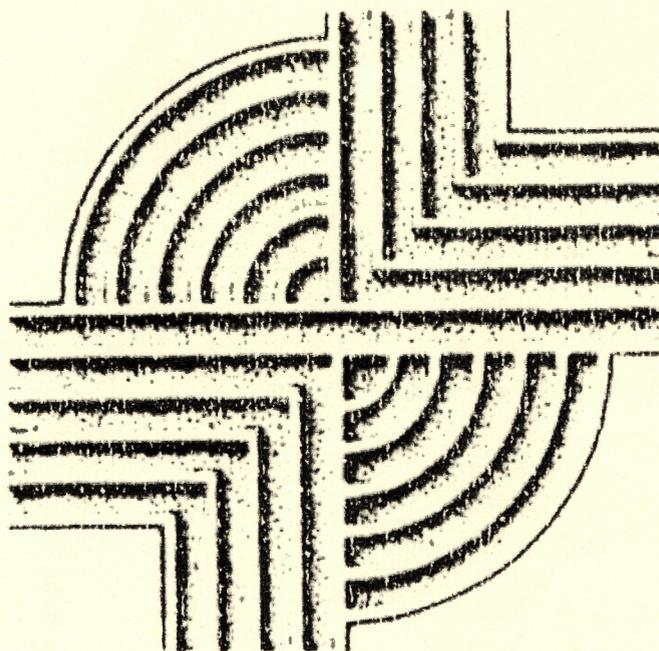


**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE
HONDA TAP #2 69kV TRANSMISSION LINE,
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



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**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE
HONDA TAP #2 69kV TRANSMISSION LINE,
FLORENCE COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA**

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March 20, 2002

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CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE
HONDA TAP #2 69KV TRANSMISSION LINE,
FLORENCE COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared By
Michael Tankley, Ph.D., RPA
and
Nicole Southard

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ABSTRACT

This report provides the results of a cultural resources investigation of the approximately 4.68 miles to be used for the Honda Tap #2 69kV Transmission Line near Timmonsville in western Florence County, South Carolina. The study was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation for Mr. Ken Smoak of Sabine & Waters.

The study is intended to assist Sabine & Waters and its client, Santee Cooper, comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project corridor included sections of fallow fields, swampland, planted pine forests, and forests of mixed pines and hardwoods. Several drainage ditches were crossed, due to the low wet soils in the area.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed no previously identified NRHP sites or previously surveyed architectural sites within the 0.5 mile APE. Florence County received a county-wide survey in 1982 by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Research at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revealed eight sites (38FL340-346), all found during testing of the original Project Indigo for Honda in 1997 (see Trinkley 1997) and 38FL383, uncovered during the more recent Honda Plant Extension in 2002 (see Trinkley and Southerland 2002). Three of these sites (38FL340, 38FL343, and 38FL344) represent late nineteenth to early twentieth century tenant sites and were recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Four sites, 38FL341, 38FL342, 38FL345, and 38FL346, also containing artifacts representative of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, were recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38FL383 contained artifacts of an unknown historical date and was subsequently recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historical Places.

The archaeological study of the tract

incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the corridor, starting from an existing transmission line and ending near the existing Honda Plant. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 251 shovel tests were excavated along the survey corridor with an additional 69 tests excavated for the sites found.

Three sites, 38FL384, 38FL385, and 38FL386, were identified as a result of these investigations. Site 38FL384 consists of a surface and subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts dating from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland period. Site 38FL385 contained only a sparse surface collection of lithics and ceramics on a fallow field, and site 38FL386 consisted of a sparse subsurface scatter of prehistoric ceramic and lithics which may date to the Middle Woodland period. None of these sites possessed the integrity or the potential for information needed to warrant a National Register of Historic Places nomination.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile of the proposed mine area was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. No such structures were found.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

ABSTRACT

incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the corridor, starting from an existing transmission line and ending near the existing Honda Plant. All shovel test fill was screened through 1/4-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 251 shovel tests were excavated along the survey corridor with an additional 69 tests excavated for the sites found.

Three sites, 38FL364, 38FL365, and 38FL366, were identified as a result of these investigations. Site 38FL364 consists of a surface and subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts dating from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland period. Site 38FL365 contained only a sparse surface collection of lithics and ceramics on a fallow field, and site 38FL366 consisted of a sparse subsurface scatter of prehistoric ceramic and lithics which may date to the Middle Woodland period. None of these sites possessed the integrity or the potential for information needed to warrant a National Register of Historic Places nomination.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile of the proposed mine site was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. No such structures were found.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, rimsherds, or projectile points) or chert rubble to the project engineer who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicom Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 38CPR800 15(p)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 38CPR800 15(p)(3).

This report provides the results of a cultural resources investigation of the approximately 4.88 mile corridor for the Honda Tap #2 (XV) Transmission Line near Timmonsville in western Florence County, South Carolina. The study was conducted by Dr. Michael Thibault of Chicom Foundation for Mr. Ken Smock of Sabine & Waters. The study is intended to assist Sabine & Waters and its client, Santee Cooper, comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 38CPR800.

The project corridor included sections of fallow fields, swampland, planted pine forests, and forests of mixed pine and hardwoods. Several drainage ditches were crossed, due to the low water table in the area.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed no previously identified NRHP sites or previously surveyed architectural sites within the 0.5 mile APE. Florence County received a county-wide survey in 1982 by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Research of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revealed eight sites (38FL340-346) all found during testing of the original project (Honda Tap #2) in 1987 (see Thibault 1997) and 38FL363, uncovered during the more recent Honda Plant Extension in 2002 (see Thibault and Southard 2002). Three of these sites (38FL340, 38FL343, and 38FL344) represent late nineteenth to early twentieth century tenant sites and were recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Four sites, 38FL341, 38FL342, 38FL345, and 38FL346, also containing artifacts representative of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, were recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 38FL363 contained artifacts of an unknown historical date and was subsequently recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The archaeological study of the tract

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Ken Smoak of the Sabine & Waters. The work was conducted to assist the Sabine & Waters and their client, Santee Cooper, comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of 4.68 miles of corridor proposed to be used for the Honda Tap #2 Transmission Line, southwest of the city of Timmonsville off I-95 in Florence County (Figure 1). The corridor begins at an existing transmission line and heads generally southeast, ending near the existing Honda Plant.

The corridor crosses many fields which lay fallow at the time of this investigation. Also traversed are areas of planted pines, mixed pine and hardwood forests, and swampland. Because of the generally poor drainage capability of several areas along the corridor, several drainage ditches had been dug in the area.

The corridor, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used as a transmission line right-of-way. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing, grubbing, and grading, as well as subsequent construction of the towers and other facilities, will cause some damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources which may be present in the survey area.

Construction, operation, and maintenance of the transmission line may also have an impact on historic resources in the project area. Although the project will not remove any structures, powerline corridors (as well as other above grade projects) may detract from the visual integrity of historic properties, creating what many consider discordant surroundings. Because of the small size of the poles to be used, this impact is anticipated to be modest. Nevertheless, this architectural survey uses an area of potential effect (APE) about 0.5 mile radius around the

proposed corridor.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded development of this portion of Florence County.

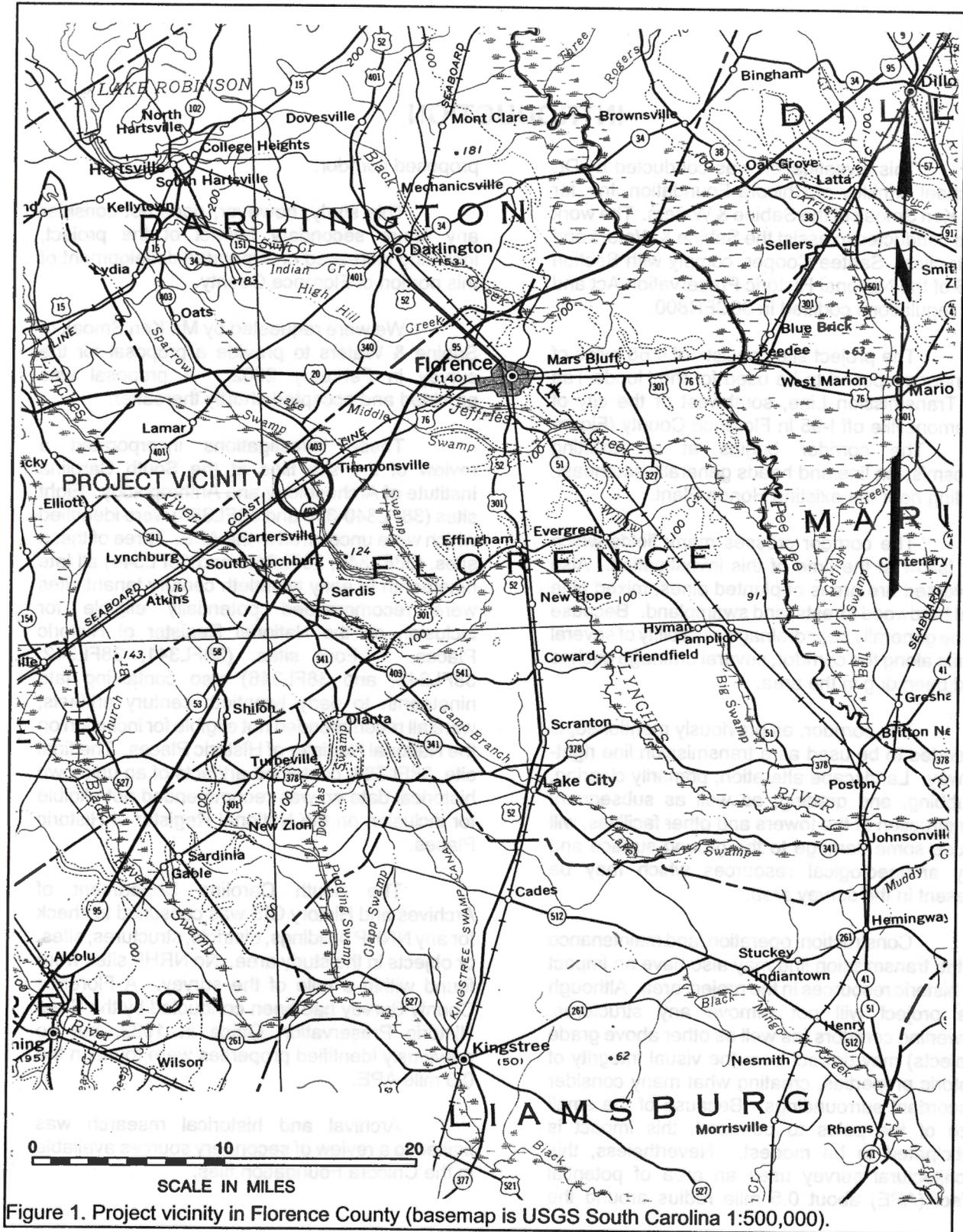
We were requested by Mr. Ken Smoak of Sabine & Waters to provide a proposal for the survey in February 2002. A proposal was provided and accepted shortly thereafter.

These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Eight sites (38FL340-346 and 38FL383) were identified which were uncovered in the APE. Three of these sites, (38FL340, 38FL343, and 38FL344) all late nineteenth to early twentieth century tenant sites were recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Four sites, (38FL341, 38FL342, 38FL345, and 38FL346) also containing late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts, were all recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The final site, 38FL383, contained artifacts of an unknown historical date and was recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

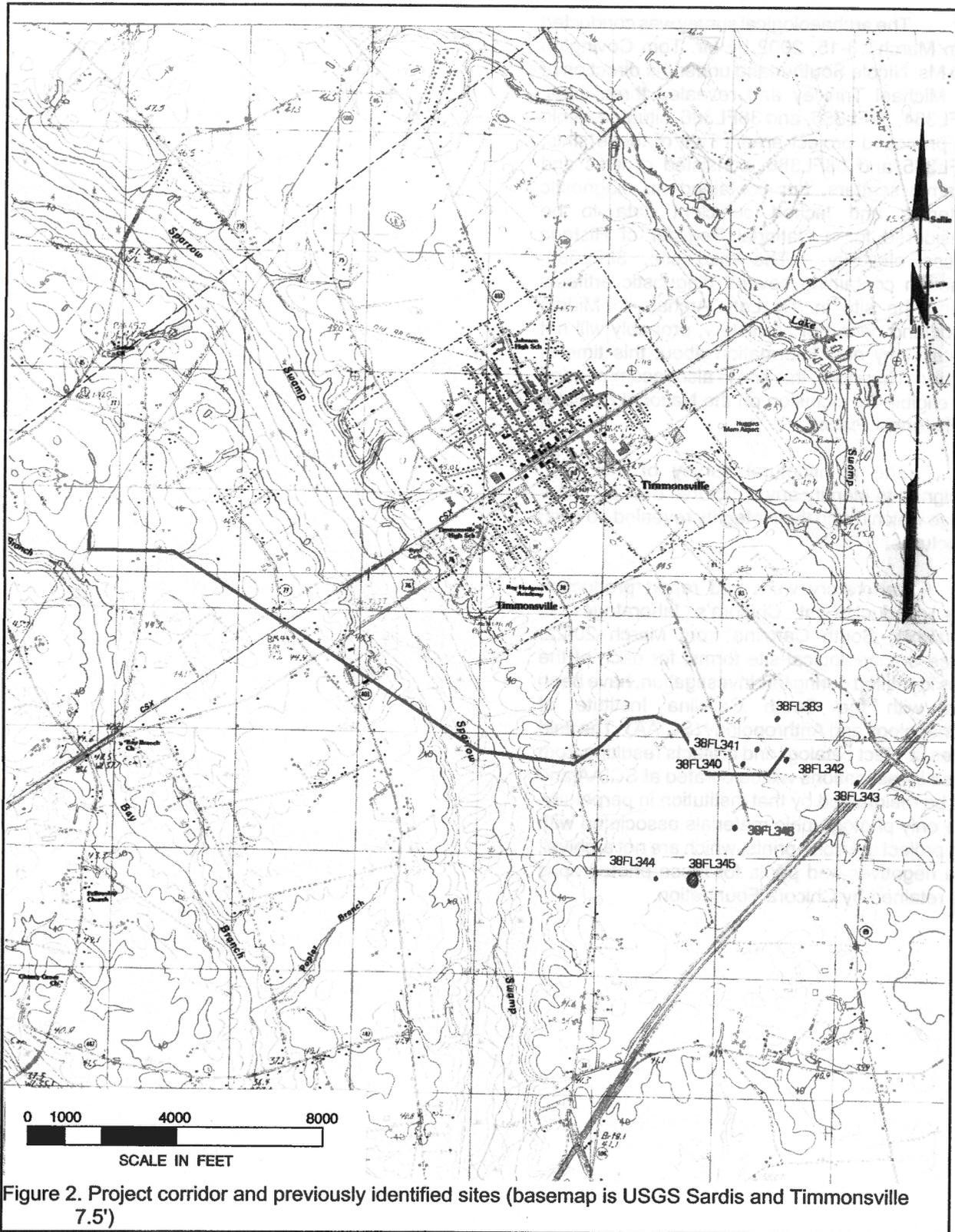
The South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. No NRHP sites were found within a mile of the survey. A Florence County Survey had been conducted by the State Historic Preservation Office in 1982, but no previously identified properties were found in the 0.5 mile APE.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE HONDA TAP #2 69kV TRANSMISSION LINE



INTRODUCTION

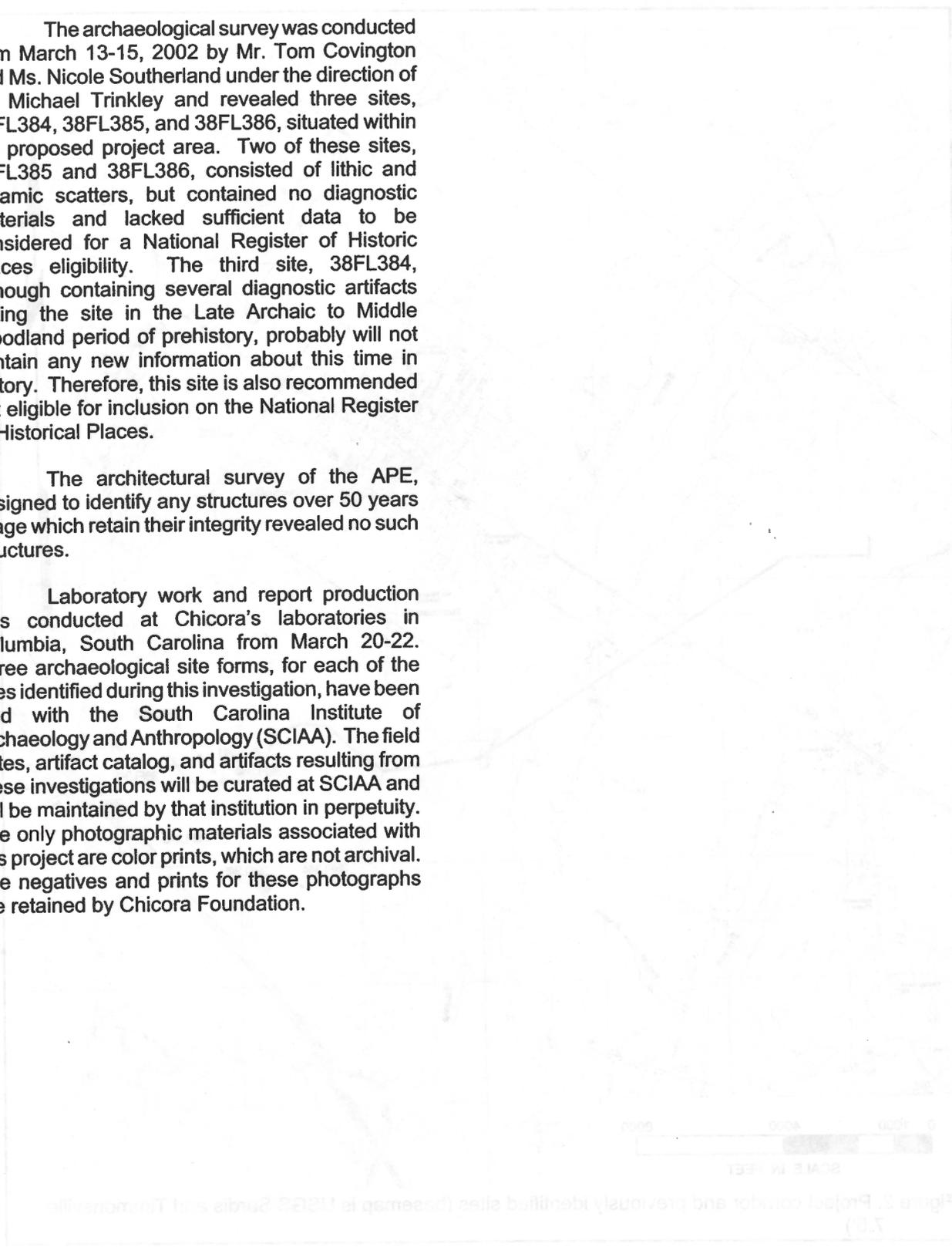


CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE HONDA TAP #2 69kV TRANSMISSION LINE

The archaeological survey was conducted from March 13-15, 2002 by Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Nicole Southerland under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley and revealed three sites, 38FL384, 38FL385, and 38FL386, situated within the proposed project area. Two of these sites, 38FL385 and 38FL386, consisted of lithic and ceramic scatters, but contained no diagnostic materials and lacked sufficient data to be considered for a National Register of Historic Places eligibility. The third site, 38FL384, although containing several diagnostic artifacts dating the site in the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland period of prehistory, probably will not contain any new information about this time in history. Therefore, this site is also recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historical Places.

