

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)).**

3.6.1 Site 38CK182

Cultural Affiliation – Early to late twentieth century

Site Type – Post-Contact homesite

Soil Type – Gullied land, friable (10-35 percent slopes)

Elevation – 213 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source – London Creek

Site Dimensions – 30 meters n/s by 45 meters e/w

Present Vegetation – Grassy pasture with scattered hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38CK182 is a subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts that likely date to the twentieth century. Site 38CK182 measures approximately 30 by 45 meters. The site is located on a ridgeside slope approximately 60 meters south of White Road (see Figure 1.1). The area is grassy with scattered mature hardwoods. Two depressions in the northern portion of the site may be the remnants of wells. Modern debris is scattered across the site area, possibly associated with the mobile homes formerly located (recently removed) along White Road to the north of the site. Figure 3.19 presents a plan and view of 38CK182.

Investigators excavated 25 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38CK182; five (20 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from 0–30 cm bs. Soils at the site consist of a brown clayey sand at 0–30 cm bs over a compact strong brown clay subsoil at 30–40+ cm bs.

Investigators recovered 33 artifacts from 38CK182, including one undecorated whiteware sherd, 22 clear bottle glass fragments, two amethyst bottle glass fragments, one clear tempered glass fragment, two clear window glass fragments, one unidentifiable nail, and three unidentifiable brass band fragments. Table 3.4 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38CK182. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The whiteware sherd recovered from 38CK182 likely dates to the twentieth century. Amethyst bottle glass was manufactured between 1880 and 1920, indicating that the site was likely occupied beginning in the early twentieth century. The one unidentifiable nail and two window glass fragments provide scant evidence that

a structure once stood in the site area. No structures are present on the USGS 1907 *Gaffney, SC* quadrangle in the area of 38CK182. A structure is present in the area of 38CK182 on the USGS 1971 *Blacksburg South, SC* quadrangle in the area of 38CK182. We found no evidence of house piers/foundations. The house was likely constructed in the early twentieth century. The scatter of artifacts at 38CK182 is associated with the former house in the site area.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK182 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of 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 38CK182 is not likely to generate information beyond the period of use (twentieth century) and the function (homesite) presented above. The site cannot generate additional important information concerning the past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend site 38CK182 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK182 warrants no further management consideration.

Table 3.4 Artifacts Recovered from 38CK182.

Artifact Description	Total
Undecorated whiteware rim sherd	1
Colorless bottle glass base fragment	5
Colorless bottle glass	16
Colorless panel bottle glass	1
Solarized amethyst bottle glass	2
Colorless tempered glass fragment	1
Colorless window glass	2
Unidentifiable nail	1
Unidentifiable brass band fragment	3
Unidentifiable burned colorless glass	1
Total	33

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

3.6.2 Site 38CK183

Cultural Affiliation – Twentieth century

Site Type – Post-Contact scatter associated with nearby home

Soil Type – Nason very fine sandy loam (10-15 percent slopes, eroded)

Elevation – 206 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source – London Creek

Site Dimensions – 15 meters n/s by 7.5 meters e/w

Present Vegetation – Grassy lawn

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/
no further management

Site 38CK183 is a subsurface scatter of twentieth-century artifacts located in a grassy lawn approximately 15 meters to the southeast of previously identified Resource 74 (Fletcher et al. 2009b), a vacant rural Neoclassical-style house constructed in the 1930s (see Figure 1.1). A gravel drive passes through the center of the site. The site is approximately 60 meters to the south of White Road. Site 38CK183 measures approximately 15 by 7.5 meters. Figure 3.20 presents a plan and view of 38CK183.

Investigators excavated 13 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38CK183; two (15 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from 0–30 cm bs. Soils at the site consist of a brown clayey sand at 0–30 cm bs over a compact yellowish-brown clay subsoil at 30–40+ cm bs.

Investigators recovered five artifacts from 38CK183, including one green shell-edged whiteware sherd, one undecorated whiteware sherd, two undecorated ironstone sherds, and one clear bottle glass fragment. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. The artifacts recovered from 38CK183 are associated with the twentieth-century occupation of the adjacent house (Resource 74).

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK183 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of 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 38CK183 is not likely to generate information beyond the period

of use (twentieth century) and the function (homesite) presented above. The site cannot generate additional important information concerning the past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend site 38CK183 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK183 warrants no further management consideration.

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

3.6.3 Site 38CK184

Cultural Affiliation – Late nineteenth to late twentieth century

Site Type – Post-Contact homesite

Soil Type – Tatum very fine sandy loam (6–10 percent slopes, eroded)

Elevation – 232 meters amsl

Nearest Water Source – London Creek

Site Dimensions – 45 meters n/s by 60 meters e/w

Present Vegetation – Grassy pasture with scattered hardwoods

NRHP/Management Recommendations – Not eligible/ no further management

Site 38CK184 is a subsurface scatter of twentieth-century artifacts associated with a homesite. Site 38CK184 measures approximately 45 by 60 meters. The site is located on a ridgetop approximately 180 meters south of White Road (see Figure 1.1). The area is grassy with scattered mature hardwoods. A gravel driveway leads from White Road to the site. The concrete and brick foundations of a burned house are present in the center of the site. Two small concrete-block structures are located in the southwest portion of the site, and a metal-sided shed is located in the southeast portion of the site. Modern debris is scattered across the site area. Figure 3.21 presents a plan and view of 38CK184.

Investigators excavated 15 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38CK184; two (13 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from 0–30 cm bs. Soils at the site consist of a brown clayey sand at 0–30 cm bs over a compact strong brown clay subsoil at 30–40+ cm bs.

Investigators recovered 23 artifacts from 38CK184, including seven ironstone sherds, two porcelain sherds, two stoneware sherds, six bottle glass fragments (including one amethyst bottle glass fragment), one window glass fragment, two nails, one iron bar, one iron bolt, and one stoneware sewer pipe fragment, as well as 4.11 grams of brick. Table 3.5 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38CK184. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

A structure is present on the USGS 1907 *Gaffney*, SC quadrangle (see Figure 2.3—Bonner House). The artifacts recovered from 38CK184 likely date to the

late nineteenth to late twentieth century. Amethyst bottle glass was manufactured between 1880 and 1920, indicating that the site was likely occupied beginning in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The house was likely constructed by Henry Bonner in the late nineteenth century. The property was owned by the Pennington family for much of the twentieth century. The most recent property owner is the Sours family (see Chapter 2). The house burned down sometime around 2004 (William Pennington, personal communication November 18, 2009). The scatter of artifacts at 38CK184 is associated with the former house in the site area.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of site 38CK184 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of 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 38CK184 is not likely to generate information beyond the period of use (late nineteenth to late twentieth century) and the function (homesite) presented above. The site cannot generate additional important information concerning the past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Cherokee County. Therefore, we recommend site 38CK184 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38CK184 warrants no further management consideration.



View of 38CK184, facing southeast.



38CK184

● Positive Shovel Test

○ Negative Shovel Test

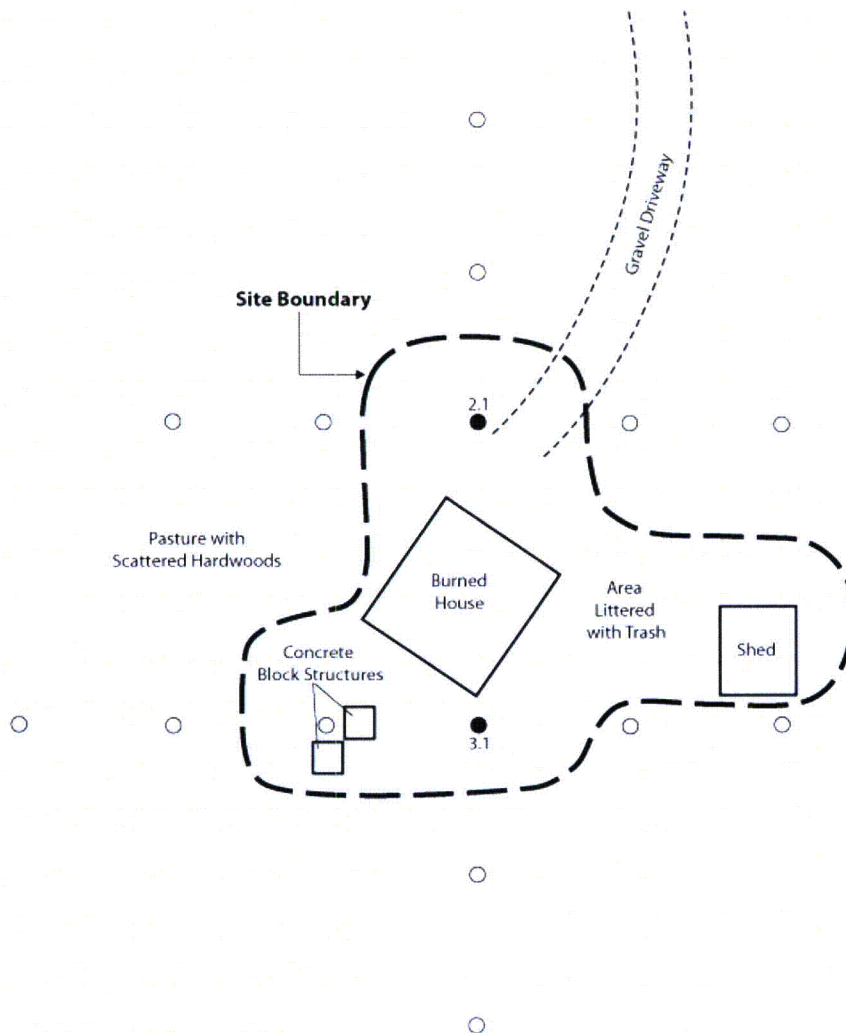
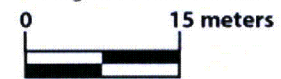


Figure 3.21 Plan and view of 38CK184.

Table 3.5 Artifacts Recovered from 38CK184.

Artifact Description	Total
Undecorated ironstone	5
Undecorated ironstone rim sherd	1
Gilded ironstone	1
Undecorated white porcelain	2
Alkaline-glazed stoneware	1
Clear lead-glazed stoneware	1
Olive-green bottle glass	1
Colorless bottle glass	4
Solarized amethyst bottle glass	1
Colorless flat glass fragment	1
Cut nail	1
Unidentifiable nail	1
Iron bar	1
Threaded iron bolt	1
Glazed stoneware sewer pipe	1
Total	23
Brick fragment (in grams)	4.11

3.7 WHITE ROAD AND ROLLING MILL ROAD WIDENING AREA

To the south of White Road (located north of the proposed London Creek reservoir), investigators excavated shovel tests at 30-meter intervals along one transect placed approximately 50 feet outside of the existing road right-of-way parallel to the existing route. The majority of this area had already been investigated during our survey of the spoils areas and the London Creek Reservoir APE. The majority of the remaining potential survey area was completely developed/disturbed by residential development. The entire area along Rolling Mill Road (50 feet north of the road) was previously surveyed during our investigations of the proposed water pipeline. Investigators identified no archaeological resources along the proposed widening areas of White Road and Rolling Mill Road.

4.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL 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 architectural survey.

We conducted an intensive architectural survey as part of the current cultural resources investigations in April 2009. The architectural investigations consisted of a windshield survey of the project area to identify any potential historic architectural resources in the project area. Then the architectural historian inventoried any buildings, structures, objects, or landscapes within 1.25 miles of the project that are over 50 years of age and that retain sufficient integrity using the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Intensive Documentation Form. The architectural historian identified 71 resources in the survey universe. Table 4.1 summarizes the new historic architectural resources identified during the survey.

Of the 71 recorded historic architectural resources, the historian identified one area that has the potential to be a historic district, the former Cherokee Falls Mill and parts of the surrounding mill village, located in the northeast corner of Cherokee County along the Broad River. Figure 4.1 presents an enlarged view of the USGS *Blacksburg South* quadrangle, showing the locations of the resources related to the Cherokee Falls Mill and parts of the surrounding mill village. The area contains 52 resources, with 43 resources that could contribute to a potential district and nine noncontributing resources. The nine noncontributing resources are modern buildings and mobile homes and were not surveyed; therefore, they do not have survey numbers. The historian found that Cherokee Falls Mill might be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the economic development of Cherokee County's textile industry and Criterion C for its assortment and quality of late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential

buildings associated with the textile industry. 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, it will not be affected by the proposed undertaking. Upon review of the draft report, the 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.

Table 4.1 Historic Architectural Resources in the Project Area.

Resource No.	Common Name	Address/Location	City	NRHP Recommendation
72	unidentified house	1080 Ford Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible
73	unidentified house	1088 Ford Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible
74	unidentified house	730 Whites Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible
75	unidentified house	2048 Wilkinsville Highway	Draytonville	Not Eligible
76	unidentified house	2103 Wilkinsville Highway	Draytonville	Not Eligible
77	unidentified house	118 Paw Paw Drive	Draytonville	Not Eligible
77.01	unidentified outbuilding	118 Paw Paw Drive	Draytonville	Not Eligible
78	unidentified house	2224 Wilkinsville Highway	Draytonville	Not Eligible
79	Draytonville Elementary School	2373 Wilkinsville Highway	Draytonville	Not Eligible
80	unidentified house	2431 Wilkinsville Highway	Draytonville	Not Eligible
81	Mount Ararat Baptist Church	412 McKowns Mountain Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible
81.01	Mount Ararat Baptist Church Cemetery	412 McKowns Mountain Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible
82	unidentified house	4000 ft NE of intersection of Rolling Mill Rd & McKowns Mountain Rd	Draytonville	Not Eligible
83	Cherokee Falls Cotton Mill/ Burlington Cotton Mill	1406 Cherokee Falls Road	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
83.01	warehouse	1406 Cherokee Falls Road	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
83.02	Burlington Cotton Mill	1406 Cherokee Falls Road	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
83.03	Burlington Cotton Mill	1406 Cherokee Fall Road	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
84	unidentified mill house	112 2nd Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
85	unidentified mill house	200 ft SW of the intersection of 3rd Street & Dolittle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
86	unidentified mill house	NW corner of Dolittle Street & 1st Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
87	unidentified mill house	200 Dolittle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
88	unidentified house	205 Dolittle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
89	unidentified house	233 Dolittle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
90	unidentified house	237 Dolittle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
91	unidentified house	250 3rd Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
92	unidentified house	252 3rd Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
93	unidentified house	256 3rd Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible

Table 4.1 Historic Architectural Resources in the Project Area (continued).

Resource No.	Common Name	Address/Location	City	NRHP Recommendation
94	unidentified house	271 3rd Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
95	unidentified house	274 3rd Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
96	unidentified house	409 1st Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
97	unidentified house	S corner of Plonk Street & 1st Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
98	unidentified house	112 Brindle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
99	unidentified house	114 Brindle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
100	unidentified house	120 Brindle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
101	unidentified house	124 Brindle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
102	unidentified house	126 Brindle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
103	unidentified house	134 Brindle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
104	unidentified house	138 Brindle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
105	unidentified house	135 Brindle Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
106	unidentified house	202 Plonk Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
107	unidentified house	106 Plonk Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
108	unidentified house	104 Plonk Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
109	unidentified house	100 Plonk Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
110	unidentified house	300 Roberts Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
111	unidentified house	109 Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
112	unidentified house	114 Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
113	unidentified house	122 Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
114	unidentified house	320 Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
115	unidentified house	202 Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
116	unidentified house	204 Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
117	unidentified house	206 Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
118	unidentified house	400 Upper Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
119	unidentified house	404 Upper Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
120	unidentified house	401 Upper Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
121	unidentified house	SE corner of Upper Deal Street & School Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
122	unidentified house	325 Upper Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
123	unidentified house	324 Upper Deal Street	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
124	unidentified house	516 Peeler Road	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible
125	Hambright Cemetery	1500 ft SW of the intersection of Peeler Road & Bear Creek Road	Cherokee Falls	Not Eligible

Table 4.1 Historic Architectural Resources in the Project Area (continued).

Resource No.	Common Name	Address/Location	City	NRHP Recommendation
126	unidentified house	1705 Ford Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible
127	unidentified house	2025 ft NE of the intersection of Ford Road & Whites Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible
128	unidentified house	1000 ft S of the intersection of Wilkinsville Hwy & Drayton Trail	Draytonville	Not Eligible
128.01	unidentified barn	1000 ft S of the intersection of Wilkinsville Hwy & Drayton Trail	Draytonville	Not Eligible
128.02	unidentified barn	1000 ft S of the intersection of Wilkinsville Hwy & Drayton Trail	Draytonville	Not Eligible
128.03	unidentified barn	1000 ft S of the intersection of Wilkinsville Hwy & Drayton Trail	Draytonville	Not Eligible
128.04	unidentified storage building	1000 ft S of the intersection of Wilkinsville Hwy & Drayton Trail	Draytonville	Not Eligible
128.05	unidentified house	1000 ft S of the intersection of Wilkinsville Hwy & Drayton Trail	Draytonville	Not Eligible
129	unidentified house	E corner of Rolling Mill Road & McKown Mountain Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible
130	unidentified house	4000 ft NE of intersection of Rolling Mill Rd & McKowns Mountain Rd	Draytonville	Not Eligible
130.01	unidentified outbuilding	4000 ft NE of intersection of Rolling Mill Rd & McKowns Mountain Rd	Draytonville	Not Eligible
131	barn	located approximately 4,000 feet south of the intersection Whites Road and the Barn Road	Draytonville	Not Eligible

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

4.1 RESOURCE 72 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 1080 FORD ROAD)

The house at 1080 Ford Road is a vernacular style, front-gable house, probably built in the 1920s. The one-story frame house has shiplap covering and sits on a brick foundation. The front façade has a gabled porch that is less than the full façade width. Exterior features are simple, with square wooden posts on brick piers supporting the porch. Alterations have occurred including a new roof and replacement double-hung windows. Figure 4.2 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 72. Resource 72 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 72 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.2 RESOURCE 73 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 1088 FORD ROAD)

Constructed in the 1930s, the side-gable house at 1088 Ford Road has a rectangular footprint. Recently covered with synthetic siding, the house has a gabled porch, as well as some Craftsman-style elements such as thick square wooden posts on brick piers. On one side elevation is a lower side projection with the same synthetic siding and a newer shed porch with floor-to-ceiling stationary windows. Figure 4.3 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 73. Resource 73 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible. Additionally, the addition of the synthetic siding has altered the integrity of the resource; therefore, we recommend Resource 73 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.3 RESOURCE 74 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 730 WHITES ROAD)

The house at 730 Whites Road is a rural Neoclassical-style house covered with shiplap siding. The composite-shingle hip roof encompasses the full-façade front porch. Built in the 1930s, the house has minor Neoclassical stylistic details, including the skinny posts and its symmetry. The house also has a small shed side projection. The only alterations are replacement double-hung windows and replaced siding on parts of the front

façade. Figure 4.4 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 74. Resource 74 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 74 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.4 RESOURCE 75 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 2048 WILKINSVILLE HIGHWAY)

Constructed in the 1930s, this small tenant house is probably historically associated with the farm complex across Wilkinsville Highway (Resource 128). The rectangular-shaped, side-gabled house is a good example of South Carolina tenant houses. The shiplap exterior is in good condition with original two-over-two double-hung windows, and the metal roof is in good condition with the original stuccoed chimney. The house also has a paneled door and a small rear projection. Figure 4.5 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 75. Resource 75 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 75 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.5 RESOURCE 76 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 2103 WILKINSVILLE HIGHWAY)

The 1940s-era side-gabled house is an example of a common style house constructed during World War II. The main façade has a gabled projection with an awning-covered paneled entry door. The house has both six-over-six and double-hung windows with awnings covering them. The roof has one brick chimney and one wood-box-enclosed vent to match the chimney. There is a small side projection on the south elevation and a larger addition on the north elevation. Figure 4.6 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 76. Resource 76 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 76 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.2 Main façade of Resource 72, looking southeast.



