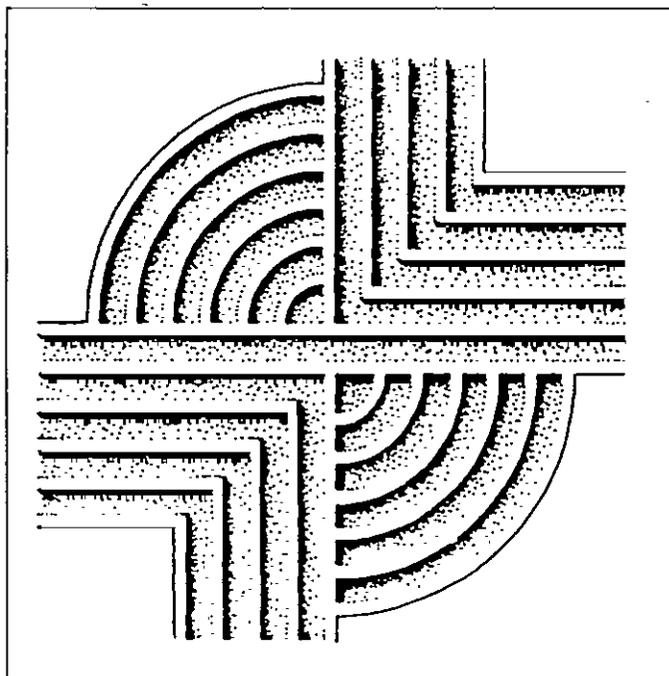


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TWO PROPOSED
SANTÉE COOPER TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECTS,
LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TWO PROPOSED
SANTÉE COOPER TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECTS,
LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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ABSTRACT

This study incorporated two projects. The first is the proposed Woodland Hills 115 kV tap line which is to originate at the Columbia to Irmo 69 kV line northwest of Fourteenmile Creek and extend southwestward for 2.5 miles, terminating at a South Carolina Electric and Gas line south of I-20. The bulk of the proposed corridor parallels the Saluda River, crossing heavily dissected Piedmont topography. The second project is a 300 foot corridor for a new tap line beginning at the existing Columbia-Lyles 115 kV line and extending northwest to the existing S.C. 50 Santee 115kV line. This corridor is situated in the Sand Hills region of Lexington County. Both projects anticipate a new right of way of approximately 50 feet and the first will parallel an existing transmission easement, separated from it by about 50 to 75 feet.

An intensive archaeological survey of these projects, in conjunction with a reconnaissance level historical investigation, was undertaken by Chicora Foundation at the request of Mr. Ken Smoak with Sabine and Waters of Summerville, South Carolina. The historical research included a generalized overview of the project area.

Chicora Foundation also examined the site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for pertinent information, including previously identified archaeological sites. Information on previously recorded National Register sites or architectural/historical sites in the project area was requested from the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Much of the corridors was evaluated as having a low archaeological potential because of steep slopes, dissected topography, erosion, and distance from water sources. These areas were shovel tested at 200 foot intervals. Other portions of the projects were evaluated as having a higher potential for recovery of archaeological sites given their topographic setting, soil conditions, or proximity to small creeks. These areas were consequently shovel tested at 100 foot intervals.

No archaeological or historical sites were identified on either project (although occasional isolated finds were recorded). Consequently, no additional archaeological or historical research is recommended. Santee Cooper, however, should be advised to notify either the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office or their consulting archaeologist should archaeological remains be encountered during the construction phase.

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Missy Trushel of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Ken Smoak of Sabine and Waters, Inc. of Summerville, South Carolina. The proposed projects are situated about 5 miles west-northwest of Columbia in Lexington County (Figures 1 and 2).

The first project, known as the Woodland Hills tap line, involves the construction of a new transmission line originating at the Columbia to Irmo 69kV line west of Fourteenmile Creek and south the Saluda River and terminating at an existing South Carolina Electric and Gas transmission line 2.5 miles to the southeast, south of I-20. The proposed corridor roughly parallels the Saluda River, crossing heavily dissected Piedmont topography which is forested and in pasture. The corridor is anticipated to be 50 feet wide and will be between 50 and 75 feet southwest of an existing transmission line corridor.

The second project involves the construction of a 300 foot long tap line at an existing substation a mile east-southeast of the intersection of I-20 and U.S. 1 in Lexington County. The new line begins at the Columbia-Lyles 115kV tap line and extends northwestwardly to the S.C. 50 Santee 115 kV line. This corridor is situated in the Sand Hills region of Lexington County and is almost entirely on steeply sloping sandy soils. The new line will have a 50 foot right-of-way.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the proposed corridor and the findings. Chicora Foundation received a request for a proposal on June 9 and authorization to conduct the study on June 24, although a corridor map was not available until June 27 and detailed plan sheets were available only on July 1, 1994. This work is being conducted in anticipation of possible Corps of Engineers wetland permits.

The project included examination of the statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for information pertinent to the two project areas. No sites were found recorded in or immediately adjacent to the proposed corridors. In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was consulted on July 1, 1994 about National Register properties and previous architectural surveys in the area. The field investigations were conducted on July 1, 1994 by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Missy Trusdale. This field work, described in more detail below, involved 17 person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on July 5, 1994.

