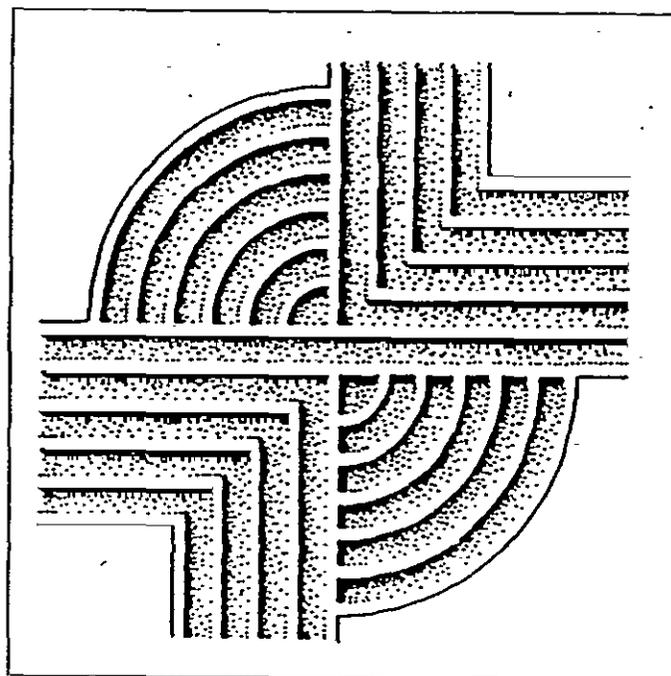


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ABNER CREEK AND MAPLE CREEK SEWER LINE RIGHTS OF WAY, SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 96

© 2001 by Chicora Foundation, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or transcribed in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without prior permission of Chicora Foundation, Inc. except for brief quotations used in reviews. Full credit must be given to the authors, publisher, and project sponsor.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ABNER CREEK AND MAPLE CREEK
SEWER LINE RIGHTS OF WAY, SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared for:

Ms. Elena Rush
Spartanburg County Planning and Development Department
Suite 700
366 North Church St.
Spartanburg, SC 29303

Prepared by:

Natalie Adams
Michael Trinkley

Chicora Research Contribution 96

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 8664 □ 861 Arbutus Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
803/787-6910

November 6, 1992
Revised December 11, 1992

This report is printed on permanent recycled paper

Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Ms. Elena Rush of Spartanburg County Planning and Development Department. The project consists of proposed sewer lines developed in anticipation of the needs of the BMW Motor Plant in Spartanburg County. The survey corridor is 3.4 miles in length and incorporates only those areas outside of the BMW project area. Specifically this survey incorporated three routes. The first involves 6030 feet of new 12 to 15 inch gravity sewer from the new Abner Creek pump station north to I-85 following Abner Creek. The second, incorporating both a 12 inch gravity sewer and a 14 inch forcemain, follows the northwest tributary of Abner Creek to I-85 and is 3100 feet in length. The third corridor is 9140 feet in length and runs from the existing 18 inch trunk sewer at Maple Creek southward to Flatwood Road. This section of the project, along a tributary of Maple Creek, would incorporate a new 15 inch gravity sewer (Figure 1).

The project corridors consist of permanent easements 25 feet in width (12.5 feet each side of the centerline) and temporary construction easements of no greater than 40 feet (typically 20 feet each side of the centerline). Consequently, as with most sewer line projects, the impact area consists of a very narrow "ribbon," usually located in the low bottoms adjacent to area creeks.

The corridors are made up of alternating mixed pine/hardwood, pasture land, and recently cleared areas. The construction of the sewers will necessitate the clearing of the corridors and excavation of trenches up to 2 feet in width. The extent of the ground disturbing activity will depend on the topography, the size and type of sewer being installed, and the nature of the soils. Regardless, some landscape alteration will occur and there is the potential for considerable damage to the ground surface and any cultural remains which may in the 40 foot wide construction corridor.

The proposed project was reviewed by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and an intensive survey was recommended. Chicora was requested to submit a budgetary proposal for such a survey by Ms. Elena Rush of Spartanburg County Planning and Development Department. A proposal was submitted on September 28, 1992 and the work was approved on October 22, 1992.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the sewer line rights of way and the findings. The statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined for information pertinent to the project area on October 30. The files of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History were examined on November 5, 1992. The field investigations were conducted November 4, 1992 by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Natalie Adams. This field work involved 16 person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on November 5 and 6, 1992.

Effective Environment

Spartanburg County is bounded to the north by Polk and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina, to the west by Greenville County, to the south by Laurens County, and to the east by Cherokee and Union Counties.

The county is mainly on the Piedmont Plateau but its northwestern corner is in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The general slope is southeastward, which is the general direction of the main drainageways. The land

