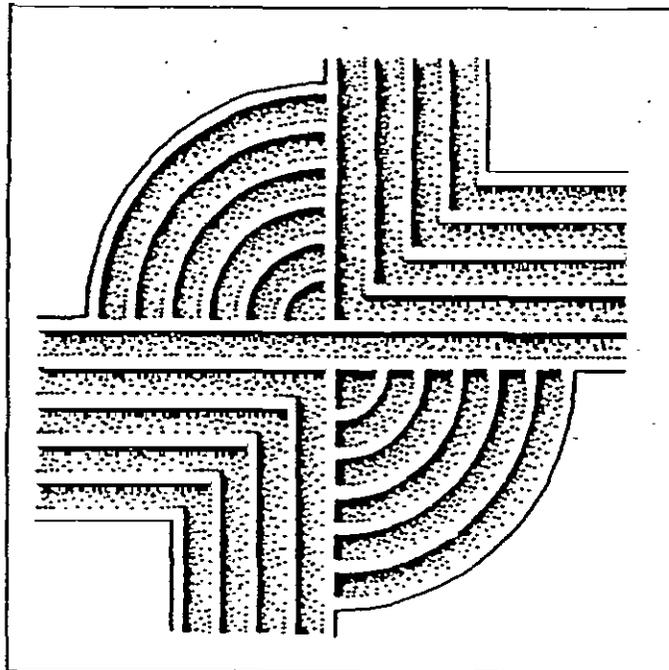


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A 105 ACRE INDUSTRIAL PARK TRACT AND SEWER LINES, UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 117

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A 105 ACRE INDUSTRIAL PARK TRACT
AND SEWER LINES, UNION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Ms. Kathy Davis of the Catawba Regional Planning Council. The proposed 105 acre industrial park tract and approximately 3 miles of sewer line right of way are situated about 2 miles north of the city of Union, South Carolina. The sewer line right of way is typically 20 feet in width. The 105 acre tract is bounded to the north by an intermittent stream, to the east and south by privately owned property and to the west by U.S. Highway 176. The 3 mile sewer line right of way follows two intermittent streams which feed Buffalo Creek and continues southwest along Buffalo Creek where it terminates at the Meansville Road Pump Station (Figure 1).

Within the industrial park tract are several dirt roads which give access to cultivated fields, pastureland, and logging areas. The 105 acre tract is to be developed as an industrial park. The developments will likely consist of additional road, utilities, and industrial building construction, as well as landscaping. Construction activities will include clearing, grubbing, and grading which will have the potential to damage or destroy archaeological resources if such resources are within the affected portion of the tract.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the industrial park, the sewer line right of way, and the findings. Chicora received a request for a proposal on June 24, 1993. This proposal was accepted September 7, 1993.

The project included examination of the statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for information pertinent to the project area. Several sites were identified in the project area and are discussed in greater detail in a following section. In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was consulted about National Register properties and previous architectural surveys in the area. No National Register properties were found to be located in the project area and no previous surveys had been conducted which identified significant architectural sites or features (Tracy Powers, personal communication 1993). The field investigations were conducted September 16 and 17, 1993 by Ms. Natalie Adams and Mr. Ryan Boera. This field work involved 16 person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on September 29 and 30, 1993.

Effective Environment

Union County is bounded to the north by the Pacolet River and Cherokee County, to the east by the Broad River and Union, Chester, and Fairfield Counties, to the south by

