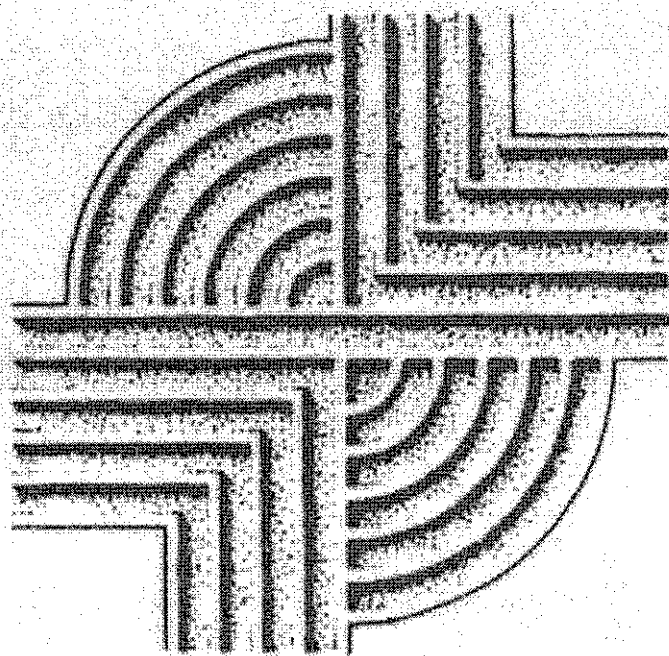


ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON  
THE HOLIDAY PLANTATION TRACT,  
HORRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



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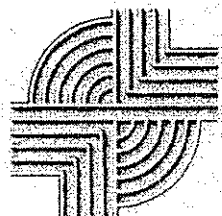
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE HOLIDAY  
PLANTATION TRACT, HORRY COUNTY,  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared By:  
Michael Trinkley, Ph.D., RPA

Prepared For:  
Mr. Joe Floyd  
The Brigman Company  
PO Box 1532  
Conway, SC 29528

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 324



Chicora Foundation, Inc.  
PO Box 8664  
Columbia, SC 29202-8664  
803/787-6910  
Email: [chicora@bellsouth.net](mailto:chicora@bellsouth.net)  
[www.chicora.org](http://www.chicora.org)

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## ABSTRACT

This study reports on a limited survey of the 40 acre Holiday Plantation tract, Horry County, South Carolina and testing of two archaeological sites found during that survey. The tract is situated about 5 miles northeast of Conway on SC 905 overlooking swamp associated with the Waccamaw River. The proposed development tract is roughly rectangular shape, measuring about 1,800 northeast-southwest along the bluff edge and about 375 feet northwest-southeast.

The study was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley, Mr. Tom Covington, and Ms. Nicole Southerland of Chicora Foundation for The Brigman Company and is in anticipation of developing the tract into approximately 81 residential lots. The work is intended to assist The Brigman Company and its client comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800. Both Army Corps 404 and OCRM permitting are anticipated.

Historic maps reveal that much of Horry County was sparsely settled well into the mid-twentieth century and it has only been within the past 50 years that the area has become a popular vacation area and development has intensified. While there are a number of prehistoric and historic sites identified in the vicinity of Conway, two of special interest — 38HR182 and 38HR183 — were identified immediately southwest of the study tract. Site 38HR182 includes both prehistoric pottery and flakes, as well as eighteenth century historic remains. Site 38HR183 is apparently an underwater component, representing erosional deposits found in the Waccamaw. While they are supposed to have come from the upland area, the underwater site also contains some Mississippian remains which do not seem duplicated up the current upland collections. No eligibility determinations are available for either site, although their presence suggested the possibility that additional sites would be found to the east, in the project tract, on identical

topographic and environmental settings.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History GIS failed to identify any National Register site or previously recorded architectural sites within a mile of the study tract.

The State Historic Preservation Office had previously specified that the only survey required on the property tract was along a transect parallel to the bluff edge. Our survey consisted of two transects, 100 feet apart and beginning 100 feet inland from the bluff edge, running northeast — southwest. A total of 63 shovel tests were excavated at 100 foot intervals.

The survey revealed that some construction had already begun. Subdivision roads were graded, soil from the roads had been stockpiled, and some areas of the tract had been graded.

As a result of this work two archaeological sites, 38HR462 and 38HR463, were identified. Site 38HR462 was found to be a scatter of prehistoric pottery and lithics along the bluff at the northeastern corner of the development tract. Site 38HR463, while also containing prehistoric pottery and flakes, was found at the southwestern edge of the parcel, again on the bluff edge overlooking the Waccamaw River swamp. It was not possible, during this initial survey, to collect the information necessary to make a determination of eligibility.

Additional testing was the two sites was subsequently arranged and conducted by Chicora Foundation. It was anticipated that this additional work would allow National Register eligibility to be determined.

Work at 38HR462 included the excavation of 91 shovel tests at 50 foot intervals along transects spaced 30 feet apart. Of these 21 were positive and

assisted, in combination with the surface distribution, in defining a site measuring about 350 feet northeast-south by 250 feet northwest-southeast. The shovel tests revealed a generally sparse distribution of materials across the site area, with a light concentration in the north central area of the surface scatter. In this area a 5-foot unit was excavated. The remains from the site were, overall, very sparse and confined to the plowzone.

Work at 38HR463 included the excavation of 56 shovel tests at 50 foot intervals along transects also spaced 50 feet apart and parallel to the bluff edge. Of these, 20 were positive. In conjunction with the surface distribution, these tests helped define a site measuring about 350 feet northeast-southwest by 250 feet northwest-southeast. Again, shovel tests revealed a generally sparse distribution, with the clearest concentration in the center of the site. In that area a 5-foot unit was excavated, revealing that materials were largely confined to the plowzone. Excavations into the subsoil suggest some bioturbation, although the quantity and variety of material found below the plowzone was very limited. This site area has been impacted by the construction of a development road and cull-du-sac, as well as stripping and stockpiling of soil.)

Both sites, given the disturbance from construction activities and previous cultivation, combined with low artifact densities, are recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

It is possible that archaeological remains — either in the vicinity of these two sites or in other areas of the development tract which have not been subjected to survey — may be encountered during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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## INTRODUCTION

### Project Background

This work was conducted for Mr. Joe Floyd, The Brigman Company by Dr. Michael Trinkley, with assistance from Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Nicole Southerland, of Chicora Foundation. The project involved two components; first the historical and archaeological survey of the bluff edge and second, testing of two identified sites to determine their National Register eligibility. The project is situated about 5 miles northeast of Conway on the south side of SC 905 overlooking swamp associated with the Waccamaw River (Figures 1 and 2).

The survey tract parallels SC 905 and has a roughly rectangular shape, and measuring about 1,800 northeast-southwest along the bluff edge and about 375 feet northwest-southeast. The tract is generally well drained and overlooks the Waccamaw River swamp to the southeast. There are also several sloughs or drainages extending southeast-northwest inland from this swamp. The surrounding area is generally rural, with large wooded tracts and small areas of development and commercial activities, primarily bordering SC 905.

The tract is proposed for the construction of a 40 acre subdivision with approximately 81 lots. We understand that both an Army Corps 404 Wetland permit is being requested, as well as an Office of Ocean and Coastal Resources Management (OCRM) permit. The development has the potential for a variety of direct effects to historic and archaeological sites. The construction of roads, utilities, and the various houses will result in the clearing and grubbing of the tract. Some wetlands on the parcel will likely be filled. Some areas will be graded. Primary effects in the construction areas will include destruction of any resources which might exist as well as siltation or other related damages.

At the time of this study some subdivision

roads had already been graded and clay fill had been added (Figure 3). Original soil was stockpiled in several areas, and at least one area had the topsoil stripped off to a depth of about 0.6 foot.

Background research included an examination of records at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for information on previously recorded archaeological sites in the area. The files of the S.C. Department of Archives and History were examined for information on previous architectural surveys of the area, as well as for information on National Register sites in the study vicinity. Historical research consisted entirely of the brief examination of secondary sources and maps that might provide information on significant sites in the region.

Discussions between the current property owner and/or his representatives and staff of the State Historic Preservation Office resulted in the decision to only require survey along a transect on the bluff edge — focusing on the area most likely to contain archaeological sites.

Consequently, the initial investigation consisted of shovel testing at 100 foot intervals along two transects established paralleling the bluff edge. This resulted in the discovered of two prehistoric archaeological sites, designated 38HR462 and 38HR463. These sites were recommended potentially eligible since the limited survey was not adequate to collect the information necessary to allow for a thorough site assessment.