The architectural survey of the APE, designed to identify any structures over 50 years in age which retain their integrity revealed no such structures.

Laboratory work and report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from March 20-22. Three archaeological site forms, for each of the sites identified during this investigation, have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). The field notes, artifact catalog, and artifacts resulting from these investigations will be curated at SCIAA and will be maintained by that institution in perpetuity. The only photographic materials associated with this project are color prints, which are not archival. The negatives and prints for these photographs are retained by Chicora Foundation.



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

Florence County is situated in the Inner and Middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the north by Marlboro and Dillon counties, to the west by Darlington, Lee and Sumter counties, and the Lynches River, to the south by Clarendon and Williamsburg counties and to the east by the Pee Dee River, which separates it from Marion County. The land primarily consists of gently rolling hills with elevations ranging from about 20 feet above mean sea level in parts of the river floodplains to a high of about 150 feet above sea level in the Florence-Timmonsville area. Most of the county has an elevation between 70 and 150 feet above sea level (Pitts 1974:109).

The county is drained by the Pee Dee river system which flows in a southeasterly direction and forms somewhat of a dendritic drainage pattern. It includes Lynches River, which merges with the Pee Dee in the southeastern corner of the county, as well as smaller streams such as Claussen Creek, Jeffries Creek, and Muddy Creek. Sparrow Swamp is crossed in the

project area which drains southeastwardly to the Lynches River, which in turn empties into the Pee Dee at the southern edge of the county. The headwaters of a small unnamed tributary flowing into Lake Swamp is located in the eastern portion of the corridor (see Figure 2).

The corridor is situated in the western portion of Florence County — an area which is generally characterized by low, flatlands interspersed with small drainages, a few larger swamps, and numerous small bays.

The corridor starts at an existing transmission line and heads in a generally southeastern direction, crossing Sparrow Swamp, and ending near the existing Honda Plant.

The topography tends to be slightly undulating, with the northwestern portion of the corridor at 150 feet AMSL then sloping down toward Sparrow Swamp which has an elevation of about 120 feet AMSL. From the swamp, the elevation gently rises to about 135 feet AMSL and stays fairly level until the small tributary in the eastern portion of the corridor brings the elevation

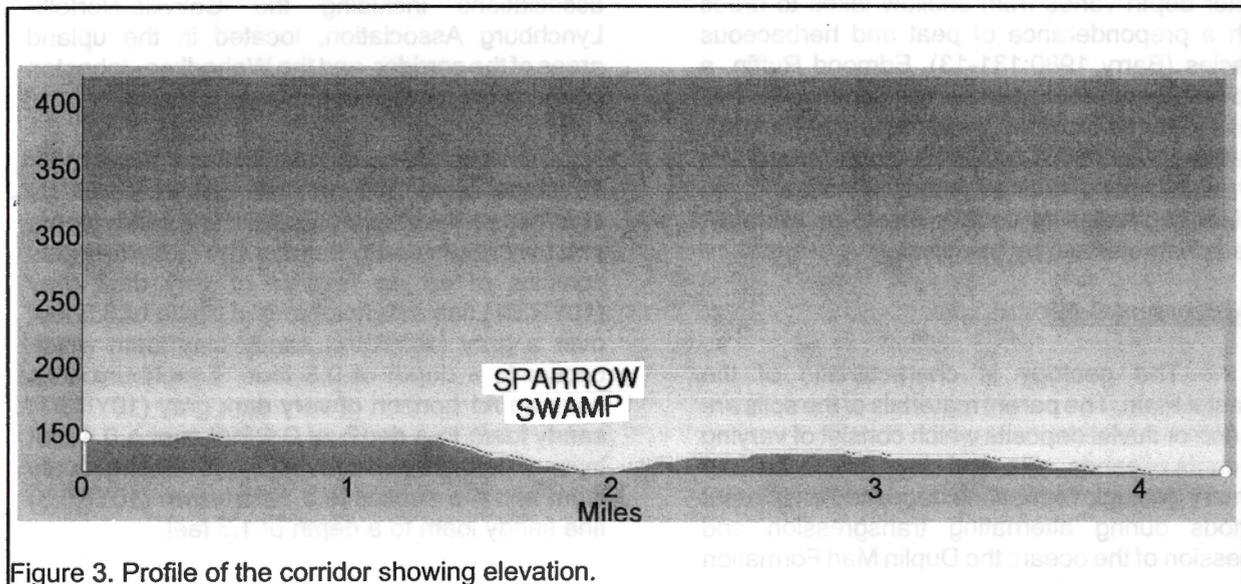


Figure 3. Profile of the corridor showing elevation.

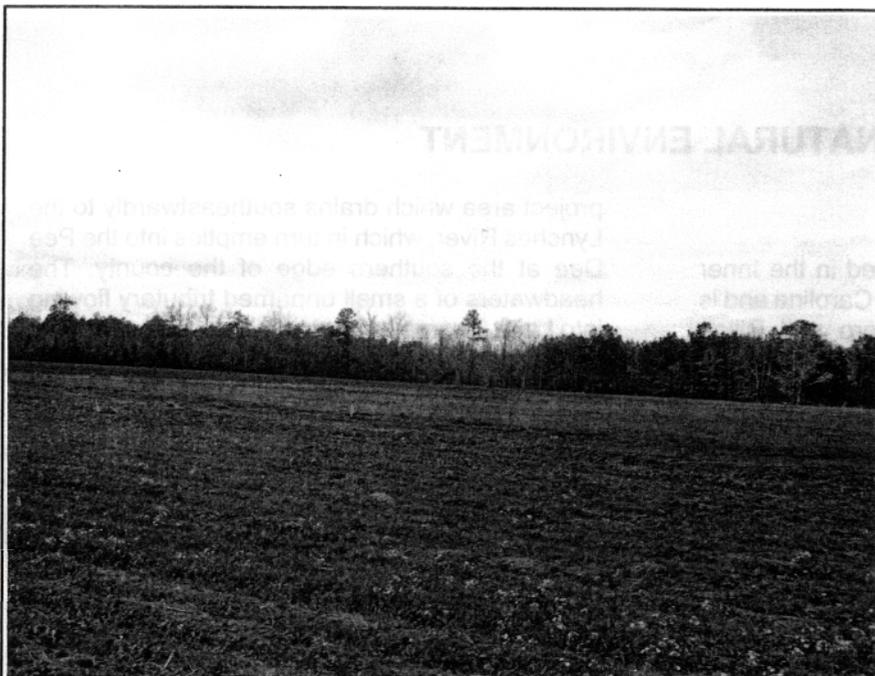


Figure 4. Fallow field in survey corridor.

back down to about 120 feet AMSL (Figure 3).

Often described as flatwoods, this area of Florence is characterized by broad flat areas, which consist of a few low ridges and bay depressions. The most common depressions in the Coastal Plain are Carolina bays, usually marshy and oval in shape (Richards 1950:45-46). Water depth varies from shallow lakes to areas with a preponderance of peat and herbaceous species (Barry 1980:131-13). Edmond Ruffin, a mid-nineteenth century observer, commented that these features provided good pasturage for cattle (Mathew 1992:210). Soils in such areas are generally poorly drained loamy sands and the typical vegetation is usually mesic or swampy, often characterized by bay trees.

Geology and Soils

The geology is characteristic of the Coastal Plain. The parent materials of the soils are marine or fluvial deposits which consist of varying amounts of sands, silts, and clays. There are four primary geologic formations deposited at different periods during alternating transgression and recession of the ocean: the Duplin Marl Formation

underlies parts of the southern and western portions of the county; the Black Creek Formation is found in the northern portion of the county. The Black Creek Formation directly underlies the Pee Dee Formation and is Upper Cretaceous in age. It is described as fossiliferous, pyritic, lignitic white to gray, fine to medium-grained phosphatic sands, and blue-gray to black pyritic, plastic, or brittle clays (Park 1980).

Overlying all of these formations is a relatively thin mantle of undifferentiated light-colored sands and gravels with clay layers of Plio-Pleistocene age. The Pleistocene deposits include the Brandywine terrace (215 to 270 feet MSL), the Coharie terrace (170 to 215 feet MSL), the Sunderland terrace (100 to 170 feet MSL), the Penholoway terrace (42 to 70 feet MSL), the Talbot terrace (25 to 42 feet MSL), and the Pamlico terrace (less than 25 feet MSL) (Pitts 1974:109-110).

The corridor contains two broad soil associations including the Coxville-Norfolk-Lynchburg Association, located in the upland areas of the corridor, and the Wehadkee-Johnston Association, located in the swamp areas.

Within these two associations, the corridor traverses eleven different soil series. The most common on the tract are Coxville fine sandy loams and Lynchburg sandy loams. The Coxville series consists of an Ap horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.5 foot over a gray (10YR5/1) sandy clay loam which occurs to a depth of 0.8 foot. Lynchburg soils have an A1 horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam to a depth of 0.4 foot over a 0.4 foot layer of dark grayish-brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy loam and the subsoil is a pale brown (10YR6/3) fine sandy loam to a depth of 1.3 feet.

Also found in the upland areas are Goldsboro soils, Pantego soils, and Duplin soils. The Goldsboro series has an Ap horizon of dark gray (10YR4/1) loamy sand to a depth of 0.6 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand which occurs to a depth of 1.3 feet. Pantego soils consist of an A1 horizon of black (N2/0) loam to a depth of 0.8 foot over a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy clay loam to a depth of 1.2 feet. The Duplin series have an Ap horizon of dark gray (10YR4/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.6 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) loam to just under a foot.

The remaining six series (Norfolk, Wagram, Lakeland, Osier, Lucy, and Chipley) are found closer to the creek and on the slopes adjacent to the lower area. Norfolk series have an Ap horizon of grayish-brown (10YR5/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.7 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand to a depth of just over a foot. The Wagram soils have an Ap horizon of grayish-brown (2.5Y5/2) sand to a depth of 0.6 foot over a light yellowish-brown (2.5Y6/4) fine sand which occurs to a depth of 2.2 feet. Lakeland soils have an Ap horizon of very dark grayish-brown (10YR3/2) sand to a depth of 0.6 foot over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand to a depth of 1.5 feet. Osier soils have a black (10YR2/1) A1 layer of loamy sand to a depth of 0.3 foot over a four inch layer of mixed light brownish-gray (10YR6/2) and dark grayish-brown (10YR4/2) sand which overlays a light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sand to a depth of 1.1 feet. Lucy soils have an Ap horizon of grayish-brown (10YR5/2) sand to a depth of 0.7 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand which occurs

to a depth of 2.3 feet. Finally, the Chipley series has a black (N2/0) A1 layer of loamy sand to a depth of 0.6 foot over a two inch layer of grayish-brown (2.5Y5/2) loamy sand which overlays a yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand to a depth of 1.3 feet.

Mills comments that the swampland soils are composed of the "richest soil". He notes for nearby Marion District that "[w]hile the swamp lands reclaimed and secured from freshets, will bring 50 dollars an acre; and the oak and hickory lands 15 dollars an acre; the pine lands will scarcely sell for 1 dollar per acre" (Mills 1972:623 [1826]). The flatlands, "are, by comparison, sand barrens; yet occasionally [sic] presenting some good timber land" (Mills 1972:513 [1826]). And while the uplands were healthy, with summers free of disease, he observed that, "on the rivers, creeks, and flat lands, this district is subject to bilious fevers, and cannot be called healthy" (Mills 1972:515 [1826]). The products cultivated during that time were "cotton, corn, wheat, pease, and potatoes" (Mills 1972:623 [1826]).



Figure 5. Sparrow Swamp located along the corridor.

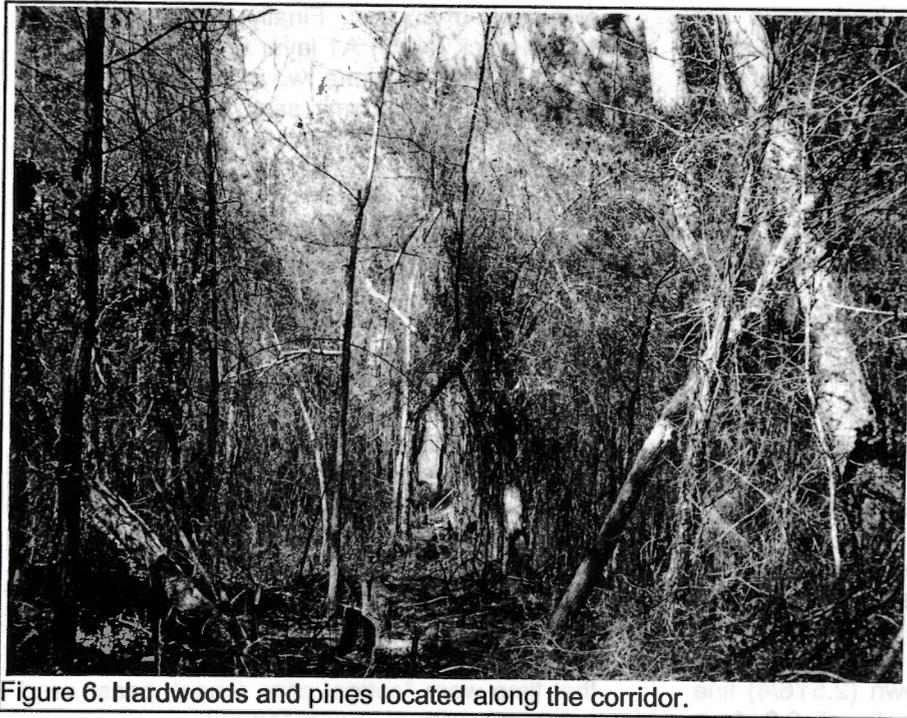


Figure 6. Hardwoods and pines located along the corridor.

ranges from 44.8°F in January to 80.3°F in July. Frozen precipitation occurs only one to three times a year during the winter season. The abundant supply of warm, moist and relatively unstable air produces frequent scattered showers and thunderstorms in the summer. Severe weather usually means violent thunderstorms, tornadoes, and hurricanes. The tropical storm season is in late summer and early fall, although storms may occur as early as May or as late as October (NOAA 1977). Heavy rains and high winds occur with tropical storms about once every six years.

Climate

The general climate of the Florence county area is characterized by mild humid conditions. This climate is influenced by the warm Gulf Stream, as well as by the Appalachian mountains which block the coldest air masses. Other factors include latitude, elevation, distance from the ocean, and location with respect to the average tracts of migratory cyclones. Day to day weather is controlled primarily by the movement of pressure systems across the nation. However, during the summer months there are few complete exchanges of air masses because tropical maritime air persists for extended periods (Pitts 1974:108).

The average annual precipitation in the Florence area is 44.5 inches and is unevenly distributed throughout the year, with 28.9 inches occurring from April through October which is the primary growing season (Pitts 1974:108).