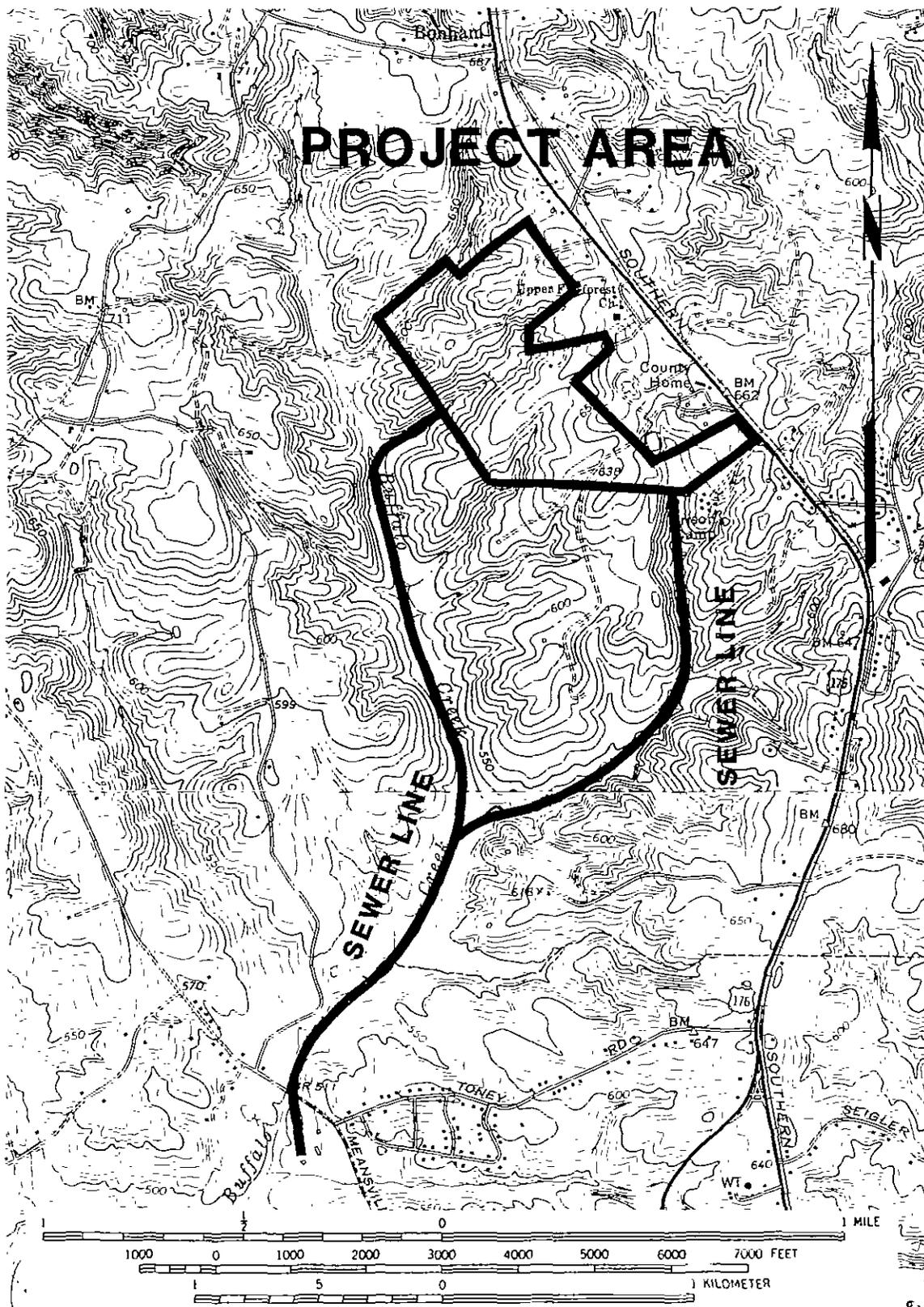


Figure 1. Vicinity of the project area on the Jonesville and Union West quadrangle.

the Enoree River, Laurens and Newberry Counties, and to the west by Spartanburg County. The project area falls within the Piedmont region. This area is a dissected pene-plane containing few remnants of an ancient mountain range. The materials underlying the soils are primarily granite, gneiss, schist, gabbro, diorite, and alluvium (Camp et al. 1975:62).

Soils in the project area are primarily well drained Madison sandy loams and Madison sandy clay loams. In areas adjacent to streams to soil consist of Madison and Pacolet soils and Cartecay-Toccoa complex. Flooding, siltation, a high water table, and poor drainage are a hazard in these areas (Camp et al. 1975:10).

Trimble (1974) states that agricultural practices over the past 200 years have profoundly affected the Piedmont. Gully erosion has carved deep ravines into the mantle of saprolite on the steep slopes of the Piedmont while topsoil displacement in the form of sheet erosion has altered the gentler slopes. Union County is in the heart of the Cotton Plantation Area, which exhibits high antebellum erosive land use with postbellum continuation. Trimble suggests that most of the county has lost over a foot soil over the past hundred years. The *Reconnaissance Erosion Survey* (Lowry 1934) found most of the project area to be characterized by moderate sheet erosion and occasional gullies, although a few areas were found to have severe sheet erosion. About 170 years ago, Mills (1972 [1826]) noted that while erosion was a problem, crops did quite well in the district:

Clay is predominant in this district, mixed with sand, gravel, and rock. The country is very broken, and rolling; the land subject to wash. Where this is not the case, it is cultivated to great advantage.... The soil is very well adapted to the culture of cotton, particularly the lower parts of the district; the low grounds to Indian corn, and the high lands to wheat, rye, oats, barley, pease, and pumpkins. The sweet and Irish potato grows very well here (Mills 1972 [1826]: 754-755).