Subsequently, additional investigations were conducted at both sites, including close interval shovel testing and the excavation of single 5-foot units. This work was adequate to allow us to establish site boundaries, collect detailed information on the data sets present, and evaluate the sites for their ability to address



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE HOLIDAY PLANTATION TRACT

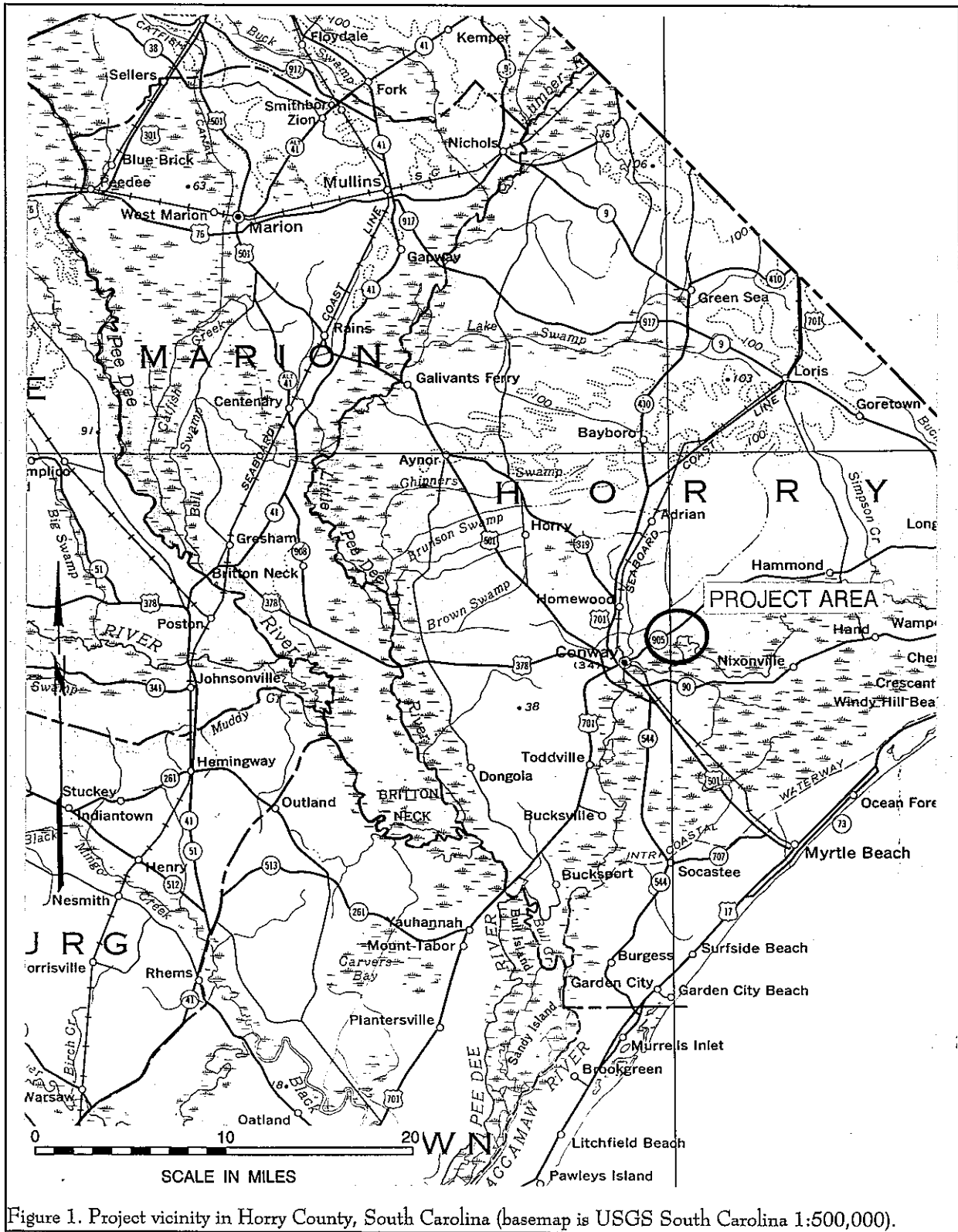


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Horry County, South Carolina (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

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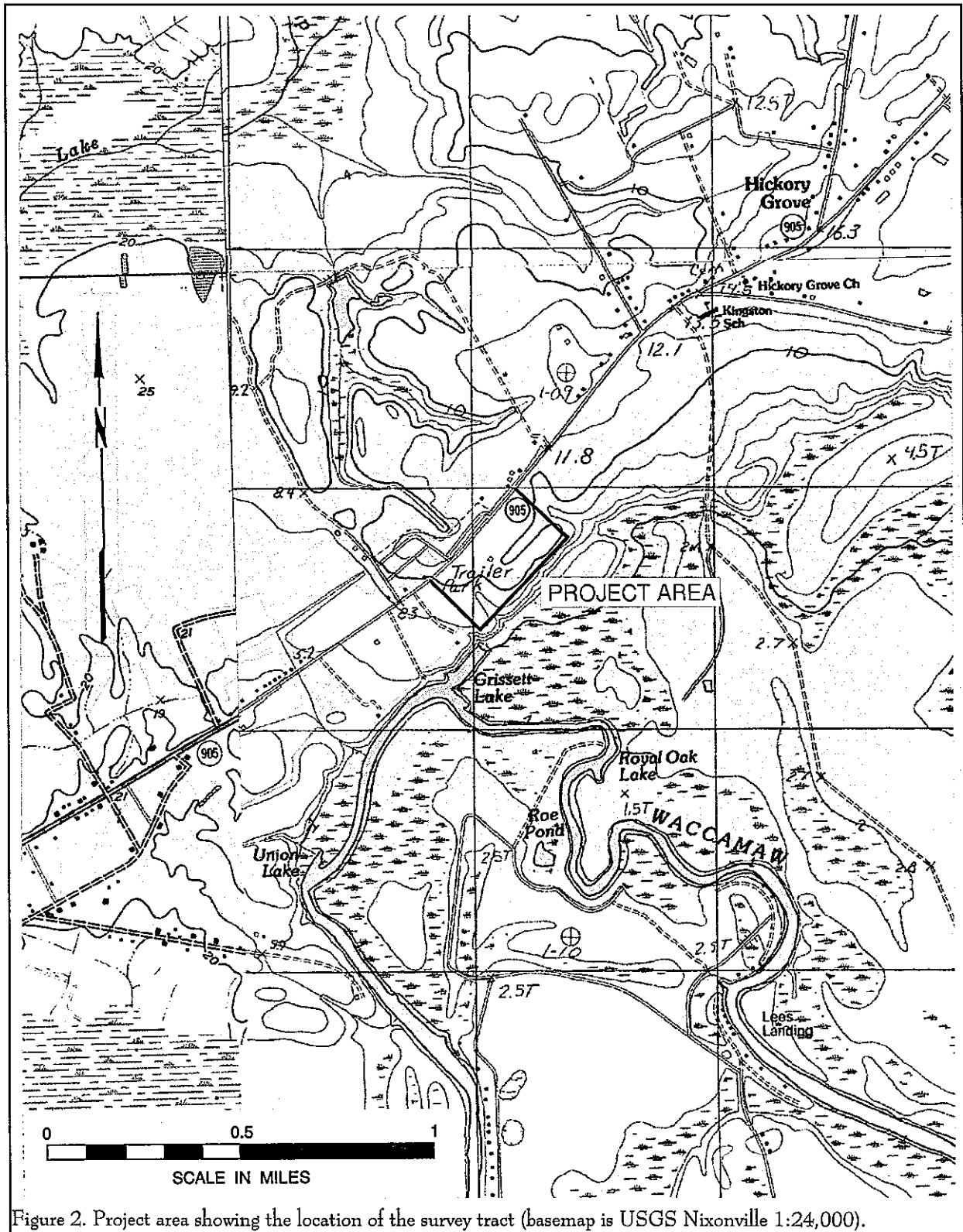


Figure 2. Project area showing the location of the survey tract (basemap is USGS Nixonville 1:24,000).

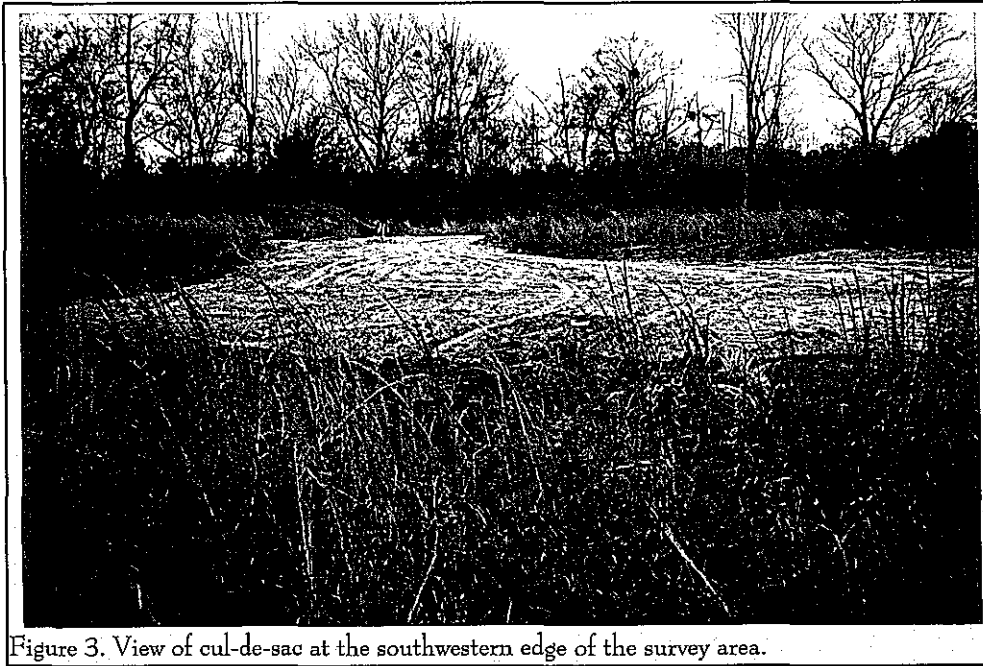


Figure 3. View of cul-de-sac at the southwestern edge of the survey area.

parcel (Figure 2). The Waccamaw essentially bisects the county into east and west halves and drains numerous swamps between the river and the Atlantic Ocean. On a regional scale the topography slopes either southeast toward the Waccamaw or northwest toward smaller drainages such as Maple Swamp and the project is situated on a narrow sand ridge which parallels the Waccamaw's flow.

significant research questions.

The field investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley, Mr. Tom Covington, and Ms. Nicole Southerland. The initial survey was conducted on February 22, with the additional site testing conducted on March 1, 2001. A total of 22 person hours were devoted to the initial survey (conducted during a period of heavy rainfall), while 48 person hours were devoted to the site testing operations.

