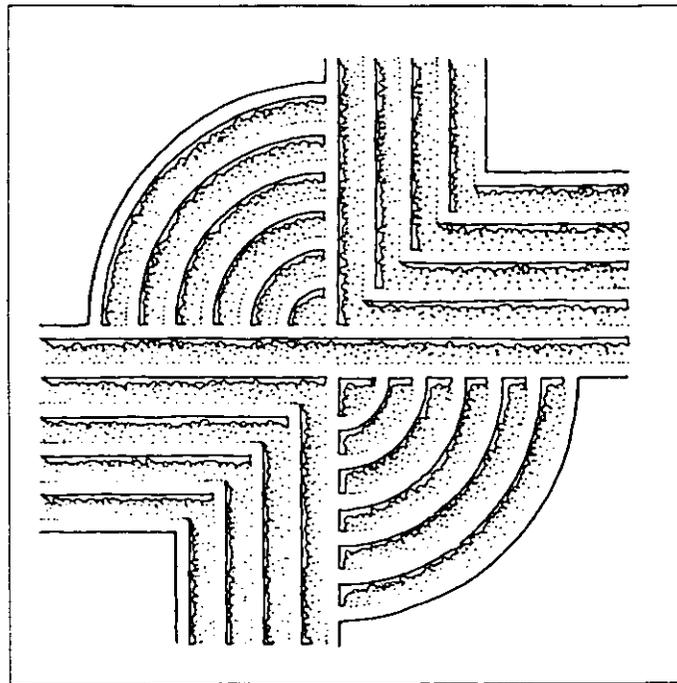


INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A
PORTION OF THE YOUNG FARM TRACT,
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



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**INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A
PORTION OF THE YOUNG FARM TRACT
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological survey of a 100 acre portion of the Young Farm tract for Willis Construction Company. The tract is situated about 3.5 miles southeast of the Town of Timmonsville, about 10 miles southwest of the City of Florence in western Florence County.

The project tract includes a range of upland farmland, virtually all of which was either recently cultivated or in crops at the time of the investigations. None of the tract was wooded. Much of the soils are well drained, although areas of less well drained soils are also included in the tract. There are no prominent swamp edge bluffs in the survey area.

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian survey of cultivated fields, with close interval shovel testing at identified sites. No routine shovel testing was necessary because the surface visibility throughout the tract was quite high.

Prior to this study no archaeological sites were recorded for the study tract and there were no known National Register sites in the immediate project area. Nor were there any known architectural sites. As a result of the investigations, six new archaeological sites were identified (38FL347 through 38FL350, 38FL352, and 38FL353) and six architectural sites were recorded (R/41/0000/4581.00 through R/41/000/4586.00).

One site (38FL352) is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. This is site type often called a tenant site because it represents a domestic site occupied by agricultural tenants during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although there are no standing architectural remains site density is very high and the site may be able to address a broad range of potentially significant research questions.

This site may be further tested in order to evaluate its eligibility for inclusion on the National Register, or it may be avoided by the proposed activities, "greenspacing" the site.

The remaining five sites (38FL347, 38FL348, 38FL348, 38FL350, 38FL352) are all recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. For these sites no additional management activities are necessary, pending concurrence by the lead agency and the State Historic Preservation Office.

Three of the six architectural sites are found on the survey tract and one, the Cleo A. Young Home (R/41/0000/4583.00) is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register under criteria B and C. The remaining two structures, a tenant house (R/41/0000/4584.00) and a tobacco barn (R/41/0000/4585.00) are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

In addition, three additional historic architectural sites were found immediately adjacent to the project area and are discussed because of the potential for secondary impact. Two of these sites are recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criteria B and C. The Shady Hampton Young House and Farm (R/41/0000/4581.00) is an exceptional example of postbellum farm development, including the main house, smokehouse, plantation store and office, cotton gin, saw mill, and grist mill. The Center School (R/41/0000/4582.00) is a well preserved example of early twentieth century rural school architecture. The third site, a standing tenant house (R/41/0000/4586.00) is unusual only in its small size and is recommended as not eligible.

There is also the possibility that additional resources will be identified during construction. Crews should be made aware that if pottery, arrowheads, concentrations of bricks, or the

presence of bones are found in the project area, ground disturbing work should be suspended until the finds can be assessed by either the project archaeologist or the State Historic Preservation Office.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to thank Mr. Ron Scott for his assistance during the course of this project. He provided a great deal of support during the survey efforts, and we appreciate his continued confidence in Chicora Foundation. We are proud to be participating in efforts to help the economy of the Pee Dee region.

Because of the time frame historical research was limited to the Florence County Clerk of Court, the Darlington County Clerk of Court, the Darlington County Historical Commission, and the Thomas Cooper Map Repository. The staffs at these institutions, however, provided exceptional assistance. In particular, we want to thank Mr. Horace Rudisill, who freely gave of his time to assistance in the historic research at the Darlington County Historical Commission.

Mr. Keith Derting, at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology assisted us with site recordation and we thank him for his speedy and thorough work. Ms. Sharon Pekrul was responsible for assisting us with curation at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and again we offer our sincere appreciation for her time and efforts. Finally, Dr. Tracy Power helped in the review of the State Historic Preservation Office's master topographic maps and we appreciate his continued efforts to provide timely information and assistance.

The field crew for this project include Ms. Sabrina Buck, Mr. Gregg Dickey, Ms. Amy Dodenhoff, Mr. Ian Hamer, Mr. John Hamer, and Mr. Brian Young. I appreciate their hard work and efforts to ensure that the site locations and details were well researched and recorded. I also appreciate the efforts of Ms. Debi Hacker, who was responsible for the analysis and cataloging of the resulting collections, as well as for the maps and other project graphics. Ms. Rachel Brinson-Marrs was responsible for coordinating the initial background research, recording the identified sites,

and also for cataloging collections.

We were especially helped by the interest of the entire Young family. In particular, Mr. Tripp Young is very interested in maintaining and preserving the plantation's historic resources. He provided considerable information concerning the project area and also has a variety of historic documents discovered in the S.H. Young Store and Office.

INTRODUCTION

Background

This intensive survey of the 100 acres proposed to be cut-off from Young Farms was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Willis Construction Company of Florence, South Carolina. The project is situated in the western portion of Florence in the Middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina (Figure 1).

The study area has a roughly rectangular shape measuring about 1700 feet along its north and south boundaries and about 2300 feet along the east and west sides. It is composed of two different tracts, although both are owned by the Young family. The northern boundary is S-106, known as Twin Church Road. The eastern boundary is S-69, known as Young Road, which is paved for about a quarter of the distance. Along the south side of the tract is Old E. Middle Road, a county road. The western boundary is a nearly straight line beginning at the north on the east side of a wooded tract and running straight south to Old E. Middle Road (Figure 2). It has not yet been decided, but it is possible that about an acre may be retained by the Youngs at the northeast corner of this tract.

Virtually all of the project area consists of fields, many of which were freshly plowed and, often planted. These areas allowed 100% surface visibility (Figure 3). A few of the fields had been initially disked, but not planted. In these areas weeds had grown up, but in no area was surface visibility less than 75% and it was often 85 to 90% (Figure 4). There are also a few "islands" of woods or high weeds on the tract, but these rarely cover more than about 1,000 square feet and are often associated with structural remains or agricultural ditches. Figure 4, for example, illustrates the vegetation associated with one of the historic structures on the property.

The tract is proposed to be used for

industrial development. Although only limited clearing will be required, some grubbing and other earth movement will be necessary (depending on the results of the soil borings). There will be the need for an extensive road network, as well as paving. Utilities will include water, sewer, power, and telephone. In other words, the proposed development has the potential to seriously damage or destroy any archaeological or historical sites which may exist on the tract — hence the need for the current study.

We were requested by Willis Construction Company to submit a technical and cost proposal for an intensive survey of the tract on May 13. This proposal, submitted that same day, was approved on May 20, 1997, with an agreement signed on May 22..

These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology by Ms. Rachel Brinson-Marrs. No previously recorded sites were found in the project area. In addition, Dr. Tracy Power at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was asked on May 28, 1997 to check the master topographic maps at his office to locate any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. In addition, his office was asked about the results of any structures surveys which might have been completed in the study area. No response had been received at the time of this report.

Archival and historical research was conducted at the Florence County Clerk of Court, the Darlington County Clerk of Court, the Darlington County Historical Commission, and the Thomas Cooper Map Repository. While it is likely that additional resources are present at the South Carolina Library and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the time allowed for these investigations did not permit a more extensive historical review. We did, however,

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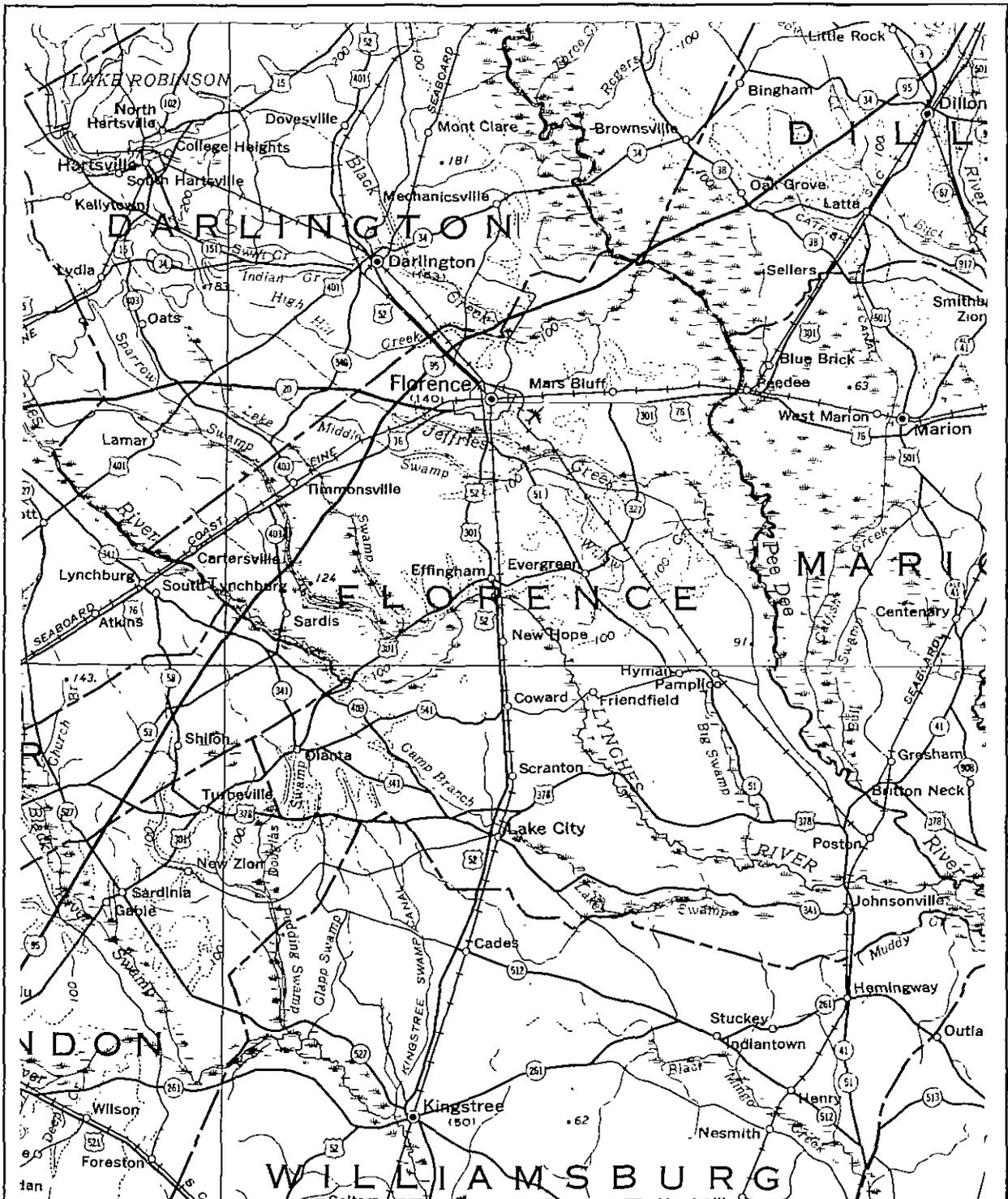


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Florence County, South Carolina (basemap is USGS South Carolina, 1:500,000).

INTRODUCTION

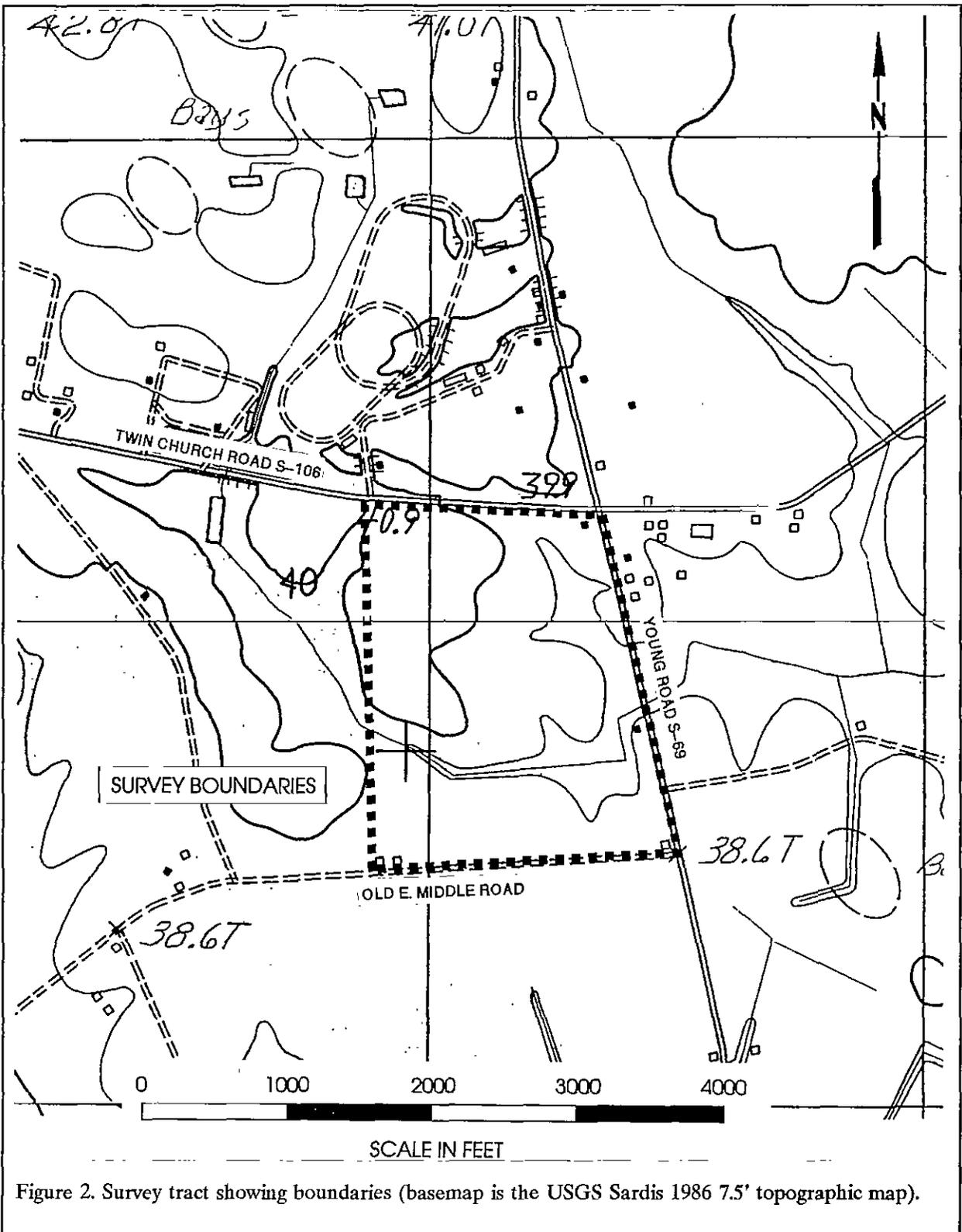


Figure 2. Survey tract showing boundaries (basemap is the USGS Sardis 1986 7.5' topographic map).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF THE YOUNG FARM TRACT

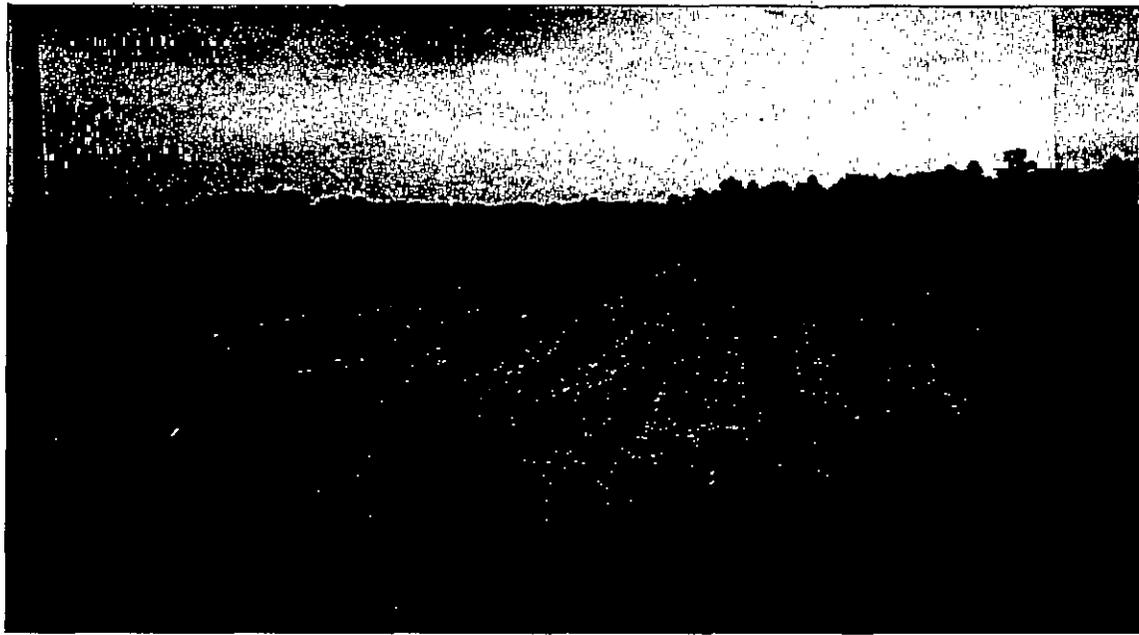


Figure 3. View of plowed and recently planted fields in the survey tract.



Figure 4. View of disked, but now fallow fields in the survey tract. The brushy area in the center of the photograph is the vicinity of 38FL350.

INTRODUCTION

use resources present in the Chicora Foundation files concerning the general area.

The survey was conducted on May 24 and May 28, 1997. The field director for the project was Dr. Michael Trinkley. The field crew included Ms. Sabrina Buck, Mr. Gregg Dickey, Ms. Amy Dodenhoff, Mr. Ian Hamer, Mr. John Hamer, and Mr. Brian Young. A total of 64 person hours were required for this investigation.

The analysis and cataloging of the collections was conducted by Ms. Debi Hacker at Chicora's Columbia laboratories between May 29 and May 30. During this work all materials were evaluated for conservation needs. No materials were found which warranted conservation treatments. Additional information concerning curation is available at the end of this section.

Goals and Methods

The primary goals of this study were, first, to identify the archaeological resources of the survey area and, second, to assess the ability of those resources to contribute significant archaeological, historical, or anthropological data. The second aspect essentially involves the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, although Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead compliance agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

To identify sites within the tract, a strategy of pedestrian survey in the fields with greater than 75% surface visibility. Fields were surveyed by crew lined up and walking in single file at a spacing or interval of about 20 feet. Routine shovel testing for site identification was not required on the tract because of the exceptional surface visibility. For the purpose of this study a site is identified as three or more artifacts within a 25-foot area. The boundaries of sites in open fields were marked and then additional, closer interval passes were made through the area to collect a representative sample of exposed materials. None of the sites were subjected to intensive, or controlled, surface

collections.

Sites identified either through the shovel testing or through surface collections were subjected to close interval (50-foot) shovel testing on a cruciform through the site. This allowed information to be gathered on subsurface remains, soil conditions, and also on site boundaries.

All shovel tests were about 1-foot square and were excavated to subsoil, typically 1.0 to 1.5 feet in depth. All fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh with the tests backfilled immediately afterwards. All materials recovered from shovel testing, except brick and mortar which were noted and discarded in the field, were bagged. Shovel tests were sequentially numbered.

Notes were retained on representative shovel tests and photographs were taken of individual sites if warranted in the opinion of the field director. At each site the information necessary for the completion of a South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site form was collected.

Once identified, sites were evaluated for their potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This assessment process follows that outlined by Townsend et al. (1993) in *National Register Bulletin* 36. This evaluative process involves five steps, forming a clearly defined, explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as artifacts, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or subsurface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important

research questions the site *might* be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets are sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- identification of "important" research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

Taking each of these steps individually, the first is simply to determine what is present at the site — for example, are features present, what types of artifacts are present, from what period does the site date? This represents the collection of basic, and essential, information concerning the site and the types of research contributions it can offer. Obviously there is no reason to propose research on eighteenth century plantation development if only early twentieth century ceramics are present. Nor is it perhaps appropriate to explore questions focused on subsistence if no faunal materials are present in the collection. This first step is typically addressed through the survey investigations, often with supporting documentation provided by historic research.

Next, it is important to understand the historic context of the site — what is the history of the project area and of the specific locality? Research questions must be posed with an understanding of this context and the context helps to direct the focus of research. The development of a historic context can be a lengthy process. The historic synopsis in this study provides a preliminary context for a wide range of different site types, although we recognize that in many ways it is superficial and lacking in detail.

Associated with the development of the context is the formation of research questions *applicable to the site, its context, and its data sets*. Often this research will grow out of previous projects in the area. Certainly topics of exceptional

interest continue to be the examination of Middle Woodland ceramics and settlement systems, the spread of eighteenth and nineteenth century plantations into the Upper Coastal Plain, and the development and lifeways of tenancy in the region. Each of these topics is more fully discussed in the following historic overview.

Next it is essential to compare the data sets with the research questions — the information necessary to address the research questions must be present at the site, else posing the question is meaningless in the evaluative process. Focusing on small projects, it may be more appropriate to concentrate on only one or perhaps two research questions and devote the energy necessary to fully explore them, then to propose a range of questions which can be only superficially explored with the data sets or resources available.

Finally, Townsend et al. recognize that not all research questions are of equal importance and that only those of fairly high value should be considered in the evaluation of National Register eligibility. Of all the steps this may be the most difficult to address. Some research questions proposed may seem pedestrian. Our society has viewed history as great events happening to great individuals. Many view architectural significance with the same jaundiced eye — significance being equated with white columns and famous architects. And certainly if the available archaeological studies of low country plantations are examined, there is a similar bias toward big plantations with relatively grand lifeways. Curiously, we know much less about the common planter, the yeoman farmer, or the tenant — and their probably more vernacular architecture — than we do about the famous or the high style. Some historians have referred to the common man as the "invisible person." Others have offered some understanding using the concept of the "marginal man." It is consequently important to understand that significance of archaeological research questions is not judged from the perspective of the wealth, or power, or prestige of the historic persons involved. It is judged from the perspective of what the research can tell us about the past that traditional historical research cannot.

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This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites actually being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluation process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation where only, typically, one discrete site is being considered. In the case of survey evaluations some modifications of the approach seem reasonable, if not actually essential. Regardless, the approach advocated by Townsend et al. encourages researchers to carefully consider, and justify, their recommendations regarding National Register eligibility.

Curation

Archaeological site forms have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. The field notes and artifacts resulting from these investigations will be curated with that institution using their proveniencing system which consists of site number-site provenience number- artifact number.

All original records and duplicate copies were provided to the institution on pH neutral, alkaline buffered permanent paper. The artifacts are housed in ziplock bags with pH neutral, alkaline buffered tags. Photographic materials, which consist only of color prints, are not archivally stable and have therefore been retained in Chicora's project files.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF THE YOUNG FARM TRACT

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Physiography

Florence County is situated in the Inner and Middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the north by Marlboro and Dillon counties, to the west by Darlington, Lee and Sumter counties, and the Lynches River, to the south by Clarendon and Williamsburg counties and to the east by the Pee Dee River, which separates it from Marion County. The land primarily consists of gently rolling hills with elevations ranging from about 20 feet above mean sea level in parts of the river floodplains to a high of about 150 feet above sea level in the Florence-Timmonsville area. Most of the county has an elevation between 70 and 150 feet above sea level (Pitts 1974:109).

