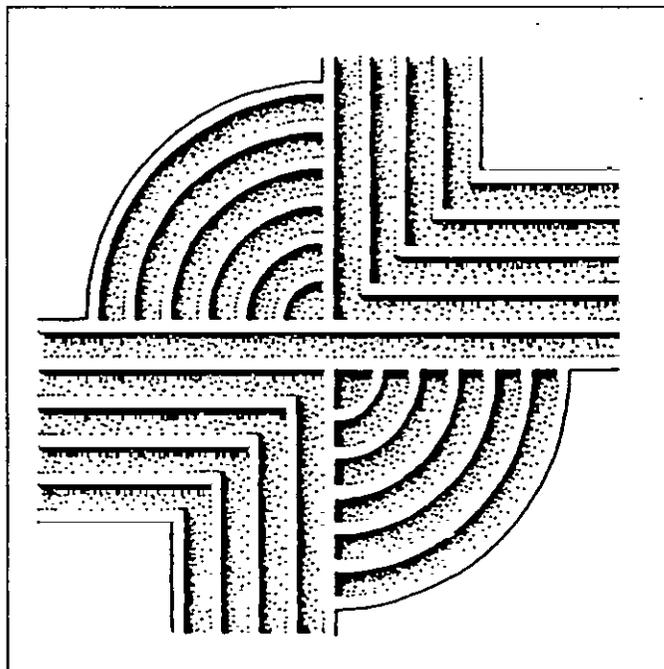


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A 120 ACRE TRACT NEAR PARKERSVILLE, MCCORMICK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 121

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A 120 ACRE TRACT NEAR
PARKSVILLE, MCCORMICK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Introduction

The investigation of the 120 acre tract was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation for Mr. J. Michael Stone of G.S. Roofing Products Company, Inc., Irving, Texas. Chicora Foundation was requested to submit a budgetary proposal for an intensive archaeological survey of a 120 acre tract located approximately two miles north of Parksville in McCormick County. The proposal was submitted on September 20, 1993 and the investigations proposed by Chicora Foundation were approved by Mr. Stone on September 28, 1993. The survey tract is to be mined by G.S. Roofing Products Company, Inc. for granules used in shingling. There will likely also be additional land modifications within this area including the construction of access roads. These activities is likely to damage or destroy archaeological resources if such resources are within the tract.

The property is bordered to the north by property owned by a hunting club, to the east and south by privately owned tracts, and to the west by a Seaboard railroad (Figure 1). U.S. Highway 221 runs parallel to the railroad. Within the property is a logging road which runs roughly east-west through the central portion of the property. The logging road splits just west of a rocky eminence and circumvents the rough terrain. No creeks occur within the tracts although an intermittent tributary to Stevens Creek is located just north of the survey area. Most of the parcel consists of pine/mixed hardwood forest with a light to moderate understory of herbaceous vegetation. Other areas contain second growth pine forest or overgrown agricultural fields. The area appears to have once been extensively logged and one area in the eastern portion of the tract has been badly disturbed. This disturbance consists of the pushing of topsoil and vegetation by large machinery as well as some type of quarrying activity.

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 structural surveys, in the vicinity of the 120 acre survey tract. No National Register sites on or in the vicinity of the area were found during this review.

The field investigations were conducted October 11 and 12, 1993 by Ms. Natalie Adams and Ms. Kris Fowler. The field work involved 24 person hours. Laboratory analysis and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on October 19 and 20, 1993.

Arrangements are being made to curate the collections from these investigations at

