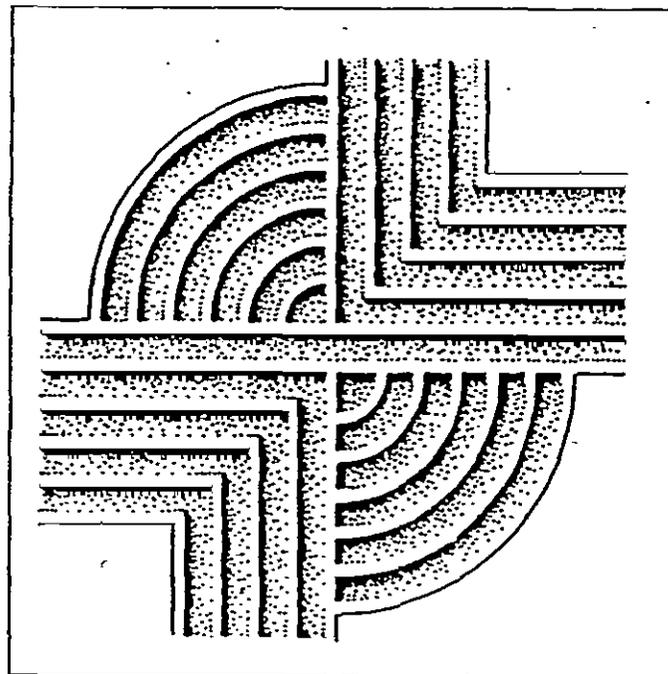


ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE WELLMAN PLANT SITE, MARION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 94

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE
WELLMAN PLANT SITE, MARION COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared for:

Mr. Nick Roark
Sabine & Waters
P.O. Box 1072
Summerville, S.C. 29484

Prepared by:

Natalie Adams
Michael Trinkley

Chicora Research Contribution 94

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 8664 □ 861 Arbutus Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
803/787-6910

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Introduction

Chicora Foundation was contacted by Mr. Nick Roark of Sabine & Waters to conduct additional archaeological studies on the proposed expansion of the Wellman plant site in Marion County. The original scope was to conduct an intensive investigation of approximately 10 acres known locally as an "Indian graveyard" and a reconnaissance level investigation of the approximately 200 acre plant site. This was later modified, based on our findings that the plant site had been surveyed previously by AF Consultants (Bolen 1990), to include an assessment of a previously identified site, 38MA142, situated in the proposed expansion tract. In addition, Sabine & Waters requested that Chicora examine any additional areas pointed out by the plant staff or which might exhibit archaeological remains (basically a reconnaissance level investigation of approximately 85 acres).

Chicora Foundation provided Sabine & Waters with a budgetary proposal on October 9, 1992. The proposed work would consist of:

- a review of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site files,
- coordination with the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office for any National Register sites or previous architectural surveys in the immediate area,
- a professional assessment addressing the likelihood of identifying archaeological or historical sites in the project area, based on a review of previous recorded sites, the land use history of the project area, and our professional experience in the project area, and
- one field-day to verify the land use findings and identify any areas of particular concern, with shovel testing only to examine erosion and soil profiles.

This proposal was accepted by Sabine & Waters on October 9, 1992. Ms. Natalie Adams examined the site files of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the National Register files of the S.C. Historic Preservation office. The field investigations were undertaken by Ms. Adams on October 12. The laboratory processing of the resulting collections, curation preparations, and report production have taken place at Chicora Foundation's offices in Columbia on October 13 and 14.

It is important to clearly indicate that this study involves only a reconnaissance investigation of the 85 acre tract. No intensive investigation has been undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the methodology of this reconnaissance investigation was designed and implemented to address the specific questions posed by Sabine & Waters. More generally, it was designed to allow an assessment of the likelihood that ground disturbing activities in the project area might impact potentially significant or unrecorded archaeological resources.

Project Area

The project area is located just east of Marion. It is bounded to the north and east by Smith Swamp, to the west by US 501 By-Pass, and to the south by a hard surface dead end road (Figure 1). The property consists primarily of agricultural fields planted in either soybeans or field peas. The north and east rim of the property consists of mixed pine/hardwood forest and wetland forest.