The county is drained by the Pee Dee river system which flows in a southeasterly direction and forms somewhat of a dendritic drainage pattern. It includes Lynches River, which merges with the Pee Dee in the southeastern corner of the county, as well as smaller streams such as Claussen Creek, Jeffries Creek, and Muddy Creek. In the project area, Sparrow Swamp to the west and Lake Swamp to the east both drain southeastwardly to the Lynches River, which in turn empties into the Pee Dee at the southern edge of the county. The headwaters of Horse Branch, which flows eastward to Lake Swamp are situated just northwest of the project area and flow through the tract from its northwest to east central portion (see Figure 2).

The project tract is situated in the western portion of Florence County — an area which is generally characterized by low, flatlands interspersed with small drainages, a few larger swamps, and numerous small bays.

The tract, as previously discussed, is entirely defined by either roads or other artificial lines. It is highest along the northern edge, gently sloping to the south and east. Otherwise the topography tends to be flat with a range of

elevation between 120 and 130 feet above sea level.

Often described as flatwoods, this area is characterized by broad flat areas, which consist of a few low ridges and bay depressions. The most common depressions in the Coastal Plain are Carolina bays, usually marshy and oval in shape (Richards 1950:45-46). Water depth varies from shallow lakes to areas with a preponderance of peat and herbaceous species (Barry 1980:131-13). Edmond Ruffin, a mid-nineteenth century observer, commented that these features provided good pasturage for cattle (Mathew 1992:210). Soils in such areas are generally poorly drained loamy sands and the typical vegetation is usually mesic or swampy, often characterized by bay trees.

Geology and Soils

The geology is characteristic of the Coastal Plain. The parent materials of the soils are marine or fluvial deposits which consist of varying amounts of sands, silts, and clays. There are four primary geologic formations deposited at different periods during alternating transgression and recession of the ocean: the Duplin Marl Formation underlies parts of the southern and western portions of the county; the Black Creek Formation is found in the northern portion of the county. The Black Creek Formation directly underlies the Pee Dee Formation and is Upper Cretaceous in age. It is described as fossiliferous, pyritic, lignitic white to gray, fine to medium-grained phosphatic sands, and blue-gray to black pyritic, plastic, or brittle clays (Park 1980).

Overlying all of these formations is a relatively thin mantle of undifferentiated light-colored sands and gravels with clay layers of Plio-Pleistocene age. The Pleistocene deposits include the Brandywine terrace (215 to 270 feet MSL), the Coharie terrace (170 to 215 feet MSL), the Sunderland terrace (100 to 170 feet MSL), the Penholoway terrace (42 to 70 feet MSL), the Talbot terrace (25 to 42 feet MSL), and the

Pamlico terrace (less than 25 feet MSL) (Pitts 1974:109-110).

The project area contains four soil series including Coxville, Goldsboro, Lynchburg, and Norfolk soils. Of these, Coxville are poorly drained, while the Lynchburg soils are somewhat poorly drained. These soils have seasonal high water tables ranging from 0 to 2.0 feet below the surface. For the purpose of this study they are lumped together and account for about 65% of the tract. Although these soils are most commonly associated with wooded tracts, they may be cultivated if drainage ditches are present.

The Goldsboro soils are moderately well drained while the Norfolk soils are well drained. These soils have seasonal highwater tables ranging from 1.5 to 6 feet below the ground surface and together account for about 35% of the soils in the study tract (Figure 5).

Mills comments that the swampland soils are composed of the "richest soil". He notes for nearby Marion District that "[w]hile the swamp lands reclaimed and secured from freshets, will bring 50 dollars an acre; and the oak and hickory lands 15 dollars an acre; the pine lands will scarcely sell for 1 dollar per acre" (Mills 1972:623 [1826]). The flatlands, "are, by comparison, sand barrens; yet occasionally [sic] presenting some good timber land" (Mills 1972:513 [1826]). And while the uplands were healthy, with summers free of disease, he observed that, "on the rivers, creeks, and flat lands, this district is subject to bilious fevers, and cannot be called healthy" (Mills 1972:515 [1826]). The products cultivated during that time were "cotton, corn, wheat, pease, and potatoes" (Mills 1972:623 [1826]).

Climate

The general climate of the Florence county area is characterized by mild humid conditions. This climate is influenced by the warm Gulf Stream, as well as by the Appalachian mountains which block the coldest air masses. Other factors include latitude, elevation, distance from the ocean, and location with respect to the average tracts of migratory cyclones. Day to day weather is

controlled primarily by the movement of pressure systems across the nation. However, during the summer months there are few complete exchanges of air masses because tropical maritime air persists for extended periods (Pitts 1974:108).

The average annual precipitation in the Florence area is 44.5 inches and is unevenly distributed throughout the year, with 28.9 inches occurring from April through October which is the primary growing season (Pitts 1974:108).

The climate, according to Mills (1972:625 [1826]), "taking the whole year round, is pleasant". The annual average temperature in Florence is 63.2°F, and the average monthly temperature ranges from 44.8°F in January to 80.3°F in July. Frozen precipitation occurs only one to three times a year during the winter season. The abundant supply of warm, moist and relatively unstable air produces frequent scattered showers and thunderstorms in the summer. Severe weather usually means violent thunderstorms, tornadoes, and hurricanes. The tropical storm season is in late summer and early fall, although storms may occur as early as May or as late as October (NOAA 1977). Heavy rains and high winds occur with tropical storms about once every six years. Storms of hurricane intensity are much more infrequent. Notable droughts have occurred twice in modern times; in 1925 and 1954. Typically a serious drought may occur once every fifty years. Less severe dry periods have occurred more often, normally in late spring or in autumn (Pitts 1974:109).

Floristics

There are two major categories of plant communities, based primarily on topographic location, which exist in the project area. The first category consists of upland vegetation. Supported here are a mixture of coniferous and deciduous forests dominated by pines and broadleaf taxa such as upland oaks, sweetgum, hickories, and various understory species. Incorporated may be small upland depressions and drainages, which contain more hydric species.

Lowland forests, which account for the

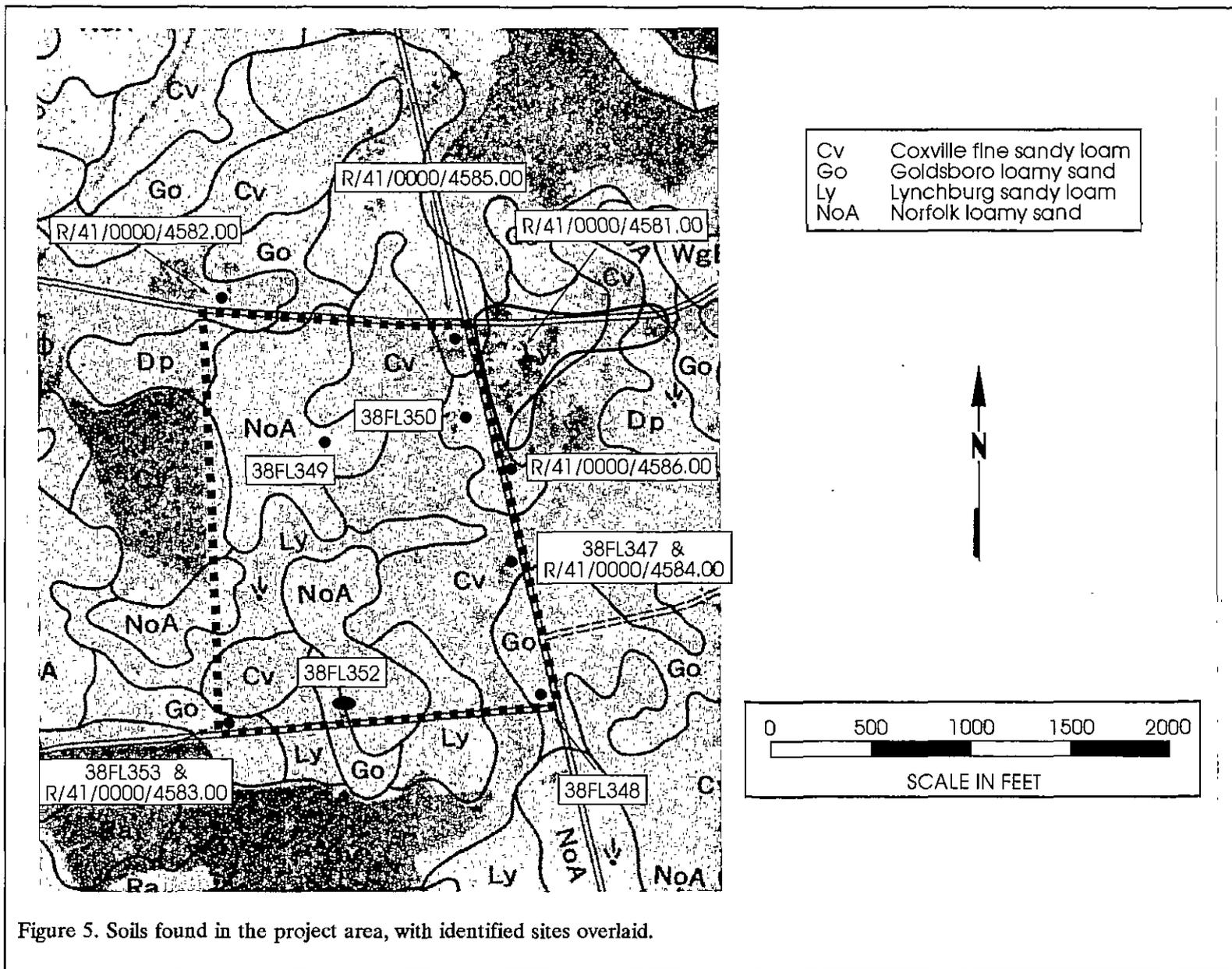


Figure 5. Soils found in the project area, with identified sites overlaid.

second category, are located on the floodplain of Sparrow Swamp. This floodplain is about 20 feet lower in elevation and is defined by a gradual slope. These floodplain soils are forested with bald cypress, gum, sycamore, water hickory, lowland oaks, soft maples, willows, and other herbaceous species.

In the early nineteenth century Mills observed that:

the long leafed pine is most abundant of the forest trees; next the cypress, various kinds of oak, the hickory, tupilo &c. Of fruit trees the peach, apple, pear, plum, &c. are common (Mills 1972:624 [1826]).

Mills also observed that the major use of these forest resources was construction, also noting that "good clay is found in various places, suitable to make brick" (Mills 1972:625 [1826]). Only lime, largely made of burnt shells, needed to be imported into the area (primarily from neighboring Georgetown). Mills encouraged the residents to make better use of their local "shell limestone" for lime, a suggestion which appears to have made little impact in the local economy (Mills 1972:628 [1826]).

Today, about a third of the Florence's uplands have been cleared for cultivation. On the survey tract, virtually all of the land is in fallow fields or active cultivation. This has dramatically changed the face of the landscape. In fact, these lands have been cultivated since at least the early postbellum and probably earlier.

Table 1.
Generalized Paleo-Environmental Reconstruction

Episode	Climate	Vegetation
Late Glacial (15,000 - 10,000 B.P.)	Cooler and moister than present	Oak, hickory, beech, hemlock
Early Post Glacial (10,000 B.P. to 8,000 B.P.)	Warming trend continued from Early or Full Glacial Period with increased moisture	Oak and hickory maximum, sharp decline in beech and gum
Later Post Glacial (8,000 B.P. to present)	Continued warming with gradual desiccation.	Oak and pine. Pine increases relative to the decreasing oaks. Modern vegetation patterns by 7000 B.P.

Paleo-Environmental Reconstructions

Table 1 offers a generalized view of one possible reconstruction of Florence area ecology, based on data from a wide variety of sites on the Atlantic Slope. Obviously, any such reconstruction would be more reliable based on data from nearer the project. One study used in the reconstruction is from sediments and pollen collected at White's Pond near Camden, South Carolina (Watts 1980), less than 75 miles from the project location.

There are several significant issues involved in this brief reconstruction. First is that by the time of the earliest occupation of South Carolina (correlating with the Post-Glacial) the landscape was dominated by a closed canopy oak-hickory forest. Of equal importance is that pine did not achieve its partial dominance in the overstory, taking on a more "modern" appearance.¹ The forest types present would have played important role in the nature and distribution of critical resources, and hence the distribution and subsistence rounds of Native American populations.

In spite of this, accounts of Native

¹ The modern Pee Dee upland flora largely reflects land uses over the past 300 years, such as forest management, agricultural activities, and timber management. It is admittedly difficult to conceive of an original forest, given the extent of these disturbances.

Americans making it clear that even they dramatically altered the nature and appearance of the Southeastern forests. Through fire, many believe that the Indians created a heterogeneous forest, interspersed with different vegetation, erosional areas, old growth, and new growth. There is some correlation between the apparent "haphazard" burning and the nature of Native American forest utilization. There is good evidence from areas surrounding South Carolina that at least in the late protohistoric and early historic periods the native inhabitants were irregular and unpredictable in their use of resources. One observer, Hugh Jones, an early eighteenth century professor at the College of William and Mary, observed that, "They have no notion of providing for futurity; for they eat night and day while their provision lasts, falling to as soon as they aware, and falling asleep again as soon as they are well crammed." Silver remarks that:

Indians were equally cavalier about food shortages. During their summer migrations, when they depended largely upon berries and other wild produce, they sometimes went for days without food. Late winter, too, could bring periods of sporadic hunger as game animals moved out of the oak forests and supplies of corn began to dwindle. In keeping with their stoic nature, the natives accepted such lean times as inevitable and rode them out without complaint. Their seemingly imprudent eating habits and willingness to go hungry in a land of apparent plenty never ceased to amaze Europeans. John Smith spoke for many Englishmen when he remarked about the "strange" manner in which the Indians' "bodies alter[ed] with their diet." Like "deare and wilde beastes they seem[ed] fat and lean, strong and weak" (Silver 1990:65).

It should be clear that paleo-

environmental reconstructions can be useful for better understanding where resources **might** be located, but they cannot tell us how these resources were **actually used** by the Native Americans. Reconstructions of subsistence rounds based on logic and availability are likely to mask the reality of human nature. The caution here is not to throw one's hands up in despair (since we must try to make sense of the data), but rather that we cannot take for granted that Native Americans were humans and fell prey to the same inconsistencies that "plague" humans today.

One interesting reconstruction is that offered by Hanson et al. (1981) for their investigation of the Steel Creek drainage in Aiken County. Although their study area is within a sand hill region, rather than the inner coastal plain, there are broad similarities in vegetational, hydrological, and faunal resources. Although most of their specific resource zones are related to streams, Zone I represents the Upland Sand Hills. Zone I faunal resources are most abundant in the fall and winter, and early spring; floral resources are found in both the fall and winter (representing nuts and acorn masts) and in the spring (representing fruits and greens).

We must also realize that the alteration of the environment, begun by the Native Americans on a limited scale, continued through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and into the early twentieth century. Indeed, using European technology and African slave labor, the early colonists found it easy to clear lands which had been too heavily forested for the Native Americans. The process of clearing changed the pattern of animal use, reducing many species while opening up new niches for others. The clearing, specially in the piedmont, brought sudden erosion to a land where erosion was limited (Trimble 1974). The extent of this clearing is evidenced in nearby Williamsburg County where there were 70,360 acres of improved land in 1850 and 160,000 acres in 1978 (DeBow 1854:304; Ward 1989:55).

The gradual changes in the land included increased use of very toxic pesticides, increased infertility and finally exhaustion of land overplanted in cotton, and large areas of second

growth as land went out of use during the 1930s. As Raper and Reid observed:

nowadays the South is anything and everything. It is problem and opportunity, proud and pitiful — a land of unlimited possibility and of unrelieved privation. Potential adequacy and actual deficiency walk hand in hand across the Southern scene (Raper and Reid 1941:v).

The Effects of Agriculture

The South's large arable area, in relationship to its relatively small population (at least prior to the growth of the "sunbelt") has resulted in two centuries of unparalleled land exploitation. Historian Lewis C. Gray remarked that, "planters bought land as they might buy a wagon — with the expectation of wearing it out." Poor husbandry coupled with a fragile environment resulted in extensive changes to the natural environment.

Cotton's history, coupled late with tobacco, is the history of Florence County, and the history of the environment. From slavery through tenancy, cotton ruled the agricultural efforts of Florence, her plantation owners, and her tenants. Work began in the spring, breaking the land, running rows, and planting. After the seeds sprouted and plants emerged, there was constant chopping and hoeing in an effort to keep the cotton from being swallowed by the weeds. Lay-by time arrived in mid-summer and in the autumn the bolls matured and opened, signalling the time for picking. While typically associated with slavery and later with large plantations, even the South's yeoman farmers could never resist the siren lure of cotton (see Eaton 1964:148; Harris 1985:25-26).

The crop was always subject to problems. Beginning in the 1920s, the cotton boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* B., arrived in South Carolina, having begun its journey from Mexico nearly 30 years earlier. By depositing eggs in the cotton square, the boll weevil prevented the development

of the locks of fiber. Planters attempted to reduce the impact by modifying growing practices, for example by planting early maturing varieties earlier in the spring. While such cultural practices helped, recovery was never quite achieved. Likewise, a variety of pesticides were developed for the boll weevil, beginning with calcium arsenate in 1919. While these succeeded in polluting the land, poisoning the farmers, and increasing production costs, they had less significant effects on the boll weevil.

Cotton has also long been recognized for its ability to deplete soils. Early agricultural practices included limited efforts to fertilize fields, with planters preferring abandonment and opening of new lands. By the 1850s one commentator remarked, "tens of thousands of acres of once productive lands are now reduced to the maximum of sterility," another exclaimed that "the destroying angel has visited these once fair forests and limpid streams . . . everything everywhere betrays improvident and reckless management," while a third used even more morbid terms:

nearly all the lands have been cut down and appropriated to tillage: a large maximum of which have been worn out, leaving a desolate picture for the traveler to behold (Olmsted 1953 [1856]:533).

Tobacco, another important crop in the Florence area, affecting not only the culture of the region, but also its land and environment. Bright leaf tobacco was developed in North Carolina during the 1850s and spread into Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia by the 1880s. Instead of air-drying the tobacco leaf on the stalk in well ventilated houses, this new process cured tobacco leaves, minus the stalks, using carefully controlled heat in tightly closed tobacco barns — turning the leaves a bright golden color. To prevent the leaves from being darkened by smoke and soot, a flue-curing method was adopted, which also served to distribute the heat more uniformly, producing a smoother, and milder, tobacco.

Tobacco was turned to by farmers in the Florence region as an alternative to cotton and its

low prices of the 1880s and early 1890s.² The new tobacco grew best in the light-colored sandy loams which dominated the Pee Dee region. In fact, the imported "experts" from North Carolina advised that the best tobacco grew in thin soils and that "starved leaf made the lightest and most aromatic weed," providing hope to farmers with exhausted cotton lands. The initial boom of tobacco turned sour with the depression. Tobacco was a hard crop — using intensive hand labor and practically no machinery. Over production eventually resulted in low prices and collapse of this commodity.

Like cotton, tobacco required pest control procedures that poisoned pests, users, and land alike. Arsenical compounds such as London purple and Paris green were the main insecticides for chewing insects. In spite of the early claims farmers quickly found that tobacco grew best on newly cleared lands rich in humus. Consequently, a new round of land clearing and exhaustion began, since tobacco removes large amounts of potash and nitrogen (Duggar 1921:525).

The cultivation of the soil was not, as the agrarianists believed, especially blessed by God, nor was agriculture especially likely to create an ideal social order. In spite of this agrarian romance which infected the South, it is clear that agricultural production was as devastating in its own way to the natural environment as was the industrial development of the North.

² In 1893 cotton reached an all-time low of 4¢ a pound, making tobacco both attractive and lucrative, even for the uninitiated. Even with an average price of 8¢ a pound and an average yield of 400 pounds per acre, a Pee Dee farmer in 1885 might *gross* about \$32 from a typical acre of cotton. *Net* profits on tobacco, however, could run as high as \$116 an acre -- about what four acres of cotton would yield, before taking out all of the expenses.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

Prehistory of the Region

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; Williams 1968). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets 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 (see Service 1966), 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. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited mammal. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the South Carolina coastal plain and piedmont. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stem projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and

drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

In the Coastal Plain of the South Carolina there is an increase in the quantity of Early Archaic remains, probably associated with an increase in population and associated increase in the intensity of occupation. While Hardaway and Dalton points are typically found as isolated specimens along riverine environments, remains from the following Palmer phase are not only more common, but are also found in both riverine and interriverine settings. Kirks are likewise common in the coastal plain (Goodyear et al. 1979).

The two primary Middle Archaic phases found in the coastal plain are the Morrow Mountain and Guilford (the Stanly and Halifax complexes identified by Coe are rarely encountered). Our best information on the Middle Woodland comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work in the Little Tennessee River Valley. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and South Carolina, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued the intensive exploitation of the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups. The bulk of our data for this period, however, comes from work in the Uwharrie region of North Carolina.

The Woodland period begins by definition with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast (the introduction of pottery, and hence the beginning of the Woodland period, occurs much later in the Piedmont of South Carolina). 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 2500 to 1000 B.C. is well documented on the South Carolina coast and is characterized by Stallings (fiber-tempered) pottery (see Figure 6 for a synopsis of Woodland phases and pottery designations). 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.

Like the Stallings settlement pattern, Thom's Creek sites are found in a variety of environmental zones and take on several forms. Thom's Creek sites are found throughout the South Carolina Coastal Zone, Coastal Plain, and up to the Fall Line. The sites are found into the North Carolina Coastal Plain, but do not appear to extend southward into Georgia.

In the Coastal Plain drainage of the Savannah River there is a change of settlement, and probably subsistence, away from the riverine focus found in the Stallings Phase (Hanson 1982:13; Stoltman 1974:235-236). Thom's Creek sites are more commonly found in the upland areas and lack evidence of intensive shellfish collection. In the Coastal Zone large, irregular shell middens, small, sparse shell middens; and large "shell rings" are found in the Thom's Creek settlement system.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 1100 B.C. to A.D. 600, is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland, sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Coastal Plain, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base

camp" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98).

Throughout much of the Coastal Zone and Coastal Plain north of Charleston, a somewhat different cultural manifestation is observed, related to the "Northern Tradition" (e.g., Caldwell 1958). This recently identified assemblage has been termed Deep Creek and was first identified from northern North Carolina sites (Phelps 1983). The Deep Creek assemblage is characterized by pottery with medium to coarse sand inclusions and surface treatments of cord marking, fabric impressing, simple stamping, and net impressing. Much of this material has been previously designated as the Middle Woodland "Cape Fear" pottery originally typed by South (1976). The Deep Creek wares date from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 in North Carolina, but may date later in South Carolina. The Deep Creek settlement and subsistence systems are poorly known, but appear to be very similar to those identified with the Deptford phase.

The Deep Creek assemblage strongly resembles Deptford both typologically and temporally. It appears this northern tradition of cord and fabric impressions was introduced and gradually accepted by indigenous South Carolina populations. During this time some groups continued making only the older carved paddle-stamped pottery, while others mixed the two styles, and still others (and later all) made exclusively cord and fabric stamped wares.