The climate, according to Mills (1972:625 [1826]), "taking the whole year round, is pleasant". The annual average temperature in Florence is 63.2°F, and the average monthly temperature

Storms of hurricane intensity are much more infrequent. Notable droughts have occurred twice in modern times; in 1925 and 1954. Typically a serious drought may occur once every fifty years. Less severe dry periods have occurred more often, normally in late spring or in autumn (Pitts 1974:109).

Floristics

In the early nineteenth century Mills observed that:

the long leafed pine is most abundant of the forest trees; next the cypress, various kinds of oak, the hickory, tupilo &c. Of fruit trees the peach, apple, pear, plum, &c. are common (Mills 1972:624 [1826]).

Mills also observed that the major use of these forest resources was construction, also noting that "good clay is found in various places, suitable to make brick" (Mills 1972:625 [1826]). Only lime, largely made of burnt shells, needed to be imported into the area (primarily from neighboring

Table 1.
Generalized Paleo-Environmental Reconstruction

Episode	Climate	Vegetation
Late Glacial (15,000-10,000 B.P.)	Cooler and moister than present	Oak, hickory, beech, hemlock
Early Post Glacial (10,000-8,000 B.P.)	Warming trend continued from Early or Full Glacial Period with increased moisture	Oak and hickory maximum, sharp decline in beech and gum.
Later Post Glacial (8,000 B.P.-present)	Continued warming with gradual desiccation.	Oak and pine. Pine increases relative to the decreasing oaks. Modern vegetation patterns by 7000 B.P.

Georgetown). Mills encouraged the residents to make better use of their local "shell limestone" for lime, a suggestion which appears to have made little impact in the local economy (Mills 1972:628 [1826]).

Today, about a third of the Florence's uplands have been cleared for cultivation. Along the corridor, much of the area consists of fallow fields. Also located in the corridor are planted pine forests and areas of mixed pines and hardwoods.

Paleo-Environmental Reconstruction

Table 1 offers a generalized view of one possible reconstruction of Florence area ecology, based on data from a wide variety of sites on the Atlantic Slope. Obviously, any such reconstruction would be more reliable based on data from nearer the project. One study used in the reconstruction is from sediments and pollen collected at White's Pond near Camden, South Carolina (Watts 1980), less than 75 miles from the project location.

There are several significant issues involved in this brief reconstruction. First is that by the time of the earliest occupation of South Carolina (correlating with the Post-Glacial) the landscape was dominated by a closed canopy oak-hickory forest. Of equal importance is that pine did not achieve its partial dominance in the overstory, taking on a more "modern"

appearance.¹ The forest types present would have played important role in the nature and distribution of critical resources, and hence the distribution and subsistence rounds of Native American populations.

In spite of this, accounts of Native Americans making it clear that even they dramatically altered the nature and appearance of the Southeastern forests. Through fire, many believe that the Indians created a heterogeneous forest, interspersed with different vegetation, erosional areas, old growth, and new growth. There is some correlation between the apparent "haphazard" burning and the nature of Native American forest utilization. There is good evidence from areas surrounding South Carolina that at least in the late protohistoric and early historic periods the native inhabitants were irregular and unpredictable in their use of resources. One observer, Hugh Jones, an early eighteenth century professor at the College of William and Mary, observed that, "They have no notion of providing for futurity; for they eat night and day while their provision lasts, falling to as soon as they aware, and falling asleep again as

¹ The modern Pee Dee upland flora largely reflects land uses over the past 300 years, such as forest management, agricultural activities, and timber management. It is admittedly difficult to conceive of an original forest, given the extent of these disturbances.

soon as they are well crammed." Silver remarks that:

Indians were equally cavalier about food shortages. During their summer migrations, when they depended largely upon berries and other wild produce, they sometimes went for days without food. Late winter, too, could bring periods of sporadic hunger as game animals moved out of the oak forests and supplies of corn began to dwindle. In keeping with their stoic nature, the natives accepted such lean times as inevitable and rode them out without complaint. Their seemingly imprudent eating habits and willingness to go hungry in a land of apparent plenty never ceased to amaze Europeans. John Smith spoke for many Englishmen when he remarked about the "strange" manner in which the Indians' "bodies alter[ed] with their diet." Like "deare and wilde beastes they seem[ed] fat and lean, strong and weak" (Silver 1990:65).

It should be clear that paleo-environmental reconstructions can be useful for better understanding where resources **might** be located, but they cannot tell us how these resources were **actually used** by the Native Americans. Reconstructions of subsistence rounds based on logic and availability are likely to mask the reality of human nature. The caution here is not to throw one's hands up in despair (since we must try to make sense of the data), but rather that we cannot take for granted that Native Americans were humans and fell prey to the same inconsistencies that "plague" humans today.

One interesting reconstruction is that offered by Hanson et al. (1981) for their investigation of the Steel Creek drainage in Aiken County. Although their study area is within a sand hill region, rather than the inner coastal plain, there are broad similarities in vegetational,

hydrological, and faunal resources. Although most of their specific resource zones are related to streams, Zone I represents the Upland Sand Hills. Zone I faunal resources are most abundant in the fall and winter, and early spring; floral resources are found in both the fall and winter (representing nuts and acorn masts) and in the spring (representing fruits and greens).

We must also realize that the alteration of the environment, begun by the Native Americans on a limited scale, continued through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and into the early twentieth century. Indeed, using European technology and African slave labor, the early colonists found it easy to clear lands which had been too heavily forested for the Native Americans. The process of clearing changed the pattern of animal use, reducing many species while opening up new niches for others. The clearing, specially in the piedmont, brought sudden erosion to a land where erosion was limited (Trimble 1974). The extent of this clearing is evidenced in nearby Williamsburg County where there were 70,360 acres of improved land in 1850 and 160,000 acres in 1978 (DeBow 1854:304; Ward 1989:55).

The gradual changes in the land included increased use of very toxic pesticides, increased infertility and finally exhaustion of land overplanted in cotton, and large areas of second growth as land went out of use during the 1930s. As Raper and Reid observed:

nowadays the South is anything and everything. It is problem and opportunity, proud and pitiful — a land of unlimited possibility and of unrelieved privation. Potential adequacy and actual deficiency walk hand in hand across the Southern scene (Raper and Reid 1941:v).

The Effects of Agriculture

The South's large arable area, in relationship to its relatively small population (at least prior to the growth of the "sunbelt") has resulted in two centuries of unparalleled land exploitation. Historian Lewis C. Gray remarked

that, "planters bought land as they might buy a wagon — with the expectation of wearing it out." Poor husbandry coupled with a fragile environment resulted in extensive changes to the natural environment.

Cotton's history, coupled late with tobacco, is the history of Florence County, and the history of the environment. From slavery through tenancy, cotton ruled the agricultural efforts of Florence, her plantation owners, and her tenants. Work began in the spring, breaking the land, running rows, and planting. After the seeds sprouted and plants emerged, there was constant chopping and hoeing in an effort to keep the cotton from being swallowed by the weeds. Lay-by time arrived in mid-summer and in the autumn the bolls matured and opened, signalling the time for picking. While typically associated with slavery and later with large plantations, even the South's yeoman farmers could never resist the siren lure of cotton (see Eaton 1964:148; Harris 1985:25-26).

The crop was always subject to problems. Beginning in the 1920s, the cotton boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* B., arrived in South Carolina, having begun its journey from Mexico nearly 30 years earlier. By depositing eggs in the cotton square, the boll weevil prevented the development of the locks of fiber. Planters attempted to reduce the impact by modifying growing practices, for example by planting early maturing varieties earlier in the spring. While such cultural practices helped, recovery was never quite achieved. Likewise, a variety of pesticides were developed for the boll weevil, beginning with calcium arsenate in 1919. While these succeeded in polluting the land, poisoning the farmers, and increasing production costs, they had less significant effects on the boll weevil.

Cotton has also long been recognized for its ability to deplete soils. Early agricultural practices included limited efforts to fertilize fields, with planters preferring abandonment and opening of new lands. By the 1850s one commentator remarked, "tens of thousands of acres of once productive lands are now reduced to the maximum of sterility," another exclaimed that "the destroying angel has visited these once fair forests and limpid streams . . . everything

everywhere betrays improvident and reckless management," while a third used even more morbid terms:

nearly all the lands have been cut down and appropriated to tillage: a large maximum of which have been worn out, leaving a desolate picture for the traveler to behold (Olmsted 1953 [1856]:533).

Tobacco, another important crop in the Florence area, affecting not only the culture of the region, but also its land and environment. Bright leaf tobacco was developed in North Carolina during the 1850s and spread into Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia by the 1880s. Instead of air-drying the tobacco leaf on the stalk in well ventilated houses, this new process cured tobacco leaves, minus the stalks, using carefully controlled heat in tightly closed tobacco barns — turning the leaves a bright golden color. To prevent the leaves from being darkened by smoke and soot, a flue-curing method was adopted, which also served to distribute the heat more uniformly, producing a smoother, and milder, tobacco.

Tobacco was turned to by farmers in the Florence region as an alternative to cotton and its low prices of the 1880s and early 1890s.² The new tobacco grew best in the light-colored sandy loams which dominated the Pee Dee region. In fact, the imported "experts" from North Carolina advised that the best tobacco grew in thin soils and that "starved leaf made the lightest and most aromatic weed," providing hope to farmers with exhausted cotton lands. The initial boom of tobacco turned sour with the depression. Tobacco was a hard crop — using intensive hand labor and practically no machinery. Over production eventually resulted in low prices and collapse of

² In 1893 cotton reached an all-time low of 4¢ a pound, making tobacco both attractive and lucrative, even for the uninitiated. Even with an average price of 8¢ a pound and an average yield of 400 pounds per acre, a Pee Dee farmer in 1885 might gross about \$32 from a typical acre of cotton. Net profits on tobacco, however, could run as high as \$116 an acre — about what four acres of cotton would yield, before taking out all of the expenses.

this commodity.

Like cotton, tobacco required pest control procedures that poisoned pests, users, and land alike. Arsenical compounds such as London purple and Paris green were the main insecticides for chewing insects. In spite of the early claims farmers quickly found that tobacco grew best on newly cleared lands rich in humus. Consequently, a new round of land clearing and exhaustion began, since tobacco removes large amounts of potash and nitrogen (Duggar 1921:525).

The cultivation of the soil was not, as the agrarianists believed, especially blessed by God, nor was agriculture especially likely to create an ideal social order. In spite of this agrarian romance which infected the South, it is clear that agricultural production was as devastating in its own way to the natural environment as was the industrial development of the North.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

Prehistory of the Region

The Paleo-Indian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1968). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleo-Indian groups were at a band level of society (see Service 1966), were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleo-Indian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited mammal. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the South Carolina coastal plain and piedmont. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stem projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

In the Coastal Plain of the South Carolina there is an increase in the quantity of Early Archaic remains, probably associated with an increase in population and associated increase in the intensity of occupation. While Hardaway and Dalton points are typically found as isolated specimens along riverine environments, remains from the following Palmer phase are not only more common, but are also found in both riverine and interriverine settings. Kirks are likewise common in the coastal plain (Goodyear et al. 1979).

The two primary Middle Archaic phases found in the coastal plain are the Morrow Mountain and Guilford (the Stanly and Halifax complexes identified by Coe are rarely encountered). Our best information on the Middle Woodland comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work in the Little Tennessee River Valley. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and South Carolina, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued the intensive exploitation of the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups. The bulk of our data for this period, however, comes from work in the Uwharrie region of North Carolina.

The Woodland period begins by definition with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast (the introduction of pottery, and hence the beginning of the Woodland period, occurs much later in the Piedmont of South Carolina). It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE HONDA TAP #2 69KV TRANSMISSION LINE

Dates	Period	Sub-Period	Regional Phases		
			COASTAL	MIDDLE SAVANNAH VALLEY	CENTRAL CAROLINA PIEDMONT
1715	HIST.	EARLY	Altamaha		Caraway
1650		LATE	Irene / Pee Dee	Rembert	
1100	MISS.	EARLY	Savannah	Hollywood	Dan River
		LATE	St. Catherines / Swift Creek	Lawton	Pee Dee
800	WOODLAND			Savannah	
A.D.			Wilmington	Sand Tempered Wilmington?	Uwharrie
B.C.		MIDDLE	Deptford	Deptford	Yadkin
300		EARLY	Refuge		Badin
1000	ARCHAIC			Thom's Creek	
2000		LATE		Stallings	
3000				Savannah River	
				Halifax	
5000		MIDDLE		Guilford	
				Morrow Mountain	
				Stanly	
8000		EARLY		Kirk	
				Palmer	
10,000	PALEOINDIAN			Hardaway	
				Hardaway - Dalton	
12,000			Cumberland	Clovis	Simpson

Figure 7. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2500 to 1000 B.C. is well documented on the South Carolina coast and is characterized by Stallings (fiber-tempered) pottery (see Figure 7 for a synopsis of Woodland phases and pottery designations). The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with

supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish.

Like the Stallings settlement pattern, Thom's Creek sites are found in a variety of environmental zones and take on several forms. Thom's Creek sites are found throughout the South Carolina Coastal Zone, Coastal Plain, and

up to the Fall Line. The sites are found into the North Carolina Coastal Plain, but do not appear to extend southward into Georgia.

In the Coastal Plain drainage of the Savannah River there is a change of settlement, and probably subsistence, away from the riverine focus found in the Stallings Phase (Hanson 1982:13; Stoltman 1974:235-236). Thom's Creek sites are more commonly found in the upland areas and lack evidence of intensive shellfish collection. In the Coastal Zone large, irregular shell middens, small, sparse shell middens; and large "shell rings" are found in the Thom's Creek settlement system.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 1100 B.C. to A.D. 600, is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland, sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Coastal Plain, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98).

Throughout much of the Coastal Zone and Coastal Plain north of Charleston, a somewhat different cultural manifestation is observed, related to the "Northern Tradition" (e.g., Caldwell 1958). This recently identified assemblage has been termed Deep Creek and was first identified from northern North Carolina sites (Phelps 1983). The Deep Creek assemblage is characterized by pottery with medium to coarse sand inclusions and surface treatments of cord marking, fabric impressing, simple stamping, and net impressing. Much of this material has been previously

designated as the Middle Woodland "Cape Fear" pottery originally typed by South (1976). The Deep Creek wares date from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 in North Carolina, but may date later in South Carolina. The Deep Creek settlement and subsistence systems are poorly known, but appear to be very similar to those identified with the Deptford phase.

The Deep Creek assemblage strongly resembles Deptford both typologically and temporally. It appears this northern tradition of cord and fabric impressions was introduced and gradually accepted by indigenous South Carolina populations. During this time some groups continued making only the older carved paddle-stamped pottery, while others mixed the two styles, and still others (and later all) made exclusively cord and fabric stamped wares.

The Middle Woodland in South Carolina is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. On the southern coast it is associated with the Wilmington phase, while on the northern coast it is recognized by the presence of Hanover, McClellanville or Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages. The best data concerning Middle Woodland Coastal Zone assemblages comes from Phelps' (1983:32-33) work in North Carolina. Associated items include a small variety of the Roanoke Large Triangular points (Coe 1964:110-111), sandstone abraders, shell pendants, polished stone gorgets, celts, and woven marsh mats. Significantly, both primary inhumations and cremations are found.

On the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, researchers are finding evidence of a Middle Woodland Yadkin assemblage, best known from Coe's work at the Doerschuk site in North Carolina (Coe 1964:25-26). Yadkin pottery is characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments. The Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least A.D. 300 coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin series in South Carolina was first observed by Ward (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has

been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) have excavated a small Yadkin site (38SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

Over the years the suggestion that Cape Fear might be replaced by such types as Deep Creek and Mount Pleasant has raised considerable controversy. Taylor, for example, rejects the use of the North Carolina types in favor of those developed by Anderson et al. (1982) from their work at Mattassee Lake in Berkeley County (Taylor 1984:80). Cable (1991) is even less generous in his denouncement of ceramic constructs developed nearly a decade ago, also favoring adoption of the Mattassee Lake typology and chronology. This construct, recognizing five phases (Deptford I - III, McClellanville, and Santee I), uses a type variety system.

Regardless of terminology, these Middle Woodland Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone phases continue the Early Woodland Deptford pattern of mobility. While sites are found all along the coast and inland to the Fall Line, shell midden sites evidence sparse shell and artifacts. Gone are the abundant shell tools, worked bone items, and clay balls. Recent investigations at Coastal Zone sites such as 38BU747 and 38BU1214, however, have provided some evidence of worked bone and shell items at Deptford phase middens (see Trinkley 1990).

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500 to 700 years (cf. Sassaman et al. 1990:14-15). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the

South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

The South Appalachian Mississippian Period (ca. A.D. 1100 to 1640) is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

The Protohistoric Period

The principal secondary sources for the Native Americans of South Carolina are Mooney (1894), Hodge (1910), and Swanton (1952). Despite considerable investigation of the recognized primary sources, little can be added to these earlier, rather sketchy, accounts of the Pedee.

