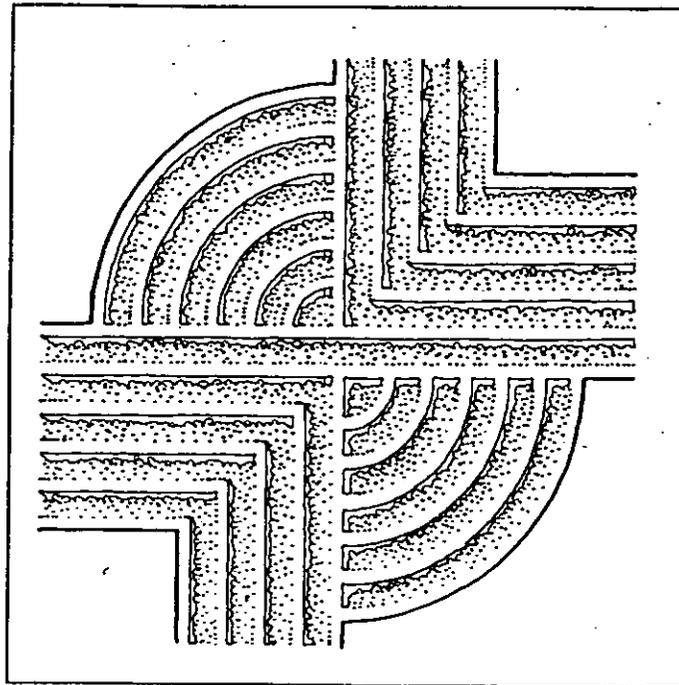


MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SURVEY AT THE GIBSON PLANTATION TRACT,
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 84

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT
THE GIBSON PLANTATION TRACT, FLORENCE COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA

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Florence, South Carolina

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Chicora Research Contribution 84

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Introduction

This investigation of the proposed 1412 acre Britton tract was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for the Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments. The tract is bordered to the north and east by the swamps of the Pee Dee River, and to the south by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. The western boundary is irregular, conforming to several roads and a Carolina Power and Light easement (Figure 1). The survey tract actually consists of five parcels, previously owned by Philip Britton, Michael W. Britton, Michael W. and Ginger Rae Britton, and a local grain company.

Within this tract are a number of large agricultural fields, plowed earlier this season, and wooded areas, primarily along the edge of the Pee Dee swamp to the north and east. A series of dirt roads cover the property, allowing access to the various agricultural fields. A small, intermittent creek runs through the western edge of the property. Overall, the property is level and well drained, with steep slopes found only into the Pee Dee swamps.

Hoffmann-LaRoach, Inc. is proposing to construct a major pharmaceutical research and manufacturing facility on perhaps 200 acres of the property, with the remainder being used as a buffer, offering future expansion capability. Consequently, plans call for water and sewer lines, additional power company transmission lines, widening of currently existing public roadways, and construction of the industrial site (with associated buildings, parking, roads, and landscaping). Related to this will be a variety of ground disturbing activities, including clearing, grubbing, filling, and grading, as well as excavation for underground utilities.

This summary is intended to provide a synopsis of the preliminary archival research and the archaeological survey of the investigations; it is not intended to be a final report or to be reviewed for compliance purposes. The results of this work, and recommendations for additional work will be more fully discussed in the final report.

The proposed project was reviewed by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and an intensive archaeological survey was recommended. Chicora Foundation was requested to submit a proposal for the survey on April 3, 1992. Such a proposal was submitted on April 13, 1992 and a verbal notice to proceed was received on May 11, 1992.

These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. No previously recorded archaeological sites were within the survey boundaries. In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was contacted, requesting information on the identification of any National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects, or the presence of any structure surveys, in the vicinity of the 1400 acre survey tract. According to the files of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History the nearest National Register eligible property is Oaklyn Plantation in Darlington County, just north of I-95 and southeast of Howard's Crossroads (letter from Ms. Nancy Brock, S.C. Department of Archives and History to Dr. Michael Trinkley, dated May 19, 1992).

Archival and historical research was conducted at the Thomas Cooper Library, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Caroliniana Library, the Florence County Clerk of Clerk and Probate Court, the Darlington County Clerk of Court, the Marion County Clerk of Court and Probate Court, and the Darlington Historical Society. The published indices for the South Carolina Historical Society and the Southern History Collection were also examined for references pertinent to the study area. Throughout this historical research an emphasis was placed on the primary, rather than secondary, sources

as the appropriate level of initial study.

Effective Environment

Florence County is situated in the Middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the north by Marlboro and Dillon Counties, to the west by Darlington, Lee, Sumter Counties and 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 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 range of elevation in the project area is 80 to 105 feet above sea level. The highest elevations are found along the northern portion of the property, adjacent to the Pee Dee River swamp.

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, Jefferies Creek, and Muddy Creek. In the project area, Buckley Creek is found on the western edge of the Pee Dee River Swamp and on the eastern edge of the survey tract.

Vegetation in the county consists largely of coniferous and deciduous forest with smaller areas of marsh, swamp forest, Carolina bays, savannah, and meadow (Wells 1928). The majority of the project area consists of either plowed or fallow fields. The remainder of the area consisted primarily of coniferous and deciduous trees including pines, oaks, sweetgum, and hickories. In addition, the wooded areas consist of a very thick understory of plants including blackberry (particularly along field edges), muscadine, wild and domesticated flowers, and various shrubs, vines, and herbaceous species.

The geology of the county is characteristic of the coastal plain. There are four 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 Pee Dee Formation which is found across the southern area of the county; and seven Pleistocene formations in thin deposits all over Florence County. These 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 Wicomico terrace (70 to 100 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 project area contains 13 soil series including Coxville, Duplin, Exum, Goldsboro, Lakeland, Lucy, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Orangeburg, Pantego, Sunsweet, Varina, and Wagram soils. Of these, Pantego is classified as very poorly drained, Coxville is poorly drained, Lynchburg is somewhat poorly drained, Duplin, Exum, and Goldsboro soils are moderately well drained, Lucy, Norfolk, Orangeburg, Sunsweet, Varina, and Wagram soils are well drained, and Lakeland soils are excessively drained.

Background Research

Although considerable research has been conducted in the lower coastal plain of South Carolina, little scholarly research has focused on the region inland to the fall line. Prior to the mid-1970s, fewer than 20 sites were recorded in the county, and most of these represented small Native American sites along inland swamp edges. One exception was the remnants of the Confederate prisoner of war camp (38FL2) just outside the City of Florence.

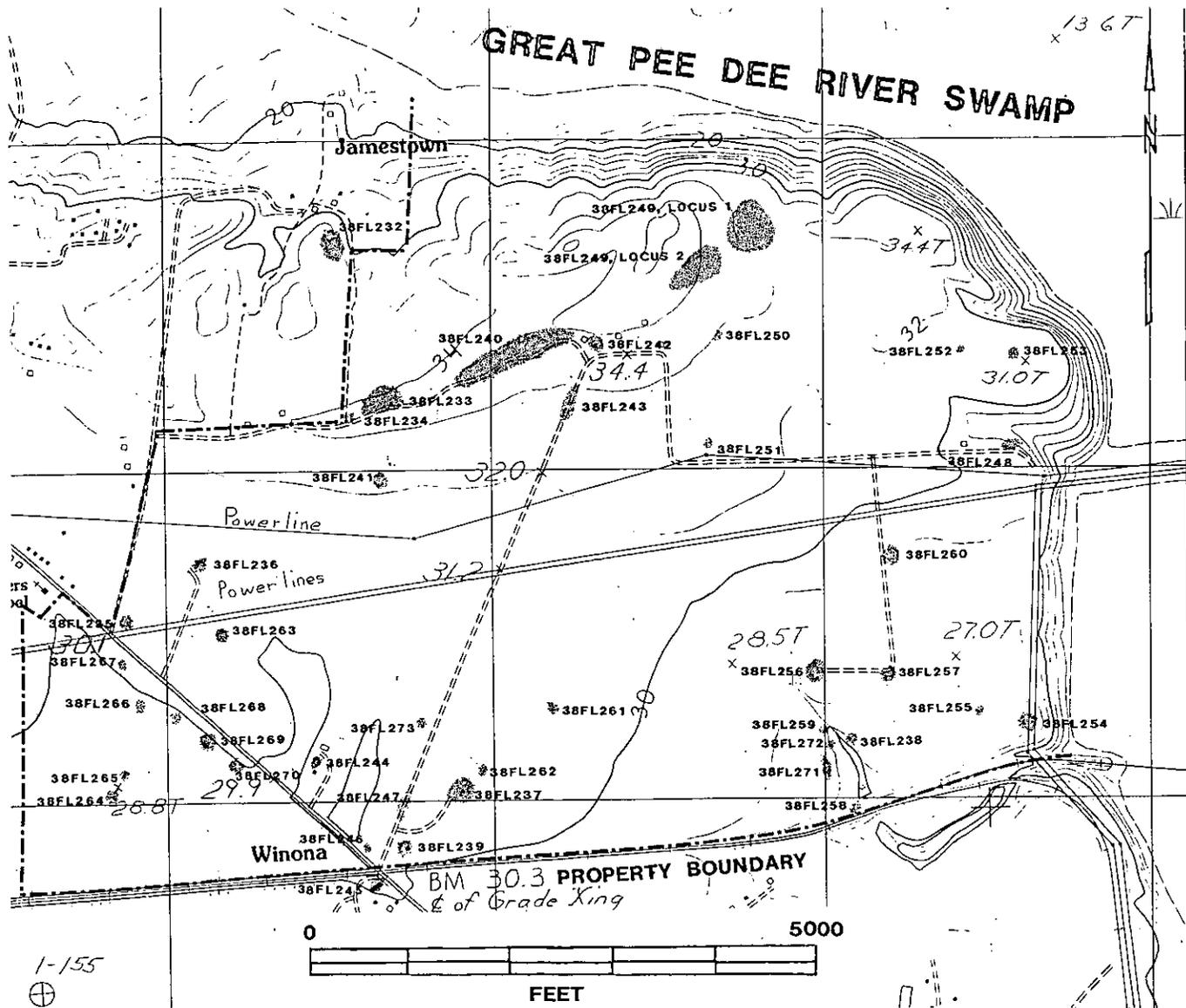


Figure 1. 1986 Pee Dee Quadrangle topographic map showing site locations.