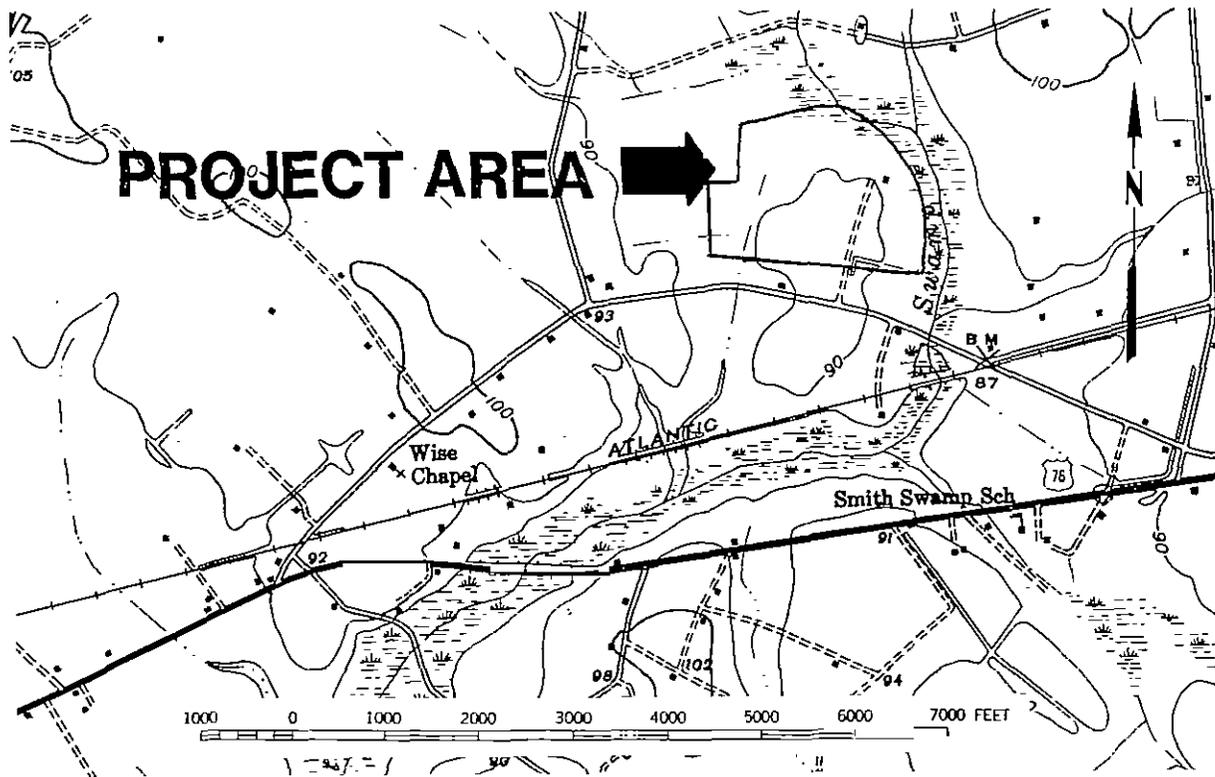


Figure 1. Location of survey tract on the 1946 Mullins quadrangle.

These woods are found on slopes adjacent to Smith Swamp. A ditch in a low lying area bisects the property into east and west halves, and a perpendicular ditch runs west from the first ditch.

The survey tract is situated in the Coastal Plain region, south of the fall line. The area is defined by gently rolling, sandy topography. More specifically, the topography in the project area consists of a north-south running ridge sloping to poorly drained soils or swamp with elevations ranging from 85 to 95 feet above mean sea level.

The western portion of Marion County is drained by the Great Pee Dee River, while the eastern portion is drained by the Little Pee Dee River. The Great Pee Dee River originates in North Carolina with the confluence of the Yadkin and Uwharrie rivers near Badin, the Pee Dee crosses the fall line just north of the project to begin its slow movement through a wide, swampy flood plain to the Atlantic Ocean. A minor tributary, Smith Swamp originates approximately five miles north of Marion and empties into Catfish Creek which feeds the Great Pee Dee River (Pitts 1980:48).