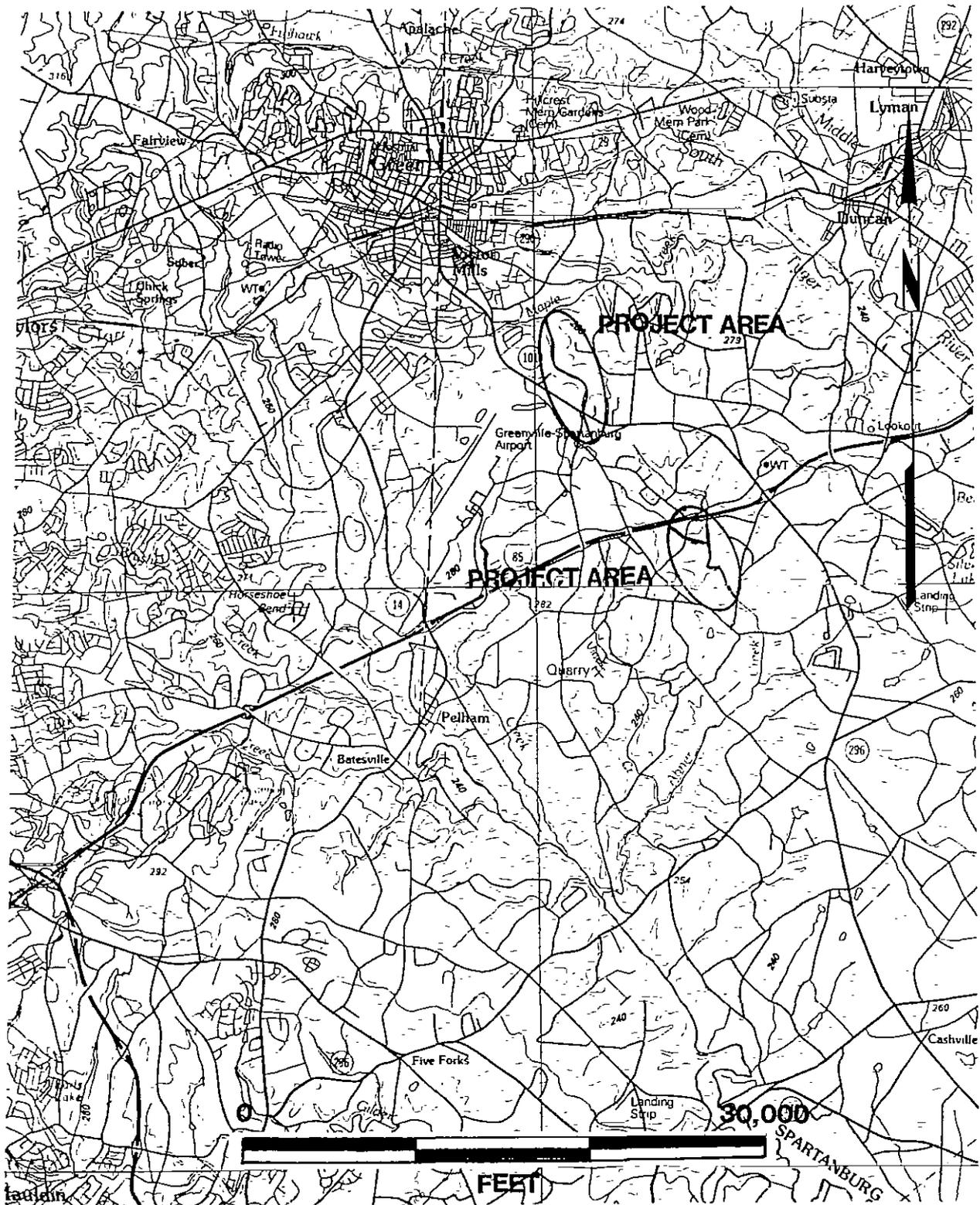


Figure 1. Location of proposed sewer line project southeast of Greer, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.

ranges from nearly level to steep, but most areas are gently sloping to moderately steep (Camp 1968:79).

The rivers and streams form a dendritic drainage pattern. Excluding a small area in the northeast corner, the main streams flow southeast. In the northeastern portion of the county the streams flow northeast into the Broad River. The major streams that drain the county are the Pacolet, Tyger, and Enoree Rivers. Some of their major tributaries include Page, Hoston, Buck, Abner, Dutchman, and Cedar Shoals Creeks. In the project area, Abner and a tributary of Maple Creek are found. Abner Creek flows into the Enoree River and the Maple Creek tributary flows into the South Tyger River. Mills, in the early nineteenth century, noted that the streams "are of a very peculiar character in point of location, all running parallel, and some of them, in several places, not a mile apart" (Mills 1972:727).

Within the Piedmont, forest populations currently consist of large percentages of loblolly and short leaf pines, although during the prehistoric period it appears to have been characterized by mixed pine/hardwoods. Currently, the vegetation in the surrounding area consists of mixed pine/hardwood. The corridors themselves consist of pasture, mixed pine/hardwood forest, or recently clear cut lands (now in light second growth).

The geology of the county is characterized by thirteenth geological formations. These formations are made up of alluvium, fine grain rocks, medium grain rocks, fine grain to coarse grain rocks, and coarse grain rocks. Alluvium consists of materials recently deposited on flood plains. The fine grain rocks are quartzite, diabase, quartz, monzonite, and sericite schist. The medium grain rocks are granite, biotite gneiss, and migmatite. The fine grain to coarse grain rocks are biotite schist, Yorkville quartz monzonite, and hornblende schist. The coarse grained rocks are hornblende gneiss, coarse grain granite, and muscovite pegmatite dikes (Camp 1968:79).

The project area is characterized by six soil series: well drained Cecil sandy loam, well drained Congaree soils, well drained to excessively drained Louisburg loamy sand, well drained Pacolet clay loam, well drained Pacolet sandy loam, and poorly drained Worsham fine sandy loam (Camp 1968:Map 33). Based on the actual field survey, the corridor is largely dominated by the poorly drained soils, largely because of its close proximity to the creeks. In areas of steeper topography or where the corridor is further removed from the creeks, the well drained soils are dominant.

The Spartanburg soils are classified by Trimble (1974) as having lost between 0.6 and 0.8 foot to erosion, primarily as a result of late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural practices. Lowry (1934) found this section of Spartanburg characterized by moderate sheet erosion with occasional gullies. During this field investigation remnant gullied areas were common and several active gullies were observed, especially in the vicinity of I-85. The previous clear cut area of the Abner Creek corridors exhibited active severe sheet erosion, both in the cut areas and also along the logging roads. In the piedmont the erosion along logging roads can displace upwards of 40 tons of soil per acre per year, while the erosion rate in clear cut areas can reach 9 tons of soil per acre per year (United States Department of Agriculture 1980:25).

A study of erosion was conducted in the Spartanburg Municipal Reservoir Watershed, located on the South Pacolet River about 13 miles north of Spartanburg (Bass and Martin 1940). The study area, while not in the vicinity of the project area, is classified by Lowry (1934) as having suffered a similar degree of erosion and consequently provides useful comparative data. Bass and Martin note:

nearly all the land in the watershed has been affected by erosion or erosional debris A little more than 17 percent of the land has been severely or very severely eroded, having lost at least

three-fourth of the surface soil [estimated to be from 8 to 36 inches of soil loss] or slightly less than three-fourths of the surface soil from areas with frequent gullies. Slightly more than 42 percent has been affected by erosion designated as moderate to severe. Damage has been most severe on the cultivated Cecil soils on slopes of 7 percent and over. Erosion is moderate to severe, severe, or very severe on 88.6 percent of the cropland (Bass and Martin 1940:12).

The climate of the county is mild, and rainfall is well distributed throughout the year. Day-to-day weather is controlled mostly by the movement of pressure systems across the county, but complete changes of air masses are relatively few in summer, since masses of tropical maritime air persists for long periods. In an average year, approximately 76 days have one-tenth of an inch or more of rain, about 33 have one-half an inch or more, and about 14 have one inch or more. The average yearly rainfall is 45.8 inches. The climate is favorable for the principal crops: peaches, cotton, corn, small grain, soybeans, hay, and vegetables. The average growing season is about 227 days. Typically in summer, temperatures higher than 90 degrees are recorded on an average of 50 days. Winter time temperatures fall at or below freezing about 60 days of the year (Camp 1968:76-77).

