of age was recorded within the project area.

Structure FIP-1, located west of Old Dairy Road, is a one-story, front gable barn built in the 1960s that is currently being renovated (Figure 10). The structure features a metal roof and horizontal wood siding in the gables. The fixed windows on the east side are asymmetrical on either side of the door-less front entryway, and are open or boarded up. The north side has one replacement door and five windows that were formerly one-over-two metal windows that are either boarded up or missing. The west side has two one-over-two metal windows and a wide entryway door that has new concrete poured in front of it. The south side also has five former one-over-two metal

windows that are now boarded up or are missing.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the CRIS, and one above ground historic resource was identified within the project area; no archaeological sites or isolated finds were discovered. Structure FIP-1 is a one-story, front gable barn built in the 1960s that is currently being renovated. Based on shovel testing and background research, the entire project area has a low potential for containing significant prehistoric archaeological resources, primarily because most of the project area is steeply sloped and there are very few areas of level ground within 150 meters of a water source. There is also no evidence for any pre-twentieth century occupations on the site, and shovel testing and surface inspection did not find any evidence of the two buildings shown on the 1957 Fountain Inn topographic map (Figure 8). Based on these results, it is the opinion of Terracon that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking and that no additional cultural resource investigations are warranted for the project area.

6.0 CLOSING

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

Sincerely,
Terracon Consultants, Inc.



William Green, M.A., R.P.A.
Principal Investigator

Cultural Resources Identification Survey

Friendship Industrial Park ■ Laurens County, SC

November 10, 2017 ■ Terracon Project No. 73177259



REFERENCES

Benson, Robert W.

