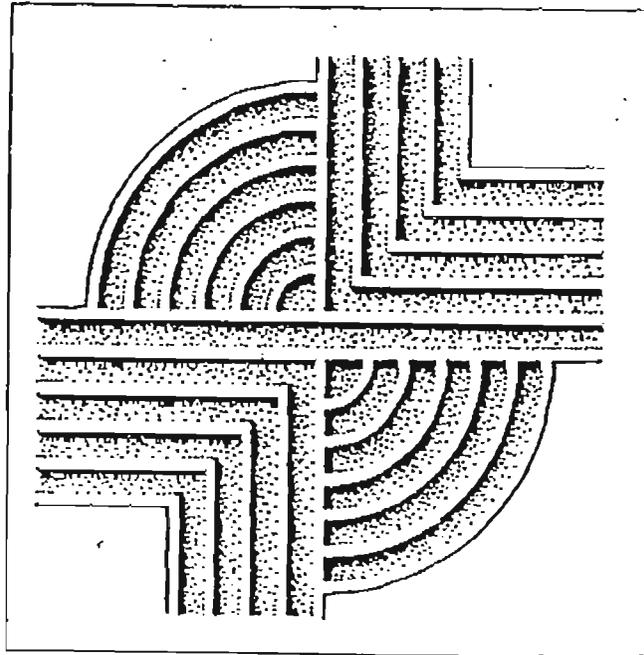


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE
PROPOSED RIVERBANKS BOTANICAL GARDENS,
LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 36

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LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Kenneth B. Simmons, Jr., the local landscape architect for the proposed 70 acre Riverbanks Botanical Gardens. This tract is situated on the west side of the Saluda River in Lexington County across from the Riverbanks Zoological Park. The tract is bounded by the Saluda River to the east, private lands to the north (in the vicinity of a South Carolina Electric and Gas high voltage aerial line), Seminole Drive (S-636) and Ontario Drive (S-523) to the west, and private tracts to the south (in the vicinity of a small creek) (Figure 1).

Within the proposed botanical garden tract are two east-west running dirt roads, the remains of a playground, and a concrete pad from a demolished structure. There are approximately 2350 feet of river bank. At the present time development plans are not complete, but it is likely that archaeological resources in the project zone will be impacted by the construction of amenities and landscaping operations. These are expected to include visitor parking, a pedestrian bridge connecting the Richland and Lexington tracts, botanical and nature trails, landscaping to create various planting areas, and other support facilities.

This evaluation is intended to provide a synopsis of the known cultural remains in the project area and is not intended to represent either a reconnaissance or intensive survey. At the present time neither federal nor state permits have been applied for and the project is not considered to fall under cultural resource management compliance review by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). It is possible, however, that federal permits may be required in the future. The SHPO Staff Archaeologist, Dr. Patricia Criddlebaugh, was notified of the proposed work and was provided with a copy of Chicora's proposal to Kenneth B. Simmons Associates for this evaluation.

Specifically, this project involved two days of archival and background research intended to provide information specific to the history of the area. This historical research, which largely utilized secondary sources, was conducted at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, The South Carolina State Library, and the South Caroliniana Library. In addition, Chicora reviewed the latest published version of the National Register of Historic Places for properties listed on or listed as eligible for inclusion on the Register. The statewide archaeological site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined to identify previously recorded archaeological or historical sites on the project tract. This work was conducted on