The corridors are contained within the Piedmont region and the topography varies from narrow floodplains to steeply sloping hillsides. Elevations range from 720 to 855 feet above MSL. The Abner Creek line begins in an old pasture area, following the creek in a relatively broad lowland area. The "floodplain," however, is quickly reduced in width, eventually disappearing. The bulk of the corridor is along steeply sloping land, much of which is gullied or rolling. The last third of the corridor, and all of the corridor following the northwest tributary of Abner Creek, is in an area of clear cut forest with heavy erosion and noticeable gullying. The Maple Creek corridor incorporates considerable pasture and old pasture on its northern end, although much of the land is low. On the southern end the topography is more rolling.

Background Research

Previous archaeological investigations in Spartanburg County are relatively few, many of which are borrow pit or road surveys conducted by the Highway Department (see Derting et al. 1991:387-396). Recently, Joseph et al. (1991) performed data recovery at an Archaic period site as well as a historic farmstead (Finch Farm site), and two historic cemeteries. The Williams Place farmstead has received some limited investigation (Resnick 1988) as well. Ferguson (1979) has located a number of prehistoric soapstone quarries in the county, although no intensive work has been performed at any of these. In addition Ferguson and Cowan (1986) have briefly examined a number of ironworks in the county.

Two sites (38SP79 and 38SP80) were known to exist adjacent to the survey corridor, however, no previously identified sites were listed in the Institute's site files which actually fell within the corridor.

Chicora Foundation requested information from the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology regarding the sites identified by the intensive archaeological survey conducted within area surrounding the BMW plant. The goal, as in all background work, was to refine site prediction capabilities through the results of large scale surveys. Having information on the location of sites within an approximately 1000 acre tract would assist in better evaluating the potential for identifying resources during the sewer line survey. This background information could also be used to refine survey methodology, perhaps allowing some areas to be more intensively examined than others.

Regrettably, no site forms were available at the time of our initial request. Subsequently, after the completion of the field survey, they were able

to provide us with forms for six of the approximately 70 sites identified. Apparently the six sites for which forms had been submitted were thought to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register (Keith Derting, personal communication 1992). These include four standing structure complexes, but only two prehistoric sites. This small sample is of limited use for comparative study.

It is our understanding that no final report or management summaries of the BMW plant survey are available at either the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology or the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office (although a provision draft is available from the SHPO). Consequently, no information from these nearby studies are incorporated into this report.

The Paleo-Indian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989:36-38). At least one Paleo-Indian point has been found in the Spartanburg County in the northern section of the county (Goodyear et al. 1989:33).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleo-Indian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleo-Indian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the Spartanburg County area. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts.

The Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast and much later in the Carolina Piedmont, about 500 B.C. It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2000 to 500 B.C. was a period of tremendous change. Much of the information development from the investigations of Richard B. Russell Reservoir is applicable to the Spartanburg area (see Anderson and Joseph 1988).

The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from some coastal sites indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable. Further inland it seems likely that many Native American groups continued the previous established patterns of band mobility. These frequent moves would allow the groups to take advantage of various seasonal resources, such as shad and sturgeon in the spring, nut masts in the fall, and turkeys during the winter.

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1640 is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European

disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The Etowah, Savannah, and Lamar phases characterize this period from about A.D. 1200 to 1500.

The protohistoric and historic Native American remains most often associated with Greenville County, however, are those of the Cherokee. Pottery includes the Pigeon, Connestee, and Pisgah series associated with the gradual, in situ development of the Cherokee culture (Holden 1966; Egloff 1967; Moore 1986). The Cherokee archaeology of the Greenville-Spartanburg area is briefly discussed by Beuschel (1976) and Harmon (1986).

Historical accounts of the territory encompassing the Spartanburg County area began with the DeSoto expedition in 1540 (Swanton 1946). This territory was recognized by the Indians and the early settlers to be the hunting grounds of the Lower Cherokee (Logan 1859:6). In these early years, the principal source of interaction between the European settlers and the Cherokee involved a loosely organized trading network.

After the establishment of South Carolina in 1670, organization and delineation into more manageable territorial units began. In 1785, the Proprietors sectioned the new province into four counties. Present Spartanburg County was included in the largest of these, Craven County, which remained as Indian land until 1755 (Kennedy 1940:34). A further refinement of boundaries in 1769 saw the creation of the Ninety Six District. It was not until 1785 that Spartanburg County was created by an act of the South Carolina legislature which divided the district into six units of approximately 45 square miles each.

An early sparse influx of settlers from the north was composed mainly of cattlemen and Indian traders. These semi-permanent settlements were concentrated along the streams and rivers where land was productive and easily cleared. After the initial settlements of the 1750s the white population did not increase until 1761, with the expulsion of the Native American population at the end of the Cherokee War (Latimer 1924:410). The second wave of settlement was spearheaded by farmers from the northern colonies of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The new farmers developed a self-sufficient system by planting flax, tobacco, corn, wheat, and oats and raising hogs and cattle for their own use (Latimer 1924:410).

At the outset of the Revolutionary War, the population of the Carolina backcountry was quite diverse in its ethnic and religious background. These differences seemed to localize the hostilities with loyalists and rebels living side by side. In 1775, in an attempt to consolidate the revolutionary forces, William Drayton and William Tennent, were sent into the Piedmont territories. With Drayton's and Tennent's assistance, Col. James Thomas raised a local force named the Spartan Regiment, or Spartan Rifles. Numerous battles were fought in this area, most notably, the battles of Cowpens and King's Mountain (Kennedy 1940:26-28).

In 1785 the state legislature formed Spartanburg County. Current county boundaries remained unchanged with the exception of the northeast corner, which in 1897, was subdivided to form Cherokee County (Latimer 1974:41). The first Federal Census in 1790 reported a population of 8800 in the county, 806 (9.2%) of this total being slaves. Land used in the eighteenth century for cattle raising was converted in the early nineteenth century to crops with 90% of the population farming largely on the subsistence level (Racine 1980:16).