The Middle Woodland in South Carolina is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. On the southern coast it is associated with the Wilmington phase, while on the northern coast it is recognized by the presence of Hanover, McClellanville or Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages. The best data concerning Middle Woodland Coastal Zone assemblages comes from Phelps' (1983:32-33) work in North Carolina. Associated items include a small variety of the Roanoke Large Triangular points (Coe 1964:110-111), sandstone abraders, shell pendants, polished stone gorgets, celts, and

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

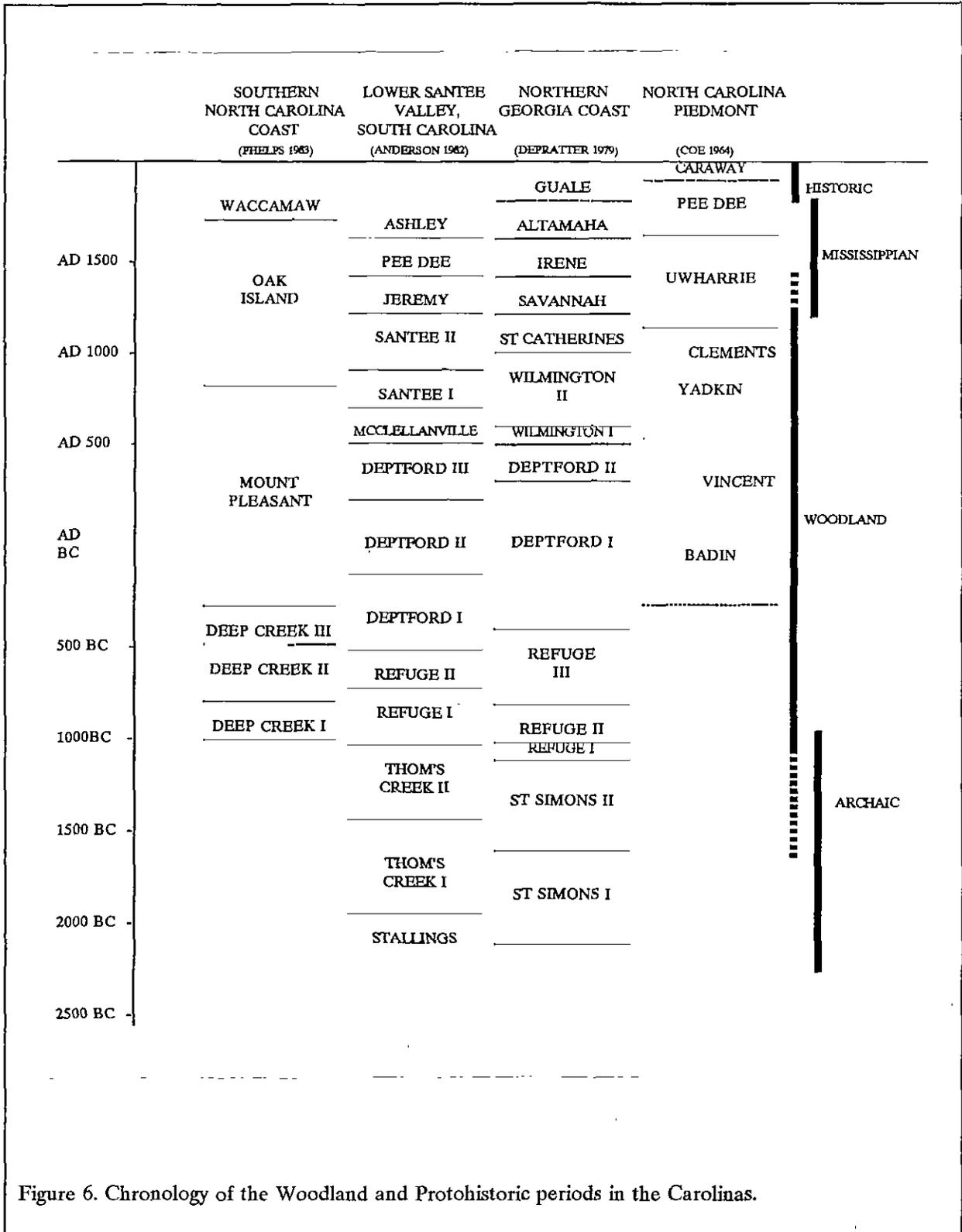


Figure 6. Chronology of the Woodland and Protohistoric periods in the Carolinas.

woven marsh mats. Significantly, both primary inhumations and cremations are found.

On the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, researchers are finding evidence of a Middle Woodland Yadkin assemblage, best known from Coe's work at the Doerschuk site in North Carolina (Coe 1964:25-26). Yadkin pottery is characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments. The Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least A.D. 300 coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin series in South Carolina was first observed by Ward (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) have excavated a small Yadkin site (38SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

Over the years the suggestion that Cape Fear might be replaced by such types as Deep Creek and Mount Pleasant has raised considerable controversy. Taylor, for example, rejects the use of the North Carolina types in favor of those developed by Anderson et al. (1982) from their work at Mattassee Lake in Berkeley County (Taylor 1984:80). Cable (1991) is even less generous in his denouncement of ceramic constructs developed nearly a decade ago, also favoring adoption of the Mattassee Lake typology and chronology. This construct, recognizing five phases (Deptford I - III, McClellanville, and Santee I), uses a type variety system.

Regardless of terminology, these Middle Woodland Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone phases continue the Early Woodland Deptford pattern of

mobility. While sites are found all along the coast and inland to the Fall Line, shell midden sites evidence sparse shell and artifacts. Gone are the abundant shell tools, worked bone items, and clay balls. Recent investigations at Coastal Zone sites such as 38BU747 and 38BU1214, however, have provided some evidence of worked bone and shell items at Deptford phase middens (see Trinkley 1990).

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500 to 700 years (cf. Sassaman et al. 1990:14-15). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

The South Appalachian Mississippian Period (ca. 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. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

The Protohistoric Period

The principal secondary sources for the Native Americans of South Carolina are Mooney (1894), Hodge (1910), and Swanton (1952). Despite considerable investigation of the recognized primary sources, little can be added to these earlier, rather sketchy, accounts of the Pedee.

The first Native American groups to make contact with the English settlers and explorers were the "feeble and unwarlike coast tribes" (Gregorie 1926:8), such as the Cussoes, Wandos, Wineaus, Etiwans, and Sewees. The Pedee are first

mentioned in 1711 when they formed a small part of Colonel John Barnwell's force against the Tuscarora in North Carolina (Milling 1969:118). Mooney (1894:76-77) notes that their village, in 1715, was situated on the east bank of the Pee Dee, probably in the vicinity of Marion County. A military map dating from 1715 shows the Pedees to be about 38 miles down river from the "Saras" (Saras) and about 80 miles up river from the Atlantic Ocean. This would place the Pedee very close to their location shown by DeBrahm on his 1757 map.

By 1716 the Pedees were in a region called Saukey (thought by Swanton to be what is today Socatee) which was mentioned as a possible trading post or "factory" site (McDowell 1955:80). Several months later, however, the Indian Trade Commissioners abandoned Saukey in favor of Uauenee (or Great Bluff, today known as Yauhannah). It was observed that:

1st, its Vicinity to our English Plantations, will afford us News from thence, at all Times, by Land, within three or four Days, at most; whereas Saukey (the appointed Place) is much more remote; 2ndly, that Saukey being only covered by the Pedea's, is exposed to the Insults of the Charraws; 3rdly, that (besides the Interest it will be to us, in obliging the Wackamaws, a People of greater Consequence then the Pedees, by such a Settlement), Uauenee being contiguous to the Wackamaws, the most populous of those two Nations; so on the other Hand, 'tis the best seated for a general Concourse and frequent (McDowell 1955:111).

This passage, while ambiguous, suggests that Saukey was situated further north, perhaps along the Pee Dee River. But it is unlikely that it was at Socatee as suggested by Swanton.

During the early eighteenth century there

was constant warfare between the southern and northern Indian groups, with a tremendous loss of life. An account in the British Public Records Office states:

Before the end of the said year [1716] we recovered the Charokees and Northward Indians after several Slaughters and Blood Sheddings, which has lessened their numbers and utterly Extirpating some little tribes as the Congarees, Santees, Seawees, Pedees, Waxhaws and some Corsaboys, so that by Warr, Pestilence and Civill Warr amongst themselves, the Charokess may be computed reduced to about 10,000 souls & the Northern Indians to about 2500 Souls (quoted in Mills 1972:223-224).

While it is possible that the Pedee suffered a severe reduction in population, it is clear from the historic accounts that some of their number survived. In February 1717 a Pedee, Tom West, came to Charleston to arrange a peace between the English and the Charraw (McDowell 1955:160, 176). Apparently the peace was not formed, or at least was short lived (McDowell 1955:209). Late in 1717 the Pedee appealed to the English not to move the trading post from Uauenee to the Black River (McDowell 1955:208).

At least as early as the 1740s some of the Pedee had joined with the Catawba in an uneasy confederation (Mooney 1894:77), while the remaining Pedee were classified as "Settlement Indians," living among the English (McDowell 1958:85, 166). Mooney reports that the Settlement Pedee joined in a variety of Anglo activities, even keeping black slaves (Mooney 1894:77). In 1752 the Catawba wrote Governor James Glen:

There are a great many Pedee Indians living in the Settlements that we want to come and settle amongst us. We desire you to send for them and advise them to

this, and give them this String of Wampum in Token that we want them to settle here, and will always live like Brothers with them. The Northern Indians want them all to settle with us, for as they are now at Peace they may be hunting in the Woods or stragling about killed by some of them except they join us and make but one Nation, which will be a great Addition of Strength to us (McDowell 1958:362).

While many of the remaining Pedee apparently joined the Catawba, it did not provide total protection. As late as 1753 the Northern Indians took at least one Pedee Indian slave during a "visit" to the Catawba area (McDowell 1958:388). In 1755 a Settlement Pedee was killed by the Notchee and Cherokee (Mooney 1894:77, 84).

De Brahm's "Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia," dated 1757 shows the "Peadea Indian Old Town" situated almost immediately east of the survey tract. By the time of Mouzon's "An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina" in 1775 no further evidence of the Pedee was shown.

The last mention of the Pedee comes from Ramsay's History of South Carolina:

Persons now living remember that there were about thirty Indians, a remnant of the Pedee and Cape Fear tribes that lived in the Parishes of St. Stephens and St. Johns. King John was their chief. There was another man among the same tribe who was called Prince. Governor Lyttelton give him a Commission of Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the two tribes, which superseded Johnny. The latter took umbrage at the promotion of the former and attempted to kill him. There were some shots exchanged, but no mischief was done. All this remnant of these

ancient tribes are now extinct except for one woman of a half-breed (Ramsay 1808:Appendix II).

Swanton was able to determine little more than this about the Pedee, observing that no words survived. In spite of this, he attributed the Pedee to the Siouan linguistic stock, probably on the basis of their frequent identification with other, supposedly Siouan, groups.

No archaeological sites attributable to the Pedee have been identified and Swanton observed, "no village names are known apart from the tribal name, which was sometimes applied to specific settlements" (Swanton 1952:97). The presumed protohistoric remains in this region are essentially identical (at least in a gross sense) to those found elsewhere. They include small, triangular projectile points, often crudely made; complicated stamped pottery with motifs ranging from finely applied to crudely stamped; and diminutive ground stone celts. Protohistoric to historic Pedee villages, when found, are likely to be evidenced by a significant quantity of trade goods, including glass beads, copper bangles, guns or gun parts, tobacco pipes, iron hatchets and knives, and similar items.

The presence, and particularly the association, of these trade items may be of considerable importance. Work in North Carolina by Wilson (1984) has revealed that at Siouan sites the trade goods assemblage changes dramatically from the terminal seventeenth century through the early eighteenth century, with an increase in kitchen, arms, and tobacco artifacts and the replacement of beaded clothing by European fashions with buttons.

At the present, however, there is virtually nothing known of the Pedee Indians and their villages remain lost. The Pedee settlement which should be most easily identified based on period maps has received no professional attention, although there is some evidence that it has been looted by relic hunters.

Historic Overview

The area today known as Florence County received little attention until the Yemasee War of 1715 forced many of the Native Americans from the region, allowing a more aggressive settlement policy in the region below the fall line, termed the "lower middle country" (Brown 1963:2; see also Wallace 1951). From about 1715 to 1727 there was a period of tremendous lust for land, with the accompanying fraud so common to period politics. In 1730 Governor Robert Johnson began a policy of frontier settlement, hinged on the creation of 11 townships and intended to increase the number of small, white farmers. This increased settlement would provide protection from South Carolina's enemies from within (as the African American slaves were viewed) and from without (including both the Spanish and the Native Americans).

With the creation of Georgia, only nine of the proposed 11 townships were actually established. One of these was Queensborough, 20,000 acres situated on the east and west sides of the Pee Dee River (Figure 7). Although well east of survey tract, the Queensborough boundaries have frequently been extended to include a large portion of southern Florence County (see King 1981:5). While not strictly a township, the Welch Tract was another center of frontier settlement. Joining Queensborough on the northwest, the Welch Tract originated in 1736 and was settled by a colony of Welsh Baptists from Newcastle County, Pennsylvania (Wallace 1951:155).

Settlement in Queensborough was sporadic and limited, at least partially because the topography and soils were better suited to large plantations than to small farms. The rather limited high ground area was quickly obtained by a limited number of settlers (Merriwether 1940:89-90). One early settler in the Queensborough Township was Jacob Buckholt, a native of Prussia, who obtained two tracts in 1735 (Suzanne Linder, personal communication 1992). Buckholt apparently obtained several additional parcels on the Pee Dee in 1738 (S.C. Department of Archives and History, Mortgage Book B, p. 330, 410).

During this period the economy of the Pee

Dee was oriented toward both mixed agricultural production, supplying the needs of the Georgetown rice plantations (see Rogers 1970:27) and also to the cash crop of indigo (Rogers 1970:52-53; Suzanne Linder, personal communication 1992). King (1981:11) found that a resident of the Mars Bluff area, Malachi Murphy, offered 1800 acres, ideal for the planting of indigo, for sale in 1745.

Only certain areas of the low country could produce rice profitably. This limiting factor, coupled with the dramatic decline in rice prices in the 1720s (see Coclanis 1989:106), provided the incentives necessary for serious consideration of indigo by planters. The economic motive for indigo was clear. Carman noted:

Mr. Glen's account is that one acre of good land will produce 80 lb. and one slave may manage two acres and upwards, and raise provisions besides, and have all the winter months to saw lumber and be otherwise employed: 80 lb. at 3s., the present price, is 12£ per acre; and 2½ acres at that rate amount to 30£ per slave, besides lumber, which is very considerable: but I should observe, that there is much indigo being brought now from Carolina which sells in London for from 5s. to 8s. a pound, some even higher, though the chief part of the crop may not yield more than 3s. or 4s.; this will alter the average price (Carman 1939:281-290 [1775]).

Copenhaver (1930) suggests that a yield of 80 pounds per acre was high and a better average was 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Eight slaves could cultivate, harvest, and prepare the dye from a 40 acre plot -- with returns from 30¢ to \$2.25 per pound.

The industry also flourished because of its unusual advantages -- an indirect bounty, a protective tariff, and a monopoly on the British

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF THE YOUNG FARM TRACT

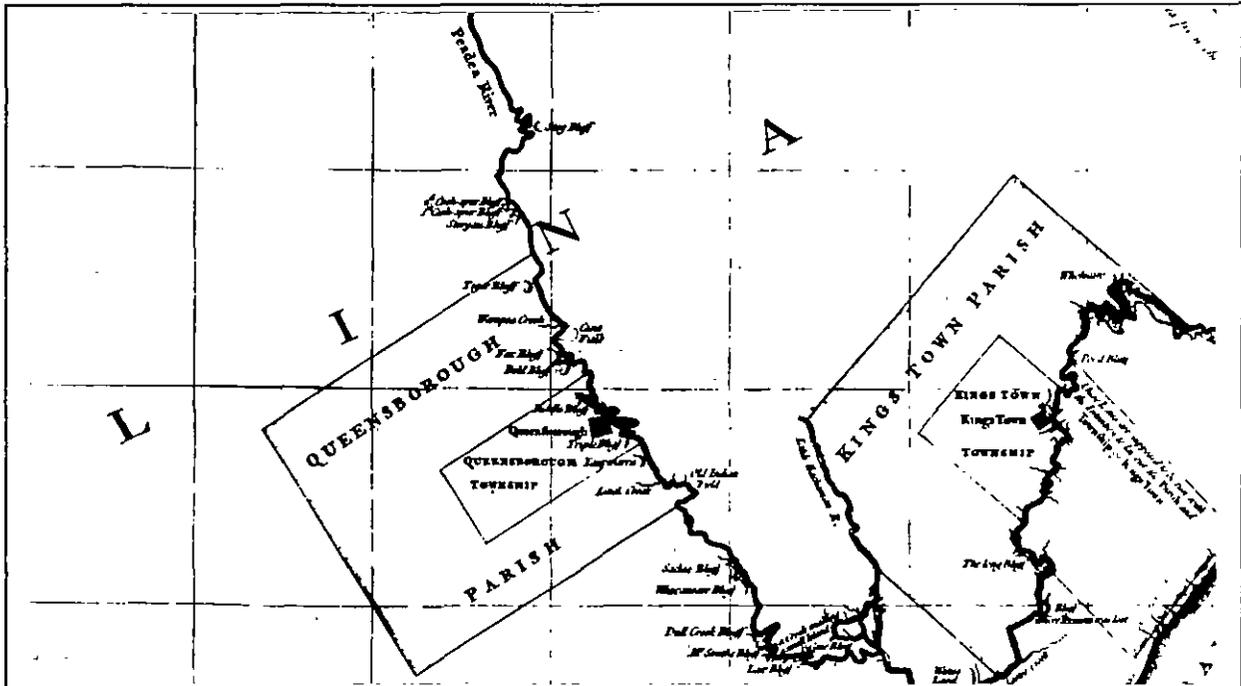


Figure 7. Vicinity of Queensborough Township in the mid-eighteenth century.

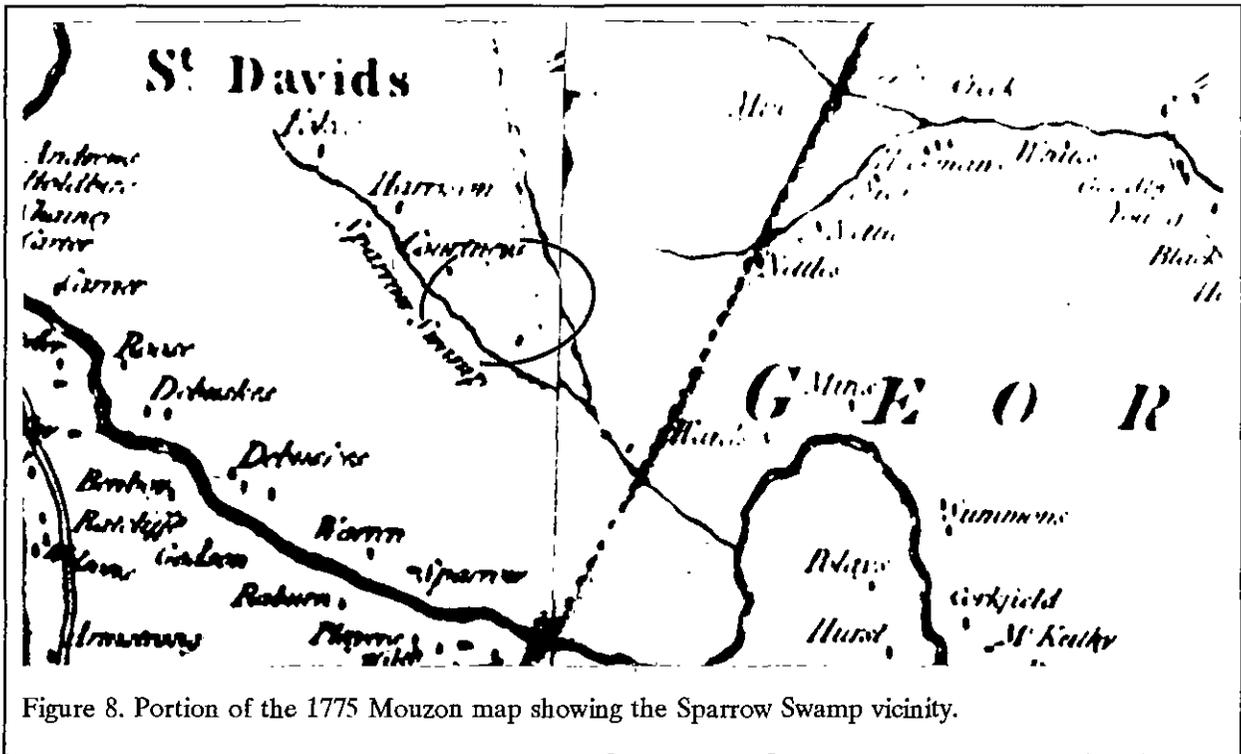


Figure 8. Portion of the 1775 Mouzon map showing the Sparrow Swamp vicinity.

market during the various wars which cut off access to the better Spanish and French indigo supplies (Sharrer 1971). Winberry also suggests that South Carolina's love affair with indigo ran hot and cold, unlike its commitment to rice. At the end of King George's War in 1748, many Carolina planters returned to rice. Indigo cultivation continued, but it was always of poor quality, typically the cheapest "copper indigo" quality. Carolina planters failed to pay close attention to the exacting requirements of processing, and the result was disastrous. According to Winberry, "importers also noticed that in many of the casks there was nothing but a black spongy substance producing a muddy effect, as if the indigo were mixed with soil" (Winberry 1979:248).

If processing was difficult, cultivation was fairly simple. The crop was planted from seed in middle April, with a preference for dry, loose soil typical of "hickory lands and pine barrens." The plant was harvested in late June or early July, immediately after it blossomed, by cutting it off at ground level. This allowed the roots to produce a second, and sometimes a third, crop before it was filled by frost.

The plants were hauled to the indigo vats and placed in a steeper made from pine or cypress planks measuring 16 feet square and 3½ to 5 feet deep. The plants were weighted down, covered with water, and allowed to ferment for 10 to 14 hours to remove the dye. The "liquor" was drained off to the wooden beating vats, which were typically 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 5 feet deep. There the solution was oxidized by beating. After visible precipitation began, limewater was added from the adjacent lime vat to aid coagulation of the dye. Agitation was continued for about an hour. Afterwards the liquid was drained from the vat and strained through woolen cloth to catch the dye. As Carman notes, "indigo has a very disagreeable smell, while making and curing; and the foeces, when taken out of the steeper, if not immediately buried in the ground (for which it is excellent manure) breeds incredible swarms of flies" (Carman 1939:288 [1775]).

The wet dye was carried to the curing shed where it was pressed to remove as much water as

possible and cut into cubes about 2 inches square. It was dried on trays in the shade, then placed in barrels with damp moss, where it was allowed to mold for several days. Afterwards it was brushed off and graded into four categories -- fine blue, ordinary blue, fine purple, and ordinary copper, the least desirable (Copenhaver 1930:895).

While geographically part of the "low country," the Florence and Pee Dee region was too remote and isolated from the seat of government in Charleston to feel the "taming influences of church and state" (King 1981:7). More to the point, however, there were a variety of serious complaints the Pee Dee region (as well as the rest of the "lower middle country") had with Charleston. In 1767 citizens of the region petitioned Charleston, noting:

Married Women have been ravished - virgins deflowered, and other unheard of cruelties committed by these barbarous Ruffians - who, by being let loose among us (and connived at) by the Acting Magistrates, have thereby reduced numbers of Individuals to Poverty (quoted in King 1981:7).

The region's repeated requests for assistance to stem the tide of lawlessness were rejected, creating a division between the wealthy planter elite of Charleston and the small farmers of the interior. In the wake of the broken trust the Regulator Movement was formed, the most significant vigilante movement in the pre-Revolutionary back country (see Brown 1963 for additional details). By the summer of 1768 the Regulators, to many, had become the criminals. A skirmish of shorts was fought in July 1768 between a group of Regulators, led by Gideon Gibson, and a band of constables intent upon restoring order. One of the constables was killed and several Regulators were wounded, with the battle a victory for the Regulators (Wallace 1951:226). Shortly afterward a second effort by Provost Marshall Roger Pinckney met similar, if not so severe, failure when the region's militia refused to take action (King 1981:9; Wallace 1951:226-227).

The establishment of judicial districts for the South Carolina back country in April 1768 offered some political stability for the region. What is today northern Florence County was placed in the Cheraws District (St. David's Parish), with court located at Long Bluff on the Pee Dee, near Society Hill. The southern part of Florence County, including the survey tract, remained in the Georgetown Judicial District of Prince Frederick Parish (Wallace 1951:166). Typical of the region's distrust of authority, Long Bluff quickly became known as a "resort of judges and lawyers" and in spite of this improvement in the political system, the residents still lacked free schools, adequate bridges and roads, and ordinances to provide for the safe navigation of the Pee Dee River.

In 1757 the white population of the region later to become Florence County was approximately 4300, while there were only about 500 black slaves. This predominance of white farmers was typical of the entire back country and, to some degree, exacerbated the differences between the low country and the back country. Certainly the back country was little concerned with world affairs during the last half of the eighteenth century. Instead, the region continued to turn inward, working to improve both land and river navigation. The first road in the region was the Cheraw-Georgetown stagecoach road, established in 1747, but it wasn't until 1768 that a public ferry across the Pee Dee was established on James Welch Tract property (King 1981:18).

Mouzon's map (Figure 8) reveals only two property owners in the project area — Harrison and Courtney, both on the east side of Sparrow Swamp. Although the map, fails to reveal any road network in this area, it seems likely that these houses were associated with a road running along the eastern edge of the swamp.

In fact, the South Carolina Provincial Congress sent William H. Drayton into the region in 1774 to explain to the rural population how badly they were being treated by England and engender support for the growing revolutionary movement (King 1981:19). From the beginning of the war until about 1780 the American Revolution in the Pee Dee region was little more than a civil

war, with occasional desultory raids by Whig and Tory factions. In 1780 this changed, as the British sought to "Americanize" the war, bringing it to the South and encouraging "local participation" using large numbers of Tories. At first the strategy was very successful, with Charleston falling in mid-1780 and Camden falling later that same year.