Figure 4.3 Main façade of Resource 73, looking northwest



Figure 4.4 Main façade of Resource 74, looking north.



Figure 4.5 Main façade of Resource 75, looking west.



Figure 4.6 Main façade of Resource 76, looking southwest.

4.6 RESOURCE 77.00 AND RESOURCE 77.01 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING, 118 PAW PAW DRIVE)

Built around 1930, 118 Paw Paw Drive is a vernacular front-gabled house common in rural South Carolina. The frame one-story house has weatherboard siding and a concrete-block foundation. The front porch is gabled with square wooden porch supports. The features are kept at a minimum with six-over-six double-hung windows, glazed and paneled doors, and a stuccoed masonry chimney. There is a small front-gabled outbuilding on the property with a side projection. Figures 4.7 and 4.8 present views of the main façade

of Resources 77.00 and 77.01. Resources 77.00 and 77.01 are typical of South Carolina's architecture and do not possess any unique characteristics that would make them eligible; therefore, we recommend both resources not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.7 Main façade of Resource 77.00, looking west.



Figure 4.8 Main façade of Resource 77.01, looking north.

4.7 RESOURCE 78 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 2224 WILKINSVILLE HIGHWAY)

This 1930s-era house has a large gabled-roof porch that is over one bay long. The porch has square wooden posts on brick piers as porch supports and a paneled entry door. The T-shaped core provides for a cross-gabled roof with a brick chimney on the ridge. On the south elevation is a bay projection of replacement windows, which have replaced all of the house's original windows. Figure 4.9 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 78. Resource 78 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 78 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.8 RESOURCE 79 (DRAYTONVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 2373 WILKINSVILLE HIGHWAY)

Draytonville Elementary School was built in the late 1950s with a brick-veneer exterior. The older structure has a flat roof and an entry with a flat roof. This entry is a set of double doors with sidelights. The front wall is a wall of two-over-two double-hung windows. On the north side of the structure is the new addition, which includes a large gymnasium and a long porch across the front of the building. Figure 4.10 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 79. Resource 79 is typical of South Carolina educational architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; also, there is no indication that the school was part of the equalization program. Therefore, we recommend Resource 79 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.9 RESOURCE 80 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 2431 WILKINSVILLE HIGHWAY)

The house at 2431 Wilkinsville Highway is a T-shaped frame house built in the 1930s. The cross-gable roof covered with composite shingles has two brick chimneys. On the main façade is a one-bay hipped porch with wooden square posts on brick piers for support that has now been fully screened. In addition,

an awning runs along the perimeter of the porch and on the front façade's stationary window. Flushboard walls with three-over-one double-hung windows cover the exterior of the house. On the rear of the house is a shed porch that is partially enclosed. Figure 4.11 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 80. Resource 80 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 80 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.10 RESOURCE 81.00 AND RESOURCE 81.01 (MOUNT ARARAT BAPTIST CHURCH AND CEMETERY, 412 MCKOWNS MOUNTAIN ROAD)

Mount Ararat Baptist Church was built in the early 1950s, and recently the congregation replaced the building's siding. The front-gabled church has a full pedimented-gable front portico with classical fluted columns and double paneled synthetic doors. A wrought-iron railing runs along the siding and part of the front façade, and the main sanctuary building has stained glass windows. On the rear of the church is a two-story projection with six-over-six double-hung windows and a thin brick chimney. Along the side elevation is a lower projection with a pedimented-gable side entry. Southeast of the church building is the older cemetery (Resource 81.01), with the oldest gravestone dating to 1905, and a separate wrought-iron-gated gravestone for a Confederate veteran. To the north of the church is the newer cemetery, set on higher ground. Figures 4.12 and 4.13 present views of the main façade of Resource 81.00 and the cemetery, Resource 81.01.

Religious resources must meet the qualifications under the regular National Register criteria as well as the requirements under Criteria Consideration A, which states that for a religious property to be eligible, it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance. We recommend that the church does meet the requirements



Figure 4.9 Main façade of Resource 78, looking northeast.



Figure 4.10 Main façade of Resource 79, looking southwest.



Figure 4.11 Main façade of Resource 80, looking southwest.

under Criterion Consideration A, and therefore we assessed the church under Criteria A and C. Resources 81.00 and 81.01 are typical of South Carolina religious architecture and funeral sites and do not possess any unique characteristics that would make them eligible; therefore, we recommend Resources 81.00 and 81.01 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.12 Main façade of Resource 81.00, looking north.



Figure 4.13 Overview of Resource 81.01, looking north.

4.11 RESOURCE 82 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 4,000 FEET NORTHEAST OF INTERSECTION OF ROLLING MILL ROAD AND MCKOWNS MOUNTAIN ROAD)

This 1940s house is a vernacular-style, front-gable house typical in rural South Carolina. The frame structure has exterior walls of synthetic siding and a foundation of brick. A full-façade hipped front porch has rafter ends exposed and wrought-iron porch supports. On the west elevation is an exterior brick chimney, and on the rear is a new porch addition. Windows on the house have been replaced and are not the original double-hung windows. Figure 4.14 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 82. Resource 82 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 82 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.12 RESOURCE 110 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 300 ROBERTS STREET)

Built in the 1910s, this one-story side-gable structure is an example of a mill worker's house. The main façade has a less-than-full-façade porch with exposed rafter ends and non-decorative wooden porch supports. The house is similar in design to many of the mill workers' houses in Cherokee Falls. It appears that the company constructed the houses for two families, so there are two glazed and paneled doors but only one brick chimney in the center of the house. The windows are the original six-over-six double-hung windows, and the siding is the original weatherboard. Figure 4.15 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 110. While Resource 110 is a good example of South Carolina mill architecture, it does not convey the history of the mill community, and it is located too far from the potential district to create a unified district; therefore, we recommend Resource 110 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.13 RESOURCE 124 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 516 PEELER ROAD)

Constructed in the 1920s, this synthetic-sided house has a side-gable roof covered in composite shingles. A shed porch covers the full façade; part is fully enclosed. This porch has wooden porch supports and balustrade. The house sits on a brick-pier-with-fill foundation and has six-over-six double-hung windows. There is a shed addition on the rear elevation, but there are few decorative details. Figure 4.16 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 124. Resource 124 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 124 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.14 RESOURCE 125 (HAMBRIGHT CEMETERY, 1,500 FEET SOUTHWEST OF INTERSECTION OF PEELER ROAD AND BEAR CREEK ROAD)

This cemetery was established in 1941 "by Woodrow 'Woody' Hambright for family and friends." A sign indicating the name of the cemetery is located next to the entrance. Adjacent to the cemetery is a modern church building that was not surveyed. Under Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery can be eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. Using this standard, Brockington's historians assessed the cemetery under Criterion C for its architecture and Criterion A for its association with the development of the area. We recommend that the church does meet the requirements under Criterion Consideration D, and therefore we assessed the church under Criteria A and C. Figure 4.17 presents the main view of Resource 125. Resource 125 is typical of South Carolina funeral sites and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 125 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.14 Main façade of Resource 82, looking south.



Figure 4.15 Main façade of Resource 110, looking southwest.



Figure 4.16 Main façade of Resource 124, looking north.



Figure 4.17 Main façade of Resource 125, looking at the overall view of the cemetery.

4.15 RESOURCE 126 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 1705 FORD ROAD)

Constructed in the 1910s, this one-story, shiplap-covered house has a vernacular Neoclassical style and a hip roof. A large pedimented gable spans the full façade of the house, with wooden square posts on brick piers for supports. The symmetrical layout of the structure is seen in the double-hung windows, two brick chimneys, and centrally placed glazed and paneled entry. Figure 4.18 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 126. Resource 126 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 126 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.16 RESOURCE 127 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, 2,025 FEET NORTHEAST OF INTERSECTION OF FORD ROAD AND WHITES ROAD)

This Minimal Traditional house is typical of vernacular houses in South Carolina. Built in the 1920s, this T-shaped house has a cross-gabled roof and two exterior brick chimneys. The main façade of the house has a shed-roof porch. The architectural features are simple, with simple wooden porch supports, original six-over-six double-hung windows, and a side entry with a small shed-roof porch. The house has remained mostly unchanged. Figure 4.19 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 127. Resource 127 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 127 not eligible for the NRHP.

4.17 RESOURCES 128.00–128.05 (UNIDENTIFIED FARM COMPLEX, 1,000 FEET SOUTH OF INTERSECTION OF WILKINSVILLE HIGHWAY AND DRAYTON TRAIL)

This early-twentieth-century farm complex contains one main house and five agricultural buildings. The main house, Resource 128.00, is a two-story Neoclassical-style building with a steeply pitched hip roof. Following classical architecture, the house is symmetrical, featuring two brick chimneys, two gabled side projections, symmetrical placement of windows, and centered entry and front shed-roof dormer. The house has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding, new windows, and Neoclassical elements to the main façade. Figure 4.20 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 128.00.

Resource 128.01, one of the agricultural buildings, is located behind the main house; this is a one-story frame structure with a metal gable roof. The other four buildings are located in a cluster on the south side of the structure. Resource 128.02 is a larger two-story barn with a gabled roof and lower gables on the side elevations. Resource 128.03 is also a gabled barn with a metal roof, although it is smaller in height at one story. Resource 128.04 is an unidentified storage building that was built in the 1950s and has metal exterior walls and a metal roof. The last structure, Resource 128.05, is a larger barn built around 1910 with a metal gabled roof and lower shed roofs on the front and rear elevations. There is also a separate shed roof at the entry with wooden posts. Figure 4.21 presents a view of the main façades of Resources 128.01–128.05. Resource 128.00 and its outbuildings comprise a typical example of a South Carolina agricultural complex and do not possess any unique characteristics that would make them eligible; therefore, we recommend Resources 128.00–128.05 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.18 Main façade of Resource 126, looking northwest.



Figure 4.19 Main façade of Resource 127, looking northwest.



Figure 4.20 Main façade of Resource 128.00, looking northeast.



Figure 4.21 Main façade of Resource 128.01-.05 looking east.

4.18 RESOURCE 129 (UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE, EAST CORNER OF ROLLING MILL ROAD AND MCKOWNS MOUNTAIN ROAD)

Constructed in the 1940s, this side-gabled brick house has a gable over the recessed entry and is Colonial Revival style. The paneled entry has a simple door surround and a wrought-iron railing. On the southwest elevation of the house is an exterior brick chimney that is now enclosed by a new synthetic-sided addition. On the northeast elevation are a brick projection and an attached gabled carport with wrought-iron supports. Figure 4.22 presents a view of the main façade of Resource 129. Resource 129 is a typical example of South Carolina architecture and does not possess any unique characteristics that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 129 not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4.22 Main façade of Resource 129, looking northwest.

**4.19 RESOURCE 130.00 AND
RESOURCE 130.01
(UNIDENTIFIED HOUSE
AND OUTBUILDING,
4,000 FEET NORTHEAST OF
INTERSECTION OF ROLLING
MILL ROAD AND MCKOWNS
MOUNTAIN ROAD)**

Constructed in the 1890s, Resource 130.00 is a two-story side-gabled house that is a good example of Neoclassical architecture. A two-story pedimented-gable portico spans over half of the façade, with two-story classical columns. The paneled entry has glazed and paneled sidelights and a filled-in fanlight above. Just above the front entry is a wrought-iron railing that gives the illusion of a balcony. Two exterior brick chimneys flank the side gables, a common feature in the South. The house still maintains its original eight-over-eight double-hung windows. On the rear is a large, lower gabled addition with the same synthetic siding and six-over-six double-hung windows.

Behind the main house is a smaller gabled agricultural outbuilding, Resource 130.01, constructed in the 1910s. This building has weatherboard siding, original double-hung windows, and a brick chimney. There is a long, gabled side projection with metal roof and no walls. Figures 4.23 and 4.24 present views of the main façade of Resources 130.00 and 130.01. Resource 130.00 and its outbuilding comprise a typical example of a South Carolina agricultural complex and do not possess any unique characteristics that would make them eligible; therefore, we recommend Resources 130.00 and 130.01 not eligible for the NRHP.

**4.20 RESOURCE 131 (BARN, 4,000
FEET SOUTH OF
INTERSECTION OF WHITES
ROAD AND BARN ROAD)**

Resource 131 is a transverse-crib barn, a very common type in the South. While the structure does not appear on the topographical map of the area, we estimate the barn to have been constructed in the 1950s. The barn has always had its entrance on the gable end. It consists of adjacent cribs on either side of a wide runway. The

transverse-crib barn has a frame construction, and it appears to have a hayloft under the gambrel metal roof. The barn is covered with vertical wooden siding. The barn could serve a variety of uses, with space for hay, animals, and farm implements. There are many theories about the origins of the transverse-crib barn, but it is generally believed to be a creation of the upland South (Messick et al. 2001:70-71; Wilson and Ferris 1989:66). Figure 4.25 presents a view of this resource. The barn is a common architectural style in the state and does not possess any unique characteristic that would make it eligible; therefore, we recommend Resource 131 not eligible for the NRHP.

**4.21 EVALUATION OF THE FORMER
CHEROKEE FALLS MILL AND
PARTS OF THE SURROUNDING
MILL VILLAGE, CHEROKEE
FALLS, BLACKSBURG, SOUTH
CAROLINA**

The former Cherokee Falls Mill and parts of the surrounding mill village are located in the northeast corner of Cherokee County along the Broad River. The community is located approximately six miles east geographically from Gaffney, the governmental seat of Cherokee County. The area is located across the Broad River and not on land that will be acquired by this project; however, because it was located within 1.25 miles of the project, the historian inventoried the resources in the area. Fifty-two resources lie within the boundaries of a potential district related to the Cherokee Falls Mill. The period of significance for the potential district would be from 1882 to 1930, which represents the period of construction for the cotton mill and the surrounding residential mill village. The Cherokee Falls Mill and mill village contain a collection of early-twentieth-century



Figure 4.23 Main façade of Resource 130.00, looking northwest.

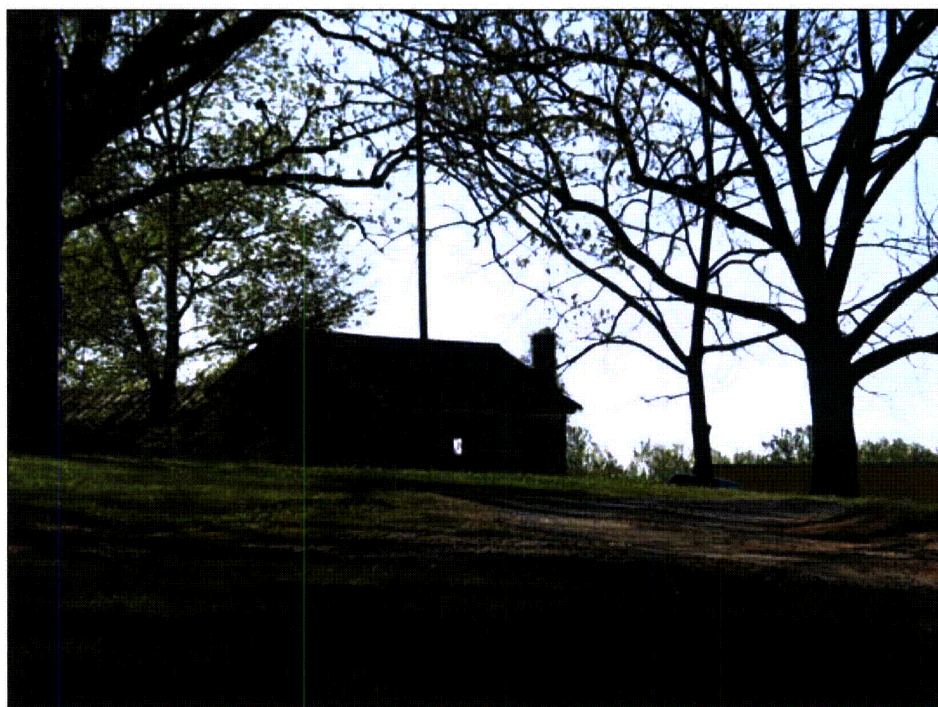


Figure 4.24 Main façade of Resource 130.01, looking northwest.



Figure 4.25 Resource 131, looking northeast.

industrial, institutional, and residential buildings that have a strong association with the development of Cherokee County's strong textile industry.

A majority of the buildings surviving in the Cherokee Falls Mill and village were built during the period between 1882 and 1910. Of the 52 resources, 43 structures built between 1882 and 1930 within the boundaries of the Cherokee Falls Mill and village remain. The residences constructed within the described period were occupied by mill workers and housed at least two families per house. The residential houses followed six different architectural types. The main housing type was a side-gabled, massed-plan house with a rectangular core and a two-bay-wide porch. Twenty-one residences follow this house type;

11 have a steep-pitched roof and 10 have a lower-pitched roof. The next most common house type is a one-and-a-half-story saltbox-style house, with a side-gabled roof that extends longer on one side. Six houses in the mill district follow this plan. Five buildings are two-story I-houses with side-gabled roofs and lower later additions on the rear elevation. Four houses have a hall-and-parlor plan with a side-gabled roof and later shed roof additions on the rear. The last architectural type is seen in three gable-front-and-wing-plan houses; two were smaller in size, while the third had multiple additions. The cotton mill structure was built in 1882 as the Cherokee Falls Cotton Mill, owned by the Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company. Early owners of the mill

include J.C. Plonk, Rufus P. Roberts, and J.A. Deal. Several roads in the community are named after these men. Three industrial buildings surround the three-story brick mill; they include a general store building, a storage building, and a warehouse building. All of these buildings retain their architectural or historical integrity intact; therefore, we believe that they would be associated with a district. Figures 4.26 through 4.29 show examples of the architecture at Cherokee Falls Mill.

The Cherokee Falls mill village's alterations are similar to ones identified in the Olympia Mill and Village Historical and Architectural Inventory (Martin et al. 2002). Like the Olympia Mill Village, located in Columbia, none of the mill houses are individually eligible for listing on the National Register; however, the

village as a whole retains its overall integrity. Again, few houses remain unaltered, but most have only one or two changes, the most common of which are the application of synthetic siding and the installation of modern windows. These changes, however, do not detract from the integrity of the whole, which is dependent on setback, scale, age, and overall form. The addition of nonhistoric siding should not affect the integrity of the district. The historical significance of a company house

is expressed not in the particular finishes of an individual house, but in the numbers of the similar houses lined up like so many faceless workers. The layout of the patches or location, and the massing of the dwellings, can tell us volumes about the role of the workers in a company (Hoagland 1997:123).



