

October 12, 2017



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

Aaron Brummitt
S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Mt Pleasant, SC 29464

Re: Orangeburg-Quarry Walworth Tract
Orangeburg County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 17EJ0168

Dear Mr. Brummitt:

Thank you for your letter of September 14, 2017, which we received on September 15, 2017, regarding the above-referenced project. We also received the revised report entitled *Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey, Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina* in addition to maps depicting the location of archaeological sites 38OR0371 and 38OR0372 as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act (SC Code Title 48, Chapter 20, Sections 10-310) and its implementing regulations found at Chapter 89-120(C)(4) of the SC Code of Regulations. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

Thank you for addressing our comments. Our office accepts the report as final, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations listed in Section 6.0 for the eight archaeological sites (38OR0030, 38OR0371-38OR0377), four isolated finds (IF-1 – IF-4), and five historic structures (SHPO Site Numbers 0019, 0314-0317). Our office additionally recommends the following:

- Avoidance of unevaluated sites 38OR0371 and 38OR0372 with a 100 ft buffer area around the perimeter of the sites or additional Phase II testing to evaluate the sites' NRHP status.
- Consultation with DHEC and SHPO to establish appropriate buffer zones in order to ensure that the following historic resources are not adversely impacted by the project: NHRP-listed Numertia Plantation (SHPO Site Number 0019), NRHP-eligible Walworth Plantation (SHPO Site Number 0314), NRHP-eligible associated resources (SHPO Site Number 0315.01, 0315.04), and NRHP-eligible Apsley Plantation (SHPO Site Number 0316).
- Consultation with DHEC and SHPO regarding the erection of a roadside historic marker along Gardensgate Road near the entrance of the Walworth tract as mitigation for the demolition of NRHP-eligible concrete silos (SHPO Site Numbers 0315.02 – 315.03) in order to prevent an uncontrolled collapse.

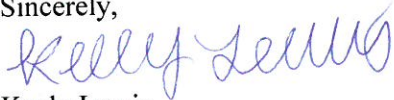
- Avoidance of Walworth Cemetery (SHPO Site Number 0317) in adherence to SC state cemetery law with a 50 ft buffer area around the perimeter of the resource.

To complete the reporting process, please:

- Provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA. Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report copies.
- Provide hard copies and electronic PDF copies of the architectural survey form for the historic resources (SHPO Site Numbers 0019, 0314-0317)
- Provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. Please use the shapefile templates, available in the left side bar on the following webpage at <http://shpo.sc.gov/research/Pages/ArchSite.aspx>. SHPO recommends e-mailing the shapefiles to the address link on the noted webpage or using a File Transfer Protocol website such as WeTransfer.com to send large files.
- Submit archaeological site revisit forms to SCIAA as applicable

If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,



Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA

Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey

**Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina**

S&ME Project No. 4213-17-093



Prepared for:
Martin Marietta Materials, Inc.
8451 Monticello Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29203

Prepared by:
S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

September 2017



ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY ORANGEBURG QUARRY-WALWORTH TRACT CROSS, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Columbia, SC 29203

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Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

S&ME Project No. 4213-17-093

Heather L. Carpini
Senior Architectural Historian

Quinn-Monique Ogden, RPA
Project Archaeologist / Field Director

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Aaron Brummitt', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Aaron Brummitt, RPA
Principal Investigator

September 2017

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), on behalf of Martin Marietta Materials, Inc., (Martin Marietta) has completed an archaeological and historic resources survey of 2,805 acres. Martin Marietta will use the land to expand the mining operations of its existing Orangeburg Quarry facility. Martin Marietta is currently mining 1,040 acres under SCDHEC Permit No. I-000802. The active mine is located at 950 Countyline Road, in Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. The planned expansion will incorporate two additional tracts: Parcel A, with an area of 2,713 acres, and Parcel B, consisting of an additional 92 acres. The Project Area is generally bound by land used for silviculture, farming, and residential properties. The existing mine facility is adjacent to the current Project Area to the southeast. S&ME conducted the study presented herein in general accordance with Proposal No. 42-1501280, dated February 27, 2017, which was authorized with Martin Marietta's issuance of Purchase Order No. 11306304NB dated March 17, 2017.

The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control's Division of Mining and Solid Waste Management (DHEC) consults with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concerning the effect of projects requiring mining permits [per § 48-20-40(15) (g), South Carolina Code of Laws]. The purpose of this study was to identify undocumented resources in the Project Area, assess the Project Area's potential for containing significant cultural resources, and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be necessary to address adverse effects that future mining may have on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Fieldwork was conducted between March 27 and April 21, 2017. As a result of the survey, S&ME revisited the reported location of the previously recorded archaeological site, 38OR030, and identified seven new archaeological sites (38OR371, 38OR372, 38OR373, 38OR374, 38OR375, 38OR376, and 38OR377), and four isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-4).

We were not able to relocate the previously recorded site (38OR030). Based on the results of this study, it is our opinion that archaeological sites 38OR373, 38OR374, 38OR375, 38OR376 and 38OR377, and the four isolated finds are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Avoidance of sites 38OR371 and 38OR372 is recommended, however, if avoidance is not possible, Phase II testing is recommended to evaluate the sites' NRHP status, due to the proximity and possible association with Walworth Plantation, which is adjacent to the north of the Project Area.

Background research identified Numertia Plantation (75-0019) as being located across Gardensgate road from the north central portion of the Project Area; Numertia Plantation was listed in the NRHP in 1982 under Criterion A, for its association with the antebellum plantation system in the Eutawville area, and under Criterion C, for its architecture and building technology. Field investigations revisited Numertia Plantation and also identified four previously recorded historic resources (75-0314–75-0317).

Numertia Plantation (75-0019), which is NRHP-listed, is located directly across Gardensgate Road from the proposed Project Area. The Numertia Plantation house is located approximately 0.15-mile from the road; however, the boundaries of the NRHP property include surrounding land that abuts to Gardensgate Road. Although the plantation house itself is not visible from the Project Area, the proposed project has the potential to affect the viewshed of the NRHP-listed resource, as it is visible from the southern boundary of the Numertia property.

Walworth Plantation (75-0314) is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, under Criterion A, for its association with the development of a plantation economy in the Eutawville area, and under Criterion C, for its architecture. Resource 75-0315 (75-0315.01 through 75-0315.04) consists of early to mid-twentieth century outbuildings that have a connection to the continued twentieth century farming at Walworth Plantation and are recommended as eligible for the NRHP, in association with Walworth Plantation (75-0314). The viewshed of Walworth Plantation has the potential to be adversely affected by the project.

Apsley Plantation (75-0316) is a mid-nineteenth century house and late nineteenth through early twentieth century agricultural outbuildings. There is little historical information readily available on Apsley Plantation, although the house appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century. Apsley Plantation may be individually eligible for the NRHP, for its connection to local plantation economy, or it may be eligible as part of a local plantation historic district, along with Numertia and Walworth plantations. Additional research is recommended to make a definitive determination of NRHP eligibility for Apsley Plantation if potential effects to the property cannot be avoided.

The Walworth Cemetery (75-0317) is small, well-maintained cemetery that has burials dating from the early twentieth century to the present. There are 126 marked burials in the cemetery, with a variety of different marker styles and materials. It is a common type of rural cemetery and is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP. However, cemeteries are protected by state law. The current project plans locate Walworth Cemetery on an outparcel located within the Project Area, which will not be directly affected by the proposed mining. Walworth Cemetery appears to have well marked boundaries, with no indication of graves outside of the existing edges of the cemetery. S&ME recommends that the boundary of the cemetery and a 50 foot buffer surrounding the cemetery be marked on project plans and with orange fencing. Ground disturbance within the 50 foot buffer area should be avoided; if this cannot be avoided, then an archaeologist should be on site to monitor ground disturbing activities within the 50 foot buffer area.

S&ME recommends communication with the owners in order to establish an appropriate buffer to ensure that historic resources outside of the Project Area are not impacted by minimizing the potential adverse effects to Apsley, Numertia, and Walworth plantations. While there are a variety of options that may accomplish the goal, a buffer zone as well as planted trees would most likely serve as the best way to minimize potential impacts. It is S&ME's understanding that two of the silos comprising Resource 75-0315 present a safety issue. Both are in poor condition and one is beginning to lean sideways. It is Martin Marietta's opinion that they will need to be demolished regardless of any proposed mining activity in order to avoid an uncontrolled collapse. Since they are relatively common agricultural buildings for their time period, additional photography and structural documentation should be unnecessary; additionally, the previously produced history of the Walworth tract (Philips 2010) documents these structures and their history (Appendix C). It is S&ME's opinion that the completed documentation efforts and the erection of a roadside historic marker along Gardensgate Road near the entrance to the Walworth tract would serve as adequate mitigation.

The remainder of the Project Area, including the additional archaeological sites and isolated finds are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, no further cultural resource investigations are necessary in those areas.

**Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey**

Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4213-17-093

It is S&ME's opinion that if our above-stated recommendations are followed, DHEC's issuance of a mining permit will remain compliant with the South Carolina Mining Act in that the issuance will not result in "significant adverse effects on significant cultural or historic sites".

Table 1.1 Summary of cultural resources investigated during the survey.

Resource No.	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
38OR030	Prehistoric lithic and pottery scatter; Historic scatter	Not Eligible / Resource cannot be located	No Further Work
38OR371	19/20 th century artifact scatter; possibly associated with Walworth Plantation	Not Evaluated	Avoidance or Evaluation
38OR372	19/20 th century artifact scatter; possibly associated with Walworth Plantation	Not Evaluated	Avoidance or Evaluation
38OR373	Prehistoric pottery scatter; 19/20 th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38OR374	19/20 th century artifact scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38OR375	Historic scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38OR376	Prehistoric scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
38OR377	Prehistoric scatter	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-1	Historic isolated find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-2	Historic isolated find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-3	Historic isolated find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
IF-4	Prehistoric isolated find	Not Eligible	No Further Work
75-0019	Numertia Plantation	Listed	Avoidance/Mitigation
75-0314	Walworth Plantation, ca. 1830s	Eligible	Avoidance/Mitigation
75-0315	Agricultural Outbuildings, early 20 th c.	Eligible	Avoidance/Mitigation
75-0316	Apsley Plantation, ca. 1850s	Additional Work	Avoidance or Evaluation
75-0317	Walworth Cemetery, early 20 th c. to present	Not Eligible	Avoidance

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

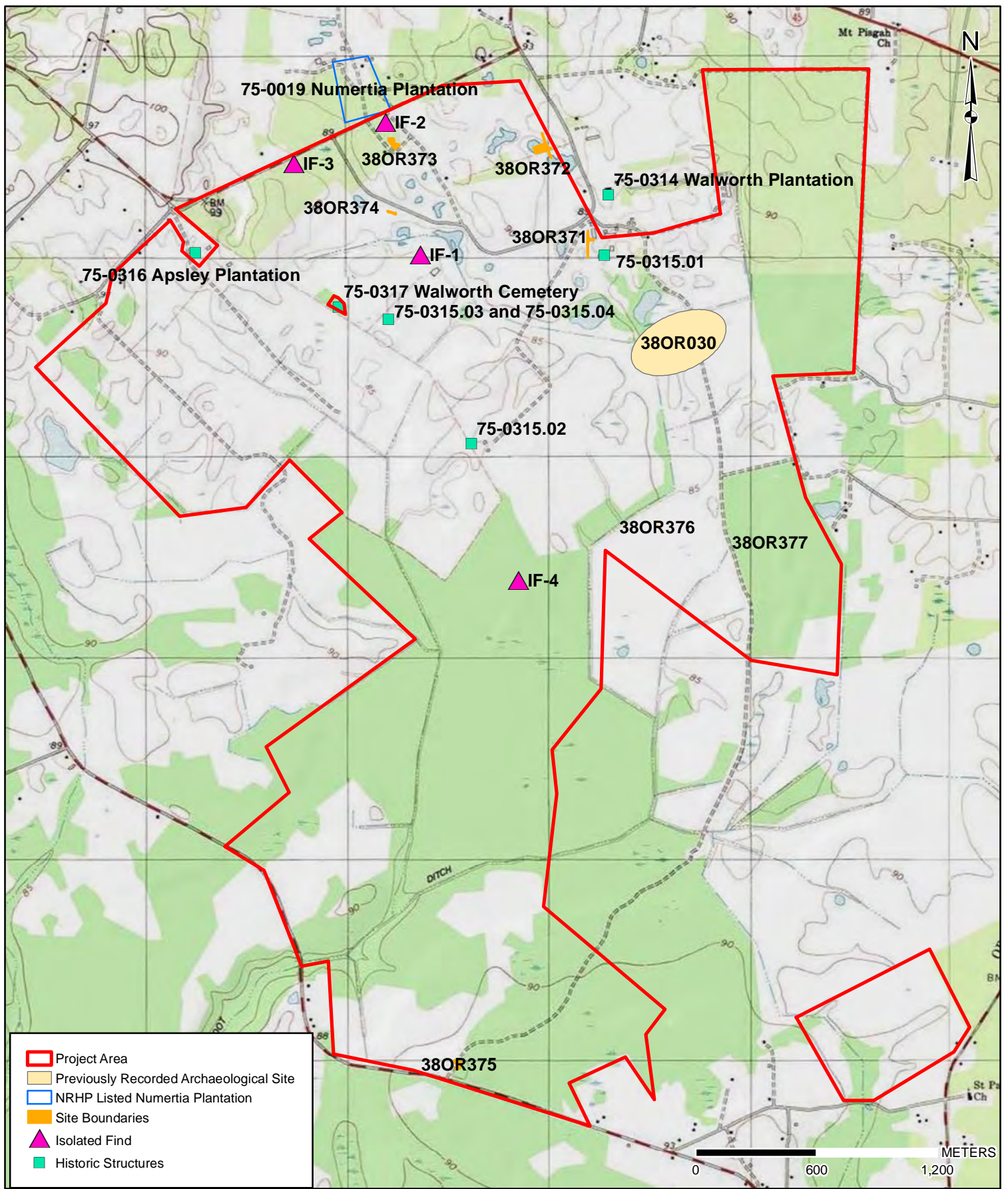
S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), on behalf of Martin Marietta Materials, Inc., (Martin Marietta) has completed an archaeological and historic resources survey of 2,805 acres (Appendix A). Martin Marietta will use the land to expand the mining operations of its existing Orangeburg Quarry facility. Martin Marietta is currently mining 1,040 acres under SCDHEC Permit No. I-000802. The active mine is located at 950 Countyline Road, in Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. The planned expansion will incorporate two additional tracts: Parcel A, with an area of 2,713 acres, and Parcel B, consisting of an additional 92 acres. The Project Area is generally bound by land used for silviculture, farming, and residential properties. The existing mine facility is adjacent to the current Project Area to the southeast. S&ME conducted the study presented herein general accordance with Proposal No. 42-1501280, dated February 27, 2017, which was authorized with Martin Marietta's issuance of Purchase Order No. 11306304NB dated March 17, 2017.

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The information provided by Martin Marietta (Appendix A) indicates that they are currently mining 1,040 acres under SCDHEC Permit No. I-000802. The active mine is located at 950 Countyline Road, in Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. With the incorporation of two parcels: Parcel A covering 2,713 acres, and Parcel B, which includes an additional 92 acres. The discussion of Parcel A is split into Areas A-H.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted intermittently from March 27 to April 21, 2016. Aaron Brummitt, RPA was the Principal Investigator for the project, he was assisted by Quinn-Monique Ogden, RPA, Joseph DeAngelis, RPA and Frank Carvino, RPA. Heather Carpini served as the Senior Historian and Architectural Historian; the report was written by Mr. Brummitt, Mrs. Ogden, and Ms. Carpini. Artifact analysis was conducted by Mr. Carvino; graphics and mapping were completed by Mrs. Ogden and Ms. Carpini. All project staff members have the education and experience to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

Following this introduction, this report reviews the environmental and cultural context of the Project Area. We then present the methods and results of the field investigations and analysis, and conclusions and recommendations. Client-Provided drawings of the Project Area are attached as Appendix A. A catalog of the recovered artifacts is attached as Appendix B. A previously produced history of the Walworth tract (Philips 2010) is attached as Appendix C. Copies of the historic resource survey cards Appendix D.



- ▭ Project Area
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- NRHP Listed Numertia Plantation
- Site Boundaries
- ▲ Isolated Find
- Historic Structures

SCALE: 1:25,000
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 DATE: 5/12/2017

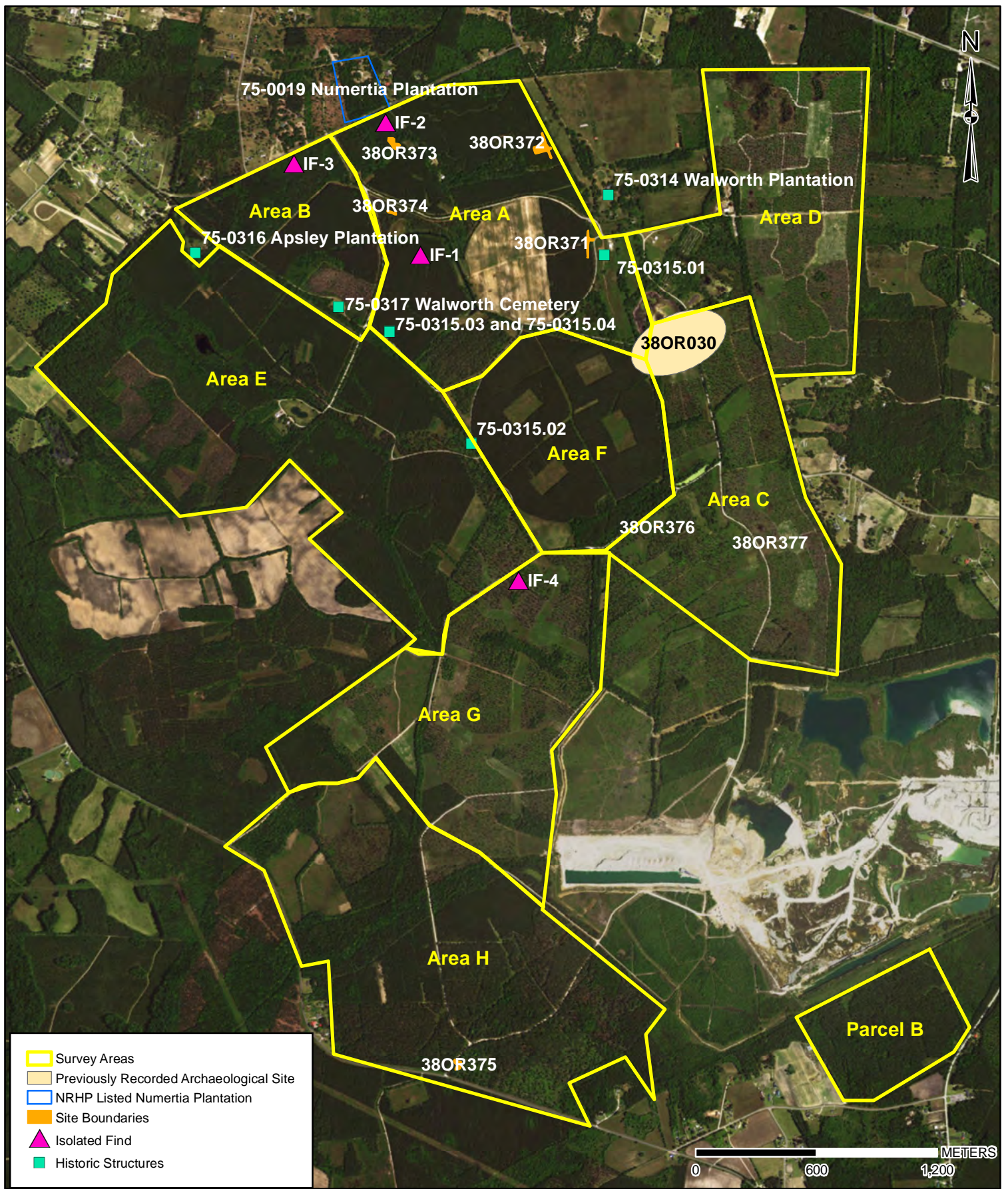


PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Location of Project Area
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Eutawville and Sandridge SC 1979

FIGURE NO.
1-1



SCALE:	1:25,000
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/12/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial View of Project Area
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
1-2

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The terraces exhibit minor surface erosion, but can be traced over large distances on the basis of surface elevation. The Project Area is located in the Coastal Plain physiographic province of South Carolina, which is characterized by gently rolling terrain underlain by unconsolidated sediment (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The topography in the Project Area is relatively flat and is located at an elevation of 85-90 feet above sea level.

Vegetation in the Project Area consists of planted pine, small concentrations of hardwoods, and agricultural fields with sporadic remains of a large-scale cattle rising farm. Numerous deep drainage ditches and road have been established within the Project Area and are associated with the former agricultural, timber, and cattle rising practices present throughout the Project Area (Figures 2.1-2.6).

The Project Area is located within the Santee River drainage basin. Eightfoot Ditch traverses the southern end of the project end and Sandy Run runs along the western side of the Project Area. Sandy Run flows from the Santee River and Lake Marion. The Santee River and Lake Marion is located approximately four miles (approximately seven kilometers) north of the Project Area. Numerous deep drainage ditches have been established within the Project Area and are associated with the former agricultural and cattle rising practices present throughout the Project Area.

The Project Area is located lies southeast of the Citronelle Escarpment within the upper portion of the Atlantic Flatwoods Region of the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. The Atlantic Flatwoods comprises most of the Lower Coastal Plain, extending to the Surry Escarpment 15 to 40 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean sediment (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). The topography of this region is dominated by up to six archaic marine terraces, exposed above sea level by uplifting of the local area over the last one million years. Soils within the Project Area are part of the Lynchburg-Goldsboro-Rains soil association, which consists of nearly level, upland flats, and depressions that are moderately well drained to poorly drained. Specific soil types within the Project Area and their descriptions can be found in Table 2.1 and their locations depicted in Figure 2.5.

Stephenson and Snow found that damage and destruction of sites located in managed pine forest or planted pine depends largely on the methods employed when preparing the clear-cut land for planting. Methods that employ ground preparation using a bedding harrow can destroy the depositional integrity of a site by displacing the upper 45 cm of soil. Methods involving shearing existing vegetation and raking windrows result in much less initial disturbance. However, in poorly drained soils and wetland settings, bedding is the preferred method (Stephenson and Snow 1993).



Figure 2.1. Typical dirt road within the Project Area along with planted pine and hardwoods, facing south.



Figure 2.2. Typical area of planted pine within the Project Area, facing north.



Figure 2.3. Example of an agricultural field, facing northwest.



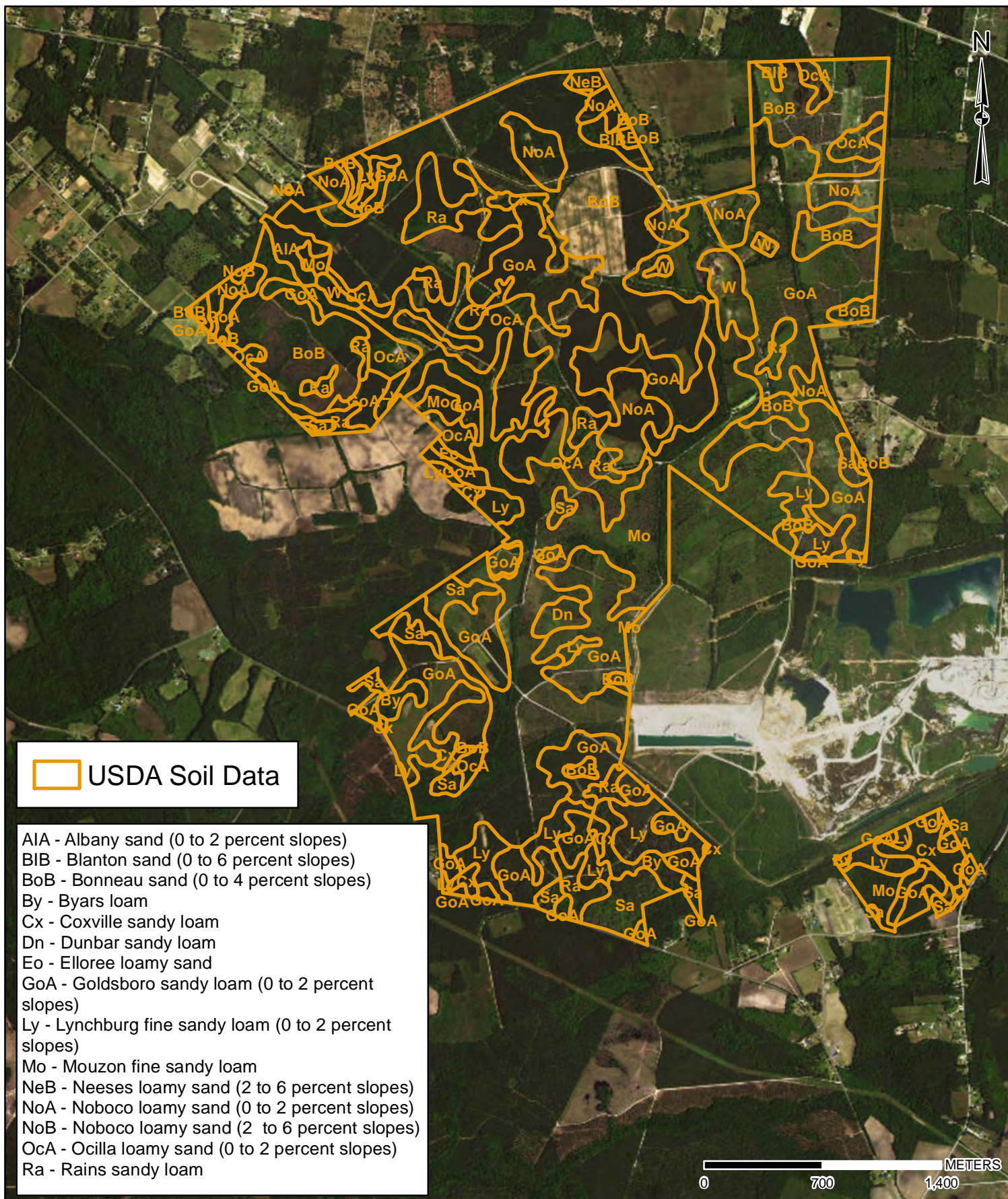
Figure 2.4. Typical drainage ditch within the Project Area, facing east.



Figure 2.5. An example of one of the silos found in the project, facing southwest.

Table 2.1. Specific soil types within the Project Area.

Soil Name	Type	Drainage	Location	Slope
Albany	Sand	Somewhat poorly drained	Marine Terraces	0-2%
Blanton	Sand	Moderately well drained	Marine Terraces	0-6%
Bonneau	Sand	Well drained	Marine Terraces	0-4%
Byars	Loam	Very poorly drained	Depressions	0%
Coxville	Sandy loam	Poorly drained	Depressions	0%
Dunbar	Sandy loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Marine Terraces	0%
Ellore	Loamy sand	Poorly drained	Flood Plains	0%
Goldsboro	Sandy loam	Moderately well drained	Marine Terraces	0-2%
Lynchburg	Fine sandy loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Marine Terraces	0-2%
Mouzon	Fine sandy loam	Poorly drained	Flood Plains	0%
Neeses	Loamy sand	Well drained	Marine Terraces	2-6%
Noboco	Loamy sand	Well drained	Marine Terraces	0-2%
Ocilla	Loamy sand	Somewhat poorly drained	Marine Terraces	0-2%
Rains	Sandy Loam	Poorly drained	Depressions, Marine Terraces	0%
Stallings	Loamy sand	Somewhat poorly drained	Marine Terraces	0%



 USDA Soil Data

- AIA - Albany sand (0 to 2 percent slopes)
- BIB - Blanton sand (0 to 6 percent slopes)
- BoB - Bonneau sand (0 to 4 percent slopes)
- By - Byars loam
- Cx - Coxville sandy loam
- Dn - Dunbar sandy loam
- Eo - Ellore loamy sand
- GoA - Goldsboro sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes)
- Ly - Lynchburg fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes)
- Mo - Mouzon fine sandy loam
- NeB - Neeses loamy sand (2 to 6 percent slopes)
- NoA - Noboco loamy sand (0 to 2 percent slopes)
- NoB - Noboco loamy sand (2 to 6 percent slopes)
- OcA - Ocilla loamy sand (0 to 2 percent slopes)
- Ra - Rains sandy loam

0 700 1,400 METERS

SCALE:	1:30,000
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/15/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Soil Data within Project Area
Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
Gardensgate Road
Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
2-6

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The cultural context of the region is reviewed below for two purposes: first, to outline previous research in the region and the nature of historic and prehistoric resources that might be expected in the Project Area and second, to provide a comparative framework in which to place resources identified within the Project Area in order to better understand their potential significance and NRHP eligibility. The cultural context of the Project Area, for the purposes of the Cultural Resource Survey, includes the prehistoric record and the historic past, which are discussed in this section of the report.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

Over the last two decades, there has been much debate over when humans first arrived in the New World. The traditional interpretation is that humans first arrived in North America via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska to Siberia at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,500 years ago. From Alaska and northern Canada, these migrants may have moved southward through an ice-free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets to eventually settle in North and South America.

Some researchers have suggested that initial colonization of the New World began well before Clovis, with some dates going back more than 35,000 years (Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations are posited for the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, the Cactus Hill and Saltville sites in Virginia, and the Topper site in South Carolina, although this evidence is not widely accepted and has not been validated (Adovasio and Pedler 1996; Dillehay and Collins 1988; Goodyear 2005). Recently, a number of sites providing better evidence for a presence in the New World dating between 15,000 and 13,500 years ago have been discovered. Although far from numerous, these sites are scattered across North and South America, including Alaska, Florida, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and southern Chile. Despite this, the earliest definitive evidence for occupation in the Southeastern United States is at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,000 years ago (Anderson and O'Steen 1992; Bense 1994).

3.1.1 *Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,000–10,000 B.P.)*

Unfortunately, most information about Paleoindian lifeways in the Southeast comes from surface finds of projectile points rather than from controlled excavations. However, the Tree House site (38LX531), located along the Saluda River near Columbia, has documented Paleoindian lifeways in the area. The Tree House site is a multi-component, stratified site containing occupations ranging from the Early Paleoindian to Mississippian periods (Nagle and Green 2010). Evidence from the site, which yielded an *in-situ* Clovis point, indicated short-term use by relatively mobile populations. The tools found at the Tree House site could have been used for hunting and butchering, and it is likely that the site was used as a hunting habitation during the Early and Late Paleoindian subperiods. Lithic raw materials associated with the Paleoindian component tended to be higher quality stone such as Black Mingo chert, Coastal Plain chert, and crystal quartz, although lesser quality local materials such as quartz were used as well (Nagle and Green 2010:264).

The limited information we have for the Paleoindian Period suggests the earliest Native Americans had a mixed subsistence strategy based on the hunting (or scavenging) of the megafauna and smaller game combined with the foraging of wild plant foods. Groups are thought to have consisted of small, highly

transient bands made up of several nuclear and/or extended families. Paleoindian artifacts have been found in both riverine and inter-riverine contexts (Charles and Michie 1992:193). Paleoindian projectile points appear to be concentrated along major rivers near the Fall Line and in the Coastal Plain, although it is almost certain that many additional sites along the coast have been inundated by the rise of sea level that has occurred since that time (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

Paleoindian tools are typically well-made and manufactured from high-quality, cryptocrystalline rock such as Coastal Plain and Ridge and Valley chert, as well as Piedmont metavolcanics such as rhyolite (Goodyear 1979). Paleoindians traveled long distances to acquire these desirable raw materials and it is likely that particularly favored quarries were included in seasonal rounds, allowing them to replenish their stock of raw material on an annual basis.

The most readily recognizable artifact from the early Paleoindian period is the Clovis point, which is a fluted, lanceolate-shaped spear point. Clovis points, first identified from a site in New Mexico, have been found across the nation, although they tend to be clustered in the eastern United States (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:222). Paleoindian artifact assemblages typically consist of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points, scrapers, graters, unifacial and bifacial knives, and burins. Projectile point types include fluted and unfluted forms, such as Clovis, Cumberland, Suwanee, Quad, and Dalton (Anderson et al. 1992; Justice 1987:17–43).

In South Carolina, the Clovis subperiod is generally thought to date from 11,500 to 11,000 B.P. (Sassaman et al. 1990:8). Recent radiocarbon data indicate that a more accurate time frame for the Clovis period in North America may be 11,050 to 10,800 B.P. (Waters and Stafford 2007); however, this has yet to gain widespread acceptance. Suwanee points, which are slightly smaller than Clovis points, are dated from 11,000 to 10,500 B.P. This is followed by Dalton points, which are found throughout the Southeast and date from about 10,500 to 9900 B.P.

3.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–3000 B.P.)

Major environmental changes at the terminal end of the Pleistocene led to changes in human settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and technology. As the climate warmed and the megafauna became extinct, population size increased and there was a simultaneous decrease in territory size and settlement range. Much of the Southeast during the early part of this period consisted of a mixed oak-hickory forest. Later, during the Hypsithermal interval, between 8000 and 4000 B.P., southern pine communities became more prevalent in the interriverine uplands and extensive riverine swamps were formed (Anderson et al. 1996; Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

The Archaic period typically has been divided into three subperiods: Early Archaic (10,000–8000 B.P.), Middle Archaic (8000–5000 B.P.), and Late Archaic (5000–3000 B.P.). Each of these subperiods appears to have been lengthy, and the inhabitants of each were successful in adapting contemporary technology to prevailing climatic and environmental conditions of the time. Settlement patterns are presumed to reflect a fairly high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources in the changing environment across different areas of the Southeast. The people relied on large animals and wild plant resources for food. Group size gradually increased during this period, culminating in a fairly complex and populous society in the Late Archaic.

Early Archaic (ca. 10,000–8000 B.P.)

During the Early Archaic, there was a continuation of the semi-nomadic hunting and gathering lifestyle seen during the Paleoindian Period; however, there was a focus on modern game species rather than on the megafauna, which had become extinct by that time. During this time there also appears to have been a gradual, but steady increase in population and a shift in settlement patterns. In the Carolinas and Georgia, various models of Early Archaic social organization and settlement have been proposed (Anderson et al. 1992; Anderson and Hanson 1988). In general, these models hypothesize that Early Archaic societies were organized into small, band-sized communities of 25 to 50 people whose main territory surrounded a portion of a major river (Anderson and Hanson 1988). During the early spring, groups would forage in the lower Coastal Plain and then move inland to temporary camps in the Piedmont and mountains during the summer and early fall. In the late fall and winter, these bands would aggregate into larger, logistically provisioned base camps in the upper Coastal Plain, near the Fall Line. It is believed that group movements would have been circumscribed within major river drainages, and that movement across drainages into other band territories was limited. At a higher level of organization, bands were believed to be organized into larger “macrobands” of 500 to 1,500 people that periodically gathered at strategic locations near the Fall Line for communal food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates and information.

Daniel (1998, 2001) has argued that access to high quality lithic material has been an under-appreciated component of Early Archaic settlement strategies. He presents compelling evidence that groups were moving between major drainages just as easily as they were moving along them. In contrast to earlier models, group movements were tethered to stone quarries rather than to specific drainages. Regardless of which model is correct, settlement patterns generally reflect a relatively high degree of mobility, making use of seasonally available resources such as nuts, migratory water fowl, and white-tailed deer.

Diagnostic markers of the Early Archaic include a variety of side and corner notched projectile point types such as Hardaway, Kirk, Palmer, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and bifurcated point types such as Lecroy, McCorkle, and St. Albans. Other than projectile points, tools of the Early Archaic subperiod include end scrapers, side scrapers, graters, microliths, and adzes (Sassaman et al. 2002), and likely perishable items such as traps, snares, nets, and basketry. Direct evidence of Early Archaic basketry and woven fiber bags was found at the Icehouse Bottom site in Tennessee (Chapman and Adovasio 1977).

Middle Archaic (ca. 8000–5000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic subperiod coincides with the start of the Altithermal (a.k.a. Hypsithermal), a significant warming trend where pine forests replaced the oak-hickory dominated forests of the preceding periods. By approximately 6000 B.P., extensive riverine and coastal swamps were formed by rising water tables as the sea level approached modern elevations (Whitehead 1972). It was during this period that river and estuary systems took their modern configurations. The relationship between climatic, environmental, and cultural changes during this period, however, is still poorly understood (Sassaman and Anderson 1995:5–14). It is assumed that population density increased during the Middle Archaic, but small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Larger and more intensively occupied sites tend to occur near rivers and numerous small, upland lithic scatters dot the interriversine

landscape. Subsistence was presumably based on a variety of resources such as white-tail deer, nuts, fish, and migratory birds; however, shellfish do not seem to have been an important resource at this time. During the Middle Archaic, groundstone tools such as axes, atlatl weights, and grinding stones became more common, while flaked stone tools became less diverse and tend to be made of locally available raw materials (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). Middle Archaic tools tend to be expediently manufactured and have a more rudimentary appearance than those found during the preceding Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. The most common point type of this period is the ubiquitous Morrow Mountain, but others such as Stanly, Guilford, and Halifax also occur, as well as transitional Middle Archaic-Late Archaic forms such as Brier Creek and Allendale/MALA (an acronym for Middle Archaic Late Archaic) (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Coe 1964). The major difference in the artifact assemblage of the Stanly Phase seems to be the addition of stone atlatl weights. The Morrow Mountain and Guilford phases also appear during the Middle Archaic, but Coe (1964) considers these phases to be without local precedent and views them as western intrusions.

Late Archaic (ca. 5000–3000 B.P.)

The Late Archaic is marked by a number of key developments. There was an increased focus on riverine locations and resources (e.g., shellfish), small-scale horticulture was adopted, and ceramic and soapstone vessel technology was introduced. These changes allowed humans to occupy strategic locations for longer periods of time. In the spring and summer, Late Archaic people gathered large amounts of shellfish. It is not known why this productive resource was not exploited earlier, but one explanation is that the environmental conditions conducive to the formation of shellfish beds were not in place until the Late Archaic. Other resources that would have been exploited in the spring and summer months include fish, white-tailed deer, small mammals, birds, and turtles (House and Ballenger 1976; Stoltman 1974). During the late fall and winter, populations likely subsisted on white-tailed deer, turkey, and nuts such as hickory and acorn. It is also possible that plants such as cucurbita (squash and gourds), sunflower, sumpweed, and chenopod, were being cultivated on a small-scale basis.

The most common diagnostic biface of this subperiod is the Savannah River Stemmed projectile point (Coe 1964), a broad-bladed stemmed point found under a variety of names from Florida to Canada. There are also smaller variants of Savannah River points, including Otarre Stemmed and Small Savannah River points that date to the transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland. Other artifacts include soapstone cooking discs and netsinkers, shell tools, grooved axes, and worked bone.

The earliest pottery in the New World comes from the Savannah River Valley and coastal regions of South Carolina and Georgia. Both Stallings Island and Thom's Creek pottery date from about 4500–3000 B.P. and have a wide variety of surface treatments including plain, punctated, and incised designs (Sassaman et al. 1990). For a long time it was believed that fiber-tempered Stallings Island pottery was the oldest pottery in the region (perhaps in the New World), and that sand-tempered Thom's Creek wares appeared a few centuries later (Sassaman 1993). Recent work at several shell ring sites on the coast, however, has demonstrated that the two types are contemporaneous, with Thom's Creek possibly even predating Stallings Island along the coast (Heide and Russo 2003; Russo and Heide 2003; Saunders and Russo 2002).

3.1.3 Woodland Period (ca. 3000–1000 B.P.)

Like the preceding Archaic Period, the Woodland is traditionally divided into three subperiods—Early Woodland (3000–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1500 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1500–350 B.P.)—based on technological and social advances and population increase. Among the changes that occur during this period are a widespread adoption of ceramic technology, an increased reliance on native plant horticulture, and a more sedentary lifestyle. There is also an increase in sociopolitical and religious interactions as evidenced by an increased use of burial mounds, increased ceremonialism, and expanded trade networks (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). In addition, ceramics became more refined and regionally differentiated, especially with regard to temper.

Early Woodland (ca. 3000–2300 B.P.)

By 3000 B.P., pottery was used throughout most of the Southeast and there is a proliferation of pottery styles in the Carolinas and Georgia. In the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, Refuge phase ceramics are indicative of the Early Woodland period. This pottery is characterized by coarse sand-tempered wares with surface treatments that include simple stamping, punctate, plain, and dentate stamping (DePratter 1979; Sassaman 1993; Williams 1968). Diagnostic bifaces of this subperiod include Otarré, Swannanoa, and Gary stemmed points, as well as Badin Crude Triangular points (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Coe 1964:123–124, Sassaman et al. 1990).

Subsistence data indicate a continuation of Late Archaic diet, including white-tailed deer, bear, small mammals, reptiles and fish (Hanson and DePratter 1985; Marrinan 1975). One major difference, however, is that shellfish do not appear to have been an important part of the diet. Early Woodland sites tend to be small, seasonal camps located away from the marshes where shellfish are found. This may be a result of rising sea levels, which inundated the shellfish beds and possibly any sites located along the coast and tidal marshes (Trinkley 1990:12).

Middle Woodland (ca. 2300–1500 B.P.)

Middle Woodland pottery in coastal areas of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida is represented by the Deptford pottery series, which dates from about 2800–1500 B.P. This coarse sand/grit-tempered pottery represents a continuation of the Early Woodland Refuge series and is often found in association with Refuge pottery. Surface treatments include plain, check stamped, linear check stamped, cordmarked, and simple stamped applications (DePratter 1979; Waring and Holder 1968). On the northern South Carolina coast and in coastal North Carolina, a similar series, Deep Creek, has been identified. Like Deptford, this is a coarse sand tempered pottery that contains cordmarked and simple stamped surface treatments. Unlike Deptford, however, fabric and net impressed surface treatments are prevalent and check stamping is absent (Phelps 1983; Trinkley 1990). Yadkin Large Triangular points are the most common diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Woodland (Coe 1964); although Trinkley (1989:78) mentions a very small stemmed point he calls Deptford Stemmed. Other artifacts found in Middle Woodland assemblages include clay platform pipes, ground and polished stone ornaments, engraved shell and bone, bone tools, bifacial knives, and sharks tooth pendants (Sassaman et al. 1990:96; Waring and Holder 1968).

In the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont, Early/Middle Woodland pottery consists of the Yadkin series, which is characterized by its crushed quartz temper and cordmarked, fabric-impressed, check stamped,

linear check stamped, and simple stamped surface treatments (Blanton et al. 1986, Coe 1964, Ward and Davis 1999). Yadkin Large Triangular points are the most common diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Woodland (Coe 1964), although Trinkley (1989:78) mentions a very small stemmed point he calls Deptford Stemmed. Other artifacts found in Middle Woodland assemblages include clay platform pipes, ground and polished stone ornaments, engraved shell and bone, bone tools, bifacial knives, and shark tooth pendants (Sassaman et al 1990:96, Waring and Holder 1968).

Middle Woodland occupations in South Carolina are not well documented and settlement models tend to follow Milanich's "seasonal transhumance" model for the Deptford period in Florida (Milanich 1971; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980), which posits that in the winter and summer months groups moved to the coast and lived in small, semi-permanent villages adjacent to tidal creeks and marshes. From these locations they would fish, gather shellfish, and exploit a variety of other marine and estuarine resources. In the fall, small groups moved inland to terraces adjacent to swamps to gather nuts and hunt white-tailed deer (Cantley and Cable 2002:29; Trinkley 1989:78-79). Horticulture is thought to have increased in importance during this period, with plants such as maygrass, goosefoot, knotweed, and sunflower being harvested. Unfortunately, evidence for Middle Woodland horticulture in South Carolina is still lacking.

In contrast to Milanich's model, evidence from the G.S. Lewis West site (38AK228) in Aiken County (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98) suggests a year round settlement occupied by a small resident population. Over 500 features, including pits, posts, human burials, and dog burials, were found at the site. White-tail deer was the primary food source, with alligator, turtle, fish, turkey, freshwater mussels, hickory and acorns also being found (Sassaman et al. 1990:96). Based on the evidence at G.S. Lewis and surrounding sites at the Savannah River Site, Sassaman et al. (1990:98) suggest a pattern where small villages were occupied on a year-round basis, with smaller outlying sites (e.g., 38LX5) representing seasonally occupied logistical camps.

Late Woodland (ca. 1500–1000 B.P.)

Very little is known about the Late Woodland subperiod (1500–1000 B.P.) in South Carolina and sites of this time period are rarely encountered. Some have suggested (e.g., Trinkley 1990) that the South Carolina Piedmont may have been a relatively uninhabited buffer zone between groups, as it was during the subsequent Mississippian Period. A more likely explanation is that sites of this time period are underrepresented because of the difficulty in recognizing Late Woodland artifact assemblages. In general, Late Woodland societies tend to be marked by an increasingly sedentary lifestyle and improvements in food storage and preparation technologies. Although corn and squash were used in the region at this time, they did not comprise a significant part of the diet.

Pottery of the Late Woodland subperiod throughout much of the Piedmont is characterized by the later stages of the Yadkin-Uwharrie sequence proposed by Coe (1964). Uwharrie ceramics include plain, brushed, cordmarked, textile-impressed (including net and fabric), simple stamped, and curvilinear complicated stamped types that are tempered with sand and crushed quartz inclusions (Anderson et al. 1996). Associated lithic artifacts include small and medium sized triangular projectile points (e.g., Uwharrie points). In the upper Savannah River Valley and surrounding areas of the Piedmont, a variety of complicated stamped Swift Creek and Napier period ceramics are found in Late Woodland assemblages. Anderson and Joseph (1988:246) also believe that that Middle Woodland Cartersville and Connestee

ceramics with plain, simple stamped, and checked stamped surface treatments may extend later in time than originally thought.

In the Coastal Plain, there is a confusing proliferation of ceramic types for the Late Woodland subperiod, including Wilmington, Hanover, Mount Pleasant, and Cape Fear (Anderson et al. 1996). Ceramics are tempered with either sand or grog and contain cordmarked or fabric-impressed surface treatments. Grog-tempered Wilmington cordmarked pottery is found more frequently on the southern coast, whereas Hanover grog-tempered fabric-impressed pottery is found more often to the north, although there is substantial overlap between the two (DePratter 1979; Herbert and Mathis 1996:149). As the two series are very similar, Anderson et al. (1996:264) recommend combining them both into the Wilmington series; however, this has not been widely adopted.