Nineteen of the 28 archaeological studies (68%) conducted in Florence County have involved highway construction and have examined only very small, isolated areas of the County. The only major investigation was the 1984 survey of the 2700 acre Santee Cooper Pee Dee Electrical Generating Station, which is situated considerably south of the proposed project, but in a similar environmental context (Taylor 1984). The Santee Cooper study identified 103 cultural resources, including 38 prehistoric sites, 33 historic sites, and 32 standing structures. The most intensively used environmental zones were the bluff edge and along minor tributaries. Upland areas were only lightly used, primarily by Woodland Period groups.

For historic settlement, the study found that eighteenth century sites were found either on the bluff edge, or along major roads. In the nineteenth century the bluff edge was abandoned and settlements were almost exclusively "road-oriented," although they might be set back from the road as much as 300 feet. By the early twentieth century the settlement pattern is less well defined, with tenant sites occurring in a variety of locations (Taylor 1984).

Although there are few detailed studies of Florence County, the archaeological resources appears somewhat sparse (for example, one site per 26 acres in the Santee Cooper study), especially in the "inland areas. This may be the result of relatively poorly drained soils, an absence of ecological diversity, or other factors. Regardless, archaeological sites seem to be found in rather narrowly defined areas.

Similar prehistoric results were found in a survey of the White Creek drainage in Marlboro County (Ward 1978). There a large number of Archaic and Middle Woodland sites were found on the edges of terraces, overlooking the creek swamp. Ward noted that the survey area, while poor for horticulture, represents a "rich and varied selection of wild plant and animal resources [resulting from its location] in an ecotonal zone" (Ward 1978:57). Wards' work represented the first clearly defined Middle Woodland Yadkin occupation sites in the upper coastal plain of South Carolina.

Recent research at 38SU83 in Sumter County yielded additional information concerning on the Yadkin phase in the upper coastal plain (Blanton et al. 1986). A short term, domestic settlement, 38SU83 documents Yadkin phase ceramic and lithic technology, while offering some very tentative suggestions of a seasonal round and possible caching behavior. This work remains one of the few published reports on the excavation of a Yadkin phase site.

Prehistoric Synopsis

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

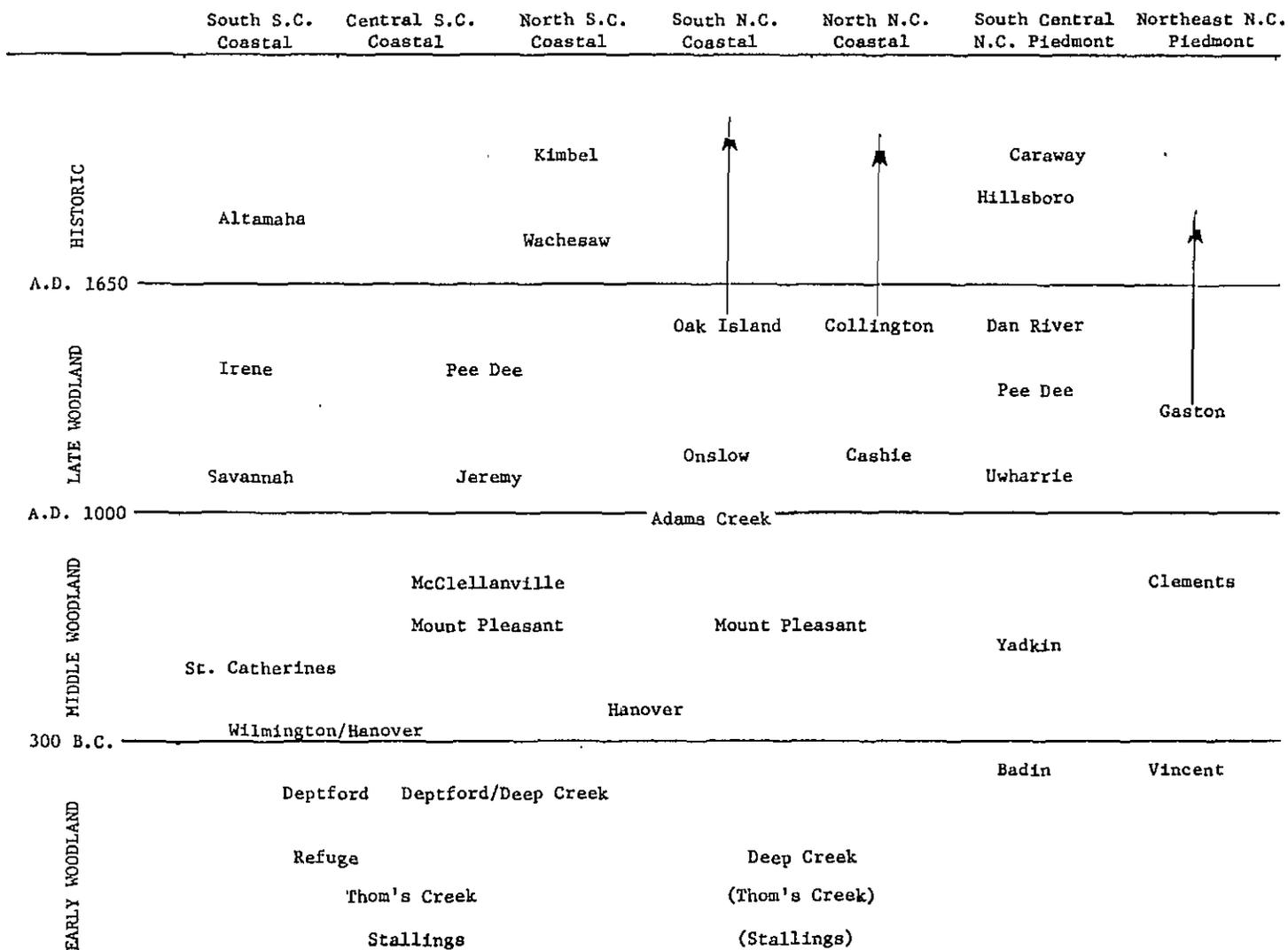


Figure 2. Chronology of the Woodland and Protohistoric periods in the Carolinas.

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.

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 spite of the manufacture of pottery (see Figure 2 for a synopsis of Woodland phases and pottery designations). The subsistence economy during this period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish.

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).

Historic Synopsis

The area today known as Florence County received little attention until the Yamasee 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 (Brown 1963:2; see also Wallace 1951).

By the mid-eighteenth century Gideon Gibson was beginning to obtain small tracts of land on both sides of the Pee Dee River. 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 the cash crop of indigo (Rogers 1970:52-53).

The map of Marion District prepared for Mills' Atlas of 1825 (Figure 3) shows the Old River Road running west of the Pee Dee River from Dubose's (formerly Witherspoon's) Ferry over the Lynches River northward to Jefferies Creek and from there to the Darlington District line. This is the same road shown on the 1773 "Map of the Province of South Carolina" and Mouzon's 1775 "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina." By 1825, however, there are additional roads shown, including one which runs west from the Darlington line, crossing the Pee Dee at Mars Bluff and continuing to the Marion-Marlboro road. Two structures are shown on this road in the project vicinity -- "Gibson's" and further south, a store.

The Gibson shown on this map is Captain John Gibson, who owned at least two tracts encompassing over 3991 acres, including the Mars Bluff ferry (Marion County Clerk of Court, Plat Book B, p. 216; Marion County Plat Book B, n.p., dated June 22, 1828). The plat showing Gibson's residence (described as "Capt. Gibson's Mansion House") provides a detailed drawing the structure. It was a two story, frame structure with end chimneys and a hipped roof. It had a full facade porch on at least three elevations. The symmetry and scale of the structure suggests a recently built Georgian house. A "Ferry House" is shown at the ferry.

Captain John Gibson acquired additional lands to the north of Mars Bluff,

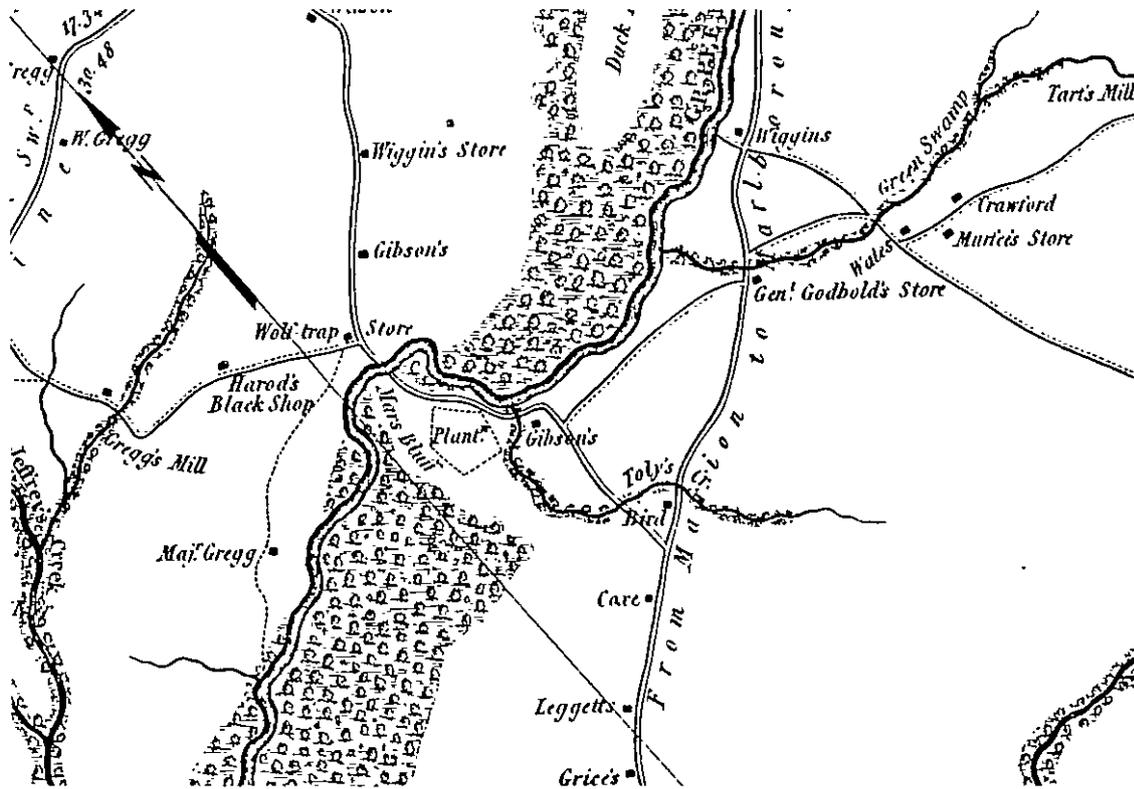


Figure 3. A portion of Marion District from Mills' Atlas of 1825.

