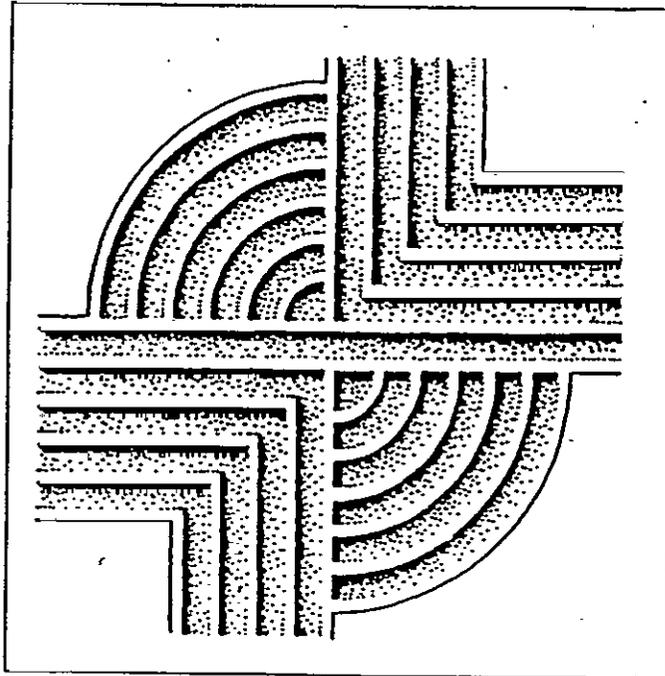


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SANTEE
COOPER UNION CARBIDE-DINKIN'S MILL
TRANSMISSION LINE, KERSHAW, RICHLAND, AND
SUMTER COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA**



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 81

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SANTEE-COOPER
UNION CARBIDE-DINKIN'S MILL TRANSMISSION LINE,
KERSHAW, RICHLAND AND SUMTER COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Research Contribution 81

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Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Nick Roark of Sabine and Waters Land Management Consultants. The 70 feet wide, 19 mile long corridor is situated in southern Kershaw, northeastern Richland, and northwestern Sumter counties, near the communities of Leesburg in Richland County and Horatio in Sumter County.

The line, illustrated in Figure 1, begins at the Union Carbide plant in Kershaw County and follows U.S. 601 south to the vicinity of Spears Creek, where it begins a gradual southeasterly course toward the Wateree River. The route crosses into Richland County in the vicinity of Raglins Creek, paralleling the Wateree River swamp, eventually crossing over the Wateree and into Sumter County in the vicinity of South Carolina Penitentiary State Farm Number 1 (just north of Rafting Creek). From there it takes a southwesterly course to an area about 0.5 mile south of Dinkin's Mill.

The corridor is made up of agricultural fields, planted pine, mixed pine hardwood vegetation, swamp, and grazing land. Several sizeable streams (e.g., Betty Neck Swamp, Spears Creek, Swift Creek, and Rafting Creek) bisect the corridor, as well as a number of small intermittent streams.

The corridor is intended to be used as a power line right of way. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing and grubbing, will cause considerable damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources which may be present in the survey area.

The proposed project was reviewed internally by Santee-Cooper and an intensive archaeological survey was recommended. Chicora was requested to submit a budgetary proposal for such a survey by Mr. Nick Roark of Sabine & Waters. A proposal was submitted on January 15, 1992 and the work was approved on January 30, 1992.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the Santee-Cooper power line corridor and the findings. The statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined for information pertinent to the project area. As required by the S.C. Department of Archives and History's *Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations*, Chicora Foundation also initiated consultation with the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office for information regarding any National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, objects, or structures in the project area and the results of any architectural surveys conducted in the vicinity of the proposed transmission line corridor on February 3, 1992. No reply has been received and it is presumed that no previously recorded sites exist.

