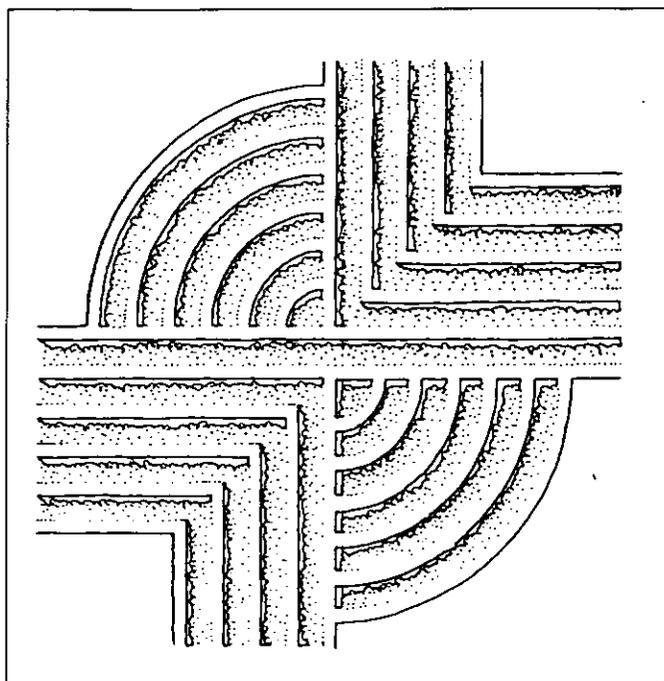


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
GREENWOOD COUNTY-DUKE'S HODGES
TRANSMISSION LINE, GREENWOOD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



CHICORA FOUNDATION RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 134

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TRANSMISSION LINE, GREENWOOD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

This study presents the results of an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed one mile transmission line from Duke's Hodges Substation to the Greenwood County Switching Station. The primary purpose of this investigation is to identify and assess the archaeological remains present in the proposed right of way.

As a result of this work one site (38GN268) was revisited, and two new sites (38GN506 and 38GN507) were discovered), primarily through the use of shovel tests in wooded areas and pedestrian survey in fields.

38GN268 was originally described by Rodeffer and Holschlag (1979) as containing two loci. Only one of these loci (Locus A) could be potentially impacted by the proposed project. During our revisit, the site (described as a lithic scatter) consisted of a large quantity of rough unaltered quartz chunks. Either Rodeffer and Holschlag collected all of the cultural remains or the quartz scatter was mistaken for an archaeological site. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Two new site (38GN506 and 38GN507) were discovered. Neither site contained dense or intact remains. As a result, both of these site are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Nick Roarke of Sabine & Waters. The proposed 1 mile transmission line right of way is situated approximately 10 miles northwest of the town of Greenwood and 5 miles south of the town of Ware Shoals. The 100 foot wide right of way begins at the Duke's Hodges substation which is situated just west of S-23-180. The right of way travels roughly west for approximately 1 mile where it ends approximately 600 feet west of the proposed Greenwood County switching station. This corridor is located in the northwestern portion of the county (Figure 1).

The right of way is intersected on three occasions by small intermittent streams which all feed Pickens Creek to the south. Several areas of the right of way exhibit large areas of erosion which are evident as washouts or gulleys on sideslopes. Portions of the right of way have been subjected to logging. Activities which have the



Figure 1. Location of project area in relationship to political boundaries.

potential to damage or destroy the archaeological remains in the project area are clearing, grubbing, and the placement of powerline poles along the right of way.

Chicora received a request for a budgetary proposal by Mr. Nick Roarke of Sabine & Waters. A proposal was submitted on January 28, 1994 and accepted on February 10, 1993.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey and the findings. The statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined for information pertinent to the project area. In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives & History was consulted about National Register properties in the area. No National Register properties were found to be located in the project area (Dr. Tracy Powers, personal communication). The field investigations were conducted on February 17, 1994 by Ms. Natalie Adams. This field work involved three person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on February 18 and 22, 1994.

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT

Greenwood County is situated in the western piedmont of South Carolina. The county occupies approximately 292,400 acres or 457 square miles (Camp and Herren 1980:1). The county is bounded to the north by Laurens County, to the east by Newberry and Saluda counties, to the south by Edgefield and McCormick counties, and to the west by Abbeville County. The project area is located in the northwestern portion of the county (Figure 1).