The topography of the county is strongly influenced by rivers and smaller streams which for a dendritic pattern of drainage. The major streams include the Saluda, Little, Bush, Enoree, Tyger, and Broad Rivers. The major tributaries are Frenchmans, Padgets, Dutchmans, Fairfoest, Mitchells, Rocky, and Browns Creeks. Mills (1972 [1826]: 757-758) discusses rivers and streams in some detail since a portion of them had been made navigable by the creation of canals. He indicated that other streams in the district had the potential for creating better transportation networks.

The land ranges from nearly level to steep, but most of the county is gently sloping to moderately steep. Stream flood plains are narrow. Elevations range from about 350 feet at the intersection of the Tyger and Broad Rivers to about 800 feet in the northwestern portion of the county (Camp et al. 1975:62). Elevations in the project area range from 520 to 670 feet above sea level.

Vegetation in the Piedmont consists primarily of oak-pine forest (Braun 1950).

During the prehistoric period, oak-hickory climax forests probably dominated the region. With the settlement of the area in the mid-eighteenth century large areas were cleared and cultivated. Today, little oak-hickory climax stage vegetation can be found in the South Carolina Piedmont. Currently, the vegetation in and around the project area consists of planted crops, pastureland, and mixed pine/hardwood forest with a light to moderately dense understory of vegetation.

The climate of Union County is temperate and is characterized by mild winters and rather warm summers. Rainfall measures 47.2 inches per year with the rainiest months being March and July. During the summer, temperatures reach 90°F or higher an average of 68 days per year. Winters are mild, and temperatures are as low as 32°F on half of the days (Camp et al. 1975:63).

Background Research

Historical Background

Historical accounts of the territory encompassing the Union 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 Union County was included in the largest of these, Craven County, which remained Indian land until 1755 (Camp et al. 1975:1).

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. The first settlements in Union County were along Broad River, Browns Creek, and Tyger River (Camp et al. 1975:1). 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 to raise local forces.

Union County saw much fighting during the American Revolution. Mills (1972[1826]:762) states that:

Union suffered much during the revolution, from its exposure to the depredations of the tories and Indians. Col. Williams, of the district of Ninety-six, on the 18th of August, 1780, attacked a considerable party of British and tories, at Musgrove's mills, on the Enoree river, south-west corner of the district. Col. Innis, of the South Carolina royalists, was wounded, and the whole of his party obliged to retire. Previous to this, (July 12th,) Sumter defeated a detachment of British troops, and a large body of tories, at Williams' plantation, near Broad river. In November following, at the Fishdam ford, on the same river, Gen. Sumter, aided by the gallant Colonel Thomas Taylor, defeated Major Weyms, commanding a corps of infantry and dragoons; and took this officer prisoner. On the 20th of the same month, occurred the noted battle of the Black stocks, at the crossing of the Tyger river, near the west line of the district; where General Sumter defeated Lieut. Colonel Tarleton, at the head of a considerable body of horse and infantry. The action was severe, and obstinate. The killed and wounded of the British were many...(Mills 1972[1826]: 762).

He also added that frequent skirmishes occurred between the Americans and their adversaries on the Enoree, Broad, and Tyger rivers.

In 1785 the state legislature formed Union County (Camp et al. 1972:1). The 1800 the district's population was 10,277. Of those, 1,697 (or 16.5%) were slaves. By 1820, the population had increased to 14,126 with 4,278 (or 30.3%) being slaves. In the 1820s Mills (1972 [1826]:760) noted that while the population was still increasing, it was "considerably retarded by emigrations to the western states; principally at present, to Alabama."

Mills Atlas (1825) shows that while rivers and streams were important to settlement, the emerging road network greatly influence the nineteenth century settlement pattern. Brooks and Crass (1991) and Taylor (1984) have noted the increased influence of road networks on settlement patterning of the nineteenth century. The atlas also shows a large number of grist and saw mills indicating their importance to the area. Figure 2 shows the project area in relation to features on the Mills Atlas (1825). While other settlements probably existed in the area, the only feature in the vicinity of the study area is a Meeting House which appears to be located in the vicinity of Upper Fairforest Church and the township of Bonham.