The 1830s were a period of emerging fluorescence for this area. Spartanburg village was founded in 1831, making it the only town of its size and organization in the backcountry (Racine 1980:15). The invention of the cotton gin in the late eighteenth century, improved roads, and limitless water power, provided for the beginnings of a cotton manufacture in 1830 with the first cotton mills appearing

on the Tyger River as early as 1816-1818 (Kennedy 1940:73). The first iron works in South Carolina had been erected in Spartanburg County in 1773, and by the early 1830s this area was referred to as "The Old Iron District". Mills Atlas of 1825 shows no settlements in the project area along Abner Creek and the tributary of Maple Creek (Figure 2). By 1856 Spartanburg had four of the eight important furnaces in the State, which played a key role in supplying the Confederacy during the Civil War (Kennedy 1940:66-69).

The period directly preceding the Civil War (1840s-1850s) was one of growth and progress and the town of Spartanburg emerged as a substantial rural community. Two important factors served as catalysts for this rapid development: the arrival of the railroad and the sudden growth of cotton manufacture.

The effects of the Civil War on Spartanburg County were traumatic in a cultural, social, and personal aspect, yet highly beneficial in the continuing economic growth of the area. The absence of any military engagements in the county, the pressing demand for various resources and material goods, coupled with the recently installed railway system, made Spartanburg an important production and distribution point for the warring South. The need for war products such as weapons, ammunition, tools, and other equipment greatly increased the market for iron--bringing the industry out of its slump and into the position of a leading industry in the South Carolina Piedmont area.

After the Civil War, a steady rise in industrial and commercial development brought many changes stimulating rapid growth in the economy and population. Although Spartanburg County suffered immeasurable monetary loss in its investments into Confederate currency, a general prosperity seemed to have returned as soon as the late 1860s, with trading reopening in the spring of 1867 (Kennedy 1940:173).

The iron industry was one of the war's casualties. The loss of highly skilled slaves, the worthless Confederate bonds, the diminishing supply of charcoal, the disappearance of an iron market, the aging machinery, and the newly

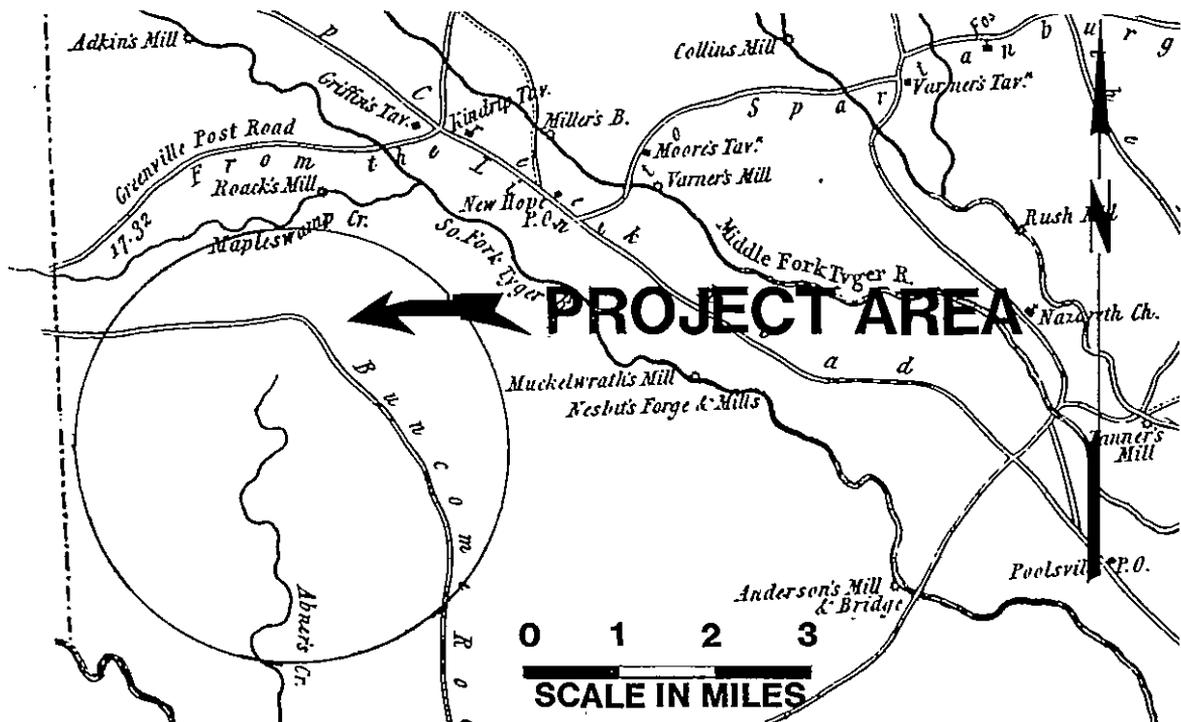


Figure 2. Mills Atlas, 1825, showing the project area.

emerging competition all served to destroy the remaining iron foundries.

Eventually, cotton manufacturing entirely replaced the iron industry and in many instances, actual sites were transformed into cotton mills (Kennedy 1940:69). In the 1870s and 1880s the manufacture of cotton developed rapidly. The post-Civil War economy's need for a cash crop was readily met by intensive "one-crop" cotton farming. By 1909 there were nine mills in close proximity equipped with houses and stores for the workers (Racine 1980:39).

The number of large farms appeared to decrease dramatically as they were "divided" into smaller units to be cultivated by increasing numbers of sharecroppers and tenants. The problems of erosion and loss of fertility continued to plague farmers, though the practices of fertilizing and terracing being implemented in the latter nineteenth century were beginning to help (Mangum 1904:313). As new methods of farm financing in the form of extended credit emerged, a class antagonism arose between town merchants and farmers. By 1885 this discontent on the part of the farming community fostered the establishment of farmers' organizations such as the State Board of Agriculture and the Farmers' Alliance (Kennedy 1940:188-192), which seemed to more efficiently direct the political powers of the agricultural community.

Two maps from this period, the 1873 Geologic and Agricultural Map of Spartanburg County and the 1887 McCullough Map of Spartanburg County, were consulted for any historic sites in the project area (Figures 3 and 4). The 1873 map indicates only that the vicinity of Abner Creek was classified as "rich land," indicating the area's extensive agricultural history. The 1887 map does reveal the settlement of R.B. Monk in the vicinity of Abner Creek, but this settlement is shown on the east side of the creek, while the project is situated on the west side. No further information is offered by either map regarding mills or other sites in the project area.