The topography of the county is characterized by nearly level to steep relief. The elevations range from about 450 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to 714 feet in the vicinity of Hodges, near the project area (Camp and Herren 1980:65). Elevations in the project area range from 580 to 670 feet MSL. The topography is rolling to somewhat steep near drainages.

Greenwood County is drained by two river systems: the Saluda to the northeast and the Savannah to the southwest. Chief tributaries of these rivers in Greenwood County include Hard Labor Creek, Reedy Branch, Wilson Creek, Mulberry Creek, and Turkey Creek. In the project area there are three intermittent streams that intersect the right of way. These creeks feed into Pickens Creek which flows into Long Cane Creek, a major tributary of the Savannah River.

As previously mentioned, Greenwood County is made up of one broad physiographic area called the Piedmont. Most of the soils have a loamy surface layer. The more sloping soils are susceptible to erosion. According to Lowry (1934) the project area is characterized by moderate sheet erosion with occasional gullies. Trimble (1974:14-15) characterized the area as having a high antebellum and postbellum erosive land use due to continued cultivation of cotton. In the early 1880s the Greenwood County area had 50% of its land in woods, 28% was tilled, and 22% was categorized as "old fields". One of the main reasons for the abandonment of these fields was erosion (Trimble 1974:75). During that same period, a survey of water power reported that many streams in parts of South Carolina and Georgia (including the project area) were:

... in many places filling up with detritus ... sand and mud ... which is washed in from the hill-sides so that many shoals are being rapidly obliterated, and at many places where within the memory of middle aged men there were shoals or falls of 5 to 10 feet, at present scarcely any shoals can be noticed (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1885: 768).

As Barry has noted:

[m]any years ago virgin areas of the Piedmont Province were highly fertile and highly productive, as demonstrated by the high degree of agricultural productivity over the past 150 years. However, mismanagement, over-cropping, erosion, and a multitude of other factors have reduced the once fertile lands to eroded ridges that require high applications of fertilizers to remain productive (Barry 1980:57) .

In general, the soils in upper Greenwood County are part of the Cecil-Hiwassee Association which are gently to strongly sloping well drained soils. Five soil series are found in the corridor area. These include Cecil sandy loam, Enon sandy loam, Hiwassee sandy loam, Pacolet sandy loam, and Wilkes fine sandy loam. All of these soils are well drained. Hiwassee and Pacolet soils are also found as sandy clay loam on steeply sloping areas that are eroded (Camp and Herren 1980).

Greenwood County has mild winters and warm summers. Summer is warm and long with an average of 58 days where temperatures are 90°F or above. Approximately 26% of the annual rainfall occurs in the summer. Winter is short and relatively mild. About one half of the days have an early morning temperature of 32°F or less. An average of 47.5 inches of rain falls in the county each year with the rainiest month being March when 5.4 inches of rain typically falls. This area of the state is at a low risk for hurricanes or tropical storms. While some rain comes from infrequent tropical storms, storms of hurricane intensity seldom occur this far inland (Camp and Herren 1980:65-66).

Piedmont forests belong to the Oak-Hickory Formation (Braun 1950). This is well demonstrated by old forest stands that are gradually returning to the oak-hickory dominated status. The most characteristic association is the white oak-black oak-red oak association. Associated species consist of hickories, loblolly and shortleaf pine, black gum and sweetgum. Understory vegetation is characterized by saplings of the associated species as well as by flowering dogwood and sourwood (Barry 1980:59). In the 1820s, Mills stated:

[w]e have a fine growth of timber; of oak, both the white, red, and Spanish; pine is scarce, and what we have is short-leaf pine; chestnut and poplar are used as a substitute for it in building. There are also the black walnut, curled maple, wild cherry, hickory, dog-wood, and the other trees common to the state (Mills 1972 [1826]:353).

Vegetation in the project area includes Oak-Pine forest intermixed with grazing land and other grasslands.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

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 four Paleo-Indian projectile points have been found in Greenwood County. They are clustered along the Saluda River and tributaries of the Saluda and Savannah 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. 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 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.

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).

Historic Synopsis

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 Yamassee 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). The survey corridor (in what is today Greenwood County) was historically part of the Abbeville District. In 1826 Mills indicated that:

[t]he first important settlement in this district occurred as early as the year 1756, when Patrick Calhoun, with four families of his friends, settled at Long Cane Creek. On his arrival, there were only two families of white settlers, one named Gowdy, the other Edwards, in that northwestern extremity of the province Mills (1972 [1826]:348).