Figure 4.26 Former mill building (Resource 83).



Figure 4.27 Former warehouse (Resource 83.01).



Figure 4.28 Example of mill house (Resource 87, 200 Dolittle Street).



Figure 4.29 Example of mill house (Resource 102, 126 Brindle Street).

Brockington historians agree that, as in Olympia, “additions to a home’s façade, porch enclosures, and other alterations that are so severe as to make the house unrecognizable are the only changes that would render a house non-contributing” (Martin et al. 2002:29).

Many mills in Cherokee County had to consolidate or close during the Great Depression, but the Cherokee Falls Mill survived through the exchange of ownership. The mill became a part of South Carolina Distribution, Inc., and today is the distribution center for Herbie’s Fireworks.

Cherokee County was formed from Union, Spartanburg, and York counties in 1897. During the 1700s and early 1800s, the area was known as the Old Iron District. Around the Broad River, where Cherokee

Falls is located, there were large deposits of magnetite, specular oxide iron ore, and small amounts of hematite, inspiring the area’s name. When the mining industry died, agriculture and textiles took over. In the last decades of the nineteenth century, Cherokee Falls experienced the same forces of industrialization as the rest of the Upstate. Cheap labor and low tax rates brought Northern cotton mills to the South, encouraging an unparalleled economic boom in the region. With the addition of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line railroad in 1880, more people came to the region.

From the late nineteenth century, the Cherokee Falls mill village was central in attracting and retaining workers for the cotton mill. In 1910 the company’s president attended the American Cotton

Manufacturing Association meeting in Charlotte, which was also attended by representatives of well-known Northern mills such as the all-women Lowell, Massachusetts, mill. The construction of Cherokee Falls Mill initiated new housing and other amenities that attracted workers to the town. Cotton mill employees lived in rows of similar two-family homes and attended the church and school and shopped at the general store that was built in the community.

The Cherokee Falls Mill and its mill village might be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the economic development of Cherokee County's textile industry and Criterion C for its assortment and quality of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential buildings associated with the textile industry. Cherokee Falls Mill and its village represent the development of a mill village through the 1940s. Its period of significance spans from 1882 to 1930. Brockington staff treated the Cherokee Falls Mill and mill village as a historic resource during assessment of effect. However, the area is located across the Broad River and not on land that will be acquired by this project; therefore, it will not be affected by the proposed undertaking. Upon review of the draft report, the SHPO determined that the mill village is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

5.0 PROJECT SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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 widening (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 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 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.



REFERENCES CITED

Agha, Andrew, and Ralph Bailey Jr.

- 2007 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Lee Nuclear Station Railroad Corridor, Cherokee County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Duke Energy, Carolinas, Charlotte.

Agha, Andrew, Edward Salo, and Ralph Bailey Jr.

- 2007a *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lee Nuclear Station, Cherokee County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Duke Energy, Carolinas, Charlotte.
- 2007b *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Lee Nuclear Station, Cherokee County, South Carolina. Addendum Report*. Prepared for Duke Energy, Carolinas, Charlotte.

Anderson, David G.

- 1989 The Mississippian in South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 101-132. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Anderson, David G., and Glen T. Hanson

- 1985 The Early Archaic Occupation of the Savannah River Basin. Paper presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham.

Baldwin, Cinda K.

- 1993 *Great and Noble Jar: Traditional Stoneware of South Carolina*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Blanton, Dennis B.

- 1983 *Lithic Raw Material Procurement and Use During the Morrow Mountain Phase in South Carolina*. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Blanton, Dennis B., and Kenneth E. Sassaman

- 1989 Pattern and Process in the Middle Archaic Period in South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 153-72. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Brewster, Lawrence Fay

- 1947 *Summer Migrations and Resorts of South Carolina Low-Country Planters*. Duke University Press, Durham, North Carolina.

Butler, William B.

- 1987 Significance and Other Frustrations in the CRM Process. *American Antiquity* 53:820-829.

Cable, John, and James L. Michie

- 1977 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Chesnee By-Pass Route, Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series No. 119, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

- Caldwell, Joseph R.
1958 Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States. *American Anthropological Association Memoir* 88.
- Chapman, Jefferson
1975 *The Rose Island Site and the Bifurcate Point Tradition*. University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations No. 13. Knoxville.
- Cherokee County Historical and Preservation Society, Inc.
2003 *Map of Historic Sites & Places in Cherokee County, South Carolina*. Dolph Map Company, Fort Lauderdale.
- Cherokee County Deed Books (CCDB)
1897–present Originals at the Cherokee County Register of Deeds Office, Gaffney, South Carolina.
- Cherokee County Plat Books (CCPB)
1897–present Originals at the Cherokee County Register of Deeds Office, Gaffney, South Carolina.
- Cherokee County Probate Records (CCPR)
1897–present Originals at the Cherokee County Probate Office, Gaffney, South Carolina.
- Chester County Probate Records
1800–present Originals at the Chester County Probate Office, Chester, South Carolina.
- Chicora Foundation, Inc., Web site
n.d. Cemetery Ironwork: Understanding Ironwork. Available online at <http://www.chicora.org/cemetery-fences.html#Understanding%20Ironwork>. Accessed July 28, 2009.
- Claggett, Stephen R., and John S. Cable (compilers)
1982 *The Haw River Sites: Archaeological Investigations at Two Stratified Sites in the North Carolina Piedmont*. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Wilmington, North Carolina.
- Code of Federal Regulations
36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places.
- Coe, Joffre L.
1964 Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5).
- Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists (COSCAPA), South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
2005 *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*. South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia.
- Cowan, Thomas A., and Terry A. Ferguson
1997 Iron Plantations and the Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Landscape of the Northwestern South Carolina Piedmont. In *Carolina's Historical Landscapes: Archaeological Perspectives*, edited by Linda F. Stine, Martha Zierden, Lesley M. Drucker, and Christopher Judge. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

DePratter, Chester B.

- 1989 Cofitachequi: Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 133-156. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Anthropological Studies. Columbia.

DePratter, Chester B., and William G. Green

- 1990 The Origins of the Yamassee. Paper presented at the 16th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc., Columbia.

DePratter, Chester, Charles Hudson, and Marvin Smith

- 1983 Juan Pardo's Explorations in the Interior Southeast, 1566-68. *Florida Historical Quarterly* LXII:125-158.

Durden, Robert F.

- 2000 Electrifying the Piedmont Carolinas: The Beginning of the Duke Power Company, 1904-1925. Part 2. *The North Carolina Historical Review* (January):54-89.

Edgar, Walter B., and N. Louise Bailey

- 1977 *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Volume II: The Commons House of Assembly, 1692-1775*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Ferguson, Leland G.

- 1971 *South Appalachian Mississippian*. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- 1975 South Appalachian Mississippian: A Definition and Introduction. Paper presented at the 31st Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Atlanta.

Ferguson, Terry A., and Thomas A. Cowan

- 1986 *The Early Ironworks of Northwest South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Fletcher, Joshua N., Charles F. Philips Jr., Edward Salo, and Ralph Bailey Jr.

- 2009a *Cultural Resources Survey of the Lee Nuclear Station Utilities Project, Cherokee County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Duke Energy, Carolinas, Charlotte.

Fletcher, Joshua N., Charles F. Philips Jr., Kristina Lanphear, Edward Salo, and Ralph Bailey Jr.

- 2009b *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed London Creek Reservoir (Make-Up Pond C) and Water Pipeline, Cherokee County, South Carolina*. Phase I Report. Prepared for Duke Energy, Carolinas, Charlotte.

Ford, Lacy K., Jr.

- 1985 Self Sufficiency, Cotton, and Economic Development in the South Carolina Upcountry, 1800-1860. *Journal of Economic History* (June).
- 1988 *Origins of Southern Radicalism: The South Carolina Upcountry, 1800-1860*. Oxford University Press, New York.

- Goforth, James E.
2004 *Map of Cemeteries in Cherokee County, South Carolina*. Dolph Map Company, Fort Lauderdale.
- Goodyear, Albert C., III, and Glen T. Hanson
1989 *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.
- Goodyear, Albert C., Kenneth E. Sassaman, Nena Powell, Tommy Charles, and Chester B. DePratter
1990 An Unusually Large Biface from the Phil Neeley Site, 38BM85, Bamberg County, South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities* 22(1-2):1-16.
- Gordon, John W.
2003 *South Carolina and the American Revolution: A Battlefield History*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Greer, Georgeanna H.
1999 *American Stonewares: The Art and Craft of Utilitarian Potters*. Revised 3rd edition. Schiffer Publishing Ltd., Atglen, Pennsylvania.
- Griffin, James B.
1967 Eastern North American Archaeology: A Summary. *Science* 156:175-191.
- Hanchett, Thomas W.
1998 *Sorting Out the New South City: Race, Class, and Urban Development in Charlotte, 1875-1975*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Hoagland, Allison K.
1997 Industrial Housing and Vinyl Siding: Historical Significance Flexibly Applied. In *Preservation: Of What, For Whom?* The National Council for Preservation Education, Ithaca, New York.
- Hudson, Charles, Marvin T. Smith, and Chester B. DePratter
1984 The Hernando DeSoto Expedition: From Apalachee to Chiaha. *Southeastern Archaeology* 3(1):65-77.
- Huff, Archie Vernon, Jr.
1995 *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Keel, Bennie
1976 *Cherokee Archaeology: A Study of the Appalachian Summit*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- King, G. Wayne
1981 *Rise Up So Early: A History of Florence County, South Carolina*. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

- Klein, Rachel N.
1990 *Unification of a Slave State: The Rise of the Planter Class in the South Carolina Backcountry, 1760-1808*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.
- Kovacik, Charles F., and John J. Winberry
1989 *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Lipscomb, J. N.
1983 Cherokee County Towns and Communities. *Names in South Carolina* XXX(Winter 1983):46-49.
- Mabry, Mannie Lee
1981 *Union County Heritage, 1981*. Hunter Publication Company and Union County Heritage Society, Union.
- Martin, Jennifer F., Nicholas G. Theos, and Sarah A. Woodard
2002 *Upper Richland County, South Carolina Historical and Architectural Inventory*. Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Raleigh.
- Messick, Denise P., J. W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams
2001 *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage—A Context*. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.
- Milling, Chapman J.
1940 *Red Carolinians*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Mills, Robert
1972 *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular*. Originally published by Hurlburt and Lloyd, Charleston, South Carolina. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

1979 *Mills' Atlas of South Carolina*. Reprint of the 1825 edition. Sandlapper Store, Lexington, South Carolina.
- Moore, David G.
2002 *Catawba Valley Mississippian: Ceramics, Chronology, and Catawba Indians*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Moss, Bobby Gilmer
1972 *The Old Iron District: A Study of the Development of Cherokee County, 1750-1897*. Jacobs Press, Clinton, South Carolina.
- Moss, Bobby D., and Dennis R. Amos
1980 *Tombstones and Cemeteries of Cherokee County, South Carolina and Surrounding Areas, Volume 4*. Privately published by the authors.
- Noël Hume, Ivor
1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Vintage Books, New York.

- Odell, George H.
2003 *Lithic Analysis*. Springer, Tulsa.
- Oliver, Billy
1985 Tradition and Typology: Basic Elements of the Carolina Projectile Point Sequence. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens Jr. and H. Trawick War, pp. 195-211, University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- O'Steen, Lisa D.
1983 *Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in the Wallace Reservoir: An Inner Piedmont Perspective*. Unpublished master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.
- Parler, A. Robert, Jr., and John L. Beth
1984 The 1983 Excavations at the Allen Mack Site, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Paper presented at the Tenth Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.
- Pennington, William
2009 Personal communication with William (Billy) Pennington regarding his family's ownership of the Bonner Tract on November 18, 2009.
- Petty, Julian J.
1943 *The Growth and Distribution of Population in South Carolina*. South Carolina State Planning Board, Bulletin No. 11. Columbia.
- Potter, Elisabeth Walton, and Beth M. Boland
1992 *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC.
- Purrrington, Burton L.
1983 Ancient Mountaineers: An Overview of the Prehistoric Archaeology of North Carolina's Western Mountain Region. In *The Prehistory of North Carolina: An Archaeological Symposium*, edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow, pp. 83-160. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
- Re-Cycle Web site
n.d. The Schwinn Brand. Available online at http://www.re-cycle.com/History/Schwinn/Swn4_Brand.aspx. Accessed July 29, 2009.
- Richardson, James M.
1980 *History of Greenville County, South Carolina*. Reprint of the 1930 edition. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
- Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson
1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 1. University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Savage, Beth, and Sarah Dillard Pope

- 1998 *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC.

Schwinn Web site

- n.d. Heritage. Available online at <http://www.schwinnbike.com/usa/eng/Heritage>. Accessed July 29, 2009.

Sherfy, Marcella, and W. Ray Luce

- n.d. *National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC.

South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation

- 1971 *General Highway Map of Cherokee County, South Carolina*.

South Carolina Royal Grant Books (SCRGB)

- 1730–1775 Originals at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

South Carolina Royal Plat Books (SCRPB)

- 1730–1775 Originals at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

South Carolina State Grant Books (SCSGB)

- 1783–1868 Originals at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

South Carolina State Plat Books (SCSPB)

- 1776–1868 Originals at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Southerlin, Bobby, Dawn Reid, April Montgomery, Michael K. O'Neal, and Rachel Tibbetts

- 2009 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed William States Lee III Nuclear Station 230 kV and 525 kV Transmission Lines, Cherokee and Union Counties, South Carolina*. Prepared for Duke Energy.

Stauffer, Michael E.

- 1994 *The Formation of Counties in South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Townsend, Jan, John H. Sprinkle Jr., and John Knoerl

- 1993 *National Register Bulletin 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts*. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC.

Trinkley, Michael

- 1978 *Reconnaissance of South End of Duke Access*. South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.
- 1990 *An Archaeological Context for the South Carolina Woodland Period*. Chicora Foundation Research Series 22, Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

Turner, Carson, and Patsy Holt

- 2004 The Cherokee County Formation History. Available online at <http://cherokee.ourfamily.com/GenWebPages/formationhistory.htm>. Accessed December 2005.

Union County Deed Books (UCDB)

- 1785–present Originals at the Union County Register of Deeds Office, Union, South Carolina.

Union County Plat Books (UCPB)

- 1785–present Originals at the Union County Register of Deeds Office, Union, South Carolina.

Union County Probate Records (UCPR)

- 1785–present Originals at the Union County Probate Office, Union, South Carolina.

United States Census

- 1790–1920 United States Population Censuses. Available online at Ancestry.com.

- 1830–1930 Population Schedules. Originals at the National Archives and Records Administration. Microfilm copies at the Charleston County Public Library, South Carolina Room.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1971 *Blacksburg South, SC* quadrangle.

United States War Department

- 1907 *Gaffney, SC* quadrangle.

Ward, H. Trawick

- 1983 A Review of Archaeology in the North Carolina Piedmont: A Study of Change. In *The Prehistory of North Carolina: An Archaeology Symposium*, edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow, pp. 53-81. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Webb, S. David, Jerald T. Milanich, Roger Alexson, and James S. Dunbar

- 1984 A *Bison antiquus* Kill Site, Wacissa River, Jefferson County, Florida. *American Antiquity* 49:384-392.

Wilson, Charles Reagan, and William Ferris (editors)

- 1989 *The Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Wright, Gavin

- 1978 *The Political Economy of the Cotton South: Households, Markets, and Wealth in the Nineteenth Century*. W.W. Norton and Co., New York.

APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. The numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 2.0 is a surface collection at Shovel Test 2.

Table of Contents			
Site Number	Page Number	Site Number	Page Number
38CK144	A - 1	38CK182	A - 3
38CK145	A - 1	38CK183	A - 4
38CK146	A - 2	38CK184	A - 4
38CK147	A - 2	Isolates	A - 4

Site Number: 38CK144

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
-----------	-------	---------------	----------------------	-------------	--------------	----------------	----------

SITE NUMBER: 38CK144

Provenience Number:	2 . 1	Shovel Test, N500, E470, 0-10 cmbs					
1	1	1.4	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
2	1	1.9	Iron Washer Whole				

Provenience Number:	3 . 1	Shovel Test, N500, E485, 0-10 cmbs					
1	1	0.6	Light Blue Glass Fragment				

Provenience Number:	4 . 1	Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-10 cmbs					
1	1	0.9	Colorless Molded Glass Container Rim Sherd				

Provenience Number:	5 . 0	Shovel Test, Surface					
1	1	10	Brass Bicycle Head Badge Whole				Arnold Schwinn Brand "Century"

SITE NUMBER: 38CK145

Provenience Number:	2 . 0	Shovel Test, N515, E492.5, Surface					
1	1	9.3	Milky Quartz Tertiary 1 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	23.8	Translucent Quartz Hafted Biface Tool				missing tip

Provenience Number:	3 . 0	Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface					
1	1	22.5	Translucent Quartz Biface Tool Whole				

Site Number: 38CK145

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Provenience Number:			4 . 0	Shovel Test, N520, E515, Surface			
1	1	121.8	Translucent Quartz Core Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: 38CK146

Provenience Number:			2 . 0	Shovel Test 6, Surface, Pipeline East			
1	1	34.7	Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Bottle Neck and Lip				double neck ring
2	1	6.2	Milky Quartz Tertiary 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
3	1	8.8	Translucent Quartz Projectile Point Tool Whole	Guilford			
Provenience Number:			3 . 1	Shovel Test, N470, E485, 0-30 cmbs			
1	1	1.75	Undecorated Ironstone				
2	1	9.93	Aqua Glass Bottle Fragment				
Provenience Number:			4 . 1	Shovel Test, N485, E485, 0-10 cmbs			
1	1	4.97	Undecorated Whiteware				
2	2	7.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
3	1	0.74	Translucent Quartz Tertiary Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:			5 . 1	Shovel Test, N485, E500, 0-20 cmbs			
1	1	1.54	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				
2	1	1.7	Unidentifiable Square Nail				
3	1	0.99	Milky Quartz Tertiary Core Reduction 3/4 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:			6 . 1	Shovel Test, N440, E515, 0-30 cmbs			
1	1	0.64	Milky Quartz Tertiary Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				

SITE NUMBER: 38CK147

Provenience Number:			2 . 0	Shovel Test, N507, E492, Surface			
1	1	26.3	Translucent Quartz Tertiary Core Reduction 1 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:			3 . 0	Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface			
1	2	12.1	Translucent Quartz Tertiary 3/4 inch Shatter				
2	2	15.8	Translucent Quartz Tertiary Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake				
3	1	9.7	Translucent Quartz Tertiary 3/4 inch Broken Flake				
4	3	8.2	Translucent Quartz Tertiary Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				

