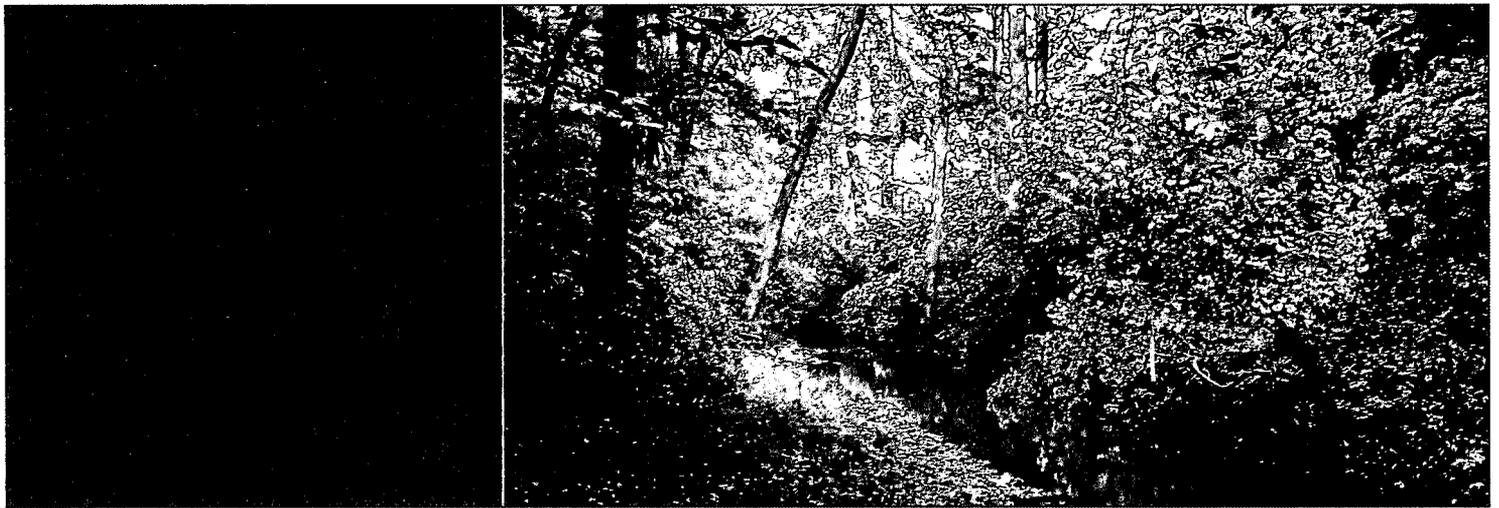


**REDACTED VERSION**

**Report submitted under 10 CFR 2.390(a)(3).**

**Portions of this report are withheld under  
Section 304 of the Archaeological Resources  
Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a)).**



Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed London Creek Reservoir  
(Make-up Pond C), Water Pipeline, Railroad Corridor, Transmission Line,  
SC 329 Realignment, Railroad Culvert, Water Pipeline Additions, Spoils Areas,  
and Road Widening

Cherokee County,  
South Carolina

Final Report

June 2010

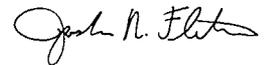
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED  
LONDON CREEK RESERVOIR (MAKE-UP POND C), WATER  
PIPELINE, RAILROAD CORRIDOR, TRANSMISSION LINE, SC  
329 REALIGNMENT, RAILROAD CULVERT, WATER PIPELINE  
ADDITIONS, SPOILS AREAS, AND ROAD WIDENINGS  
CHEROKEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINAL REPORT

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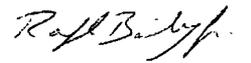


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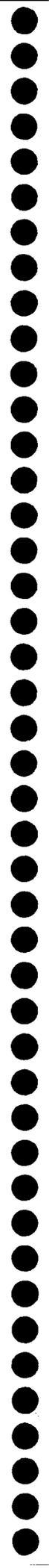


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June 2010

Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta • Austin • Charleston • Elizabethtown • Pensacola • Savannah



## ABSTRACT

---

In January, February, April, May, November, and December 2009 and February 2010, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C), water pipeline, railroad corridor, transmission line, SC 329 realignment, railroad culvert, water pipeline additions, spoils areas, and road widenings (White Road and Rolling Mill Road) project in Cherokee County, South Carolina. These investigations included background research, archaeological survey, and architectural survey. The work was conducted to determine if the undertaking will affect historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]).

Investigators identified 11 archaeological sites (38CK142, 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK146, 38CK147, 38CK148, 38CK152, 38CK153, 38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184) and eight isolated finds (Isolates 1-8) during the cultural resources survey. We recommend sites 38CK142, 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK146, 38CK147, 38CK148, 38CK152, 38CK153, 38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184 and Isolates 1-8 not eligible for the NRHP. No further management consideration of sites 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK146, 38CK147, 38CK148, 38CK152, 38CK153, 38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184 and the isolated finds is warranted.

We recommend site 38CK142 (Service Family Cemetery) not eligible for the NRHP. Cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). Current plans call for a borrow pit and subsequent inundation. Title 49, Chapter 9, Section 10 requires notification of the public by property owners regarding land containing a cemetery or burial ground before creating artificial lakes, ponds, or reservoirs on the cemetery or burial grounds. We recommend relocation of the cemetery in consultation with descendants and following state cemetery laws. Prior to inundation of the area, Duke Energy, Carolinas, LLC, will seek input from the public and then petition the Cherokee County Council for a resolution approving relocation of the cemetery to a predetermined location.

The architectural historian identified 71 resources in the survey universe. Of the 71 recorded historic architectural resources, the historian identified one area, the former Cherokee Falls Mill and parts of the surrounding mill village, that contains 43 resources and has the potential to be a historic district. While the mill area is not formally determined a historic district, Brockington staff treated the Cherokee Falls Mill and mill village as a historic resource during assessment of effect. The area is located across the Broad River and not on land that will be acquired by this project; therefore, the area will not be affected by the proposed undertaking. Upon review of the draft report, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) determined that the mill village is not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Appendix E). The remaining 28 resources in the survey universe are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C., conducted a deep-testing program to determine the potential for buried soils and cultural deposits within terraces along London Creek between Cherokee Lake and the proposed dam for the London Creek reservoir. Additional work was completed at the stream culverts under the embankment for the railroad grade. Thirty-nine backhoe trenches were excavated and a soil profile was described for each trench. Investigators recorded no evidence of buried Pre-Contact cultural deposits in any of the trenches. According to Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C., the lack of evidence for occupation of the terraces along London Creek is likely due to a combination of factors including the rugged terrain, frequent flooding, and periods of very low flow. Based on the results of the 39 trenches, Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C., recommends no further deep-testing work for this project.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

---

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The William S. Lee III Nuclear Station (hereinafter referred to as the Lee Nuclear Station or WLS) site consists of approximately 2,000 acres east of Gaffney in Cherokee County, South Carolina. The tract is bordered to the east by the Broad River and to the south by McKowns Mountain Road. Duke Energy, Carolinas, LLC (Duke Energy) proposes to construct a nuclear power plant on approximately 750 acres of the property.

To date, Duke Energy has completed cultural resources surveys of (1) the primary construction area for the WLS in Cherokee County (Agha et al. 2007a), (2) the location of the permanent meteorological tower (MET Tower 3) (Agha et al. 2007b), (3) the railroad corridor that will serve the facility (Agha and Bailey 2007), and (4) the proposed wastewater line, on-site 44 kV transmission lines, construction spoils area, and construction rebar laydown area (Fletcher et al. 2009a) and the proposed 230 kV and 525 kV transmission rights-of-way (Southerlin et al. 2009). Plans for the facility have progressed, and future operation of WLS will require an additional reservoir and associated water pipeline that are outside the former, previously disturbed Cherokee Nuclear Station construction area and Area(s) of Potential Effect (APEs) of the previous investigations. The project also includes a railroad corridor, previously investigated by Agha and Bailey (2007) (Appendix C).

Future operation of the WLS in Cherokee County may require more water reserves than are currently available in the on-site reservoirs. In order to meet those needs, Duke Energy has proposed a new reservoir along London Creek. This proposed undertaking is known as Make-up Pond C or the London Creek Reservoir. Duke Energy has initiated efforts to acquire several tracts of land along London Creek, located just north of the WLS site. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) require preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement as part of permitting for the project.

Because Duke Energy had to acquire numerous tracts of land that are within the APE and given time constraints of the project imposed by the NRC licensing

process, the cultural resources evaluation was completed in two phases. An earlier interim report (Phase I) (Fletcher et al. 2009b) detailed the cultural resources survey of all of the land that Duke Energy had access to at the time of our survey investigations. The Phase I survey included the majority of the land within the proposed reservoir and water pipeline.

This second cultural resources survey and report (Phase II) is now presented since Duke Energy has acquired the remainder of the land required. This Phase II survey includes the remainder of the land within the proposed reservoir and a proposed transmission line, as well as the results of geomorphology investigations of the floodplain and terraces along London Creek. Additionally, Duke Energy has proposed the partial realignment of SC 329 (where it will cross the reservoir), reconstruction of the culvert beneath a railroad bed that crosses London Creek, addition of land at the eastern end of a previously surveyed water pipeline, the creation of spoils areas with associated support areas (parking, offices, laydown areas, etc.), and the widening of portions of White Road and Rolling Mill Road. These proposed constructions are outside the former, previously disturbed Cherokee Nuclear Station construction area and APEs of the previous investigations. These areas are included in the Phase II survey as well.

The cultural resources survey of these additional areas was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and in partial compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) as required for the USACE Section 404 wetlands permit and the Construction and Operation License (COL) to be issued by the NRC. The work was conducted to determine if the undertaking will affect historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]). Compliance will be administered by the regulatory programs of the NRC. Figure 1.1 presents the locations of the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C), water pipeline, railroad corridor, transmission line, SC 329

realignment, railroad culvert, water pipeline additions, spoils areas, and road widenings project on the USGS *Blacksburg South* quadrangle.

## 1.2 DEFINING THE APE

The archaeological APE of the proposed reservoir consists of land from the 650-foot elevation line down to London Creek, as well as a 300-foot-wide buffer outside the 650-foot elevation line. The reservoir archaeological APE contains approximately 1,080 acres. The architectural APE is one mile around the proposed reservoir. The one-mile architectural APE is sufficient to inventory any architectural resources that would be visually affected by the reservoir. The railroad corridor was previously investigated by Agha and Bailey (2007) (Appendix C) and will require no new/additional archaeological or architectural APE. The project also includes a proposed 2.1-mile-long subsurface water pipeline with a 100- to 150-foot-wide easement that will connect the reservoir with Pond B, a reservoir located to the southeast. The archaeological APE of the proposed water pipeline is limited to the 100- to 150-foot-wide easement. The water pipeline will be underground and will have no noise and aesthetic/visual effects on aboveground historic properties; therefore, there is no architectural APE for the water pipeline.

The project includes the installation of a transmission line that stretches approximately 1.1 miles north and 0.75 miles south of the London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C) APE. The archaeological APE of the transmission line corridor to the north of Make-up Pond C is 200 feet wide. The archaeological APE of the transmission line corridor to the south of Make-up Pond C is 100 feet wide. The architectural APE is 300 feet to each side of the transmission line corridor; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b).

The project also includes a partial realignment of SC 329. The majority of the realignment is within the 300-foot buffer of the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C) and has been investigated by Fletcher et al. (2009b). Portions of the proposed realignment outside the previously investigated areas (areas within the 300-foot pond buffer) total approximately 3,000

linear feet. The archaeological APE of the realignment of SC 329 is approximately 150 feet wide along the areas of proposed new alignment. The architectural APE is 300 feet to each side of the realignment; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b).

Reconstruction of the culvert beneath a railroad bed that crosses London Creek will occur in the floodplain and did not require shovel testing by Brockington and Associates, Inc. However, deep testing (geomorphology) was necessary in the areas to be impacted. These investigations were conducted by Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C. Results of the geomorphology investigations are presented in Appendix B.

The project also includes the addition of land at the eastern end of a previously surveyed proposed water pipeline (Fletcher et al. 2009b). Added land at the western end of the proposed pipeline has been surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b). The archaeological APE of the area at the eastern end of the proposed pipeline is estimated to be approximately five acres. The architectural APE is 300 feet around this area at the eastern end of the proposed pipeline; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed (Agha 2007; Agha and Bailey 2007).

The project also includes several proposed spoils areas, some with associated support areas (parking, offices, laydown areas, etc.). The archaeological APE of the spoils areas to the north of London Creek is approximately 105 acres. The archaeological APE of the spoils areas to the south of London Creek is approximately 99 acres. The architectural APE is 300 feet around each spoils area; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b).

The project also includes the proposed widening of portions of White Road and Rolling Mill Road. The majority of the proposed widening of White Road is either within the 300-foot buffer of the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C) (previously investigated by Fletcher et al. (2009b) or within the proposed footprints of spoils areas. The entire area along Rolling Mill Road was previously surveyed during our investigations of the proposed water pipeline. The archaeological APE of each of the roads is approximately 50 feet wide. The architectural

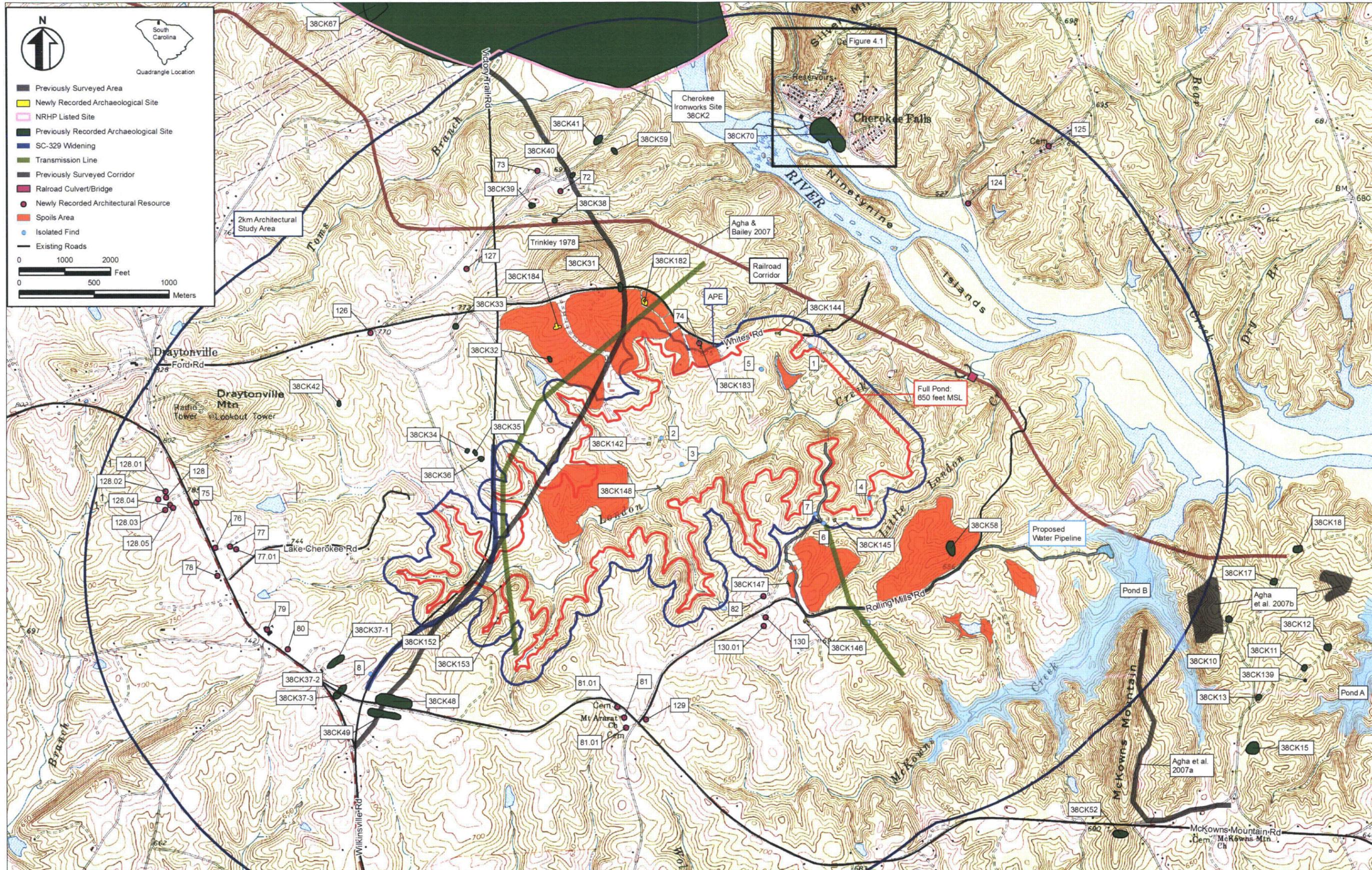


Figure 1.1 Locations of the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C), water pipeline, railroad corridor, transmission line, SC 329 realignment, railroad culvert, water pipeline additions, spoils areas, and road widenings (USGS 1971 Blacksburg South, SC quadrangle).

APE is 300 feet to each side the roads; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b). The APEs are shown in Figure 1.1.

### 1.3 SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

In November 2007, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed railroad corridor that will serve the WLS (Agha and Bailey 2007). The proposed corridor for the railroad line is 7 miles long and approximately 50 feet wide, extending from the northwestern portion of the plant site west to Gaffney. This corridor is the APE. Investigators also considered possible visual or audible effects to known historic properties near the corridor. The proposed railroad line lies almost entirely within the existing rail bed and right-of-way acquired and constructed in the 1970s for the former Cherokee project, with the exception of a small section of proposed realignment. The report of the 2007 cultural resources survey of the proposed railroad corridor is attached as Appendix C.

In January, February, April, May, November, and December 2009 and February 2010, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C), water pipeline, railroad corridor, transmission line, SC 329 realignment, railroad culvert, water pipeline additions, spoils areas, and road widenings project. The cultural resources survey included background research, archaeological survey, and architectural survey. Investigators identified 11 archaeological sites (38CK142, 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK146, 38CK147, 38CK148, 38CK152, 38CK153, 38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184) and eight isolated finds (Isolates 1–8) during the cultural resources survey. We recommend sites 38CK142, 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK146, 38CK147, 38CK148, 38CK152, 38CK153, 38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184 and Isolates 1–8 not eligible for the NRHP. No further management consideration of sites 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK146, 38CK147, 38CK148, 38CK152, 38CK153, 38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184 and the isolated finds is warranted.

We recommend site 38CK142 (Service Family Cemetery) not eligible for the NRHP. Cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). Current plans call for a borrow pit and subsequent inundation. Title 49, Chapter 9, Section 10 requires notification of the public by property owners regarding land containing a cemetery or burial ground before creating artificial lakes, ponds, or reservoirs on the cemetery or burial grounds. We recommend relocation of the cemetery in consultation with descendants and following state cemetery laws. Prior to inundation of the area, Duke Energy will seek input from the public and then petition the Cherokee County Council for a resolution approving relocation of the cemetery to a predetermined location.

The architectural historian identified 71 resources in the survey universe. Of the 71 recorded historic architectural resources, the historian identified one area, the former Cherokee Falls Mill and parts of the surrounding mill village, that contains 43 resources and has the potential to be a historic district. While the mill area is not formally determined a historic district, Brockington staff treated the Cherokee Falls Mill and mill village as a historic resource during assessment of effect. The area is located across the Broad River and upstream from the proposed reservoir and will not be affected by the proposed undertaking. Upon review of the draft report, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) determined that the mill village is not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Appendix E). The remaining 28 resources in the survey universe consist primarily of early- to middle-twentieth-century houses and are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Architectural survey forms are attached as Appendix D.

Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C., conducted a deep-testing program to determine the potential for buried soils and cultural deposits within terraces along London Creek between Cherokee Lake and the proposed dam for the London Creek reservoir. Additional work was completed at the stream culverts under the embankment for the railroad grade. Thirty-nine backhoe trenches were excavated and a soil profile was described for each trench. Investigators recorded no evidence of buried Pre-Contact cultural deposits in any of the

trenches. According to Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C., the lack of evidence for occupation of the terraces along London Creek is likely due to a combination of factors including the rugged terrain, frequent flooding, and periods of very low flow. Based on the results of the 39 trenches, Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C., recommends no further deep-testing work for this project. Results of the geomorphology investigations are presented in Appendix B.

#### 1.4 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

The following survey methods were submitted by Duke Energy and Brockington and Associates, Inc., to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as formal Study Plans on March 26, 2009, and July 9, 2009. The SHPO approved the Study Plans on April 21, 2009, and July 22, 2009 (Appendix E). As part of ongoing consultation, a letter was sent to the Native American Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is the federally recognized tribe that has a historical, cultural, and traditional interest in the lands of Cherokee and York counties. Tyler Howe (THPO for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians) verbally agreed with the proposed March 26, 2009, scope of work in a telephone conversation with Ted Bowling (Duke Energy) on April 29, 2009.