The parent soil materials are marine or fluvial deposits. These deposits have varying amounts of sand, silt, and clay. There are five terrace formations in the county that were deposited and formed during the Pleistocene or glacial epoch. These are the Sunderland, the Wicomico, the Penholoway, the Talbot, and the Pamlico Formations. The project area is found within the Wicomico terrace which is 70 feet to 100 feet above sea level (Pitts 1980:45). The survey area is characterized by seven soil series including poorly drained Coxville fine sandy

loam, well drained Dothan loamy fine sand, somewhat poorly drained Dunbar loamy sand, moderately well drained Duplin fine sandy loam, poorly drained Rains sandy loam, very poorly drained Rutlege loamy sand, and well drained Varina fine sandy loam. The ridge almost entirely consists of well drained Dothan and Varina soils (Pitts 1980:Map 13).

Apparently, the well drained areas were not considered as agriculturally productive as swamplands. In the 1820s Mills (1972:623) noted:

The swamp lands, which are of considerable extent here, are composed of the richest soil. The uplands are sandy, bottomed on clay. The products cultivated are cotton, corn, wheat, pease, and potatoes. . . . The value of lands is in the ratio of their productive qualities. While the swamp lands reclaimed and secured from freshets, will bring 50 dollars an acre; the oak and hickory lands 15 dollars an acre; the pine lands will scarcely sell for 1 dollar per acre.

The project area is situated in the Coastal Plain which is characterized by longleaf pine, turkey oak, and wire grass. In the floodplain of Smith Swamp there are black-gum, scrub oak, tupelo gum, sweet gum, and yellow poplar. Mills (1972:624) comments:

The long leafed pine is most abundant of the forest trees; next the cypress, various kinds of oak, the hickory, tupelo, &c. Of fruit trees the peach, apple, pear, plum, &c are common. . . . The pine and cypress are made most use of for building, but good clay is found in various places, suitable to make brick.

Cypress and cedar, while important in the past, are no longer significant due to exploitation by logging operations.

Although not as agriculturally productive as other parts of the state, wildlife is abundant. The Pee Dee basin is a major fly-way and migratory birds, particularly mallard and black duck, are attracted to the region in great numbers. Mills (1972:626) observed that:

The shad and herring, in season, are caught in great abundance in this district; as also the sturgeon. The indigenous fish are trout, bream, perch, cat-fish, &c. The game are deer, wild turkeys, ducks, wild pigeons, geese, besides the common birds of the country.

The climate in Marion county is subtropical with warm summers, mild winters, and ample precipitation. Except during summer, the weather is largely controlled by the generally west-to-east motion of pressure systems and fronts. Rainfall is abundant, averaging about 45 inches per year. Summer months are characterized by scattered thunderstorms. The abundant supply of warm, moist, relatively unstable air which is drawn into the area produces these storms which can be locally severe (Pitts 1980:47-48).

Brief Prehistoric and Historic 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). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989:36-38).

At least seven Paleo-Indian points have been found in the Marion County area, clustered along the Pee Dee and Little Pee Dee Rivers (Goodyear et al. 1989:33). This pattern of artifacts found along major river drainages has been

interpreted by Michie 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, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleo-Indian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the Marion County area. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts.

The Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast and much later in the Carolina Piedmont, about 500 B.C. 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. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2000 to 500 B.C. was a period of tremendous change.

The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from some coastal sites indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable. Further inland it seems likely that many Native American groups continued the previous established patterns of band mobility. These frequent moves would allow the groups to take advantage of various seasonal resources, such as shad and sturgeon in the spring, nut masts in the fall, and turkeys during the winter.

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 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 coastal phases are named the Savannah and Irene (known as Pee Dee further inland) (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

The history of the numerous small coastal Indian tribes after contact is poorly known. As Mooney noted, the coastal tribes:

were of but small importance politically; no sustained mission work was ever attempted among them, and there were but few literary men to take an interest in them. War, pestilence, whiskey and systematic slave hunts had nearly exterminated the aboriginal occupants of the Carolinas before anybody had thought them of sufficient importance to ask who they were, how they lived, or what were their beliefs and opinions (Mooney 1894:6).