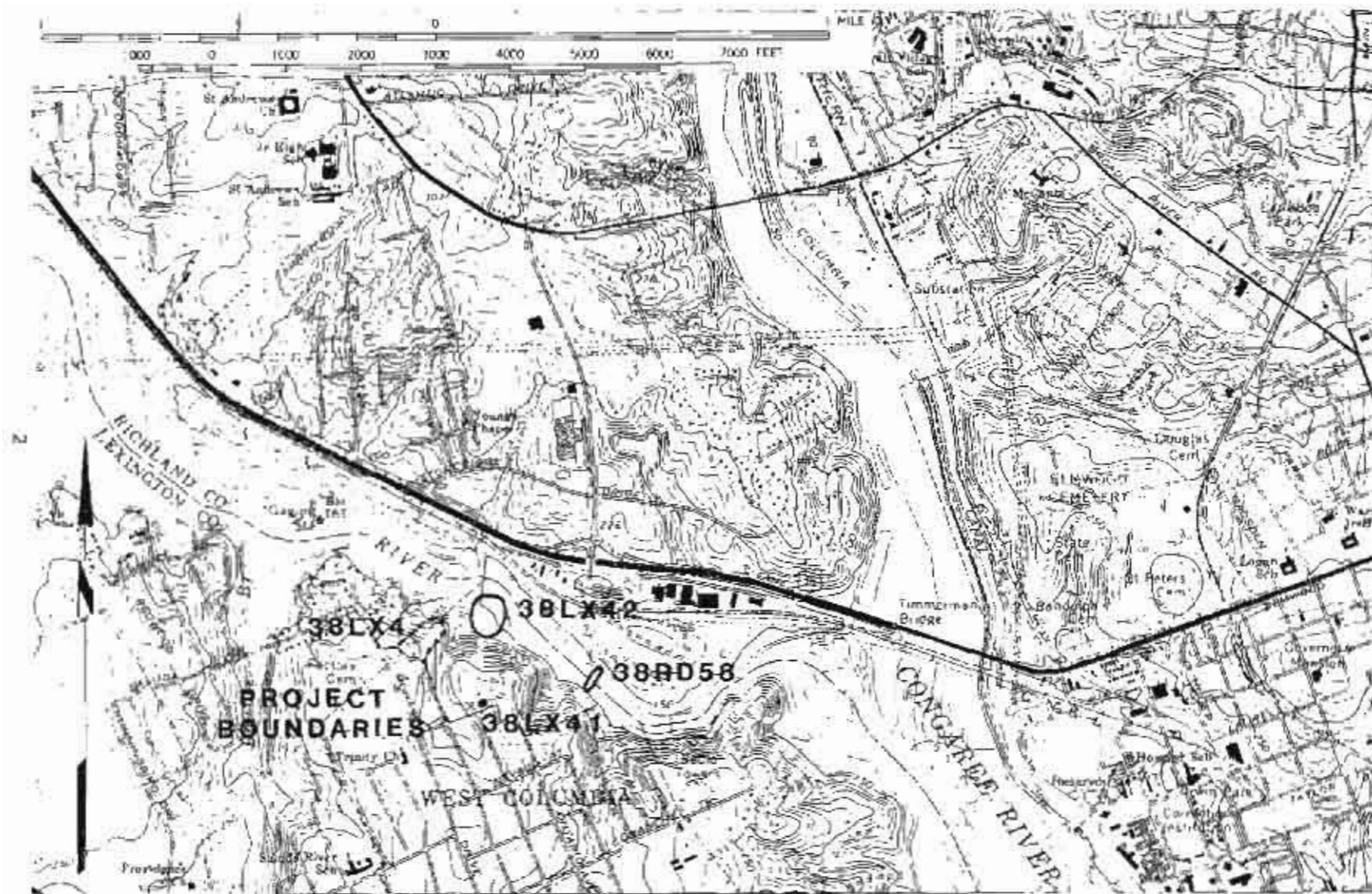


Figure 1. Vicinity of the proposed Riverbanks Botanical Garden.

July 29 and 31, 1989.

One day, August 7, was devoted to visiting the archaeological sites previously recorded in the project vicinity and updating their site forms. This work involved relocating the archaeological remains, if possible, and evaluating the sites for potential National Register significance. No subsurface testing was conducted during this evaluation, nor was it the purpose of the investigations to survey for additional archaeological sites. A collection from only one site was made during this project and these items will be curated at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The various notes will be retained by Chicora Foundation, Inc. Updated South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms have been filed with that agency.