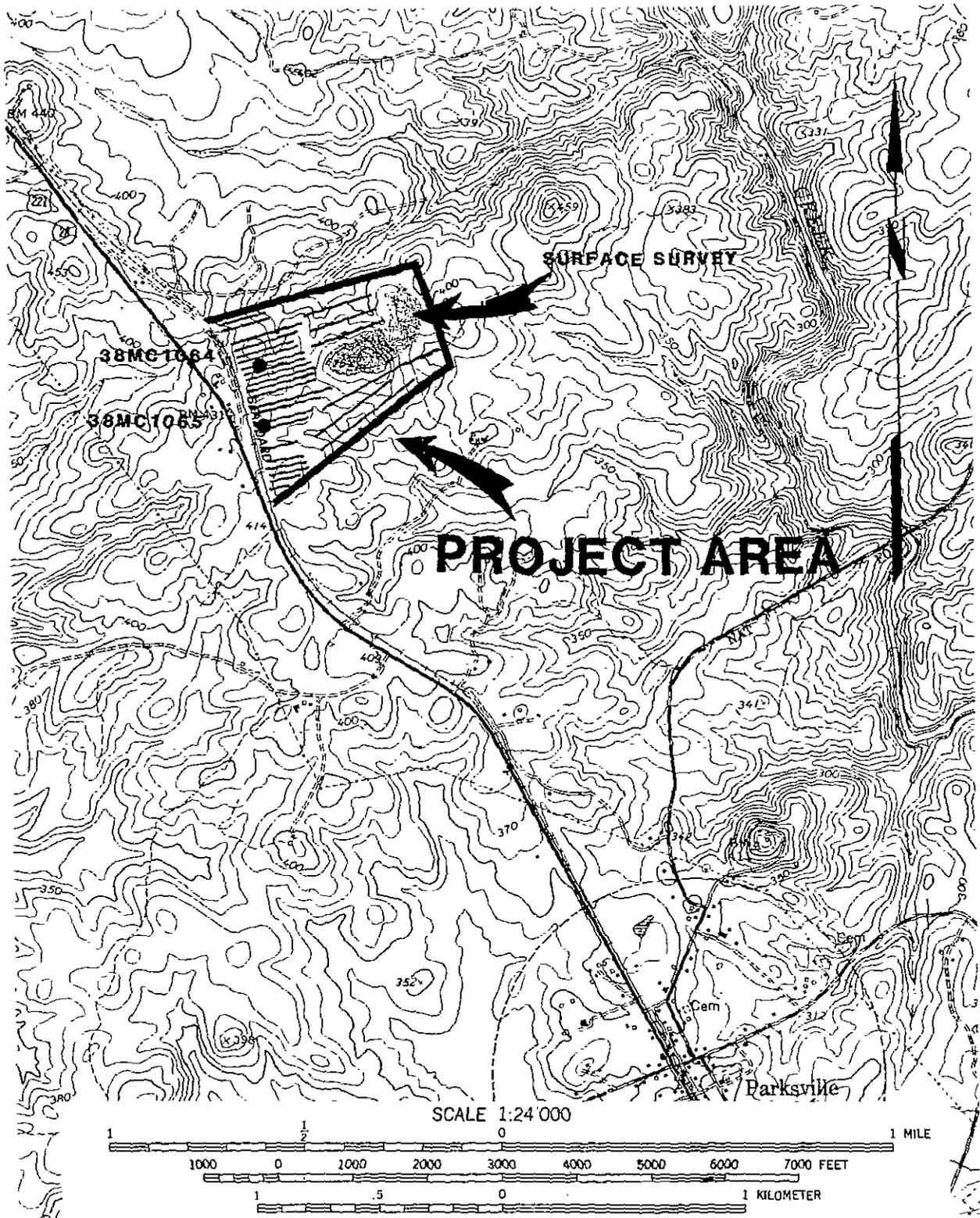


Figure 1. Location of the project area on the 1986 USGS Parkville Quadrangle.

the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Cataloging will be conducted to the facility's standards at the completion of the study. Examination of ferrous materials indicate that no conservation treatments will be required prior to curation. All field records will be provided to the institution on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and the black and white photographic materials will be processed to archival permanence.

Goals

The primary goal of this study, of course, was to assist the client, G.S. Roofing Products Company, Inc., in identifying significant archaeological resources which would be affected by the proposed activities. Consequently, the research design was essentially explorative and explicative, with the goal being to identify any evidence of prehistoric or historic sites which might be in the project area.

Once identification is achieved, however, it is essential to assess the significance of the sites. This involves determining whether any of the sites can be recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. According to National Register Bulletin 16A, the eligibility of a property to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places is based on four criteria: a) association with historic events or activities; b) association with important persons; c) distinctive design or physical characteristics; or d) potential to provide important information about prehistory or history. The vast majority of archaeological sites listed on the National Register fall under criteria C or D.

Butler suggests that the only valid measurement of significance is based on what he calls the "theoretical and substantive knowledge of the discipline" at any particular point in time (Butler 1987:821). Glassow (1977) has advocated an even more widely used approach which encourages the evaluation of sites through the use of five properties or features: site integrity, site clarity, artifactual variety, artifactual quantity, and the site's environmental context. These qualities stress properties of the archaeological record at the site, rather than the site's ability or potential to assist in providing data to limited, and possibly transient, research designs. Nevertheless, no matter how well preserved a site may be, if no serious questions can be developed, then it seems unlikely that it can be considered eligible.

It should be obvious that rather than being mutually exclusive approaches, both are essential to protect significant archaeological or historical sites. There must be research questions and the site must likely be able to answer those questions. Situations exist where there are important questions, but the site is too badly disturbed to allow research, or alternatively where the site is perfectly preserved, but offers no new data or important cumulative data.

Environmental Background

McCormick County is bounded to the north by Abbeville County, to the east by Greenwood County, to the southeast by Edgefield County, and to the west by the Savannah

River. The county is within the Piedmont physiographic region. The piedmont gradually slopes eastward, dropping in elevation about 10 feet per mile and is characterized by gently rolling hills (Johnson 1951).

The topography of the county ranges from nearly level to steep (Camp and Herren 1980:63). In the project area, the topography is gently rolling except for a prominence in the central portion of the tract. This prominence is quite steep and rock. Elevations range from 380 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to 476 feet above mean sea level (at the peak of the prominence).