Site Number: 38CK147

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	4	7.7	Translucent Quartz Tertiary 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
6	3	2.1	Translucent Quartz Tertiary 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
7	1	38.7	Quartzite Biface Tool Whole				
8	1	9.8	Translucent Quartz Biface Tool Fragment				
9	1	9	Translucent Quartz Preform Tool Whole				
10	1	17.1	Translucent Quartz Biface Tool Fragment				
11	1	56.8	Milky Quartz Cobble Core Fragment				

Provenience Number: 4 . 0 **Shovel Test, N477.5, E515, Surface**

1	1	17.6	Translucent Quartz Biface Tool Fragment				
2	1	11.4	Translucent Quartz Projectile Point Tool Base	Guilford			

SITE NUMBER: 38CK182

Provenience Number: 2 . 1 **Shovel Test, N485, E500, 0-22 cmbs**

1	5	4.06	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				
2	1	2.64	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Fragment				

Provenience Number: 3 . 1 **Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-23 cmbs**

1	5	7.03	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				
2	3	4.56	Colorless Glass Bottle Base Fragment				
3	2	29.14	Colorless Glass Bottle Base Fragment				"CG-4044..."; "...6..."
4	3	3.92	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				ribbed

Provenience Number: 4 . 1 **Shovel Test, N470, E515, 0-20 cmbs**

1	1	14.42	Unidentifiable Nail				
---	---	-------	---------------------	--	--	--	--

Provenience Number: 5 . 1 **Shovel Test, N470, E530, 0-30 cmbs**

1	1	1.02	Undecorated Whiteware Rim Sherd				
2	1	1.41	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				
3	1	0.91	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Fragment				
4	1	1.9	Colorless Glass Panel Bottle Fragment				
5	2	1.74	Colorless Window Glass Fragment				
6	3	3.64	Brass Band Fragment				decorative
7	1	2.78	Colorless Glass Unidentifiable Burned				

Provenience Number: 6 . 1 **Shovel Test, N485, E530, 0-10 cmbs**

1	1	1.15	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				
2	1	0.72	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				ribbed

Site Number: 38CK182

<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	1	0.31	Colorless Tempered Glass Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: 38CK183

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Shovel Test, N485, E500, 0-20 cmbs					
1	1	1.29	Undecorated Ironstone Rim Sherd				
2	1	1.17	Undecorated Ironstone				
3	1	0.39	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	3 . 1	Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs					
1	1	2.22	Undecorated Whiteware Base Sherd				
2	1	1.2	Green Shell Edged Whiteware Rim Sherd				also possible green sponged or hand painted decoration

SITE NUMBER: 38CK184

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 1	Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs					
1		4.11	Brick Fragment				
2	1	36.58	Iron Bolt Threaded				

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	3 . 1	Shovel Test, N470, E500					
1	1	0.83	Undecorated Ironstone Rim Sherd				
2	5	5.93	Undecorated Ironstone				
3	1	10.63	Gilded Ironstone				
4	2	1.37	Undecorated White Porcelain				
5	1	2.76	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware Brown-Bodied				
6	1	0.77	Clear Lead Glazed Stoneware Buff-Bodied				
7	1	10.36	Olive Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
8	3	5.9	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				1 neck fragment
9	1	1.8	Solarized - Amethyst Glass Bottle Fragment				
10	1	2.73	Colorless Glass Bottle Fragment				"...L LA...USE OF..."
11	1	39.68	Colorless Glass Flat Glass Fragment				very thick
12	1	4.1	Cut Nail				
13	1	3.3	Unidentifiable Nail				
14	1	55.01	Glazed Stoneware Sewer Pipe				
15	1	31.05	Iron Bar				

SITE NUMBER: Isolate 1

<i>Provenience Number:</i>	2 . 0	Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface					
----------------------------	-------	---	--	--	--	--	--

Site Number: Isolate 1							
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Lithic Type</i>	<i>Ceramic Type</i>	<i>Temporal Range</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	1	9.3	Translucent Quartz Projectile Point Tool Whole	Allendale			impact fracture on distal end
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 2							
Provenience Number:		2 . 1	Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-20 cmbs				
1		14	Brick Fragment				
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 3							
Provenience Number:		2 . 1	Shovel Test, N505, E500, 0-20 cmbs				
1		14.4	Brick Fragment				
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 4							
Provenience Number:		2 . 1	Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-30 cmbs				
2	1	9.2	Undecorated Ironstone Body Sherd				
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 5							
Provenience Number:		2 . 1	Shovel Test, N500, E500, 0-20 cmbs				
1	1	0.1	Translucent Quartz Tertiary Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 6							
Provenience Number:		2 . 0	Shovel Test, N500, E485, Surface				
1	1	10.5	Translucent Quartz Tertiary Core Reduction 1 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:		3 . 0	Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface				
1	1	4.5	Translucent Quartz Tertiary 3/4 inch Broken Flake				
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 7							
Provenience Number:		2 . 0	Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface				
1	2	8.2	Translucent Quartz Tertiary 3/4 inch Flake				
SITE NUMBER: Isolate 8							
Provenience Number:		2 . 0	Shovel Test, N500, E500, Surface				
1	1	11.11	Milky Quartz Biface Tool				

APPENDIX B: KEITH C. SERAMUR, P.G., P.C.'S
GEOMORPHOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS REPORT

**Geomorphology Investigation of floodplain and terraces along London Creek,
Cherokee County, South Carolina**

Prepared for:

**Mr. Josh Fletcher
Senior Archaeologist
Brockington and Associates, Inc.
498 Wando Park Boulevard, Suite 700
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina 29464**

**By
Keith C. Seramur, P.G., P.C.
648 Green Briar Road
Boone, NC 28607**

November 4, 2009

Purpose

A deep testing program was conducted to determine the potential for buried soils and cultural deposits within terraces along London Creek, Cherokee County, South Carolina (Figure 1). The floodplain geomorphology and depositional history are interpreted from the stratigraphy, pedogenesis and sedimentology of the alluvium. The prehistoric alluvium was examined to determine if buried cultural deposits were present on the terraces.

Methods

The geology and geomorphology of the floodplain are described from a geologic map, topographic map, aerial photograph and field observations (Figures 1 and 2). Thirty-nine backhoe trenches were excavated and a soil profile was described for each trench. The profile descriptions follow standard soil taxonomy (Birkeland, 1999; and Schoeneberger et. al., 1998) and geological descriptive methods (Folk, 1980).

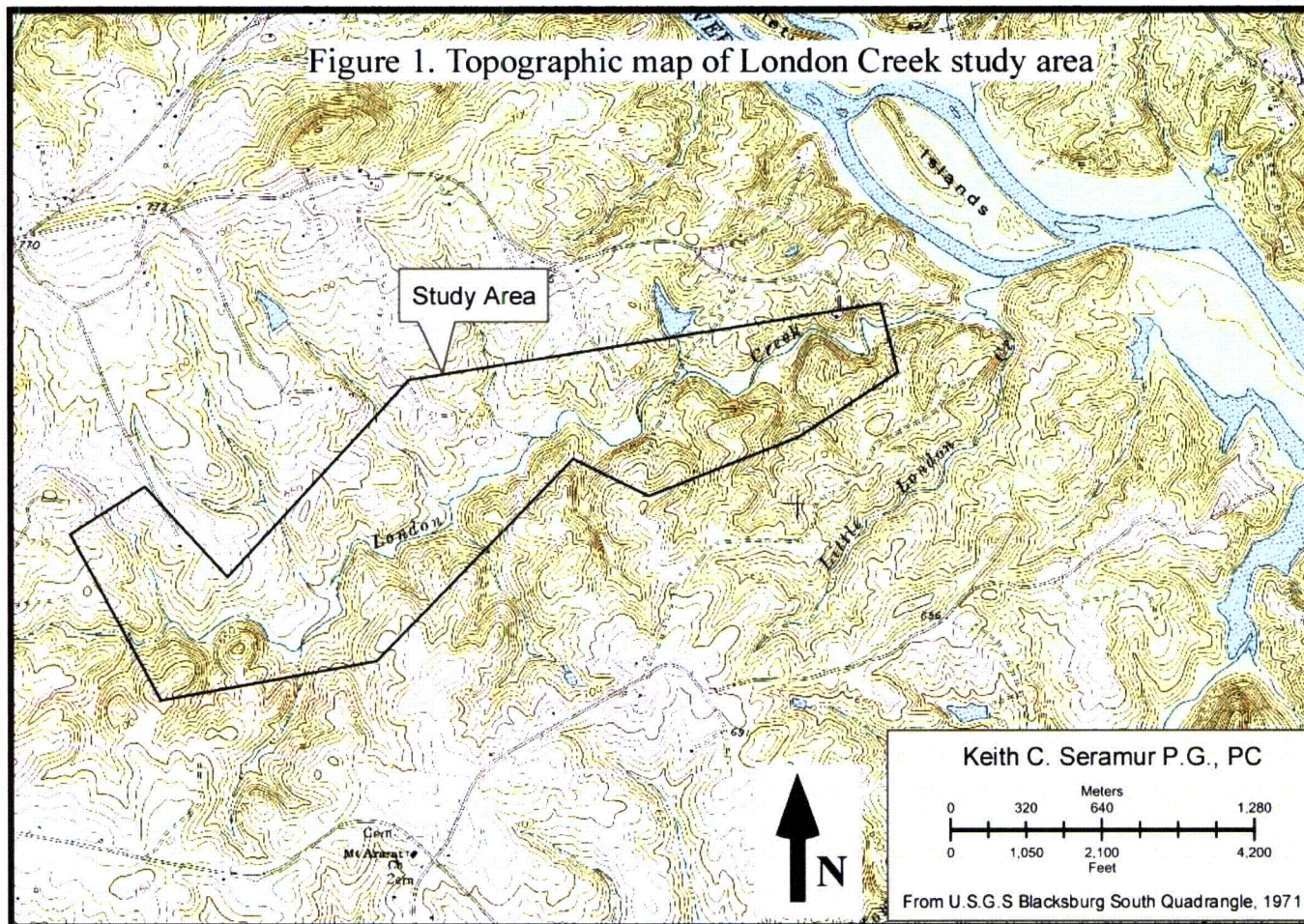
Geologic Setting

The project area includes alluvial terraces along London Creek between Cherokee Lake and the proposed dam for the new reservoir. Additional work was completed at the stream culverts under the embankment for the railroad grade. London Creek is located in the Piedmont physiographic province. Bedrock at the study area is part of the Kings Mountain Geologic Belt and is mapped as sericite schist with a quartzite unit located about 2 km northwest of London Creek (Overstreet and Bell, 1965) (Figure 2). Soils along London Creek are mapped as Mixed Alluvial Land (MV) and Tatum very fine sandy loam (TMF) (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009).

Geomorphology and Deep Testing Descriptions

A pedestrian reconnaissance of London Creek was completed to assess the need for deep testing the narrow alluvial terraces along the drainage. The stream is deeply incised with bedrock cliffs exposed

along some portions of the stream bank. The streambed alternates between a thin layer of sand and gravel and bedrock. The alluvial deposits along London Creek are limited to the T₁ terrace.



Trench Descriptions

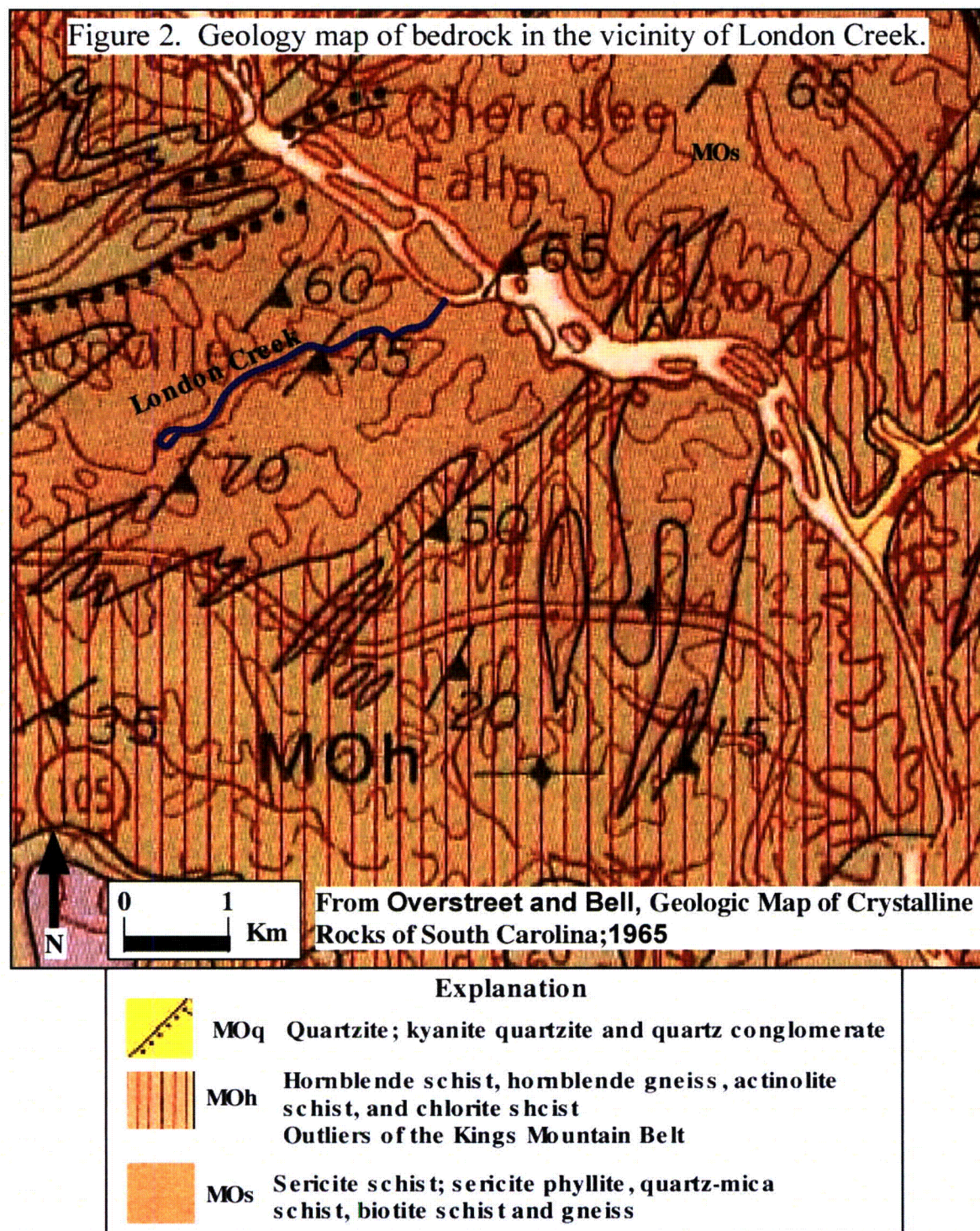
Our work was completed in three phases. We initially surveyed terraces between State Road 329 and the location of the proposed dam. The area around the railroad culverts was surveyed during a second phase of work and the final phase of deep testing was completed upstream (west) of State Road 329.

London Creek Trenches East of State Road 329

Trench LCT-1 was excavated north of the creek on the T₁ terrace just downstream from State Road 329 (Figures 3 and 4). Alluvium consisted of bedded sandy silt down to 72 cm where it graded into silty sand (Figure 5). A bed of sand and gravel was encountered below 85 cm. An area of dark stained soil was recorded in one of the trench walls and an accumulation of cobbles were recorded in another portion of the trench. Brockington and Associates personnel observed the area of dark stained soil and concluded that it was not a cultural feature.

Trench LCT-2 was excavated in a large meander bend east of Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4). Alluvium in Trench 2 consisted of interbedded silty fine sand and medium sand down to a depth of 85 cm (Figure 5).

Coarse sand was encountered at a depth of 85 cm and the trench was terminated when a bed of cobbles was encountered at a depth of 100 cm.



Trench LCT-3 was excavated into the northern edge of the T₁ terrace within the meander bend (Figures 3 and 4). Two stacked plow zones consisting of fine sand over medium sandy silt were recorded in the upper part of the soil profile (0 cm to 55 cm) (Figure 5). A layer of cobbles was recorded at the base of

these plow zones. A buried A-horizon with abundant charcoal was recorded between depths of 55 cm and 80 cm. An A/C-horizon developed in silty medium sand was recorded in the base of the profile.