In an effort to consolidate their hold on South Carolina, the British, under Major General James Wemyss, took up a savage war in the South Carolina back country. Ostensively to destroy local resistance, and particularly to isolate and neutralize General Francis Marion, Wemyss marched through the back country, leaving a trail of destruction 15 miles wide and 70 miles long. Many of the plantations shown on the 1775 Mouzon map were likely destroyed by Wemyss (King 1981:23; Rankin 1973:79). This proved to be a mistake, as it encouraged even more aggressive resistance to British military rule. Marion relentlessly attacked British lines of communication, camping at Snow Island (at the confluence of Lynches and Pee Dee rivers).

While the Revolutionary history of the Florence area is complex, it is well documented by King (1981) and Rankin (1973). Only four notable engagements were fought in the region (although most of the action consisted of maneuvers and partisan activities). These include the capture of Snow Island by British troops in March of 1781, the engagement at Witherspoon's Ferry that same month, a skirmish at Black Creek, and the Lynches Creek Massacre (Lipscomb 1991). None of these, however, are in the immediate survey area.

By September 1781 the British abandoned the back country, fleeing to Charleston and fighting in the Pee Dee region ended with the June 1782 surrender of Tory forces. On December 14, 1782 the British evacuated Charleston, ending the southern campaign of the American Revolution.

The transition from war to peace appears to have come rapidly to the Pee Dee region. Prince Frederick Parish, the political subdivision of Georgetown District which then encompassed the study area, sustained the majority of war activity. Yet by 1790 the Parish contained 3500 whites and

4500 slaves, figures which Rogers (1970:158-169) interprets to show that social and economic recovery after the Revolution was reasonably rapid.

Shortly after the Revolution efforts were again made to make the political divisions of the region more responsive. In 1785 the new districts of Marlboro, Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marion were created, with Marion called Liberty Precinct until 1795. Modern Florence County was contained within Marion, Darlington, and Marlboro districts, with the survey vicinity part of Darlington (see Stauffer 1994).

The period from about 1784 until 1860 is characterized a maturing of the economic and, especially, agricultural potential of the region. By 1820 the Pee Dee had been made navigable up to Cheraw and it was noted that:

cotton has been carried from Chatham [Cheraw Hill] and Society Hill to Georgetown fort seventy-five cents the bale; whereas it could not be carried the same distance by land for less than two dollars, or by water by the former navigation for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (Kohn 1938:85).

The Pee Dee continued to be the major transportation route until the arrival of the railroads in the late 1840s and early 1850s. Land transport continued to be unreliable at best and life threatening at worst.

Mills' *Atlas* of 1826 (Figure 9) fails to show any subscribers in the project area. His map also fails to reveal any road system in this area, although it is almost certain that a road had been built paralleling the eastern edge of Sparrow Swamp. An 1833 plat shows this road (Darlington County Plat Book 1, page 229) and by 1840 it was apparently known as the Sparrow Swamp Road (Darlington County Plat Book 1, page 111).

By 1820 Darlington District had a population of 10,949, of which over 40%, or 4,473, were African American slaves. Compared to the

1800 census, there was a fairly significant increase in the proportion of black slaves in the district, probably the result of an increasing emphasis on cotton (Mills 1972:515, 623 [1826]). Mills notes that the swamps, if properly drained, yield the most valuable lands, bringing upwards of \$40 to \$60 an acre (still far below the \$100 an acre demanded for prime Georgetown rice lands). Vast amounts of the creek swamps, however, were classed as waste lands since no efforts had been made to either drain and reclaim them. These tracts were most often used as cattle ranges or for timber, continuing practices that was common in the low country during the early eighteenth century, but abandoned as the region began to emphasize cash crops (Mills 1972:512-513, 519 [1826]).

The proportion of African-American slaves continued to increase in the Darlington-Florence area. By 1850 slaves accounted for nearly 68% of the total population (DeBow 1854:302). The district had 857 farms, accounting for a total of 663,570 acres. The average farm size was 774 acres, of which about 144 acres were improved. Darlington was the ninth largest grower of cotton, producing 13,005 bales, for an average of about 15 bales per farm (DeBow 1854:306).

Florence in some ways was better treated by the Civil War than it had been by the Revolution. The Pee Dee Rifles were created in July 1861 and joined as Company D of the First South Carolina Regiment, as well as the Pee Dee Light Artillery (King 1981:46). In November 1862 a site just above the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was selected by the Confederate Navy for the Pee Dee Navy Yard. One of the three completed vessels of this yard was the CSS Pee Dee, which was scuttled March 1865. King reports that the propellers of the gunboat were "salvaged" in 1926 while the hull was removed from the Pee Dee River in the 1950s. When it failed as a tourist attraction in the Florence area it was moved to the South of the Border Complex near Dillon (King 1982:55-56). Still unsuccessful as a tourist attraction, these remains were apparently destroyed during the construction of I-95 (Hartley n.d.).

The closest the war ever got to Florence

was the creation of a Confederate prison in September 1864. Widely recognized as comparable to Andersonville in brutality and cruelty, the camp functioned for only five months before the advancing Union army necessitated its abandonment. At least 2800 Union soldiers, or about 560 a month, died at the 24 acre camp (King 1974).

Sherman's troops passed to the northwest of Florence, leaving the town and the Pee Dee region little worse for the experience. Eventually, the 167th New York Infantry occupied Florence, ensuring at least in the short term its reconstruction (King 1982:60). In spite of military occupation, violence was typical during the reconstruction period and Florence saw considerable Klan activity into the early twentieth century.

Farmers in the Florence area, like elsewhere in South Carolina, experimented with wage labor immediately after the Civil War. Faced with uncertainty, but the need to begin planting immediately, many accepted the wage labor solution begun by the Union Army and latter espoused by the Freedman's Bureau. To support the wage system no less than seven major types of contracts were used by Southern planters (see Sholmowitz 1979). This system, however, was doomed to failure, being disliked by both the Freedmen, who found it too reminiscent of slavery, and the plantation owners, who found that it gave the Freedmen too much liberty. In response to both the Freedman's Bureau and the growing freedom the blacks, the South Carolina legislature passed the Black Codes in September 1865. These extended the restrictions placed on blacks and, in Charles Orser's words, "the Black Code had established what whites wanted for blacks: a nominal freedom that would lead them to a new kind of slavery" (Orser 1988:50).

Beginning in 1887 there was a growing sentiment for the creation of a new county. A pamphlet arguing the cause from the perspective of those in adjacent Marion District explained:

The foremost and most powerful reason is, that Marion - a county

possessing the area of Rhode Island, and three-fifths that of Delaware - is divided in two by the Great Pee Dee River. The court house is in the eastern portion, the people in the western portion are thus not only remote from the county seat, even if access were easy, but access is attained only by penetrating the dense river swamp . . . by perilous and roundabout roads, so called, and crossing the stream by ferries, there being no bridges, public or private To go from west Marion to the court house, involves two days in traveling, besides spending the night at a Marion hotel (Evans 1888:1).

It further explained that as trade from western Marion County began to desert Marion, it turned to the City of Florence:

. . . a town which has sprung up where 30 years ago there was seen an unbroken forest. The junction there of three important (and completed) railroads first give it an impetus (Evans 1888:2).

Florence was created as a county that same year — 1888 — carved out of neighboring Marion, Darlington, and Marlboro counties.

The creation of the new county began what King (1981) calls an era of "boasterism," loudly proclaiming the benefits of Florence. One example is the advertisement of Florence County at the 1895 Atlanta Cotton Exposition:

. . . situated as she is, the great railroad center of eastern South Carolina, surrounded by lands which produce corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, rice, sugarcane, cotton, potatoes, onion, and vegetables of all kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes,

berries, melons in profusion, whose forests contain most of the woods of commerce, with water power and easy access to fuel for manufacturing, Florence County presents an inviting field for investment and immigration (quoted in King 1981:168).

This advertisement is interesting since it begins the promotion of tobacco in Florence County, as well as encourages immigration.

Tobacco was a growing concern during this period, with the first tobacco growers association formed in 1895. Tobacco was referred to "Our Nicotiana Tobacum - Pearl of the Pee Dee." That same year there were 139 tobacco growers, with most planing around 5 acres and the largest planting only 40 acres (King 1981:170). By the mid-1890s the average profit on an acre of tobacco was \$150 to \$200 an acre, well over the \$10 an acre provided by cotton.

Acreage increased from about 1200 acres in 1891 to over 4400 acres just a year later, in 1892. Pee Dee tobacco production grew at an even more fantastic rate in the first decade of the twentieth century, with the acreage increasing from 25,000 to 98,000 acres. Table 2 indicates that Florence participated in the gradual recovery of cotton after the Civil War, only to evidence the decline in 1930 resulting from the boll weevil and the depression. Tobacco, in contrast, held strong.

Coupled with the increased planting of tobacco were efforts to bring tobacco markets to South Carolina. The first tobacco warehouse auction in South Carolina was organized by Frank Rodgers in 1890 at his Florence Tobacco Manufacturing and Warehouse Company. Even this first auction was a social event, with 300 persons attending. Other businessmen and investors followed this lead and a number of warehouses were established in the Pee Dee¹. These warehouses were visible indications of

¹ At the height of bright leaf production there were 77 markets in 29 towns across South Carolina.

Table 2.
Cotton and Tobacco in Florence County
from 1900 through 1930

Year	Cotton		Tobacco	
	acres	lbs	acres	lbs
1900	37,966	17,707	3,961	2,995,410
1910	56,590	36,062	5,052	4,362,338
1920	59,768	38,797	17,060	11,991,883
1930	31,253	11,259	25,201	19,221,611

prosperity and progress and often the buildings were financed by joint stock companies composed of local citizens hoping to cash in on this new wealth. One such warehouse in Florence was described:

It is a handsome structure, having a floor space 60 by 100 feet, and this is lighted by twenty large ground glass skylights. In front is a two-story brick structure, 40 by 50 feet in size, containing the offices. It has large sliding doors on all sides and is equipped with the latest improved trucks, etc. (*The State*, August 30, 1895).

Farmers brought their tobacco to these warehouses from mid-July through September. The tobacco was weighed and stacked in long rows on the floor for sale, with the auctions being memorable social events, often compared to fairs. When the auctions were over, the buildings continued to be a focal point in the community, being used for political rallies, tobacco exhibits, and social events.

This last decade of the nineteenth century marked the culmination of 30 years of effort to remove blacks for the political process and to re-assert white supremacy. The 1895 South Carolina Constitutional Convention almost totally disenfranchised blacks and the Federal government's retreat from its duty to protect the freedom of black citizens was symbolized by the 1896 Supreme Court decision of Plessy v. Ferguson which established the doctrine of "separate but equal." The Ku Klux Klan remained active in Florence County well into the 1920s, with the 1923

Confederate Veteran's Reunion in 1923 marking the climax of their activity (King 1981:331).

Being unable to vote in elections, an increasing number of Florence County blacks "voted with their feet," leaving Florence and South Carolina for the north. This exodus spurred many to encourage immigration into the region, in order to replenish the work force. In spite of this, by 1923 upwards of 100 blacks a month were leaving Florence.

In the most simple of terms, two types of tenancy existed in the South — sharecropping and renting. Sharecropping required the tenant to pay the landlord part of the crop produced, while renting required the tenant to pay a fix rent in either crops or money. While similar, there were basic differences, perhaps the most significant of which was that the sharecropper was simply a wage laborer who received his portion of the crop from the plantation owner, while the renter paid his rent to the landlord.

Further distinctions can be made between sharecropping, share-renting, and cash-renting (see Table 3). With sharecropping the tenant supplied the labor and one-half of the necessary fertilizer, while the landlord supplied everything else, including the land, housing, tools, work animals, feed, and seed. At harvest the crop would be divided, usually equally. In share-renting the landlord supplied the land, housing, and either one-quarter or one-third of the fertilizer, while the tenant supplied everything else necessary, including the animals, feed, seed, and tools. At harvest the crop was divided equal to the portion of fertilizer each party provided. Finally, with cash-renting the landlord supplied the land and the housing, while

Table 3.
Systems of Tenure

	Share-Cropping	Share Renting	Cash Renting
Landlord furnishes:	land housing fuel tools work stock seed half of fertilizer feed for stock	land housing fuel $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ fertilizer	land housing fuel
Tenant furnishes:	labor half of fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ fertilizer	labor work stock feed for stock tools seed fertilizer
Landlord receives:	$\frac{1}{2}$ of crop	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of crop	fixed amount in cash or lint cotton
Tenant receives:	$\frac{1}{2}$ of crop	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of crop	entire crop less fixed amount

the tenant supplied everything else. The owner received a fixed rent per acre in cash.

Agee et al. provide some general information on agricultural activities during the early twentieth century, observing that:

Farms operated by tenants are usually devoted mainly to the production of cotton, corn, and tobacco. The ordinary yield of cotton on such farms is a little over one-half bale per acre, while that of corn is about 16 bushels. These yields could easily be increased, as is demonstrated by the better farmers, who obtain 1 bale to 2 bales of cotton and 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre. . . . About 65 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants. . . . The ordinary yield of tobacco in the county is somewhat over 800 pounds per acre. The price has averaged about 14 cents per pound (Agee et al. 1916:9).

By the late 1920s the boll weevil was reaching Florence County and one newspaper editorial reported that the weevil had "put a stop to the lazy man's crop," and that now planting took "brains, money, hard work, and poison to raise cotton hereabouts these days" (quoted in King 1981:338).

Florence County is within the Atlantic Coastal Plain of the Cotton Region, while further to the west (and encompassing most of the South Carolina) was the Black Belt (Woofter 1936). The Atlantic Coastal Plain was characterized by medium sized plantations, while the Black Belt was the heart of the South's oldest Southern cotton plantations. As a consequence of these historical differences the two regions developed distinctively different forms of tenancy.

There was little difference in owner wealth between the two areas and the difference in net income per average plantation (\$5,343 compared to \$3,087) is partially the result of the smaller average plantation size in the Black Belt. There was considerable difference in the net income of tenants in the two areas. In the Atlantic Coastal Plain croppers averaged \$255 and share-renters averaged \$426 a year. The tenants in the Black Belt fared far worse, averaging \$127 for croppers and \$106 for share-renters. In addition, the tenancy rates varied from about 60% in the Atlantic Coastal Plain to 74% in the Black Belt. The Atlantic Coastal Plain tenancy system, however, had a high percentage of wage tenants (10.7%) than did the Black Belt (1.8%).

Florence County was in most respects typical of these findings. The tenancy rate in 1930 was about 66%, slightly higher than the region, but below that typical of the Black Belt. On the other hand, wage renters comprised fully a quarter of the tenants. Florence had nearly equal numbers of white and black tenants — 1927 white tenants (51.6%) and 1807 black tenants (48.4%) in 1930. Yet the white tenants farmed 101,185 acres compared to the blacks' 63,047 acres, suggesting a disproportionate distribution of agricultural wealth.

Figure 10 shows the project area in 1913 and is of special interest since it reveals three

Youngs in the immediate area. S.H. Young is misidentified as S.R. Young, but the location is otherwise correct. Two Youngs are shown on Old E. Middle Road — a J.C. Young and a J.F. Young. Neither individual was a member of the Young family discussed below (although both are whites, since blacks, when shown, were designated on the map as "Col"). It is even unclear if they are accurately shown on the map. Regardless, it does reveal some of the complexity inherent in the land situation.

Figure 11, prepared the year following the Adams and Ervin map, reveals few differences. Perhaps most important, the J.C. and J.F. Young residences are shown shifted to the west, so that only one (J.C. Young) is likely on the study tract. Also shown are the Home Place settlement, southeast of the intersection of S-106 and S-69, as well as another structure just to the west (which as discussed below is likely the original Cleo A. Young house). Also shown to the southeast is the probable location of the original James M. Young settlement. The Center School is present just north of the study tract

Figure 12, the 1937 General Highway and Transportation Map of Florence County provides some clues regarding the changes to the area over about 30 years. The Center School is still present, although a school for local blacks had also been created and was situated at the edge of the Youngs' plantation. Present in the Young complex is a gin, while across Young Road (S-69, numbered S-83 on the map) the Cleo A. Young house had already been built. This figure also reveals that at least four tenant houses were on the property, as well as the one residence perhaps of J.C. Young shown on figures 10 and 11.

Only a few years later, in 1940, the War Department issued a topographic map of the project area (Figure 13). It reveals four structures on the project tract, as well as the Home Place on the opposite side of the road. Center School is shown, although the school for blacks is no longer shown.

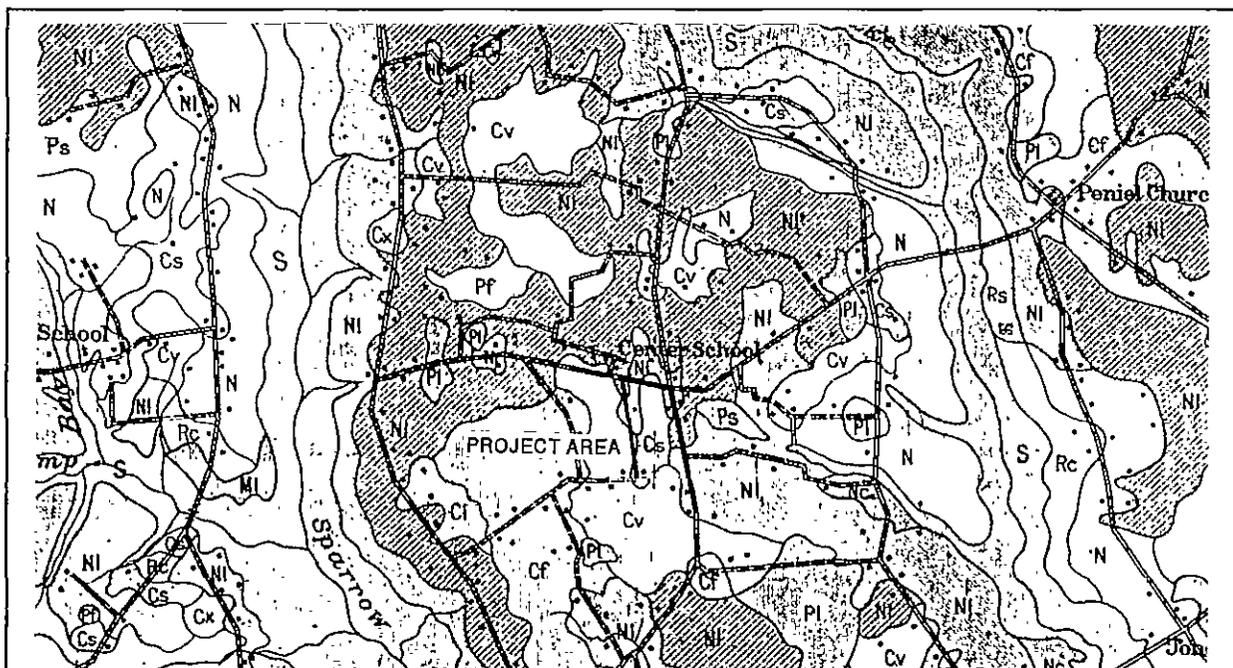


Figure 11. Project area shown on the 1914 "Soil Survey of Florence County, South Carolina."

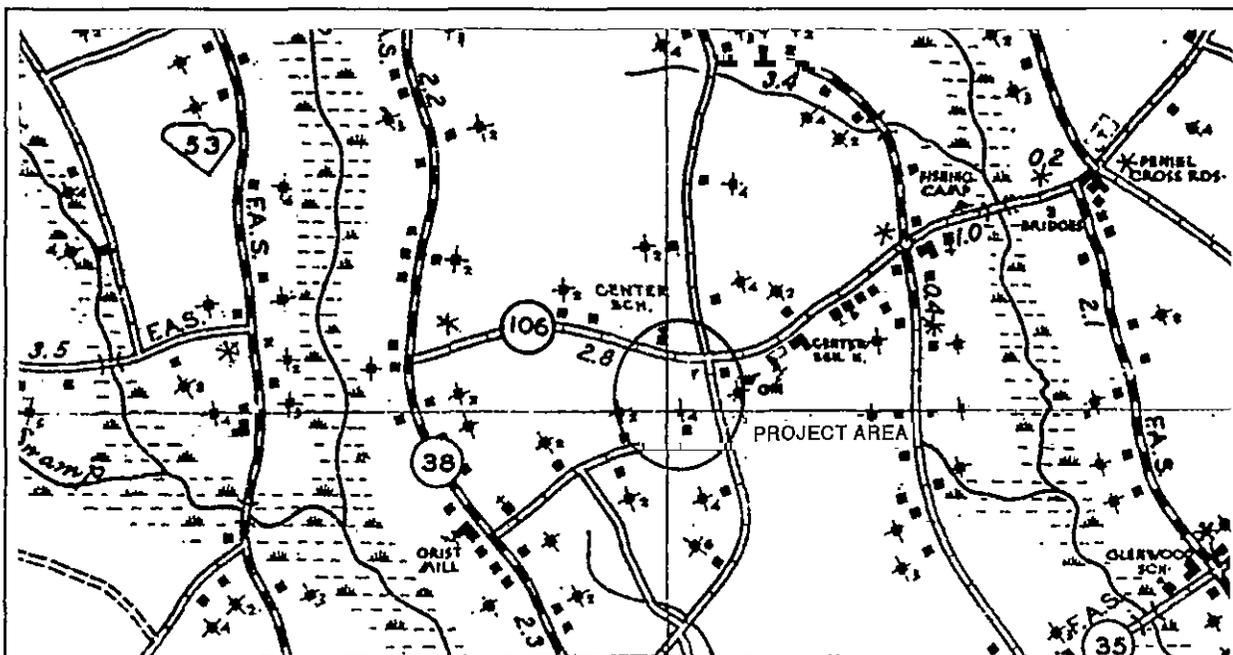


Figure 12. Portion of the 1937 General Highway and Transportation Map showing the project area.

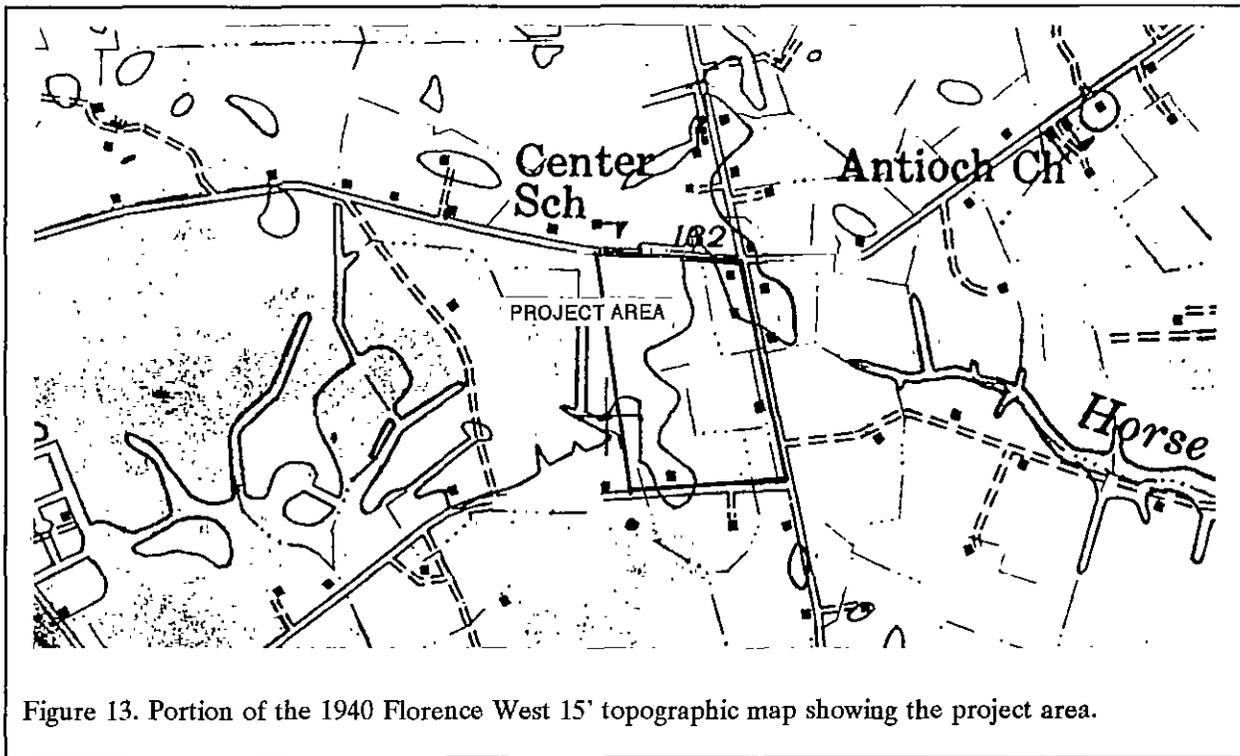


Figure 13. Portion of the 1940 Florence West 15' topographic map showing the project area.