The 1830s were a period of emerging fluorescence for this area. 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).

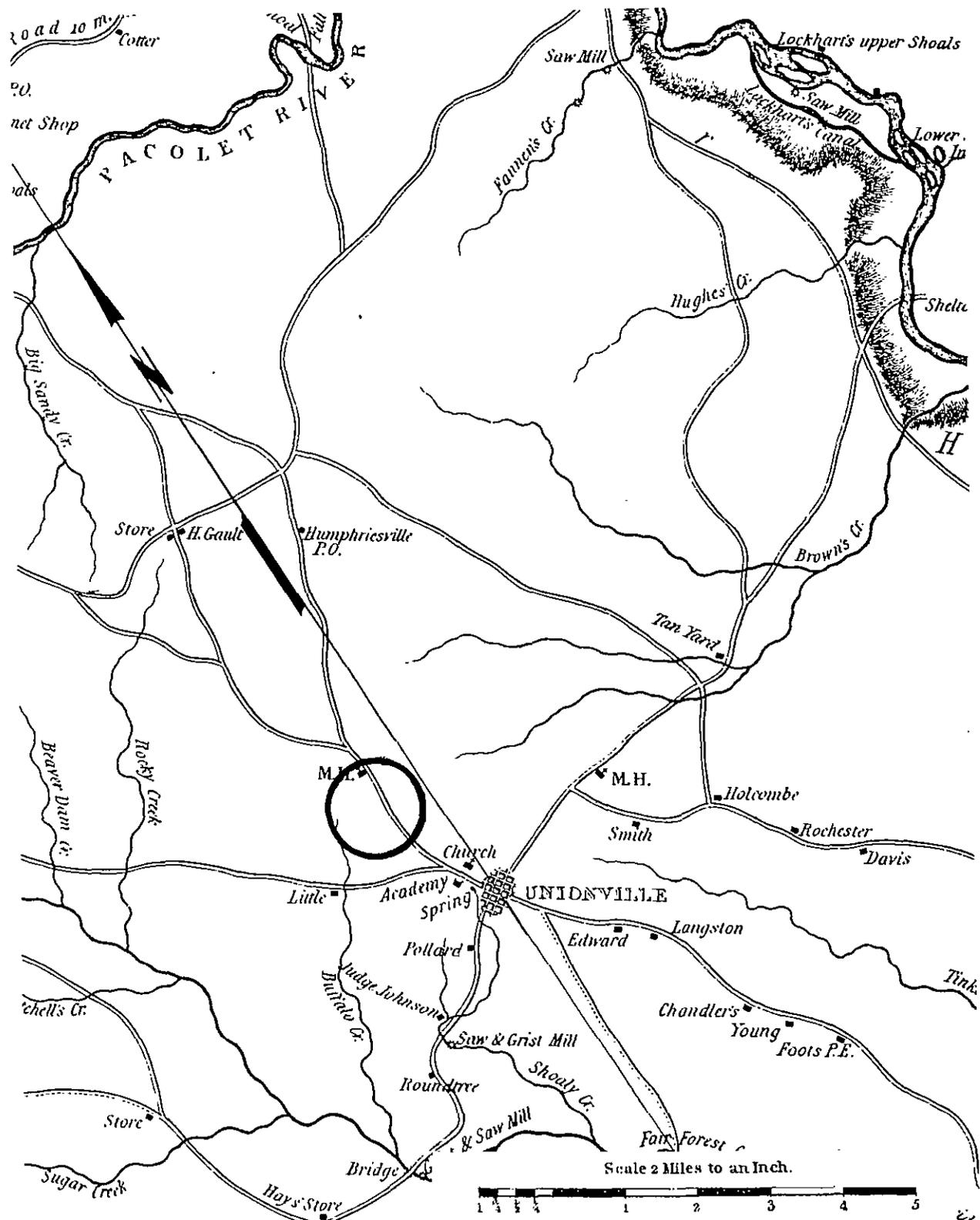


Figure 2. Mills Atlas (1825) of the Union District showing the project area.

Very little Civil War activity took place in the Union district. However, Sherman's army passed along its eastern boundary in 1864, traveling up the Broad River on their way to Charlotte, North Carolina.

After the Civil War, a steady rise in industrial and commercial development brought many changes stimulating growth in the economy and population. Although Union 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.