Effective Environment

Lexington County, situated in central South Carolina, lies in two physiographic provinces: the Piedmont Plateau to the northwest of the "fall line" and the Sandhills to the southeast. The project area is in the immediate vicinity of the "fall line" and is characterized by a series of gently rolling areas dissected by the deeper, steeper valley of the Saluda River.

The project area incorporates essentially two microenvironmental zones, based largely on geological history of the Saluda River valley. The first is the valley slope which consists of granite outcrops, while the second is the upland which consists of residual clay and weathered granite. Ryan notes that,

[o]n the Lexington County side of the river there is an extensive bedrock outcrop of granite. The valley slope is highly dissected by numerous streams and gullies. Relief in this area is extreme, averaging 100 feet or more in places. The scarp is heavily wooded and has never been cultivated due to the bedrock outcrops and the relief (Ryan 1972:142).

The project area does have a very narrow alluvial flood plain, consisting of Toccoa fine sandy loam, although the bulk of the property consists of Cecil fine sandy loams with 10 to 15% slopes (Lawrence 1976:Map 20). The Cecil soils in this area are characterized by "numerous ravines" (Lawrence 1976:12). In the early twentieth century the project vicinity was found to have "moderate sheet erosion and occasional gullies" (Lowry 1934).

Vegetation in the Piedmont generally belongs to the Oak-Hickory Formation (Braun 1950) and Barry notes that while much of the Piedmont has been cut over and is in sub-climax pine, a number of old stands are "returning to the oak-hickory dominated status" (Barry 1980:59). Because of the slope in the project area the

vegetation ranges from mesic species on the narrow floodplain to xeric species on the uplands. The current vegetation consists of second growth pines and mixed hardwoods with a heavy understory. It is this diversity that the proposed botanical garden will utilize.

Ryan's idealized cross-section of the Saluda River valley (Ryan 1972:Figure 3) and an examination of the topography of the project vicinity (Figure 1), reveals that the valley slope dominates the area, severely restricting the types and probable locations of archaeological remains. The upland areas, while suitable for both prehistoric and historic occupation, have suffered from heavy erosion. Ryan notes that,

[s]ince the rate of degradation is greater than the accumulation of organic debris, archaeological sites [on these uplands] frequently lie on or near the surface. Consequently, one will find the remains of several thousand years of occupation exposed on the surface (Ryan 1972:144).

While Ryan goes on to mention that such small, disturbed sites can make a major contribution to our understanding of past lifeways, this view is not uniformly held (cf. Chapman 1977; Ward 1980, 1983). The absence of a well developed floodplain severely restricts the potential for buried archaeological deposits.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Saluda River valley, in spite of its proximity to Columbia, has received rather minimal archaeological attention. Robert Wauchope extensively collected a number of sites in the area during the 1930s through 1950s (notes on file, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). Regrettably, many of these sites have been destroyed and others can no longer be accurately located. This early work, however, clearly revealed the breadth of archaeological remains to be expected from this area.

More recently, Thomas Ryan conducted a reconnaissance level archaeological survey of portions of the Riverbanks Zoological Park in 1972 (Ryan 1972) and his survey represents the most intensive investigations in the area. As a result of his survey, three historic sites (the Saluda Factory and Dam [38LX42], the Saluda Canal [38RD59], and the Saluda River Bridge [38RD58]) were recorded, portions of the Saluda Canal received test excavations, and some of the major industrial components of the Saluda Factory were recorded. Four prehistoric sites were also recorded or received further investigation, three in Richland County (38RD3, 38RD60, and 38RD61), and one in Lexington County (38LX41). Two of these sites, 38RD60 and 38RD61, received limited test excavations.

Subsequent to Ryan's archaeological investigations, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History prepared a National

Register of Historic Places nomination for "The Saluda River Factory Historic District" which incorporated a total of 110 acres in Richland and Lexington County (notes on file, National Register Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History).