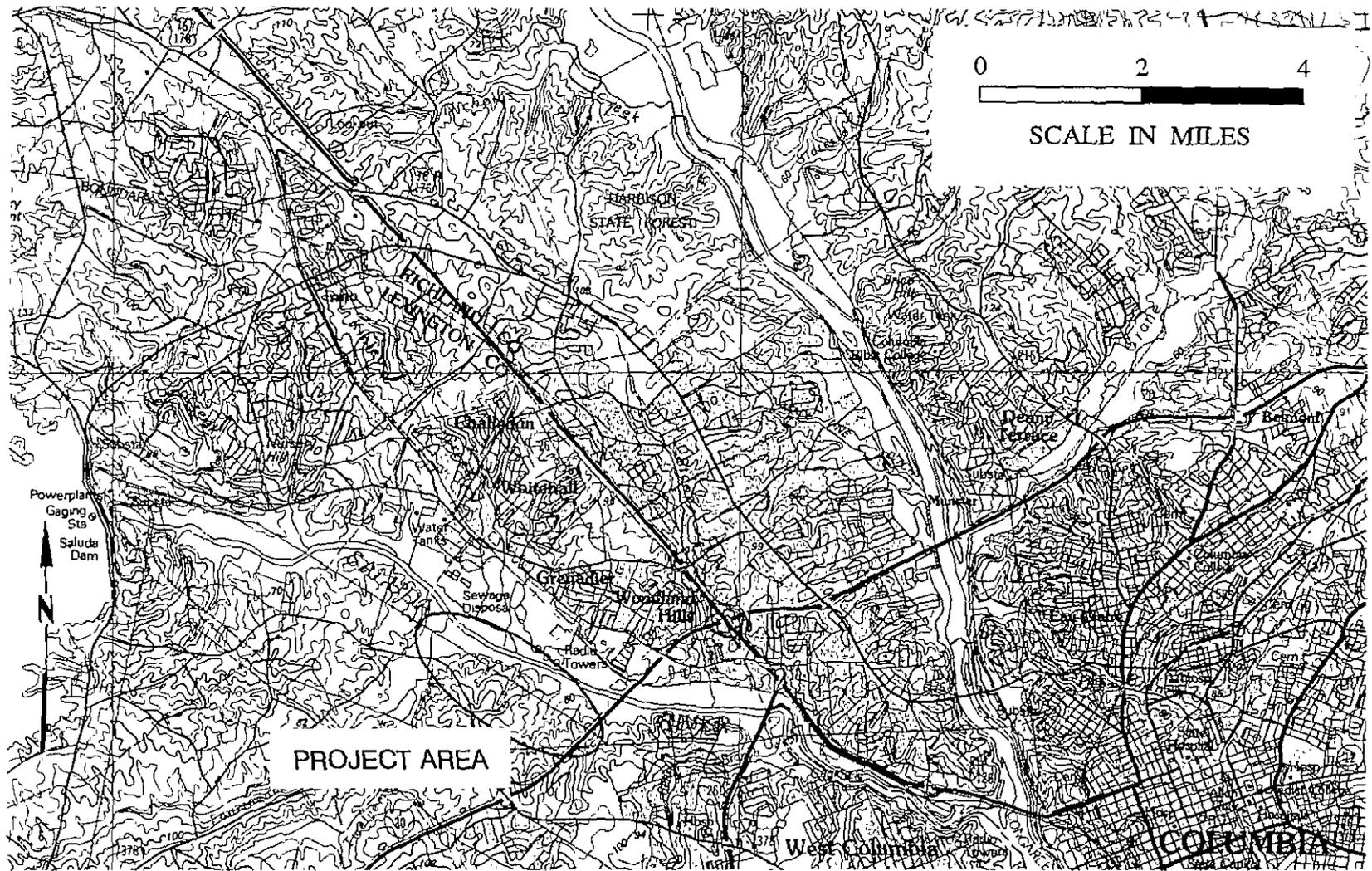


Figure 1. Vicinity of the proposed Woodland Hills transmission line project.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The project area is situated in the western portion of Lexington County, with the proposed Woodland Hills line located northwest and southeast of I-20 at the Saluda River crossing about 5 miles northwest of Columbia. The tap line addition at the substation is situated about 1.5 miles west of Springdale, east-southeast of the U.S. 1 exit off I-20 (Figures 1 and 2). Lexington County is the approximate center of South Carolina and therefore spans several physiographic regions. The northwestern quarter of the County is in the Southern Piedmont province and is characterized by rolling to hilly topography. The dissected plateau is drained by numerous creeks. The Broad River flows southeasterly through this province and joins the Saluda River at Columbia. These two tributaries then form the Congaree River, which forms a portion of the western boundary of the county. The lower three-quarters of the county is in the rolling Sand Hills, the westernmost part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain which evidences mostly gentle slopes. These two provinces join along a line called the "Fall Line," which in Lexington County trends eastwardly across the county roughly parallel to and just north of U.S. 1. The Piedmont, of course, is north of this line, while the Sand Hills are found to the south.

Streams and drainages are numerous in the Piedmont and have cut a dendritic pattern. The main divides form fairly broad ridgetops which are often eroded. Slopes, ranging from gentle to moderately steep, are toward the streams. Stream floodplains may be absent and even when present are typically narrow. Common elevations along the ridgetops are 350 to 500 feet MSL, while along the main streams they may be 200 to 300 feet MSL. In the Woodland Hills project area the upper elevations, because of the proximity to the Saluda River, range from 250 to 300 feet on the ridge tops and 160 feet MSL on the small intermittent streams which flow northeastwardly toward the Saluda River.

In Lexington County, all of the rocks in the Piedmont Plateau are grouped in a geologic belt known as the Carolina Slate Belt, where the principal rock is argillite. Also occurring are shales, schists, granites, and quartz. Of particular significance to the prehistoric occupants, of course, are the argillite and quartz, both of which were used as raw materials for tools.

These rocks underlie the soils in the Georgeville-Nason association which characterizes the Woodland Hills project area, and the parent material of soils in this association have weathered from them. The corridor passes through five primarily soil series -- along the floodplain of Fourteenmile Creek the Congaree soils dominate. Elsewhere the Cecil, Georgeville, Rains, and Tatum soils are common. The Congaree soils are deep, well drained to moderately well drained soils typical of floodplain settings. The surface layer is normally a dark brown (7.5YR4/4 in the survey area) loam about a foot thick. Underlying this to a depth of several feet is a dark brown loam distinguishable primarily on the basis of soil texture and grain size. Flooding is frequent in the winter months, accounting for the gradual deposition of silts and loams in the floodplain. Also found in floodplain settings were Rains soils -- nearly level, deep, and typically poorly drained.

Cecil fine sandy loams in the project corridor have slopes ranging from 2% on ridge tops to 10% on side slopes of drainageways. These are well-drained upland soils with about 0.5 foot of brown (7.5YR4/2) clay loam overlying a yellowish-red sandy clay. Georgeville soils are also found on both ridge tops and side slopes, with up to 15% slopes. Throughout the project area these soils were particularly eroded, exhibiting a thin A horizon of dark brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy loam or sandy clay overlying a red (2.5YR4/8) clay loam. The last major soil series is the Tatum series, found at 15 to 25% slopes throughout the project area. These soils exhibited extensive erosion, often with only a thin leaf litter or formative A horizon overlying red or yellowish red clay loam (see Lawrence 1976 for additional information on these soils).

Erosion has been a historically significant problem in this portion of Lexington County. Lowry (1934) found this region to evidence moderate to severe sheet erosion with occasional gullies. Lexington County is on the edge of Trimble's (1974) Cotton Plantation Area which evidences high antebellum erosive land use with postbellum continuation. This erosion not only affected the soils of the piedmont area, but also contributed to the deposition of extensive deposits of alluvium and colluvium along the region's drainages.

The project area is situated to fall on the edge of the upland ridges overlooking the Saluda River so that it is heavily dissected by the numerous creeks, drainages, and ravines, flowing or oriented northeastwardly toward the river. There are only a few ridge noses crossed by the corridor. Most of the area is heavily wooded, with some portions on the edge or rural development and others in pasture. Wooded sections are dominated by mixed hardwoods and pine, with an understory of dogwood, greenbriar, and poison ivy.