### Natural Environment

#### Physiographic Province

The project area is situated in central Horry County, about 5 miles east of Conway. The level topography in the region is interrupted by only occasional marsh sloughs and small wetland depressions. The dominating feature, of course, is the Waccamaw River, which in this area meanders, forming large cut-offs or lakes, as well as much swamp.

In general, the topography of the study tract slopes to the southeast, toward the Waccamaw swamp running along the southwest-northeast edge of the

Horry County is bounded to the north by Brunswick and Columbus counties, North Carolina, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the south by Georgetown County, and to the west by Dillon and Marion counties. It lies within the Lower Coastal Plain which is made up of fluvial deposits that contain varying amounts of sand, silt, and clay (Dudley 1986). This is also the area known as the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods which extends from the sea shore inland about 30 to 70 miles. The area is characterized by broad flats and depressions. While there are areas of well drained soils, such as the study tract, much of the flatwoods consist primarily of poorly drained soils with clay subsoils, especially near the coast (Ellerbe 1974:18).

Elevations may range from sea level to about 100 feet above mean sea level in the Lower Coastal Plain. In the project area there are no areas where the land is higher than about 35 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), and some of the area may actually be lower. A noticeable characteristic of this physiographic area is how gradually the flat lands seem to grade into either freshwater marshes, savannahs, or swamps. Nevertheless, there is a very steep bluff edge overlooking the Waccamaw and the small sloughs which punctate

the bluff edge are also well defined.

### Geology and Soils

The geology of the Lower Coastal Plain has been well described by Cooke (1936) who notes that from the Cape Fear River in North Carolina to Winyah Bay in South Carolina, the coast forms a "great arc scooped out by waves" (Cooke 1936:4). This area has been described by Brown (1975) as being an arcuate strand. In this area salt marshes are poorly developed or absent and few tidal inlets breach the coast (Smith 1933:20-21). The situation is the result of an erosional history about 100,000 years ago. In general, however, the geology of the Lower Coastal Plain is less complex than that of other sections of the state.

As previously mentioned, the area is dominated by fluvial deposits of unconsolidated sands and clays. Rocks are almost totally absent from the area, although Mills (1972 [1826]: 584) does note that some compact shell limestone was found on the Waccamaw between Gaul's Ferry and Bear Bluff.

Soils were primarily formed during the Pleistocene epoch and several terraces were deposited (Dudley 1986:85). The project vicinity is characterized by the Eulonia-Bladin-Wahee Association. This association, typical of nearly level and gently sloping areas, includes both moderately well drained and poorly drained soils. They generally have sands resting on clayey subsoils.

The survey area includes two soil series. At the southwestern end are Blanton sands. These are somewhat excessively drained sands found on rolling areas adjacent to floodplains. The Blanton soils have an Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand about 0.9 foot in depth overlying an E1 horizon of very pale brown (10YR7/4) sand. At a depth of about 2.1 feet this grades into a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand.

At the northeastern end of the bluff are Kenansville fine sands. These are well drained sands found on smoother parts of the landscape between higher sandy ridges and lower wet swampy areas. A typical profile will reveal an A horizon about 0.7 foot in depth of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand. This overlies a

E horizon of very pale brown (10YR7/3) sand to a depth of about 2.4 feet.

In 1826 Robert Mills commented that soil was rich and productive adjacent to Horry's rivers. Even the uplands were well suited for cotton with their light sandy soil underlaid by clay. But he commented that a great deal of swamp land was found in the district, "fit only for cattle ranges" (Mills 1972 [1826]: 585). Edmund Ruffin, who managed to visit much of South Carolina's coast in the mid-1840s, never sought to go to Horry, commenting that:

I would have gone to Horry, which is called the "dark corner" of the state, but for having no expectation of finding anyone acquainted with or feeling interested in the objects of explorations (Mathew 1992:215).

### Climate

Elevation, latitude, and distance from the coast work close together to affect the climate of South Carolina, although Horry is clearly dominated by its maritime location. Much of the weather is controlled by the proximity of the Gulf Stream, about 50 miles offshore. In addition, the more westerly mountains block or moderate many of the cold air masses that flow across the state from west to east. Even the very cold air masses which cross the mountains are warmed by compression before the descent on the Coast.

As a result, the climate of Horry County is temperate. The winters are relatively mild with a mean temperature of 48°F and the summers are very warm and humid, with a mean temperature of 79°F and average humidity of 60%. Rainfall in the amount of about 51 inches is good for a broad range of crops. About 31 inches (or 60% of the total) occurs during the growing season, with until relatively recently periods of drought not being particularly common. Of course, there have been statewide droughts, such as the one in 1845, but more often the threat to Horry crops was flooding. Major floods have occurred in 1855, 1924, 1928, 1959, 1961, and 1973, with the September 1928 flood the largest known, reaching a stage of 12.75 feet above mean sea level (U.S. Army Corps of



Figure 4. View of grass and second growth pines in the fields at the northeastern edge of the survey tract.

such as pines, occur on the uplands or on better drained slopes. Also found in the bottomlands, floodplains, and Carolina bays are red maple, ash, water oak, elm, and sweet gum. On the better drained uplands pine dominates, with loblolly and longleaf pines being indigenous and the slash pine introduced.

In 1826 Mills in describing the Horry District vegetation, noted:

Engineers 1973:9).

The average growing season is about 234 days, although early freezes in the fall and late frosts in the spring can reduce this period by as much as 30 or more days (Dudley 1986:97). Consequently, most cotton planting, for example, did not take place until early May, avoiding the possibility that a late frost would damage the young seedlings.

#### Floristics

Vegetation in Horry County is characterized in relation to the previously broad topographic patterns of poorly drained floodplains and lowlands, and the well drained uplands.

The vegetation in Horry County has been classified by Küchler (1964) as part of the Oak-Hickory-Pine forest, based on potential natural vegetation. This would consist of medium tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf ever-green trees. More specifically, however, the floodplains are covered by mixed hardwoods, including bald cypress, tupelo gum, and black gum. Less water tolerant trees,

The long leaf pine abounds, also the cypress, live oak, water oak, white oak, &c. The fruit trees are, peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, figs; besides strawberries, which grow wild, whortleberries, &c. The forest trees begin to bud in the latter part of March, and the fruit trees in April. The pine and cypress are mostly used for buildings (Mills 1972 [1826]: 582).

The poorly drained swamps and flatwoods of Horry County were not particularly attractive to early settlers and much of the area was not actively farmed for a number of years.

Vegetation in the project area is limited since the bluff edge had been cleared off years ago and converted to farming. More recently the bluff edge appears to have been managed by a hunt club. Remnant vegetation is found only in the lowlands, and even there the size of the trees suggests that the area has been logged within the past 50 years.

## Prehistoric and Historic Synthesis

### The Prehistoric

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 5 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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE HOLIDAY PLANTATION TRACT

			Regional Phases		
Dates	Period	Sub-Period	COASTAL	MIDDLE SAVANNAH VALLEY	CENTRAL CAROLINA PIEDMONT
1715	HIST.	EARLY	Altamaha		Caraway
1650	MISS.	LATE	Irene / Pee Dee Savannah	Rembert Hollywood Lawton Savannah	Dan River
1100		EARLY			
800	WOODLAND	LATE	St. Catherines / Swift Creek		Uwharrie
A.D.		MIDDLE	Wilmington	Sand Tempered Wilmington?	
B.C.			Deptford	Deptford	Yadkin
300		EARLY	Refuge		Badin
1000	ARCHAIC	LATE	Thom's Creek Stallings		
2000			Savannah River Halifax		
3000		MIDDLE	Guilford Morrow Mountain Stanly		
5000	EARLY		Kirk Palmer		
8000			Hardaway		
10,000	PALEOINDIAN		Hardaway - Dalton		
12,000			Cumberland	Clovis	Simpson

Figure 5. Cultural periods along the coast of South Carolina.

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 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 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 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





temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

### Historic Overview

The earliest activity in the Horry County area may have been the Spanish Ayllon movement from Rio Jordon (Cape Fear River) to San Miguel de Gualdape, 45 leagues distant. Some have argued that Fort San Miguel may have been at the mouth of Winyah Bay, although Paul Hoffman has recently suggested the fort was in Beaufort County, South Carolina or Chatham County, Georgia.

While the English settled Charleston in 1670, the northern frontier was ignored, except for Indian trade, until 1731, when the first Royal Governor of Carolina, Robert Johnson, directed 11 townships to be laid out, including Kingston on the west bank of the Waccamaw. Kingston covered much of Georgetown and Horry counties and by 1734 the town of Kingston, later known as Conwayboro and eventually Conway, was founded. The township, however, was never erected into a parish, but remained part of the Parish of Prince George, Winyah until 1785. In that year Prince George was divided into four districts and by 1801 Horry District was formally separated from Georgetown (Rogers 1972:9). The designation of "county" was not used until 1868. A variety of townships were established, including Simpson Creek and Little River on the south side of the Waccamaw River.

Mouzon's 1775 map of the region fails to reveal any substantial settlement in the survey area. The focus was toward the far more profitable rice lands to the south, on the Waccamaw Neck and the more interior areas were settled by small subsistence farmers (Figure 6).