Additional surveys in the general area have been conducted along Rawls Creek (Carrillo 1976), Cane Creek (Ferguson 1976), the Broad River (Goodyear and Harmon 1979), Six-Mile Creek (Harmon 1980), the I-20/26-126 interchange (Trinkley 1980), and the Saluda River (Tippett 1982).

Recorded Archaeological Sites

A total of four archaeological sites are known to be located within the boundaries of the proposed Riverbanks Botanical Gardens project. In addition, the bulk of the involved property is within the Saluda Factory National Register District. Background for each of these sites will be presented in this section, while the results of our recent site examinations and site evaluations will be presented in a following section.

38RD58, Saluda River Bridge

This site was first recorded by Ryan in 1972 and is briefly discussed in his Riverbanks survey (Ryan 1972:159-161). The site consists of bridge approaches on both the Richland and Lexington sides of the Saluda River, as well as two supports "on small islands in the river" (38RD58 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). The UTM coordinates reported for the structure are E492980 N3762720.

While Ryan (1972:159) suggests a construction date of 1819 for the bridge, he reports no documentary evidence of its existence prior to 1826. The citation utilized to support an 1819 construction date actually refers to a stone bridge built across the Saluda Canal, not the Saluda River and a map drawn in 1820 to show the Saluda Canal (illustrated in Ryan 1972:Figure 7) indicates at that date there was a ferry across the Saluda River. Therefore, it is possible at this time to state only that the bridge postdates 1820 and predates 1826.

The structure, which was probably a covered wooden bridge, remained in place until burned by the Confederate forces defending Columbia on February 15, 1865. This tactic, based on military accounts, posed no real problem for the Union forces and a pontoon bridge was erected in its place (Barrett 1956). The Saluda River Bridge was never rebuilt after the Civil War.

In 1972 the site condition was reported as "ruined but . . . sound" (38RD58 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). Ryan notes that,

it may or may not be feasible to restore the Saluda River Bridge. If it is restored extreme caution would be used in assuring stability of the existing piers and other parts of the old structure (Ryan 1972:182).

38LX4, Saluda Factory Site

The Saluda Factory site was recorded in 1969 by Dr. Donald Sutherland and was reported to be located "at the end of Seminole Drive . . . overlooking the Saluda River" (38LX4 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). No UTM coordinates are reported but Sutherland also mentions that the site is within the SCE&G powerline easement and within a cultivated field. Site size was estimated at "100 square yards, perhaps more" (38LX4 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). Unfortunately, no sketch map accompanied the site form. The site, in 1969, was being extensively visited by relic collectors and had been damaged by the construction of the powerlines and erosion. Materials recovered included both prehistoric period lithics and historic period ceramics.

Sutherland offers no recommendations regarding National Register eligibility, but notes that the site warrants additional surface collecting and possibly test excavations in the less disturbed areas (38LX4 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). The state site files do not indicate any subsequent visits to the site or further attention. Although Ryan (1972:Figure 1) lists 38LX4 on his survey map, there is no evidence that he visited the site.

38LX41, Osage Avenue Site

The Osage Avenue Site, also known as the "Pearcy Site," was reported by Ryan in 1972 (38LX41 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology; Ryan 1972:177). The site is situated "100 feet east of the end of Osage Avenue in front of Woman's Club" (38LX41 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). No UTM coordinates are available.

The site consisted of an isolated find of a partial steatite vessel dug from the road bed by a local collector. Site dimensions are reported as 10 feet square. Ryan reports reconstructing the vessel, taking photographs, and returning the specimen to the finder. No other items were identified during his survey and he did not recommend any further study at the site except for "additional survey" (Ryan 1972:183).