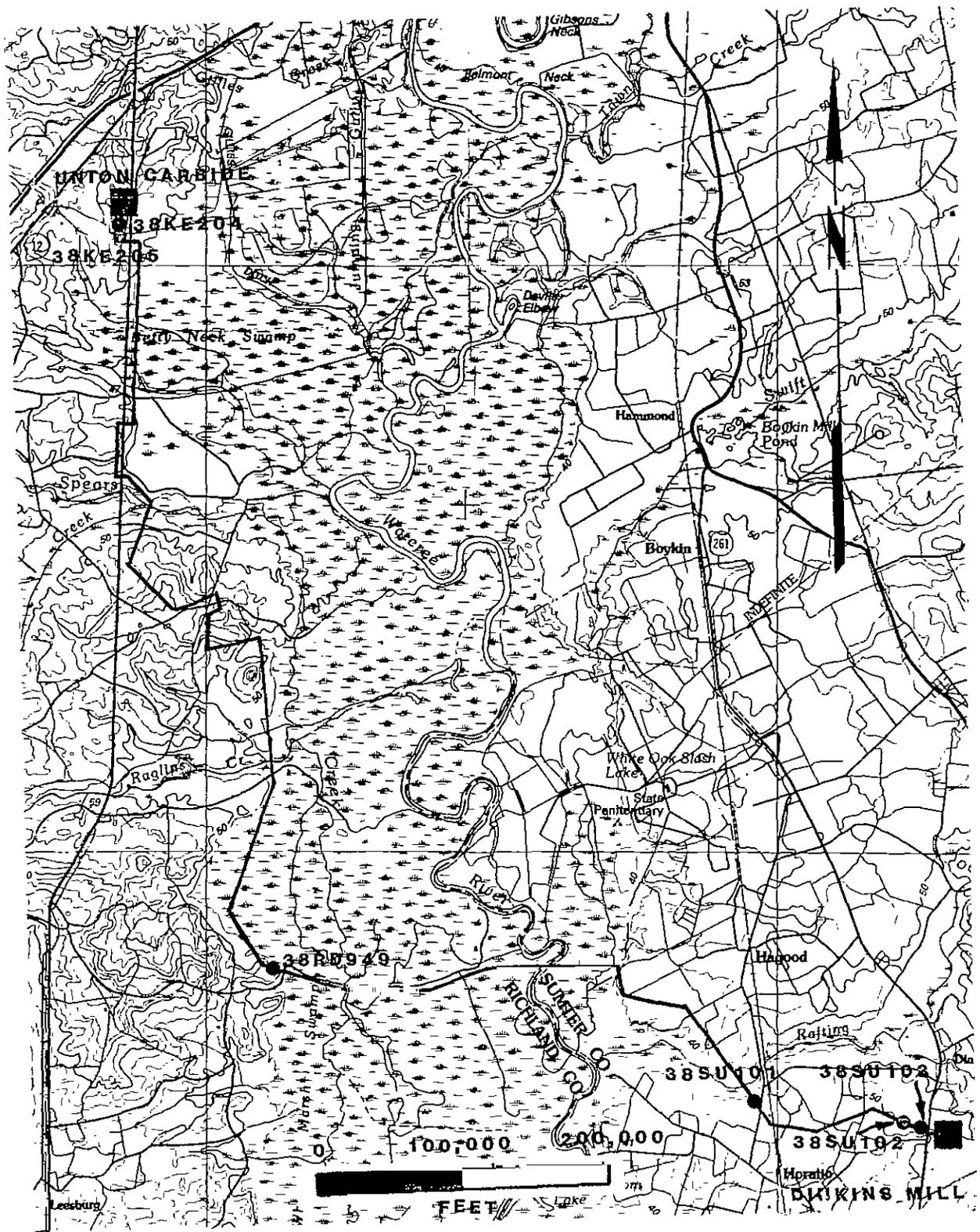


Figure 1. Vicinity of the project corridor in Kershaw, Richland, and Sumter counties.

The field investigations were conducted intermittently from February 12 through March 9, 1992 by Ms. Liz Pinckney, Ms. Natalie Adams, and Dr. Michael Trinkley. A total of 10 field days were spent in this survey. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on March 9 and 10, 1992.

Effective Environment

The project area, in the central portion of South Carolina, incorporates portions of the three counties and two distinct physiographic regions: the Sandhills and the Upper Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain extends in from the Atlantic Ocean for about 150 miles to the Fall Line, a term used to identify the transition zone between the soft sediments of the Coastal Plain and the igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont. The sandhills region, found between the Coastal Plain to the southeast and the Fall Line, to the northwest, is characterized by gently rolling hills formed by their having once been the Atlantic coastline (Robertson 1974:29). In the vicinity of the Fall Line, dividing the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, major physiographic and geologic subdivisions occur which likely influenced human occupation. On major drainages, such as the Wateree, the occurrence of rapids could interfere with water travel and the location of early historic occupation on the Fall Line reflects this concern (Jones 1971; Mills 1972:157). The Fall Line also strongly influenced prehistoric occupation since its location between two major ecotones could allow exploitation of a greater diversity of materials (Goodyear and Anderson n.d.:8).

