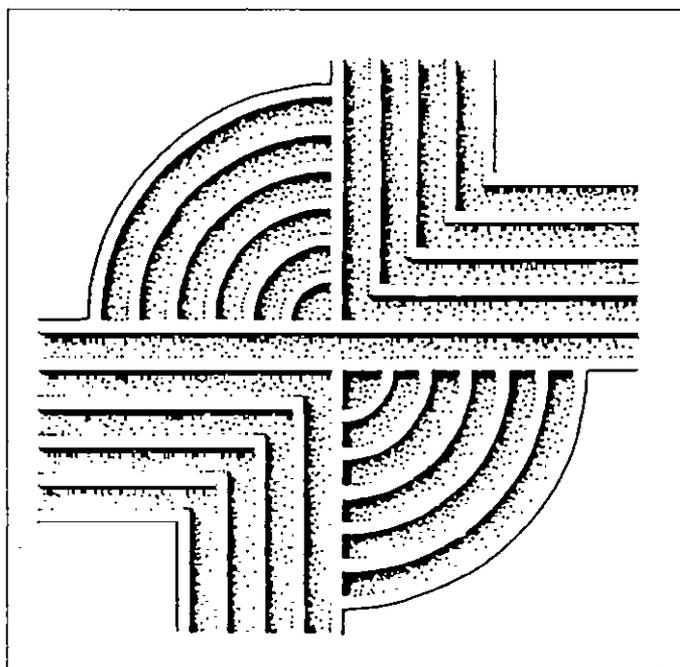


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED  
FLAT CREEK TO INDIAN CREEK 69KV  
SANTEE-COOPER TRANSMISSION LINE,  
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED  
FLAT CREEK TO INDIAN CREEK 69KV SANTEE-COOPER  
TRANSMISSION LINE,  
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

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## ABSTRACT

This study presents the results of an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Flat Creek - Indian Creek 69 KV transmission line corridor about 0.75 mile southeast of the City of Pageland in Chesterfield County, South Carolina. The purpose of this investigation was to locate any archaeological sites which may exist in the corridor and evaluate them for their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Examination of the site files housed at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology indicated that there were no previously recorded sites for the corridor. An inquiry was made to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History for any previous architectural surveys or the presence of

any National Register properties, sites, districts, or objects. An intensive archaeological survey of the 10,800 foot long corridor failed to identify any archaeological sites or standing structures within the presumed project area.

The survey, however, was hindered by the inability to consistently identify a staked or cut corridor. This survey was conducted using the available plan sheet and running transects by compass. As a result, Santee-Cooper and their contractors should be especially alert for unrecorded archaeological remains, such as concentrations of bricks, historic ceramics, pottery or arrowheads, and immediately report any such discoveries to either their project archaeologist or the State Historic Preservation Office.

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## INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Mr. William B. Barr of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Ken Smoak of Sabine and Waters. The proposed 10,800-foot long transmission line corridor is located in northwestern Chesterfield County, about 0.75 miles southeast of the town of Pageland (Figures 1 and 2).

The survey corridor begins at Station 83+53 where it separates from an existing transmission line about 830 feet west of an existing substation on S-683. From this existing corridor the survey line runs north-northwest for about 3,900 feet before it turns to the northwest and continues for an additional 4,100 feet. From this point it runs almost due north for nearly 2,500 feet before turning to the east and terminating at the proposed substation location southeast of the intersection of S-440 and SC Highway 151. Throughout the length the proposed corridor is no wider than 70 feet.

Topography in the corridor area consists of gently to moderately rolling hills, with steep slopes adjacent to an intermittent stream. Much of the corridor was a grassed pasture. Vegetation elsewhere consisted of oak-pine forest with a heavy to dense understory of vegetation. A large portion of the corridor is swamp. The proposed undertaking will require the clearing and grubbing of the project corridor. Further impact to any archaeological resources will include the actual installation of the metal towers or poles, as well as subsequent maintenance. Combined, these activities have the potential to damage or destroy archaeological resources if such resources are within the affected portion of the tract.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the Flat Creek to Indian Creek 69 kV transmission line proposed by Santee-Cooper. Chicora received a request for a budgetary proposal for an intensive survey on July 24, 1997. Our proposal, dated July

25, was accepted on July 30, 1997.

Ms. Rachel Campo examined the site files of the S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and no sites had been previously identified on the tract. A project area map was faxed to Dr. Tracy Powers of the S. C. Historic Preservation Office on August 18, 1997, with a request for information on any previous architectural surveys or the presence of any National Register sites, districts, properties, or objects in the project area. We have not yet received a response to our inquiry.

