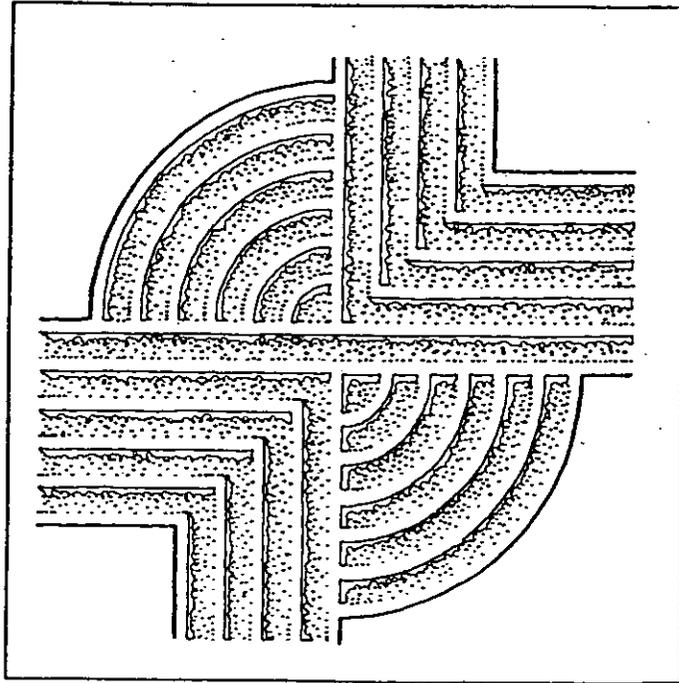


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
VARNVILLE-SYCAMORE TRANSMISSION LINE,
ALLENDALE AND HAMPTON COUNTIES, SC



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 161

© 2001 by Chicora Foundation, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or transcribed in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without prior permission of Chicora Foundation, Inc. except for brief quotations used in reviews. Full credit must be given to the authors, publisher, and project sponsor.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE VARNVILLE-SYCAMORE
TRANSMISSION LINE, ALLENDALE AND HAMPTON COUNTIES,
SOUTH CAROLINA**

Prepared by:
Natalie Adams

Prepared for:
Mr. Nick Roark
Ecological Associates
4676 Bears Bluff Road
Wadmalaw Island, SC 29487

Chicora Research Contribution 161

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

December 12, 1994

This report is printed on permanent paper

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	iii
Introduction	1
Effective Environment	2
Archaeological and Historical Background	4
Previous Archaeological Investigations	
Brief Prehistoric and Historic Synopsis	
Field Methods	10
Methods	
Curation	
Results	11
New Sites	
Previously Recorded Sites	
Conclusions and Recommendations	23
Sources Cited	

ABSTRACT

This study presents the result of an intensive archaeological survey of approximately 20 miles of transmission line right of way situated in Allendale and Hampton counties, South Carolina. 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 (38HA90) was revisited, and nine new sites (38AL215, 38AL216, 38AL217, 38HA202, 38HA203, 38HA204, 38HA205, 38HA206, and 38HA207) were discovered. Of the ten sites reported on in this study, two (38HA90 and 38HA203) are immediately adjacent to, but outside of, the right of way and will not be disturbed by the project. Of the eight sites within the right of way, seven (38AL215, 38AL217, 38HA202, 38HA204, 38HA205, 38HA206, and 38HA207) are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining site (38AL216) is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Nine of the sites contain historic components dating primarily to the early to late twentieth century. Two of the sites (38AL215 and 38HA90) contained prehistoric components.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

1. Location of the project area on the Barnwell and Sylvania 1:100,000 topographic maps	3
2. General field conditions in the project area	4
3. The project area in the Beaufort district in 1826	7
4. The project area in the Barnwell district in 1826	8
5. Sites located on the 1982 Sycamore USGS quadrangle	12
6. Shovel testing at 38AL216	15
7. 1938 Allendale County road map showing 38AL216 as farm unit	16
8. Sites located on the 1988 Fairfax USGS quadrangle	17
9. Sites located on the 1988 Crockettville USGS topographic map	20

LIST OF TABLES

Table

1. Artifacts recovered from 38AL216	13
2. Artifact pattern from 38AL216	13
3. Various Artifact Patterns	14
4. Artifacts from 38HA202	18
5. Artifacts from 38HA205	19
6. Artifacts from 38HA207	21

INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Nick Roark of Ecological Associates. The proposed 20 mile transmission line right-of-way is situated in Allendale and Hampton counties, just north east of U.S. 68 near the towns of Varnville, Hampton, Fairfax, and Sycamore. The 100 foot right of way begins at the Varnville Substation near Camp Branch and ends east of Sycamore at the Sycamore Substation, following a roughly northwest-southeast orientation (Figure 1).

The corridor is intersected by a number of roads (including U.S. 601) as well as a number of large drainage ditches which has caused major land alteration in these portions of the corridor. Activities which have the potential to damage or destroy the archaeological remains in the project area include clearing, grubbing, and the placement of powerline poles or towers along the right of way.

Chicora received a request for a budgetary proposal by Mr. Nick Roark of Ecological Associates. A proposal was submitted on October 28, 1994. This proposal was accepted on November 22, 1994.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the right of way 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 or around the project area (Dr. Tracy Powers, personal communication, 1994). The field investigations were conducted on November 28 through December 2, 1994 by Ms. Natalie Adams and Ms. Missy Trushel. This field work involved 60 person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on December 7 through 9, 1994.

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT

The project area is situated in Allendale and Lexington counties in the Coastal Plain physiographic province. The topography varies somewhat as one moves from the Coastal Zone located in the lower portion of Hampton County to the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Zone is generally flat, while the Coastal Plain consists of a highly dissected Plain containing gently rolling topography. Local elevations range from about 78 feet above mean sea level (MSL) near Camp Branch to 135 feet above mean sea level (MSL) near the Sycamore Substation. The topography is gently rolling with land becoming moderately steep adjacent to drainageways in the northern portion of the project area.

The mean annual temperature for the project area is 65.2°F. The maximum average temperature reaches 78°F while the minimum average is 52.4°F. Humidity ranges from 56% to 88% for a 12 month period. Mean annual precipitation is 50.29 inches and the average length of the growing season is 223 days (Macmillan and Musselman 1977). The project area has a warm climate with only about 26 days per year that have freezing temperatures. Mills (1972 [1826]:377) notes that,

Beaufort is one of the healthiest districts in the low county.... The climate of Beaufort, taken in the aggregate is the most delightful on the seaboard in the United States. A perpetual verdure prevails in the lower parts of the district,... The heat is not so oppressive as in the northern states, though of longer continuance, and the winters so mild, as scarcely to require the aid of fires to make the inhabitants comfortable, except in damp or wet weather.

The project area contains soils of varying permeability and habitat potential, which have contributed to different types of land use during the prehistoric and historic periods. Between swamps on the upland landforms, the soils are mainly composed of sand-bottomed clay, lying about two feet below the surface (Mills 1972 [1826]). These xeric uplands support either pine or mixed pine-hardwood forest and many areas are cultivated. The forest support a large variety of big and small game. The more poorly drained soils in the lower elevations consist of loose sandy soils which support "pine barrens" vegetation (Thompson 1883:58). The "pine barrens" support slash and scrub pine and oak, as well as small game. They are not as intensively cultivated since they require more intensive land management.

The project area is drained by the Salkahatchie River which drains into the Combahee River in the lower portion of Hampton County. The Combahee, then, empties into St. Helena sound. The project corridor is intersected by one major drainage, located at the confluence of Jackson Branch and Caw Caw Swamp, which merge to form Whippy Swamp. Other drainages in the project area include Calico Branch, Bings Branch, Sandy Run, and Camp Branch. In addition to these drainages, there are a number of wetlands (some which were quite large), particularly in the portion of the corridor south and east of Crockettville.

Native vegetation for the region is mainly loblolly pine, longleaf pine, oak, and hickory in the uplands. The bottom lands contain sweetgum, blackgum, yellow poplar, maple, tupelo, cypress, and water oak. Presently, the project area consists primarily of agricultural field (primarily cotton) in the well drained areas and small areas of planted pine in the more poorly drained soils. Other poorly drained areas were forested with gums and poplars, while wetlands consisted of cypress swamps. Figure 2 illustrates the variety of vegetative conditions in the project area.