The Wateree River drains the western portions of Kershaw and Sumter counties, and the eastern portion of Richland County. Numerous smaller streams (such as Betty Neck Swamp, Spears Creek, Swift Creek, and Rafting Creek) are found throughout the county. The vegetation consists of pine or mixed hardwoods and pine. In the Upper Coastal Plain, including the Sandhills, the region is characterized by two major forest types: the longleaf and loblolly pine communities (Frothingham and Nelson 1944:19-21). These communities consist primarily of pine with several species of hardwoods including gum and oak (Braun 1950: 285-286). Currently, the vegetation in the surrounding area consists of mixed pine/hardwood with a thick understory of vegetation. The corridor itself consists of grazing land, swamp, agricultural fields, planted pine, or mixed pine/hardwood forest.

The geology of the survey vicinity is characterized by unconsolidated water-laid beds of sand, silt, and clay. In the piedmont area, just above the survey area, the soils are formed in saprolite that weathered from "Carolina Slates". Soils of the river floodplains formed in sediment that washed from the uplands of the Piedmont province. In contrast, Coastal Plain material consists of marine-deposited sediments made dominantly of quartz sand and kaolinitic clays (Mitchell 1989: 101).

The project corridor is characterized by five broad soil associations. In Kershaw County the corridor is situated on Persanti-Cantley soils in the uplands and Chewacla-Congaree soils in the swamp lowlands (Mitchell 1989). The Persanti-Cantley Association,

while found in the better drained areas of the corridor, still consist of moderately low areas and are slowly permeable sandy clay soils. The Chewacla-Congaree Association have a loamy surface and are typically found in the floodplains. Crossing over into Richland County, the bulk of the corridor is found on soils of the Congaree-Tawcaw-Chastain Association (Lawrence 1978). The soils of this association, while all found on the floodplains, vary considerably. The bulk are low, poorly drained, and exhibit loamy surface layers with clay subsoil. In Sumter County, the lowland soils belong to the Chastain-Chewacla Association, while the upland soils are classified as the Faceville-Lenoir-Norfolk Association (Pitts 1974). Like the other lowland areas, the soils of the Chastain-Chewacla Association are poorly to very poorly drained. The upland Faceville-Lenoir-Norfolk Association consists of soils well drained soils with a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil.

Soils in the survey corridor therefore range from the well drained Norfolk soils to the poorly drained Tawcaw soils. This variation in drainage and height of water tables in the survey area is expected to have affected human occupation and influenced the survey methodology employed during this study.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (Lowry 1934), there is relatively little erosion in the corridor area. Portions of the uplands in Sumter County, at the terminus of the corridor, have suffered moderate sheet erosion. During the survey, however, localized areas of moderate sheet erosion and occasional gulying were identified in the vicinity of U.S. 601 in Kershaw County.

As previously discussed, the corridor is contained within the Sandhills and Upper Coastal Plain regions. Consequently, the topography is gently rolling in the western portion of the uplands with land becoming flat in the flood plain of the Wateree River. East of the Wateree the topography, while higher, remains fairly level. Elevations range from about 130 to 250 feet MSL.

Background Research

General accounts of Kershaw County history are presented by Kirkland and Kennedy (1905, 1926) and Lewis (1976). However, these sources concentrate primarily on the city of Camden. Kirkland and Kennedy (1905) provide a somewhat detailed map of initial settlement of the Camden area. Additional historical background for Richland County is provided by Scardaville (1985), while Trinkley and Caballero (1983) and Trinkley et al. (1985) provide additional information on Sumter County. Also, Mills (1972) shows the location of prominent settlements and localities in the early 19th century (Figure 2) and gives a brief physical and economic description of Kershaw, Richland, and Sumter districts in the 1820s (Mills 1972:585-594, 692-723, 739-754).