The field investigations were undertaken by Chicora Research Archaeologist Mr. William B. Barr and archaeologist technicians Mr. John D. Hamer and Ms. Bonnie Frick on August 11-12, 1997. The report preparation took place at Chicora Foundation's offices in Columbia on August 13, 1997.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE FLAT CREEK TO INDIAN CREEK TRANSMISSION LINE

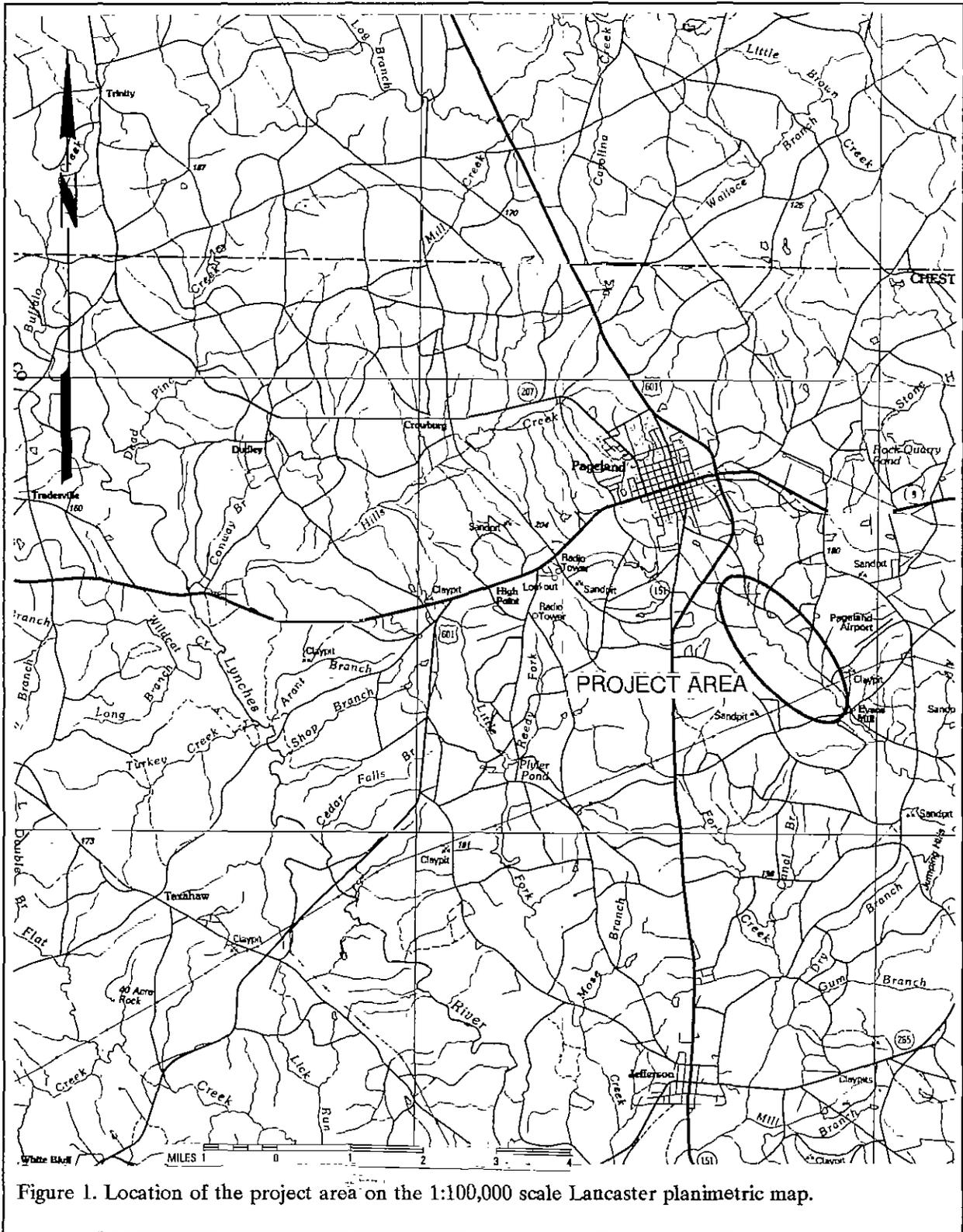


Figure 1. Location of the project area on the 1:100,000 scale Lancaster planimetric map.