including a 827 acre tract, a 900 acre tract, and at least one other for which no survey had been found (Marion County Clerk of Court, Plat Book B, p. 36, 37). In spite of the existence of these plats, no deeds for John Gibson could be located. No wills could be identified to suggest that the property had passed from Gideon Gibson to John Gibson. And while one plat suggests that at least some of the property had been previously granted to others and Gibson was consolidating his claims, no documentation of this could be found in the Combined Alphabetic Index at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The preliminary research indicates that the vast Gibson holdings in the survey area passed from John Gibson to his son, James S. Gibson sometime between 1830 and 1840 (James S. Gibson is first listed in the 1840 census for Darlington District, with only John Gibson listed in the 1830 census).

On August 23, 1854 James S. Gibson died and his estate was thrown into a lengthy battle for partition, not settled until after the Civil War. The various appraisements, inventories, and court papers, however, clearly reveal the wealth and prosperity of this unusual Pee Dee planter. Gibson's estate consisted of a house and lot in Darlington (his principle residence at which he also ran a store), 1161 acres in Darlington, and 10,000 acres in Marion. The court action to partition the estate reveal that at least the Marion plantation was obtained by Gibson "as heir of his father, John Gibson," from his mother, Martha Gibson, and from his brother, S.F. Gibson (Darlington County Court of Equity, Roll 397). A large number of slaves, plantation utensils, and \$85,000 in cash, bonds, stocks, and notes also were part of the estate. Gibson left complex directions for the division of his estate, which at least partially resulted in it eventually taking the 1857 court case to decipher all of the requirements

(Darlington County Wills, Case A, Apartment 16, package 46, stamped 830; see also Marion County Probate Court, Roll 1037).

Apparently the plantation continued to be farmed while attempts were made to settle the estate. At the same time the estate apparently advanced funds to Gibson's primary heirs, including his wife, Amarantha D. Gibson, and his two sons, J. Knight Gibson and Nathan S. Gibson. Not surprisingly, by the time the Court eventually partitioned the estate in 1866 its value had declined considerably from the the 1856 appraisal, with 25 shares of Confederate securities listed as having "doubtful" returns. The life estate eventually established for Gibson's wife was slightly over \$16,000, while the children, exclusive of lands, received no more than about \$1300 each (Darlington County Court of Equity, Roll 397). Although no plat showing the partition has been found, the 10,000 acre Marion County plantation was divided between Gibson's two sons, with Nathan S. Gibson receiving what appears to be the "Upper Plantation," composing the study tract, while his, brother J. Knight Gibson, received the "Lower Plantation" (see Marion County Court of Common Pleas, Case 195).

The immediate post-Civil War economy was unstable at best, yet it appears that the Gibson's managed to maintain their tracts relatively intact. The only major sale of Gibson land was to dispose of the 4,482 acres of Pee Dee swamp land east and north of their highland tracts.

In 1886 J. Knight Gibson died, throwing his estate into nearly as much turmoil as that of his father, over 30 years earlier. Nathan S. Gibson, as executor, eventually brought the case to court in order to force a partition of the estate and to obtain payment for debts against the estate. Nathan took over the operation of the Lower Plantation, as well as his brother's store, J.K. Gibson and Company.

The Court eventually decided that Knight's plantation should be sold to settle the debts of the estate, after a "Homestead" tract of 273 acres was struck off for his children. That "Homestead" included Knight's residence, which was at the same location as Capt. John Gibson's early nineteenth century house. The remainder of the plantation was purchased by his brother, Nathan S. Gibson (Marion County Court of Common Pleas, Case 195). This consolidated the bulk of the Gibson holdings initially split as a result of James S. Gibson's death before the Civil War.

In 1909 Nathan S. Gibson died, leaving his estate to his wife, Rebecca Gibson, in trust for his daughter, Mary Savage Gibson, and his wife's children from a previous marriage, George Hyman, Mary A. Hyman, and McCall Hyman (Florence County Probate Court, Case 551). His plantation was described as a "large fifteen horse farm stocked with mules, wagons, plows and all of the various paraphernalia generally used in the conduct of a farm of equal size." Also included in his estate was his general store at Winona. Inventoried were 304 bales of cotton packed and ready to be shipped out of Winona, over 73 tons of cotton seed meal at the Darlington Oil Mill, and a car load of cotton seed on a siding at Winona.

Regrettably little is known about the operation of the plantation during this time, although the Adams and Ervin 1913 "Map of Florence County, South Carolina" shows the Gibson estate north of the railroad. J.S. Gibson to the south is the son of J. Knight Gibson who was operating the Homestead. No reference has been found to the H. Hubbard who is shown on the map in the vicinity of Gibson's plantation. The 1914 Florence County Soil Survey map (Figure 4) provides the best plan of the plantation found. Twelve structures are found scattered across the property, with an additional 15 structures forming a double row at the north edge of the plantation, adjacent to the Pee Dee swamp. This row strongly resembles a nineteenth century slave settlement that continued to be used by freedmen into the twentieth century. The scattered houses represent both laborers' housing and also the dwelling of Nathan S. Gibson. The Jamestown settlement is also shown on the map as a loosely nucleated settlement at the edge of the Pee Dee swamp.

At Nathan Gibson's death in 1909, the property apparently consisted of 2575.7 acres shown on a 1930-1931 plat made to assist in the partition of the estate (Marion County Clerk of Court, PB C-2, p. 329). Tracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, totalling 1473.5 acres account for the study area. In 1931 George H. Hyman, McCall Hyman, and Mary A. Hyman conveyed tracts 4 and 11 (with 1005 acres) to their mother, Rebecca A. Gibson "to effect a portion of the estate of N.S. Gibson, deceased" (Florence County Clerk of Court, DB 13, p. 203). At Rebecca Gibson's death in 1938 she devised her 1/3 interest in the property she obtained from her daughter, Martha Gibson, to her children, Italine Hyman Finklea, George H. Hyman, Mary A. Hyman, and McCall Hyman (Florence County Probate Court, Box 3543). The general area of the Gibson lands is also shown on the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation and United Timber Corporation map of the Duckponds made in 1933 and 1934 (Marion County Clerk of Court, PB E, p. 238).

The estate was finally settled in 1940 with the partition of the estate, which gave the bulk of the plantation to George Hyman. Mary Hyman was provided with the homestead built about 1909 by Rebecca Gibson after her husband's death (Florence County Probate Court, Box 3543). A 1941 aerial photograph maintained by the Soil Conservation Service in Florence County shows the operations of both George Hyman and Mary Hyman (Florence County 1941 Photo PC 6B 12, Thomas Cooper Map Repository, University of South Carolina). At that time six structures are shown on the survey tract, including Mary Hyman's homestead, the probable homestead of George Hyman, and a series of tenant houses. The slave settlement first identified on the 1914 soil survey is shown as just within the woods, although the road bisecting the settlement is clearly shown. This suggests that this row, or replacement structures, were present. The aerial photograph also reveals that something approaching 85% of the plantation was under cultivation.

At his death in 1969 George Hyman passed his farm of 1691 acres on to his wife, Florence F. Hyman (Florence County Probate Court, Roll 10333). At the death

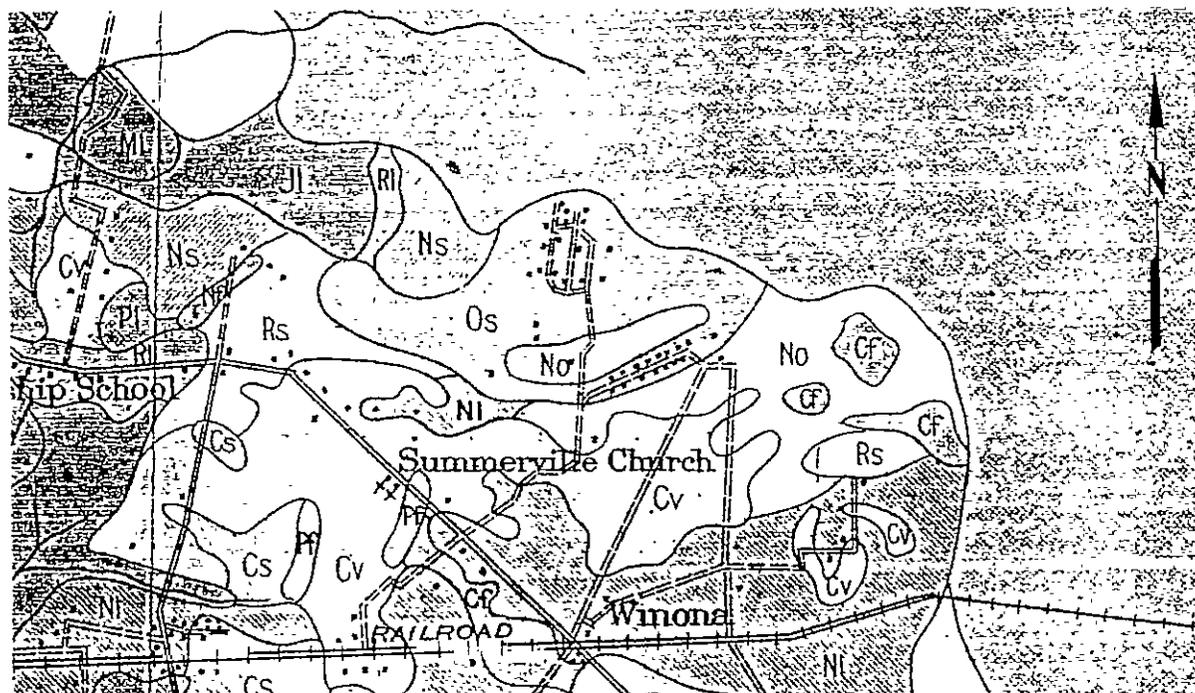


Figure 4. The vicinity of the Gibson Plantation, shown on the 1914 "Soil Survey of Florence County, South Carolina."