The Pedee are first mentioned in 1711 when they formed a small part of Colonel John Barnwell's force against the Tuscarora in North Carolina (Milling 1969:118). Mooney (1894:76-77) notes that their village, in 1715, was situated on the east bank of the Pee Dee, probably in the vicinity of Marion County. A military map

dating from 1715 shows the Pedees to be about 38 miles down river from the "Saraus" (Saras) and about 80 miles up river from the Atlantic Ocean. This would place the Pedee very close to their location shown by DeBrahm on his 1757 map.

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

1st, its Vicinity to our English Plantations, will afford us News from thence, at all Times, by Land, within three or four Days, at most; whereas Saukey (the appointed Place) is much more remote; 2ndly, that Saukey being only covered by the Pedea's, is exposed to the Insults of the Charraws; 3rdly, that (besides the Interest it will be to us, in obliging the Wackamaws, a People of greater Consequence then the Pedees, by such a Settlement), Uauenee being contiguous to the Wackamaws, the most populous of those two Nations; so on the other Hand, 'tis the best seated for a general Concourse and frequent (McDowell 1944:111).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

De Brahm's "Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia," dated 1757 shows the "Peadea Indian Old Town" situated in Marlboro County. By the time of Mouzon's "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina" in 1775 no further evidence of the Pedee was shown.

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

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

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

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

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

The early history of Marion was only briefly presented by Mills:

Marion was settled about the same time with the adjoining districts, namely, about the year 1750; chiefly by Virginians. It was originally included in Craven county, then Liberty. The present name was given in honor of the brave Gen. Marion (Mills 1972:629).

Much of the early settlement in the area occurred in Kingstown Parish and Queensborough parishes. Kingstown is located near present day Conway, and Queensborough is south west of the study area on the Great Pee Dee River (Wallace 1951:155).

During the American Revolution four notable engagements were fought in the region (although most of the action consisted of maneuvers and partisan activities). These include the capture of Snow Island by British troops in March of 1781, the engagement at Witherspoon's Ferry that same month, a skirmish at

Black Creek, and the Lynches Creek Massacre (McColl n.d.). None of these, however, are in the immediate survey area.

By 1800 Marion's population was 6,914 with 2,155 (or 31%) being slaves. Twenty years later there were 6,652 whites, 3,463 (or 34%) slaves, and 86 free blacks (Mills 1972:623). Mills Atlas (1825) shows no settlements immediately in the project area (Figure 2).

The Marion area saw little action during the Civil War. Sherman's troops passed to the northwest of Florence, leaving the Pee Dee region little worse for the experience. Like elsewhere in South Carolina the economy of Marion County was essentially destroyed after the war. Renting and wage labor were the most common forms of black farm labor as late as 1884, although there were about 300 farms comprising 9,000 acres owned by blacks (compared to about 82,000 acres in 1000 farms owned by whites) (Anonymous 1884). Significantly, 90 flour or grist mills, 31 lumber mills, 22 turpentine stills, and one foundry/machine shop were in operation 20 years after the Civil War (Anonymous 1884).

At the end of the nineteenth century, tobacco became a growing concern and the first tobacco growers association was formed in 1895. Tobacco was referred to as "Our Nicotiana Tobacum - Pearl of the Pee Dee". By the mid-1890s the average profit on an acre of tobacco was \$150 to \$200 an acre, which was well over the \$10 an acre provided by cotton.