The Savannah River and its tributaries drain the entire county. Stevens Creek is divide Edgefield and McCormick counties in the southern-most portion of the county. Mills (1972:524 [1826]) describes Stevens Creek as "a large and rapid stream" which "might be made navigable into the heart of the Edgefield District." Numerous smaller streams (such as Rocky Creek and Hard Labor Creek) are found throughout the county.

The soils are formed in saprolite that weathered from "Carolina Slates". Soils from the river floodplains formed in sediment that was from the uplands of the Piedmont province. Materials underlying the soils are mainly granite, gneiss, schist, Carolina Slate, gabbrodiorite, and alluvium. Dikes of materials from minor rocks are intrusions into these major underlying rocks (Camp and Herren 1980:65). The project area is characterized by three soil series: Alamance silt loam, Georgeville silt loam, and Herndon silt loam. Alamance silt loams are gently sloping, moderately deep to deep, well drained soils. Georgeville and Herndon silt loams consist of gently sloping to sloping, deep, well drained soils (Camp and Herren 1980). Lowry (1934) indicates that the soils in this area having moderate to severe sheet erosion. Robert Mills noted that,

the greatest inconvenience which this land presents, is its rolling, hilly character, which subjects it, like most of the land in the middle and upper country, to wash into gullies by heavy rains (Mills 1972:521 [1826]).

Within the Piedmont, forest populations currently consist of large percentages of loblolly and short leaf pines, although during the prehistoric period it appears to have been characterized by mixed pine/hardwoods (Frothingham and Nelson 1944:19-21). The study area consists of pine/mixed hardwood forest with a light to moderate understory of herbaceous vegetation. Other areas contain second growth pine forest or overgrown agricultural fields.

Piedmont hardwoods, and pine-hardwood forest, primarily represented by oaks and hickories, are limited and typically restricted to ridges. In the Sumter National Forest portion of McCormick County forests are often pine. In the floodplain of Stevens Creek there are black gum, scrub oak, tupelo gum, sweet gum, and yellow poplar. Cypress and cedar, while important in the past, are no longer significant due to exploitation by logging operations (Craft 1965:49).

While the agricultural potential of the area is somewhat limited by soil types, the faunal variability is great. In the early nineteenth century, Mills observed that:

Shad, in their season, are very abundant in the Savannah River. The indigenous fish are, the catfish, brim, sucker, trout, rockfish, redhorse, jackfish, perch, & c. Deer are plenty, as also foxes, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, & c. Birds are numerous; such as the wild turkey, dove, partridge, robin, woodcock, duck, wild pigeon, and goose, at certain seasons, besides the buzzard, hawk, owl, eagle, swallow, red-bird, mocking-bird, blue-bird, wren, and others (Mills 1972:362 [1826]).

Many of these animals were certainly a major food source for the Native Americans.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous research in this area of the state has been conducted primarily as surveys in the Sumter National Forest or is primarily related to road construction (see Derting et al. 1991). Significant piedmont data recovery studies occurred primarily in the 1970s associated with the construction of highways or reservoirs. These studies include Cable et al. (1978); Goodyear et al. (1979); House and Ballenger (1976); and House and Wogaman (1978).

The most significant recent research performed in the piedmont is at Millwood Plantation and in the Richard B. Russell reservoir in neighboring Abbeville County (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Orser 1987). The work by Anderson and Joseph (1988) synthesizes the research performed between 1969 and 1985. The primary goal was to organize and summarize the information presented in over 20 major monographs on various sites in the area. The work by Orser (1987) at Millwood Plantation explores postbellum tenancy in the piedmont. These works should be consulted for further information.

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 12 Paleo-Indian projectile points have been found 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).

There is minimal archaeological evidence for historic Indian occupation along the middle Savannah River. DePratter (1988) has recently summarized the historical evidence, and the general locations of a number of towns occupied after 1670 have been identified. Caldwell (1948) found evidence of a post-contact Indian site on the Savannah River in Hampton County which he believes is the early Creek town of Palachacolas. The only other evidence for historic Indian occupations in the Savannah River Valley comes from the upper part of the drainage, where a number of Lower Cherokee Towns were present until late in

the eighteenth century (see Caldwell 1956; Kelly and DeBaillou 1960; Kelly and Neitzel 1961).

The survey area is in what is historically known as the Edgefield District. In 1826 Mills remarks that the district is historically similar to other nearby districts:

There is nothing that distinguishes the settlement of Edgefield from that of other districts in the upper and middle country. They were all gradually settled as the tide of emigration rolled from the north and east. It however may be observed of this, in contradistinction to some other districts, which were peopled a good deal by foreigners and their immediate descendants, (namely, by Irish, Scotch, and Dutch, mixed with a few English,) that Edgefield was settled principally, and indeed almost altogether, by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina (Mills 1972:519-520 [1826]).

Although exploration of the Savannah River Valley began as early as the sixteenth century (DePratter 1989), substantial settlement of the area did not begin until after the Yamasee Indian War (1715-1718). By the mid-eighteenth century, cattle ranchers and subsistence farmers cleared land and established small farms and plantations (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:69-71), and by the eve of the American Revolution, cattle ranching was well established in the area (Brooks 1981).

