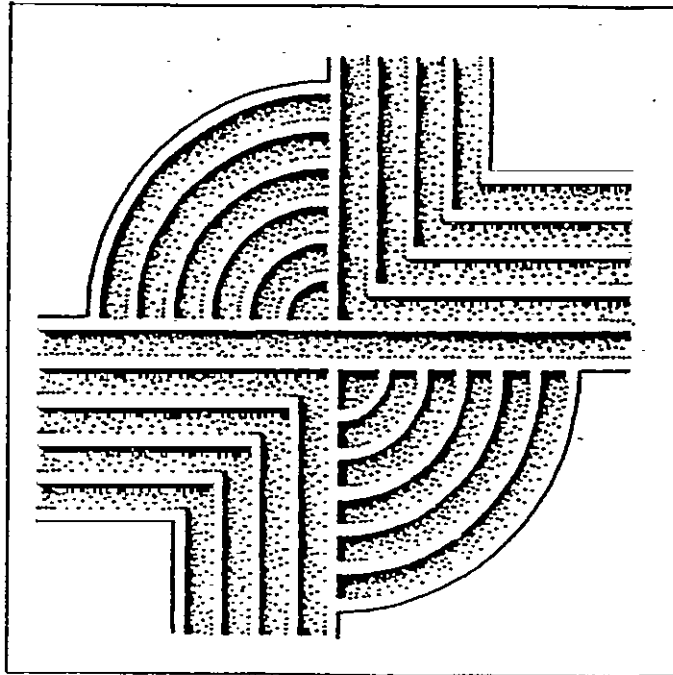


ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE BERKELEY COUNTY LANDFILL EXTENSION



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 116

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE BERKELEY COUNTY
LANDFILL EXTENSION

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Introduction

Chicora Foundation was requested to submit a budgetary proposal for an archaeological reconnaissance level survey of the 200 acre Berkeley County landfill extension tract. Specifically, the study was to address:

- whether or not cultural resources are likely to exist in the project area, and
- how deep disturbances in the area are and the likelihood that they may have affected cultural resources, if present.

Chicora Foundation provided Sabine & Waters with a budgetary proposal and a brief outline of the tasks involved in a reconnaissance level study on August 31, 1993. 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 previously recorded sites, a review of pertinent twentieth century county road maps, and our profession experience in the project area; and
- two field days to examine areas with good surface visibility (e.g. road cuts and plowed fields) as well as areas with high archaeological probability, such as knolls or bluffs adjacent to swamp.

This proposal was accepted by Sabine & Waters on September 6, 1993. Dr. Michael Trinkley examined the site files of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. A project map area map was faxed to the S.C. Historic Preservation Office on September 14, requesting information on National Register sites and previous architectural surveys. A verbal response from Dr. Tracy Powers indicated that no National Register properties are located in the project area. However, a standing structure survey for the county identified what was believed to be an 1858 house associated with Oakley Plantation (Control Number U/19/0000/339 0034). The structure had been previously determined ineligible because the building had apparently undergone a number of repairs which greatly compromised its integrity (Dr. Tracy Powers, personal communication 1993).

The field investigations were undertaken by Ms. Natalie Adams and Mr. Ryan Boera on September 14 and 15, 1993. The laboratory processing of the resulting collections,

curation preparations, and report production have taken place at Chicora Foundation's laboratories in Columbia on September 23 and 24, 1993.

It is important to clearly indicate that this study involves only a reconnaissance level investigation of the 200 acre tract. No intensive investigation has been undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the methodology of this reconnaissance investigation was designed and implemented to address 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 unrecorded archaeological resources.

Project Area

The project area is located at the intersection of U.S. 52 and S-8-50 (Oakley Road) halfway between Goose Creek and Moncks Corner in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The property is bordered to the south by S-8-50, to the west by private property, to the north by private property and the swamps of Molly Branch, and to the east by U.S. 52 (Figure 1). A number of overgrown dirt farm roads dissect the tract with agricultural fields located primarily in the south and eastern portions of the tract.

The project area is situated in the Lower Coastal Plain. The topography in the area is gently rolling and drops off rather sharply where the property meets the swamps of Molly Branch. Elevations range from about 30 to 50 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

Berkeley County is drained by three significant river systems: the Santee, Wando, and Cooper rivers. The Santee has a large freshwater discharge and forms the northern boundary with neighboring Georgetown County. The Wando is a coastal river, being dominated by tidal action. The Cooper River, which flows through the center of the County, was also originally a tidal river, but it has been modified by a large volume of fresh water diverted from the Santee through Lakes Marion and Moultrie. In addition, there are a number of broad, low-gradient interior drainages that are present either as extensions of tidal streams or flooded bays and swales. Molly Branch, a tributary of Cooper River, is found along the northern border of the project area.