Within the Sand Hill province there are at least four geologic formations of unconsolidated marine deposits. The most extensive is the Tuscaloosa, consisting of a light colored sand and lenses of kaoline clay. Relief in areas dominated by this formation is gently undulating to rolling and slopes commonly range from 2 to 15%. Common elevations are 150 to 200 feet along streams and 300 to 500 feet on ridges. Most of this formation underlies the Lakeland-Blaney soil association.

In the vicinity of the tap line at the substation project the elevations are around 450 feet MSL and slope strongly to the north. The soils are characterized as undulating Lakeland, found in Sand Hill areas of strongly undulating topography. The A horizon consists of 0.4 foot of dark gray (10YR3/1) sand overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) sand subsoil. The Lakeland soils are excessively well drained and tend to be droughty, supporting scrub pine and sparse grass -- the vegetation found in the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Archaeological Synopsis

The Paleoindian 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 Paleoindian 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 27 Paleoindian projectile points are known to have been found in Lexington County (Goodyear et al. 1989:33). They are loosely patterned along the major drainages of the Saluda and Congaree Rivers, as well as a number of smaller creeks. While it is not clear whether this represents collector bias, favoring the frequently plowed floodplains, or may represent an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124), Anderson et al. (1990:39-40) suggest a similar emphasis on flood plain locals in the Oconee River valley of Georgia, with a gradual shift to an increased use of upland areas through time (see also Anderson et al. 1992).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian 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 Paleoindian 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 (for a thorough discussion of the Early Archaic, see Anderson et al. 1992, while Anderson and Joseph 1988 offer a review of prehistoric archaeology along the upper Savannah River).

Early Archaic point types include the side- or corner-notched Dalton, Palmer, and Kirk points. Chronology developed elsewhere in the region (e.g., Coe 1964) is confirmed by more localized excavations in the Broad-Saluda-Congaree drainages (e.g., work at 38LX1 by Michie 1971 and at 38RD18 by Wetmore et al. 1986). Early Archaic sites are typically small, suggesting a high degree of mobility. The Early Archaic trends of increased population density and adaptation to local environments continued into the Middle Archaic. Stemmed project points, such as Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford, are introduced, and ground stone tools become relatively common. In the Piedmont site densities continue to increase, suggesting more intensive foraging strategies with no favored local for settlement. Caldwell (1958) has suggested that the Late Archaic was a period of population expansion and increased local adaptation. Pottery appeared during this period both along the fall line and in the Coastal Plain. Throughout the Southeast there appears to be an intensive exploitation of aquatic resources, particularly shellfish. Sassaman et al (1990:312-314) suggest a model for Late Archaic settlement on the Savannah River which includes large population aggregations in the river valley during the spring and summer, with a dispersal of small family groups into the "hinterlands" of the tributary drainages during the fall and winter. This settlement system would result in large dense sites with diverse artifact assemblages occurring in the river flood plains and smaller and less diverse sites found along the

smaller drainages and in the interriverine zone.

The Woodland period begins, by some definitions, 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. Many researchers, however, 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).

Historical Synopsis

While the coastal region has received much of the historical research, the interior of the state is equally interesting. Although Carolina was settled by the English as a small cog in the mercantile system, the early economy was based more on Indian trade, ranching, subsistence agriculture, and the harvesting of forest products -- all forms of rudimentary plunder -- than on the production of raw materials so essential to the wealth and power of England. By 1700, only 20 years after the founding of Charles Towne, the trading post at the Congarees (Congaree Creek near Columbia), was well established (see Michie n.d.). This post was on the path from Charleston to Keowee, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, while other paths lead from the Congarees to the Creek and Catawba nations. It was this pattern of Indian-White relations which lead to the death of six out of every seven Native Americans along the South Carolina coast.

The Yemassee War (1715-1716) resulted in many of the Native American groups in South Carolina being either destroyed, enslaved, or driven out of the region. After the defeat of the Indian threat, the General Assembly opened Indian lands to settlement and in 1718 Fort Congaree was established at the Congarees to protect settlers in the region. Fort Congaree was abandoned and later replaced by Fort Granby, further to the north. The project area, however, was far from safe, apparently being part of the undivided Cherokee and Catawba hunting ground.

When South and North Carolina were divided in the early 1700s there were no interior settlements. In 1730 George II ordered that eleven townships be established in the back country to promote settlement. Within each township, a town would be drawn up fronting the river and each settler would receive a town lot and 50 acres of plantation lands for each family member. Two of these townships, Amelia and Saxe Gotha, are south and west of the Congaree River (Figure 3) and by the late 1730s settlers were moving into the area between the Wateree and Congaree rivers. These first settlers included not only South Carolinians from the coastal region, but also individuals from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

Richardson (1985) notes that by 1770 the southern Richland County area (and probably Lexington County) was well settled. The road systems were at least begun by 1766 with the creation of the public road running from McCord's Ferry on the Congaree River, up the west side of the Wateree River to Fishing Creek