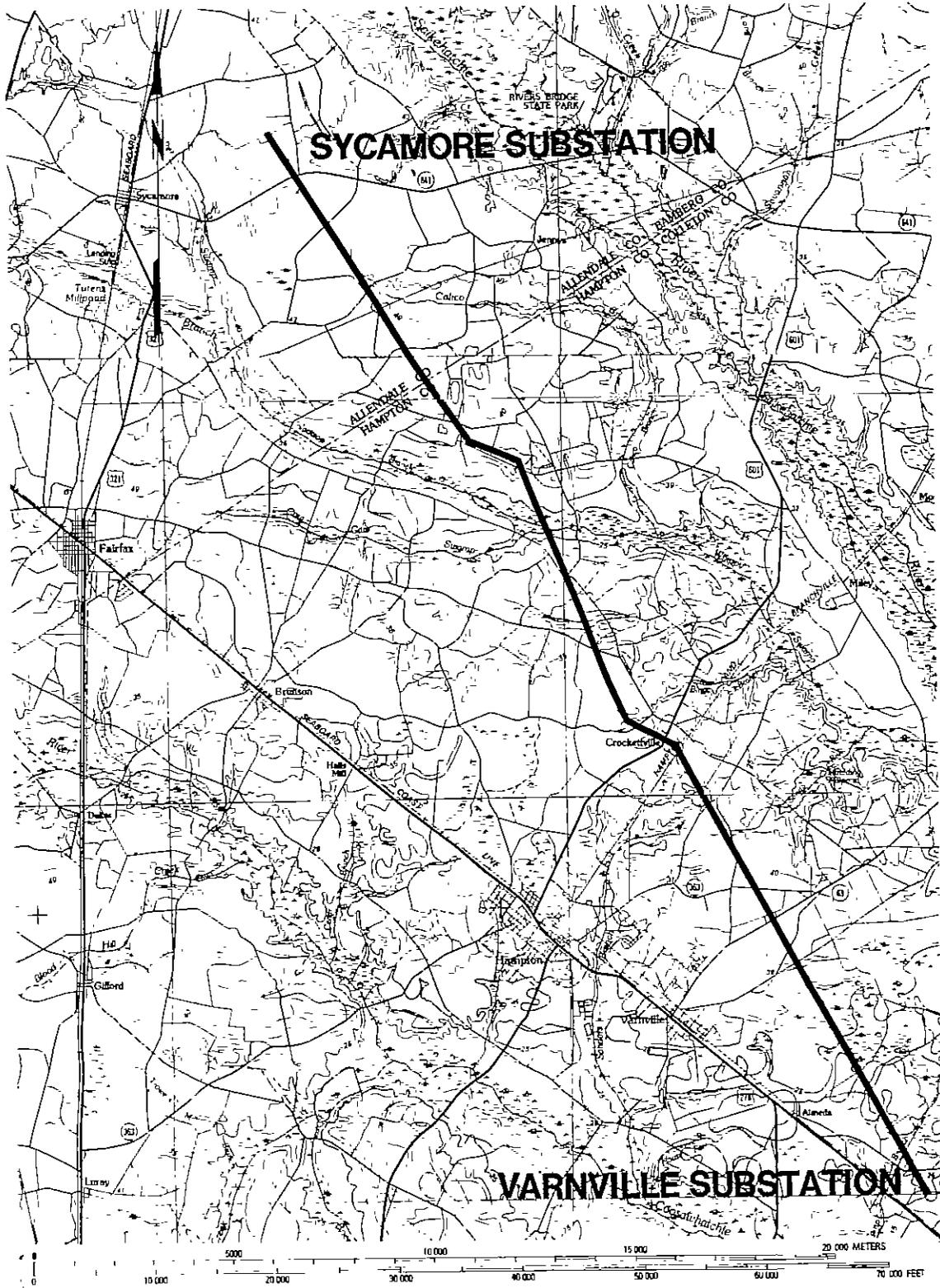


Figure 1. Location of the project area on the Barnwell and Sylvania 1:100,000 topographic maps.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Previous Archaeological Research

Very little detailed archaeological research has been performed in the Allendale and Hampton county area. Trinkley (1974) conducted test excavations at the Love Site, a Stallings-Thom's Creek site found adjacent to a Carolina bay in Allendale County. This work accompanied considerable survey work in that area during the same period. A substantial amount of archaeology has been performed at the Groton Plantation in lower Allendale, upper Hampton counties. These investigations have documented a number of sites occupied from the Early Archaic up through the Mississippian period (see Peterson 1971; Stoltman 1974). In 1975 Trinkley conducted an analysis of artifacts from the Fennel Hill site gathered by local collectors. This was found to be a significant site, similar to those on Groton Plantation, although much of the site integrity had been destroyed by site looting.

A large amount of archaeological research has been performed in neighboring 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.

Most of the archaeological attention that Allendale county has received has been studies on quarrying behavior at Allendale Chert quarries. Goodyear and Charles (1984) have published an archaeological survey of the chert quarries in western Allendale county. Allendale Chert is a light colored fossiliferous Coastal Plain



Figure 2. General field conditions in the project area.

chert. Until the 1980s the Rice Quarry (38AL14) was the only known outcrop and quarry in South Carolina. Goodyear and Charles (1984) work identified 14 quarries and sites related to quarries which were collectively nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district.

John Swanton, in conjunction with Marmaduke Floyd of Savannah, Georgia, began collecting the Parachula site on Stokes Bluff in nearby Hampton County in the late 1930s. This site, now almost completely destroyed by erosion, is one of the few protohistoric/historic sites recorded from the region (see Caldwell 1948).

Brief Prehistoric and Historic Synopsis

The Paleo-Indian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989:36-38).

At least 24 Paleo-Indian points have been found in the Allendale County area and 19 in the Hampton County area, clustered along the Savannah, Coosawatchie, and Salkahatchie Rivers and their 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 bulk of the historic discussions will focus on Barnwell district since it is likely that its development parallels the general development of the project area since it is so far removed from the town of Beaufort and Hilton Head Island. Allendale and Hampton Counties are historically part of the Barnwell and Beaufort Districts. Mills (1972]:358) briefly discusses the early settlement of the project area:

The settlement of this part of the state took place about the same time with Orangeburg district, namely, in 1704. In 1800 Barnwell was erected into an independent judicial district, under its present title, which was given in honour of the Barnwells of Beaufort, who rendered such eminent services to the state.

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).

While Tory forces were quite active in the Barnwell District during the American Revolution, only one skirmish took place in Allendale County. This was in conjunction with the American capture of Augusta from the British, and occurred at Matthews Bluff (presently Cohen's Bluff) across from Brier Creek (Brooks 1984).

By 1800 the population consisted of 6,596 whites, 1,690 African American slaves, totalling 7,286. In twenty years the population more than doubled with 8,162 whites, 6,336 slaves, and 252 free blacks, for a total of 14,750 individuals (Mills 1972 [1826]:359). By 1850, the population, again, nearly doubled. There were 12,289 whites, 14,008 slaves, and 311 free blacks, totalling 26,608. 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 the bulk of the settlement in the project area was along road networks as opposed to rivers (Figures 3 and 4). There is a cluster of structures shown in the vicinity of a crossroad which is now known as Crockettville (Figure 3).

Barnwell County saw some activity during the Civil War. General H.W. Slocum with Sherman's Army crossed over the Savannah River into South Carolina thirty miles north of Savannah, Georgia. The Federals took in flank on both its sides the Confederate brigade guarding Rivers' Bridge two miles south of Barnwell. The town of Barnwell was burned (Wallace 1953:548).

Exhausted by war and stunned by the upheaval of their economic and social system the residents of Barnwell 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.