The soils in the survey area consist of well drained Caroline fine sandy loam, moderately well drained Duplin fine sandy loam, moderately well drained Goldsboro loamy sand, somewhat poorly drained Lenoir fine sandy loam, somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg fine sandy loam, and poorly drained Rains fine sandy loam. Typically the better drained soils are found on sandy ridges, while the less well drained soils are found associated with wetlands or creeks.

Berkeley County has a subtropical climate, characterized by warm summers, mild winters, and adequate precipitation fairly evenly spread throughout the year. Except in the summer, when maritime tropical air controls the climate of the area, the daily weather patterns are controlled by west to east moving pressure systems and associated fronts.

FIGURE NOT AVAILABLE

Figure 1. Location of the project area on the 1979 Mt. Holly USGS quadrangle.

Yearly precipitation averages 47 inches, but ranges from 39 to 55 inches. The growing season, from April to September, receives an average of 31 inches or about 66% of the yearly total. The average length of the freeze-free growing season is approximately 260 days, although frosts can occur as early as October 26 and as late as April 15 (Long 1980:46).

Mills remarked in 1826 that Carolina was similar to European climates, lying at a similar latitude. He noted that:

in comparing the climate of South Carolina, with similar climates in Europe, we find it lying under the same atmospheric influences with Aix, Rochelle, Montpellier, Lyons, Bordeaux, and other parts of France; with Milan, Turin, Padua, Mantua, and other parts of Italy (Mills 1972 [1826]:133).

The coastal region is a moderately high risk zone for tropical storms, with 169 hurricanes being documented from 1686 to 1972 (0.59 per year) (Mathews et al. 1980:56). One of the most devastating in the eighteenth century was the hurricane of September 15, 1752. One report listed 92 people drowned, although the death toll, especially among the African American slaves was likely much higher. The storm also had considerable long-term effects and Calhoun notes that:

the destruction of trees was severe; one plantation owner's loss was assessed at \$50,000 and many of those trees which survived were "heart-shaken," and unfit for use. Crops were even more damaged as the storm followed a severe drought. It was necessary to enact laws to regulate the exportation and sale of corn, "Peafe," and small rice, so that "the poor may be able to purchase Provisions at a moderate Price" (Calhoun 1983:9).

Speaking of the coastal plain Braun observed that:

the vegetation of this region is in part warm temperate-subtropical, in part distinctively coastal plain, and in part temperate deciduous. It is made up of widely different forest communities - coniferous, mixed coniferous and hardwood, deciduous hardwood, and mixed deciduous and broad-leaved evergreen hardwood - interrupted here and there by swamps, bogs, and prairies. The large number of unlike communities is related to the diverse environmental conditions of the region (Braun 1974:282)

Indeed, an examination of the region around Berkeley County reveals tremendous diversity. One detailed study revealed a mosaic including the oak-hickory-pine forest common to upland areas, oak-gum-bald cypress forest typical of the southern floodplains, pine forests found in mesic to xeric upland sites, mesophytic broadleaved forests on more mesic slope sites, old rice fields, and a variety of swamp forests such as the tupelo-cypress, low hardwood, and ridge hardwoods (Federal Power Commission 1977). All of these forest types have different dominants and different understory vegetation (see Barry 1980). The corridor

reflects this tremendous diversity in vegetation. It consists primarily of pine/mixed hardwood forests, swamp forests, and old agricultural fields.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations in Berkeley County consist of a number of surveys including the work by Brooks and Scurry (1979) at the Amoco Realty property. Excavations at prehistoric sites in the county are few. Most notable are the works by Anderson et al (1982) and Brooks and Canouts (1984).

Brooks and Scurry (1979) found that prehistoric sites are found on moderately well to well drained soils. Further, the bulk of the sites components will be Middle to Late Woodland, since the high sea level stands during these periods are thought to have restricted the dispersion of resources such as large mammals and forest products. Finally, sites are expected to be small and exhibit low artifact diversity since the use of extractive sites is brief, the sites represent a narrow range of activities, and group size was small.