Toward the latter end of the Late Woodland and incipient Mississippian periods, ceramic assemblages in coastal South Carolina show more localized developments. St. Catherines pottery is a fine grog-tempered found along the lower coast, with surface treatments that include cordmarked, net-impressed, plain and burnished plain (Anderson et al. 1996; DePratter 1979). Along the upper coast and interior Coastal Plain, Santee Simple Stamped is a transitional Late Woodland/Early Mississippian type, with dates from Mattassee Lake ranging from 610–1140 B.P. (Anderson et al. 1982:354).

3.1.4 Mississippian Period (ca. 1000–300 B.P.)

The Mississippian Period saw dramatic changes across most of the Southeast. Mississippian societies were complex sociopolitical entities that were based at mound centers, usually located in the floodplains along major river systems. The flat-topped platform mounds served as both the literal and symbolic manifestation of a complex sociopolitical and religious system that linked chiefdoms across a broad network stretching from the Southeastern Atlantic Coast, to Oklahoma (Spiro Mounds) in the west, to as far north as Wisconsin (Aztalan). Mound centers were surrounded by outlying villages that usually were built along major rivers to take advantage of the rich floodplain soils. Smaller hamlets and farmsteads dotted the landscape around villages and provided food, tribute, and services to the chief in return for protection and inclusion in the sociopolitical system. While Mississippian subsistence was focused to a large extent on intensive maize agriculture, the hunting and gathering of aquatic and terrestrial resources supplemented Mississippian diets (Anderson 1994).

Mound centers have been found along most major river systems in the Southeast, and South Carolina is no exception. Major Mississippian mounds in the area include the Belmont and Mulberry sites along the Wateree River in central South Carolina; Santee/Fort Watson/Scotts Lake on the Santee River; the Irene site near Savannah; Hollywood, Lawton, Red Lake, and Mason's Plantation in the central Savannah River Valley; and Town Creek along the Pee Dee River in North Carolina (Anderson 1994). There also seems to be a substantial Mississippian presence on the coast near Beaufort that includes the Green Shell Enclosure, Indian Hill, Little Barnwell Island, and Altamaha (Green and Bates 2003).

Santee Mound, listed on the National Register, is within 10 miles of the Project Area. Santee Mound has a mound with a village complex; possibly used for religious purposes and/or burials. The construction of the mound likely dates to 1200-1500 AD. Santee Indian Mound remains intact with the exception of eighteenth-century fortifications on top of the mound. The fortification is known as the British

Revolutionary War post, Fort Watson. In 1780, Francis Marion and Light Horse Harry Lee took over the fort in 1780. It was the first fortified British military outpost in South Carolina recaptured by patriot forces after the British occupation of 1780 (SCDAH website, accessed April 11, 2017).

Artifacts of the Mississippian Period include small triangular projectile points, ground stone tools, and polished stone objects. In addition, various ceremonial items were manufactured from stone, bone, shell, mica, and copper that were used as symbolic markers of chiefly power and status. Mississippian ceramic styles were also different from the preceding Woodland Period and are regionally variable. Along the southern South Carolina coast and into Georgia, the Savannah series is the dominant pottery type (DePratter 1979; Williams 1968); however, along the northern coast Late Woodland styles appear to extend into the Mississippian Period. Fairly recent investigations at site 38HR243 along the Little River Neck in Horry County yielded radiocarbon dates of 750 ± 80 B.P. and 790 ± 80 B.P. from a pit feature containing shell-scraped, cordmarked, check stamped, and fabric-impressed pottery (Reid et al. 1999). In contrast, site 38HR254, located less than 600 m to the north (Southerlin et al. 1997), yielded slightly later dates of 660 ± 60 B.P. and 810 ± 60 B.P. (shell, calibrated to A.D. 1430–1645) from a shell-filled pit containing curvilinear complicated stamped pottery. At site 38GE32 along the Sampit River in Georgetown County, Mississippian complicated stamped, check stamped, and textile-impressed pottery were all found in association with a feature yielding a human cremation (Green and Holland 2004).

3.2 Historic Context

The Project Area is located in the southeastern half of Orangeburg County, south of the Santee River and Lake Marion. The Santee River has long been attractive to human settlement, with fertile soil and natural transportation advantages, and the area has a long history.

3.2.1 Early Settlement

Although settlers of European descent began arriving along the Edisto River during the 1730s, only a handful of early colonists actually resided near the Project Area. During the early years of the colony, this region was considered the backcountry and it was sparsely settled. The area was distinctly different from the Lowcountry, where the plantation system had already developed to produce rice and indigo as cash crops (Klein 1981:662). Geographically, this inland region is within the Upper Coastal Plain, which did not provide the soils or rainfall need to produce these early staple crops, thus delaying the adoption of the plantation system in this region (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:41).

As early as the 1500s, Spanish explorers traveled through the region along the Congaree River in their quest for land and gold (Edgar 1998:23). Other Europeans had ventured into the area throughout the 1700s, seeking to trade with the local Indians, but these men were only transitory and did not establish permanent settlements in the area (Moore 1993:9). Some Lowcountry South Carolina residents did migrate to the backcountry, lured by the large unclaimed expanses of land, but the majority of the earliest white settlers came from more northern areas, including Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. These colonists were often families having English, German, Scots-Irish, or Swiss backgrounds; they were hearty settlers who were willing to work hard to establish themselves in this new land (Moore 1993:13). The first identifiable settlement in the area was in 1704 by George Sterling, an Indian trader, although it is currently

located within Calhoun County; Sterling is also credited with the first settlement at the location of the city of Orangeburg, also in the early 1700s.

The 1730 plan of Governor Robert Johnson, which called for the establishment of townships in frontier areas of the colony to encourage settlement as a protective buffer for the Lowcountry plantations, caused an increase in the population around the Project Area (Edgar 1998:52). One of these townships, referred to in early plat records as Edisto, but whose name was changed to Orangeburgh, was established along the North Edisto River, and in 1735, 250 German-Swiss settlers came to the township. Later settlers included German and Dutch immigrants and the 1730s saw a number of land grants along the North Edisto River and Caw Caw Swamp, ranging from 50 to 350 acres, to members of the Balsiger, Lehander, Schilling, Tanner, and Zaley families, among others (Salley 1898). With this influx of new immigrants, the area began gaining population quickly (Edgar 1998:56). A large percentage of these settlers, both foreign immigrants and those who had migrated from other colonies, were German-speaking; some remained within the township boundaries, while others settled on lands outside Orangeburgh Township (Edgar 1998:62). In 1765, Orangeburgh and nearby Amelia Township were incorporated into St. Matthews Parish, a religious division that also served as a local government entity; in 1769, Orangeburg District was formed from a large expanse of territory that included Orangeburgh and Amelia townships, as well as Saxe-Gotha to the northwest.

3.2.2 Eighteenth Century Conflicts

The second half of the eighteenth century was a period of unrest in the South Carolina backcountry. The beginnings of the instability occurred during the 1750s, as the Cherokee became frustrated by the unfulfilled promises of the British colonies and began attacking settlements along the Carolina frontiers. The attacks increased and grew continually worse, eventually inaugurating the French and Indian War, which is generally recognized as lasting from 1754 to 1763 (Edgar 1998:205–206). Although settlers in the backcountry were targeted by raids, the Orangeburg area experienced less violence than some surrounding areas, including Saxe-Gotha and Long Cane; however, Fort Congaree to the north, constructed in 1748, was still available to offer protection to area residents (Michie 1989:1).

Although the French and Indian War ended in 1763, with the Treaty of Paris, by 1761 the Cherokee had already been vanquished and had signed a treaty, essentially ending the Indian attacks on inland South Carolina settlements (Edgar 1998:206–207). The end of the Cherokee threat did not restore order to the Midlands, however. With a growing population, the backcountry residents felt that their needs were being neglected by the Charleston government. Settlers who had sought shelter within the forts during the Cherokee conflict had been victims of greed and extortion from the private fort owners. At the same time, the militiamen who were supposed to be protecting their property were raiding and squatting at the abandoned homesteads (Edgar 1998:206).

The treaty with the Cherokee and the subsequent end to the Indian threat did little to alleviate the situation. During the mid-1760s, gangs of bandits swept through the river basins, “burning and looting, torturing victims presumed to have items of value, raping wives and daughters, making off with horses, furniture and household goods” and generally terrorizing residents of Dutch Fork and Saxe-Gotha (Moore 1993:23; Edgar 1998:212). A lack of response from the colonial government in Charleston compelled the victims to band together and pursue vigilante justice in an attempt to protect themselves. This group became known as the Regulators, a movement which “united frontiersmen in an effort to make their

region safe for planting and property [as] they struggled to establish a particular type of order consistent with the needs of hardworking farmers and rising slave owners” (Klein 1981:668). The issues of the 1760s were not limited to the conflict between gang members and the vigilante Regulators, however. The colonial government resented both the Regulators’ tactics and their demands for backcountry equality. As a result, Regulators were arrested and tried for their actions just as often as bandits were (Moore 1993:25). Ultimately, order was reestablished in the backcountry and the Regulator movement diminished in its power and influence. The Charleston government agreed to establish circuit courts to meet the legal needs of backcountry residents. Although these did not begin operation until 1772, tensions between the two regions of South Carolina were lessened for the moment (Edgar 1998:215–216).

This short period of peace would soon be ended by a more broad-reaching conflict, the third period of unrest to affect the backcountry in a quarter of a century. The residents of the Lowcountry, along with the citizens of other colonies, were becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the policies of the British. After Bostonians led a well-known protest against the Tea Act in 1773, the British government implemented harsh regulations as punishment. Seeing the situation in Boston reminded Charleston residents of their own recent struggles with the British-led colonial government—the Laurens-Leigh Controversy of 1767–1768 and the 1769 Wilkes Fund Controversy. Knowing that their own port could be easily closed by the British, Charlestonians generally supported Boston and the resolutions of the First Continental Congress (Edgar 1998:217–220).

Although the Lowcountry lent its support to the original tenants of the American Revolution, most backcountry settlers did not, highlighting the differences and tensions that still separated the two regions. Many backcountry settlers felt more slighted by the colonial government in Charleston than by the British. In the areas surrounding the project tract, many of the settlers were not of English descent; instead they were German and Swiss-German and had come to the colony seeking some measure of freedom. Many of these residents had acquired their lands through grants from the king and they felt a certain amount of loyalty and indebtedness to the monarchy (Moore 1993:28). In 1775, a compromise was reached, which allowed the backcountry residents to remain neutral in the conflict in return for the provincial government basically leaving them alone. However not all residents abided by this agreement, including Robert Cunningham, who “openly defied congress, was arrested, and was imprisoned in Charleston” (Edgar 1998:226). For the most part, however, backcountry residents remained loyal to the crown, but were essentially neutral for the first four years of the Revolution.

In May 1780, the capture of Charleston and the subsequent British conquest of inland South Carolina, along with the atrocities that accompanied the nearby fighting, stirred the anti-British sentiments of settlers in this area. Aiding the patriot cause, these residents were soon able to assist the South Carolina troops in ousting the British, first from Camden in April 1781 and then from Fort Granby (a.k.a. Camp Congaree) shortly afterwards (Moore 1993:30–31). The Battle of Eutaw Springs, along the Santee River in Orangeburg County, in September 1781, saw significant loss of life for both British and Patriot forces, forced British Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart to retreat to Charleston, and was the final southern battle of the American Revolution.

The ultimate result of the decades of conflict and unrest in the backcountry was the creation of a new political order. The large districts that had existed since 1769 were divided into smaller counties, each of which had its own court that could try most civil and criminal cases. These local government entities would also be responsible for the taxes, road maintenance, and tavern licensing. In 1785, a new act

created four separate counties from Orangeburg District (Stauffer 1998:9). In addition to the formation of new counties, Lowcountry politicians made a more important concession to the increasingly influential backcountry settlements in 1786, with the transfer of the state capital from Charleston to Columbia, a new town located on the east bank of the Congaree near the confluence of the Broad and Saluda rivers (Edgar 1998:248). These developments signaled a shift in South Carolina's social and political order, as power and influence became more concentrated in inland areas.

When the first census was conducted in 1790, South Carolina had just under 250,000 inhabitants, with 56.3 percent free whites, 0.7 percent other free persons, and 43 percent slaves. For the 1790 census, the Project Area was enumerated within an area referred to as the North Part of Orangeburg District, which had a total population of 11,281 persons, made up of 6,731 free whites, 21 free persons of color, and 4,529 slaves. This region comprised only 4.5 percent of the total state population and had a slightly higher free population percentage (59.9 percent) than the state average. This division, however, was much larger than the present county boundaries and included many widely scattered settlements (United States Census Bureau [USCB] 1907).

3.2.3 The Nineteenth Century

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the region encompassing the Project Area was primarily agricultural. Before 1800, the area's agriculture was dominated by subsistence farmers. Although some indigo had been grown prior to the American Revolution, the loss of British bounties ended the profitability of this practice. Tobacco was also grown by upcountry farmers, but poor soils resulted in low yields and the crop was never as successful in South Carolina as it was in more northern areas such as Virginia (Edgar 1998:270; Moore 1993:65).

Eli Whitney's cotton gin, patented in 1794, would significantly alter the agricultural character of inland South Carolina. With locally made gins becoming available in the early 1800s, short-staple cotton became the primary crop in most of the upcountry. The cotton gin made production of this type of cotton easier and more profitable. The initial capital investment needed to grow cotton was small, since the only tools required were a plow, hoe, gin, and baler. Many small farmers did not have a gin or baler of their own, but they could pay a small fee to use their neighbor's equipment, allowing them to participate in the new cotton growing boom. The enormous profits available from cotton growing and processing during the early nineteenth century influenced a large number of upcountry farmers to engage in this activity. These profits allowed cotton farmers to purchase more land and slaves, ultimately creating a plantation-based economy in much of the area (Moore 1993:65–66; Edgar 1998:271). As a result, the upcountry slave population, and ultimately the slave population in the state as a whole, increased significantly. Orangeburg closely followed this trend.

During the early nineteenth century, the population of South Carolina grew, with an increase of nearly 100,000 people between 1790 and 1800. By 1820, the state population had grown to just over 490,000 people, with approximately 47 percent white, 51 percent slaves, and the remaining two percent free blacks. Orangeburg District also grew during this period, with the population increasing from 10,125 in 1800 to 15,653 in 1820. The demographic makeup of the county, also changed, as the slave percentage increased from only 40.6 percent of the population in 1800 to 56.4 percent by 1820 (Social Explorer 2017).

The nineteenth century was also a period of significant expansion for railroads. As cotton became the primary income-producing crop in South Carolina, creating a transportation network that reached into the upcountry portion of the state was imperative. By 1833, the Charleston to Hamburg Railroad ran through the southern portion of Orangeburg County; in 1842, Branchville, south of Orangeburg became the southern terminus of the Branchville and Columbia Railroad, which connected to the Charleston and Hamburg line, making the town the first railroad junction in the state (Salley 1898).

As the antebellum period moved forward, the population of South Carolina grew at a slow, but steady rate. Between 1830 and 1860, the total population grew approximately 21 percent, from 581,185 to 703,708. By 1830, slavery had already been firmly entrenched in the state for many decades and the percentage of slave population remained relatively static, increasing only 2.9 percent, from 54.3 to 57.2 percent of the total state population. During this same period, Orangeburg County experienced growth, increasing from a total population of 18,445 in 1830 to 24,826 in 1860, despite losing territory to Lexington County in 1832; both slave and free populations grew during these three decades, although the percentage of slave population in the county increased significantly, from 59.2 percent to 66.6 percent, ranking Orangeburg County as the sixth highest slave percentage in the state in 1860 (Social Explorer 2017).

In 1850, South Carolina had about 25.1 percent of its farmland improved, but Orangeburg County was lower than the state average with only 19.8 percent of its farmland improved. The county agriculture varied by region, but in general wheat and oats were grown less than other food crops, including corn, peas, and sweet potatoes. Although Orangeburg ranked thirteenth out of 29 counties in cotton production, with 10,024 bales, it lagged behind other upstate counties; in comparison, Edgefield produced nearly 26,000 bales, Newberry almost 20,000, and Richland over 11,000. However, Orangeburg County also grew nearly 1.3 million pounds of rice, ranking it fifth in the state; although the numbers were far behind the four rice producing coastal counties, they were also far above other inland counties (USCB 1853). By 1860, more farmland in Orangeburg had been improved, at 25.9 percent, but it still lagged behind the 30.1 percent statewide average. The county's cotton production increased in the previous decade, to 16,315 bales, raising it to tenth out of 30 counties; rice production, on the other hand, declined to less than 500,000 pounds. Other crops in Orangeburg County remained relatively static, with sweat potatoes and peas being the primary food crops produced in large numbers. Additionally, Orangeburg County had a large amount of honey production, ranking seventh among South Carolina counties (Social Explorer 2017).

3.2.4 The Civil War

By 1860, the South Carolina upcountry had developed a dual society, with plantation owners living alongside yeomen farmers. Although the majority of small yeomen farmers owned no slaves, they chose to ally themselves with the planters in the defense of slavery. As the questions of slavery, nullification, and secession loomed over antebellum South Carolina during the 1850s, the support of yeomen farmers was important in the ultimate course that the state would take. Ford (1988) argues that these upcountry yeomen held a firm belief in their own independence and liberty, stemming from an inclusive political structure, widespread ownership of land, and a social system that encouraged white unity by holding black slaves as the lowest caste. Ultimately, yeomen could view themselves as independent and important because they were not slaves. Maintaining slavery was, therefore, an important part of affirming independence and self-professed inherent superiority to blacks (Ford 1988:370–373). Therefore, when local

governments held meetings to discuss secession in late 1860, the majority of upcountry residents favored seceding from the Union. On December 17, 1860, a statewide convention was held in Columbia and delegates from districts throughout South Carolina met and voted unanimously in favor of secession. Before the Ordinance of Secession could be drafted, a smallpox scare necessitated a change of venue and the convention was moved to Charleston. There, on December 20, 1860, the Ordinance was presented and signed, officially declaring South Carolina as independent from the United States (Moore 1993:183).

During most of the war, the Project Area was affected only indirectly, as actual fighting did not come to the area until 1865. Early in 1861, when excitement for the war was high and Southerners were rallying to the Confederate cause, many men volunteered for the army and traveled from the county to help defend Charleston. These same men, and many others of fighting age, went into battle in skirmishes throughout the South, leaving many farms to be run by wives, children, slaves, and old men. Women in the counties organized relief and aid societies, raising money and performing whatever services they could to help the war effort and the soldiers. The farms that continued to produce crops aided the war effort by supplying food to supplement shortages throughout the state and in the armies. Initially voluntary, this effort became compulsory after an 1863 state mandate required farmers to limit the amount of cotton planted and donate one-tenth of their crop yields to state government (Moore 1993:183–191).

As the tide of the Civil War changed, and the Confederate army went on the defensive in an attempt to protect its major cities, the fighting came closer to home for residents in the project vicinity. As General William T. Sherman's Union army advanced towards Columbia, it looted and destroyed property in a 30 mile swath along its route, including throughout Orangeburg County. Private residences did not escape the destruction, and both farms and plantations were looted (Edgar 1998:372; CMRPC 1982). In February 1865, General Sherman and his engaged in a skirmish with fleeing Confederate forces along the North Edisto River and eventually were responsible for burning the county courthouse in Orangeburg. As the Union army left the area, they left behind a devastated countryside and significantly damaged the area's largest cities. Their most lasting legacy, however, was destruction of the slavery-based plantation system and the concomitant development of a new economic order (Cowles 2003; Edgar 1998:373).

3.2.5 Reconstruction

After the end of the Civil War, the counties in the Project Area retained many of the same characteristics they had during the antebellum period. The population of Orangeburg County nearly doubled during the second half of the nineteenth century, from 24,826 in 1860 to 49,393 in 1890, although it experienced a decline in 1870, with only 16,865 people, as many former slaves left in search of lost family members or better opportunities. The racial composition of the county also remained relatively static, retaining the black majority that had existed before the Civil War, with around 68 percent of the county's residents being white (Social Explorer 2017).

Despite the end of slavery, agriculture continued to dominate much of the region, although crop production fell during the early Reconstruction era. Cotton remained a primary crop in many areas, with farmers often planting it in lieu of food crops in an attempt to make a quick profit and pay the debts they had incurred. The market would soon become saturated with cotton, however, causing the prices to fall steadily during the 1880s, pushing the farmers further into debt (Edgar 1998:427–428). In areas where the landholdings had been large, these plantations were often broken up into smaller units. Most owners could no longer afford such large holdings, since they could not make them profitable without slave labor.

This trend did not directly affect Orangeburg County after the war, since it had few large antebellum plantations, and the number of farms in the county only increased slightly more than 50 percent between 1860 and 1870, from 1,089 to 1,607. However, as the nineteenth century progressed, farms were split into increasingly smaller units for rental and by 1890 it had 5,959 farms (Social Explorer 2017).

During the late nineteenth century, tenancy and sharecropping developed across South Carolina, as landless farmers, both black and white, sought arrangements that would allow them to continue farming to support their families. The newly freed slaves were forced into these arrangements because they had no land, little money, and few other options. Two categories of tenancy developed, cash tenants and share tenants. Cash tenants provided their own tools and seed, gaining ownership of the crop they produced while paying rent on their house and land to the landlord. Sharecroppers could not afford their own tools or seeds; the landlords supplied these items and subtracted their value from the farmer's share of the crop. Both systems resulted in many small farmers living meager existences (Orser 1988:57).

At the close of the nineteenth century, 33.8 percent of South Carolina's farms were operated by their owners. Comparatively, 36.6 percent were operated by cash tenants, 24.3 percent by share tenants, and 3.3 percent were operated under other arrangements, including by managers or by a combination of tenancy methods. Essentially six out of 10 farmers in the state were farmed by either tenants or sharecroppers (Edgar 1998:450–451). The farmers in Orangeburg County, however, had a slightly better situation than the state as a whole. In 1880, 54.2 percent of Orangeburg County farms were worked by their owners, whereas 30 percent were farmed by cash tenants and 15.8 percent were farmed by sharecroppers (Social Explorer 2017).

At the turn of the century, in both the state and the county, black farmers were more likely to be tenants than whites, with 53.1 percent of white farms statewide operated by their owners and only 18.2 percent of black farms being owner-operated. In Orangeburg County, white farms were owner-farmed 62.9 percent of the time, while only 11.3 percent of black farmers owned their farmland. For farmers of both races in the county, cash tenancy was more prevalent than share tenancy. Among white farmers, 5.8 percent were sharecroppers, 23 percent were cash tenants, and 8.3 percent farmed under other arrangements. Comparatively, 12.2 percent of black farmers were sharecroppers, 71.6 percent were cash tenants, and 4.9 percent farmed under other arrangements (Social Explorer 2017).

3.2.6 The Twentieth Century

As the twentieth century dawned, the region's population was steadily growing. Orangeburg County lost residents between 1900 and 1910, largely because of the creation of Calhoun County in 1908, but still had a population over 55,000. The county also began becoming more urban, with the growth of the city of Orangeburg, which had incorporated in 1883; by 1900, there were 4,455 residents living in urban areas (having populations over 2,500) and by 1910, that number had grown to 5,906 (USCB 1913).

In 1920, the county had 64,907 people, with a population density of 57.54 persons per square mile, just above the 56.1 inhabitants per square mile average for the state. At that time, there were more than 20 settlements within the county that had post offices, varying from small towns to the large city of Orangeburg. At the beginning of the twentieth century, agriculture was still an important part of the area's economy. In Orangeburg County, there was one farm per every 8.09 people and 40 percent of these farms were owner-operated. Blacks continued to fare worse than whites, with at least 67 percent of all

owner-operators in the county being white. In the decade after 1900, share tenancy had increased and 31.7 percent of tenants were sharecroppers, while 48.5 percent were cash tenants and 19.8 percent farmed under other arrangements (Social Explorer 2017).

Industry was a major component of the New South ideal, as southern cities and states attempted to reshape their pastoral images and sought numerous outlets for development. South Carolina did not develop its electrical potential until the end of the nineteenth century, when the first commercial power was produced for the Columbia Mills. By 1905, South Carolina was generating 32,162 horsepower for electricity production, and 10 years later, 64 utility firms were operating in South Carolina, serving 57 communities within 37 counties (Watson 1916:119–121).

Significant industrial growth was relatively new to the area, although there had been small-scale manufacturing enterprises since the 1700s. In 1896, the Enterprise Cotton Mill was organized in Orangeburg. The mill building was designed by prominent Columbia firm W. B. Smith Whaley and Company. The Enterprise mill did not last long, and by 1900 the Orangeburg Manufacturing Company was operating out of the building, with a workforce of around 200 employees. During the twentieth century, multiple manufacturing enterprises operated out of the Enterprise mill building, including the South Carolina Cotton Mills into the 1970s (Edmonds, Wells, and Allen 1985).

In the 1920s, the Orangeburg City Council established the Edisto Memorial Gardens and the Superintendent of Parks, Andrew Dibble, planted azaleas on five acres. In subsequent years, a playground and greenhouse were added, as well as a Rose Garden and fountain. The gardens is a well-visited spot for tourists and residents of Orangeburg County alike.

3.2.7 The Project Tract

An in-depth history of the project tract was compiled for MeadWestvaco in 2010 (Philips 2010) and this history has been abstracted from that document (Appendix C). Historically located in St. John's Berkeley Parish, which was created in 1708, the Walworth Tract has historically been part of both Charleston and Berkeley counties, before becoming part of Orangeburg County in 1909. The ownership of a large portion of the lands associated with the project tract can be traced back to a 12,000-acre barony granted to John Bayley in 1690 and known as the Raphone Barony. From its original proprietary grant to Bayley, the land went through a number of landowners, including a transfer through a foreclosure sale, before being divided into 11 lots and sold off in the early 1800s. Of these lots, four were purchased by Samuel Porcher and three by Henry Purkey in 1811. One of Porcher's lots was split off to form nearby Numertria plantation, but the remaining six lots of Porcher and Purkey comprise most of the current Project Area.

The eastern portion of the tract is primarily comprised of the lands of (Major) Samuel Porcher, who created Walworth Plantation in the 1820s. Porcher gave Walworth Plantation to his son, Thomas William Porcher, allowing him to farm and reside there during the following decades, but only transferring the title to the property upon his own death in 1851. Walworth Plantation remained in the Porcher family until 1899 and returned to the extended family, through the ownership of John Palmer and Peter C. Gaillard, in 1910. In 1946, the Walworth Plantation property, along with other large tracts of land in the area, were purchased by J. Peter Grace. Grace's ownership of the Walworth property corresponded to a period in the early twentieth century when wealthy northern businessmen were buying plantations in the south and converting them to recreational homes and facilities. The property containing the Walworth Plantation

house was split off from the larger parcel and the majority of the associated land was purchased by MeadWestvaco in 1998, which converted the land into a hunting preserve.

The western portion of the property was primarily part of Apsley Plantation, which was comprised of the three tracts purchased by Henry Purkey. By the 1840s, the plantation was owned by the Sinkler family, relatives of the Porcher and Gaillard families by marriage. During the period from the Sinkler ownership to the 1880s, the transfer of the Apsley property is unclear but it came under the ownership of Thomas Ray. Following the Ray ownership, the property went through a number of transfers until it was sold to G.A. Myers in 1906. Forty years later, the Apsley Plantation property was purchased by J. Peter Grace.

Additional property associated with the project tract includes a number of smaller parcels, including the 200 acre Byrd Tract, at the northwest portion of the property; the 565 acre K. L. Simons Pinelands Tract, in the southeast portion of the property; the 50 acre Titus Middleton Tract, in the southeast portion of the property; approximately 70 acres of the West Point Plantation, in the southeast corner of the property; and a small parcel known as the Smith Lands, in the southwest corner of the property. Although these tracts each have different ownership histories, they were all acquired by J. Peter Grace in the 1940s and 1950s.

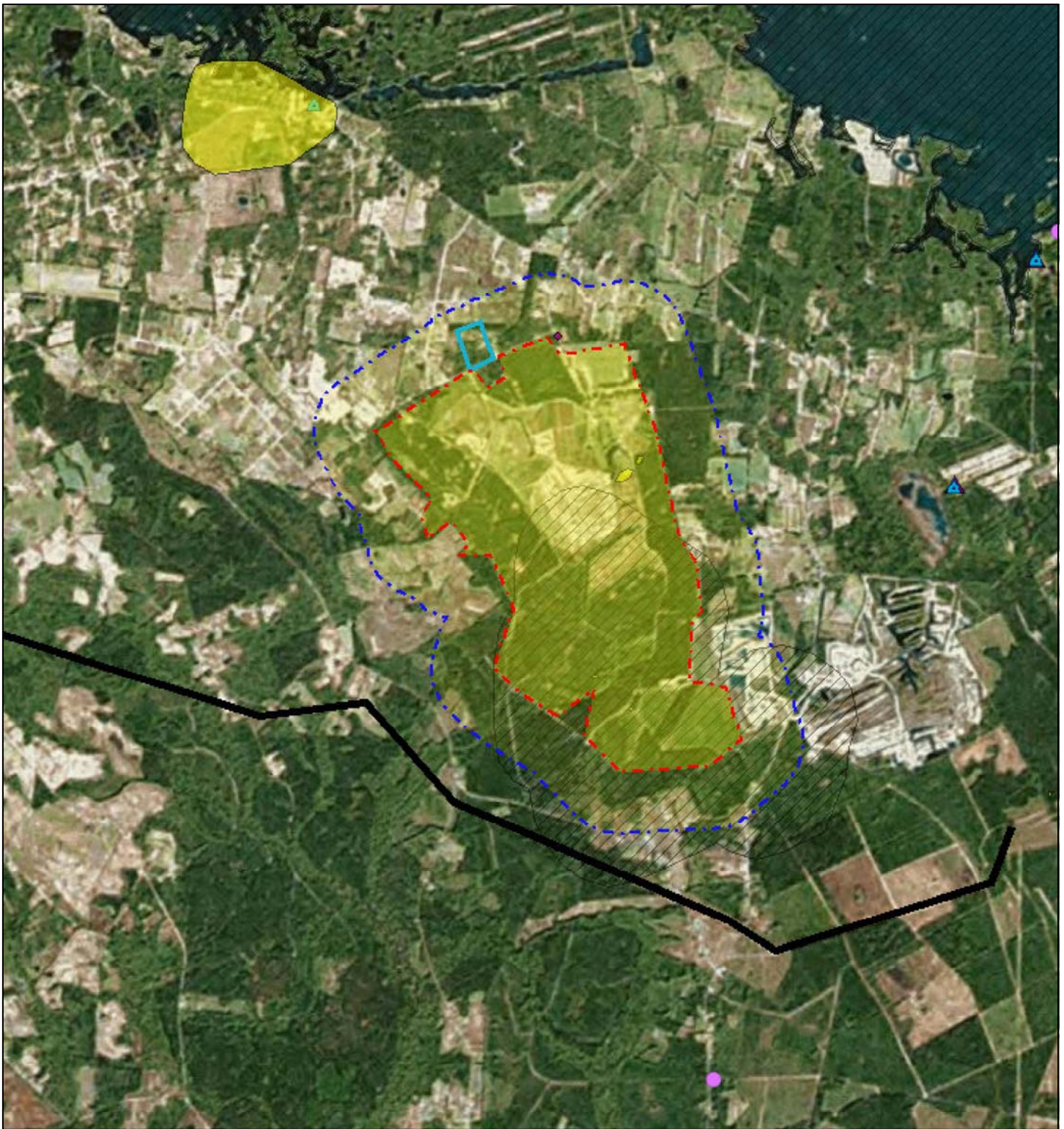
3.3 Previously Recorded Sites in the Vicinity of Project Area

On March 21, 2017, a background literature review and records search was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia. The area examined was a 0.5-mile radius around the Project Area (Figure 3.1). A review of ArchSite indicated there are three previously recorded archaeological sites (38OR030, 38OR260 and 38OR261), and one NRHP listed structure (0019), (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1). Two cultural resources surveys, have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Area (Norris 2004 and Trinkley et al. 2006). Although archaeological site 38OR030 is mapped in the current Project Area, communication with SCIAA staff (Derting 2017) indicates that the state site form was produced by an avocational archaeology enthusiast, and was based on second or third-hand information. As such, SCIAA has always identified Site 38OR030 as “non-locatable” and regarded its description as unreliable. S&ME staff were not able to relocate site 38OR030 during this survey.

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Area.

Site Number	Description	Eligibility	Source
38OR030	Prehistoric lithic and pottery scatter; historic scatter	Not Evaluated	Site Form 1974
38OR260	Woodland lithic and ceramic scatter	Not Eligible	Norris 2004
38OR261	Woodland ceramic scatter	Not Eligible	Norris 2004
75-0019	Numertia Plantation	Listed	NRHP Nomination 1982

Orangeburg Quarry- Walworth Tract



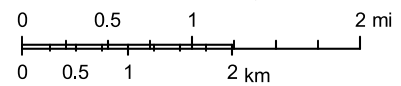
May 2, 2017

1:72,224

pointLayer

ArchSite_Prod_7423

- Override 1
- ▲ Eligible
- ArchSite_Prod_1215
- Not Eligible or Requires Evaluation
- ▲ ArchSite_Prod_6282
- ArchSite_Prod_9966
- ArchSite_Prod_6062
- ▨ ArchSite_Prod_4897



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

**Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey**

Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4213-17-093

As part of the background research, Henry Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina, Mills' Atlas (1825), a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map from 1913, and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1920 and 1957 were examined. Mouzon's map indicates that the Project Area was located within St John's Parish and the Charleston Precinct, with Oliver, Gardine, and Whitten being the landowners closest in the vicinity of the Project Area (Figure 3.2). Mills' Atlas of Charleston District shows the Project Area lying south of Nelsons Ferry Road, present day Old Number Six Highway, with Porcher still being the nearest landowner, located north of the Project Area (Figure 3.3). The 1913 soil survey map appears to have 15 structures within the Project Area (Figure 3.4). The 1921 USGS topographic map depicts 18 structures, and various outbuildings within the project tract (Figure 3.5). The 1943 USGS topographic map shows that the area had changed little in two decades, besides the construction of several major roads, including Gardensgate road; the map shows roughly 14 structures along with various outbuildings within the project tract (Figure 3.6).

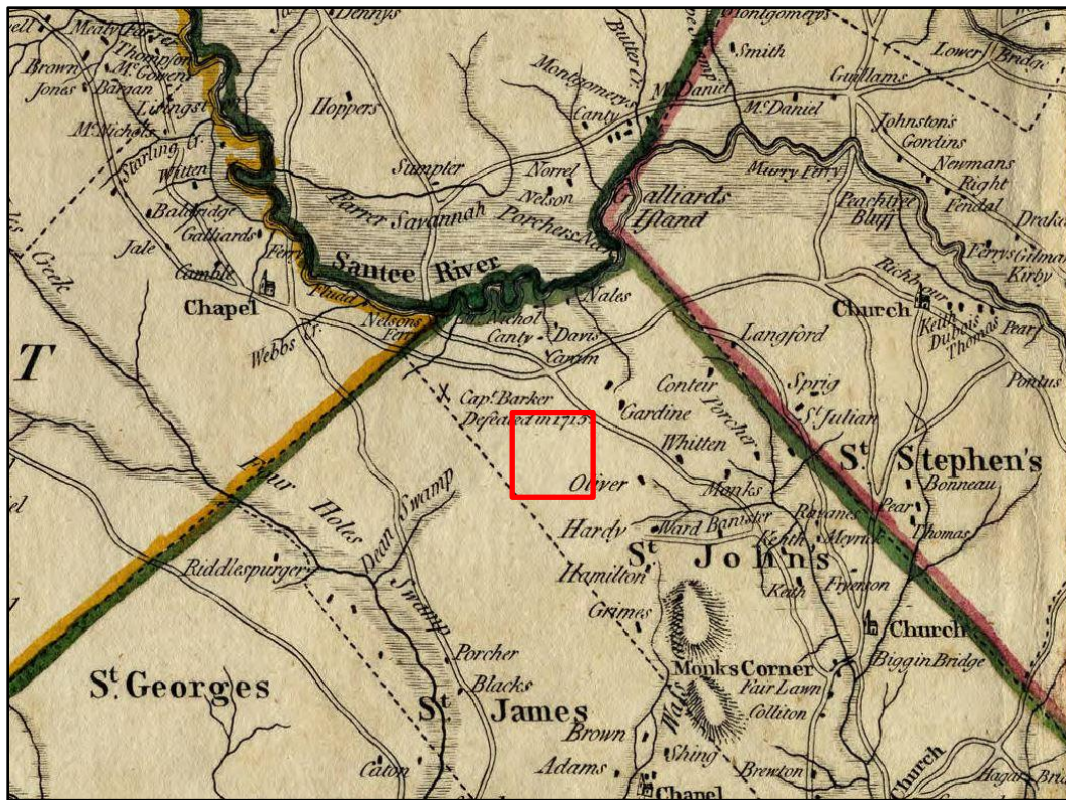


Figure 3.2. Portion of Mouzon's Map (1775), showing approximate location of the Project Area.



Figure 3.3. Portion of Mills' Atlas Map of Charleston District (1825) showing approximate Project Area.

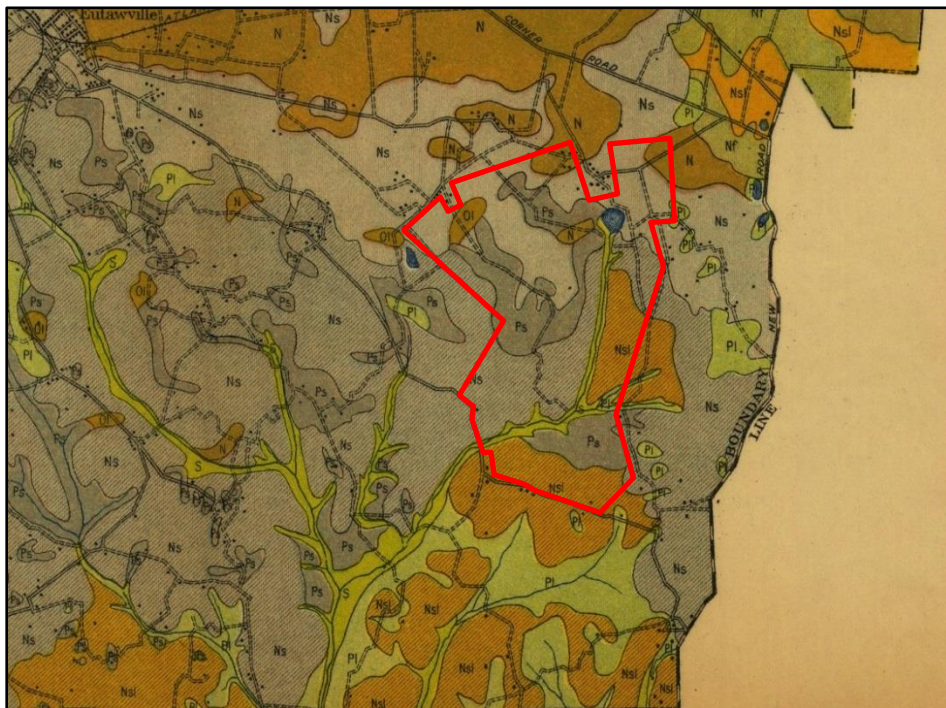


Figure 3.4. Portion of 1913 USDA soil survey map of Orangeburg County, showing approximate Project Area.

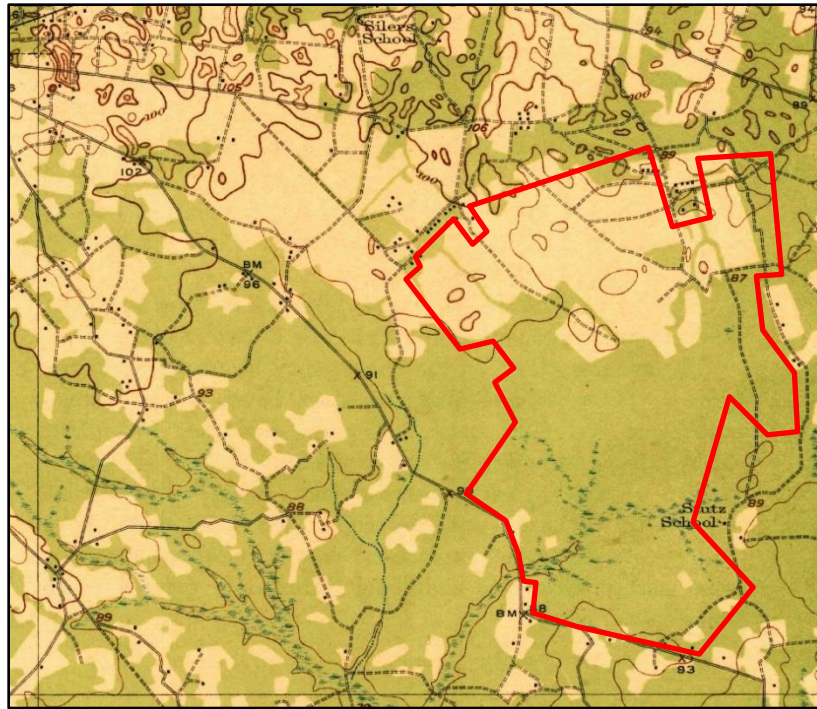


Figure 3.5. Portion of 1921 15-minute USGS topographic map, showing approximate Project Area.

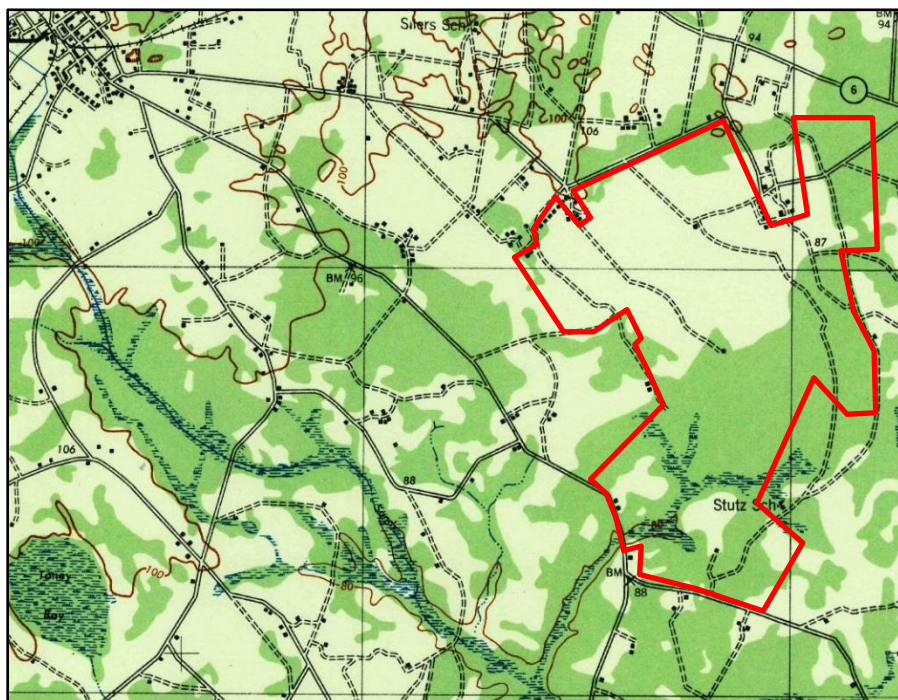


Figure 3.6. Portion of 1943 15-minute USGS topographic map, showing approximate Project Area.

4.0 METHODS

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from March 27 to April 21, 2016. This work included an archaeological survey of the approximately 2,085 acres of the Project Area determined to have a high or moderate probability for containing significant archaeological sites and a historical resource survey.

4.1 Archaeological Field Methods

Shovel tests were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or 80 cm below surface (cmbs), whichever was encountered first. Soil from the shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh and soil colors were determined through comparison with Munsell Soil Color Charts. Sites were located using a Garmin GPS unit and plotted on USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps. Artifacts recovered during the survey were organized and bagged by site and relative provenience within each site.

Site boundaries were identified by excavating shovel tests at 15-m intervals radiating out in a cruciform pattern from positive shovel tests or surface finds at the perimeter of each site. Sites were recorded in the field using waterproof journals and standard S&ME site forms and documented using digital photography and site maps. State site forms were filled out and submitted to SCIAA once fieldwork was complete.

For purposes of the project, an archaeological site is defined as an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features (e.g., shell middens, cemeteries, rockshelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, earthworks, etc.). An isolated find is defined as an area yielding less than three historic or prehistoric artifacts.

4.2 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered during the survey were cleaned, identified, and analyzed using the techniques summarized below. Following analysis, artifacts were bagged according to site, provenience, and specimen number and the information was entered into a spreadsheet (Appendix B).

Lithic artifacts were initially identified as either debitage (flakes and shatter) or tools. Debitage was sorted by raw material type and size graded using the mass analysis method advocated by Ahler (1989). When present, formal tools were classified by type, and metric attributes (e.g., length, width, and thickness) were recorded for each unbroken tool. Projectile point typology generally followed those contained in Coe (1964), Justice (1987), and Sassaman et al. (1990).

Prehistoric ceramics greater than one cm² were sorted by sherd type (rim or body), surface treatment, and temper (using the Wentworth scale). Once sorted, these categories were further analyzed for other diagnostic attributes such as paste texture, interior treatment, rim form, and rim/lip decoration. Where possible, this data was used to place the sherds within established regional types. Information on the ceramic typology of the Project Area was derived primarily from Anderson et al. (1996), Anderson and Joseph (1988), DePratter (1979), Sassaman et al. (1990), and Trinkley (1990). Sherds less than 1 cm² were classified as "residual sherds" and only their count and weight were recorded.

Historic artifacts were separated by material type and then further sorted into functional groups. For example, glass was sorted into window, container, or other glass. Maker's marks and/or decorations were noted to ascertain chronological attributes using established references for historic materials, including Noel Hume (1970), South (1977) and Miller (1991).

The artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and other technical materials generated as a result of this project will be temporarily curated at the S&ME office in Columbia. After conclusion of the project, project materials will be returned to the property owner.