Kershaw County was originally part of Craven County, and later became part of the Cheraw District. In 1800, the present county limits were established. The area was settled

as early as the 1730s (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905:68) and in the 1750s was settled near Camden by a colony of Quakers from Ireland. About 1760 Colonel Joseph Kershaw opened a store in Camden and the town was laid out in lots (Mills 1972:585-586).

Products raised in the district consisted of corn, cotton, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and "all the esculent vegetables" (Mills 1972:588). Considerable quantities of wheat were raised before the American Revolution, but the manufacture of flour was suspended during the war. Several flour mills were erected after the war, but the demand and value of cotton eventually superseded that of wheat. For the most part, wheat cultivation was abandoned. The value of river land was considered superior to even the best uplands for agriculture (Mills 1972:588-589).

Camden became an important trade center since its geographic location along the Fall Line gave it great advantages. It carried on considerable trade with Charleston. All cotton was sent there in return for dry goods and groceries that was need in the western region (Mills 1972:590). Because of its location, Camden was used as the center of the British southern army during the American Revolution (Mills 1972:592). Camden remained an important trading center until it was eclipsed by Columbia, located approximately 30 miles to the west (Kirkland and Kennedy 1905).

According to Mills (1972:692) settlement of Richland County began about 1740 and for a considerable period was almost entirely dependent on the raising of cattle. The area was not considered safe until the 1755 Cherokee Indian treaty which ceded the area to the Colony. Like the surrounding area, Mills observed that Richland District evidenced the extremes of "sterility and fertility" (Mills 1972:693). While Mills observed that the climate would support a vast range of crops, including rice, indigo, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and tobacco, the antebellum economy would be heavily dependent on cotton. By 1850 Richland District produced nearly 11,400 bales of cotton, ranking 12th among the 29 districts. Richland did rank second in the production of hay (2,469 tons) and ninth in peas (49,098 bushels) (DeBow 1854:304-305).

Sumter District, like Richland, was settled in the mid-eighteenth century by herdsmen raising cattle. Mills found little good to say about Sumter, noting that the slaves were "great pilferers," taverns were common and "public nuisances," the roads "exceedingly bad," and the amusements of cards and billiards "carried to an extreme" (Mills 1972:746-749). By 1850, Sumter District was the fourth largest producer of cotton, the seventh largest producer of rice, and third largest producer of peas and potatoes (DeBow 1854:304-305).

Reference to Figures 2 through 4 provides some indication of nineteenth century historic settlement in the survey vicinity. Through most of the corridor, few settlements are shown. There are no indications of any ferries or mills in the project vicinity.

Previous archaeological investigations in Kershaw County are presented in Ferguson (1971), Goodyear and Anderson (n.d.), and Lewis (1976). In the 1820s Dr. William