By the early twentieth century Marion County was serviced by a well developed road system, along which rural settlements focussed. A 1946 USGS Map (see Figure 1) shows two structures in the project area with a dirt road leading to the one furthest north. There are also a series of agricultural ditches. The structure furthest north is not depicted on a 1930s highway map, suggesting that it was built shortly thereafter. A 1974 areal photograph shows the high ground

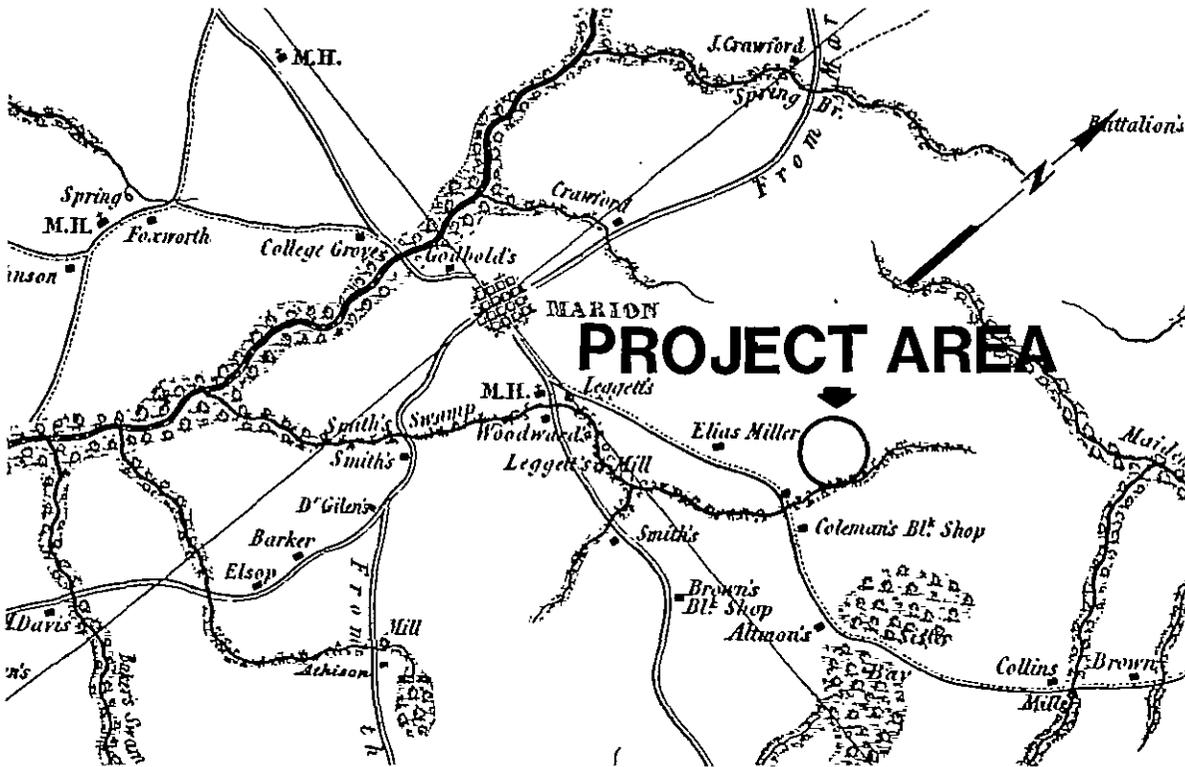


Figure 2. Mills Atlas showing the project area in 1825.