While Tory forces were quite active in the Edgefield District during the American Revolution, only two skirmish took place in nearby Aiken County. These were in conjunction with the American capture of Augusta from the British, and occurred at Beech Island and Galphin's Fort (Brooks 1984).

By 1800 the population consisted of 13,063 whites, 5,006 African-American slaves, and 61 free blacks totalling 18,130. In twenty years the population increased by about 7,000 with 12,864 whites, 19,198 slaves, and 57 free blacks, for a total of 25,119 individuals (Mills 1972:527 [1826]). By 1850, the population had increased substantially. There were 16,252 whites, 22,725 slaves, and 285 free blacks, totalling 39,262. In the years preceding the Civil War, the population growth in the state slowed considerably, as planters and farmers left the exhausted soils of South Carolina and moved to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:92-93).

Mills Atlas (1825) shows that creeks and roads were the focus of settlement or milling activities (Figure 2). The road which runs parallel to the Savannah River appears to correspond with U.S. Highway 221 which is located adjacent to the western border of the survey tract.

The Edgefield District saw some activity during the Civil War. General H.J. Kilpatrick of the Union Army fought General Joseph Wheeler's troops at Blackville, Williston, and Aiken during his threat to Augusta (Wallace 1953:548).

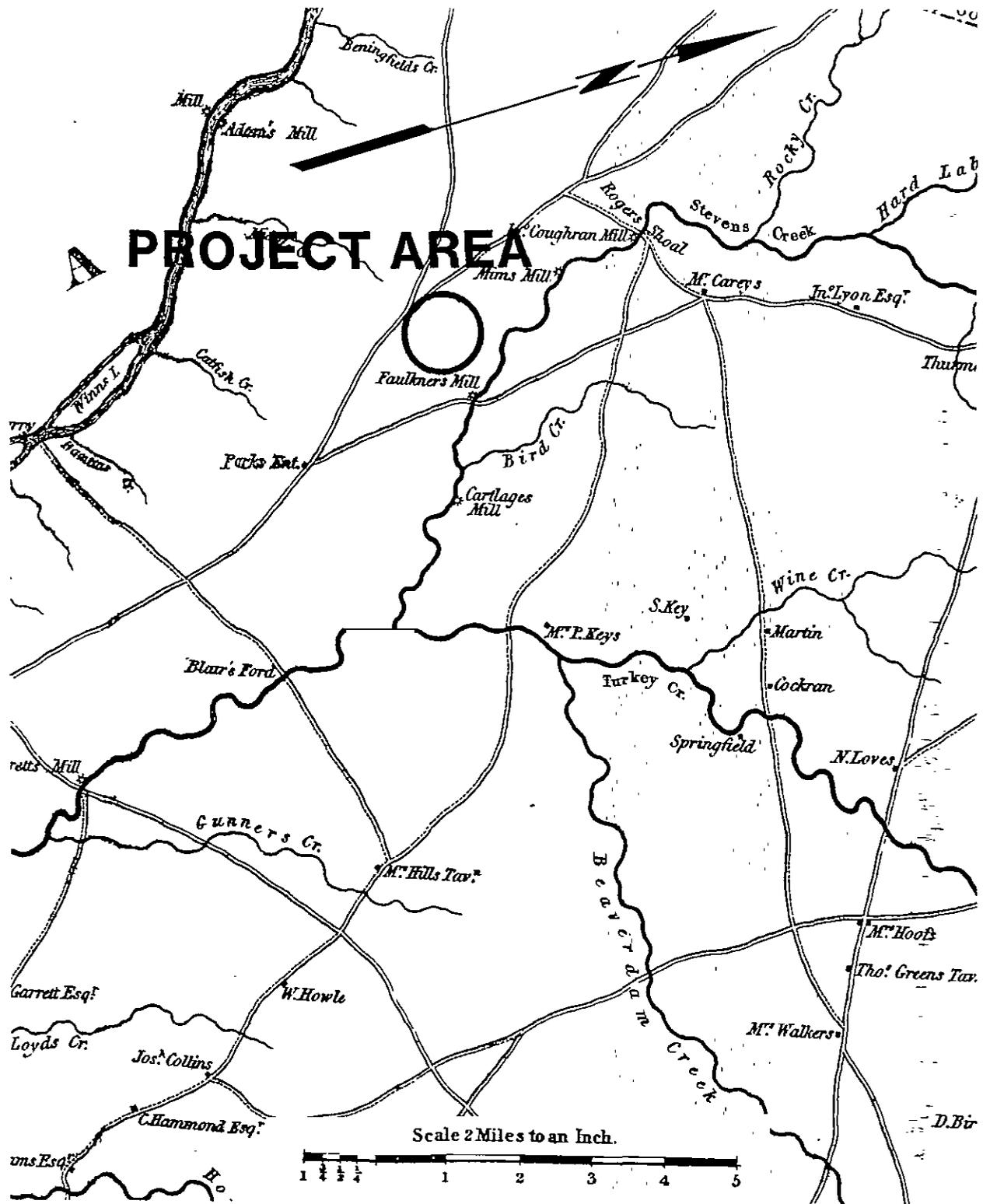


Figure 2. Mills Atlas (1825) showing the location of the corridor in the Edgefield District.