INTRODUCTION

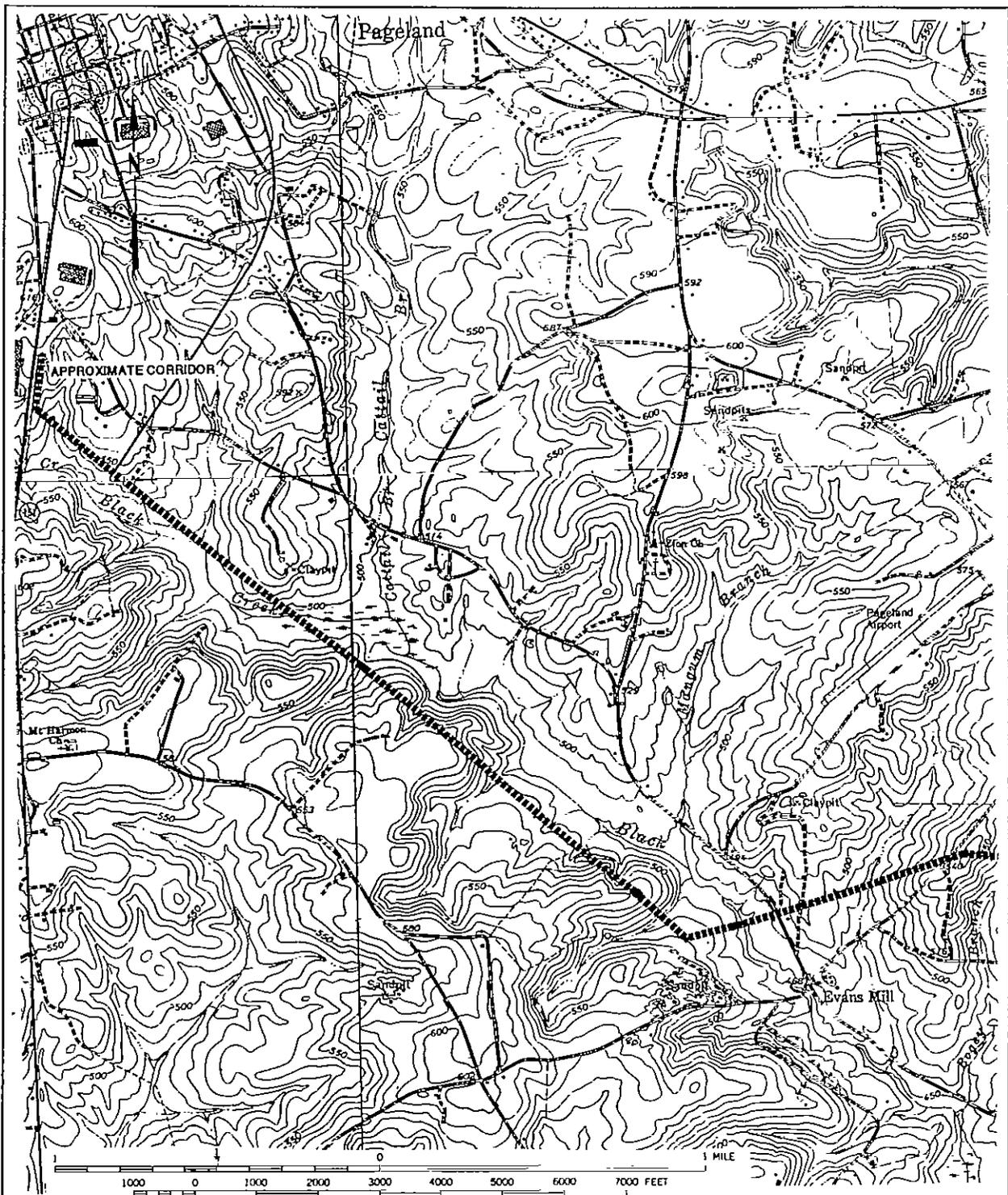


Figure 2. Location of the project area on the 1968 Jefferson NE, Jefferson, Pageland and Hornsboro 7.5 USGS topographic maps.



## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Chesterfield County is situated in the Fall Line and Sand Hills area of South Carolina. It is bounded to the north by Union County, North Carolina, to the east by Marlboro County, South Carolina and the Great Pee Dee River, to the south by Darlington County, South Carolina and to the west by Lancaster and Kershaw counties, South Carolina as well as Lynches River. The western half of the county is drained by Lynches River while the eastern half is drained by the Great Pee Dee. The project area itself is drained by Black Creek and one of its tributaries, which both feed into Lynches River in Darlington County.