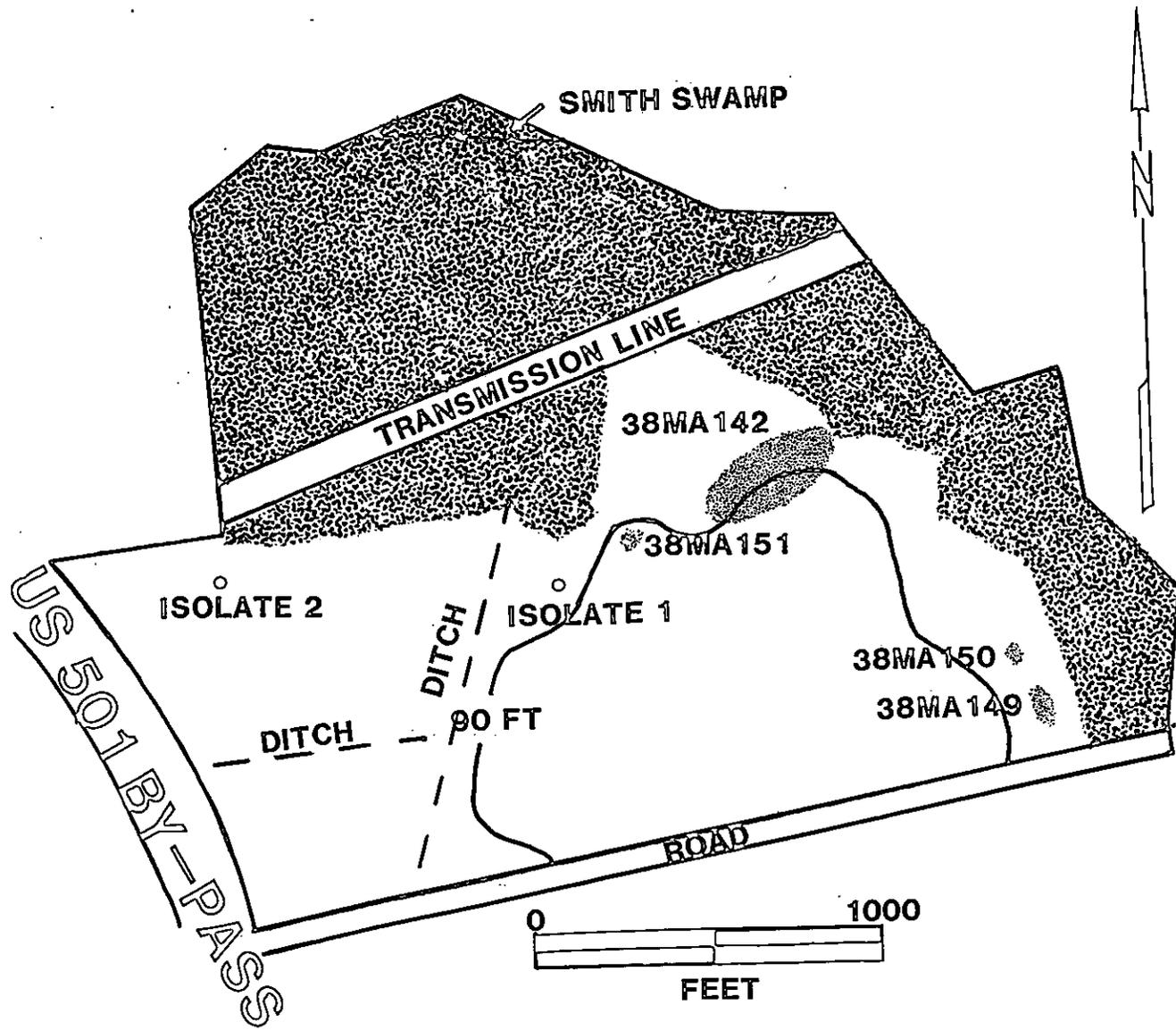


Figure 3. Location of archaeological sites on the study tract.

than as a result of a reconnaissance investigation. Additionally, reconnaissance level surveys are not designed to offer definitive determinations of site eligibility. Regardless, the generalized site assessments offered are based on some level of subsurface investigations at the specific site area and comparison with resources typical of Marion County. These assessments should not be considered definitive.

38MA142 was originally identified in 1990 by AF Consultants during their survey of the Marion County Industrial Park (Bolen 1990) which included the entirety of the study area in addition to property to the south and west.

38MA142 was described as a multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric scatter and three spatially distinct twentieth century historic loci in a 80 by 220 meter (266 by 733 feet) area. Loci 1 and 3 were historic scatters separated by a distance of 20 meters (approximately 60 feet), while locus 2 consisted of historic scatter and pushed architectural remains 50 meters (approximately 150 feet) east of locus 1. Surface visibility in the field was 100% while the pushed remains were in a densely overgrown area. The site was extensively surface collected and shovel tested. These tests revealed relatively dense yet disturbed subsurface remains. Bolen's study recovered 347 artifacts with 92 (26.5%) collected from the surface and the remaining 255 (73.5%) collected from 35 shovel tests (for an average of seven artifacts per test). It was concluded that, "based on the site's low values for artifact quantity and variety, archaeological integrity, clarity and context, 38MA142 is not likely to yield significant information concerning prehistoric settlement, subsistence, or technology, or about tobacco farming in the Pee Dee region." The site was considered not eligible inclusion on the National Register (Bolen 1990:28-29).