It was not until the end of the Civil War that Aiken came under attack. With the fall of Savannah, General O.H. Hill was placed in charge of the Confederate forces in Augusta, where it was thought that Sherman's troops would surely head in order to destroy the vast stores of cotton. By late January 1865 Union forces were rapidly advancing through South Carolina, having taken Pocotaligo on January 14th and breaking the Charleston-Savannah railway for the first time during the war. The Confederate forces established a defensive line near Three Runs in Aiken County, near where the Savannah River Plant site is today. The Union forces reached Allendale by the 31st and succeeded in taking Blackville, breaking the Charleston-Hamburg Railroad connection.

Union troops, including the 14th and the 20th Corps as well as Major General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry, began following the railway line to the west, leading directly to Aiken. By February 10 Kilpatrick's cavalry reached Johnson's Turnout (at what is today Montmorenci), while the Confederate forces hastily established a line about two miles east of Aiken. Practicing total war, the country side was pillaged and the railway was destroyed. Kilpatrick remarked in a message to Sherman that "this is splendid country; plenty of forage and supplies" (quoted in Boylston n.d.:8). Efforts to advance through Aiken were foiled by Confederate troops under the command of General Joseph Wheeler. While Aiken was saved, as was the Graniteville cotton mill, and the stores of cotton in August, South Carolina was lost.

Exhausted by war and stunned by the upheaval of their economic and social system the residents of Edgefield District, as well as the rest of the state, were in a state of confusion and hardship. Immediately after the Civil War cotton prices peaked, causing many Southerners to plant cotton again, in the hope of recouping losses from the War. The single largest problem across the South, however, was labor. While some freedmen stayed on to work, others, apparently many others, left.

The hiring of freedmen began immediately after the war, with variable results. The Freedmen's Bureau attempted to establish a system of wage labor, but the effort was largely tempered by the enactment of the Black Codes by the South Carolina Legislature in September 1865. These Codes allowed nominal freedom, while establishing a new kind of slavery, severely restricting the rights and freedoms of the black majority (see Orser 1988:50). Added to the Codes were oppressive contracts which reinforced the power of the plantation owner and degraded the freedom of the Blacks. The freedmen found power, however, in their ability to break their contracts and move to a new plantation, beginning a new contract. With the high price of cotton and the scarcity of labor, this mechanism caused tremendous agitation to the plantation owners.

Gradually owners turned away from wage labor contracts to two kinds of tenancy -- sharecropping and renting. While very different, both succeeded in making land ownership very difficult, if not impossible, for the vast majority of Blacks. Sharecropping required the tenant to pay his landlord part of the crop produced, while renting required that he pay a fixed rent in either crops or money. In sharecropping the tenant supplied the labor and one-

half of the fertilizer, the landlord supplied everything else -- land, house, tools, work animals, animal feed, wood for fuel, and the other half of the needed fertilizer. In return the landlord received half of the crop at harvest. This system became known as "working on halves," and the tenants as "half hands," or "half tenants."

In share-renting, the landlord supplied the land, housing, and either one-quarter or one-third of the fertilizer costs. The tenant supplied the labor, animals, animal feed, tools, seed, and the remainder of the fertilizer. At harvest the crop was divided in proportion to the amount of fertilizer that each party supplied. A number of variations on this occurred, one of the most common being "third and fourth," where the landlord received one-fourth of the cotton crop and one-third of all other crops. In cash-renting the landlord provided the land and housing, with the renter providing everything else and paying a fixed per-acre rent in cash.

In the 1880s Edgefield County had no cotton mills and none under construction, while Aiken County had three mills (Graniteville, Vaucluse, and Langley). Cotton was, however, being produced in large amounts and it was estimated that the average cost of producing merchantable cotton was about eight cents a pound and 40 dollars to bale 500 pounds. It appears that a large portion of the manufacturing in the county was milling grain or producing lumber and turpentine. Of the 84 manufacturing establishments there were 55 grist mills, 22 lumber mills, and 6 turpentine establishments (Anonymous 1884). In Aiken County, corn was the largest agricultural product with 75,966 acres producing 703,080 bushels. Cotton closely followed with 63,127 acres producing 29,676 bales (Anonymous 1907:571). Edgefield County, however, produced primarily cotton with 58,366 acres producing 20,960 bales. 38,316 acres was planted in corn producing 306,120 bushels (Anonymous 1907:574). By 1900 Aiken County had a population of 39,032 rising from 31,822 in the previous decade. Edgefield County's population dropped dramatically from 49,259 in 1890 to 25,478 in 1900.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques for this intensive level survey involved the placement of shovel tests at intervals ranging from 100 to 200 feet along transects ranging from 100 to 100 feet (depending on topography, soils, drainage, and associated factors). These tests were placed along transects oriented at N70°E, with all fill being screened through ¼-inch mesh.