Prior to the Revolution there were few residents in Kingston and it was not until the late

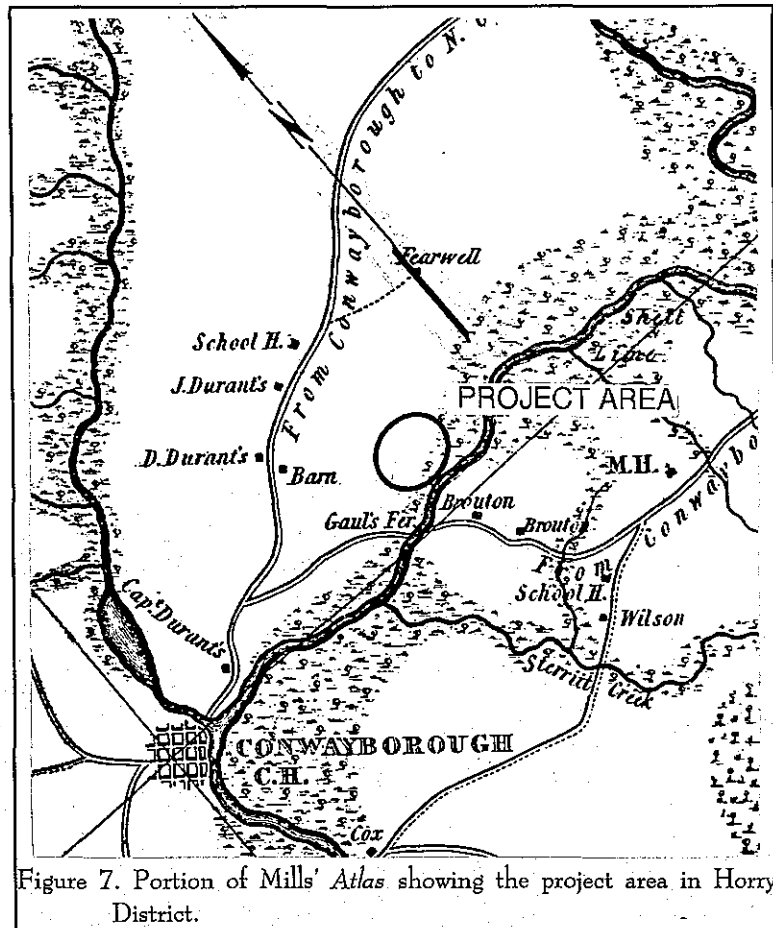


Figure 7. Portion of Mills' Atlas showing the project area in Horry District.

eighteenth century that English, French, Scotch, and Irish settlers began coming into the area. Many settlers in the early nineteenth century came from North Carolina and the northern seaboard states.

In spite of Horry's coastal plain situation, the area developed along vastly different lines than its southern neighbors Georgetown and Charleston. Horry District was always isolated from the remainder of South Carolina and had much stronger connections with North Carolina (Rogers 1972:3). The major traffic artery was the Waccamaw River and this reliance on river transport did not change until the highway development of the 1930s. Subsistence farming was the main occupation in the early 1800s and the farms were small, specializing in peas, wheat, rice, cotton, and corn, most for home consumption (Rogers 1972:5). Mills notes that the population was,

mostly engaged in cultivating the soil. There are a few mechanics, such as blacksmiths, shoemakers, taylor[sic], halters, etc. (Mills 1972 [1826]:583).

For Mills' *Atlas* of 1826, the Horry District was surveyed by Harlee in 1820. At that time the area just south of the survey tract was recognized as the location of Gaul's Ferry and the road which would become SC 905 is clearly shown. Otherwise no settlement is shown in the project area (Figure 7). This absence of houses may not so much indicate sparse settlement as it may reflect the subscription basis of Mills' *Atlas*. The subsistence farmers of Horry District may either have been unable to subscribe or may have had no need to let others know their location. The 1860 census for Horry District indicates that many of the farmers in Kingston, for example, could neither read nor write, further reducing the benefits of listing in an atlas.

The emphasis on subsistence farming appears to be the result of topography. Only 20% of the land is subject to the type of tidal overflow necessary for wet cultivation of rice. Mills (1972 [1826]:581) notes that the river floodplain soil was productive where it could be reclaimed by drainage, while the upland soils were much less productive. This difference in quality is reflected in the prices for the land. Mills states that,

the low land swamps, when secured from the freshets, will sell for 40 or \$50 an acre. The uplands are valued at from \$4 down to 25 cents per acre (Mills 1972 [1826]:581).

Interestingly, the price of "improved farms" ranged from \$20 to \$50 an acre as late as 1918 (Tillman et al. 1919:340). The few plantations found in Horry District were primarily located in All Saints Parish, east and south of the Waccamaw River. It was from this area that a small quantity of rice was exported throughout the nineteenth century (Rogers 1972:13).

Because the soils of Horry District were not able to support plantation agriculture a unique

distribution of population and a very low percentage of slaves were found in the region. Horry County also continued to play a minor role in state politics. The area, prior to the Civil War, was oriented to smaller farmers and never developed an aristocratic plantation society with political and economic powers. Most of the farms, including the larger ones, were situated in Kingston Township. The 1860 census indicates that of the 782 farms, 560 were in Kingston (Rogers 1972:12). In 1860, the population was 2606 and there were only 708 slaves. This ratio of 70% white and 30% blacks has not only remained stable into the twentieth century, but also stands in contrast to Georgetown District where about 12% of the population was white and 88% was black until the 1880 census, when the white population increased to about 20% (Rogers 1972).

Horry District never sided with the radical secessionists, possibly because of the influence of northern immigrants or because of the resentment of the political and economic power of slave owners. In any event, Horry County responded "enthusiastically" to the call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War (Rogers 1972:35).

By the 1830s a new industry was competing with farming in the Horry area. Northern immigrants from Maine, coupled with "pine woods speculators" from North Carolina began to exploit the forest products of both the uplands and swamp areas (Tillman et al. 1919:330; Berry 1970; Rogers 1972:14). The Horry District was the leading turpentine producer in South Carolina by 1860, producing products valued at \$392,643. The lumber and turpentine industry continued to grow rapidly after the Civil War. Tobacco was introduced about 1850, but was not an important crop until after the Civil War, lead by the Green Sea Township.

Horry District saw little involvement in the Civil War, although 925 of the 1,000 men in the voting population volunteered for duty and served (Rogers 1972:35). Fort Randell was established at Clardy's Point on the Little River and saw skirmishes in 1863 and 1865. The salt works of Peter Vaught, Sr. at Singleton Swash were raided in April 1864, and in 1865 a Union expedition was led up the Waccamaw to

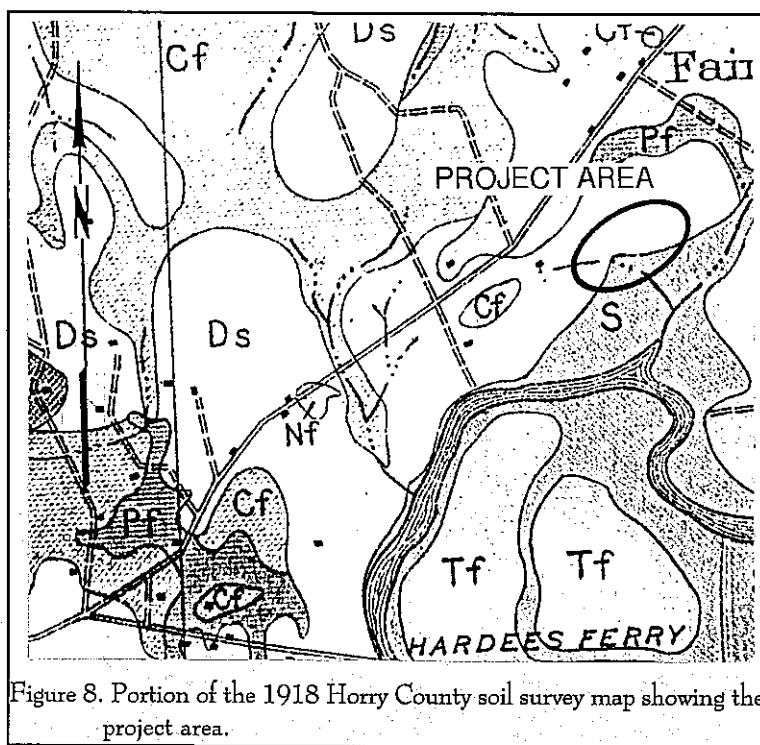


Figure 8. Portion of the 1918 Horry County soil survey map showing the project area.

destroy ferries at Bull Creek and Yahannah (Rogers 1972:35-38).

After the Civil War, Horry was part of the Military District of Eastern South Carolina, but the Federal stay was short and by 1866 military troops had left Horry County. This absence of Federal troops continued throughout Reconstruction and the Democrats maintained political control throughout the period. Further, there was no land distribution in Horry County, possibly because there was really no land worth distributing (Rogers 1972:47). Following the Civil War a number of changes began to affect the Horry area. Tobacco began to be a more important crop, the first county bank was organized in 1880, the railroad and telegraph arrived in 1887, and in 1869 a regular weekly county newspaper appeared (the *Horry Weekly News*, which published until 1877). Conwayboro was changed to Conway in 1883 and the only other "major" town continued to be Little River.

The turpentine business boomed in the 1870s and by 1880 there were 21 operators in the county, producing \$181,400 annually (Rogers 1972:50).

Farming, however, continued to be important. In 1870 there were 1,300 farms averaging 50 acres in size. The major crops were still subsistence items such as corn, sweet potatoes, and rice. Few wage employees were found in Horry (Rogers 1972:58). The Socastee and Little River townships had the richest farms and the five largest farms also produced turpentine in 1870 (Rogers 1972:60). The Grange movement arrived in Horry County relatively late, never organized in many areas, and failed by the late 1870s.

By 1910 the County population had increased to almost 27,000 but there was no town, including Conway, with a population of at least 2,500. Conway continued, however, to have strong lumbering and mercantile interests. With the gradual decline of lumbering and the turpentine industry, farming was once again the dominant activity in the county.