After the initial settlements of the 1750s the white population of the Up Country did not increase significantly until 1761, with the expulsion of the Native American population at the end of the Cherokee War. This created a second wave of immigration and settlement, spearheaded by farmers from the northern colonies of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. These settlers developed a self-sufficient economy based on planting flax, tobacco, corn, wheat, and oats, and raising cattle and hogs for their own use. Slaves were relatively uncommon until the early 1800s.

In this early period of European settlement there was little connection with the legal authorities on the coast (centered in Charleston), leaving the Up Country largely autonomous. This led to the Regulator Movement of the 1760s, a vigilante organization which attempted to maintain order and provide security. By the eve of the Revolution, two-thirds of the South Carolina population lived in the Up Country.

By the onset of the American Revolution, the population of the Up Country was quite diverse in its ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds. These differences seemed to localize the hostilities between Whigs and Tories living side by side (Wallace 1958).

Probably the most significant Revolutionary War activity in Greenwood County was at Ninety-Six, a British stronghold in the Up Country. The earthen star-shaped fort commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Cruger fell under siege by troops under the command of General Nathaniel Greene on June 18, 1781. The attempt to capture the fort failed, and Greene retreated toward Winnsboro. Later the British abandoned the fort because they were expecting the French at Beaufort.

The evacuation of Ninety-Six rendered the British hold on the middle and back country precarious and unprofitable. Partisans cut communications, seized supplies, and captured abandoned posts. No attempt was made to re-establish a British hold in the back country (Wallace 1951:317).

After the American Revolution, the village of Cambridge grew up on the site of the Ninety Six fortification. It thrived as a seat of the District Court and as an upcountry trading center until the first decade of the nineteenth century when it began to decline and finally passed out of existence in the mid-nineteenth century (Baker 1972:3).

By 1800 the population of the district consisted of 13,500 inhabitants. Of these 2,964 were slaves. In 1820, there were 13,488 whites, 9,615 slaves, 252 free blacks, totalling 23,167. This reflects an increase of 10,000 in 20 years (Mills 1972 [1826]:354). 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 (1969 [1825]) shows few subscribers in the Pickens Creek area with the closest settlement being Wardlaws (Figure 2). The bulk of settlement in this area for the time period is road oriented.

By 1850 the population consisted of 32,318 inhabitants. Slaves consisted of 19,262 individuals, freemen 357, and whites 12,699. By this time slaves made up 59.6% of the population as opposed to 41.5% in 1800. In 1850 the area produced 27,192 bales of cotton. Other important products were wheat, rye, oats, corn, and potatoes.

The Civil War had little military impact on Greenwood County and no significant battles were found in the County. It did, however, change the Up Country's history, destroying the basis of its wealth and creating in its place a system of tenancy – the hiring of farm laborers for a portion of the crop, a fixed amount of money, or both.

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. An Englishman traveling through the South immediately after the war remarked that, "Thirty-seven thousand negroes, according to newspaper estimates, have left South Carolina already, traveling west" (quoted in Orser 1988:49).