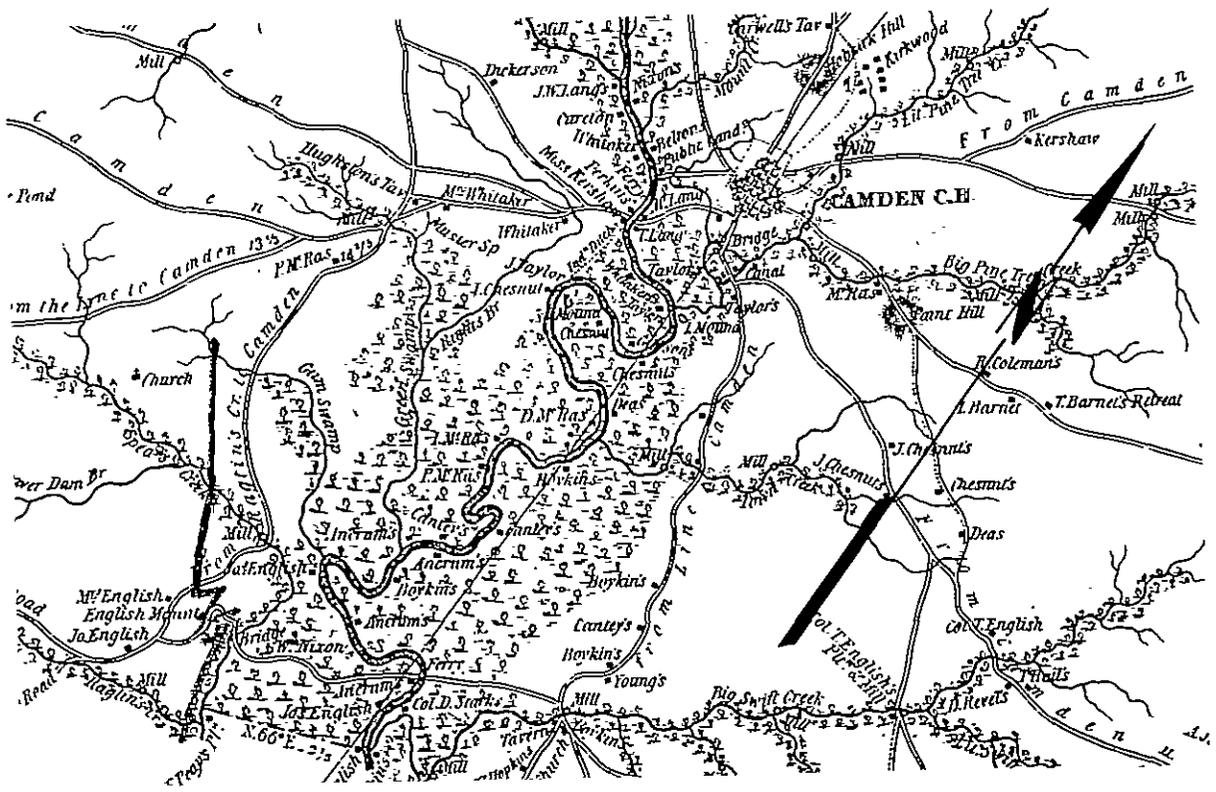


Figure 2. Portion of Kershaw District from Mills' Atlas, showing survey corridor.

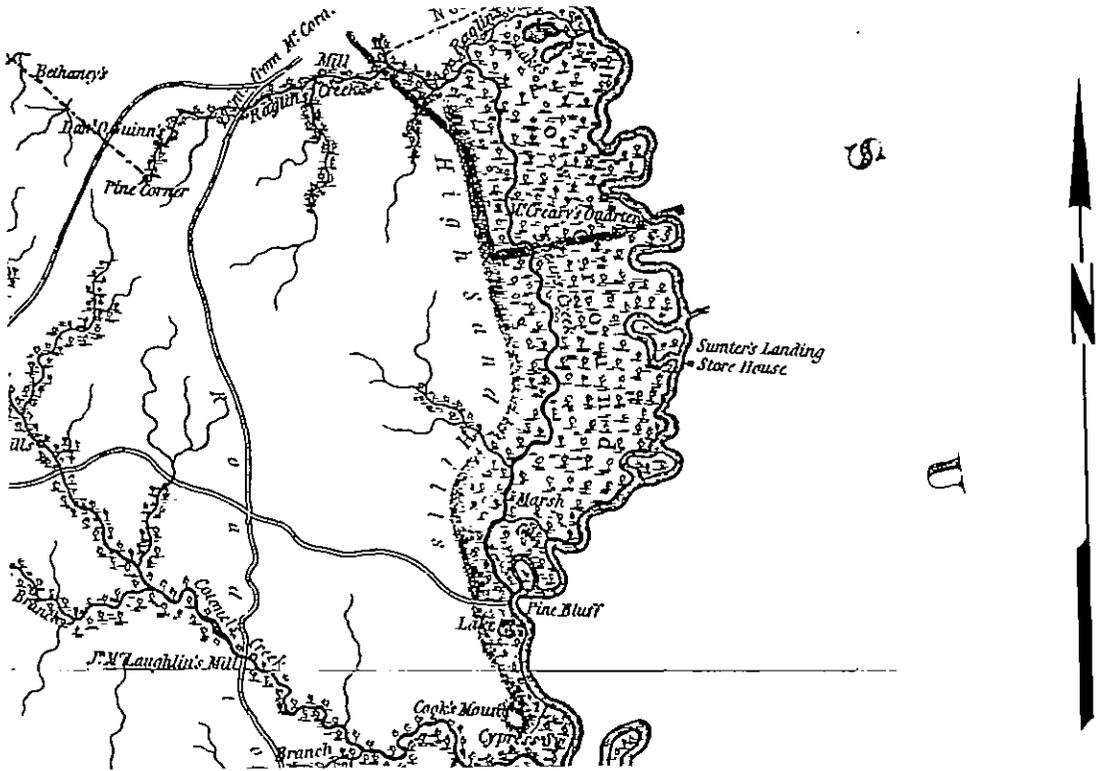


Figure 3. Portion of Richland District from Mills' Atlas, showing survey corridor.

combination of factors (principally drainage), would be subjected to only a pedestrian survey.