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

Mills, Robert

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

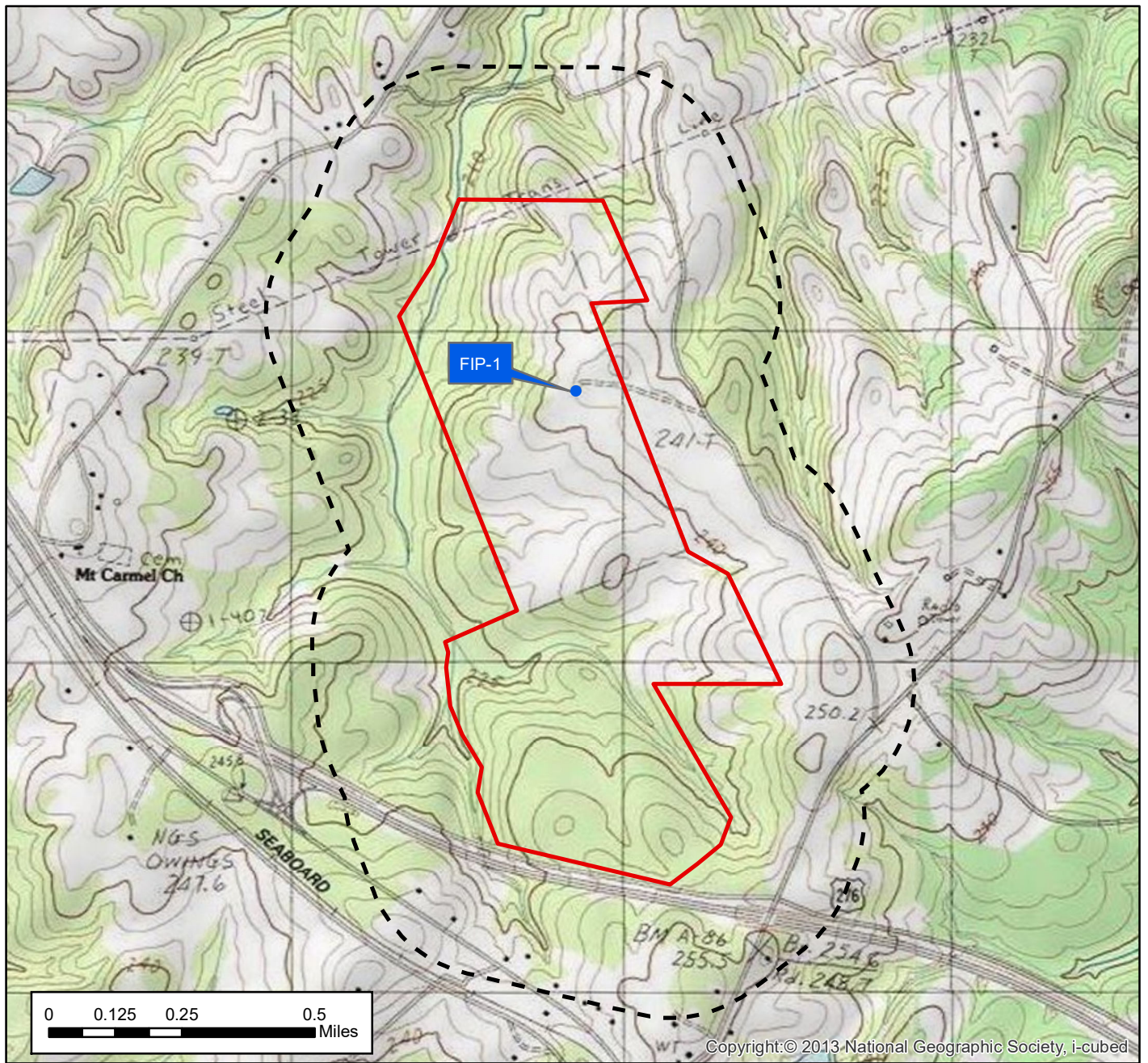
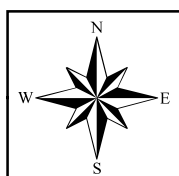
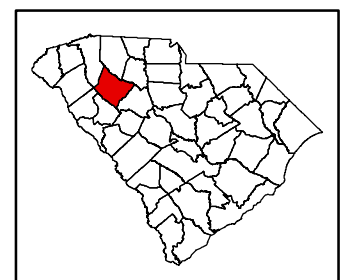
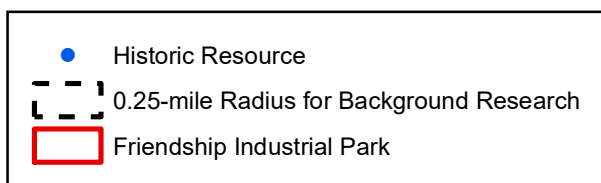


Figure 1. Cultural resources within the project area.
Base Map: Fountain Inn (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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Drawn By:	BGG
Reviewed By:	DAS

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
FRIENDSHIP INDUSTRIAL PARK LAURENS CO., SC