38LX42, Saluda Factory

The Saluda Factory was recorded by Ryan in 1972 as the result of his survey for the Riverbanks Zoological Park. The site was reported to be located "at the mouth of Rob Senn Branch and the

Saluda River . . . cover[ing] 2-3 acres" (38LX42 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). No UTM coordinates are listed on the site form. Ryan noted that the site consisted of the Saluda Dam, various channels for directing the water, power head, exhaust fume, and stone ruins. He also mentions that the "road leading to [the] factory" is included (38LX42 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). At the time of the this initial survey the only mapping done at the site is a sketch map which is useful for assessing deterioration at the site over the past seven years.

The most lucid historical account of the Saluda Factory is provided by Smith (1952), although some preliminary information is also available in the Saluda Factory Historic District National Register Nomination (National Register Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History). This brief historical account will draw largely on these secondary sources.

The Saluda Factory was operating at least by 1832 and perhaps as early as 1828 or 1829, but was chartered as the Saluda Manufacturing Company in 1834. The named incorporators were David Ewart, Thomas Wells, John G. Brown, Shubel Blanding, John I Gracy, and others (Smith 1952:18). By 1837 the mill was advertised for sale,

Connected with this establishment there is a Grist Mill on an improved plan, almost completed, a large tavern is already finished and open for the public - a very respectable building. Also a very large Mercantile Store filled with merchandise from all parts of the compass, a branch of D.&J. Ewart and Company's of Columbia; several private boarding houses for the use of the operatives and houses for the company's slaves, in number about 70 (Telescope [Columbia, South Carolina], March 4, 1837).

The factory itself was a three-story granite structure containing 7,500 spindles. Smith (1952:19) reports that the mill "employed 250 hands," presumably slaves.

Smith (1952:19-20) suggests that limited capital and a poor transportation network operated to cause financial difficulties which caused the mill, in 1839, to be sold at public auction to meet demands against the company. The improvements at that time were reported to include the "Cotton Mill, Saw Mill, Blacksmith and Machine Shop, Hotel, Store, and Warehouse, Boarding Houses for whites and cabins for the Negroes" (Charleston Courier [Charleston, South Carolina], September 3, 1839). The same advertisement specifies that the mill contained 3838 spindles and had 64 slaves operating the 64 looms. The mill building was four stories (probably three stories and an attic) and measured 200 by 45 feet. The factory was purchased by a new group of stockholders, including Abram D. Jones, John Fisher, Benjamin F. Taylor, William T.

DeSaussure, Hugh H. Toland, David McDowell, John Belton O'Neill, Dr. Robert W. Gibbes, James Rogers, Joel Adams, Jr., and John English.

Little is known about the mill during the period from 1839 until 1844 when it is again offered for sale. By this time the mill is described as a granite structure measuring 200 by 45 feet and four stories and an attic high. Also included in the improvements are two water wheels each 18 feet in diameter, a waterhead and a fall of 16 feet, a picker house built of granite and measuring 25 by 30 feet, a size and drying house built of wood, and a machinery shop. The mill machinery consisted of 80 looms. By this time there were 200 hands (Southern Chronicle [Columbia, South Carolina], August 28, 1844).

In 1848 the factory was owned by Judge John Belton O'Neill and operated by J. Graves. Slave labor continued to be used and their number was increased to about 150. It may have been this large capital outlay which forced the factory, once again, into liquidation.

By 1855 the Saluda Factory was purchased by Colonel James G. Gibbes (Smith 1952:22-23). Financial difficulties continued to plague the operations and Gibbes attempted to expand the operations on limited capital. Smith (1952:24) reports that no real profit was made at the mill until the Civil War when it began to furnish the cloth to make Confederate Uniforms. Gibbes, accused of profiteering, responded that "he could have secured twice as much for goods in England as he received" in South Carolina (Smith 1952:25).