The objective of the cultural resources investigations was to assess the potential for development of the proposed project to affect potential cultural resources within the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C), water pipeline, railroad corridor, transmission line, SC 329 realignment, railroad culvert, water pipeline additions, spoils areas, and road widenings project. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include background research, field investigations, laboratory analysis, and the assessment of the NRHP eligibility of identified resources. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

##### 1.4.1 Background Research

The project historian consulted maps and plats in the study area at the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston and the South Carolina Department of

Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia. The project historian consulted other primary records in the Charleston, Union, and Cherokee County register of deeds and probate offices. He consulted other primary and secondary literature in the South Carolina Rooms of the Union and Charleston County public libraries and at the Cherokee County Historical and Preservation Society. He interviewed Mary Pat Tyndall, a Service family descendant familiar with the family's history in Cherokee County. Finally, he consulted Ferguson and Cowan (1986), Kovacic and Winberry (1989), Mabry (1981), and Moss (1972), among other works on the history of Cherokee County.

Though complete land records since 1800 for Union County and later Cherokee County are available, many deeds and plats were not recorded by the owners. Additionally, descriptions given in the deeds are often inconsistent with the tracts, making research difficult. Surveys were primitive, as surveyors were usually local landowners, not professionally trained surveyors. Additionally, in lightly populated areas such as the northeast corner of Cherokee County, where neighbors were well acquainted with boundary lines and often related to the adjacent property owners, cost and distance often restricted long trips to the courthouse in Union to record deeds. Despite these difficulties, using genealogy records in conjunction with records in the courthouses, we were able to reconstruct most of the chain of title for the project APE from about the 1830s.

We also reviewed previous cultural resources investigations on file at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), including Cowan and Ferguson's (1997) study of early ironworks of northwest South Carolina, Cable and Michie's (1977) reconnaissance of the Gaffney Bypass, Trinkley's (1978) reconnaissance of the southern end of a Duke Energy access road, and others. The locations of cultural resources identified during previous cultural resources investigations near the project APE were examined to determine if similar settings are present in the project area. The kinds of cultural resources discovered during previous investigations also were noted to provide information concerning the kinds of resources that could be expected in the project tract. Previous cultural resources investigations and recorded

cultural resources within and near the project area are discussed at the conclusion of Chapter 2. The purposes of the archival research were to identify potential Pre- or Post-Contact archaeological sites and buildings and to develop a historical context that would assist in evaluating cultural resources.

#### 1.4.2 Field Investigations

**Archaeological Survey.** Intensive survey entailed the systematic examination of the project APE following *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al. 2005). The survey strategies were approved by the SHPO staff archaeologist on April 21, 2009, and July 22, 2009 (Appendix E). Methods employed for the archaeological survey are described below.

The limits of the archaeological APE of the proposed reservoir, the proposed route of the water pipeline, transmission line, SC 329 realignment, railroad culvert, water pipeline additions, spoils areas, and road widenings were downloaded prior to the field investigations and established by field investigators using a Trimble Pro XR with submeter accuracy. The railroad corridor was previously investigated by Agha and Bailey (2007) (Appendix C) and requires no additional archaeological survey. Investigators systematically inspected the proposed reservoir, added acreage at the eastern end of the previously surveyed proposed pipeline, and the proposed spoils areas by the pedestrian traverse of transects placed at 30-meter intervals across potentially habitable landforms (areas that are not steep slopes [e.g., ridges and knolls]). Because of the highly irregular shape of the archaeological APE, supplemental transects/shovel tests at reduced intervals were necessary in areas to ensure complete coverage of all potentially habitable landforms.

Along the proposed route of the pipeline, investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along two to four transects spaced 30 meters apart, each parallel to the proposed route. The extra transect/shovel-test coverage along the pipeline allows for possible design/placement changes.

Within the portion of the transmission line corridor to the north of Make-up Pond C, investigators

excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along two transects spaced 30 meters apart, each parallel to the centerline of the corridor. This survey strategy provides a 200-foot-wide area of coverage. Within the portion of the transmission line corridor to the south of proposed Make-up Pond C, investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along one transect down the centerline of the corridor. This survey strategy provides a 100-foot-wide area of coverage.

Along the proposed route of the SC 329 realignment, investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along two transects, each placed approximately 50 feet outside the existing road right-of-way parallel to the existing route, providing a more than 200-foot-wide area of coverage. The extra transect/shovel-test coverage along the SC 329 realignment will allow for possible design/placement changes.

The project also includes the proposed widening of portions of White Road and Rolling Mill Road. The majority of the proposed widening of White Road is either within the 300-foot buffer of the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C) (previously investigated by Fletcher et al. 2009b) or within the proposed footprints of spoils areas. To the south of White Road (located to the north of the proposed London Creek reservoir), investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along one transect placed approximately 50 feet outside the existing road right-of-way parallel to the existing route. The entire area along Rolling Mill Road was previously surveyed during our investigations of the proposed water pipeline.

Reconstruction of the culvert beneath a railroad bed that crosses London Creek will occur in the floodplain and did not require shovel testing by Brockington and Associates, Inc. However, deep testing (geomorphology) was necessary in the areas to be impacted. These investigations were conducted by Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C. (Appendix B). Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C., also conducted the geomorphology investigations of the floodplain and terraces along London Creek within the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C). The geomorphology study included the excavation of backhoe trenches in select locations along fluvial landforms. These were stepped-back trenches to record stratigraphic units in alluvial deposits of different

depositional settings. Trench profiles were described and interpreted to determine the depositional processes and sedimentary environment at each location. These descriptions include pedogenic horizons and visual sedimentology. Data collected from the trenches was used to identify the base of deposits likely to contain artifacts, evaluate the potential for buried archaeology sites, and interpret the Holocene stratigraphy. The Holocene stratigraphy and soil development was used in this phase of the project to interpret geomorphic history and estimate age of the alluvial deposits.

Investigators excavated shovel tests measuring approximately 30 centimeters in diameter at 15- and 30-meter intervals along each transect. Investigators excavated all shovel tests into sterile subsoil. Often, compact clay subsoil was present at the ground surface.

Shovel tests were not excavated on steep slopes (areas with slopes greater than 15 percent). Large portions of the APE, especially the areas to the south of London Creek, were not shovel tested because of excessively steep topography. Prior to our field investigations, percent slope was derived using 1/3 arc-second National Elevation Data (NED) downloaded from the National Map Seamless Server at <http://seamless.usgs.gov>. The 1/3 arc-second NEDs are raster-based elevation models that are accurate to 10 meters. ArcView 9.3 and the Spatial Analyst extension were used to derive percent slope. Figure 1.2 presents the locations of shovel-tested areas based on slope. Investigators visually inspected the ground surface where possible. The steep slopes were investigated by pedestrian traverse for rock shelters and petroglyphs occurring on rock outcrops. The creeks and creek beds were inspected for defunct liquor stills. Investigators generally did not excavate shovel tests in areas of wetlands or floodplains, except in the areas of sites 38CK152 and 38CK153.

Fill from each shovel test was screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth. Information relating to each shovel test was recorded in field notebooks. This information includes the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test.

An archaeological site is a locale yielding three or more Pre- or Post-Contact artifacts within a 30-meter radius. Locales that produce fewer than three contemporaneous

artifacts are identified as isolated finds (COSCAPA et al. 2005). Also, obviously redeposited artifacts (even if greater than three in number) are typically defined as an isolated find rather than a site unless there is a compelling reason for doing otherwise. Investigators identified 11 archaeological sites (38CK142, 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK146, 38CK147, 38CK148, 38CK152, 38CK153, 38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184) and eight isolated finds (Isolates 1–8) during the cultural resources survey. Archaeologists defined the boundaries of the sites by excavating additional shovel tests at reduced (5.25-, 7.5-, and 15-meter) intervals around the positive tests until two consecutive shovel tests failed to produce artifacts. The locations of all sites and isolated finds were recorded with a Trimble Pro XR. The GPS receiver was calibrated to the 1927 North American Datum to coordinate with the appropriate USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The UTM coordinates obtained from the GPS readings were entered in the ArcView8 software program. These coordinates were plotted on the digital USGS quadrangle for the project.

**Architectural Survey.** As defined in the Study Plan approved by the SHPO staff archaeologist on April 21, 2009 (Appendix E), the architectural APE is one mile around the proposed reservoir. The one-mile architectural APE is sufficient to inventory any architectural resources that would be visually affected by the reservoir. Ultimately, the architectural historian surveyed an area encompassing approximately 1.25 miles around the proposed reservoir, slightly larger than the approved architectural APE in the Study Plan. This larger area was studied in order to ensure that all of the resources in several clusters on the border were inventoried to provide a better context for their assessment.

The project also includes a proposed 2.1-mile-long subsurface water pipeline with a 100-foot-wide easement that will connect the reservoir with Pond B. The water pipeline will be underground and will have no noise and aesthetic/visual effects on aboveground historic properties; therefore, there is no architectural APE for the water pipeline and no additional architectural survey was conducted in this area.

The railroad corridor was previously investigated by Agha and Bailey (2007) (Appendix C) and requires no

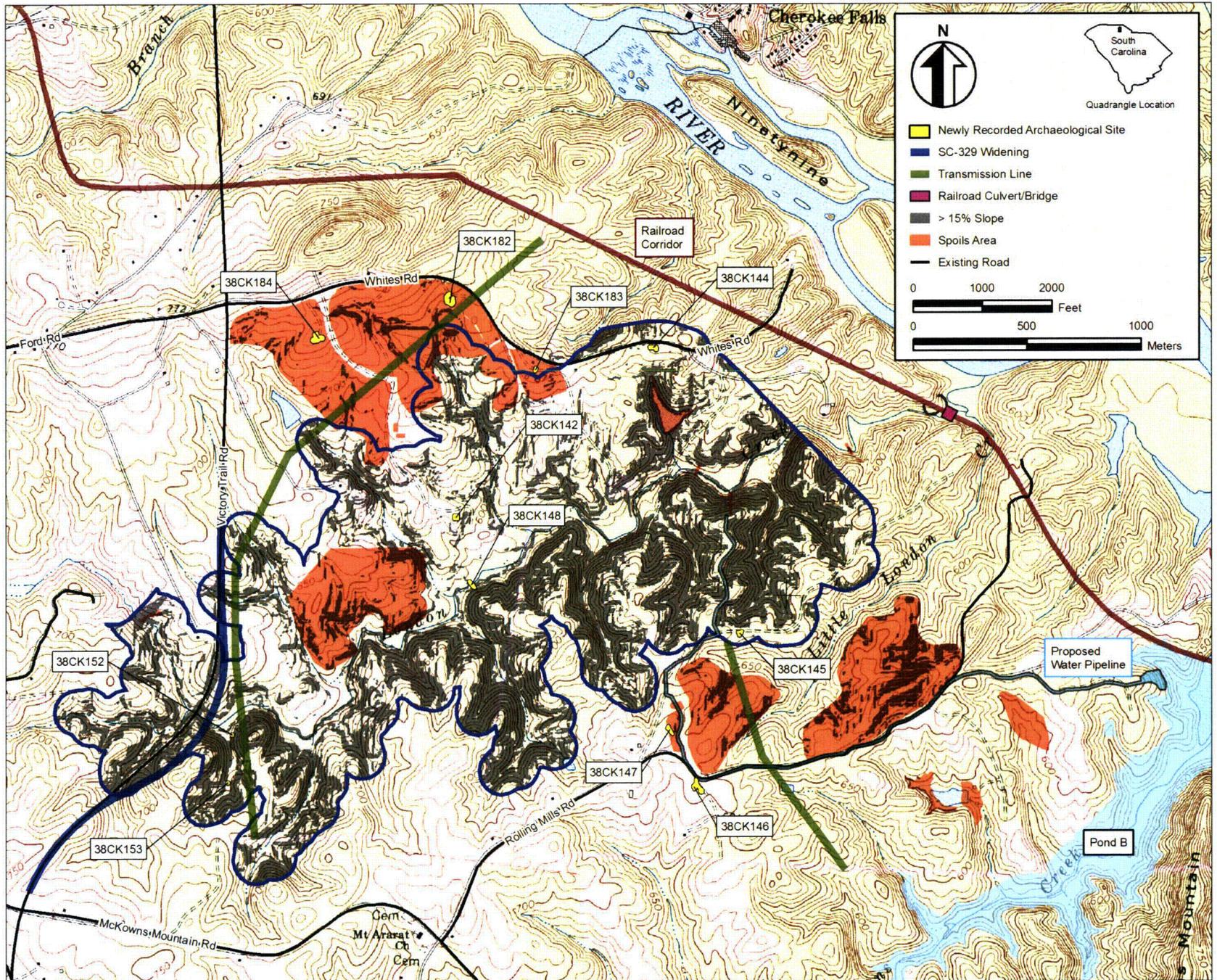


Figure 1.2 The locations of shovel-tested areas based on slope.

new/additional architectural APE.

The project includes the installation of a transmission line that stretches approximately 1.1 miles north and 0.75 miles south of the London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C) APE. The architectural APE is 300 feet to each side of the transmission line corridor; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b).

The project also includes a partial realignment of SC 329. The architectural APE is 300 feet to each side of the realignment; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b).

The project also includes the addition of land at the eastern end of a previously surveyed proposed water pipeline (Fletcher et al. 2009b). The architectural APE is 300 feet around this area at the eastern end of the proposed pipeline; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed (Agha 2007; Agha and Bailey 2007).

The project also includes several proposed spoils areas, some with associated support areas (parking, offices, laydown areas, etc.). The architectural APE is 300 feet around each spoils area; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b).

The project also includes the proposed widening of portions of White Road and Rolling Mill Road. The majority of the proposed widening of White Road is either within the 300-foot buffer of the proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C) (previously investigated by Fletcher et al. 2009b) or within the proposed footprints of spoils areas. The architectural APE is 300 feet to each side the roads; this architectural APE has been previously surveyed by Fletcher et al. (2009b).

#### 1.4.3 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington and Associates, Inc.'s Mount Pleasant laboratory facility, where they were cleaned according to their material composition and fragility, sorted, and inventoried. Most artifacts were washed in warm water with a soft-bristled toothbrush. Artifacts that are fragile, have sooting, or are to be used for chemical analyses were not washed but left to air-dry and, if needed, lightly brushed. Each separate archaeological context from within each site (surface collection, shovel test, test unit, scrape) was

assigned a specific provenience number. The artifacts from each provenience were separated by artifact type, using published artifact type descriptions from sources pertinent to the project area. Artifact types were assigned a separate catalog number and analyzed, and quantity and weight were recorded. Certain artifacts tend to decompose over time, resulting in the recovery of fragments whose counts exaggerate the original amount present; in this case, artifact weight is a more reliable tool for reconstructing past artifact density. Artifacts that are weighed but not counted include biological (wood, charcoal), floral, and faunal artifacts that have not been modified into a tool (e.g., bone comb or handle); building materials (brick, mortar, tabby, slate, building stone); fire-cracked rock; and cultural rocks. All artifact analysis information was entered into a coded database (Microsoft Access 2000).

Pre-Contact artifacts were categorized into typological classifications determined by their technological and stylistic attributes. Lithics were categorized by raw material and stage of production. Identified categories of lithic flakes include the stage of production (primary, secondary, tertiary, or thinning), portion (whether whole or flake fragments), and cores (Odell 2003).

Post-Contact artifact analysis was primarily based on observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified with the use of published analytical sources commonly used for the specific region. Post-Contact artifacts were identified by material (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), type (e.g., creamware), color, decoration (e.g., transfer-printed, slipped, etched, embossed), form (e.g., bowl, mug), method of manufacture (e.g., molded, wrought), production date range, and intended function (e.g., tableware, personal, clothing). The primary sources used were Noël Hume (1969) and the Charleston Museum's type collection. Additional Post-Contact ceramic sources used to identify stoneware varieties and glazes included Baldwin (1993) and Greer (1999).

All artifacts were bagged in 4-millimeter-thick archivally stable polyethylene bags. Artifact types were bagged separately within each provenience and labeled using acid-free paper labels. Provenience bags were labeled with the site number, provenience number, and

provenience information. Proveniences were separated by site and placed into appropriately labeled acid-free boxes. Artifacts are temporarily stored at the Mount Pleasant office of Brockington and Associates, Inc., until they are ready for final curation. Upon the completion and acceptance of the final report, the artifacts and all associated materials (artifact catalog, field notes, photographic materials, and maps) will be transferred to SCIAA for curation.

#### 1.4.4 Assessing NRHP Eligibility

All cultural resources encountered were assessed as to their significance based on the criteria of the NRHP. As per 36 CFR 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP that:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historical context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. A lack of Native American archaeological sites within a project area would preclude the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact use of a region.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early-nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that

convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is associated with a specific significant historical context, one must determine which physical features of the resource reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the antebellum agriculture example given above, a variety of resources may reflect this context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the principal landowners who were responsible for implementing the agricultural practices that drove the economy of the South Carolina area during the antebellum period. The slave settlements housed the workers who conducted the vast majority of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for

the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

## 2.0 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

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The cultural history of North America is generally divided into three eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era includes primarily the native groups and cultures that were present for at least 10,000 to 12,000 years prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Contact era is the time of exploration and initial European settlement on the continent. The Post-Contact era is the time after the establishment of European settlements, when Native American populations were in rapid decline. Within these eras, finer temporal and cultural subdivisions are defined to permit discussions of particular events and the lifeways of the peoples who inhabited North America at that time.

### 2.1 THE PRE-CONTACT ERA

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era generally is divided into four principal stages: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these periods, with approximate temporal limits also in place. A brief description of each stage follows. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these periods in South Carolina.

#### 2.1.1 *The Paleoindian Stage*

The Paleoindian stage is a time in which small, highly mobile bands made their living through the hunting of now-extinct megafauna (Griffin 1967). Since the distinctive tool kit of the stage (fluted projectile points and a well-developed blade technology) is found in association with the remains of megafauna more commonly in the West and only occasionally in the East (Webb et al. 1984), current interpretations suggest that a more generalized subsistence program was in effect. Ward (1983:64-65) argues:

The seasonal round of resource utilization within a tightly scheduled procurement system cannot be substantiated and neither can the exploitation of late Pleistocene megafauna.

Although it is difficult to tell what was hunted by the shape of the projectile point, the general typological continuity between the Hardaway, Palmer, and Kirk horizons appears to suggest less specialized activity than the exploitation of megafauna.

The material culture of the Paleoindian stage is dominated by fluted or semi-fluted projectile points, most commonly produced on high-quality cryptocrystalline material. Although fluted points are found in surface contexts across the South Carolina Piedmont, the Paleoindian (i.e., Clovis) stage is relatively poorly represented (Goodyear and Hanson 1989).

Artifacts and sites of the Transitional period (10000–7500 BC) are much more common in the region. It should be noted that there is disagreement regarding the placement of the Hardaway and Palmer phases, with the Palmer phase sometimes placed in the Paleoindian stage (e.g., Claggett and Cable 1982; Purrington 1983; Ward 1983). This report follows the interpretations of Ward (1983).

The Hardaway complex includes semi-fluted/side-notched projectile points and a wide variety of formal scrapers (Coe 1964). It is best known from the Hardaway (type) site in Stanly County, North Carolina (Coe 1964), but other excavations also have yielded Hardaway and Hardaway-Dalton material (e.g., Claggett and Cable 1982). The following Palmer phase retains many of the same formal tool types, while the Palmer projectile point is a side-notched variety generally lacking basal thinning or fluting (Coe 1964).

In terms of settlement, there appears to be a dramatic increase in site frequency from Clovis to Hardaway. Hardaway and Palmer sites are present in a wide variety of environmental zones. If O'Steen's (1983) model of Transitional-period settlement in the Georgia Piedmont can be applied to the South Carolina Piedmont, the major sites are expected near large rivers, particularly around areas of shoals or narrows.

### 2.1.2 *The Archaic Stage*

The Archaic stage represents the adaptation of southeastern Native Americans to Holocene environments. By 8000 BC, the forests had changed from sub-boreal types common during the Paleoindian stage to more modern types. The Archaic stage is divided into three temporal periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Distinctive projectile point types serve as markers for each of these periods. Hunting and gathering was the predominant subsistence mode throughout the Archaic stage, although incipient use of cultigens probably occurred by the Late Archaic.

**Early Archaic (8000–6000 BC).** The Early Archaic was a time of response to the end of the glacial climate and the extinction of numerous large animals. Material culture of this period includes Kirk (Coe 1964) and possibly bifurcate base projectile points (Oliver 1985; Ward 1983). During the Kirk phase, there appears to have been an emphasis on white-tail deer and nuts (Ward 1983), and a collector strategy is suggested by regional researchers (Anderson and Hanson 1985; Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Chapman 1975; Claggett and Cable 1982; O’Steen 1983).

**Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BC).** This period is divided into the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford phases, as defined by Coe (1964). Oliver (1985) views the Stanly projectile point type as technologically transitional between the earlier Kirk points and the Savannah River points of the Late Archaic. The Morrow Mountain and Guilford technologies are seen as possibly intrusive developments (Oliver 1985). Regardless of origin and relationships, all the traditions of the Middle Archaic are marked by a high site frequency and a dramatic increase in the use of locally available lithic resources (Blanton 1983; Claggett and Cable 1982). Ward (1983) observes that an increase in population occurred from the Early to Late Archaic period, and more and more diverse and specialized ecological niches were exploited as adaptive efficiency increased through time. This “forest efficiency” (Caldwell 1958) is thought to have been enhanced by scheduling resource procurement in a tightly structured seasonal round.

**Late Archaic (3000–1500 BC).** The Late Archaic witnessed still-increasing localization and specialization, augmented by incipient horticulture (Ward 1983). The most prevalent diagnostic tool of the Late Archaic is the broad, square-stemmed Savannah River projectile point (Coe 1964; Oliver 1985). Mack projectile points, with broad blades and contracting stems, also are diagnostic of the Late Archaic period in the study region (Goodyear et al. 1990; Parler and Beth 1984).

Pottery was an important innovation during the Late Archaic. First developed in the Coastal Plain as a fiber-tempered form for direct-heat cooking, pottery later spread to the Piedmont. Thom’s Creek sand-tempered wares are the first examples of pottery seen in the Piedmont (Sassaman et al. 1990).

While the Coastal Zone saw a dramatic increase in site size and complexity in the Late Archaic, the Piedmont witnessed a basic continuation of Middle Archaic adaptations. The Late Archaic did begin to see a breakdown in the localization patterns of the Middle Archaic, as both subsistence (including lithic resources) and nonsubsistence (including bannerstones) resources were traded interregionally.

### 2.1.3 *The Woodland Stage*

The Woodland stage in the Piedmont is marked by the widespread use of pottery and the use of smaller triangular projectile points, assumed to indicate the presence of the bow and arrow. The change in material culture represents a change in subsistence strategies and approaches to hunting and gathering. The Woodland is divided into three temporal periods (Early, Middle, and Late), marked by distinctive pottery types.

**Early Woodland (1500–200 BC).** The Early Woodland sequence defined by Coe (1964) has been only minimally revised in the past 39 years and is represented by the Yadkin complex. The early Yadkin complex is characterized by fabric-impressed or cord-marked pottery, decorative modes of apparently northern origin. Later, check stamping (a southern tradition) was added to the decorative modes (Caldwell 1958). Use of Thom’s Creek pottery continued during the Early Woodland period (Sassaman et al. 1990). While horticulture was probably practiced during this period, apparently it was

not emphasized. The Early Woodland is interpreted as a time of increased cultural dynamics as populations and ideas moved and spread through the greater Southeast (Trinkley 1990).

**Middle Woodland (200 BC–AD 500).** During the Middle Woodland period in the upper Piedmont of South Carolina, the Connestee ceramic series is prevalent. Connestee pottery includes brushed, cord-marked, simple-stamped, check-stamped, plain, and fabric-impressed decorations and is produced on a fine- to medium-sand-tempered body (Keel 1976). Sites apparently became larger, and dense middens, refuse/storage pits, permanent structures, and shellfish debris became more common. Villages of this period seem to be focused on major river floodplains, but the importance of maize horticulture is uncertain. Ward (1983:73) reports:

To summarize, maize agriculture was not important during the Early and Middle Woodland periods in the North Carolina Piedmont. In fact, corn does not appear to have had much importance before A.D. 1000 (Coe 1964:51). Although people were growing corn by Late Woodland times, they were still relying heavily on hunting and gathering.

**Late Woodland (AD 500–900).** Few cultural changes occurred in the South Carolina Piedmont during the Late Woodland period; people continued to use subsistence strategies similar to those used during the Middle Woodland (Trinkley 1990:22). Although maize agriculture became extremely important in surrounding contemporary Mississippian societies, corn never gained that level of significance in the South Carolina Piedmont during the Late Woodland period (Anderson 1989). Use of Connestee pottery continued during the Late Woodland period (Keel 1976).

#### 2.1.4 *The Mississippian Stage*

During the Mississippian stage, a number of changes occurred within the region, including a more hierarchical form of social organization, increasing reliance on agriculture, and the establishment of

population centers (villages/towns) with temple mounds (Ferguson 1971, 1975). A number of Mississippian mounds are present on the South Carolina Piedmont. These mound centers are always found on major river drainages, in locations suitable for agriculture (Anderson 1989:114). Agricultural products, especially corn, beans, and squash, are thought to form the economic basis of Mississippian society, although Ferguson (1971) indicates that wild-food procurement probably remained significant. By the end of the Mississippian stage, the Wateree-Catawba River area had become one of the major centers of the Mississippian society, dominated by a large chiefdom from the capital town of Cofitachequi, near the modern town of Camden (Anderson 1989; DePratter and Green 1990).

McDowell and Pisgah ceramic types are found throughout the upper Piedmont during the Mississippian stage (Keel 1976; Moore 2002). The McDowell series is tempered with medium sand, and decorations include burnishing and complicated stamping (Moore 2002). Pisgah ceramics are tempered with fine to medium sand or crushed quartz, and high mica content has been noted in Pisgah sherds. Decorations on Pisgah ceramics include complicated stamping and check stamping; plain Pisgah ceramics also are known (Keel 1976).

## 2.2 THE CONTACT AND POST-CONTACT ERAS

### 2.2.1 *Early European Explorations*

Hernando de Soto and his expedition explored the interior of the Southeast between 1540 and 1542 and visited the province of Cofitachequi (DePratter 1989; Hudson et al. 1984). Scholars have disagreed in the past on the exact location of this province, but it is now generally placed along the Wateree-Catawba River drainage, centered on the Mulberry site (38KE12) near Camden (DePratter 1989). Indian groups of the area were also contacted by the Juan Pardo expeditions during 1566 and 1567 (DePratter et al. 1983).

The borders of the Cherokee and the Catawba were located within the project region. The area around the Broad River was the eastern boundary of the Cherokees and the western boundary of the Catawbans. These two

groups were warring against one another, and this area was a buffer zone. Few Native Americans were living in the area during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Turner and Holt 2004).

Prior to the mid-eighteenth century, the region around Cherokee County was lightly settled by small farmers. The major European presence was related to the deerskin trade with Cherokee groups. The Cherokees would receive coarse woolen cloths, hardware, glass beads, hatchets, hoes, and knives in exchange for furs and skins (Petty 1943:29). The English and Cherokees were allied against the Yamasees and Creeks during the Yamasee War in 1715. The Cherokees continued to side with the English against the French and their allied native groups during wars throughout the eighteenth century (Milling 1940:149). In the mid-eighteenth century, frontier settlements such as Ninety-Six were established along major trading routes between the Coastal Plain cities and the Cherokee Nation.

Ties between the backcountry colonists and the Cherokees began to disintegrate during the middle 1700s due to continued encroachments by early settlers and frontiersmen. Abuses committed by traders and the resulting distrust between the two peoples compounded the problem until tensions escalated to war in 1760. Regular British troops coupled with local militias formed by farmers and frontiersmen repeatedly defeated the Indians and eventually burned all Cherokee towns in South Carolina (Richardson 1980:31). The Indian population was devastated by the war, as were several Middle and Lower Indian towns (Huff 1995). The Cherokee War has been described as a bitter conflict resulting in many innocent Native American and European casualties, “which impoverished South Carolina and staggered the Cherokee Nation” (Milling 1940:306).

### 2.2.2 *The Colonial Period*

Permanent European settlement in South Carolina began in the 1670s, with outposts at Charles Towne (Charleston) and the Port Royal vicinity. Most of these early settlers came either directly from Great Britain or from England via a generation or two on the Caribbean island of Barbados. As the colony’s prosperity increased and as the Native Americans were defeated by the

1710s and 1720s, more Europeans began streaming into the backcountry of South Carolina. Some of these settlers traveled up the rivers from the Lowcountry around Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, while a larger number flowed into the backcountry from the north. People with a wide variety of ethnic backgrounds, including Scots-Irish, German, Welsh, and English, traveled down through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia into the backcountry of North and South Carolina.

Early European exploration into what is now Cherokee County began in 1750, when an expedition of North Carolinians passed through the area. At the same time, settlers from the Saxe-Gotha settlement near Columbia arrived seeking new land; they were followed quickly by Scots-Irish settlers (Moss 1972:1-2). Despite early attempts to establish trade and alliances with the Native Americans, conflicts arose almost immediately.

The new settlers made use of the Native Americans’ trading paths to gain access to the new territory. Several of these paths crossed what is now Cherokee County, including the main route that crossed the Broad River south of Buffalo Creek, between the present locations of the Gaston Shoals Hydroelectric Plant and the Ninety-Nine Islands Hydroelectric Plant (Moss 1972:5). The colonial settlers also gained access to the area via the numerous waterways of the region.

Despite the growing population in the backcountry, all important judicial functions were handled in Charleston, the seat of colonial authority. By the 1760s, population growth and limited judicial facilities combined to generate severe lawlessness and discontent in the backcountry. The Regulator Movement was a response to this situation. Most of the leaders of the movement were commercial farmers and slave owners who sought to maintain control of the region in the absence of an official colonial presence. In the process, they called for more local courts and for a vigilante response to the banditry (King 1981:8-10; Klein 1990). In response to the violence in the backcountry, colonial authorities in Charleston agreed to set up a series of judicial districts throughout the area. In 1769 the governor authorized seven districts throughout the colony. The study area lay within Ninety-Six District, which, when created in 1769, was bordered by Camden

District to the east, Orangeburg District to the south, and Cherokee lands to the west.

Relations between the Native Americans and the colonial settlers remained contentious through the 1750s and 1760s, and the South Carolina colony had not yet acquired title to the land. Further attempts to wrest the land from the Cherokees coincided with the American Revolution and with attempts to put down signs of loyalty to the crown in the backcountry. William Henry Drayton, a patriot leader in Charleston, traveled to the backcountry in order to consolidate support for the Revolution; at the time, the backcountry tended to remain loyal to Great Britain. Both the British and the Americans sought to win the support of the Cherokees, but in doing so they ventured more and more into Cherokee territory. In the spring of 1776, the Cherokees began attacking the patriot forces. Leaders in Charleston, in coordination with leaders in North Carolina and Virginia, commenced counterattacks. By the end of the summer of 1776, the Cherokees were ready to admit defeat. In May 1777, the Cherokees ceded the territory that included what is now Greenville County, immediately west of Spartanburg District, in the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner (Huff 1995:20-26).

At the time of the Revolutionary War, the project area was inhabited by small subsistence farmers clustered around the new town of Spartanburg. The war had little impact on the area until after Charleston was captured in 1780. After that time the backcountry became the site of many skirmishes and battles, notably at Cowpens and Kings Mountain, in which the patriots were victorious.

While the Revolutionary War continued, the impetus to settle new lands was low. With the end of the war in 1781 and the ratification of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, however, white settlers became more interested in taking up the new lands. Surveys of the new territory and sales of tracts began in 1784. The population of the former Cherokee territory grew quickly, and the South Carolina General Assembly created Union District in 1785. The name derived from the union of the 13 American colonies into a single nation.

### 2.2.3 *The Antebellum Period*

The South Carolina backcountry remained a contentious place through the late 1780s and 1790s, as conflicts with Native Americans lingered. By the late 1780s, settlers were setting up farms throughout Union District. Although there were several large plantations in the Broad River area, most settlers worked on small farms and practiced diversified agriculture, or what several historians have called "safety-first" farming (Ford 1988:72-75; Wright 1978:62-74). The London Creek (then called London Bridge Creek) area remained sparsely populated. Small farmers in particular, who constituted the majority in Union District, sought to protect themselves from the risk of market fluctuations by producing enough subsistence crops to be largely self-sufficient. The increase in cotton production in the South Carolina upcountry was dramatic in the early nineteenth century; the state's annual output increased from 94,000 pounds in 1793 to 50 million pounds in 1810 (Ford 1985:262-263).

The most distinctive aspect of the area's economic history, however, is the rise of iron production. As Cowan and Ferguson (1997:115) noted, the iron industry in what are now Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union, and York counties began in the 1770s. Although William Henry Drayton built a small ironworks near Gilkeys Mountain in the years before the Revolution, William Hill created the first substantial iron foundry in 1779 on Allison's Creek in present-day York County (Cowan and Ferguson 1997:117). More substantial plants emerged in the early nineteenth century, particularly along the Broad River near the project area. Jacob Stroup and Edward Fewell built an ironworks on King's Creek, north of the Ninety-Nine Islands Plant, in 1815, with a plant that included a gristmill and sawmill in addition to the iron foundry. After an 1822 flood, Stroup and Fewell sold their plant to a group of New York investors in 1825, and Stroup then built another ironworks on the Broad River at Doolittle Creek. By 1830 his Cherokee Ironworks included 3,500 acres and comprised a furnace and forge, a blacksmith shop, grist and saw mills, and worker and slave quarters (Cowan and Ferguson 1997:120-121). The 1830 US Census lists 24 whites and 159 slaves working at Cherokee (US Census 1830: Union County).

Stroup's operations gave way to the King's Mountain Iron Company. This was a very large operation covering

approximately 9,000 acres on the east side of the Broad River in what is now Cherokee County, and it remained in business until at least 1859 (Cowan and Ferguson 1997:123). The company also owned a tract of some 1,600 acres on the west side of the river, where it established its rolling mill. Part of this tract is inside the study area.

Competition quickly arose, however, with the creation of the Nesbitt Iron Manufacturing Company. Chartered in 1835, by the early 1840s the company had four furnaces on the west side of the Broad River between People's Creek and Cherokee Creek, near the Ninety-Nine Islands section of the river (Cowan and Ferguson 1997:123). The Nesbitt Iron Manufacturing Company was even more extensive than its downriver neighbor and included a puddling furnace, rolling mill, blacksmith shop, carpentry shop, wheelwright shop, reheating ovens, ore stamper, and the ubiquitous grist, flour, and saw mills. This complex drew power from the Broad River by way of a dam across the river that fed a canal (Cowan and Ferguson 1997:124).

As Union District increased in population and agricultural productivity, calls arose to improve communications with the Lowcountry to the east and with the new state of Tennessee to the west. The Town of Union was the center of Union District and, like other upcountry subdivisions, roads radiated out from the town to all parts of the district and surrounding Spartanburg, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Laurens, and Chester districts. Robert Mills' 1825 map of Union District clearly shows this network of roads (Figure 2.1).

In addition, Mills' map shows many mills, devoted either to lumber or grains. Few of these enterprises, however, signaled the formation of towns. The most significant impulse for the creation of towns was travel and resorts. Lowcountry planters often sought to escape their plantations during the hot season. Most left their plantations by early to mid-April and did not return until early December. Many had homes in Charleston, while others maintained summer residences in the mountainous areas of North and South Carolina. In his overview of South Carolina, Mills noted, for example, that Greenville was a summer resort for wealthy families "on account of the salubrity of the climate" (Mills 1972:573; see also Brewster 1947).

The closest resort to the project area was Limestone Springs, created about 1835. A Lowcountry company

bought a tract with natural mineral-water springs and a large limestone outcrop. The company built a hotel for visitors and also created a lime kiln. Although the hotel closed in the early 1840s, the community surrounding it continued to grow. The Limestone Springs Female High School was created in 1845, while other manufacturing enterprises soon joined the lime kiln (Moss 1972:103-105, 204).

Gaffney was the only other substantial settlement near the project. Michael Gaffney, an Irish immigrant, arrived in 1800 at Smith's Ford on the Broad River, where his business partner had already established a trading post. Gaffney soon created another store where the Virginia-Georgia Road crossed the road from Tennessee to Charleston. The location of Gaffney's store, sited to take advantage of the increasing commercial traffic along the region's new roads, became known as Gaffney's Crossroads and served as a tavern and lodging house (Moss 1972:201-202). Its rail connections after the Civil War gave it the clear advantage over the town of Limestone Springs.

#### 2.2.4 *The Postbellum Period*

The end of the Civil War brought vast changes to South Carolina, particularly to the upcountry. While the impact of emancipation in Union County was low relative to its impact on Lowcountry counties, other changes were more sweeping. In particular, new ways of doing business came to the fore, which placed a premium on the small but growing inland towns and their merchants. Two interrelated forces in particular spurred growth in towns such as Union in the late nineteenth century: railroads and textile manufacturing. Neither was completely new after the Civil War, but each drew on its antebellum roots, which were strengthened in the new and relatively open economic and social conditions of the late nineteenth century (Hanchett 1998:19-28).

The region had its first railroad connection in 1859 with the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, which provided access to Columbia and, ultimately, to Charleston. During the Civil War, Union forces attested to the vital nature of the railroads in South Carolina by seeking them out and destroying them. When US General William T. Sherman led troops against Columbia in February 1865, the railroads were a particular object

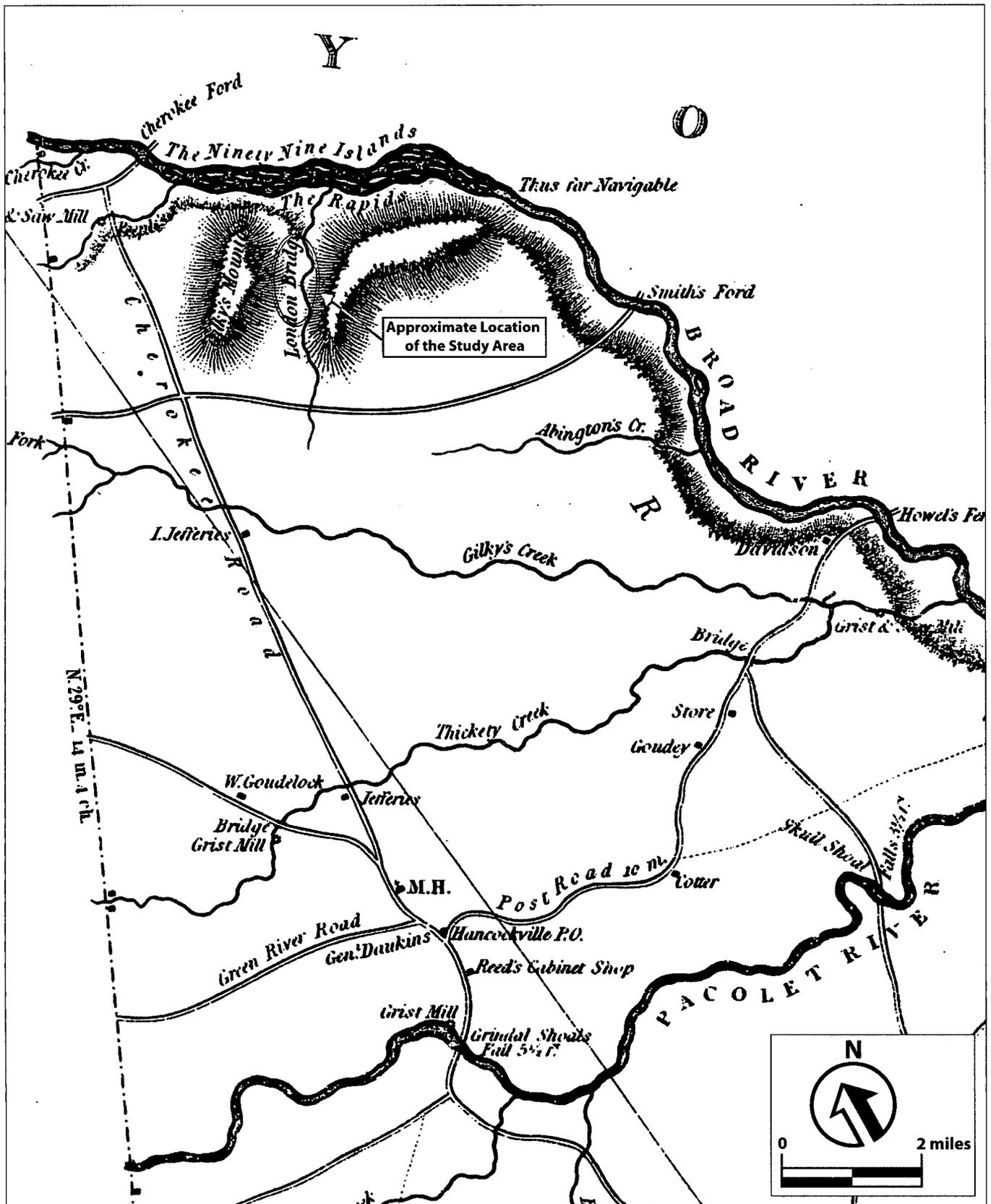


Figure 2.1 A portion of Mills' 1825 map of Union District showing the project area (Mills 1979).

of attention. All of Columbia's rail connections were destroyed, along with many depot and office buildings.