For historic sites, South and Hartley (1980) found plantations to be located on high ground adjacent to deep water. This type of topography does not exist in the survey area which is characterized by small swamp creeks. However, a survey by Adams (1993) in the vicinity of the project area revealed that plantations are generally found on knolls of terrace edges adjacent to the swamps where the inland swamp rice would have been grown.

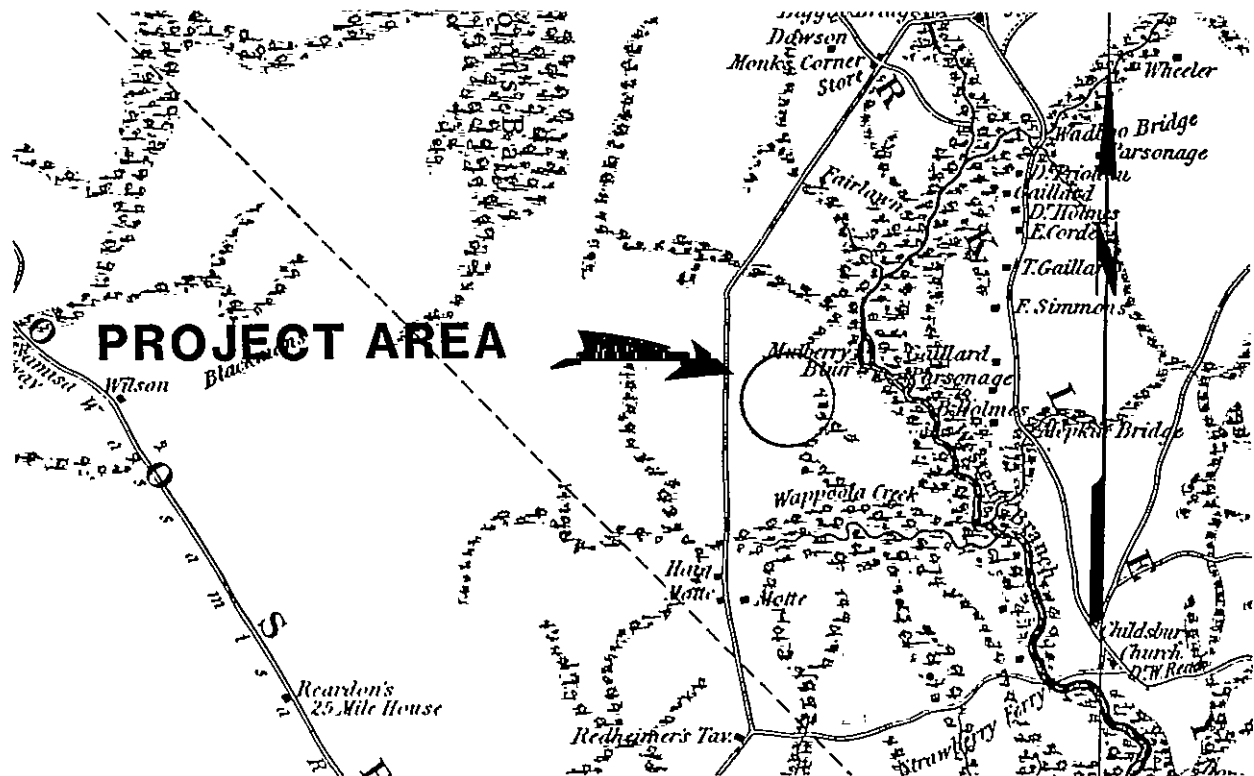


Figure 2. Mills Atlas of 1825 showing the vicinity of the project area.

A reconnaissance survey of Mt. Holly Plantation, in the vicinity of the project area, by Poplin et al. (1978) located few prehistoric sites. Poplin et al. (1978:18) believed that the poor quality of soils in the area may have attributed to the low density of occupation.

Brief Prehistoric and Historic Synopsis

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). 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 13 Paleo-Indian projectile points have been found in Aiken County, eight in Edgefield County, and 12 in McCormick County. They are clustered along the Savannah River and its tributaries (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. 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 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 any body had thought them of sufficient importance to ask who they were, how they lived, or what were their beliefs and opinions (Mooney 1894:6).

In truth, our knowledge of these groups has also been limited because too few scholars have taken an active interest in the primary sources and there has been too little desire to evaluate critically the early research by Mooney (1894) and Swanton (1952). For South Carolina Anderson (1989:117-118) briefly notes the current status of ethnohistoric research.