Should sites be identified by shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. In this survey, sites were defined as containing two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 foot area, or one artifact or more found in conjunction with structural ruins. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

All soil would be screen through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 to 1-½ foot square and would normally be taken to subsoil. All cultural remains would be collected, except for brick and mortar which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

These field methods were conducted with a few deviations. First, the highest prominence in the survey area was characterized by rock outcrops and no significant soil. In other words, by scraping areas containing soil with a shovel blade, rock was immediately exposed. Second, a small ridge located in the northeastern portion of the property had apparently been quarried to substantial depth (at least two feet). Both of these areas were examined through pedestrian survey. In addition, overgrown logging roads with some surface visibility were also subject to pedestrian survey. Otherwise the original methods were put into effect. A total of 194 shovel tests were excavated along 28 transects.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories on October 19, 1993. It is anticipated that these materials will be catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. Site forms have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete.

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

Results

The intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey identified two new sites in the 120 acre tract owned by G.S. Roofing Products Company, Inc.

38MC1064 is located on a ridge saddle in the northwestern portion of the survey area. A series of nine shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in a cruciform pattern, with only one yielding subsurface remains. This test yielded one cut nail fragment. Surface visibility was poor and no surface artifacts were located. However, roofing tin, burnt structural timbers, and fencing wire was found in the site area. The presence of these remains suggests a twentieth century origin. The surrounding trees evidenced burning as did a nearby collapsed deer stand.

Soil profiles indicated that the top 0.8 feet contained a brown (10YR5/3) silt loam with an ashy content. Subsoil consisted of a reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) clay loam. The

central UTM coordinates are E385380 N3741810 and the soils are classified as well drained Herndon silt loam.

The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. With the lack of domestic material, the structure probably functioned as a shed or barn. It is unlikely that archaeology will add further temporal or function information. The site does not meet any of the National Register criteria.

38MC1065 is located on gentle slope in the west central portion of the survey tract. A series of 21 shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in a cruciform pattern, with 11 (or 52.4%) yielding at total of nearly 300 artifacts (Figure 3). These artifacts are summarized in Table 1. Surface visibility was poor and no surface artifacts were located.

The site occurs on the edge of a pasture (which appears to have been previously plowed) with the area formally occupied by a structure thick with brambles. In these brambles was found roofing tin, a small amount of brick and stone rubble, structural timbers, old appliances and barbed wire. Just west of the brambles is a fenced (partially collapsed) animal pen.

Shovel testing in the area suggests that the site has received little disturbance since

Table 1.
Artifacts recovered from shovel testing at 38MC1065

<u>Artifacts</u>	<u>T15ST3</u>	<u>25S</u>	<u>50S</u>	<u>75S</u>	<u>25N</u>	<u>50N</u>	<u>75N</u>	<u>100N</u>	<u>25E</u>	<u>25W</u>	<u>100W</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whiteware		1	1		1					3	1	7
Stoneware	1											1
Clear glass	116	6	11		7	6			3	31	4	184
Canning glass	7		1							3	1	12
Amethyst glass											1	1
Silkscreened glass	2											2
Milk glass	3	1					1	1		1		7
Aqua glass	4					1				3		8
Amber glass	3	1			1	1						6
Can fragments	1	4								15		20
Container lid										1		1
Crown cap	1											1
Jar liner			1									1
Window glass		2								1	2	5
Wire nails	8		1	1	1	2	1			4		18
Wire nail frags	3									1		4
Cut nails	1											1
UID nail frags						1						1
Spike frags	1											1
Roofing tacks										1		1
Shell button										1		1
Wire	2									1		3
Light bulb base	1											1
Coal	1											1
Black rubber	2											2
Animal bone										1		1
Total	157	15	15	1	10	11	2	1	3	67	9	291

the structure was abandoned. Although soil profiles indicate that plowing has occurred, it is possible that this plowing occurred while or before the site was being occupied and was possibly used as pasture after abandonment. This lack of disturbance is evidenced by areas containing dense artifactual remains (suggesting plowing has not significantly damaged or dispersed the site) as well as an area near structural debris which contained no artifactual remains (suggesting the presence of a structure prevented significant deposits).

Artifacts consisted primarily of bottle glass concentrated at shovel test T15ST3 and 25W (25 feet west), suggesting that this area represents a trash dump relatively close to the structural debris. Although few temporally sensitive artifacts were collected, the site appears to have been occupied from about 1910 to the 1950s. The beginning date is based on the presence of amethyst glass and the shell button. Although shell buttons are still being made today, they were most popular during the WWI era. By 1912 there were two hundred button-making plants in the United States. The industry continued to grow up through World War I and into the 1920s. By the 1930s the shell button industry dropped significantly due to over harvesting of mussels (Madison 1985:57-58). The terminal date of occupation is based on the 1964 (photorevised 1986) USGS Parksville Quadrangle map which shows no standing structure in the site area. Table 2 presents the artifact pattern for 38MC1065. This pattern is similar to tenant patterns identified by Trinkley and Caballero (1983).