4.3 Architectural Field Methods

S&ME completed a limited architectural survey. Public roads within and adjacent to the Project Area were driven and structures greater than 50 years of age were identified, photographed, and recorded on field maps. Previously recorded resources were re-visited to determine if the structures were still extant. Digital images were taken of the structures as well as to and from the Project Area. The Master Plan for the Project Area was consulted and impacts were assessed.

4.4 National Register Eligibility Assessment

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, properties must meet one or more of the criteria below:

- A.** are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C.** embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of an archaeological site is Criterion D, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an archaeological site to be considered eligible under Criterion D, it must have potential to add to the understanding of the area's history or prehistory. A commonly used standard to determine a site's research potential is based on a number of physical characteristics including variety, quantity, integrity, clarity, and environmental context (Glassow 1977). In practice, a significant site should, in most cases, contain one or more of the following: temporally diagnostic artifacts; discrete clusters of artifacts; intact features such as pits, hearths, or postmolds; stratigraphic integrity; and/or well-preserved organic remains. These factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.5 Predictive Model

Researchers have used various predictive models to identify areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites (e.g., Brooks and Scurry 1978; Cable 1996; O'Donoghue 2008; Scurry 2003). In

general, the most significant variables for determining site location appear to be distance to a permanent water source, proximity to a wetland or other ecotone, slope, and soil drainage. Prehistoric sites tend to occur on relatively level areas with well-drained soils that are within 200 meters of a permanent water source or wetland. Historic home sites tend to be located on well-drained soils near historic roadways.

To assess the site potential of the Project Area, and develop a scope of work that would direct the survey efforts we developed a project-specific Site Potential Model. The Site Potential Model created for this survey generally follows the Site Occurrence Probability Categories listed in *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (2013).

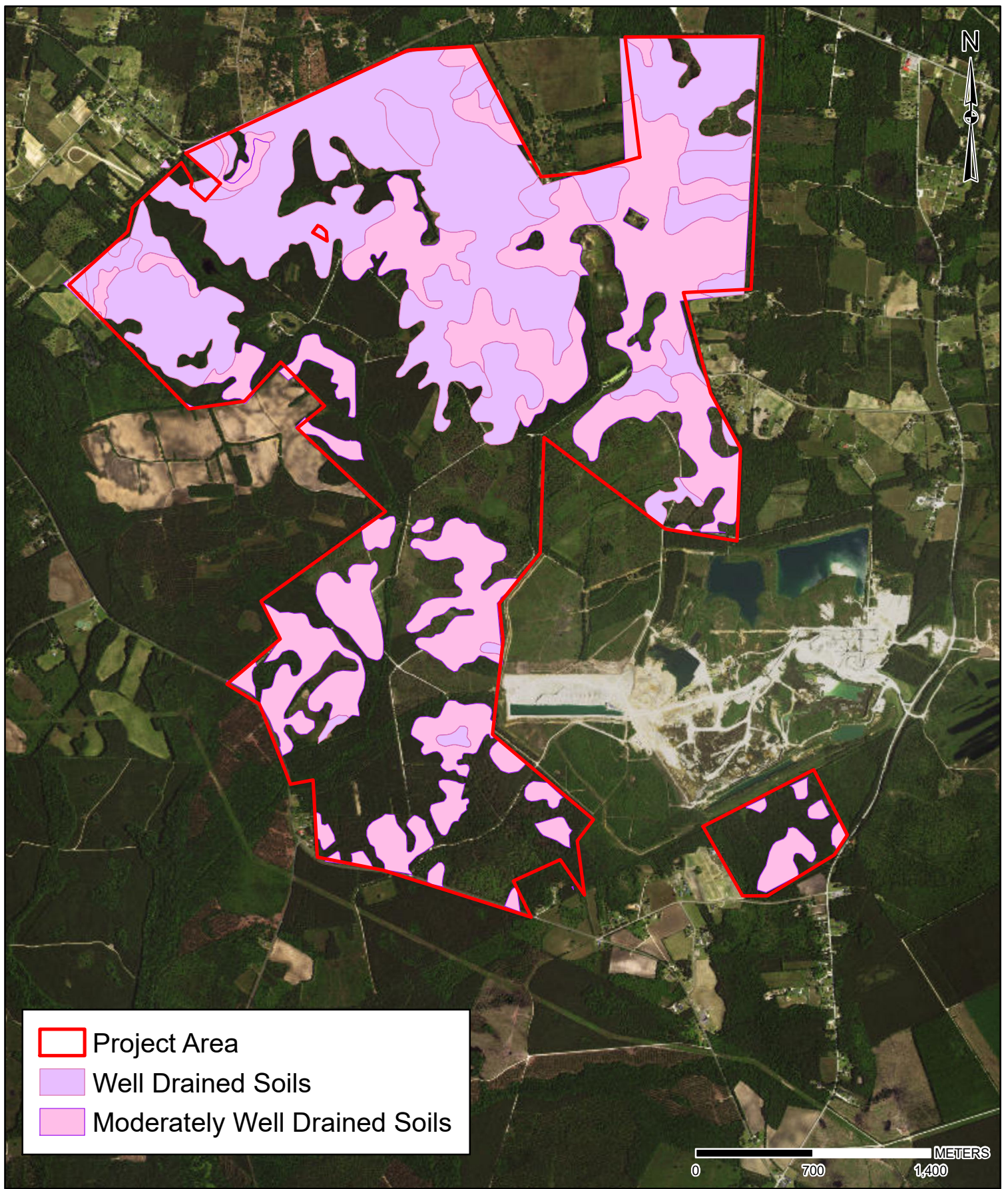
Indeterminate Probability. Areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated; tidal areas; and active floodplains (or other active depositional environments) where deposits are so deep that finding sites using conventional methods is unlikely.




Low Probability. Areas with slopes greater than 15 percent; areas of poorly drained soil (as determined by subsurface inspection); and areas that have been previously disturbed to such a degree that archaeological materials, if present, are no longer in context. Documentation of disturbance can include recent aerial photographs, ground views, or maps showing the disturbance (e.g., recent construction).

High Probability. Areas that do not meet any of the foregoing criteria are considered to possess high probability.

In order to identify the areas that would be characterized as “High Probability” we mapped the portions of the Project Area that could be characterized as having the attributes identified by the above referenced previous studies. We created maps to depict the location of portions of the Project Area that were identified by the USDA as having well drained soil types (Figure 4.1), portions of the Project Area that were 200 meters or less from historic roadways (Figure 4.2), and portions of the Project Area that were within 200 meters of a water source (Figure 4.3). We initially disregarded field conditions as a determining variable because a large majority of the Project Area had been recently disturbed by timbering activities.

Consideration of the above stated variables identified approximately 1,300 acres that we labeled as “high probability” (Figure 4.4). These high probability areas were tested at 30 meter intervals. In areas that would be categorized as “low probability” by following this model were not automatically ruled out and were still subjected to subsurface examination. These low probability areas were tested at 60 meter intervals due to poorly drained soil and/or disturbed by silvicultural and agricultural activities.



	Project Area
	Well Drained Soils
	Moderately Well Drained Soils

SCALE:	1:30,000
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/15/2017

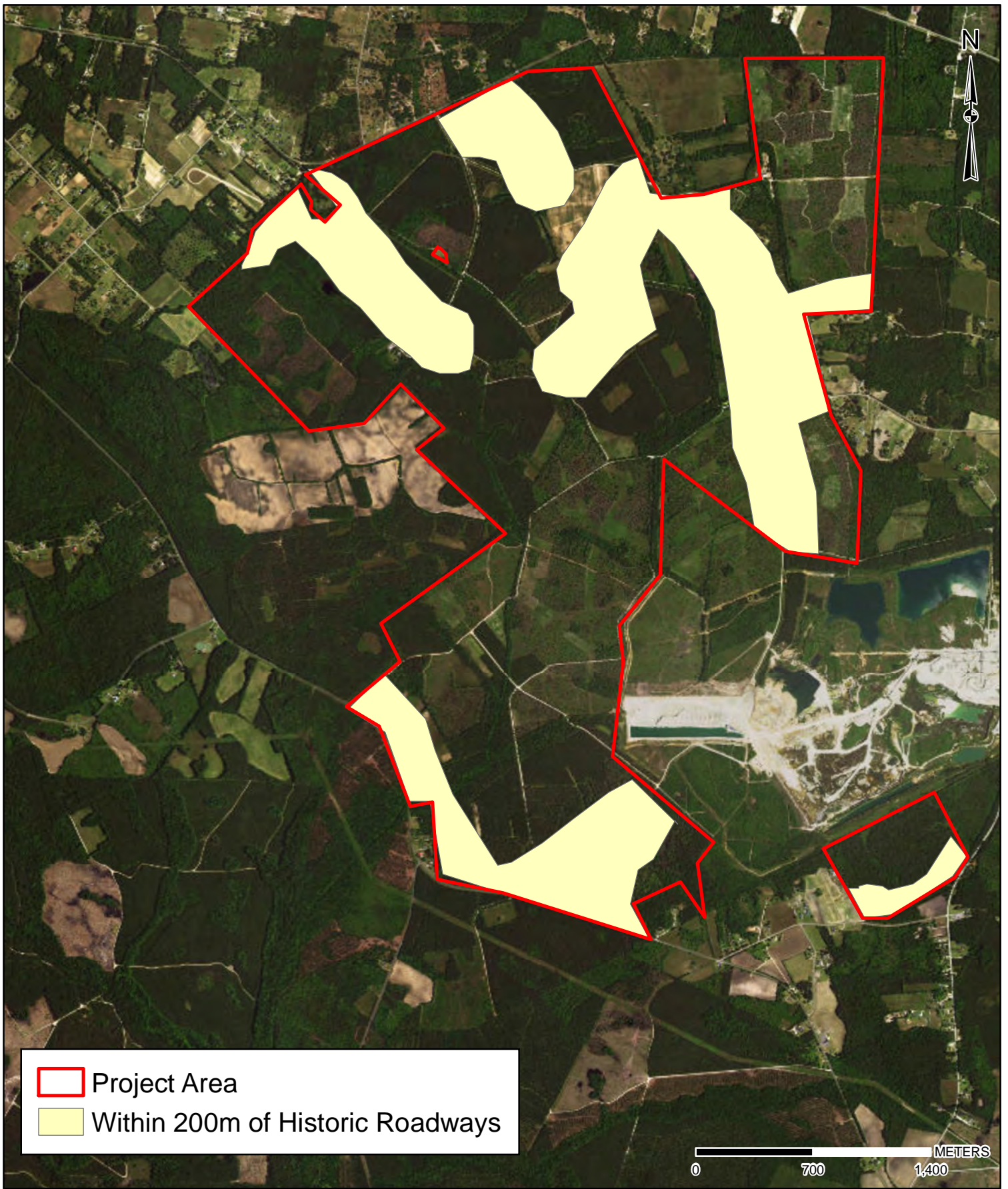


PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093


Well Drained Soils within Project Area
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina

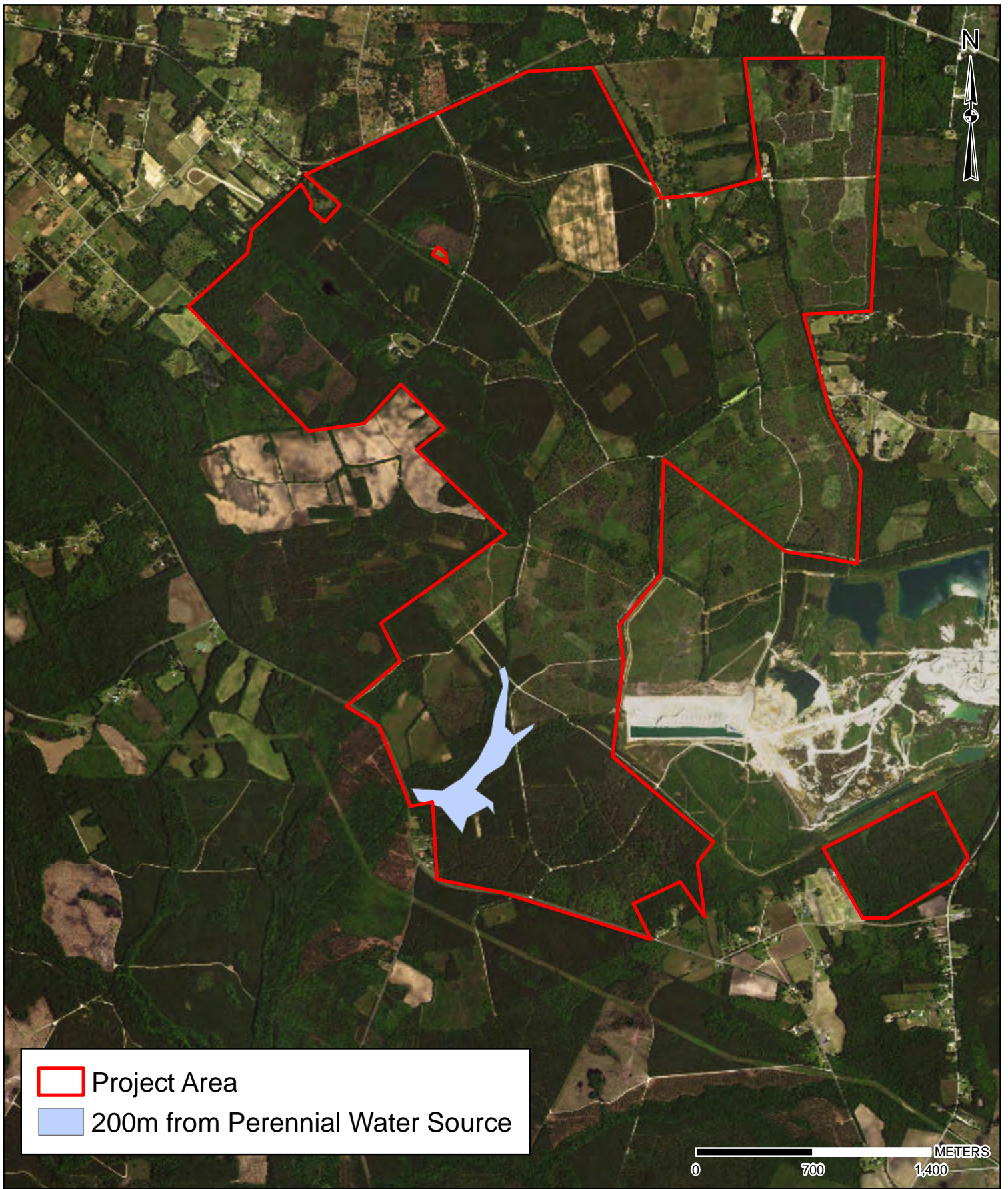
SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
4-1



Project Area
 Within 200m of Historic Roadways

SCALE: 1:30,000		Portions of the Project Area 200 m from historic roadways		FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY: AB		Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract		4-2
DRAWN BY: QO		Gardensgate Road		
DATE: 5/15/2017		Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina		
PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093	SOURCE:	ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009		



Project Area
 200m from Perennial Water Source

SCALE: 1:30,000
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DRAWN BY: QO
 DATE: 5/15/2017



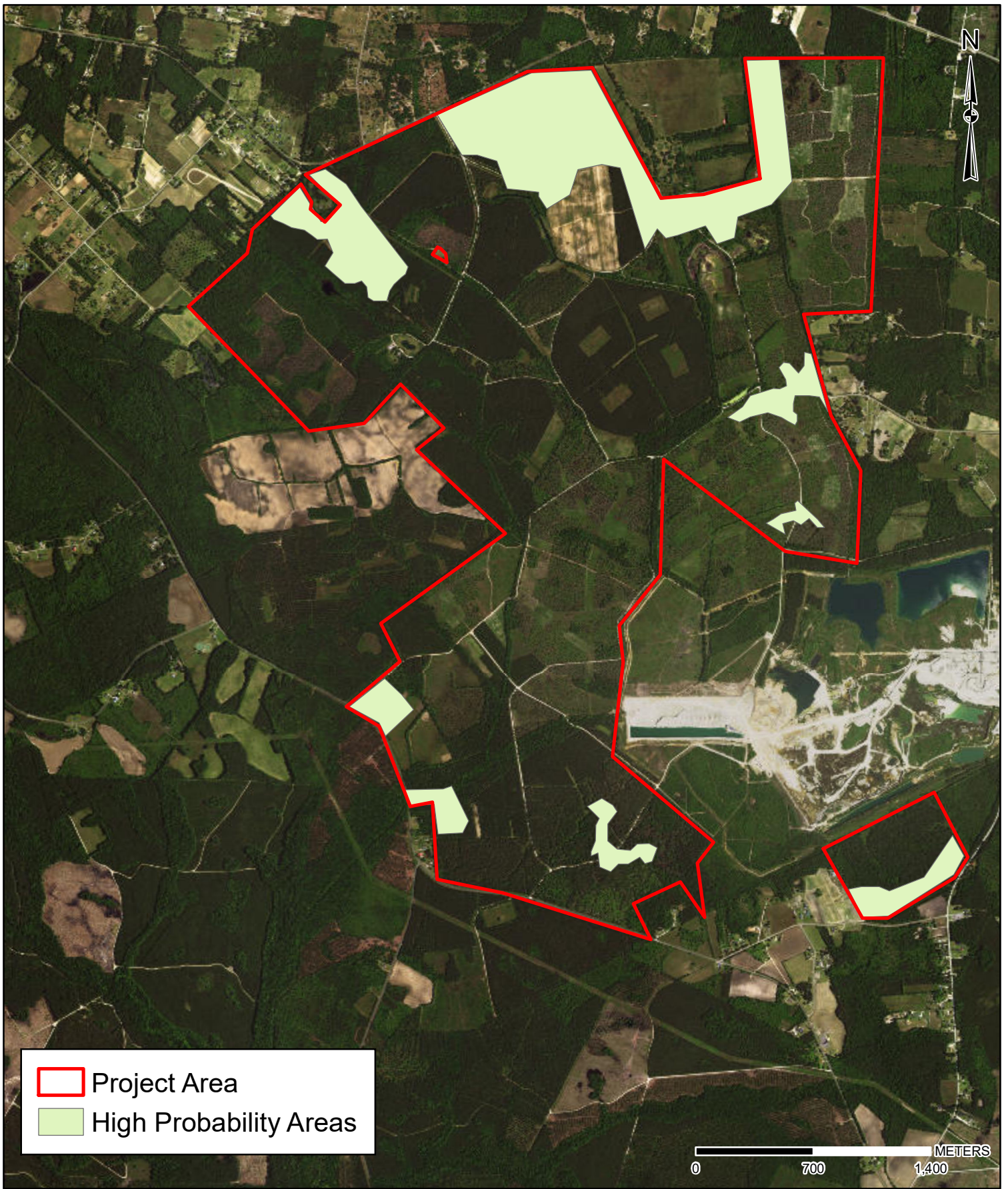
PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Portions of the Project Area 200 m from a water source

Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.

4-3



SCALE: 1:30,000
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DRAWN BY: QO
 DATE: 5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

High Probability Areas within Project Area
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
4-4

5.0 RESULTS

S&ME conducted an Archaeological and Historic Resources survey from March 27 to April 21, 2017, on approximately 2,805 acres at Walworth Plantation (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The Project Area largely consists of planted pine with mixed hardwood areas; many dirt farms roads, plowed lots to bait game, and drainage ditches are scattered throughout the property. As a result of the survey, the location of one previously reported archaeological site (38OR30) was revisited but the site was not relocated, potential project impacts to one NRHP listed structures was assessed (0019), seven new archaeological sites (38OR371 through 38OR377), and four isolated finds (IF-1 through IF-4), and three historic resources were identified. Each resource is discussed in greater detail below.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

The 2,805-acre Project Area is composed of two parcels, Parcel A and Parcel B. In order to simplify field logistics we divided Parcel A into eight Survey Areas (Areas A through H) (Table 5.1; Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Parcel B is designated as a single Survey Area. Each area will be discussed individually and will be followed by the archaeological site descriptions and recommendations for the resources that were identified in the area.

Table 5.1. Summary of Archaeological Survey Results

Area	Acreage	STPs	Resources
Area A	370	826	38OR371, 38OR372, 38OR373, 38OR374, I-2, I-3
Area B	129	197	IF-1
Area C	275	248	38OR030 (mapped location revisited, but site was not relocated), 38OR375, 38OR377
Area D	302	274	None
Area E	588	310	None
Area F	213	271	None
Area G	346	347	IF-4
Area H	487	498	38OR376
Parcel B	92	140	None

5.1.1 Area A

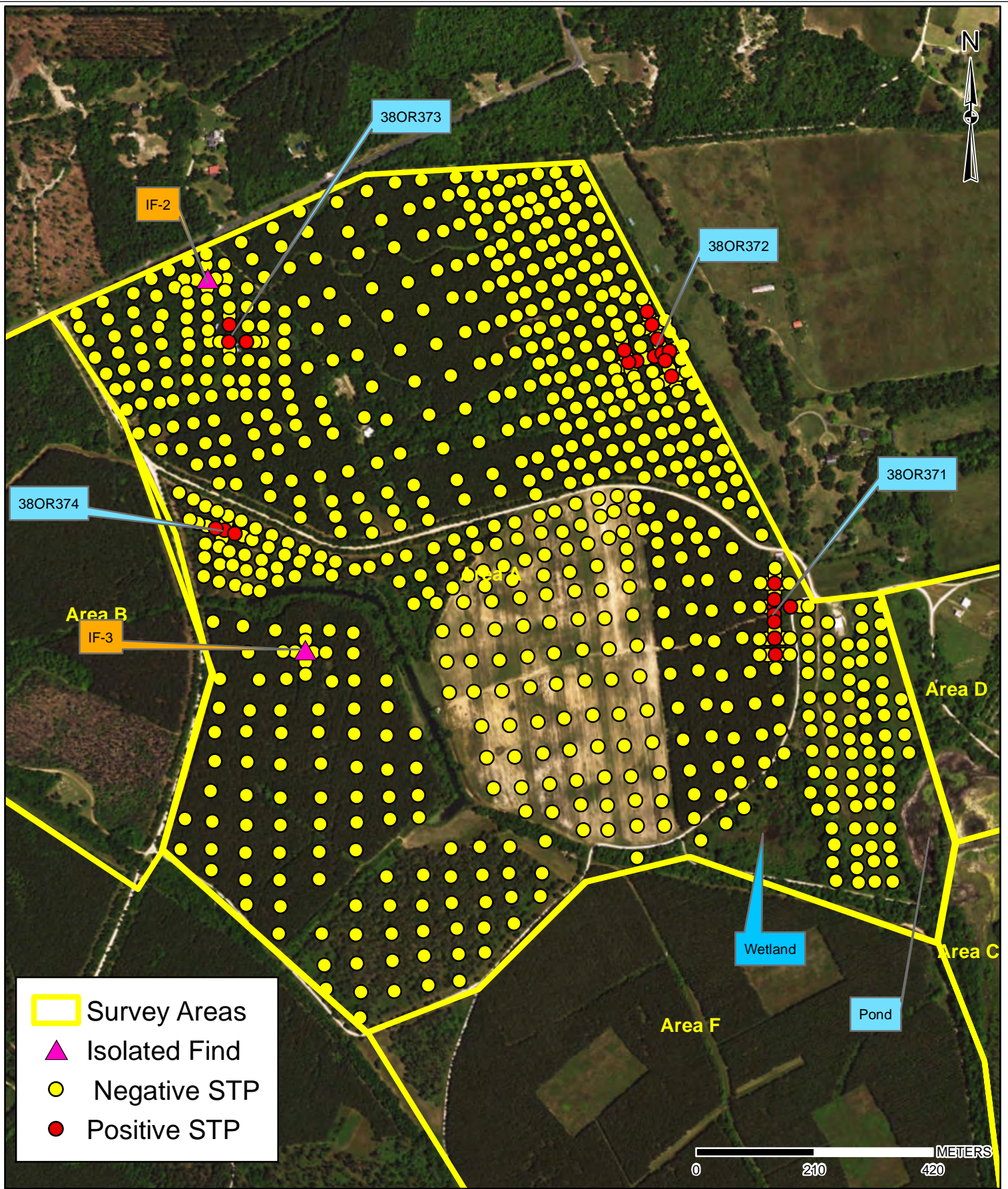
Area A is the area closest to the Numertia Plantation, the listed NRHP property. Portions of Area A were cleared for use as agricultural fields and the remaining portion of Area A is covered in planted pine (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). Area A is located in the northern most portion of the Project Area, is approximately 370 acres, and is located just south of Gardensgate Road (Figure 5.3). It appears that Gardensgate Road was improved at some point, and was used as an access road for cattle and timber trucks. A total of 826 shovel tests were excavated in Area A; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 30 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand, terminating with 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) light gray with yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. As a result of the survey, four archaeological sites and two isolated finds were identified in Area A.



Figure 5.1. Access road in Area A, facing northeast.



Figure 5.2. Circular-Shaped Agricultural Field in Area A, facing south.



SCALE:	1:8,916.46
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial map of Area A	
Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract	
Gardensgate Road	
Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina	
SOURCE:	ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.	5-3
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Site 38OR371

Site Number: 38OR371

Site Type: Historic scatter

Components: Late 19th-20th century

UTM Coordinates: E568217 N3693288 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 120 N/S x 30 E/W m

Artifact Depth: 0-35 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Potentially Eligible

Elevation: 85-90 ft. AMSL

Landform: Interior

Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam

Vegetation: Agricultural field/Planted Pine

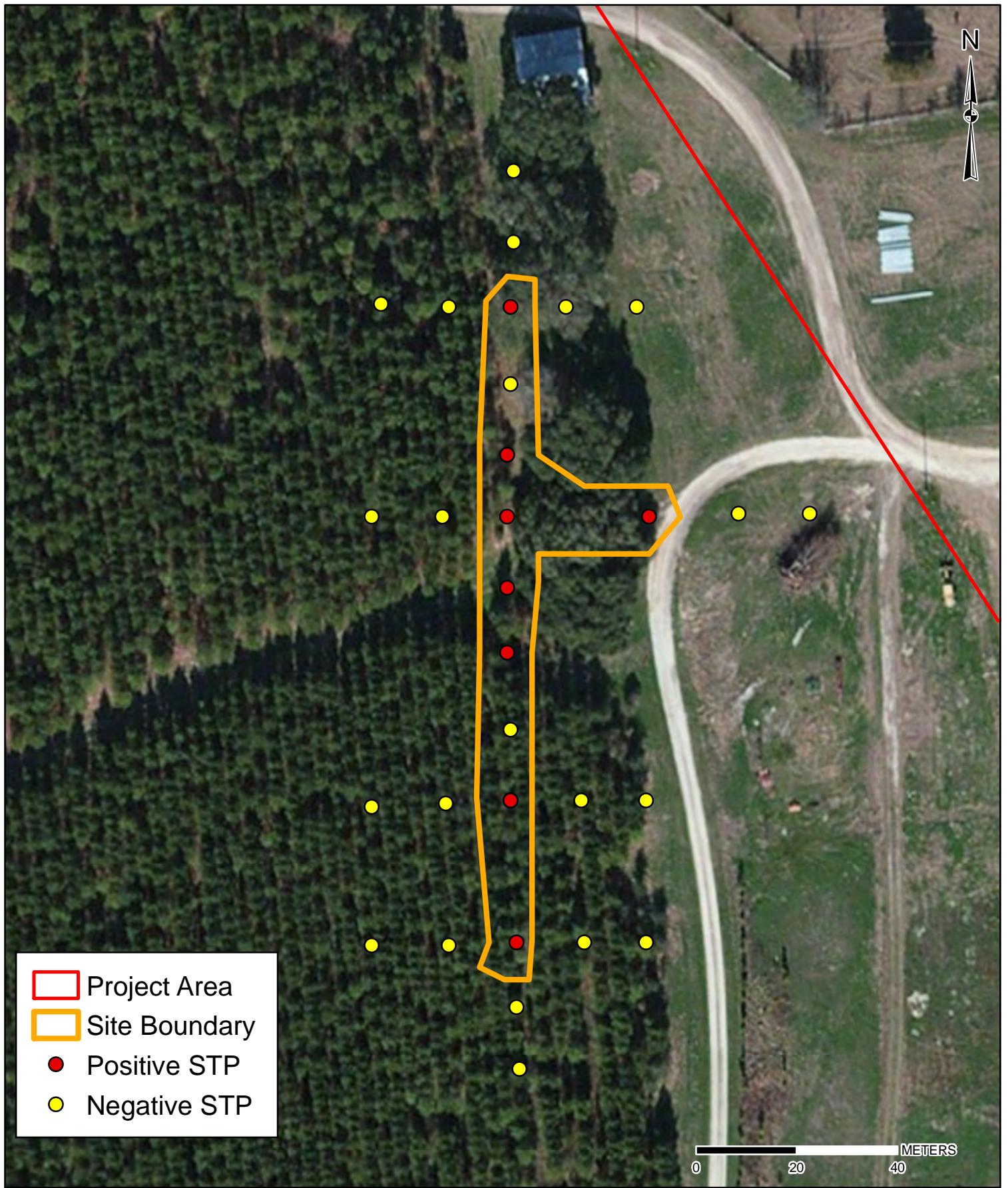
No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 30/8

Site 38OR371 (Figures 5.4 through 5.6) is a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter, a possible outbuilding located 100 meters adjacent to the east of the Walworth Plantation boundary within the north central portion of Area A (Figures 1.1 and 5.5). The site measures approximately 120 m north/south by 30 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions; vegetation in the Project Area consists of live oaks along a maintained lawn to the east and planted pine to the west (Figure 5.5).

Thirty shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 35 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (35-45+ cmbs) of light gray and yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/8) loamy clay sand subsoil. A total of 40 historic artifacts were recovered from the site; between 0 and 35 cmbs in 8 shovel tests (Appendix B). Historic artifacts consisted of fourteen wire nails, one piece of window glass, a shoe sole, two colonoware, four brick fragments, 15 pieces of glass (12 clear, two amber, and one aqua), and one piece of unidentified metal (Figure 5.4). Historic maps show structures in the vicinity of this location starting in the early twentieth century and continuing through 1979 (Figures 1.1, 3.5-3.6); the colonoware confirms the nineteenth century occupation.



Figure 5.4. Artifacts from 38OR371.



- Project Area
- Site Boundary
- Positive STP
- Negative STP

SCALE:	1:1,000
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017

	PROJECT NO:	4213-17-093
	SOURCE:	

38OR371 Site map Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract Gardensgate Road Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 5-5
SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009	

Site 38OR371 is comprised of late nineteenth through twentieth century historic artifacts, associated with a possible outbuilding that was part of Walworth Plantation. The site has been disturbed by agricultural practices, timbering and road construction. Structures were present at the site through at least 1979 suggesting the area has been modified in the last 35-40 years. Based on the survey-level information presented above, it is S&ME's opinion that further investigations at the site may find that it retains integrity sufficient to contribute to Walworth Plantation's NRHP-eligibility under Criterion A, for its association with the antebellum plantation system in the Eutawville area. The site is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C). It is S&ME's opinion that further study at site 38OR371 may yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). Excavation efforts necessary to evaluate the site have not been performed. We recommend avoiding mining activities at the site. However, if avoidance is not possible, then additional excavations should be conducted to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of site 38OR371 under Criterion D.



Figure 5.6. Typical vegetation at site 38OR371 within Area A, adjacent to dirt road, facing northeast.

Site 38OR372

Site Number: 38OR372	NRHP Recommendation: Potentially Eligible
Site Type: Historic scatter	Elevation: 85-90 ft. AMSL
Components: Late 19 th -20 th century	Landform: Interior
UTM Coordinates: E568027 N3693721 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Blanton sand
Site Dimensions: 105 N/S x 60 E/W m	Vegetation: Planted Pine
Artifact Depth: 0-40 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 37/11

Site 38OR372 is a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter, a possible outbuilding located 30 meters adjacent to the west of the Walworth Plantation boundary within the north central portion of Area A (Figures 1.1, 5.7-5.9). Separated by a dirt road and over 1000 m, the two sites 38OR371 and 38OR372 were not connected and assigned separate site numbers. The sites were both determined to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP for their association with Walworth Plantation.

The site measures approximately 105 m north/south by 60 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions; vegetation in the Project Area consists of planted pine (Figure 5.8).

Thirty-seven shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 40 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (40-50+ cmbs) of light gray and yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/8) loamy clay sand subsoil. A total of 30 historic artifacts were recovered from the site; between 0 and 40 cmbs in 11 shovel tests (Appendix B). Historic artifacts consisted of one wire nail, two cut nails, one piece of window glass, three brick fragments, eleven pieces of glass (five clear, one light green, one olive green, and four aqua), two creamware, one whiteware, two delFTWARE, and one piece of unidentified metal (Figure 5.7). Historic maps show structures in the vicinity of this location starting in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century and continuing through 1979 (Figures 1.1, 3.5-3.6); the creamware, delFTWARE, and whiteware confirms the date from the nineteenth through twentieth century.

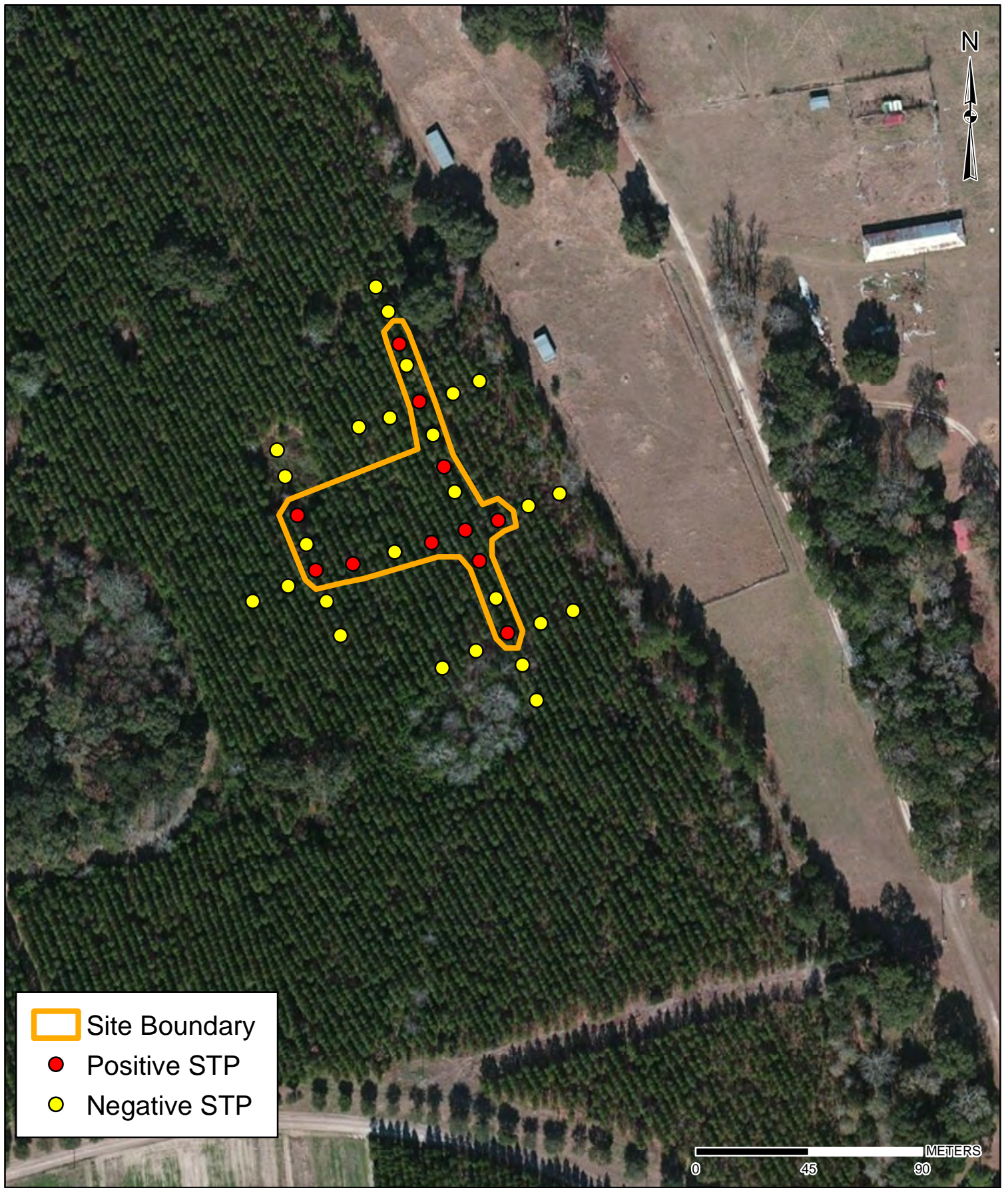
Site 38OR372 is a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter, and is most likely associated with an outbuilding of Walworth Plantation. The site has been disturbed by timbering. Based on the survey-level information presented above, it is S&ME's opinion that further investigations at the site may find that it retains integrity sufficient to contribute to Walworth Plantation's NRHP-eligibility under Criterion A, for its association with the antebellum plantation system in the Eutawville area. The site is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; and does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C). It is S&ME's opinion that further study at site 38OR372 may yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). Excavation efforts necessary to evaluate the site have not been performed. We recommend avoiding mining activities at the site. However, if avoidance is not possible, then additional excavations should be conducted to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of site 38OR372 under Criterion D.



Figure 5.7. Artifacts from 38OR372.



Figure 5.8. Typical vegetation with site 38OR372 in planted pine within Area A, facing south.



- Site Boundary
- Positive STP
- Negative STP

SCALE:	1:2,000
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

38OR372 Site map
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina

SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-9

Site 38OR373

Site Number: 38OR373

Site Type: Historic scatter

Components: Late 19th-20th century

UTM Coordinates: E567252 N3693741 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 105 N/S x 60 E/W m

Artifact Depth: 0-30 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 85-90 ft. AMSL

Landform: Interior

Soil Type: Bonneau sand

Vegetation: Planted Pine

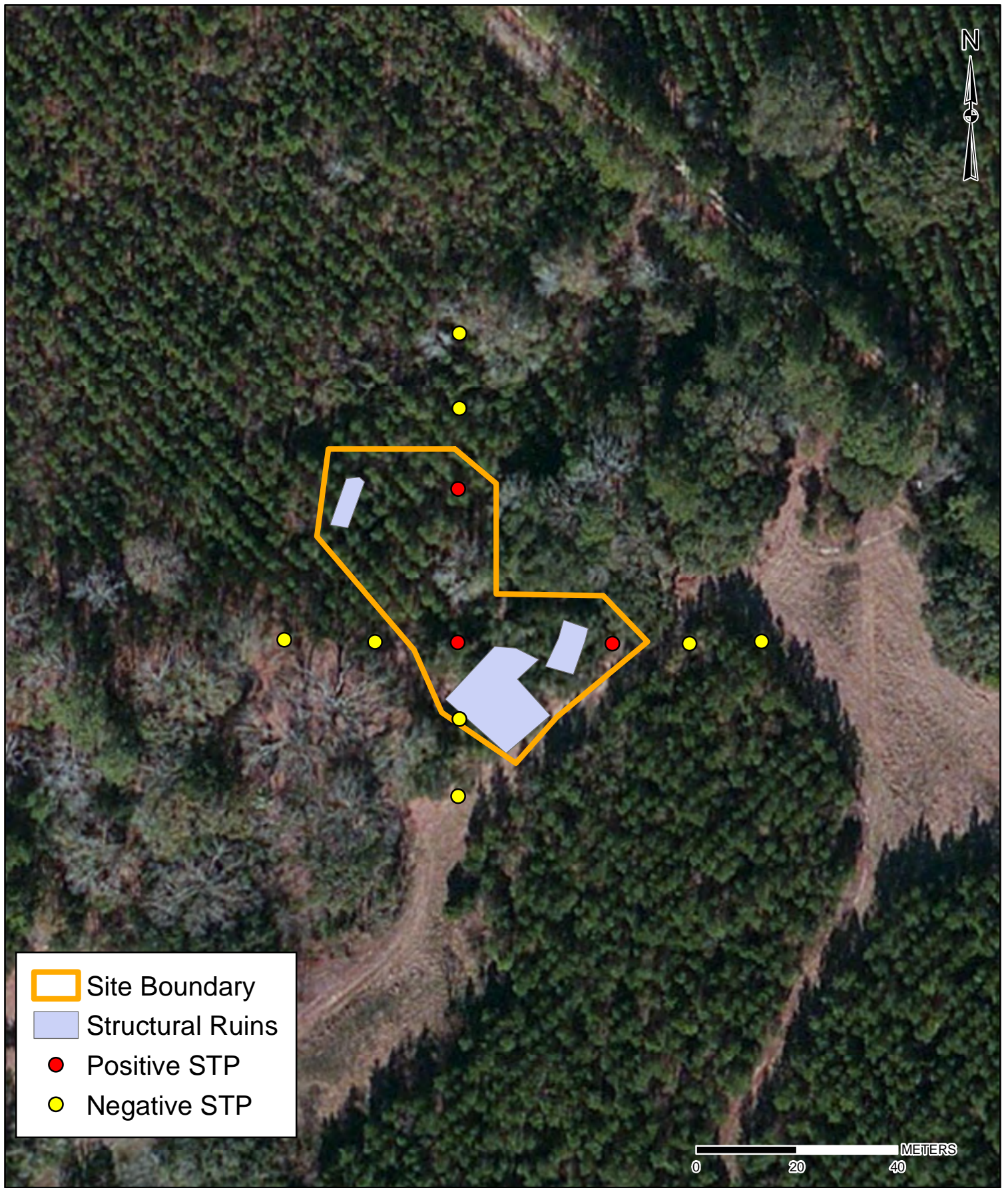
No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 11/3





Site 38OR373 is a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter, within the northern portion of Area A approximately 100 meters from Gardensgate Road (Figures 1.1, 5.10-5.14). The site has a large concrete slab, a narrow concrete foundation with concrete stairs leading downward, and unidentified industrial metal device (Figures 5.15 and 5.16). The site measures approximately 105 m north/south by 60 m east/west and is bounded by two negative shovel tests in the cardinal directions; vegetation in the Project Area consists of planted pine (Figure 5.14).

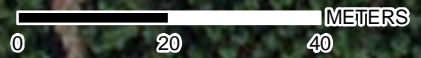
Eleven shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 30 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (30-40+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 with 10YR 5/8) loamy sand subsoil. A total of eight historic artifacts were recovered from the site; between 0 and 30 cmbs in 8 shovel tests (Appendix B). Historic artifacts consisted of five pieces of coal, one brick fragment, 1 pieces of glass (1 clear), and a metal switch (Figure 5.10) Historic maps show structures in the vicinity of this location starting in the twentieth century and continuing through 1979 (Figures 1.1, 3.5-3.8). About 60-meter north of the site, there is a possible loading dock. The artifacts and landscape features indicate a possible industrial use of the site.



Figure 5.10. Artifacts from 38OR373.



	Site Boundary
	Structural Ruins
	Positive STP
	Negative STP




SCALE: 1:1,000		38OR373 Site map	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY: AB		Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract	5-11
DRAWN BY: QO		Gardensgate Road	
DATE: 5/16/2017	PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093	Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina	
		SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009	



Figure 5.12. Typical vegetation at site 38OR373 within Area A, facing southeast.



Figure 5.13. Concrete foundation with stairs at site 38OR373 within Area A, facing northwest.



Figure 5.14. Unidentified metal device at site 38OR373 within Area A, facing east.

Site 38OR373 is a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter, associated with an industrial activity. The site has been disturbed by timbering. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38OR373 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38OR374

Site Number: 38OR374

Site Type: Prehistoric and Historic scatter

Components: Unknown Prehistoric; Late 19th–20th century

UTM Coordinates: E567250 N3693424 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 30 N/S x 45 E/W m

Artifact Depth: 0–25 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 85–90 ft. AMSL

Landform: Interior

Soil Type: Bonneau sand

Vegetation: Planted Pine

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 12/3

Site 38OR374 is an unknown prehistoric and late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter, within the central portion of Area A approximately 30 meters from the dirt road of Walworth Plantation (Figures 1.1, 5.15 through 5.17). The site measures approximately 30 m north/south by 45 m east/west

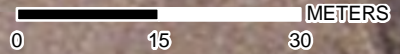
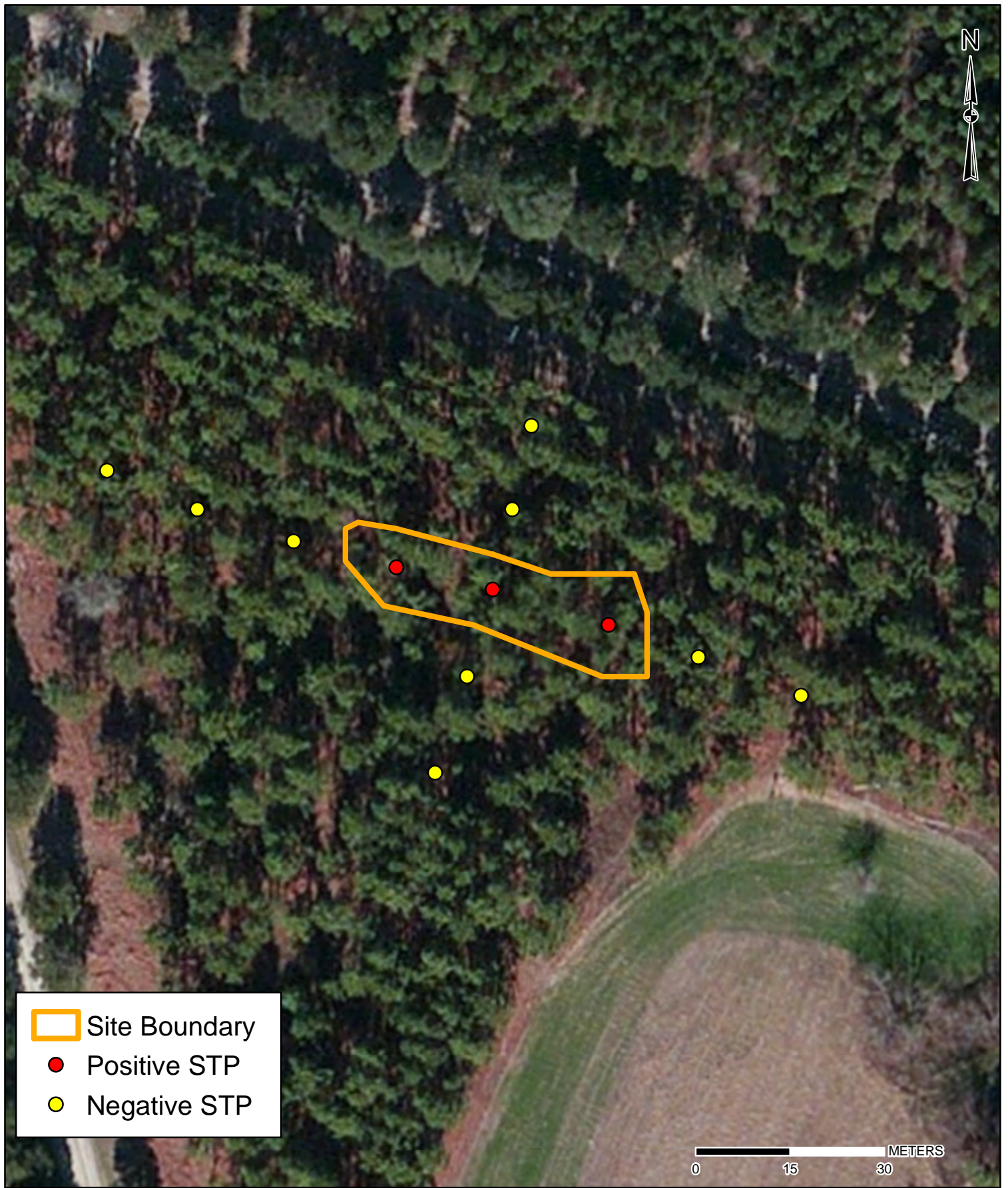
and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions; vegetation in the Project Area consists of planted pine (Figures 5.16).