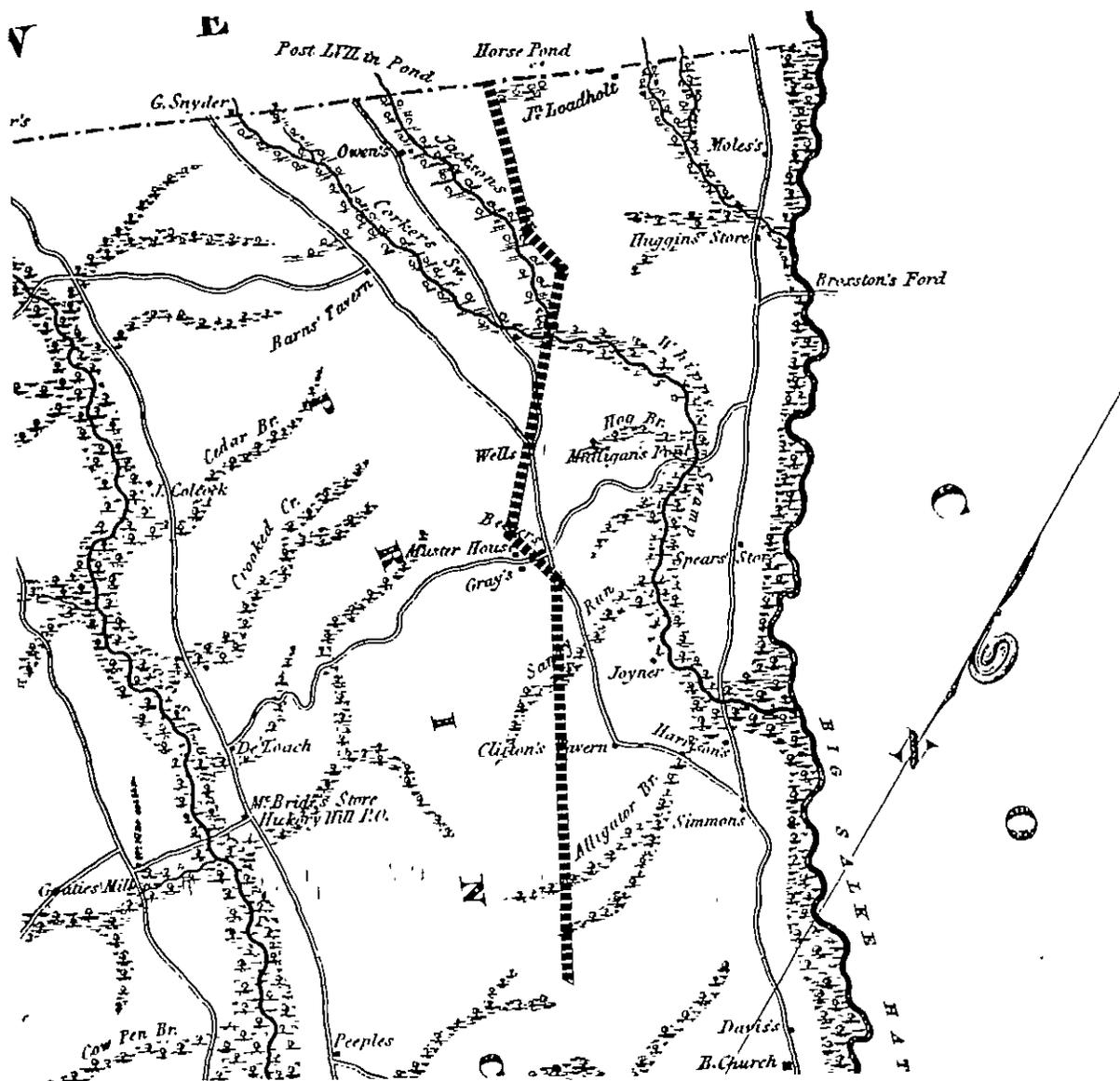


Figure 3. The project area in the Beaufort district in 1826.

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

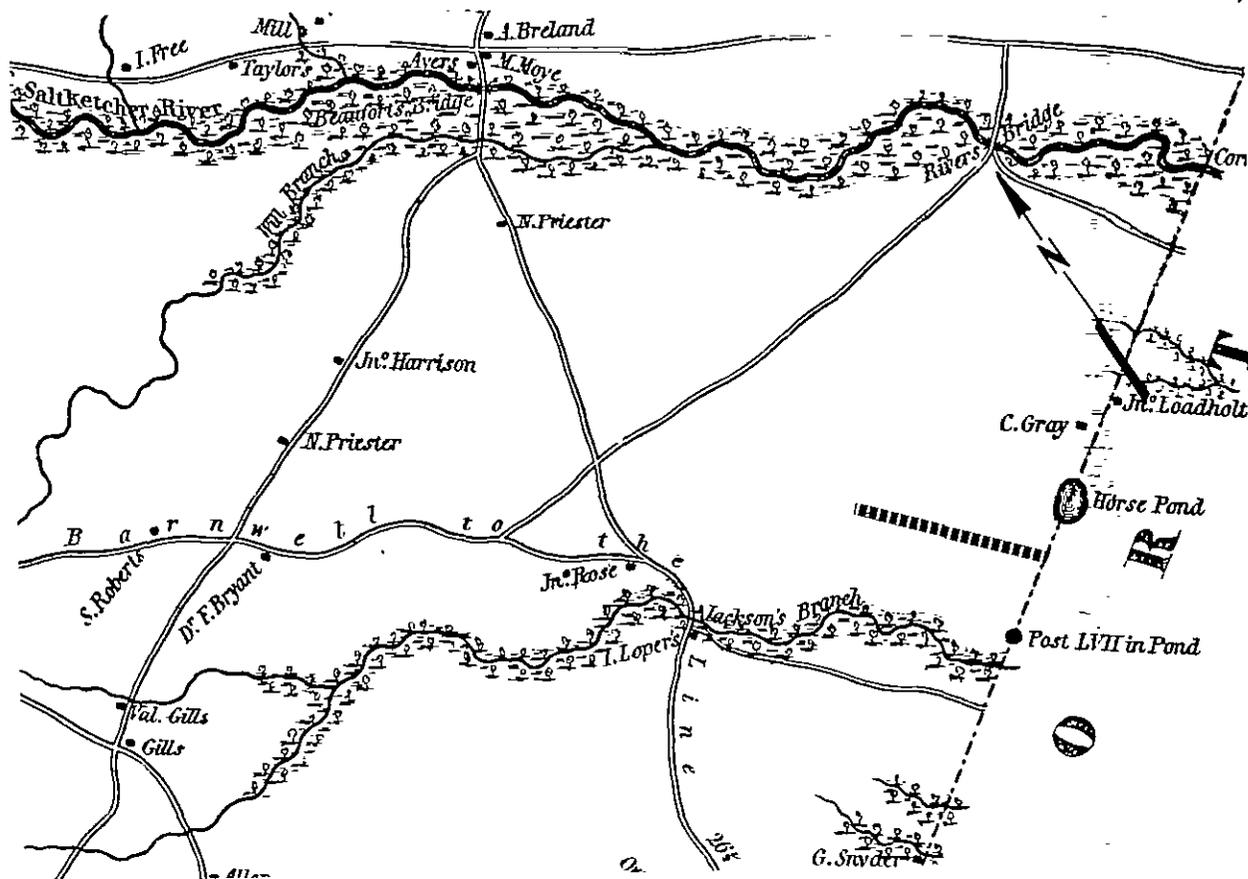


Figure 3. The project area in the Barnwell district in 1826.

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.

Living conditions for the independent black farmer in the Barnwell District during the late nineteenth century was “from hand to mouth” whether they be landowners or tenants, and it was almost impossible for tenants to save any money to acquire their own land (Anonymous 1884).

In the 1880s the Barnwell District had no operating cotton mills although Fairmount Mills was under construction on Tinker Creek. 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 147 manufacturing establishments there were 94 grist mills, 42 lumber mills, and 10 turpentine establishments (Anonymous 1884). Corn was the largest agricultural product with 88,463 acres

producing 814,130 bushels. Cotton closely followed with 83,308 acres producing 35,858 bales (Watson 1907:572). By 1900 Barnwell District had a population of 35,504 dropping from 44,613 in the previous decade.

FIELD METHODS

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests along the centerline of the 20 mile 100 foot wide right of way at 100 to 200 foot intervals, depending on variables such as topography and soil drainage. The minimal definition of a site in this study was two or more artifacts within a 25 foot radius. In addition, remains that were not older than 40 years were not recorded as archaeological sites.

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

All soil from the shovel tests would be screened through 1/4-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

These methods were executed without significant deviation. The only deviation consisted of pedestrian survey of freshly plowed fields with only occasional shovel testing to provide information on soil conditions. In addition, wetland (in standing water) were not examined.

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Varnville-Sycamore transmission line right of way, 345 shovel tests were excavated with an average of one shovel test every 324 feet.