Recovery was swift, however. By the late nineteenth century, Union was a minor railroad hub for the northern part of South Carolina and served as a link in the main Southern Railroad line between Spartanburg and Columbia. Union was part of the Southern Railway line from Washington to New Orleans and Columbia and Cincinnati by the end of the century (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:120).

There were few towns of any size throughout South Carolina during the early and mid-nineteenth century. By 1850 barely 2.5 percent of the state's population outside of Charleston lived in communities of over 1,000 people; the rest lived scattered throughout the countryside. However, as railroads began to spread through the state in the 1850s, towns emerged as depots and commercial entrepôts.

The town of Gaffney emerged from its antebellum status as a crossroads tavern as a result of the railroads. The Seaboard Air Line railroad created a stop at Gaffney's Crossroads in 1873, prompting members of the Gaffney family to begin selling their land near the railroad. Tillman Gaines designed and laid out the new town, and Gaffney City was incorporated in 1875 (Moss 1972:208-209). The first mayor was Robert Michael Gaffney, who married Mary Ann Service, a landowner in the study area. With its traditions as a center of communication and travel combined with the new railroad connections, Gaffney soon became a commercial and manufacturing hub for the immediate region.

Like Gaffney, the town of Blacksburg began as a family settlement in the late eighteenth century. In 1872 the Seaboard Air Line created a depot near this settlement, which was incorporated as Black's Station in 1876. The town had a brief period of prosperity in the late nineteenth century as a center for iron production and shipment. As the iron industry in South Carolina faltered in the late nineteenth century, however, the town of Blacksburg went into decline as well (Moss 1972:272-274).

Cherokee County was created in 1897 from portions of York, Spartanburg, and Union counties. The county has remained predominantly rural since its creation in the late nineteenth century. It was, however, in the

center of a booming textile region. Next to the arrival of the railroad, perhaps the greatest influence on the development of the area was manufacturing. As early as the 1810s, many investors and entrepreneurs recognized the potential of the Piedmont region for the production of textiles. Mills' map of 1825, for example, shows two "cotton factories" on the Tyger River near the line between Spartanburg and Union districts. Most of these pre-Civil War textile factories, however, were scattered and small in scale. Only after the Civil War was there an intense expansion in the manufacturing of textiles throughout the Piedmont area of the South.

The growth of cotton manufacturing was closely tied to other developments in the Piedmont after the Civil War. The emergence of new towns came in part through individuals who were able to take advantage of the new economic order and who saw the intimate connections between the growth of their towns and the growth of their own fortunes. The access these merchants had to Northern commercial centers through the railroads brought Northern business ideals and methods to the new towns, including an interest in manufacturing. With a combination of new local capital as a result of the new business climate and the migration of capital from Charleston, local and regional wealth prompted the initial organization of most of the backcountry's new cotton mills.

While the production of cotton increased rapidly throughout the upcountry, the price of cotton fell to new lows. Many small farmers found that they could not make a living and moved with their families to the new towns to work in the mills. Early mill owners, seeking both to provide for their workers and to control them so that they would be a stable, undemanding workforce, generally provided housing to their workers. As a result, mill villages began to spring up on the edges of towns adjacent to the textile mills throughout the region. Many of these mill villages offered schools, stores, churches, and recreational activities for workers and their families.

The wave of the future for the textile industry and all other forms of manufacturing was the use of electric power. By the late nineteenth century, several individuals and companies throughout the state had begun to see the possibilities in applying electric power

to the production of textiles. Approval of the use of electricity was not universal, though, as many still feared for their safety in this pioneering era. Enough were convinced of the value of electricity, however, to begin to make substantial investments. The Upstate, which had both the majority of the state's textile plants and the greatest potential waterpower, soon became a focus of activities in developing hydroelectric power for the region's manufacturing enterprises.

Many of the earliest efforts at creating hydroelectric plants were strictly local in scale. Until the use of alternating current became widespread in the late 1890s, electric power could not be effectively sent over long distances. The textile plants using electric power, like those using waterpower, had to be located close to the source of electricity. As alternating current became more widespread, however, textile plants could be located farther from their power source. Durden (2000:54) notes that the long-distance transmission of electricity allowed textile plants to "be scattered throughout the countryside as the owners might choose." This, he argues, "was one reason why industrialization in the Piedmont Carolinas did not immediately result in the urbanization that had occurred earlier in New England, for example, and even earlier in Britain" (Durden 2000:54).

The obverse of this argument is also true. With the widespread acceptance of long-distance transmission of electric power, the hydroelectric plants need not be close to the ultimate consumers. Earlier hydroelectric plants in South Carolina, such as Columbia Mills and the plant in Anderson, followed the tradition of keeping the power source close to cities and towns. By the early twentieth century, though, when the Gaston Shoals and Ninety-Nine Islands plants were built, they could be located in remote areas, far from established communities, wherever river conditions were most favorable.

### *2.2.5 Project Tract History*

**Introduction.** The London Creek area saw limited settlement by European and African American settlers until the early nineteenth century. North of the study area, William Henry Drayton, son of coastal rice planters, obtained a 2,000-acre grant in 1774 and established a small ironworks near Gilkeys Mountain on Furnace Creek (Mabry 1981:435). During the Revolution, the

Tennessee Overmountain Men, hot in pursuit of Major Patrick Ferguson and his loyalist militias, crossed the Broad River at Cherokee Ford, just north of the project APE, on their way to the battle at Kings Mountain in the fall of 1780 (Gordon 2003:113-115). After the Revolution, three families obtained grants of the land in the London Creek APE in what was then Craven County: the Welchells, the Malcomsons, and Alexander Johnston, a Charleston merchant. Apparently only a single member of the Welchell family settled along the area, most likely north of the project APE, and by 1830 the bulk of the land was controlled by speculators John Jefferies and John McKee.

In the late colonial period, the study area was part of Ninety-Six District; it was placed in the Union District in 1785. Between 1790 and 1800 it was moved from the Union District back to the Ninety-Six District, then to the Pinckney District, and finally back to the Union District in 1800. It stayed in the Union District (later Union County) until 1897, when Cherokee County was created out of parts of Union, York, and Spartanburg counties (Stauffer 1994).

Beginning in the 1830s, members of the Service family began acquiring tracts in the project APE on the north side of the creek. Kings Mountain Iron Company acquired the bulk of the land on the south side. During the nineteenth century, the Services gradually acquired all but about 200 acres of the land on the north side of London Creek inside the project APE. Sometime prior to 1853, they began burying their dead on a small hill overlooking Thomas W. Service's farm and established the Service Family Cemetery there. Investigators recorded this cemetery as archaeological site 38CK142 during the current investigations (see Chapter 3). In the 1880s, the Kings Mountain Iron Company was forced to divest of its lands, while the Service family held on to most of its tracts until the 1930s. Beginning in the 1930s, the Service family descendants subdivided much of their land and sold it to other local families such as the McKown, Phillips, Malcomson, and Jefferies families. Whites Farm Road (Cherokee County Road 132) was named after a family that long held a section of property near the Broad River. The Kings Mountain Iron Company lands in the project APE were acquired by the Jefferies and McKown families. A small parcel in

the southwestern part of the tract was owned by Martha M. Montgomery.

By the 1950s, the landowners developed their farms into even smaller parcels, yet today the area remains comprised of small farms, rolling pastures, and open fields. Maps and plats dating from the early twentieth century show a number of structures along roadways in the study area; however, most are on higher ground, away from the project APE. Three exceptions to this were the Henry Bonner, Jack Service, and Robert F. Service residences, three small late-nineteenth-century farmhouses on the north side of London Creek.

***Early Grants and Settlers (1773–1840).*** The earliest grants along London Creek (then called London Bridge Creek) were in the 1770s. Apparently the land was not settled until after the Revolution. The first recorded plats associated with grants were drawn for John Hindman and Mary Young on January 3 and 6, 1773, and grants were issued May 4, 1775, and September 9, 1774, respectively (South Carolina Royal Grant Books [SCRGB] 33:390, 36:331; South Carolina Royal Plat Books [SCRPB] 17:10, 20:44). Interestingly, Hindman’s plat notes the term “Irish,” though the authors could not determine why. The area was settled by Scots-Irish settlers, as was much of the South Carolina backcountry in the years before the American Revolution. Later, permanent settlement in the project APE was dominated by Irish families. Dr. Francis Welchell (sometimes misspelled Whitchell, Whelchey, or Wilkey) also acquired land in the project APE prior to the Revolution, and his family stayed in the area for several generations.

Dr. Francis Welchell was an early settler in Union County, obtaining land there as early as 1773 (SCRGB 2:350). Welchell was a Dutch-born physician, who with his Irish wife, Ann Stokman, settled northwest of the London Creek area in a small community later known as Corinth (Mabry 1981:93). Sons served in the Revolution, and a granddaughter married into the Owensby family, founders of a local pottery and jug factory in northern Cherokee County (Mabry 1981:93). Welchell family members owned land in the London Creek area well into the twentieth century.

William Henry Drayton, son of John Drayton of Drayton Hall, established a small iron foundry along the

Broad River near the Cherokee Ford in the years before the Revolution, and the crossroads of Draytonville was named after his works (Edgar and Bailey 1977:207; Lipscomb 1983:48). After the Revolution, the Nesbitt Iron Manufacturing Company set up works near Drayton’s furnaces, and by the first decades of the nineteenth century, the Coopersville or Cherokee Ford Iron Works was one of the largest in the state. The works were located north of the study area in the vicinity of the Cherokee Ford. Today the ruins are part of the Coopersville Ironworks archaeological site (38CK2), which is listed on the NRHP (see Figure 1.1).

Immediately following the end of the Revolution, speculators began acquiring tracts of land along London Creek. By 1790 Francis and John Welchell, sons of Dr. Francis Welchell, acquired much of the land on the north side of London Creek (South Carolina State Grant Books [SCSGB] 8:81; South Carolina State Plat Book [SCSPB] 2:51, 46:94, 39:107, 39:109). In 1793 Alexander Johnston acquired from Hugh Milling a 1,000-acre tract on the south side of London Creek (SCSPB 32:162; Union County Deed Book [UCDB] V:394). Johnston held the land for many years. By 1822 John and George Malcomson acquired most of the land between the Welchells and Johnston (SCSPB 39:107, 47:72). Figure 2.2 shows the approximate location of these early grants.

The Welchells sold the bulk of their land along London Creek to John Jefferies in two deeds dated July 1828 and May 1829 (UCDB T:134, 291). Jefferies was a Union District planter who speculated in lands throughout the area. In one of the deeds, John Welchell mentions that his son John lived on one of the tracts (UCDB T:291). However, without plats and with only vague boundaries to define it, the authors could not locate this settlement site. Investigators identified no archaeological sites dating from this period during the current investigations.

About the same time, John and George Malcomson sold two tracts of land on London Creek to John McKee (UCDB T:315, 464). Apparently, these lands were on both sides of London Creek and probably consisted of the lands owned by the Malcomsons in the project APE. McKee was a Chester County planter who, like Jefferies, speculated in lands throughout York, Union,

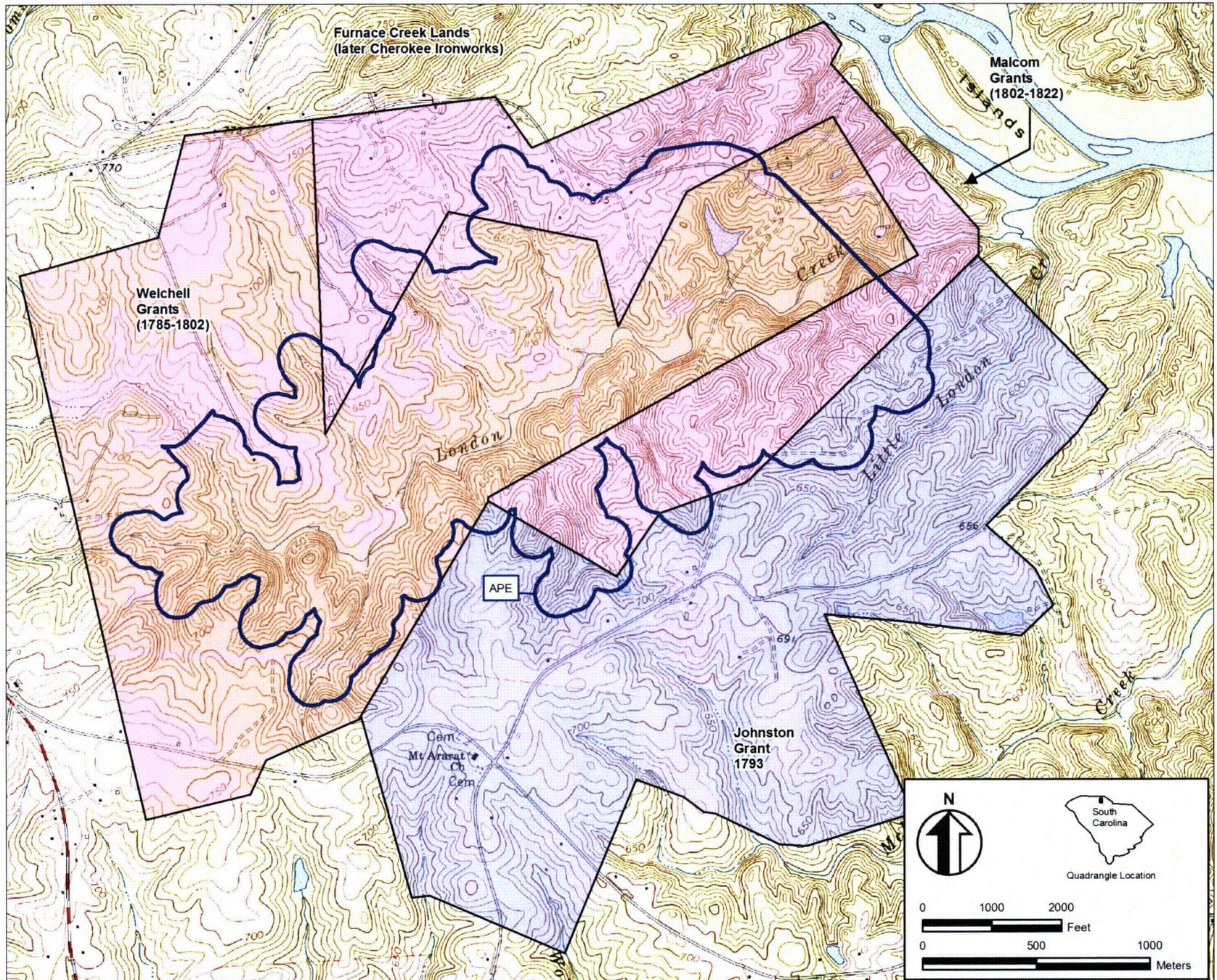


Figure 2.2 The approximate location of the eighteenth-century grants in the area of London Creek on the USGS 1971 Blacksburg South, SC quadrangle.

and Chester counties. By the late 1830s the bulk of the lands inside the project APE belonged either to John Jefferies, John McKee, or Alexander Johnston's heirs.

**Service Family Lands (1837–Present).** Sometime prior to 1830, James Service arrived in the United States from Ireland and settled in northern Union County (US Census 1830: Union County). The 1830 census indicates that he had a wife, Margaret, and two children, all of whom were born in Ireland. In 1837 James Service began to acquire lands along London Creek. In December of that year he bought 256 acres from John Jefferies, and little more than a year later he acquired another 170 acres. Both tracts were part of the Welchell grant lands “lying on the waters of London Bridge Creek” (UCDB S12:172, Y:360). Although the deeds give general boundaries, without the help of plats it is difficult to pinpoint the exact location of the land. However, portions of both tracts lay along London Creek inside the project APE.

James Service was enumerated in the 1840 US census, in which he and Margaret are listed with seven children under the age of 20 and two adults between the ages of 21 and 30 (US Census 1840: Union County). The census states that at least one member of the household was working in either manufacturing or a trade; this person may have been working for the Kings Mountain Iron Company rolling mill, located only two or three miles to the east of the project APE along the Broad River (Ferguson and Cowan 1986:54; US Census 1840: Union County). James Service died intestate in 1848 and left his estate indebted. His son Thomas W. Service managed his father's estate and harvested the previous year's crop, though the probate papers do not specify the crop (Union County Probate Records [UCPR] Box 34:21). The 1850 US census lists Service's widow, Margaret, with son Thomas W., marked as a “peddler,” and two daughters, Ellen and Margaret (US Census 1850: Union County). Margaret outlived her husband a number of years and died on January 15, 1875. Margaret Service is buried in the Service Family Cemetery (site 38CK142), discussed below and in Chapter 3.

Meanwhile, in 1838 another member of the Service family arrived in the United States from Ireland and settled in northern Union County. Robert Service appears to have been a close relative of James Service

and named his oldest son James S. Service. We know he traveled to the United States in 1838 because he noted in the 1870 US census that James S. was “born at sea” that year (US Census 1850: Union County). His wife, Mary, and his other two children, John and Elizabeth, were born in Ireland. He is first enumerated in the 1840 US census for Union County and every year thereafter in the London Creek area, the same area as James and Thomas W. Service (US Census 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870: Union County). Much of the northern portion of the project tract can be traced to members of the James, Thomas W., and Robert Service families. Figure 2.2 shows the various tracts of land in or near the APE in the mid- to late 1800s. The balance of the history of the study area will explore the ownership of the various tracts presented in Figure 2.3.

**Robert Service Tract.** Beginning in the northwest portion of the study area, there is a tract of about 202 acres belonging to Robert Service (see Figure 2.3). This was the bulk of a 235-acre parcel of land Robert Service bought from John McKee's estate in September 1871 (Chester County Probate Records Box 132:507). In the 1870 US census, Robert Service was listed as a farmer. He appears to have been a widower, and enumerated among his dependents are six children ranging in age from 17 to 30 (US Census 1870: Union County). Robert Service died November 11, 1879 (Moss and Amos 1985:183-184). He and his wife, Mary A. Service, are buried in the Service Family Cemetery.

Robert Service was raising cattle and hogs on his land, but his will does not mention crops of corn or cotton. Also in his will, Service conveyed “all that tract or parcel of land, being situate in the County of Union, State of S.C. whereon I now reside... containing two hundred and thirty five acres” to his son, James, and daughters, Agnes, Sarah, and Isabella (UCPR Box 70:28). To James he entrusted management of the land for the benefit of the four siblings. Though no plat exists, Robert Service's description of adjoining landowners coincides with the tract shown in Figure 2.3. The land stayed in the hands of his heirs for many years and was only sold in parts after a lawsuit was settled in 1934.

A plat drawn in 1934 (in too poor condition to reproduce) shows that in that year Robert Service's

**Figure withheld under Section 304 of the  
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a))**

estate was divided into six tracts of 33 to 40 acres each and subsequently sold individually (Cherokee County Deed Book [CCDB] 2J:307). At least three houses are located on the land, but all appear to be north and west of the project APE. The project APE covers the eastern sections of three parcels of Service's estate along the sides of a branch of London Creek that enters the land from the southeastern corner. A local road from Whites Farm Road forms the eastern boundary with James S. Service's land to the east.

In November 1934, J. Conrad Jones (clerk of court for Cherokee County) disposed of Robert Service's estate and sold portions to two grandchildren, James R. Service and Minnie L. Service, and to a neighbor, C. A. Carty (CCDB 2N:259, 7M:123, 484). In 1940 Carty's heirs sold four of the tracts to Sam G. Service, a descendent of Robert Service (CCDB 2X:243). In the 1970s Edward L. McKown obtained ownership of most of the Robert Service estate inside the APE and passed the lands to his children on his death in 1984 (Cherokee County Probate Records [CCPR] 1984:ES1100041). A simple inventory taken at the time indicates that he had a small frame house on the tract. However, that house appears to have been outside the project APE.

*James S. Service Tract.* Directly east of Robert Service's farm was the land of James S. Service (see Figure 2.3). James S. Service, a son of Robert Service, acquired a 147-acre tract from John McKee's estate in March of 1872. The land was part of the McKee estate.

James S. Service kept the land for many years and may have built a home there. However, he never married and may also have resided at his father's homeplace next door. He died in 1901, and under the terms of his will, he conveyed his land to his two unmarried sisters, Sarah Jane and Martha Isabella Service, as joint heirs in common (CCPR Box 2:36). Additionally, he conveyed to his sisters all his personal goods, noting that "the above bequests are made in consideration of the helpless condition of my sisters above mentioned as compared with the other brother, John Service, [and] the family of Brother R.S. Service" (CCPR Box 2:36). He specified that on the death of his two sisters, his estate was to be divided and sold among his heirs.

By 1934 the two sisters had died, and the heirs divided the land into three parcels, selling all three to

James R. Service, son of R.S. Service (CCDB N2:258). A plat made at the time shows the road from Whites Farm Road as the western boundary between his lands and the Robert Service land. Another road enters the tract from the north, but neither road leads to a residence. The project APE includes most of the southern half of the lands, along a branch that passes approximately north-south through the tract from London Creek.