Immediately after the Civil War cotton prices peaked, causing many Southerners to focus, once again, on cotton. The largest problem, however, was labor. While some freedmen stayed on to work, others left. The hiring of freedmen began immediately after the war with variable results.

In 1884 the labor system of Union County was described as sharecropping (News and Courier 1884). Sharecropping required the tenant to pay his landlord part of the crop produced. The tenant supplied the labor and one-half of the fertilizer, the landlord supplied everything else -- land, house, seed, tools, work animals, animal feed, wood for fuel, and the other half of the needed fertilizer.

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. In the 1880s, of the 87,900 acres planted in crops, 43,950 were planted in cotton. The remaining acreage was planted in corn (12,850 acres), oats (15,00 acres), wheat (12,000 acres), rye and barley (1,500 acres), and sweet potatoes (2,600 acres). Despite the large quantity of cotton being planted, none was being milled in the district in this period. Manufactories consisted primarily of flour, grist, and lumber mills (News & Courier 1884).

The value of the yearly cotton crop in the city of Union was quite high, only to be outdone by Columbia and Anderson. By 1907 Union County had six cotton mills including, Aetna, Excelsior, Jonesville, Lockhart, Monarch, and Union Buffalo (Anonymous 1907). Since these mills were constructed in rural areas with no urban support, they had to provide housing for their workers. The promise of steady work and housing which was maintained by the mill attracted a large number of landless whites (mostly tenants and sharecroppers) to leave their rural homes at the turn of the century.

Although the working conditions were often poor, the hours long, the wages low, and the young children often exploited, life in the mill village was thought to be an improvement over the living conditions that most workers had formerly led in the rural areas.

As were all areas, Union County was hit hard by the 1929 depression. Agricultural lands were in poor condition. Much of the topsoil had washed away and though the additional of fertilizers helped, continued erosional practices offset their benefits. With the

economic difficulties, animosities arose between town and country, management and worker, landowner and tenant. Union County remained a predominantly rural area with agriculture as its leading pursuit.

Prehistoric Background

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 six Paleo-Indian points have been found in Union 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 developed 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 Union 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).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The bulk of archaeological investigations in Union County consist of surveys in the Sumter National Forests or surveys associated with highway development. Most of this work suggests that both historic and prehistoric sites are located on ridges or ridge noses (see, for example, Cable et al. 1978; Price 1993). Although no mills were located by Price (1993) in his survey of several forest stands in the Sumter Nation Forest, Mills Atlas (1825) indicates that they were numerous and are usually found adjacent to creek and river shoals. During an archaeological survey of the Abner and Maple Creek proposed sewer line, Adams and Trinkley (1992:12) located the remains of a structure adjacent to shoals which may have served as a mill.

Very little historical archaeology has been conducted in the county. The only site to have received any excavation, albeit limited, is 38UN1, the site of Pinckneyville, by Carrillo (1972). Pinckneyville was established in 1791 to serve as a judicial district seat for the present Chester, Spartanburg, Union and York. The town was only in existence for nine years.

A highway corridor survey by Cable et al. (1978) located two sites within the study area. These include 38UN24 and 38UN26, both described as small prehistoric lithic scatters. 38UN24 was located on a plowed ridge top overlooking Buffalo Creek and measured 30 square meters. Artifacts included one quartz Savannah River projectile point base, one quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point, and two pieces of quartz debitage. 38UN26 was located on a fallow ridge top and measured 30 square meters. Artifacts included one quartz possible Guilford projectile point base, and four quartz debitage. Neither site was

recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Because of the presence of several ridges and ridge noses, well drained soils, previously identified sites, and the proximity of Buffalo Creek and several intermittent streams, the project area was believe to have a high probability of containing both historic and prehistoric sites.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests in high probability areas at 100 foot intervals in transects 100 feet apart in the proposed industrial site area. In addition, low probability areas (containing 10% or more slope) would be examined through pedestrian survey. As a check on our definition of low probability areas, approximately 10% of the low probability area was shovel tested using high probability field techniques.

In the sewer line right of way field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 200 foot intervals in areas of low archaeological probability (narrow, poorly drained floodplains), and shovel tests at 100 foot intervals in areas believed to be of high archaeological potential (areas of well drained soils in broad floodplains). Since the corridor so only 20 feet wide only one transect was used for coverage.

At all shovel tests the soil would be screen through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each shovel test would measure about one foot square and would be excavated to 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.