Curation

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

RESULTS

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Varnville-Sycamore transmission line right of way, one site (38HA90) was revisited and nine new sites (38AL215, 38AL216, 38AL217, 38HA202, 38HA203, 38HA204, 38HA205, 38HA206, and 38HA207) were identified and recorded.

New Sites

Site 38AL215 is located northwest of the T-intersection of S-3-64 and S-3-191 (Figure 5). The approximate center of the site is located 30 feet south of Station 1047+00 on an upland plateau. The central UTM coordinates are E483560 N3655760 and the site measures approximately 175 feet north-south by 150 feet east-west. Soil profiles consisted of 0.8 feet of medium brown soil overlying brownish gray soil.

The site consists of two loci. Locus 1 is a twentieth century razed house site. While the bulk of the surface remains appeared to date to the last half of the twentieth century, a number of hole-in-top cans were found at the site. By about 1920 evaporated milk cans were almost exclusively hole-in-top cans (Rock 1984) which pushes the site's initial occupation back to the 1920s at the earliest. Other surface materials noted included paint buckets, roofing tin, duct work, bicycles, an aquarium, metal barrels, clear glass canning jars, mattresses, etc. None of these surface remains were collected.

Eleven shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions from the posited center point of the locus at 25 foot intervals. None of these tests produced artifacts. This suggests that the locus may be a dump site rather than a domestic occupation.

Just north of locus 1 in an overgrown agricultural field was a small lithic scatter measuring about 25 by 25 feet (locus 2). A surface collection was performed, collecting all visible remains. The artifacts consisted of seven Coastal Plain chert flakes. Five shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions from the posited center of the site at 25 foot intervals. None of these produced artifacts.

Given the lack of subsurface remains at both loci, the questionable context of locus 1, and the sparsity of locus 2, 38AL215 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It is unlikely that the sites can address significant questions relating to the prehistoric or twentieth century occupation of Allendale County.

Site 38AL216 is located approximately 1200 feet north of S-3-56, about 240 feet south of Station 894+60 (Figures 5 and 6). The central UTM coordinates are E486080 N3651740 and the site measures approximately 150 feet east-west by 175 feet north-south.

The site consists of a dense scatter of early twentieth century remains in a plowed cotton field. Within this scatter of remains a small mound area (about 50 by 50 feet) could be vaguely seen. Surface examination of this rise revealed that it contained a moderate amount of brick rubble, strongly suggesting that a house was probably situated on this spot. Surface visibility was excellent and a collection was made.

The site was shovel tested in cardinal directions at 25 foot intervals from the center of the rise (Figure 6). A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated, with 11 yielding subsurface remains (Table 1). These remains yielded diagnostic artifacts such as amethyst glass, whiteware, and cut nails. The shovel testing yielded a surprising number of architectural artifacts which is unlike most tenant sites. The artifact pattern, shown in

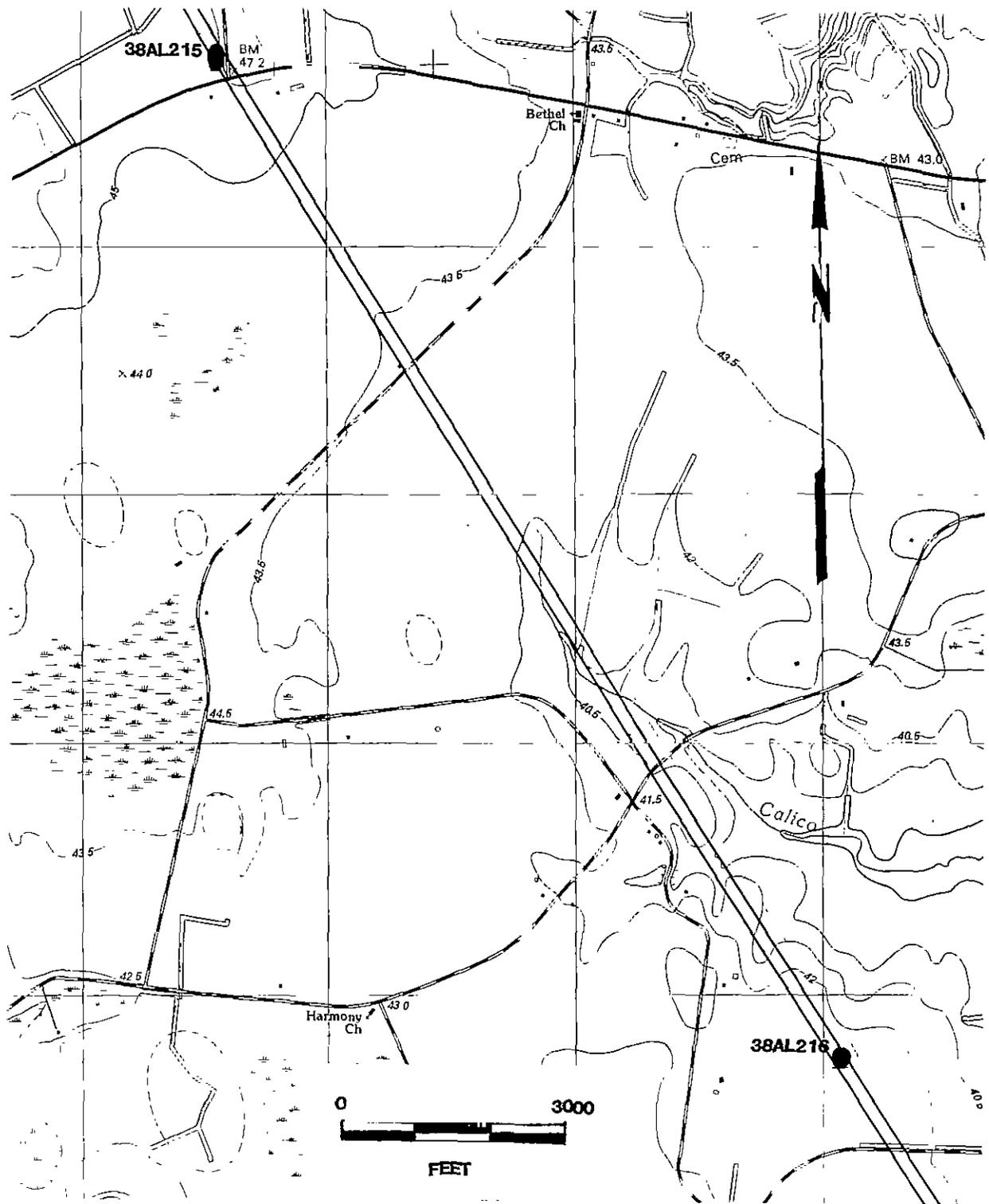


Figure 5. Sites located on the 1982 Sycamore USGS quadrangle.

Table 1.
Artifacts recovered from 38AL216

Provenience	WW	SW	Porc	MG	AG	CG	BG	GG	WG	CN	UIDN
Surface	1			2	1	2			1		
25' East		1					1	1			1
50' East									1		4
25' West						1					4
75' West	1						1				2
25' South										4	
50' South							1	1		1	
25' North	1										
50' North			1			1				3	2
75' North				1		2					3
100' North										1	2
125' North	2										1
Total	5	1	1	3	1	6	3	2	2	9	19

Key: WW=whiteware, SW=stoneware, Porc=Porcelain, MG=milk glass, AG=amethyst glass, CG=clear glass, BG=blue glass, GG=green glass, WG=window glass, CN=cut nails, UIDN=unidentifiable nail fragments.

Table 2.
Artifact Pattern from 38AL216

Group	#	%
Kitchen	22	42.3
Architecture	30	57.7
Total	52	100.0

Table 2, illustrates that the structure that existed at the site may have been more than the small wooden houses associated with tenant farmers. The pattern closely resembles Drucker et al.'s (1984) pattern for yeoman farmers (Table 3). The belief that the structure represents a land owner's house is bolstered by its representation on the 1938 Allendale County road map as a farm unit (Figure 7).

The shovel testing at the site revealed that the plowzone normally extends to a depth of about 1.0 feet. However, shovel tests containing artifacts had deposits that went to 1.5 feet below the ground surface. The density of the artifacts, the presence of the small rise, and the increased depth of deposits in positive shovel tests suggest that the site may contain intact subsurface features. As a result further testing is needed to determine if any subsurface features exist, what the variety of data sets (eg. faunal remains, structural remains, etc.) are, and how badly plowing has disturbed the context of the artifacts.