Figure
1

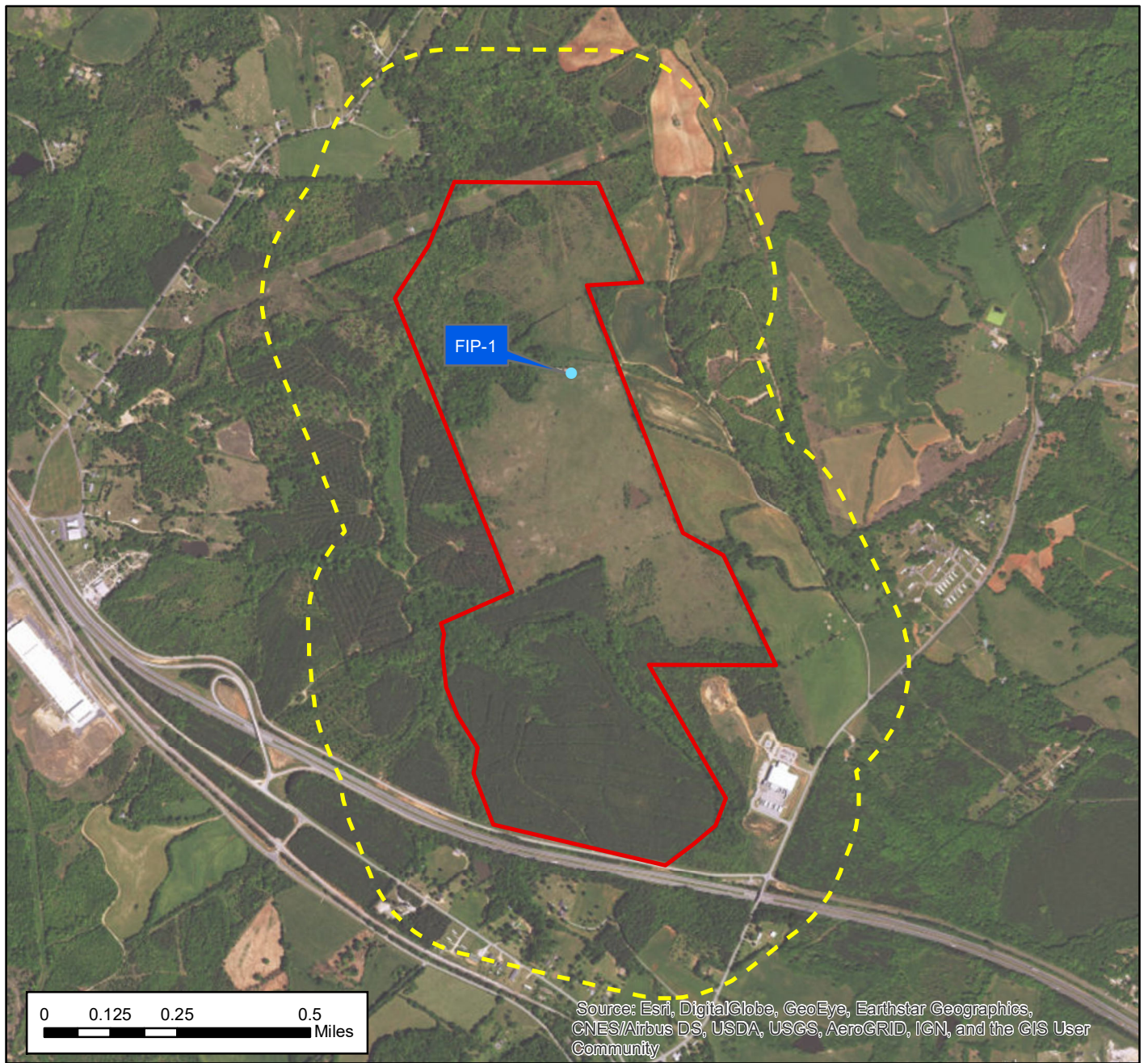
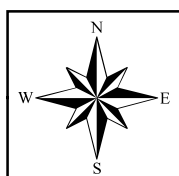
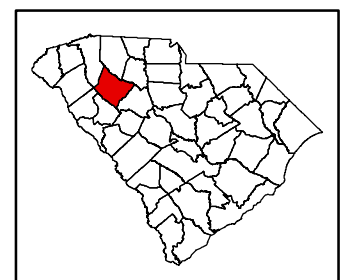
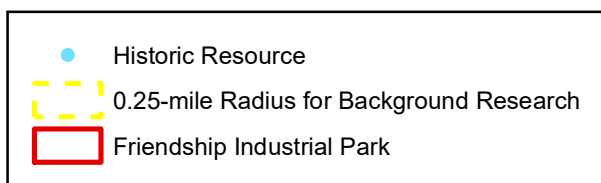


Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the project area and vicinity.
Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.



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AERIAL IMAGERY
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Figure
2



Figure 3. Planted pine in Area A, facing south.



Figure 4. Open Fields and forested area in Area B, facing west.