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

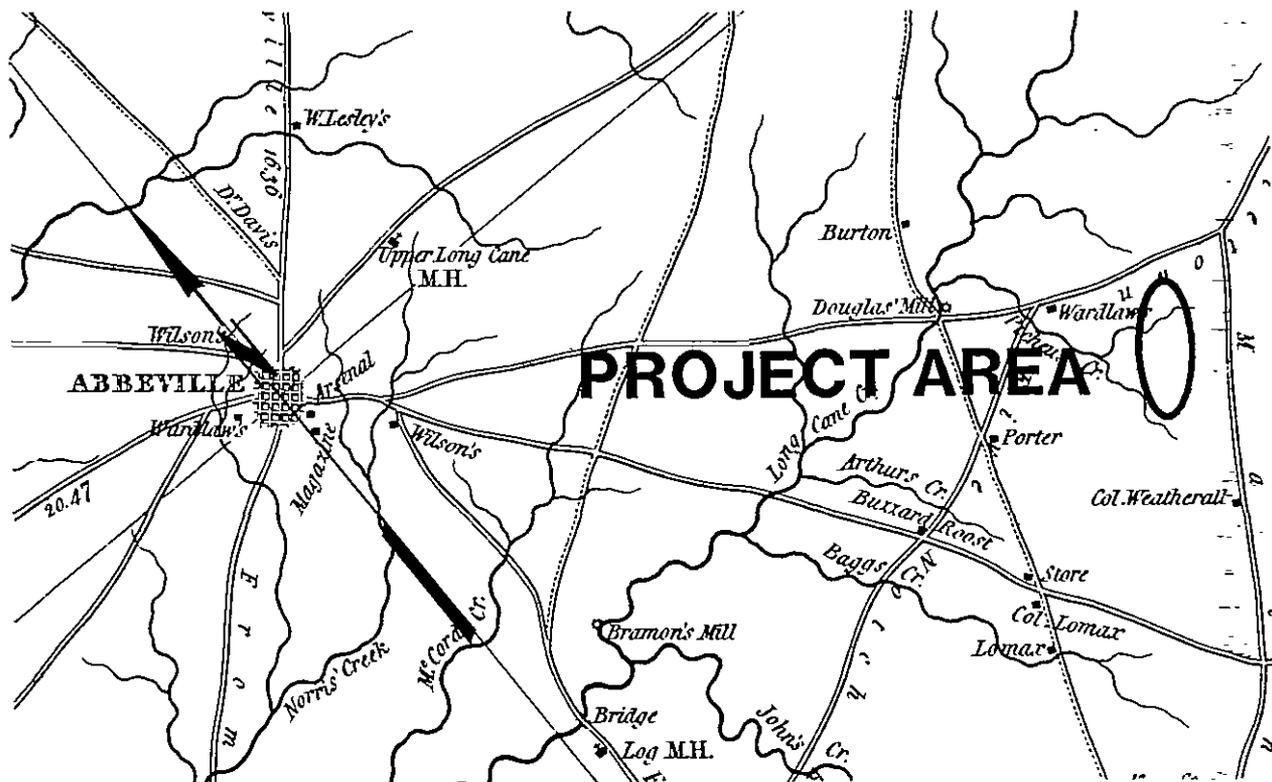


Figure 2. Mills Atlas of 1825 showing the vicinity of the project area.

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 the Greenwood County area had no cotton mills and none under construction. 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. There were about 100 cotton gins in the county which moved from point to point as needed. It appears that a large portion of the manufacturing in the county was milling grain or producing lumber and turpentine. Of the 70 manufacturing establishments there were 25 flour and grist mills, seven grist mills, and 21 lumber mills. Other manufacturers included carriage and wagon factories, brick making and printing establishments (Anonymous 1884). There were 2,400 farms in the county with a total acreage of 144,714. Cotton made up 72,357 acres, corn 39,651 acres, oats 18,812 acres, wheat 11,432 acres, rye and barley 217 acres, high land rice 20 acres, sweet potatoes 361 acres, peas 868 acres and promiscuous 1157 acres (Anonymous 1884).

In 1907 one cotton mill was operating in the town of Greenwood and cotton remained the largest agricultural crop (Watson 1907).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

The bulk of archaeological research in Greenwood County consists of surveys in Sumter National Forest or S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation surveys which are too numerous to individually list (see Derting et al. 1991). Rodeffer and Holschlag (1979) published a reconnaissance level survey report for the county of Greenwood reporting on 358 archaeological sites. Of these, 295 contained prehistoric components, while 167 contained historic components. The most fruitful of research in the piedmont area has been the work of Goodyear et al. (1979) and House and Ballenger (1976). In both studies the bulk of the prehistoric sites were low density Archaic Period lithic scatters found in the uplands along the larger streams. This provides a basic model for site location.

Recently Sassaman (1993) performed data recovery on the nearby Mims Point site in Edgefield County where he located a Late Archaic structure as well as skeletal remains. Based on comparisons with regional sites, it may have been a precedent for the cultural developments at Stallings Island.

A large amount of archaeological research has been performed in nearby Barnwell and Aiken counties on Savannah River Plant property, and recently Sassaman et al. (1990) have provided synthetic information on the work

that has been performed in that area.

Historic site location is more difficult to gauge given the sparsity of work in the area. The bulk of historical archaeology in the county has been performed at Ninety-Six, associated with the late eighteenth century use of the village of Cambridge and the star fort occupied by the British (see, for example, Baker 1972; Holschlag and Rodeffer 1976a; 1976b; 1977; 1978). Brooks and Crass (1991) have provided synthetic information on research at the nearby Savannah River site. It is likely that their predictive model for site location can be transposed to Greenwood County. They found that the earliest occupations were located on rivers, but as the eighteenth century progressed, creeks were also a focus of settlement. During the nineteenth century settlement became more road oriented.