Figure 3. Infrared aerial photograph of western portion of study area

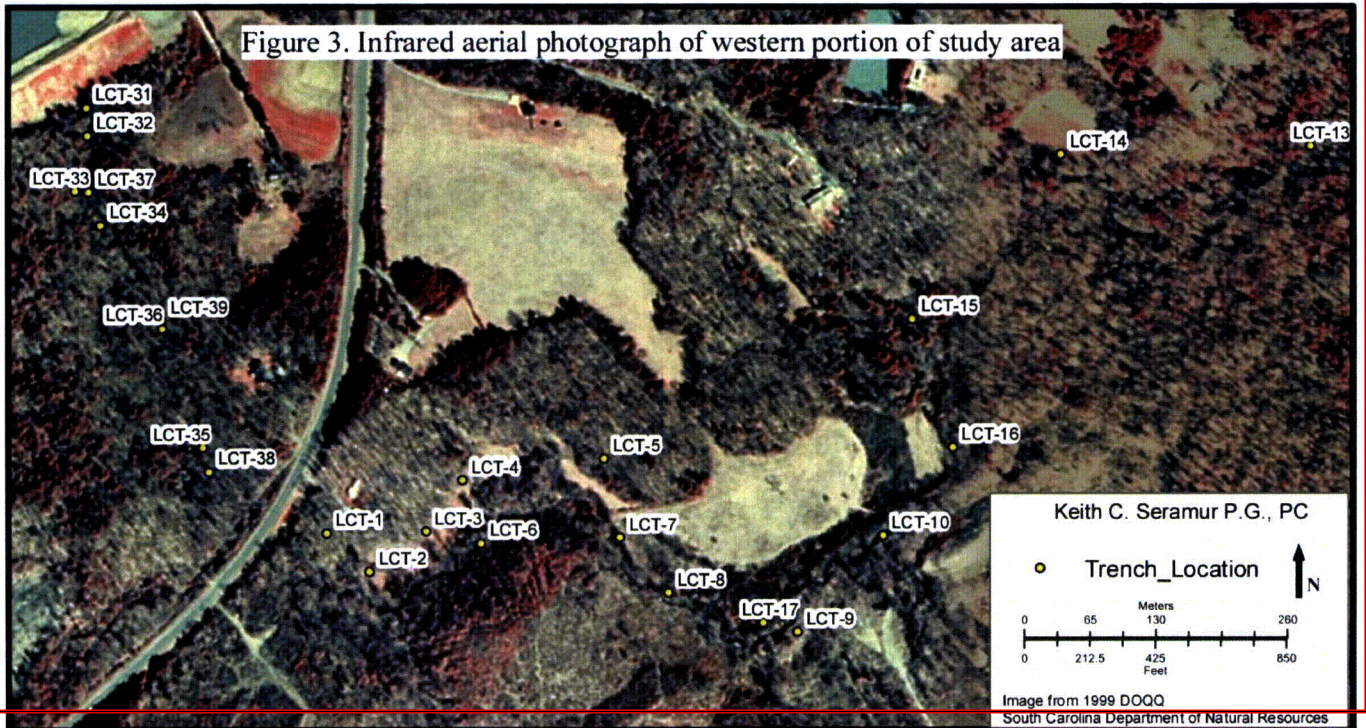
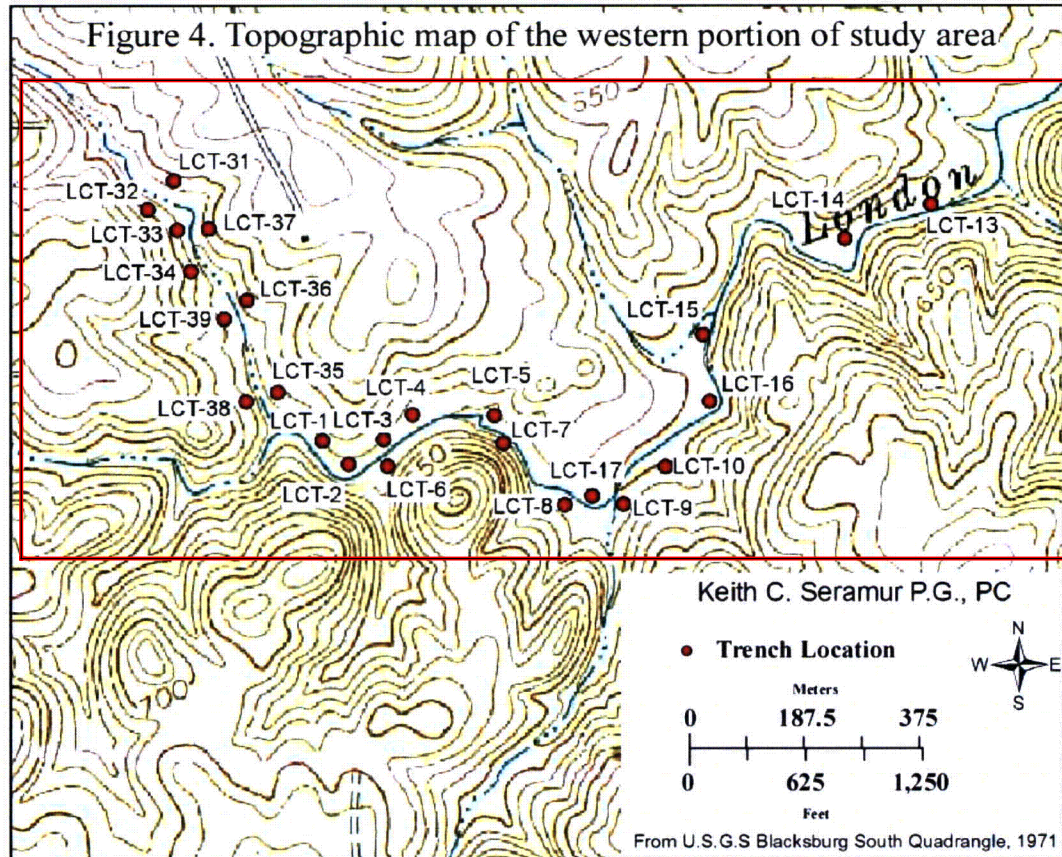


Figure 4. Topographic map of the western portion of study area



Trench LCT-4 was excavated east of a flood chute on the western edge of the meander bend (Figures 3 and 4). The landowner reported that this flood chute had been the stream channel prior to it being rerouted to the southern side of the stream valley. This trench profile included a thick bed of fill material. This fill material consisted of medium sandy silt with abundant pieces of brick and cobbles. A buried A-horizon was recorded below the fill material and alluvium in the base of the trench consisted of coarse sandy silt (Figure 5).

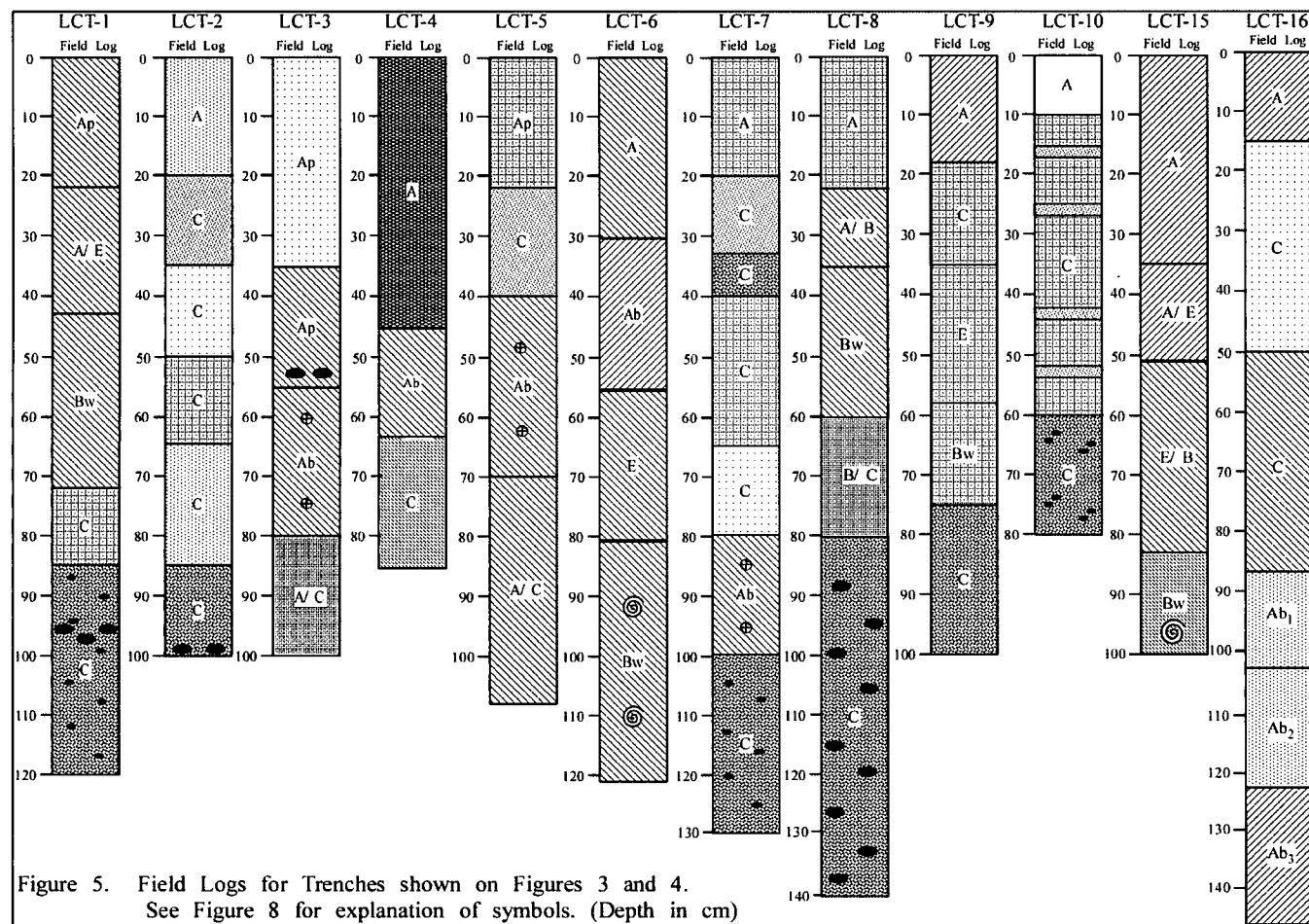
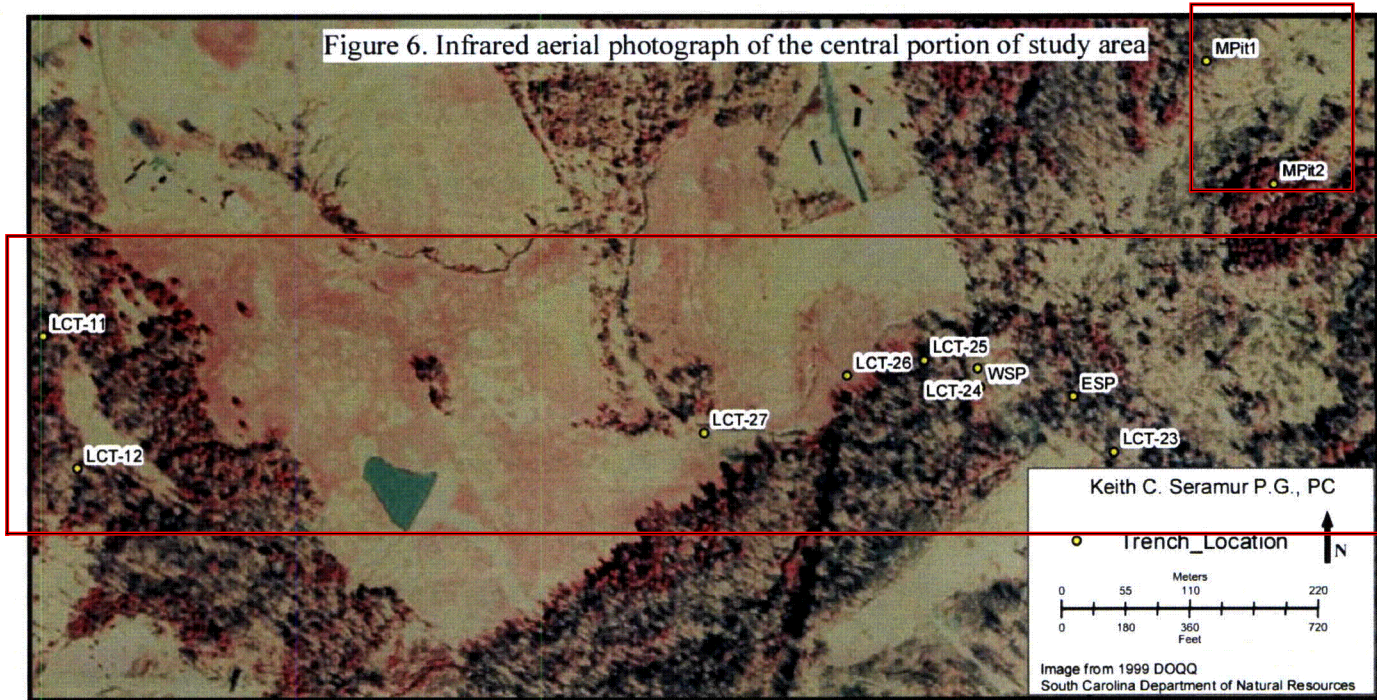


Figure 5. Field Logs for Trenches shown on Figures 3 and 4. See Figure 8 for explanation of symbols. (Depth in cm)

Trench LCT-5 was excavated at a knickpoint where the channelized portion of the stream flowed back into the natural stream channel (Figures 3 and 4). The upper portion of this profile included a 22 cm thick horizon of alluvium over 18 cm of colluvium. A buried A-horizon developed in sandy silt was preserved below this colluvium and extended from 40 cm to 70 cm below the land surface (Figure 5). This sandy silt extended through the underlying A/C-horizon to the base of the trench.

Trench LCT-6 was excavated along the toe slope of the southern side of the valley across the stream from the location of Trenches LCT-2 and LCT-3 (Figures 3 and 4). This trench profile included 30 cm of colluvium over a buried soil that included an A-, E- and Bw-horizon. The alluvium consisted of a fine to medium sandy silt (Figure 5). The Bw-Horizon or cambic horizon was mottled and contained moderately well developed pedes with clay bridges along the ped surfaces.

Trench LCT-7 was excavated into a narrow terrace along the south side of the stream (Figures 3 and 4). This profile consisted of interbedded sand and silty sand down to a depth of 80 cm. A buried A-horizon was recorded between 80 cm and 100 cm below the ground surface (Figure 5). This buried A-horizon formed directly above alluvial sand and gravel.



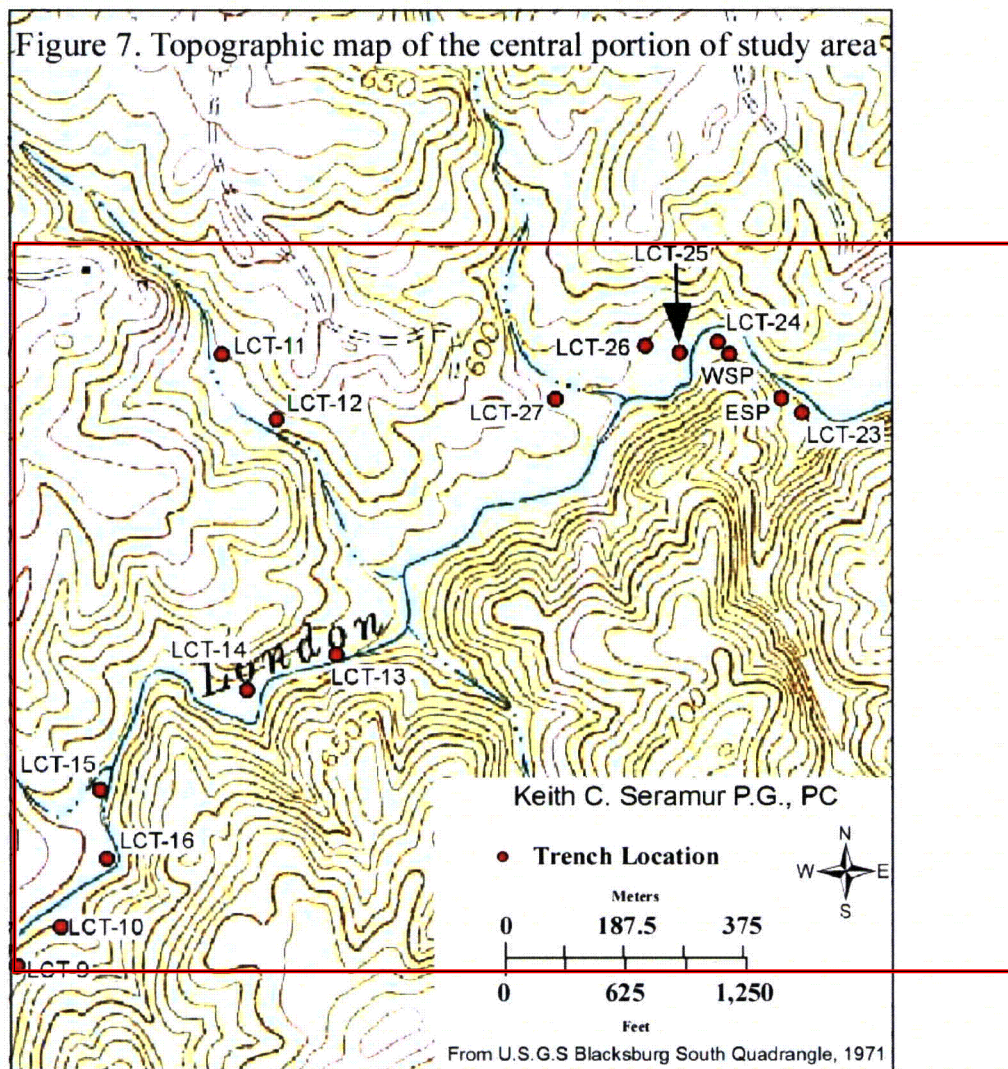
Trench LCT-8 was excavated east of LCT-7 on a slightly elevated surface (Figures 3 and 4). This trench can be considered a T_{1b} terrace as it is at an elevation above the T_1 terrace where trenches LCT-1 through LCT-7 were located. Alluvium in Trench LCT-8 consisted of interbedded silty sand and sandy silt to a depth of 80 cm where a bed of coarse sand and gravel were recorded. Soil development included an A-horizon above a cambic Bw-horizon and lower C-horizon (Figure 5). Transitional A/B- and A/C-horizons were recorded between each horizon.

Trench LCT-9 was also excavated in the T_{1b} terrace on the east side of a tributary stream. Alluvium in Trench LCT-9 consisted of interbedded silty sand and sandy silt to a depth of 75 cm where a bed of coarse sand and gravel was recorded. Soil development included an E-horizon above a cambic Bw-horizon (Figure 5).

Trench LCT-10 was excavated on the T_1 terrace adjacent to the tributary east of Trench LCT-9 (Figures 3 and 4). There was a very narrow T_{1b} terrace adjacent to the valley slope. Alluvium in Trench LCT-10 consisted of silty sand with laminated medium sand down to a depth of 60 cm where a coarse sand and gravel was recorded. There is very limited access to the south side of the stream valley for some distance east of Trench 10 because the steep valley slope extends down to the stream channel.

The T_1 terrace along a tributary stream near Old Barn Road was tested for alluvial stratigraphy with the potential to contain buried cultural horizons (See Trenches 11 and 12 on Figures 6 and 7). The profile of Trench LCT-11 consisted of coarse sandy silt with cobbles and boulders down to a depth of 45 cm where saprolite (weathered bedrock) was encountered (Figure 8). The A-horizon rested directly above a

cambic Bw-horizon at a depth of 15 cm. Alluvium in Trench LCT-12 consisted of sandy silt down to a depth of 55 cm where interbedded sand and sandy silt extended between a depth of 55 cm and 83 cm. A gleyed Bw-horizon developed in sandy silt was recorded from 83 to 90 cm where the water table was encountered.



Trench LCT-13 was excavated on the north side of London Creek along the stream channel in an attempt to record a soil profile in the stream levee (Figures 6 and 7). Alluvium in Trench LCT-13 consisted of sandy silt in the modern A-horizon with bedded sand from the bottom of the A-horizon to the base of the trench. A soil profile recorded below the modern A-horizon included an E-horizon overlying a cambic Bw-horizon.

Trench LCT-14 was excavated west of Trench 13 where the T_1 terrace widened (Figure 6 and 7). The area between Trench 13 and 14 was narrow and dissected with several man-made channel structures including what appears to be a basin to hold water. The Upper alluvium in Trench LCT-14 is a bed of sandy silt overlying a bed of sand and gravel at 20 cm to 28 cm. The upper A-horizon and bed of sand and gravel appears to have buried an intact soil profile. This buried soil profile includes A- and E-horizons over a cambic Bw-horizon.