James R. Service sold the tract to C.A. Carty in 1935 (CCDB 2L:423). In 1941 Carty sold the land to Edward L. McKown, who was accumulating property in the London Creek vicinity (CCDB 2W:497). McKown leased the land to Harry Humphries for timbering in 1958 and kept it until his death in 1984. In 1985 the title was passed to his two children, Michael R. McKown and Wanda M. King, both residing in other states (CCPR 1984:ES1100041).

*Jack Service Tract.* East of James S. Service's lands lies a small 70-acre tract belonging for many years to Jack Service. This tract is of some interest as there was possibly a residence inside the project APE portion of the lands. The tract was part of the Welchell grants purchased by John McKee in the 1820s. In the early 1870s it became part of the John McKee estate lands (CCDB 4W:462). Jack Service was an African American who seems by name to be associated with other Service family members. According to the US census, Jack Service was born about 1873 and purchased half of Tract 6 of the John McKee estate sometime in the 1890s (US Census 1900: Cherokee County). By 1900 he was married to Joanne and had three children, Winnie (age 7), Corbet (age 4), and Blanche (age 1). Additionally, the census indicates that he had some schooling and could read and write, though his wife Joanna could not. Finally, he owned his farm free from any mortgage (US Census 1900: Cherokee County).

Although there is evidence that a house may have been located within the project APE, investigators did not encounter any trace of the Jack Service house during the current investigations. The 1907 US War Department map of the area indicated a house along the south side of a road coming from Whites Farm Road and passing through the Jack Service farm (Figure 2.4). Evidently, when the land was subdivided in recent decades, the house was taken down and all trace of it was removed.

**Figure withheld under Section 304 of the  
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a))**

Jack Service died sometime after April 1930, when the census taker recorded Jack Service and two unmarried daughters, Blanche and Odessa Service, still living on the land (US Census 1930: Cherokee County). In January 1935 the two daughters sold the land to Edward M. Darby. Edward M. Darby began subdividing the land and sold a 13-acre portion to Joe Darby in 1958. Darby Road, located within the project APE, takes its name from this owner. The parcel must have contained the house, because in the deed Darby reserved to his wife, Elsie, a life estate (CCDB 4W:462). In 1975 Elsie Darby sold the land her husband left her to Eugene Crawford, who has since subdivided it further (CCDB 9Y:369).

*Henry Bonner Tract.* Directly northeast of the Jack Service Tract lies the Henry Bonner Tract. Henry H. Hardin, the administrator of the McKee estate, sold the 192-acre Lot 7 of McKee's land to C.B. Hammett on November 29, 1872 (UCDB U23:118). In 1880 Hammett conveyed the same tract to Henry Bonner, an African American farmer (UCDB H26:22). Most of the tract appears to be north of the APE except for one 42-acre parcel. Bonner appears to have lived on the land and may have erected a small house south of Whites Farm Road. The house appears to have been built approximately 0.5 miles west of where the road turns sharply south (see Figure 2.3). The land stayed with Bonner until his death prior to 1909. At that time, it was subdivided into three parcels and divided among his three sons. James B. Bonner came into ownership of Lot 3, a 58-acre tract that included land on both sides of Whites Farm Road and contained a residence. James Bonner sold this tract to William B. Dawkins in December 1914 (CCDB M:338). Figure 2.5 shows a plat of the land Bonner sold to Dawkins with the houses on it.

William B. Dawkins was a successful African American real estate investor who acquired several properties in and around Gaffney prior to his death in 1919. Although he bought Lot 3 of the Bonner estate, which he referred to as his Draytonville farm, he apparently lived in the town of Gaffney. He died intestate and left his young wife, Ernestine, and a newborn son, William B. Dawkins Jr., as his heirs. Ernestine filed an excellent series of reports with the probate office in

Gaffney regarding her former husband's estate. The estate inventory, exclusive of real estate, was in excess of \$3,000, a princely sum for rural South Carolina African Americans in the early 1920s.

Additionally, in Ernestine Cooper's annual filings we can follow the economic history of the Bonner Tract through the 1920s and 1930s to see the impact national events had on local farmers. In 1923 Ernestine was receiving \$92 a year in rent. However, rents fell precipitously in the early 1930s. By 1932 she was receiving only \$34 a year, though the income climbed back to \$62 by 1935. Not until 1939 did the rent income again reach the amount she had received more than 16 years earlier (CCPR Box 17:6). The rental income flow illustrates the fluctuations in the value rural property as the US experienced the boom 1920s and the Great Depression of the 1930s. Income alone on this small farm fell by two thirds from a high in the early 1920s and did not recover for more than a decade. Unfortunately, the reports only state the cash income from the property, and not how the tenant used the land.

Sometime after 1923, Ernestine Dawkins married H.H. Cooper, and in 1925 Cooper adopted William B. Dawkins Jr. In a notice recorded in 1927, William changed his name to William B. Dawkins Cooper (CCDB Y:751). Dawkins, now Cooper, came of age in 1940 and received his inheritance, which had been well preserved by his mother and stepfather. In 1945 the Coopers sold their Draytonville farm to Joseph Roland Pennington, a local area farmer (CCDB 3G:306). The Bonner Tract appears to have been owned and developed by one of the relatively few affluent African Americans who prospered during the years of segregation and managed to attain a measure of success despite the legal and social barriers against them.

The land stayed in the Penningtons' possession for more than 60 years. They apparently farmed the land, built the ponds on the property, and maintained the house and barn (William Pennington, personal communication November 18, 2009). Johnny R. Pennington inherited the farm from his father and kept it until 2006, when he sold it to his brother, Charles R. Pennington (CCDB 238:76). During the Pennington family's ownership, they conveyed away the land on the north side of Whites Farm Road, leaving 42 acres on the

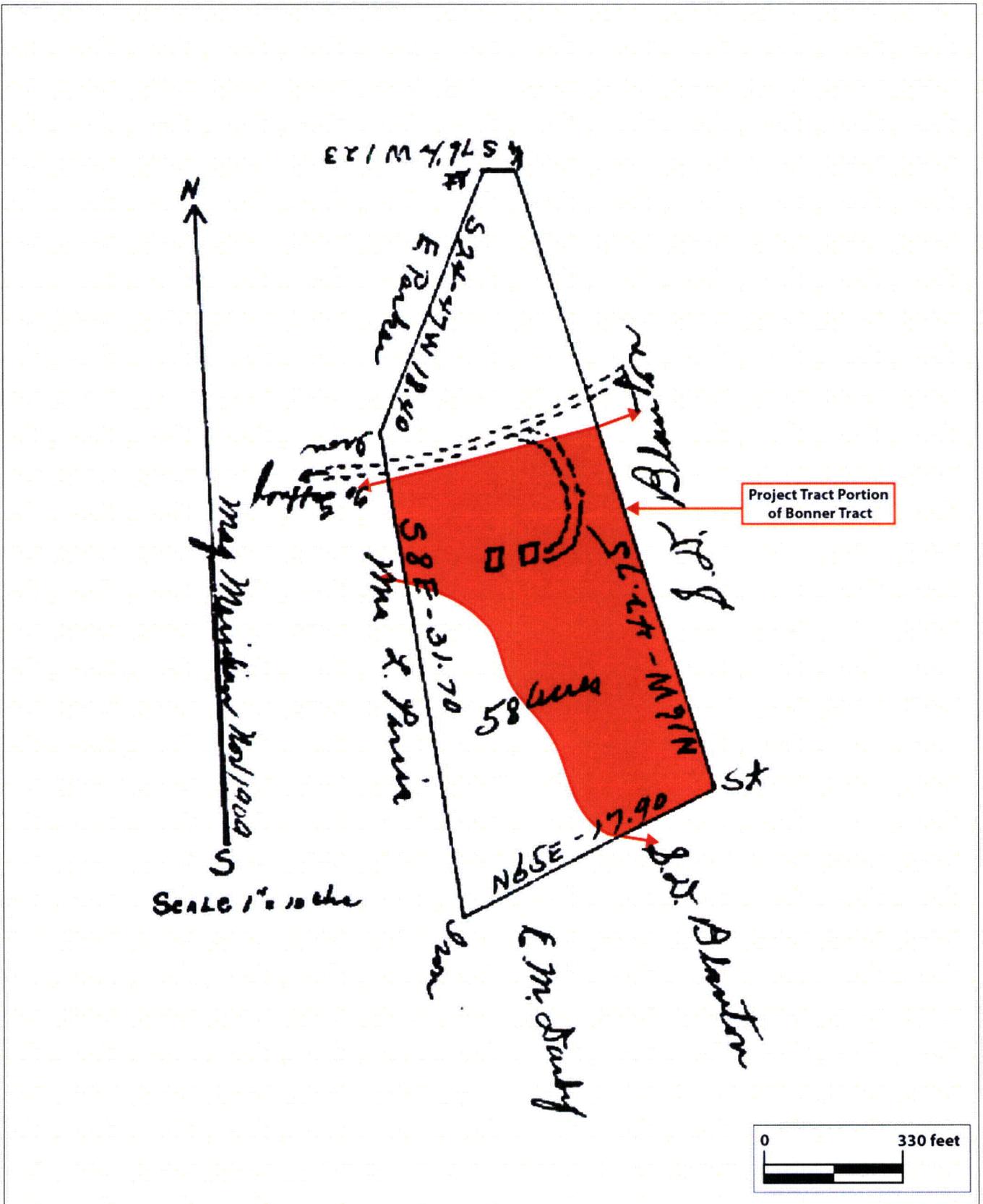


Figure 2.5 A 1909 plat of the Bonner Tract (CCDB 3C:32).

south side in their possession. The old house burned down about 2004, but the barn remains. Investigators recorded the homesite as 38CK184 during the current survey (see Chapter 3). In 2007 Charles R. Pennington sold the 42-acre parcel remaining in his family to Wesley and Tina Sours of Lincolnton, North Carolina, who are the current owners of record (CCDB 5:1785).

*Thomas W. Service Homeplace Tract.* East of the Jack Service Tract lies the Thomas W. Service Homeplace Tract. Unlike the previously discussed tracts, this land extended south of London Creek and also stretched north of Whites Farm Road. The Service Family Cemetery (38CK142) is located on this land. The history of the tract extends back to the purchase by James Service in the 1830s of two separate parcels of land once granted to John Welchell. Sometime after 1848, when James Service died, the land came into the possession of Thomas W. Service, probably as male heir. No deed is recorded. Thomas W. Service made this tract his primary residence and erected a house northwest of the present cemetery along Old Barn Road, where a modern residence sits (see Figure 2.4).

Thomas W. Service is listed in the 1850 US census as a “peddler” and owned a store at Draytonville Crossroads, near the current intersection of Whites Farm Road and Wilkinsville Highway (Cherokee County Road 105) (Cherokee County Historical and Preservation Society 2003; Mabry 1981:377; US Census 1850: Union County). After the Civil War a local group, including Thomas W. and Sarah Service, formed the Draytonville Baptist Church, today located about 1.5 miles west of the project area. The congregants met first under an arbor on Gilkeys Mountain and later in the Service store at the Draytonville Crossroads (Mabry 1981:377). In the 1880s the Services donated the land on which the current church building stands, though the deed was not recorded until 1902 (CCDB E:43; Mabry 1981:93). In the 1860 US census, Thomas W. is listed with his mother, Margaret Service, widow of James; his wife, Sarah; and a niece, Mary Ann Service.

Thomas Service died on June 24, 1894, and is buried in the cemetery on his land. He passed his land on to his widow, Sarah, who outlived him a number of years. In her 1906 will she conveyed “to my nice Mary

Ann [Service] Gaffney my home place on which I now live” (CCPR Box 5:20). Mary Ann was the daughter of John Service, an older brother of Thomas, who died in 1853. John is buried in the Service Family Cemetery. According to local tradition, Mary Ann was raised by her uncle and aunt when her mother went to live with another local man, J.L. McKown (Mabry 1981:201). She is listed in the 1860 US census in their household (US Census 1860: Union County).

Mary Ann Gaffney married Robert Michael Gaffney, the first mayor of Gaffney. The couple had seven children, several of whom were involved with local businesses, churches, and civic organizations. Descendants of Mary Ann and Robert Michael Gaffney still live in the area (Mabry 1981:93; Mary Pat Tyndall, personal communication, 2009). A photograph of Mary Ann (Service) and Michael Gaffney is shown in Figure 2.6. When she died prior to December 1917, Mary Ann’s heirs sold the 164-acre tract to John M. Jenkins, who transferred it to Thomas B. Butler less than a year later (CCDB T:736, V:322). When Butler sold 100 acres of the southern half of the tract to S.D. Blanton in 1919, he included a reservation that “One acre immediately around the graveyard is executed from this deed, same being reserved for a grave yard” (CCDB W:499). The project APE covers most of the southern 100 acres of the tract.

Most likely Blanton erected the farmhouse complex located in the eastern portion of the tract, just south of Whites Farm Road. The house and farm complex are depicted on a 1933 map of the tract but appear to have been removed in more recent years. Investigators found no trace of former structures in this area during the archaeological survey.

Blanton held the land for many years and conveyed it to Eugene Crawford in 1960 (CCDB 5E:30). Subsequently, the land was conveyed through several hands to Jackie Hammett in 1985, who subdivided sections of it (CCDB 6Y:421, 7M:162, 9F:470, 12D:44). A plat produced in 1933 shows neither the cemetery nor the old Thomas W. Service residence, though it does show a house and outbuilding on Whites Farm Road (Cherokee County Plat Book [CCPB] 4M:611). That house is outside the project APE.



Figure 2.6 A circa 1900 photograph of Mary Ann (Service) and Michael Gaffney (courtesy of Mary Pat Tyndall).

*Service Family Cemetery (38CK142)*. Beginning in the 1850s, Thomas W. and Sarah Service set aside a small hillside south of their homestead for a family burial ground. The oldest marked grave in the cemetery is that of John Service, a brother of Thomas W. Service, who died November 1, 1853. The most recent marked grave is that of Sallie J. Service, an unmarried daughter of Robert Service, who died March 6, 1932. Moss and Amos (1985:183-184) list 10 gravestones in the cemetery. The cemetery (site 38CK142) tops a small hill about 300 yards south of the end of Old Barn Road on the Thomas W. Service Homeplace Tract (see Figure 2.4).

Despite the insertion of an exclusion clause in the 1919 deed to S.D. Blanton, none of the subsequent deeds mention the graveyard. Family members still living in the area are aware of its existence, and it was listed in a 1985 survey of Cherokee County cemeteries (Goforth 2004; Mary Pat Tyndall, personal communication, 2009; Moss and Amos 1985:183). The graveyard sits on a small hill in a copse of trees surrounded by an open pasture. A wrought-iron fence encloses the tombstones, and a small gate on the eastern side provides entrance and exit. The Service Family Cemetery (site 38CK142) is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 3.

*Thomas W. Service/McKee Tract*. East of the Thomas W. Service Homeplace lies a tract of 212 acres that was originally part of the Welchell and Malcomson grants and purchased by John McKee in the 1820s. After the Civil War, Henry H. Hardin, the estate administrator, sold the McKee land in Union County. On December 2, 1872, Thomas W. Service purchased “all that lot or parcel of land... on the waters of Broad River and referenced on the plat of the lands of John McKee, Sr. in Union County... as lot number 10” (CCDB I:111). The lot spanned both sides of London Creek and contained 212 acres (see Figure 2.3).

The land passed through Service’s estate to his wife, Sarah, and in her 1906 will she conveyed to two nieces, Ellen Gilmer and Mildred McCraw, “all that tract of land belonging to me, lying between the burnt house tract and the lands of Albert McKown and G.W. McKown containing two hundred acres more or less to be equally divided between them” (CCPR Box 5:20). The same year McCraw quitclaimed her interest in the southern 100 acres “along both sides of London Bridge Creek” to her sister (CCDB J:197). The two agreed on a division of the estate land, and Gilmer obtained the southern portion along the creek. This portion is almost entirely within the APE.

In the northeast corner of this tract, just west of a road that intersects Whites Farm Road, the 1907 map shows a structure (see Figure 2.4). The structure appears to have been related to the ownership of Thomas W. and Sarah Service and may have been a tenant house. Investigators did not encounter any evidence of a structure in this area.

Also on this tract of land are the remnants of what appear to be a roadbed and bridge across London Creek (38CK148). On the 1907 US War Department map, two roads extend from Whites Farm Road southward across London Creek (see Figure 2.4). The easternmost road is located on the Thomas W. Service/McKee Tract and crosses the creek in the southernmost section of the tract. A poured-concrete structure built in the creek near where the old road crossed the creek appears to be remnants of the foundation for a small bridge (38CK148). Site 38CK148 is discussed in Chapter 3.

Ellen Gilmer, later Ellen G. Malcomson, died prior to March 1923, when her heirs sold the same tract to E.L.

McKown, a neighbor (CCDB 2A:150). E.L. McKown died intestate, and his estate was divided into seven parts by his widow and children and sections purchased by J.Z. McKown and George W. McKown in the mid-1980s (CCDB 11A:198, 11S:204).

*Robert F. Service Tract.* Northeast of the Thomas W. Service/McKee Tract is the Robert F. Service Tract. This land was originally granted to John and George Malcomson and purchased by John McKee Sr. as part of his investments in the area. On December 2, 1872, the McKee administrator sold to Robert F. Service, son of Robert Service, Lot 9 of the John McKee estate lands in Union County (UCDB E23:60). The lot consisted of some 268 acres fronting on the Broad River and moving westward toward Lot 10. In 1894 R.F. Service mortgaged the easternmost 68 acres along the Broad River and eventually lost that portion to the Carroll and Carpenter Company (CCDB H:431-432).

R.F. Service made the tract his homeplace and built a small house west of Whites Farm Road, probably some time in the last decades of the nineteenth century. The 1907 US War Department map shows two houses located along the road (see Figure 2.4). Site 38BK144 corresponds to the southernmost house shown on the map and is likely the site of the R.F. Service homeplace. Investigators encountered no evidence of the other structure shown on the 1907 map.

R.F. Service died intestate in 1904, and his estate took several years to probate. In July 1915 his heirs sold the westernmost section of 52 acres to his widow, Lou L. Service of Cherokee County (CCDB Q:403). She died in the 1920s, and the land reverted back to the R.F. Service estate, whose members conveyed it to J.S. Dickson in September 1928 (CCDB 2D:618). Over the next 30 years the tract went through four different owners until Margie W. Day conveyed it to M.C. Mayfield in July 1958 (CCDB 2M:462, 3V:416, 4D:271, 4G:120, 4W:202).

Sometime during these years, one of the owners built a house along Whites Farm Road. The house is located on the west side of the road where it briefly bends northward before heading farther west to Draytonville Crossroads. This house corresponds to architectural Resource 74 inside the APE (see Figures 1.1 and 2.4). The authors could not determine which of the owners

built the house. M.C. Mayfield kept the land for 48 years, conveying off the 10 acres above Whites Farm Road before selling it to Sandy River Timber in 2006 (CCDB 25:745).

*Patterson Tract.* Also east of the Thomas W. Service/McKee Tract and south of the Robert F. Service Tract is a tract of land referred to in the archives as the Patterson land (see Figure 2.3). This tract is not directly associated with the Service family. The 198-acre tract straddles London Creek and was originally granted to the Welchells and may have been a regrant of the Mary Young land mentioned earlier. A.J. Patterson obtained the land prior to 1854, though there are no deeds in the courthouse to show when or how he obtained it. Patterson had the land surveyed and obtained a state grant in January 1854, though he was probably living on the tract prior to that (SCSPB 56:309). The project APE contains about two thirds of the tract. Patterson built a residence on the eastern side of the land overlooking the Broad River floodplain. For nearly 100 years, Whites Farm Road was known as Patterson Place Road. The house site does not appear on the 1907 map of the area and may have been removed by subsequent owners.

Patterson kept the land until after the Civil War, when evidently either he or his executors sold it to Magnetic Iron Company of South Carolina. Though no deed exists, by the 1880s adjacent landowners refer to Magnetic Iron Company as owner, and in 1885 the company commissioned a survey of the tract (CCDB Y:297). In 1890 most of the Magnetic Iron Company lands in York and Union counties were purchased by Magnetic Iron and Steel Ore Company of South Carolina. Though the new firm purchased lands on both side of the Broad River in the study area, the lands did not include the Patterson Tract (UCDB L30:275-276). In 1899 J.J. McLunn, acting for Magnetic Iron Company, sold the Patterson Tract to Emma L. Sams (CCDB B:446). She kept the land for many years and conveyed it in 1925 to J.N. Smith and H.T. Fulton, who conveyed it the same day to B.A. Smith; all of these men were North Carolina investors (CCDB 2B:707-708). From here the land went through a number of owners to B.T. White and Lester Skinner in 1957 (CCDB 2R:27, 4G:544, 4R:482). White and

Skinner held the eastern portion of the land for many years, and that portion of the tract became known as Whites Farm. Cherokee County Road 132, long called Patterson Place Road, was renamed Whites Farm Road during this ownership. Apparently the Whites lived on the tract, probably at the same location as the Patterson farm, but the authors could not find a plat showing a structure.