The period from 1880 to 1910 saw corn acreage increase 140%, cotton acreage increase 90%, and tobacco acreage increase from 19 to 5,347 acres. During the same time rice production fell from 747,689 to 1,210 pounds (Tillman et al. 1919:333). By 1919 the chief money crops were corn, cotton, and tobacco, although corn was largely used to supply the home and fatten stock. After 1895 tobacco began to replace cotton as a prime money crop and by 1910 was "grown more or less generally over a county by small farmers who live on their farms and superintend the work (Tillman et al. 1919:335).

The 1918 soil survey map reveals a thin scattering of houses in the general area, although none are shown on the study tract (Figure 8). By this time the ferry to south was called Hardees and most of the settlements are clearly associated with a major road.

In the early twentieth century hogs were the principle source of livestock income. These animals were usually slaughtered in the fall for home use or sale on the local market. Cattle were mostly scrub stock and dairying was neglected. Farm equipment was largely inadequate in the early 1900s and most of the plowing

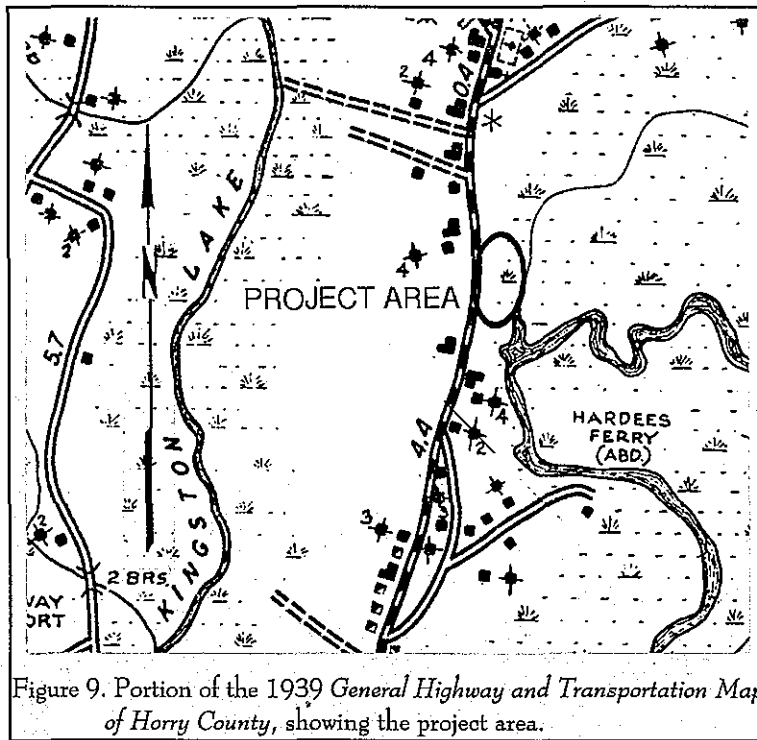


Figure 9. Portion of the 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Horry County*, showing the project area.

was done with one ox or mule. On many small farms the adequacy of farm equipment did not appreciably improve into the 1940s, when the probate inventory for one small Horry farmer listed only one mule, a one-horse wagon, one disc, four plows, one lot hoes, one guano distributor, a tobacco sprayer, and a corn planter (Trinkley and Caballero 1983:8). Tillman et al. (1919:338) indicate that in the early 1900s plowing was seldom more than 2 to 3 inches deep because of the poor machinery. It is suggested that this lack of equipment was not entirely related to a lack of prosperity, but rather was largely the result of cheap labor. Tillman et al. report that, "negro men receive 75 cents to \$1.25 a day . . . , while negro women are paid 50 to 65 cents a day" (Tillman et al. 1919:340).

Horry County, in 1910, had a relatively low rate of farm tenancy. The 1937 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Horry County* shows several farm units to the south of the study tract, as well as another to the northwest, but the project area is vacant. By this time Hardees Ferry was abandoned, with U.S. 501 out of Conway being the primary route crossing the Waccamaw River.

Tillman et al. (1919:340) indicate that 72.9% of the farms were operated by owners and 27% by tenants. The average size of such farms (each tenancy is classified as a farm) was 117.8 acres. This is contrasted with piedmont Spartanburg, where in 1920 32.1% of the farms were operated by their owners and 67.7% were operated by tenants. In Spartanburg, where cotton was still king, the average farm size was 49.4 acres (Latimer et al. 1924:419). This dichotomy documents the differences between tenancy in the Atlantic Coastal Plain, where there was a low "devotion" to cotton, and in the Black Belt and Upper Piedmont, where cotton was more important, tenancy rates higher, and farm size smaller (see Woofter et al. 1936).

#### Previous Archaeological and Architectural Studies

Horry has received rather spotty archaeological attention. Derting and his colleagues, for example, list 67 reports associated with the county, with 41 of these (or 61%) representing highway or sewer surveys (Derting et al. 1991). Although dated, this indicates that the attention has been focused on relatively narrow, constrained corridors, with only minor attention devoted to the area's rich prehistoric and protohistoric resources.

Considerable, primarily unpublished, research took place in the Myrtle Beach area during the 1960s at the Ellsworth Site by Erika Fogg-Amed, then a student of Reinhold Englemeyer at USC-Conway. Several test units were placed within the site which yielded Stallings, Thom's Creek, Hanover, and Cape Fear sherds, as well as a Morrow Mountain component (Fogg-Amed n.d. a). No site boundaries were established and, in fact, no site form has ever been filed.

Fogg-Amed also tested the "Coates Site," located about 10 miles north of Myrtle Beach on a high bluff overlooking a freshwater pond. Testing at this site yielded a dense shell midden that produced only lithic debitage (Fogg-Amed n.d. b). Again, no site form was



## SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

### Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals along two transects parallel to the bluff edge. These transects were laid out 100-foot apart running magnetic northeast-southwest from the northeastern edge of the property. For all shovel tests, the soil would be screened through  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially along numbered transects. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.5 feet. 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.

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 feet area) be identified by shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until negative shovel tests were encountered. 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 investigators.

This strategy was implemented with no significant modifications. Although the property lines were not marked, we used available mapping and topographic features to identify the project area. As previously mentioned, the subdivision roads were already graded and the project tract was fairly well marked.

Transect 1, about 100 feet inland from the bluff edge, contained a total of 18 shovel tests, while Transect 2, 100 feet northwest of Transect 1,

contained a total of 17 shovel tests. The shovel tests confirmed the presence of Blanton and Kenansville soils, both of which evidenced grayish brown sand overlying very pale brown sand that graded into light yellowish brown sand with depth. In the field these two soils were very difficult to distinguish.

### Laboratory Methods

The cleaning of artifacts and cataloging of the specimens was conducted at Chicora laboratories in Columbia immediately following the field investigations. The materials will be curated at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and have been cataloged using that institution's accessioning practices. No specimens were identified which required conservation or stabilization. Specimens were packed in plastic bags and boxed. Field notes were prepared on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and photographic materials were processed to archival standards. All field notes, with archival copies, will also be curated with this facility.

Two primary raw materials were identified in the lithic collections. One was quartz, which was usually a translucent white, but occasionally yellowish-brown, or nearly clear (quartz crystal). This material is found throughout the Carolina Piedmont and might have been obtained from either veins or as cobbles in Piedmont river gravels.

The remaining material may be classified as metavolcanic, meaning partially metamorphosed volcanic rocks. This might include flow banded rhyolite, porphyritic rhyolite, plain rhyolite, felsic tuff, welded vitric tuff or breccia tuff. These are, like the quartz, materials which are fairly common in the Piedmont and considered local.

Debitage categories included both primary

(defined as flakes with 90% or more cortex), secondary (defined as exhibiting only minor cortex), and interior (defined as having no cortex). These categories, widely used, are briefly explained by Yohe (1996:54-56).

Shatter is often called chunks by other researchers. Either term is typically applied to angular pieces of debitage of various sizes. They lack observable striking platforms, dorsal and ventral faces, or other characteristics of flakes. These items are often, although not always blocky and angular. Shatter is thought to have been produced in greatest numbers in the very earliest stages of tool production.

Points, also called hafted bifaces by some, are symmetrical, pointed bifaces which are modified for hafting. The diagnostic lithic remains were compared to published typological descriptions for the various projectile points such as Coe (1952, 1964), Oliver (1981), and South (1959). Items which can not be securely identified because of damage or which lack the often definitive basal sections are classified simply as bifaces.

At the survey and testing level tools are defined very simply, being placed in broad morphological categories. Our laboratory methods, for example, define a biface as an artifact with flakes removed on both sides (not distinguishing between preforms, early stage reductions, and so forth); a core is a piece of raw material from which flakes have been removed; an end scraper is a blade tool with at least one convex end which exhibits a steep angle; a used flake is a chip of stone that was used as a tool, exhibiting edge damage or wear; and a side scraper is a flake tool in which one of the long edges was retouched to serve as the scraping edge. These definitions generally follow those provided by Yohe (1996).

Pottery identification was based on a broad range of Coastal Plain research, including Anderson's Mattassee Lake research (Anderson et al. 1982), Sassaman's research in the Aiken Plateau (Sassaman 1993), work at 38SU83 (Blanton et al. 1986), research by the primary author at a variety of Coastal Plain sites, and investigation by a number of colleagues. Of course, it is appropriate to once again caution that in spite of this range of work there is considerable

disagreement concerning the Early and Middle Woodland sequence in the region.

#### Site Evaluation

Identified sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be



likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

*National Register Bulletin 36* (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for 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 ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface 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 were 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.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered.

### Survey Results

The survey identified two archaeological sites, which were given state site numbers 38HR462 and 38HR463 (Figure 10).

### 38HR462

This site was identified at the northeastern edge of the survey tract immediately overlooking the Waccamaw River swamp. The central UTM coordinate was estimated to 686290E 37448760N. Soils in the site area are Kenansville fine sands, although as previously mentioned, it was difficult to distinguish these soils from the Blanton series, which is also found in the general area.