Project Specific History

Historical research for the project area was hindered by the land being almost exclusively transferred by will, with very few deeds recorded and no plats being available. The lack of plats, in particular, made it almost impossible to sort out the various tracts of land referenced only generally in wills. As a result, it was possible only to take the land holdings back to the immediate post-Civil War period. While additional research may be able to push the title search into the early nineteenth or late eighteenth century, this would likely be very difficult and, frankly, is not necessary given the archaeological remains identified.

The earliest identified owner of the lands in this immediate area was likely James Madison Young, although no he was not identified in either Florence or Darlington County as the grantee of any parcels. It may be that the land was acquired through a state grant, although it seems more likely that the Youngs were in the area much earlier and the land was handed down through inheritance.

Relatively little is known about James M. Young, except that he was apparently from the same area as his decedents (i.e., that he didn't move into this area) and that he was born in 1836 and died in 1890. Both he and his wife, Mary Melissa Young (1848-1884) are buried in the Hill Cemetery (Young Family File, Darlington County Historical Commission). The lifespan and tie to the community strongly supports the contention that the Young family acquired the land prior to the Civil War and were probably slave holders.

Regardless, somewhat better information is known about James M. Young's son, Shady Hampton Young. Saas (Young Family File, Darlington County Historical Commission) notes that he was born on July 2, 1872 on the "Young ancestral farm" in the Center Community. Saas goes on to comment:

Shady Hampton Young passed his boyhood on the ancestral farm and received his education in the country school known as the

Center School. Early in his youth, Shady Hampton Young began his career in farming, and in the following years became one of the most extensive and successful planters in Florence County He was a pioneer in the planting of tobacco in his locality and at the close of his life his cultivated lands of cotton, tobacco, corn, and small grain numbered some 4,000 acres. In other activities he was a director of the Bank of Timmonsville and following the banks failure in 1928 he took over the receivership of the bank He passed away on March 7, 1933 [from tuberculosis], and his interment was made in the Young Family Mausoleum in the Byrd Cemetery in Timmonsville. . . . [He had] married Emma Jane Hewitt, who was born near Center in Florence County, the daughter of Jim Hewitt, a Confederate veteran and extensive planter. Mrs. Shady Hampton Young continues to reside at the home place near Center (Saas, in the Young Family File, Darlington County Historical Commission).

As we discovered, the ancestral Young home was about 0.5 mile southeast of the junction of S-69 and S-109. A few years ago the dilapidated house was donated by the Young family to a carpentry class at Timmonsville High School where the building was moved in pieces. It was apparently combined with parts from other buildings to create a new structure. Unfortunately, the original structure no longer has any integrity and it is not possible to use the materials to evaluate building style changes. This building is described to have had "peg construction" suggesting that it may have dated from at least the early nineteenth century. Additional information is likely available from Mr. Avery Nelson with the Florence 4 District (at 803/346-5391).

What is referred to in the various documents as the Young "Home Place," situated at the junction of S-106 and S-69 was built about 1902 or 1903 by Shady Hampton Young (Tripp Young, personal communication 1997). It was about the same time that S.H. Young also built the Center School on his property. It seems obvious that architectural details were picked up from the main house and incorporated in the school, unifying the various essential buildings on the plantation. This school, for whites in the community, is reported to have had three directors, with Shady Hampton Young being one.

It is reported that nearly 250 families worked on the Home Place tract (Tripp Young, personal communication 1997). Although this may be an overestimate, it is clear that Shady Young was a central figure in the community and his farm was one of the largest in this part of Florence County.

At S.H. Young's death an inventory and appraisal revealed that in spite of the depression he was a wealthy man. The 1933 total of \$42,798 in real and personal property has a value in 1992 dollars of \$463,125. It included only \$7,550 in cash, with \$11,835 in "articles" and the remaining \$23,411 in property. The "articles" included \$500 of farming implements on the "Home Place," while the "Hatchell Place" had farming implements valued at only \$75. On hand were 140 tons of cotton seed, 280 bales of cotton, 400 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 7 tons of hay, 49 mules, one horse, and two cows. Also itemized were the gin and saw mill (valued at \$500).

Young owned nine different tracts of land in Florence County (as well as one tract in North Carolina) totalling 3,045 acres. On these Florence lands were a total of 41 buildings, although this is probably a dramatic underestimate. Many tenant houses, it seems, were often not listed since their value was considered to be minimal (a typically sad commentary on the treatment of tenant farmers). For example, the "Home Place" accounted for 767 acres, but lists only three buildings — clearly discounting virtually all of the tenant houses on the property (Florence County Probate Court, Will

Packet 2862).

S.H. Young had a total of six children — two daughters and four sons. Both of the daughters died under a year of age. The sons included Cleo Allan Young, Dr. James Linwood Young, Dr. Foster Harwell Young, and Dr. Herbert Keith Young. A 1976 newspaper article reveals that Dr. Herbert K. Young died in 1934 while a resident at Bryn Mawr, about a year after his father, also of tuberculosis. The following year, Dr. Foster H. Young also contracted tuberculosis, but survived and served as chief medical officer for Williamsburg County for 30 years (Young Family File, Darlington County Historical Commission).

With the death of S.H. Young in 1933 the operation of the family plantation passed on to Cleo A. Young, who unlike his brothers was interested in farming rather than medicine. When his father became ill, Cleo Young left school at Clemson and returned to Florence to take over the farm. Apparently Shady Hampton Young, for a time, was cared for by his son, Dr. J. Linwood Young. The probate accounts note expenses incurred by Dr. Young in the care of his father.

After Shady Hampton Young's death, both his wife, Emma Young, and his son in Williamsburg, released their share of the inheritance to Cleo Young and J. Linwood Young, who was still living in Somerville, New Jersey (Florence County Register of Mesne Conveyance, DB 131, pages 109, 111, 113). No record of conveyance from J. Linwood Young to Cleo Young could be identified.

Saas explains that Cleo A. Young, who took over the operations of the plantation:

became one of the most noted agriculturalists in Florence County. His extensive farming interests are highly mechanized and scientifically managed In recent years he became interested in Hanover-bred harness racing horses and now owns one of the noted stables in racing competition. He maintains

the Cleo A. Young Stables at Orlando, Florida. . . . In other business activities Mr. Young is a partner in the Palmetto Tobacco Warehouses No. 1 and No. 2, and the Farmers Tobacco Warehouses No. 1 and No. 2 of Timmons ville. . . . He owns the Young and Patterson Hardware and Grocery firm of Timmons ville and is a partner in the Cole Drug Company also of Timmons ville. . . . On his farm he maintains sawmill and cotton gin operations, and in all his combined activities in the Timmons ville area he gives gainful employment to some 500 people. . . . On June 29, 1929, Mr. Young married Elma Claudia Truluck, a daughter of John and Bessie (Hicks) Truluck (Saas, in the Young Family File, Darlington County Historical Commission; see also *The State*, April 4, 1968).

On his return to the plantation, Cleo A. Young apparently lived in what is commonly described as a "tenant house," but which was probably a managers house situated just across the road from the "Home Place." This building, like the ancestral home, has recently been given to an individual who moved it to the Lynches River area.

Cleo Young had three children, Cleo Allen Young, Jr., Katherine Jane Young and Shady Hampton Young. Sometime in the 1930s, Cleo A. Young built a new brick home also at corner of S-69 and S-106, directly west of the "Home Place."

Cleo Allen Young died in 1968, leaving his son, Cleo Allen Young Sr. and brother, J. Linwood Young, as Administrators. Young inventory and appraisal reveals \$158,458 in personal property and \$474,897 in real estate, reflecting a total value of \$2,545,580 in 1992 dollars.

Cleo A. Young had acquired a total of 2,395 acres in nine different parcels, with the Home Place increasing from 767 acres to 1,663.8 acres. Although the "modern" inventories provide

few of the agricultural details of the early forms, we do know that his estate include 31 cattle and 5 pigs, in addition to over \$41,000 in race horses. Farm equipment was valued at \$36,994 (Florence County Probate Court, Will Packet 10,011).

Although this overview of the Young family provides only very sketchy details, it should be sufficient to reveal the richness of their history and their importance to the community. As mentioned, it is likely that additional historical research would help expand our knowledge of the Youngs. During the survey we discovered that Mr. Tripp Young has a number of the plantation records found in the plantation store operated by Shady Hampton Young, including deeds and other land records. Also present are a large quantity of plantation records dealing with the individual workers. This suggests that there is an exceptional core of historical documentation associated with the Young Plantation.

Previous Archaeological Studies and Research Orientation

The Inner Coastal Plain has received relatively little archaeological attention. For example, the only major surveys conducted in the Florence County area are the 1984 investigation of 2700 acre Santee Cooper Pee Dee Electrical Generating Station (Taylor 1984), the 1,400 acre Roche Carolina facility (Trinkley and Adams 1992) and the recent investigation of about 500 acres for the proposed Honda facility (Trinkley 1997).

This survey work has produced a fairly well defined model of prehistoric and historic site locations for the Florence area. Prehistoric sites tend to occur in two principal settings: on bluff edges and along swamp tributaries. Relatively few prehistoric sites are found on intermittent drainages or in upland areas. Most sites are also found on relatively well drained soils. Historic sites tend to be associated either with the bluff or swamp edges (especially early) or with the developing road network (especially in the nineteenth century) or in cultivated fields (during the twentieth century).

Although the previous work has allowed a

fairly well developed locational model, there is very little data away from the major drainages — such as in the current survey area. Also lacking in the data base for Florence County are well documented excavations of prehistoric sites. The only such detailed report is that produced as part of the data recovery efforts for the Roche Carolina tract, where an Early Archaic through Middle Woodland site was excavated (Trinkley et al. 1993). In fact, there are actually very few excavation reports available for any Inner Coastal Plain prehistoric sites.

There is likewise relatively little historical archaeology from this region, the most notable exception again being the recent investigations at the Roche Carolina tract (Trinkley et al. 1993). There are, however, a few studies from other areas which are essential to the formulation of a research context.

Excavations at a manager's site (38BK397), situated on Daniels Island in Berkeley County on the Lower Coastal Plain, revealed an occupation from about 1899 through about 1907. The site, while plowed, appeared to be relatively intact and offered the opportunity to explore yard proximities utilizing the research of the Richland/Chambers project (Raab 1983; Journey et al. 1983) where evidence of yard cleaning, accumulation of debris in specific areas, and activity area differentiation was possible. Adams (1980), from excavations at the late nineteenth century Waverly Plantation, also found evidence of patterning, with a very low artifact distribution near structures. The surface data from 38BK397 failed to reveal any recognizable patterns, although the excavated data revealed what the authors term a "diffusion-from-the-center" pattern, with the density decreasing as collection units become more distant from the structure (Brockington et al. 1985:228). The highest artifact density is encountered under the house, with moderately dense deposits found in the near back and side yards.

Similar analysis of yard trash associated with a late nineteenth-early twentieth century tenant site in Horry County (38HR131), also situated on the Lower Coastal Plain, revealed somewhat similar patterns of trash disposal

(Trinkley and Caballero 1983a). Concentrations were found on either side of the house, with a specific trash dump identified in the rear far yard of the structure. Since the structure was standing at the time of the work it was not possible to examine under the house or porch for artifact density. Work by McBride (1984) also found that late nineteenth and early twentieth century low status sites in Barton, Mississippi tended to have refuse scattered in the near yard, declining in density in the far yard areas (typically 30 feet or so).

Although not a major theme of their research Zierden et al. (1986) explored several additional tenant assemblages on Daniels Island in the Lower Coastal Plain. One of the more interesting discoveries was that at both sites the percentage ratio of container glass to utilitarian ceramics was between 23 and 26% to about 3%, compared to earlier nineteenth century ratios of 2-4% to 9-18%, clearly distinguishing the sites from both planter and slave (Zierden et al. 1986:7-13). Curiously, this same preponderance of glass was found at piedmont tenant sites by Trinkley and Caballero (1983b), where the shift away from coarse earthenwares was explained by the decline in glass prices during the last several decades of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Of the few tenant sites explored in the vicinity is 38SU81 (Trinkley et al. 1985). Here test excavations revealed a dense late nineteenth and early twentieth century settlement (pre-dating 1924, when the site is documented to have been abandoned). The excavated assemblage revealed 77.8% of the collection was kitchen related, with only 10.7% being architectural. Activity related artifacts account for an additional 10.0% of the assemblage. Glassware accounted for 49.3% of the Kitchen Artifact Group and 38.3% of the total assemblage, while ceramics accounts for only 24.1% of the Kitchen Group or 18.4% of the total assemblage. It's not clear whether the difference between the proportion of ceramics and glass at this site compared to the Daniel Island research is affected by its geographic location, social status, or perhaps temporal span. Nevertheless, it does reveal the exceptional amount of research which is still necessary at these sites. Flatwares accounted for

92.3% of the identifiable whitewares, with hollowwares accounting for 4.6% of the collection.

Kennedy et al. (1991) explored the difference between two structures on Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County, South Carolina (38BU966 and 38BU967) -- one belonging to a small African American land owner and the other associated with a black who was probably a cash-renter. Both dated from the last decade of the nineteenth century into the first decade of the twentieth century. Not surprisingly, they found recognizable differences in the artifact assemblage of the two sites, with the owner site evidencing more ceramic sets, a larger minimum number of individual ceramics, a greater diversity of ceramic forms and types, and an overall higher artifact frequency. Perhaps of more interest is that both sites exhibited a low incidence of hollow vessels (such as bowls) in favor of plates. This seems to suggest that these black farmers were forsaking the one-pot stews so common in slavery -- indicative of a basic change in foodways. Examination of the floral and faunal remains is less convincing, with the floral remains indicating primarily domesticates, while the faunal remains suggesting a diet of both domesticates (primarily pig) and wild animals (Kennedy et al. 1991:126). Tin cans, indicative of processed foods, are nearly absent.

While not specifically dealing with tenancy, two reports are worthy of special mention because of their comparative value. One is the research conducted at the freedmen site of Mitchelville (38BU805) on Hilton Head Island (Trinkley 1986), which provides a baseline for immediate post slavery freedmen settlement, subsistence, status, and artifact pattern studies. Spanning the period from about 1863 through about 1890, the site offers a unique view of how slaves were transformed into wage earners, owners, or tenants. Another equally significant, albeit brief, study is that of the Midway slave settlement in Georgetown County (also on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina). At this site Smith (1986) examined a small sample of slave settlement occupied from at least the last decade before the Civil War until about 1890. Consequently, the site spans almost equal periods of slavery and freedom, offering an assemblage somewhat akin to Mitchelville, but not

organized around an "urban" concept. The Millwood data, in fact, may be similar to the work gang system used by plantation owners immediately after the Civil War. While not emphasizing the transitional nature of the collection, Smith (1986:53) does observe that the resulting artifact pattern "appears to be unusual."

From Florence County, research at 38FL240 provided an opportunity to explore the transition from slavery to tenancy at an interior settlement. In comparison with low country slave sites, the Gibson Plantation shows no improvement -- the artifacts are sparse and the assemblage is impoverished; the dwelling investigated is even more cramped than those on the coast; the diet reflects the same monotonous regimen of pork probably supplemented with corn meal. Since there seems to be good evidence that the effects of slavery were at least slightly ameliorated by the wealth and success of the master, it seems likely that slavery was even more overpowering at interior plantations since wealth was concentrated on the coast. The study also suggested that the diet of the freedmen on the plantation did not dramatically improve and, in fact, it appeared to get more monotonous, with less diversity in the foods present. There still was little opportunity, even in freedom, to supplement the diet with the range of wild plant and animal foods present near the site. While the diversity and quantity of artifacts slowly increased, what was most noticeable is how many of the artifacts of slavery seem to quickly drop out of the assemblage as the freedmen turned their backs on them.

Consequently, edged and annular wares are a small percentage of the assemblage, bowls are quickly replaced by plates, more elaborate clothing and personal items are found. Other signs of freedom include a greater effect on the landscape and a gradually increasing diversity in housing forms and features. One of the most interesting features is the low incidence of tobacco related items on the sites, even when the effects of cigarettes and chewing tobacco are factored in. It is suggested that tobacco might also have been strongly associated with slavery and may be another symbol of the past rejected by the freedmen.

While conducted in the piedmont, rather than the coastal plain, the efforts by Joseph et al. (1991) at the Finch Farm (38SP101) in Spartanburg County, South Carolina are also worthy of brief mention. Excavations at the main house, as well as at two structures found little distinction in artifact assemblages. They observe that the owner distinguished himself from his tenants through architecture and the settlement plan, with the material culture perhaps being of little consequence since he did not regularly interact with his social contemporaries. They, as others, noticed that cheaper production "made the bottle and jar ubiquitous artifacts of little value," but also remark that these items, not being burnable and capable of quickly encompassing yards, were hauled to "non-productive locations" for dumping (Joseph et al. 1991:258-259).

From this previous research comes a series of obvious concerns over identifying the material basis of tenancy (and comparing that basis with both higher and lower status occupations), identifying the subsistence remains typically associated with tenancy, exploring the nature of the refuse patterns associated with tenant sites, and examining the different artifact patterns. There has been relatively little attention devoted to exploring the shift from slavery to tenancy, probably because the overlap is great and our analytical precision is rather ineffectual at this level. Likewise, there has been relatively little effort to translate the studies into an understanding of what life as a tenant was like (beyond the information available in historical accounts).

We hope to avoid giving the reader the uneasy feeling or impression that archaeology can contribute little toward our understanding of tenancy. While many of the studies cited date from the 1980s, archaeological exploration of tenancy has had an uneven history, being plagued by waves of interest and activity, only to then be ignored. The unevenness of the research interest and support has likely caused many researchers to stop short of a full commitment of time and resources. Consequently, at least in the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina, we are still in a data acquisition phase which is essential prior to any significant theoretical breakthroughs can be claimed.

The research at tenant sites has also helped us better understand the limitations of conventional compliance methodology. For example, the limited research has revealed that cruciform shovel testing, even at close intervals, may fail to accurately determine site boundaries, leaving sites open to damage even once green spaced.

Studies have found that controlled surface collection produces a very different pattern than controlled excavations, with the surface collection over-selecting for kitchen related items (primarily ceramics and glass), while under-selecting for architectural materials (such as nails). Curiously, the other artifact groups are very proportionally very similar, suggesting that they are not greatly affected by collection strategy.

Research also suggests that it is the number of artifacts collected, not necessarily how they are collected, which will lead to the most reliable conclusions and that researchers should strive to ensure they achieve the largest practical collections in the course of their studies.

Finally, investigations have illustrated the need for additional research on late historic sites in South Carolina — there are few assemblages suitable for comparative studies. Even a cursory review of compliance literature will reveal a relatively large number of "tenant" sites being recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. There is certainly no shortage of research questions, especially for tenant sites which can be clearly tied to one discrete plantation, or which reveal clearly documented temporal spans, or for which there are oral informants.

IDENTIFIED SITES

38FL347

Site 38FL347 is located on the west side of S-69 (Young Road) about 1,500 feet south of the junction with S-106 (Twin Church Road) (Figure 14). The central UTM coordinates are E600420 N3771790. The site, consisting of a standing structure and surrounding archaeological materials, is situated in an overgrown field, with drainage ditches to the north and west and a recently cultivated field to the south (Figure 15). The site is at an elevation of about 125 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) and the soils are identified as the Coxville loamy fine sands. At the time of the survey the agricultural field exhibited near 100% surface visibility, while the yard areas to the north, east, and west contained brush and grass limiting surface visibility to less than 50%.

Topography at the site is very level, with no noticeable slope. The closest well-defined drainage is Horse Branch, about 4,000 feet to the northeast, although the nearby drainage ditches contain water during different periods of the year. In fact, the proximity of standing water in these ditches probably made this location especially unpleasant during much of the summer.

Artifacts were easily identified in the agricultural field to the south and could be found with closer inspection of the yard areas between the house and ditch. Inspection of the plowed areas north and west of the ditch, however, revealed almost no materials, suggesting that the ditch served to define both the yard and also the area appropriate for refuse disposal. The surface scatter was found extending over an area 260 feet north-south by 110 feet east-west. As shown by Figure 15, refuse disposal extends further to the south because there was no limiting ditch system in this direction. It is, however, also probable that plowing has somewhat dispersed these remains.

A grab surface collection produced a fairly large quantity of primarily late nineteenth and early twentieth century remains. No surface features, such as brick concentrations or burned areas, were noted during the surface collection. The standing structure has been assigned the South Carolina Department of Archives and History number R/41/0000/4584.00 and is discussed in a following section.

Materials recovered from the surface collection include 36 undecorated whitewares, two decalcomania whitewares, one green tinted whiteware, one flow blue whiteware, one blue transfer printed whiteware, two red transfer printed whitewares, three polychrome hand painted whitewares, one yellowware, and one white porcelain. Container glass was also very common, including five fragments of clear glass, two manganese glass, two brown glass, four blue glass, two aqua glass, three light green glass fragments, nine pieces of milk glass, and one clear glass fragment with a white painted design. Other items included a stainless steel fork, a glass marble, and an unidentifiable nail fragment.

The standing structure served as an approximate midpoint for the site and a series of two shovel tests were placed at 50 foot intervals north and 150 south of the house. In addition shovel tests were also placed to the east and west. A total of eight shovel tests were excavated with six, or 75%, being positive (Figure 15).

Shovel Test 1 produced 12 fragments of clear glass, one fragment of brown glass, one manganese glass fragment, and one piece of window glass. Shovel Test 2 yielded three fragments of clear glass, two pieces of brown glass, and two fragments of window glass. Shovel test 3, just about on the edge of the site scatter, produced only one fragment of unidentifiable flat iron and four fragments of clear glass.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF THE YOUNG FARM TRACT

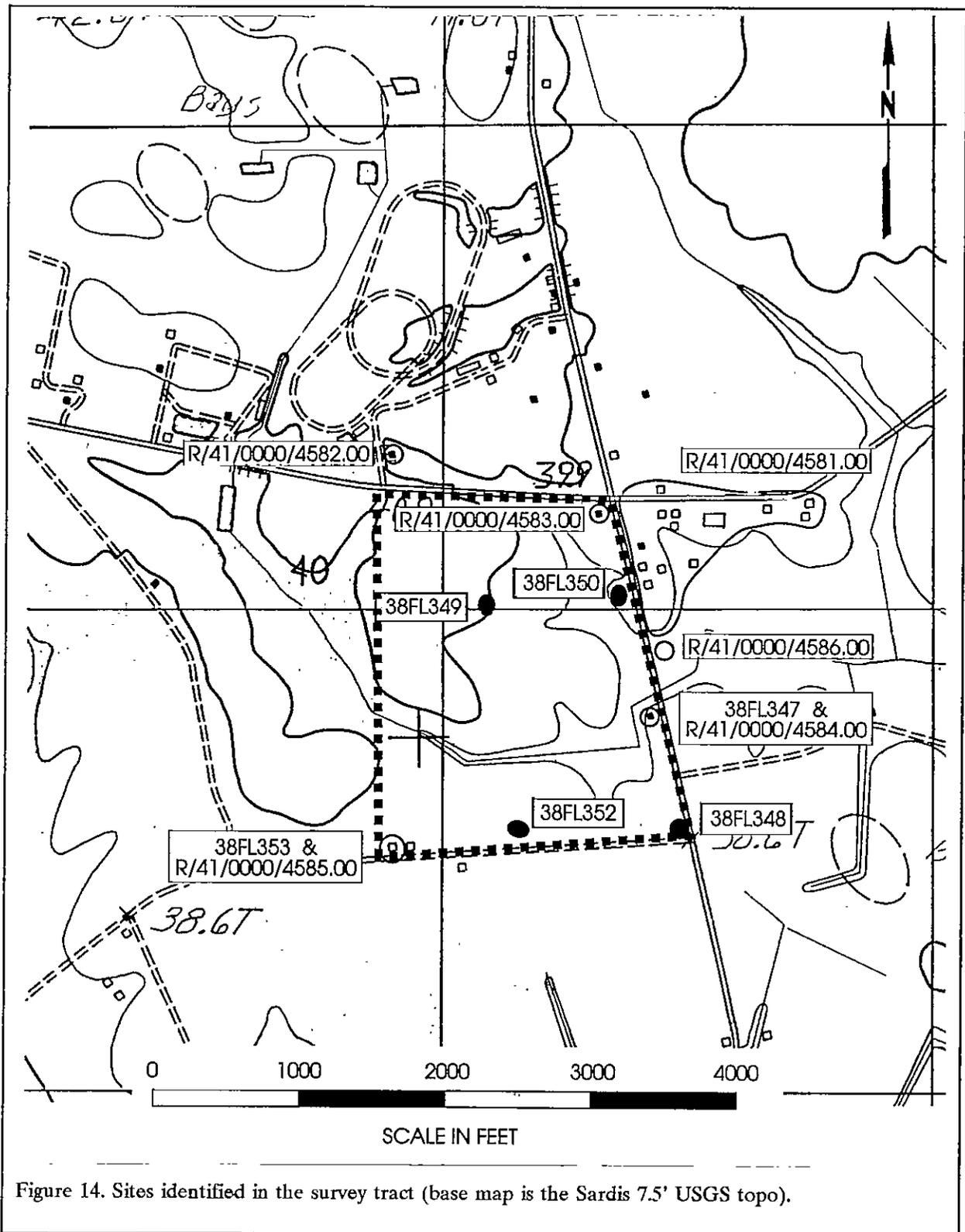


Figure 14. Sites identified in the survey tract (base map is the Sardis 7.5' USGS topo).