In 1965, Skinner and White sold the western half of the land to William Dexter Harris, who left the land to his widow in 1970 (CCDB 6F:472, 8U:349). The heirs conveyed the western portion back to B.T. White and his wife, Hettie H. White, in 1973 (CCDB 8U:349). The land was divided again by court decree in 1978 with Skinner keeping the western half and Juanita White Skinner obtaining the eastern half (CCDB 11A:473-475).

***The Kings Mountain Iron Company Land (1839–Present).*** The bulk of the project APE south of London Creek consisted of a portion of grants to the Malcomsons and Alexander Johnston (see Figure 2.2). The land appeared to be unused until 1839, when the Kings Mountain Iron Company acquired a tract of 1,661 acres along or near the south side of London Creek (SCSPB 52:299). The company purchased parts of nine different grants south of the creek and built a rolling mill along the eastern side of its land near the entrance where London Creek empties into the Broad River. Over the years, local historians have attempted to locate the site to no avail. Ferguson and Cowan (1986:54) note:

The rolling mill of the King’s Mountain Company is known from maps and verbal descriptions to have been located on the west bank of the Broad River about one and a half kilometers downstream from Cherokee Ford near the confluence of London Bridge Creek.

This would place the mill east of the study area on a small, high area overlooking the river. In January 1946, when Louise Wilson sold this land, she expressly set aside a 34-acre tract that would include the area described by the two authors. A plat drawn at the time refers to the “site of burnt house” along the “Old Iron Works Road”

on the highland overlooking a small spring and off the floodplain of the river. The authors could not determine whether this was the site of the rolling mill; however, as Ferguson and Cowan (1986:54) further note:

Flooding and alluvial deposition is the most probable cause of the observed lack of any remains at the site of the King’s Mountain Iron Company Rolling Mill, but it is also probable that this same alluvial deposition may have preserved features under deposits of unknown depth.

The Kings Mountain Iron Company stayed in business until after the Civil War, but the clerk of court of Union County sold the company land along London Creek in 1880 (UCDB H26:244, 282-286). The southeastern portion of the project APE was in land conveyed to William Jefferies by the Union County clerk of court on May 9, 1881 (UCDB H26:244). Jefferies conveyed the land to a relative, Dr. Charles A. Jefferies, in July 1892. Dr. Jefferies kept the land for more than 60 years but lived elsewhere. In 1955 he conveyed the land to George W. McKown, who combined it with other tracts and sold them to US Plywood in 1969 (CCDB 4O:47, 7F:117, 120, 123). US Plywood conveyed the land to Duke Power Company in the 1970s.

Investigators located no Post-Contact sites in this section of the project APE during the current investigations. However, the 1907 map shows a single residence along Rolling Mill Road on the Jefferies land (see Figure 2.4). Due to the fact that Jefferies lived elsewhere, this may have been a tenant house for laborers in the area.

West of the Jefferies tract was a section of the Kings Mountain Iron Company land that apparently was purchased by members of the McKown family and by 1914 was in the ownership of Keziah J. McKown (UCDB G25:349). Her executors conveyed tracts to K.L. McCullough, who accumulated some 200 acres on the southwest side of London Creek by the mid-1920s (CCDB 2C:721). By 1969 the land was conveyed through five owners to G. Wade Speer, who conveyed it to US Plywood-Champion Papers in August 1969 (CCDB 2G:255, 2Z:315, 5C:252, 7I:457).

The 1907 map shows a single house on the eastern section of a local road that leaves Rolling Mill Road and crosses London Creek (see Figure 2.4). The house appears on the higher land overlooking a branch of London Creek. Investigators located no evidence of a house in this area.

West of the Kings Mountain land, a small portion of the project APE passes through land that was part of Martha M. Montgomery's nineteenth-century plantation. In the years before the Civil War, Montgomery acquired nearly 1,100 acres of land in the southwest portion of the study area, south of London Creek (UCDB 14:277). Evidently the project APE includes a small portion of that land. The absence of plats makes determination of the exact location impossible; however, in the probate of Montgomery's estate in 1872, a tract of 284 acres was allotted to Mrs. L.V. Gaffney (UCDB 2K:197; UCPR 1872: Martha M. Montgomery Estate). The land passed through Gaffney's estate and was sold to Lola Gaffney in June 1933 (CCDB 2N:159). In 1951 the land was sold by the clerk of court to Amy G. McCravy, who held it 26 years and passed it to several heirs. The heirs subdivided the tract in 1999 (CCDB 61:125-131, 70:104-110, 92:81-87, 139:59-65, 23:1273).

### 2.3 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN AND NEAR THE PROJECT

We examined the state archaeological site files at SCIAA and the NRHP listings at SCDAH for previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and previous investigations within one mile of the project. There are no previously recorded historic architectural resources within the study area. There are 30 previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project (see Figure 1.1—as space permits). These sites are summarized in Table 2.1. With the exception of sites 38CK31, 38CK32, and 38CK58 (which are either not eligible or unassessed for the NRHP), all of the previously identified sites are located outside the project archaeological APE and will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

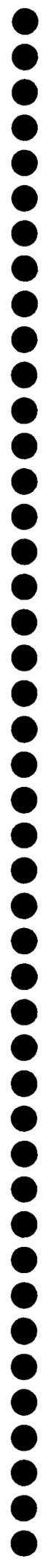
To summarize, 24 of the 30 sites (38CK10–38CK13, 38CK15, 38CK31–38CK36, 38CK37-1, 38CK37-

2, 38CK37-3, 38CK38–38CK42, 38CK48, 38CK49, 38CK52, 38CK58, 38CK59, and 38CK139) contain Pre-Contact lithic scatters. All of these lithic scatters likely date to the Archaic period, with four of them (38CK37-1, 38CK37-2, 38CK37-3, and 38CK42) also representing occupations extending into the Woodland period. Middle to Late Archaic lithic sites are the most prevalent previously recorded site type near the project area. The four NRHP potentially eligible sites include 38CK37-1, 38CK37-2, 38CK37-3, and 38CK42. All of these sites are Archaic- to Woodland-period lithic scatters. The potentially eligible sites are well outside the project archaeological APE and will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

Fourteen of the 30 sites (38CK2, 38CK12, 38CK15, 38CK17, 38CK18, 38CK34, 38CK37-1, 38CK37-2, 38CK37-3, 38CK42, 38CK48, 38CK67, 38CK70, and 38CK139) are Post-Contact sites or contain Post-Contact components. The Cherokee Iron Works site (38CK2), originally recorded in 1976, was later included in a Multiple Property Submission form filed in 1987. The site is located one mile north of the project archaeological APE. Site 38CK67 (Susan Furnace Site) is noted on a Multiple Property Submission form for “Early Ironworks of Northwestern South Carolina” (listed 1987). This site is outside the study area but is included here because it is within the larger boundary of 38CK2. Sites 38CK2 and 38CK67 are well outside the project archaeological APE and will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

**Table 2.1 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Project.**

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
38CK2	19th century	Cherokee Iron Works	Listed
38CK10	Middle to Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK11	Middle Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK12	Unknown Pre-Contact; 19th century	Lithic scatter; homesite	Unassessed
38CK13	Middle to Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK15	Middle to Late Archaic; 19th century	Lithic scatter; domestic scatter	Unassessed
38CK17	19th century	Homesite	Unassessed
38CK18	19th century	Homesite	Unassessed
38CK31	Middle Archaic	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38CK32	Middle to Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38CK33	Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38CK34	19th century; Archaic	House site and domestic scatter; Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38CK35	Middle Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK36	Middle Archaic	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
38CK37-1	Early Archaic-Woodland; 19th century	Lithic scatter; homesite	Potentially eligible
38CK37-2	Early Archaic-Woodland; 19th century	Lithic scatter; homesite	Potentially eligible
38CK37-3	Early Archaic-Woodland; 19th century	Lithic scatter; homesite	Potentially eligible
38CK38	Unknown Pre-Contact	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK39	Archaic(?)	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK40	Archaic(?)	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK41	Middle to Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK42	Middle Archaic, Woodland; unknown Post-Contact	Lithic scatter; domestic scatter	Potentially eligible
38CK48	Middle Archaic; 19th century	Lithic scatter; domestic scatter	Unassessed
38CK49	Middle to Late Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK52	Middle Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK58	Unknown Pre-Contact	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK59	Middle Archaic	Lithic scatter	Unassessed
38CK67	19th century	Industrial iron works	Listed
38CK70	19th century	Industrial iron works	Unassessed
38CK139	Late 19th century	Homesite/dumpsite	Not eligible



## 3.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The cultural resources survey of the London Creek Reservoir (Make-up Pond C), water pipeline, railroad corridor, 44 kV transmission line, SC 329 realignment, railroad culvert, water pipeline additions, spoils areas, and road widening (White Road and Rolling Mill Road) project was designed to identify and assess all archaeological sites in the archaeological APE and all historic architectural resources in the architectural APE. This chapter presents the results of the archaeological survey.

The following section presents a discussion of the investigations conducted in each survey area (London Creek Reservoir, water pipeline, 44 kV transmission line, SC 329 realignment, railroad culvert, water pipeline additions, spoils areas, and road widening) that required shovel testing investigations by Brockington and Associates, Inc. Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C., conducted the geomorphology investigations of the floodplain and terraces along London Creek within the proposed London Creek Reservoir and the railroad culvert. The geomorphology investigations report is presented in Appendix B. Investigators identified 11 archaeological sites (38CK142, 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK146, 38CK147, 38CK148, 38CK152, 38CK153, 38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184) and eight isolated finds (Isolates 1–8) during the cultural resources survey of these areas. Descriptions of the cultural resources are presented below in the discussion of each survey area.

### 3.1 LONDON CREEK RESERVOIR

Investigators traversed the London Creek Reservoir APE and investigated areas with less than 15 percent slope by the excavation of shovel tests at 30-meter intervals. All areas with greater than 15 percent slope were visually inspected. Figure 3.1 presents a typical view of the London Creek Reservoir APE. Investigators identified six sites (38CK142, 38CK144, 38CK145, 38CK148, 38CK152, and 38CK153) and seven isolated finds (Isolates 1–7) within the London Creek Reservoir APE. These resources are discussed below.



Figure 3.1 Typical view of the London Creek Reservoir APE.

### 3.1.1 Site 38CK142

**Cultural Affiliation** – Middle nineteenth to early twentieth century

**Site Type** – Cemetery

**Soil Type** – Tatum very fine sand (10–15 percent slopes)

**Elevation** – 192 meters above mean sea level (amsl)

**Nearest Water Source** – London Creek

**Site Dimensions** – 8.2 meters n/s by 10 meters e/w

**Present Vegetation** – Cedars and hardwoods

**NRHP/Management Recommendations** – Not eligible/relocate

The Service Family Cemetery (38CK142) is located on a small hill wooded in a mix of cedars and hardwoods, surrounded by a grassy pasture. A low, decorative “bow and picket”-style cast-iron fence

(Chicora Foundation, Inc., Web site n.d.) surrounds the cemetery, which measures approximately 8.2 by 10 meters. The cemetery contains six standing inscribed markers for graves that range in date from 1865 to 1932. Several of the monuments and grave markers have fallen and are stacked in a pile. There appear to be several unmarked graves within the fenced-in cemetery. Most likely these are the graves whose markers are located in the pile. There is no evidence of unmarked graves outside the fence. There seems to be no pattern in the orientation of the graves. Figure 3.2 presents a plan and views of the cemetery.

Individuals interred in the Service Family Cemetery are part of an extended Irish family that settled in South Carolina in the early nineteenth century. James and



Figure 3.2 Plan and views of 38CK142.

Margaret Service, Irish immigrants, came to Union County sometime prior to 1830 and settled there. Robert Service, a kinsman, came to the United States in 1838. Descendents of this family are listed in the US census of the area for many years following. The cemetery was initially recorded by Moss and Amos (1985) in their *Tombstones and Cemeteries of Cherokee County, South Carolina and Surrounding Areas, Volume 4*; Table 3.1 lists the graves presented in their 1985 study. Known individuals with markers in the Service Family Cemetery observed during the current investigations include Margaret Service (died March 10, 1875); Robert Service Sr. (died November 11, 1879) and his wife, Mary A. Service (died January 15, 1865); Sallie J. Service (died March 16, 1932); Martha Isabelle Service (died January 16, 1922); and Sarah Service (died February 10, 1906), wife of Thomas Service. Following is a discussion of the individuals interred in the cemetery.

**Margaret Service.** Margaret Service (1795–1875) was the wife of James Service and the mother of Thomas W. Service (Moss and Amos 1985:183). She immigrated with her family to South Carolina sometime after 1822, when Thomas was born in Ireland, and prior to 1830, when she and her husband are enumerated in the US census (US Census 1830: Union County). After her husband’s death in 1848, she lived with her son Thomas W. Service on homeplace land that included the cemetery (US Census 1850: Union County).

**Robert Service Sr.** Robert Service Sr. (1805-1879) was a kinsman of James Service; though the authors could not determine the exact familial tie, he may have been a younger brother. He immigrated to South Carolina from Ireland in 1838 (US Census 1840, 1860: Union County). He later owned a tract of land along London Creek in the study area.

**Mary A. Service.** Mary A. Service (1806–1865) was the Irish-born wife of Robert Service Sr. and immigrated to South Carolina with her husband and family in 1838. Apparently she gave birth to a son, James S. Service, while en route to the United States (US Census 1860: Union County). She predeceased her husband in 1865.

**Sallie J. Service.** Sallie J. Service (1844–1832) was the South Carolina–born daughter of Robert Service Sr. and unmarried sister of James S. Service. She and her sister Martha Isabelle inherited land in the study area along London Creek from their brother (CCPR Box 2:36).

**Martha Isabelle Service.** Martha Isabelle Service (1849–1922) was another South Carolina–born sister of James S. Service. She and her sister inherited land in the study area along London Creek (CCPR Box 2:36).

**Sarah Service.** Sarah Service (1832–1906) was the South Carolina–born wife of Thomas W. Service. She inherited the homeplace tract on which the cemetery is

**Table 3.1 Tombstones in the Service Family Cemetery (from Moss and Amos 1985:183-184).**

Name	Born	Died	Additional Information
George Service	February 28, 1853	January 15, 1867	
James S. Service	July 5, 1838	February 23, 1901	Son of Robert Sr.
John Service	March 26, 1820	November 1, 1853	Brother of Thomas W.
Margaret Service	November 25, 1795	March 10, 1875	Mother of Thomas, native of Ireland
Martha Isabelle Service	August 27, 1849	January 16, 1922	Sister of James S.
Mary A. Service	1806	January 15, 1865	Wife of Robert Service Sr.
Robert Service Sr.	November 9, 1805	November 11, 1879	
Sarah Service	October 30, 1832	February 10, 1906	Wife of Thomas W.
Thomas W. Service	November 20, 1821	June 24, 1894	
Sallie J. Service	May 29, 1844	March 6, 1932	Sister of James S.

located from her husband on his death in 1894 (CCPR Box 5:20).

Moss and Amos (1985:183-184) recorded four additional graves and tombstones at the Service Family Cemetery. These were doubtlessly the unmarked graves associated with the stack of grave markers observed during the current study. A brief discussion of these Service family members follows.

**Thomas W. Service.** Thomas W. Service (1822–1894) was an Irish-born immigrant who came to South Carolina with his parents, James and Margaret Service, in the 1820s. He owned the tract of land containing the cemetery and passed it to his wife, Sarah Service (1832-1806), mentioned above. Apparently Thomas and Sarah had no children.

**John Service.** John Service (1820–1853) was the Irish-born son of James and Margaret Service. He came to South Carolina with his parents in the 1820s and married a native South Carolinian. He died in 1853 and is the first member of the family recorded as buried in the Service Family Cemetery. After his death his daughter, Mary Ann Service, was raised by his brother and sister-in-law, Thomas and Sarah Service. Mary Ann Service inherited the homeplace tract with the family cemetery from Sarah Service in 1906.

**James S. Service.** James S. Service (1838–1901) was born on board a ship when his family was coming to the United States (US Census 1860: Union County). He was the son of Robert Sr. and Mary A. Service. He acquired land along London Creek in the study area and died unmarried in 1901.

**George Service.** George Service (1853–1867) was the teenage son of one of the Service families, most likely John Service or Robert and Mary A. Service. Nothing else is known about this person.

Service family members are also buried in other local cemeteries including Mount Ararat Church cemetery and McKown's Mountain Church cemetery (Moss and Amos 1985; South Carolina Department of

Highways and Public Transportation 1971). A review of the current telephone directory and online addresses indicates several families with this last name in the Gaffney area. This was confirmed by Mary Pat Tyndall, a local realtor and descendent of Mary Ann Service, who stated that there are numerous family descendents in Cherokee County and the surrounding area (Mary Pat Tyndall, personal communication, 2009).

We recorded the cemetery as an archaeological site and assessed it for the NRHP as such. We evaluated site 38CK142 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]).

Under Criterion A, a cemetery can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. Family cemeteries similar to the one at 38CK142, in use in the middle nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, are quite common in this area of the state. The cemetery is not significant in its contribution to history; rather, it is one of numerous examples of local cemeteries. Site 38CK142 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, cemeteries may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The members of the Service family believed to be buried in the cemetery and the family to which they belong likely were and are valuable, contributing members of their society. However, the grave of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his or her profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Site 38CK142 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, a cemetery may be eligible for the NRHP that “embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (Potter and Boland 1992:12). The grave markers found at 38CK142 are fairly common and

indistinct. The mechanized production of monuments around individual graves or cemeteries became popular in the 1850s and continues to be widespread today (Potter and Boland 1992:13). The monuments at 38CK142 date to the middle nineteenth to early twentieth century. The monuments include fairly good examples of modern, mechanized marble and granite production, but they are not exceptional examples that embody this period of cemetery design. Site 38CK142 does not meet the eligibility requirements of Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a historic cemetery may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Significance under this criterion is based on the cemetery's potential to yield information about cultural and ethnic groups. Site 38CK142 is like other middle-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century rural Upstate family cemeteries found in this area. Consequently, it does not provide a unique opportunity to gain information about the history of such people during that era. We recommend site 38CK142 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). Current plans call for a borrow pit and subsequent inundation. Title 49, Chapter 9, Section 10 requires notification of the public by property owners regarding land containing a cemetery or burial ground before creating artificial lakes, ponds, or reservoirs on the cemetery or burial grounds. We recommend relocation of the cemetery in consultation with descendants and following state cemetery laws. Prior to inundation of the area, Duke Energy will seek input from the public and then petition the Cherokee County Council for a resolution approving relocation of the cemetery to a predetermined location.

### 3.1.2 Site 38CK144

**Cultural Affiliation** – *Late nineteenth to middle twentieth century*

**Site Type** – *Post-Contact homesite*

**Soil Type** – *Nason silty clay loam (2–10 percent slopes)*

**Elevation** – *195 meters amsl*

**Nearest Water Source** – *London Creek*

**Site Dimensions** – *20 meters n/s by 40 meters e/w*

**Present Vegetation** – *Mixed pines and hardwoods*

**NRHP/Management Recommendations** – *Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38CK144 is a small surface and subsurface scatter of early-twentieth-century artifacts in the northeast portion of the London Creek Reservoir APE (see Figure 1.1). Site 38CK144 measures approximately 20 by 40 meters. The site is located on a ridge to the south of Whites Road; the southern portion of the site extends into a transmission line corridor. The area is wooded in a mix of mature pines, cedars, and hardwoods, along with young hardwoods. Site 38CK144 contains the remnants of a brick chimney base, along with what appears to be a brick-edged pathway. Figure 3.3 presents a plan and views of 38CK144.

The chimney hearth was on the western side of the chimney, so the chimney was apparently on the eastern end of the house. The chimney appears to have once been covered in an outer layer of field stones, which may have been for ornamentation. The brick-edged pathway is located to the west of the chimney; this pathway may have been the front walk to the entrance of the house. The house was likely accessed from nearby Whites Road, though no evidence of a driveway exists today.

Investigators excavated 22 shovel tests at 7.5- and 15-meter intervals within and around 38CK144; three (14 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from the three positive shovel tests at 0–10 centimeters below surface (cm bs). Investigators also collected one artifact from the ground surface of the transmission line corridor in the southeast corner of the site (Prov. 5.0). Soils at the site consist of a yellowish-brown clayey sand at 0–20 cm bs, over a reddish-brown sandy clay at 20–40 cm bs, underlain by a compact red clay subsoil at 40–60+ cm bs.