The first Native American groups to make contact with the English settlers and explorers were the "feeble and unwarlike coast tribes" (Gregorie 1926:8), such as the Cussoes, Wandos, Wineaus, Etiwans, and Sewees. The Pedee are first mentioned in 1711 when they formed a small part of Colonel John Barnwell's force against the Tuscarora in North Carolina (Milling 1969:118). Mooney (1894:76-77) notes that their village, in 1715, was situated on the east bank of the Pee Dee, probably in the vicinity of Marion County. A military map dating from 1715 shows the Pedees to be about 38 miles down river from the "Saras" (Saras) and about 80 miles up river from the Atlantic Ocean. This would place the Pedee very close to their location shown by DeBrahm on his 1757 map.

By 1716 the Pedees were in a region called Saukey (thought by Swanton to be what is today Socatee) which was mentioned as a possible trading post or "factory" site (McDowell 1955:80). Several months later, however, the Indian Trade Commissioners abandoned Saukey in favor of Uauenee (or Great Bluff, today known as Yauhannah). It was observed that:

1st, its Vicinity to our English Plantations, will afford us News from thence, at all Times, by Land, within three or four Days, at most; whereas Saukey (the appointed Place) is much more remote; 2ndly, that Saukey being only covered by the Pedee's, is exposed to the Insults of the Charraws; 3rdly, that (besides the Interest it will be to us, in obliging the Wackamaws, a People of greater Consequence than the Pedees, by such a Settlement), Uauenee being contiguous to the Wackamaws, the most populous of those two Nations; so on the other Hand, 'tis the best seated for a general Concourse and frequent (McDowell 1955:111).

This passage, while ambiguous, suggests that Saukey was situated further north, perhaps along the Pee Dee River. But it is unlikely that it was at Socatee as suggested by Swanton.

During the early eighteenth century there was constant warfare between the southern and northern Indian groups, with a tremendous loss of life. An account in the British Public Records Office states:

Before the end of the said year [1716] we recovered the Charokees and Northward Indians after several Slaughters and Blood Sheddings, which has lessened their numbers and utterly Extirpating some little tribes as the Congarees, Santees, Seawees, Pedees, Waxhaws and some Corsaboys, so that by Warr, Pestilence and Civill Warr amongst themselves, the Charokess may be computed reduced to about 10,000 souls & the Northern Indians to about 2500 Souls (quoted in Mills 1972:223-224).

While it is possible that the Pedee

suffered a severe reduction in population, it is clear from the historic accounts that some of their number survived. In February 1717 a Pedee, Tom West, came to Charleston to arrange a peace between the English and the Charraw (McDowell 1955:160, 176). Apparently the peace was not formed, or at least was short lived (McDowell 1955:209). Late in 1717 the Pedee appealed to the English not to move the trading post from Uauenee to the Black River (McDowell 1955:208).

At least as early as the 1740s some of the Pedee had joined with the Catawba in an uneasy confederation (Mooney 1894:77), while the remaining Pedee were classified as "Settlement Indians," living among the English (McDowell 1958:85, 166). Mooney reports that the Settlement Pedee joined in a variety of Anglo activities, even keeping black slaves (Mooney 1894:77). In 1752 the Catawba wrote Governor James Glen:

There are a great many Pedee Indians living in the Settlements that we want to come and settle amongst us. We desire you to send for them and advise them to this, and give them this String of Wampum in Token that we want them to settle here, and will always live like Brothers with them. The Northern Indians want them all to settle with us, for as they are now at Peace they may be hunting in the Woods or stragling about killed by some of them except they join us and make but one Nation, which will be a great Addition of Strength to us (McDowell 1958:362).

While many of the remaining Pedee apparently joined the Catawba, it did not provide total protection. As late as 1753 the Northern Indians took at least one Pedee Indian slave during a "visit" to the Catawba area (McDowell 1958:388). In 1755 a Settlement Pedee was killed by the Notchee and Cherokee (Mooney 1894:77, 84).

De Brahm's "Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia," dated 1757 shows the "Peadea Indian Old Town" situated almost immediately

east of the survey tract. By the time of Mouzon's "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina" in 1775 no further evidence of the Pedee was shown.

The last mention of the Pedee comes from Ramsay's History of South Carolina:

Persons now living remember that there were about thirty Indians, a remnant of the Pedee and Cape Fear tribes that lived in the Parishes of St. Stephens and St. Johns. King John was their chief. There was another man among the same tribe who was called Prince. Governor Lyttelton give him a Commission of Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the two tribes, which superseded Johnny. The latter took umbrage at the promotion of the former and attempted to kill him. There were some shots exchanged, but no mischief was done. All this remnant of these ancient tribes are now extinct except for one woman of a half-breed (Ramsay 1808:Appendix II).

Swanton was able to determine little more than this about the Pedee, observing that no words survived. In spite of this, he attributed the Pedee to the Siouan linguistic stock, probably on the basis of their frequent identification with other, supposedly Siouan, groups.

No archaeological sites attributable to the Pedee have been identified and Swanton observed, "no village names are known apart from the tribal name, which was sometimes applied to specific settlements" (Swanton 1952:97). The presumed protohistoric remains in this region are essentially identical (at least in a gross sense) to those found elsewhere. They include small, triangular projectile points, often crudely made; complicated stamped pottery with motifs ranging from finely applied to crudely stamped; and diminutive ground stone celts. Protohistoric to historic Pedee villages, when found, are likely to be evidenced by a significant quantity of trade

goods, including glass beads, copper bangles, guns or gun parts, tobacco pipes, iron hatchets and knives, and similar items.

The presence, and particularly the association, of these trade items may be of considerable importance. Work in North Carolina by Wilson (1984) has revealed that at Siouan sites the trade goods assemblage changes dramatically from the terminal seventeenth century through the early eighteenth century, with an increase in kitchen, arms, and tobacco artifacts and the replacement of beaded clothing by European fashions with buttons.

At the present, however, there is virtually nothing known of the Pedee Indians and their villages remain lost. The Pedee settlement which should be most easily identified based on period maps has received no professional attention, although there is some evidence that it has been looted by relic hunters.

Historic Overview

The area today known as Florence County received little attention until the Yemasee War of 1715 forced many of the Native Americans from the region, allowing a more aggressive settlement policy in the region below the fall line, termed the "lower middle country" (Brown 1963:2; see also Wallace 1951). From about 1715 to 1727 there was a period of tremendous lust for land, with the accompanying fraud so common to period politics. In 1730 Governor Robert Johnson began a policy of frontier settlement, hinged on the creation of 11 townships and intended to increase the number of small, white farmers. This increased settlement would provide protection from South Carolina's enemies from within (as the African American slaves were viewed) and from without (including both the Spanish and the Native Americans).

With the creation of Georgia, only nine of the proposed 11 townships were actually established. One of these was Queensborough, 20,000 acres situated on the east and west sides of the Pee Dee River (Figure 8). Although well east of survey tract, the Queensborough boundaries have frequently been extended to

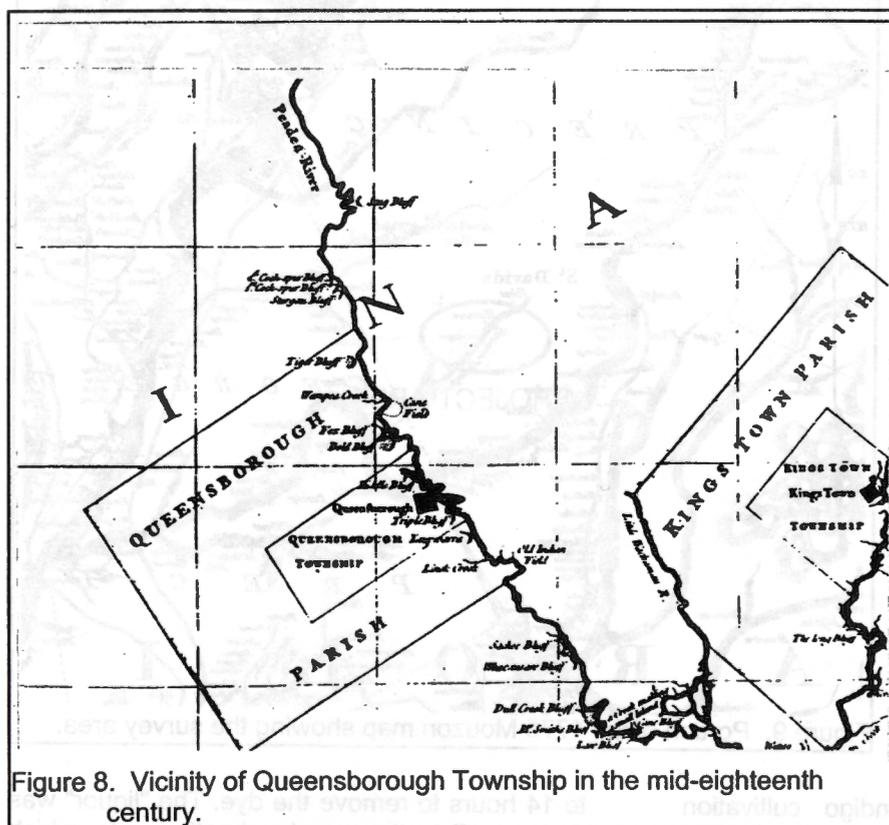


Figure 8. Vicinity of Queensborough Township in the mid-eighteenth century.

During this period the economy of the Pee Dee was oriented toward both mixed agricultural production, supplying the needs of the Georgetown rice plantations (see Rogers 1970:27) and also to the cash crop of indigo (Rogers 1970:52-53; Suzanne Linder, personal communication 1992). King (1981:11) found that a resident of the Mars Bluff area, Malachi Murphy, offered 1800 acres, ideal for the planting of indigo, for sale in 1745.

Only certain areas of the low country could produce rice profitably. This limiting factor, coupled with the dramatic decline in rice prices in the 1720s (see Coclanis 1989:106), provided the incentives necessary for serious

consideration of indigo by planters. The economic motive for indigo was clear. Carman noted:

include a large portion of southern Florence County (see King 1981:5). While not strictly a township, the Welch Tract was another center of frontier settlement. Joining Queensborough on the northwest, the Welch Tract originated in 1736 and was settled by a colony of Welsh Baptists from Newcastle County, Pennsylvania (Wallace 1951:155).

Settlement in Queensborough was sporadic and limited, at least partially because the topography and soils were better suited to large plantations than to small farms. The rather limited high ground area was quickly obtained by a limited number of settlers (Merriwether 1940:89-90). One early settler in the Queensborough Township was Jacob Buckholt, a native of Prussia, who obtained two tracts in 1735 (Suzanne Linder, personal communication 1992). Buckholt apparently obtained several additional parcels on the Pee Dee in 1738 (S.C. Department of Archives and History, Mortgage Book B, p. 330, 410).

Mr. Glen's account is that one acre of good land will produce 80 lb. and one slave may manage two acres and upwards, and raise provisions besides, and have all the winter months to saw lumber and be otherwise employed: 80 lb. at 3s., the present price, is 12£ per acre; and 2½ acres at that rate amount to 30£ per slave, besides lumber, which is very considerable: but I should observe, that there is much indigo being brought now from Carolina which sells in London for from 5s. to 8s. a pound, some even higher, though the chief part of the crop may not yield more than 3s. or 4s.; this will alter the average price (Carman 1939:281-290 [1775]).

While geographically part of the "low country," the Florence and Pee Dee region was too remote and isolated from the seat of government in Charleston to feel the "taming influences of church and state" (King 1981:7). More to the point, however, there were a variety of serious complaints the Pee Dee region (as well as the rest of the "lower middle country") had with Charleston. In 1767 citizens of the region petitioned Charleston, noting:

Married Women have been ravished - virgins deflowered, and other unheard of cruelties committed by these barbarous Ruffians - who, by being let loose among us (and connived at) by the Acting Magistrates, have thereby reduced numbers of Individuals to Poverty (quoted in King 1981:7).

The region's repeated requests for assistance to stem the tide of lawlessness were rejected, creating a division between the wealthy planter elite of Charleston and the small farmers of the interior. In the wake of the broken trust the Regulator Movement was formed, the most significant vigilante movement in the pre-Revolutionary back country (see Brown 1963 for additional details). By the summer of 1768 the Regulators, to many, had become the criminals. A skirmish of shorts was fought in July 1768 between a group of Regulators, led by Gideon Gibson, and a band of constables intent upon restoring order. One of the constables was killed and several Regulators were wounded, with the battle a victory for the Regulators (Wallace 1951:226). Shortly afterward a second effort by Provost Marshall Roger Pinckney met similar, if not so severe, failure when the region's militia refused to take action (King 1981:9; Wallace 1951:226-227).

The establishment of judicial districts for the South Carolina back country in April 1768 offered some political stability for the region. What is today northern Florence County was placed in the Cheraws District (St. David's Parish), with court located at Long Bluff on the Pee Dee, near Society Hill. The southern part of Florence County, including the survey tract, remained in the

Georgetown Judicial District of Prince Frederick Parish (Wallace 1951:166). Typical of the region's distrust of authority, Long Bluff quickly became known as a "resort of judges and lawyers" and in spite of this improvement in the political system, the residents still lacked free schools, adequate bridges and roads, and ordinances to provide for the safe navigation of the Pee Dee River.

In 1757 the white population of the region later to become Florence County was approximately 4300, while there were only about 500 black slaves. This predominance of white farmers was typical of the entire back country and, to some degree, exacerbated the differences between the low country and the back country. Certainly the back country was little concerned with world affairs during the last half of the eighteenth century. Instead, the region continued to turn inward, working to improve both land and river navigation. The first road in the region was the Cheraw-Georgetown stagecoach road, established in 1747, but it wasn't until 1768 that a public ferry across the Pee Dee was established on James Welch Tract property (King 1981:18).

Mouzon's map (Figure 9) reveals only two property owners in the project area — Harrison and Courtney, both on the east side of Sparrow Swamp. Although the map, fails to reveal any road network in this area, it seems likely that these houses were associated with a road running along the eastern edge of the swamp.

In fact, the South Carolina Provincial Congress sent William H. Drayton into the region in 1774 to explain to the rural population how badly they were being treated by England and engender support for the growing revolutionary movement (King 1981:19). From the beginning of the war until about 1780 the American Revolution in the Pee Dee region was little more than a civil war, with occasional desultory raids by Whig and Tory factions. In 1780 this changed, as the British sought to "Americanize" the war, bringing it to the South and encouraging "local participation" using large numbers of Tories. At first the strategy was very successful, with Charleston falling in mid-1780 and Camden falling later that same year.

In an effort to consolidate their hold on South Carolina, the British, under Major General

James Wemyss, took up a savage war in the South Carolina back country. Ostensively to destroy local resistance, and particularly to isolate and neutralize General Francis Marion, Wemyss marched through the back country, leaving a trail of destruction 15 miles wide and 70 miles long. Many of the plantations shown on the 1775 Mouzon map were likely destroyed by Wemyss (King 1981:23; Rankin 1973:79). This proved to be a mistake, as it encouraged even more aggressive resistance to British military rule. Marion relentlessly attacked British lines of communication, camping at Snow Island (at the confluence of Lynches and Pee Dee rivers).

While the Revolutionary history of the Florence area is complex, it is well documented by King (1981) and Rankin (1973). Only four notable engagements were fought in the region (although most of the action consisted of maneuvers and partisan activities). These include the capture of Snow Island by British troops in March of 1781, the engagement at Witherspoon's Ferry that same month, a skirmish at Black Creek, and the Lynches Creek Massacre (Lipscomb 1991). None

of these, however, are in the immediate survey area.

By September 1781 the British abandoned the back country, fleeing to Charleston and fighting in the Pee Dee region ended with the June 1782 surrender of Tory forces. On December 14, 1782 the British evacuated Charleston, ending the southern campaign of the American Revolution.

The transition from war to peace appears to have come rapidly to the Pee Dee region. Prince Frederick Parish, the political subdivision of Georgetown District which then encompassed the study area, sustained the majority of war activity. Yet by 1790 the Parish contained 3500 whites and 4500 slaves, figures which Rogers (1970:158-169) interprets to show that social and economic recovery after the Revolution was reasonably rapid.

Shortly after the Revolution efforts were again made to make the political divisions of the region more responsive. In 1785 the new districts of Marlboro, Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marion were created, with Marion called Liberty Precinct until 1795. Modern Florence County was contained within Marion, Darlington, and Marlboro districts, with the survey vicinity part of Darlington (see Stauffer 1994).