The site was first noticed as a surface scatter of prehistoric pottery and flakes, with materials found scattered on the dirt roads and in bare areas. Vegetation included second growth pine in the more inland areas of the site, while the portion near the bluff edge were either fallow with light grass or had been recently stripped or graded with the Ap horizon largely removed. In the stripped area sherds and flakes were especially easy to identify, often being "pedestaled" in the sand.

The site, however, was also identified in the shovel tests, first encountered in Shovel Test 7 on Transect 2 (Figure 11). Of the 10 shovel tests on the two transects in the general site area, only four produced artifacts. Additional cruciform testing off these four positive shovel tests produced an additional two positive tests. As a result of this testing and a grab collection of surface remains, the site was estimated to measure about 500 feet northeast-southwest by 250 feet northwest-southeast.

Materials identified in the collection included primarily metavolcanic flakes and Deptford pottery. The single projectile point fragment was a Small Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1981:151). The only portion capable of yielding measurements was the stem, where the width was 17.5 mm and the length was 9.0 mm. Other materials identified during the survey are itemized in Table 1.

Based on this information it appeared that the site represented a small camp or series of camps occupied during the Early to Middle Woodland Thom's Creek and Deptford phases. While the number of positive shovel tests seemed low, there were a number of materials present, including calcined bone. The range of archaeological materials present was sufficient, in our

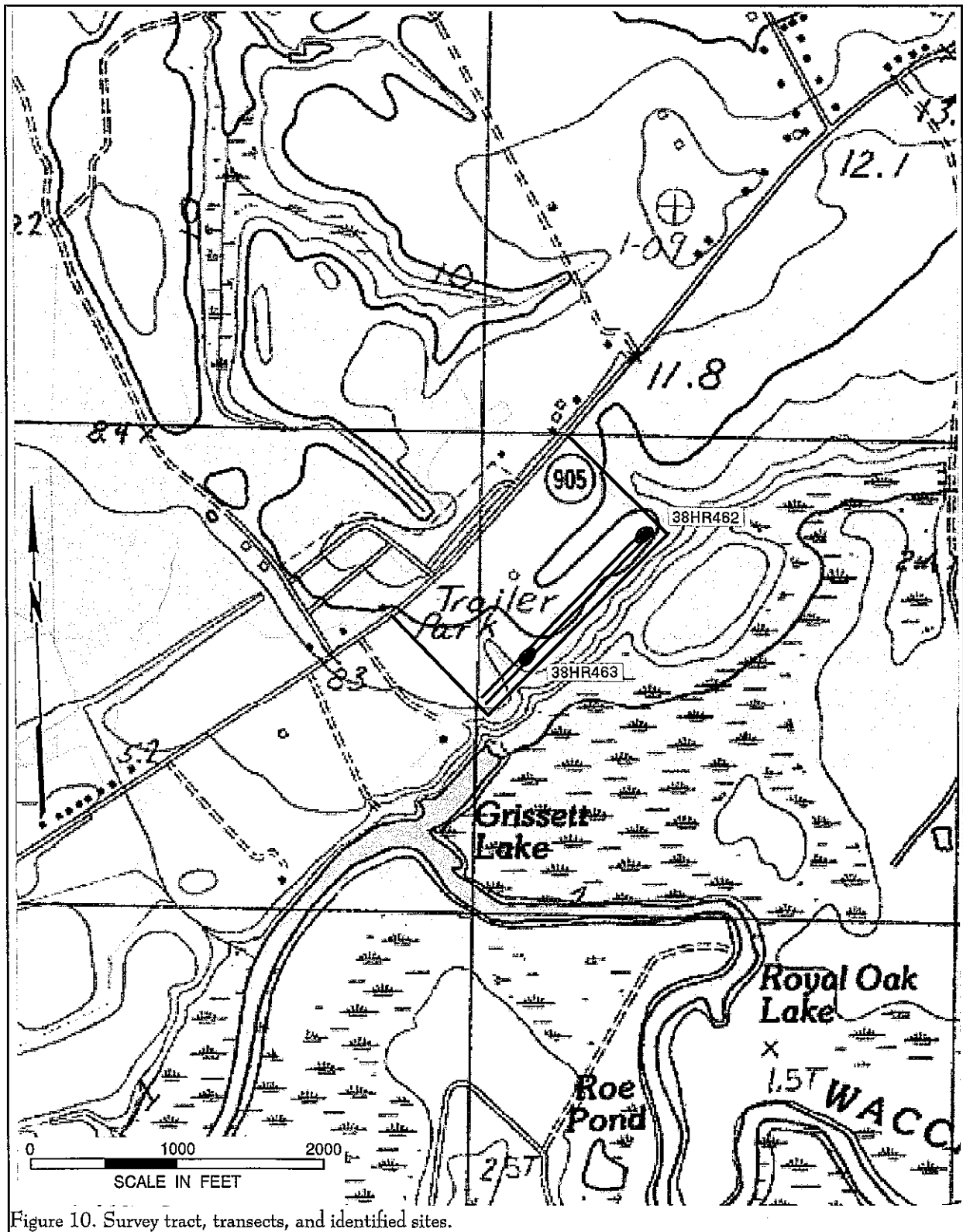


Figure 10. Survey tract, transects, and identified sites.

SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

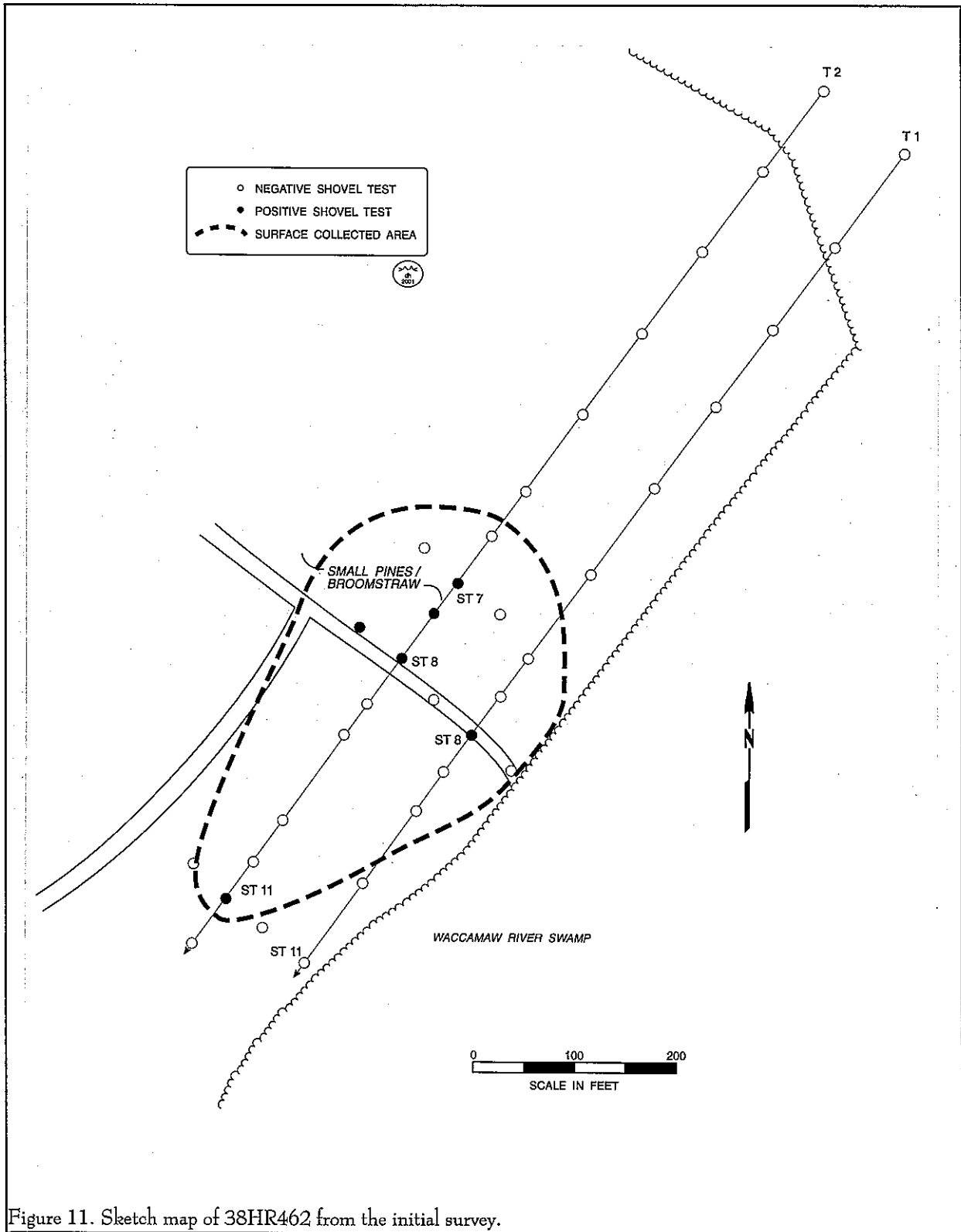


Figure 11. Sketch map of 38HR462 from the initial survey.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE HOLIDAY PLANTATION TRACT

Table 1.  
Survey Materials Recovered from 38HR462

Provenience	Metavolcanic		Quartz Thom's Cr.		Deptford				Small		Used Flakes
	Flakes	Chunks	Flakes	Punctate	CS	CM	FI	Plain	Sherds	Points/Bifaces	
Surface	45	3	2	1	1	5		5	34	2	1
T1, ST8									2		
T2, ST7	1										
T2, ST8	1	1							1		
T2, 50' NE ST8									1		
T2, ST11							1				

CS = check stamped, CM = cord marked, FI = fabric impressed

view, to recommend additional testing in order to more clearly determine site eligibility. Consequently, the site was recommended potentially eligible based on this initial survey.