Spartanburg County was hit hard by the 1929 depression; all six banks failed, many businesses closed, and animosities resurfaced between town and country, management and worker, and landowner and tenant. Agricultural lands were in poor condition. Much of the topsoil had washed away and though the addition of fertilizers helped, continued erosional practices offset their benefits. In 1933 the Soil Erosion Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior (now Soil Conservation Service) chose Spartanburg as a pilot erosion prevention project. The techniques of careful terracing, crop rotation and diversification, and the planting of trees, grasses, and kudzu introduced through this program may well have prevented Spartanburg County from becoming a wasteland. The Farm Security Administration also attempted to tackle the problem of the drifting tenant farmer by providing opportunities to become land owners (Kennedy 1940:278).

Despite all of its textile wealth and commercial activity, Spartanburg County remained a predominantly rural area with agriculture (90% of the area is farmland) as its leading pursuit (Kennedy 1940:279). As the World War II economy served to break the remaining bonds of the earlier depression, Spartanburg County expanded its textile production, and added foreign industry and the cultivation of peaches as a cash crop to its economy. The agricultural economy continues with little change into the modern period. The sharecropper and tenant land use systems continue. The increased complexity of agriculture machinery and technique which has drastically reduced the need for labor has once more shifted the power over cultivation to the hands of the owner. This reflection of the original antebellum system is defined by Prunty (1955:482) as a "neo-plantation" land use pattern.

Although many of the soils are well drained throughout the corridor, a large percentage of the right of way occurs on steep ridge slopes immediately adjacent to creeks. Other areas were evaluated as severely eroded. Other areas were anticipated to be low and wet. Consequently, it was believed that most of the project corridor had a relatively low potential for containing archaeological

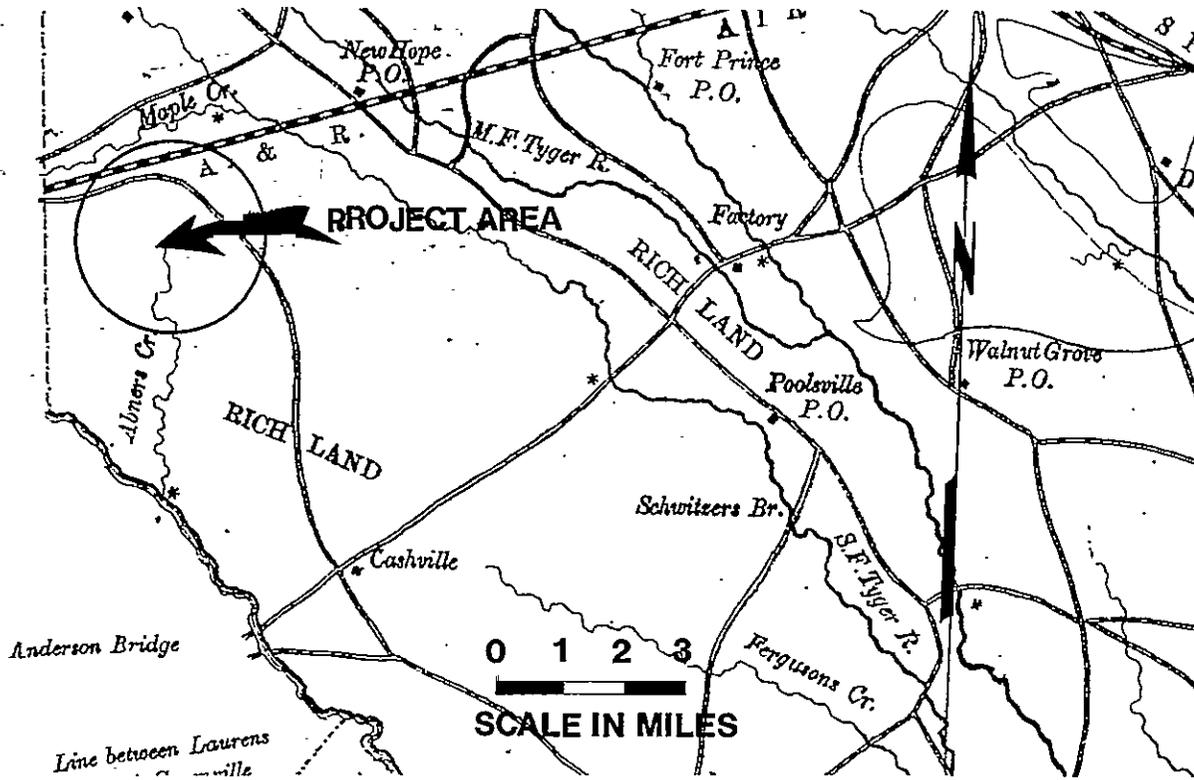


Figure 3. Portion of the 1873 Geologic and Agricultural Map of Spartanburg County.