Twelve shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 25 cm of pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (25–35+ cmbs) of light gray with yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/8) loamy sand subsoil. A total of eight artifacts were recovered from the site; between 0 and 25 cmbs in 3 shovel tests (Appendix B). The artifacts consisted of three coarse sand tempered sherds, two residuals, and three pieces of plastic (Figure 5.15). These sherds likely date to the Woodland period, though the plastic indicates disturbance in the area of the site.

Site 38OR374 is an unknown prehistoric and late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter. The site has been disturbed by timbering. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38OR374 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.15. Artifacts from 38OR374.



-  Site Boundary
-  Positive STP
-  Negative STP


SCALE: 1:800		38OR374 Site map	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY: AB		Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract	5-16
DRAWN BY: QO		Gardensgate Road	
DATE: 5/16/2017	PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093	Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina	
		SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009	



Figure 5.17. Typical vegetation at site 38OR374 within Area A, adjacent to dirt road, facing northeast.

Isolated Find 2 Isolated Find 2 consists of one annularware sherd found in a shovel test between 0 and 10 cmbs in an agricultural field at UTM coordinates E567212, N3693867 (Figures 1.1 and 5.18). Eight shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the cardinal directions from the surface find. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, Isolated Find 2 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Isolated Find 3 Isolated Find 3 consists of one whiteware found in a single shovel test between 0 and 20 cmbs in an agricultural field at UTM coordinates E567386, N3693207 (Figures 1.1 and 5.18). Eight shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the cardinal directions from the surface find. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, Isolated Find 3 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

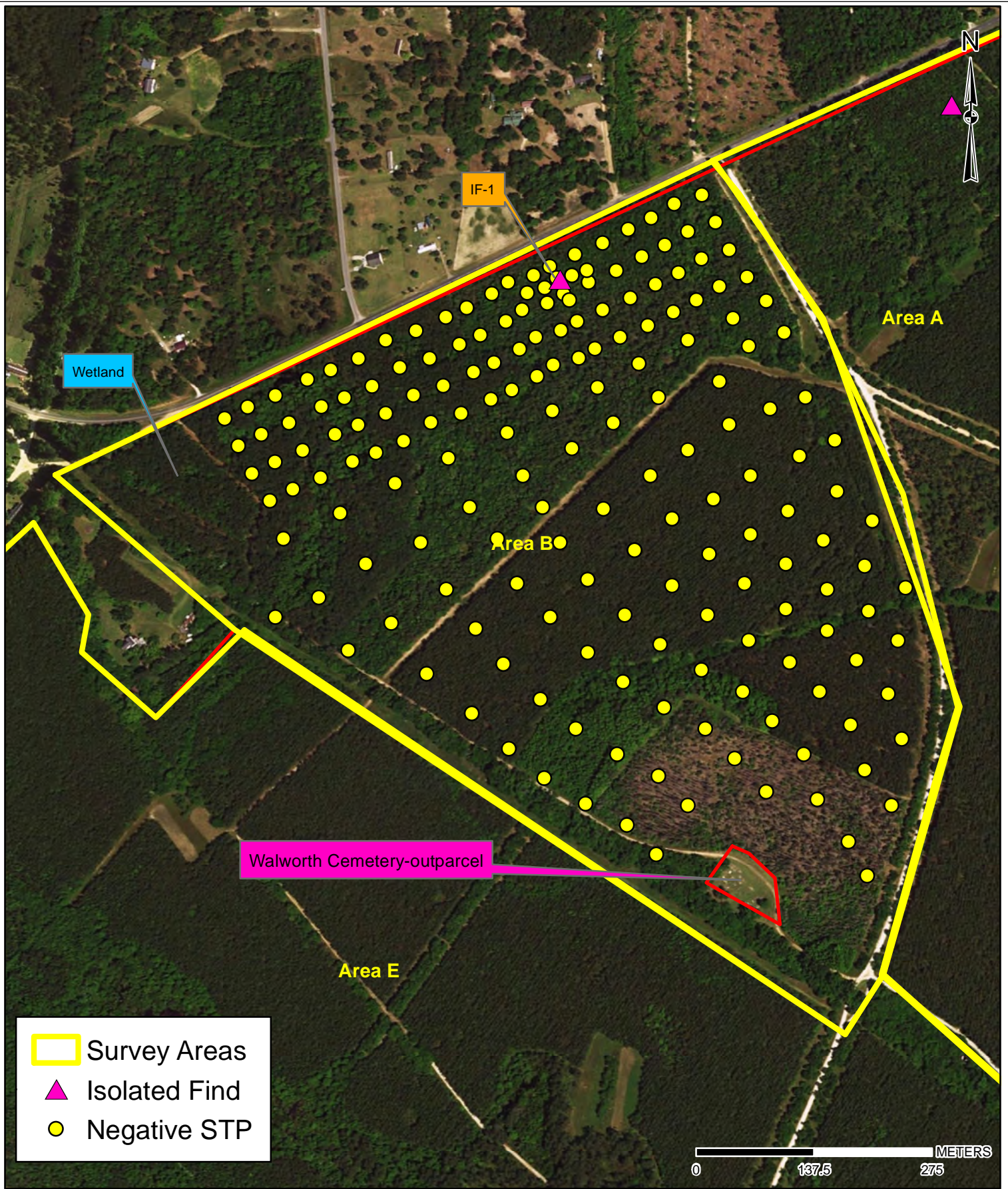


Figure 5.18. Isolated Find 1, 2, and 3 from left to right

5.1.2 Area B

Area B is approximately 129 acres (Figure 5.19). The area is comprised of planted pine with few dirt access roads (Figure 5.20). Area B is located in the northwestern portion of the Project Area along Gardensgate Road to the north, firebreak and transmission line as the boundary to the south, Walworth Plantation Road as its eastern boundary, and the dirt road leading to Walworth Cemetery as the western boundary. Walworth Cemetery is an outparcel with the southern portion of Area B (Figure 5.21). There is no evidence of graves outside these outparcel boundaries. A total of 197 shovel tests were excavated in Area B; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand, terminating with 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) of light gray with yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) loamy clay sand subsoil. As a result of the survey no archaeological sites and one isolated find were identified in Area B.

Isolated Find 1 Isolated Find 1 consists of one cut nail found in a single shovel test between 0 and 20 cmbs in an agricultural field at UTM coordinates E566755, N3693664 (Figures 1.1, 5.18, and 5.19). Eight shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in the cardinal directions from the surface find. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, IF-1 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



SCALE:	1:5,857.48
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial map of Area B
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina

SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-19



Figure 5.20. Typical Vegetation in Area B and location of Isolated Find 1, facing south.



Figure 5.21. Typical vegetation at the Walworth cemetery outparcel in Area B, facing east.

5.1.3 Area C

Area C is located in the north central portion of the Project Area and is approximately 300 acres. The area is predominately planted pine, sinkholes scattered throughout the area as well as a small area for agricultural activities (Figures 5.23 and 5.24). A total of 248 shovel tests were excavated in Area C; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) light gray with yellowish brown (10 7/2 with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) loamy clay sand subsoil. As a result of the survey, the location of one previously recorded site (38OR030) was revisited and two archaeological sites (38OR375 and 38OR377) were identified.

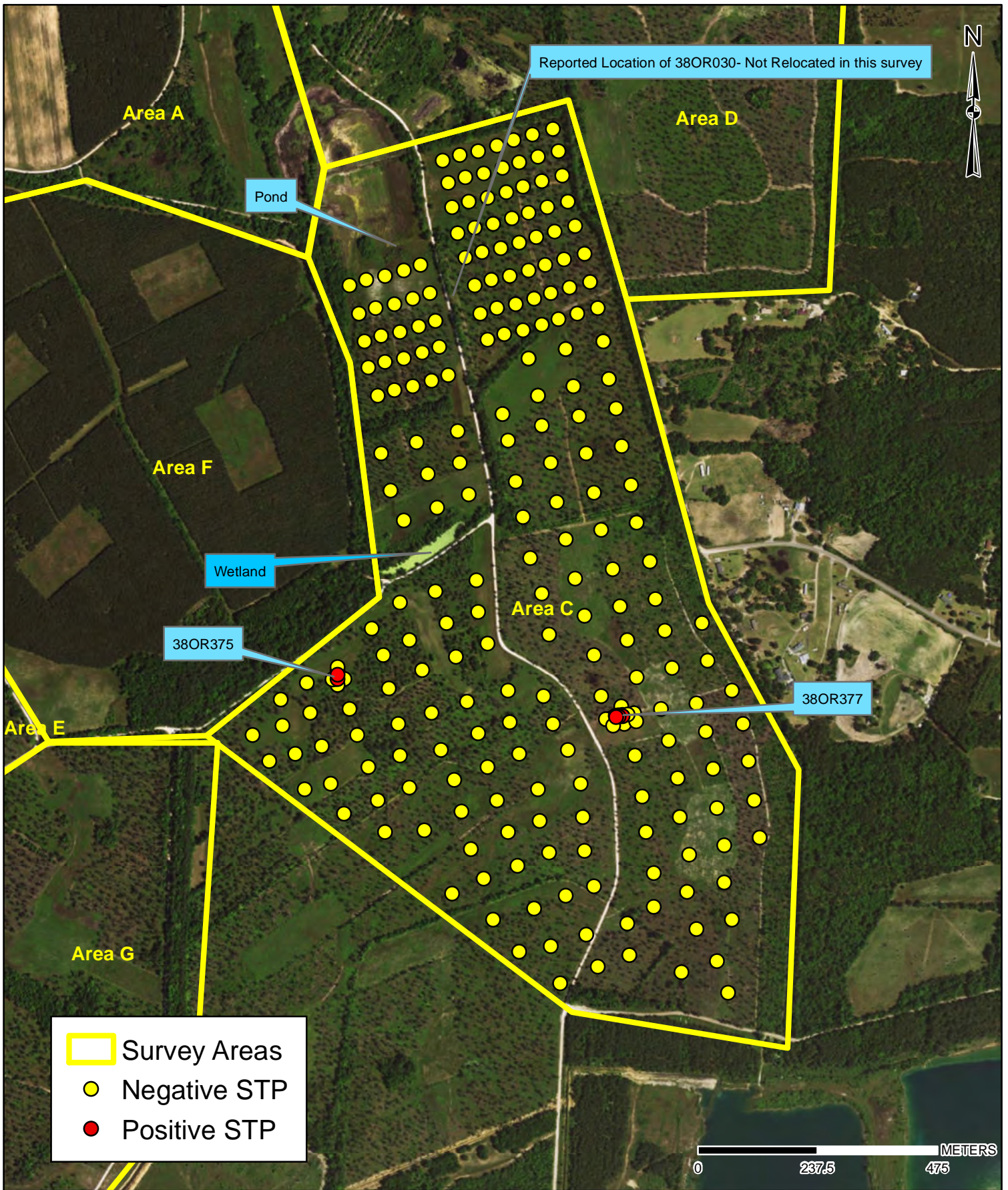
Site 38OR030

Site Number: 38OR030	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric lithic and pottery scatter; historic scatter	Elevation: 85-90 ft. AMSL
Components: Paleo-Mississippian, unknown Historic	Landform: Interior
UTM Coordinates: Not provided in site form ~ E568788 N3692476 (NAD 83) according to map	Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 10 acre scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts	Vegetation: Agricultural field/pasture
Artifact Depth: Surface	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 0

Site 38OR030 was reported as a prehistoric and historic artifact concentration located within the central portion of Area C (Figures 1.1, and 5.22 and 5.23). The site form states the site was “non-locatable”. During this study, S&ME conducted shovel testing at the reported site location and the surrounding areas, no artifacts were recovered. The reported location of 38OR030 is currently within a former agricultural field/pasture and planted pine (Figure 5.22). Based on this information it is S&ME’s opinion that site 38OR030 does not exist, and as such is not a significant resource.



Figure 5.22. View of reported location of 38OR030, facing southwest.



SCALE: 1:10,000
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DRAWN BY: QO
 DATE: 5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial map of Area C
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-23

**Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey**

Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4213-17-093

Site 38OR375

Site Number: 38OR375

Site Type: Historic artifact scatter

Components: 19th–20th century

UTM Coordinates: E567569 N3689183 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 45 NE/SW x 30 NW/SE m

Artifact Depth: 0–20 cmbs

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 85-90 ft. AMSL

Landform: Plain

Soil Type: Stallings loamy sand

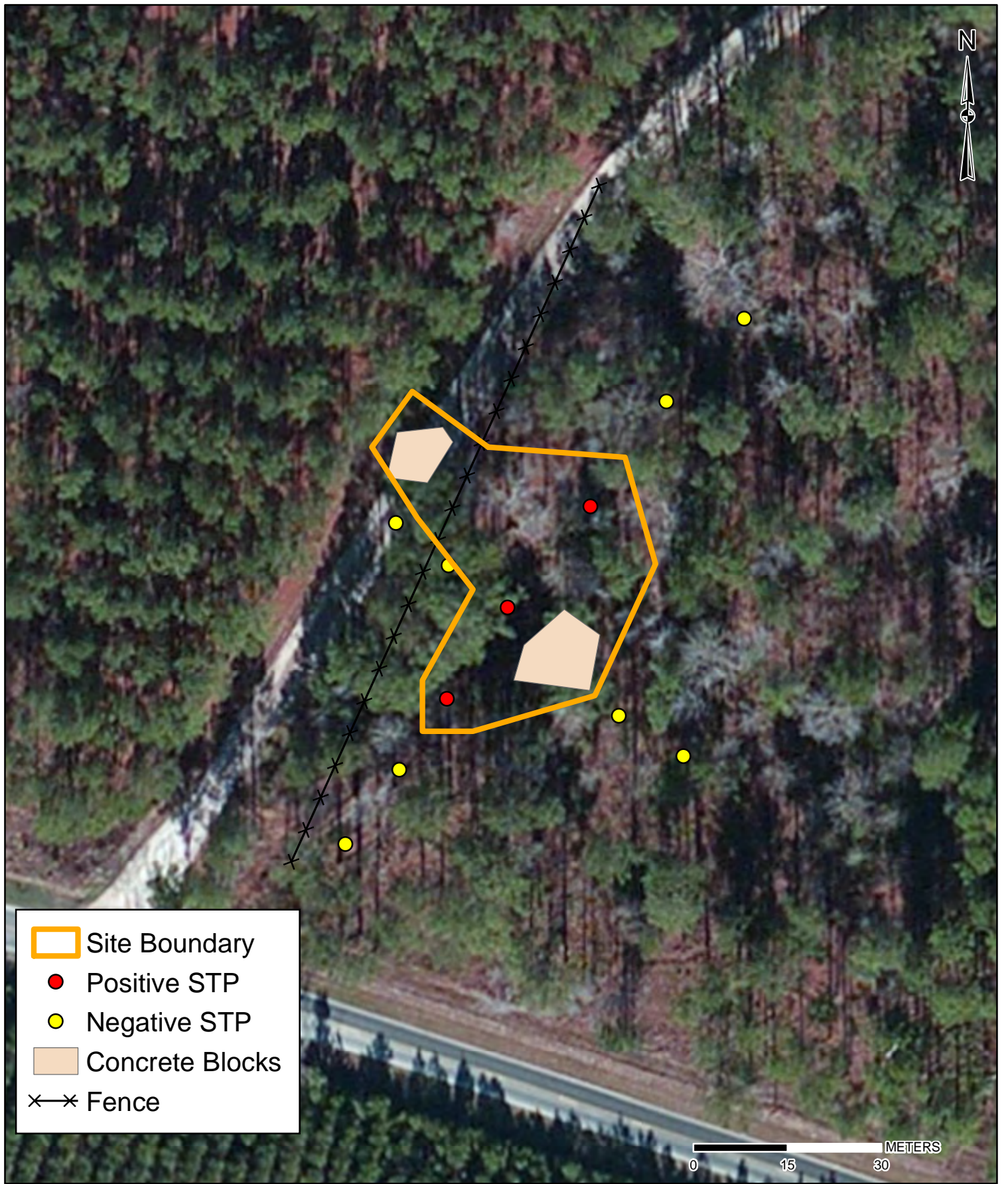
Vegetation: Planted Pine






No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 11/3

Site 38OR375 is a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter within the southern portion of Area C (Figures 1.1, 5.24-5.26). The site measures approximately 45 m northeast/southwest by 60 m northwest/southeast and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions; vegetation in the Project Area consists of planted pine (Figure 5.25). Eleven shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 with 10YR 5/8) loamy sand subsoil. A total of six historic artifacts were recovered from the site; between 0 and 20 cmbs in three shovel tests (Appendix B). Historic artifacts consisted of a metal strap, two pieces of glass (one clear and one green), and three window glass sherds. The 1913 Soil survey map shows structures in the vicinity of this location (Figure 3.6).



Figure 5.24. Overview of site 38OR375, facing southeast.



	Site Boundary
	Positive STP
	Negative STP
	Concrete Blocks
	Fence

SCALE:	1:800
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

38OR375 Site map	
Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract	
Gardensgate Road	
Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina	
SOURCE:	ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.	5-25



Figure 5.26. Artifacts from 38OR375.

Site 38OR375 is a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic scatter. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38OR375 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 38OR377

Site Number: 38OR377

Site Type: Prehistoric artifact scatter

Components: Woodland

UTM Coordinates: E569117 N3691781 (NAD 83)

Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 45 W/E m

Artifact Depth: Surface

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Elevation: 85-90 ft. AMSL

Landform: Plain

Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam

Vegetation: Plowed Firebreak

No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 13/0

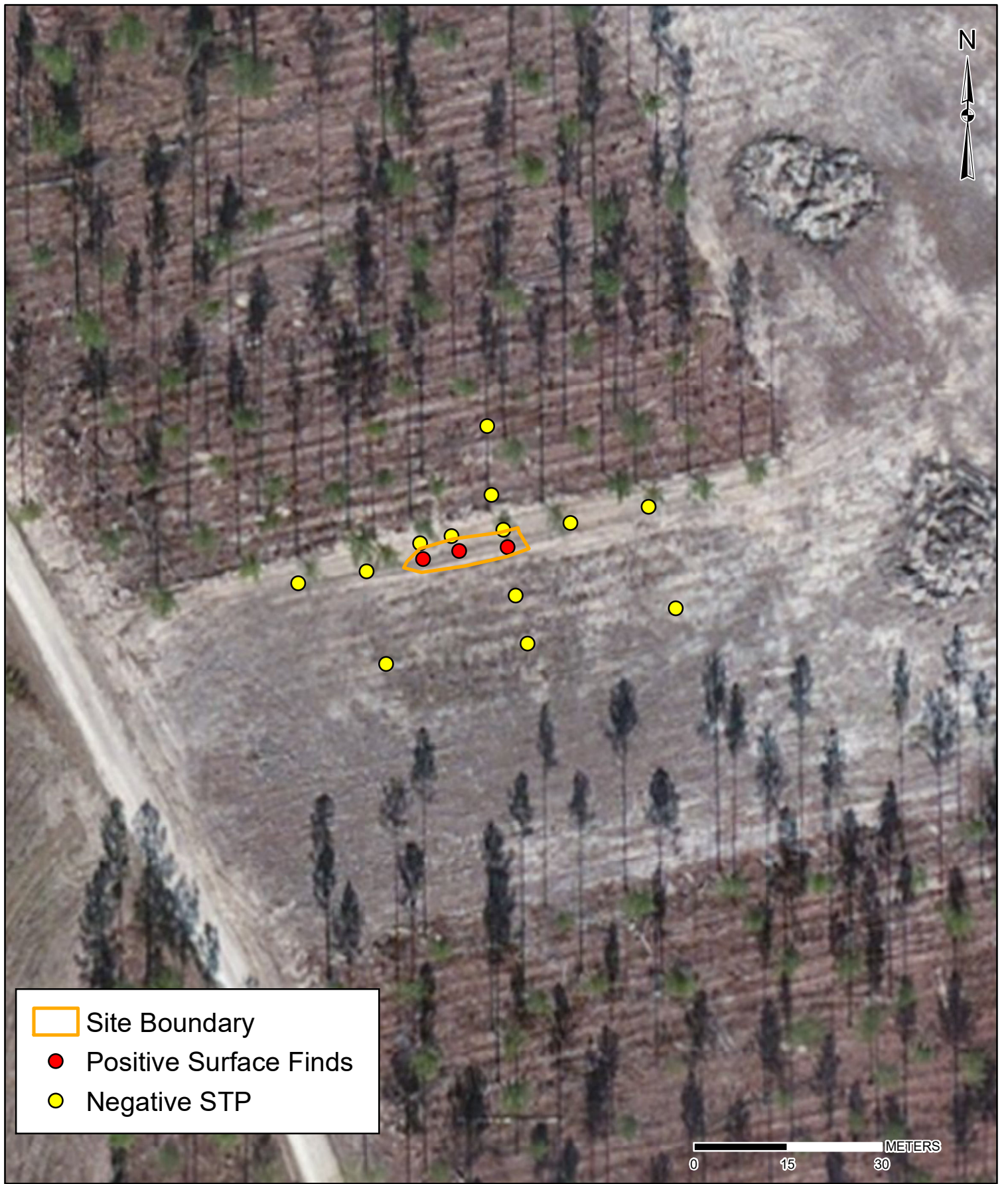
Site 38OR377 is a Woodland prehistoric scatter within the central portion of Area C (Figures 1.1, 5.27-5.29). The site measures approximately 15 m north/south by 45 m west/east and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions; vegetation in the Project Area consists of planted pine (Figure 5.26).




Thirteen shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 15 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 with 10YR 5/8) sand subsoil. A total of seven prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site; all artifacts were found on the surface of a plowed firebreak (Appendix B). Prehistoric artifacts consisted of three plain sherds, one cordmarked sherd, a possible Taylor Coastal Plain chert projectile point base, and three Coastal Plain Chert flakes (Figure 5.29). The Taylor point base and cordmarked sherd date this site to the Woodland Period.

Site 38OR377 is a Woodland prehistoric scatter. The site has been disturbed by agricultural activities, timbering and construction of a firebreak. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38OR377 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.27. Overview of site 38OR377, facing northeast.



	Site Boundary
	Positive Surface Finds
	Negative STP

SCALE:	1:800
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

38OR377 Site map
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-28



Figure 5.29. Artifacts from 38OR377.

5.1.4 Area D

Area D is located in the northeastern portion of the Project Area, adjacent to Walworth Plantation to the west and is approximately 302 acres. The area consists of predominately planted pine with several modern and historic building remains (Figure 5.30-5.33). The modern buildings consist of a workshop and shed in the southwest portion (Figure 5.32). To the northeast of the shop and shed are the remains of historic buildings along with modern storage sheds. These historic building remains are a large concrete slab foundation spanning approximately 45 acres, silos, and animal troughs (Figure 5.33). The historic buildings are associated with the cattle raising activities occurring on the property in the early twentieth century. To the east of the buildings, several timber dirt roads run through the planted pines. A total of 274 shovel tests were excavated in Area D; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 25 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (25–35+ cmbs) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam subsoil. As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were recovered in Area D.



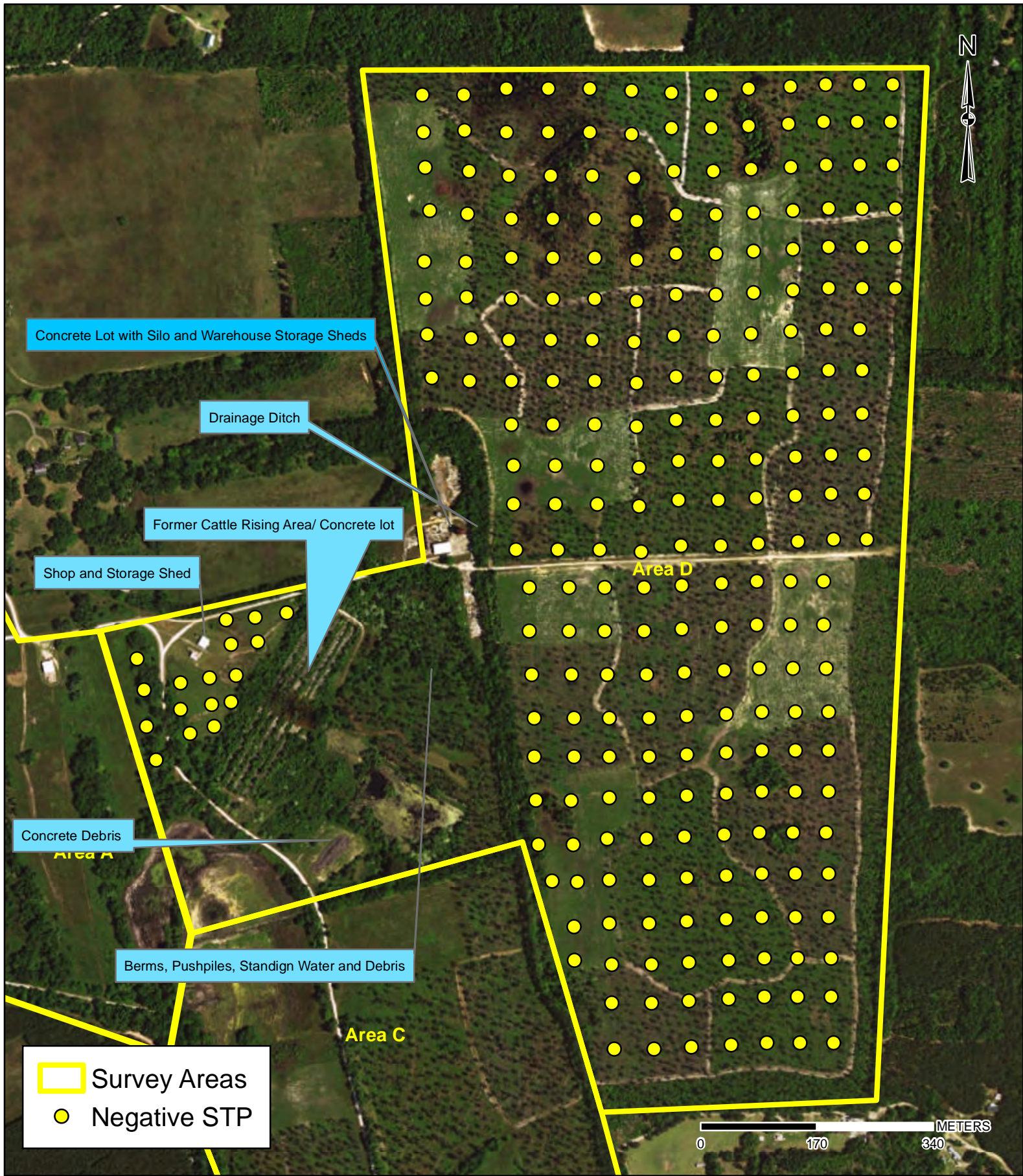
Figure 5.30. The modern building in Area D, facing southeast.



Figure 5.31. Silos and modern sheds in Area D, facing west.



Figure 5.32. Typical vegetation within the planted pine in Area D, facing southeast.



SCALE: 1:7,154.38
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DRAWN BY: QO
 DATE: 5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial map of Area D
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-33

5.1.5 *Area E*

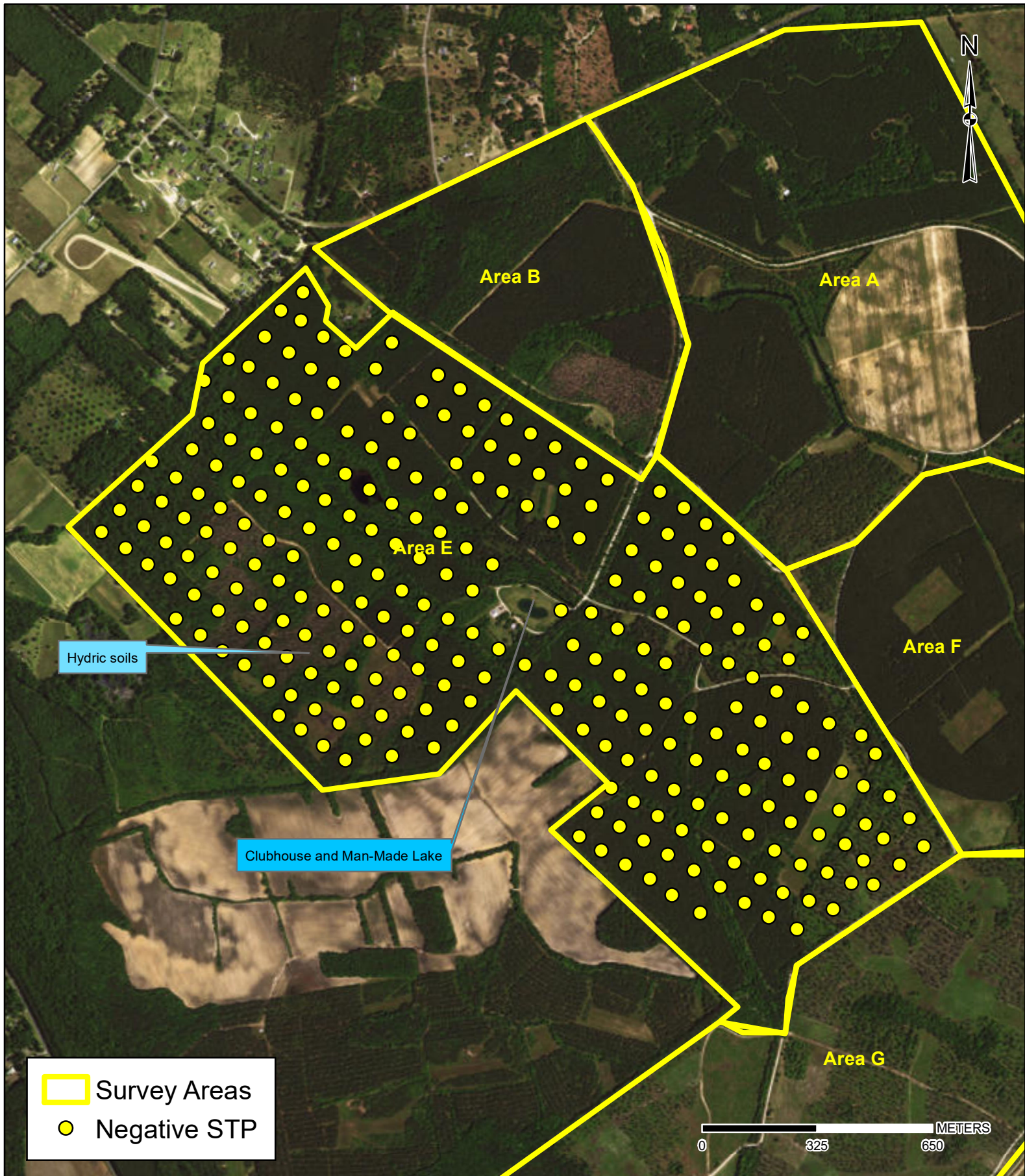
Area E is approximately 588 acres in size. Area E is located in the northwestern-most portion of the Project Area, adjacent to Frankfort Court to the north, Harp Road to the west, the dirt road leading to Walworth Cemetery to the east and an access road to the south (Figure 1.1). The area is planted pines and wetlands. The modern clubhouses and manmade lake area in the central portion of the Area E. A total of 310 shovel tests were excavated in Area E; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand, terminating with 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of light gray with yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) loamy clay sand subsoil. As a result of the survey no archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified in Area E (Figures 5.34-5.36).

5.1.6 *Area F*

Area F is approximately 213 acres in size. Area F is in the central portion in Parcel A of the Project Area (Figure 1.1). Area F is circular area of planted pine with four cleared fields with quadrant of the circular area. A total of 271 shovel tests were excavated in Area F; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 30 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand, terminating with 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) light gray with yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) sandy clay subsoil. As a result of the survey no archaeological sites or isolated finds were identified in Area F (5.37 and 5.38).



Figure 5.34. The clubhouses in Area E, facing southwest.



Survey Areas
● Negative STP

SCALE:	1:13,813.77
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

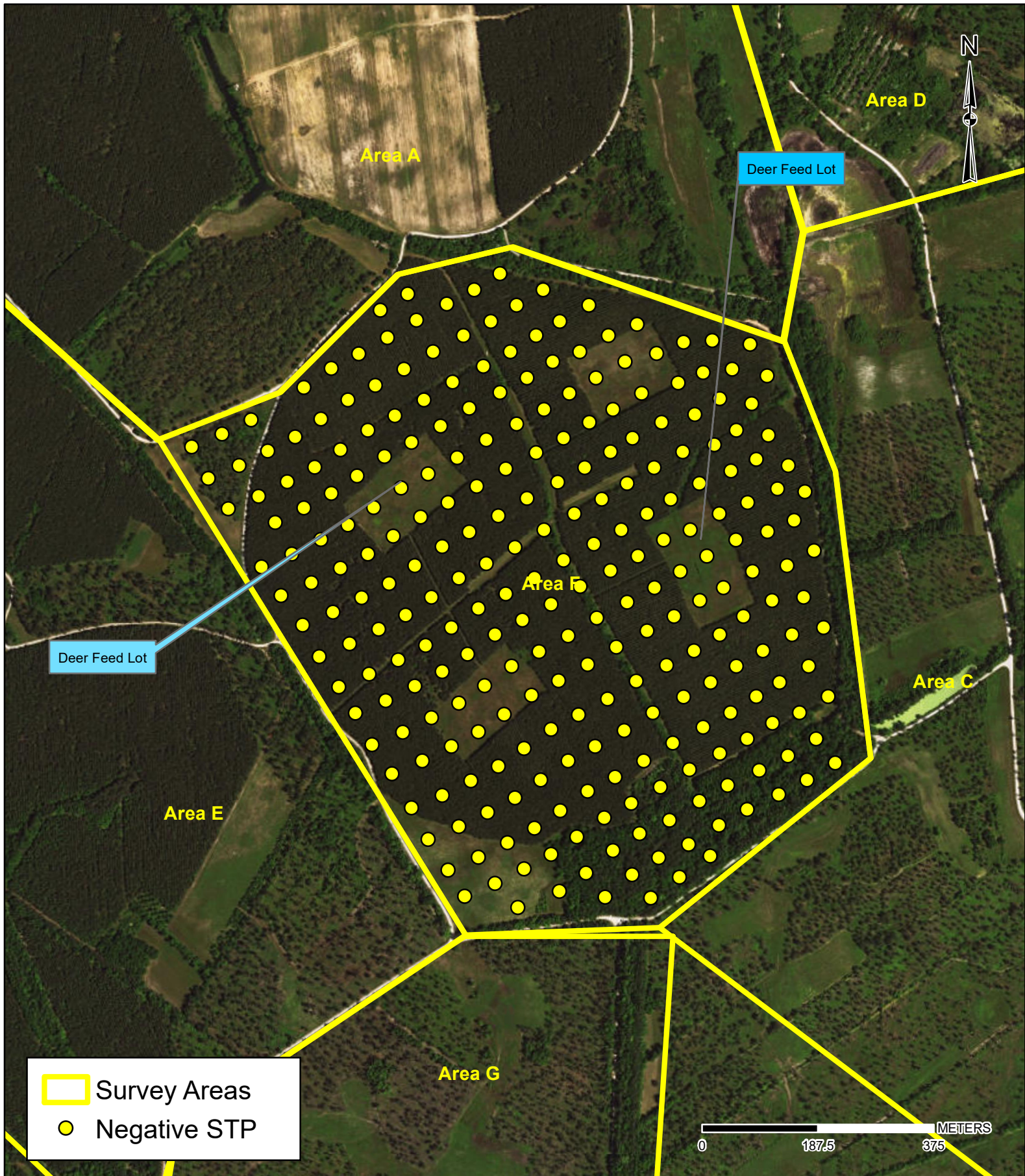
Aerial map of Area E Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract Gardensgate Road Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina	FIGURE NO. 5-35
SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009	



Figure 5.36. Typical vegetation in Area E, facing west.



Figure 5.37. Typical vegetation in Area E, facing west.



SCALE: 1:7,931.85
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DRAWN BY: QO
 DATE: 5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial map of Area F
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-38

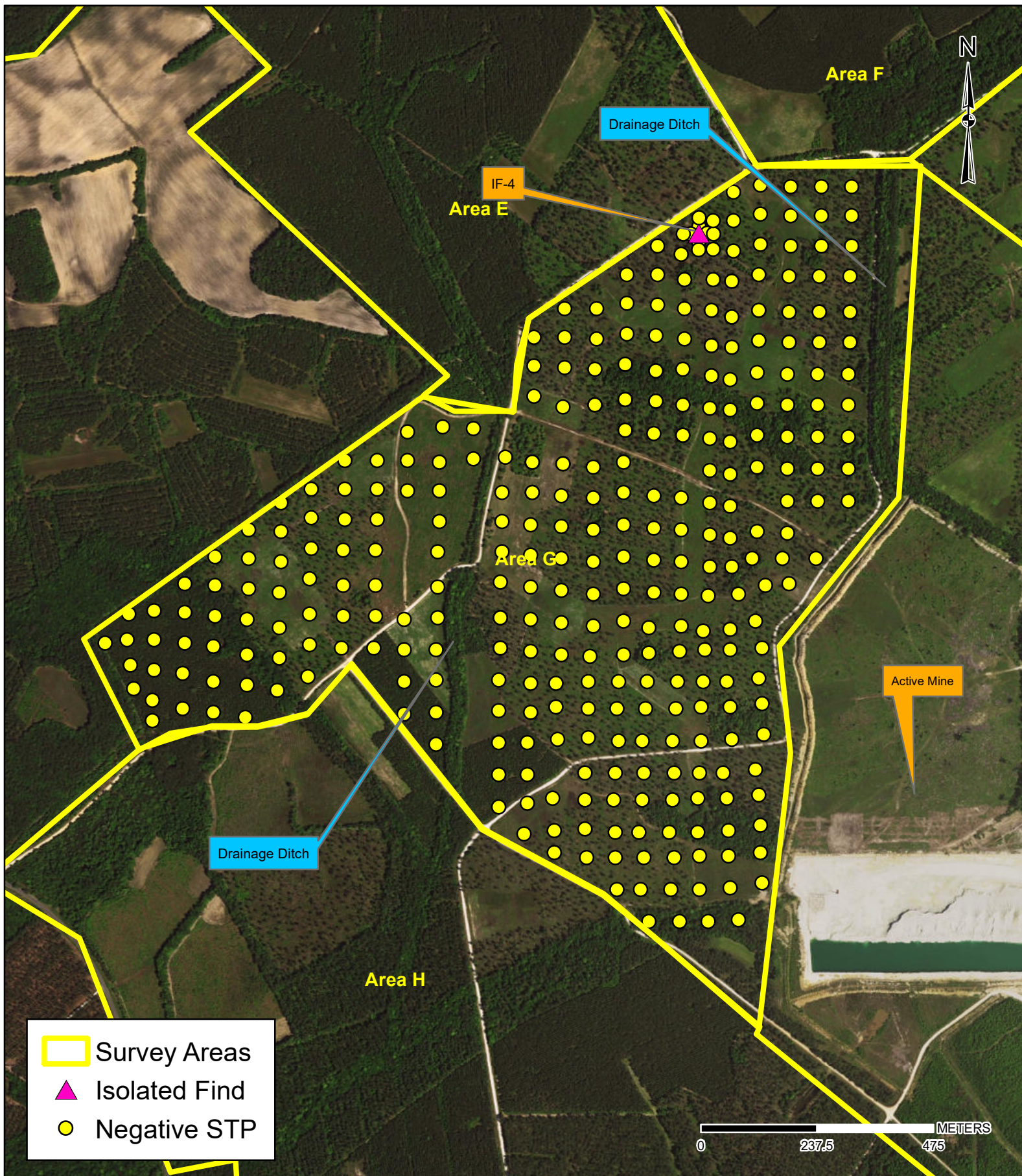
5.1.7 Area G

Area G is located in the southcentral portion of the Project Area, adjacent to active mine to the east and south, the property boundary to the northwest, and State Road S 38-136 to the southwest. The area is predominately planted pine some of which has been recently cleared (Figure 5.39). The area is approximately 346 acres in size (Figure 5.40). A total of 347 shovel tests were excavated in Area G; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 30 cm of brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) light gray with yellowish brown (10 7/2 with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) loamy clay sand subsoil. As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites and one isolated find (IF-4) were identified in Area G.

Isolated Find 4 Isolated Find 4 consists of two Savannah Check stamped sherds (5.41) found on the surface of a plowed firebreak at UTM coordinates E567877, N3691588 (Figures 1.1, 5.40). A typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of pale brown (10YR 6/3) loamy sand, terminating with 20+ cm (20–40+ cmbs) of light gray with yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/8) loamy clay sand subsoil. Eight shovel tests were excavated at the initial find and at 15-, and 30-m intervals in cardinal directions from the surface find. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the isolated find is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, Isolated Find 4 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 5.39. Typical vegetation in Area G, facing north.



SCALE: 1:10,000
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DRAWN BY: QO
 DATE: 5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial map of Area G

Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina

SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.

5-40



Figure 5.41. Photo of Isolated Find 4

5.1.8 *Area H*

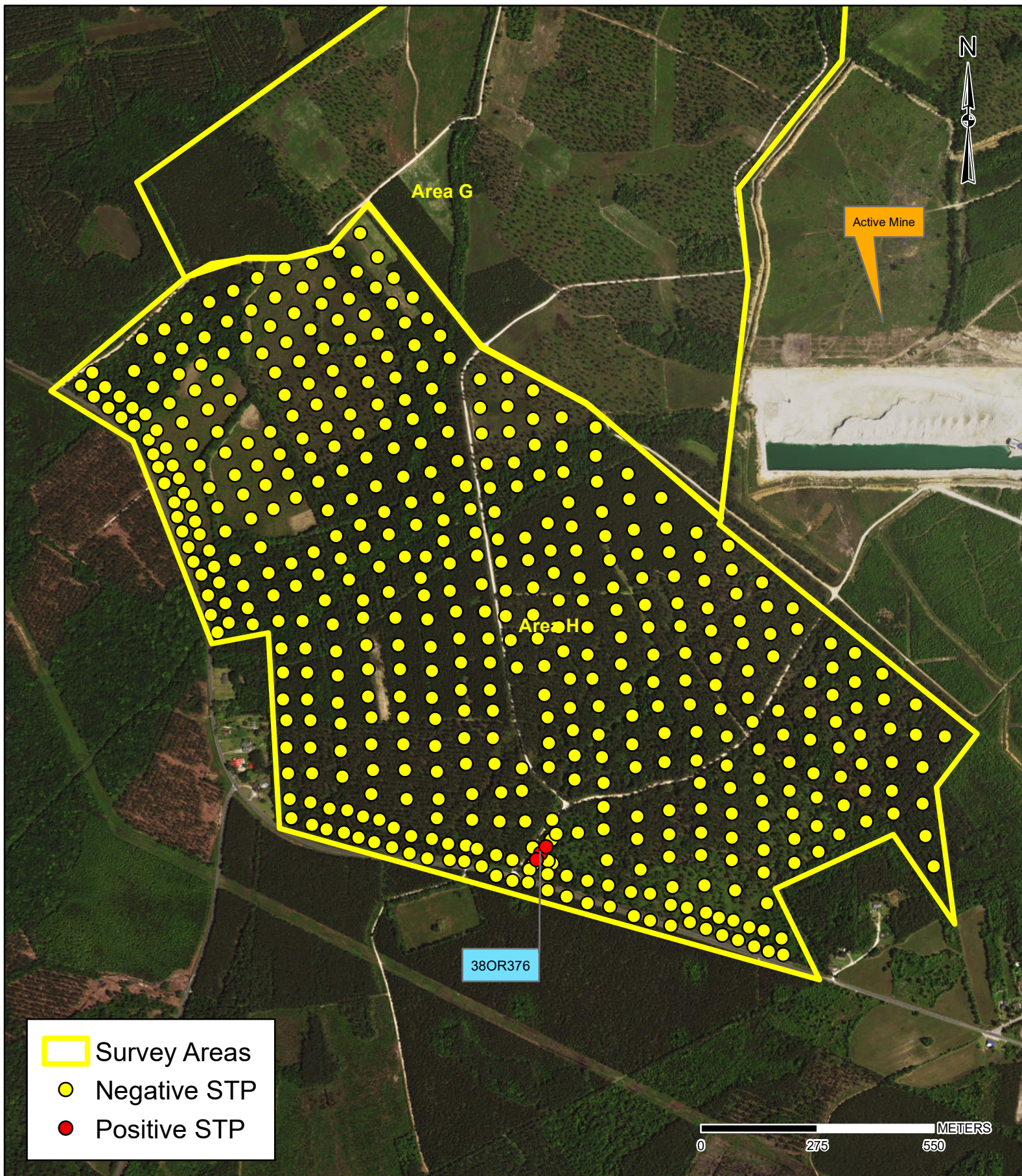
Area H is located in the southern-most portion of the Parcel A within Project Area (Figures 1.1 and 5.42). State Road S-38-136 is the western and southern boundary of Area H and the active mine is the east with Area G as its northern boundary. The area is predominately densely planted pine; the area is approximately 487 acres in size (Figure 5.42). A total of 498 shovel tests were excavated in Area H; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 30 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand, terminating with 10+ cm (30–40+ cmbs) of light gray with yellowish brown (10YR 7/2 with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 5/8) loamy clay sand subsoil. As a result of the survey one archaeological site (38OR376) was identified in Area H (Figures 5.42-5.47).