The Fall Line Sandhills lie in a discontinuous belt 5 to 15 miles wide through the center of the Midlands, paralleling the coast. Fall Line topography is formed by the vigorous erosion of streams that pass from the piedmont bedrock to the loose sands of the coastal plain. The streams rapidly descend to form shoals in major rivers or waterfalls on small streams (Barry 1980:97).

Cooke (1936) has divided the sandhills into the Aiken Plateau, the Congaree Sand Hills, the Richland Sand Hills, and the High Hills of the Santee. The Richland Red Hills and the High Hills of the Santee are both similar in size and morphology. These two groups are considered the "Red Sand Hills" while the remaining groups are considered the "White Sand Hills" (Colquhoun 1965). The vegetation in the Red Sand Hills reflects a more mesic climate while the White Sand Hills are more xeric. The project area is located in the Fall Line region, with the Red Sand Hills just east of the area.

In this region, the dominant vegetation is the white oak which is either dominant itself or in combination with loblolly pine. Other overstory trees consist of sweetgum, beech, southern red oak, post oak, mockernut hickory, and southern sugar maple. Understory vegetation is dominated by flowering dogwood, sourgum, redbud, and other

smaller species such as holly and leatherwood. Herbaceous flora is generally varied, but includes many species of the xeric woodlands as well as those more prevalent in the piedmont (Barry 1980:138-140).

Elevations in the county range from about 75 feet above sea level at the Pee Dee River to about 725 feet above sea level near the town of Pageland (Morton 1995). The survey corridor is characterized by elevations ranging from about 500 to 580 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). There are rolling hills throughout the area, but in general the topography slightly drops from S.C. 207 northward. From the eastwardly turn the corridor climbs to a high point just beyond S-486 and then begins a fairly rapid descent to Black Creek. From there it follows dissected side slopes eastwardly and southerly to the terminus.

The soils in Chesterfield County were formed in material weathered from rock and in sediment that was deposited by the ocean, by streams, or successively by both. In general, the underlying rocks are crystalline and metamorphic rocks such as Carolina Slate, gneiss, schist, and granite. Mills describes the soils as being poor for cultivation. He states:

[a] large proportion of this district presents pine barren sand hills, not worth cultivation, except when intersected by streams; where a little good soil is found. Along the northern boundary the land inclines towards the clayey and stony kind, and present a rolling surface. The river lands are of a rich soil, as also those bordering the creeks, in proportion to their extent (Mills 1972[1826]:497).

Soils in the project area consisted primarily of well drained Badin and Goldston soils. Badin soils area

silty clay loam with slopes ranging from 2 to 10 percent, while Goldston soils are classified as channery silt loam with slopes also ranging from 2 to 15 percent. Soils in the area of drainages and gullies consist of somewhat poorly drained Chewalca clay loam which is frequently flooded (Morton 1995).

Although erosion does occur along the drainages on the steep slopes, the 1934 erosion survey found that the area south of Pageland was in generally good condition (Lowry 1934). This was not, however, consistent with the observations made during this survey, which indicated erosion on both slopes and hill tops. It is likely that much of this erosion post-dates the 1934 erosion survey, perhaps being associated with truck farming during the 1940s and 1950s.

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### Previous Archaeology

Very little archaeological research has been performed in Chesterfield County. Most of the work has been performed at the survey level and consists of work associated with highway projects (e.g., Cable and Cantley 1979; Trinkley 1982; Trinkley and Barr 1996). Other projects consist of a survey of the Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge (Wright 1978) as well as golf course survey at Cheraw State Park (Barker 1990). Presently, there are just over 200 sites recorded in the county. This is in sharp contrast to counties like Beaufort where there are approximately 1700 sites recorded.

In 1992, Garrow and Associates performed data recovery excavations at a prehistoric site to be impacted by Highway Department activities associated with the Jefferson Bypass. Site 38CT58 contained primarily Middle Archaic artifacts and subsequent analysis indicated that the site had been used as a residential base camp. A feature was identified which dated to the Guilford Phase, producing a chronometric date of  $5,350 \pm 60$  B.P.