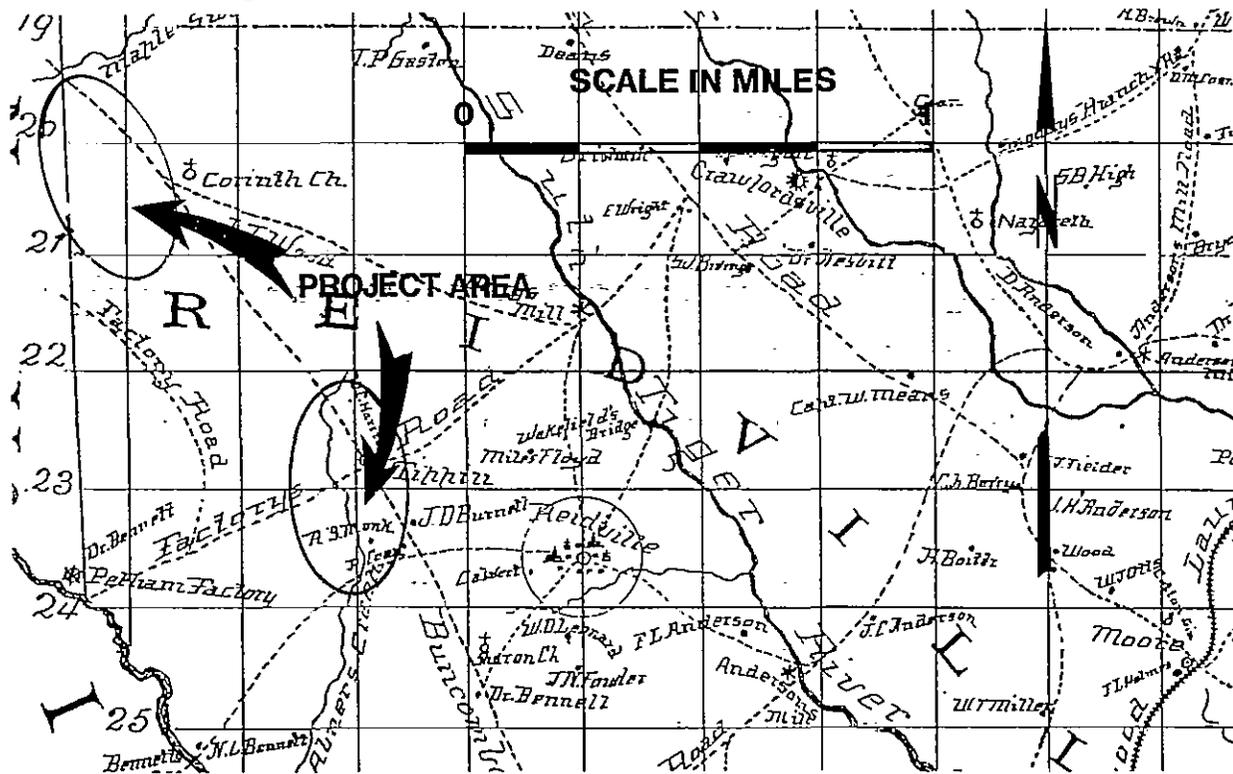


Figure 4. Portion of the 1887 McCullough map of Spartanburg County.

sites. The only area which held a higher potential was the southernmost portion of Abner Creek where soils were well drained and the topography exists of broad "floodplain" terrace. Even in this area, however, the adjacent ridges were evaluated as having a higher archaeological potential than the low land areas, primarily because the drainage was very small.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 200 foot intervals in areas of low archaeological potential (areas of poorly drained soils, areas of steep slope, and areas of heavy erosion), and shovel tests at 100 foot intervals in areas believed to be of high archaeological potential (areas of well drained soils in broad floodplains).

At all shovel tests the soil would be screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each shovel test would measure about 1 foot square and would be excavated into the subsoil. All cultural remains would be collected, except for items such as mortar or brick, which would be qualitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes, including Munsell soil colors, would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered. Additional profile notations would be made on a random basis for the purpose of verifying soil conditions.

If evidence of an archaeological site was identified, the testing interval would be decreased to 50 feet or less in order to more accurately establish boundaries. At all sites Chicora would attempt to establish site boundaries, collect sufficient information to complete or revise site forms, and would assess and justify site eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This emphasis on shovel testing is required by the corridor's extensive woods coverage, which was anticipated to severely restrict surface visibility.

The Spartanburg County Planning and Development Department also stipulated that no artifacts identified in the survey could be removed since right of way acquisition has not been completed. Without ownership, the County was understandably concerned about the ownership of artifacts and, of course, no curatorial facility would want to assume the responsibility for collections they did not own. Consequently, the field methodology was also designed to allow adequate analysis of any identified materials on site, with all materials being left were found. While this is not an ideal way to conduct such a study, it was the only alternative under the conditions imposed.

These field methods were executed with only one deviation. The portion of the Abner Creek corridor in the "floodplain" was examined using tests at 100 foot intervals. All of the Maple Creek and the middle third of the Abner Creek corridors were examined using shovel tests at 200 foot intervals. The northern third of the Abner Creek corridor was examined using 400 foot shovel tests based on the extensive damage caused by the previous clear cutting and the generally good surface visibility in the area (see Figure 5).

The only factor affecting the methodology was the weather. During the entire survey there was rain, at times very heavy, which affected mobility, the ability to maintain notes, and the moisture content of the soils. In particular, all of the soils were made more difficult to screen, although screening was consistently conducted throughout the survey.

As a result of the survey, a total of five transects with 78 shovel tests were excavated.

Results

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Abner Creek and Maple Creek tributary sewer lines, two sites were identified (Figure 5). One isolated