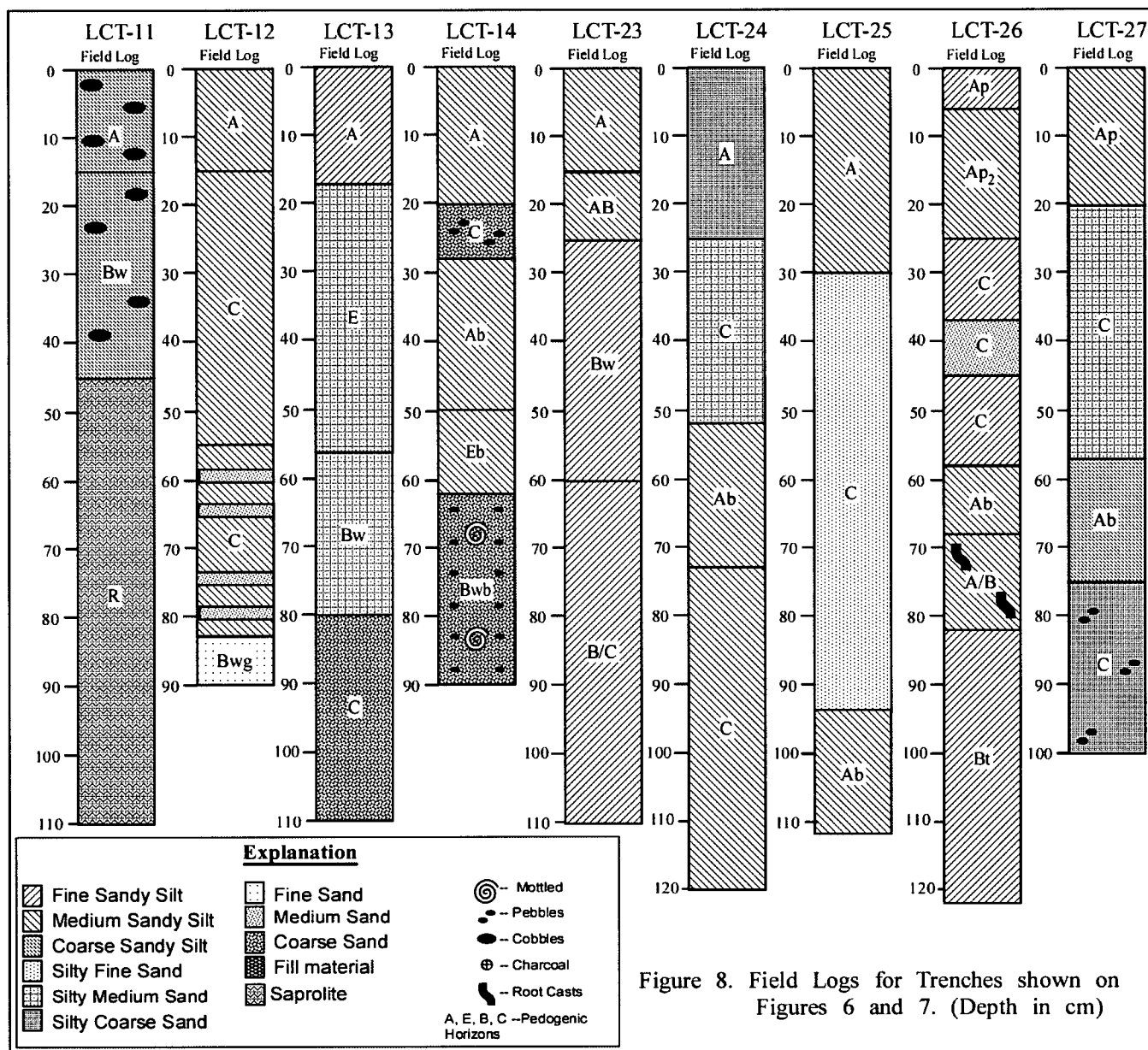
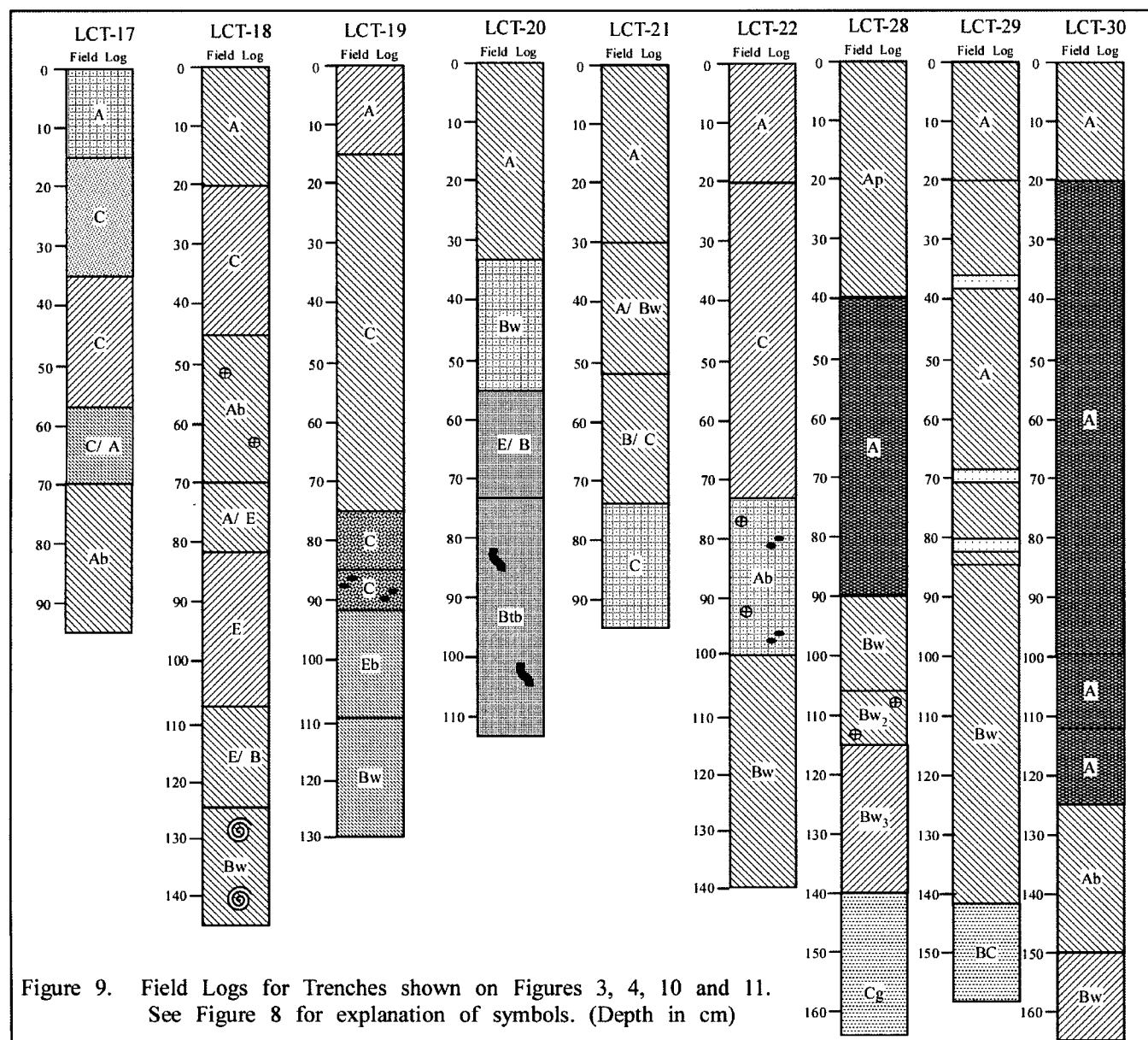


Figure 8. Field Logs for Trenches shown on Figures 6 and 7. (Depth in cm)

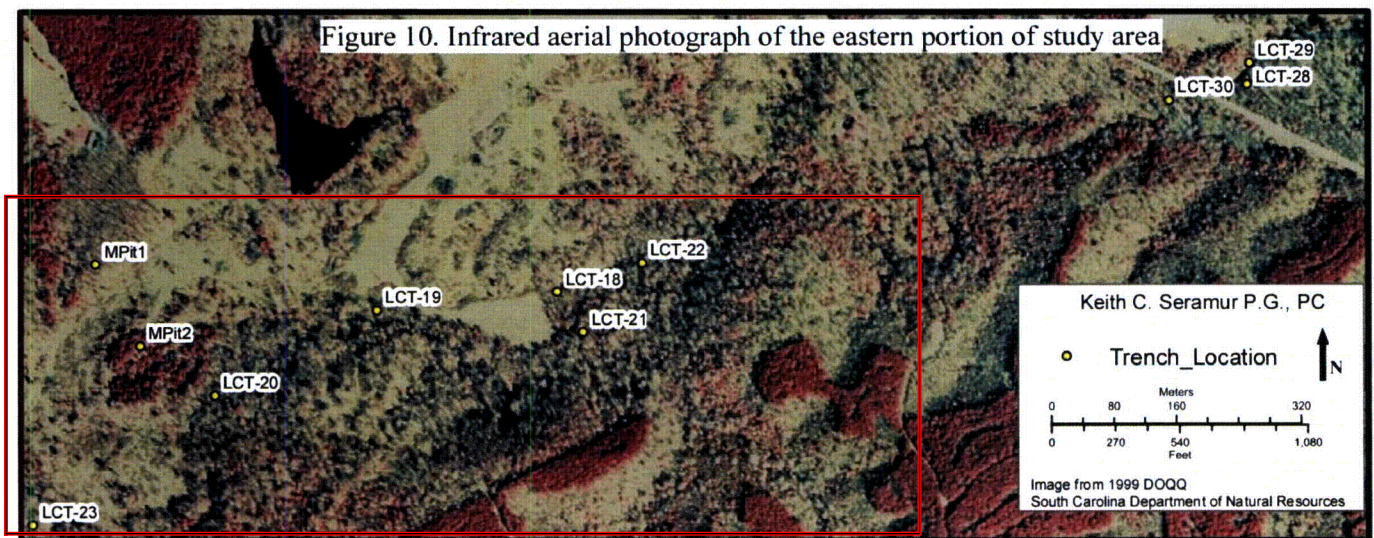
Trench LCT-15 was excavated at the downstream end of a meander bend (Figures 3 and 4). Alluvium in Trench LCT-15 consisted of bedded sandy silt. The soil profile was well preserved with a modern A-horizon overlying transitional A/E- and E/B-horizons (Figure 5). The cambic Bw-horizon had fairly well developed peds with some clay coatings. This profile showed good preservation of the E/B- and Bw-horizons.

Trenches LCT-16 and LCT-17 were located in meander bends along the north side of London Creek (Figure 3 and 4). Alluvium in Trench LCT-16 consisted of sandy silt in the A-horizon and bedded fine sand and sandy silt down to the base of the trench (Figure 5). There was little soil development in this trench except for the modern plow zone and cumulative buried A-horizons in the base of the trench. The lower bed of this cumulative A-horizon is gleyed and contains Fe-nodules. Alluvium in Trench

LCT-17 consisted of sandy silt in the modern A-horizon with a bed of sand at a depth of 15 cm to 35 cm and then sandy silt to the base of the trench (Figure 9). As in Trench LCT 16 the only soil development recorded in Trench LCT-17 was the modern A-horizon and a buried A-horizon at a depth of 70 cm.



Trench LCT-18 was the trench excavated closest to the dam on the north bank of the stream (Figure 10 and 11). This trench is located behind the bedrock narrows at the dam site where floodwater should backup and deposit layers of alluvium preserving the underlying stratigraphy. The upper part of the profile (0 cm to 45 cm) in Trench LCT-18 is historic alluvium capped with a plow zone. A prehistoric (interpreted) buried A-horizon is preserved below historic alluvium at a depth of 45 cm to 70 cm. Charcoal was recorded in this buried surface. The lower portion of this profile had very well preserved pedomatigraphy with an E- and Cambic Bw-horizon separated by transitional horizons (Figure 9). The B-horizon showed relatively good ped structure with clay bridges.



Trench LCT-19 was excavated upstream of trench LCT-18 and just below a ford in the stream and the former road crossing (Figures 10 and 11). The streambed at this location is bedrock and the uneven terrace surface suggests periodic reworking by floodwater. Trench LTC-19 is bedded sandy silt over coarse sand that grades into sand and gravel with cobbles at a depth of 85 cm. A buried E-horizon and cambic Bw-horizon were recorded below this in a sandy silt alluvium.

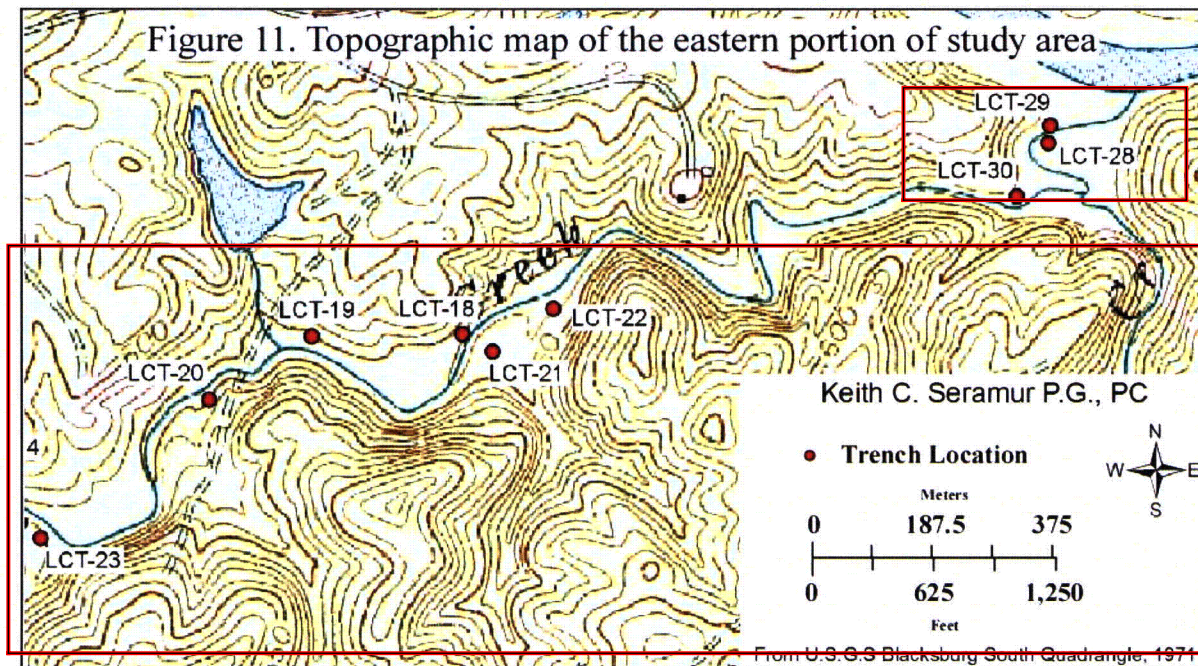
Trench LCT-20 was excavated on the south side of the stream just west of the former road crossing (Figures 10 and 11). This area has a wide T_1 terrace with T_{1a} and T_{1b} surfaces. Trench LCT-20 was excavated from the T_{1a} surface up onto the T_{1b} surface to look for variation in alluvial deposits across the change in slope on this landform. A cambic Bw-horizon over an older illuvial Bt-horizon was recorded in the profile of Trench LCT-20. The A-horizon extends down into the top of the cambic Bw-horizon and this A-horizon becomes thicker closer to the stream channel.

Trench LCT-21 was excavated on the south side of the stream channel just upstream of the dam site (Figures 10 and 11). The upper profile includes an A-horizon over a transitional A/B-horizon (Figure 9). It is recorded as a transitional horizon because the cambic Bw-horizon has a high content of humic organic material. This humic organic material could have leached out of the A-horizon down into the cambic Bw-horizon over time. This cambic horizon showed good ped development with ~20% clay coating on the surfaces. Below this is a transitional B/C-horizon over a bed of silty sand or alluvial parent material (C-horizon).

Trench LCT-22 was the trench excavated closest to the dam site on the south side of the stream (Figures 10 and 11). This trench consists of 73 cm of sandy silt over a buried A-horizon developed in silty sand with abundant charcoal and cobbles (Figure 9). A cambic Bw-horizon extended from 100 cm to 140 cm, the base of the buried A-horizon to the bottom of the trench.

A pedestrian reconnaissance of the northern side of the stream valley between trenches LCT-19 and LCT-25 found this area to be a very steep stream valley with narrow terraces that most likely contain reworked historic sediment. There is one area where a meander bend forms a wider low-lying terrace (just east of LCT-23). This terrace is predominantly wetland soils with a paleochannel cutting across

this low terrace. This was the only wide portion of the stream valley between these two trenches and it has a very shallow water table.



Trench LCT-23 was excavated on the south side of the stream west of the confluence of a tributary stream (Figure 6 and 7). It was located on a slightly elevated T_{1b} surface. This trench encountered a cambic Bw-horizon directly below the A-horizon at a depth of 25 cm (Figure 8). This cambic horizon showed good ped development with clay coatings on 30% to 40% of the ped surface. Below this is about 50 cm of sandy silt alluvium in a transitional B/C-horizon.

Trench LCT-24 was also located south of London Creek and upstream of trench LCT-23 (Figure 6 and 7). This trench was located just east of a series of spoil piles that lined the base of the stream valley on the south side of the river. Trench LCT-24 consisted of silty sand with preserved laminae of flood sand deposits down to a depth of 52 cm. A buried A-horizon was recorded in sandy silt at a depth of 52 cm to 73 cm (Figure 8). This buried A-horizon was identified due to a faint change in soil color (darker hue). A sandy silt alluvium (C-horizon) extended below the buried A-horizon to the base of the trench.

Trench LCT-25 was excavated on the north side of London Creek on a terrace adjacent to the stream channel (Figure 6 and 7). The modern A-horizon in this trench was developed in sandy silt and over thick silty sand with preserved laminae of flood sand deposits. This C-horizon extended to a depth of 94 cm where a buried A-horizon was recorded in the base of the trench (Figure 8).

Trench LCT-26 was excavated in a pasture away from the stream channel in an attempt to locate older soils (Figures 6 and 7). This trench encountered bedded sandy silt down to a depth of 58 cm with a bed of medium sand extending from a depth of 37 cm to 45 cm. A buried A-horizon was recorded at a depth of 58 cm to 68 cm (Figure 8). An illuvial Bt-horizon was recorded in the base of the trench with well-developed peds and clay coatings on up to 60% of the ped surfaces. Root casts were recorded in this Bt-horizon.

Trench 27 was excavated on a terrace adjacent to a small tributary on the north side of London Creek (Figure 6 and 7). The upper 57 cm of alluvium along this tributary stream consisted of a plow zone of sandy silt over a bed of silty sand. A buried A-horizon was recorded at a depth of 57 to 75 cm in sandy silt (Figure 8). The alluvium directly below the buried A-horizon was a coarse sand and gravel.

London Creek Trenches Adjacent to Railroad Culverts

It appears that London Creek was diverted from its prehistoric stream channel into culverts that cut across the toe slope of a ridge. Trenches LCT-28 and LCT-29 were excavated on the downstream side (east) of the culverts on what appears to be the paleochannel of London Creek (Figures 10 and 11).

Trench LCT-28 consisted of 40 cm of sandy silt over a 50 cm thick deposit of sand and gravel (railroad embankment fill material). A buried Bw-horizon developed in sandy silt was recorded below the bed of sand and gravel. This cambic Bw-horizon developed in three beds of sandy silt (Figure 9). Ped structure was poorly developed in the upper two beds but some clay bridges were present on the ped surfaces. The second strata in this B-horizon (Bw2) contained abundant charcoal. The third strata in this B-horizon (Bw3) showed stronger ped development and clay coatings on about 20% of the ped surfaces. Alluvium in the base of the trench is gleyed clayey silt.

Trench LCT-29 consisted of 85 cm of sandy silt with an A-horizon developed in the upper 20 cm of this alluvium. Fine sand laminae were recorded in this alluvium at depths of 39 cm, 70 cm and 84 cm. A cambic Bw-horizon with moderate ped development and clay coatings on ~10% of the ped surfaces was recorded at a depth of 85 cm to 142 cm (Figure 9). Alluvium in the base of the trench is clayey, sandy silt.