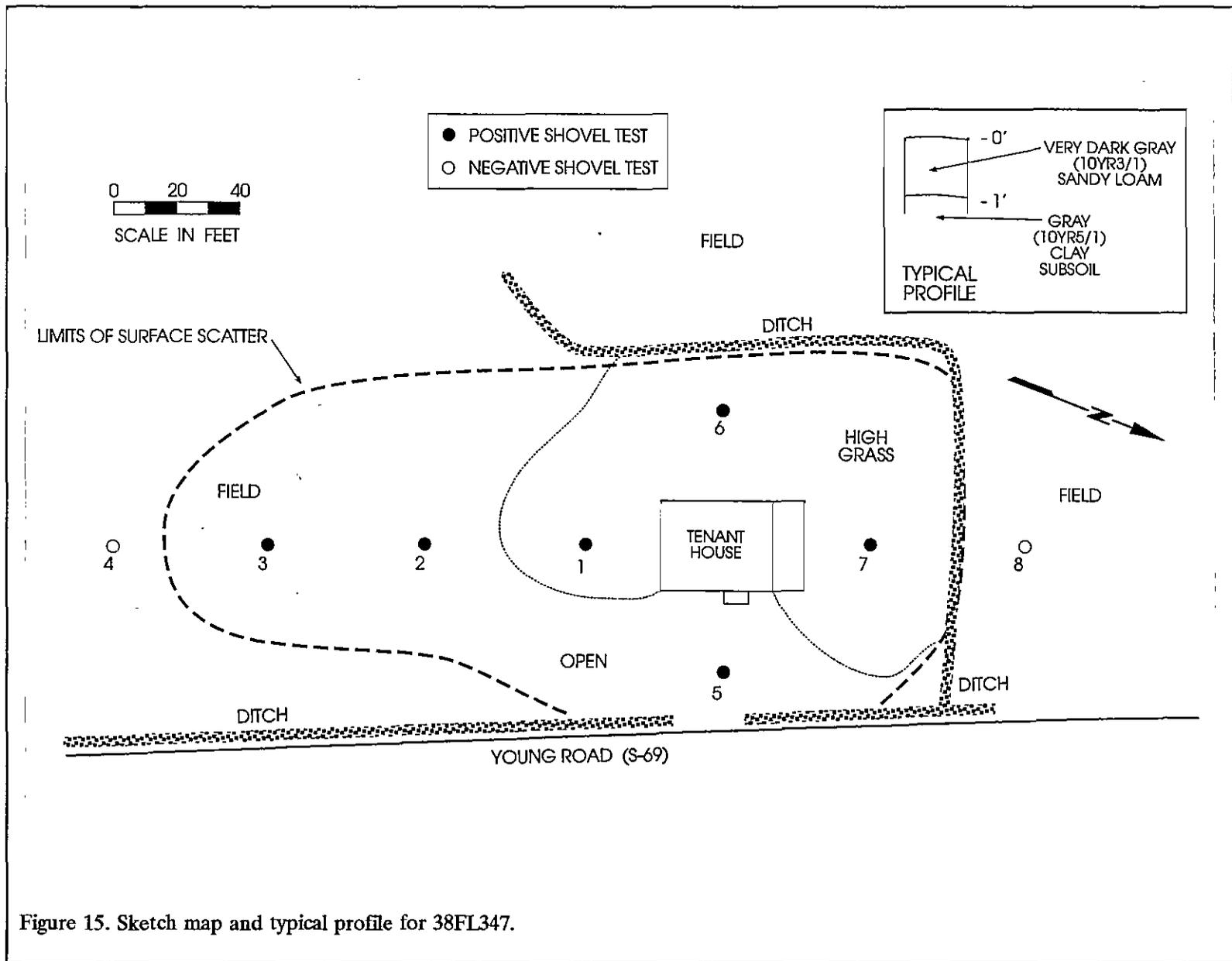


Figure 15. Sketch map and typical profile for 38FL347.

Table 4.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38FL347

Ceramic	Range	(xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Whiteware, poly hand painted	1826-1870	1848	3	5544
blue transfer print	1831-1865	1848	2	3696
non-blue transfer	1826-1875	1851	2	3702
poly decakomania	1901-1950	1926	2	3852
sponged	1836-1870	1853	3	5559
tinted glaze	1911-1970	1941	1	1941
gilt	1900-1950	1925	1	1925
undecorated	1813-1900	1860	40	74400
Yellowware	1826-1880	1853	$\frac{1}{55}$	1853
			55	102,472

$$102,472 \div 55 \approx 1863.1$$

Shovel Test 5, from the front yard of the structure, produced one fragment of blue glass and four fragments of undecorated whiteware.

In contrast, Shovel Test 6 from the rear yard, produced 19 fragments of clear glass, 3 fragments of brown glass, two pieces of green glass, two fragment of light green glass, one mirror fragment, and one possible machine part. This suggests that the rear yard, while constrained by the ditch, was more commonly used for refuse disposal than the front yard.

Shovel Test 7, in the north side yard, yielded three polychrome stamped whitewares, one gilt overglazed whiteware, nine fragments of clear glass, one manganese glass fragment, an iron spring, and four unidentifiable nail fragments.

These shovel tests tend to confirm the findings of the surface distribution — that the ditch serves to limit the north and west site boundaries and that the southern spread of the site on the surface is slightly greater than suggested by the subsurface remains.

All of the shovel tests revealed very similar profiles. There was typically about 1.0 foot of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sand overlying up to about 1.0 foot of gray (10YR5/1) sandy clay. This profile is consistent with the Coxville soils, which have A and B horizons of gray sandy loam and sandy clay loam (Pitts 1974:16). Although the soils were moist, they did screen and there was no standing

water or water seepage.

The mean ceramic date calculated for this site (surface and shovel test materials inclusive) is 1863.1, as shown in Table 4. This, however, likely represents a much too early date, based on the long range of undecorated whiteware. Later wares, such as the gilt whiteware and tinted glaze whitewares, were available into the second half of the twentieth century. On the other hand, the manganese glass present suggests a pre-1914 period before selenium replaced manganese to produce colorless glass unaffected by sunlight (Lorrain 1968). At least some of the whitewares, such as the blue transfer printed materials, may suggest an early Reconstruction period date, although they may also be heirloom pieces.

Not collected, and hence not tabulated, were a large quantity of recent plastic materials present in the immediate site area — plastic utensils, toys, shoe parts, and other late twentieth century items. A quick examination of the house reveals that it was apparently used by farm labor or tenants until very recently. There is still furniture, television parts, and clothing.

This site is shown on the 1940 topographic map (Figure 13), but is not present on either the 1937 highway map (Figure 12) or the 1914 soil survey (Figure 11), suggesting that it dates from about 1938-1939. It is likely that it was used fairly intensively at least into the mid to late 1980s. The terminal date is certainly appropriate for the collection, although the very late beginning date suggests that many of the seemingly older whitewares were heirlooms, are more recent than anticipated, or that an earlier site exists in this location.

While all three are certainly possible, it seems that the most likely explanation is a combination of the first two possibility. There is a good body of literature suggesting that tenants threw nothing away if it was in many manner useable, either for its original function or some alternative purpose. It seems likely, therefore, that

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heirloom pieces may be common. It is also possible that a more careful study of the seemingly early whitewares, such as the blue transfer printed specimens, might reveal them to be late copies of earlier pieces — examples are still on the market today.

Data sets from this site include a fairly narrow range of archaeological remains, primarily kitchen related, although they are associated with standing architectural material. In addition, the shovel tests also produced a variety of materials, although clear glass was the most common material.

Our previous discussions have outlined a historic context for the review or evaluation of tenant sites and demonstrates that there are a variety of important research questions which can be addressed only through archaeological research. However, this particular site appears very recent, with much of the associated materials falling outside the 50 year boundaries of consideration typically associated with the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, it is likely that the vast quantity of materials resulting from the "modern" consumer-driven disposal economy have "swamped" earlier materials. It would therefore be difficult to sort out earlier materials from those more recently deposited. As a result, it would be difficult to address significant research questions at this particular site.

The remains at this site are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Pending the review of the lead state or federal agency

and the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are necessary at this site.

38FL348

This site is situated on the west side of S-69 (Young Road) at its junction with Old E. Middle Road at the southeast corner of the survey tract (Figure 14). The central UTM coordinates are E600490 N3771540. The site is found in a cultivated field, which at the time of this survey had near 100% visibility. Topography is very level, with an elevation of about 125 feet AMSL. Soils in the project area are Goldsboro sandy loams and the nearest water source is likely Horse Branch about 5,000 feet to the northeast.

The site was initially identified by a fairly large quantity of brick at very edge of the field (Figure 16). The brick included fragments with little or no mortar, as well as some which were still articulated. Surface material, other than brick, was very sparse in spite of the excellent surface



Figure 16. Site 38FL348 showing brick rubble looking to the south.

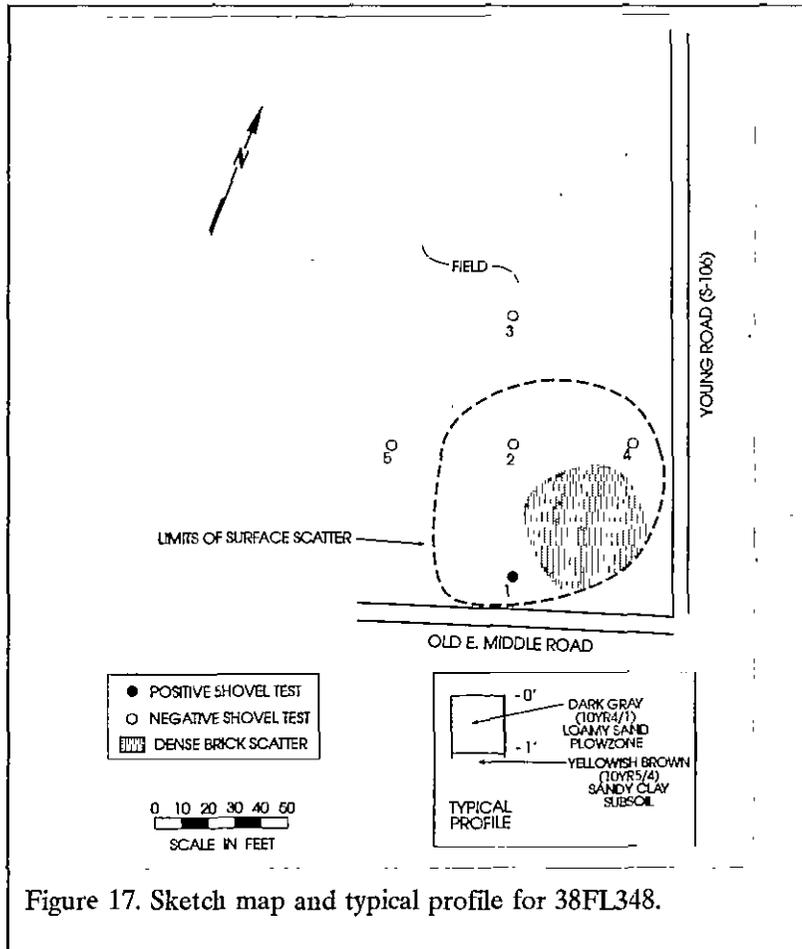


Figure 17. Sketch map and typical profile for 38FL348.

the soils consisted of about a foot of dark gray (10YR4/1) loamy sand plowzone overlying a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay subsoil. This is in general consistent with Goldsboro Series soils.

The material from this site is so sparse that it is difficult to estimate a date, although materials were certainly being deposited there into the early 1980s. The 1940 topographic map (Figure 13) fails to reveal any structures in this area, although the 1986 topographic map (Figure 2) does indicate a utility building on this spot. It seems likely (especially in light of the findings at 38FL353 discussed below) that this site represents the location of a tobacco barn, although a farm shed cannot be discounted. It appears that the building was demolished with the bulk of the remains being removed from the site. Only the brick, which was apparently not worth salvaging, was left, albeit pushed to one corner.

visibility. Items recovered from a grab collection included one fragment of yellowware and one fragment of light green glass. Not collected, however, were items such as sliced rubber (perhaps from tires), fan belt fragments, plastic utensils, and other seemingly modern debris.

These surface materials revealed a site measuring about 80 feet in diameter, although the brick were largely confined to the southeastern quadrant of this site. A series of five shovel tests were excavated at the site in a cruciform pattern (Figure 17). Only the southernmost test was positive, yielding five fragments of clear container glass, one fragment of green bottle glass, one unidentifiable nail fragment, and one fragment of rubber.

The shovel tests at the site did reveal that

Regardless, this site is considerably less than 50 years in age. Although the materials do help us to establish a functional signature for this site type, it is unlikely that the remains can address significant research questions. Consequently, this site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Pending the review of the state or federal agency having jurisdiction and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are necessary at this location.

38FL349

This site is situated in the northwest central portion of the survey tract about 1,200 feet southwest of the junction of Young Road (S-69) and Twin Church Road (S-106) (Figure 14). The

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central UTM coordinates are E600060 N3772000 and the site is found at the east edge of a tobacco field extending east into a fallow field. As a result, surface visibility ranged from about 80% (where the field was disked but not planted) to near 100% (where the field had been planted in tobacco).

The topography in site area appears fairly level, with the elevation about 130 feet AMSL, although actually the site appears to occupy a very slight sandy ridge running north-south in this area. This site is perhaps a foot above the surrounding area. Soils in this area are identified as Norfolk sands and tend to be light in color and very friable. The nearest constant water source is likely Horse Branch about 4,000 feet to the east and east-southeast.

The site was first encountered as a sparse scatter in the tobacco field, but was found to extend eastward into the fallow area (Figure 18). This surface scatter was found to cover an area measuring about 220 feet north-south by 130 feet east-west, although much of that may represent plow dispersion.

Materials collected from the grab surface collection include 12 fragments of undecorated whiteware and one fragment of blue edged whiteware. Not collected but common were a number of small brick fragments.

A series of seven shovel tests were laid out to cruciform this surface scatter, but all of the tests were negative. They did reveal that outside of the tobacco field the typical profile was about 1.0 foot of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy plowzone overlying a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand subsoil. Within the tobacco field the plowing was very deep moving soil from furrows to create ridges slightly over a foot in height. In the furrows the subsoil was only 0.2 foot below the surface, while the plowzone was very deep in the ridge area. This practice creates draughty soil that tobacco seems to grow best in, but can also significantly damage the integrity of archaeological sites.

Like other sites on the tract, the collection itself is not particularly temporally sensitive. What

is interesting about the assemblage is that while virtually all of the other domestic sites on the tract produced some late wares (i.e., tinted glaze, gilt, or decalcomania), this collection consists of entirely nineteenth century materials. This may simply be a function of the small collection size. Alternatively, it may indicate the early date of this site, especially when compared to the other scatters found on the survey tract.

While it is not shown on either the 1937 highway map (Figure 12) or the 1940 topographic map (Figure 13), it is present on the 1914 soil survey (Figure 11), suggesting that it dates from at least the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This is entirely consistent with the artifact collection.

Not only is the site seemingly earlier than many others recovered on the tract, but it is also found in a very different setting — relatively far removed from the area's road network. Although there is a farm road about 600 feet to the west, this road is shown on none of the period maps.

It is possible that this site represent either a very early tenant site or possibly even a late antebellum slave cabin. Either interpretation would be consistent with the site's remote location and generally spartan assemblage. As a result, this site type is of considerable interest, documenting a period of the plantation's use for which we have little information.

Unfortunately, the site exhibits very low archaeological integrity. The very deep plowing has almost certainly destroyed any subsurface features while the extensive plowing appears to have caused considerable lateral movement. The combination, we believe, has destroyed the site's ability to address a number of the important research questions which might otherwise be posed. Consequently, this site is recommended as not eligible of inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Pending the review of the state or federal agency having jurisdiction and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are necessary at this location.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF THE YOUNG FARM TRACT

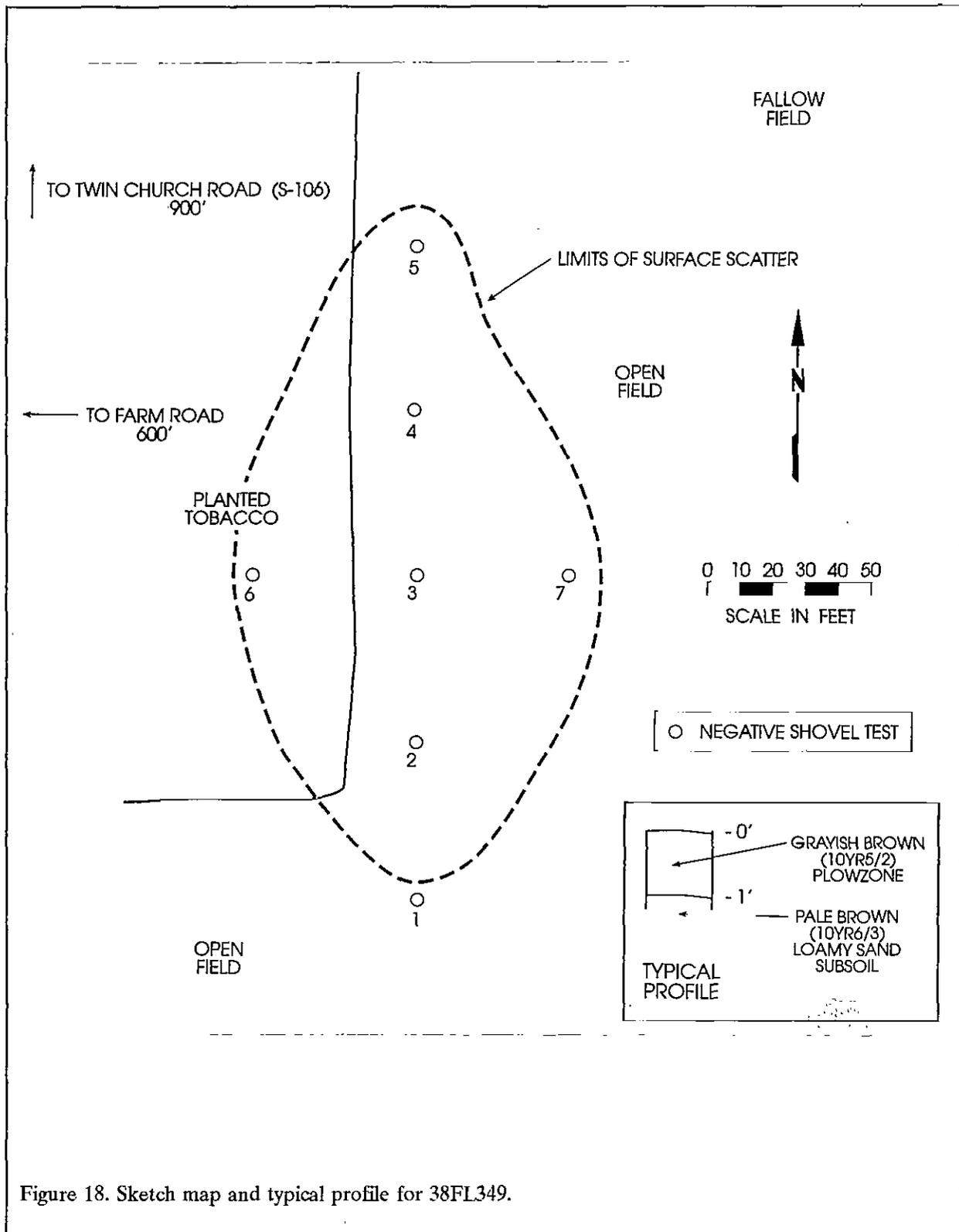


Figure 18. Sketch map and typical profile for 38FL349.

IDENTIFIED SITES

38FL350

This site, known as the Old Cleo A. Young Home Site, is situated on the west side of Young Road (S-69) 700 feet south of its junction with Twin Church Road (S-106) (Figure 14). The central UTM coordinates are E600340 N3772030 and the site is situated in an area consisting of dense brush, fallow fields, and heavily cultivated fields. Surface visibility therefore ranges from about 30% (in the brush) to 100% (in the cultivated field).

Topography in the area is relatively level, although there is some micro-topography in the vicinity of the brush resulting from the site's use, as well as subsequent activities at the site. The site elevation is about 125 feet AMSL and the soils in the area are identified as Lynchburg sandy loams. The nearest water supply is Horse Branch, about 2,000 feet to the east-southeast.

The site was first suspected because of the dense brush vegetation — often typical of abandoned house sites. Artifacts were found to be very dense in the plowed fields to the south of the site, but noted to be absent from the fallow field to the north. The surface distribution suggested a site measuring about 200 feet north-south by about 100 feet east-west.

At the north end of the surface scatter, just to the east of the brush in what was a cove, we identified a scatter of brick and a very few rotted timbers. It appeared that a structure had been located in this area, although there certainly wasn't enough rubble to account for demolition.

Materials recovered from the grab surface collection include both ceramics and glass, along with a small number of other items. Ceramics include 49 undecorated whitewares, two decalcomania whitewares, one green transfer printed whiteware, one polychrome hand painted whiteware, two green tint whitewares, two polychrome sponged whitewares, two green striped whitewares (sometimes called hotel wares), two bristol slip stonewares, and two white porcelains.

The glass items include eight fragments of

milk glass, one fragment of purpose glass, one brown glass, three pieces of blue glass, five aqua glass fragments, four manganese glass fragments, seven clear bottle glass fragments, and two window glass fragments.

Other items include one flower pot fragment and an iron ring.

This was one of the densest assemblages found in the survey tract and it included fairly few "modern" materials. The mean ceramic date for this collection, shown in Table 5, is 1864.5, but like the other ceramic dates from this survey, we have relatively little confidence in the very early date. The presence of decalcomania and tinted glaze materials suggest that the site was used into at least the second half of the twentieth century.

A series of eight shovel tests were placed to bisect the site (Figure 19). Two of these tests (25%) were positive. Shovel Test 3 yielded one fragment of clear glass and one fragment of manganese glass, while Shovel Test 4 produced three unidentifiable nail fragments.

The shovel tests suggest that artifacts may be densest at the south edge of the brush, being dispersed by plowing to the south. They also suggest that relatively little discard behavior took place to the west or north. These tests also revealed a soil profile consisting of about 0.8 foot of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam over 0.2 foot of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam. The subsoil consists of a pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy loam.