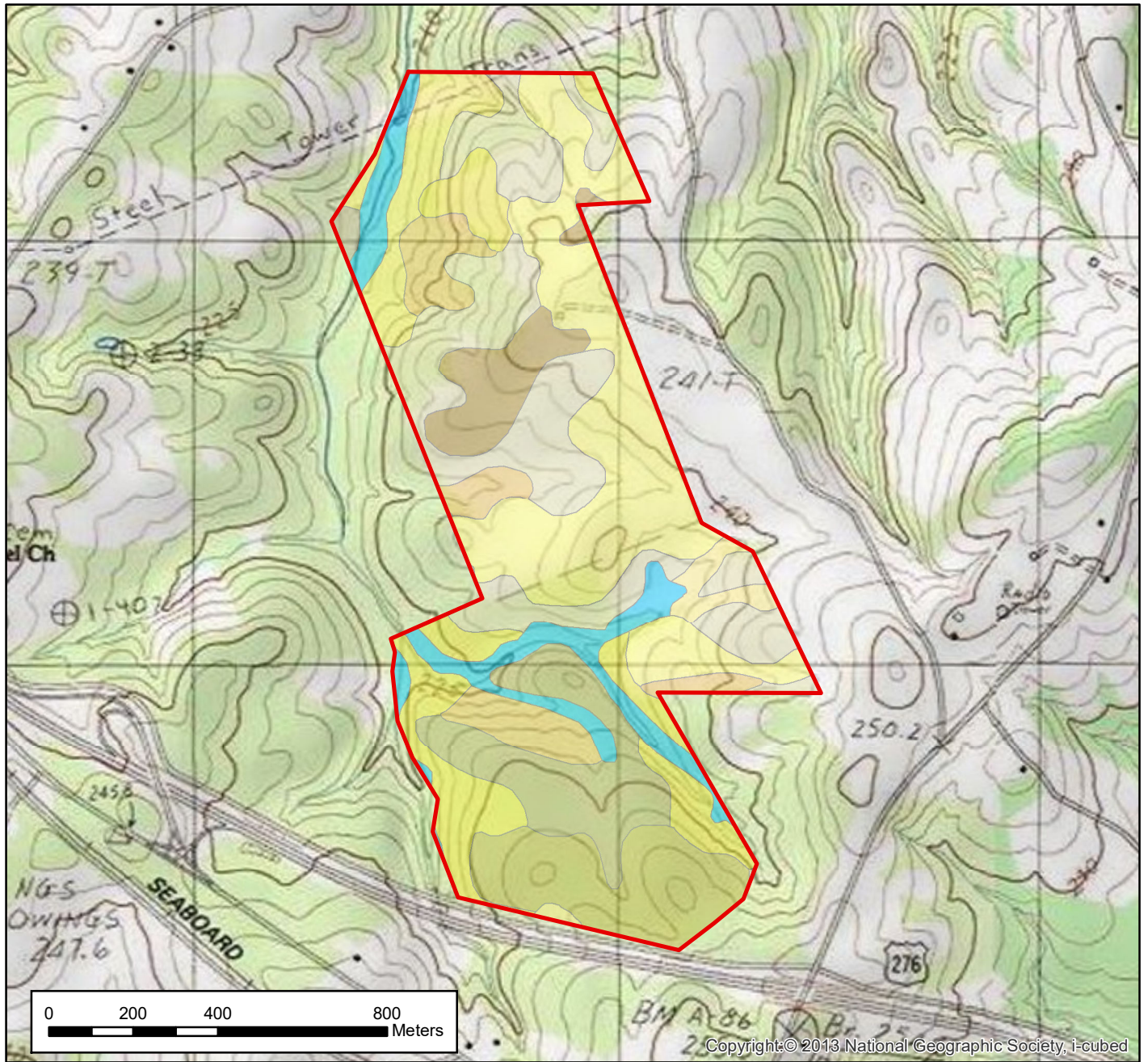
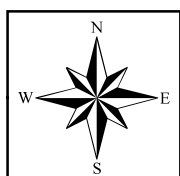
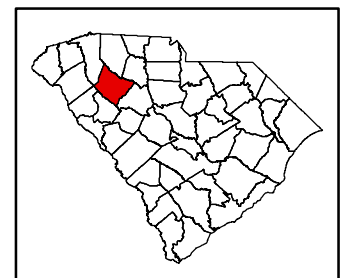


Figure 5. Soil types in the project area. Soil data obtained from NRCS Web Soil Survey (SSURGO).
Base Map: Fountain Inn (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.