Site 38OR376

Site Number: 38OR376	NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible
Site Type: Prehistoric artifact scatter	Elevation: 85-90 ft. AMSL
Components: Unknown	Landform: Plain
UTM Coordinates: E568564 N3691855 (NAD 83)	Soil Type: Goldsboro sandy loam
Site Dimensions: 15 N/S x 15 W/E m	Vegetation: Planted Pine
Artifact Depth: 0–20 cmbs	No. of STPs/Positive STPs: 10/2

Site 38OR376 is an unknown prehistoric scatter within the southwestern portion of Area H (Figures 1.1, 5.43, 5.45, and 5.47). The site measures approximately 15 m north/south by 15 m west/east and is bounded by two negative shovel tests to each of the four cardinal directions; vegetation in the Project Area consists of planted pines. Ten shovel tests were excavated at the site; a typical soil profile consisted of 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (20–30+ cmbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 with 10YR 5/8) loamy sand subsoil. A total of three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site; between 0 and 20 cmbs in two shovel tests. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of three eroded sherds.

Site 38OR376 is a prehistoric scatter. The site has been disturbed by timbering. Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that the site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, site 38OR376 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Survey Areas
● Negative STP
● Positive STP

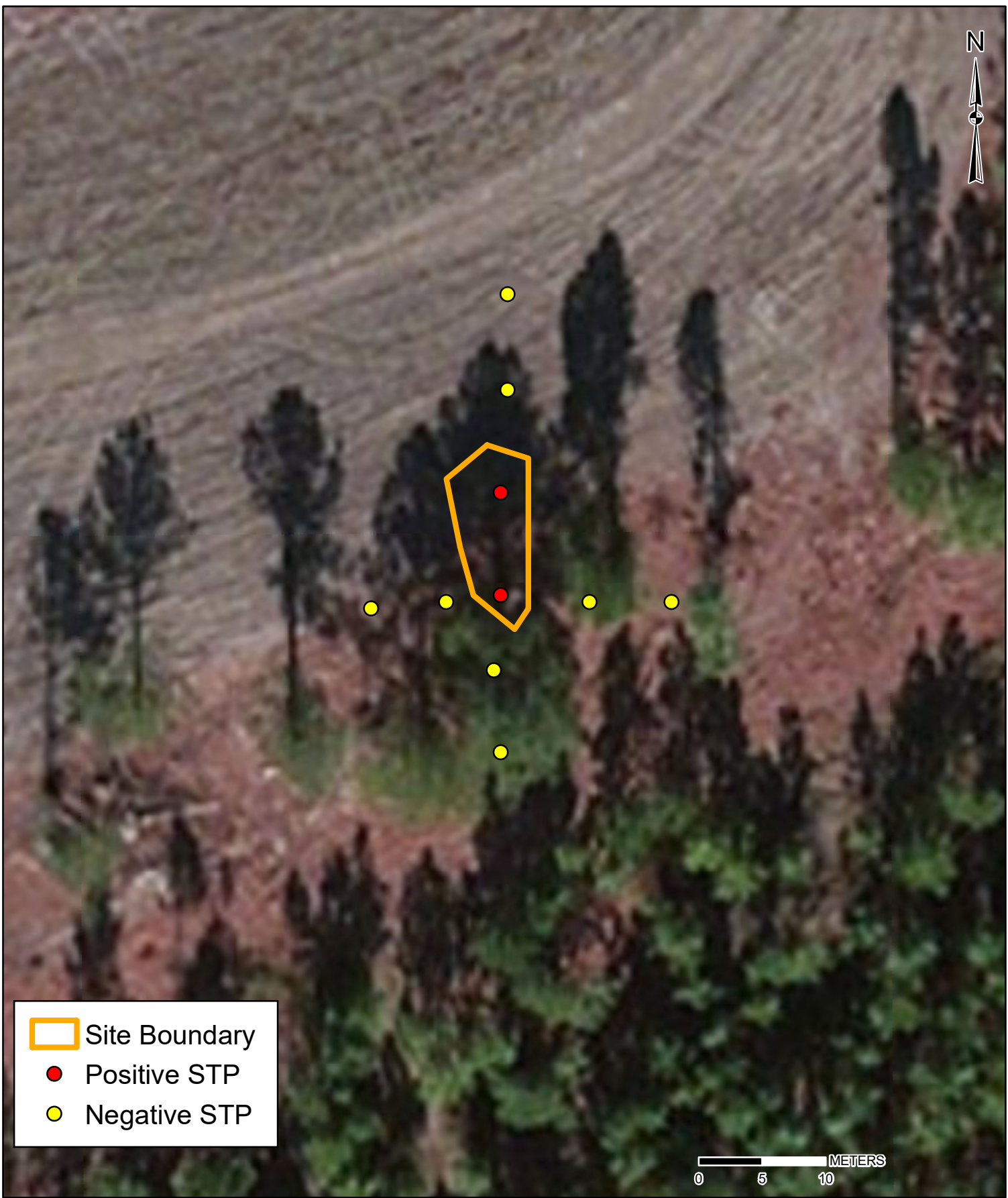
SCALE:	1:11,557.47
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017






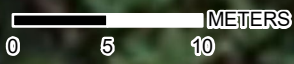
PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial map of Area H
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-42



	Site Boundary
	Positive STP
	Negative STP




SCALE: 1:400		38OR376 Site map	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY: AB		Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract	5-43
DRAWN BY: QO		Gardensgate Road	
DATE: 5/16/2017	PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093	Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina	
	SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009		



Figure 5.44. Typical vegetation in Area H, facing northwest.



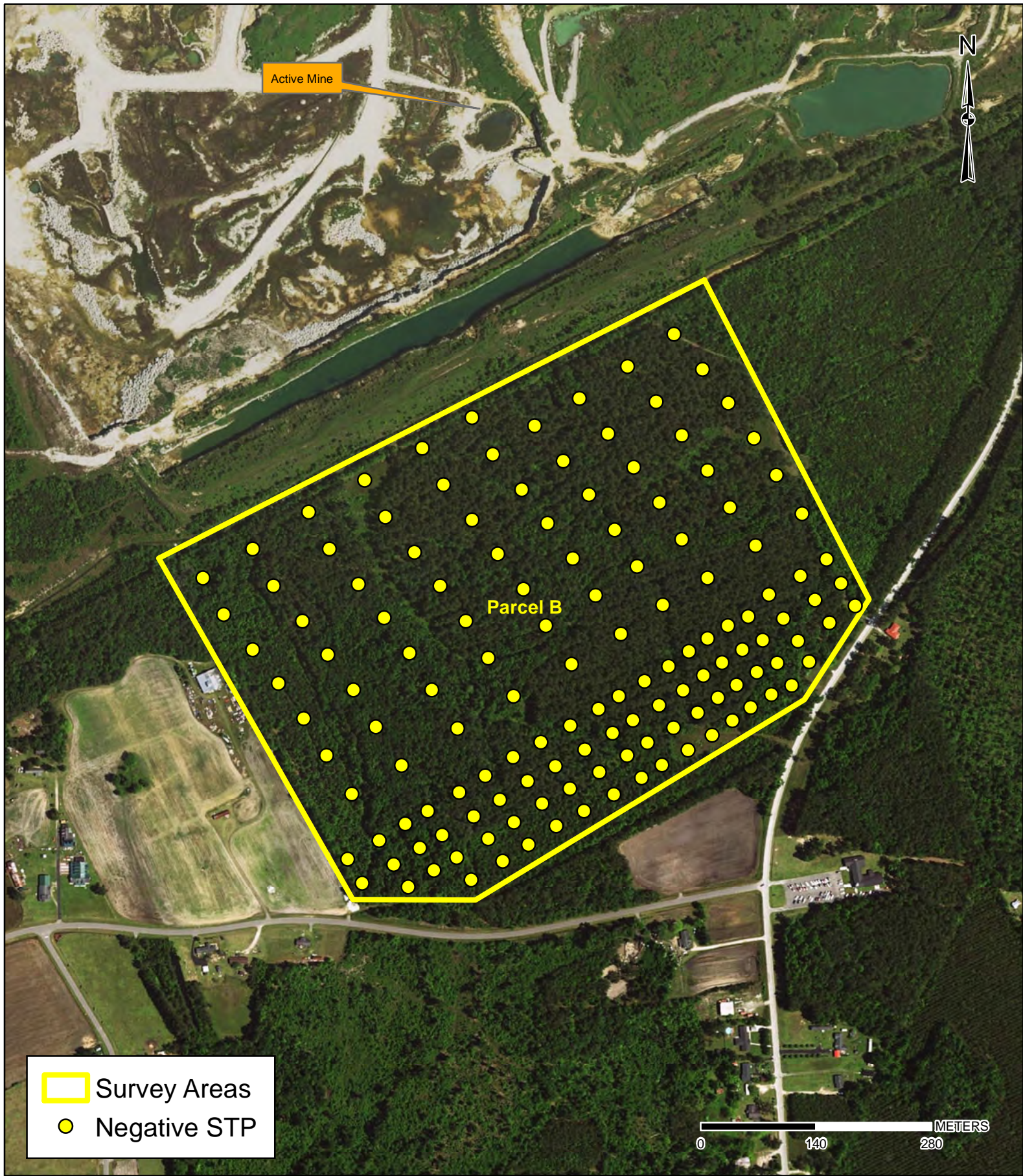
Figure 5.45. Overview of site 38OR376, facing south.





Figure 5.46. Artifacts from site 38OR376.

5.1.9 Parcel B

Parcel B is located in the southeastern portion of the Project Area as a separate parcel outside of Parcel A., Parcel B is north of Pine Flat Road and County Line Road is to its East. The western boundary is a residential area and to the north of Parcel B is the active mine (Figure 5.47-5.49). The area is pine and mixed hardwoods and wetlands with areas of standing water. There was a structure depicted on the twentieth century maps with the southern portion of Parcel B. However, the current survey was not able to locate archaeological remains associated with this structure. Parcel B is approximately 92 acres in size. A total of 140 shovel tests were excavated in Parcel B; a typical soil profile in this area consisted of 25 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam, terminating with 10+ cm (25–35+ cmbs) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay subsoil. As a result of the survey no isolated finds and no archaeological sites were identified in Parcel B.



	Survey Areas
	Negative STP

0 140 280 METERS

SCALE:	1:5,935.82
CHECKED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	QO
DATE:	5/16/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial map of Parcel B
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina

SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-47



Figure 5.48. Typical vegetation in mixed pine and hardwood within Parcel B, facing north.



Figure 5.49. Typical vegetation in wetland within Parcel B, facing northwest.

5.2 Architectural Survey Results

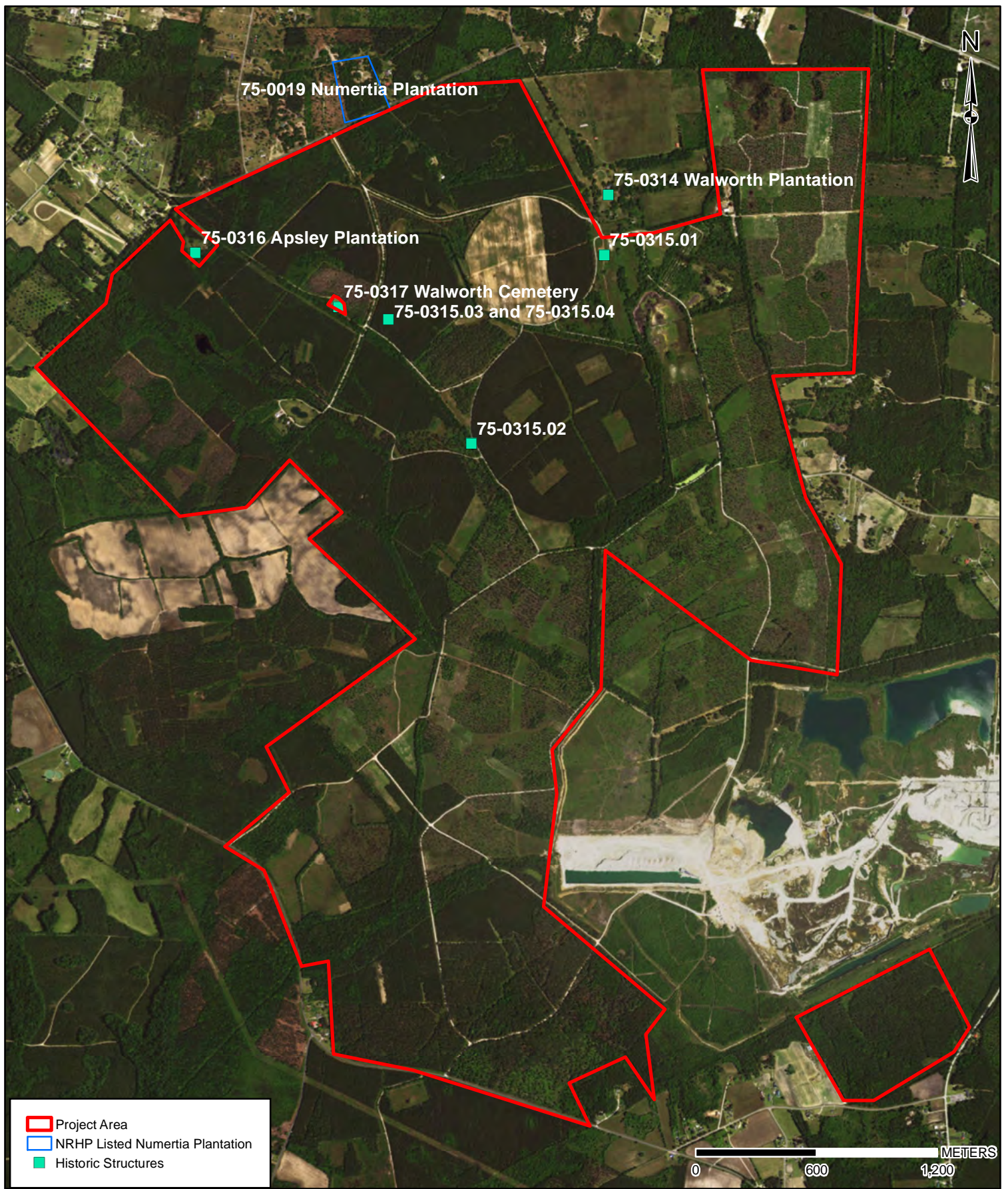
An architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect aboveground historic properties. Previously recorded structures within the project search area were revisited; public roads within and adjacent to the Project Area were driven and structures greater than 50 years of age were identified and recorded. As a result of this survey, one NRHP-listed structure, Numertia Plantation (75-0019) was revisited and four previously unrecorded historic structures (75-0314–75-0317) were identified (Appendix C and Figure 5.50).

5.2.1 *Numertia Plantation (75-0019)*

Numertia Plantation is a former plantation property, located across Gardensgate Road from the northern central portion of the Project Area (Figure 5.50). The Numertia Plantation house is a two-story, frame structure with a side-gabled roof; it is five bays wide by four bays deep. The front elevation has a central doorway, flanked by two nine-over-nine, double-hung, wooden sash windows on either side; the upper story has five evenly spaced windows. There is a single story, full-width, shed-roofed porch that is supported by slender, tapered, wooden posts, with a simple balustrade between them. The roof is covered with standing seam metal and there are two corbeled, interior brick chimneys visible along the roof ridge. There are also a carriage house, smokehouse, and warehouse on the property; the parcel currently consists of approximately 17.75 acres.

The 1981 NRHP nomination indicates that Numertia Plantation house was constructed by Major Samuel Porcher, around 1850, as a gift for his grandson, Richard Shakelford Porcher. However, the 2010 history of the Walworth tract indicates that although title to the land passed to Richard S. Porter upon his grandfather's death in 1851, the plantation was developed in the 1820s and earlier construction date for the house (Philips 2010:9); since Richard S. Porter was not born until 1826, if the plantation was constructed and inhabited earlier, it may have been the property of his father, Philip Samuel Porcher, eldest son of Major Samuel Porcher, who died in 1834. Regardless of construction date, in 1856, Christopher Galliard, a second cousin of Richard S. Porcher, purchased the house and 481 acres of land. Christopher Galliard was a successful planter, until the Civil War, and continued to farm the land, including through tenancy arrangements, during the late nineteenth century. The plantation passed through his son, James Samuel Galliard, to his grandson, William Snowden Galliard, who began a dairy farm on the land in 1917. The property remained in possession of the Galliard family through the 1990s. Numertia Plantation was listed in the NRHP in 1982, under Criterion A, for its association with the antebellum plantation system in the Eutawville area, and under Criterion C, for its architecture and building technology (Watson, Wells, and Garnett 1981).

The Numertia Plantation house is located approximately 0.15-mile north of Gardensgate Road; however, the boundaries of the NRHP property include surrounding land that abuts the road. Although the plantation house itself is not visible from the Project Area (Figures 5.51 and 5.52), the proposed project has the potential to affect the viewshed of the NRHP-listed resource, as it is visible from the southern boundary of the Numertia property. S&ME recommends communication with the property owners in order to establish an appropriate buffer to minimize the potential adverse effects.



▭ Project Area
▭ NRHP Listed Numertia Plantation
■ Historic Structures

SCALE: 1:25,000
 CHECKED BY: AB
 DRAWN BY: QO
 DATE: 5/12/2017



PROJECT NO: 4213-17-093

Aerial View of Project Area showing Recorded Structures
 Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
 Gardensgate Road
 Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
 SOURCE: ESRI RESOURCE CENTER - IMAGERY BASEMAP, 2009

FIGURE NO.
5-50



Figure 5.51. Numertia Plantation (75-0019), facing north.



Figure 5.52. View from Project Area to Numertia Plantation (75-0019), facing north.

5.2.2 *Walworth Plantation (75-0314)*

Walworth Plantation (75-0314) is a former plantation located directly east of the Project Area (Figure 5.50). The house is a two-story, frame structure with a side-gabled roof; it is five bays wide and sits on tall brick piers that has been partially enclosed to form a basement level (Figure 5.53). The original house structure has two circa 1940s to 1950s additions: a single story wing addition on the western side and a two-story addition on the eastern side; the two-story addition is connected by a breezeway to an early twentieth century garage (75-0314.01). The house appears to have once been oriented with the main entrance to the south, as there was once a road running to the south of the house (Figures 3.5 and 3.6), but the current main façade faces north, to Gardensgate Road. The front elevation has a three bay porch, supported by paired columns. The central doorway has a transom and sidelights and is flanked by two nine-over-nine, double-hung, wooden sash windows on either side; the upper story of the porch has a balustrade and the central window is a large, tripartite configuration, with a twelve-over-twelve window and six-over-six windows on either side. The roof is covered with composition shingles and there are two large, symmetrical, interior chimneys visible above the roofline. The current rear of the house has an imposing two-story, Neoclassical porch supported by square columns; this porch dates to the mid-twentieth century and replaced an earlier hipped roof porch (Figure 5.56). The property also contains a number of outbuildings, including two small circa-1930s dwellings (potentially former tenant houses) (75-0314.02 and 75.0314.03), a two-story smokehouse (75-0314.04), a mid- to late-twentieth century guesthouse (75-0314-05), an early twentieth century well house (75-0314.06), and two early to mid-twentieth century barns (75-0314.07 and 75-0314.08) (Figures 5.57–5.59).



Figure 5.53. Walworth Plantation (75-0314), facing south; also showing garage (75-0314.01) and smokehouse west of house (75.0314.04).



Figure 5.54. Walworth Plantation (75-0314), facing northeast.



Figure 5.56. Walworth Plantation, circa 1933 (Historic American Buildings Survey HABS SC-31).



Figure 5.57. Cottage, 75-0314.02, southeast of house, facing southwest.

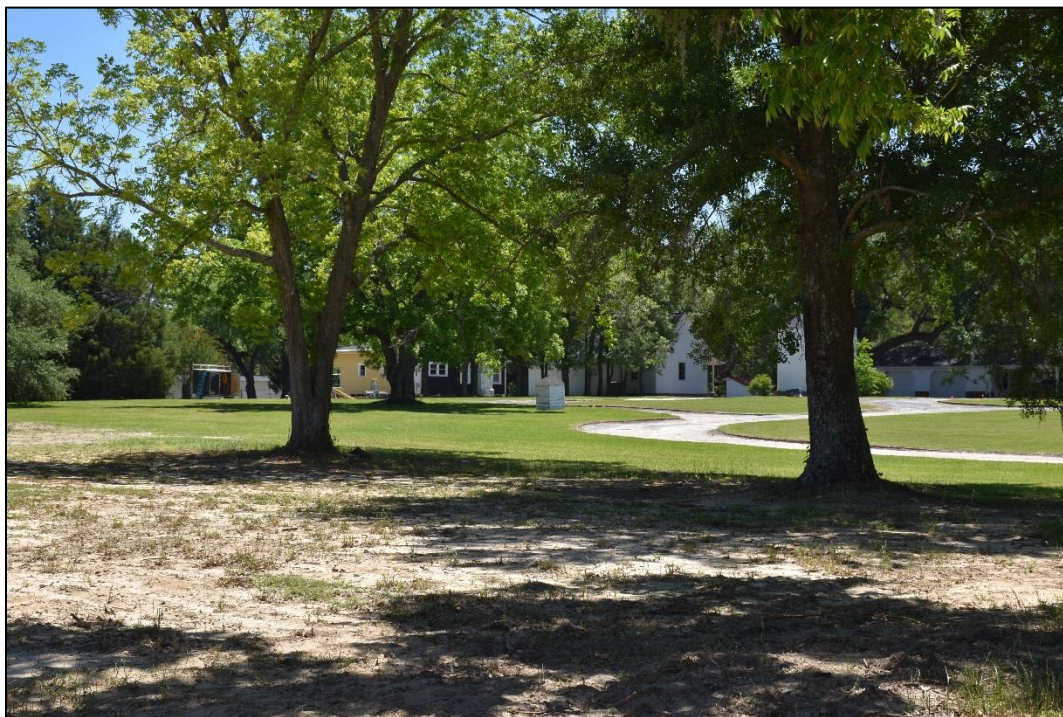


Figure 5.58. Outbuildings, cottage (75-0314.03), guest house (75-0314.05), and well house (75-0314.06), facing southwest.



Figure 5.59. Barns (75-0314.07 and 75-0314.08), facing north.

Walworth Plantation first appeared in records in 1811, with Major Samuel Porcher (1768-1851) as the owner. Family tradition indicates that the house was built in 1828, when his son, Thomas William Porcher (1807-1899) married Elinor Cordes Gaillard (1810-1888), although other sources indicate a mid-1830s construction date for the house (*El Paso Herald Post* 21 October 1964). Thomas William Porcher was a successful planter who grew cotton and utilized innovative fertilization practices for the period to increase his yields; he also grew other crops for home use and sale, as well as cultivating livestock (Philips 2010). Porcher owned more than 200 slaves at the outbreak of the Civil War, many of whom left the plantation in 1865 as part of a slave insurgency in the area (Glymph 2013); the plantation itself, along with the family that remained in the house, was subject of a Union army raid at the close of the war (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 16 February 1866). In 1899, John Stoney Porcher, the only surviving son of Thomas W. and Elinor Porcher, sold his father's Walworth plantation to William H. Gafflin (Philips 2010:17).

During the first decade of the twentieth century, Walworth Plantation underwent multiple changes in ownership, but was primarily owned by companies seeking to harvest the land's timber. In 1910, the plantation lands were purchased by John Palmer and Peter C. Gaillard, part of the extended Porcher/Gaillard family. The land was farmed under the oversight of the Gaillard family, using sharecroppers to cultivate the property (Philips 2010:18). In 1933, the Gaillard family sold the property to E. S. Gregg, who continued to utilize sharecropper labor to farm the lands and also raised cattle on the property (Philips 2010:22). In 1946, the Walworth Plantation property, along with other large tracts of land in the area, were purchased by J. Peter Grace. Joseph Peter Grace, Junior, was the grandson of the founder of the W. R. Grace Company, a successful import-export and transportation company. Grace's ownership of the Walworth property corresponded to a period in the early twentieth century when wealthy northern businessmen were buying plantations in the south and converting them to recreational homes and

agricultural facilities. J. Peter Grace was involved in the planning and execution of farming operations at Walworth Plantation, which he continued to use a cattle farm throughout most of the twentieth century, later adding a turkey farm, as well as creating a winter home and training ground for racehorses (*Greenville News* 6 July 1947, 11 April 1950; 26 October 1952; *St. Louis Post Dispatch* 28 October 1970). The majority of the associated land was purchased by MeadWestvaco in 1998, which converted the land into a hunting preserve.

Walworth Plantation is a circa 1828 plantation house, along with associated land and outbuildings; the plantation, which grew cotton in the antebellum period, continued to be used for commercial agriculture and as a training ground for racehorses, into the late twentieth century. As such, the house, outbuildings, and land use evolved to meet the changing needs of a functional twentieth century farm. Although the house has undergone some alterations, the changes are primarily over 50 years of age and demonstrate the changing styles and needs of the plantations owners. Walworth Plantation retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Therefore, S&ME recommends Walworth Plantation as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with the antebellum plantation system in the Eutawville area, and under Criterion C, for its architecture and building technology.

The Walworth Plantation house is located approximately 500 feet east of the boundary of the Project Area; however, the surrounding property, which is historically part of the landscape of the plantation and would contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the property, is directly adjacent to the Project Area on three sides. Although the plantation house itself it only partially visible from Project Area, because of the vegetation and old growth trees surrounding the house (Figure 5.54), the proposed project has the potential to affect the viewshed of the NRHP-eligible resource, as it is visible from the boundaries of the Walworth Plantation property. S&ME recommends communication with the property owners in order to establish an appropriate buffer to minimize the potential adverse effects.

5.2.3 Resource 75-0315

Resource 75-0315 consists of a complex of agricultural structures located on the multiple parcels that comprise the project tract (Figure 5.50). Structure 75-0315.01 is a tractor shed, located in the northeast portion of the Project Area, south of Walworth Plantation (Figure 5.60). The tractor shed is a single story, wooden structure that rests on a concrete block foundation. It has a gabled roof, with a wide eave overhang, a large, hinged door in the western elevation, and a man-sized door on the eastern elevation; both gable ends have a small, square opening centered within the loft story. Both the north and south elevations have shed-roofed extensions, both with visible rafter tails, supported by simple square posts and triangular bracing; the extension on the south elevation has been partially enclosed (Figure 5.61). There is a chimney at the rear of the main structure, which has been made an interior chimney by the enclosure of the south extension. The exterior of the structure is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and the roof is covered with standing-seam metal. In the central portion of the Project Area, is a concrete silo (75-0315.02) that is missing its roof; the north elevation of the silo has a concrete chute, which is missing its bottom sections (Figure 5.62). In the north central portion of the Project Area is a second concrete silo (75-0315.03) that is adjacent to long troughs made of concrete block (75-0315.04); these structures date to the early to mid-1900s, when the property was used for dairy farming (Figures 5.63 and 5.64). There are other additional silos and barns on the property that date to the 1990s through 2000s (Figure 5.65).

Although the structures are common types of agricultural outbuildings, their location suggests that they were once associated with the agricultural operations that were carried out at Walworth Plantation in the early to mid-twentieth century. The history of the Walworth property (Phillips 2010) indicates that the buildings were constructed under the ownership of J. Peter Grace, to support his livestock operations on the property. The outbuildings retain integrity of location, setting, material, workmanship, and design. The association of the structures with Walworth Plantation, particularly under the ownership of J. Peter Grace, is significant. Therefore, complex 75-0315, comprised of 75-0315.01 through 75-0315.04, is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as a contributing part of a potential Walworth Plantation district.

It is S&ME's understanding that two of the silos comprising Resource 75-0315 present a safety issue. Both are in poor condition and one is beginning to lean sideways. It is Martin Marietta's opinion that they will need to be demolished regardless of any proposed mining activity in order to avoid an uncontrolled collapse. Since they are relatively common agricultural buildings for their time period, additional photography and structural documentation should be unnecessary; additionally, the previously produced history of the Walworth tract (Phillips 2010) documents these structures and their history (Appendix C). It is S&ME's opinion that the completed documentation efforts and the erection of a roadside historic marker along Gardensgate Road near the entrance to the Walworth tract would serve as adequate mitigation.



Figure 5.60. Tractor shed (75-0315.01), facing southeast.



Figure 5.61. Tractor shed (75-0315.01), facing west.



Figure 5.62. Concrete silo (75-0315.02), facing south.



Figure 5.63. Concrete silo and troughs (75-0315.03 and 75-0315.04), facing west.



Figure 5.64. Animal troughs (75-0315.04), facing southeast.



Figure 5.65. Late twentieth century silos and barns, facing east.

5.2.4 *Apsley Plantation (75-0316)*

Apsley Plantation (75-0316) is a former plantation located directly north of the western portion of the Project Area (Figure 5.50 and 5.66-5.74). The house is a two-story, frame structure with a gable front-and-wing plan; it rests on a foundation of brick piers, which has been partially infilled. The front elevation has a two bay wide side-gabled section, with a one bay, projecting front-gabled section to the east (Figure 5.66). The entry door is located adjacent to the front-gabled section and has a transom and sidelights; it is beneath a flat-roofed porch that is supported by Tuscan columns. The upper story, central window, is a multi-pane window, flanked by six-over-six windows. The remaining fenestration on the front elevation is six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl windows that are grouped in pairs. The front-gabled section is one bay wide by two bays deep and has a low-pitched gable roof with deep cornice returns. A single story, gabled addition and a porch extension that has been enclosed are visible at the rear of the house; the large exterior chimney on the rear addition suggests that it may have originally been part of a detached kitchen (Figure 5.68). The house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and the roof is covered with composition shingles; there are two chimneys, an exterior end chimney on the west elevation and an interior chimney along the ridge of the front-gabled section, and both feature corbelled tops. The property also contains six outbuildings. To the southeast of the house there is a single story, gabled roof, wooden structure that was formerly a poultry house (75-0316.01) but appears to be currently used as a storage area and dog kennel. Southeast of the poultry house a single story concrete block shed (75-0316.02) with a gabled roof; a similar shed (75-0316.03) is located south of the house. Southwest of the house is a collection of three agricultural structures: an open storage structure (75-0316.04), a two-story barn (75-0316.05), and a small metal silo (75-0316.06) (Figures 5.71-5.74).



Figure 5.66. Apsley Plantation (75-0316), facing south.



Figure 5.67. Apsley Plantation (75-0316), facing west.



Figure 5.68. Apsley Plantation (75-0316), facing northwest.



Figure 5.69. Poultry house (75-0316.01), facing southeast.



Figure 5.70. Shed (75-0316.02), facing east.



Figure 5.71. Shed (75-0316.03) and rear of house, facing northeast.



Figure 5.72. Open storage building (75-0316.04), facing southeast.



Figure 5.73. Barn (75-0316.05), facing southeast.



Figure 5.74. Metal silo (75-0316.06), facing south.

There is little information on the history of Apsley Plantation, although it was owned by William Sinkler during the antebellum period and was mentioned in the letters of his daughter-in-law in 1843 (Sinkler 2001). Apsley was a cotton plantation and was under the management of William Sinkler's son Charles by the mid-1840s (Sinkler 2001). Upon the death of William Sinkler in 1853, the plantation appears to have been passed to his grandsons, William Sinkler and John L. Manning, the children of his daughter, Elizabeth Allen Sinkler, and her husband, Richard Irvine Manning II (South Carolina Wills 1853 Vol 46:292). However, the chain of title in the 2010 history of the Walworth Tract indicates that the land was owned by Charles Sinkler, brother of William Sinkler, whose widow sold it to Thomas Ray in the 1840s (Philips 2010:23). By 1910, G. A. Myers owned at least portion of the Apsley Plantation lands, totaling 998 acres, and was either selling or leasing them to the Midlands Timber Company (Galliard Plat Collection 1910:GL108; Figure 5.75). By 1950, the plantation was owned by J. Peter Grace, an executive of the Grace Steamship Line, who also owned Walworth Plantation (*The Greenville News* 11 April 1950). A 1952 plat of the property shows a cluster of buildings about in the location of the current house, although no earlier maps show the house (Berkeley County Plat Book 1952).

Sometime before 1984, the plantation lands were split from the parcel containing the house; MeadWestvaco acquired multiple tracts of land, including most of the Apsley Plantation lands from the 1970 through the 1990s and used them for managed timber farming, but the house parcel, comprised of 6.49 acres, was purchased by the O'Brien family in 1984. Tax records indicate that the house was constructed in 1908, but the architecture suggests that it may have been built as early as the 1850s, as it has a similar plan to the St. Julien Plantation, built around 1854 and also located in the Eutawville vicinity, although with a gabled roof instead of a hipped roof; the gable front-and-wing configuration, with low-



pitched roof and deep cornice returns, suggests influence of the mid-nineteenth century Italianate style. The door surround and the upper story central window configuration also mirror that of nearby Walworth Plantation, suggesting construction around the same period.

Apsley Plantation is a circa 1850s plantation house, along with associated land and outbuildings; the plantation, which grew cotton in the antebellum period, was used as timber land in the early twentieth century however, the house and agricultural outbuildings from the early twentieth century remain. The house has undergone some alterations, but retains its overall integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling; additional research would be necessary to identify additional historical associations of Apsley Plantation. The Gaillard, Porcher, and Sinkler families, owners of the three plantations located nearby, were interrelated and the three properties may possibly form a historic plantation district. Therefore, Apsley Plantation (75-0316) is recommended for additional work to determine its NRHP eligibility, under Criteria A and B. Apsley Plantation may also be eligible under Criterion C, for its architecture, but additional research would be needed to determine the original construction date and the extent of alterations to the interior and exterior of the structure.

The Apsley Plantation house is located approximately 200 foot northwest of the boundary of the Project Area; however, the surrounding property, is directly adjacent to the Project Area on three sides. Although the plantation house itself it only partially visible from Project Area, because of the vegetation surrounding the house, the proposed project has the potential to affect the viewshed of the house. S&ME recommends communication with the property owners in order to establish an appropriate buffer to minimize the potential adverse effects.

Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey

Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4213-17-093

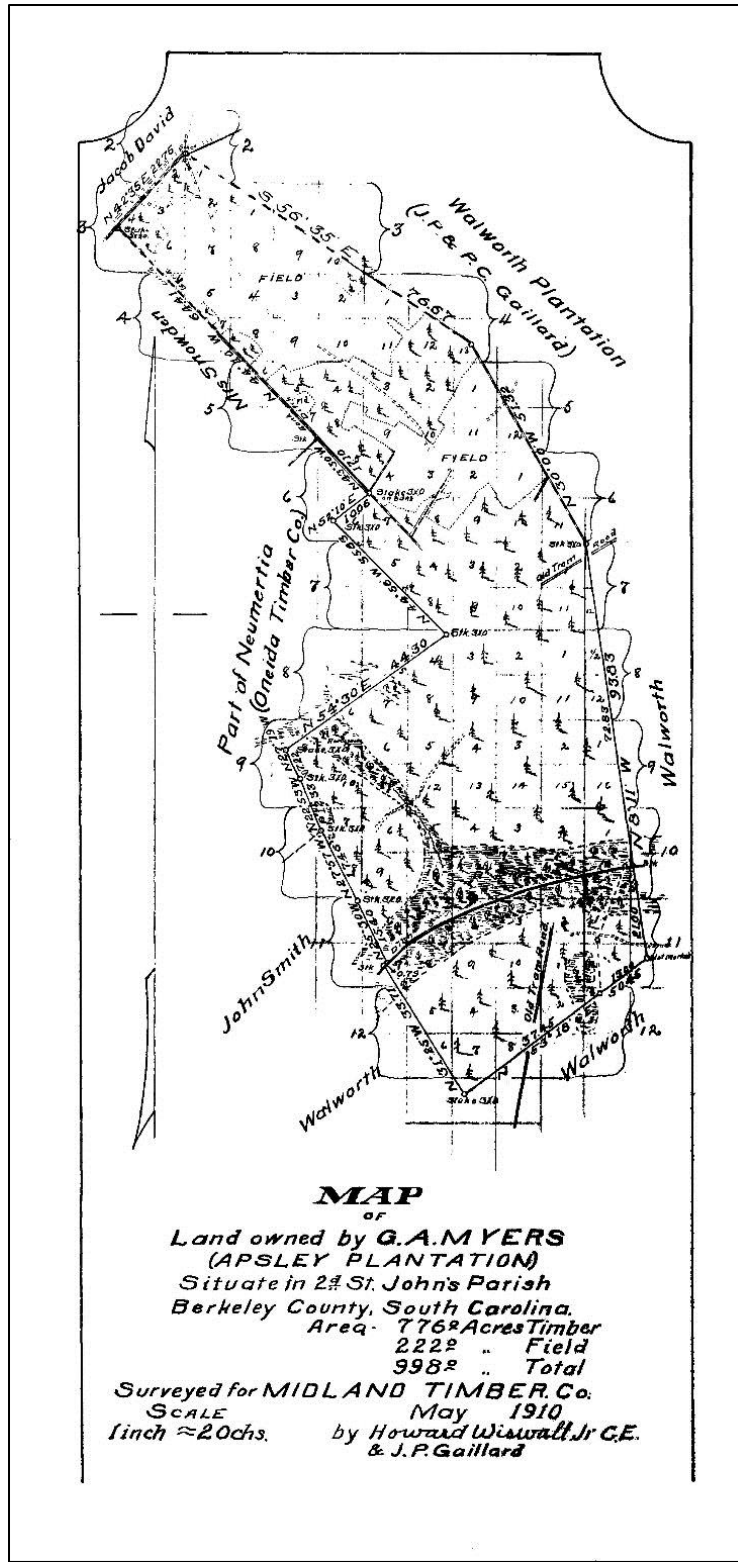


Figure 5.75. Plat of Apsley Plantation, 1910 (Gaillard Plat Collection 1910:GL108)

5.2.5 *Walworth Cemetery (75-0317)*

Walworth Cemetery (75-0317) is a small, well-maintained cemetery located on an outparcel, in the central portion of the Project Area (Figure 5.50 and 5.76-5.85). The cemetery is located at a curve in a farm road that runs through the Project Area and contains approximately 126 marked burials within its 0.9-acre area. The burials in Walworth Cemetery date from the 1930s through the present; the markers are made of a variety of materials, from local stone and concrete block to modern granite, as well as metal crypts, and represent a number of styles of grave markers. The burials in the Walworth Cemetery are divided into three distinct sections, with each set of graves oriented in a different direction. The eastern portion of the cemetery has approximately 36 graves, oriented northwest/southeast (Figure 5.80); this portion of the cemetery contains the oldest grave markers, with the earliest identified marker dating to 1931 (Figure 5.79). These graves primarily consist of stone crypts, many of which also have standing stone markers. The central section of the cemetery has approximately 33 graves, which are oriented in a west/east direction. The graves in this portion are primarily clustered around a large tree located in the south central portion of the cemetery and consist mostly of carved stone markers, some with stone crypts (Figures 5.82 and 5.83). There is a large area in the central portion of the cemetery that has no marked burial; there is a potential that it may contain unmarked graves (Figure 5.84). The western portion of the cemetery includes a section of graves in the northern central portion of the cemetery, as well as those along the western boundary; there are approximately 57 marked burials, oriented in a southwest/northeast direction. This portion of the cemetery has a large variety of marker types, including many modern granite stones toward its northern boundary, as well as hand carved stones near the southwestern portion.

The burials in the Walworth Cemetery include a number of different surnames, including Brown, Davis, Middleton, Prioleau, Sumpler, Taste (also Thierce), and Wescott. Tradition suggests that around 1900 the land was donated to the families of the African-American workers on the Walworth Plantation for community burials, although no separate deed for the property has been found. Although the earliest marker in the cemetery dates from 1931, death certificates that list Walworth Cemetery as the place of burial on earlier interments, from the 1910s and 1920s, indicate that there may be unmarked burials, likely in the central portion of the cemetery. These death certificates also indicate that the identified burials in the Walworth Cemetery were those of African-American farm laborers and their families. Late nineteenth century burials may also be present in the central section of the cemetery.

Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP; however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is 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." From basic historic research it appears that the people interred in the Walworth Cemetery are members of the local African-American community, none of whom are of transcendent importance. The cemetery dates from the early twentieth century, with burials occurring as recently as 2017; it is one of many rural cemeteries in the county, and it does not have an association with a specific historic event. The Walworth Cemetery has no distinctive design features, nor does it contain grave stones that unique or of artistic value. Therefore, it does not meet the conditions of Criteria Consideration D and is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP as an individual resource. However, Walworth Cemetery has the potential to be eligible for the NRHP, under Criterion A, as a contributing resource to a potential Walworth Planation district, for its association with African-American workers at Walworth Farms during the early twentieth

century. In order to evaluate the cemetery's significance as a contributing resource, additional research is necessary on the origin of the cemetery and the identities of those buried within it.

Cemeteries are protected by state law. The current project plans locate Walworth Cemetery on an outparcel within the Project Area, which will not be directly affected by the proposed mining usage. Walworth Cemetery appears to have well marked boundaries, with no indication of graves outside of the existing edges of the cemetery. S&ME recommends that the boundary of the cemetery and a 50 feet buffer surrounding the cemetery be marked on project plans and in the field with orange fencing. Ground disturbance within the 50 feet buffer area should be avoided; if this cannot be avoided, then an archaeologist should be on site to monitor ground disturbing activities within the 50 feet buffer area.



Figure 5.76. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), facing northwest.



Figure 5.77. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), facing southeast.



Figure 5.78. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), eastern portion, facing north.



Figure 5.79. Frank Middleton (1898–1931), oldest marked grave in Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), facing northwest.



Figure 5.80. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), central portion facing east.



Figure 5.81. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), example of marker in central portion, facing east.

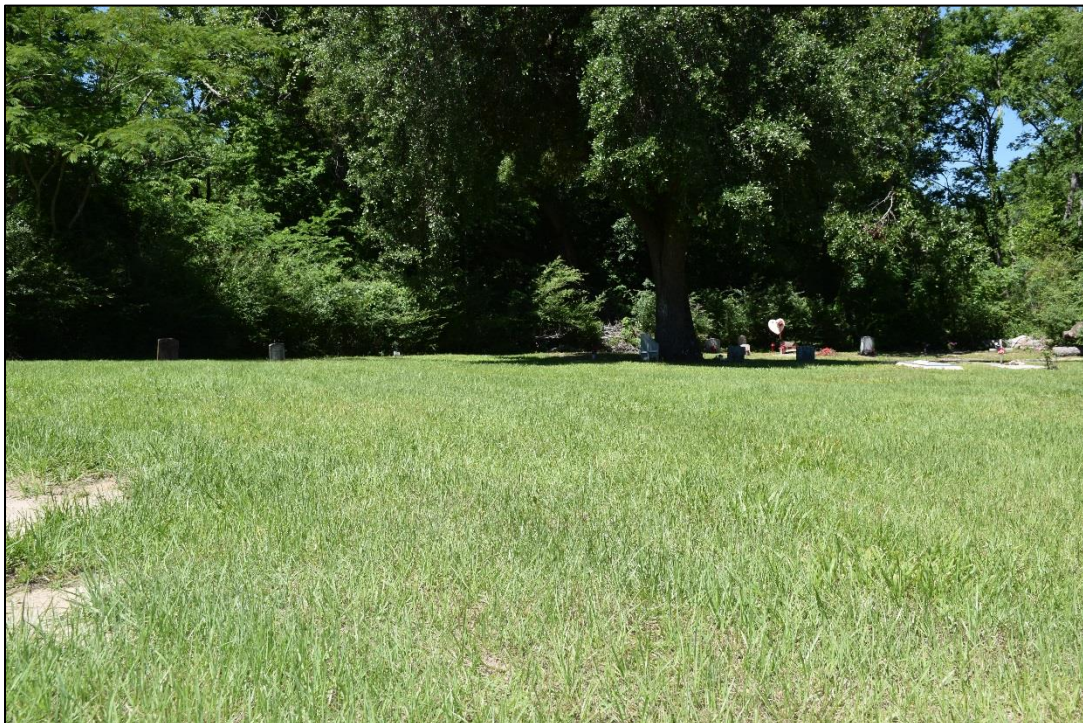


Figure 5.82. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), central portion facing west.



Figure 5.83. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), western portion facing south.

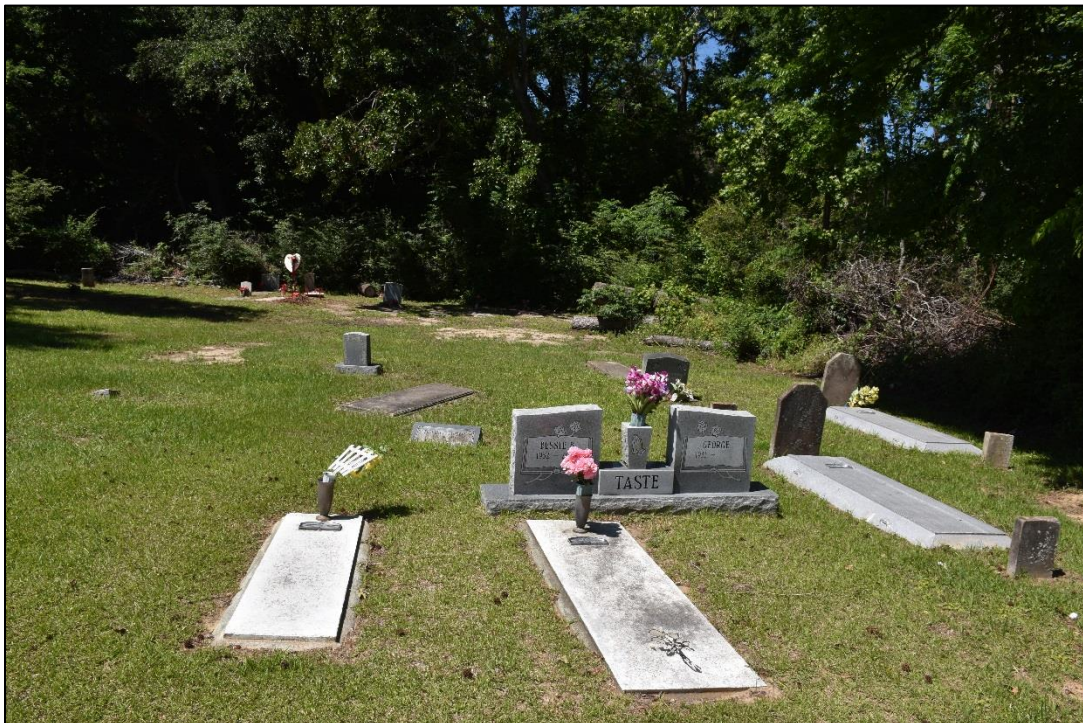


Figure 5.84. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), western portion, markers, facing south.