Historic Synopsis

The English established the first permanent settlement in what is today South Carolina in 1670 on the west bank of the Ashley River. Like other European powers, the English were lured to the New World for reasons other than the acquisition of land and promotion of agriculture. The Lord Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1719-1720, intended to discover a staple crop whose marketing would provide great wealth through the mercantile system.

By 1680 the settlers of Albemarle Point had moved their village across the bay to the tip of the peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper rivers. This new settlement at Oyster Point would become modern-day Charleston. The move provided not only a more healthful climate and an area of better defense, but:

[t]he ciation of this Town is so convenient for public Commerce that it rather seems to be the design of some skillful Artist than the accidental position of nature (Mathews 1954:153).

Early settlers came from the English West Indies, other mainland colonies, England, and the European continent. It has been argued that those from the English West Indies were the most critical to the future of the colony, as they brought with them a strong agrarian concept, involving both staple crops and slave labor. These settlers were called the "Goose Creek men", many of them settling near the present town of Goose Creek (Sirmans 1966).

Early agriculture experiments which involved olives, grapes, silkworms, and oranges were less than successful. While the Indian trade was profitable to many of the Carolina colonists, it did not provide the proprietors with the wealth they were expecting from the new colony. Consequently, the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, and flax were stressed as these were staple crops whose marketing the proprietors could easily monopolize.

Although introduced at least by the 1690s, rice did not become a significant staple crop until the early eighteenth century. At that time it not only provided the proprietors with an economic base the mercantile system required, but it was also to form the basis of South Carolina's plantation system (Carpenter 1973). Overproduction soon followed, with a severe decline in prices during the 1740s. This economic down swing encouraged planters to diversify and indigo was introduced (Huneycutt 1949:33). Indigo complemented rice production since they were grown in mutually exclusive areas. Both, however, were labor intensive and encouraged the large scale introduction of slavery.

South Carolina's economic development during the pre-Revolutionary War period involved a complex web of interactions between slaves, planters, and merchants. By 1710 slaves outnumbered free people in South Carolina and by the 1730s slaves were beginning to be concentrated on a few, large slave-holding plantations. By the close of the eighteenth century some South Carolina plantations had a ratio of slaves to whites that was 27:1 (Morgan 1977). The Charleston area had a slave population greater than 50% of the total population by 1790. This imbalance between the races, particularly on remote plantations, may have lead to greater "freedom" and mobility (Friedlander in Wheaton et al. 1983:34). By the antebellum period this trend was less extreme.

Scholars have estimated that at the end of the colonial period, over half of eastern South Carolina's white population held slaves, although few held very large numbers. Hilliard (1984:37) indicates that more than 60% of the Charleston slaveholders by 1860 owned fewer than 10 slaves.

From another perspective Zierden and Calhoun note that:

Charleston was the economic, institutional and social center of the surrounding region. The necessity of transacting business in Charleston drew

planters eager to transform their crops into cash or goods...it [was] virtually imperative for a planter interested in society to reside in Charleston at least occasionally (Zierden and Calhoun 1984:36).

They argue that Charleston provided an opportunity for conspicuous consumption, a mechanism which allowed the display of wealth accumulated from the plantation system (with this mechanism continuing through the antebellum period). Scardaville (in Brockington et al. 1985:45) notes that the plantation system which brought prosperity through the export of staple crops also "made the colony...highly vulnerable to outside market and political forces."

The most obvious example of this is the economic hardship brought on by the American Revolution. Not only was the Charleston area the scene of many military actions, but Charleston itself was occupied by the British for over 2½ years between 1780 and 1782. The loss of royal bounties on rice, indigo, and naval stores caused considerable economic chaos with the eventual "restructuring of the state's agricultural and commercial base" (Brockington et al. 1985:34).

One means of "restructuring" was the emergence of cotton as the principal cash crop. Although "upland" cotton was available as early as 1733, its ascendancy was ensured by the industrial revolution, the invention of the cotton gin in 1794, and the availability of slave labor. While "Sea Island" cotton was already being efficiently cleaned, the spread of cotton was primarily in the South Carolina interior. Consequently, Charleston benefitted primarily though its role as a commercial center.