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 feet area) be identified by shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. 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.

All soil would be screened through 1/4 inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot (although in portions of the survey corridor tests were excavated to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet). All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

These methods were implemented with only minor changes as noted in the following discussions. The survey took slightly longer than initially anticipated since portions of the corridor were less well staked and flagged than anticipated. Some problems were also encountered when several alignments were flagged in the field.

During the survey it was noted that portions of the corridor had moderate to excellent surface visibility, so in addition to shovel testing, a pedestrian survey was performed. When sites were discovered, areas around them were examined to understand site dynamics, such as erosion. For instance, areas outside the corridor, such as hilltops, were examined when sites were encountered on slopes in the corridor right of way. This was done to help determine site boundaries and site integrity. Otherwise, the original plans were put into effect. A total of 412 shovel tests along the centerline were excavated within the study corridor.

The survey revealed that there were areas of very poor drainage with standing water (primarily between stations 400 and 560, and stations 670 and 738). These portions of the corridor, amounting to approximately 4.2 miles, were not surveyed beyond an occasional spot check to verify soil conditions and the presence of standing water. Other areas of the project evidenced very low, poorly drained soils. Many of these areas, while not evidencing standing water, produced black, highly reduced profiles indicative of a high water table. Some areas produced water within 1.0 foot of the surface. Areas between stations 60-132, 190-240, 360-400, 585-670, 738-779, 875-878, and 909-949 were walked, but shovel tests were excavated at irregular intervals only to verify soil conditions.

A series of 392 shovel tests were excavated at 100 foot intervals between stations 00-60, 132-190, 240-350, 560-585, 779-787, 878-909, 949-1003, and at 200 foot intervals between stations 350-360 and 787-875. Consequently, approximately 9 miles of corridor was

intensively shovel tested.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories on March 6, 1992. It is anticipated that these materials will be catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. Site forms for identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and a Statewide Survey Site Form for a standing structure identified in the project has been filed with the S.C. Department of Archives and History. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

Results

The intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey identified six sites along the 19 mile corridor.

38KE204 is situated at Station 39 and consists of the archaeological remains of a building probably very similar in style, function, and age to 38SU101 discussed below. The central UTM coordinates are E528700 N3780550 and the site is situated on the southwest corner of US 601 and McCord Ferry Road. The topography is level with the nearest water source (Betty Neck Swamp) being over 5000 feet to the south. The soils in the site area are Ailey sands.

The site consists of a scatter of brick rubble, representing piers, pieces of tin roofing, an intact mid-twentieth century gas pump, and fairly dense surface remains. A series of five shovel tests (three of which were positive) were used to establish site dimensions of about 150 feet by 200 feet. Materials recovered include four crown caps, one undecorated whiteware ceramic, two yellow ware ceramics, two clear Mason jar fragments, one green glass fragment (soda pop bottle), one manganese glass fragment, five window glass fragments, one wire nail fragment, one machine cut nail fragment, one mirror fragment, and one possible quartz flake. Observed on the surface, but not collected, were a large quantity of crown caps, headlight fragments, metal strap, parts of light fixtures, and similar items. To the rear (i.e., west) of the building is a hog pen and an abandoned International Harvester seed planter.

The remains are suggestive of both a general store/gas station and living quarters for the proprietor. Although no oral or documentary history has been conducted, this site was

apparently operating as late as 1953, based on the USGS topographic maps. Consequently, this site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38KE205 is situated at Station 41 and covers an area approximately 130 feet east-west by 50 feet north-south. The central UTM coordinates are E528700 N3780460. The site, which is a thin scatter of historic remains probably associated with an early twentieth century structure, is situated on the west edge of US 601 at an elevation of 180 feet. Soils in the area are classified as Ailey sands. A series of seven shovel tests were excavated (six on the west side of US 601 and one on the east side in an area of surface remains). Only one of these, however, yielded cultural remains, while three produced small amounts of brick rubble. Artifacts collected from the shovel test and on the surface include one undecorated whiteware ceramic and one "black" bottle glass fragment.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places based on the sparse cultural remains, absence of intact features, and evidence of disturbance from recent (i.e., mid-twentieth century) logging activities. No further investigations appear warranted at this site.