MUSYM	
	Cecil sandy loam, 2-6% slope
	Cecil sandy loam, 6-10% slope, moderately eroded
	Cecil sandy loam, 10-15% slope
	Cecil sandy clay loam, 2-6% slope, moderately eroded
	Cecil sandy clay loam, 6-10% slope, moderately eroded
	Chewacla and Worsham soils
	Hiwassee sandy loam, 2-6% slope
	Hiwassee sandy loam, 2-6% slope, eroded
	Louisburg loamy sand
	Madison and Pacolet soils
	Pacolet sandy clay loam



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SOIL TYPES
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Figure
5

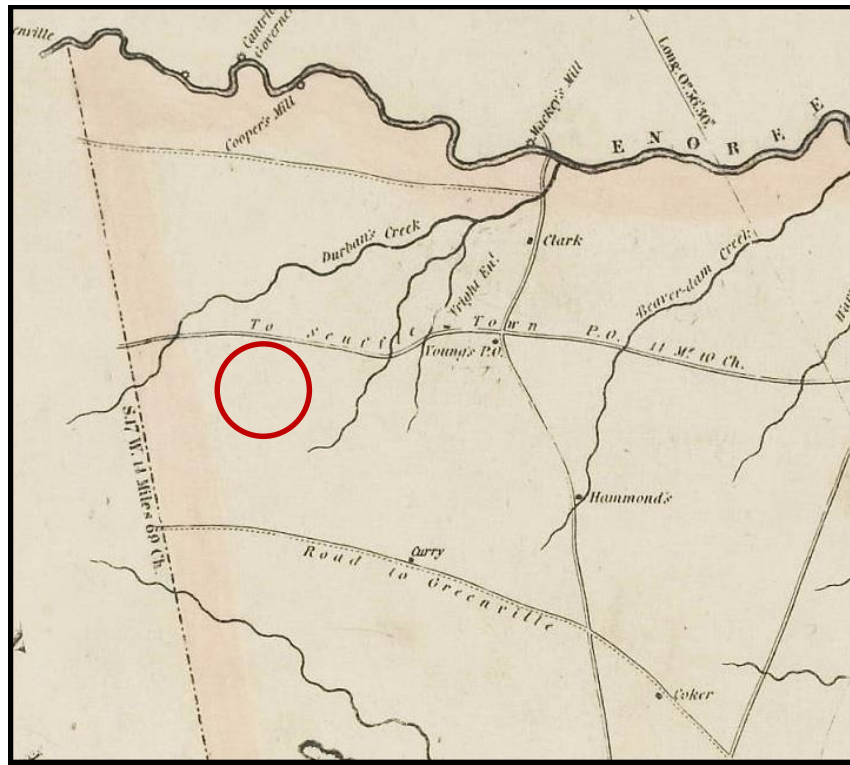


Figure 6. Mills (1825) Atlas map of the Laurens District showing the approximate location of the project area.