Since very little is known archaeologically about the lifeways of early twentieth century people in Allendale and Hampton counties, this site gains potential importance. In addition, although several excavations have been done at tenant sites, virtually nothing is known about the small land owner in the early twentieth

Table 3.
Various Artifact Patterns

Artifact Group	Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern ^a	Revised Frontier Artifact Pattern ^a	Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern ^a	Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern ^b	Piedmont Tenant/ Yeoman Artifact Pattern ^c
Kitchen	51.8 - 65.0%	35.5 - 43.8%	70.9 - 84.2%	20.0 - 25.0%	45.6% (40.0 - 61.2%)
Architectural	25.2 - 31.4%	41.6 - 43.0%	11.8 - 24.8%	67.9 - 73.2%	50.0% (35.8 - 56.3%)
Furniture	0.2 - 0.6%	0.1 - 1.3%	0.1%	0.0 - 0.1%	0.4%
Arms	0.1 - 0.3%	1.4 - 8.9%	0.1 - 0.3%	0.0 - 0.2%	-
Clothing	0.6 - 5.4%	0.3 - 1.6%	0.3 - 0.8%	0.3 - 1.7%	1.8%
Personal	0.2 - 0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1 - 0.2%	0.4%
Tobacco	1.9 - 13.9%	1.3 - 14.0%	2.4 - 5.4%	0.3 - 9.7%	-
Activities	0.9 - 1.7%	0.5 - 5.4%	0.2 - 0.9%	0.2 - 0.4%	1.8%

Sources:

^aGarrow 1992

^b Singleton 1980

^c Drucker et al. 1984:5-47 (no range was provided, but has been partially reconstructed for the Kitchen and Architecture Groups)

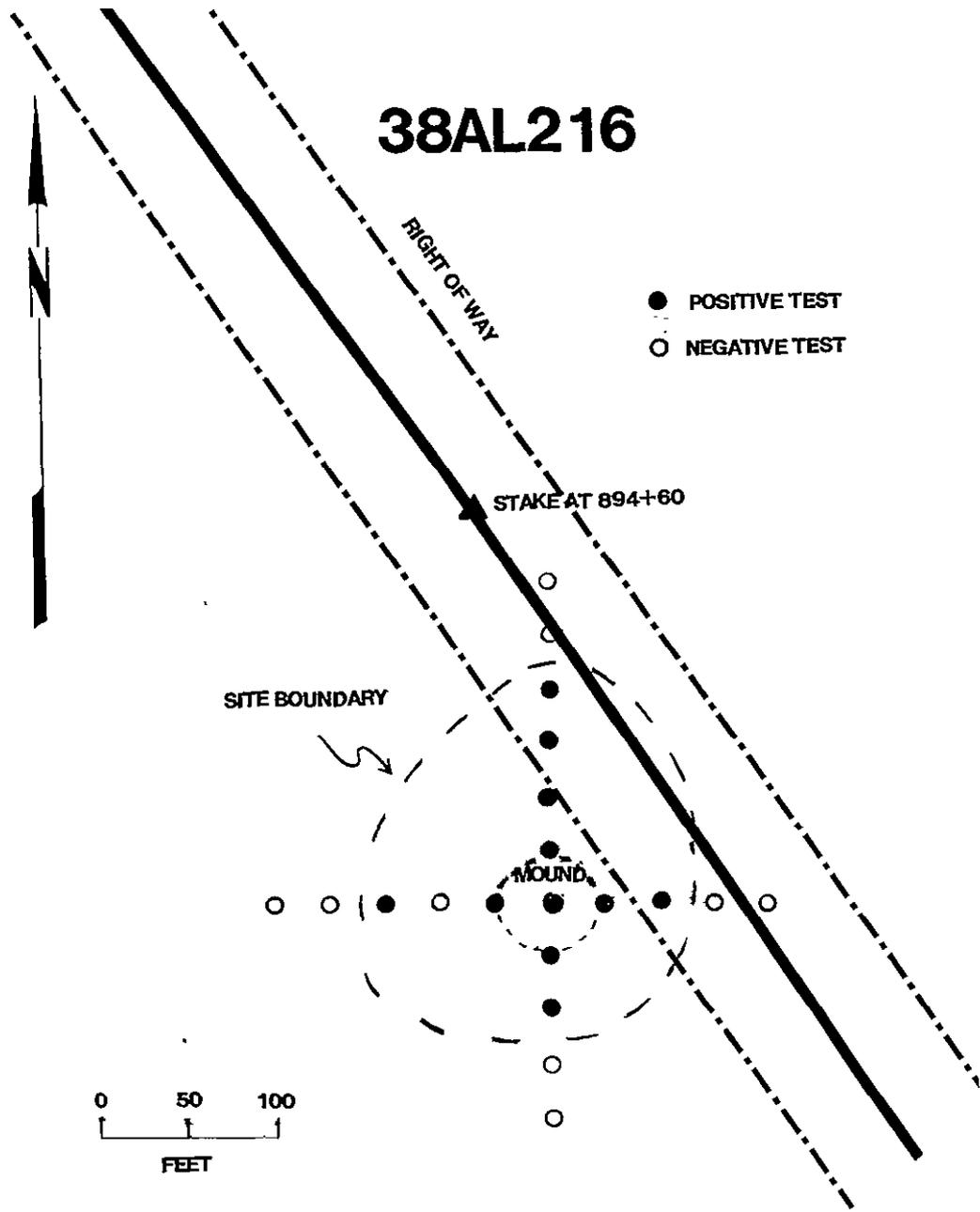


Figure 6. Shovel testing at 38AL216.

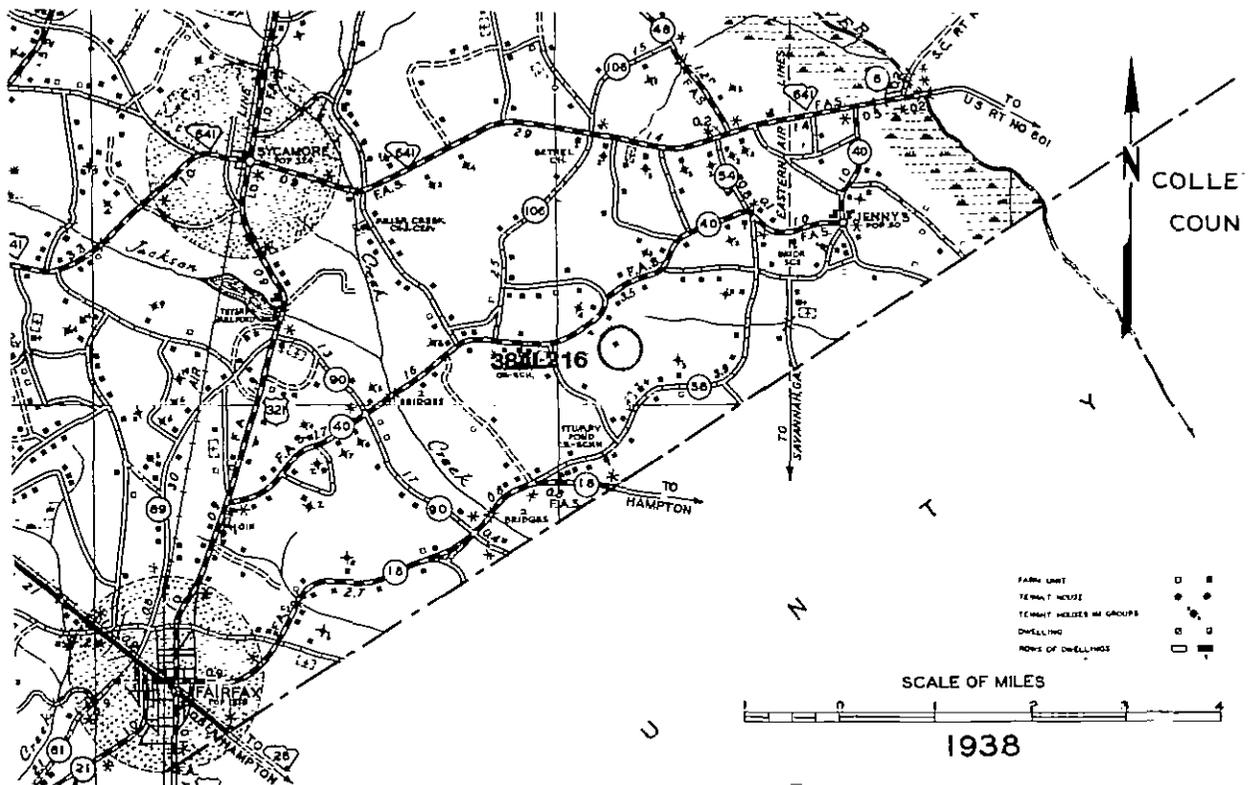


Figure 7. 1938 Allendale County road map showing 38AL216 as a farm unit.