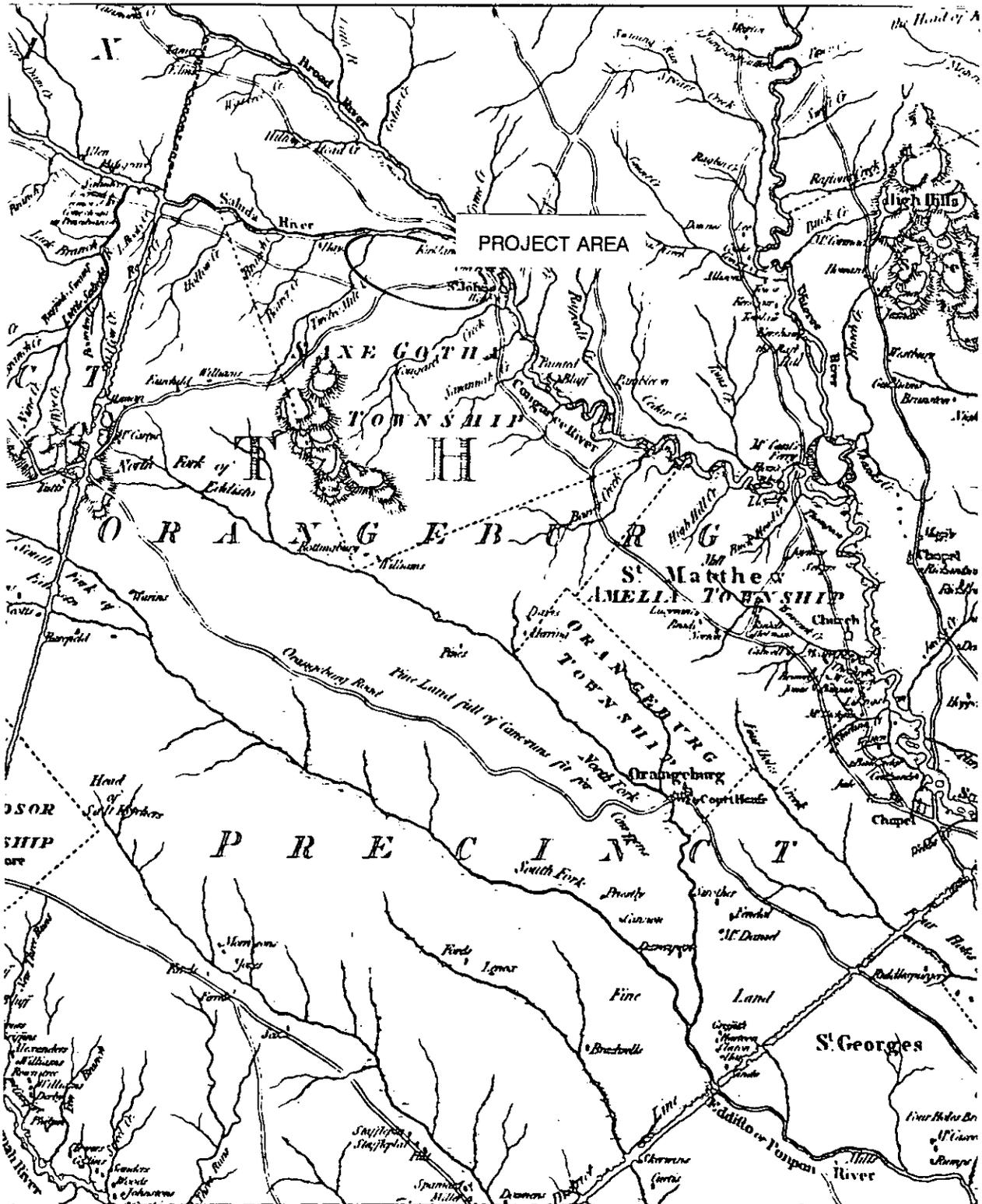


Figure 3. A portion of Mouzon's 1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina* showing the project area and the nearby townships of Amelia and Saxe Gotha.

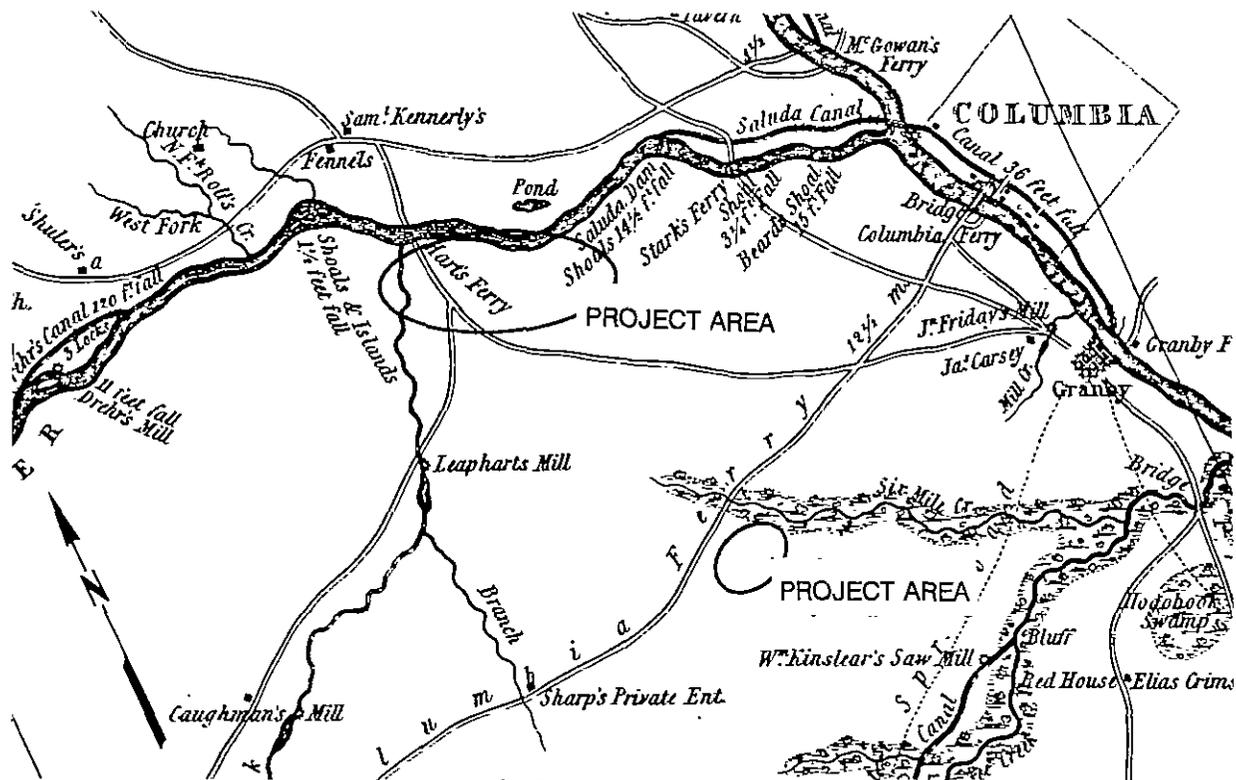


Figure 4. A portion of Lexington District from Mills' Atlas of 1825 showing the two project areas.

on the Catawba River (Green 1932). By the 1750s farming and stock raising were well established. Indigo was likely the first cast crop, raised from the 1750s until about 1815, and followed by cotton, raised at least as early as 1799 (Green 1932).

The American Revolution had little impact on the project area. Although Camden to the west fell to the British in 1780, a skirmish at Fort Granby to the south in 1781 was won by the Americans, who took possession of the fort. Additional skirmishes were also fought at Friday's Ferry and Juniper Spring in what is today Lexington County (Lipscomb 1991). It seems that most of the region's farmers were supportive of the patriot forces. By 1782 the British had been forced out of the upcountry.

Lexington formed a part of the Orangeburg (created in 1785) circuit court district from 1800 through 1804, when Lexington became a district. Because of Columbia's central location, it became the state capital in 1786, although it wasn't until the promotion of the cotton gin in the 1790s that cotton became the economic backbone of the region. Mills (1972 [1826]:612) remarked that "the farming system is very little in practice here, owing to the extensive, and profitable culture of the cotton plant, which induces a neglect of every thing else."

This dependence on cotton resulted in the failure to diversify crops and establish any meaningful industry (see Adams and Trinkley 1992 for a discussion of the Columbia Canal and Trinkley 1993 for a discussion of the Palmetto Foundry). Unlike nearby Richland County, however, Lexington was never dominated by African American slavery. While the number of black slaves increased up to Civil War, from 2,816 in 1820 to 6,246 in 1860, this represents only 34.8% and 40.1% of the county's total population respectively. The proportion of the black population gradually declined after the Civil War to around 25% in 1930.