Although 38CT58 was occupied throughout most of prehistory, the bulk of occupation was during the Middle Archaic. The location of the site on an upland margin is interesting in that it differs from residential occupations on the Congaree River which were located on the floodplain. In the Savannah River basin, settlement spread to higher elevations progressively through the Middle Archaic, and achieved permanence there during the Early Woodland. Nut remains found at the site suggest a fall occupation (Gunn and Wilson 1993).

The site is located at the head of an intermittent creek, which may have been the reason for its occupation. Work at the Roche Carolina tract in Florence County (Trinkley et al. 1993) identified a prehistoric site with a very strong

Middle Archaic presence located on an upland margin adjacent to a spring head feeding the Great Pee Dee River. It seems reasonable to suggest that Middle Archaic sites, as well as other prehistoric sites, will be found in similar settings, at least in the Pee Dee region.

### Prehistoric Synopsis

The Paleoindian period, lasting from at least 12,000 to about 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 Paleoindian 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, relatively little is known about Paleoindian 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 suggest 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.

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. Recent work by Gunn and Wilson (1993) identified a Middle Woodland site in Chesterfield County on an upland margin which appears to have been occupied during the fall of the year.

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 from 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 3 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.

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 et al. 1979; Trinkley 1978, 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nutmasts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" 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

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

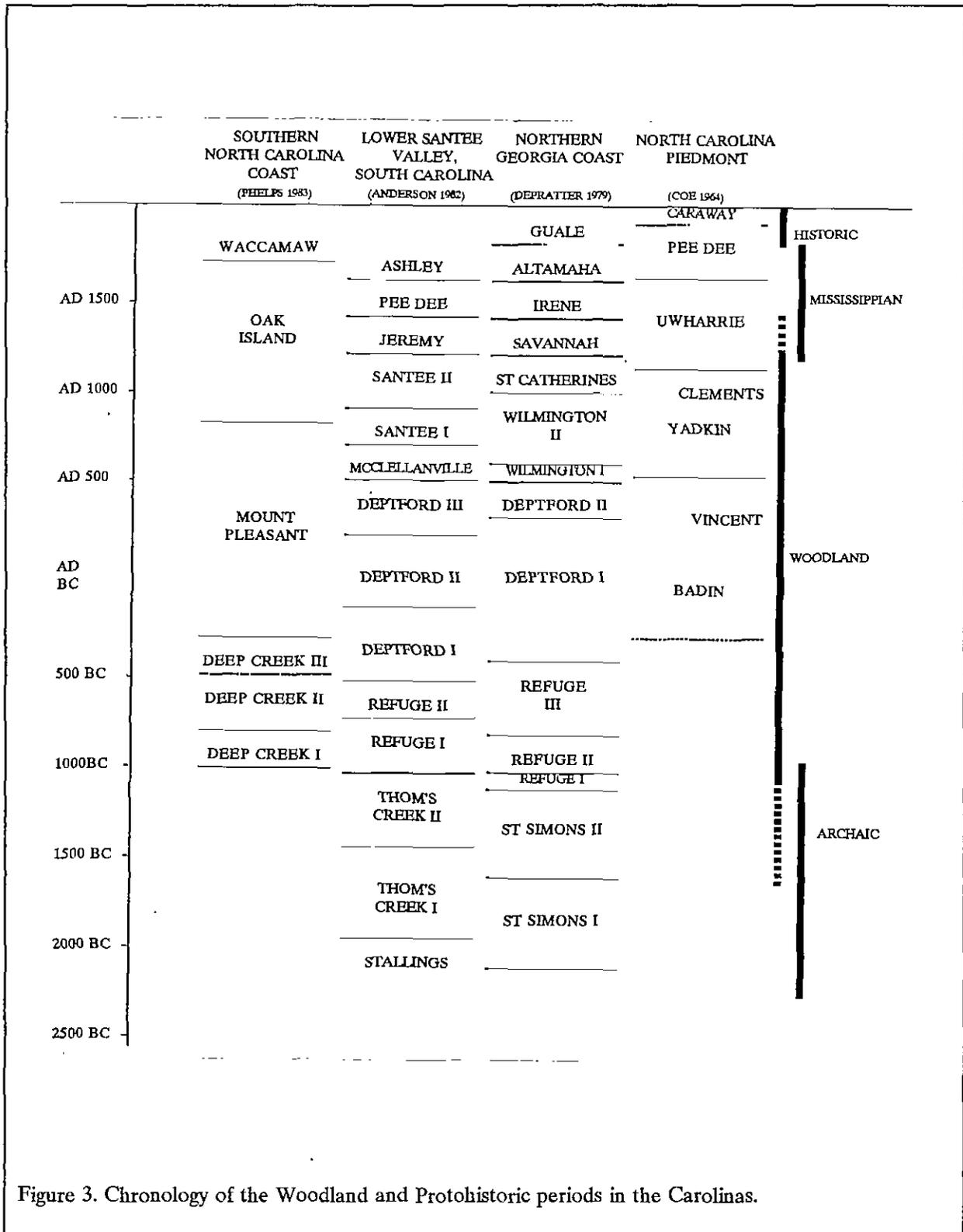


Figure 3. Chronology of the Woodland and Protohistoric periods in the Carolinas.