Cotton provided about 20 years of economic success for South Carolina. During this period South Carolina monopolized cotton production with a number of planters growing wealthy (Mason 1976). The price of cotton fell in 1819 and remained low through the 1820s, primarily because of competition from planters in Alabama and Mississippi. Friedlander, in Wheaton et al. (1983:28-29) notes that cotton production in the inland coastal parishes fell by 25% in the years from 1821 to 1839, although national production increase by 123%. Production improved dramatically in the 1840s in spite of depressed prices and in the 1850s the price of cotton rose.

The Charleston area did not participate directly in the agricultural activity of the state. Scardaville (in Brockington et al. 1985:35) notes that "the Charleston area, as a result of a large urban market and a far-reaching trade and commercial network, had carved out its own niche in the state's economic system." Zierden and Calhoun remark that:

[c]ountry merchants, planters, and strangers "on a visit of pleasure" flocked to Charleston. Planters continued to establish residences in Charleston throughout the antebellum era and "great" planters began to spend increasing amount of time in Charleston (Zierden and Calhoun 1984:44).

In spite of this appearance of grandeur, Charleston's dependence on cotton and ties to an international market created an economy vulnerable to fluctuation over which the merchants and planters had no control.

While the wealthiest farms were those on the sea islands producing cotton (such as Edisto Island where the value of the average plantation was over \$44,000), plantations in Christ Church (as well as other inland, non-cotton producing areas) had an average value of around \$7,000 (Scardaville in Brockington et al. 1985:39). Christ Church Parish grew only 1.7% of the district's cotton, although it formed 10.1% of the improved acreage. An examination of the agricultural schedules for the Charleston area in 1850 and 1860 provides evidence for this economic slump. Scardaville (in Brockington et al. 1985:39-40) notes that produce, farm, and livestock values for Christ Church Parish were below what would be expected and outputs of many crops had decreased over time. But most significantly, rice was no longer an economically significant crop, production dropping by over 81% from 1850 to 1860.

The Charleston area response to the reduction in rice was a shift to ranching and livestock production as a substitute. Between 1850 and 1860 the value of livestock increased by 120%, corn increased by 44%, wool production increased by 126%, and the value of animals slaughtered increased from \$0 to over \$5,000 (Scardaville in Brockington et al. 1985:41).

While the fortifications and numerous battles fought around John's, James, and Folly islands during the Civil War are well known, the other defenses of Charleston are perhaps less understood. One author has suggested that, "it is doubtful if any city in the Confederacy had more or stronger defenses than those around Charleston" (Burton 1970:132). In Christ Church parish, about five miles north of Mount Pleasant, the Confederate forces built a line running from the headwaters of the Wando River to the Atlantic Ocean marshes.

It wasn't until 1865, at the very end of the war, that this line was "tested." A Union assault on Bull's Bay was begun on February 13, although weather, poor planning, and shallow water prevented a landing until February 17, when the troops were put ashore at Graham's Creek near Buck Hall Plantation, several miles northeast of the line. It was that same day that Confederate forces retreated from Charleston and the assault on Bull's Bay accomplished little other preventing the Confederate troops from marching north to Georgetown (Burton 1970:316).

After the Civil War Charleston and the surrounding countryside lay in waste. Plantation houses were destroyed, the city was in near ruins, the agricultural base of slavery was destroyed, and the economic system was in chaos. Rebuilding after the war involved two primary tasks: forging a new relationship between white land owners and black freedmen, and creating a new economic order through credit merchants.

In terms of relative importance, cotton and livestock were the two most important

agricultural activities in Berkeley County, followed by truck farming and grain production. During the early postbellum period there is also evidence of some land consolidation -- the four tracts in excess of 1,000 acres in 1870 had increased to 151 tracts by 1880. Probably caused by high property taxes, foreclosures, and low selling prices this trend continued only for a decade (Scardaville in Brockington et al. 1985:57). During the late postbellum tenancy increased dramatically throughout South Carolina, except for several coastal areas where Scardaville suggests black farmers were able to purchase small tracts. Where tenancy did exist, it was largely cash rental, not sharecropping, and Scardaville argues that this formed the vital link allowing black ownership (Scardaville in Brockington et al. 1985:62).

Beginning shortly after the Civil War, truck farming became one of the primary agricultural activities of area farmers. The combination of soil fertility, climate, and proximity gave truck farming an edge in the effort to supply Charleston with produce. As a result many blacks were employed as wage laborers. Produce increased from about one-quarter of the county's agricultural production in 1890 to over three-quarters by 1930 (Scardaville in Brockington et al. 1985:74). Much of this prosperity, however, disappeared during the Great Depression, when trucking in the area declined by 75%.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques for this reconnaissance level investigation involved a visual inspection of high probability areas with occasional shovel tests to verify soil conditions. The minimal definition of a site in this study was two or more artifacts within a 25 foot area.