The period from about 1784 until 1860 is characterized a maturing of the economic and, especially, agricultural potential of the region. By 1820 the Pee Dee had been made navigable up to Cheraw and it was noted that:

cotton has been carried from Chatham [Cheraw Hill] and Society Hill to Georgetown fort seventy-five cents the bale; whereas it could not be carried the same distance by land for less than two

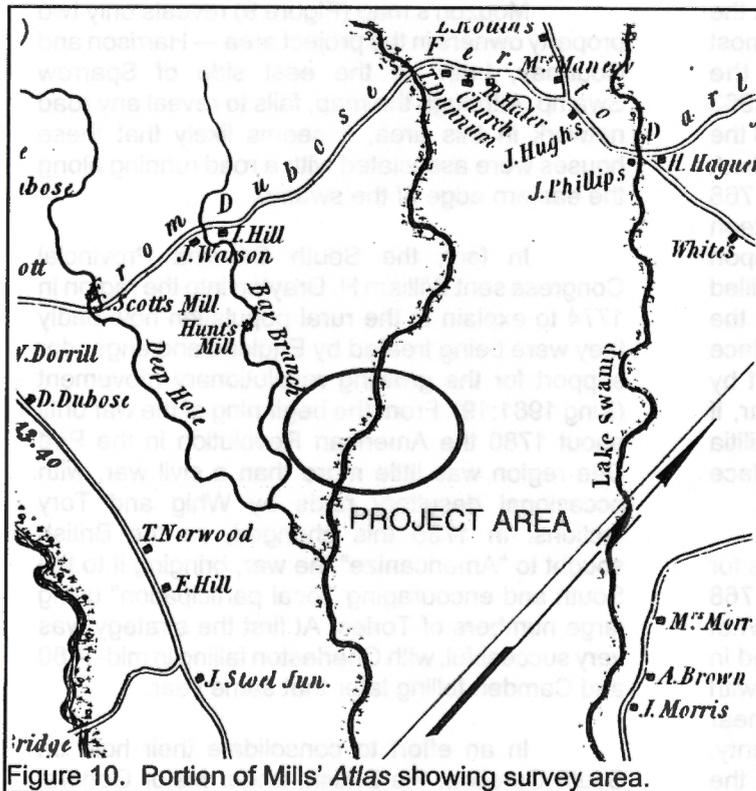


Figure 10. Portion of Mills' Atlas showing survey area.

dollars, or by water by the former navigation for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (Kohn 1938:85).

The Pee Dee continued to be the major transportation route until the arrival of the railroads in the late 1840s and early 1850s. Land transport continued to be unreliable at best and life threatening at worst.

Mills' *Atlas* of 1826 (Figure 10) fails to show any subscribers in the project area. His map also fails to reveal any road system in this area, although it is almost certain that a road had been built paralleling the eastern edge of Sparrow Swamp. An 1833 plat shows this road (Darlington County Plat Book 1, page 229) and by 1840 it was apparently known as the Sparrow Swamp Road (Darlington County Plat Book 1, page 111).

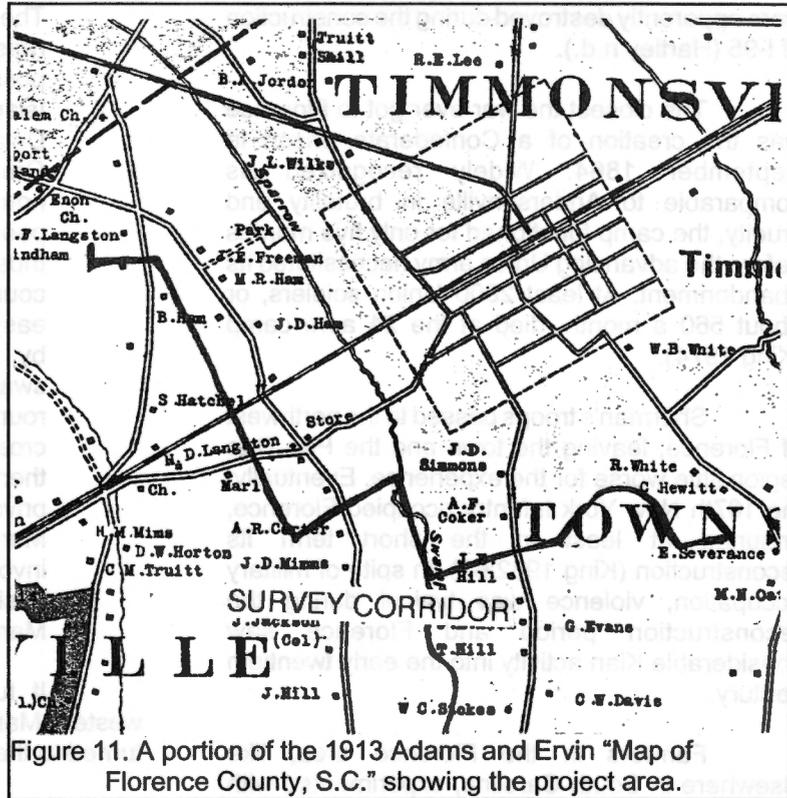


Figure 11. A portion of the 1913 Adams and Ervin "Map of Florence County, S.C." showing the project area.

By 1820 Darlington District had a population of 10,949, of which over 40%, or 4,473, were African American slaves. Compared to the 1800 census, there was a fairly significant increase in the proportion of black slaves in the district, probably the result of an increasing emphasis on cotton (Mills 1972:515, 623 [1826]). Mills notes that the swamps, if properly drained, yield the most valuable lands, bringing upwards of \$40 to \$60 an acre (still far below the \$100 an acre demanded for prime Georgetown rice lands). Vast amounts of the creek swamps, however, were classed as waste lands since no efforts had been made to either drain and reclaim them. These tracts were most often used as cattle ranges or for timber, continuing practices that was common in the low country during the early eighteenth century, but abandoned as the region began to emphasize cash crops (Mills 1972:512-513, 519 [1826]).

The proportion of African-American slaves continued to increase in the Darlington-Florence area. By 1850 slaves accounted for nearly 68% of the total population (DeBow 1854:302). The

district had 857 farms, accounting for a total of 663,570 acres. The average farm size was 774 acres, of which about 144 acres were improved. Darlington was the ninth largest grower of cotton, producing 13,005 bales, for an average of about 15 bales per farm (DeBow 1854:306).

Florence in some ways was better treated by the Civil War than it had been by the Revolution. The Pee Dee Rifles were created in July 1861 and joined as Company D of the First South Carolina Regiment, as well as the Pee Dee Light Artillery (King 1981:46). In November 1862 a site just above the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was selected by the Confederate Navy for the Pee Dee Navy Yard. One of the three completed vessels of this yard was the CSS Pee Dee, which was scuttled March 1865. King reports that the propellers of the gunboat were "salvaged" in 1926 while the hull was removed from the Pee Dee River in the 1950s. When it failed as a tourist attraction in the Florence area it was moved to the South of the Border Complex near Dillon (King 1982:55-56). Still unsuccessful as a tourist attraction, these remains

were apparently destroyed during the construction of I-95 (Hartley n.d.).

The closest the war ever got to Florence was the creation of a Confederate prison in September 1864. Widely recognized as comparable to Andersonville in brutality and cruelty, the camp functioned for only five months before the advancing Union army necessitated its abandonment. At least 2800 Union soldiers, or about 560 a month, died at the 24 acre camp (King 1974).

Sherman's troops passed to the northwest of Florence, leaving the town and the Pee Dee region little worse for the experience. Eventually, the 167th New York Infantry occupied Florence, ensuring at least in the short term its reconstruction (King 1982:60). In spite of military occupation, violence was typical during the reconstruction period and Florence saw considerable Klan activity into the early twentieth century.

Farmers in the Florence area, like elsewhere in South Carolina, experimented with wage labor immediately after the Civil War. Faced with uncertainty, but the need to begin planting immediately, many accepted the wage labor solution begun by the Union Army and latter espoused by the Freedman's Bureau. To support the wage system no less than seven major types of contracts were used by Southern planters (see Sholmowitz 1979). This system, however, was doomed to failure, being disliked by both the Freedmen, who found it too reminiscent of slavery, and the plantation owners, who found that it gave the Freedmen too much liberty. In response to both the Freedman's Bureau and the growing freedom the blacks, the South Carolina legislature passed the Black Codes in September 1865. These extended the restrictions placed on blacks and, in Charles Orser's words, "the Black Code had established what whites wanted for blacks: a nominal freedom that would lead them to a new kind of slavery" (Orser 1988:50).

Beginning in 1887 there was a growing sentiment for the creation of a new county. A pamphlet arguing the cause from the perspective of those in adjacent Marion District explained:

The foremost and most powerful reason is, that Marion - a county possessing the area of Rhode Island, and three-fifths that of Delaware - is divided in two by the Great Pee Dee River. The court house is in the eastern portion, the people in the western portion are thus not only remote from the county seat, even if access were easy, but access is attained only by penetrating the dense river swamp . . . by perilous and roundabout roads, so called, and crossing the stream by ferries, there being no bridges, public or private To go from west Marion to the court house, involves two days in traveling, besides spending the night at a Marion hotel (Evans 1888:1).

It further explained that as trade from western Marion County began to desert Marion, it turned to the City of Florence:

...a town which has spring up where 30 years ago there was seen an unbroken forest. The junction there of three important (and completed) railroads first give it an impetus (Evans 1888:2).

Florence was created as a county that same year — 1888 — carved out of neighboring Marion, Darlington, and Marlboro counties.

The creation of the new county began what King (1981) calls an era of "boasterism," loudly proclaiming the benefits of Florence. One example is the advertisement of Florence County at the 1895 Atlanta Cotton Exposition:

. . . situated as she is, the great railroad center of eastern South Carolina, surrounded by lands which produce corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, rice, sugarcane, cotton, potatoes, onion, and vegetables of all kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, berries, melons in profusion,

whose forests contain most of the woods of commerce, with water power and easy access to fuel for manufacturing, Florence County presents an inviting field for investment and immigration (quoted in King 1981:168).

This advertisement is interesting since it begins the promotion of tobacco in Florence County, as well as encourages immigration.

Tobacco was a growing concern during this period, with the first tobacco growers association formed in 1895. Tobacco was referred to "Our Nicotiana Tobacum - Pearl of the Pee Dee." That same year there were 139 tobacco growers, with most planing around 5 acres and the largest planting only 40 acres (King 1981:170). By the mid-1890s the average profit on an acre of tobacco was \$150 to \$200 an acre, well over the \$10 an acre provided by cotton.

Acreage increased from about 1200 acres in 1891 to over 4400 acres just a year later, in 1892. Pee Dee tobacco production grew at an even more fantastic rate in the first decade of the twentieth century, with the acreage increasing from 25,000 to 98,000 acres. Table 2 indicates that Florence participated in the gradual recovery of cotton after the Civil War, only to evidence the decline in 1930 resulting from the boll weevil and the depression. Tobacco, in contrast, held strong.

Coupled with the increased planting of tobacco were efforts to bring tobacco markets to South Carolina. The first tobacco warehouse auction in South Carolina was organized by Frank Rodgers in 1890 at his Florence Tobacco Manufacturing and Warehouse Company. Even this first auction was a social event, with 300 persons attending. Other businessmen and investors followed this lead and a number of warehouses were established in the Pee Dee¹. These warehouses were visible indications of prosperity and progress and often the buildings

Table 2.
Cotton and Tobacco in Florence County
from 1900 through 1930

Year	Cotton		Tobacco	
	acres	lbs	acres	lbs
1900	37,966	17,707	3,961	2,995,410
1910	56,590	36,062	5,052	4,362,338
1920	59,768	38,797	17,060	11,991,883
1930	31,253	11,259	25,201	19,221,611

were financed by joint stock companies composed of local citizens hoping to cash in on this new wealth. One such warehouse in Florence was described:

It is a handsome structure, having a floor space 60 by 100 feet, and this is lighted by twenty large ground glass skylights. In front is a two-story brick structure, 40 by 50 feet in size, containing the offices. It has large sliding doors on all sides and is equipped with the latest improved trucks, etc. (*The State*, August 30, 1895).

Farmers brought their tobacco to these warehouses from mid-July through September. The tobacco was weighed and stacked in long rows on the floor for sale, with the auctions being memorable social events, often compared to fairs. When the auctions were over, the buildings continued to be a focal point in the community, being used for political rallies, tobacco exhibits, and social events.

This last decade of the nineteenth century marked the culmination of 30 years of effort to remove blacks for the political process and to re-assert white supremacy. The 1895 South Carolina Constitutional Convention almost totally disenfranchised blacks and the Federal government's retreat from its duty to protect the freedom of black citizens was symbolized by the 1896 Supreme Court decision of Plessy v. Ferguson which established the doctrine of "separate but equal." The Ku Klux Klan remained active in Florence County well into the 1920s, with the 1923 Confederate Veteran's Reunion in 1923

¹ At the height of bright leaf production there were 77 markets in 29 towns across South Carolina.

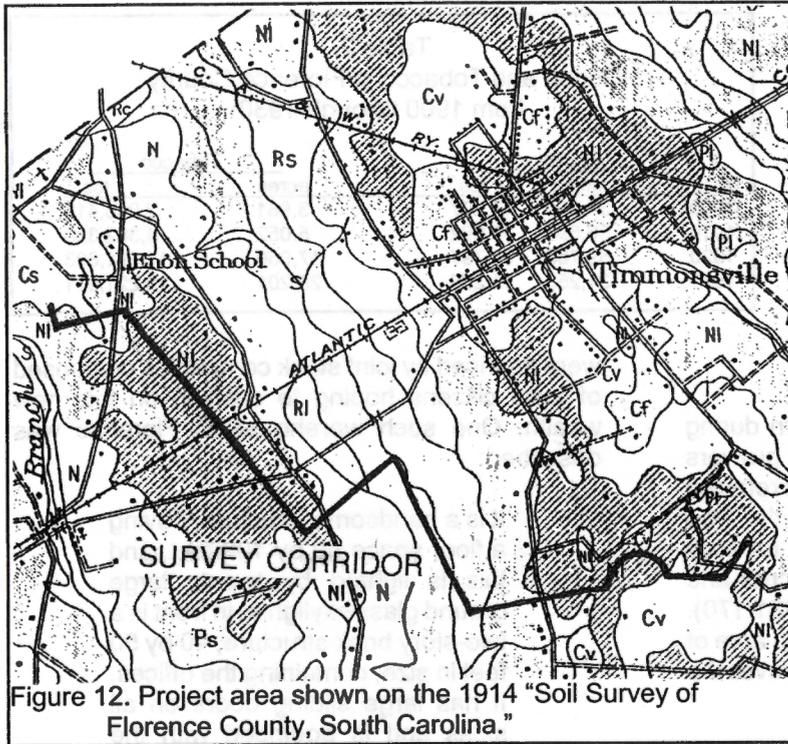


Figure 12. Project area shown on the 1914 "Soil Survey of Florence County, South Carolina."

the tenant to pay the landlord part of the crop produced, while renting required the tenant to pay a fix rent in either crops or money. While similar, there were basic differences, perhaps the most significant of which was that the sharecropper was simply a wage laborer who received his portion of the crop from the plantation owner, while the renter paid his rent to the landlord.

Further distinctions can be made between sharecropping, share-renting, and cash-renting (see Table 3). With sharecropping the tenant supplied the labor and one-half of the necessary fertilizer, while the landlord supplied everything else, including the land, housing, tools, work animals, feed, and seed. At harvest the crop would be divided, usually equally. In share-renting the landlord supplied the land, housing, and either one-quarter or one-third of the fertilizer, while the tenant supplied everything else necessary, including the animals, feed, seed, and tools. At harvest the crop was divided equal to the

marking the climax of their activity (King 1981:331).

Being unable to vote in elections, an increasing number of Florence County blacks "voted with their feet," leaving Florence and South Carolina for the north. This exodus spurred many to encourage immigration into the region, in order to replenish the work force. In spite of this, by 1923 upwards of 100 blacks a month were leaving Florence.

In the most simple of terms, two types of tenancy existed in the South — sharecropping and renting. Sharecropping required

**Table 3.
Systems of Tenure**

	Share-Cropping	Share Renting	Cash Renting
Landlord furnishes:	land housing fuel tools work stock seed half of fertilizer feed for stock	land housing fuel ¼ or ⅓ fertilizer	land housing fuel
Tenant furnishes:	labor half of fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed ¼ or ⅓ fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed fertilizer
Landlord receives:	½ of crop	¼ or ⅓ of crop	fixed amount in cash or lint cotton
Tenant receives:	½ of crop	¾ or ⅔ of crop	entire crop less fixed amount

portion of fertilizer each party provided. Finally, with cash-renting the landlord supplied the land and the housing, while the tenant supplied everything else. The owner received a fixed rent per acre in cash.

Agee et al. provide some general information on agricultural activities during the early twentieth century, observing that:

Farms operated by tenants are usually devoted mainly to the production of cotton, corn, and tobacco. The ordinary yield of cotton on such farms is a little over one-half bale per acre, while that of corn is about 16 bushels. These yields could easily be increased, as is demonstrated by the better farmers, who obtain 1 bale to 2 bales of cotton and 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre. . . . About 65 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants. . . . The ordinary yield of tobacco in the

county is somewhat over 800 pounds per acre. The price has averaged about 14 cents per pound (Agee et al. 1916:9).

By the late 1920s the boll weevil was reaching Florence County and one newspaper editorial reported that the weevil had "put a stop to the lazy man's crop," and that now planting took "brains, money, hard work, and poison to raise cotton hereabouts these days" (quoted in King 1981:338).

Florence County is within the Atlantic Coastal Plain of the Cotton Region, while further to the west (and encompassing most of the South Carolina) was the Black Belt (Woofter 1936). The Atlantic Coastal Plain was characterized by medium sized plantations, while the Black Belt was the heart of the South's oldest Southern cotton plantations. As a consequence of these historical differences the two regions developed distinctively different forms of tenancy.