38RD949 is situated between Stations 575 and 580 on a ridge line overlooking the Wateree Swamp. The site is estimated to measure 500 feet along the centerline of the project (running approximately northwest-southeast) by 200 feet (northeast-southwest). The central UTM coordinates are E531300 N3768150 and the elevation is 150 feet MSL. Soils in the site vicinity are primarily the Pelion loamy fine sands. Topography in the site area is gently rolling, but the site area is found in a relatively flat saddle area. A series of 15 shovel tests were excavated to determine site boundaries. Ten of the tests were positive. Materials recovered from the shovel tests include 23 Yadkin Plain sherds, one Yadkin Check Stamped sherd, one Yadkin sherd with an indeterminate surface treatment, four rhyolite flakes, three quartz flakes, three chert flakes, and one chert Small Savannah River Stemmed projectile point (measuring 31.2 mm in height, 27.6 mm in width, 9.1 mm in thickness, 18.7 mm in basal width, and 4.8 mm in basal length). Also recovered was a small quantity of calcined animal bone from a single shovel test; this may represent a leached feature. These remains were consistently found at the interface between the dark brown sandy A horizon and the light brown sand subsoil, at a depth a 1.2 to 1.5 foot.

This site appears to represent an Early Woodland (Yadkin Phase; see Coe [1964]) encampment, possibly located to take advantage of the ecological diversity present along the swamp edge. Similar sites include those identified by Ward (1978) on Whites Creek in Marlboro County and 38SU83 in nearby Sumter County (Blanton et al. 1986). The site is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Not only has the testing revealed a high degree of site integrity as well as dense remains, but the site has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of late Early Woodland settlement and subsistence along the Fall Line. Results of investigations at this site can be compared and contrasted to 38SU83 since there is relatively little spatial

separation.

38SU101 is a standing structure with surrounding archaeological debris situated at Station 889. The central UTM coordinates of this site are E539760 N3765940 and the soils are Varina loamy fine sands. The site, which consists of a standing general store, pump house, two sheds, a automobile rack, and a trailer, measures about 300 feet by 150 feet and is located on the west side of SR 37, 4100 feet north of the intersection with SR 806. This site apparently represents a general store, perhaps dating from the early 1940s, which continued to function into the 1960s (these dates are based on the best information available from maps, materials found in the vicinity of the structure, and construction details; no oral history or detailed documentary research has been conducted since the structure is relatively recent).

A series of five shovel tests failed to reveal any subsurface archaeological remains, although there is abundant surface litter relating to the occupation of the site. In addition, the sheds still contain farm chemicals and discarded items, most dating from the 1950s and 1960s.

The core element of the site, of course, is the general store, which also consists of a shed addition to provide living quarters. The rectangular, one story building measures approximately 55 feet by 34 feet, including an 15 foot overhang or porch element on the front (i.e., east) facade. The roof, clad in tin, is gabled end to front over the central commercial element, with a shed roof over the attached living quarters. The front porch or overhang covers the full facade and is an integral component of the gable roof. The porch is supported by simple posts on pedestals. There is evidence of two chimneys. One was originally located at the peak of the roof within the central element of the building and was a metal flue for a stove. The other, in the west corner of the south wall, was also a flue for a stove. All of the windows are single, although bars and covering screen prevent a clear determination of pane configuration. The main entrance on the west elevation consists of double doors swinging inward. The building is clad with horizontal weatherboarding. Examination of the structure revealed only evidence of wire nails securing this weatherboarding. The cladding goes to the existing ground level and there is only a slight (ca. 0.4 foot) step into the building, suggesting that there may be no foundation and the structure is built using a ground sill technique.

The building contains five rooms, a main commercial establishment, a rear screened porch, a "family" room, a bed room with bath and closet, and a wood storage area, with the later four under the shed roof. The floor in the commercial area is pine flooring, while evidence of oil cloth is still present in the living area. In the commercial area the ceiling is bead board.