Perhaps tired of complaints and the problems associated with the mill, Gibbes sold the property to North Carolina investors in 1862. The new owners, Colonel L. D. Childs, William Johnson, and William Willard, appear to have been successful and Willard sold his interest to Childs. Lucas (1976:29) suggests that the mill was enlarged during this period, although no details are provided. The mill's success, however, was short-lived. Sherman's troops burned the mill on February 17, 1865, although they apparently did not disturb the worker's housing. A period account provides important information,

the residences of these people [the operatives] accorded with their personal appearance. Dirty wooden shanties, built on the river bank a few hundred feet above the factory, were the places called homes - homes where doors hung shabbily by a single hinge, or were destitute of panels; where rotten steps led to foul and close passages, filled with broken crockery, dirty pots and pans, and other accumulations of rubbish; where stagnant pools of water bred disease; where half a dozen persons occupied the same bed-chamber; where old women and ragged

children [illegible]lazily in the sunshine; where even the gaunt fowls that went disconsolately about the premises partook of the prevailing character of misery and dirt. These were the operatives, and these the homes produced by the boasted civilization of the South (Nichols 1866:158-159).

While some of Nichols comments suggest that the slave labor had been replaced by free, white labor, this is not entirely clear. The description of the quarters, however, is useful both the information provided on architecture and living conditions, and for the location ("a few hundred feet above the factory").

After the Civil War the mill was rebuilt by Gibbes for Childs and Johnson. The new structure was of wood, constructed on the remaining granite foundations. About 1868 Childs sold his interest in the mill to Johnson (Smith 1952:26) and in 1874 a new charter was issued for the operations. Between 1877 and 1880 the mill erected the 900 foot Saluda Dam. Constructed of granite, the dam had a depth of 15 feet, was 40 feet wide at the base, and 8 feet high at the top. Smith reports that it backed water for 4 miles and the 14 feet of head turned a 66-inch turbine to operate the looms.

About 1880, the mill employed 100 operatives, 25 of whom were black. The mill hands lived,

in houses located around the factory owned by Mr. Johnson. These residences rent for from 20 cents to \$1 per week, and range in size from 1 to 10 rooms (Saluda Factory Historic District National Register Nomination notes on file, South Carolina Department of Archives and History).

On August 3, 1884 the mill burned to the ground, destroying 8400 spindles, 37 cards, 40 spinning frames, 10 twistors, seven warping mills, 400 spooling spindles, four slubbers, seven speeders, three pickers, and 16 reels. A newspaper article describing the fire also briefly mentions the nearby village, which was not burned by the fire,

Saludaville is a village owned by the proprietor of the factory, Mr. William Johnson, and consists of comfortable double tenements of one-story each. The inhabitants, all told, number about 400 souls., including the colored population. Of these about 200 are children. The operatives numbers from 130 to 150, including children and 15 colored persons (The Columbia Register [Columbia, South Carolina], August 3, 1884).

While the fire was the immediate and more obvious cause for the company's failure, Smith (1952:30-33) suggest that legal disputes over control of water rights were more significant in the

decision not to rebuild the mill. By 1901 a newspaper account describes the site as,

littered with wreckage and debrisFurther back on a hill top are "the quarters" where the operatives lived. The settlement is wellnigh deserted and the houses are tumbling down (The State [Columbia, South Carolina], July 8, 1901).

By 1936 only one house, originally occupied by Colonel Johnson, was left standing (The State [Columbia, South Carolina], March 21, 1936).

Saluda Factory Historic District

The Saluda Factory Historic District was completed on August 31, 1972 and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places on November 14, 1972. The District was entered by the Keeper of the National Register on May 25, 1973. The boundaries of this district, which encompasses 110 acres in both Richland and Lexington counties, are described as,

bounded NE by 126 and CN&L Railroad right of way; NW by dirt road; SW by Seminole Drive; S by private subdivision with miscellaneous ownership and Saluda River; E by Saluda River (Saluda Factory Historic District Nomination on file, National Register Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History).

The property owner of record is the Riverbanks Park Commission and the nomination also provides four latitude and longitude points for boundary estimation. While the level of geographic documentation is minimal, it appears that the bulk of the survey area is within the boundaries of the district.