of Mary A. Hyman her homestead tract of 21 acres and 85 acres of woodland were devised to the Francis Marion College Foundation (Florence County Probate Court, Roll 16733). In addition, she bequeathed to the Foundation:

all furnishings presently located in my sitting room, hall and dinning room. These items consist mainly of antiques that I and my family have owned for many years and it is my request that they be used in my home as nearly as possible as they are being utilized at the present time (Florence County Probate Court, Roll 16733).

Although the Mary Hyman property was sold by the Foundation in 1985 to Philip Britton (Florence County Clerk of Court, DB A-227, p. 152), the bulk of the antiques were transferred to the President's home, the restored Wallace House, where they are still being used (Mrs. Libby Cooper, Vice President for Development, Francis Marion College, personal communication 1992).

Florence Hyman devised the bulk of the property inherited from her husband to her children. One tract of 14.92 acres was bequeathed to her sister, Margaret F. Johnson, while another tract of 2.92 acres was given as a life estate to McKinley Jesse, then to pass to Frank M. Davis, III (Florence County Probate Court, Case 13354; see also Florence County Clerk of Court, PB 15, p. 795).

The executors of Florence Hyman's estate sold the property in 1977 to Philip Britton (Florence County Clerk of Court, DB A-153, p. 533). Britton also acquired the two out parcels, one from Margaret F. Johnson (Florence County Clerk of Court, DB A-153, p. 532) and the other from Frank M. Davis, III (Florence County Clerk of Court, DB A-346, p. 1424). Michael Wayne Britton, Philip Britton's son, also acquired two out parcels of the Mary Hyman estate (Florence County Clerk of Court, DB A-237, p. 1879 and DB A-258, p. 515).

A plat made in 1976 shows the estate of George Hyman (and Florence Hyman), as well as its boundary with the estate of Mary A. Hyman. A single tenant house is shown on the southwest edge of the tract and the major complex belonging to George Hyman, and built about 1940, is shown at the north edge of the property. This plat also identifies, for the first time, a small black cemetery between the Hyman tract and Jamestown.

The purchase of the property by Phillip Britton represented the end of nearly 150 years of ownership by the Gibson family. Britton held the tract from 1977 until its sale to LaRoche Carolina in November 1991.

Field Methods

Chicora Foundation proposed to meet the survey goals in a cost and time-effective manner by using a stratified survey approach. This approach uses criteria for site location developed by Chicora Foundation as a result of 20 years of research (including the results of the Santee Cooper Pee Dee survey) and divides the survey tract into different "strata" or areas based on the criteria.

Chicora Foundation therefore defined essentially two strata with two different levels of archaeological survey:

1. Areas of high archaeological probability are those which incorporated high, well drained soils adjacent to the Pee Dee River swamp edge or terrace. Also included as a high probability area are the well drained soils adjacent to smaller drainages, such as the one found in the southwest quadrant of the survey tract. Along the terrace there is a high potential of identifying either prehistoric or early historic resources, while there is a potential of also finding prehistoric sites along the smaller tributaries.

In these areas Chicora proposed to conduct an archaeological

survey using shovel tests at 200 foot intervals on transects spaced at 200 feet from the swamp edge inland at least 1000 feet. A series of 60 transects were established and 437 shovel tests were excavated during the course of the project.

Typically, shovel tests are conducted at 100 foot intervals. However, the average site size identified by the Santee Cooper Pee Dee survey was 500 feet. In fact, no sites covering less than 400 feet in length were found along the bluff edge. Consequently, these sites can be easily located with transects spaced at 200 feet. When sites are identified the interval will be decreased to 50 feet and testing will continue to establish site boundaries. As a check on this approach, Chicora Foundation sampled approximately 5% of the terrace edge using a 100 foot transect interval. This provided an independent check on the methodology. Two areas of the tract were investigated at one hundred foot intervals with a total of 35 shovel tests being excavated. No sites were located in these areas.

There were approximately 300 acres which fell into this category.

2. Areas of moderate to low archaeological probability are those found elsewhere on the tract, specifically as interior or upland parcels. Prehistoric sites were expected to be uncommon and the location of historic sites (largely tenant farms) was projected using historic research and maps.

These areas are almost entirely cultivated. Consequently, the survey will consist largely of a pedestrian survey, with occasional shovel tests to verify or explore geomorphic conditions such as erosion or deposition.

All shovel tests were approximately one-foot square and were excavated to sterile subsoil, usually about 1.0 to 1.5 foot below the existing grade. All soils were screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh and soil profiles were recorded as appropriate, using Munsell soil colors. All shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the work.

When evidence of archaeological sites was found during the shovel testing, the interval of the tests was decreased, usually to 50 or occasionally to 25 foot intervals, to determine more accurate boundaries. The survey team, however, located sites on both development and USGS 7.5' topographic maps during the fieldwork.

During the course of the study the bulk of the agricultural fields were freshly plowed and toward the end of the project sufficient rainfall had fallen to make the surface survey very reliable. Shovel tests, however, continued to be excavated at irregular intervals and all sites identified in the agricultural fields were shovel tested to establish boundaries, determine the existence of buried remains, and better assess site eligibility.

The materials have been accepted for curation by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and have been cataloged using that institution's accessioning practices. Specimens were packed in plastic bags and boxed. Field notes were prepared on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and photographic material were processed to archival standards. All original field notes, with archival copies, are also curated with this facility. All materials will be delivered to the curatorial facility at the completion of the study.

Analysis of the collections will follow professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. Prehistoric pottery was classified using common coastal Georgia and South

Carolina typologies (DePratter 1979; Trinkley 1983). The temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of the historic remains follow Noel Hume (1970), Miller (1980, 1991), Price (1970), and South (1977).

Excavations

At several sites it was determined that larger, formal excavation units would be appropriate to examine soil profiles and obtain a larger sample of diagnostic artifacts. These larger tests would also provide a better opportunity to discover features. Consequently, at 38FL240, 38FL249, and 38FL269 5-foot units were excavated during the last week of the survey.

The placement of excavation units at each site was guided by previously excavated close interval shovel tests. No permanent datums were established for either vertical or horizontal control. Instead, units were located relative to natural features, such as buildings, trees, or similar objects. Vertical control was maintained by reference to the existing grade.

Stratigraphy at the bulk of the sites examined consisted of a gray-brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam plowzone or A horizon overlying a pale brown (10YR6/3) sand subsoil. The upper soil was typically designated Zone 1 and was found to be 0.5 to 1.0 foot in depth. Typically cultural material terminated at the base of Zone 1, although at one site, 38FL249, aboriginal material extended to a depth of two feet. These remains were excavated from Zone 2 in a series of three arbitrary levels. All soils were dry screened through 1/4-inch mesh using hand roller screens. Soil samples were routinely collected from each zone. Units were troweled at the top of the subsoil, photographed in black and white and color, and plotted.

Laboratory and Analysis Methods

The cleaning of artifacts and cataloging of the specimens was conducted at the Chicora laboratories in Columbia during late June 1992. All artifacts except brass and lead specimens were wet cleaned. Brass and lead items were dry brushed and evaluated for further conservation needs. Conservation treatments, limited to ferrous historic materials, have been conducted by Chicora personnel in Columbia.

Results

As a result of the archaeological survey, 42 sites were identified. These include eight sites with prehistoric components, and 38 sites with historic components. Of these 42 sites, seven are considered eligible for the National Register. These sites include 38FL232 (Jamestown Cemetery), 38FL235, 38FL237 (Mary Hyman House), 38FL240, 38FL245 (Winona General Store), 38FL249, and 38FL269. Two of these sites 38FL232 (Jamestown Cemetery) and 38FL245 (Winona General Store) are not located on the survey tract and, therefore, are not currently not within the primary impact zone.

Eight sites consist of standing (or partially standing) structures recorded using the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Forms. These include a Victorian era structure (38FL237, the Mary Hyman House), two tobacco barns (38FL238 and 38FL259), two dismantled owners' houses (38FL239, the Michael Britton House and 38FL242), two tenant houses (38FL244 and 38FL258), and one store (38FL245, the Winona General Store).

Site 38FL232, Jamestown Cemetery, represents a postbellum (and possibly antebellum) period African-American cemetery situated on a ridge and ridge slope adjacent to the Pee Dee River swamp, just west of the survey tract. It contains a large number of graves including about 20 marked with headstones, about 30 marked with metal tags, and a large number evidenced by grave goods or depressions. The earliest marked grave is 1913, but most date to the 1920s. The

latest burial dates to the 1970s. The central UTM coordinates are E628520 N3787680 and the site is on Cahaba loamy fine sand at an elevation of 104 feet above sea level. The site measures about 400 feet north/south by 300 feet east/west. Survey at the site consisted only of visual inspection; no artifacts were gathered.