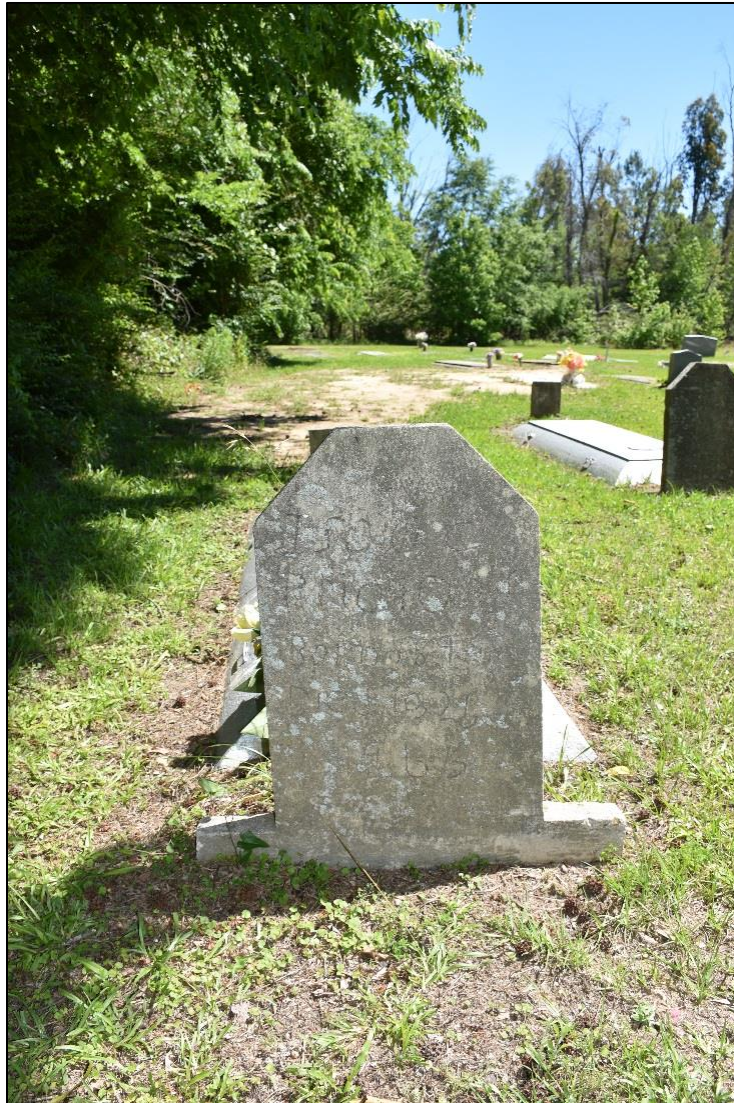


Figure 5.85. Walworth Cemetery (75-0317), western portion, marker, facing north.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

S&ME, Inc. (S&ME), on behalf of Martin Marietta Materials, Inc., (Martin Marietta) has completed an archaeological and historic resources survey of 2,805 acres. Martin Marietta will use the land to expand the mining operations of its existing Orangeburg Quarry facility. Martin Marietta is currently mining 1,040 acres under SCDHEC Permit No. I-000802. The active mine is located at 950 Countyline Road, in Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. The planned expansion will incorporate two additional tracts: Parcel A, with an area of 2,713 acres, and Parcel B, consisting of an additional 92 acres. The Project Area is generally bound by land used for silviculture, farming, and residential properties. The existing mine facility is adjacent to the current Project Area to the southeast. S&ME conducted the study presented herein in general accordance with Proposal No. 42-1501280, dated February 27, 2017, which was authorized with Martin Marietta's issuance of Purchase Order No. 11306304NB dated March 17, 2017.

South Carolina DHEC consults with the SHPO concerning the effect of projects requiring mining permits [per § 48-20-40(15) (g), South Carolina Code of Laws]. The purpose of this study was to identify undocumented resources in the Project Area, assess the Project Area's potential for containing significant cultural resources, and to make recommendations regarding additional work that may be necessary to address adverse effects that future mining may have on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Fieldwork for the project was conducted between March 27 and April 21, 2017. As a result of the survey, one previously recorded archaeological site (38OR030) was revisited, seven new archaeological sites (38OR371 through 38OR377), and four isolated finds were identified. Previously recorded sites 38OR030, newly recorded sites 38OR373 through 38OR377, and the four isolated finds are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. 38OR030 was not relocated during this survey. Avoidance of sites 38OR371 and 38OR372 is recommended, however, if avoidance is not possible, Phase II testing is recommended to evaluate the sites' NRHP status.

Numertia Plantation (75-0019), which is NRHP-listed, is located directly across Gardensgate Road from the proposed Project Area. The Numertia Plantation house is located approximately 0.15-miles from the road; however, the boundaries of the NRHP property include surrounding land that abuts to Gardensgate Road. Although the plantation house itself is not visible from the Project Area, the proposed project has the potential to affect the viewshed of the NRHP-listed resource, as it is visible from the southern boundary of the Numertia property.

Walworth Plantation (75-0314) is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, under Criterion A, for its association with the development of a plantation economy in the Eutawville area, and under Criterion C, for its architecture.

Resource 75.0315 (75-0315.01 through 75-0315.04) consists of early to mid-twentieth century outbuildings that may also have a connection to the continued twentieth century farming at Walworth Plantation and is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, under Criterion A, as a contributing part of a potential Walworth Plantation district.

Apsley Plantation (75-0316) is a mid-nineteenth century house and late nineteenth through early twentieth century agricultural outbuildings. There is little historical information readily available on Apsley

Plantation, although the house appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century. Apsley Plantation may be individually eligible for the NRHP, for its connection to local plantation economy and for its architecture, or it may be eligible as part of a local plantation historic district, along with Numertia and Walworth plantations. Additional research is recommended to make a definitive determination of NRHP eligibility for Apsley Plantation. Furthermore, the three plantations evaluated during this survey are located along an approximately one mile stretch of Gardensgate Road and were owned by the interrelated Gaillard, Porcher, and Sinkler families. These plantations may form a small plantation district, which could be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B, but additional research is necessary to determine the potential boundaries and eligibility of such a district.

The Walworth Cemetery (75-0317) is small, well-maintained cemetery that has burials dating from the early twentieth century to the present. There are approximately 126 marked burials in the cemetery, with a variety of different marker styles and materials. It is a common type of rural cemetery and is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP. However, cemeteries are protected by state law. The current project plans locate Walworth Cemetery on an outparcel within the Project Area, which will not be directly affected by the proposed mining usage. Walworth Cemetery appears to have well marked boundaries, with no indication of graves outside of the existing edges of the cemetery.

S&ME recommends communication with the owners in order to establish an appropriate buffer to ensure that historic resources outside of the Project Area are not impacted by minimizing the potential adverse effects to Apsley, Numertia, and Walworth plantations. While there are a variety of options that may accomplish the goal, a buffer zone as well as planted trees would most likely serve as the best way to minimize potential impacts.

It is S&ME's understanding that two of the silos comprising Resource 75-0315 present a safety issue. Both are in poor condition and one is beginning to lean sideways. It is Martin Marietta's opinion that they will need to be demolished regardless of any proposed mining activity in order to avoid an uncontrolled collapse. Since they are relatively common agricultural buildings for their time period, additional photography and structural documentation should be unnecessary; additionally, the previously produced history of the Walworth tract (Philips 2010) documents these structures and their history (Appendix C). It is S&ME's opinion that the completed documentation efforts and the erection of a roadside historic marker along Gardensgate Road near the entrance to the Walworth tract would serve as adequate mitigation.

We also recommend establishing permanent buffers around the Walworth Cemetery and avoiding disturbance of archaeological sites 38OR371 and 38OR372 until such time as their significance can be evaluated. The remainder of the Project Area, including the additional archaeological sites and isolated finds are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, no further cultural resource investigations are necessary in those areas.

It is S&ME's opinion that if our above-stated recommendations are followed, DHEC's issuance of a mining permit will remain compliant with the South Carolina Mining Act in that the issuance will not result in "significant adverse effects on significant cultural or historic sites".

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Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4213-17-093

Edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge. Project of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

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**Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract
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Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina
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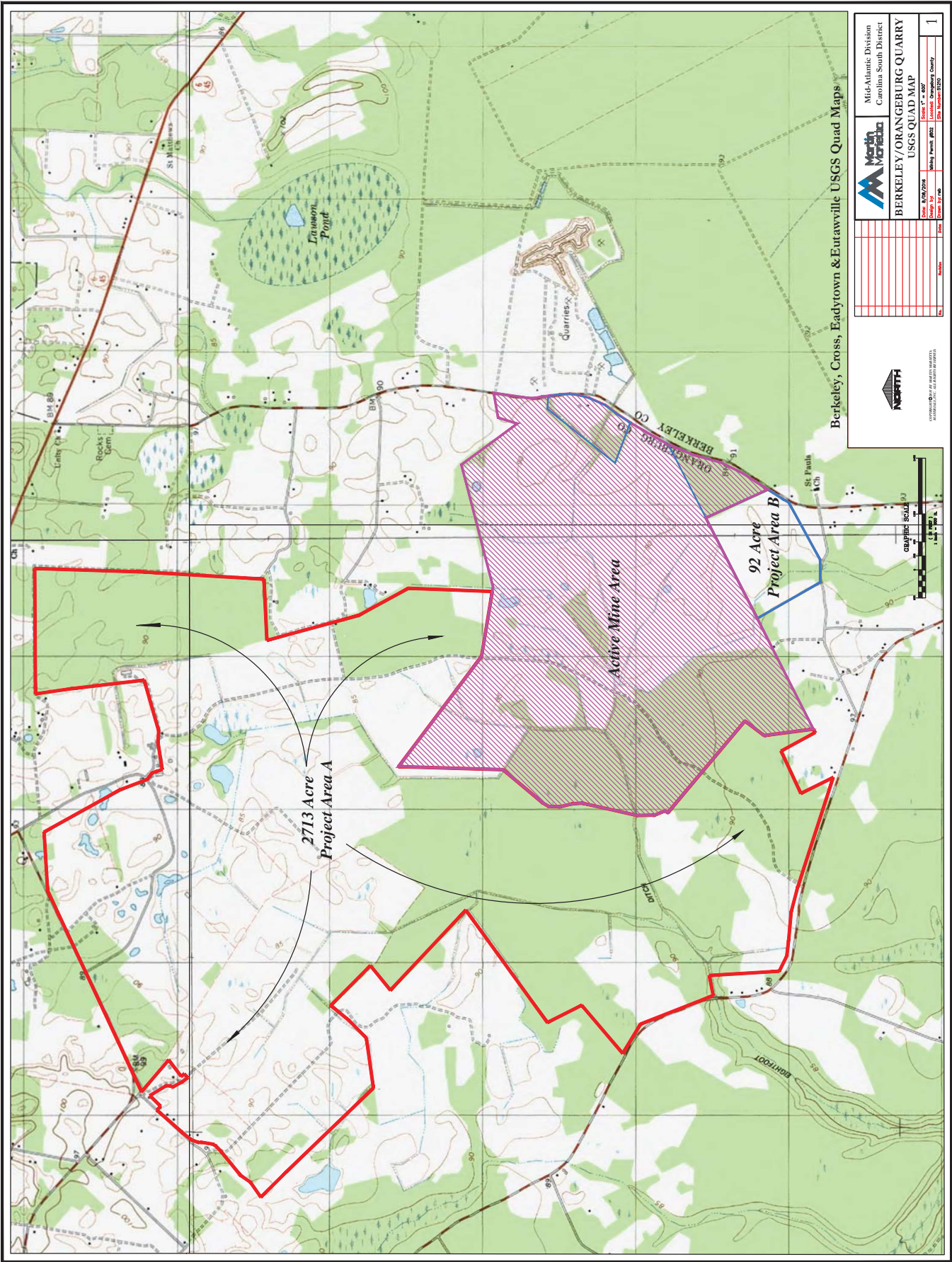
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APPENDIX A: CLIENT-PROVIDED DESIGN DRAWINGS



Sheet No.	Scale	Projection	Units	Year
1	1" = 400'	North	Feet	2002

North Carolina
 BERKELEY/ORANGEBURG QUARRY
 USGS QUAD MAP

Mid-Atlantic Division
 Carolina South District

Berkeley, Cross, Eadytown & Eutawville USGS Quad Maps

1

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Number	Cat. #	Area	Locational Information	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Class	Category	Type/Description I	Material	Portion	Size	Temper	Notes
38OR371	1.01 A	STP 25.1 +30E	0-30	2	18.26	metal	nail	wire		steel				1890s - present
38OR371	2.01 A	STP 25.1 +90S	0-30	1	1.78	glass	flat	clear						architectural, window glass
38OR371	3.01 A	STP 25.1+ 15S	surface	1	1007	other	shoe sole	rubber			heel, mid-foot			1917 - present, size 3 1/2 S
38OR371	4.01 A	STP 1 + 15E	0-15	1	1.76	ceramic	colonoware	plain			body		none	
38OR371	4.02 A	STP 1 + 15E	0-15	1	12.13	metal	nail	wire		steel				1890s - present
38OR371	4.03 A	STP 1 + 15E	0-15	1	10.32	glass	curved	clear			base, portion			medicine bottle
38OR371	4.04 A	STP 1 + 15E	0-15	1	0.62	architectur	brick	fragment						
38OR371	5.01 A	STP 1	0-35	2	8.57	glass	curved	clear			unknown			potential handle fragment
38OR371	5.02 A	STP 1	0-35	4	5.89	glass	curved	clear			body			
38OR371	5.03 A	STP 1	0-35	1	2.15	architectur	brick	fragment						
38OR371	5.04 A	STP 1	0-35	1	2.8	metal	nail	wire		steel				1890s - present
38OR371	6.01 A	STP 25.1 + 45N	0-20	10	12.17	metal	ferrous (unid)	wire		steel				possibly fencing wire
38OR371	6.02 A	STP 25.1 + 45N	0-20	1	2.98	ceramic	refined earthe	redbodied			unknown			red-brown underglaze on single surface
38OR371	6.03 A	STP 25.1 + 45N	0-20	1	2.15	glass	curved	clear			unknown			unknown
38OR371	6.04 A	STP 25.1 + 45N	0-20	1	0.63	glass	curved	amber			unknown			machine made
38OR371	7.01 A	STP 25.1 +45S	0-25	5	2.37	glass	curved	clear			unknown			machine made
38OR371	8.01 A	STP 25.1 + 15N	0-20	1	0.13	glass	unknown	clear			unknown			fragments each with raised pattern
38OR371	8.02 A	STP 25.1 + 15N	0-20	1	0.39	glass	unknown	amber			unknown			
38OR371	8.03 A	STP 25.1 + 15N	0-20	1	0.69	metal	ferrous (unid)	unknown						
38OR371	9.01 A	STP 25.1 + 30S	0-30	1	2.96	architectur	brick	fragment						
38OR371	9.02 A	STP 25.1 + 30S	0-30	2	0.75	glass	curved	clear			unknown			
38OR374	10.01 A	STP 35-4	0-25	1	7.14	ceramic (preroded)								fine sand
38OR374	11.01 A	STP 35-5	0-20	1	8.06	ceramic (prplain)		Deptford						coarse sand
38OR374	12.01 A	STP 35-4 + 15W	0-15	3	0.16	other	plastic	aqua- light blue						
38OR374	12.02 A	STP 35-4 + 15W	0-15	1	14.33	ceramic (pr unknown)								
38OR374	12.03 A	STP 35-4 + 15W	0-15	1	1.63	ceramic	coarse earthe	redbodied			unknown			
38OR372	13.01 A	STP 16-12	0-20	2	9.92	architectur	brick	fragment						
38OR372	13.02 A	STP 16-12	0-20	1	1.57	metal	nail	cut		iron				head of "L" nail
38OR372	13.03 A	STP 16-12	0-20	1	1.77	ceramic	refined earthe	white/buff bodied, creamware			unknown			polychrome design on ext.
38OR372	13.04 A	STP 16-12	0-20	1	1.68	glass	flat	clear			unknown			portion of raised pattern, machine made
38OR372	13.05 A	STP 16-12	0-20	1	35.88	glass	curved	clear, solarized			rim, fragment			unknown
38OR372	14.01 A	STP 16-10+15E	0-25	3	11	metal	ferrous (unid)				unknown			unknown
38OR372	15.01 A	STP 16-10+15W	0-15	1	10.59	metal	nail	wire		steel				
38OR372	15.02 A	STP 16-10+15W	0-15	1	1.41	glass	unknown	clear			unknown			
38OR372	15.03 A	STP 16-10+15W	0-15	1	7.05	glass	flat	aqua- light blue	Window glass		unknown			probably window glass
38OR372	15.04 A	STP 16-10+15W	0-15	1	6.35	glass	curved	green			unknown			7-Up Green 1900 - Present
38OR372	16.01 A	STP 14-6 + 30N	0-30	1	1.96	glass	curved	clear, purple tint			rim, fragment			color and thickness match 16.12.6
38OR372	17.01 A	STP 14-6	0-30	1	2.33	ceramic	refined earthe	white/buff bodied, creamware			rim, sherd			monochrome with two blue bands
38OR372	18.01 A	STP 14-6+15E	0-30	1	1.28	ceramic	refined earthe	white/buff bodied, whiteware			rim, sherd			plain, light colored 1775 - 1820
38OR372	19.01 A	STP 16-13	0-20	1	1.41	metal	nail	cut		iron				1820 - Present
38OR372	20.01 A	STP 16-10+45S	0-25	1	1.21	metal	ferrous (unid)				unknown			
38OR372	20.02 A	STP 16-10+45S	0-25	1	0.46	glass	curved	aqua- light blue			unknown			
38OR372	21.01 A	STP 26-10	0-20	2	3.21	metal	ferrous (unid)							probably machine-cut iron nail fragments
38OR372	21.02 A	STP 26-10	0-20	1	0.4	glass	unknown	solarized			unknown			
38OR372	21.03 A	STP 26-10	0-20	1	0.16	glass	unknown	clear			unknown			
38OR372	21.04 A	STP 26-10	0-20	1	0.25	glass	unknown	olive green			unknown			
38OR372	22.01 A	STP 16-10 + 15s	0-20	2	1.26	metal	ferrous (unid)				unknown			
38OR372	22.02 A	STP 16-10 + 15s	0-20	1	28.7	architectur	brick	fragment						
38OR372	22.03 A	STP 16-10 + 15s	0-20	1	0.62	glass	curved	aqua- light blue			unknown			
38OR372	22.04 A	STP 16-10 + 15s	0-20	2	0.88	ceramic	refined earthe	white/buff bodied delftware						lead glazed on one surface, plain
IF-1	23.01 B	STP 2-7	0-20	1	2.92	metal	nail	cut		iron				Matches type "7" 1834-1847 Louisiana nail type
IF-2	24.01 A	STP 27-8	0-20	2	1.85	ceramic	refined earthe	white/buff bodied, pearlware						monochrome pattern with green and white stripes on ext., 1770 - 1825, both fragments mend
IF-3	25.01 A	STP 36-4	0-30	1	2.35	ceramic	refined earthe	white/buff bodied, creamware			unknown			
38OR373	26.01 A	STP 29-9	0-10	1	165	botanical	coal			anthracite				one piece retained for records the rest discarded
38OR373	27.01 A	STP 29-9 + 30W	0-30	1	8.8	metal	machine part	switch						
38OR373	28.01 A	STP 29-8	0-30	1	5.16	glass	curved	clear			unknown			
38OR373	28.02 A	STP 29-8	0-30	1	5.3	architectur	brick							
38OR375	30.01 G	STP 13.2+15N	0-20	1	1	glass	curved	clear						
38OR375	30.02 G	STP 13.2+15N	0-20	1	4.26	glass	curved	green						
38OR375	30.03 G	STP 13.2+15N	0-20	2	10.19	metal	uid							
38OR375	31.01 G	STP 13.2	0-10	1	77.35	metal	strap			iron				
38OR375	32.01 G	STP 13.2 + 15S	0-15	3	8.26	glass	window	clear						
38OR376	33.01 H	STP 28.2	0-30	2	7.72	Prehistoric	sherd	residual						
38OR376	34.01 H	STP 28.2 + 15N	0-30	1	3.21	Prehistoric	sherd	residual						
38OR377	35.01 G	STP 1	surface	4	4.66	Prehistoric	sherd	plain						
38OR377	35.02 G	STP 1	surface	3	1.53	Prehistoric	lithic	Flake		Coastal Plain chert				
38OR377	36.01 G	STP 1 + 15W	surface	1	8.13	Prehistoric	sherd	cord marked						
38OR377	37.01 G	STP 1 + 10W	surface	1	2.18	Prehistoric	lithic	possible Taylor projectile point bas		Coastal Plain chert				
38OR377	37.02 G	STP 1 + 10W	surface	1	4.63	Prehistoric	sherd	plain						
IF-4	29.01 G	STP 10	surface	2	9.56	Prehistoric	sherd	Savannah Check Stamped						

**APPENDIX C: HISTORY OF THE WALWORTH TRACT (PHILIPS
2010)**



The History of the Walworth Tract

Orangeburg County,
South Carolina

Final Report

March 2010

THE HISTORY OF THE WALWORTH TRACT
ORANGEBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

John Stuart
MeadWestvaco
Ridgeville, South Carolina



Charles F. Philips Jr.
Historian

March 2010

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In December 2009, MeadWestvaco Corporation (MWV) requested that Brockington and Associates, Inc., prepare a history of the Walworth Tract (project tract). The project tract has been owned by MWV since 1989 and is located in southeastern Orangeburg County, South Carolina, at the Berkeley County line. MWV plans to use this history in planning future land use for the Walworth Tract. The land has been farmland and timberland for the past 250 years. Currently MWV uses the land for timber and pulpwood production and recreational hunting and company activities.

This project would not have been possible without the assistance of John Stuart and Doug Parker of MWV Forestry Division. Additionally, the author interviewed George Carpenter, who has resided at Walworth for more than 40 years. Mr. Carpenter provided an overview of the use of the land since the 1930s, especially the ownership by J. Peter Grace. The author would also like to thank Ralph Bailey, manager of Brockington's Charleston office, who reviewed the history, and Jennifer Salo and Allison Wind, who edited, improved, and produced this brief story of old Upper St. Johns Berkeley Parish. Thank all of you for your assistance.

In preparing the history the author consulted primary records in the Charleston, Berkeley, and Orangeburg Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC) and probate offices in Charleston, Moncks Corner, and Orangeburg. He also consulted primary sources at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia and the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston. He consulted secondary sources at the South Carolina Room of the Charleston County Public Library and the South Carolina Historical Society, both in Charleston. Finally, he reviewed the MWV Property Acquisition Files (MWPAF) located at the MWV headquarters office in Summerville, South Carolina.

Walworth Tract lies within the eastern portion of Orangeburg County, just south of Lake Marion. Several roads give access to the property. On the east, County Line Road (Orangeburg County Road 59) forms part of the eastern boundary of the property and also serves as the county boundary line between Orangeburg and Berkeley counties. On the northwest, Orangeburg County Road 138 forms part of the northwestern

tract boundary. Orangeburg County Road 136 passes through part of the southwest corner and forms part of the western boundary of the Walworth Tract. On all other points the tract is bounded by private property, although several private roads give additional access to the project tract. Figure 1 shows the project tract with the key county and state roads in the vicinity.

The project tract is located in the upper portion of St. Johns Berkeley Parish, a parish originally created by the Colonial House of Assembly in 1708 (Stauffer 1994:7). Although the parish has been part of several counties over the last three centuries, the county land records continued to use the parish as a location marker well into the twentieth century. Originally part of the Proprietors' Berkeley County, St. Johns Berkeley was placed into Charleston District in 1769. After the Civil War, Charleston District was changed to Charleston County. In 1881 St. Johns Berkeley Parish was made part of the new Berkeley County, and in 1909 the westernmost portion of St. Johns Berkeley Parish and a portion of St. James Goose Creek Parish were placed into Orangeburg County. Today the project tract is located in Orangeburg County. Unlike most counties in coastal South Carolina, land records for this part of St. Johns Berkeley exist back to 1719, making a complete chain of title possible.

In the nineteenth century, St. Johns Berkeley planters developed summer residences to escape the malarial swamps of the Lowcountry. These small communities are located among the higher pinelands and were thought to be more healthful. The planters gave the communities names reflecting their use or location, such as Pinopolis, Pineville, Summerton, and Summerville. Despite the growth of the towns such as Orangeburg, and summer communities such as Pinopolis, most St. Johns Berkeley planters maintained familial and social ties to the larger port city of Charleston.

For all of the eighteenth and most of the nineteenth century, residents of St. Johns Berkeley Parish focused their attention on Charleston for shipping products and receiving overseas goods. The city also served as the primary social and political center until well into the nineteenth century. In the late 1800s, railroad lines made Moncks Corner and Orangeburg cotton shipping points for parish farmers.

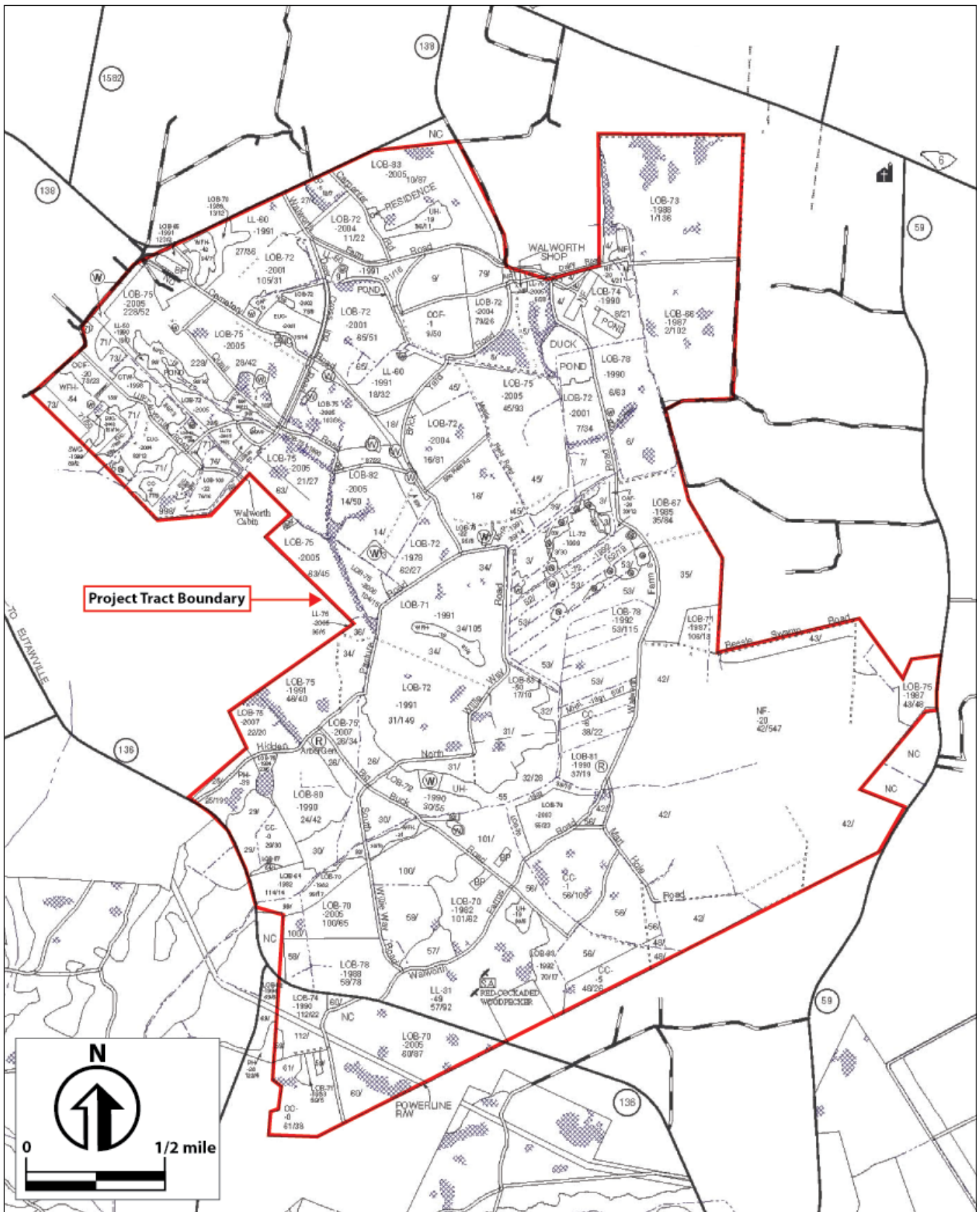


Figure 1. The Walworth Tract and surrounding roadways (MWPAF: Walworth Unit).

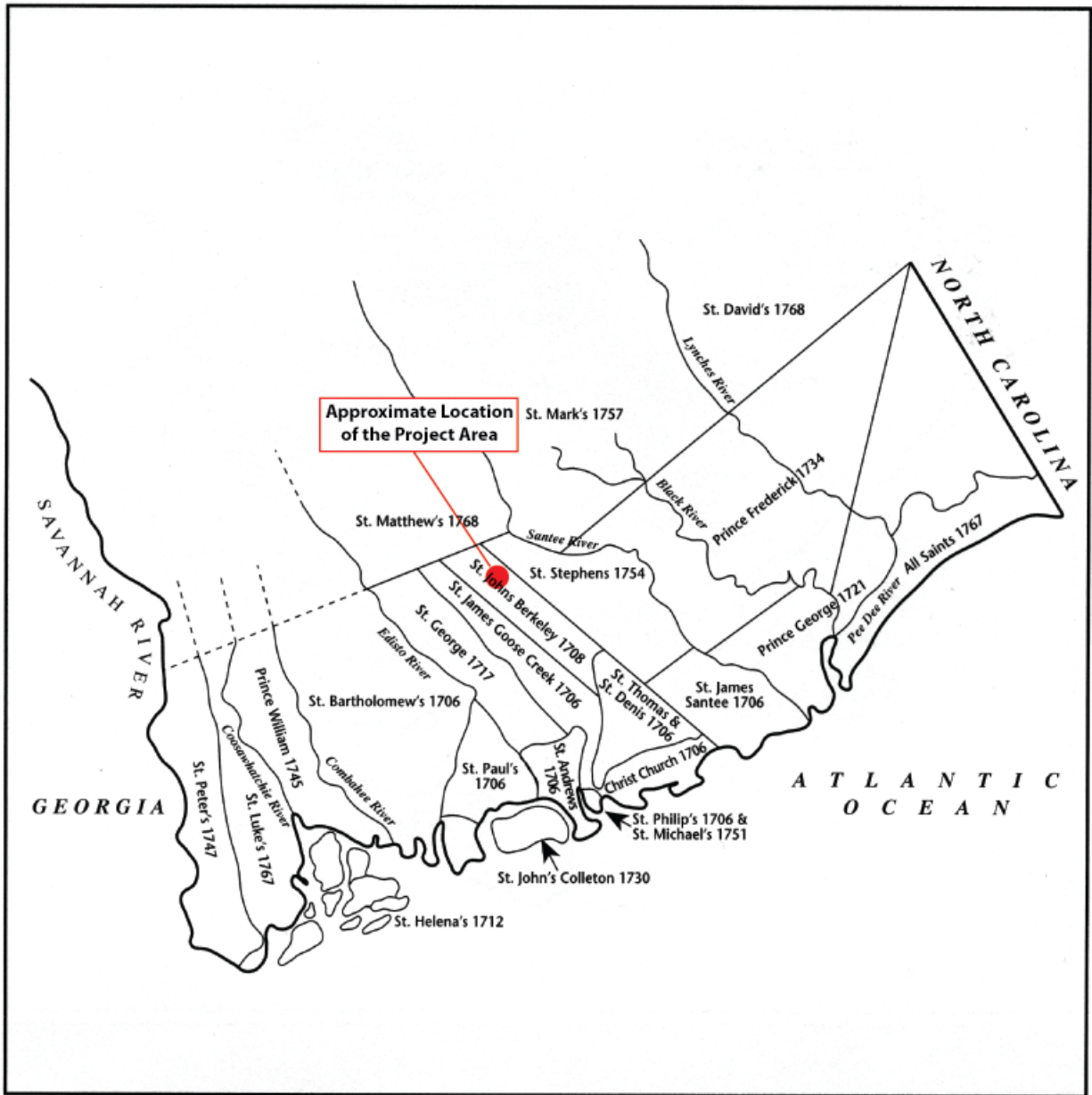


Figure 2. The location of the Walworth Tract inside St. Johns Berkeley Parish (Stauffer 1994:7).

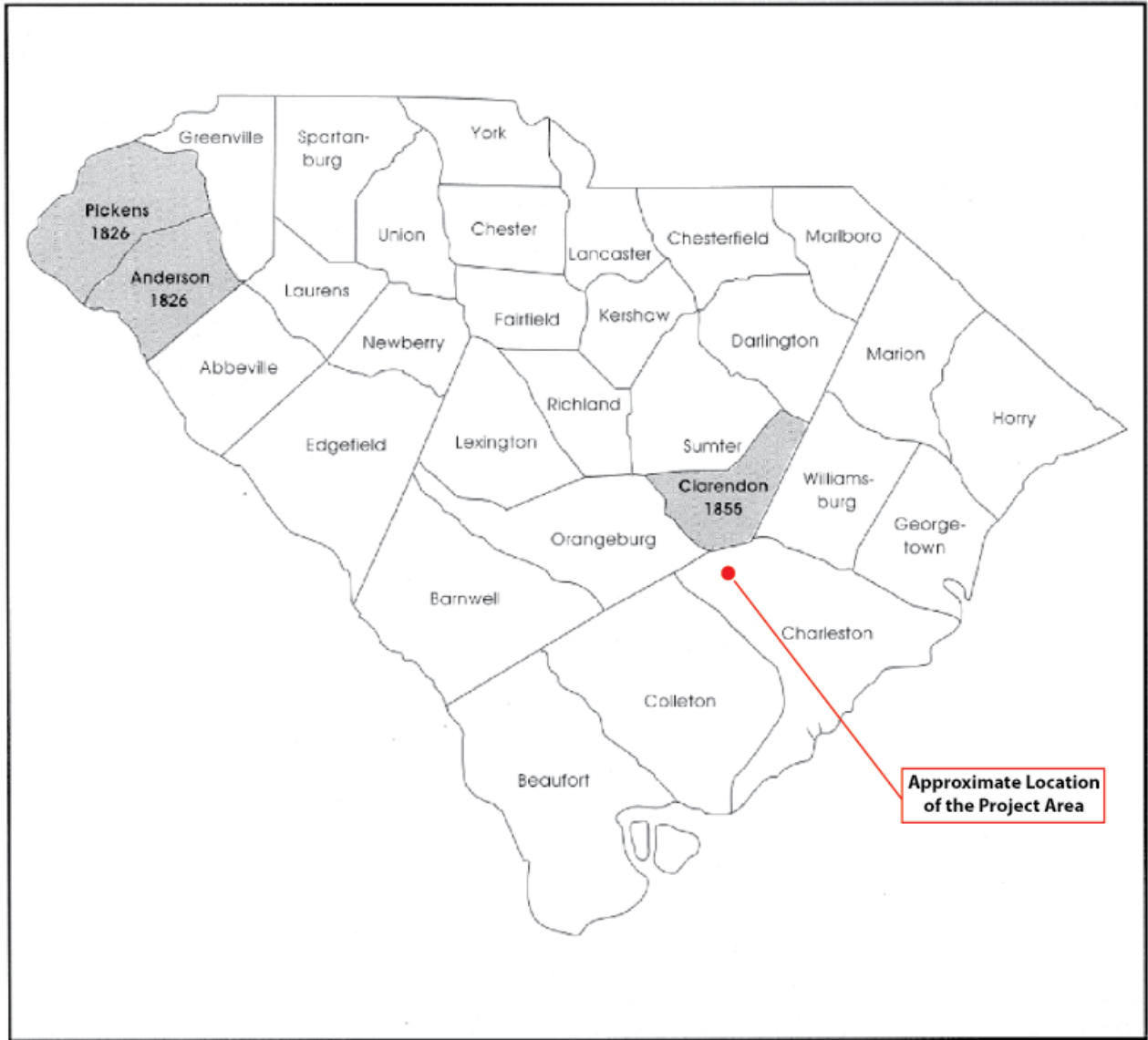


Figure 3. The location of the Walworth Tract in Charleston District (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:8).

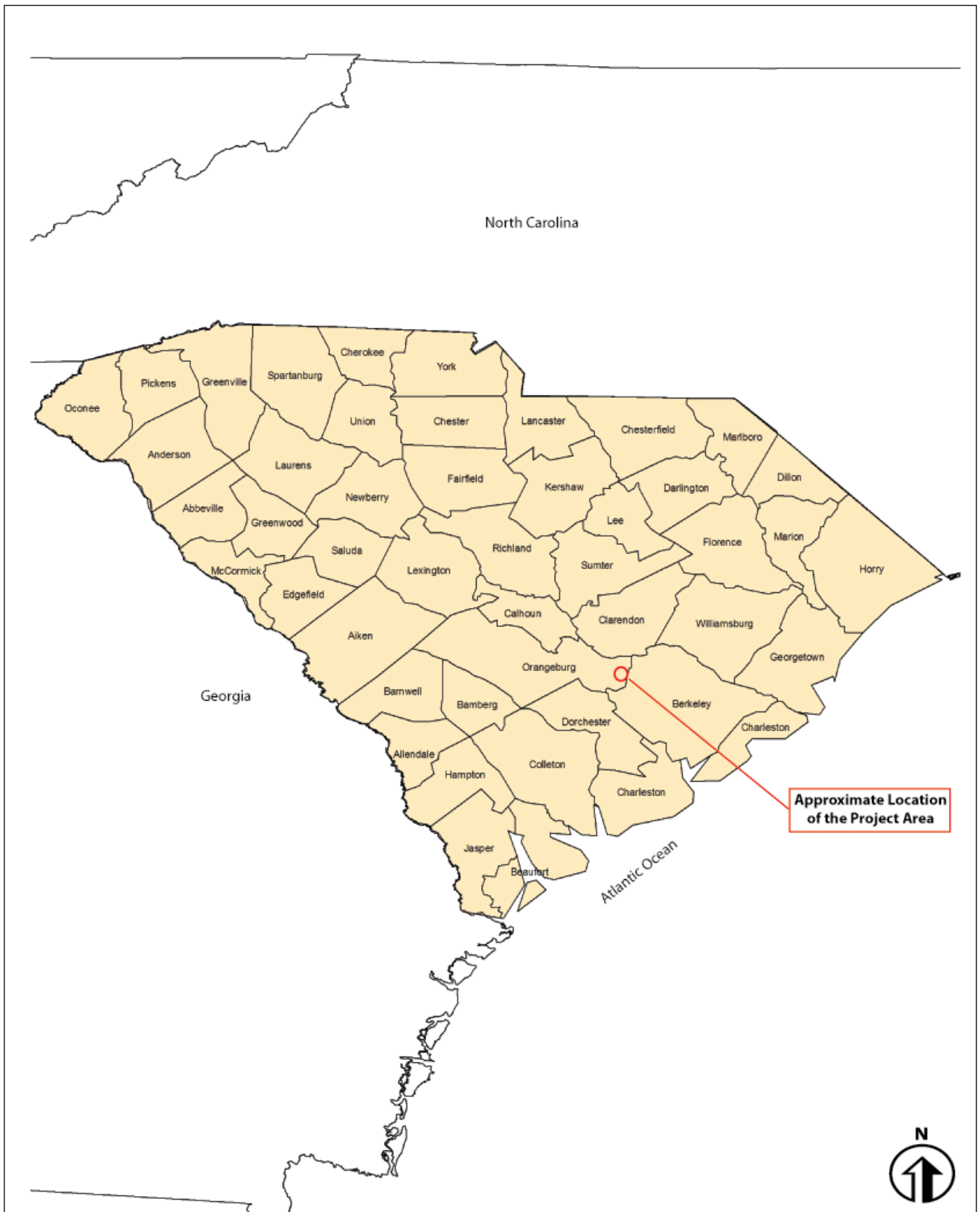


Figure 4. The location of the Walworth Tract in Orangeburg County (Puetz n.d.:inside front cover).

The history of the project tract covers four distinct time periods. During the colonial period, the land was used for grain crops, livestock, and indigo. Though some lowlands in the area may have been used for rice production, there is no indication that the crop was grown commercially on the project tract. In the late 1790s the invention of the cotton gin changed the potential for the Upper St. Johns Berkeley Parish. Local planters found that the pine and hardwood lands, when properly drained and fertilized, produced excellent short-staple cotton. Cotton remained the primary crop in the area until the 1940s. In the late 1800s, the land was acquired by timber companies for harvesting the longleaf pines for construction in the growing cities of the South and the North. Nonetheless sharecropping cotton farming continued on the land until just after World War II.

By the early 1900s wealthy Northerners were acquiring plantations in the region, drawn to South Carolina by its rural setting and excellent hunting, cheap lands, and the idea of being a “Wall Street planter” (Cuthbert and Hoffius 2009:xv-xvii). A descendent of the founder of the New York-based W.R. Grace and Company acquired Walworth and the surrounding lands. He converted the former cotton fields into a horse and livestock farm. In the 1960s he operated a massive cattle ranch on the tract where he developed innovative uses of fertilization and feed. The land remained a recreational horse- and livestock-focused facility until the 1980s. In 1986 MWV bought the tract and began developing the land for pine production for timber and pulp. This history explores these and other uses of the land.

The Walworth Tract is made up of two antebellum plantations, Walworth Plantation and Apsley Plantation. It is also made up of parts of two other tracts, Bird Plantation and the Simons Pineland Tract. The Walworth slave settlement and the Bird Plantation main house settlement were located on the Walworth Tract. It is probable that an antebellum settlement was located on Apsley by Thomas Ray, but we could not confirm this. Additionally, a number of postbellum tenant houses were located throughout the site, and probably one church was located there. The Walworth main house was removed from the Walworth Tract in the 1970s and sold separately. This history will cover Walworth

Plantation, Apsley Plantation, Bird Plantation, and the K.L. Simons Pinelands up to 1946 as separate sections. Since J. Peter Grace combined all the tracts into one piece that he called Walworth Farms, that area is covered in a separate section.

2.0 HISTORY OF WALWORTH PLANTATION TO 1946

2.1 *Early Development to the McKelveys, 1705–1783*

The Walworth Tract was originally part of a 12,000-acre Proprietary baronial grant to John Bayley of Ballinaclough, Ireland, in the 1690s (Smith 1988:110). Bayley called his land Raphoe Barony. Figure 5 presents a plat of Raphoe Barony. Raphoe Barony descended to Bayley’s son, also named John Bayley, who, like his father, never came to South Carolina. His attorney, Alexander Trench, seems to have disposed of some of the lands. Apparently, after Trench’s death in 1733, the lands were abandoned and later regranted to other settlers.

Smith (1988:114-115) concludes that a number of well-known plantations were created out of the original Raphoe Barony. Doubtlessly the largest of the subsequent landowners in the eighteenth century was James McKelvey. Other families who subsequently held Raphoe Barony lands included the Sinklers, Marions, Gaillards, and Porchers. In the 1750s James McKelvey Sr. began acquiring land inside the old Raphoe Barony in St. Johns Berkeley Parish. His son, James McKelvey Jr., added to a sizable inheritance in the project area through purchase or grants (for example, see South Carolina Royal Grant Books [SCRGB] 8:121, 204; 12:293; 21:334; 22:538; 23:310, 494; Charleston County Deed Books [CCDB] L4:60; M4:53, 58; S5:132; V4:93; W3:416). McKelvey also acquired lands farther up the Santee in St. Marks Parish. He and his wife, Margaret O’Neal McKelvey, made their home at Brackey Plantation along the road to Nelsons Ferry (modern-day SC Route 6) (Figure 6; Smith 1988:113). Brackey was carved out of the original barony, and most of the project tract was part of the McKelvey landholdings.