There was little difference in owner wealth between the two areas and the difference in net income per average plantation (\$5,343 compared to \$3,087) is partially the result of the smaller average plantation size in the Black Belt. There was considerable difference in the net income of tenants in the two areas. In the Atlantic Coastal Plain croppers averaged \$255 and share-renters averaged \$426 a year. The tenants in the Black Belt fared far worse, averaging \$127 for croppers and \$106 for share-renters. In addition, the tenancy rates varied from about 60% in the Atlantic Coastal Plain to 74% in the Black Belt. The Atlantic Coastal Plain tenancy system, however, had a high percentage of wage tenants (10.7%) than did the Black Belt (1.8%).

Florence County was in most respects typical of these findings. The tenancy rate in 1930 was about 66%, slightly higher than the region, but below that typical of the Black Belt. On the other hand, wage renters comprised fully a quarter of the tenants. Florence had nearly equal

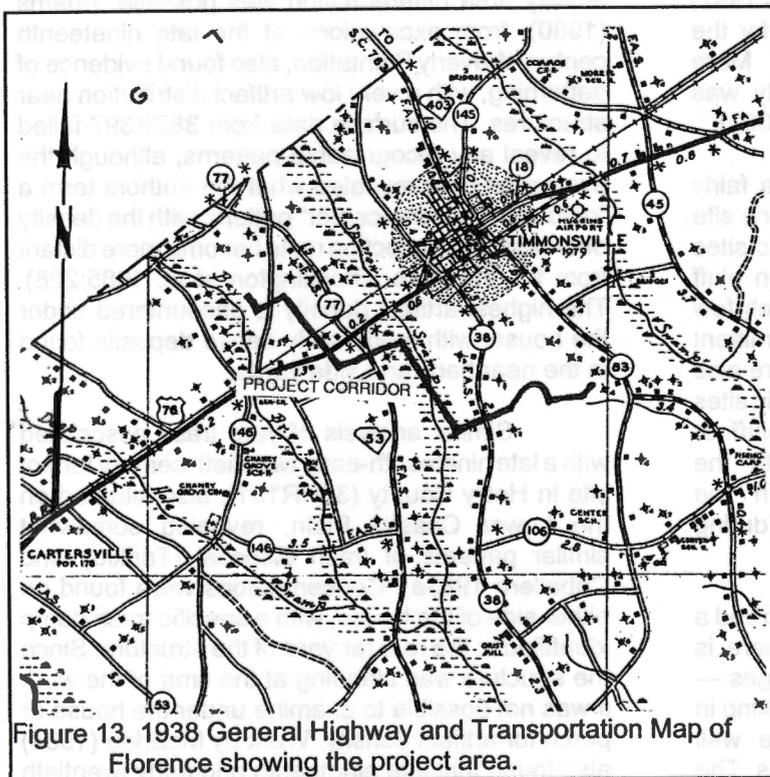


Figure 13. 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Florence showing the project area.

numbers of white and black tenants — 1927 white tenants (51.6%) and 1807 black tenants (48.4%) in 1930. Yet the white tenants farmed 101,185 acres compared to the blacks' 63,047 acres, suggesting a disproportionate distribution of agricultural wealth.

The 1938 General Transportation and Highway map for Florence County does not show any structures on the survey corridor, but it does reveal that just south of the project area, on S-106, were two schools. Both were called Center School, although one was for whites and the other for blacks. At the intersection of S-106 and another dirt road was a gin, while to the southwest, on S-38, a grist mill was still operating.

Previous Archaeological Studies and Research Orientation

The Inner Coastal Plain has received relatively little archaeological attention. For example, the only major surveys conducted in the Florence County area are the 1984 investigation of 2700 acre Santee Cooper Pee Dee Electrical Generating Station (Taylor 1984), the 1,400 acre Roche Carolina facility (Trinkley and Adams 1992) and the investigation of about 500 acres for the proposed Honda facility (Trinkley 1997b). More recently an addition to the Honda facility was surveyed (see Trinkley and Southerland 2002).

This survey work has produced a fairly well defined model of prehistoric and historic site locations for the Florence area. Prehistoric sites tend to occur in two principal settings: on bluff edges and along swamp tributaries. Relatively few prehistoric sites are found on intermittent drainages or in upland areas. Most sites are also found on relatively well drained soils. Historic sites tend to be associated either with the bluff or swamp edges (especially early) or with the developing road network (especially in the nineteenth century) or in cultivated fields (during the twentieth century).

Although the previous work has allowed a fairly well developed locational model, there is very little data away from the major drainages — such as in the current survey area. Also lacking in the data base for Florence County are well documented excavations of prehistoric sites. The

only such detailed report is that produced as part of the data recovery efforts for the Roche Carolina tract, where an Early Archaic through Middle Woodland site was excavated (Trinkley et al. 1993). In fact, there are actually very few excavation reports available for any Inner Coastal Plain prehistoric sites.

There is likewise relatively little historical archaeology from this region, the most notable exception again being the recent investigations at the Roche Carolina tract (Trinkley et al. 1993). There are, however, a few studies from other areas which are essential to the formulation of a research context.

Excavations at a manager's site (38BK397), situated on Daniels Island in Berkeley County on the Lower Coastal Plain, revealed an occupation from about 1899 through about 1907. The site, while plowed, appeared to be relatively intact and offered the opportunity to explore yard proxemics utilizing the research of the Richland/Chambers project (Raab 1983; Journey et al. 1983) where evidence of yard cleaning, accumulation of debris in specific areas, and activity area differentiation was possible. Adams (1980), from excavations at the late nineteenth century Waverly Plantation, also found evidence of patterning, with a very low artifact distribution near structures. The surface data from 38BK397 failed to reveal any recognizable patterns, although the excavated data revealed what the authors term a "diffusion-from-the-center" pattern, with the density decreasing as collection units become more distant from the structure (Brockington et al. 1985:228). The highest artifact density is encountered under the house, with moderately dense deposits found in the near back and side yards.

Similar analysis of yard trash associated with a late nineteenth-early twentieth century tenant site in Horry County (38HR131), also situated on the Lower Coastal Plain, revealed somewhat similar patterns of trash disposal (Trinkley and Caballero 1983a). Concentrations were found on either side of the house, with a specific trash dump identified in the rear far yard of the structure. Since the structure was standing at the time of the work it was not possible to examine under the house or porch for artifact density. Work by McBride (1984) also found that late nineteenth and early twentieth

century low status sites in Barton, Mississippi tended to have refuse scattered in the near yard, declining in density in the far yard areas (typically 30 feet or so).

Although not a major theme of their research Zierden et al. (1986) explored several additional tenant assemblages on Daniels Island in the Lower Coastal Plain. One of the more interesting discoveries was that at both sites the percentage ratio of container glass to utilitarian ceramics was between 23 and 26% to about 3%, compared to earlier nineteenth century ratios of 2 - 4% to 9 - 18%, clearly distinguishing the sites from both planter and slave (Zierden et al. 1986:7-13). Curiously, this same preponderance of glass was found at piedmont tenant sites by Trinkley and Caballero (1983b), where the shift away from coarse earthenwares was explained by the decline in glass prices during the last several decades of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Of the few tenant sites explored in the vicinity is 38SU81 (Trinkley et al. 1985). Here test excavations revealed a dense late nineteenth and early twentieth century settlement (pre-dating 1924, when the site is documented to have been abandoned). The excavated assemblage revealed 77.8% of the collection was kitchen related, with only 10.7% being architectural. Activity related artifacts account for an additional 10.0% of the assemblage. Glassware accounted for 49.3% of the Kitchen Artifact Group and 38.3% of the total assemblage, while ceramics accounts for only 24.1% of the Kitchen Group or 18.4% of the total assemblage. It's not clear whether the difference between the proportion of ceramics and glass at this site compared to the Daniel Island research is affected by its geographic location, social status, or perhaps temporal span. Nevertheless, it does reveal the exceptional amount of research which is still necessary at these sites. Flatwares accounted for 92.3% of the identifiable whitewares, with hollowwares accounting for 4.6% of the collection.

Kennedy et al. (1991) explored the difference between two structures on Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County, South Carolina (38BU966 and 38BU967) — one belonging to a small African American land owner and the other

associated with a black who was probably a cash-renter. Both dated from the last decade of the nineteenth century into the first decade of the twentieth century. Not surprisingly, they found recognizable differences in the artifact assemblage of the two sites, with the owner site evidencing more ceramic sets, a larger minimum number of individual ceramics, a greater diversity of ceramic forms and types, and an overall higher artifact frequency. Perhaps of more interest is that both sites exhibited a low incidence of hollow vessels (such as bowls) in favor of plates. This seems to suggest that these black farmers were forsaking the one-pot stews so common in slavery — indicative of a basic change in foodways. Examination of the floral and faunal remains is less convincing, with the floral remains indicating primarily domesticates, while the faunal remains suggesting a diet of both domesticates (primarily pig) and wild animals (Kennedy et al. 1991:126). Tin cans, indicative of processed foods, are nearly absent.

While not specifically dealing with tenancy, two reports are worthy of special mention because of their comparative value. One is the research conducted at the freedmen site of Mitchelville (38BU805) on Hilton Head Island (Trinkley 1986), which provides a baseline for immediate post slavery freedmen settlement, subsistence, status, and artifact pattern studies. Spanning the period from about 1863 through about 1890, the site offers a unique view of how slaves were transformed into wage earners, owners, or tenants. Another equally significant, albeit brief, study is that of the Midway slave settlement in Georgetown County (also on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina). At this site Smith (1986) examined a small sample of slave settlement occupied from at least the last decade before the Civil War until about 1890. Consequently, the site spans almost equal periods of slavery and freedom, offering an assemblage somewhat akin to Mitchelville, but not organized around an "urban" concept. The Millwood data, in fact, may be similar to the work gang system used by plantation owners immediately after the Civil War. While not emphasizing the transitional nature of the collection, Smith (1986:53) does observe that the resulting artifact pattern "appears to be unusual."

From Florence County, research at

38FL240 provided an opportunity to explore the transition from slavery to tenancy at an interior settlement. In comparison with low country slave sites, the Gibson Plantation shows no improvement – the artifacts are sparse and the assemblage is impoverished; the dwelling investigated is even more cramped than those on the coast; the diet reflects the same monotonous regimen of pork probably supplemented with corn meal. Since there seems to be good evidence that the effects of slavery were at least slightly ameliorated by the wealth and success of the master, it seems likely that slavery was even more overpowering at interior plantations since wealth was concentrated on the coast. The study also suggested that the diet of the freedmen on the plantation did not dramatically improve and, in fact, it appeared to get more monotonous, with less diversity in the foods present. There still was little opportunity, even in freedom, to supplement the diet with the range of wild plant and animal foods present near the site. While the diversity and quantity of artifacts slowly increased, what was most noticeable is how many of the artifacts of slavery seem to quickly drop out of the assemblage as the freedmen turned their backs on them.

Consequently, edged and annular wares are a small percentage of the assemblage, bowls are quickly replaced by plates, more elaborate clothing and personal items are found. Other signs of freedom include a greater effect on the landscape and a gradually increasing diversity in housing forms and features. One of the most interesting features is the low incidence of tobacco related items on the sites, even when the effects of cigarettes and chewing tobacco are factored in. It is suggested that tobacco might also have been strongly associated with slavery and may be another symbol of the past rejected by the freedmen.

While conducted in the piedmont, rather than the coastal plain, the efforts by Joseph et al. (1991) at the Finch Farm (38SP101) in Spartanburg County, South Carolina are also worthy of brief mention. Excavations at the main house, as well as at two structures found little distinction in artifact assemblages. They observe that the owner distinguished himself from his tenants through architecture and the settlement

plan, with the material culture perhaps being of little consequence since he did not regularly interact with his social contemporaries. They, as others, noticed that cheaper production "made the bottle and jar ubiquitous artifacts of little value," but also remark that these items, not being burnable and capable of quickly encompassing yards, were hauled to "non-productive locations" for dumping (Joseph et al. 1991:258-259).

From this previous research comes a series of obvious concerns over identifying the material basis of tenancy (and comparing that basis with both higher and lower status occupations), identifying the subsistence remains typically associated with tenancy, exploring the nature of the refuse patterns associated with tenant sites, and examining the different artifact patterns. There has been relatively little attention devoted to exploring the shift from slavery to tenancy, probably because the overlap is great and our analytical precision is rather ineffectual at this level. Likewise, there has been relatively little effort to translate the studies into an understanding of what life as a tenant was like (beyond the information available in historical accounts).

We hope to avoid giving the reader the uneasy feeling or impression that archaeology can contribute little toward our understanding of tenancy. While many of the studies cited date from the 1980s, archaeological exploration of tenancy has had an uneven history, being plagued by waves of interest and activity, only to then be ignored. The unevenness of the research interest and support has likely caused many researchers to stop short of a full commitment of time and resources. Consequently, at least in the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina, we are still in a data acquisition phase which is essential prior to any significant theoretical breakthroughs can be claimed.

The research at tenant sites has also helped us better understand the limitations of conventional compliance methodology. For example, the limited research has revealed that cruciform shovel testing, even at close intervals, may fail to accurately determine site boundaries, leaving sites open to damage even once green spaced.

Studies have found that controlled surface collection produces a very different pattern than controlled excavations, with the surface collection over-selecting for kitchen related items (primarily ceramics and glass), while under-selecting for architectural materials (such as nails). Curiously, the other artifact groups are very proportionally very similar, suggesting that they are not greatly affected by collection strategy.

Research also suggests that it is the number of artifacts collected, not necessarily how they are collected, which will lead to the most reliable conclusions and that researchers should strive to ensure they achieve the largest practical collections in the course of their studies.

Finally, investigations have illustrated the need for additional research on late historic sites in South Carolina — there are few assemblages suitable for comparative studies. Even a cursory review of compliance literature will reveal a relatively large number of "tenant" sites being recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. There is certainly no shortage of research questions, especially for tenant sites which can be clearly tied to one discrete plantation, or which reveal clearly documented temporal spans, or for which there are oral informants.

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METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals along the center line of the corridor, which will be 70 feet in width.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified,

further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications. As previously reported, the survey area contained both wooded and open field areas. Nevertheless, the corridor had been surveyed and was clearly marked in the field with survey stakes and a cut line. In addition, plan sheets were provided of the proposed line.

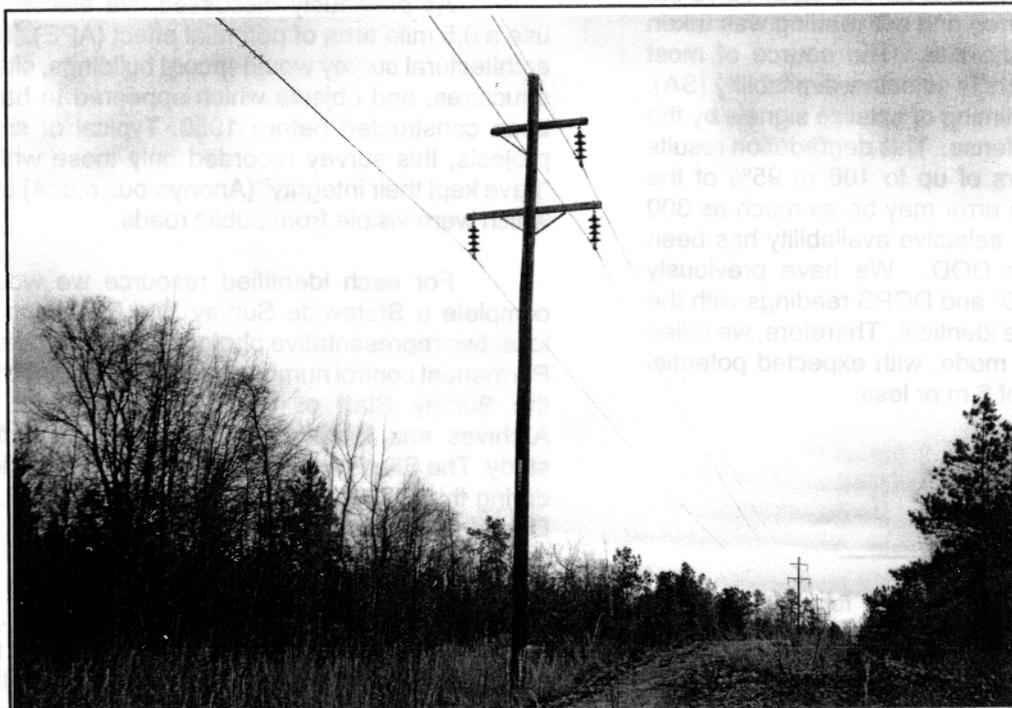


Figure 14. Existing transmission line at the beginning of the corridor.

The GPS positions were taken with a Garmin GPS 12XL rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments

where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. This was not a vital concern for the study area.

GPS accuracy is generally affected by a number of sources of potential error, including errors with satellite clocks, multipathing, and selective availability. Satellite clock errors can occur when the satellites' clock is off by as little as a millisecond, or when a slightly-askew orbit results in a distance error. Multipathing occurs when the signal bounces off trees, chain-link fences, or bodies of water. Multipathing was probably not a significant source of error for this study since the site area was cleared and our reading was taken in the center of the site. The source of most extreme GPS errors is selective availability (SA), the deliberate mistiming of satellite signals by the Department of Defense. This degradation results in horizontal errors of up to 100 m 95% of the time, although the error may be as much as 300 m. Nevertheless, selective availability has been turned off by the DOD. We have previously determined the 3D¹ and DGPS readings with the Garmin 12XL were identical. Therefore, we relied on 3D navigation mode, with expected potential horizontal errors of 6 m or less.