Investigators recovered five artifacts from 38CK144, including one Arnold Schwinn brand brass bicycle head

**Figure withheld under Section 304 of the  
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a))**

badge, one clear container glass fragment, one light-blue glass fragment, one clear window glass fragment, and one iron washer. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The brass bicycle head badge is stamped “Century” diagonally and “Arnold Schwinn” at the base. Figure 3.4 presents a view of the bicycle head badge. Ignaz Schwinn and Adolf Arnold created Arnold, Schwinn and Company on October 22, 1895 (Schwinn Web site n.d.). The badge does not have a serial number, so it likely dates pre-1970, when the Schwinn Company commonly began to stamp serial numbers on the head badges (Re-Cycle Web site n.d.). This particular type of bicycle head badge was used on several different Schwinn models, making it impossible to exactly match the badge to a particular model and date range (Ray Johnson, personal communication, March 31, 2009). One popular Schwinn model that carried this variety of head badge was the Whizzer, produced between 1946 and 1947. The Whizzer combined a motor developed by a small engineering company with a Schwinn bicycle frame, creating a motorized bicycle that got 125 miles to the gallon, making this a very popular model (Re-Cycle Web site n.d.). Laboratory personnel consulted the archival department at Schwinn Bikes (Dave Chancellor, personal communication, March 27, 2009), along with personnel at the Bicycle Museum of America (Annette Thompson, personal communication, March 26, 2009) and a longtime dealer of Schwinn bicycles (Ray Johnson, personal communication, March 31, 2009) but were unable to definitely determine when the bicycle badge recovered from 38CK144 was manufactured. However, from the Schwinn Company history we can say that it was from a bicycle produced sometime between 1895 and 1970.

The artifacts likely date to the late nineteenth to middle twentieth century. The chimney appears to be constructed of industrially produced bricks laid in a common bond style popular in the late nineteenth to twentieth century. We found no evidence of house piers/foundations, so we are unable to reconstruct the approximate size of the house. Robert F. Service owned the land in the area of 38CK144 from the 1870s until his death in 1904. His family inherited the land upon his death and sold it in about 1914. A structure is present

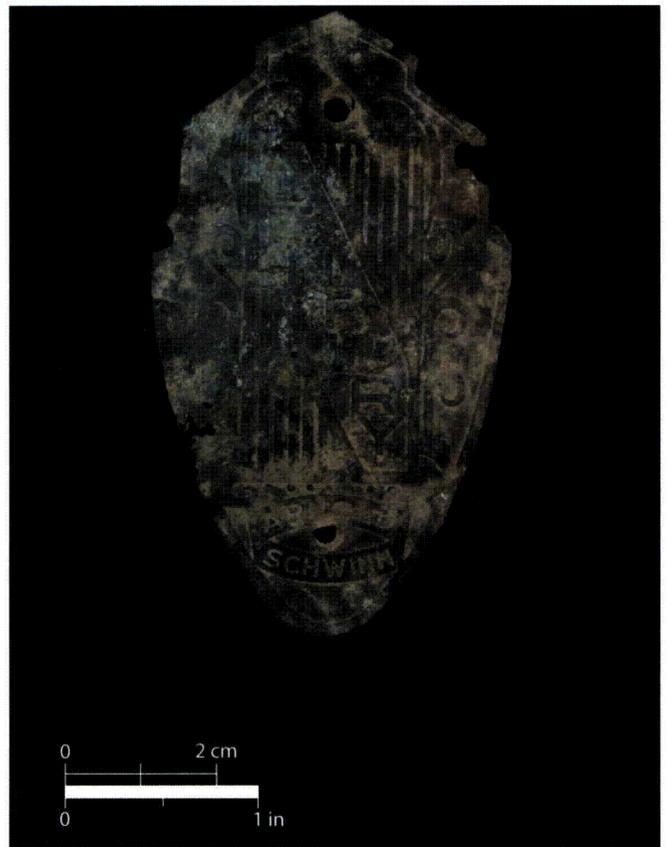


Figure 3.4 Schwinn brass bicycle head badge recovered from 38CK144.

on the USGS 1907 *Gaffney, SC* quadrangle in the area of 38CK144 (see Figure 2.4), so it seems that either Robert F. Service or his family constructed a house on the land in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. No structure is present on the USGS 1971 *Blacksburg South, SC* quadrangle in the area of 38CK144. Therefore, it appears that the house was constructed sometime before 1907 and ceased to exist sometime before 1971. It is unknown what led to the destruction of the house, though it was most likely abandoned and fell into disrepair and eventual collapse.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK144 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. This type of house/site type is quite common in the region. The artifacts do not occur in concentrations sufficient to interpret activities that occurred at the site. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CK144 is

not likely to generate information beyond the period of use (late nineteenth to middle twentieth century) and the presumed function (homesite) presented above. The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend site 38CK144 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK144 warrants no further management consideration.

### 3.1.3 Site 38CK145

**Cultural Affiliation** – *Unknown Pre-Contact*

**Site Type** – *Pre-Contact lithic scatter*

**Soil Type** – *Tatum very fine sand (10–15 percent slopes)*

**Elevation** – *201 meters amsl*

**Nearest Water Source** – *Little London Creek*

**Site Dimensions** – *23 meters n/s by 23 meters e/w*

**Present Vegetation** – *Mature pines*

**NRHP/Management Recommendations** – *Not eligible/  
no further management*

Site 38CK145 is a small surface scatter of nondiagnostic Pre-Contact lithic artifacts located on a ridge in the eastern portion of the London Creek Reservoir APE (see Figure 1.1). Site 38CK145 measures approximately 23 by 23 meters. An unpaved road passes approximately east–west through the center of the site; a smaller dirt trail intersects the unpaved road and passes through the northeast portion of the site. The site area is wooded in rows of mature pines. There is no vegetation understory to the north of the unpaved road; the area to the south of the road has an understory of briars. A disturbed area lies in the southwest portion of the site. The disturbed area contains push piles of timber/debris. Figure 3.5 presents a plan and view of 38CK145.

Investigators excavated 26 shovel tests at 7.5- and approximately 5.25-meter intervals within and around three surface collections of artifacts at 38CK145; none of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site are very eroded/deflated; compact red clay subsoil is present at the ground surface.

Investigators recovered four artifacts from 38CK145, including one translucent quartz hafted biface tool with a missing tip, one translucent quartz biface tool, one translucent quartz core fragment, and one milky quartz tertiary flake fragment. Figure 3.6 presents a view of the

translucent quartz hafted biface tool. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. The lithic artifacts are not diagnostic and cannot be associated with a particular cultural period. The artifacts likely represent the remnants of an unknown Pre-Contact campsite or lithic reduction area.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK145 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. Probable timbering and agricultural activities have severely damaged the integrity of the site. The site area has more recently been impacted by land-clearing activities, as evidenced by the push piles. The site area is severely eroded; all artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is very low. The integrity of the materials, their location, and their associations are compromised. Additional investigation of 38CK145 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (unknown Pre-Contact) and the presumed function (campsite or lithic reduction area). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend 38CK145 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK145 warrants no further management consideration.

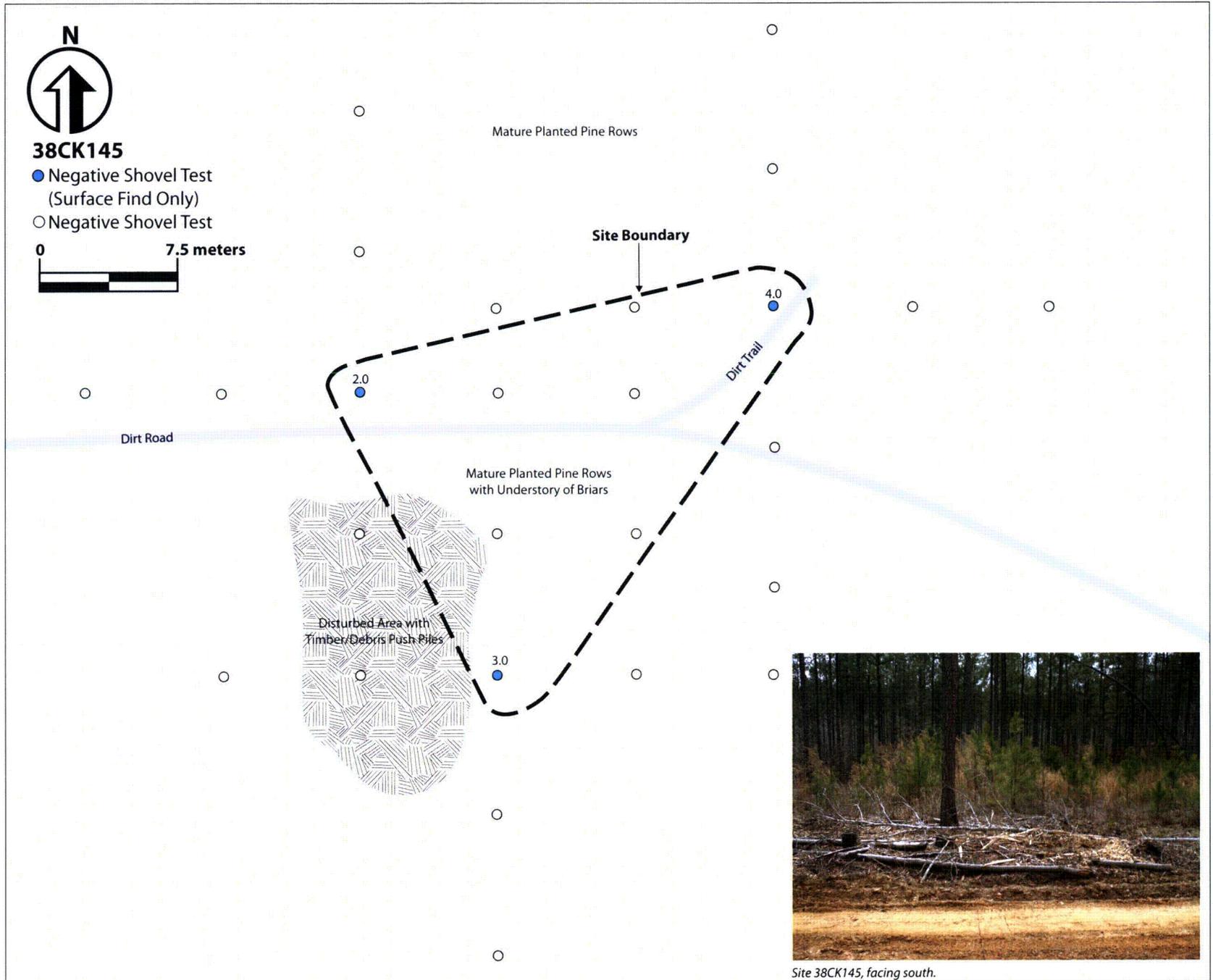
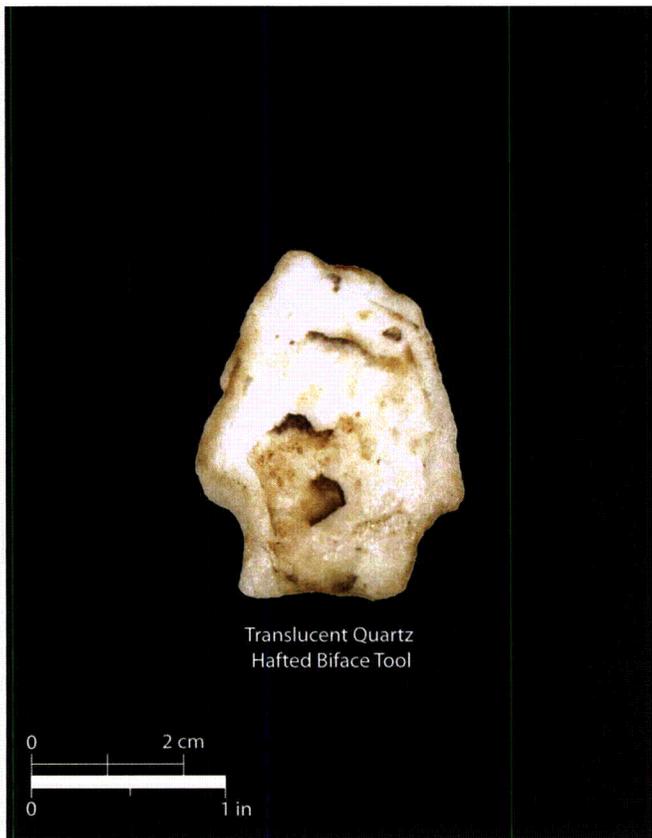


Figure 3.5 Plan and view of 38CK145.



Translucent Quartz  
Hafted Biface Tool

Figure 3.6 Translucent quartz hafted biface tool recovered from 38CK145.

### 3.1.4 Site 38CK148

**Cultural Affiliation** – Late nineteenth to twentieth century

**Site Type** – Roadbed and bridge foundations

**Soil Type** – Mixed alluvial land

**Elevation** – 174 meters amsl

**Nearest Water Source** – London Creek

**Site Dimensions** – 22 meters n/s by 7 meters e/w

**Present Vegetation** – Mature pines and wetlands vegetation

**NRHP/Management Recommendations** – Not eligible/  
no further management

Site 38CK148 is the remnants of a late-nineteenth- to twentieth-century roadbed and bridge foundations. Site 38CK143 measures approximately 22 by 7 meters. The site is located in and adjacent to London Creek, near the center of the project area (see Figure 1.1). The area is

wooded in mature pines with wetlands vegetation. The site consists of an earthen berm oriented northwest-southeast on the northern bank of London Creek, as well as concrete bridge foundations in the creek. The berm is approximately 2 meters wide and approximately 0.5 to 1.0 meters tall and extends approximately 12 meters to the northwest of London Creek. The main span of the concrete bridge foundations is approximately 0.8 meters wide and stretches approximately 10 meters across the width of London Creek. Protruding from the upstream (west) side of the span are two concrete foundations, each approximately 2.5 meters long and 0.6 meters wide. It appears that upper portions of the bridge may have included stone, as remnants of attached stones are visible atop the concrete foundations. Just downstream (east) of the span is a square concrete pad; each side is approximately 2 meters long. The function of this concrete pad is unknown; it is also unknown if the concrete pad is in its original location. A barbed-wire fence crosses London Creek, passing over the concrete pad. Figure 3.7 presents a plan of 38CK148. Figure 3.8 presents a view of the bridge foundation, and Figure 3.9 presents a view of the concrete pad.

A road and what appears to be a bridge are present on the USGS 1907 *Gaffney, SC* quadrangle in the area of 38CK148 (see Figure 2.4); site 38CK148 is undoubtedly the remnants of this road and bridge. The road and bridge are within property owned by Thomas W. Service and, following his death in 1894, his family in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. It is likely that Thomas Service or his family was responsible for the construction of the road and bridge, used to provide access to lands on both sides of London Creek.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK148 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. Site 38CK148 represents the remnants of a road and bridge crossing London Creek, likely constructed by either Thomas W. Service or his family in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. It is unknown how long ago the upper portions of the bridge ceased to exist or when the road/crossing became nonfunctional. Additional investigation of 38CK148 is not likely to generate information beyond the period of use (late nineteenth to twentieth century) and the presumed function (road

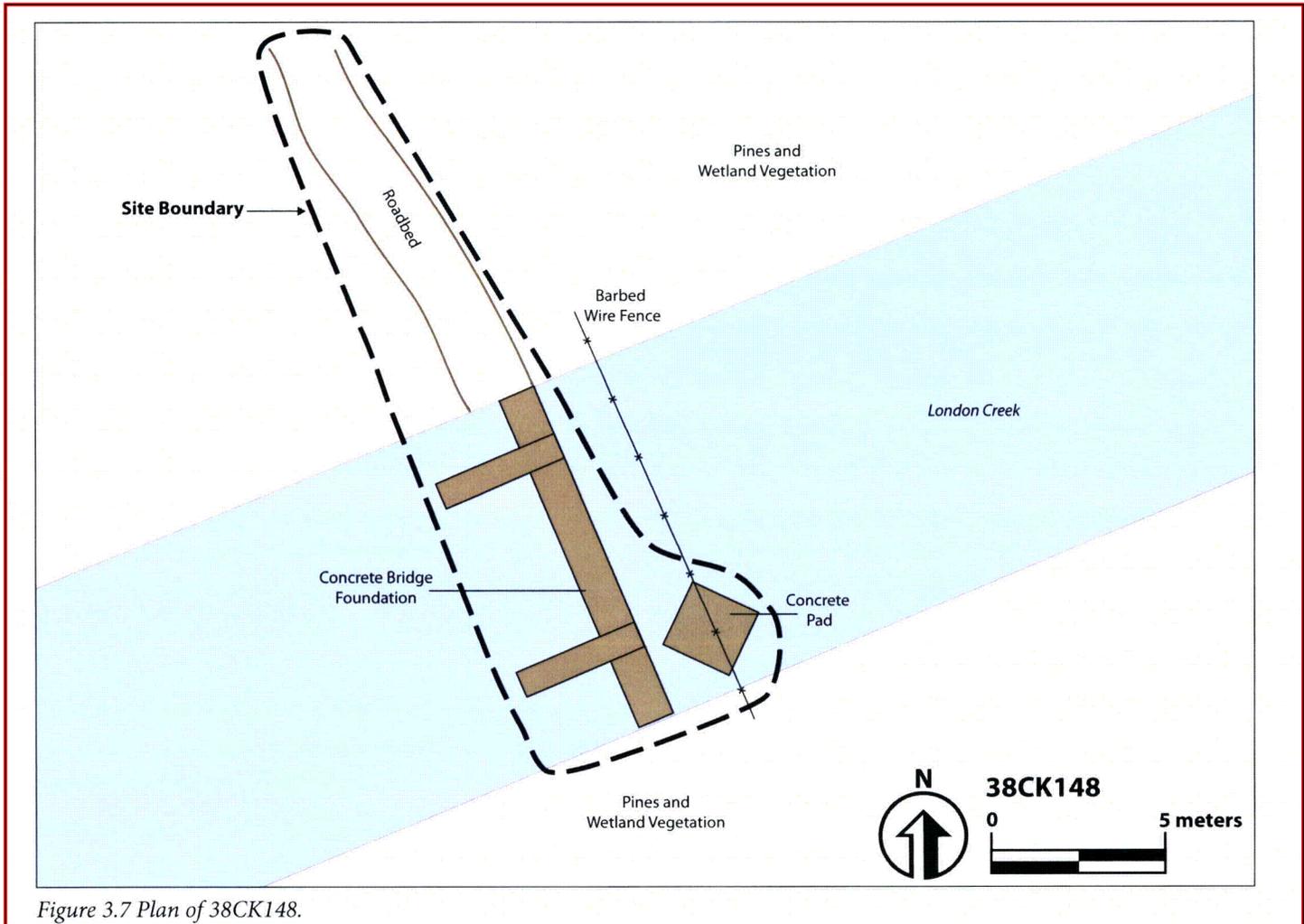


Figure 3.7 Plan of 38CK148.

and bridge) presented above. The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend site 38CK148 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK148 warrants no further management consideration.



*Figure 3.8 View of the bridge foundation, facing north.*



Figure 3.9 View of the concrete pad, facing northeast.

### 3.1.5 Site 38CK152

**Cultural Affiliation** – Early to middle twentieth century

**Site Type** – Liquor still

**Soil Type** – Nason very fine sandy loam (15–25 percent slopes)

**Elevation** – 198 meters amsl

**Nearest Water Source** – Unnamed tributary of London Creek

**Site Dimensions** – 3 meters n/s by 3 meters e/w

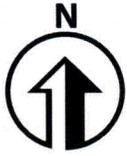
**Present Vegetation** – Mature hardwoods and wetlands vegetation

**NRHP/Management Recommendations** – Not eligible/ no further management

Site 38CK152 consists of the remnants of a defunct liquor still in the eastern portion of the project area, east

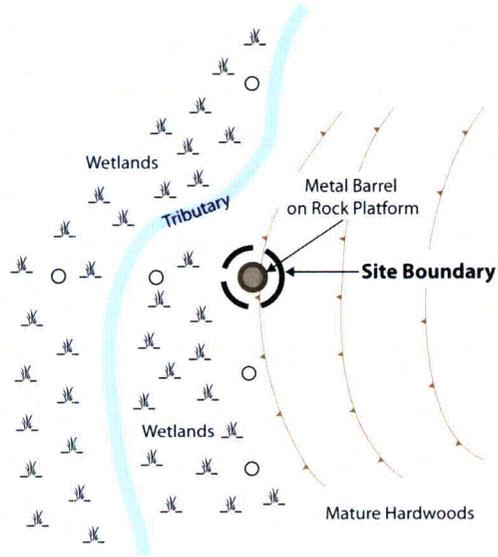
of SC 329 (see Figure 1.1). The site is nestled against a small topographic rise and is located to the east of a small unnamed creek that feeds into London Creek. The area is wooded in mature hardwoods. The understory contains typical wetlands vegetation. Figure 3.10 presents a plan and views of 38CK152.

The still consists of the remnants of a metal barrel. The barrel rests on a platform of stones and metal fragments. We were unable to determine if the rock was a naturally occurring slab/outcrop or if the rocks were intentionally placed and joined together by the constructors of the still. We encountered no evidence of other still-related artifacts such as copper tubing and bottles, though the metal fragments strewn along the stone platform almost certainly represent components of the former still.