James McKelvey Jr. became one of the largest landowners in Upper St. Johns Parish in the years before the Revolution. His lands stretched south from

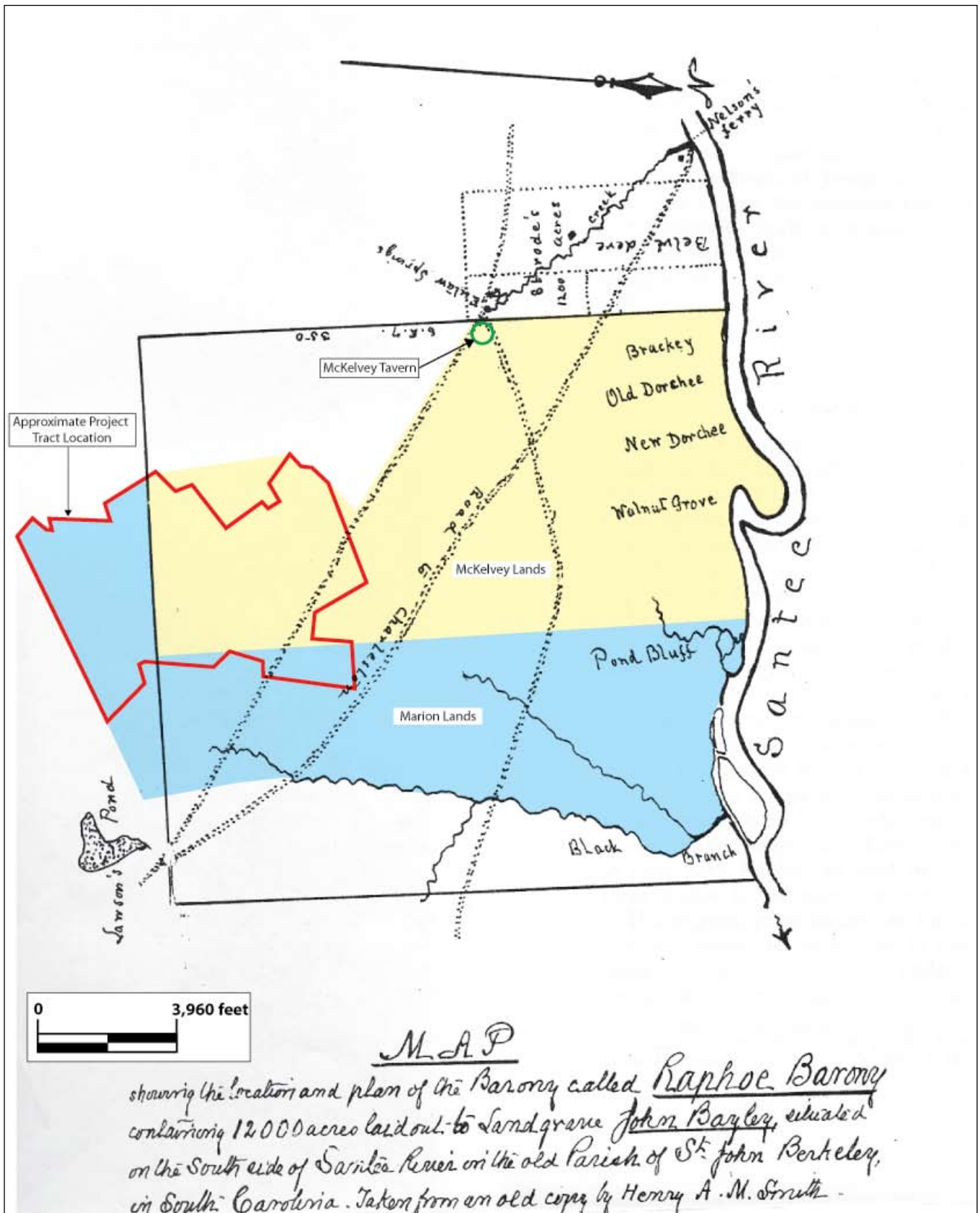


Figure 5. Plat of Raphoe Barony with the McKelvey lands and the project tract superimposed (Smith 1988:113).

the Santee several miles. Figure 5 shows the McKelvey lands by the time of the American Revolution. Most of McKelvey's inland lands were not suitable for rice since they were either hickory and oak forests or pine barrens. The hickory and oak forests were suitable for indigo, flax, oats, and wheat, but the pine barrens were fit for little more than corn and timber (Terry 1981:28).

Although the McKelveys had their country seat at Brackey Plantation on the Santee (see Figure 5), they also maintained two taverns in the area: one at Eutaw Springs and one along the road to Nelsons Ferry (Terry 1981:222). The tavern at Eutaw Springs was particularly impressive. According to an advertisement in the *South Carolina Gazette*, it was a suitable "brick edifice" that "served as a resting place for travelers crossing the Santee" and was a particularly pleasant place since it adjoined "one of the best and largest springs in the province" (*South Carolina Gazette* April 27, 1765, and February 2, 1767, quoted in Terry 1981:222). This tavern played a role in the Battle at Eutaw Springs a few years later. The tavern was located about two miles northwest of the project tract.

James must have needed cash, for in 1773 he financed the bulk of his lands to Sir Egerton Leigh, a British Lord with extensive ties to South Carolina (CCDB L6:266). The Revolution disrupted life along this portion of the Santee and would make a national hero of one of McKelvey's neighbors. However, for McKelvey, the debt was never paid, and he passed the debt along to his brother Robert McKelvey when he died sometime prior to 1783.

The Battle of Eutaw Springs. Like most parishes throughout South Carolina, local residents of St. Johns Berkeley were divided by the Revolution, though most eventually supported the colonial cause (Edgar 1998:226-244). The land remained quiet for the first four years of the conflict. However, beginning in 1780 and continuing through the end of the war, St. Johns Berkeley was the scene of hard fighting.

At Moncks Corner, two battles occurred, one in the spring of 1780 and another in January 1781. In June 1781 colonial and British cavalry engaged in a skirmish at nearby Biggin Church that ultimately resulted in the burning of the church.

In September 1781, American troops commanded by General Nathanael Greene met British troops commanded by Colonel Alexander Stewart in a full-fledged battle at Eutaw Springs, near the McKelvey tavern. The tavern was occupied by British troops, who used it as a vantage point throughout the battle. It consisted of a large brick building with a garden and outbuildings about 100 yards southwest of the main springs. British troops rallied around the tavern late in the battle and drove the Americans back, and thus kept the field. However, Stewart's losses forced him to leave his wounded at the tavern, hide supplies, burn his baggage train, and retreat to Moncks Corner (Lumpkin 1981:214-216).

Only two months later, a local planter, Francis Marion, led a lightning raid on the British outpost at Colleton Barony House near Moncks Corner. In the ensuing fight, the Americans captured the fortified house along with more than 100 British prisoners. They burned the house before retreating to the upper portion of St. Johns Berkeley and evading pursuing British troops. Marion, whose father owned land adjoining that of the McKelveys, found concealment in the swamps of the Santee and with many local residents who protected his whereabouts from the British. Further raids, slave escapes, murders, and robberies wrecked havoc on the local planters of St. Johns Berkeley, and by the end of the war in 1783, most planters "could think of little else than repairing their losses" (Terry 1981:349).

The McKelvey Lands Are Sold (1783-1811). The McKelveys had suffered like all other planters, and shortly after the war ended, James died, leaving his widow, Margaret, and brother Robert as heirs of his vast lands. In 1793 Sir Egerton Leigh opened a foreclosure case against the debt owed him by James McKelvey's estate some 20 years earlier (CCDB L6:266). McKelvey's lands were divided, and Sheriff Thomas Osborn sold a parcel of 8,116 acres south of Nelsons Ferry Road to James Theus (CCDB W7:448). The land Osborn sold Theus included much of the project tract. Theus transferred the land to three trustees in 1798 (CCDB V6:282). Two of the trustees died shortly thereafter, and Keating L. Simons, the remaining trustee, sold 5,242 acres of the land to John Price, a Charleston merchant,

in November 1802 (CCDB V6:282). Most of the project tract was taken from this land.

Price had the land surveyed into 11 lots. Figure 6 shows the lots superimposed on a current map of the area. In 1807 Price transferred all the lots to John Ward as a trustee to sell them (CCDB D8:23). Ward was a prosperous Charleston attorney, and with his connections he was able to sell the lands to local planters. The 1802 map, based on an earlier survey, shows several roads crisscrossing the lands but little clearing and no settlements. The next owner would change all that.

On February 25, 1811, John Ward conveyed Lots 3, 5, 6, and 7 to Samuel Porcher (CCDB D8:45) (see Figure 6). Porcher was a nearby St. Stephens Parish rice and cotton planter and a descendent of early French Huguenot settlers. At the same time, Ward conveyed Lots 8, 9 and 10 to Henry Purkey, a small-time planter looking to expand his cotton lands (CCDB D8:43). These six lots make up most of the project tract (see Figure 6).

From this point on, we subdivide the tract history until the lands were consolidated again by J. Peter Grace in the mid-twentieth century. We begin with the Porcher and Purkey lands, then discuss some additional parcels that were consolidated into the current project tract.

Samuel Porcher Creates Walworth (1811–ca. 1825).

Samuel Porcher was a St. Stephens Parish rice and cotton planter who was building a sizable estate in the early decades of the nineteenth century. He acquired the McKelvey lands to develop into cotton plantations. This Samuel Porcher (1768–1851), son of Peter and Elizabeth Cordes Porcher, was born in St. Stephens Parish. He was educated in Walworth, England, a small village near London, and he later named Walworth Plantation after the village where he received his education (Dubose et al. 1887:23).

Often called Major Samuel Porcher in the records, Porcher led an extremely active life and was once called one of the “happiest, the most amiable, and the most popular men in the state” (Dubose et al. 1887:154). Porcher married his cousin Harriet Porcher in 1789. The couple was married some 54 years and had 13 children, though seven died in infancy (Bailey 1981:455). Porcher was one of the most active planters of antebellum South

Carolina. He served in the General Assembly for four terms between 1796 and 1831, and was active in the Black Oak Agricultural Society, St. Johns Hunting Club, and the South Carolina Society and held almost every position from church warden to militia officer in St. Stephens Parish (Bailey 1981:455). The Porchers seemed to have had a very happy marriage, and a descendent noted that Porcher lived (Dubose et al. 1887:155):

So long with his wife that he could hardly carry back his thoughts to the time when she was not his companion, and after her death he continued to speak of her as if she were still alive. He never, like many others, avoided the mention of her name.

Porcher suffered from asthma all his life, yet he lived to be 83. Despite his asthma, Porcher was an incessant smoker and was known for his custom-made American cigars (Dubose et al. 1887:155).

Porcher made his primary residence at Mexico Plantation on the Santee River, east of the project tract on the border of St. Stephens and St. Johns parishes. Additionally, he developed plantations in four different South Carolina districts, and at his death, he owned nearly 400 slaves. At Mexico he built a huge, four-and-a-quarter-mile-long embankment between 1817 and 1841 to utilize his Santee River swamplands for rice planting. Porcher’s Bank was an “engineering marvel” of its day and remains today a point of reference on local maps. The bank enclosed 1,400 acres of rice fields and was up to 14 feet high with a base that ran from 35 to 60 feet thick (Edgar 1998:267).

Porcher expanded not only in rice production but cotton lands, and doubtlessly with that in mind, he purchased the Price lands. After buying the lands he quickly subdivided them into two plantations. He cut off Lot 3 and built a house and cotton plantation he later called Numertia. He gave this to his son Richard Shackelford Porcher in 1851. The Numertia Plantation main house is still standing and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] (SCDAH 1982). Figure 7 shows a photograph of Numertia.

On Lots 5, 6, and 7 Porcher built an exact duplicate of the Numertia house and named the plantation



Figure 7. A current photograph of the Numertia Plantation house. The house at Walworth was an exact duplicate (SCDAH 1982).

Walworth. He gave that plantation to his son Dr. Thomas William Porcher. Although the legal title to these lands did not pass until Samuel Porcher died in 1851, it is clear that the two brothers occupied their lands as early as the 1820s, and oversaw development of the plantations and the settlements thereon.

2.2 *Thomas W. Porcher Develops Walworth, ca. 1825–1860*

Dr. Thomas William Porcher became the proprietor of Walworth in the 1820s and developed it into a very successful Santee River cotton plantation. He made the house and grounds his country seat. Because of the presence in the nineteenth century of at least three Thomas Porchers, he is often referred to as Thomas W. Porcher of Walworth in the family records (for example, see MacDowell 1957:244; Dubose et al. 1887:23). Figure

8 shows the location of Porcher's Walworth Plantation on a current map of the area.

Dr. Thomas W. Porcher was born in 1807, most likely at his parents' Mexico Plantation on the boundary line between St. Stephens and St. Johns Berkeley parishes (MacDowell 1957:244). He was educated at the College of South Carolina (now University of South Carolina) and South Carolina Medical College (now Medical University of South Carolina), from which he graduated in 1828. Though he was a medical doctor, he was better known as a planter in St. Johns Berkeley Parish (Davidson 1971:240). In 1828 he married Elinor Cordes Gaillard, the daughter of a neighbor, and the couple had four children. Like his parents, Thomas lived a long life and died in 1889 at 82. Elinor predeceased him by only one year; she died at age 78. The couple was married 60 years, nearly unheard of at the time.

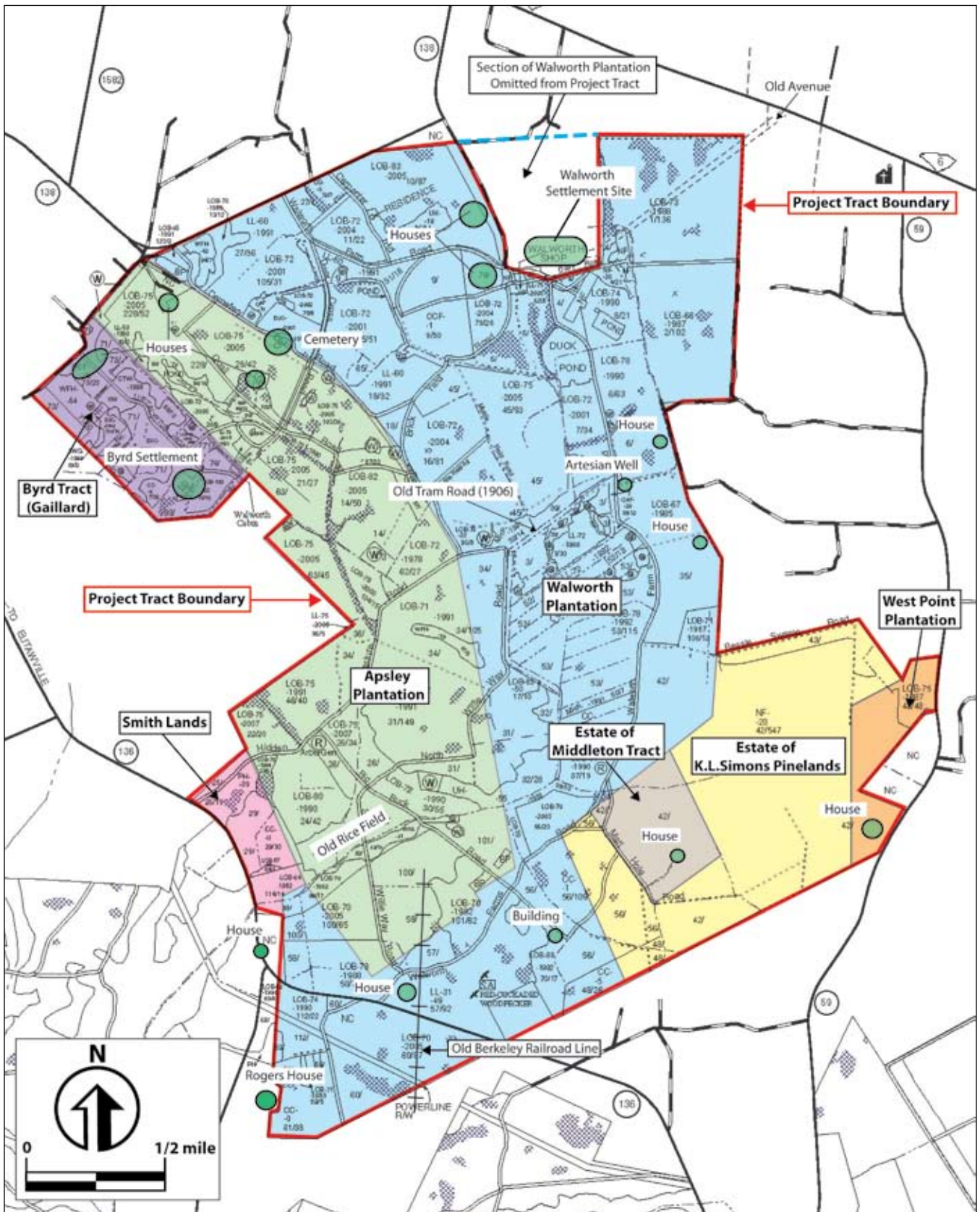


Figure 8. A current map of the Walworth Tract owned by MWV and the various plantation lands of which it consists (MWPAP 2009: Walworth Unit).

Porcher's public record indicates that he took an active involvement in St. Johns Parish, serving as a state representative (1846–1847), vestryman, Commissioner of Free Schools, magistrate, and in other offices (Cross 1985:222; Davidson 1971:240). Porcher was also very active in agricultural affairs and was a member of the Black Oak Agricultural Society, which regularly discussed and recorded information on local experimentation by its members.

Walworth House. Porcher had his residence at Walworth. Apparently, by the late 1820s, Samuel Porcher had built the Walworth house for his son and new daughter-in-law. The house was a comfortable two-story Georgian-style Lowcountry plantation farmhouse. The wooden

superstructure sat on a locally made brick foundation, a duplicate of the Numertia House.

Although the author could not obtain access, local informants who have been inside the house stated that it retains much of its antebellum style. These refinements included two primary fireplace chimney columns, paneled walls, a central hallway with a staircase ascending to a second-story landing balcony, and a wraparound porch that differs slightly from Numertia (Carpenter 2009; SCDHAH 1982). Additionally, the Grace family put in tennis courts and a swimming pool and made some modifications to the front of the home.

The house still stands along with some of the outbuildings on an outparcel of the Walworth Tract. At present, it has been allowed to fall into a state of



Figure 9. Photograph of the Walworth Plantation house in the 1930s, taken during the Gaillard ownership (Johnson Scrapbook ca. 1930).

disrepair. Figure 9 shows a photograph of the house. A plat made in the early 1900s indicates that there were storage buildings, a smokehouse, and barns that formed the main settlement area. A row of former slave cabins lined an old drive directly south of the house (Carpenter 2009). When Walworth was sold by Mower Lumber Company, a separate outparcel was created that included the Walworth house and most of the old settlement area. This parcel was conveyed to other owners and is not part of the project tract (see Figure 1).

Porcher's Planting at Walworth. Thomas and Elinor Porcher focused their planting and living at Walworth. Their children and grandchildren were born there (Dubose et al. 1887). In 1831 Thomas Porcher purchased Lot 8 of Price's lands from William H. Purkey, adding 476 acres to Walworth (CCDB A10:329). To this he also added other lands between 1844 and 1861, including lands he purchased from Henry Purkey's estate to the west (Berkeley County Deed Book [BCDB] A5:19). This brought the total lands of Walworth to about 2,000 acres. With some small conveyances, this tract was kept together and was known as Walworth Plantation until it was sold to J. Peter Grace in the 1940s.

The poor soils forced Porcher into innovated fertilizing to improve his yields. A neighbor, Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pushee Plantation, had long advocated the use of manures to restore the fertility of the soils and was known to have been "crowned with considerable and deserved success" for his efforts (Mathew 1992:333). Ravenel's success inspired Thomas Porcher as well as other local planters to use manure to fertilize their cotton crops. Edmund Ruffin, who toured St. Johns Berkeley Parish in 1843, observed that "Thomas W. Porcher of Walworth" was an excellent planter or "crop-maker, & the most extensive & indefatigable manurer of his land in the parish" (Mathew 1992:170).

Ruffin went on to describe Porcher's efforts at Walworth, saying that he cultivated annually 400 acres in cotton and "manures of it 250, with from 24 to 30 large single mule or horse loads of the prepared manure" (Mathew 1992:170). Ruffin, a Virginia planter and newspaper commentator, was extremely interested in agricultural innovation and often wrote on the subject. At the time of his observations, he was touring

the state under a contract with the governor to report on phosphate deposits that could be converted into cheap fertilizer for farmers. Ruffin also commented on numerous social and economic events that he observed. Although his primary interest was phosphate, he carefully observed other methods that planters devised to improve their yields. He spent time with Porcher at Walworth and described in detail his manuring process there. He wrote (Ruffin in Mathew 1992:170):

[At Walworth] his plan (and the usual plan everywhere, when fully executed,) is to rake & haul the litter from the woods through all the year, spreading it continually in the stables & pens for his cattle. This goes on & in the cowpens the mass is not moved until autumn, when it is perhaps 5 or 6 feet thick. This "compost" as it is called is then carried out, spread in the alleys, & "listed in" which operation is finished by planting time or long before, when the manure-making operations recommended for the next years crop. Mr. Th. Porcher keeps 80 head of ordinary cattle, & about 20 mules & pleasure horses together (rejecting as usual nearly all ploughing,) & their excrements are all that add anything to the enormous amount of poor vegetable matter.

A national publication, *The Register*, also reported on Porcher's efforts at Walworth. In the second half of the 1830s, Porcher harvested 170 pounds of cotton per acre on his Walworth lands against a normal return of 100 pounds (Ruffin 1840:179). The *Register* reporter went on to say that Porcher began to fertilize some of his crops with lime in 1836 but this apparently had little effect (Ruffin 1840:181). He experienced much more success with manure by cutting in his fertilizer material via a plow in the alleys of the field. The reporter concluded that, "he accomplished much more than those who follow the old way" (Ruffin 1840:181). Porcher continued an active involvement in the local Black Oak Agricultural Society for many years, reporting on his efforts and results (for example, see Smith 1846:11).

The Porchers at Walworth. By the early 1850s, we obtain a picture of the plantation as a moderately prosperous cotton plantation but also producing sizable quantities of other salable goods. Although Thomas W. Porcher did not obtain legal title to Walworth until the death of his father in 1851, he certainly was living and managing the land long before that. He went by the name Thomas W. Porcher of Walworth all his life. Thomas, 42, and his wife, Elinor, 40, are listed in the 1850 US census along with their children: Julius, 21, having completed his medical training; Ellinor, 13; John Stoney, 10; and Richard L. Porcher, 24, a cousin living with Thomas and Elinor at the time of the census (US Census Bureau 1850a). Figure 10 shows a view of the old entrance avenue to Walworth.

Porcher had 600 acres under cultivation (though apparently only 400 acres was in cotton) and was producing 37.5 bales of ginned cotton. At 12 cents per pound, he produced \$1,800 worth of the crop (US Census Bureau 1850b; Phillips 1905:267). Though these numbers coincide with information given by Ruffin eight years earlier, Porcher's neighbors were doing much better. For example his neighbor James Sinkler had only 500 acres under cultivation and produced 85 bales; another neighbor, Benjamin Warley, had only 400 acres under cultivation and produced 45 bales. John G. Warley was a particular effective planter who obtained 150 bales of the product on less than 200 acres of cultivated land (or so he reported to the census taker) (US Census Bureau 1850b). However, Porcher was concentrating much of



Figure 10. View of the old oak-lined avenue entrance to Walworth, looking toward the house.

his farming efforts on livestock that had a greater value than most of his neighbors' yield. He was also producing sizable quantities of corn, peas, and sweet potatoes (US Census Bureau 1850b).

Porcher's cattle and crops were being produced by his laboring force of more than 156 enslaved African Americans. Of these, we have the names and family relationships of 94 that he inherited from his father, Samuel Porcher (Charleston County Inventory Book [CCIB] 1850-1854:C:133-134, 224). Some of those working the land included Middleton, 39, and Delia, 38, and their children: Sammy, 17, Priscilla, 5, and Cornelius, 2; Charlottee, 30, and her daughter Lousia, 7; Old Ceasar, 66; and Philander, 42, Scilly, 44, and Philip, 1 (CCIB 1850-1854:C:224-225). We could find not other information on the slave community until the time of

the Civil War. Figure 11 shows a view of the area of one of the slave communities at Walworth.

The family intermarried regularly with cousins, and Walworth was the scene of much tragedy in the early 1860s; three of four Porcher children died in a space of four years. In 1857 daughter Elinor married her cousin John G. Gailliard while at school in Winnsboro and died young in 1860, without any children (Huguenot Society of South Carolina 1976:152; MacDowell 1957:244; Towles 1996:210). Son John Stoney was often sick, and he too married a cousin, Harriet Porcher, at nearby Belle Isle Plantation (Towles 1996:210, 220). Later she had a son and died in 1866. Another son, Julius, set up medical practice at Pineville in the 1850s and obtained St. Julian Plantation in the parish. He married Mary Fanning Wickham of Virginia and had two children



Figure 11. Recent view of one of the slave settlement areas at Walworth, approximately 300 yards south of the house, looking south.

before the war interrupted their life. He became a major in the Confederate Army and was killed in the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, in September 1863 (MacDowell 1957:244). Their son, Samuel Porcher, was born at Walworth (Dubose et al. 1887:2). A fourth child, Mary, married Reverend Christopher P. Gadsden of Charleston and died in 1864 of yellow fever (Dubose et al. 1887:23).

Thomas W. Porcher and his wife, Elinor, whom relatives called Nellie, are occasionally mentioned in the Palmer letters (Towles 1996). For example, the family regularly came to Charleston (Towles 1996:107, 121, 614, 683). Thomas was often called on for medical services as shown in a letter from Alice Gaillard Palmer, a relative of the Porchers, to another family member in the summer of 1863 (Towles 1996:373):

I have not heard from Tom [Dr. Thomas W. Porcher] since September 3 but the last accounts from the pinelands are that Lawrence [Gaillard] and Lucy [Gaillard] are both in bed, Toots [Ella Gaillard] complaining and Sissie [Cleremond S. Gaillard] not well from the attack of fever she had before February. I conclude Mama [Anna Snowden Gaillard] has gone up to the pinelands.

2.3 *Civil War and End of Porcher Ownership, 1861–1899*

By the time of the Civil War, the Porcher children were all married. Son Julius was an officer in the Confederacy, as was his younger brother John. John survived the war and returned the only child left to the Porchers by the war's end. Not only had both daughters died, but older son Julius was killed in battle. In the last months of the war, the Confederates abandoned Charleston as undefendable and Federal troops invaded upper St. Johns Parish. Though stories of burning private residences were somewhat exaggerated (most local homes survived the war intact), troops harassed the residents and stole food, goods, and private property in February and March 1865. The biggest surprise to the former owners was the behavior of their former bondsmen and -women. Elizabeth Palmer Porcher wrote about the events (Towles 1996:450-451):

In Pineville, [Federal] Gen. [Edward] Potter had a whole brigade. They burned fourteen houses.... The negroes in the village seemed to get cross and did more mischief than the Yankees even. They stripped the houses and no doubt helped to burn them.... Aunt Matilda writes that Ella and Miss Frances Barker and herself have to wash and cook, their servants having all left them but one man and one girl. Mrs. Snowden's all deserted her but one old man, even old Murriah her cook. At Belle Isle they behaved badly too.... Cousin Becky lost her horse and wagon, some corn and meat, plates etc. Yankee officers stayed in the house and in a measure protected her.... Mrs. Thea Marion went to the General [Edward Potter] and begged protection and as she was a poor widow was unmolested. At Mexico [Plantation] the negroes are insubordinate entirely.... At Walworth the negroes behave shamefully, helping themselves to everything in the storeroom and even the Yankees had to speak to them about it. Mrs. [Elinor C.] Porcher has to iron and do most of her housework herself.

Harriet Palmer kept a diary of these days and recorded the following (Towles 1996:475-476):

Mrs. [Anne Snowden] Gaillard gave Alice a full description of the behavior of the Yankees in St. John's [Parish]. Gen. [Alfred S.] Harwell's Division went up there and completely broke up Walnut Grove, Walworth, Blue Hole, Mr. H[enry] Gourdin's [Buck Hall Plantation] and other places, taking off all their clothes, breaking up furniture, tore everything out of the homes and gave [it] to the negroes. Some brought back a good many things. Numbers of the negroes have gone. Mr. T[homas W.] Porcher [at Walworth Plantation] has but 10 left, young and old, all because the scouts were up there.

Despite the confusion and destruction, the Porchers retained their land and house and eventually resettled there after the hostilities. Adjustment and

reestablishment were difficult. In the years after the war, the Porchers often stayed at the village at Eutawville. In one letter written in 1867, Henrietta Palmer Smith wrote that when a small kitten was lost, “Mr. Tom [Thomas W. Porcher] found it in the road when he was coming from the plantation and carried it home [to Eutawville] with him” (Towles 1996:555).

Apparently, the Porchers prospered and recovered from the war years, and lived well throughout much of their remaining years, though not without incident. In an 1880 letter, Alice A. Palmer wrote that her “Uncle Tom [Porcher], Aunt E [Porcher] and Uncle Mazyck [Porcher] were all here last night. Yesterday was Uncle Tom’s 52nd wedding day. He is getting to be quite a stout man. Both of them look well” (Towles 1996:834). Alice Palmer also reported that in November 1881, Walworth was experiencing a rash of thefts; her Uncle Tom lost \$12,000 in bonds and other cash and was “most unfortunate in having so many thieves on his place. Last year he lost so much and again this year” (Towles 1996:874).

John Stoney Porcher Obtains Walworth. In the 1880s, the Porchers sold their Walworth tract, which then consisted of some 2,000 acres, to their only remaining son, John Stoney Porcher. By the time he took over the farm, the size and value had fallen dramatically. Thomas W. Porcher reported that in 1880 he was farming only 147 of his acreage; the remainder was forest. He was paying his labor force \$1,600 in wages, and he had only one horse and six mules on the farm along with 18 working cattle and no sheep or hogs (US Census Bureau 1880b). Additionally, the farm had only 70 acres in cotton, producing 15 bales, and \$125 in forestry products.

We could not determine how John Stoney Porcher used the land, but in November 1887, Thomas W. Porcher conveyed “the tract of land known as my Walworth Plantation in St. Johns Berkeley Parish containing 1,600 acres... and that tract or plantation of land adjoining the said Walworth plantation and considered part thereof... containing about 488 acres” for the “love and affection which I have and bear for and hereto my son John Stoney Porcher” (BCDB A5:19). Elinor W. Porcher died the next year, and Thomas died one year later (Huguenot Society of South Carolina 1976:152).

John Stoney may have intended to develop his land into small tracts, for shortly after acquiring it, he conveyed two pieces of 29 acres each to Ned Cole and Robert Sloan, six acres to Elias High, 19 acres to Coats Jefferson, and two acres to H. Rogers (BCDB A13:362). Porcher kept the land until relocating to south Texas in the 1890s. In 1899 he sold his childhood home to William H. Gafflin (BDCB A13:362).

2.4 Timber Company and Gaillard Family Ownership, 1899–1933

Gafflin may have been acquiring lands to lease to timber companies. In the late nineteenth century, timber companies such as D.W. Taylor Lumber Company and North State Lumber Company were acquiring lands in Berkeley County to capitalize on the large stands of uncut pine and hardwoods. By the early 1900s, even larger companies such as E.P. Burton Company and A.C. Tuxbury purchased tracts, built logging towns, and initiated the large-scale timber operations that continue to the present day (Fetters 1990:13-31).

Sometime about 1902, Gafflin sold an easement to Berkeley Railroad Company, headquartered at Chicora about eight miles southeast of Walworth. Berkeley was attempting to reach tracts by rail west of Cross, South Carolina, and built a number of tramlines into various lands to extract the lumber. Figure 12 shows the location of the line that extended onto the southern portion of the project tract. A catastrophic case of malaria hit the Berkeley Railroad Company mill town of Chicora in 1902. The epidemic killed nearly half the workers and their families and caused most of the rest to leave. The town was temporarily abandoned, and Berkeley Railroad passed its assets to Standard Yellow Pine Company the same year (Fetters 1990:26). Standard Yellow Pine Company went bankrupt only two years later. Its assets were purchased by E.P. Burton in 1906, and apparently the company never developed its tramline on the project tract.

Meanwhile, in 1903 Gafflin sold his landholdings to Freeman S. Farr, Trustee for Oneida Timber Company (BCDB C10:300). Oneida did not keep Walworth long; in 1910 it transferred Walworth Plantation and all the timber rights thereon to Midland Timber Company (BCDB C13:332). Midland Timber conveyed the tract

that same year to old neighbors of the Porchers, brothers John Palmer and Peter C. Gaillard (Orangeburg County Deed Book [OCDB] 50:618-619). Peter C. Gaillard transferred his interest to his brother John Palmer with the understanding that he was to share ownership with their other brother, William M. Gaillard of Georgetown (OCDB 53:98). The Gaillards sold six acres to Elias Hey but otherwise kept Walworth intact (OCDB 89:639).

The Gaillards were a seventeenth-century South Carolina Huguenot family that farmed in St. Johns Berkeley Parish for generations. W.S. Gaillard eventually managed Walworth and employed both African American and white sharecroppers on his lands (Carpenter 2009). William S. Gaillard, known as “Mass Willie” to his neighbors, became a legendary character in the area. According to one elderly informant, he used to tell tales about his family, which his wife constantly scolded him to not reveal.

At least one of the stories involved an incident at the Walworth House. Apparently one of the Gaillard men came home late one night highly inebriated and rode his horse into the house and up the stairs to his bedroom. Here, he tied up the animal and fell asleep on the bed. When he awoke in the morning, the horse was still there. It took two days to coax the horse to descend the steps and leave the house. Needless to say, the family was not impressed with the mess in the meantime (Carpenter 2009).

Walworth Cemetery (ca. 1900–Present). During the Gaillard ownership, if not before, African American residents of the area began burying their dead in a parcel of ground north of the boundary line between Walworth and neighboring Apsley Plantation (see Figure 12). The earliest headstones, dating from 1918, were from the Middleton family. However, depressions in the area indicate that there may be a number of unmarked graves. There appeared to be 50 to 100 tombstones, several of which are handcut (Figure 13). The most prominent names are Middleton, Prioleau, Gibbs, and Taste. One notable grave is that of US Army PFC Wade Taste, 12th Cavalry Regiment, who was killed in Vietnam on May 21, 1966. A photograph of PFC Taste is shown in Figure 13. The graveyard was well maintained, and the stones appeared to be grouped by family. Figure 13 shows views

of the cemetery. Further research may reveal differently, but the proximity of the graveyard to the adjacent Apsley land that contained a “meeting house” indicates that the graveyard may have been associated with a church. The graveyard is off Cemetery Road on the Walworth Tract and is still actively used for burials by family members.



Figure 12. A portion of a 1906 map of Walworth Plantation with the Berkeley Railroad Company line in the southwest corner (Berkeley County Plat Book [BCPB] 1906).



Figure 13. Views of Walworth Cemetery and photograph of PFC Wade Taste, who is buried there (Findagrave.com).

2.5 Return to Cattle Ranching: Gregg Ownership, 1933–1946

The Gaillards also owned numerous other tracts in the area, including portions that later became part of the project tract. In July 1933, the heirs of William M. and J. Palmer Gaillard sold Walworth to E.S. Gregg (OCDB 89:639). The sale, occurring in the middle of the Great Depression, indicates that the family needed cash more than the old, declining cotton farm. Gregg kept the farm for 13 years and, like the Gaillards, employed sharecroppers and tenant farmers, some of whom still lived in the old slave-row houses south of the main house on the section owned by MWV today (Carpenter 2009). Like the Porchers before him, Gregg used the land as a cattle ranch, since much of the arable land was depleted of nutrients from continued cotton farming (Carpenter 2009).

Also during Gregg's ownership, Santee-Cooper Company began building Lake Marion north of the project tract by flooding part of the Santee River. The drainage of the lake project caused backup drainage problems on Walworth during periods of heavy rainfall. This resulted in lands being inundated and crops being destroyed. This issue was not solved until J. Peter Grace bought the land and sued Santee Cooper, forcing the company to put in more and deeper drain lines at

Walworth. Figure 14 shows a cotton field at Walworth underwater. In 1946 Gregg sold Walworth to J. Peter Grace, and a new era began on the old plantation (OCDB 123:132).

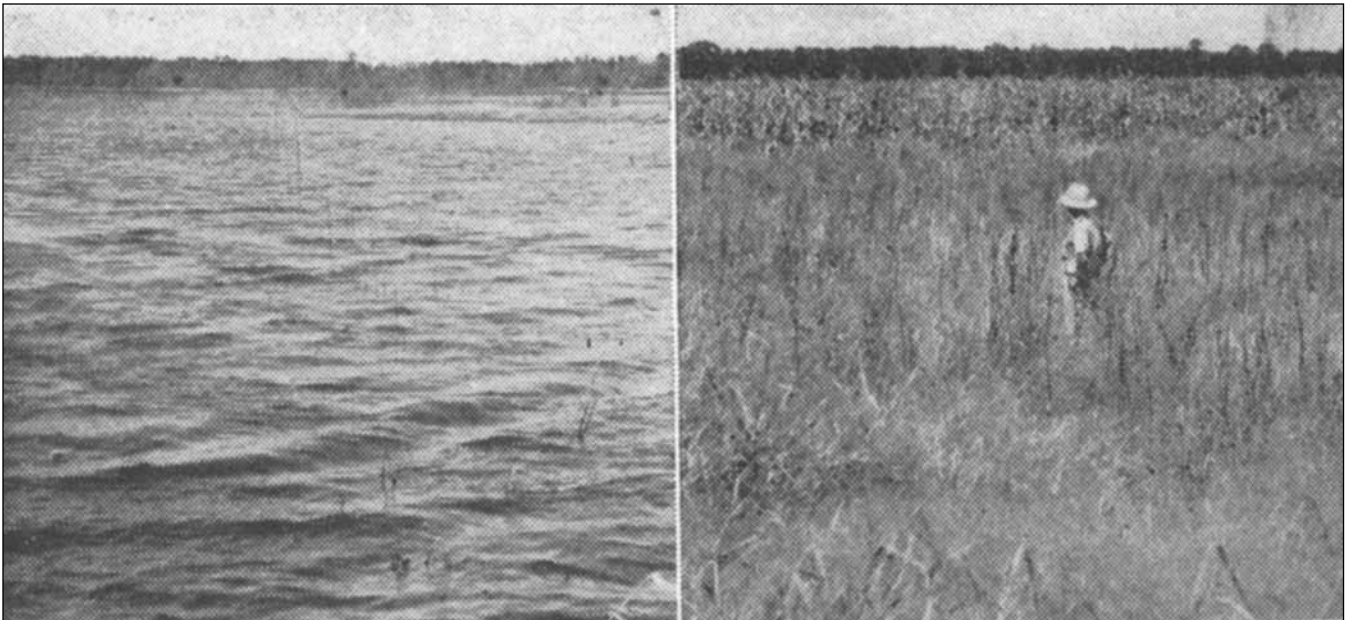


Figure 14. Cotton field at Walworth partially underwater from poor drainage caused when Santee Cooper built Lake Marion preventing water runoff (left); cotton field after drainage was completed (right) (Charleston News and Courier 1946).

3.0 HISTORY OF APSLEY PLANTATION, 1811–1952

Apsley Plantation was a late antebellum plantation made up of parts of three tracts owned by Henry Purkey in the early nineteenth century and combined by Charles and Anna L. Sinkler in the 1840s, and ultimately acquired by a Goose Creek planter, Thomas Ray, prior to the Civil War. As far as we could determine, neither Ray nor the Sinklers resided at Apsley. However, sometime in the nineteenth century a housing complex and possibly a church were built on the tract. After the Civil War, Ray defaulted on a mortgage, and the lands were sold to C.C. Farrell of the town of Blackville in Barnwell County. The lands went through timber companies to the Myers family, who owned it from the early 1900s until selling it to J. Peter Grace in the early 1950s. We could not determine the origin of the name Apsley.

3.1 *Early Ownership to Thomas Ray, 1811–1883*

In 1811, Henry Purkey, a St. Johns Berkeley planter, purchased Lots 8, 9, and 10 of the Price lands from John Ward (CCDB D8:43). To the east, the lands bordered on the Price lands acquired by Samuel Porcher that he made into Walworth Plantation. Purkey had been granted lands in the project tract area and combined his new lots into a sizable estate. He died prior to 1825, when his estate was divided and sold.

In September 1826, John M. Byrd and Charles Sanders, executors of Henry Purkey, sold 861 acres of Henry Purkey's estate to William Hutson (CCDB K10:283). From the description, this tract makes up most of Apsley Plantation. We could not determine if Hutson resided on the tract. However, it is difficult to believe that the lands, being good cotton and cattle lands, would have been left completely vacant. In a later deed, 200 acres of this land was noted as "purchased of Bird on which was the Meeting House" (CCDB O11:132).

At the same time, John A. Purkey sold 300 acres of his father's estate to James S. Shingler (CCDB S9:321). The description matches that of 300 of the acres that make up Apsley. Shingler must have passed the land to Hutson, who combined it into his estate, making up most of Apsley Plantation.

In 1843 William Hutson sold 556.25 acres to Charles Sinkler, a neighbor (CCDB W11:497). This portion was

part of the old Price lands and made up the southern section of Apsley Plantation.

Prior to this, in 1836, Hutson sold 200 acres to Charles Sanders (CCDB P10:486). Sanders defaulted on a mortgage, and Sheriff John B. Irving sold the tract to William Sinkler in May 1844 (CCDB O11:132).

Finally, though no deed is recorded, Charles Sinkler acquired an additional 200 acres that seems to also have been part of the Hutson lands that contained the "meeting house" noted earlier. This would place this tract as part of the central section of Apsley Plantation, most likely opposite the current Walworth Cemetery (see Figure 1). There is some discrepancy between the breakup of the Purkey estate and the reassembling of Apsley Plantation. More research in the future could reveal missing links in these transactions. Together, William and Charles Sinkler acquired more than 1,000 acres of Henry Purkey's estate that William Hutson had combined and then later sold. These three tracts made up Apsley Plantation (see Figure 1).

The land descended to Charles Sinkler's widow, Anna L. Sinkler, who sold them to Thomas Ray probably sometime in the 1840s (CCDB W18:104). Since Ray had plantations and a residence in St. James Goose Creek, he did not reside on the tract. If a settlement was built on the lands, it probably was built in the northeastern section, not far from modern-day SC Route 138, where the higher land was located. Here, later plats in the twentieth century show a clustering of houses and the Walworth Cemetery nearby (see Figure 13). A low area called Rice Field Swamp crosses the south end of the plantation. During a field investigation of that portion of the tract, we did not observe any typical signs of rice planting.

3.2 *Farrell to the Myerses, 1883–1952*

Thomas Ray kept the lands through the Civil War, but in 1883 his heirs defaulted on a mortgage, and the Master in Equity sold Apsley Plantation to C.C. Farrell of Blackville. Farrell also did not live in St. Johns Berkeley Parish, and we could not determine how the land was used. Most likely it was rented to tenants.

Farrell kept the tract until 1900 when he sold it to Charles H. Heard, who added it to the lands of United

Timber Company, of which he was a principal (BCDB A13:456). United Timber Company was absorbed by Oneida Timber Company shortly afterward, and in 1906 Oneida sold Apsley Plantation to G.A. Myers of Orangeburg (BCDB C:448). The sale did not include the timber rights, which still belonged to Oneida Timber Company; Oneida also held an easement to erect a tramway through the lands to expedite its logging efforts (OCDB 59:589). If the timber company built the tramline road, we saw no indication of it during our reconnaissance of the project tract.

The Myers family kept the land for many years, and a son may have resided on it. In 1917 the heirs of G.A. Myers passed the land to Clancy O. and Shelly Myers (OCDB 59:589). Over the next year, Shelly Myers obtained clear and complete title to the land (OCDB 66:619, 670). Shelly Myers owned the land for nearly 35 years, but how she used it we could not determine. A plat of the tract done in 1952 and shown in Figure 15 reveals a road entering the property at the northern corner and passing through open fields. Additionally, a cluster of houses is located along the road near the public road to the north. It was very possible that she lived on the land and sharecropped it for cotton, corn, and other provision crops. The south of the property appears to be undeveloped pine forest and swamps.

In February 1946, Myers conveyed Apsley Plantation to J. Peter Grace, who had recently acquired Walworth (OCDB 137:211). Apsley Plantation contained 1,056 acres at the time of the sale and was the same tract consolidated by Charles and William Sinkler more than a century earlier. Although Grace combined Apsley with Walworth, the tract is still known by MWV employees as the Apsley Plantation of the Walworth Farms.

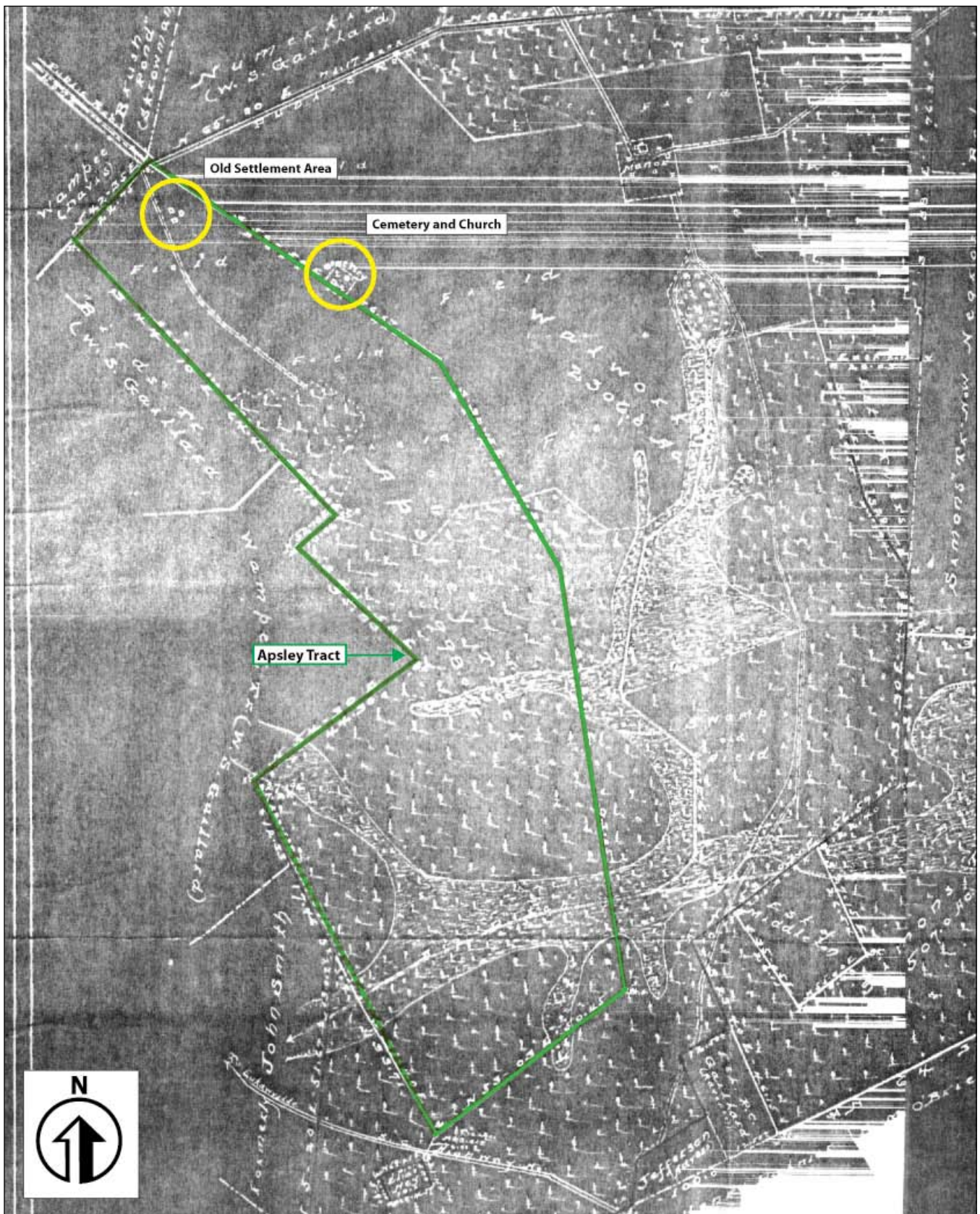


Figure 15. A 1952 plat of Apsley Plantation (BCPB).