Subsequent to survey we discovered through an informant that this was the location of a "tenant house" that had been moved off the property and put up on the Lynch River. In addition, it was the first home of Cleo A. Young when he returned from Clemson to take over the operations at the plantation. Consequently, it was probably not a "tenant house," but was more likely a manager's house — certainly not as elaborate as his father's house, but also certainly not as poorly constructed as typical tenant quarters. Its use by Cleo Young (as well as perhaps earlier use by a manager) may explain the wider variety of refuse

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF THE YOUNG FARM TRACT

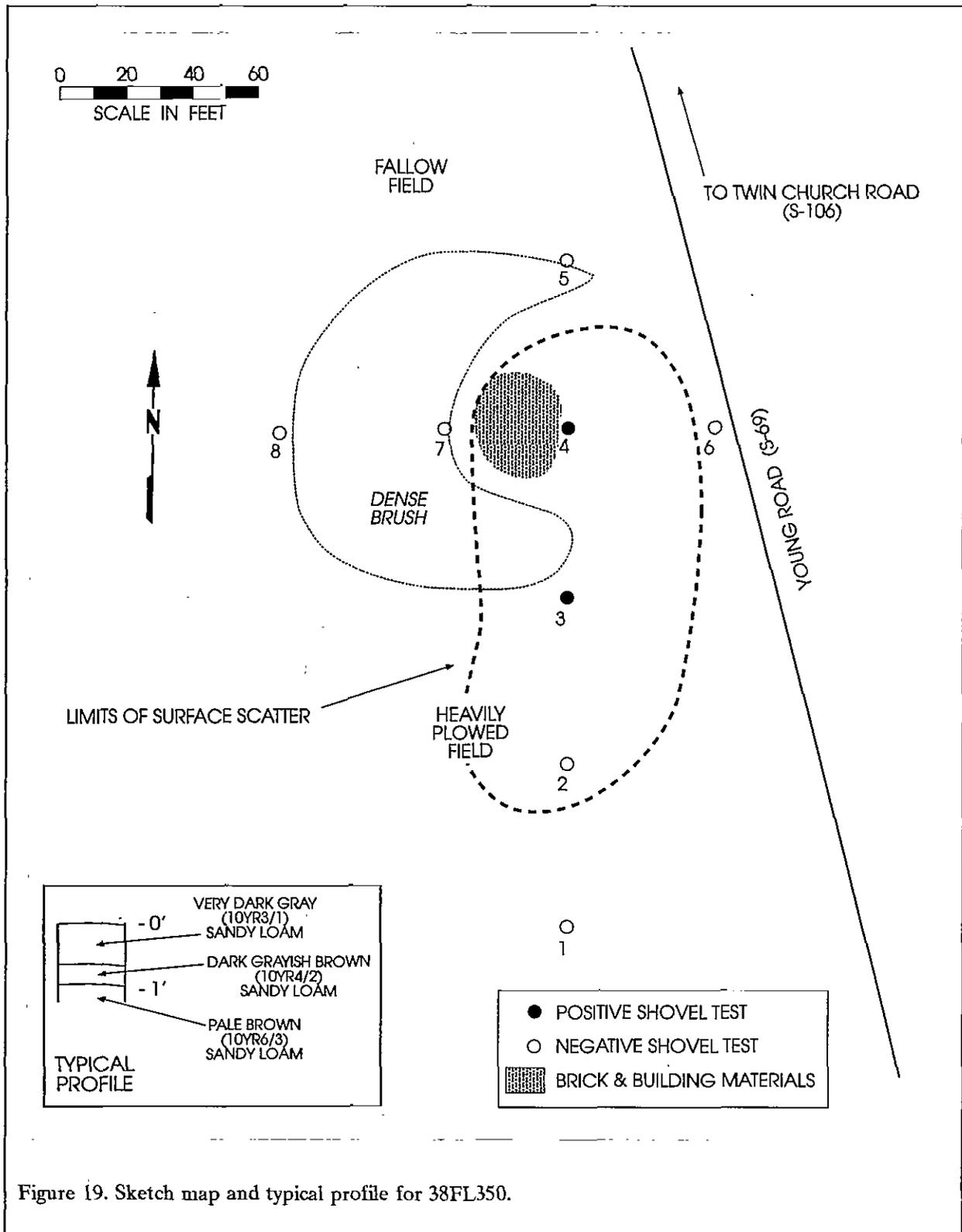


Figure 19. Sketch map and typical profile for 38FL350.

IDENTIFIED SITES

Table 5.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38FL350

Ceramic	Range	(xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Whiteware, poly hand painted	1826-1870	1848	1	1848
non-blue transfer	1826-1875	1851	1	1851
poly decalcomania	1901-1950	1926	2	3852
sponged	1836-1870	1853	2	3706
tinted glaze	1911-1970	1941	2	3882
undecorated	1813-1900	1860	49	91140
			57	106,279

$$106,279 \div 57 = 1864.5$$

present on the site. It may also help explain the refuse pattern that seems more discrete, or less scattered, than typical of most tenant sites.

The removal of the house also helps explain the range of land scars found in brush area, as well as the small quantity of architectural debris. It's likely that whatever wasn't worth transporting was left in place and that the effort of jacking up the house and moving it caused some disturbance to the soils.

This site, if it were in better condition, might be of considerable interest, helping to explore the changing socio-economic status of different generations of the Young family. It might also be of interest to explore changing social tastes exhibited by the different sites. Certainly it could be used to compare the status of owner's son to tenants. Several factors, however, preclude or hamper such work. First, the removal of the associated structure not only limits some data sets, but the removal itself has damaged the site's integrity. Further, extensive plowing, especially to the south where the bulk of the refuse is located, has likely dispersed and fragmented remains. Plowing in this area is similar to that noted at 38FL349 and associated with tobacco cultivation.

In addition, there is concern that the site, once abandoned by Cleo A. Young in favor of his modern brick residence to the north, was probably used either managers or, through time, by tenants. In other words, there is likely considerably mixing of different materials at the site.

As a result of these problems, we recommend this site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Pending the review of the state or federal agency having jurisdiction and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are necessary at this location.

38FL352

This site is situated on the north side of Old E. Middle Road about 1,100 feet west of the junction with S-69 (Young Road) on the southern edge of the survey tract (Figure 14). The central UTM coordinates are E600160 N3771560 and the site is situated in a cultivated field characterized by Norfolk Series soils. The site area is generally level, at an elevation of about 125 feet AMSL, although there is a slight rise perhaps 0.5 to 1.0 foot above the surrounding field in the immediate site area. The nearest permanent water source is Horse Branch about 3,500 feet to the northeast.

At the time of the survey the field conditions were excellent with virtually 100% surface visibility. The site was marked was much darker soils and abundant artifacts on a very slight sandy rise about 100 feet from the road edge. To the west of the site there is an agricultural ditch.

The surface collection from the site is quite large. Ceramics recovered include 125 undecorated whitewares, five decalcomania whitewares, one green transfer printed whiteware, one green tint whiteware, three whiteware with gilt transfer print, seven undecorated white porcelain ceramics, four yellowwares, and one bristol slip stonewares. Container glass examples included three brown glass, four blue glass, nine aqua glass, 16 milk glass, 10 clear glass, and five manganese glass. Also recovered were six fragments of window glass. Other items found in the surface collection include three glass marbles, one porcelain figurine fragment, one industrial porcelain fragment, one brass pipe fragment, and two unidentifiable nail fragments,

Based on the distribution of materials

Table 6.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38FL352

Ceramic	Range	(xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Whiteware, non-blue transfer	1826-1875	1851	1	1851
poly decalcomania	1901-1950	1926	5	9630
tinted glaze	1911-1970	1941	1	1941
gilttransfer print	1900-1950	1925	3	5775
undecorated	1813-1900	1860	130	241800
Yellowware	1826-1880	1853	4	7412
			144	268,409

$$268,409 \div 144 \approx 1863.9$$

from the surface collection a series of 14 shovel tests were used to bisect the site north-south and east-west. Of these tests 11, or 79%, were positive, with a very clear subsurface concentration of materials found in the site core, also linked to the darker soils and slightly higher elevation. The shovel tests and surface scatter both suggest that the site measures about 225 feet north-south by about 350 feet east-west (Figure 20).

The only item from Shovel Test 1 is a fragment of window glass. Shovel Test 4 produced three fragments of clear glass and one piece of window glass. Shovel Test 5 yielded three fragments of clear glass, one fragment of green glass, and two pieces of window glass. Shovel Test 6 produced two unidentifiable nail fragments and one piece of undecorated whiteware. Shovel Test 7 included one fragment of window glass and two nail fragments. Only one fragment of clear glass was recovered from Shovel Test 8. Shovel Test 10 produced one fragment of clear glass and one nail fragment. Shovel Test 11 was the most productive, yielding three undecorated whiteware ceramics, two fragments of brown stoneware, two pieces of milk glass, 15 fragments of clear glass, one piece of brown glass, two aqua glass, five fragments of window glass and four nail fragments. Shovel Test 12 produced one fragment of brown glass and one roofing nail. Shovel Test 13 produced one undecorated whiteware and one nail fragment.

The materials from this site are suggestive of a somewhat higher status dwelling. Like other sites in the survey tract, it yields a very early mean ceramic date of 1863.9 (Table 6), largely because

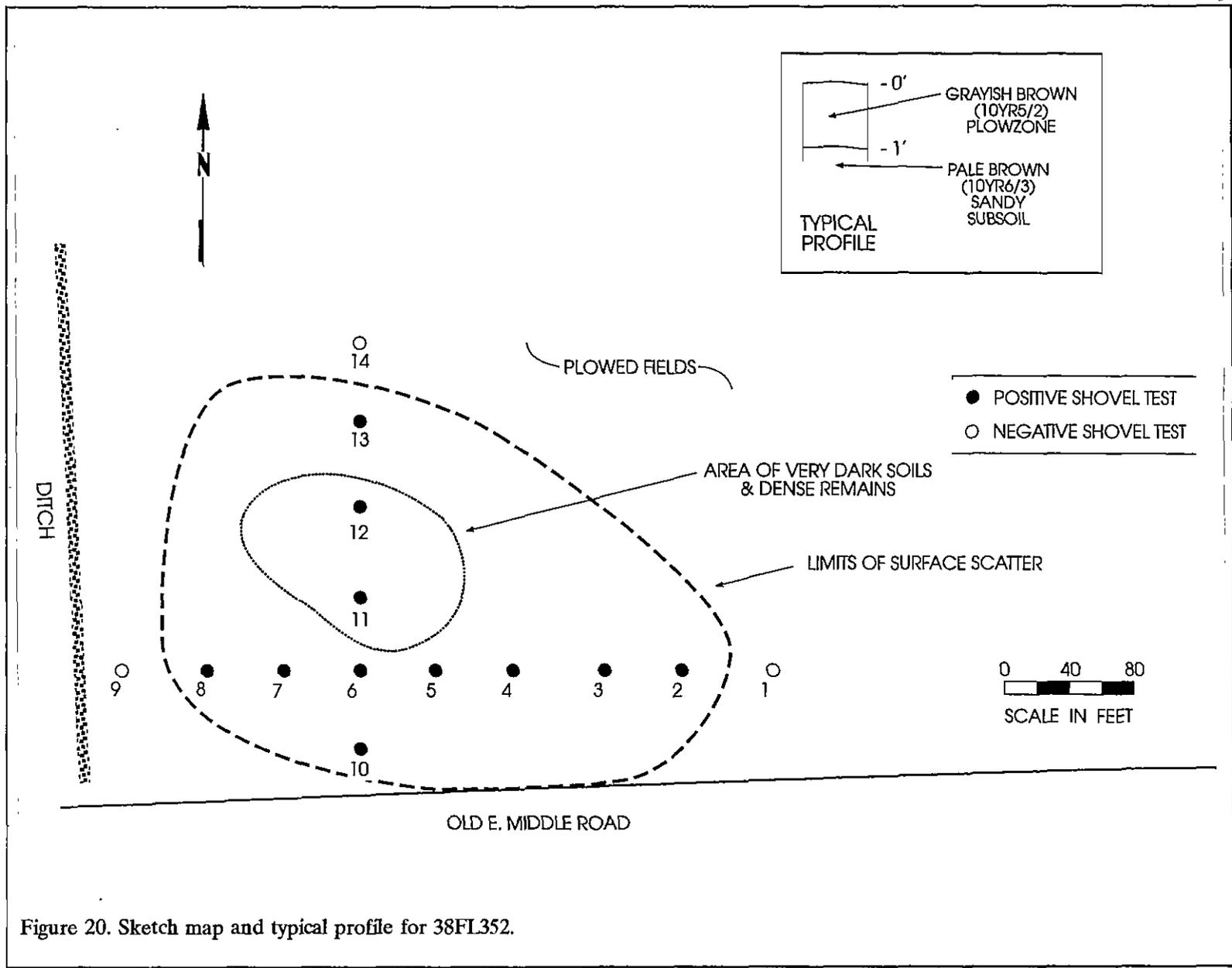
of the relatively early mean date assigned to undecorated whiteware. The presence of decalcomania suggests a date at least as late as 1901, with occupation possibly much later. The tinted glaze material requires occupation at least as late as 1911. Some of the other remains, such as the transfer printed ware, does appear appropriate for a late nineteenth century occupation.

The site is shown as late as 1940 (Figure 13) and as early as 1914 (Figure 11). The 1913 Adams and Ervin map (Figure 10) indicates that this is the residence of J.C. Young. Although this has not been discussed with any of the informants, it appears that the site is that of either a relative or perhaps a manager. Both the available historic evidence and the archaeological assemblage is suggestive of a higher status than a tenant. In many respects, therefore, this site is similar to 38FL350 — except that it is in much better condition.

Although there are no standing architectural remains, the dark soils, presence of brick and mortar, and clear concentration of materials suggests that plowing has not completely dispersed the site core. The scatter of materials around this core suggests that there may be remnant yard remains.

This site may be able to address the same broad range of questions postulated for 38FL350. Of equal importance, it has the potential to expand our comparative data base for such sites. Since the current survey effort was not able to devote time to opening formal test units, the site is recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, that the site may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

It may be that the site can be avoided by development activities on the proposed tract. If so, then it is unnecessary to conduct additional testing necessary for an eligibility determination. If avoidance is not possible, Phase II testing is recommended. It is possible that this additional work may be sufficient to collect the data sets



which are important at this site. If not, then the site would be recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

If testing is necessary it is recommended that it incorporate a controlled collection using between a 20-foot grid over the entire site, with 100% collection of all materials within each collection unit. These controlled collection units have been shown to be a very cost-effective strategy, allowing the collection of very large assemblages useful in site pattern studies, as well as site characterization work. They are also very accurate at identifying structural locations, as well as much more precise site boundaries.

This should be supplemented with controlled excavations to evaluate the potential for subsurface features such as foundation evidence and features. Controlled excavations have also been shown to produce artifact patterns slightly different from controlled collections, and the two combined likely provide a much more accurate understanding of the total site.

38FL353

This site is situated on the north side of Old E. Middle Road about 0.2 mile west of the junction with S-69 (Young Road) (Figure 14). The central UTM coordinates are E599940 N3771510 and the site includes not only archaeological remains, but also a standing tobacco barn recorded with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History as R/41/0000/4585.00.

The site is found primarily in an open grassy area surrounding the standing tobacco barn, but extends to the north and east into adjacent cultivated fields (Figure 21). The immediate vicinity of the metal tobacco barn has about 50% surface visibility, while the adjacent fields, planted in wheat, have a surface visibility of about 75%. The nearest water source is at least 3,500 feet distant at Horse Branch.

Artifact density is very light to the rear of the tobacco barn, consisting of four undecorated whitewares, four fragments of milk glass, one fragment of manganese glass, one fragment of light

green glass, and one piece of window glass. As you move southward, toward the road, the materials become somewhat more dense but also become much more recent. Toward the road the assemblage is dominated by fragments of soda and beer bottles, plastic utensils, metal can fragments, as well as more industrial debris, such as fan belt parts, unidentifiable metal fragments, wire fragments, and an occasional spark plug.

This surface distribution covers an area measuring about 100 feet north-south by about 90 feet east-west. A series of four shovel tests were placed at 50 foot intervals just north of the tobacco barn, in the field. All four tests were negative, but did reveal a dark gray (10YR4/1) loamy plowzone overlying a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay subsoil. This profile is typical of the Goldsboro series. A fifth test was placed between the propane tank and the tobacco barn. This test produced a small assemblage of "modern" materials (which were not collected), but no materials which likely pre-dated 1940.

In many respects this assemblage, from around a known tobacco barn, is very similar to that identified at 38FL348. It appears to represent several different social behaviors. Tobacco barns, especially before the introduction of propane as a constant fuel supply, required near constant attention during the curing process. It is likely that they were areas of considerable social interaction. Later, as the curing process became somewhat less labor intensive and its success was somewhat more certain, it seems likely that the barns retained their community focus. More recently, they appear to be areas for field hands to take breaks, eat lunch, and relax. They were not immediately adjacent to anyone's house, providing some seclusion. They were also apparently work areas for various farm activities — providing a non-cultivated area for repairing equipment and other activities.

These ideas are worthy of additional study and evaluation, but appear to help explain the assemblages observed at 38FL348 and 38FL353. In so far as they allow us to better understand farm labor behavior they make a significant contribution. In spite of that, it seems unlikely that additional research is likely to be able to address

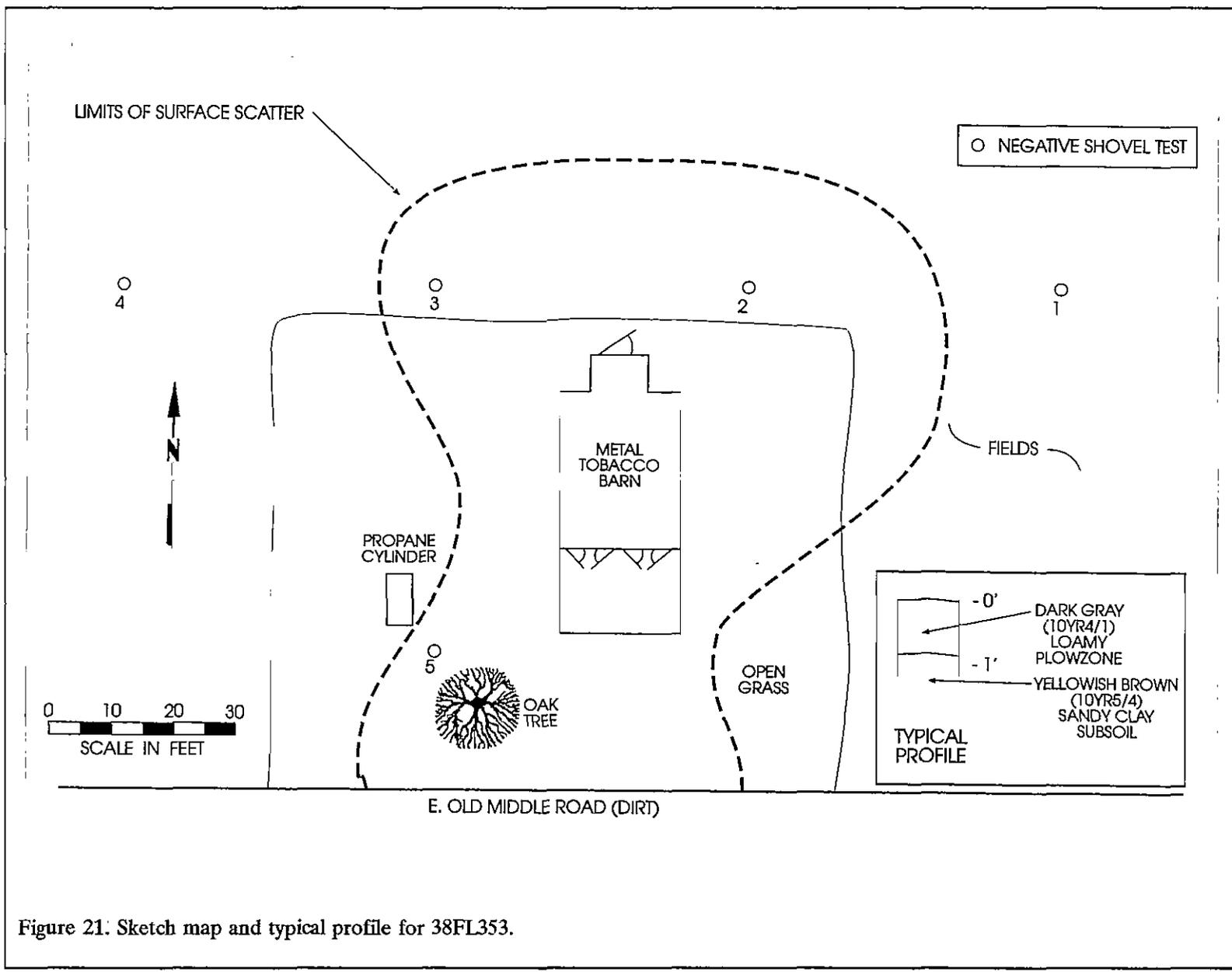


Figure 21. Sketch map and typical profile for 38FL353.

significant research questions. Consequently, just as 38FL348 was recommended not eligible, so too is 38FL353. Pending the review of the state or federal agency having jurisdiction and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are necessary at this location.

Architectural Sites Within the Project Area

Three standing architectural sites were identified within the project area. Two have been briefly mentioned during the discussion of associated archaeological remains, while the third was not associated with identifiable archaeological materials. These discussions will describe the sites and evaluate their architectural significance.

R/41/0000/4583.00

The Cleo A. Young (Sr.) house is situated on the west side of S-69 (Young Road) 100 feet south of the junction with S-106 (Twin Church Road) (Figure 14). This house may, or may not, be incorporated in the sale tract (a decision had not been reached at the time of this investigation), but it is discussed here for review purposes. No archaeological site was immediately associated with the house, although the lawn was grassed and landscaped and it was not appropriate to conduct close interval shovel testing.

This house was constructed after Cleo A. Young returned to assume management of the plantation and was built sometime prior to 1940. Local

informants suggest that it was constructed about 1933 (Tripp Young, personal communication 1997).

The one-story house has a rectangular core with a lateral gable roof (Figure 22). The porch, which extends from the south (left) facade across the east (front) facade, is incorporated into the gable roof and is supported by double square supports on brick pedestals.

The house is of frame construction with brick veneer. It is supported by brick piers which are screened by the veneer. There is one external chimney, of brick. The front door, on the east facade is single. Windows are both single and double with 6/6 lights. The roof is covered with composition roofing. At the northeast corner of the house there is a covered carport and a rear carport has been added. No other outbuildings are visible.

The house has some features of the Craftsman style, such as the low-pitched gabled roof, the full porch, and the column bases which extend to the ground. But it also lacks very characteristic features, such as the exposed roof rafters and false beams under the gables. Further, the porch supports are not tapered, as in common among Craftsmen style houses. It seems likely that

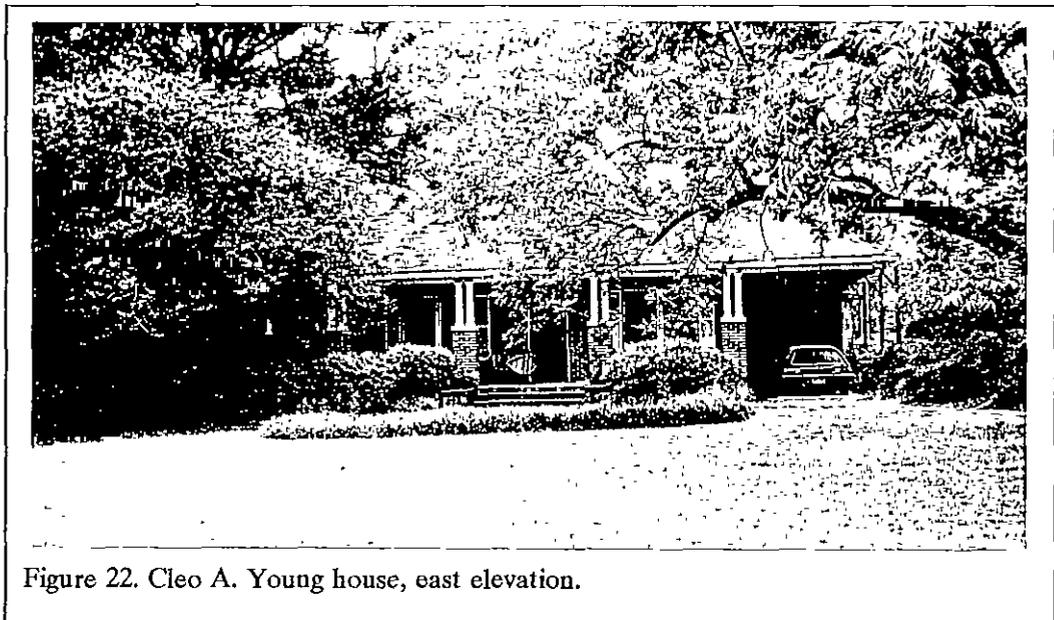


Figure 22. Cleo A. Young house, east elevation.

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a variety of features were adapted by Cleo Young for incorporation in his house. With his background at Clemson and interest in mechanized farming, it is likely that he was exposed to a variety of styles and sought to incorporate them into his home.

We also anticipate that he sought to create as much a statement in his house as his father had before him (see below). Turning away from frame siding, Cleo Young may have chosen to display his wealth by building with brick — breaking tradition with the other architectural styles on the property.

We recommend this structure as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B. This house is intimately associated with Cleo A. Young, a man of tremendous local and regional importance as an agriculturalist and a horse fancier. Additional architectural evaluation may also suggest that the house is eligible under Criteria C, especially since it is likely that it represents a unique, and early style, for the Florence area.

If the regulatory authority and the State Historic Preservation Office concur with this recommendation, then the most appropriate approach may be to exclude the house from the proposed sale and development activities. This is likely the least expensive option, although it certainly doesn't ensure the long-term preservation of the house.

Alternatively, it is possible to record the house, using standard architectural drawing techniques and large scale, corrected black and white photograph, with the house subsequently demolished.