When revisiting the site a number of differences were found between the 1990 and the current examinations. It was anticipated that surface remains would be dense. However, pedestrian examination revealed a uniform scatter of historic and prehistoric remains which, while not sparse, were not as dense as expected based on Bolen's description and artifact lists. Although surface visibility was somewhat lower (approximately 75%) than during the previous study, no clear loci could be discerned on the ground surface. Ten shovel tests were placed in the site area. Interestingly, none of these tests yielded subsurface remains. A sample of artifacts were surface collected from the site area although no extensive collection was attempted since the previous survey had obtained a large quantity of remains.

Although the site was extensively shovel tested and surface collected in 1990, it is doubtful that the majority of remains were removed from the site -- particularly when remains below the ground surface (i.e., within the plowzone) are considered. The reason(s) for the striking differences in the 1990 study and the current work are not known.

Based on the current collection and field observations the prehistoric component consists of a much higher percentage of the artifactual remains than found in the 1990 investigation. The prehistoric component from the 1990 investigation consisted of 2.9% (N=10) of the collection, while the current study recovered a prehistoric component which consisted of 38.5% (N=10) of the collection. The reason for this difference in artifactual content is unknown. The prehistoric artifacts include one fragment of a soapstone artifact, one bifacially worked porphyritic rhyolite flake, three unifacially worked porphyritic rhyolite flakes, two porphyritic rhyolite non-cortical flakes, one felsic tuff non-cortical flake, and two banded rhyolite non-cortical flakes. The historic collection (N=16) consists of six undecorated whitewares, one white porcelain, one decalcomania, one piece of curved frosted glass, six manganese glass fragments, and one aqua glass fragment. A light scatter of brick rubble was also noted. The whitewares have a mean date of 1895, white porcelain 1883, and poly decalcomania 1926 (Bartovics 1981). The site yields a mean ceramic date of 1897. This is quite close to the 1901 date obtained by Bolen (1990:29).

The site is located approximately 1300 feet north of a newly constructed hard surface dead end road and immediately west of the woods line. Its boundaries closely corresponded to those found in the previous survey, although slightly smaller (200 feet north-south by 600 feet east-west). This is based solely on surface remains. Soil profiles indicate 1.2 feet of grayish brown (10YR5/2) plowzone overlying pale brown subsoil (10YR6/3). The central UTM coordinates are E653060 N3785080 and the soils are Dothan loamy fine sand.

Although this study was conducted at a reconnaissance level, we are in concurrence with Bolen (1990) that site 38MA142 does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The twentieth century component is relatively sparse and widely scattered, suggesting that plowing has dispersed the core of the site. No intact architectural features were found and no subsurface remains were encountered during shovel testing. The prehistoric component is also sparse and scattered with no remains being encountered in subsurface testing. Both components are unlikely to yield any further significant information. Their recordation appears to be adequate mitigation.

38MA149 is a twentieth century site located approximately 100 feet north of the hard surface road and immediately west of the woods line in a cultivated field. A series of three shovel tests at 25 foot intervals were placed in the site area. None yielded archaeological remains. Surface visibility was good and a collection was made. Artifacts include one non-cortical felsic tuff flake, one milk glass cosmetic jar fragment, six clear bottle glass, one aqua bottle glass, two undecorated whitewares, one porcelain jar sealer fragment, one clear cut glass fragment from a bowl or other large vessel, and one glass marble. One whiteware sherd evidenced a maker's mark. This mark was a bell with "THE COLONIAL CO." inside. These wares were manufactured between 1903 and 1929 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:139). This yields a mean date of manufacture of 1916. Unmarked whitewares have a mean date of 1895 (Bartovics), giving the site a mean date of 1905. In addition to the collected artifacts, a light scatter of brick rubble was noted.