Based on these previous studies, the project area had a high probability of containing archaeological sites on ridgetops or level areas of ridge side slopes adjacent to streams. Creek bottoms and steep side slopes were believed to have a low probability of containing archaeological sites. Ridges located away from water sources were considered to have a moderate probability of containing archaeological sites.

FIELD METHODS

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at intervals ranging from 100 to 200 feet (depending on topography, soils, drainage, and associated factors such as erosion). These tests were placed along the centerline of the corridor in one transect. Fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh.

Should sites (defined arbitrarily by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 foot area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigator.

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

In addition to shovel testing the actual corridor, areas containing good surface visibility (such as the adjacent existing transmission line) were subject to pedestrian survey in high probability areas (such as knolls adjacent to creeks). Throughout most of the corridor a great deal of erosion was noted. A number of washouts, gullies and swales were noted, particularly in the eastern two-thirds of the corridor. Most of these areas exhibited no topsoil and the shovel immediately hit red clay subsoil.

A total of 36 shovel tests (or an average of one every 155 feet) were located in the corridor. A number of the shovel tests on ridges or sideslopes exhibited no topsoil.

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories on February 18, 1994. These materials are being catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. 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 followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

RESULTS

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Greenwood County-Duke's Hodges transmission line, one site (38GN268) was revisited, and two new sites (38GN506 and 38GN507) were discovered (Figure 3).

38GN268 (the McKnight site) is located at station 5+30, just west of S-56 (Pickens Creek Road). The site was originally identified in 1979 by Michael J. Rodeffer during his reconnaissance survey of the county (Rodeffer and Holschlag 1979). According to Rodeffer and Holschlag, there were two site loci: A) a prehistoric lithic scatter, and B) a historic house site. Both loci were located in plowed fields. Locus B was well outside of the area to be impacted and only Locus A was visited.

Surface visibility was relatively good, so a pedestrian survey was made of the area, supplemented by eight shovel tests at 25 foot intervals. The site area was characterized by large quartz chunks scattered over a portion of a ridge. Despite intensive surface and subsurface survey, none of these quartz items showed evidence of having been altered for the purpose of making tools. The quartz that was present appear to have been larger rocks which were shattered by plowing. Either Rodeffer and Holschlag completely collected the artifacts from Locus A, or he mistook this scatter of quartz as an archaeological site. While a prehistoric site may have once existed here, it is no longer evident.

Rodeffer and Holschlag reported the central UTM coordinates for Locus A as being E3796610 N381060 and the soils are well drained Cecil sandy loam. He reported that Locus A measured 150 by 150 feet.

Locus A of 38GN268 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. As stated previously, no cultural remains were located during this survey. Either the prehistoric locus has been completely collected or never existed. Locus B is well outside of the right of way and will not be impacted by the proposed activities. It is unknown if a collection exists for the site. The site form filed at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology does not contain a list of collected items. Also, the reconnaissance report (Rodeffer and Holschlag 1979) does not list artifacts for each individual site.

38GN506 is located at station 2375+15 in a clump of woods adjacent to a dirt road. The site was identified when two large fragments of brick were recovered in a shovel test. Eight additional shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions at 25 foot intervals. None of these yielded additional remains. Although surface visibility was very poor, one tin can and one plastic oil container were found in the vicinity. These items were not collected. These materials suggest a twentieth century site use. A number of push piles were found in the woods just north of the site. These were examined for additional remains, but none were found.

The central UTM coordinates are E380880 N3796500 and the soils are well drained Cecil sandy loam. The site is about 50 feet by 50 feet in size and soil profiles revealed approximately 0.4 feet of brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam overlying red (2.5YR4/6) clay subsoil.

There are a number of research questions that could be addressed at twentieth century sites, particularly those sites which outdate the memory of most of the population. For example, archaeology could address research questions concerning rural diet or settlement layout and architecture. However, 38GN506 does not have the data sets to address these questions. Necessary data sets would include intact architectural features or standing structures and large trash dumps with food containers. There were no intact architectural features observed and the artifacts were very sparse. In fact, the site probably represent a trash dump rather than a domestic site.