4.0 HISTORY OF THE BYRD TRACT

This small portion of the project tract of about 200 acres was originally part of a 730-acre plantation put together by John and Margaret Purkey Byrd. It is located in the northwest corner of Walworth Tract and appears to have been added by J. Peter Grace to his lands. The project tract contains only the northern portion of the Byrd lands that fronted along SC Route 138 (see Figure 8). The project tract portion contains the site of the Byrd settlement and early 1800s plantation complex.

Byrd Plantation was carved out of land originally granted to James McKelvey, Henry Purkey, and Francis Frankham (CCDB M10:304). Purkey purchased Frankham's grant land and added it to Lots 8, 9, and 10 from the Price estate in 1811 (CCDB D8:43). It is not clear whether he made the house site on the northern portion of his property. Upon Purkey's death his widow sold 615 acres to John M. Byrd in May 1826 (CCDB V9:474). The land also fell as part of Margaret Purkey Byrd's inheritance from her father. In 1835 Byrd added an additional 192.25 acres from Lot 9 of the Price lands from William Hutson (CCDB M10:304).

On the northern portion of the land he acquired from Jane Purkey, Byrd, or perhaps Purkey before him, erected a settlement and outbuildings. A plat based on an 1825 survey, shown in Figure 16, reveals the presence of the settlement site and at least four outbuildings. The plat indicates that Byrd was farming the land north and east of the house site but had not developed any of the land southward. Although Rice Field Branch crosses the lower section of Byrd Plantation, there is no indication that he was planting rice there.

The settlement site is located on the high ground west of the intersection of Eucalyptus Road and Walworth Deer Crossing Road. Today, MWV keeps this area cleared as a feed area for wildlife and also is growing a grove of eucalyptus trees nearby. A brief pedestrian reconnaissance of the area revealed several sherds of early-nineteenth-century pottery but no signs of any brick piers that would have supported a structure.

Byrd died sometime between 1836 and 1844, when his estate was probated. He left no will, and his lands were subdivided into at least two parts. After his death, William Hutson, executor of Byrd's estate, sold the 192.25-acre parcel to W.H. Percy (CCDB A12:135).

This portion of the land was later acquired by William Sinkler and attached to his Wampee Plantation (CCDB A12:135). It is not part of the project tract.

According to adjoining deeds, the balance of the land was sold to William Sinkler, who apparently conveyed it to a member of the Gaillard family, possibly Peter Gaillard. No deeds could be found to confirm these transactions, but all plats of the area indicate this. The land came into ownership of W.S. Gaillard, and he sold it to Peter Grace.

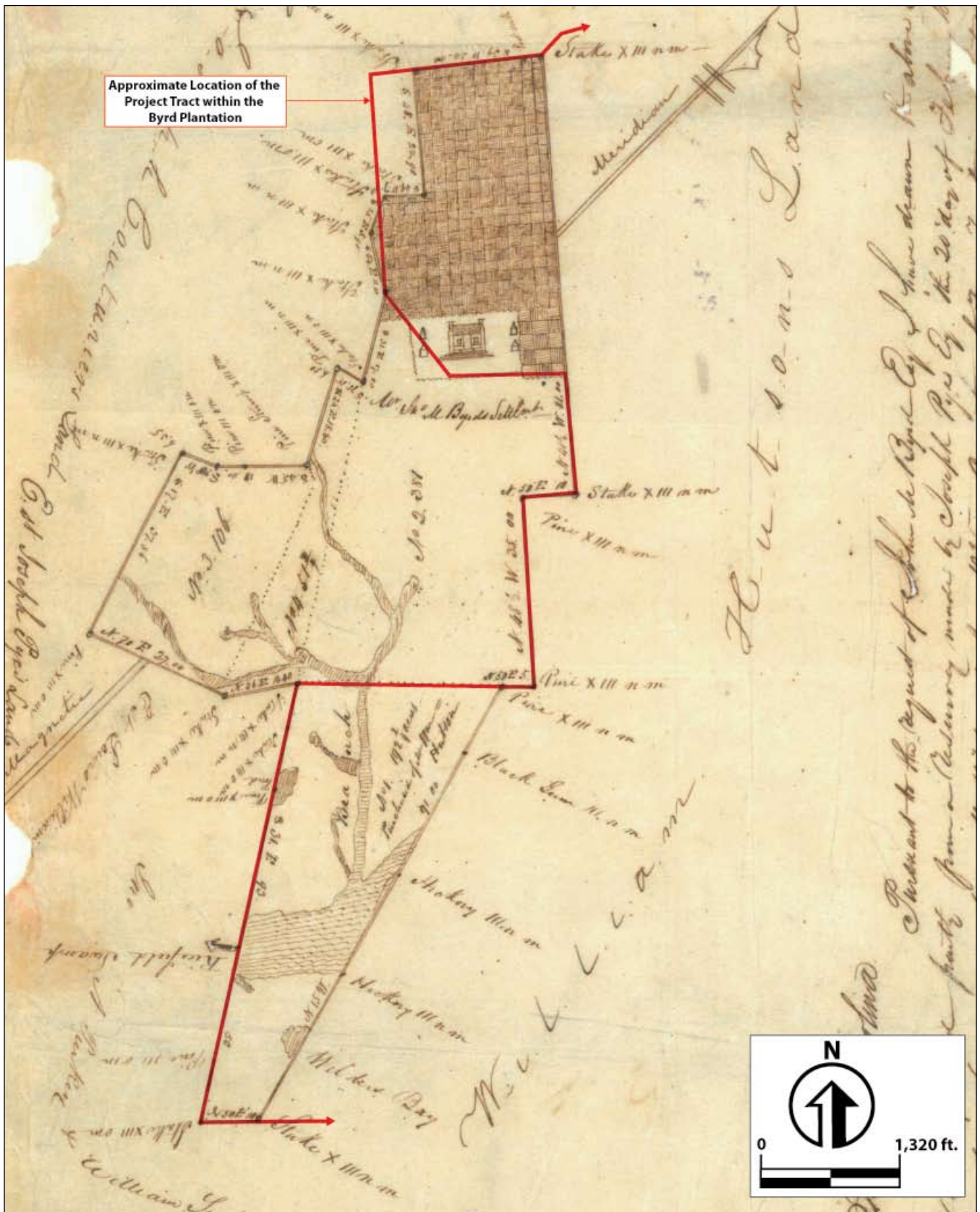


Figure 16. A 1825 plat of the John M. Byrd Plantation with the project tract superimposed (CCDB M10:304).

5.0 HISTORY OF THE KEATING L. SIMONS PINELAND TRACT

The bulk of the southern and southeastern portions of the Walworth Tract were originally part of a large tract of pinelands belonging to General Francis Marion (see Figure 8). This was the same General Marion (the “Swamp Fox”) of Revolutionary War fame. He passed the lands to his wife at his death in 1795, and she passed the lands to Keating L. Simons under the terms of her will in 1814. The land was passed to Simons’s son Keating L. Simons Jr. and held in his estate until it was subdivided by heirs and sold in the early twentieth century. It was acquired by J. Peter Grace and attached to his Walworth Farms land in 1952.

General Francis Marion made his home at a small plantation called Pond Bluff along the Santee after the Revolutionary War. He attached a large tract of pinelands to his plantation that included lands later belonging to the project tract. Marion and his wife, Mary Esther Videau Marion, never had children but adopted a son, Francis Marion Jr.

General Marion died intestate in 1795 and is buried at his brother’s plantation at Belle Isle, along the Santee River east of Pond Bluff. At his death Marion’s plantation and pinelands were divided among a number of heirs including his wife, Mary, son, Francis Jr., and several nieces (CCDB 8D:349). Over the next several years, Mary Marion purchased all the other heirs’ interests, including those of her son, and secured ownership of both Pond Bluff and the Pineland Tract (CCDB D8:223, 349-351; J8:221; Q8:236). How she used the pinelands is not clear, but most likely the land was cut for lumber and cattle grazing but otherwise uninhabited.

When she died prior to December 1814, Mary Marion conveyed her Pineland Tract to “my friend Keating Lewis Simons and ½ to my dearly beloved Mary Rebecca Singleton daughter of Richard Singleton as tenants in common” (Charleston County Will Book [CCWB] 1808-1818:E:528). A lawsuit ensued, and Simons purchased the entire estate from the heirs of Francis and Mary Marion by 1817 (CCDB C12:608; W8:174-184). Keating L. Simons kept the 1,800-acre Pineland Tract until his death in 1840, when his estate was divided (CCDB F11:149-150). In 1841 his heirs sold their interest to his son, Keating Lewis Simons Jr.

(CCDB G11:127). Simons Jr. kept the bulk of the land for many years, and all association with the Marions seemed to have been forgotten. The tract became known as the Keating Simons Pineland Tract.

Keating L. Simons Jr. and Eliza Road Simons were dead by August 1902, when their estate was divided (BCDB C6:229). K. Lewis Simons (III) obtained the project tract portion of their lands. He kept that land for nine years. In May 1911, his heirs sold 565 acres of his pinelands to Midland Timber Company (OCDB 55:258, 738). Midland Timber Company likely harvested the stands of yellow pine and other hardwoods off the tract for more than 20 years until the coming of the Great Depression.

In 1933 Midlands entered bankruptcy and conveyed its lands to Midlands Holding Company, which sold the acreage to William S. Gaillard in February 1935 (OCDB 89:681, 699, 763; 94:182). Gaillard was serving as a broker, and less than a month later he sold the 565-acre tract to another member of the Simons family, F.K. Simons Jr. (OCDB 97:165, 176:242). Simons held the tract for 18 years before selling it to J. Peter Grace in 1952 (OCDB 176:242). Grace merged the old pineland tract into his Walworth Farms Plantation. A plat of Grace’s lands made in 1952 indicates that there were no structures on the land at the time.

Titus Middleton’s Tract. Prior to the Simons heirs’ sale of the land to the timber company, they conveyed a 50-acre parcel inside their lands to Titus Middleton, though the deed was apparently never recorded. Middleton certainly owned the property when a plat was made of adjoining land in 1902 (see Figure 12). Part of Middleton’s land bordered on Bessie Swamp, a large lowlands located just east of the land. Today Bessie Swamp Road forms part of the northern boundary of Walworth Tract (see Figure 1). We could not determine why the swamp was so named.

Titus Middleton’s property probably descended to heirs, for in December 1928, it belonged to Richard Middleton and others. At that time, the Master in Equity, under court injunction, conveyed the land to Harry and Cicero Middleton (OCDB 79:363). We could

not determine whether any members of the Middleton family lived on the property, though it is probable that they did. An old road enters the Middleton land from the west and likely leads to a residence (see Figure 1). The Middletons continued to own the land until selling it to J. Peter Grace in 1952 (OCDB 179:212).

6.0 HISTORY OF WEST POINT PLANTATION

The easternmost part of the project tract that borders County Line Road on the Berkeley-Orangeburg county line was part of a small antebellum plantation cut out of the Marion Pineland Tract. It was transferred to William Ray and after to T.W. Easterling before the Civil War. After 1865 it was held by a number of other owners during the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. During the late 1800s, at least two buildings were erected on the land near the roadway. The portion sold to J. Peter Grace did not include the two buildings. How the structures were used we could not determine.

Sometime prior to 1858, William Ray acquired a tract of several hundred acres that had been part of the Marion Pineland Tract. The land straddled both sides of modern-day Berkeley and Orangeburg counties (see Figure 8). In the division of Ray's estate, James Tupper, Master in Equity, sold a 130-acre portion to T.W. Easterling as a trustee in March 1858 (CCDB Y13:474). The land was west of a public road that divided the tract into two pieces. The boundary later became the county line.

Easterling had been appointed trustee for two minor children, Wainwright and Lavina Baylor. The minors never seem to be involved with the land; at least, they are never again mentioned. The trust remained in existence for many years, for in 1881 Easterling transferred his trusteeship to J.J. Koopman. The land was then referred to as West Point Plantation and said to contain 110 acres (BCDB A7:262).

During Koopman's ownership, if not before, two buildings were erected on the tract along the road that formed the eastern boundary. Koopman controlled the land for several years but failed to pay taxes on it in 1894, and the tract was sold in June 1895 to C.W. Williams. At the time of the sale, it was listed as "West

Point Plantation of about 131 acres, more or less" and "containing two buildings" (BCDB V2:97). Koopman did not redeem the property, and in 1900 Williams sold it to L.H. Hutson (BCDB A13:465). The land passed through several more owners, was defaulted on, and was finally acquired by F.K. Simons in December 1942 (OCDB 66:764, 122:316). Simons, who also acquired the old Keating Simons Pineland Tract, conveyed both tracts of land in his sale to J. Peter Grace in 1952. At that time he reserved about 60 acres of West Point that contained the two structures for himself (OCDB 176:242).

7.0 JOSEPH PETER GRACE AT WALWORTH, 1946-1986

Between 1946 and 1952, Joseph Peter Grace obtained all the above tracts, creating a large farm of more than 4,000 acres (OCDB 123:132, 137:211, 176:242) (see Figure 1). Grace called his estate Walworth Farms and proceeded to plant a number of experimental crops and run livestock at the farm. Over the next 40 years, he modified the Walworth house and made the farm into a recreational center that included a swimming pool, tennis courts, horse stables and a racetrack, and a cattle ranch.

Initially Grace grew cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes as well as feed grain for his dairy cattle. Additionally, he raised turkeys and beef cattle (*Charleston Evening Post* December 23, 1946; November 28, 1952). Later Grace turned to raising only commercial beef cattle. He experimented with feeds and built extensive facilities for feed storage and sold feed to neighboring farmers. Grace's children and later grandchildren visited regularly, and both worked on the ranch and used it for recreational hunting and riding. Although the name of the owning entity changed at least twice over the years, Grace continued as the owner.

After more than 40 years of ownership, Grace sold the bulk of the land to the heirs of the H. Smith Richardson Trust in July 1986 (OCDB 547:501). Held out of the tract sale was a 100-acre parcel that contained the main house, later conveyed to other owners and not part of the project tract.

7.1 J. Peter Grace

J. Peter Grace was the grandson of William R. Grace, the founder of W.R. Grace Company of New York. At the time that Grace bought Walworth, W.R. Grace Company was a large import-export, transportation, and industrial concern. The company marketed goods such as coffee, cocoa beans, metals, cotton, wools, and sundry products from Latin America to the United States, and sold US products such as machinery, manufactured goods, lumber, and foodstuffs to Latin America. The company also had its own banking operations, and the Grace Line was one of the most active shipping firms in the US–Latin America trade (James 1993:321).

Called Peter to distinguish him from his father, he began working for his father's company as a secretary in the mailroom in 1936, but quickly ascended the corporate ladder and took over leadership of the company in 1945 at the age of 33. Already heir of a substantial estate, Grace became extremely wealthy and headed the largest specialty chemicals and health-care products corporations in the United States by the time he stepped down in 1992 (*The New York Times* April 21, 1995). Figure 17 shows a photograph of J. Peter Grace.

Joseph Peter Grace Jr. was born in Manhasset, New York, the grandson of W.R. Grace, the founder of W.R. Grace Company and the first Irish mayor of New York City. Interestingly, his maternal grandfather was Charles B. Macdonald, who built the first 18-hole golf course in the United States (Wikipedia.com).

By the 1970s W.R. Grace Company had grown into a primarily diversified chemical company. By 1992, when he stepped down from the CEO position, Grace was the longest-serving head of a major corporation in the United States. After heading the company as active CEO for 47 years, Grace remained involved in the board of directors until being forced out by the shareholders in 1994. Even as he was dying, he gave an impassioned speech to the shareholders, asking them to resist the “offensive changes” being proposed by the new management (*The New York Times* April 21, 1995).

Grace was a devout Catholic and served on the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, an international organization that established hospitals and clinics in Third World nations. His funds and charities included the Catholic Youth Organization, the Grace Institute,

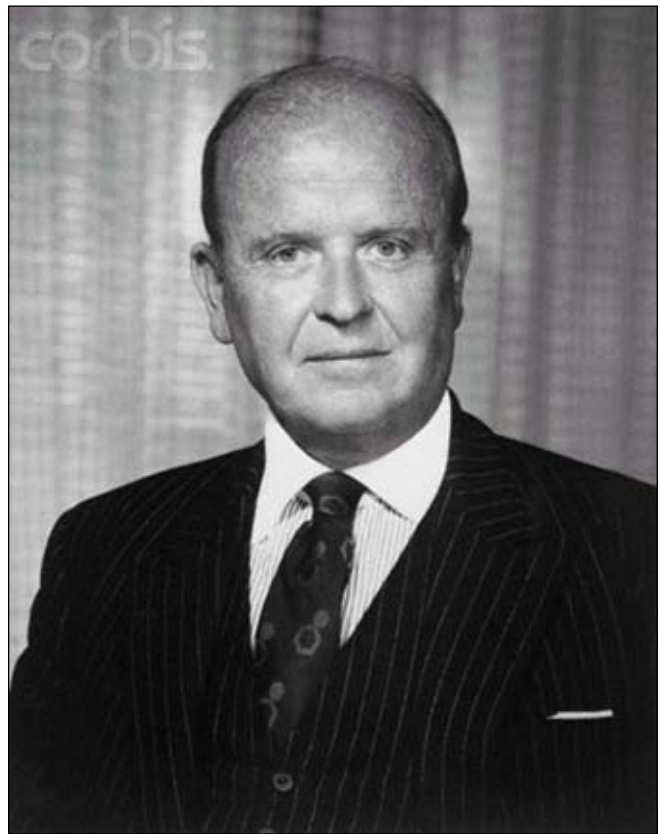


Figure 17. A photograph of J. Peter Grace taken in the 1960s (GoogleImages.com).

Covenant House, and the Inner City Scholarship Fund. In 1984 he received the Hundred Year Association of New York's Gold Medal Award in recognition of his family's outstanding contributions to the city (*The New York Times* April 21, 1995).

The Graces were longtime Democrats, and Peter Grace served on President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress Committee in the early 1960s. However, Grace had a penchant for controversy and in later years admitted that he employed a German chemist who was convicted by the Nuremberg tribunal. A lifelong conservative, he broke with his family's party in the 1970s and supported Ronald Reagan for president in 1980. For his support, Reagan appointed him head of his federal commission on waste and inefficiency, officially called the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control but more popularly known as the Grace Commission. Afterward, he and political columnist Jack Anderson

co-founded Citizens Against Government Waste in 1984. Grace spent most of his later years staying active in the business, giving time to his charities, and staying involved with sports (Wikipedia.com).

Grace was a lifelong polo player and stayed so physically fit that well into his seventies he was arm-wrestling his fellow executives. His interest in polo and horses probably helped motivate him to acquire Walworth; he raised thoroughbred horses at the farm.

7.2 *Walworth Farms, 1946–1986*

Almost as soon as he purchased Walworth, Grace was involved in a controversy with the South Carolina Public Utility Authority (Santee-Cooper). In 1946 he sued the company, claiming their project created flooding on his lands due to the restriction of water runoff. Crop losses on the farm amounted to nearly \$14,000 the year before. Additionally, the year he purchased the land he installed nearly \$20,000 worth of additional drainage to permit the land to dry (*Charleston News and Courier* 1946). However, after completing the work under E.M. O'Brien, his longtime farm manager, Grace filed suit with Santee Cooper. The suit was settled in 1952 for \$20,000 and the granting of an easement to Santee Cooper on Walworth. The easement allowed officials to enter Walworth for the purpose of removing water when the levels of Lake Marion exceeded 77 feet (OCDB 205:280).

After initial seasons of cotton, Grace turned to row crops and beef cattle. He brought in managers to help refine the herds and began cross-breeding Black Angus with Brahm with some white-faced Herefords (*Charleston Evening Post* November 28, 1952). By 1952 he added turkeys. Some distance from the cattle areas, his farmers raised 25,000 turkeys, which were slaughtered, cleaned, and frozen on the site. By the early 1960s, Grace had phased out the turkey business and enlarged the beef cattle endeavor (Carpenter 2009). For many years Grace raised not only beef cattle but dairy cattle also. Figure 18 shows a photograph of the old dairy milking barn.

Grace put a great deal of effort into his beef cattle, and they remained the primary product of the farm during his years there. Farm management tried numerous and creative ways to keep costs down. Grace's workers built large grain silos to store feed. Some of the

silos were disassembled from another local plantation that Grace bought on Wadmalaw Island. In the 1950s Grace bought 3,000 head of cattle from Florida that were suffering from severe drought in that state. Later he expanded the herd and acquired other plantations such as Bonny Doone in Colleton County to raise the cattle. By the early 1960s the herd had grown to 7,000, but usually averaged around 4,000, according to former manager George Carpenter (Carpenter 2009). Figure 19 shows a view of some of the remaining silos on the Walworth Tract left from the Grace ranching period.

Carpenter observed that in the late 1960s, Grace also brought cattle in from Western states and acquired a new general manager named Schumacher. In 1973 Schumacher built several large covered feedlots to house and feed the cattle. The management continued to use these feedlots until the last of the cattle were sold in 1984 (Carpenter 2009). The lots were poured-concrete pads, some 900 feet long, with shed-like roofs. The lots were built on the northeastern part of the land. The pads were built with a slight incline so the manure from the cattle could be collected easily. Like Thomas W. Porcher a century earlier, the farm management used the manure to fertilize the feed grass. They also cleaned it and removed unbroken corn kernels and recycled them back into feed for the cattle (Carpenter 2009). Figure 20 shows a photograph of one of the feedlot concrete pads. The feedlots allowed the management of the farm to better control eating habits of the cattle. During these years the management also built a number of pens around fields, as the cattle were constantly wandering off the ranch and breeds were intermixing.

Some of the cowboys at Walworth were children of local residents, and others were outsiders who came there seasonally. One of the more popular was Sidney Wood "Butch" Kennedy, a later winner of the South Carolina Silver Spur Award. Kennedy, who grew up at Walworth, often said that there he got "his horsemanship [which was] the foundation for his becoming a skilled southern cowboy as he helped tend 3,000 head of cattle from the back of his horse" (Clemson.edu/trails.com).

Over the years the Grace family often came to the ranch, especially during spring break. As the Grace children got older, some of them worked the ranch during summers and helped at other times when off



Figure 18. The former milking barn at Walworth.



Figure 19. View of old silos that remain from the Walworth Farms ranch.



Figure 20. View of the concrete pad of one of the large feed lots used by workers at Walworth from 1973 to 1984.

from school. The grandchildren did the same. Grace built a swimming pool and tennis courts for his family's recreation. He also did major alterations to the old main house, putting additions on the front and sides.

Grace also trained racehorses at Walworth. He built a six-furlong racecourse on one of the fields and brought in special soil to simulate professional racecourses. A newspaper visitor in 1955 observed that the track had been finished only that year and that Grace had also completed two large, long white wooden buildings along with paddocks. These buildings and the paddocks were destroyed by Hurricane Hugo in September 1989 (Carpenter 2009). By the mid-1950s, Grace had an extensive horse-training operation, with 39 thoroughbreds loading on trains each spring for

races at Belmont, Delaware Park, Pimlico, and Atlantic City, among others (*Charleston News and Courier* March 27, 1955). A visiting reporter gave an interesting illustration of "picnic day," when the horses were tested before beginning their move to the North (*Charleston News and Courier* March 27, 1955):

Friday March 18, was the biggest day of the year at Walworth. In groups of five or six, the horses were ridden to the track and clocked. Trainers and riders and their families, guests, neighbors, and especially children, were on hand to see how the horses were running. Among the neighbors was Nicholas Roosevelt of Gippy Plantation. Interest centered at the starting gate.

Twenty-four of the 39 horses are starting for the first time, and each time they break the gate is a suspense filled moment. The day really ended at noon, with a picnic lunch for all present. “We call it the day of the picnic. Others on the place call it feeding day,” laughed Mrs. O’Brien.

At the time of the reporter’s visit, Brisuet was the best horse in the stables, having won the previous year’s \$30,000 purse at Garden State Park. Figure 21 shows one of the horses and its trainer at Walworth in the 1950s. During these years Grace converted a low pond south of the barn and living area into a reservoir for the cattle ranch. Additionally, he installed a number of feeding troughs on the land along with capping artesian wells so that the cattle always had a source of water. Figure 22 shows one of the old feeding troughs.

Though J. Peter Grace purchased the Walworth Tract, he placed the tract into Walworth Farms

Company and later Mower Lumber Company. By the mid-1980s, Grace was aging and his interest in the farm was waning. In 1986 Mower Lumber Company sold the entire tract, less several small pieces, to the heirs of the estate of H. Smith Richardson (OCDB 517:573). Grace conveyed the 100-acre tract containing the house to another buyer. Additionally, he sold three small pieces, including a 6.5-acre piece, to Elizabeth O’Brien, the wife of his former manager. The ownership of Peter Grace that so dominated the landscape for more than 40 years was over.

The Richardsons did not keep the land long, selling it to Westvaco Corporation (now MWV) in May 1989 (OCDB 547:506). In September 1989, Hurricane Hugo hit the Lowcountry and downed most of the pines and leveled many of the buildings on the land (Carpenter 2009). After the hurricane, the company rebuilt a cabin/lodge and a covered shelter for meetings and recreational hunting. Figures 23 and 24 show views of

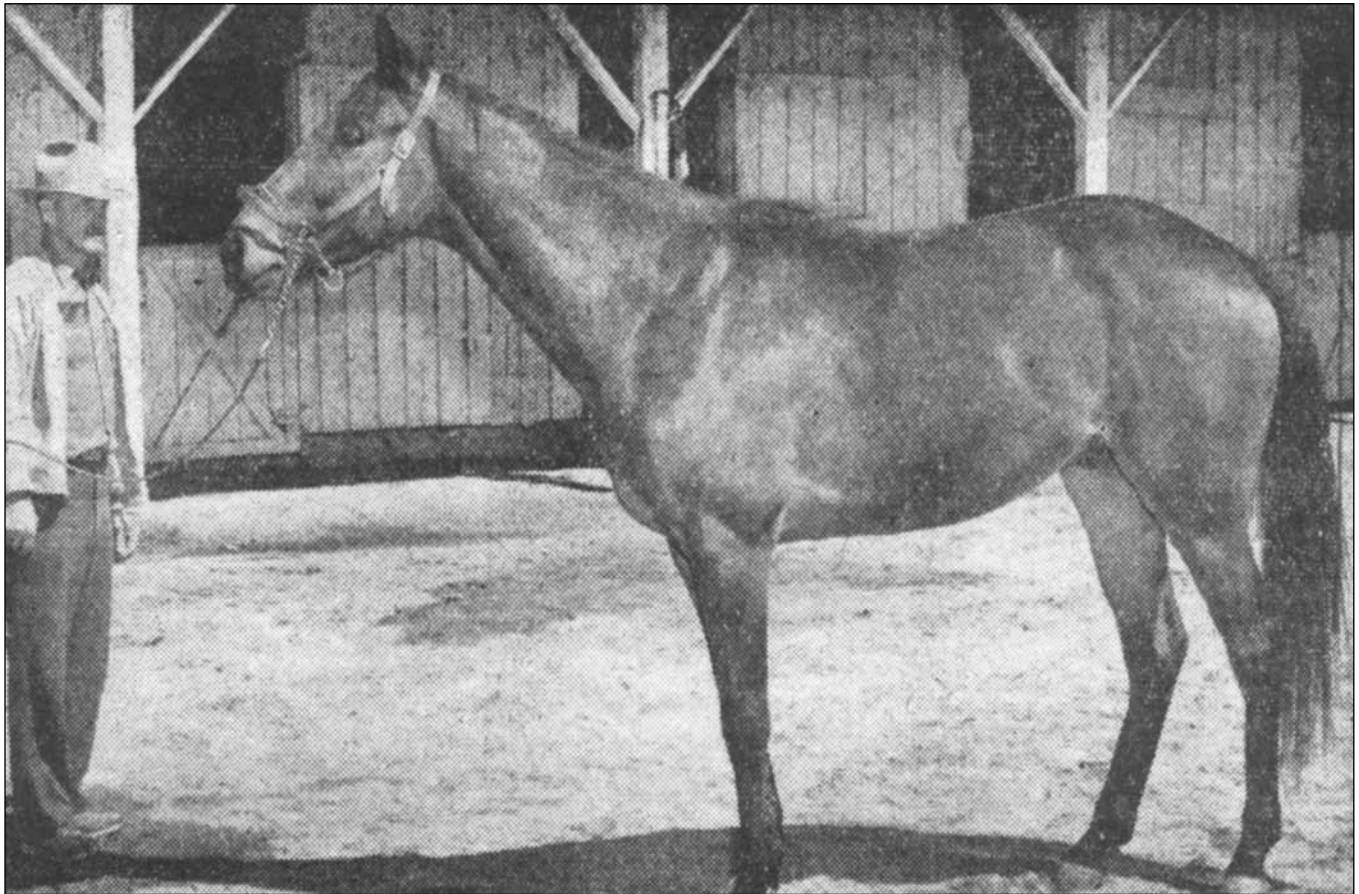


Figure 21. A racehorse and its trainer at Walworth Farms (*Charleston News and Courier* March 27, 1955).



Figure 22. One of the old feeding troughs scattered throughout the Walworth Tract.

the old racetrack area at Walworth and the cabin and meeting shelter. The company leased approximately 1,000 acres of the old Keating Simons Pineland Tract to Martin Marietta Corporation for extractive mining. The dirt roads were improved and decorative oaks were planted to make the tract more aesthetically pleasing. Currently MWV uses the land for silviculture, hunting, and company functions.





Figure 24. Views of the MWV cabin (top) and meeting area (bottom) at Walworth Farms.

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APPENDIX D: HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY CARDS

Statewide Survey of Historic Resources -- Reconnaissance Survey Form
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0314	Eutawville	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation			
Common Name	Walworth Plantation house			
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Date	circa 1828	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="building"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>		Other Designation	

Notes: two-story, frame structure with a side-gabled roof; five bays wide. Front elevation has a three bay porch, supported by paired columns; rear of the house has an imposing two-story, Neoclassical porch supported by square columns.

Digital Photo ID(s):
 057, 060, 062, 064, 067

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 Date Recorded
 05/08/2017

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South Carolina Department of Archives and History
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Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0314.01	Eutawville	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation			
Common Name	Garage			
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Transportation"/>	
Date	circa 1940	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Transportation"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation		
Notes:	connected to east of house by breezeway			

Digital Photo ID(s):
061, 062, 064

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Identification

	Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
	<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0314.02	Eutawville	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation				
Common Name	Cottage				
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane				
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>		
Vicinity of					
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>		
Date	circa 1930	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>		
Category	<input type="text" value="building"/>				
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation			
Notes:	Side gabled cottage on brick piers; full width front porch				

Digital Photo ID(s):
058, 065, 066

Program Management

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Identification

	Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
	<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0314.03	Eutawville	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation				
Common Name	Cottage				
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane				
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>		
Vicinity of					
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>		
Date	circa 1930	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>		
Category	<input type="text" value="building"/>				
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation			
Notes:	Side gabled cottage on brick piers; full width front porch				

Digital Photo ID(s):
061

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Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0314.04	Eutawville	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation			
Common Name	Smokehouse			
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Date	circa 1900	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation		
Notes:	Two-story smokehouse with pyrimidal roof			

Digital Photo ID(s):

062

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Identification

	Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
	<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0314.05	Eutawville	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation				
Common Name	Guesthouse				
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane				
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>		
Vicinity of					
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>		
Date	circa 1965	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>		
Category	<input type="text" value="building"/>				
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation			
Notes:	single story, hipped roof guest house with front porch				

Digital Photo ID(s):

061

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South Carolina Department of Archives and History
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Identification

Status	<input type="text" value="U"/>	County	75	Site No.	0314.06	Quad Name	Eutawville	Tax No.	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation								
Common Name	Well House								
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane								
City	Eutawville			County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>				
Vicinity of									
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>			Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>				
Date	circa 1900			Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>				
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>								
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>			Other Designation					
Notes:	wooden well house with weatherboard siding and pyrimidal roof								

Digital Photo ID(s):

061

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Identification

	Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
	<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0314.07	Eutawville	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation				
Common Name	Barn #1				
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane				
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>		
Vicinity of					
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>		
Date	circa 1920	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>		
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>				
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation			
Notes:	Gable roofed wooden barn with open hipped roof extensions				

Digital Photo ID(s):

063

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Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0314.08	Eutawville	0371-00-04-078.000
Historic Name	Walworth Plantation			
Common Name	Barn #2			
Address/ Location	320 Walworth Lane			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>	
Date	circa 1950	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation		
Notes:	Gable roofed wooden barn with open hipped roof extensions			

Digital Photo ID(s):

063

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Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0315.01	Eutawville	0370-00-00-001.000

Historic Name

Common Name Tractor Shed

Address/
Location 271 Gardensgate Road

City Eutawville County

Vicinity of

Ownership Historical Use

Date circa 1930 Current Use

Category

SHPO NR DOE Other Designation

Notes: Gable roofed outbuilding with shed roof extensions, one partially enclosed. Visible rafter tails

Digital Photo ID(s):
052, 056, 075, 076

Program Management

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Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0315.02	Eutawville	0370-00-00-001.000
Historic Name				
Common Name <input type="text" value="Silo #1"/>				
Address/ Location <input type="text" value="271 Gardensgate Road"/>				
City	<input type="text" value="Eutawville"/>	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>		Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>
Date	<input type="text" value="circa 1930"/>		Current Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>			Other Designation
Notes:	<input type="text" value="Cement silo"/>			

Digital Photo ID(s):
049, 072

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Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0315.03	Eutawville	0370-00-00-001.000

Historic Name

Common Name

Address/
Location

City County

Vicinity of

Ownership Historical Use

Date Current Use

Category

SHPO NR DOE Other Designation

Notes:

Digital Photo ID(s):

Program Management

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Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0315.04	Eutawville	0370-00-00-001.000

Historic Name

Common Name Troughs

Address/
Location 271 Gardensgate Road

City Eutawville County

Vicinity of

Ownership Historical Use

Date circa 1950 Current Use

Category

SHPO NR DOE Other Designation

Notes: Concrete and concrete block feeding troughs

Digital Photo ID(s):

068, 070, 071

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Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0316	Eutawville	0362-00-03-038.000
Historic Name	Apsley Plantation			
Common Name	Apsley Plantation House			
Address/ Location	Frankfort Court, 500 ft W of int w/ Gardensgate Rd			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Date	circa 1850	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="building"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>		Other Designation	

Notes: two-story, frame structure with a gable front-and-wing plan; flat-roofed porch that is supported by Tuscan columns. single story, gabled addition and a porch extension

Digital Photo ID(s):
 029, 030, 031, 032, 036, 039

Program Management

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Statewide Survey of Historic Resources -- Reconnaissance Survey Form
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0316.01	Eutawville	0362-00-03-038.000
Historic Name	Apsley Plantation			
Common Name	Poultry House			
Address/ Location	Frankfort Court, 500 ft W of int w/ Gardensgate Rd			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>	
Date	circa 1920	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation		
Notes:	single story, gable roofed structure			

Digital Photo ID(s):
028, 033, 035

Program Management

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Statewide Survey of Historic Resources -- Reconnaissance Survey Form
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South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0316.02	Eutawville	0362-00-03-038.000
Historic Name	Apsley Plantation			
Common Name	Shed #1			
Address/ Location	Frankfort Court, 500 ft W of int w/ Gardensgate Rd			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Date	circa 1940	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation		
Notes:	front gabled, concrete block shed			

Digital Photo ID(s):
037

Program Management

Recorded by
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Date Recorded
05/08/2017

Statewide Survey of Historic Resources -- Reconnaissance Survey Form
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
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Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0316.03	Eutawville	0362-00-03-038.000
Historic Name	Apsley Plantation			
Common Name	Shed #2			
Address/ Location	Frankfort Court, 500 ft W of int w/ Gardensgate Rd			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Date	circa 1940	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation		
Notes:	front gabled concrete block shed			

Digital Photo ID(s):

038

Program Management

Recorded by
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Date Recorded
05/08/2017

Statewide Survey of Historic Resources -- Reconnaissance Survey Form
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
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Identification

	Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
	<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0316.04	Eutawville	0362-00-03-038.000
Historic Name	Apsley Plantation				
Common Name	Open Storage				
Address/ Location	Frankfort Court, 500 ft W of int w/ Gardensgate Rd				
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>		
Vicinity of					
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>		
Date	circa 1900	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Domestic"/>		
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>				
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation			
Notes:	gabled, wooden, open storage structure with visible rafter tails				

Digital Photo ID(s):
041, 042

Program Management

Recorded by
Heather Carpini

Date Recorded
05/08/2017

Statewide Survey of Historic Resources -- Reconnaissance Survey Form
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0316.05	Eutawville	0362-00-03-038.000
Historic Name	Apsley Plantation			
Common Name	Barn			
Address/ Location	Frankfort Court, 500 ft W of int w/ Gardensgate Rd			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>	
Date	circa 1900	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Vacant/Not In Use"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation		
Notes:	Two-story, wooden barn			

Digital Photo ID(s):

043, 044

Program Management

Recorded by
Heather Carpini

Date Recorded
05/08/2017

Statewide Survey of Historic Resources -- Reconnaissance Survey Form
State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Identification

Status	County	Site No.	Quad Name	Tax No.
<input type="text" value="U"/>	75	0316.06	Eutawville	0362-00-03-038.000
Historic Name	Apsley Plantation			
Common Name	Silo			
Address/ Location	Frankfort Court, 500 ft W of int w/ Gardensgate Rd			
City	Eutawville	County	<input type="text" value="Orangeburg"/>	
Vicinity of				
Ownership	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	Historical Use	<input type="text" value="Agriculture/Subsistence"/>	
Date	circa 1920	Current Use	<input type="text" value="Vacant/Not In Use"/>	
Category	<input type="text" value="structure"/>			
SHPO NR DOE	<input type="text"/>	Other Designation		
Notes:	Small metal silo			

Digital Photo ID(s):
045, 046

Program Management

Recorded by
Heather Carpini

Date Recorded
05/08/2017

Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Control Number: U / 75 / 0317

Status County No. Site No.

Tax Number: 0370-00-00-001.000

Intensive Survey Form

Identification

Historic Name: Walworth Cemetery

Common Name: Walworth Cemetery

Address/Location: S of Gardensgate Rd., 0.65-mi W of int w/ Sandspoint St.

City: Eutawville

County: Orangeburg

Vicinity of: _____

Quadrangle Name: Eutawville

Ownership: 1 Private 5 State
 2 Corporate 6 Federal
 3 City 0 Unknown/Other
 4 County

Category: 1 Building
 2 Site
 3 Structure
 4 Object

Historical Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
 2 multi dwelling 4 other Funerary

Current Use: 1 single dwelling 3 commercial
 2 multi dwelling 4 other Funerary

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility:

1 Eligible 5 Listed
 2 Not Eligible 6 Determined Eligible/Owner Objection
 3 Contributes to Eligible District
 4 Contributes to Listed District 7 Removed from NR

Other Designation: _____

Property Description

Construction Date: 1931-2017

Stories:
 1 1 Story
 2 1 ½ Stories
 3 2 Stories
 4 2 ½ Stories
 5 3 Stories
 0 Other: _____

Construction Method:
 1 Masonry
 2 Frame
 3 Log
 4 Steel
 0 Other: _____

Alteration Date: _____

Commercial Form: _____

Historic Core Shape:

1 Rectangular 6 H
 2 Square 7 Octagonal
 3 L 8 Irregular
 4 T 0 Other: _____
 5 U

Exterior Walls:

1 Weatherboard 7 Tabby 13 Asphalt roll
 2 Beaded Weatherboard 8 Brick 14 Synthetic siding
 3 Shiplap 9 Brick Veneer 15 Asbestos shingle
 4 Flushboard 10 Stone Veneer 16 Pigmented Structural Glass
 5 Wood Shingle 11 Cast-Stone 17 Other: _____
 6 Stucco 12 Marble

Roof Features

Shape: _____

Materials: _____

Foundation:

1 Not Visible 5 Stuccoed Masonry 9 Slab Construction
 2 Brick Pier 6 Stone Pier 10 Basement
 3 Brick Pier with Fill 7 Stone 11 Raised Basement
 4 Brick 8 Concrete Block 12 Other: _____

Porch Features

Width: _____

Shape: _____

Significant Architectural Features: Trees line the west, south, and east; dirt road a to the north. Approximately 126 marked burials, organized in three distinct sections, recognized by the orientation of graves (East: 36 graves, NW/SE; Center: 33 graves, W/E; West: 57 graves, SE/NE). Portion of cemetery center has no markers. Materials/markers include modern granite stones, hand carved stones, concrete block markers, stone crypts, and metal crypts.

South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Resources

Intensive Survey Form

Site No.: _____

Alterations: _____

Architect(s)/Builder(s): _____

Historical Information

Historical Information: The burials in the Walworth Cemetery include a number of different surnames, including Brown, Davis, Middleton, Prioleau, Sumpler, Taste (also Thierce), and Wescott. Tradition suggests that the land was donated to the families of the African-American workers on the Walworth Plantation lands for community burials. Although the earliest marker in the cemetery dates from 1931, death certificates that list Walworth Cemetery as the place of burial on earlier interments, from the 1910s and 1920s, indicate that there may be unmarked burials. These death certificates also indicate that the identified burials in the Walworth Cemetery were those of African-American farm laborers and their families.

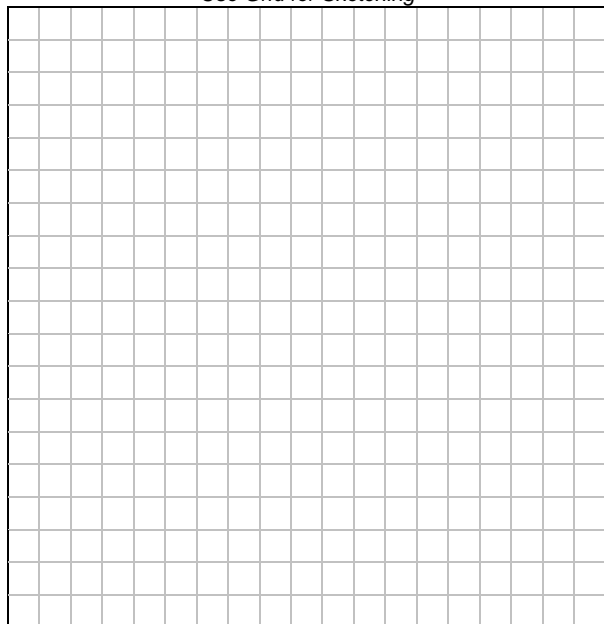
Source of Information: _____

Photographs

Roll No.	Neg. No.	View of
		Digital Photo #s: 006 - 027, 073, 074
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Use Grid for Sketching

Attach Photographs Here



Program Management

Recorded by: Heather Carpini

Date Recorded: 05/08/2017



October 12, 2018

Ed Haigler
DHEC-BLWM
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: Permit I-000802
Mine Permit Modification
Orangeburg Quarry
Martin Marietta Materials, Inc.
SHPO Project No. 17-EJ0168

Dear Ed Haigler:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has reviewed the permit application referenced above for possible adverse effects to significant cultural and historic sites pursuant to the South Carolina Mining Act (SC Code Title 48, Chapter 20, Sections 10-310) and its implementing regulations found at Chapter 89-120(C)(4) of the SC Code of Regulations.

The areas that will be affected by the proposed mining activities were previously surveyed for significant cultural and/or historical sites during the *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 500 Acres near the Martin Marietta Quarry* (Norris 2004) and the *Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey, Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina* (Brummitt et al. 2017). SHPO recommends that addition cultural resources survey is **not necessary** in the areas that will be affected by the proposed mining activities.

Five archaeological sites have been identified within and immediately adjacent to the existing permitted area and the proposed permitted area with modification (38OR0260, 38OR0261, 38OR0375, 38OR0376, and 38OR0377). All five sites were previously determined to be not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are not considered significant sites. We know of no properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that will be affected by the proposed project.

We do request, however, that our Office be notified immediately if archaeological materials or human skeletal remains are encountered prior to or during construction on the project site. Archaeological materials consist of any items, fifty years old or older, which were made or used by man. These items include, but are not limited to, stone projectile points (arrowheads), ceramic sherds, brick scatters, worked wood, bone and stone, along with metal and glass objects.

Thank you for giving our Office the opportunity to comment on this permit application. Please refer to SHPO Project Number 17-EJ0168 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you or the applicant has any questions or comments, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or KLewis@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Keely Lewis".

Keely Lewis
Archaeologist

State Historic Preservation Office

Orangeburg Quarry Mine Permit Modification (I-000802), Martin Marietta Materials, Inc., Orangeburg County

Lewis, Keely <KLewis@scdah.sc.gov>

Fri 10/12/2018 11:33 AM

To: Haigler, W. Ed <haiglewe@dhec.sc.gov>;

📎 1 attachments (192 KB)

ORAN_Orangeburg Quarry Permit Modification_17-EJ0168_PermitApp.pdf;

From: South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Please find attached our comments letter on the subject referenced project. A hard copy can be provided upon request.

Please contact us if you have any questions regarding our comments.



Keely Lewis
Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office
SC Department of Archives & History
[8301 Parklane Road](https://www.scdah.sc.gov)
[Columbia, SC 29223](https://www.scdah.sc.gov)
Ph: 803.896.6181 Fax: 803.896.6167 <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation>
klewis@scdah.sc.gov