century. The *South Carolina Handbook* of 1907 suggests that the average yield of cotton per acre of owners versus tenants was not very different (Watson 1907:244). One question the site might address would be how did farmers materially benefit from owning land? Examination of housing, possessions, and diet would be able to address lifestyle differences. As a result, 38AL216 is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38AL217 is located approximately 4700 feet north of S-25-56 near Station 860+00 (Figure 8). The central UTM coordinates are E483550 N3655760 and the site measures about 20 feet north-south by 30 feet east-west in size. The site consists of a small surface scatter of approximately six tin cans and a wash tub. Examination of the surrounding area yielded no evidence of an associated domestic occupation. Three shovel tests were placed in the site area, with none yielding artifacts. No items were surface collected. Soil profiles consisted of about 0.5 feet of dark brown poorly drained soils overlying grayish brown soil.

Since no associated structure could be found and the site consisted only of a small surface scatter of material, the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It can not address any significant questions relating to the life of twentieth century Allendale County citizens.

Site 38HA202 is located just north of S-25-56 near Station 802+00 in a plowed cotton field (Figure 8). The central UTM coordinates are E487380 N3649740 and site measures 150 feet north-south by 175 feet east-west. The soil profiles consisted of about 1.1 feet of medium brown plowzone overlying a yellow tan subsoil.

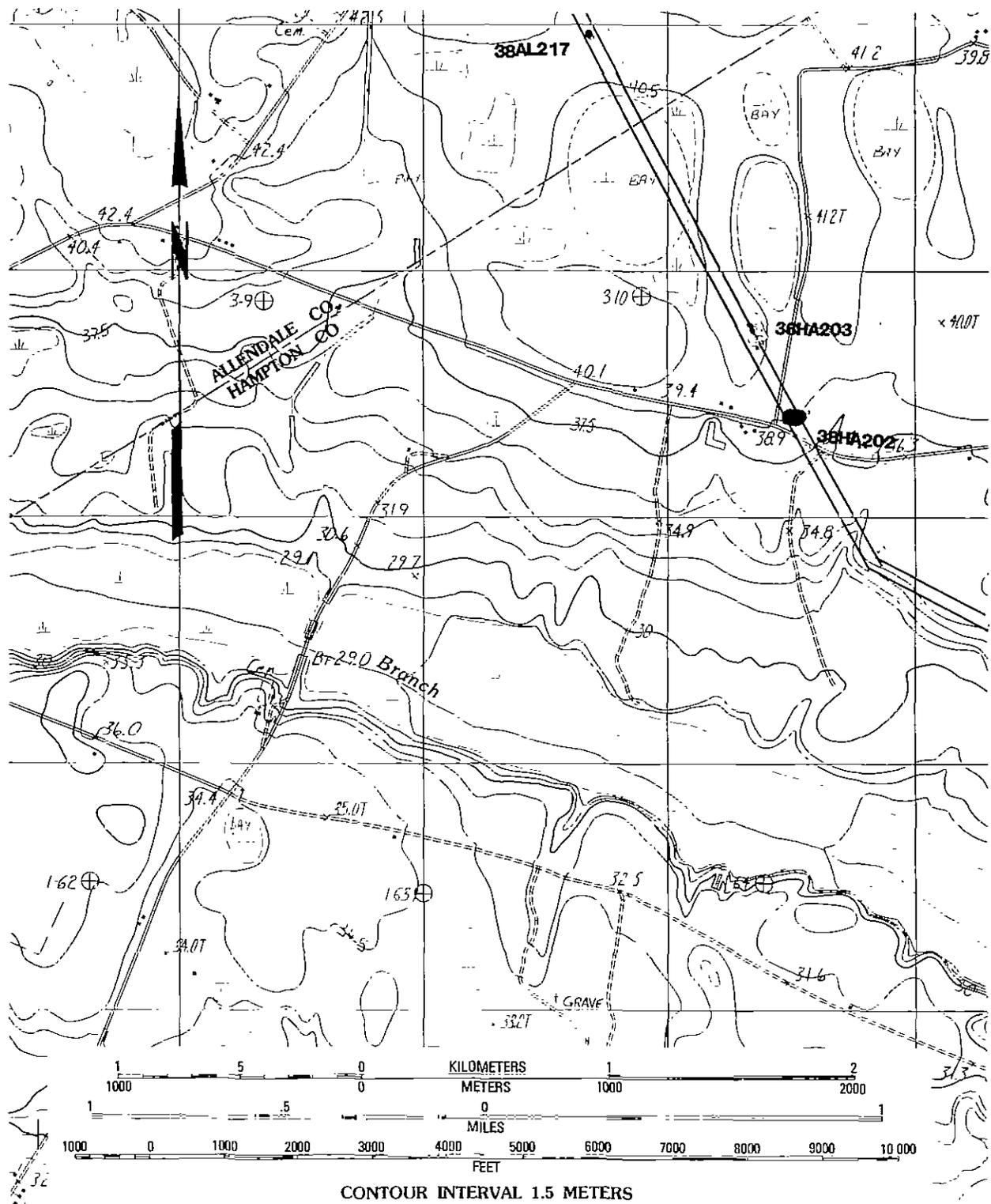


Figure 8. Sites located on the 1988 Fairfax USGS quadrangle.

The site was initially identified as a surface scatter of late nineteenth to mid twentieth century artifacts in a cotton field with good surface visibility. Subsequently, the site was shovel tested in cardinal directions from the posited center at 25 foot intervals. A total of 23 shovel tests were excavated with 13 producing artifacts. The artifacts are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4
Artifacts from 38HA202

Provenience	WW	HPWW	SW	BG	BRG	LGG	DGG	AMG	CG	PB	UIDN	UIDM
Surface	3			1	1					1		
Center		1					1		1		1	
25' South									1			
50' South	1			1					1			1
100' South				2				1				
125' South								1	2			1
25' North				1								1
25' East					2		1			1		
75' East				1								
25' West									1			
50' West									1			
75' West			1									
100' West									1			
Totals	4	1	1	6	3	1	1	5	6	1	1	3

Key: WW=whiteware, HPWW=hand painted whiteware, SW=salt glazed stoneware, BG=blue glass, BRG=brown glass, LGG=light green glass, DGG=dark green glass, AMG=amethyst glass, CG=clear glass, PB=pipe bowl, UIDN=unidentified nails, UIDM=unidentified metal.

While most of the artifact appear to date to the twentieth century, some examples such as the hand painted whiteware (MCD=1848; Bartovics 1981), the dark olive green bottle glass, and the kaolin pipe bowl strongly suggest an occupation as far back as the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Shovel testing at the site provided no evidence for intact subsurface features. In addition, the data sets that the site can provide appear to be limited. There are no standing or ruined structural remains, artifacts appear to be limited primarily to kitchen group remains (such as ceramics and bottle glass), and shovel testing yielded no faunal or floral remains. As a result, 38HA202 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38HA203 is located approximately 1000 feet north of S-25-56 near Station 810+00 just outside of the right-of-way (Figure 8). The central UTM coordinates are E487510 N3649420. The site consists of a cemetery containing members of the Brown and Priester families. The cemetery is located in the middle of a cotton field, but has been marked off by a chain link fence by the property owner. The fenced area measures approximately 50 by 50 feet in size. Five head stones are still extant and there are at least two additional unmarked graves. One of the individuals (Jacob J. Brown) was a Confederate veteran. Inscriptions on the stones are as follows:

- In memory of Nancy L. wife of J.J. Brown July 21, 1844 October 1, 1920 A precious one from us is gone. A voice we loved is stilled. A place is vacant in our home which never can be filled.