These field methods were executed with two deviations. One ridge in the north central portion of the tract was not systematically shovel tested because the area had been badly disturbed by logging activities and surface visibility was excellent. Informal testing in this area was used to examine aspects of the soil conditions. The other area where deviation occurred was in the extreme southeastern portion of the tract, just north of the prison camp. Since the area next to S.C. 176 Business was not immediately adjacent to a creek and represented a sideslope, this area was shovel tested at 200 foot intervals on transects at 200 foot intervals. As a result of the survey, 21 transects were used to examine the property and a total of 292 shovel tests were excavated (Figure 3).

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories on September 29 and 30, 1993. These materials are being

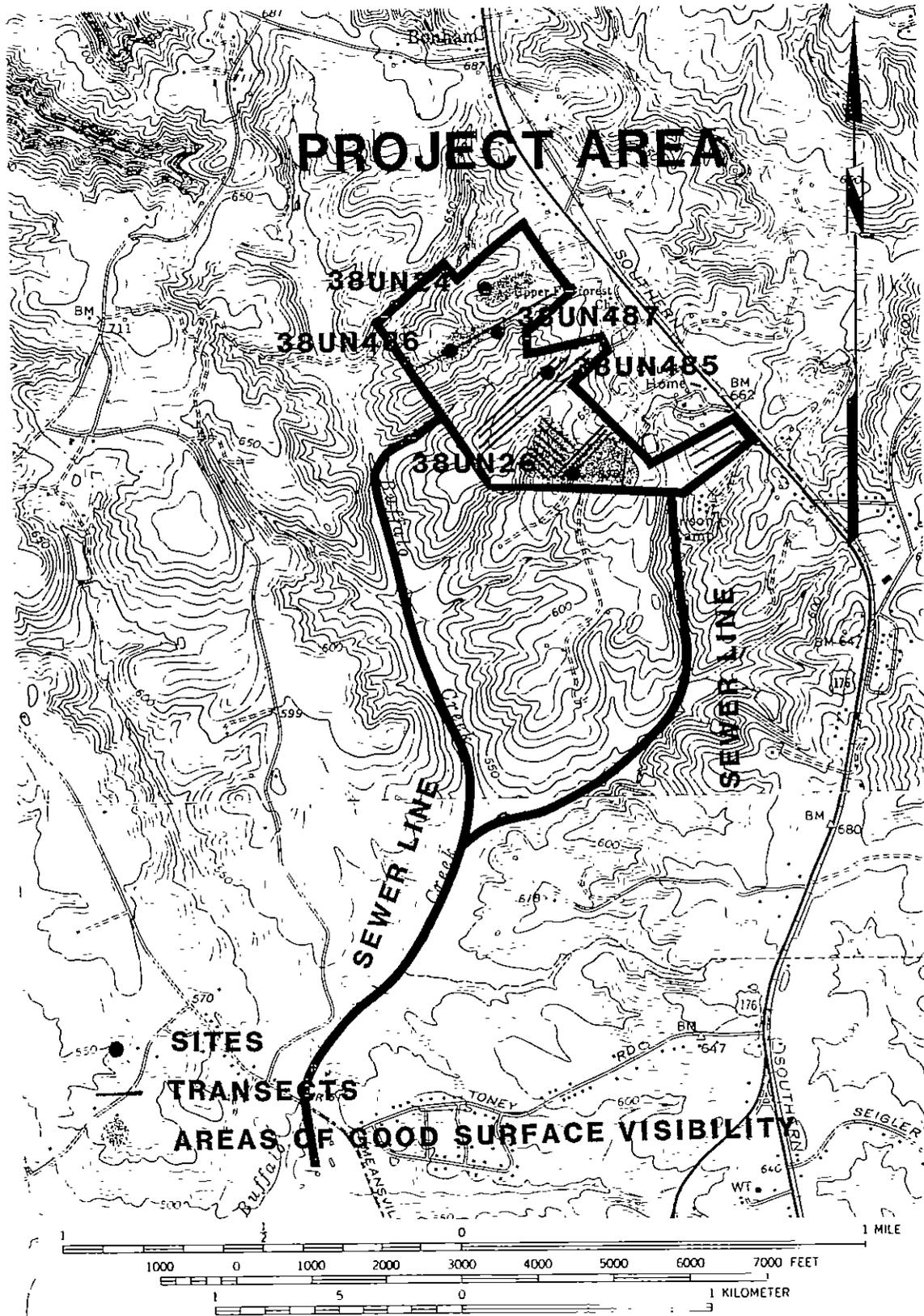


Figure 3. Location of transects and archaeological sites in the study area.

catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Original and duplicate field notes, as well as 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. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

Results

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Buffalo Creek sewer line and the 105 acre industrial park tract, three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified (Figure 3). These include 38UN485, 38UN486, and 38UN487. For the purpose of this study, a site was defined as an area containing two or more artifacts in a 25 by 25 foot area.