¹A basic requirement for GPS position accuracy is having a lock on at least four satellites, which places the receiver in 3D mode. This is critical – as an example, positions calculated with less than four satellites can have horizontal errors in excess of a mile, or over 1,600 m.



Figure 15. Construction activities at the end of the proposed corridor.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects which appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects, this survey recorded only those which "have kept their integrity" (Anonymous n.d.:4) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least two representative photographs were taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora

Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;

- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;

- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and

- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin* 36 observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the property. Finally, materials — the physical items used on and in the property — are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis methods focused on occupation spans, likely functions of the various sites and changes in raw material or ceramic preferences. With prehistoric sites, diagnostic lithics and/or pottery provide temporal information. The ceramics were compared to published type descriptions where available (such as Coe 1964).

Debitage categories might include primary (defined as flakes with 90% or more cortex), secondary (defined as having less than 90% cortex), or interior (defined as having no cortex). These categories, widely used, are briefly explained by Yohe (1996:54-56; for further information see Blanton et al. 1986 or Oliver et al. 1986).

Shatter is often called chunks by other researchers. Either term is typically applied to angular pieces of debitage of various sizes. They lack observable striking platforms, dorsal and ventral faces, or other characteristics of flakes. These items are often, although not always blocky and angular. Shatter is thought to have been produced in greatest numbers in the very earliest stages of tool production.

Points, also called hafted bifaces by some, are symmetrical, pointed bifaces which are modified for hafting. The diagnostic lithic remains were compared to published typological descriptions for the various projectile points such as Coe (1952, 1964), Oliver (1981), and South (1959). Items which can not be securely identified because of damage or which lack the often definitive basal sections are classified simply as bifaces.

At this survey level tools are defined very simply, being placed in broad morphological categories. Our laboratory methods, for example, define a biface as an artifact with flakes removed on both sides (not distinguishing between preforms, early stage reductions, and so forth); a core is a piece of raw material from which flakes have been removed; an end scraper is a blade tool with at least one convex end which exhibits a steep angle; a used flake is a chip of stone that was used as a tool, exhibiting edge damage or wear; and a side scraper is a flake tool in which one of the long edges was retouched to serve as the scraping edge. These definitions generally follow those provided by Yohe (1996).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey three sites (38FL384, 38FL385, and 38FL386) were identified. Each of these archaeological sites are recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register due to the lack of new information which could be used to answer questions about these periods in prehistory.

The architectural survey failed to identify any structures over 50 years old which have retained their integrity.

Sites

38FL384

Site 38FL384 consists of a surface and subsurface scatter of prehistoric lithics and ceramics. It is situated on a ridge saddle at an elevation of about 150 feet AMSL and is about 2,000 feet east of its nearest water source, Bay Branch. Topography in the area is slightly sloped down toward Sparrow Swamp, but the site is situated on a fairly level tract of land.

Typical vegetation around the area includes pines and hardwoods, but the site itself is found entirely in a disturbed area of a fallow field. The majority of the larger artifacts were found on the surface of the field, but almost all of the subsurface shovel tests were positive. A central UTM coordinate for the site is E594252 N3776453 (NAD27 datum). The site is accessible from North Iveydale Road (S-1275) runs next to the site.

Although shovel tests were completed at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals, this site was initially discovered through a pedestrian survey along the corridor. Shovel Test 24 on the corridor (also designated 150R150) was found to be positive, containing four unidentified ceramic pieces. Additional shovel tests were conducted

between Shovel Test 23 and 25 at 25-foot intervals – all were positive, except Shovel Test 25, which was the first test in the woods. At that point we conducted additional testing from the central positive shovel test, 150E150, again at 25-foot intervals, within the boundaries of the power line right-of-way. As a result of this work, 33 additional shovel tests were excavated. Of these, 22 were found to be positive (see Table 4).

Shovel tests in the site area produced profiles which generally resemble Lakeland sands. These soils produce a very dark grayish-brown (10YR3/2) sand, typical of plowed fields, to a depth of 0.6 foot, over a yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) sand to a depth of 1.3 feet. Shovel tests were typically excavated to 1.0 foot in depth in order to also examine the possibility that remains might be found in the subsoil – none were encountered and all of the identified remains came from the Ap horizon.

The surface collection revealed a wide range of materials, including projectile points, biface fragments, flakes, a range of raw materials, and pottery. Some modern glass and other trash was noted around the area, but was not collected, due to the recent age of the material.

Closer inspection of the materials found in the site reveal dates from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland period. While metavolcanic and chert materials are present, the most common flakes are those of quartz. The pottery present includes primarily the Middle Woodland Deptford Series, but many pieces were unidentifiable due to the years of cultivation in the area. The pottery includes cord marked and plain in design.

The surface collection extends across the entire site area, approximately 100 feet north-south by 250 feet east-west, although much material was noted outside the boundaries of the corridor right-of-way. Additional close interval testing and a more intensive surface collection

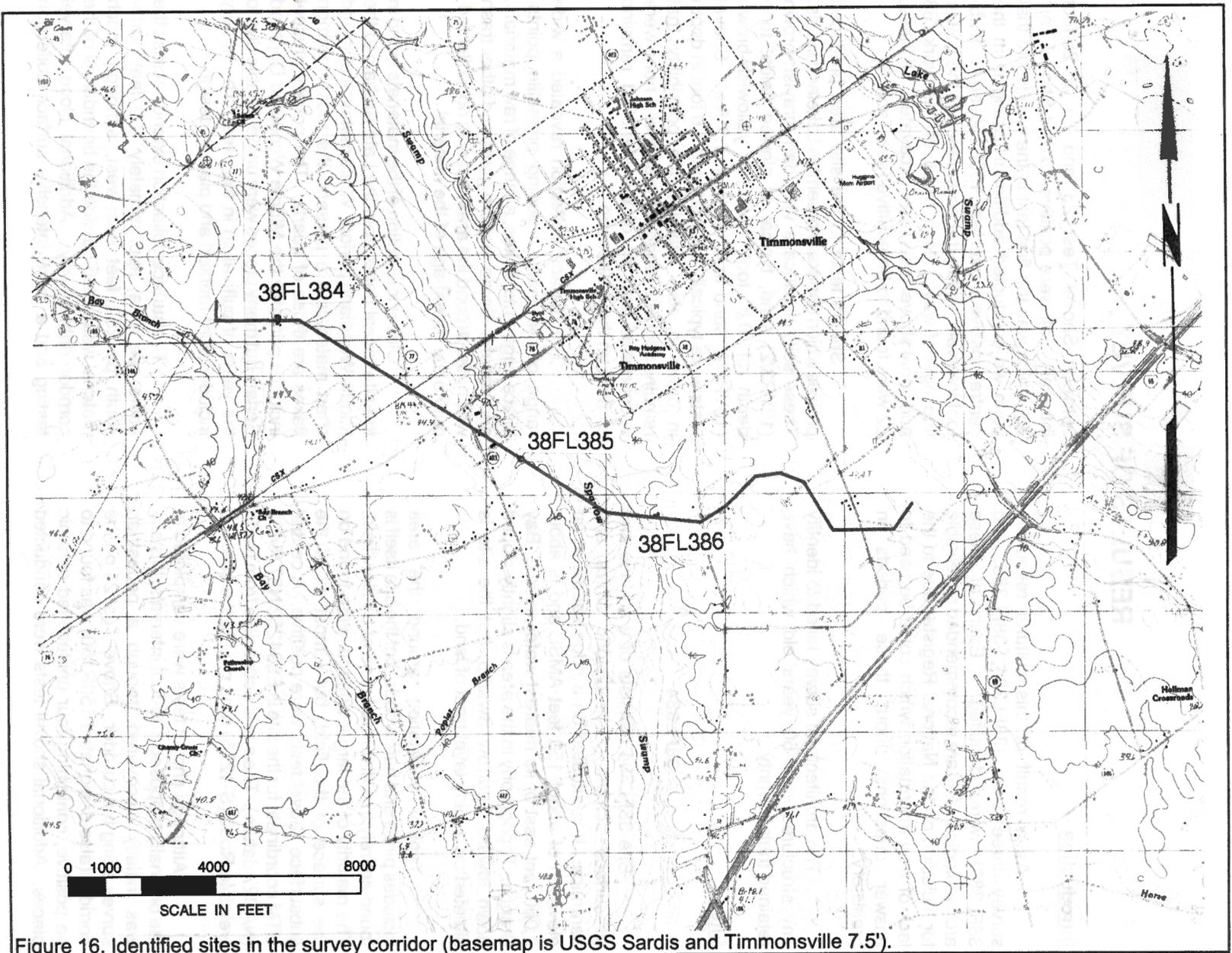


Figure 16. Identified sites in the survey corridor (basemap is USGS Sardis and Timmonsville 7.5').

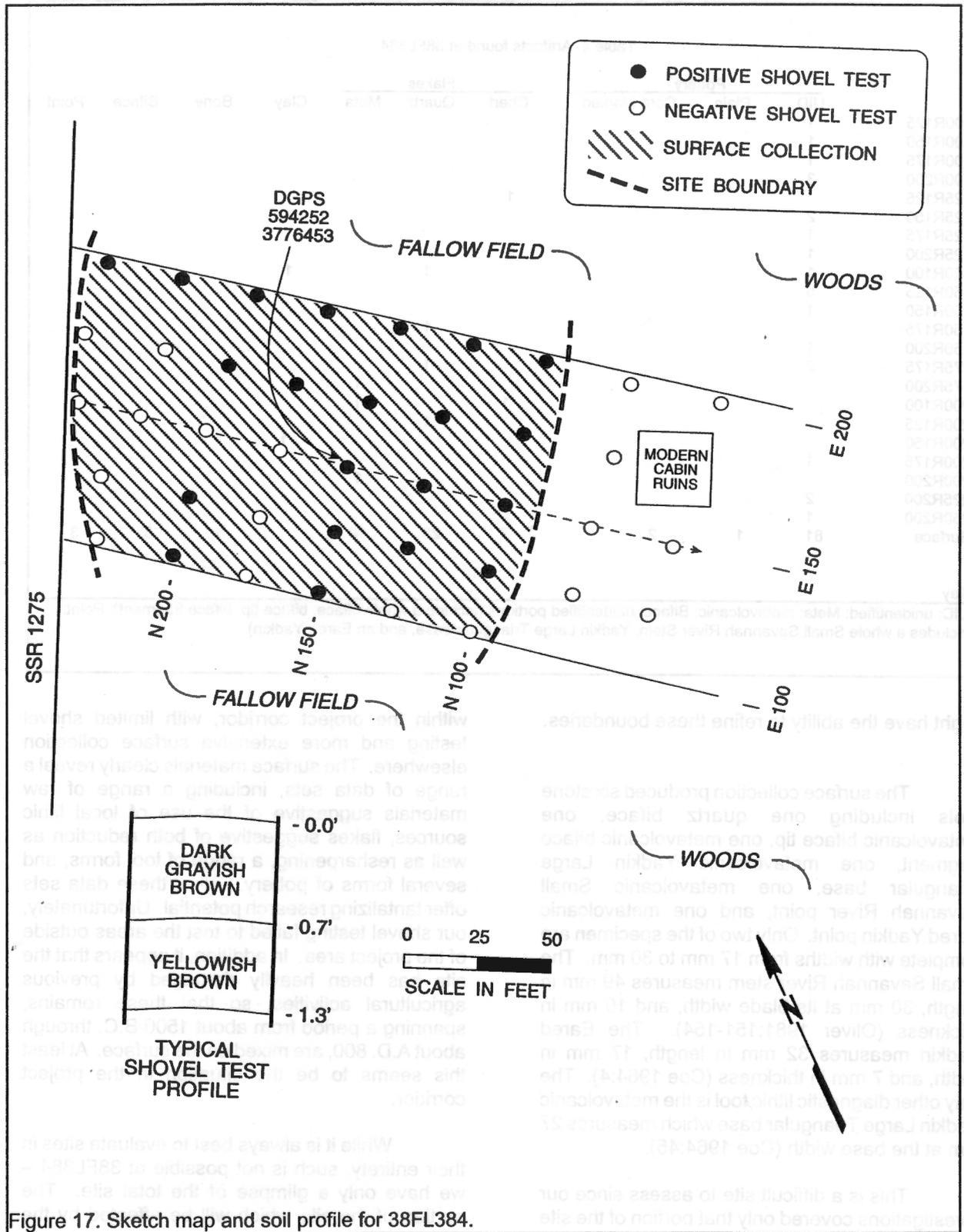


Figure 17. Sketch map and soil profile for 38FL384.

Table 4. Artifacts found at 38FL384

	UID	Pottery		Flakes			Clay	Bone	Biface	Point
		Plain	Cord Marked	Chert	Quartz	Meta				
100R125	1									
100R150	1									
100R175	1									
100R200	3									
125R125				1						
125R150	2									
125R175	1									
125R200	1			1						
150R100	1				1		1			
150R125	5									
150R150	1									
150R175					1					
150R200	1				1					
175R175	2				1					
175R200						1				
200R100				1		1				
200R125					1					
200R150							1			
200R175	1									
200R200						1				
225R200	2									
250R200	1									
Surface	81	1	2	7	25	10		1	3	3

Key

UID: unidentified; Meta: metavolcanic; Biface: unidentified portions (include a whole biface, biface tip, biface fragment); Point: includes a whole Small Savannah River Stem, Yadkin Large Triangular base, and an Eared Yadkin)

might have the ability to refine these boundaries.

The surface collection produced six stone tools including one quartz biface, one metavolcanic biface tip, one metavolcanic biface fragment, one metavolcanic Yadkin Large Triangular base, one metavolcanic Small Savannah River point, and one metavolcanic Eared Yadkin point. Only two of the specimen are complete with widths from 17 mm to 30 mm. The Small Savannah River stem measures 49 mm in length, 30 mm at its blade width, and 10 mm in thickness (Oliver 1981:151-154). The Eared Yadkin measures 32 mm in length, 17 mm in width, and 7 mm in thickness (Coe 1964:4). The only other diagnostic lithic tool is the metavolcanic Yadkin Large Triangular base which measures 27 mm at the base width (Coe 1964:45).

This is a difficult site to assess since our investigations covered only that portion of the site

within the project corridor, with limited shovel testing and more extensive surface collection elsewhere. The surface materials clearly reveal a range of data sets, including a range of raw materials suggestive of the use of local lithic sources, flakes suggestive of both reduction as well as resharpening, a range of tool forms, and several forms of pottery. All of these data sets offer tantalizing research potential. Unfortunately, our shovel testing failed to test the areas outside of the project area. In addition, it appears that the site has been heavily damaged by previous agricultural activities, so that these remains, spanning a period from about 1500 B.C. through about A.D. 800, are mixed on the surface. At least this seems to be the situation in the project corridor.

While it is always best to evaluate sites in their entirety, such is not possible at 38FL384 – we have only a glimpse of the total site. The portion of the site which will be affected by the



Figure 18. View of 38FL384 looking southeast.

proposed undertaking does not appear to retain the integrity which would allow it to address significant research questions. In that sense, we must recommend the site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historical Places. Further research, however, on different parts of this area may reveal pockets of integrity. Consequently, additional evaluation of the site in the future may become necessary.

In addition, only a portion of the site falls into the proposed corridor. This, combined with the minimal disturbance of the limited clearing needed in this area and the auguring for placement of only a couple poles, suggests that the site will receive very little additional impact.

We recommend no additional site management activity pending the review of the State Historic Preservation Office.

38FL385

Site 38FL385 consists of a surface scatter of prehistoric remains. It is located on a ridge side slope at an elevation of 130 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the site is E596248N3775322 (NAD27 datum).

The site is situated on a fallow field about 500 feet west of Sparrow Swamp. The site is accessible from S-403, 700 feet to the west.

Shovel tests were completed at the proposed 100-foot intervals, but none were

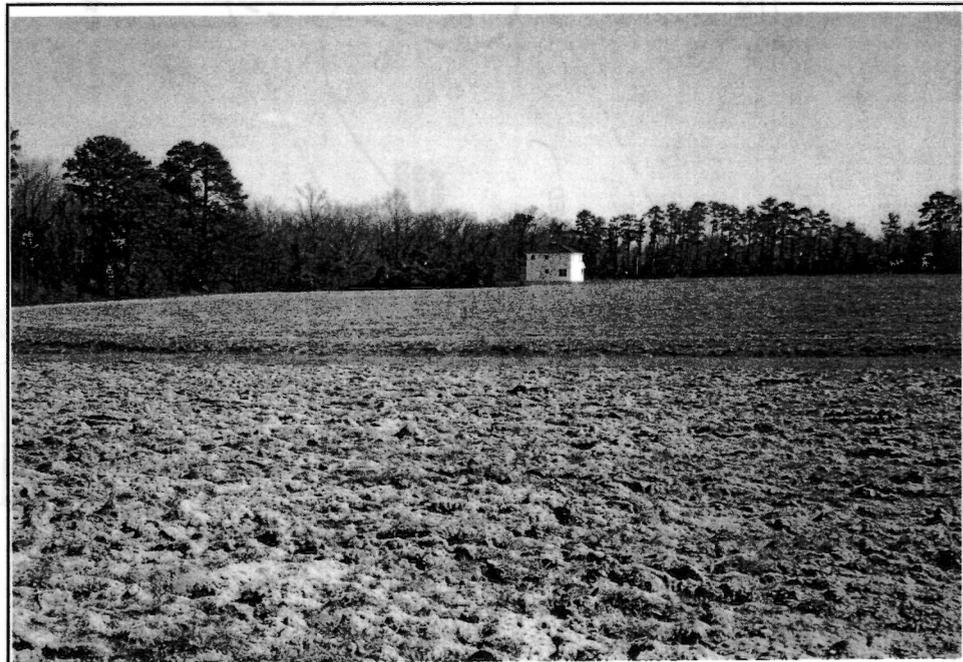


Figure 19. Site 38FL385 looking southeast.