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

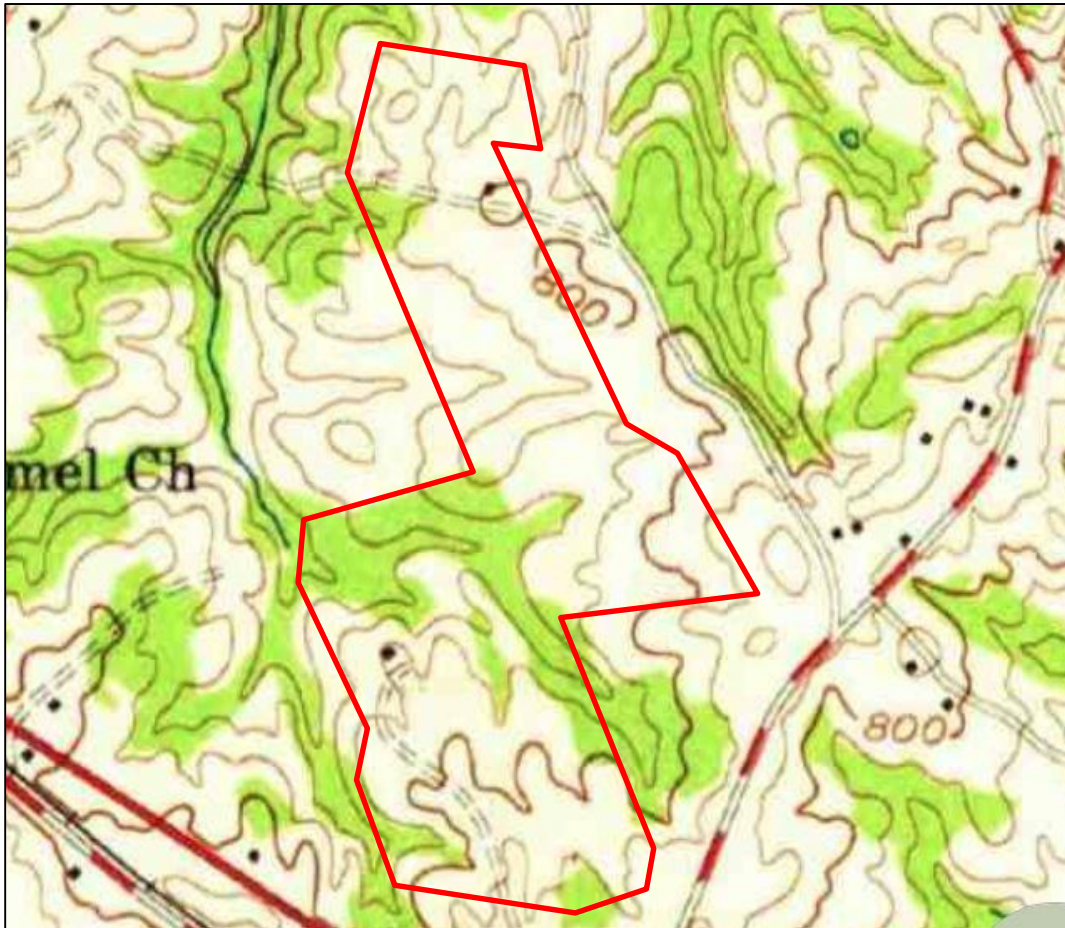


Figure 8. 1957 Fountain Inn, SC USGS topographic map, showing the approximate boundaries of the project area.