Just as the area saw little activity during the American Revolution, the Civil War made little impact in the northern Richland County area. In fact, it is likely that the greatest action was seen at the end of the war in 1865, when General William T. Sherman marched toward Columbia rather than Charleston as was expected. Sherman crossed the Saluda River, north of Columbia, and moved into the land between the Saluda and Broad rivers. Part of his force moved on into Fairfield County, while another group turned east and entered Columbia, crossing the Broad River near the present crossing of Broad River Road and I-126. Figure 5 illustrates the locations of the Union camps in the general area, revealing the location of several settlements along the main road, but not in the immediate project area. Columbia was burned during this occupation, with the loss of not only a large amount of the downtown area, but also the vast majority of the court records for Richland, Lexington, and even Beaufort counties.

The immediate postbellum period was difficult for many in South Carolina -- black and white alike. The loss of property and life, the near total destruction of transportation networks and industrial facilities, combined with the collapse of traditional financing and slave labor, created a situation of exceptional misery. The Union failed to follow through on provisions to ensure the safety, education, and self-sufficiency of its new black citizens and the South sought measures to re-establish the old order. Contracts and eventually the Black Codes created something approaching a new form of slavery.

By 1880 there were two cotton mills, 30 grist mills, 21 lumber mills, and 12 turpentine mills in Lexington County capitalized at just under half a million dollars. Excepting the cotton mills, these industrial activities were largely small operations -- all of the grist mills, for example, were scattered around the county and ground corn into meal for immediate neighborhood wants, operating one or two days a week. Agricultural activities were little more focused. The county boasted only one sower, 50 reapers, and three sulky plows, although there were over 2300 guano distributors and nearly 800 harrows. The vast majority of agricultural activities were still conducted by hand, with about 40% of the labor supplied by blacks. Like elsewhere in South Carolina the white owners reported their laborers to be inefficient. In contrast, "where white men own the land, grow other crops as well as cotton, and are able to farm without giving liens, they are prosperous and progressive There is, perhaps, no other county in the State where the owners of the land do so much of the farm work themselves as in this county" (The News and Courier 1880:n.p.) It was figured that each pound of cotton cost about 8¢ to produce (or about \$40 per bale), with 72% of that cost occurring during the raising of the cotton.

By 1907 corn was planted on more acres than cotton (51,408 acres compared to 32,904 acres of cotton). Industry, however, was less developed than in nearby Richland County. For example, Lexington boasted only three mills with capital of \$262,000 and production of only \$725,000 compared to the eight establishments in Richland County, with over \$5.5 million in capital and \$4.8 million in yearly production (State Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration 1907:560).

The Great Depression of the 1930s was less disruptive in the Columbia area than many other places. Loften (1977) suggests that the diversified industrial base of Columbia, combined with its strong professional orientation helped buffer it from the depression's effects. Outside the city agriculture was already so depressed that there were no abrupt changes in the farming community -- many farm laborers were already out of work or were marginally surviving.

The number of farms in Lexington County was increasing during the first quarter of the twentieth century (from 3513 in 1900 to 4486 in 1910). Although a change in the method of calculating farm units increased the number to 4816 in 1920, the number steadily declined afterwards to 3295 in 1930 and 2914 in 1940. Just as the number of farms declined, so too did the acres in farms, from a high of 471,829 in 1900 to 253,311 in 1930. Most telling, however, is the decline in farm values. In 1920 the average farm value for Lexington County was \$5131 or \$40.73 per acre (compared to \$5575 or about \$54.11/acre in adjacent Richland County). Within 10 years over 40% of this average value was lost -- in 1930 the average value was calculated at \$2906 (compared

Title to maps 1 to 11 inclusive

CAMPAIGN MAPS
 EXHIBITING THE
LINE OF MARCH
 OF THE
20TH CORPS
 FROM
SAVANNAH, GA.,
 TO
GOLDSBOROUGH, N.C.,
 WITH THE
PLANS OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS
 OF
AVERYSBOROUGH
 AND
BENTONVILLE, N.C.,
 From Surveys of
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS 20TH CORPS.
POSITION OF TROOPS
 BY
 Lieut. Col. CWASMUSSEN,
 A.J.G. 20th Corps.

EXPLANATION.

Campaign began January 17th.
 AND
 Closed March 24th.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| — 1 st Division | — Union defenses |
| — 2 ^d Division | — Rebel defenses |
| — 3 ^d Division | — Rebel troops |
| — Kilpatrick's Cavalry | DATE |
| Michigan Engineers | No. of day in month, 3-5 |
| Hdqrs 20 th Corps | No. of month — 2 |

1865.

Accompanying reports of Maj Gen H W Slocum, U.S. Army, and
 Bvt Maj Gen A S Williams, U.S. Army

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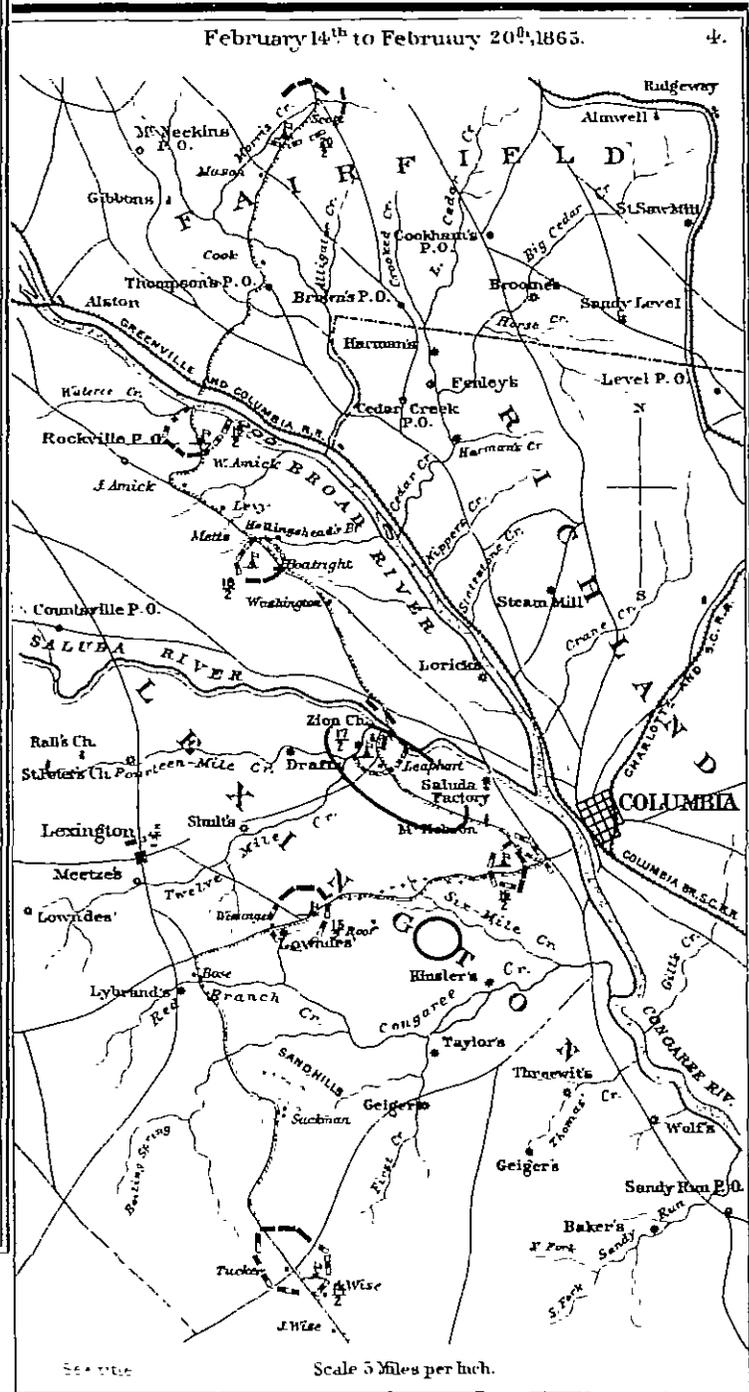