Trench LCT-30 was excavated on the north side of the railroad culverts. This trench was located on the north side of London Creek between the stream and railroad embankment. The stream bank on the south side of London Creek is bedrock. The upper 125 cm of Trench LCT-30 consisted of fill material associated with the railroad embankment. A buried A-horizon was recorded below the fill material at a depth of 125 cm to 150 cm. A cambic Bw-horizon developed in sandy silt with occasional cobbles was recorded in the base of Trench LCT-30.

London Creek Trenches West of State Road 329

Trench LCT-31 was excavated just below the Cherokee Lake Dam into what appears to be a T_{1b} terrace on the northeast side of London Creek (Figures 3 and 4). The stream channel here is bedrock. The upper profile for Trench LCT-31 is sandy silt. A buried A-horizon was recorded at a depth of 40 cm to 68 cm (Figure 12). This A-horizon developed in coarse sandy silt with gravel. An E- and cambic Bw-horizons were recorded below the buried A-horizon. These also formed in coarse sandy silt and granules were recorded in the E-horizon. The Bw-horizon showed fairly well developed peds with clay coatings on ~10% of the ped surfaces.

Trench LCT-32 was excavated on the southwest side of the stream (Figures 3 and 4). The modern A-horizon has developed in silty sand above a bed of sand and gravel. A cambic Bw-horizon has developed in a bed of medium sand at a depth of 65 cm to 88 cm and this sand grades into another bed of sand and gravel below 88 cm (Figure 12). Saprolite or weathered bedrock was recorded in the base of the trench (R-horizon).

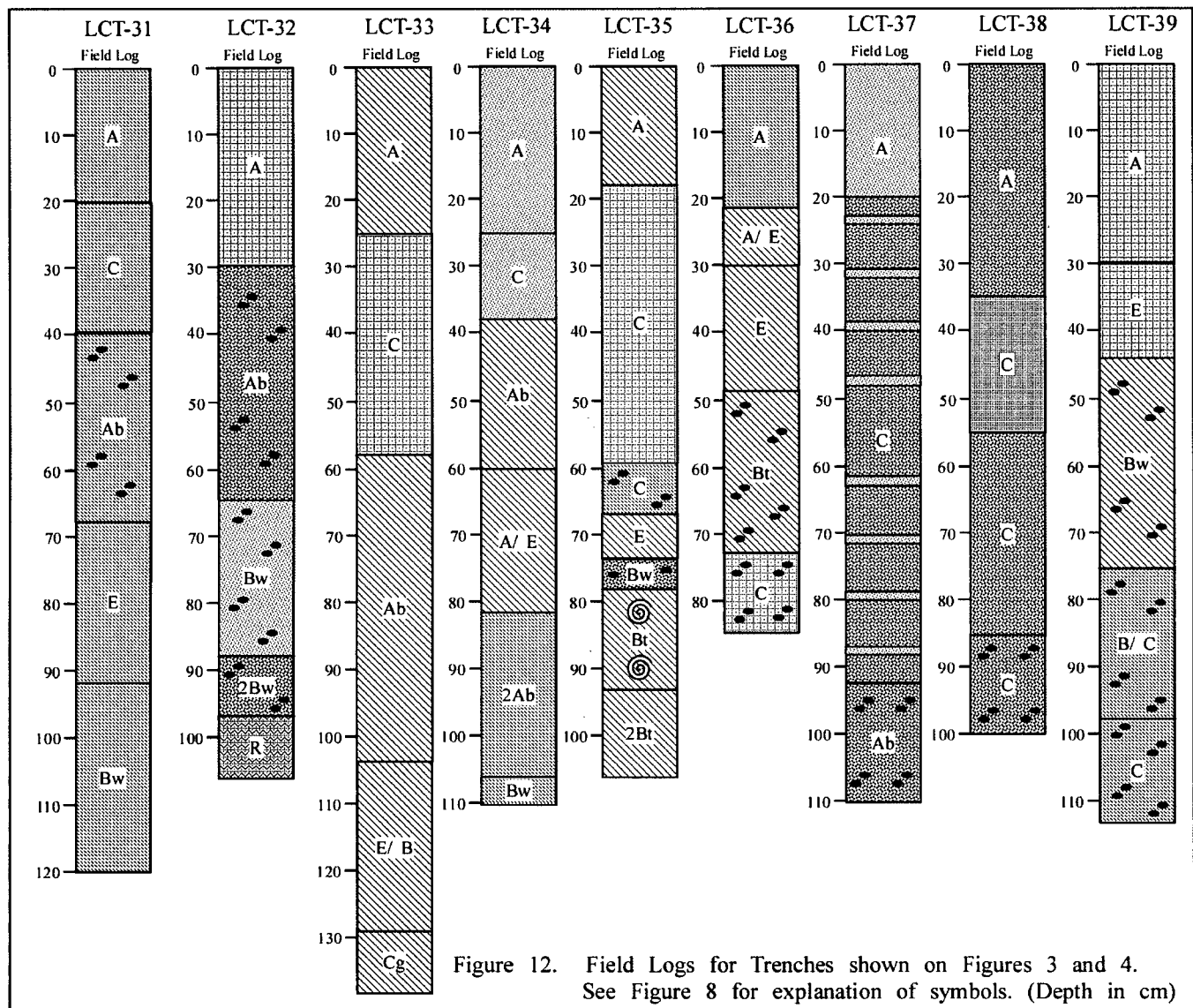


Figure 12. Field Logs for Trenches shown on Figures 3 and 4. See Figure 8 for explanation of symbols. (Depth in cm)

Trench LCT-33 was excavated south of London Creek on a portion of the T_1 terrace that is immediately downstream of the toe slope of a ridge that extends out onto the terrace (Figures 3 and 4). This is an area that would be sheltered from high velocity currents during flood events and favorable for preservation of alluvial stratigraphy. The upper 58 cm of this trench profile consisted of bedded sandy silt and silty sand. A thick buried A-horizon was recorded at a depth of 58 cm to 103 cm (Figure 12). Below the A-horizon is a gleyed, sandy silt alluvial parent material (C-horizon).

Trench LCT-34 consists of medium sand to a depth of 38 cm. Two buried A-horizons were recorded in this trench at depths of 38 cm to 60 cm and 82 to 106 cm where the trench profile was described (Figure 12). The upper buried A-horizon is fairly continuous and horizontal across the trench profile. The lower paleosol dips up from the base of the northern end of the trench and merges into the upper buried A-horizon about $\frac{1}{2}$ way across the trench. A cambic Bw-horizon was recorded in the lower trench profile 106 cm to 110 cm. The base of the trench terminates on relatively shallow bedrock capped by a

layer of cobbles. The depth to bedrock was shallower on the north end of the trench and 20 cm to 30 cm deeper on the southern end of the trench.

The upper 67 cm of alluvium in Trench LCT-35 is bedded sandy silt and silty sand with some gravel below 59 cm (Figure 12). The buried soil profile below this consists of an E-horizon above three B-horizons. The upper Bw-horizon is a cambic horizon defined primarily by its reddish hue. The second Bt-horizon is a mottled illuvial horizon with better-developed peds and clay coatings. The lower or third 2Bt-horizon is mottled and contains abundant Fe/Mn nodules.

Trench LCT-36 was excavated on the north side of London Creek in a fairly wide flood plain (Figures 3 and 4). Alluvium on this terrace is sandy silt. The modern A-horizon extends to a depth of 21 cm and a transitional A/E-horizon was recorded at a depth of 21 cm to 30 cm. The buried soil profile consists of an E-horizon over an illuvial Bt-horizon (Figure 12). The grain size of the alluvium is very consistent down the profile. The alluvial parent material in the base of the trench is a silty sand and gravel.

The surface of the T₁ terrace at Trench LCT-37 is dissected and forms a ridge and swale topography. The modern A-horizon in this trench is developed in sandy silt. Below this is 72 cm of interbedded coarse sand and medium sand deposited in ~2 cm thick laminae (Figure 12). A buried A-horizon was developed in a bed of coarse sand with pebbles in the base of the trench at a depth of 92 cm to 110 cm.

The modern A-horizon in Trench LCT-38 developed in coarse sand. A bed of silty coarse sand extended below the A-horizon to a depth of 55 cm where the alluvium changed to a laminated (1 cm to 2 cm thick laminae) coarse sand. A bed of sand and gravel was recorded from 85 cm to the base of the trench at 100 cm (Figure 12).

Alluvium in Trench LCT-39 is silty sand down to a depth of 44 cm where it changes to sandy silt that extends to the base of the trench. Some gravel is noted in the profile below a depth of 44 cm. The pedostratigraphy appears relatively intact and undisturbed with the modern A-horizon over an E-horizon and cambic Bw-horizon (Figure 12). Some possible fire cracked rock was recorded in the A-horizon, but it was uncertain whether these fractured quartz cobbles were fire reddened or just iron stained.

Interpretation

Trench LCT-1 through LCT-39

London Creek Trenches East of State Road 329

The age of the alluvium in Trench LCT-1 is uncertain. One area of the trench was disturbed, as the profile was all cobbles, possibly historic fill material. The dark stain in one of the trench walls could be a burnt tree root or filled krotovina (animal borrow). Alluvium in Trench LCT-2 is interpreted as historic deposits. It appears that the stream channel either meandered across this terrace or was moved. We did not find any potential for buried cultural horizons within this meander bend. The plow zones in Trench LCT-3 are interpreted as historic alluvium. The buried A-horizon is interpreted as the land surface at the time of European settlement of the area. The abundant charcoal in the A-horizon could be from burning of brush after the area was initially logged. The cobble horizon at 55 cm could have been deposited during a high magnitude flood event following deforestation. Relatively undisturbed prehistoric deposits were recorded in Trench LCT-3 below a depth of 55 cm, but no evidence of prehistoric cultural deposits was recorded. Trench 4 consisted of a relatively thick bed of fill material over alluvium. A buried A-horizon and prehistoric alluvium were preserved in the base of the trench,

but no evidence of prehistoric occupation was recorded in this trench. As reported by the property owner this meander bend was produced when the stream was rerouted to the south side of the valley. Changing the hydrology of the stream valley resulted in a relatively thick horizon of historic alluvium to be deposited across the T₁ terrace.

The upper horizons of alluvium and colluvium in Trench LCT-5 are interpreted as historic deposits. A buried A-horizon and prehistoric alluvium were preserved in the base of the trench, but no evidence of prehistoric occupation was recorded in this trench. The buried soil profile recorded in Trench LCT-6 is the oldest soil profile recorded in this area of the stream valley, but no evidence of prehistoric occupation was recorded in this trench. The narrow terraces along reaches of this stream contain thick deposits of historic alluvium as was recorded in Trench LCT-7. There is generally a buried A-horizon preserved in the base of the profile, but it directly overlies alluvial sand and gravel representing the former stream channel. This buried land surface would have been relatively low and subjected to frequent flooding. However, it is possible that temporary prehistoric camps could have been located on this surface adjacent to the stream channel. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was not recorded in this Trench LCT-7.

There appears to have been some erosion off of the T_{1b} terrace as the A-horizon rests above the cambic B-horizon. Typically these alluvial soils will have an eluvial (leached) E-horizon between the A- and B-horizons. The profile in Trench LCT-8 is missing this E-horizon indicating a period of erosion that removed the prehistoric A- and E-horizons and then redevelopment of the A-horizon directly on top of the Bw-horizon. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was not recorded in Trench LCT-8. Trench LCT-9 is also an eroded soil profile. The Upper 35 cm is interpreted as historic deposits. An E-horizon is recorded directly below the historic deposits as the prehistoric A-horizon was eroded off the surface of this landform. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was not recorded in this Trench LCT-9. Alluvium from the ground surface down to the bed of coarse sand and gravel in Trench LCT-10 is interpreted as historic deposits. Sand laminae are not typically preserved in prehistoric sediment because they are mixed into the profile by bioturbation.

The sandy silt with cobbles and boulders in the upper profile at Trench LCT-11 represent a high-energy depositional environment with low probability for preservation of cultural context. Alluvium in Trench LCT-12 down to a depth of 83 cm is interpreted as historic sediment as indicated by preservation of the interbedded sand and sandy silt at the base of these deposits. The gleyed sediment and shallow water table below would not have been a favorable surface for prehistoric occupations. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was not recorded in Trenches LCT-11 and LCT-12.

Trench LCT-13 was excavated into a preserved prehistoric levee along London Creek. The modern A-horizon is interpreted as historic sediment, but the underlying alluvial deposits are interpreted as undisturbed prehistoric sediment. The buried soil profile recorded in Trench LCT-14 is interpreted as undisturbed prehistoric alluvium. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was not recorded in Trenches LCT-13 and LCT-14.

The T₁ terrace at Trench LCT-15 showed excellent preservation of an undisturbed prehistoric soil profile below the modern A-horizon. This area has the best preservation of prehistoric deposits recorded along the north side of London Creek. However, evidence of prehistoric occupation was not recorded in Trench LCT-15.

The modern A-horizon in Trench LCT-16 and the underlying C-horizons are interpreted as historic deposits. The cumulative A-horizon in the base of Trench 16 could represent prehistoric surfaces, but they would have been a low landform subjected to frequent flooding. The profile for Trench LCT-17 is similar to Trench LCT-16 with the modern A-horizon and C-horizons extending to a depth of 70 cm that are interpreted to be historic deposits. The buried A-horizon in the base of the trench could be a prehistoric surface but it would also have been a low-lying landform subjected to frequent flooding. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was not recorded in Trenches LCT-16 and LCT-17.

Trench LCT-18 was located in a classic depositional environment for preservation of alluvial stratigraphy. This was observed in the buried soil profile. Charcoal was recorded in the buried A-horizon, but no evidence of prehistoric occupation was observed in the trench walls. Trench LCT-19 was excavated not far upstream of trench LCT-18, but in a completely different depositional environment. This area of the terrace is periodically reworked by flood events. An older eroded lower portion of a soil profile was recorded in the base of the trench but no evidence of prehistoric occupation was observed. The top of the soil profile at trench LCT-20 on the T_{1b} terrace is an eroded surface as the A-horizon extends down to the top of the cambic Bw-horizon. The thick A-horizon on the T_{1a} terrace indicates late Holocene sediment accumulation without recent erosion. The stacked B-horizons in this trench are typical of Piedmont streams (Seramur et al., 2007). This cambic Bw-horizon typically dates to about 3 ka to 5 ka B.P. and the older illuvial Bt-horizon typically dates back to the early Holocene.

Trench LCT-21 had a thin 30 cm bed of historic alluvium in the A-horizon over a prehistoric cambic Bw-horizon that contained organics leached in from above. This was an older cambic horizon possibly dating back to the mid-Holocene. This trench is interpreted to have over 60 cm of preserved prehistoric strata. In contrast, trench LCT-22 had thick deposits of historic alluvium over a buried A-horizon containing charcoal and cobbles. This A-horizon would have developed in this cobble rich alluvium after the terrace surface stabilized as the cobbles represent high magnitude flood events and the A-horizon represents a stable land surface. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was not recorded in either of these trenches.

The well-developed pedes and clay coatings in the Bw-horizon of Trench LCT-23 indicated that this is the Piedmont cambic horizon that dates back to 3 ka to 5 ka B.P. This trench contained 85 cm of well-preserved prehistoric alluvial strata. Trench LCT-24 included 52 cm of historic sediment over a weakly developed buried A-horizon. The preserved laminae of flood sand deposits in the upper profile are characteristic of historic alluvium. These fine structures are rarely preserved in prehistoric alluvium. The sandy silt in this paleosol and the C-horizon below has good potential for preservation of alluvial strata and buried cultural horizons. Although both of these trenches contained strata with good preservation potential, no evidence of prehistoric occupations were recorded in either trench.

Trench LCT-25 was excavated into 94 cm of historic alluvium over a paleosol that could represent the contact between historic and prehistoric alluvium. This deeply buried A-horizon would have formed a low surface adjacent to the stream channel and could have been frequently flooded. Even though Trench LCT-26 was excavated further from the river it also had a thick (58 cm) deposit of historic alluvium over the prehistoric buried A-horizon. The illuvial Bt-horizon extending from a depth of 82 cm to 122 cm is the early Holocene B-horizon recorded across the Piedmont. Trench LCT-26 did contain older soils at depth but in most of the wider flood plains there is a thick deposit of historic

alluvium. The preserved prehistoric surfaces (buried A-horizons) were much lower surfaces than the modern terraces. Evidence of buried prehistoric cultural deposits was not recorded in these trenches.

Trench LCT-27 had stratigraphy similar to Trench LCT-26 with a thick deposit of historic alluvium (57 cm) over a buried A-horizon. This A-horizon likely represents the top of prehistoric deposits. However the A-horizon at Trench LCT-27 was recorded directly above a bed of sand and gravel that represents the former location of the tributary stream channel. Evidence of buried prehistoric cultural deposits was not recorded in this trench.

London Creek Trenches Adjacent to Railroad Culverts

Buried B-horizons were recorded in Trenches LCT-28 and LCT-29 beneath thick deposits of historic alluvium and fill material (in Trench LCT-29). Buried A- and B-horizons were recorded in Trench LCT-30 below 125 cm of fill material for the railroad embankment. Prehistoric alluvial strata was preserved in the vicinity of the railroad culverts, but no evidence of buried prehistoric cultural deposits was recorded.

London Creek Trenches West of State Road 329

The upper 40 cm of alluvium in Trench LCT-31 is interpreted as historic deposits. The presence of gravel in a buried A-horizon is unusual because A-horizons typically represent stable surfaces. The bedrock stream channel and gravel in this buried A-horizon suggest that the stream would have flowed across this terrace surface during higher magnitude flood events. The older alluvium that the E-horizon and cambic Bw-horizon formed in has less coarse sediment indicating deposition during a time when flooding was less frequent. Evidence of buried prehistoric cultural deposits was not recorded in this trench.

The modern A-horizon in Trench LCT-32 is interpreted to have formed in historic deposits. The top of the Ab-horizon is interpreted as the contact between historic and prehistoric deposits. The interbedded sand and sand and gravel indicate a very high-energy depositional environment on this terrace. That is not an area favorable for prehistoric occupation and no evidence of prehistoric cultural deposits were recorded in this trench.

Trench LCT-33 was excavated in an area favorable for preservation of alluvial strata. The thick cumulative Ab-horizon is interpreted as a prehistoric land surface that slowly built up during the late Holocene. The gleyed nature of the alluvium below the buried A-horizon is indicative of a shallow water table. Evidence of buried prehistoric cultural deposits was not recorded in this trench.

Trench LCT-34 showed evidence that London Creek meandered to the north as this terrace formed. The lower buried 2Ab-horizon that sloped toward the stream probably represents the former stream bank. After the stream meandered to the north the upper buried Ab-horizon formed on a stable prehistoric surface. This pedostratigraphy was buried and preserved by deposition of the upper 38 cm of historic deposits. Evidence of buried prehistoric cultural deposits was not recorded in this trench.