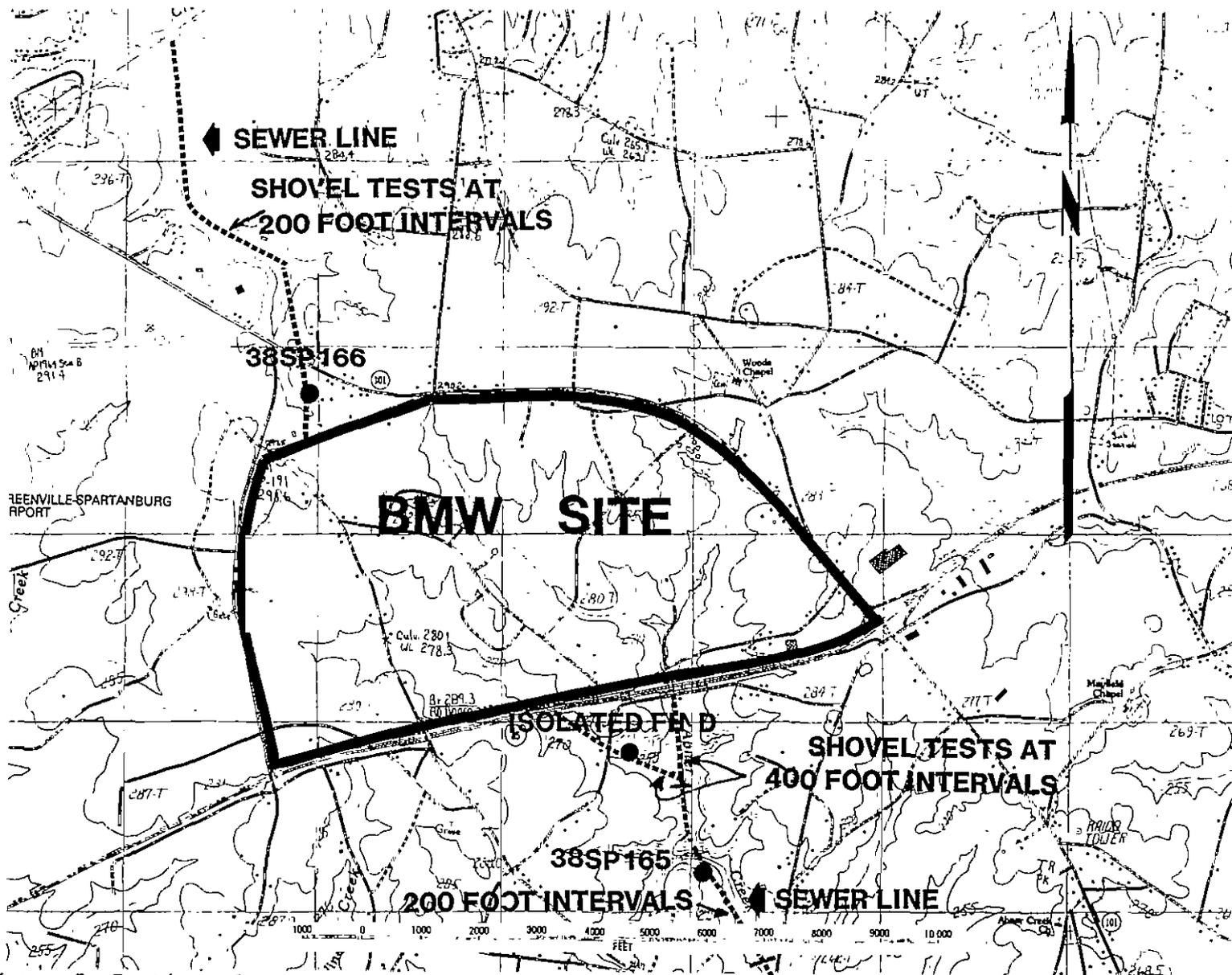


Figure 5. Portion of the Greer USGS topographic map, showing the project area and identified sites.

artifact was also located. For the purpose of this study a site was defined as an area containing two or more positive shovel tests or an area containing structural ruins.

38SP165 is located approximately 2000 feet of S42-133 on the western bank of Abner Creek near a small water fall. This area was pointed out by Mr. Michael Dickson, engineer with Piedmont Olsen Hensley, as containing a dry laid stone foundation outlining the posited structural area on the north, east, and south. No foundation is present on the western side, where the posited structure was cut into the steep hillside. All of the stones were crudely quarried and measured upwards of 3 or 4 feet by 2 feet by 1.5 feet. Several stones exhibited drill marks from the quarrying process.

Although surface visibility was relatively poor a large number of barrel bands were found just north of the foundation. Two shovel tests were excavated in the interior of the structure (Figure 6). The first was located in the southern portion and yielded no artifacts. In fact, the shovel test came immediately down on yellowish red (10YR5/8) clay subsoil. The second test was located in the northern portion where there was a depression measuring approximately seven by seven feet and approximately two feet deep. Here, three window glass fragments, three barrel band fragments, and two unidentifiable metal fragments were recovered. Soil profiles here consisted of 0.2 feet of very dark gray (10YR3/1) soil, overlying 0.4 feet of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) soil, overlying yellowish red (10YR5/8) subsoil. One shovel test was also excavated approximately 20 feet north of the structure. It yielded no subsurface remains.

The structure is located approximately 30 feet from Abner Creek and no race canal was clearly visible to indicate that it might be a mill. In addition, the structure appears to be too small for a mill and appears to be located too high up the slope to effectively function as a mill. None of the artifacts recovered were datable, so the date and function of the structure is unknown.

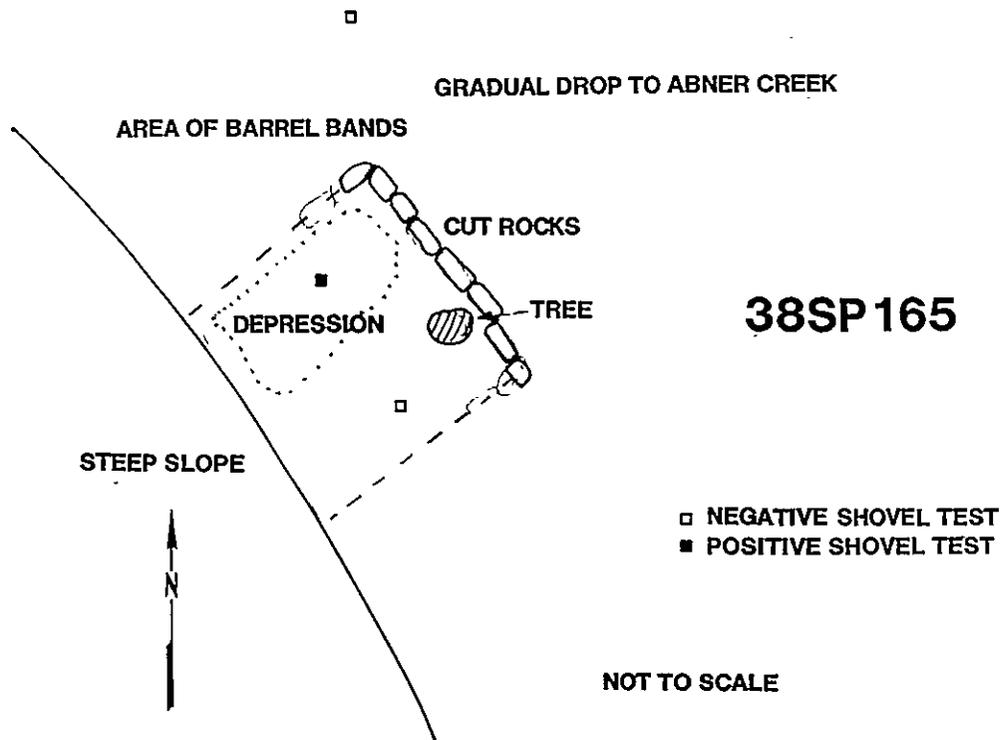


Figure 6. Sketch map of site 38SP165.

The central UTM coordinates are E393100 N3860260 and the soils are Pacolet sandy loam. Although the structure only measures 25 by 25 feet, other remains were noted along the northern side of the foundation. As a result, the approximate size of the site is 50 by 50 feet. As stated in the field methods section, artifacts recovered from shovel tests were not collected.

Site 38SP165 is recommended as **potentially eligible** for inclusion on the National Register. Additional historical research and field work is needed to understand function and temporal period. Only then can it be determined if the site has the potential to address research questions relating to Spartanburg County history. This additional research may incorporate an additional two days of field work, with an equal time for evaluation and report production.