The site measures approximately 100 feet north-south by 50 feet east-west. Soil profiles indicate 1.2 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) soil overlying pale brown soil subsoil (10YR6/3). The central UTM coordinates are E653060 N3784860 and the soils are Varina fine sandy loam.

The scatter was small, sparse, and no remains were found in shovel tests. It is unlikely that the site is capable of producing significant information about early twentieth century Marion County history.

38MA150 is a multicomponent site containing a prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century remains located approximately 300 feet north of the hard surface road and immediately west of the woods line in a cultivated field. A series of three tests at 25 foot intervals were placed in the site area. None yielded artifacts. The visibility was good and seven artifacts were collected from the 50 by 50 feet site area. These artifacts include one unifacially worked porphyritic rhyolite flake, two non-cortical porphyritic rhyolite flakes, one non-cortical felsic tuff flake, one non-cortical argyllite flake, one undecorated whiteware, and one porcelain jar sealer fragment.

Soil profiles indicate 1.1 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) soil overlying pale brown subsoil (10YR6/3). The central UTM coordinates are E653060 N3784860 and the soils are Varina fine sandy loam.

Although investigations in this area were limited, site 38MA150 does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Both historic and prehistoric remains are sparse and no artifacts were found in shovel tests.

38MA151 contains a Middle Woodland and a twentieth century component. The site located approximately 200 feet east of 38MA142 on the north edge of the

plowed fields about 200 feet from the woods line. A series of three tests at 25 foot intervals were placed in the site area. None yielded artifacts. Visibility was relatively poor as the area contained a thick crop of soybeans and weedy plants. A surface collection made which consists of one piece of amethyst glass, one undecorated whiteware, and one small Savannah River stemmed point. The whiteware has a mean date of 1895 (Bartovics 1981) and the amethyst glass suggests a turn of the century occupation. The projectile point falls with the published range for small Savannah River stemmed points (Oliver 1981). Although the tip is broken, the estimated length is 39.65 mm, the maximum blade width is 16.84mm, the haft width is 9.53 mm, and the thickness is 6.68 mm.

These artifacts were collected in an area about 25 by 25 feet in size. Soil profiles consist of 1.0 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) soil overlying pale brown soil subsoil (10YR6/3). The central UTM coordinates are E652880 N3785100 and the soils are Dothan fine sandy loam.

The site consists of only two historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact in a plowed field. Based on the currently available information, this site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Isolated Finds

One isolated artifact (Isolate 1) consisting of banded whiteware (MCD=1866; South 1977) was found approximately 200 feet west of 38MA151. Despite intensive surface collection in an area of good visibility, no other remains were encountered.

Another isolated artifact (Isolate 2) consisting of a whiteware sherd (MCD=1895; Bartovics 1981) was found in the northwest portion of the tract, approximately 400 feet east of the US 501 By-pass and 100 feet from the woods line. Although surface visibility was good, no other remains were found.

Summary and Recommendations

This tract was previously intensively surveyed in 1990 (Bolen 1990). The one site (38MA142) identified in this area was recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. This site was revisited and our findings concur with those made in 1990; that the site is not eligible.

As a result of the archaeological reconnaissance of the study area, two isolated finds and three additional sites were located. Based on this limited study, none of the sites identified during this investigation appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

This study has achieved the goals established in the scope of work. Site 38MA142 was revisited and the findings concur with the 1990 study by AF Consultants which found the site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. In addition, other areas of the tract were examined using reconnaissance level methods to locate any other archaeological sites not previously identified. Three such sites were located.

The previous study by Bolen (1990) is described only as a cultural resources inventory, with no additional information regarding the intensity of the study. The opportunistic identification of three new sites by Chicora Foundation in an area previously surveyed suggests there is a potential for additional cultural resources in the project area and that the initial study may only have been a reconnaissance investigation. Consequently, it may be appropriate to undertake an intensive survey of the project area. Such an intensive investigation would involve (1) historical research to document land ownership and use, (2) intensive archaeological investigations using shovel testing in the wooded fringe of the field, and (3) additional pedestrian survey of the plowed fields with shovel testing to complete the assessments.

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