38HR463

This site was found at the southwestern edge of the study tract and was identified during the survey as both a surface scatter of prehistoric remains as well as materials identified in shovel tests. The central UTM coordinates were estimated to be 686180E 3748660N (NAD 27 datum).

The site was found in a fallow field which had

been subjected to some initial development activities. A development road had been graded into the site and a clay fill had been added. Topsoil was stockpiled in two different site areas and a third was covered with a bulldozed trash and brush pile. A number of prehistoric remains were found on the surface, exposed by these activities, although only a grab collection was made (see Table 2). Initial shovel testing was conducted at 100 foot intervals, although an effort was made to expand the investigation by infilling the shovel test grid with tests at 25 foot intervals. The site was identified in 14 of the 27 shovel tests excavated at 25 foot intervals (Figure 12). The combination of shovel testing and surface distribution suggested a site measuring about 225 feet northeast-southwest by 100 feet northwest-

Table 2.  
Survey Materials Recovered from 38HR463

Provenience	Metavolcanic		Quartz Thom's Cr.		Deptford				Hanover		Small Sherds
	Flakes	Chunks	Flakes	Punctate	CS	CM	FI	Plain	FI	Plain	
Surface	7			2	3		2	3	2	1	4
N125E150											1
N125E200											1
N125E250											3
N125E275											1
N125E300			1				1				1
N150E125									1		
N150E150						1					2
N150E175											2
N150E200			1								1
N150E250	1										
N150E300											4
N175E250	1							1			
N175E275	1										1

CS = check stamped, CM = cord marked, FI = fabric impressed

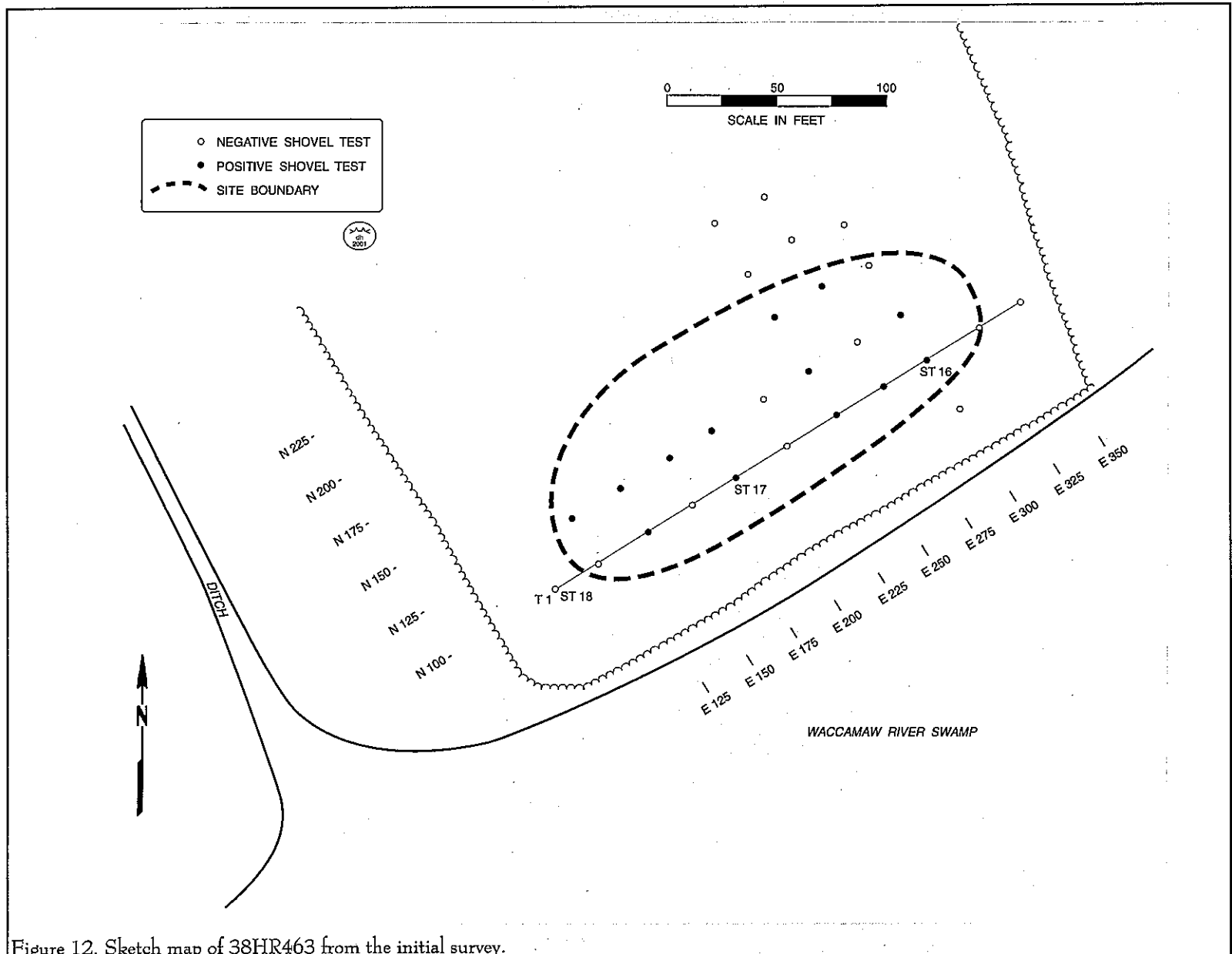


Figure 12. Sketch map of 38HR463 from the initial survey.

southeast.

The site was on the bluff edge, overlooking the Waccamaw River swamp to the southeast and small drainage sloughs to the east and southwest. The soils, based on the shovel tests, were consistent with the Blanton series, exhibiting a grayish brown sand plowzone about a foot in depth overlying a very pale brown sand subsoil. The shovel tests revealed that material was present only in the upper plowzone soil.

The survey investigations at this site recovered a small collection of Thom's Creek, Deptford, and Wilmington phase pottery, as well as both metavolcanic and quartz flakes. These remains suggest, like 38HR462, episodes of occupation during the Early and Middle Woodland.

The materials recovered indicated a range of data sets, including flakes and pottery. No tools, however, were identified, and many of the sherds were small — indicative of extensive plowing. As previously noted, we found that the materials were present only in the plowzone and no features were identified (although they rarely are in shovel tests). No concentrations were noted in the field, but the shovel testing was not able to cover the entire site.

As a result, we recommended the site as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register and recommended that it receive additional testing, both to better identify the site boundaries and to evaluate the site's ability to address significant research questions.

## SITE TESTS

### Field Methodology

There are, of course, a broad range of significant questions for the Early and Middle Woodland in this area of South Carolina. Research involves such issues as refinement of the ceramic typologies and better understanding site functions. The former requires that sites possess in situ features capable of providing carbonized material suitable for radiometric dating and containing non-mixed assemblages. The exploration of site function requires features with a broad range of data sets, preferably in sealed contexts.

The additional testing conducted at 38HR462 and 38HR463 was intended to explore a broad range of issues.

We sought to examine a larger area, and with closer interval testing, at both sites in order to allow better boundary definition and also to determine if there was any evidence of intra-site patterning. The initial tests seemed to suggest a thin wash or veneer of materials spread pretty evenly over the entire area. Yet it was possible that using closer interval testing we might find concentrations. These, in turn, might suggest the presence of features or occupation areas with denser remains.

The closer interval testing would presumably result in a larger collection and this, we felt, would provide a greater opportunity to see a full range of data sets present at the sites. For example, it would better help us to determine the range of lithic raw materials, the temporal range of pottery, and the range of lithic tools which might be present.

We also felt it was important to excavate at least one formal unit at each site. This would allow somewhat more exposure to better document stratigraphy and determine if there might be features present at the base of the plowzone.

The first phase of the field investigations consisted of additional shovel testing. At 38HR462 that testing was on transects spaced 30 feet apart, with individual shovel tests at 50 foot intervals. Screening was through ¼-inch mesh and each shovel test was excavated in two zones — the upper plowzone and the lower yellow sand — with any recovered artifacts kept separate by zone.

Materials from these tests were sorted in the field. Prehistoric artifacts were counted and used to create field maps showing artifact concentrations.