Figure 5. One of a series of maps showing the activities of Sherman's 20th Corps in the vicinity of Columbia, including an encampment at the mouth of Fourteenmile Creek on February 17, 1865.

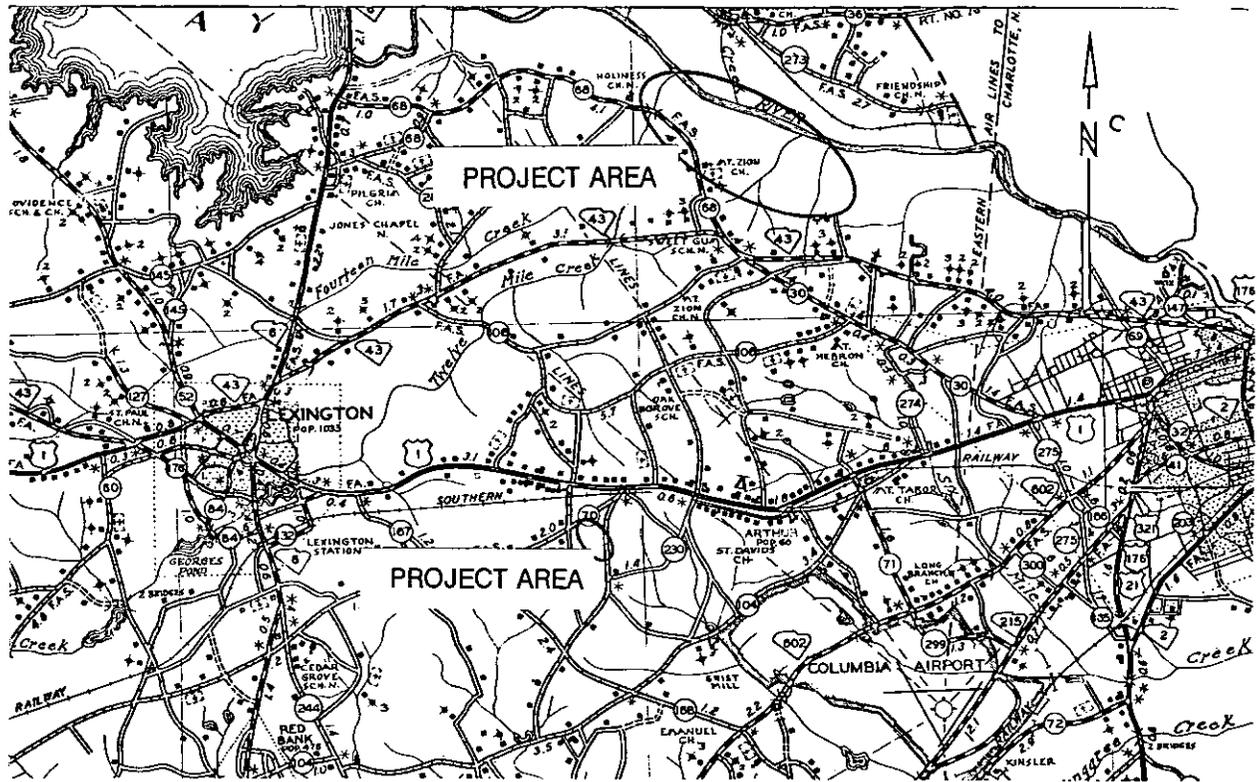


Figure 6. A portion of the 1940 Lexington County General Highway and Transportation Map showing the settlement patterns in the project areas.

to \$2852 in Richland County where the value had dropped by nearly half). Both the average value (\$2339) and the value per acre (\$24.76) of Lexington County farms continued to decline into 1940.

This change gradually continues. By 1970 about 53% of the county population lived in urban, rather than rural areas and this urban population increased by nearly 74% compared to an increase of 24% for the rural population of the county. Lexington County continues to become more urbanized, while the number of farms declines.

FIELD METHODS

Methodology

The initially proposed field techniques took into account that the project corridors were only 50 feet in width -- requiring only one transect to be used during this survey, following the staked and flagged centerline survey. In high probability areas with reduced surface visibility (reduced surface visibility is typical of the vast majority of both projects) shovel tests were excavated every 100 feet. These areas included the floodplain of Fourteenmile Creek, as well as relatively level ridge noses or crest areas (Figure 7). Low probability areas were defined as those with steep slopes, extensive gullies, or heavy surface erosion (Figure 8). Reference to Figures 9 and 10 reveals that much of both projects fell into areas of low archaeological probability. The Woodland Hills project is situated on the edge of very dissected ridge slopes overlooking the Saluda River floodplain and probability for approximately 2.0 miles was estimated to be low. The remainder included a few relatively flat ridge noses or side slope areas, as well as the floodplain associated with Fourteenmile Creek (parts of which were wet at the time of this survey). The tap line project at the existing substation is almost entirely situated on steeply sloping sandy soils (Figure 12), while the existing substation is situated on a level ridge crest (Figure 11).

Previous investigations by Poplin (1992) north of the project area on the floodplain of the Broad River found through backhoe cuts that there was evidence of buried surfaces in the lower alluvial terraces. Poplin, however, was unable to discern the extent of any possible reworking by fluvial activities. No similar deep testing was conducted during this project because of the very limited amount of associated floodplain on Fourteenmile Creek and the limited nature of the proposed undertaking. Unlike a major development, which has the potential to damage or alter very large areas, the proposed transmission line will affect a very narrow area. It is also unlikely that the floodplain of Fourteenmile Creek presents as great a potential for buried archaeological remains as the larger rivers with their greater loads of sediment. Consequently, the survey corridor through the pasture associated with the creek was shovel tested at 100 foot intervals, with an effort made to increase the depth of these tests to at least two feet.