The upper 67 cm of alluvium in Trench LCT-35 is interpreted as historic sediment that buried a prehistoric soil profile. The lack of a buried A-horizon above the E-horizon indicates a period of erosion prior to deposition of the historic deposits. The three B-horizons in the base of the profile indicate that this terrace was an aggrading surface with the zone of illuviation shifting up through the soil profile as

alluvium accumulated on the terrace. The difference in the three B-horizons could be due to age or presence of a shallow water table. At this location we are interpreting these three horizons to represent an increase in age with depth. Evidence of buried prehistoric cultural deposits was not recorded in this trench.

The alluvium below 30 cm in Trench 36 is interpreted as prehistoric strata. A buried A-horizon is not preserved on this portion of the T₁ terrace. The illuvial Bt-horizon could date back to the mid to early Holocene. The fine grain size of the sandy silt in the prehistoric deposits represents a low energy depositional environment favorable for preservation of stratigraphy and cultural context of buried archaeology sites. Unfortunately, no evidence of prehistoric occupation was recorded in this trench.

The T₁ terrace in the vicinity of Trenches LCT-37 and LCT-38 are areas with a very high-energy depositional environment susceptible to frequent flooding and erosion and deposition of coarse alluvium. The buried A-horizon in the base of Trench LCT-37 probably represents the top of the prehistoric deposits. Buried prehistoric pedogenic horizons were not recorded in Trench LCT-38 indicating that alluvium in this trench could all be historic deposits. The T₁ terrace in the area of these trenches would not be favorable for preservation of buried cultural horizons and as expected no evidence of prehistoric occupation was recorded in either of these trenches.

Alluvium in Trench LCT-39 indicates that this is an area of the T₁ terrace that is well preserved. The silty sand in the upper 44 cm shows that this portion of the terrace is subject to flooding with some sediment transport. However, the prehistoric pedostratigraphy is well preserved and even alluvium in the modern A-horizon could represent bioturbated prehistoric deposits. The intact pedostratigraphy indicates good potential for preservation of buried cultural horizons the only potential evidence of prehistoric occupation was the possible fire cracked rock recorded in the A-horizon.

Historic Mining Activity

A long line of spoil piles (between ESP and WSP) was observed along the south side of London Creek between Trenches LCT-23 and LCT-24 (Figure 6). The eastern and western end of these spoil piles are labeled ESP and WSP, respectively. It appears that colluvium had been removed from the toe slope of the southern stream valley slope to expose the underlying bedrock. We excavated into a portion of these spoil piles to try and determine the purpose of these excavations. The spoil piles consisted of alluvium and colluvium with little rock material.

During our excavation work the backhoe operator took us to visit several localities off of Poorman's Farm Road where he knew mining pits existed on the north side of London Creek (Figures 6 and 10). These mine pits were linear and with a northeast southwest trend and some walls of these pits were up to 30 feet tall. These mine pits were on property formerly owned by Mr. M. C. Mayfield of Whites Road. During an interview with Mr. Mayfield he stated that he had bought the property in 1958. At this time the mining activity had ceased, but the mining equipment was still on the property. He also stated that they were mining Barite, a soft white mineral. He informed us that the mining company had pumped water from London creek to wash their ore prior to loading into trucks and shipping it off site. The mining company reportedly moved their equipment from his property to Pacolet, SC shortly after he purchased the land.

The spoil piles on the south side of London Creek are probably prospecting pits where the mining company was looking for Barite rich mineral veins on the southern side of the stream valley. There is a barite mining company located in Kings Creek about 7 km east/northeast of London Creek. I spoke with employees of the Kings Creek barite company during a previous SCDOT project. They informed me that the company had mined barite from the Kings Creek area at one time, but that they now imported the mineral from overseas.

Recommendations

There are many areas along London Creek where the pedostratigraphy and sedimentology indicate that there is some potential for preservation of buried cultural horizons. However, along the ~4.5 km of stream valley that we deep tested we did not record a single artifact or cultural feature in the backhoe trenches. The one exception of this could be a possible piece of fire-cracked rock in the A-horizon of Trench LCT-39.

The majority of the terraces showed evidence of erosion and reworking of alluvial deposits or buried prehistoric surfaces that were low-lying and susceptible to frequent flooding. There is also steep rugged terrain along several reaches of the stream valley making it difficult to use the stream as a pathway from the Broad River into the adjacent uplands. Duke Energy biologist's report that this stream has a very low or is dry during extended periods without rain.

The lack of evidence for occupation of the terraces along London Creek is probably due to a combination of factors including the rugged terrain, frequent flooding and periods of very low flow. Based on the results of our thirty-nine trenches we do not recommend any further deep testing work for this project.

References

Birkeland, P.W.

1999, *Soils and Geomorphology*, 3rd ed. Oxford Univ. Press, Inc., Oxford/New York, 430pp.

Folk, R.L.

1980, *Petrology of Sedimentary Rocks*, Austin, Texas, Hemphill's Book Store, 154 p.

Overstreet, W.C., and Bell, III, H.

1965, *Geologic Map of The Crystalline Rocks of South Carolina*. U.S. Dept. of Interior, Geological Survey, Misc. Geologic Investigations, Map I-413.

Schoeneberger, P.J., D.A. Wysocki, E.C. Benham, and W.D. Broderson

1998, *Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils*. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln.

Seramur K.C., Cowan E.A., Lautzenheiser, L. and Eastman, J.M.

2007, *A Model for Distribution and Preservation of Archaeological Sites along Piedmont Streams, the Deep River, North Carolina*. *Southeastern Archaeology*, Vol. 26, No. 1., p. 32-46.

South Carolina, Department of Natural Resources

1999, Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle Infrared Aerial Photograph

U.S. Department of Agriculture

2009, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey, Custom Soil Resource Report For Cherokee County, South Carolina.

U.S. Geologic Survey

1971, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) Blacksburg South Quadrangle, 1 sheet.

APPENDIX C: AGHA AND BAILEY'S (2007) RAILROAD
CORRIDOR REPORT

Cultural Resources Survey of the Lee Nuclear Station Railroad Corridor Cherokee County, South Carolina

Ralph Bailey Jr., RPA
Brockington and Associates, Inc.
December 6, 2007

Introduction

In November 2007, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed railroad corridor that will serve the proposed William S. Lee III Nuclear Station (hereinafter referred to as the Lee Nuclear Station or LNS) in Cherokee County, South Carolina. The proposed corridor for the railroad line is seven miles long and approximately 50 feet wide, extending from the northwestern portion of the plant site west to Gaffney. This corridor is the Area of Potential effect (APE). We also considered possible visual or audible effects to known historic properties near the corridor. The proposed rail line lies almost entirely within the existing rail bed and right-of-way acquired and constructed in the 1970s for the former Cherokee project. Figure 1 presents the location of the tract on the USGS *Blacksburg South* quadrangle.

The survey was conducted in partial compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) to determine if the undertaking will affect historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]). Compliance will be administered by the regulatory programs of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). This survey was completed in compliance with state laws and regulations concerning the management of historic properties.

The cultural resources portion of the NEPA process will be completed in four phases. The first phase is the 2,000-acre plant site. The scope was approved by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in late February 2007, and the survey was completed on March 12–14, 2007. The remaining phases involve infrastructure, including future railroad, transmission lines, and water discharge. This study includes the railroad line survey. We will submit to SHPO a separate proposed scope for the survey of the water discharge facility and transmission line corridors in the near future after their locations have been determined.

There is one existing business within the right-of-way. Duke Energy plans to acquire a small section of new right-of-way to avoid the business. We conducted an archaeological survey of the

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

new alignment in this area. No archaeological sites or isolated artifacts were identified. Ellen Furnace Works (38CK68) is a National Register property that straddles the proposed railroad corridor. This portion of the project lies within the existing corridor which was extensively graded during the original project. There will be no new ground disturbance within 38CK68. We visually inspected 38CK68 to assess the potential for any extant features that may remain at the site to be adversely affected by construction or operation of the railroad through vibration or visual intrusion. Construction of the railroad within the existing corridor through 38CK68 will have no adverse effect on this historic property. The remainder of the right-of-way was extensively graded and/or filled as well and has very little potential to contain historic properties; we do not recommend any further investigations in these areas.

Methods of Investigation

Project Objective. The objective of the cultural resources investigations was to assess the potential for the construction and use of the railroad to affect potential cultural resources. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include background research, archaeological survey, and architectural survey. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

Background Research. The authors conducted research at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) to identify nearby areas of previous cultural resources investigations and the locations of known archaeological sites, historic architectural resources, and historic properties within one mile of the project corridor. The purposes of the archival research were to identify potential Pre- or Post-Contact archaeological sites and buildings and to develop a historic context that would assist in evaluating cultural resources.

Archaeological Survey. Intensive archaeological survey entailed the systematic examination of the proposed new alignment segment of the corridor. We employed methods recommended in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (SCDAH 2005). Shovel tests were excavated at 100-foot intervals along transects spaced 100 feet apart, or 15 meters north and south of the centerline of the new alignment.

Architectural Survey. The project architectural historian conducted an intensive architectural survey of all aboveground cultural resources within the project tract and a 300-foot area surrounding the project area to take into account any possible visual effects of the proposed undertaking (see

Figure 1). The survey was designed to identify, record, and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) in the project. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (SCDAH 2007) and National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985).

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations In and Near the Corridor

There are two sites near the right-of-way, sites 38CK38 and 38CK68 (see Figure 1). Site 38CK68, Ellen Furnace, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Ferguson and Cowan (1986:91, 93) describe this site as follows:

The Ellen Furnace Site is directly related to the Susan Furnace Site in that these were out[ly]ing furnaces to the main manufacturing operation and had sequentially planned production schedules. If one furnace was in operation, the other was generally not. Both sites still exhibit partially collapsed but well preserved furnaces and associated features. Associated features include foundations, sluiceways, slag heaps, and adjacent ore pits.

The sites of Coopersville, Susan and Ellen Furnaces, along with the Nesbitt Limestone quarry when viewed as an operationally related set of sites offers probably the best single research opportunity of any of the nineteenth century company complexes. The research potential of this site is extremely great, particularly in terms of understanding site patterning and organization.

The ten sites included in the Early Ironworks of Northwest South Carolina Thematic Resource Nomination exhibit the full range of variability of sites that were integral parts of the earliest industrialization of South Carolina. The range of sites document the evolution of the iron industry in the state from plantation iron furnace operations of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to the large manufacturing complexes associated with the major industrialization of the mid-1800s. The demise of the South Carolina iron industry began on the eve of the Civil War when companies in other regions of the eastern United States adopted broad based raw material procurement and marketing strategies based on rail transportation and more advanced and cheaper coal based production technology. These factors coupled with resource depletion and drastic changes in the once slave based labor structure led to an almost total inability to remain economically competitive.

Site 38CK38 was one of several sites recorded in the late 1970s. The site is recorded as a small Pre-Contact site, and the site form on file at SCIAA indicates that the site is probably not eligible.

Results of the Field Investigations

Results of the Archaeological Survey. The project tract consists of mostly heavy slopes greater than 15 percent. The only level ground within the project tract was fabricated by machinery when the original bed of the railroad was constructed in the 1970s. Within the project tract, the railroad bed appears to have been cut into the side of a large hill. A portion of the ice plant was constructed on the railroad bed, and the paved driveway into the plant from People's Creek Road lies along the railroad bed also. Duke Energy plans to widen the current railroad alignment to the north along the driveway so that the ice plant will continue to have access to People's Creek Road. The new alignment of the railroad will also shift north of the ice plant, since the plant sits on the old alignment.

Investigators excavated 12 shovel tests at 100-foot intervals north and south of the centerline of the new alignment. Figure 2 presents an aerial view of the proposed alignment shift. Figure 3 presents a plan of the new alignment showing the location of the shovel tests. Shovel tests revealed varying soil profiles that reflect gravelly sand fill north of the existing railroad bed and erosional deposits from the steep hillside south of the railroad bed. Red clay was observed at the ground surface or directly underneath grass in almost all cases where the ground was level. On the hillside to the south of the railroad bed, rock was on the surface in most cases. A large portion of the right-of-way for the new railroad alignment lies within the plant, which consists of large paved surfaces and extremely steep slopes greater than 15 percent. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests; all were negative.

Investigators walked the current alignment of the railroad bed through NRHP-listed property 38CK68 to inspect for any ruins from the nineteenth-century-era Ellen Furnace ironworks. Figure 4 presents a view of this portion of the APE. The majority of the railroad bed lies in an extremely deep manmade cut through the landform on which the furnace site sits. The archaeologists who recorded the site noted that the ruins faced People's Creek, which runs along the north and northeastern sides of the landform. The railroad bed runs through the southern side of the landform, through a saddle between the hilltop on which the furnace site sits and the hill to the southwest. Investigators visually inspected the length of the railroad bed as it lies through the site. No cut or dressed stones

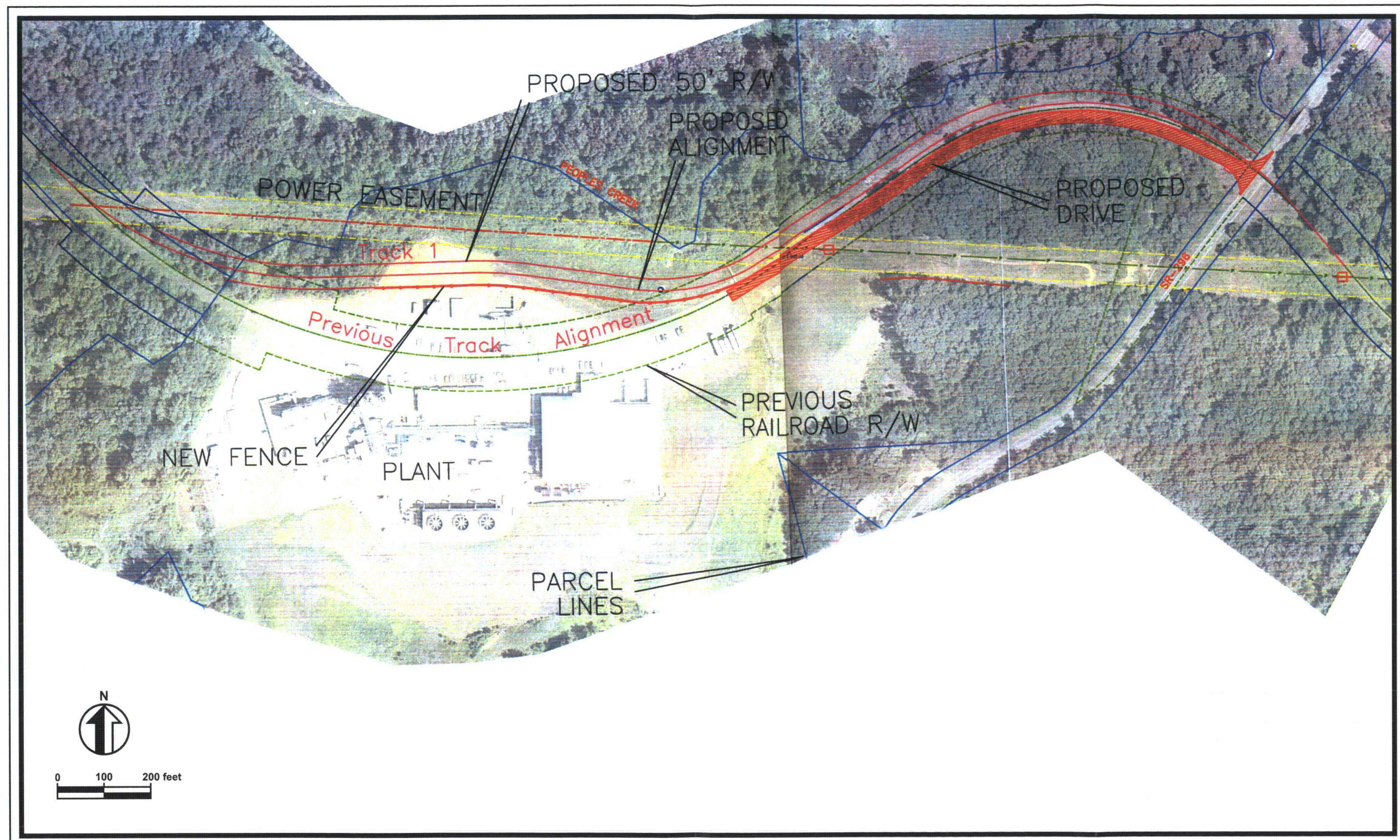


Figure 2. Aerial view of the proposed alignment shift.

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



Figure 4. View of the railroad corridor through 38CK68.

resembling the remnants of stone ruins or architecture were seen, nor were any pilings of stone indicative of foundations observed. Using the old railroad bed as a railroad today will have no adverse effect on NRHP-listed property 38CK68.

Results of the Architectural Survey.

Brockington's architectural historian conducted a reconnaissance of the railroad line that will be used in the current project. The railroad line was constructed in the 1970s and is not yet 50 years of age; therefore, according to SCDAH (2007) regulations, it was not inventoried or assessed. As planned, the proposed project will utilize the current railroad line, with one reroute near the town of Gaffney. The current railroad line and the proposed reroute comprise the architectural survey universe. See Figure 1 for a portion of the USGS *Blacksburg South* quadrangle map showing the architectural survey universe.

The architectural historian first examined the USGS *Blacksburg South* quadrangle map, which contained the project area, to identify any aboveground resources along the line that might be 50 years of age. Upon inspection of the map, he did not identify any possible resources. Next he conducted a windshield survey of portions of the railroad line that could be reached without trespassing. Again, he identified no new historic architectural resources along the current railroad line and expansion of the line that would require inventory or assessment according to SCDAH regulations. Finally, the architectural historian walked portions of the railroad line in an effort to identify any other resources. Again, no historic architectural resources were identified.

Since there are no eligible historic resources along the current railroad line or the new construction, and since the proposed undertaking will not require any major alterations to the railroad line, we recommend that there will be no effect on any aboveground resources by the proposed undertaking.

Project Summary

The proposed railroad line to provide service to the LNS in Cherokee County will not affect any historic properties. With the exception of a small section of realignment to avoid taking an

existing plant, the entire corridor is within an existing, graded alignment. Archaeological survey of the proposed alignment shift did not identify any sites or isolated finds. There are no historic architectural resources near the corridor.

This survey is part of a multiphase program in which Duke Energy is engaged. In consultation with SHPO, Duke Energy will also complete a survey of the proposed transmission lines and water discharge area as part of the Section 106 process for the overall NRC licensing of the LNS.

References Cited

Ferguson, Terry A., and Thomas A. Cowan

1986 Iron Plantations and the Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Landscape of the Northwestern South Carolina Piedmont. In *Carolina's Historical Landscapes: Archaeological Perspectives*, edited by Linda F. Stine, Martha Zierden, Lesley M. Drucker, and Christopher Judge, pp. 113-144. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Parker, Patricia L.

1985 *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. National Register Bulletin 24. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, DC.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH)

2005 *Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations*. State Historic Preservation Office, Review and Compliance Branch, Columbia.

2007 *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.