Previously Identified Sites

As discussed earlier, two sites (38UN24 and 38UN26) were previously identified for the project area. Despite intensive shovel testing and intensive pedestrian survey neither site was relocated. Since both sites contained few remains, it is likely that they were completely collected during the previous survey or by local collectors. The presumed site locations are shown on Figure 3 for the convenience of the reader.

New Sites

38UN485 is located just north of a dirt road which runs through the center of the tract. The site consists of a wooden frame house which appears to be currently used as a hunting cabin. The core of the house is a square 1 ½ story framed clapboard structure with a one story addition on the northwest corner. A brick chimney is located on the south side. The ruins of a shed are located approximately 100 feet west of the house. The yard is fenced and contains a rabbit pen, a working well, and several piles of metal junk (Figure 4). Surface visibility was poor and no pedestrian collection was attempted. Twelve shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions at 25 foot intervals. Of those 12 tests, three (or 25%) were positive. The artifacts are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1.
Artifacts Recovered from 38UN485

<u>Artifacts</u>	<u>25E</u>	<u>50E</u>	<u>50S</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brown stoneware	1			1
Clear bottle glass		1	3	4
Brown bottle glass			1	1
Wire nails			4	4
Window glass			1	1
Total	1	1	9	11

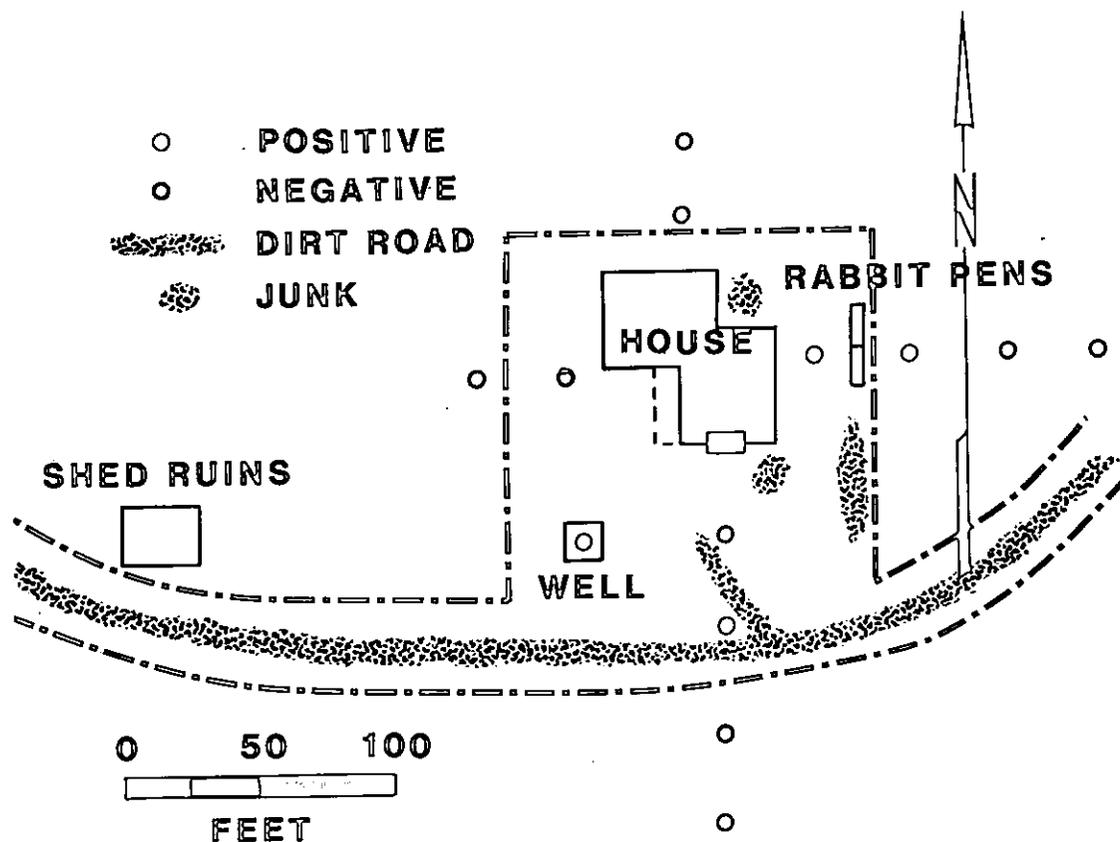


Figure 4. Sketch map of 38UN485.