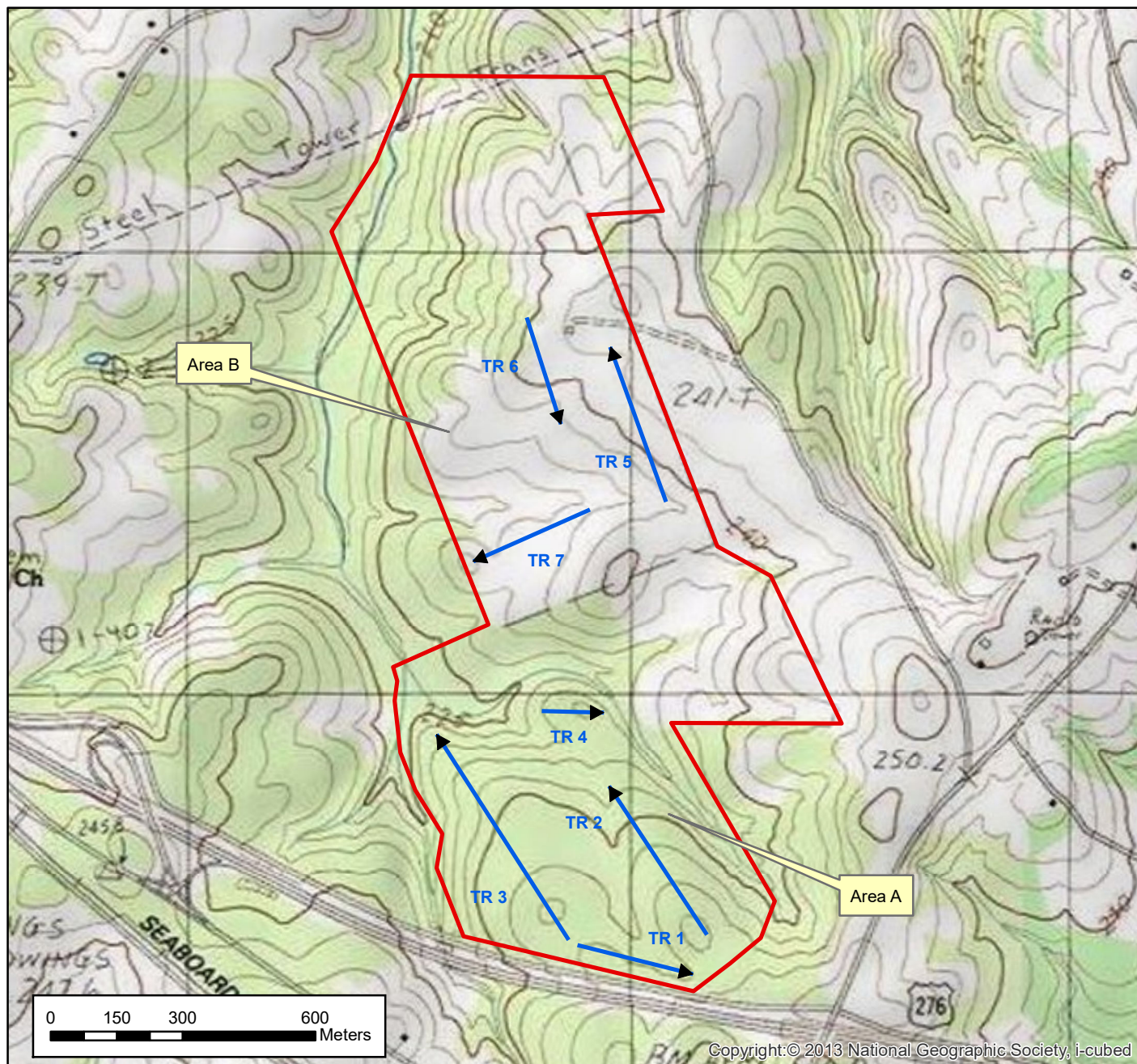
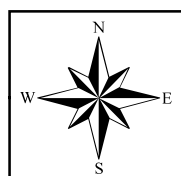
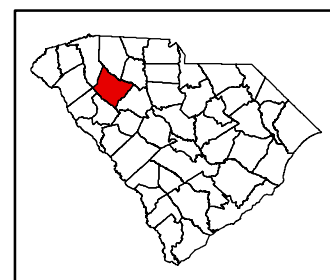
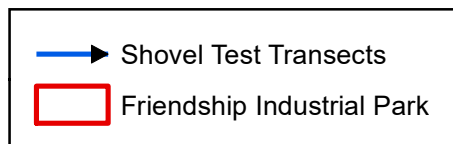


Figure 9. Shovel test transects.
Base Map: Fountain Inn (1983) 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle.



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SHOVEL TEST TRANSECTS

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Figure

9



Figure 10. Structure FIP-1, facing west.