- Stone-no inscription. Child or infant's grave.
- In loving remembrance of Willie R. son of Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Brown March 10, 1879 May 8, 1912 A precious one from us is gone. A voice we loved is stilled. A place is vacant in our home which never can be filled.
- Jacob J. Brown 1843-1922 CSA
- Everline F. wife of W.S. Priester December 4 1848 March 13, 1907 Thy loss we deeply feel.

Apparently, the Priester family has lived in the Allendale/Hampton county area for quite a while. Mills shows two N. Priester's as subscribers in 1825. No Browns are listed (Figure 3).

38HA203 is located outside of the right-of-way and is under no threat from the current project. As a result, no recommendations of eligibility are currently offered. Santee-Cooper, however, should be alert to this site and ensure that construction activities do not take place which might damage the site.

Site 38HA204 is located approximately 200 feet east of S-25-139 in the vicinity of Station 646+17 in a plowed field with excellent surface visibility (Figure 9). The central UTM coordinates are E489790 N3645920 and the site measures approximately 25 by 25 feet in size. The site consists of a surface scatter of two prehistoric artifacts. These artifacts consist of one Coastal Plain chert chunk and one small unidentified prehistoric sherd. Five shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals from a posited center point. None of these tests yielded artifacts. The soil profiles consisted of 1.0 foot of medium brown soil overlying yellow tan subsoil.

Given the sparsity of surface material and the lack of subsurface remains, the site cannot address significant questions about prehistoric lifeways. As a result, 38HA204 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38HA205 is located approximately 600 feet east of S-25-139 in the vicinity of Station 664+00 in a plowed field with excellent surface visibility (Figure 9). The central UTM coordinates are E489700 N3646040 and the site measures approximately 150 by 150 feet in size. The site consists of a scatter of early to late twentieth century remains. The site was shovel tested in cardinal directions from a posited center point at 50 foot intervals. These shovel tests indicated that the average soil profile consisted of 1.1 feet of medium brown plowzone overlying yellow tan subsoil. No subsurface features were identified. In addition, a surface collection was made. The surface collection and shovel tests yielded artifacts dating from the early to late twentieth

Table 5.
Artifacts from 38HA205

Provenience	WW	DWW	TPWW	Porc	DPorc	SW	CG	BG	AG	GG	LGG	MG	AQG	BIG	CN	UIDN
Surface	23	3	1	4	1	2	12	9	6	1	4	4	5	2		
center							11	24	1						2	
50' North							2				1					3
75' North	2						2	1								2
100' North													1			
50' West							3									
150' West			1													
Total	25	3	2	4	1	2	30	34	7	1	5	4	6	2	2	5

Key: WW=whiteware; DWW=decalcomania whiteware; TPWW=transfer printed whiteware; Porc.=white porcelain; DPorc.=Decalcomania Porcelain; SW=salt glazed stoneware; CG=clear glass; BG=brown glass; AG=amethyst glass; GG=green glass; LGG=light green glass; MG=milk glass; AQG=aqua glass; BIG=cobalt blue glass; CN=cut nails; UIDN=unidentified nail fragments.

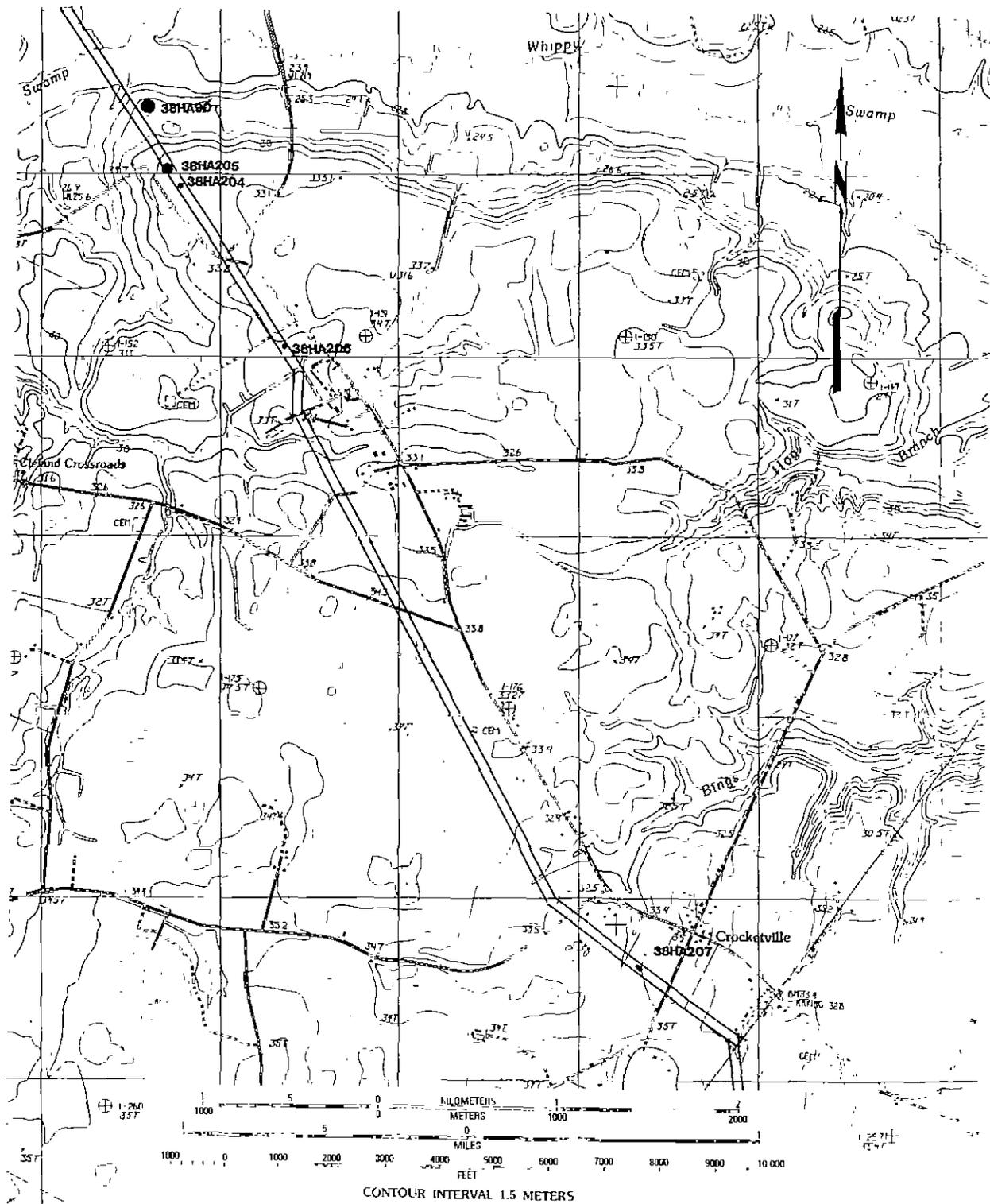


Figure 9. Sites located on the 1988 Crocketville USGS topographic map.

century. The earliest artifacts consisted of amethyst glass while the latest artifacts consisted of modern brown beer bottle glass. Table 5 provides a list of artifacts. No mean ceramic dating was attempted since whitewares and white porcelain have a long span of manufacture. As previously indicated, the bottle glass from the site provided better temporal information. In addition, the field map on the site form for nearby 38HA90 shows a standing structure at 38HA205 in 1980. It is unknown if the house was being occupied at that time.

Since the data sets at 38HA205 are very limited, consisting almost exclusively of kitchen related artifacts (ie. bottle glass and ceramics), the site has very limited potential for addressing significant research questions relating the twentieth century life in Hampton County. As a result, 38HA205 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38HA206 is located approximately 1000 feet west of S-25-161 near Station 619+00 in a plowed field (Figure 9). The central UTM coordinates are E490330 N3645020 and the site is approximately 25 by 25 feet in size. Surface visibility was excellent at the site, but only two artifacts were located. These two artifacts consisted of one hand painted pearlware (MCD=1800; South 1977) and one embossed light blue panel bottle fragment. Despite an intensive surface survey no addition remains were located. Three shovel tests were randomly placed in the site area, with none yielding artifacts. The soil profile consisted of 1.0 foot of medium brown soil overlying yellow tan subsoil.