**38CK152**

○ Negative Shovel Test



View of 38CK152, facing east.



View of 38CK152, facing south.

Figure 3.10 Plan and views of 38CK152.

Due to the placement of the still, investigators were limited in the amount of possible shovel test locations. Investigators excavated five shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals within and around the metal barrel and stone platform; none of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site are typical of wetland areas and consist of a dark brownish-gray loam at 0–15 cm bs over a light brownish-gray sand subsoil at 20–35+ cm bs.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK152 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. Other than the barrel remnant and the stone platform, we recovered no artifacts. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CK152 is not likely to generate information beyond the period of use (early to middle twentieth century) and the presumed function (liquor still). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend site 38CK152 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK152 warrants no further management consideration.

### 3.1.6 Site 38CK153

**Cultural Affiliation** – *Early to middle twentieth century*

**Site Type** – *Liquor still*

**Soil Type** – *Nason very fine sandy loam (15–25 percent slopes)*

**Elevation** – *201 meters amsl*

**Nearest Water Source** – *Unnamed tributary of London Creek*

**Site Dimensions** – *3 meters n/s by 3 meters e/w*

**Present Vegetation** – *Mature hardwoods and wetlands vegetation*

**NRHP/Management Recommendations** – *Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38CK153 consists of the remnants of a defunct liquor still located east of SC 329. The site is in a fairly narrow ravine and is located to the west of an unnamed creek that feeds into London Creek. The site is located higher up in the same ravine that contains site 38CK152. The area is wooded in mature hardwoods. The understory is consistent with wetlands vegetation

encountered across the project area. Figure 3.11 presents a plan and views of 38CK153.

The still consists of a partial metal barrel, as well as a nearby metal cylinder with an attached metal sphere that was likely once attached to the metal barrel. The function of this metal cylinder with the attached metal sphere is unknown. The metal cylinder has been punctured several times, possibly a result of the destruction/dismantling of the still. There was no evidence of other still-related artifacts such as copper tubing and bottles.

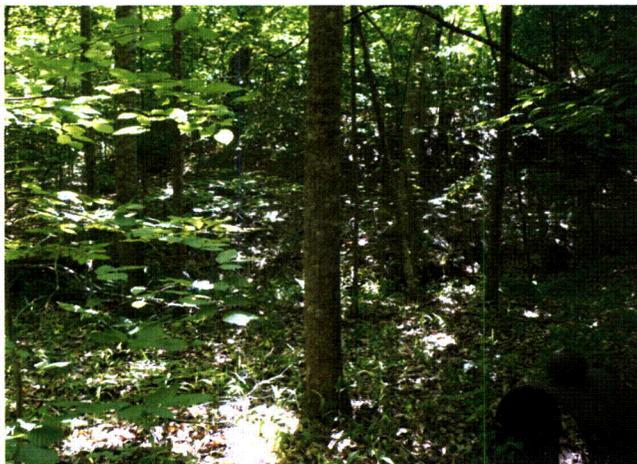
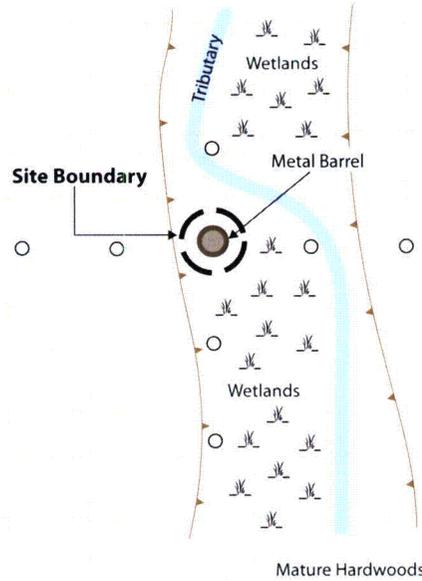
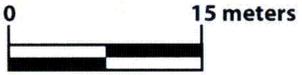
Due to the placement of the still, investigators were limited in the amount of possible shovel test locations. Investigators excavated seven shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals within and around 38CK153; none of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site are typical of wetland areas and consist of a dark brownish-gray loam at 0–15 cm bs over a light brownish-gray sand subsoil at 20–35+ cm bs.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK153 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. Other than the barrel remnant and metal cylinder, we recovered no artifacts. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38CK153 is not likely to generate information beyond the period of use (early to middle twentieth century) and the presumed function (liquor still). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend site 38CK153 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK153 warrants no further management consideration.



**38CK153**

○ Negative Shovel Test



View of 38CK153, facing east.



View of metal cylinder at 38CK153, facing east.

Figure 3.11 Plan and views of 38CK153.

### 3.1.7 Isolated Finds

Investigators identified seven isolated finds (Isolates 1–7) (see Figure 1.1) in the London Creek Reservoir APE. Investigators identified Isolate 1 in the eastern portion of the project area. Isolate 1 consists of one translucent quartz Allendale projectile point recovered from the ground surface. Investigators excavated eight negative shovel tests at 2.5-meter intervals around the surface find in an attempt to recover additional artifacts and define the artifact cluster. Investigators identified Isolate 2 in the central portion of the project area. Isolate 2 consists of one small brick fragment recovered from a single shovel test. Investigators excavated eight additional negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals around the initial find. Investigators identified Isolate 3 in the central portion of the project area. Isolate 3 consists of one small brick fragment recovered from a single shovel test. Investigators excavated eight additional negative shovel tests at 5-meter intervals around the initial find. Investigators identified Isolate 4 in the eastern portion of the project area. Isolate 4 consists of one undecorated ironstone sherd recovered from a single shovel test. Investigators excavated eight additional negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals around the initial find. Investigators identified Isolate 5 in the eastern portion of the project area. Isolate 5 consists of one translucent quartz tertiary bifacial reduction flake recovered from a single shovel test. Investigators excavated eight additional negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals around the initial find. Investigators identified Isolate 6 in the eastern portion of the project area. Isolate 6 consists of one translucent quartz tertiary core reduction flake and one broken translucent quartz tertiary flake recovered from two surface collections spaced 15 meters apart. Investigators excavated 15 negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals between and around the two surface finds. Investigators identified Isolate 7 in the eastern portion of the project area. Isolate 7 consists of one translucent quartz tertiary flake recovered from the ground surface. Investigators excavated eight negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals around the initial find. Investigators identified Isolate 7 in the eastern portion of the project area. Due to the low frequency of material at this locale and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolates 1–7 not eligible for the NRHP.

Further management consideration of Isolates 1–7 is not warranted.

### 3.2 WATER PIPELINE SURVEY AREA

Investigators traversed the water pipeline APE and investigated areas with less than 15 percent slope by the excavation of shovel tests at 30-meter intervals. All areas with greater than 15 percent slope were visually inspected. Large portions of the proposed water pipeline follow the route of an existing unpaved road. Along the proposed route of the pipeline, investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along two to four transects spaced 30 meters apart, each parallel to the proposed route. The extra transect/shovel-test coverage along the pipeline allows for possible design/ placement changes. Figure 3.12 presents a typical view of the water pipeline APE. Investigators identified two sites (38CK146 and 38CK147) within the water pipeline APE. These resources are discussed below.



Figure 3.12 Typical view of the water pipeline APE.

### 3.2.1 Site 38CK146

**Cultural Affiliation** – Middle Archaic; late nineteenth to early twentieth century

**Site Type** – Pre-Contact lithic scatter; homestead

**Soil Type** – Tatum very fine sand (2–6 percent slopes)

**Elevation** – 213 meters amsl

**Nearest Water Source** – Little London Creek

**Site Dimensions** – 60 meters n/s by 30 meters e/w

**Present Vegetation** – Grass/weeds

**NRHP/Management Recommendations** – Not eligible/  
no further management

Site 38CK146 is a surface and subsurface scatter consisting of Pre-Contact lithic artifacts and late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century artifacts. The

site is located on a ridgetop in the southwest portion of the proposed waterline (see Figure 1.1). Site 38CK146 measures approximately 60 by 30 meters. The site is located in an open fallow grassy field to the southwest of the intersection of paved Rolling Mill Road and an unnamed dirt road. Figure 3.13 presents a plan and view of 38CK146.

Investigators excavated 31 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38CK146; four (13 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from the four positive shovel tests at 0–30 cm bs. Investigators also collected three artifacts from the ground surface in the northern portion of the site. Soils at the site consist of a grayish-brown clayey sand at

**Figure withheld under Section 304 of the  
Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a))**

0–10 cm bs, over a light brown clayey sand at 15–30 cm bs, underlain by a compact strong brown clay subsoil at 30–45+ cm bs.

Investigators recovered 13 artifacts from 38CK146, including one translucent quartz Guilford projectile point, one translucent quartz tertiary core reduction flake, one milky quartz tertiary flake fragment, two milky quartz tertiary core reduction flakes, one undecorated whiteware sherd, one undecorated ironstone sherd, three bottle glass fragments (including one amethyst bottle glass fragment), and three nails. Artifacts recovered from 38CK146 are summarized in Table 3.2. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The Guilford projectile point dates to the Middle Archaic. The Pre-Contact artifacts likely represent the remnants of a Middle Archaic campsite or lithic reduction area. The Post-Contact artifacts date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Amethyst bottle glass was manufactured between 1880 and 1920, indicating that the site was likely occupied during that time period. The three nails, along with the domestic artifacts, provide scant evidence that a structure once stood in the site area. A structure is present on the USGS

1907 *Gaffney, SC* quadrangle in the area of 38CK146. The house was likely constructed in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. We found no evidence of house piers/foundations. The scatter of artifacts at 38CK146 is associated with the former house in the site area.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38CK146 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. Probable timbering and agricultural activities have severely damaged the integrity of the site. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is very low. The integrity of the materials, their location, and their associations are compromised. Additional investigation of 38CK146 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Middle Archaic; late nineteenth to early twentieth century) and the presumed function (campsite or lithic reduction area; homesite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend 38CK146 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK146 warrants no further management consideration.

**Table 3.2 Artifacts Recovered from 38CK146.**

<b>Era</b>	<b>Artifact Description</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pre-Contact	Milky quartz tertiary core reduction flake, 1/2 inch	1
	Milky quartz tertiary core reduction flake, 3/4 inch	1
	Milky quartz tertiary flake fragment, 3/4 inch	1
	Translucent quartz tertiary core reduction flake, 1/2 inch	1
	Guilford, translucent quartz projectile point	1
<i>Subtotal</i>		5
Post Contact	Undecorated whiteware	1
	Undecorated ironstone	1
	Aqua bottle glass	1
	Clear bottle glass	1
	Solarized amethyst bottle glass	1
	Unidentifiable nail	2
	Unidentifiable square nail	1
<i>Subtotal</i>		8
<b><i>Total</i></b>		<b>13</b>

### 3.2.2 Site 38CK147

**Cultural Affiliation** – Middle Archaic

**Site Type** – Pre-Contact lithic scatter

**Soil Type** – Tatum very fine sand (2–6 percent slopes)

**Elevation** – 201 meters amsl

**Nearest Water Source** – Little London Creek

**Site Dimensions** – 30 meters n/s by 23 meters e/w

**Present Vegetation** – Grass/weeds

**NRHP/Management Recommendations** – Not eligible/  
no further management

Site 38CK147 is a small surface scatter of Pre-Contact lithic artifacts located on a ridge in the western portion of the proposed waterline (see Figure 1.1). Site 38CK147 measures approximately 30 by 23 meters. An unpaved road, apparently freshly graded/constructed, passes approximately northeast–southwest through the center of the site. The site is located in an open grassy area that appears to have been somewhat recently cleared of trees. Push piles of timber/debris on both sides of the road are evidence of the land-clearing activities. Figure 3.14 presents a plan and view of 38CK147.

Investigators excavated 31 shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals within and around three surface collections of artifacts at 38CK147; none of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site are very eroded/deflated; compact red clay subsoil is present at the ground surface.

Investigators recovered 23 artifacts from the ground surface of 38CK147, including one milky quartz cobble core fragment, one quartzite biface, three translucent quartz biface fragments, one translucent quartz preform, one translucent quartz Guilford projectile point base, five translucent quartz tertiary bifacial reduction flakes, one translucent quartz tertiary core reduction flake, one translucent quartz tertiary broken flake, seven translucent quartz tertiary flake fragments, and two pieces of translucent quartz tertiary shatter. Figure 3.15 presents a view of the Guilford projectile point base and the translucent quartz preform. Artifacts recovered from 38CK147 are summarized in Table 3.3. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The Guilford projectile point dates to the Middle Archaic period. The artifacts likely represent the remnants of a Middle Archaic campsite or lithic reduction

area. As with site 38CK145, translucent quartz appears to have been the lithic material either most preferred or most available to the inhabitants of the site.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK147 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The integrity of the site has recently been impacted by land-clearing activities, as evidenced by the push piles. The site area is severely eroded; all artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is very low. The integrity of the materials, their location, and their associations are compromised. Additional investigation of 38CK147 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Middle Archaic) and the presumed function (campsite or lithic reduction area). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend 38CK147 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK147 warrants no further management consideration.

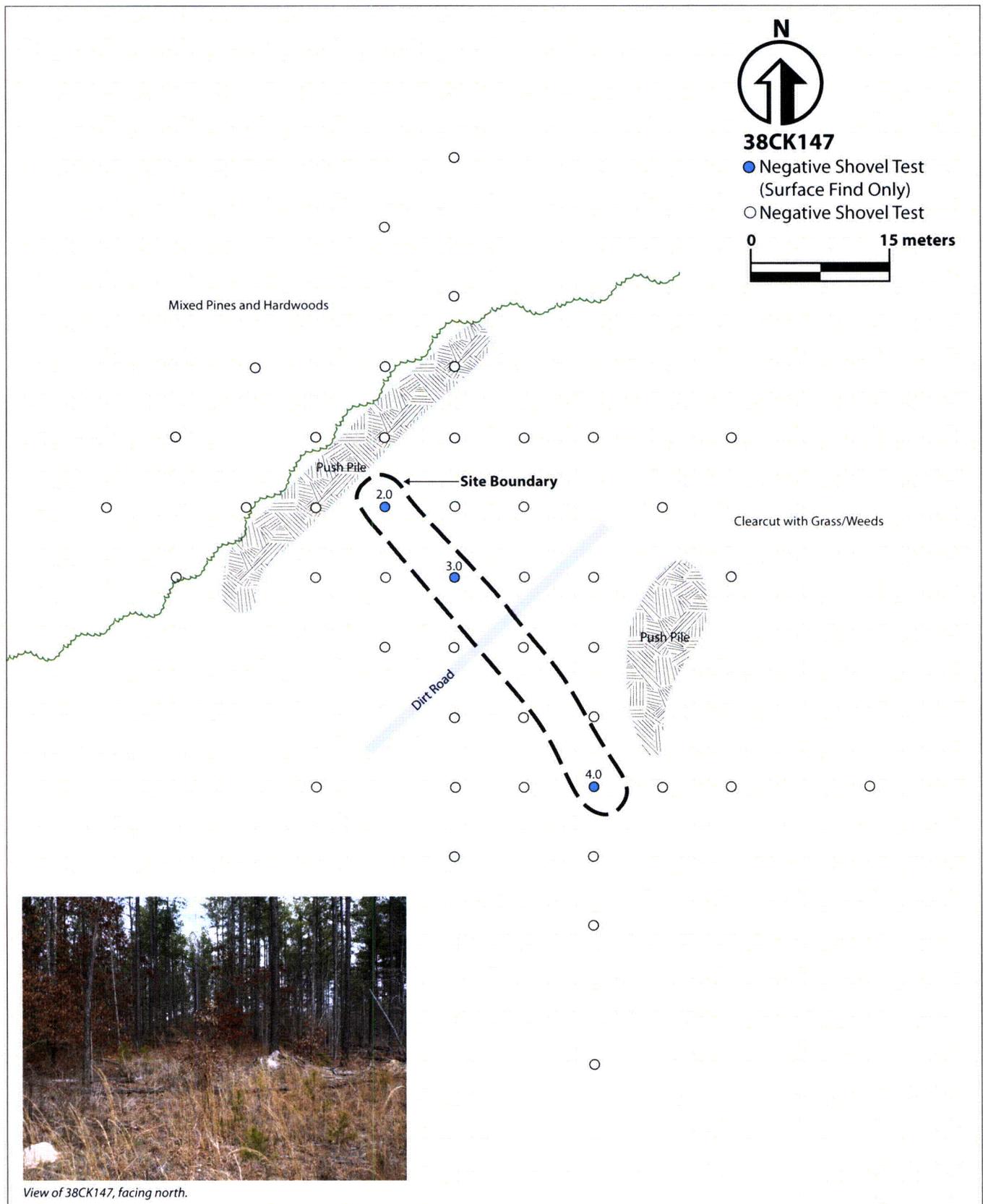


Figure 3.14 Plan and view of 38CK147.



Figure 3.15 View of the Guilford projectile point base and the translucent quartz preform recovered from 38CK147.

Table 3.3 Artifacts Recovered from 38CK147.

Artifact Type	Total
Milky quartz cobble core fragment	1
Quartzite biface	1
Translucent quartz biface fragment	3
Translucent quartz preform	1
Translucent quartz Guilford projectile point base	1
Translucent quartz tertiary bifacial reduction flake	5
Translucent quartz tertiary core reduction flake	1
Translucent quartz tertiary broken flake	1
Translucent quartz tertiary flake fragment	7
Translucent quartz tertiary shatter	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>

### 3.3 TRANSMISSION LINE SURVEY AREAS

Investigators traversed the 44 kV transmission line APEs and investigated areas with less than 15 percent slope by the excavation of shovel tests at 30-meter intervals. All areas with greater than 15 percent slope were visually inspected. Along the proposed route of the portion of the transmission line to the north of the proposed London Creek Reservoir, investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along two transects spaced 30 meters apart, each parallel to the centerline. Along the proposed route of the portion of the transmission line to the south of the proposed London Creek Reservoir, investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along one transect down the centerline. Figure 3.16 presents typical views of the 44 kV transmission line APEs. Investigators identified no archaeological resources in the transmission line APEs.

### 3.4 SC 329 REALIGNMENT SURVEY AREA

Along the proposed route of the SC 329 realignment, investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along two transects, each placed approximately 50 feet outside the existing road right-of-way parallel to the existing route, providing a more than 200-foot-wide area of coverage. The extra transect/shovel test coverage along the SC 329 realignment will allow for possible design/placement changes. Figure 3.17 presents a typical view of the SC 329 realignment APE. Investigators identified one isolated find (Isolate 8) in the SC 329 realignment APE. Isolate 8 is described below.

#### 3.4.1 *Isolate 8*

Investigators identified one isolated find (Isolate 8) (see Figure 1.1) in the SC 329 realignment APE. Isolate 1 consists of one milky quartz biface tool recovered from the ground surface. Investigators excavated eight additional negative shovel tests at 7.5-meter intervals around the initial find. Due to the low frequency of material at this locale and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolate 8 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of Isolate 8 is not warranted.

### 3.5 WATER PIPELINE ADDITIONS SURVEY AREA

Investigators visually inspected the approximately five acres of added land at the eastern end of the water pipeline APE. This area is located on the steep slope into an existing pond and has been previously disturbed during the construction of the pond. Investigators identified no archaeological resources in the water pipeline additions APE.

### 3.6 SPOILS AREA SURVEY AREAS

The project also includes several proposed spoils areas, some with associated support areas (i.e., parking, offices, laydown areas, etc.). The archaeological APE of the spoils areas to the north of London Creek totals approximately 105 acres. The archaeological APE of the spoils areas to the south of London Creek totals approximately 99 acres. Investigators traversed the spoils area APEs and investigated areas with less than 15 percent slope by the excavation of shovel tests at 30-meter intervals. All areas with greater than 15 percent slope were visually inspected. Figure 3.18 presents a typical view of the spoils areas. Investigators identified three sites (38CK182, 38CK183, and 38CK184) within the spoils area APEs. These resources are discussed below.

We also revisited the reported locations of three previously recorded sites (38CK31, 38CK32, and 38CK58) within the proposed spoils areas. Site 38CK31 was originally recorded as a Middle Archaic lithic scatter and recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK32 was originally recorded as a Middle to Late Archaic lithic scatter and recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK58 was originally recorded as a scatter of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts and was unassessed for the NRHP. Investigators excavated shovel tests at 15-meter intervals across the reported locations of sites 38CK31, 38CK32, and 38CK58 and also carefully inspected the ground surface. We were unable to locate sites 38CK31, 38CK32, and 38CK58. Years of erosion may have obliterated all evidence of these sites. It is also possible that the original investigators collected all of the artifacts from these sites.



Figure 3.16 Typical views of the transmission line APEs: northern transmission line corridor (top) and southern transmission line corridor (bottom).



Figure 3.17 Typical view of the SC 329 realignment APE.



Figure 3.18 Typical view of the spoils areas APE.