Incorporated into this district, of course, are the ruins of the Saluda Factory. In addition, the nomination form mentions that various archaeological sites identified by Ryan, as well as the Old State Road, the Saluda Bridge, and a Confederate prison camp known as Camp Sorghum, are also included. In April 1976 Nancy Fox, then Historic Preservationist with the Midlands Council of Governments, notified the South Carolina Department of Archives and History that Camp Sorghum was not located within the district. Unfortunately, no documentation was ever provided and the National Register form was not updated. This concern, however, may have been caused by a 1975 publication which suggests that Camp Sorghum was located about a quarter-mile to the west of the Saluda Factory on the west side of Mohawk Drive (Lord 1975).

Site Examinations and Evaluations

The site examinations included all of the known sites, except

for 38RD58, the Saluda River Bridge. A substantial portion of the involved tract was walked during this investigation in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the project area, although no attempt was made to identify additional sites. The previously recorded sites were evaluated for their current condition, additional locational data was obtained where necessary, and more specific boundaries were established as appropriate. Finally, based on the available documentary sources and the field condition of the sites, this study offers recommendations regarding the various archaeological properties known to exist within the boundaries of the botanical garden tract.

38RD58, Saluda River Bridge

This site was not visited during this evaluation process, but it is likely that it retains the integrity originally reported by Ryan in 1972. The site has historical significance both as a transportation feature and as a route of Sherman's march into the Columbia area. The bridge ruins should be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The location of the bridge, adjacent to the riverbank, makes it unlikely that it will be impacted by the development of the botanical gardens. While it would be attractive to reconstruct the bridge for use as a pedestrian walkway between the Richland and Lexington sides of Riverbanks, this would require extensive structural engineering tests to ensure safety and detailed architectural studies to ensure historical accuracy. Minimally, the bridge piers should be interpreted through signage and incorporated into the trail system at the botanical gardens.

38LX4, Saluda River Factory Site

This site appears to have been recorded primarily because of its lithic remains and this assemblage doubtless attracted the interest of local collectors. However, the site also appears to be the location of at least a portion of the mid to late nineteenth century settlement associated with the Saluda Factory. This historic component is very important since it provides information on the living conditions and economic status of nineteenth century mill slaves and free workers in South Carolina.

Materials collected during the survey include a small quality of undecorated pearlware, blue edged pearlware, blue transfer printed pearlware, undecorated whiteware, banded whiteware, a machine cut nail, and window glass. These remains are consistent with both the anticipated status of the mill workers and the time period of the mill's operation. Further supporting the designation of this site as the mill village is the nearby location of "Factory Cemetery," shown on the 1946 Columbia North USGS map as immediate north of the SCE&G lines on the west side of Mohawk Drive. The photo revised 1972 edition of this topographic map places the

cemetery about 200 feet further west than the earlier map.

The site boundaries have been extended to encompass an area measuring at least 360 feet east-west and 380 feet north-south. The site extends west across Seminole Road for an unknown distance and probably originally involved the majority of the high ridge and east slopes facing the Saluda Factory. The UTM coordinates for the known site area are E492200 N3762900.

Since originally recorded in 1969, this site has continued to suffer heavy erosion. There is no longer a cultivated field at the end of Seminole Drive, the area having been converted into a ball park. Several additional power lines have been constructed, further damaging the site. Red clay and gravel are exposed over most, though not all, of the site. Portions of the site have also been used for the disposal of construction debris.

In spite of these serious impacts to the integrity of the site, it remains of considerable significance as the location of the Saluda Factory village. The first stage of additional work recommended for the site includes more thorough historical documentation of the factory, including the surrounding mill village. In particular, attention should be paid to plats and maps which may show the village, as well as period historical accounts. The second phase should involve a more intensive survey of the site to identify any areas of remaining integrity within the proposed park and to establish complete site boundaries. This work should draw on the earlier phase of intensive historical review. If areas with integrity can be identified this site is likely eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of its significance as part of the Saluda Factory and would be considered contributing to the understanding of the district as a whole.