Associated with the structure are two sheds, both apparently for the storage of agricultural tools and items, a pump house, and an old trailer, perhaps used when the shed addition entered into failure. To the north of the buildings is an automobile rack made from

railroad timbers. Around the grounds are a variety of metal items and fairly recent debris (such as broken spark plugs, fragments of headlight glass, and unidentifiable iron fragments).

While there is no doubt that this building recalls an important aspect of South Carolina's immediate post-Depression commercial history, that significance has been appropriately recorded through this study and it is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on its apparent age. No further investigations are recommended.

38SU102 is found from Stations 985 through 989 in a cultivated field about 1000 feet northwest of the junction of SC 261 and SR 709. The central UTM coordinates are E542360 N3765330 and the site is situated on well drained Norfolk sands. Topography is level and the site elevation is 160 feet MSL. Based on surface remains the site measures about 300 feet by 100 feet in the middle of a large agricultural field. At the time of this survey the field had been just recently planted and surface visibility was excellent. A series of five shovel tests failed to reveal any subsurface remains. Surface remains include three undecorated whiteware ceramics, one fragment of "black" glass, and one unidentifiable iron fragment.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on the absence of subsurface remains and very sparse artifact content. No further investigations are recommended.

38SU103 is situated at Station 996+90 and measures approximately 25 by 30 feet. Site depth, based on two positive shovel tests is a maximum of 0.6 foot in depth. The central UTM coordinates are E542600 N3765230. Soils in the site area are Norfolk sandy loams and the elevation is 160 feet MSL. The site is situated on a level interior plain, with the nearest source of water, an intermittent tributary of Gum Swamp Branch, being over 600 feet to the west. The site represents a small scatter of early twentieth century refuse, perhaps relating to a domestic occupation previously destroyed by the adjacent Black River Electric Co-op substation. A series of five shovel tests, excavated to determine boundaries, revealed very sparse remains, including one unidentifiable nail fragment, two clear glass bottle fragments, and one metal strap fragment.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places based on the sparse remains, small site size, and probable damage to the overall site context caused by nearby construction. No further investigations are recommended at this site.

Isolated remains include an occasional whiteware ceramic or clear glass fragment in isolated from other remains or any adjacent structures. Isolated remains were typically not collected, although they were noted in the field log. One isolated remain was collected, from Station 15 just south of the Union Carbide plant. This find was a nearly intact iron kettle, measuring approximately 20 inches in height and 35¼ inches in diameter. On the rim is "FINCH TAYLOR & Co. PEEKSKILL, NY No. 6." While the kettle was found on the

side of a relatively steep slope, making it unlikely that additional remains were present, a series of shovel tests were excavated, without result.

This kettle is the only item identified in the survey which requires conservation treatment. Much of the body is in good, stable condition, with spalling occurring only where portions of the base were buried in leaf litter. Treatment of this object will include mechanical cleaning, and removal of gross encrustations and spalling fragments. The kettle will then receive a coating of Cortec VCI-368, a low-molecular-weight amine vapor action corrosion inhibitor in an oil-based (mineral spirits) carrier. While this is a new product and tests are still being conducted, it appears that the coating is entirely reversible (using petroleum solvents) and that the product will provide protection for up to 24 months in an exterior environment. This protection is superior to that offered by phosphoric and tannic acid coatings.

Summary and Recommendations

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Union Carbide - Dinkin's Mill power line corridor, six sites were discovered. Five of these sites are not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These sites revealed no evidence of integrity, low density of remains, and variable amounts of previous disturbance. No further investigations are recommended for these five sites by Chicora Foundation.

In spite of the recommendation that the sites are not eligible for inclusion on the National Register, Chicora Foundation strongly recommends that Santee Cooper notify the South Carolina State Museum once right of way has been acquired, but prior to any ground disturbing activities. The Museum may desire to obtain remains present at either 38KE204 or 38SU101, such as the gas pump or sign supports.

The sixth site, 38RD949 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It is capable, through archaeological investigations, of providing significant information on the late Early Woodland Yadkin Phase. While data recovery is possible at the site, avoidance may be the better alternative. Moving the proposed corridor approximately 400 feet to the north, taking it into the swamp rather than along the edge of the bluff, would avoid the site area.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction 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 South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the client's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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