Since the site produced only two artifacts, it is very doubtful that it can address research questions relating to early nineteenth century lifeways in Hampton County. As a result, the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Any adverse impacts to the site have been mitigated by locating the sites position and its temporal context.

Site 38HA207 is located about 600 feet north of U.S. 601 near the town of Crockettville at Station 486+00 in a densely wooded area (Figure 9). The central UTM coordinates are E492360 N3641670 and the site is approximately 75 feet north-south by 25 feet east-west in size. The site was originally identified as a moderate concentration of brick rubble in a push pile. Surface visibility was poor and no surface collection was attempted. Examination of the surrounding area indicated that the site has been badly disturbed, probably by logging, since there were a number of deep furrows and several sizeable push piles. Twelve shovel tests were placed in the site area in cardinal directions at 25 foot intervals. Of those twelve tests, only four produced subsurface artifacts. These artifacts are presented in Table 6. These artifacts suggest an early twentieth century occupation of the site since glass containing manganese (amethyst glass) was produced from the 1890s up until World War I.

Site 38HA207 contains few artifacts and has been badly disturbed by logging. Therefore, it is unlikely that the site will produce a variety of data sets (intact structural features, in situ deposits, faunal remains, etc.) to allow it to address significant research questions relating to the early twentieth century occupation of Crockettville. As a result 38HA207 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Table 6.
Artifacts from 38HA207

Provenience	Whiteware	Slip Glazed Stoneware	Amethyst Glass
Center			1
25' North			1
50' North		2	1
25' South	1		
Total	1	2	3

Previously Recorded Sites

Site **38HA90** is located just south of Caw Caw swamp near its confluence with Jackson Branch and Whippy Swamp near Station 675+00, just east and outside of the right of way (Figure 9). The site was originally recorded in 1980 by Mr. Tommy Charles who reported it as a surface scatter of prehistoric ceramics, lithic debitage, and finished tools. The site has been collected by locals for a number of years. He provided no eligibility recommendations. The central UTM coordinates are E489600 N3646380 and the site measures approximately 250 by 250 feet in size.

The site is located in a plowed cotton field with excellent surface visibility. A pedestrian survey using informal transects spaced approximately 25 feet apart was used to collect a sample of artifact and to determine the location of the site's western-most boundary. This pedestrian survey indicated that the site is located outside of the right-of-way and the site's western-most boundary is approximately 50 feet east of the western edge of the 100 foot wide right-of-way. No shovel testing was performed at the site since it was outside of the study area. However, shovel testing along the center line in the adjacent right-of-way yielded no artifacts.

Surface collected from the site were one unmodified quartz river cobble, two quartz primary flakes, six Coastal Plain chert primary flakes, 19 Coastal Plain chert, tertiary flakes, three Deptford Check Stamped sherds, one Thom's Creek Jab and Drag sherd, and one small unidentifiable sherd. This collection suggests at least an Early to Middle Woodland period of occupation. Since the site is outside of the project area, no eligibility recommendations are offered.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the survey of the Varnville to Sycamore transmission line right of way, one site (38HA90) was revisited and nine new sites (38AL215, 38AL216, 38AL217, 38HA202, 38HA203, 38HA204, 38HA205, 38HA206, and 38HA207) were discovered. Of the ten sites reported on in this study, two (38HA90 and 38HA203) are immediately adjacent to the right of way and will not be disturbed by the project. Of the eight sites within the right of way, seven (38AL215, 38AL217, 38HA202, 38HA204, 38HA205, 38HA206, and 38HA207) are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining site (38AL216) is recommended as potentially eligible since it may contain subsurface features. It is recommended that 38AL216 be avoided, either by placing powerline poles or towers outside of the site's boundaries or by re-routing the right-of-way in this area. If avoidance is not possible, further testing should be performed at the site to determine if data recovery is necessary. Site testing should include intensive shovel or auger testing at 20 foot intervals to provide a guide for the placement of a series of five foot squares to locate intact features.

Although no clearly significant sites were encountered during the study, the survey has produced some important results. For instance, it appears that the Caw Caw Swamp/Whippy Swamp area was important to the prehistoric Indians. 38HA90 consists of a large prehistoric scatter which suggests that the site may have been occupied for a relatively long period of time. Close to the survey area, 38HA71, located on the south bank of Whippy Swamp where it is crossed by S-25-43, had evidence of potentially stratified deep deposits (38HA71 site form).

Historic (as well as prehistoric) sites found in the project area were concentrated in the area north of Crockettville. This is primarily due to the fact that the corridor crosses a large number of wetlands south of Crockettville. All of the historic sites had components dating from the early to late twentieth century, although 38HA202 contained artifacts dating as far back as the third quarter of the nineteenth century. All of these, but two (38AL216 and 38AL217) are located adjacent to major roads. It is likely that the other two sites were connected to major roads by dirt farm roads which no longer exist. All of these sites, but one (38AL217) are located on well drained uplands. Since 38AL217 is a posited trash dump, its location in a low poorly drained area is not surprising.

SOURCES CITED

- Anonymous
1884 *South Carolina in 1884*. The News and Courier Book Presses, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Bartovics, Albert
1981 *The Archaeology of Daniels Village: An Experiment in Settlement Archaeology*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence.
- Brooks, R.R.
1981 *Initial Historic Overview of the Savannah River Plant, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, Research Manuscript Series 170.
- 1984 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed L-Lake Phase 1 Areas: Savannah River Plant, Barnwell County, South Carolina. Report submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy. Manuscript on file with the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.
- Caldwell, J.R.
1948 Palachacolas Town, Hampton County. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 28:321-324.
- 1956 Preliminary Report on Test Excavations at Tugalo. Unpublished manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.
- Charles, Tommy and Albert C. Goodyear
1984 *An Archeological Survey of Chert Quarries in Western Allendale County, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series 195. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.
- Coe, Joffre L.
1964 *The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont*. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 54(5).
- DePratter, Chester
1988 Indian Occupations of the Savannah River Valley During the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Periods. Manuscript in the possession of the author.
- 1989 Cofitachequi: Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*. Anthropological Studies 9, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

- Drucker, Lesley, Ronald Anthony, Susan Jackson, Susan Krantz, and Carl Steen
1984 *An Archaeological Study of the Little River-Buffalo Creek Special Land Disposal Tract.* Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia.
- Garrow, Patrick
1982 *Archaeological Investigations on the Washington, D.C. Civic Center Site.* Soil Systems, Inc., Atlanta.
- Goodyear, Albert C., James L. Michie and Tommy Charles
1989 *The Earliest South Carolinians.* In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by A.C. Goodyear and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 19-52. Anthropological Studies 9. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Kelly, A.R. and Clemens DeBaillou
1960 Excavation of the Presumptive Site of Estatoe. *Southern Indian Studies* 12:3-30.
- Kelly, A.R. and Robert S. Neitzel
1961 *The Chauga Site in Oconee County, South Carolina.* Laboratory of Archaeology Series Report 3. University of Georgia, Athens.
- Kovacik, C. and J. Winberry
1987 *South Carolina: A Geography.* Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado.
- MacMillan, Richard and Charles Musselman
1977 Hampton County Industrial Brochure. S.C. State Development Board, Columbia.
- Michie, James L.
1977 Early Man in South Carolina. Manuscript on file at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Mills, Robert
1825 *Mills Atlas of South Carolina.* Reprinted 1965. Wilkins and Keels, Columbia, S.C.
1972 *Statistics of South Carolina.* Reprinted. The Reprint Press, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Originally published 1826, Hurlbut and Lloyd, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Peterson, Drexel
1971 *Time and Settlement in the Archaeology of Groton Plantation, South Carolina.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University.
- Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson
1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley.* Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 1. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Singleton, Theresa
1980 *The Archaeology of Afro-American Slavery in Coastal Georgia.* Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

- South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando.
- Stoltman, James B.
1974 *Groton Plantation: An Archaeological Study of a South Carolina Locality*. Monograph of the Peabody Museum No. 1, Cambridge.
- Trinkley, Michael
1974 Report of Archaeological Testing at the Love Site (Soc^o240), South Carolina. *Southern Indian Studies* 25:1-18.
- Wallace, David D.
1951 *A Short History of South Carolina*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Walthall, John A.
1980 *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama*. University of Alabama Press, University.
- Watson, E.J.
1907 *Handbook of South Carolina: Resources, Institutions and Industries of The State*. State Company, Columbia.