All shovel tests were screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each shovel test measured about one foot square and was excavated to a depth of 0.5 foot (where there was extensive erosion) to 2.0 feet (on the floodplain of Fourteenmile Creek). All cultural remains were collected, except for items such as mortar or brick, which were qualitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes, including Munsell soil colors, were maintained for profiles at encountered sites. Additional profile notations were made on a random basis for the purpose of verifying soil conditions. For the purpose of this study a site was defined as two or more artifacts, recovered from shovel testing or on the surface, within a 25 foot area. Obviously, this is an arbitrary definition intended only to assist in management decisions. Single artifacts found without associated nearby remains would be identified as "isolated finds."

Information necessary for the completion of S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected during the survey at any defined site. Site forms would then be completed and filed with the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Collections are routinely curated at this institution.

Results

As a result of this archaeological study, two isolated artifacts were identified on the Woodland Hills line, although no archaeological sites were present. No archaeological sites were identified for the proposed



Figure 7. Pasture area on a relatively level ridge top associated with the Woodland Hills transmission survey.

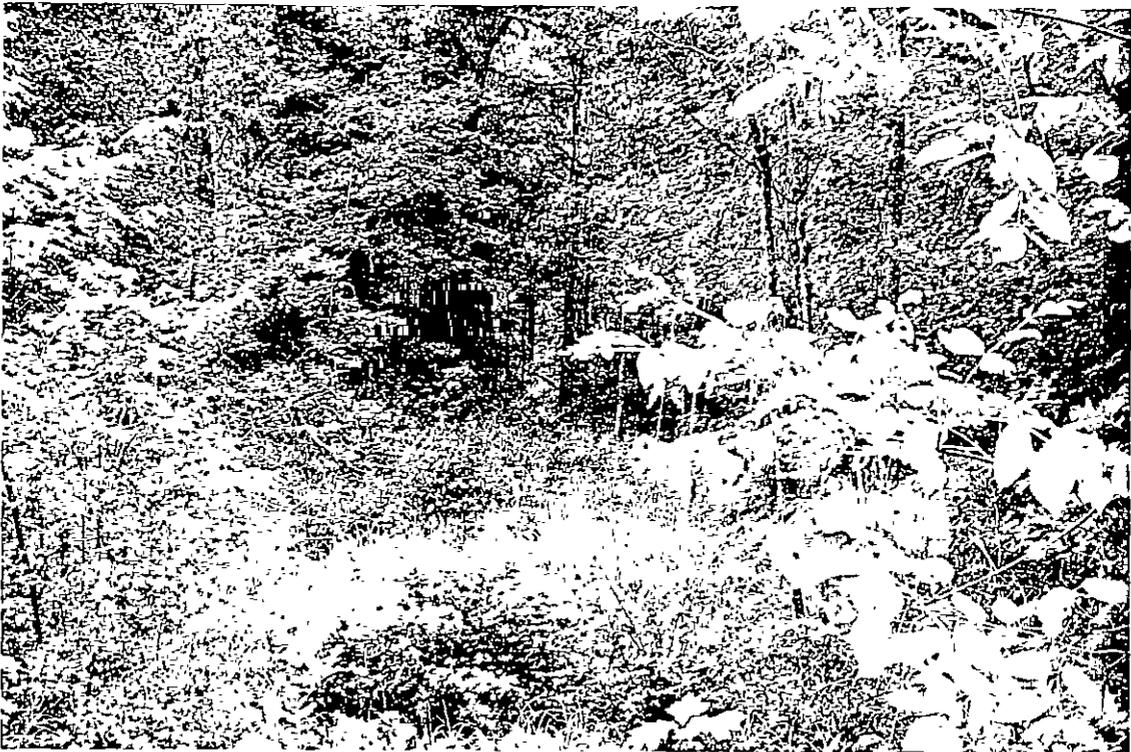


Figure 8. This steeply sloping, strongly dissected topography was more common on the Woodland Hills transmission line survey.