38FL232 can contribute significant demographic and biocultural data on an Inner Coastal Plain African-American population. The study of grave items and coffin hardware can contribute social/cultural information and can refine temporal dating of the cemetery. This site is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The only known threat to the cemetery is the potential for encroachment because of its imprecise boundaries.

Site 38FL233 represents an early twentieth century tenant site situated along an east/west running road. It consists of a thin veneer of historic remains which have been largely disturbed by an existing borrow pit. Three shovel tests failed to reveal any in situ remains. Visibility was good and a surface collection was made. The central UTM coordinates are E628720 N3787260 and the site is on Lakeland sand at an elevation of 110 feet above MSL. Soil profiles revealed 0.8 foot of dark gray brown soil (10YR3/2) overlying yellowish brown soil (10YR5/4). The site measures about 600 feet east/west and 300 feet north/south.

38FL233 has been badly disturbed by a dirt road and a borrow pit. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Site 38FL234 represents an early twentieth century tenant site situated adjacent to an east/west road and to a north/south road which leads to the Jamestown cemetery. It consists of a small, sparse scatter of historic artifacts adjacent to the roads and in disturbed areas. Three shovel tests failed to yield any artifacts. Soil profiles revealed about 0.7 foot of dark gray brown soil (10YR3/2) overlying yellowish brown soil (10YR5/4). Visibility was good and a surface collection was made. The central UTM coordinates are E628540 N3787200 and the site is located on Lakeland sand at 110 feet above MSL. It is 50 feet north/south by 25 feet east/west in size.

38FL234 yielded no subsurface remains and is badly disturbed by road construction. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Site 38FL235 is a late nineteenth/early twentieth century tenant site located approximately 200 feet north of SC Hwy 24 and 200 feet east of a dirt road (Jamestown Road) which services several small residential lots. The site consists of a scatter of artifacts in a plowed field. Of 15 shovel tests, 12 evidenced subsurface artifacts. The site had been freshly plowed allowing an extensive surface collection. Soil profiles revealed about 1.0 foot of gray brown plowzone (10YR5/2) overlying yellow brown subsoil (10YR5/6). Although the site shows evidence of heavy plowing, it represents one of the best late nineteenth/early twentieth century tenant sites in the survey area. The central UTM coordinates are E627890 N3786560 and the site is located on Exum sandy loam at an elevation of 101 feet above MSL. It measures 125 feet east/west by 200 feet north/south.

Although heavily plowed this site is an early representative of the ubiquitous tenant occupation of the tract. Investigation of intact later tenant sites on the tract indicate relatively insubstantial architecture with footings and chimney supports being seated no lower than three courses (about 0.7 ft.) below ground surface. In fact, it is clear that tenant sites in plowed areas will most likely not reveal any intact subsurface architectural remain. Artifacts suggest a late nineteenth century occupation and historic maps indicate that the site was active in 1914, but had been abandoned by 1945. Site 38FL235 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. This site has the

Table 1. Sites identified on the Gibson Plantation tract.

Site No.	Site Type	Soil Type and Drainage	Elevation (feet)	Size (ft.)	Eligibility
38FL232	cemetery	Cahaba, well	104	400 x 300	E
38FL233	tenant	Lakeland, excessively well	110	600 x 300	NE
38FL234	tenant	Lakeland, excessively well	110	50 x 25	NE
38FL235	tenant	Exum, moderately well	101	200 x 125	E
38FL236	tenant	Exum, moderately well	101	200 x 150	NE
38FL237	owner	Coxville, poorly	101	400 x 400	E
38FL238	tobacco barn	Duplin/Exum moderately well	85	30 x 20	NE
38FL239	owner	Coxville, poorly	101	200 x 200	NE
38FL240	slave/tenant	Lakeland, excessively well	110	1000 x 300	E
38FL241	tenant	Goldsboro, moderately well	104	200 x 200	NE
38FL242	owner	Orangeburg, well	107	200 x 200	NE
38FL243	hist. scatter	Orangeburg, well	110	100 x 50	N
38FL244	tenant	Coxville, poorly	98	50 x 25	NE
38FL245	store	Exum, moderately well	98	150 x 50	E
38FL246	lithic scatter	Varina, well	98	isolated	NE
38FL247	hist./lithic scatter	Goldsboro, moderately well	98	100 x 50	NE
38FL248	tobacco barns	Sunsweet, well	88	250 x 50	NE
38FL249	tenant/prehist.	Sunsweet/Lucy, well	104	1000 x 600	E
38FL250	lithic scatter	Orangeburg, well	110	isolated	NE
38FL251	tenant	Lynchburg, somewhat poorly	104	25 x 25	NE
38FL252	hist. scatter	Orangeburg, well	101	isolated	NE
38FL253	lithic scatter	Orangeburg, well	101	50 x 50	NE
38FL254	lithic scatter	Varina, well	85	200 x 200	NE
38FL255	lithic scatter	Varina, well	88	50 x 50	NE
38FL256	tenant	Varina, well	91	300 x 200	NE
38FL257	tenant	Exum, moderately well	91	200 x 200	NE
38FL258	late 20th cent.	Duplin/Exum, moderately well	88	50 x 50	NE
38FL259	tobacco barn	Duplin, moderately well	85	50 x 50	NE
38FL260	tenant	Goldsboro, moderately well	91	300 x 200	NE
38FL261	tenant	Coxville, poorly	98	50 x 50	NE
38FL262	tenant	Coxville, poorly	98	50 x 50	NE
38FL263	tenant	Coxville, poorly	98	200 x 100	NE
38FL264	tenant	Coxville, poorly	94	200 x 100	NE
38FL265	tenant	Coxville, poorly	98	50 x 50	NE
38FL266	tobacco barn?	Norfolk, well	98	50 x 50	NE
38FL267	tenant	Duplin, moderately well	98	50 x 50	NE
38FL268	tenant	Duplin, moderately well	98	50 x 50	NE
38FL269	tenant	Duplin, moderately well	98	250 x 150	E
38FL270	tenant	Coxville, poorly	98	250 x 200	NE
38FL271	hist./lithic scatter	Exum, moderately well	91	200 x 100	NE
38FL272	trash dump	Duplin, moderately well	88	25 x 25	NE
38FL273	tenant	Duplin, moderately well	101	50 x 50	NE

Eligibility - E=Eligible, NE=Not Eligible

potential to reveal similarities or differences between dispersed tenant settlement as opposed to clustered settlement such as found at 38FL240. The fact that tenant sites are so common in this area magnifies the importance of investigating what is clearly an important part of Florence County's agricultural and social history.

Site 38FL236 represents a house which was demolished circa 1983. Furniture and clothing are still present at the site. Historic maps indicate that the structure existed in 1945, but does not appear on the 1914 map. The site is located approximated 800 feet from SC Hwy. 24 at the end of a dirt road. Nine shovel tests were excavated with six yielding subsurface remains. No surface collection was made. The central UTM coordinates are E628120 N3786720 and the soils are Exum sandy loam at an elevation of 101 feet above MSL. Soil profiles indicate that the Ap horizon consists of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying

yellow brown subsoil (10YR5/6). The site is 150 feet north/south by 200 feet in size.

Based on the late date of occupation and the sparsity of archaeological remains, site 38FL236 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Site 38FL237, the Mary Hyman House, is a large Victorian-style house located just north of the CSX railroad approximately 800 feet from SC Hwy. 24. Other features include a shed/garage, a windmill, remnants of a vegetable garden as well as lawn area. The house was provided in the 1940s for Mary Hyman by Rebecca Gibson, who built it around 1909 after her husband's death. The structure was architecturally documented with the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form (Control Number R/41/0000/3921.00). Twelve shovel tests were excavated to locate any archaeological remains associated with the house. Only three were positive. Surface visibility was relatively poor and no surface collection was made. The central UTM coordinates are E628900 N3786040 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 101 feet above MSL. Soil profiles indicate an Ap horizon of 0.7 foot of dark brown soil (10YR3/1) with soils becoming lighter below (10YR5/1). The whole Hyman house complex measures approximately 400 feet by 400 feet.

The structure has been altered only on the second floor where it was crudely partitioned into apartments. 38FL237 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. It is representative of vernacular housing during the era of consolidation of a rural agricultural society with industrialization. While the area was becoming more industrialized, it still remained primarily agricultural. Since the mono-crop of cotton prices were depressed, an increasing number of farmers had become tenants or were becoming involved in the textile industry. In a rural setting, the Hyman house site is representative of what was becoming more uncommon in the area; a large landowner's residence.

Site 38FL238 is a standing wood framed tobacco barn located on the east bank of a drainage approximately 700 feet north of the CSX railroad. The barn was probably constructed sometime in the last half of the twentieth century since it does not appear on the 1945 Florence East topographic map. The structure was architecturally documented with the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form (Control Number R/41/0000/3922.00). The central UTM coordinates are E630060 N3786200 and the soils are Duplin and Exum sandy loam at an elevation of 84 feet meters above MSL. Eight shovel tests were excavated around the barn, yielding no archaeological remains. Soil profiles indicate that the Ap horizon consists of 0.6 foot of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying yellow brown soil (10YR5/6). The site measures 30 feet east/west by 20 feet north/south.

Chicora's recommendations regarding eligibility for inclusion on the National Register are provisional and will be further revised once a copy of South Carolina's draft tobacco context is obtained. At present, however, 38FL238 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register based on its recent age and since the architectural documentation can be considered adequate mitigation for its loss.

Site 38FL239, the Michael Britton house, is the remains of a partially disassembled structure. The only other building found in association was a privy, located approximately 50 feet east of the house. This site is located approximately 200 feet north of the CSX railroad and 100 feet east of the main dirt road that runs roughly north through the tract. The structure was architecturally documented with the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form (Control Number R/41/0000/3923.00). This house was built in 1945 by Ramous Godley, which is inscribed in the eastern-most chimney. The central UTM coordinates are E628730 N3785400 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 101 feet above MSL. Eight shovel tests were excavated, with four

yielding artifacts. The soil profile indicates that the Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of dark brown soil (10YR3/1) overlying lighter soil (10YR5/1). The site measures 200 by 200 feet.