If the archaeological remains no longer exhibit integrity (i.e., if there are no intact areas with minimal erosion and good preservation) than it is likely that the site will not be considered eligible and its contribution to the district would be minimal. Even in this situation, however, the history of the village is essential to a complete understanding of the Saluda Factory.

38LX41, Osage Avenue Site

This site, which consisted of an isolated find in 1972, could not be relocated during the current survey. The nearby playground is still recognizable, although the "Woman's Club" is demolished and only a concrete pad remains. The road in which the soapstone vessel was originally found is in second growth pine. An adjacent road, located about 50 feet to the north, provided excellent surface visibility. No artifacts were observed during the survey.

It is unlikely that this site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Nor does it appear to contribute to the major themes of the Saluda Factory Historic District. As a result, no additional archaeological research is recommended for this site.

38LX42, Saluda Factory

The Saluda Factory is a major industrial site and is the focus of the National Register district. This current survey has revealed that the site is in excellent condition, although there has been some deterioration and loss of wooden members originally reported by Ryan in 1972. There is no evidence that the site has been vandalized or robbed of architectural remains. The site is expected to minimally cover three acres and should incorporate not only the partially standing remains and associated water control devices, but also the various wooden support structures reported in the historical accounts. The central UTM coordinates are E492550 N3763140.

The preservation of this site is essential and offers a unique opportunity to blend the botanical gardens with a passive historical park. Given the magnitude of the site and the expense of archaeological investigations, it is unlikely that excavation at the site would be possible, or even necessary at this time. Some limited additional work, however, is recommended at the site prior to development of the botanical gardens.

As with the mill village (38LX4), the first stage of additional investigations should be a more thorough historical study. This work could incorporate research at both the village and the factory and should emphasize not only site specific documents, but also should develop information on the site's place in the history of milling in South Carolina and the Columbia area, and the general technology of the factory. This work will form a foundation for both public interpretation of the site and the second stage, described below.

It is essential to more completely understand the site layout. This can be achieved only through a thorough plan of the site as it currently exists. This work will involve sufficient clearing of vegetation (excepting vegetation significant to the botanical garden plans) to allow a survey crew to map in all site features under the direction of an archaeologist. This site plan will be useful for public interpretation and will ensure the preservation of significant architectural and industrial features at the site.

The third phase of research at the site should involve an architectural historian to evaluate the standing ruins, to prepare measured drawings, and to provide recommendations for the stabilization of the ruins. Chicora has identified an architectural historian with extensive experience in the surveying and

stabilization of massive ruins.

The final phase of work recommended at the Saluda Factory would involve integrating the historical, archaeological, and architectural research into the botanical garden plans as a passive historical park site. This could be accomplished through adequate signage and the development of trails taking advantage of the major site areas.

Potential for Additional Archaeological Remains

This preliminary study has clearly revealed that there are archaeological components of the Saluda Factory, such as wooden support structures, which have not yet been identified. These additional structures are significant aspects of the total site and should be considered in the planning process. Field location of these structures, if necessary, should be accomplished after the historical research and the mapping for the site have been completed.

There is one area east of Ontario Avenue where a level ridge nose projects toward the Saluda River which offers some potential for Archaic period Indian remains. Elsewhere on the property the steep slopes and extensive erosion combine to severely restrict archaeological potential.

Summary

Of the four archaeological sites previously reported on the botanical garden tract, three (the Saluda Bridge, the Saluda Factory site, and the Saluda Factory) are clearly significant and should be carefully considered in planning the project. The Saluda Factory site and the Saluda Factory form the core of the National Register District. The fourth locus, the Osage Avenue site, does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Recommendations incorporating historical research, limited archaeological investigations, and architectural evaluations have been suggested for the two sites comprising the core of the Saluda Factory Historic District. These sites offer the potential to incorporate a unique part of Columbia's history into the park development. The integration of a passive historical park theme would be the first such development in the Columbia area and would offer numerous possibilities for public interpretation.

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