Should sites be identified by surface collection and/or shovel testing, further tests would be used if possible to help obtain additional data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. The information required for completion of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigator.

All soil from the shovel tests would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered. Actual field techniques did not deviate significantly from those additionally proposed.

Curation

It is anticipated that field notes and artifacts will be accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute

of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete.

Results

As a result of the archaeological reconnaissance of the Berkeley County landfill extension tract four new sites have been identified and recorded. No previously identified sites existed within the tract. In addition to the four archaeological sites, one standing structure was identified which contained no subsurface archaeological remains (see Figure 1).

It should be stressed that reconnaissance level surveys are not designed to offer definitive determinations of site eligibility. Nonetheless, opinions regarding site integrity or ability to address important research questions are offered based on surface examinations and/or subsurface investigation. These assessments should not be considered definitive, but are intended only as a guide and general indicator of probable site significance.

Archaeological Sites

38BK1668 is located at the end of a dirt road running perpendicular to S-8-50, about 900 feet north of S-8-50. It consists of a complex of buildings which include a farmhouse and 11 additional structures or structure ruins. The complex was recorded on a South Carolina Statewide Survey Form in 1989 by Preservation Consultants, Inc. as U/19/0000/339 0034.

The survey form describes the farm house as a two story frame structure with a gabled roof and two internal brick chimneys. A central stairhall is flanked by parlors and bedroom on each level. According to the survey form, Preservation Consultants, Inc. believed that the house dates to circa 1858 based on a statement by Elias Bull. They indicate that "Bull states that this house was constructed 1858c for Nathan Guyton, a planter;...", and they reference "Historic Preservation Inventory, Berkeley County" 1979, p. 25. This citation is an unfamiliar one and is not referenced in their final report (Preservation Consultants, Inc. 1990). This final report does cite Bull (1972), however, this reference does not contain the information they included in the survey form. Therefore, the source for the 1858 date is unknown.

Surface visibility was good in the dirt road and immediately west of the farmhouse and a collection was made. In addition to the surface collection 11 shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot intervals in cardinal directions from the farmhouse. Of those 11 tests, three (or 27.3%) were positive. The artifacts recovered from the surface and shovel tests are presented in Table 1.

Whitewares have a mean date of 1895 (Bartovics 1981) and have a very long span of manufacture from 1820 (South 1977) to the present. Based on the archaeological remains as well as a cursory examination of the standing architecture, it is unlikely that the complex dates to the mid-nineteenth century. The complex appears to date to the first quarter of the

twentieth century and appears to be a folk Victorian-style house.

Table 1.
Artifacts Collected from 38BK1668

	Surface	50E	100E	50W
Undecorated Whiteware	7			
Underglazed Porcelain	1			
Bristol Slip Stoneware				1
Amber Bottle Glass				1
Agate doorknob	1			
Window Glass				2
UID Nail Fragments		3	1	
Total	9	3	1	4

The site measures approximately 400 by 400 feet, based on a combination of standing or ruined structures and archaeological remains. In addition to this 400 foot core, two outlying field buildings flank the site. One is located about 200 feet east of the complex and the other is located about 300 feet west of the complex. The soils are classified as well drained Caroline fine sandy loam and the central UTM coordinates are E589860 N3666070.

38BK1669 is located approximately 1000 feet north of S-8-50 and 400 feet east of 38BK1668. It consists of a scatter of eighteenth and nineteenth century historic artifact in a 300 by 300 foot area of a cultivated field. Surface visibility was excellent and a collection was made. In addition, 21 shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in cardinal directions to examine the site. Of the 21 tests, 11 (or 52.4%) were positive (Table 2). Soil profiles revealed 0.9 to 1.1 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) plowzone overlying yellowish brown (10YR5/4) subsoil. In some areas the profile consists of 0.9 feet of plowzone overlying about 0.4 feet of intact brick rubble. Underneath the rubble is subsoil.