Based on the presence of wire nails, this site probably dates to the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Shovel testing indicated that the top 0.3 feet of soil consists of grayish-brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam, overlying red (2.5YR4/6) clay loam subsoil. The central UTM coordinates are E441020 N3846990 and the soils are Madison sandy loam. Based on the shovel tests and above ground remains, the site measures 150 by 150 feet.

This archaeological site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The site yielded few subsurface remains and exhibited moderate erosion. It is unlikely that this site can address research questions about Union County history which cannot be better addressed either through intensive historical research or through excavations at better preserved piedmont farmsteads. Significant research questions, such as yard use, dispersion of associated sheet midden, reconstruction of food ways, and exploration of status are best examined at sites possessing better integrity than evidenced at 38UN485. The standing historic structure is representative of vernacular architectural

styles dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century. A statewide survey card has been completed and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for this structure.

38UN486 is located approximately 2200 feet west of Upper Fairforest Church on a knoll in the northwestern portion of the survey tract. The entire ridge has been extensively logged and surface visibility was excellent. Artifacts collected include five undecorated whitewares, two quartz biface fragments, four pieces of quartz debitage, one piece of jasper debitage, and one burnt unidentified lithic debitage. Five shovel tests were excavated in the site area in cardinal directions at 25 foot intervals. None yielded subsurface remains. Shovel testing, however, revealed that no topsoil exists at the site. The soils consist of red (2.5YR4/6) clay loam.

The central UTM coordinates are E440630 N3847100 and the soils are Madison sandy clay loam. Based on the surface remains the site measures approximately 50 by 50 feet.

The site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site has been badly disturbed by logging, has been extensively eroded, and surface remains are sparse. It is unlikely that this site can address important research questions relating either to history or prehistory.

38UN487 is located approximately 1700 feet west of Upper Fairforest Church and 500 feet east of 38UN486 on a ridge in the north central portion of the survey tract. The area has been extensively logged and surface visibility was excellent. Artifacts collected include four undecorated whitewares, one banded yellow ware, two green tinted earthenware, one milk glass cold cream jar, one milk glass fragment, one amber bottle glass fragment, one clear glass fragment, one clear pharmaceutical neck glass fragments, and one clear milk bottle fragment. Most of these artifacts were retrieved from a push pile of logging debris.

Ten shovel tests were excavated in the site area. Of these ten shovel tests, only one (or 10%) yielded subsurface artifacts. These artifacts consisted of one whiteware, three amber bottle glass, five clear bottle glass, and one piece of tar roofing paper. Shovel testing revealed that no topsoil exists at the site. The soils consist of red clay (2.5YR4/6) loam.

The datable ceramics include undecorated whitewares, banded yellow ware and green tinted earthenwares. Whitewares were manufactured from 1820 to the present (South 1977), banded yellow wares were manufactured from 1840 to 1940 (Leibowitz 1985), and tinted wares have a mean date of 1941 (Bartovics 1981). This suggests an early twentieth century date for the site.

The central UTM coordinates are E440840 N3847160 and the soils are Madison sandy clay loam. Based on surface remains, the site measures 100 by 100 feet.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The

site has been badly disturbed by logging and surface remains are relatively sparse. It is unlikely that the site can address research questions relating to early twentieth century lifeways.

Summary and Conclusions

As a result of the archaeological survey of the 105 acre Union County industrial site and sewer lines, three new sites were discovered. None of these sites are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places since they are not suitable candidates for exploration of major research issues. Two previously identified sites were recorded for the tract. The intensive survey was unable to relocate them and they are assumed to have been totally collected.

Although no sites were recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register, those identified do contribute cumulative information about the locations of historic and prehistoric settlements in Union County. In addition, we believe that the information these sites *can* contribute has been recovered through the process of site survey.

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 the project archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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