38FL239 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The majority of the house has been dismantled, it is relatively recent, and there is no evidence of associated trash dumps or other features.

Site 38FL240 consists of the remains of a slave/tenant row. This site is located in and to the north of an east/west dirt field road which runs through the northern half of the property. The bulk of the site is found on a narrow east/west ridge just north of the dirt road. Also found during survey was the remnant of a parallel road located approximately 200 feet north of the field road. The majority of the site is wooded with a very thick understory of vegetation. Eighteen transects at either 25 or 50 foot intervals were placed across the site with shovel tests at either 25 or 50 foot intervals. A total of 142 shovel tests were excavated with 94 (or 66.2%) yielding artifacts or brick and mortar rubble. Two standing chimneys (one double and one single) were located and four areas of dense brick concentrations were located. Artifacts were also collected in areas of good surface visibility such as the dirt road and fallow field.

Two sizes and colors of brick were noted during these investigations. The first was small (8 inches x 3 inches x 2 1/2 inches), compact, containing textured sides, and weak red (10R4/4) in color. The second type was larger (? in. x 3 3/4 inches x 3 inches), soft, and pink (5YR7/4). Munsell colors were obtained from freshly abraded surfaces. The larger bricks appear older, while the smaller brick are found on many of the standing structures throughout the survey area. The two standing chimneys were constructed of the smaller bricks. One of the brick concentrations, located on transect 12 shovel test 3, was the focus of further testing primarily because the majority of surface brick consisted of the larger, older brick. Here, a 5 by 10 foot unit was opened oriented with magnetic north revealing a poorly constructed brick firebox with its base set just below subsoil, three courses below ground level. The firebox was oriented with its long axis oriented 5 degrees west of north (as were the standing chimneys), opening to the east. The back was three courses wide and the arms were two courses wide. Although it was not confirmed that the firebox consisted of only three sides, surface brick and topography suggested that a fourth side did not exist or had been almost entirely destroyed. Artifacts consisted of mid nineteenth to early twentieth century remains, including whiteware, bottle glass, wire and cut nails, and tin can fragments.

This site is shown on a 1914 soil survey map as a double row of 15 structures (eight to the north and seven to the south) although by 1945 only six of these structure are shown on the Florence East topographic map. The fact that the settlement is laid out in double rows strongly suggests that it was originally built as a slave settlement, but continued to be occupied into the postbellum. This is supported by the presence of the two brick types and early artifacts.

The central UTM coordinates are E629060 N3787340 and the soils are Lakeland sands at an elevation of 110 feet above MSL. Soil profiles taken from the excavation unit indicate that the Ap horizon consists of 1.0 foot of dark brown soil (7.5YR4/2) overlying yellow subsoil (10YR7/6). The site measures 1000 feet east/west and 300 feet north/south.

38FL240 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Most of the site evidences little disturbance and contains information that can answer important questions about lifestyles similarities and changes of African-Americans before and after emancipation. In addition, the tenant period component of the site can yield information about clustered African-American settlement which can then be compared to dispersed tenant settlements such as found at

38FL235 and 38FL269. It is likely that this change in settlement corresponds to changes in labor organization, with associated differences in material culture (see Orser 1988).

Site 38FL241 consists of a late 19th/early 20th century scatter in the middle of a plowed field approximately 400 feet north of the northern-most transmission line. The field was freshly plowed making surface visibility excellent. The site was collected and a series of 16 shovel tests were excavated, with 12 containing artifacts. The central UTM coordinates are E628620 N3786960 and the soils are Goldsboro loamy sand at an elevation of 104 feet above MSL. Soil profiles indicate an Ap horizon of dark brown soil (10YR4/1) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site measures 200 by 200 feet.

38FL241 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. No in situ remains were indicated and the site is heavily plowed.

Site 38FL242 is the disassembled remains of a mid to late twentieth century house with an associated privy. The architectural remains have been documented using the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form (Control Number R/41/0000/3924.00). The site is located on a ridge at the end of the main dirt road leading through the survey tract. Surface visibility was relatively poor except in the area of the dirt road leading to the house. No surface collection was made. Sixteen shovel tests were excavated with only four yielding artifacts. The central UTM coordinates are E629320 N3787380 and the soils are Orangeburg loamy sand at an elevation of 107 feet above MSL. Soil profiles indicate an Ap horizon consisting of 0.8 foot of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is 200 by 200 feet in size.

38FL242 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The structure is probably not more than 45 years old and has been disassembled. The archaeological remains are very sparse.

Site 38FL243 consists of a scatter of historic artifacts in the northern portion of the main dirt road leading into the survey property. Eight shovel tests were excavated adjacent to the road which yielded no artifacts. The only remains recovered were surface collected from the road. Although surface visibility adjacent to the road was good, no artifacts were noted on the surface. The central UTM coordinates are E629260 N3787260 and the soils are Orangeburg loamy sand at an elevation of 110 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.6 foot of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is 50 feet east/west and 100 feet north/south.

38FL243 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. No subsurface artifacts were recovered and the site may actually represent road fill rather than primary domestic refuse.

Site 38FL244 is a double pen structure which stands immediately behind Mr. Phillip Britton's house, located approximately 500 feet north of SC Hwy 24. This structure was documented using the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form (Control Number R/41/0000/3925.00). A series of four shovel tests revealed no subsurface artifacts and no artifacts were noted on the ground surface although visibility was moderately good. The central UTM coordinates are E628460 N3786100 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of dark gray soil (10YR3/1) overlying gray soil (10YR5/1). The structure is 16.2 by 43.3 feet in size.

38FL244 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. According to Mr. Phillip Britton, the structure was moved by the previous property owner from the opposite side of SC Hwy. 24 (Phillip Britton, personal communication 1992). In addition, the interior has been significantly altered.

Site 38FL245 is commonly known as the Winona General Store. The building is located off the the survey tract, just south of SC Hwy 24 and the CSX railroad. It has been documented using the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form (Control Number R/41/0000/3926.00). The central UTM coordinates are E628640 E3785750 and the soils are Exum sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The structure is 105 by 26.3 feet in size.

38FL245 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The store, built by the Gibsons sometime before 1909, serviced the tenant farmers working on Gibson's property and probably had a "captive" clientele since it was conveniently located. These stores were an important part of rural life throughout the South.

Site 38FL246 consists of one isolated artifact. This artifact is a quartz blade fragment found on the surface of a plowed field. It is not located near any of the prehistoric sites on the tract and a series of four shovel tests did not located any subsurface remains. The central UTM coordinates are E628620 N3785840 and the soils are Varina loamy fine sands at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.7 feet of dark brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR7/3).

38FL246 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Only one artifact was located in a heavily plowed field.

Site 38FL247 consists of a scatter of historic and prehistoric artifacts located in the southern portion of the main dirt road leading into the tract. A series of six shovel tests were excavated adjacent to the road, only one of which recovered artifacts. A surface collection was made in the dirt road. Although surface visibility was good adjacent to the road, no artifacts were noted. The central UTM coordinates are E628700 N3785960 and the soils are Goldsboro loamy sand at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of dark gray brown soil (10YR4/1) overlying pale brown soil 10YR6/3. The site is 50 feet east/west by 100 feet north/south.

38FL247 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site appears to represent road fill rather than primary domestic refuse.

Site 38FL248 consists of two demolished tobacco barns located north of a field road and south of a drainage on the eastern edge of the property. The two barns are approximately 180 feet apart and are both 20 by 20 feet in size. One foundation is constructed of concrete blocks while the other is constructed of brick. Inscribed in the mortar footing of the eastern barn (concrete) is "R.C. HINSON FEB 5 1952". A series of seven shovel tests yielded no subsurface remains. The central UTM coordinates are E630440 N3787060 and the soils are Sunsweet loamy fine sand at an elevation of 88 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.9 foot of dark grayish brown soil (10YR4/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is 250 feet east/west by 50 feet north/south in size.

Chicora's recommendations regarding eligibility for inclusion on the National Register are provisional and will be further revised once a copy of South Carolina's draft tobacco context is obtained. At present, however, 38FL247 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The barns have been demolished and the sites have been adequately studied through recordation.

Site 38FL249 is a large stratified Early Archaic through Middle Woodland prehistoric site with two historic components including one mid to late 19th century artifact scatter and one tenant period chimney footing. This site is located in the north central portion of the tract approximately 1000 feet from the Pee Dee River Swamp. The central UTM coordinates are E629800 N3787840 and the soils are Sunsweet and Lucy loamy fine sands and sand at an elevation of 104

meters. The site measures approximately 1000 feet east/west by 600 feet north/south.

The majority of the site (locus 1) was located during shovel testing of the wooded area. This portion of the site appears to be in excellent condition although a small portion of the site has been disturbed by the tenant component. The remainder of the site (locus 2 and field locus 1) was located independently of the shovel testing through pedestrian survey. This portion has been disturbed through plowing, although 50% of the shovel tests in the eastern portion of the locus 2 area were positive. Four lithic scatters in plowed fields were initially defined as individual sites since they were clearly on small ridges separated by lower area. In addition, shovel testing between them revealed that they were all approximately 200 feet apart. All four of these scatters yielded lithics. The western-most scatter yielded pearlwares and whitewares, and the scatter just east of it yielded whitewares and clear bottle glass. After several heavy rains, these four scatters were again collected and it was found that two of the scatters contained a significant number of prehistoric pottery sherds. Further shovel testing revealed that the two eastern-most scatters appeared to be connected to the wooded area of the site (locus 1), while the western-most scatters (locus 2) were small knolls separated from the remainder of the site by low areas. A total of 40 shovel tests were excavated.

The eastern portion of locus 2 yielded the largest amount of surface collected artifacts and since 50% of the shovel tests were positive it was decided that several 5 by 5 feet units would be opened here. Also, since the wooded portion of locus 1 seemed to be intact, other units would be placed there.