38SP166 is located approximately 600 feet north of Flatwood Road just west of a tributary of Maple Creek. The site consists of the remains of a collapsed shed which appears to have been constructed in the 1950s. The piers consist of brick and concrete block with concrete mortar. Nails included both "modern" machine cut and wire varieties. Three shovel tests were excavated approximately 20 feet on the exterior of three sides of the structure with none yielding subsurface remains. Material observed on the surface include a rusting tricycle, several Mason canning jars, and several fragments of broken soft drink bottles.

The central UTM coordinate are E390920 N3862680 and the site is situated about 100 yards from an ca. 1950 brick veneer ranch style house. The soils are Cecil sandy loam and profiles indicate 0.6 feet of dark brown (10YR4/3) soil overlying red (2.5YR5/6) soil. The site measures approximately 20 by 20 feet in size.

Site 38SP166 is recommended as **not eligible** for inclusion on the National Register. No subsurface remains were encountered and the structure appears to date to the second half of the twentieth century.

Isolated Find. One broken quartz biface was found on an eroding hillside approximately 400 feet east of Jones Road on the north side of the western branch of Abner Creek. Surface visibility was excellent since the area had been recently clear cut. In three areas non-screened shovel tests were excavated to reveal the absence of A horizon soils. Extensive surface investigation yielded no other artifacts.

Laboratory Analysis

As discussed previously, the client requested that nothing be removed from the property. Therefore, artifacts were analyzed in the field. Site forms have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete.

Summary and Recommendations

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Abner Creek and Maple Creek tributary sewer lines, two sites (38SP165 and 38SP166) were identified. Of these sites one (38CH165) was recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. No further investigations are recommended for 38CH166 by Chicora Foundation.

As previously noted, it will be necessary to conduct additional historical research and field investigations at 38SP165 to determine whether or not this site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The historical research would concentrate on a detailed chain of title, examination of probate, inventories, and wills to determine if there is any documentation on the structure. The testing would include photographic documentation and measured

drawings, as well as the excavation of a 5 by 5 foot unit in the northern interior portion of the structure where artifacts were encountered. Testing will be able to clearly indicate if the site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

As an alternative to this additional research, Spartanburg County may wish to investigate whether it is feasible to avoid this site with both the permanent and construction easements. If the site can be avoided by moving the corridor either up or down slope, no additional archaeological research will be necessary to determine the eligibility of this site.

While unlikely, it is always possible that additional archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any concentrations of brick or rock rubble, or obvious artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or arrowheads) to the project engineer, who should report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the county's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

Sources Cited

- Anderson, David G. and J.W. Joseph
1988 *Prehistory and History Along the Upper Savannah River: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations, Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area.* Interagency Archaeological Services, National Park Service, Atlanta.
- Bass, Turner C. and Irving L. Martin
1940 *Erosion and Related Land Use Conditions on the Spartanbur Municipal Reservoir Watershed, South Carolina.* United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
- Beuschel, Leslie L.
1976 *Keowee Toxaway Reservoir Project: A Partial Report of the Archaeology.* Ms. on file, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Camp, Wallace J.
1968 *Soil Survey of Spartanburg County, South Carolina.* Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of the Interior.
- Coe, Joffre L.
1964 *The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont.* Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 54(5).
- Derting, Keith M., Sharon L. Pekrul, and Charles J. Rinehart
1991 *A Comprehensive Bibliography of South Carolina Archaeology.* Research Manuscript Series 211, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Egloff, Brian
1967 *An Analysis of Ceramics from Historic Cherokee Towns.* Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Ferguson, Terry A.
1979 *Final Report: Spartanburg Soapstone Archaeological Study.* Manuscript in possession of author.

- Ferguson, Terry A. and Thomas A. Cowan
1986 *The Early Ironworks in Northwest South Carolina: A Final Report of Investigations.* Manuscript in possession of author.
- Goodyear, Albert C, III, James L. Michie, and Tommy Charles
1989 *The Earliest South Carolinians.* In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear, III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 19-52. S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Harmon, Michael H.
1986 *Eighteenth Century Lower Cherokee Adaptation and Use of European Material Culture.* Volumes in Historical Archaeology 2. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Holden, Patricia P.
1966 *An Archaeological Survey of Transylvania County, North Carolina.* Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Joseph, J.W., Mary Beth Reed, and Charles E. Cantley
1991 *Agrarian Life, Romantic Death: Archaeological and Historical Testing and Data Recovery for the I-85 Northern Alternative, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.* New South Associates.
- Kennedy, Fronde
1940 *A History of Spartanburg County.* Spartanburg Unit of the Writer's Program of the Works Progress Administration, Band and White, n.p.
- Latimer, W.J., E.B. Deeter, S.O. Perkins, W. Edward Hearn, and C. van Duyne.
1924 *Soil Survey of Spartanburg County, South Carolina.* Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
- Logan, John H.
1859 *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina from the Earliest Periods to the Close of the War of Independence.* S.C. Courtney, Columbia.
- Lowry, M.W.
1934 *Reconnaissance Erosion Survey of the State of South Carolina.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.
- Mangum, A.W. and Aldert S. Root
1904 *Soil Survey of the Campobello Area, South Carolina. Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils 1903:299-315.*
- Michie, James L.
1977 *The Late Pleistocene Human Occupation of South Carolina.* Unpublished Honor's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Mills, Robert
1972 *Statistics of South Carolina.* Reprinted. The Reprint Press, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Originally published 1826, Hurlbut and Lloyd, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Moore, David G., editor
1986 *The Conference on Cherokee Prehistory.* Warren Wilson College,

Swannonoa, North Carolina.

- Prunty, Merle Jr.
1955 *The Renaissance of the Southern Plantation. The Geographical Review* 15:459-491.
- Racine, Phillip N.
1980 *Spartanburg County, A Pictorial History.* Donning, Virginia Beach.
- Resnick, Benjamin
1988 *The Williams Place: A Scotch-Irish Farmstead in the South Carolina Piedmont.* Volumes in Historical Archaeology 3. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- Swanton, John R.
1946 *The Indians of the Southeastern United States.* Bulletin 137. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D.C.
- Trimble, Stanley W.
1974 *Man-Induced Soil Erosion on the Southern Piedmont 1700-1970.* Soil Conservation Society of America, Ankey, Iowa.
- United States Department of Agriculture
1980 *Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin, North and South Carolina - Forest Resources.* United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
- Walthall, John A.
1980 *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama.* University of Alabama Press, University.