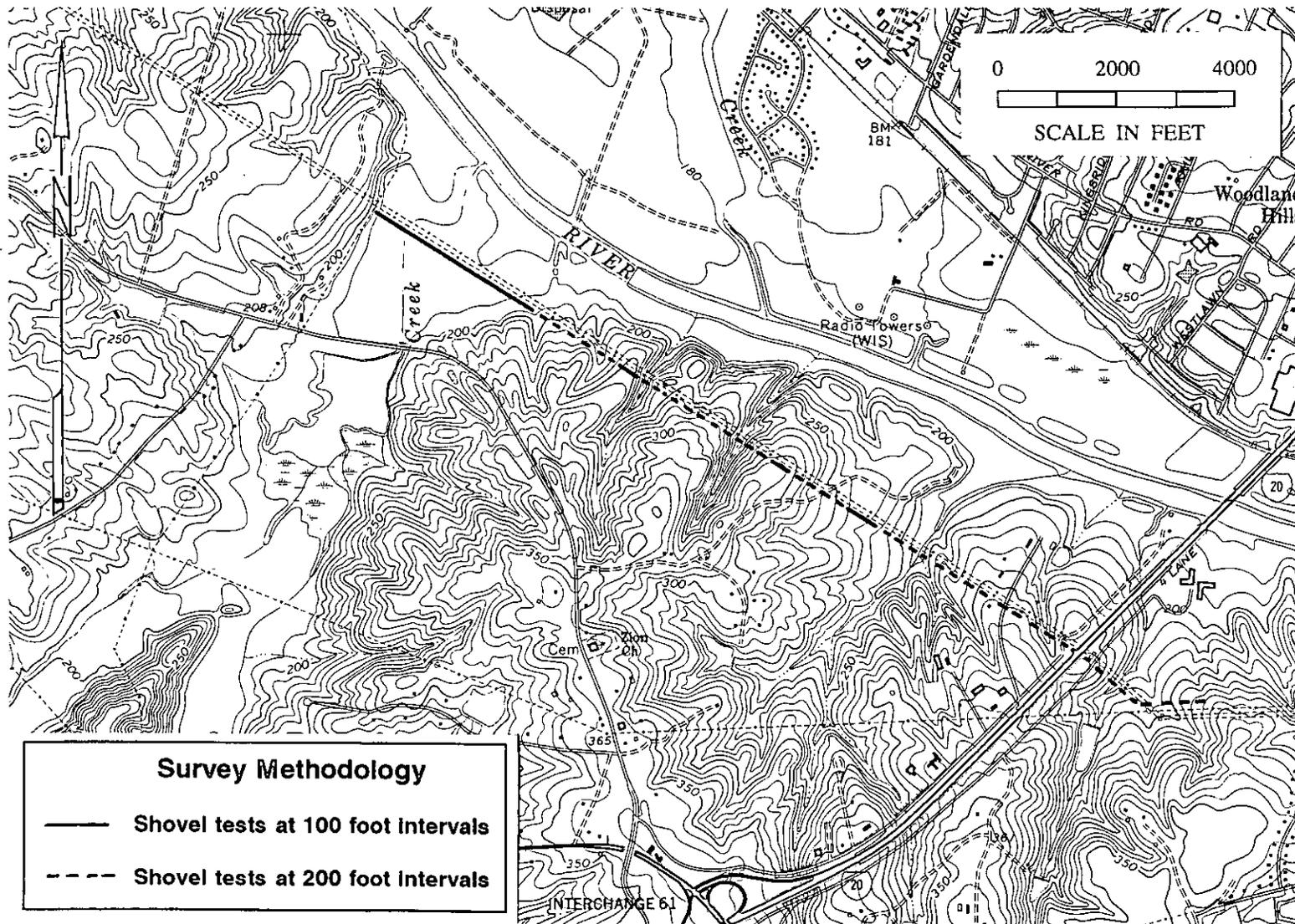


Figure 9. Map of the Woodland Hill transmission line corridor indicating survey methods (base map is USGS Irmo 7.5').

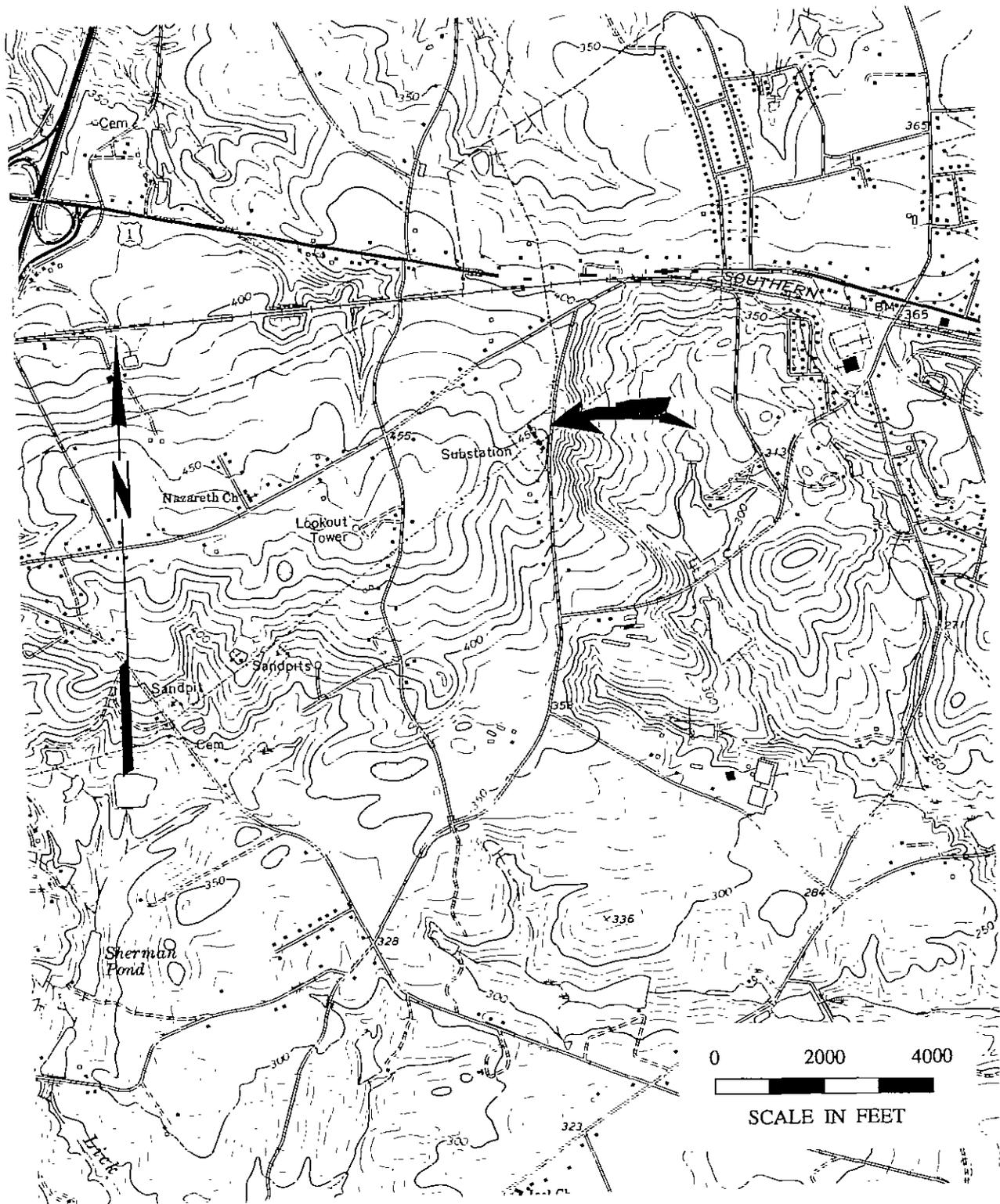


Figure 10. Map of the substation tap line project area (base map is USGS Lexington 7.5').



Figure 11. Level ridge top area associated with the substation. Project corridor is in the center of this photograph.



Figure 12. Steeply sloping Sand Hill corridor associated with the substation tap line project.

tap line construction at the existing substation.

The two isolated artifacts include a porous and friable brick (likely hand made) fragment identified on the surface at station 997+00 (situated between I-20 and Fry Branch Road to the northwest). Additional, close interval, shovel tests and a pedestrian survey failed to reveal either additional artifacts or any potentially associated structural remains. The possible sources of this brick fragment too numerous to allow for speculation. No evidence of additional cultural remains, however, requires that it be considered only an isolated find. The second isolated find was a single quartz flake found in shovel test 17 at station 976+70. This location is on a level area at the edge of a small branch. Close interval tests excavated in cardinal directions from this initial find failed to produce any additional materials. This find may represent material washed from another site location or may represent the remnants of a small site thoroughly eroded from the creek bank.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological or historical sites were identified as a result of this study on either project location in spite of extensive shovel testing at 100 and 200 foot intervals. The isolated finds recovered from the Woodland Hills transmission line project cannot be evaluated as archaeological sites. As a result of this study no additional archaeological or historical studies are recommended.

While unlikely, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any concentrations of brick or rock rubble, or obvious artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or arrowheads) to the project engineers, who should report the materials to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or the project 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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