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 (1960). 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' (1983:32033) 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 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. Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

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 day 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. 1989:14-15). 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 1641) 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 1500).

### Protohistoric Period

No historic Indian villages are known to exist in Chesterfield County. The Pedees were located east of Chesterfield in the vicinity of Marion County on the Great Pee Dee River, while the Catawbas occupied land to the west on the Catawba River in Lancaster and York Counties. Probably the closest historic Indian group were the Waxhaw which were located in Lancaster County, South Carolina and Union and Mecklinburg counties, North Carolina.

The principal secondary sources for the Native Americans of South Carolina are Mooney (1894) and Swanton (1952). The first reference to the Waxhaw was by John Lederer writing about 1670. He discusses the Waxhaw under the name Wisacky and describes them as being associated with the Catawbas. The Waxhaws were also referred to as the "Flatheads" because of their practice of head deformation (Swanton 1952:102).

At the end of the Yemassee War, the Waxhaws refused to make peace with the English and the majority of them were killed by the Catawba. The remaining members fled to the Cheraw in western North and South Carolina. A small number of them accompanied a group of Yemassee Indians to Florida in 1715 and were still noted as present in 1720 (Swanton 1952).

### Historic Synopsis

The early history of Chesterfield County was only briefly presented by Mills:

This district was originally settled by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, about the year 1745. At that time it formed a part of Craven county, afterwards of Cheraw precincts; and now constitutes in itself an independent judicial district (Mills 1972 [1826]:496).

The Cheraw district was originally part of

Craven County in 1682. In 1731 the township of Queensboro was laid out at the confluence of the Great Pee Dee and the Little Pee Dee Rivers to entice settlement in that region. However, settlers were slow coming in.

Welsh began settling the area in the late 1730s and other immigrants, including Scots, Irish, Germans, French, and English, soon followed. In addition, settlers from Virginia and Pennsylvania moved into the area. While subsistence based, farmers discovered that can brakes were perfect for raising livestock. As more land was cleared, other economic sources such as lumber developed. During the colonial period the major crops were wheat, corn, and indigo.

In the 1760s colonists attempted to bring law and order to the area. Colonists complained that they were too far from existing courts and magistrates for them to be of any use. Frustrated by their unheard cries for assistance, they began taking matters into their own hands. These "regulators" allowed only writs and warrants to be served which had been given their consent.

During the American Revolution a number of skirmishes took place in the backcountry. British Major McArthur was stationed at Cheraw, where a number of encounters took place between he and Colonel Powell of the Continental Army. Unaccustomed to the warm subtropical climate, many of the British fell ill and died. McArthur was forced to withdraw to Lynches Creek, about two miles from Jefferson, to recuperate and received reinforcements. Other than these developments, very little war related activities took place in Chesterfield County (Gregg 1867).

After the war, the Cheraw district grew rapidly and in 1785 the district was divided into three counties: Marlboro, Chesterfield, and Darlington. Improvements were then made in the transportation system creating more roads and public ferries. By 1820 the population of the county consisted of 4,412 white and 2,333 black inhabitants (White 1972).