Table 2.
Artifact Pattern for 38MC1965

<u>Group</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Kitchen	240	83.3
Architecture	41	14.2
Furniture	1	0.3
Clothing	1	0.3
Activities	5	1.7

Soil profiles indicated that the top 0.8 feet contained a brown (10YR5/3) silt loam. Subsoil consisted of a reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) clay loam. The central UTM coordinates are E385300 N3741560 and the soils are classified as well drained Herndon silt loam.

The vast bulk of information from the Long Cane and Edgefield Divisions of Sumter National Forest is composed of survey data. While these reports provide important site distribution data, no intensive archaeological research has been performed in the county. As a result, very little is known archaeologically about the county's historic occupants which increases the significance of historic sites which have the potential to address important research questions.

The data sets available at 38MC1065 include artifactual remains, faunal remains,

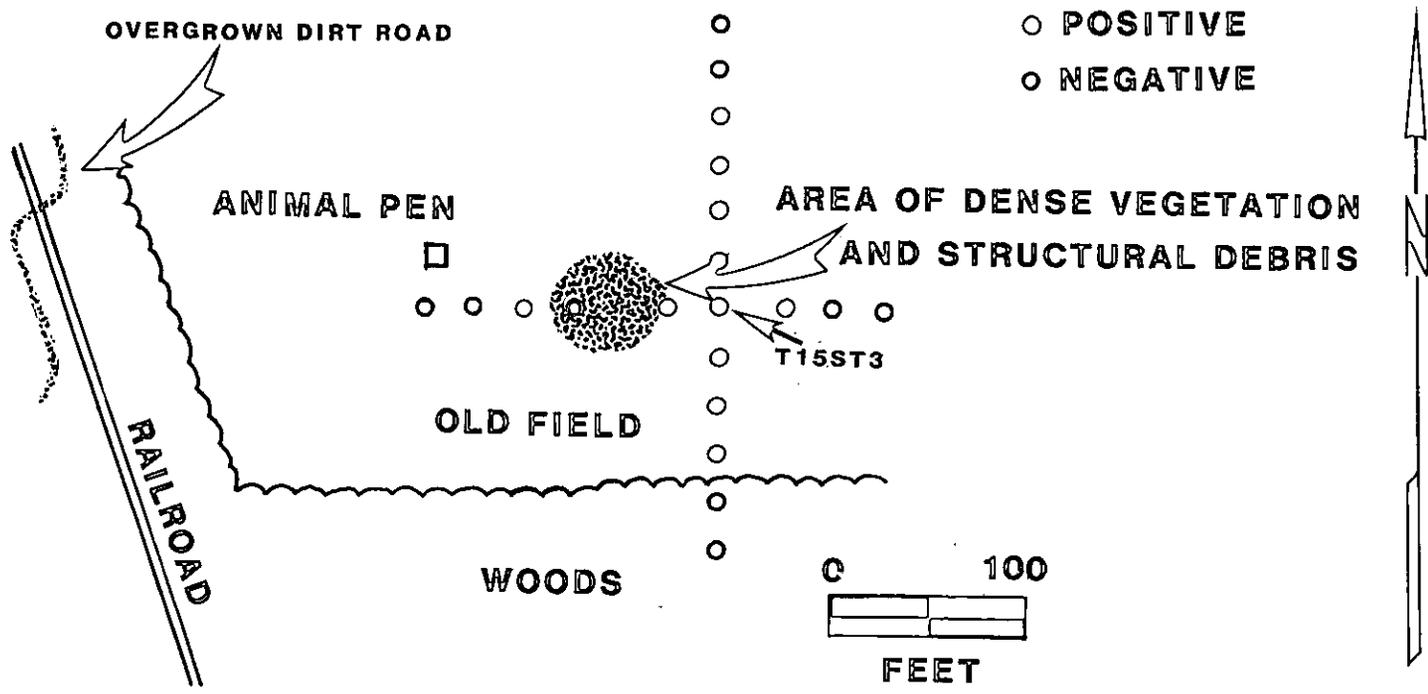


Figure 3. Location of shovel tests and above ground features at 38MC1065.

architectural debris (which, if mapped, may provide architectural information), and historical records. These data sets may help address research questions outlined below.

This site has the potential of addressing a number of research question. The first question involves subsistence strategies of McCormick County tenant farmers to determine how and why they are different or similar to other contemporaneous sites. Previous research at the Ashley Plantation at the Savannah River site (Brooks 1984; Brooks and Martin 1984; Brooks 1987) indicated that tenants relied on game more than on domestic meats. Floral material recover indicated the presence of peach and walnut trees nearby which were probably consumed by the inhabitants. A heavy reliance on processed foods was discovered. This was based on the large amount of tin can fragments and the relatively few canning jar fragments. Food remains 38MC1065 can be compared not only to Ashley Plantation, but also other sites from the same period including 38FL240 ,a tenant site in Florence County dating from the 1870s to the 1940s (Trinkley et al. 1993), 38GR190, a mill village site dating from the late 1890s to about 1930 (Trinkley 1993a), and a tenant component at Vanderhorst Plantation on Kiawah Island (Trinkley 1993b). Information relating to twentieth century tenant lifestyles is missing for this part of the state, and through comparisons with sites from the same time period patterns or variability in diet may be recognized and explained. The presence of faunal and food container remains indicates that this question can be addressed.