The ceramics from the site indicate an eighteenth through nineteenth century occupation (Table 3). Based on the presence of a relatively substantial amount brick rubble, the site probably represents the remains of a plantation mainhouse. In fact, it is likely that this is the location of the Nathan Guyton house which Preservation Consultants, Inc. thought was the standing structure identified as 38BK1668.

Of the 77 artifacts collected 59 (or 76.6%) are kitchen related while the remaining 18 (or 23.4%) are architectural related. In addition to these artifacts , one whole brown bottle was recovered from an outbuilding. Embossed on two sides is H. CLAY GROVER Co. / TOMS RIVER, N.J. No reference was found for this company, however, base marks

indicate that the bottle itself was made by Owens-Illinois after 1954. Since the bulk of the collection was surface collected, the percentages are probably skewed toward the kitchen group since nails cannot be as easily seen on the ground surface as can ceramics or bottle

Table 2.
Artifact Recovered from 38BK1669

	Surface	0E	25E	50E	100E	0N	25N	50N	75N	100N	125N	Total
Creamware	3											3
Pearlware	2											2
Hand Painted Pearlware			1									1
Whiteware	10	1			1		1					13
Annular Whiteware								1				1
Transfer Printed Whiteware	2											2
Lead Glazed Slipware	1											1
Colonoware	1								1			2
Burnt Earthenware	3						1					4
White Porcelain	1											1
Westerwald	4										1	5
Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware	2											2
Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1											1
Aqua Glass					1	1						2
Black Glass	7	3		1		1				2		14
Melted Black Glass	1											1
Melted Clear Glass	1											1
Melted Aqua Glass					1	1			1			3
Cut Nails					2	9	4					15
Cut Nail Fragments						1		1				2
Window Glass			1									1
Total	39	4	2	1	5	13	6	2	2	2	1	77

glass.

Surface remains indicate that the site measures 300 feet by 300 feet. The soils are well drained Caroline fine sandy loam and the central UTM coordinates are E590040 N3666000. Based on the presents of a zone of brick rubble, it is likely that the site may exhibit intact cultural features, allowing it to address a wide variety of significant research questions surrounding eighteenth and nineteenth century settlement in this portion of Berkeley County.

38BK1670 is located 600 feet north of S-8-50 and 500 feet east of the dirt road leading to the farm complex. It consists of a scatter of eighteenth and nineteenth century materials in a cultivated field. Surface visibility was excellent and a collection was made. In addition

Table 3.
Mean Ceramic Date from 38BK1669

<u>Ceramics</u>	Mean Date		<u>fi x xi</u>
	<u>(xi)</u>	<u>(fi)</u>	
Westerwald	1738	5	8690
Lead Glazed Slipware	1733	1	1733
Undecorated Creamware	1791	3	5373
Blue Hand Painted Pearlware	1800	1	1800
Undecorated Pearlware	1805	2	3610
Blue Transfer Printed Whiteware	1848	2	3696
Annular Whiteware	1866	1	1866
Undecorated Whiteware	1860	13	24180
Total		28	50948

$$\text{MCD} = 50948 \div 28 = 1819.6$$

Table 4.
Artifacts Recovered from 38BK1670

	Surface	25W	50W	0S	50S	75S	100S	25N	75N	100N	125N	150N	175N	Total
Creamware	1													1
Pearlware	4					1								5
Hand Painted Pearlware	3													3
Whiteware	8													8
Trans Printed Whiteware	1													1
Underglazed Porcelain	4													4
Overglazed Porcelain	1													1
Colonoware	10	1	1		1		2	1		2	2	3	2	25
UID Earthenware	2													2
Black Glass	19													19
Aqua Glass									1					1
Clear Glass									1					1
Burnt Black Glass	1													1
Window Glass										1				1
Pipestems	2													2
Prehistoric Pottery	1			1										1
Lithics	1													1
Total	58	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	77

to the surface collection, 20 shovel tests were excavated a 25 foot intervals in cardinal directions. Of those 20 tests, 12 (or 60%) were positive. Soil profiles revealed 0.9 to 1.1 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) plowzone overlying yellowish brown (10YR5/4) subsoil.

Like 38BK1669 ceramics from the site indicate an eighteenth through nineteenth century occupation (Table 4). Based on the high quantity of colonoware ceramics, it is likely that this site represents a slave row associated with 38BK1669. Of the 50 ceramics, 25 (or 50%) are colonowares.

Of the 77 artifacts collected, 72 (or 93.5%) are kitchen related, one (or 1.3%) are architectural related, and two (or 2.6%) are tobacco related. Again, the bulk of the collection was surface collected which probably skew the collection. The mean ceramic date is presented in Table 5.