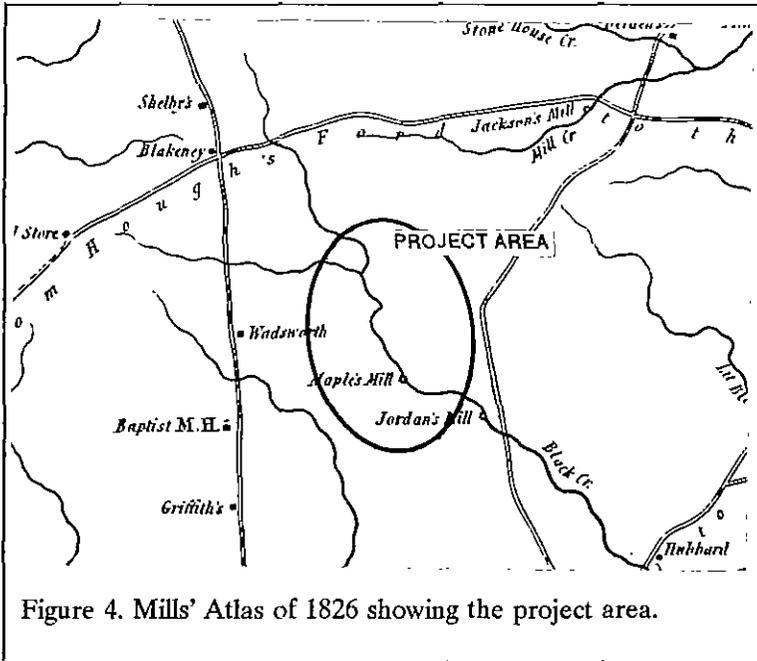


Figure 4. Mills' Atlas of 1826 showing the project area.

In 1826 the town of Chesterfield became the county seat. At this time the town consisted of 12 houses, two stores, and a new courthouse. Mills Atlas (1826) shows the project area as containing no subscribers at that time. Most of the subscribers shown are situated along major creeks which probably accurately depicts the settlement pattern in the area at that time (Figure 4).

Between 1820 and 1856 South Carolina saw an increase in manufacturing and business. In the late 1820s gold was discovered near Miller's Store (now Jefferson). Although some increases occurred, generally South

Carolina remained a state based on subsistence farming and one crop cotton staple (Wallace 1951).

Few Chesterfield County citizens owned slaves, making the residents more like their North Carolina neighbors. Although against secession, the county sent five companies of infantry, as well as supplies, for the Confederate cause. Chesterfield County did not see much action until the last days of the war during Sherman's return from his "March to the Sea". In March of 1865 Union forces reached Chesterfield (Figure 5). After a skirmish with Confederate troops, a number of public buildings were burned.

After Sherman's troops reached Cheraw, they located a large number of Confederate military supplies sent up from Charleston. Sherman inventoried 24 cannons, 2000 muskets, 3600 barrels of gunpowder, and "other things" (Glatthaar 1985). Unfortunately a careless soldier caused many of the supplies to be lost in an explosion that also killed several men and wounded

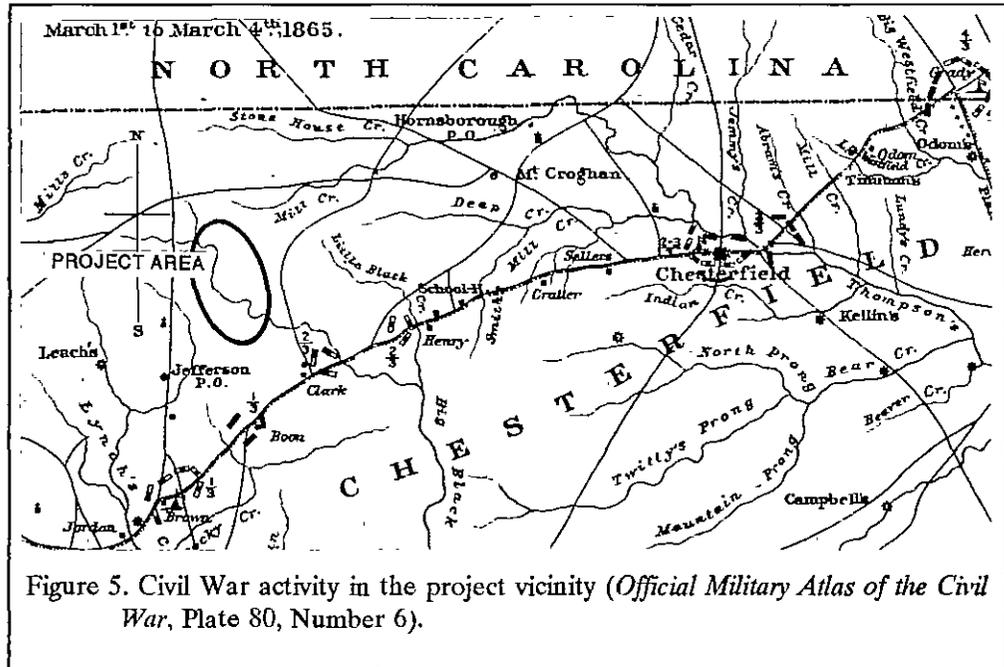


Figure 5. Civil War activity in the project vicinity (Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 80, Number 6).