At locus 1, two 5 by 5 feet units were excavated, each on high areas of the site. Test Unit 1 was located approximately 50 feet south of a dirt farm road and was oriented with magnetic north. It was in this area that most of the prehistoric pottery was recovered. The unit was excavated to a depth of 0.7 feet. To this depth the soil was yellowish brown (10YR5/4) and at the base of the unit the soil was brownish yellow (10YR6/6). No features other than plowscars were located in this unit and artifacts consisted of a sparse amount of lithics. Although the surface remains were not dense we believed that there would be more subsurface remains. As a result we excavated a small test hole in the southwestern corner of the unit to see if artifacts were being plowed out of the soils at the base of the unit. No artifacts were recovered. Test Unit 2 was located on a high area further south of the road, just before the area drops and becomes relatively flat for a large expanse of the field. It was also oriented with magnetic north. This unit was excavated to a depth of 0.4 foot below grade. Soils here were the same color as in Test Unit 1 and, again, the only features were plowscars.

A third unit was located between Test Units 1 and 2 in a lower area of the site. This unit was placed here to check site erosion and to excavate further into what we believed was sterile subsoil to assure that plowing had not completely truncated higher areas of the site. This unit was excavated in two zones. Zone 1 consisted of yellowish brown soil (10YR5/4) to a depth of 1.2 feet. Zone 2 consisted of brownish yellow soil (10YR6/6) to a depth of 1.5 feet. Very few artifacts were recovered in zone 1 and no artifacts were recovered in zone 2. The only features encountered were plowscars.

At this point we moved to locus 2. Test Unit 4 was placed in an old north/south running road bed approximately 200 feet north of where it intersects a field road. The unit was oriented N30°W. Zone 1 consisted of dark soils including brown soil (10YR5/3) to a depth of 0.2 foot and very dark grayish brown soils (10YR3/2) to a depth of 0.5 foot. The darker band of soil is believed to represent old road bed. This zone contained historic artifacts related to a nearby tenant house, lithic debitage, and prehistoric ceramics (primarily cordmarked and fabric impressed). Zone 2 consisted of lighter soils including yellowish brown soil (10YR5/6) to a depth of 0.8 foot and brownish yellow

(10YR6/6) to a depth of 1.1 feet. This layer contained mostly lithics with a few ceramics, most of which appear to be Stallings. Zone 3 was a continuation of the brownish yellow soils to a depth of 1.8 feet. This level contained exclusively lithics. Zone 4 consisted of mottled brownish yellow soils along with very pale brown soils (10YR7/3) and contained only a few artifacts. This zone was excavated to a depth of 2.0 feet when the soils were primarily very pale brown in color. Two tree root stains were plotted at the base of both Zone 2 and 4.

Test Unit 5 was located approximately 150 feet north of Test Unit 4, also in the old road bed. The unit was oriented N40°E. This unit was excavated in three zones. Zone 1 consisted of very dark gray soil (10YR3/1) which probably represent old road bed and dark brown soil (10YR3/3). This zone was excavated to a depth of 0.3 foot below surface. Artifacts consisted of historic artifacts, prehistoric ceramics and lithics. Zone 2 consisted of yellowish brown soil (10YR5/6) and was excavated to a depth of 0.8 foot below surface. Artifacts consisted primarily of lithics with a few ceramics. Zone 3 consisted of yellowish brown soils mottled with light yellowish brown soil (10YR6/4) and was excavated to a depth of 1.3 feet. Artifacts were exclusively lithics. At the base of the unit, the light yellowish brown soils predominated the mottling and no artifacts were found at the base of the unit. No cultural or natural soil stains were encountered, except for the road bed in Zone 1. Both Test Units 1 and 2 contained burned animal bone.

The prehistoric component of 38FL249 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The majority of the site is intact and the site has the potential to answer questions about prehistoric diet change and intra-site spatial patterning. In addition, this site can be compared to similar sites located during a survey of the proposed Pee Dee Electric Generating Facility (Taylor 1984). The historic components are a non contributing aspect of the site since the mid nineteenth century locus contains only a sparse amount of artifacts and no artifacts or intact features were encounter in the shovel tests. The tenant period site does not appear on the 1914 soil survey map or the 1945 topographic map. It probably dates to the last half of the twentieth century.

Site 38FL250 consists of an isolated projectile point surface collected from a fallow field. In spite of an extensive search for other surface remains and a series of four shovel tests, no other remains were found. The central UTM coordinates are E629660 N3787380 and the soils are Orangeburg loamy sand at an elevation of 34 meters above MSL. Soil profiles indicate that the Ap horizon consists of 0.8 foot of grayish brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3).

38FL250 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Only one artifact was located and the site has been extensively plowed.

Site 38FL251 consists of a small historic scatter in a fallow field approximately 200 feet north of a transmission line. Two whiteware sherds were surface collected in an area of good surface visibility. Four shovel tests failed to yield any artifacts. The central UTM coordinates are E629630 N3787100 and the soils are Lynchburg sandy loam at an elevation of 104 feet above MSL. Shovel tests revealed that the Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of dark gray soils (10YR3/1) overlying lighter gray soils (10YR4/2). The site measures 25 by 25 feet.

38FL251 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The artifacts were sparse and the site has been heavily plowed.

Site 38FL252 consists of an isolated blue edged white ware sherd surface collected from a field road, just south of a small drainage. Four shovel tests revealed no other artifacts. The central UTM coordinates are E630460 E3787380 and the soils are Orangeburg loamy sands at an elevation of 100 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of grayish brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying pale

brown soil (10YR6/3).

38FL252 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site consists of a single sherd in a field road.

Site 38FL253 is a sparse lithic scatter in a fallow field located on the eastern edge of the tract bounded by small drainages to the north and south, and the Pee Dee River swamp to the east. Surface visibility was good and a collection was made. Three shovel tests yielded no further artifacts. The central UTM coordinates are E630630 N3787360 and the soils are Orangeburg loamy sand at an elevation of 100 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of grayish brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL253 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The remains are sparse and the site has been heavily plowed.

Site 38FL254 consists of a lithic scatter in a fallow field located in the southeastern corner of the property, just north of the CSX railroad and under a north/south running transmission line. Surface visibility was relatively good and a collection was made. A series of four shovel tests were excavated which yielded no subsurface remains. The central UTM coordinates are E630640 N3786240 and the soils are Varina loamy fine sand at an elevation of 85 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.6 foot of dark gray brown soil (10YR6/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR7/3). The scatter is approximately 200 by 200 feet in size.

38FL254 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. It has been heavily plowed and there is no evidence of any subsurface artifactual remains.

Site 38FL255 consists of two lithics surface collected from a fallow field. Despite good surface visibility no other artifacts were located. Three shovel tests were excavated yield no subsurface remains. The central UTM coordinates are E630R450 N3786250 and the soils are Varina loamy fine sand at an elevation of 88 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of dark gray brown soil (10YR6/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR7/3). The scatter measures about 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL255 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The remains are very sparse and the site has been heavily plowed.

Site 38FL256 is the remains of an early twentieth century tenant house, which appears on the 1914 soil survey map and the 1945 topographic map. The site is located approximately 400 feet from a north/south running dirt farm road in a fallow field in the southeastern portion of the study area. Artifacts and brick were found scattered over a 200 foot east/west by 300 foot north/south area. Surface visibility was excellent, allowing a sizeable collection to be made. Eighteen shovel tests were excavated with 13 yielding artifacts or brick. Some evidence of burning was noted. The central UTM coordinates are E629980 N3786400 and the soils are Varina loamy fine sand at an elevation of 92 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.9 foot of dark gray brown soil (10YR6/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR7/3).

38FL256 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Although the remains were relatively dense, the site has been badly disturbed by plowing.

Site 38FL257 is very similar to 38FL256, the remains of an early twentieth century tenant house. Again, this structure appears on both the 1914 and 1945 maps. This site is located approximately 500 feet east of 38FL256 and consists of a scatter of artifacts and brick in a 200 by 200 foot area. A surface collection was made and 11 shovel tests were excavated with seven yielding

artifacts or brick. Some evidence of burning was noted. The central UTM coordinates are E630400 N3786400 and the soils are Exum sandy loam at an elevation of 88 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.8 foot of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying yellow brown soil (10YR5/6).

38FL257 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site has been thoroughly plowed with no evidence for subsurface features or architectural remains.

Site 38FL258 is a standing late twentieth century house. The structure was documented using the South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form (Control Number R/41/0000/3928.00). It is located just north of the CSX railroad and just west of a small pond. The building contains a concrete floor and is sided with asbestos shingles. Presently, it appears to be occasionally used by local hunters. Four shovel tests were used to verify the date of the site. One shovel test recovered modern materials. No surface collection was made at the site. The central UTM coordinates are E630100 N3786010 and the soils are Duplin/Exum sandy loam at an elevation of 84 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying yellow brown soil (10YR5/6). The site is approximately 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL258 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The structure appears to date to the late twentieth century.

Site 38FL259 is a standing log tobacco barn located approximately 1000 feet north of 38FL258, along the same drainage that expands into a pond further south. The structure was documented using the South Carolina Statewide Survey Form (Control Number R/41/0000/3927.00). It is round-notched (Wigginton 1972:75) chinked with clay and covered over with asphalt roll siding. The structure measures 18.8 by 17 feet in size, excluding external overhangs. The barn appears to be one of the structures represented on the 1945 Florence East topographic map. Four shovel tests yielded only architectural debris. The central UTM coordinates are E630040 N3786200 and the soils are Duplin/Exum sandy loam at an elevation of 84 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.6 foot of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying yellow brown soil (10YR5/6). The site is approximately 50 by 50 feet in size. No surface collection was made.

Chicora's recommendations regarding eligibility for inclusion on the National Register are provisional and will be further revised once a copy of South Carolina's draft tobacco context is obtained. At present, however, 38FL259 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register, because the structure has been mitigated through documentation.