In addition to the historic component, a minor prehistoric shatter (N=2) was also found which included one unidentifiable cord marked sherd and one small rhyolite flake.

Surface remains indicate that the site measures 600 feet north/south by 300 feet east/west. The soils are well drained Caroline fine sandy loam and moderately well drained Goldsboro loamy sand, and the central UTM coordinates are E590020 N3665880. The artifact surface density is relatively high and further testing may yield evidence of intact subsurface features. This site likely represents part of the plantation complex and could address significant questions concerning African American settlement and lifeways in this portion of Berkeley County.

Table 5.
Mean Ceramic Date from 38BK1670

<u>Ceramics</u>	Mean Date		<u>fi x xi</u>
	<u>(xi)</u>	<u>(fi)</u>	
Undecorated Creamware	1791	1	1791
Poly Hand Painted Pearlware	1805	3	5415
Undecorated Pearlware	1805	5	9025
Blue Transfer Printed Whiteware	1848	1	1848
Undecorated Whiteware	1860	8	14880
Total		23	41609

$$\text{MCD} = 41609 \div 23 = 1809.1$$

38BK1671 is located about 300 feet south of the swamps of Molly Branch in the northernmost portion of the tract. It consists of a light scatter of twentieth century remains at the edge of a fallow field. Surface visibility was relatively poor, however a collection was

made. Eleven shovel tests were excavated in the site area. Of those 11 tests, six (or 54.5%) contained cultural materials.

Table 6 presents the materials recovered. All but one of the 50 specimens are from the kitchen group, most of which came from shovel test 50S. This test was located in a low area and probably reflects trash dumping. Undecorated whitewares were the only ceramics found. They have a long span of manufacture from 1820 to the present (South 1977).

Table 6.
Artifacts recovered from 38BK1671

	Surface	25E	25W	50W	75W	25S	50S	Total
Undecorated whiteware	1	1	1	1		1		5
Clear bottle glass	2	2	2	1			19	26
Peach bottle glass							8	8
Lt. blue bottle glass							2	2
Dk. blue bottle glass	1							1
Milk glass							5	5
Amethyst glass						1		1
Window Glass				1	1			2
Total	4	3	3	3	1	2	34	50

Shovel testing indicates that the site measures 100 feet east/west by 50 feet north/south. The soils are Goldsboro loamy sand and the central UTM coordinates are E589900 N3666840.

Standing Structure

In addition to the four archaeological sites found, one standing structure was identified. Four shovel tests were excavated in the immediate vicinity of the house, but no artifacts were recovered. This house is a wood frame hall and parlor structure with a detached kitchen. However, a porch and overhang connects the kitchen to the house. This house is located on the north side of a wetland and may be a farm manager's house associated with the complex of buildings identified as 38BK1668.

Summary and Conclusions

As a result of the archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed Berkeley County landfill extension tract, four new archaeological sites (38BK1668, 38BK1669, 38BK1670, and 38BK1671) were discovered. In addition, one standing structure with no recovered archaeological remains was identified. It should be stressed that this is a reconnaissance level study. Archaeological reconnaissance does not often identify all archaeological resources since work is confined to investigation areas of high probability, accessibility, and good surface visibility. In addition, there is very limited subsurface testing. In other words,

these sites were identified because events transpired in the site area to expose material for collection.

This study has achieved the goals established in the scope of work. The first was to establish whether or not cultural resources are likely to exist in the project area. Based on the field work, it is clear that the project area has a high probability of containing historic sites, while the probability of containing prehistoric sites is somewhat less. This reconnaissance level investigation succeeded in identifying four sites and one standing structure. It is likely that additional sites exist on the tract, although they will be identified only through more intensive survey.

The second goal was to determine how deep disturbances in the area are and the likelihood that they may have affected cultural resources. This study has found that though several of the sites have been plowed, one (38BK1669) has exhibited an intact brick rubble layer and another (38BK1670) has yielded quantities of subsurface material and may contain intact features. Consequently, overall there seems to be little evidence of any significant disturbance affecting archaeological and historical resources in the project area.

Based on these preliminary findings, it is likely that a number of historic and, possibly, prehistoric are situated in the project area. Some of these sites may be partially intact and may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. As a result it is recommended that an intensive level survey be conducted for the project area.

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