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

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many more.

The arrival of the railroad can be attributed to the eventual recover of the county. In the 1880s lines were built connecting Chesterfield County to important towns including Salisbury, North Carolina and Camden, South Carolina. During reconstruction and into 1900, small subsistence farming continued. Those larger farmers who had been dependent on slaves turned to sharecropping and tenant farming. The early 1900s brought improvements to the county, although by in large, the area was still impoverished. Cotton was still the staple crop although farmers began experimenting with growing melons, grapes, and other fruits. Chesterfield County shipped 30,000 bales of cotton in 1925 and had become the state's largest peach producer.

A major shift in agriculture occurred over the next several decades. By 1940 the tractor was widely used. Low cotton yields forced a conversion to soybean production in the 1960s. By the 1970s, poultry and eggs had replaced cotton as the leading income for the county. Today, agriculture remains an important part of the economy, although industry is beginning to offset its importance. Chesterfield has become on of the largest wood pulp producing counties in the state.



## FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

### Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved essentially two techniques. We would conduct a visual inspection of plowed fields evidencing good surface visibility with opportunistic shovel tests to verify surface indications and soil conditions. We also would excavate shovel tests at 100 foot intervals in those areas where visible inspection was not possible. Given the short length of the project corridor we anticipated treating the entire project as a high probability area for archaeological resources and did not anticipate conducting any tests at 200 foot intervals.

Should sites be identified either by shovel testing or surface inspection, further shovel tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field director. For this survey, an archaeological site was defined as three or more artifacts within a 200 foot area. Modern garbage (dating to the past fifty years) would be disregarded unless associated with earlier remains.

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

These field methods were put into effect with only one minor deviation. The survey corridor provided few areas of cleared ground, so only minimal areas were available for pedestrian survey.

This required that the entire corridor be subjected to shovel testing. One other factor, however, is worthy of note. Approximately 1,000 feet of the project corridor extended through a swamp (Figure 6), characterized by very low, wet soils, identified on the plan sheets as "muck." This segment of the corridor was not shovel tested, although it was walked (primarily because it otherwise would have been difficult to identify the opposite high ground portion of the corridor).

Although portions of the corridor were well cut, other segments had grown up and the exact location of the survey corridor was difficult to determine. In these areas we used paced distances and compass bearings to estimate the corridor location.

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

### Results of the Survey

No archaeological resources were encountered in the survey corridor. Much of the area was found to be strongly sloping (Figure 7) with lowland swamp and drainage. Elsewhere, clay subsoil was commonly found just below the surface.

No additional survey or management activities are recommended for the project, although our study should be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office.

In addition, it is always possible that unidentified archaeological remains may be found during construction. If concentrations of pottery, stone tools, bricks, bottles, or other prehistoric or historic remains are encountered, Santee-Cooper should suspend construction and immediately notify either Chicora Foundation or the State



Figure 6. Survey corridor running through open swamp with indistinct cut line.



Figure 7. Wooded area showing the project corridor running on the side slope.

Historic Preservation Office.



## CONCLUSIONS

While some prehistoric occupation of the tract might be expected in the form of small lithic scatters, particularly on knolls and ridge noses, these landforms, when they were encountered in the survey corridor, were too far away from an appropriate drainage to attract occupation. Historic occupation was undoubtedly limited by the steep slopes, the absence of nearby water, as well as a limited transportation network. Industrial sites, such as mills, would have been limited by the small size of Black Creek west of the survey tract.

Of equal importance to our understanding of occupation in the survey area is the evidence we encountered of significant erosion. Wooded hill tops generally had shallow A horizons with a typical soil profile of 0.2 foot of brown (10YR 4/3) sand overlying a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy clay. Shovel tests excavated in hay fields revealed a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam upwards of 0.7 foot in depth overlying this same yellowish brown clay subsoil. Drainage bottoms and swamp margins revealed a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) from 0.2 foot to 2.1 feet in depth overlying a gray (10YR 5/1) sandy loam from 1.2 to 2.5 feet in depth. In general, the corridor exhibited clear evidence for significant erosion and soil loss. Consequently, it is likely that whatever sites might have been present are now lost.

While we see no reason to conduct any further investigations in the surveyed corridor, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey corridor during construction, especially if the final corridor is appreciable different from that examined during this study. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the client's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries

until they have been examined by an archaeologist.



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