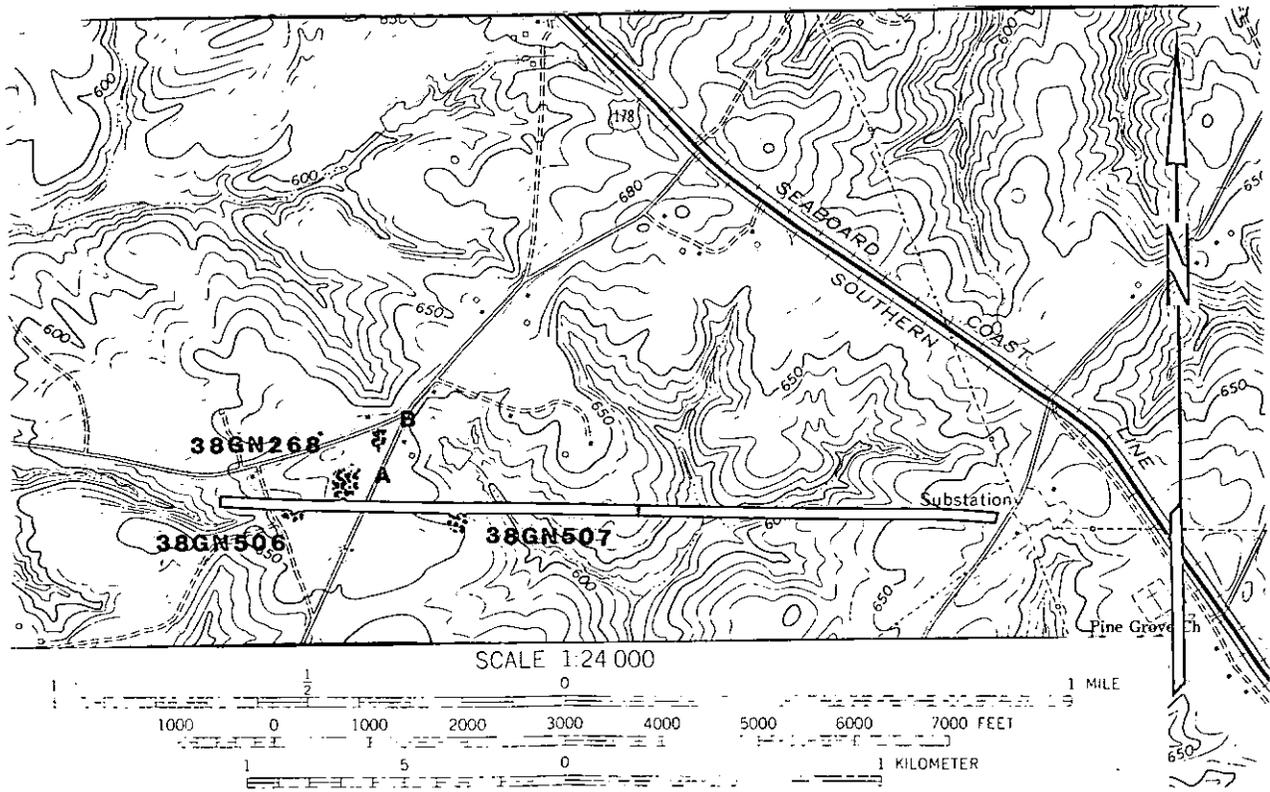


Figure 3. Location of archaeological site in the right of way on the 1971 Shoals Junction USGS quadrangle map.

Since 38GN506 does not have the ability to address significant research questions, the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38GN507 is located at station 17+59 at the top of an eroded clay knoll overlooking an intermittent stream to the east. The site consists of a sparse surface scatter of lithics located just north of the centerline of the proposed transmission line (where heavy logging has taken place) to an existing transmission line tower. Surface collected were four quartz flakes and one snapped quartz biface. Four tests were excavated in the area with none yielding subsurface remains. In fact, the area exhibited no topsoil at all.

The central UTM coordinates are E381420 N3796440 and the soils are Cecil sandy loam. Shovel tests revealed that there was no topsoil in the area and came down immediately on red (2.5YR4/6) clay subsoil. The site is approximately 70 feet north-south by 50 feet east-west.

38GN507 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The site is badly eroded and the remains are sparse. While collectively, lithic scatters can address questions about prehistoric land use, this site's potential to contribute information has been achieved by the recordation of site location and collection of remains.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Greenwood County to Duke's Hodges transmission line, one site (38GN268) was revisited and two new sites (38GN506 and 38GN507) were discovered. None of these sites are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

It is possible that other archaeological remains may be encountered in the right of way during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the materials to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the client's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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