R/41/0000/4584.00

The Young Farm tenant house is situated on the west side of S-69 (Young Road), 1,500 feet south of its junction with S-106 (Twin Church Road) (Figure 14). The standing building is associated with 38FL347 (Figure 15) and based on the documentary evidence and associated archaeological assemblage it is likely that the house

was constructed about 1938 and was used well into the 1980s (although no specific periods of alteration can be detected).

The house (Figures 23 and 24) has a rectangular core measuring about 27.5 feet in width by 36 feet in length. At the north end the lateral gable roof is extended to create a covered bay about 10 feet in length and 27.5 feet in width. The one-story house is of frame construction covered with asphalt roll siding. The structure is built on concrete block piers and is open underneath.

Slightly offset from the midpoint is the main entrance, a single door. There is a small stoop or porch, only the width of the entrance bay. The only porch details are two 4x4 posts supporting the pedimented gable roof. Although the bulk of the windows have been removed from the house, where identified they were single with 6/6 lights. There is a single interior chimney, which was connected to a wood stove — there is no fireplace in the house. The house was roofed in tin, which today is heavily corroded.

A brief interior inspection revealed no outstanding decorative elements. The floors appear to be of pine and the walls are wallboard.

There are no known outbuildings associated with the house, although the archaeological examination did reveal extensive yard debris.

The house is associated with the Young Plantation, probably being constructed during the tenure of Cleo A. Young. It is reported that upwards of 250 families worked on the Young farms and this structure appears to be one of the more recent houses built for the workers. At the present time there isn't sufficient information to know whether the house was used by wage labor or tenants. It does reflect a rather uncommon site type, since most the workers' housing has been removed.

Nevertheless, this site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Although the house is certainly associated with a



Figure 23. Young Farm tenant house, east elevation.



Figure 24. Young Farm tenant house, view to the northwest.

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period of exceptional agricultural production in this area of Florence County and is likely associated with the post-WW II agricultural activities in South Carolina, the building probably fails to meet the normal 50 year requirement. It is not of exceptional importance and so would not qualify for Criteria Consideration G.

Pending the review of the state or federal agency having jurisdiction and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office, no additional management activities are necessary at this location.

R/41/0000/4585.00

The Young Farm tobacco barn is situated on the north side of Old E. Middle Road 1,900 feet west of its junction with S-69 (Young Road) (Figure 14). The tobacco barn is associated with 38FL353 (Figure 21). It is likely that this barn post-dates 1945 and it is built for use with propane as the heat source to cure the tobacco.

The barn is rectangular, measuring about 18.5 feet in width at the gable end and 24.3 feet in length with a work area extension to the south measuring 13.3 feet in length (Figure 25). The barn is one story with a gable (end to front) roof. It is constructed of metal on a wood frame, resting on a concrete block foundation set on brick footers.

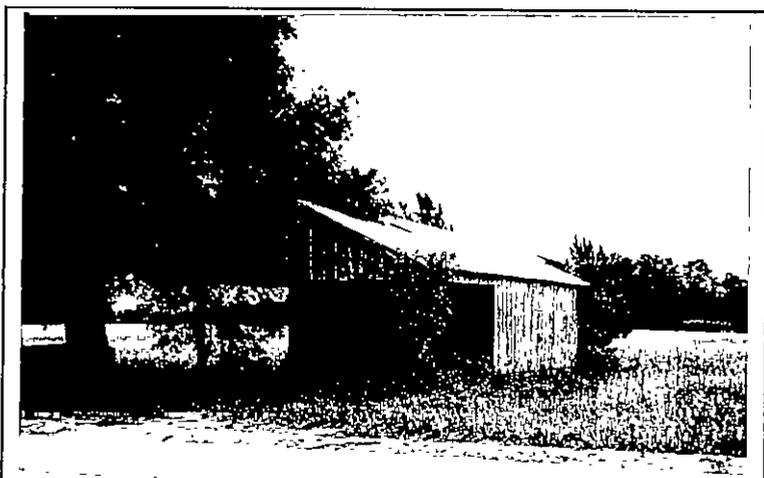


Figure 25. Young Farm tobacco barn, oblique view.

The south facade has two sets of double doors, while the rear, or north, facade has one door.

The building's heaters are set at the north end and the building is vented through a series of removable grates set into the block foundation.

This is a very common type of tobacco barn found throughout the project vicinity. It appears to slightly predate the introduction of mobile metal barns which are the most modern curing sheds found in the area. The barns, while a very important part of tobacco agriculture, are less than 50 years old and do not appear to be of "exceptional importance" under Criteria Consideration G. Consequently, this building is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Architectural Sites Outside the Project Area

There are a number of standing structures outside, but immediately adjacent to, the project area. Although they will not be directly impacted by the proposed development activities, there is the potential that they may face secondary impacts — damage from construction related activities or simply increased development pressures. As a result they are briefly described here for appropriate evaluation by the lead regulatory agency and review by the State Historic Preservation Office.

R/41/0000/4581.00

The Shady Hampton Young House is on the east side of S-69 (Young Road) 2,000 feet south of its junction with S-106 (Twin Church Road) (Figure 14). This represents the Young Home Place created by Shady Hampton sometime after his father's death in 1890 and was certainly built by 1913-1914 (see Figures 10 and 11). One informant states that the house was built about 1902 (Tripp Young, personal communication 1997).

The house exhibits a vernacular style containing elements of Queen



Figure 26. Shady Hampton Young Home Place, west elevation of main house.



Figure 27. Shady Hampton Young Home Place, oblique view looking southwest.

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Anne and Colonial Revival. Although adapted for local comfort and use, there are elements tying the entire complex together (discussed below).

The house currently has a L form, although it is not possible to determine if the original core shape was a rectangle with the L form taking shape as a result of additions. The house is one story with a steep hip roof and cross gables. It is covered with decorative pressed metal shingles in generally good condition (Figures 26 and 27).

The house sits on a continuous brick foundation, while the frame construction is covered with weatherboard. The house appears to have always been painted white.

There is a wrap-around porch on the front (i.e., west) and left (i.e., north) facade. The porch has a shed roof with a gable extension over the front steps. An exceptionally nice detail are the rounded corners of the front porch. The porch roof is supported by double squared wood posts on brick pedestals.

There is one interior brick chimney with careful detailing. It is not, however, known how this fits into the floor plan of the house.

There are a number of double windows, as well as one single window. Also present is a small bay window on the south facade, as well as a ribbon of five windows on this same elevation. All of the windows have 2/2 lights. The front door is single, with a rectangular transom and narrow windows forming side lights.

Remnant landscape is well preserved throughout the yard and includes a variety of flowering plants such as day lilies, as well as crepe myrtles, cedars, boxwoods, and other evergreens. Just to the south of the house there is what appears to be the remnants of a large orchard or kitchen garden.

Surrounding the main house are as many as 10 contributing properties, including a smokehouse to the immediate rear of the house (Figure 28). This is a small frame building with

weatherboard walls and a metal gable (end to front) roof. The small window in the north facade has iron bars to secure the meat. Behind the smokehouse, to the east, are several similar frame buildings with gable (end to front) roofs (in one case the metal has been replaced with composition shingled (Figure 29). The one building on the left in Figure 29 is a garage.

Figure 30 illustrates the plantation store and office, situated about 200 feet north of the main house across an open yard area. This building still contains some of the materials being sold to the tenant farmers in the 1930s and early 1940s. There is also an office which includes boxes of plantation records, including tenant accounts. Land records associated with the Young lands were also found in this office, but have been removed and are now in the possession of Mr. Tripp Young.

Also present in the plantation complex is a grist mill and saw mill originally operated by steam but later converted to electric power. The original equipment is still intact, including the boiler. Another building houses the cotton gin, which is also still intact and in near working condition. This gin is shown on the 1937 highway map of the project area (Figure 12).

In addition to these different structures, there are a series of barns and farm sheds of different ages and conditions. It appears that the mule sheds were situated south of the main house, while other farm operations were concentrated to the north and east.

This farm complex is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. Criterion A specifies that the site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Young plantation was a major employer in the Center Community, representing the focal point of community, agricultural, and economic activities for nearly fifty years. The activities and events which took place on this plantation helped shape the economic future of the western Florence County area.



Figure 28. Shady Hampton Young Home Place, smokehouse looking southeast.

Criterion B specifies that the site is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. This plantation complex is clearly representative of Shady Hampton Young and, following him, his son, Cleo A. Young. They were significant individuals on the local and state level and this property appropriately commemorates their importance.

Finally, Criterion C specifies that the site



Figure 30. Shady Hampton Young Home Place, plantation store and office looking north-northwest.

embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type or period. This farm settlement is, in fact, characteristic of the period following economic recovery after the Civil War, the Great Depression, and the recovery (and change) brought about by the Second World War. While individual buildings may, or may not, be eligible, taken together this complex is especially important since there are so few such sites left in South Carolina. As the rural



Figure 29. Shady Hampton Young Home Place, utility buildings, looking east.

nature of the state is gradually transformed, even fewer will exist.

It is also likely that an archaeological survey of this complex would reveal archaeological remains that might, in and of themselves, be eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion D. For example, there is the potential for owner refuse deposits around the main house, there is potential for industrial archaeology at the gin, grist mill, and saw mill. There may be the possibility to examine store related activities and discard behavior. In addition, at least one period map also indicates that a school for black children was present next to the cotton gin. Although this building does not appear to still be present, it is possible that it may be recovered archaeologically.

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The value of this site is such that we can recommend only careful preservation in place. The Young have taken extraordinary steps to ensure the preservation of the buildings — keeping them roofed and making them weathertight. They are also planning on painting the various buildings and there is an interest in preserving the mechanical workings of the mills and gin. Moreover, they have taken steps to ensure that the historic documents found in the store are preserved.

Of course, much more should be done to preserve this resource. A preventative maintenance schedule should be established for the buildings. All of the historic documents in the plantation office should be examined for archival value, refolded, and stored in a more stable environment. The buildings should be evaluated for wood destroying organisms. Steps should be taken to protect the buildings from probably their single greatest threat — fire. In particular, rural buildings such as these face severe pressure from arson. At the present time, of course, they also face pressure from the development of the tract only 20 feet to the west, on the other side of Young Road. Special care should be taken during all stages of construction to ensure that this complex is not damaged.

R/41/0000/4582.00

The Center School is situated on the north side of S-106 (Twin Church Road), 1,800 feet west of the junction with S-69 (Young Road). The school building is situated about 300 feet north of the road in a grassed area (Figure 14). Nearby are the stables and horse tracks made famous by Cleo A. Young's interest in harness racing.

This building was constructed by Shady Hampton Young as a community school. He reportedly served as one of the schools three board members or directors. Based on documentary evidence the school was constructed about the same time as his house (R/41/0000/4581.00, discussed above) and probably dates from about 1902.

The building has an irregular shape with a

shallowly hipped and cross gable roof of decorative pressed metal shingles identical to those on the main house (Figures 31 and 32). It is one story of frame construction with weatherboard siding. It is raised on brick piers (which have been modified for structural integrity in areas with concrete blocks). There is a porch the width of the entrance bay with a pedimented gable roof supported by brick piers.

It measures about 65 feet on the south elevation and 58 feet on the east elevation. The cross gable on the west elevation measures about 33.6 feet in width and 12.4 feet in length. The building has a total of 25 windows, two sets of double doors (on the south and east facades) and two single doors (on the west end of the cross gable).

The windows in the building are all singles with either 6/6 or 9/9 lights. At the main entrance there are double doors with a rectangular transom and sidelights. On the east elevation there is a secondary entrance also with double doors and a small alcove under a pedimented gable roof with an archway and round windows to the north and south (Figure 32). The interior of the alcove is weatherboard to about 3 feet, while above is plaster on cut lathes.

There are three interior chimneys, all of brick. These chimneys have the same decorative brick work at the Shady Hampton Young Home Place, providing further evidence of the contemporaneous construction.

This building is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion B and C: that the building is associated with life of Shady Hampton Young and that the building embodies a very distinctive architectural style associated with school buildings, few of which survive today. In addition, it is likely that subsurface investigations in the yard area would also document that the school exhibits an archaeological component. This archaeological assemblage might well be eligible in its own right under Criterion D, since there is very little information on school life from this time period.



Figure 31. Center School, south facade and grassed yard.

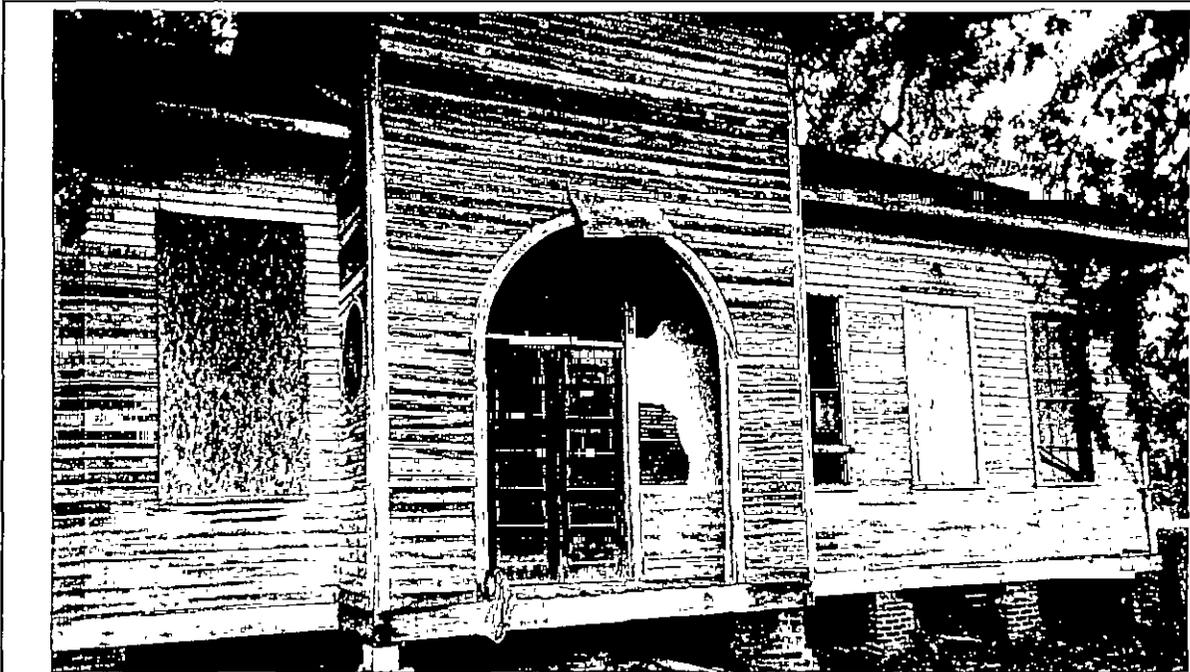


Figure 32. Center School, oblique view of the east facade showing second entrance looking northwest.

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The value of this site is such that we can recommend only careful preservation in place. The Young have taken extraordinary steps to ensure the preservation of this school. Although it is currently be used for grain and hay storage, they are reinforced its foundation and have attempted to keep it weathertight.

Its current use, unfortunately, is not conducive to long-term preservation. Use for storage devalues its importance, allowing it to be equated with other relatively temporary farm storage buildings. Grain storage also increases the risk of fire and wood destroying pests.

R/41/0000/4586.00

The Young Farm tenant house is situated on the east side of S-69 (Young Road) about 1,200 feet south of its junction with S-106 (Twin Church Road) (Figure 14).

The house is first shown on the 1914 soil survey (Figure 11), indicating that it was present by at least this time. Its size and condition, however, suggests that it may date to the late nineteenth century.

The house has a rectangular core and is one story. The frame construction is covered in weatherboard and the house is raised on brick piers. There is a single exterior end chimney which is generally well constructed. The lateral gable roof is metal. The single windows have 4/4 lights. Over the west facade is a porch with a metal shed roof supported by simple wood posts.

This house, while not measured, is considerably smaller than others on the Young property. Its relatively good condition, in spite of its age, is likely the result of the building being nearly continuously occupied and maintained.

Although this is a very low status dwelling, it is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criteria A, that it is associated with the period of agricultural tenancy which dominated South Carolina's economic recovery from the Civil War and lead into the states depression. In addition, it is likely that this

site is also associated with archaeological remains which may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion D, that the remains are likely to yield information important to history.

This is perhaps the most threatened of all the structures off, but adjacent to, the development tract. Its low status may encourage some to view it as expendable or not worthy of scarce maintenance resources. Its isolated location makes it more vulnerable to vandalism and arson.

Regardless, steps should be taken to secure this building, at least until some rudimentary drawings can be completed. In

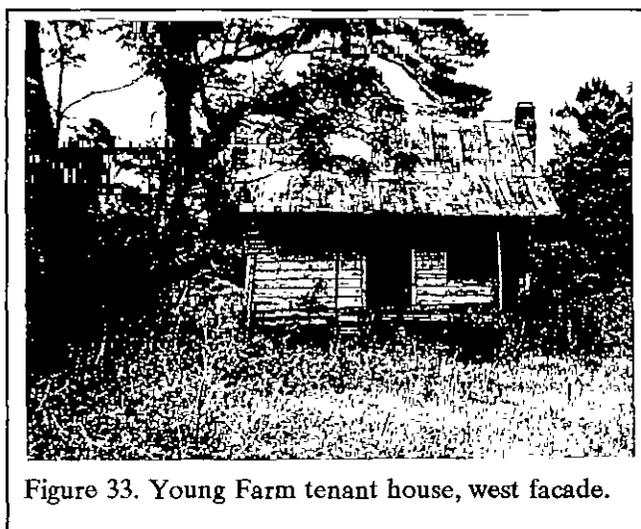


Figure 33. Young Farm tenant house, west facade.

addition, it may be appropriate, as a last resort, to move this building to the S.H. Young Home Place, in order to consolidate it with other architectural sites being cared for. Although this move would sacrifice its archaeological components, it would not necessarily jeopardize its National Register eligibility since Criterion Consideration B allows a moved building to remain eligible if it is significant primarily for its architectural value. In addition, reconstructed buildings also maintain their eligibility if they are accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner. It seems sufficiently important that this part of the Young Plantation story be preserved that moving the building may be an acceptable

alternative to preservation in place.

Late Discoveries

While unlikely, it is always possible that additional archaeological sites may be present on the tract, but were not identified during these studies. Contractors should be made aware that if brick concentrations, pottery, arrowheads, bottles, bone, or other potentially historic remains are encountered work should be suspended and either Chicora Foundation or the State Historic Preservation Office should be notified. These late discoveries should be evaluated prior to any construction related activities.

CONCLUSIONS

Introduction

As a result of the intensive survey of the approximately 100 acre portion of the Young Farm tract south of Timmonsville in Florence County, six archaeological sites were identified and assessed. Of these, five are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, while one is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion under Criterion D, that it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The potentially eligible site has been evaluated as possibly capable of addressing significant research questions regarding late nineteenth and early twentieth century ownership and tenancy in the Upper and Middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

The site is found in a cultivated field and a grab collection, coupled with limited shovel testing, yielded a fairly large number of artifacts, with many more present but not collected. The site is shown on early maps, disappearing by mid-century. It is possible, based on the current documentary evidence, that the site is the home of a property owner or manager. The artifacts appear to be somewhat higher status and certainly the quantity of materials present seems significantly higher at this site than others in the immediate area.

If the site can be avoided by construction activities then no additional work is necessary to complete the evaluation process. The sites can be "green spaced" and protected through a historic easement.

If this is not possible for the site then it will be necessary to collect additional information in order to

determine whether the site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

We have recommended that the site be subjected to an intensive, close interval, controlled collection, coupled with both formal excavations and collection of oral history. This approach has been used with very good success at other sites and is likely to produce the required information in a cost-effective manner.

It may be that this level of effort will be adequate to address the research potential of the tested site. If so, then the site will be evaluated as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Alternatively, it may be that the site will be found eligible for the National Register, indicating that it does contain additional significant information. Under these circumstances, it is still possible to green space the site, simply avoiding it. Or, it will likely be possible to conduct data recovery excavations at the site, which will allow the

Table 7.
Archaeological and Architectural Sites Identified
in and Adjacent to the Project Tract

Site Number	Components	Site Size (ft.)	Eligibility
38FL347	Historic - tenant house	260x110	NE
38FL348	Historic - tobacco barn	80x80	NE
38FL349	Historic - slave/tenant house	220x130	NE
38FL350	Historic - manager's house	200x100	NE
38FL352	Historic - manager's house	225x350	PE
38FL353	Historic - tobacco barn	100x90	NE
R/41/0000/4581	S.H. Young Home Place		E
R/41/0000/4582	Center School		E
R/41/0000/4583	Cleo A. Young House		E
R/41/0000/4584	Young Farm Tenant House		NE
R/41/0000/4585	Young Farm Tobacco Barn		NE
R/41/0000/4586	Young Farm Tenant House		E

NE = not eligible for inclusion on the National Register
PE = potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register

significant information to be collected. Afterwards, no additional management activities at the site will be necessary and the land may be used as necessary.

In a similar fashion, this survey identified six architectural sites recorded with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Three of these sites are situated on the survey tract and therefore subject to damage directly from development activities. An additional three are situated immediately adjacent to the tract and therefore potentially subject to secondary damage and increased development pressures.

Of the three sites on the survey tract, two — a modern tobacco barn and a relatively recent tenant house — are recommended as not eligible. The third building on the survey tract — the Cleo A. Young House, is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

This house may eventually be excluded from the development tract. If it is not, then we recommend that it be either preserved in place or that it be subjected to detailed recordation using standard architectural drawings and large format corrected photography.

The remaining three sites, consisting of the Shady Hampton Young Home Place, the Center School, and an early Young Farm tenant house, are all recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. These sites, while off the development tract, are described and assessed because it is very important to protect them from development activities or pressures. At the present time they form a cohesive rural complex incorporating architectural form, landscape, and probably archaeological remains. As the area around them develops, this integrity of space and landscape will begin to change.

Site Locations

This survey is of considerable interest since the survey tract is situated in a portion of Florence County for which there is very little information. The flatwoods or interior plains present in this

area are dramatically different from the swamp edge topography of projects such as our previous survey for Honda (Trinkley 1997), the Roche Carolina tract (Trinkley and Adams 1992), or the Santee Cooper Pee Dee Generating Facility tract (Taylor 1984). In the simplest of terms, the current survey tract is dominated by the topography that is typically associated with very low prehistoric archaeological potential — low land, poor drainage, wet soils, and the absence of sandy swamp edge bluffs. It appears that our traditional model is fairly accurate since there were no prehistoric sites encountered in the current survey. In fact, not even a single sherd or isolated flake was identified.

Likewise, no well preserved pre-Civil War sites were identified. The reasons for this is not as clear. The Young plantation was very large for this portion of Darlington District and it is likely that slave dwellings were present. Since the original James M. Young house was about 0.5 mile to the southeast, it may be that the slave settlement is on another portion of the Youngs' holdings. In addition, there is some evidence that 38FL349 may represent an early site. Further, it has thus far been impossible to document much about the early plantation activities because of a dearth of land records.

We were able to document much about the Youngs' farm in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This plantation development incorporated a number of tenant sites, only a few of which were located on the very small survey tract. We were fortunate, however, to encounter the owner's complex and document a number of associated sites.

While it is almost always impossible to identify every site which may be present, the current survey appears to have recorded all of the sites which are documented by the various historic maps. This is somewhat unusual, but was likely the result of the exceptionally good survey conditions producing near 100% surface visibility.

Recommendations

Those sites evaluated as not eligible, pending State Historic Preservation Office

CONCLUSIONS

concurrence, require no additional management activities. This means that Willis Construction Company need not make any special provisions for their protection or preservation.

For the archaeological site recommended as potentially eligible Willis Construction Company has two options. Either additional archaeological investigations can be undertaken to collect the data necessary for a thorough evaluation, or the site can, essentially, be treated as an eligible property and avoided during construction, as well as subsequent maintenance operations. It is important to emphasize that green spacing requires perpetual preservation and protection.

In a similar manner, there are two options for the architectural site on the project tract recommended eligible. Either the site may be green spaced or additional architectural information will need to be obtained from the site prior to its demolition.

This green spacing approach is likely the most cost effective, assuming that avoidance is possible. It is also likely to be the most timely approach, allowing Willis Construction Company to commence construction as soon as the State Historic Preservation Office has concurred with our recommendations.

Finally, it is possible that in spite of this intensive survey, additional archaeological remains may be encountered during construction. If concentrations of pottery, ceramics, arrowheads, bottles, or other remains are identified, all work in the site area should cease until the site can be assessed by either Chicora Foundation or the State Historic Preservation Office. The contractor should be notified to be alert to the possibility of additional archaeological remains.

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