The second research question involves the architectural organization of the site and its relationship to the economic system specific to the site. Merle Prunty (1955) suggests that tenant/renter and cropper dwellings normally do not have outbuildings since farm maintenance structures were centralized for the use by all tenants. Otherwise, the site may have been occupied by a small landowner. By recognizing the economic system the occupant was working under, data can be better interpreted and better related to sites from the same time period. Historical research will also help to identify the economic system. This question can be approached through intensive shovel or auger testing in a grid formation to identify clusters of architectural artifacts which do not appear to be associated with the dwelling house.

The third research question involves ethnicity. While twentieth century archaeological remains have not been proven to provide ethnic indicators, historical research may be able to determine if the tenant or landowner was black or white. Recent work in the Florence County area (Trinkley et al. 1993) has provided some solid baseline data from a black tenant village. Archaeology and history at 38MC1065 may help identify the ethnicity of the inhabitant. This site can then be compared to the site in Florence County (38FL240) to determine if there is a pattern in assemblage or if there are differences which can be explained because of the ethnicity of the inhabitant. It is possible that ethnicity may be able to define reasons for diet patterns which may be different from other black or white occupied sites.

The fourth and final research question is intra-site patterning. Previous work at a tenant site in Florence County indicated that most refuse was located either in the very near

yard or far yard area which suggests that garbage was both swept up under the house or was disposed of in the yard periphery. However, the settlement pattern at 38FL240 consisted of a settlement "street" as opposed to an isolated dwelling. Settlement pattern may have affected refuse disposal.

While based on the preliminary survey the site appears to be able to address these research questions, further testing is needed to determine if any part of the site has been dispersed by plowing which could interfere with questions relating to intra-site patterning. In addition, testing is needed to determine concentrations of artifacts (such as food remains) so that if the site warrants data recovery, maximum return could be achieved.

38MC1065 is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The site has the potential to address a number of significant research questions. However, further testing is needed to determine how much, if any, of the site has been damaged by plowing. To determine whether the site has the potential to address these research questions, a series of close interval auger tests should be excavated in a grid formation across the site. This will determine if spatial information is available and will also better determine the types and variety of artifacts present. Also, some preliminary historical research is needed to determine if these records can provide information relating to the above research questions.

Given the location of the site on the edge of the development tract, it may be preferred by the client to green space the area.

Recommendations

Of the two archaeological sites discovered, one (38MC1064) is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining site (38MC1065) is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38MC1065 may be either green spaced or subjected to further testing to determine eligibility. Green spacing (also termed site avoidance) is recognized as an appropriate, and often cost effective, mitigation measure for conservation of sites found eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Such green spacing, however, must insure the permanent protection and integrity of the archaeological data since the goal is to ensure that the site is available for study in the future. The following recommendations are offered if green spacing is a cost-effective and appropriate option:

1. The site must be blocked out in the filed with a butter sufficient to ensure complete protection of the remains.
2. The site area must be cleared by hand. No heavy equipment may be used and all cut vegetation must be removed from the site area. Special care must

be taken to avoid removing any above ground structural debris, such as timbers and roofing tin.

3. The area must continue to be clearly defined during all phases of construction and use. Appropriate techniques include the use of nylon barricade tape, barricade rope, or safety fencing. Typically flagging tape will not last throughout the construction process and flagging of boundary trees fails to provide a clearly visible barrier for personnel. No equipment will be allowed in the green spaced area, or be allowed to use the areas as turn-arounds. The areas will not be use to stockpile supplies or be otherwise disturbed. All personnel, including contractor's personal, should be strictly forbidden from entering the area.

4. Any landscaping in the areas must be conducted by hand and ground disturbance must be limited to the upper 0.2 foot of soil. Above ground mounds of architectural material or debris may not be graded or otherwise displaced. No utilities will be placed through the area.

5. A historic easement or protective covenant protecting the area set aside in green spacing must be developed by the owner of record and this protection must be in perpetuity.

6. Appropriate security must be provided to ensure that no one digs or otherwise disturbs the site.

Green spacing often can be achieved for a particular site if the site area is not on "prime" land and if the development activities have some degree of flexibility. Given the location of 38MC1065 on the edge of the tract, green spacing may be preferred. If 38MC1065 cannot be green spaced, archaeological testing can further determine if the site can answer significant research questions previously outlined.

While unlikely, it is always possible that additional archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any concentrations of brick rubble or obvious artifacts (such as arrow heads or bottles) to the project engineer, who should report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the developer's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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