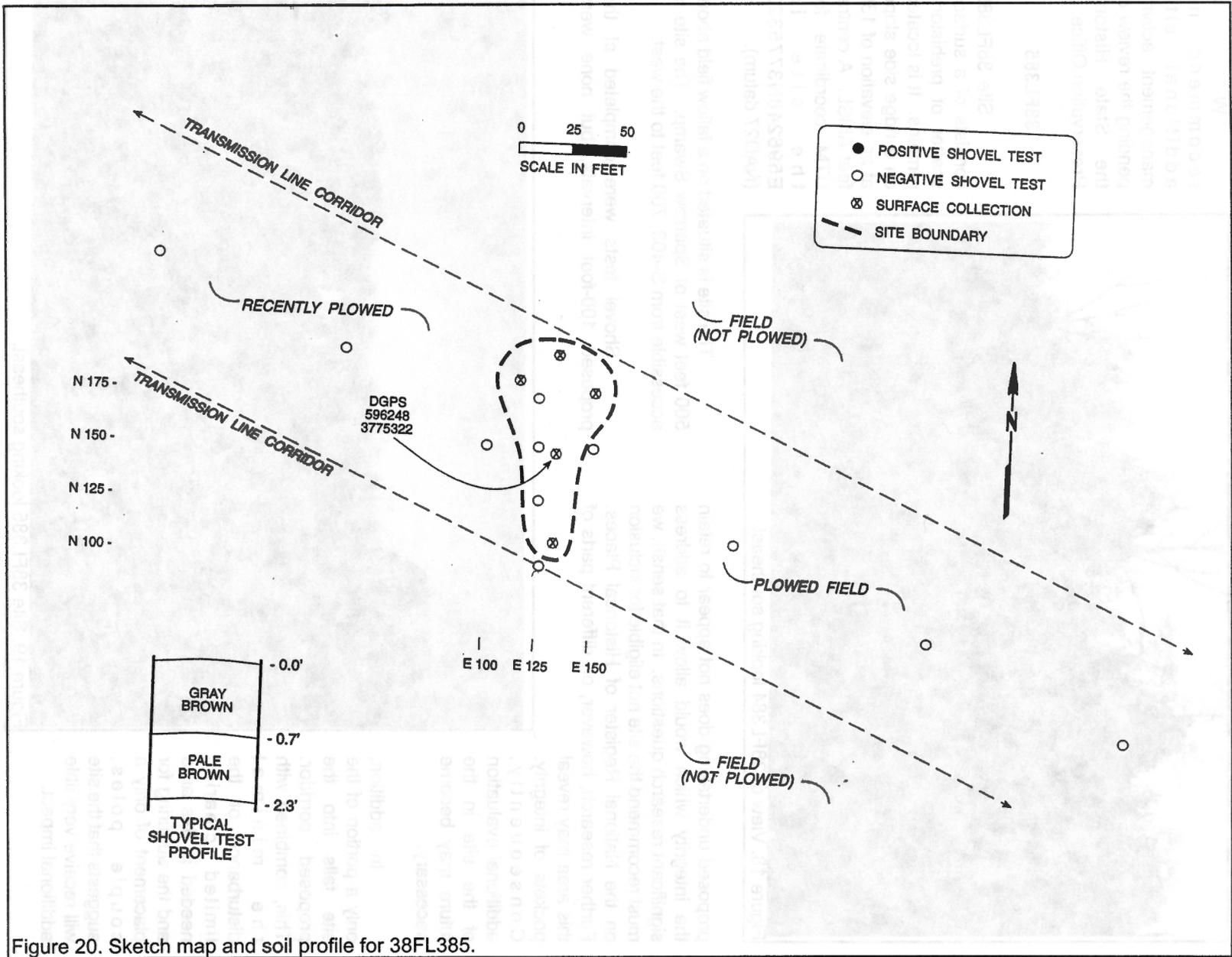


Figure 20. Sketch map and soil profile for 38FL385.

positive. A brief surface survey revealed only a few surface artifacts including one orthoquartzite biface fragment, three metavolcanic flakes, and two unidentified potsherds. The estimated site area is 80 feet east-west by 50 feet north-south.

Shovel tests produced the Lucy series of soils. This series consists of an Ap horizon of grayish-brown (10YR5/2) sand to a depth of 0.7 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand to a depth of 2.3 feet. Tests were generally taken to a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 feet in order to examine the subsoil for remains, but none were found.

The National Register potential of 38FL385 is contingent on several factors such as the data sets present, site integrity, and the site's ability to address significant research questions. The site produced no diagnostic materials, and given the highly cultivated area, is unlikely to possess other important data such as intact features. Due to the low artifact density, it is also unlikely that any more specimen will be found that could address any other important prehistoric issues. Based on this analysis, this site is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and no further management activity is recommended pending review by the lead agency and the State Historic Preservation Office.

38FL386

S i t e
38FL386 consists of a subsurface scatter of prehistoric remains. It is situated on a ridge side slope at an elevation of about 140 feet AMSL. The area has been planted in pines and due to Sparrow Swamp 200 feet to the west, the terrain is steeply terraced.

A central

UTM coordinate for the site is E597356 N3774788 (NAD27 datum). The site is accessible from S-38, located about 1,000 feet to the east.

Shovel tests were completed at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals until Shovel Test 155 (also designated E150N150) was found to be positive, containing two unidentifiable pot sherds and three metavolcanic flakes. Additional shovel tests were conducted at 25-foot intervals in the cardinal directions, until two consecutive negative tests were found. The northern and southern boundaries, however, had to be kept with the boundaries of the powerline right-of-way, so additional testing did not extend beyond this line. As a result of this work, 29 shovel tests were excavated. Of these tests, only 5 were found to be positive. Test E225N150 contained one metavolcanic flake, test E275N175 had one metavolcanic flake, test E275N200 contained one quartz flake, and test E275N150 had the only identifiable pot sherd, a Deptford Cord Marked sherd. This sherd would date the site in the Middle Woodland period.

Shovel tests in the area produced profiles which generally resemble Norfolk loamy sands. These soils generally have an Ap horizon of

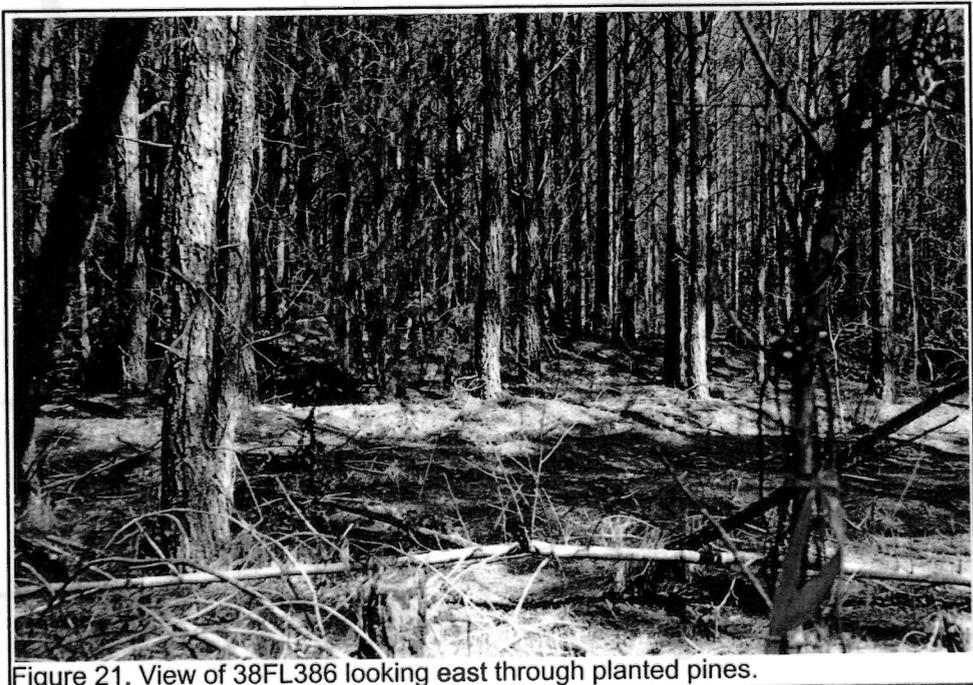


Figure 21. View of 38FL386 looking east through planted pines.

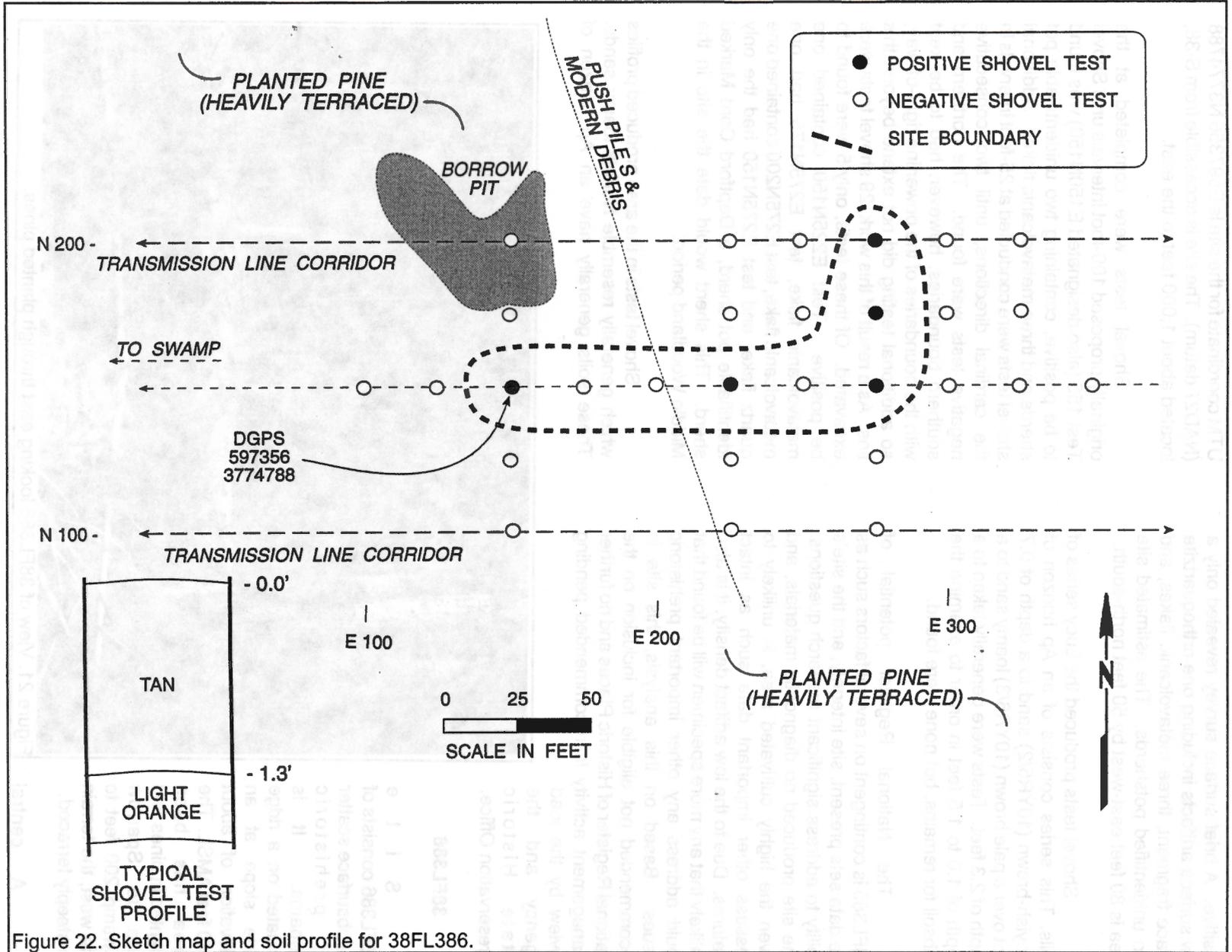


Figure 22. Sketch map and soil profile for 38FL386.

grayish-brown (10YR5/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.7 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand to just over a foot. Below that is a yellowish-brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam. Shovel tests in the site area tended to have the grayish-brown Ap layer stripped off, and instead had a surface layer of the pale brown soil.

The estimated site area is about 125 feet east-west by 50 feet north-south, although it is possible that the site extends beyond the project area. Additional close interval testing may be able to refine these boundaries.

This site produced very few data sets with few artifacts represented. Besides the one diagnostic pot sherd, the other artifacts tended to be very small, probably due to the logging in the area. Modern debris pushed into piles nearby also bring the integrity of the site into question. In that sense, we must recommend the site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

We recommend no additional site management pending the review of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Historic and Architectural Resources

There are no architectural or historical sites identified within the 0.5 mile APE. Most of the structures visible from the road in both areas appear to be modern, perhaps constructed within the past two to three decades. The remainder evidence extensive modifications and no longer retain any integrity.

grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.1 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand to just over a foot. Below that is a yellowish-brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay loam. Shovel tests in the site area tended to have the grayish-brown top layer stripped off, and instead had a surface layer of the pale brown soil.

The estimated site area is about 150 feet east-west by 50 feet north-south, although it is possible that the site extends beyond the project area. Additional close interval testing may be able to refine these boundaries.

This site produced very few data sets with few artifacts represented. Besides the one diagnostic pot sherd, the other artifacts tended to be very small, probably due to the logging in the area. Modern debris pushed into piles nearby also puts the integrity of the site into question. In that sense, we must recommend the site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

We recommend no additional site management pending the review of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Historic and Architectural Resources

There are no architectural or historical sites identified within the 0.5 mile APE. Most of the structures visible from the road in both areas appear to be modern, perhaps constructed within the past two to three decades. The remainder evidence extensive modifications and no longer retain any integrity.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of an approximately 4.68 miles of corridor for a proposed transmission line. The powerline will connect an existing transmission line to a portion of the Honda Plant, located southwest of the city of Timmons ville. This work, conducted for Sabine & Waters, examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed corridor and is intended to assist this organization and their client comply with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation, three archaeological sites, 38FL384, 38FL385, and 38FL386, were identified within the study tract. 38FL384 contained surface and subsurface artifacts representative of Late Archaic to Middle Woodland period. This site contained several diagnostic artifacts, but due to cultivation, the integrity of the site has been largely damaged. It is also unlikely that this site can produce any additional information about these periods in prehistory. We recommend this site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38FL385 consisted of a small surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and ceramics in a fallow field. No subsurface artifacts were found and the integrity of the site had been damaged due to cultivation. Because of this, we recommend this site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The last site, 38FL386, consisted of a very sparse subsurface lithic and ceramic scatter which may date to the Middle Woodland period. Intense logging has reduces most of the samples to very small, unidentifiable pieces. Modern trash debris is also located around the area, further compromising the integrity of the site. This site is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

A survey of historic sites was conducted within a 0.5 mile APE. No structures possessing

integrity were encountered.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

CONCLUSIONS

integrity were encountered.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or other items to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or Chicago Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 32CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land clearing activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 32CFR800.131(c).

This study involved the examination of an approximately 4.88 miles of corridor for a proposed transmission line. The powerline will connect an existing transmission line to a portion of the Honda Plant, located southwest of the city of Timmonville. This work corridor for 2.6 miles & Waters, examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed corridor and is intended to assist the organization and their client comply with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation, three archaeological sites, 38FL384, 38FL385, and 38FL386, were identified within the study tract. 38FL384 contained surface and subsurface artifacts representative of Late Archaic to Middle Woodland period. This site contained several diagnostic artifacts, but due to cultivation, the integrity of the site has been largely damaged. It is also unlikely that this site can produce any additional information about these periods in prehistory. We recommend this site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38FL385 consisted of a small surface scatter of prehistoric lithics and ceramics in a fallow field. No subsurface artifacts were found and the integrity of the site had been damaged due to cultivation. Because of this, we recommend this site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The last site, 38FL388, consisted of a very sparse subsurface lithic and ceramic scatter which may date to the Middle Woodland period. Intense logging has reduced most of the samples to very small, unidentifiable pieces. Modern trash debris is also located around the area, further compromising the integrity of the site. This site is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

A survey of historic sites was conducted within a 0.8 mile APE. No structures (possibly

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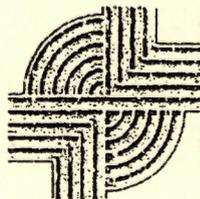
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