Site 38FL260 consists of the remains of a tenant house, similar to 38FL256 and 38FL257, and appears on both the 1914 and 1945 maps. This site is located approximately 200 feet south of the southern-most transmission line which crosses the tract. It is approximately 1200 feet north of 38FL257 and is located in a slight depression surrounded on all sides by small rises. Surface visibility was good and a collection was made. In addition, 13 shovel tests were excavated with nine yielding artifacts or brick. No features were encountered. The central UTM coordinates are E630200 N3786800 and the soils are Goldsboro loamy sand at an elevation of 91 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.9 foot of dark gray soil (10YR4/1) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is approximately 300 feet north/south by 200 feet east/west in size.

38FL260 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site has been badly disturbed by plowing.

Site 38FL261 is a small scatter of historic artifacts located in an old logging road in the south central portion of the tract. It is approximately 1500 north of the CSX railroad and 1000 feet east of the main dirt road leading through the property. Artifacts were surface collected from the road and five

shovel tests were excavated in areas adjacent to the road. No artifacts were recovered from these shovel tests. The central UTM coordinates are E629360 N3786280 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. Shovel tests revealed an Ap horizon of 0.6 foot of very dark gray soil (10YR3/1) overlying gray soil (10YR5/1). The site is approximately 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL261 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Only two historic sherds were surface collected and no other remains were found.

Site 38FL262 consists of pushed structural debris and a few historic artifacts. The site is located off of an old logging road in an area of the property where there are many push piles of hurricane debris. It is located approximately 500 feet north of the Mary Hyman house (38FL237). A small amount of artifacts were surface collected from the road area and adjacent to the road. Four shovel tests were excavated near the debris and no artifacts were recovered. The central UTM coordinates are E629960 N3786140 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of very dark gray soil (10YR3/1) overlying gray soil (10YR5/1). The site is approximately 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL262 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site appears to be a structure pushed from elsewhere.

Site 38FL263 is a small scatter of twentieth century historic artifacts and brick. The site is located in a freshly plowed field and is approximately 1000 feet north of SC Hwy 24 and 400 feet east of a dirt road which leads to site 38FL236. The site was surface collected and nine shovel tests were excavated with five yielding artifacts and/or brick. The central UTM coordinates are E628180 N3786500 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.9 foot of very dark gray soil (10YR3/1) overlying gray soil (10YR5/1). The site is approximately 100 feet east/west by 200 feet north/south in size.

38FL263 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Artifacts were relatively sparse and the site has been thoroughly plowed.

Site 38FL264 is the remains of a twentieth century tenant house. The site is located in the southwestern portion of the property approximately 800 feet north of the CSX railroad and approximately 1200 feet from the western boundary of the tract. Just to the west of the site is a large agricultural ditch. The area had been recently plowed allowing excellent surface visibility and the site was collected. In addition, nine shovel tests were excavated with five yielding artifacts or brick. The central UTM coordinates are E627740 N3786020 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 94 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.8 foot of very dark gray soil (10YR3/1) overlying gray soil (10YR5/1). The site is approximately 200 feet east/west by 100 feet north/south.

38FL264 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site has been heavily plowed and there is no evidence for subsurface features.

Site 38FL265 is a twentieth century artifact scatter located 200 feet north of 38FL264. At first it was believed that these two sites were actually one, but shovel testing and surface collection indicated that the sites were separate. Seven shovel tests were excavated with three yielding artifacts. The central UTM coordinates are E627850 N3786100 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.8 foot of very dark gray soil (10YR3/1) overlying gray soil (10YR5/1). The site is 50 by 50 feet

in size.

38FL265 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site has been plowed and there is no evidence for subsurface features.

Site 38FL266 consists of a scatter of brick approximately 800 feet north of 38FL265. Although surface visibility was excellent, no artifacts were noted with the brick. Five shovel tests yield no artifacts or brick. It is believed that this may be the foundation remains of a tobacco barn. The central UTM coordinates are E627860 N3786300 and the soils are Norfolk loamy sand at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.8 foot of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/2). The site is 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL266 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site consists only of brick scatter with no associated artifacts and has been badly disturbed by plowing.

Site 38FL267 is a twentieth century historic scatter located approximately 300 feet north of 38FL266, 200 feet south of SC Hwy 24, and 300 feet east of a large agricultural ditch. Surface visibility was excellent and the site was collected. In addition, five shovel tests were excavated yielding no subsurface remains. The central UTM coordinates are E627860 N3786420 and the soils are Duplin fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of dark gray soil (10YR4/1) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL267 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site is a small, sparse historic scatter containing no subsurface remains.

Site 38FL268 is a twentieth century historic scatter located approximately 800 feet south east of 38FL267 and 200 feet south of SC Hwy 24. Surface visibility was excellent and a collection was made. In addition, five shovel tests were excavated with none yielding artifacts. The central UTM coordinates are E628040 N3786280 and the soils are Duplin fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.7 foot of dark gray soil (10YR4/1) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL268 is very similar to 38FL267 containing only a small, sparse scatter of artifacts with no remains recovered below surface. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Site 38FL269 is a twentieth century historic scatter located approximately 400 feet southeast of 38FL268 and 200 feet south of SC Hwy 24. A structure appears in this vicinity in both the 1914 and 1945 maps. The site exhibited a large amount of artifacts on the surface and a relatively large collection was made. Eleven shovel tests were excavated with seven yielding subsurface remains. This site appeared to be one of the densest tenant sites encountered and it was decided that further testing was warranted.

One 5 by 5 feet unit was placed in the posited center of the site, oriented with magnetic north. Heavy rain had fallen the night before which required that the soil either be pushed through the screen or artifacts had to be sorted out of the soil by hand. The unit was excavated in one zone to a depth of 0.7 foot below ground surface. Soil in zone 1 was blackish in color (10YR2.5/1) and the subsoil was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4). The only features encountered were plowscars. The artifacts were relatively dense.

The central UTM coordinates are E628140 N3786180 and the soils are Duplin fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The site is approximately

250 feet east/west by 150 feet north/south.

38FL269 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Although the site is damaged by plowing, artifacts are relatively dense and it is believed that the site was occupied through the early half of the twentieth century and possibly during the late nineteenth century. It's significance lies in the fact that these tenant sites are very common and, therefore an important part of Florence County history. This site along with 38FL235 are examples of dispersed tenant settlement pattern. The main difference between these two sites is that 38FL269 was occupied for a longer period of time and may display changes or continuities in dispersed settlement lifestyle. This site can contribute to understanding how life at these dispersed settlements differed from life at clustered settlements such as found at 38FL240.

Site 38FL270 is a twentieth century historic scatter located approximately 300 feet southeast of 38FL269, 200 feet from SC Hwy 24, and 200 feet west of a large agricultural ditch. Surface visibility was excellent and a collection was made. In addition, 11 shovel tests were excavated with seven yielding artifacts. The central UTM coordinates are E628240 N3786080 and the soils are Coxville fine sandy loam at an elevation of 98 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consisted of 0.8 foot of dark gray soil (10YR3/1) overlying gray soil (10YR5/1). The site is approximately 250 feet north/south by 200 feet east/west in size.

38FL270 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site has been heavily plowed and exhibits no subsurface features.

Site 38FL271 is a sparse scatter of lithics and historic artifacts located in the southeastern portion of the tract in the eastern half of a fallow field, just west of a pond. A series of 15 shovel tests yielded no subsurface remains. The central UTM coordinates are E630040 N3786060 and the soils are Exum sandy loam at an elevation of 91 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.6 foot of gray brown soil (10YR5/2) overlying yellow brown soil (10YR5/6). The site is approximately 100 feet east/west by 200 feet north/south in size.

38FL271 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. No subsurface artifacts were located despite intensive shovel testing.

Site 38FL272 is a mid to late twentieth century trash dump located approximately 200 feet south of the log tobacco barn (38FL259) at the edge of a drainage. The dump consists of soda bottles, cleaning fluid bottles, brake fluid containers, condiment bottles, liquor bottles, glass jugs, and tinned enamel vessels. This dump is possibly associated with sites 38FL256, 38FL257, or 38FL260 which are tenant sites located on the opposite side of the drainage. A representative sample was collected. Four shovel tests were excavated yielding no subsurface remains. The central UTM coordinates are E630080 N3786120 and the soils are Duplin fine sandy loam at an elevation of 88 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.8 foot of dark gray soil (10YR4/1) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is approximately 25 by 25 feet in size.

38FL272 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. It is a late period bottle dump which has been mitigated by the collection of a representative sample of vessels.

Site 38FL273 is a small, sparse historic scatter located approximately 1200 feet from where SC Hwy 24 and the main dirt road intersect, approximately 100 feet west of the dirt road. A small amount of artifacts were collected despite the excellent surface visibility. Shovel testing in that area yielded no subsurface remains. The UTM coordinates are E628780 N3786280 and the soils are Duplin fine sandy loam at an elevation of 101 feet above MSL. The Ap horizon consists of 0.6 foot of dark gray soil (10YR4/1) overlying pale brown soil (10YR6/3). The site is approximately 50 by 50 feet in size.

38FL273 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The site is small, sparse and contained no subsurface remains.

Conclusions

As previously discussed, the archaeological survey at the Gibson Plantation tract has located a total of 42 sites and assessed seven of these (38FL232, 38FL235, 38FL237, 38FL240, 38FL245, 38FL249, and 38FL269) as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, this investigation documented eight extant or partially extant houses and barns. Historical research, using primary documents, has pieced together the property's ownership and has provided some indication of lifeways particularly during the tenancy period. Archaeological testing occurred at three of these sites which documented site integrity, date of occupation, and provided a framework for research questions.

In addition, the final report will test and refine ideas relating to site location and size based on work by others in the Pee Dee area (eg. Taylor 1984, Blanton et al. 1986). The work at the Gibson Plantation has increased our understanding of historic and prehistoric settlement patterns in the Upper Coastal Plain; an area for which little is known.

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