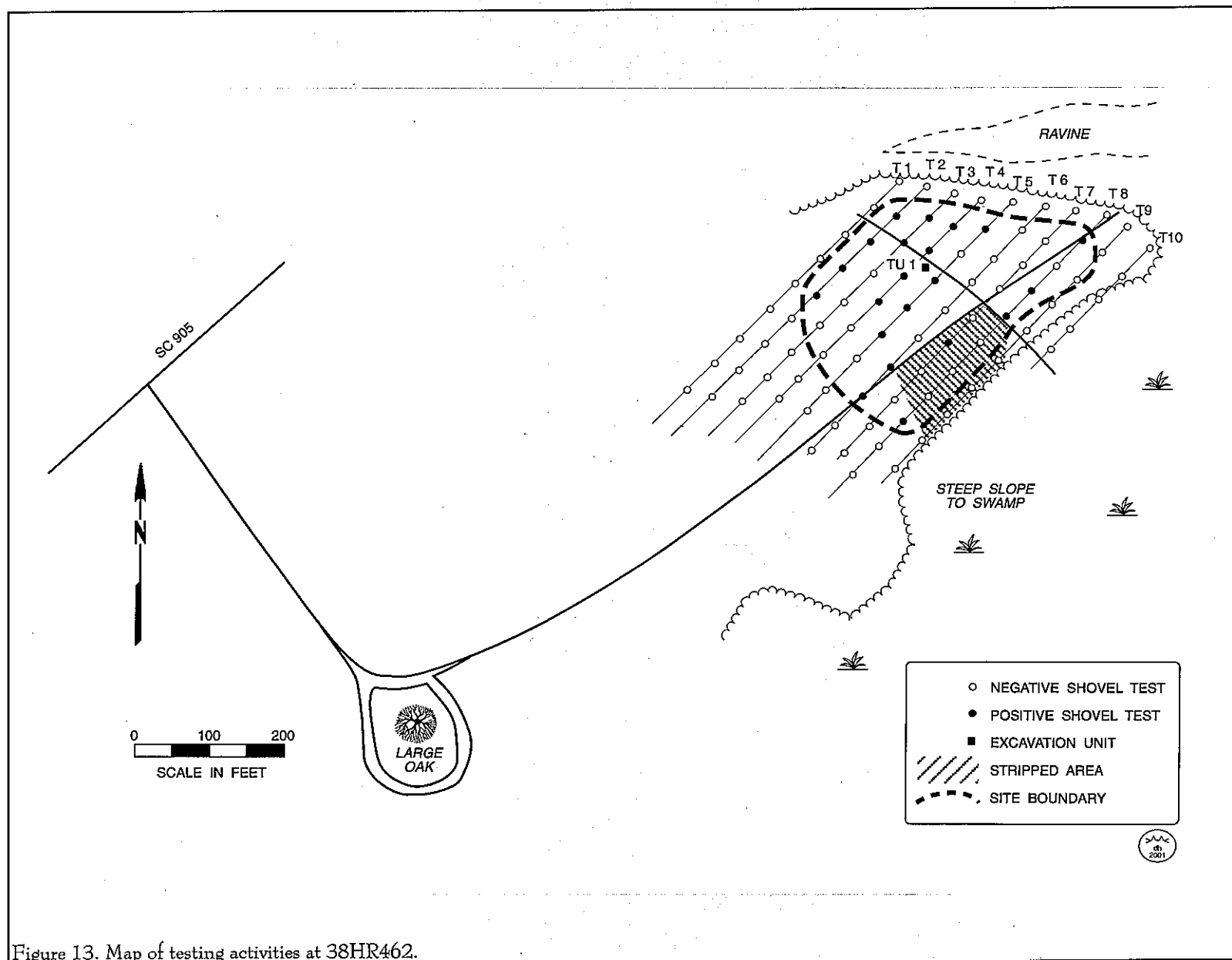
To further explore the densities suggested by the shovel testing, an effort was made to identify a concentration at each site for examination using a 5-foot unit.

Each unit was excavated by natural zones, although in each case only one zone was present — a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy Ap or plowzone horizon which rested on a very pale brown (10YR5/4) compact sand subsoil.

Like the shovel tests, all fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh. The units were troweled at the base of the excavations, photographed using black and white print film and color transparency film and then drawn. At the conclusion of the work the units were backfilled.

### 38HR462

As previously discussed, this site lay at the northeastern edge of the proposed development in a fallow field which had been impacted by stripping. An additional grab surface collection was made during these investigations, but the focus was on additional testing using transects oriented northeast-southwest at 30 foot intervals beginning at the northeastern edge of the





## SITE TESTS

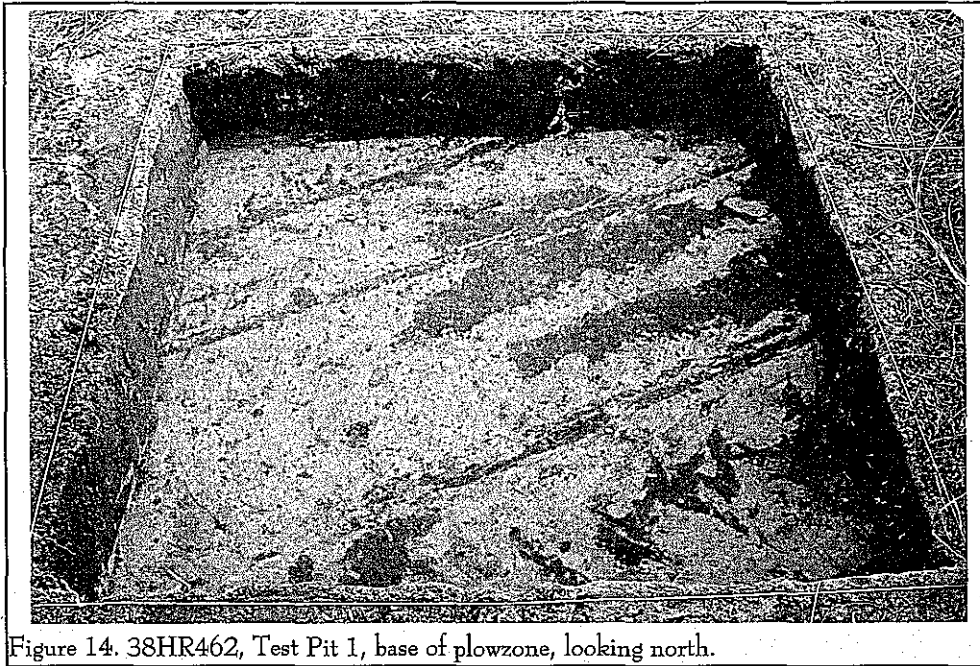


Figure 14. 38HR462, Test Pit 1, base of plowzone, looking north.

woods (which was also at a slough draining into the Waccamaw River swamp to the southeast. Along these transects shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot intervals.

A total of 10 transects were established and 91 shovel tests were excavated. Forty-four of these tests were within the boundary of the site as eventually defined using both the distribution of surface remains and also the presence of positive shovel tests. These boundaries were set at 375 feet northeast-south by 250 feet northwest-south. Of the 44 shovel tests within these boundaries, 21 (48%) were positive.

Most (17 or 81%) of these tests, however, contained only one artifact. Consequently, it appears that the site was spread out or dispersed by plowing. Moreover, all of the remains were found within the plowzone — none were identified from the subsoil. This also suggests that the site is shallow. Finally, we found that most of the pottery was small — under an inch in diameter. This indicates considerable plowing; the absence of larger sherds also suggests that there are few or no features being “plowed out.”

Nevertheless, we identified a very vague

concentration of materials in the north central site area. A five-foot unit was placed in that area. Excavation revealed a plowzone 0.75 to 0.8 foot in depth. At the base were very distinct plowscars, attesting to the intensive plowing. No features, however, were encountered and the artifacts from the unit were very sparse (see Table 3).

The collections from the site produced another fragmentary Small Savannah River Stemmed point (with a stem width of 17.0 mm and a stem length of 12 mm) and one intact Gypsy Stemmed point (with an overall length of 40.2 mm, a width of 27.8 mm, a stem length of 9.0 mm, and a stem width of 13.7mm). Also recovered were a range of quartz and metavolcanic flakes, and primarily Deptford pottery. The assemblage seems characteristic of an Early Woodland occupation. Some faunal remains were found in shovel testing, but the only remains which are almost certainly associated with the prehistoric occupation are calcined and can provide only very limited subsistence data.

Based on this additional assessment, 38HR462 appears to have a limited range of data sets. While diagnostic pottery and lithics were recovered, the range of lithic tools is limited and the pottery is heavily fragmented. There is no indication of features — even within the one 5-foot unit excavated in one of the denser site areas. There is no indication of floral remains and the charcoal found in shovel testing is associated with the plowzone, representing various burning efforts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE HOLIDAY PLANTATION TRACT

Table 3.  
Testing Materials Recovered from 38HR462

Provenience	Metavolcanic		Quartz Flakes	Deptford				Wilmington		Small Sherds	Other
	Flakes	Chunks		CS	CM	FI	Plain	FI	CM		
Surface	11	1	2	1	6	9	3			24	4*
TP 1	11			1	2	2	3	2	1	27	
T2, ST2						1					
T2, ST3	1				1						
T2, ST4					1						
T2, ST5						1					
T3, ST2					1						
T3, ST3							1				
T4, ST2	1										
T4, ST3					1					1	
T4, ST4						1					
T4, ST5					1						
T5, ST2											1**
T5, ST4										1	
T5, ST5										2	
T5, ST6										1	
T6, ST7										1	
T6, ST8										1	
T7, ST6						1					
T8, ST2	1			1							
T8, ST4										1	5***
T8, ST5										1	
T8, ST9	1										

CS = check stamped, CM = cord marked, FI = fabric impressed

\* = 1 Small Savannah River Stemmed point, 1 Deptford UID sherd, 2 calcined bones

\*\* = 1 Gypsy Stemmed point

\*\*\* = 5 bone fragments (modern?)

Moreover, the site integrity must be rated fairly low, given the previous stripping associated with about a quarter of the site area and the failure to identify any remains below the plowzone.

As a result, based on this additional testing, we recommend 38HR462 as not eligible. Pending the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office no additional management activities are necessary for this site.

38HR463

This site was found at the southwestern edge of the proposed development in a fallow field which had been impacted by road construction, the stockpiling of top soil, and possible clearing and grubbing activities. An additional grab surface collection was made during these investigations, but the focus was on additional

testing using transects oriented northeast-southwest at 50 foot intervals beginning at a slough on the northeastern edge of the site and running to a second slough. Along these transects shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot intervals.

A total of seven transects were established and 56 shovel tests were excavated. Forty of these tests were within the boundary of the site as eventually defined using both the distribution of surface remains and also the presence of positive shovel tests. These boundaries were set at 375 feet northeast-south by 250 feet northwest-south — an essentially identical dispersion as was found at 38HR462. Of the 40 shovel tests within these boundaries, 20 (50%) were positive.

Most (13 or 65%) of these tests, however, contained only one artifact. Like 38HR463, it appears that the site was spread out or dispersed by plowing.

SITE TESTS

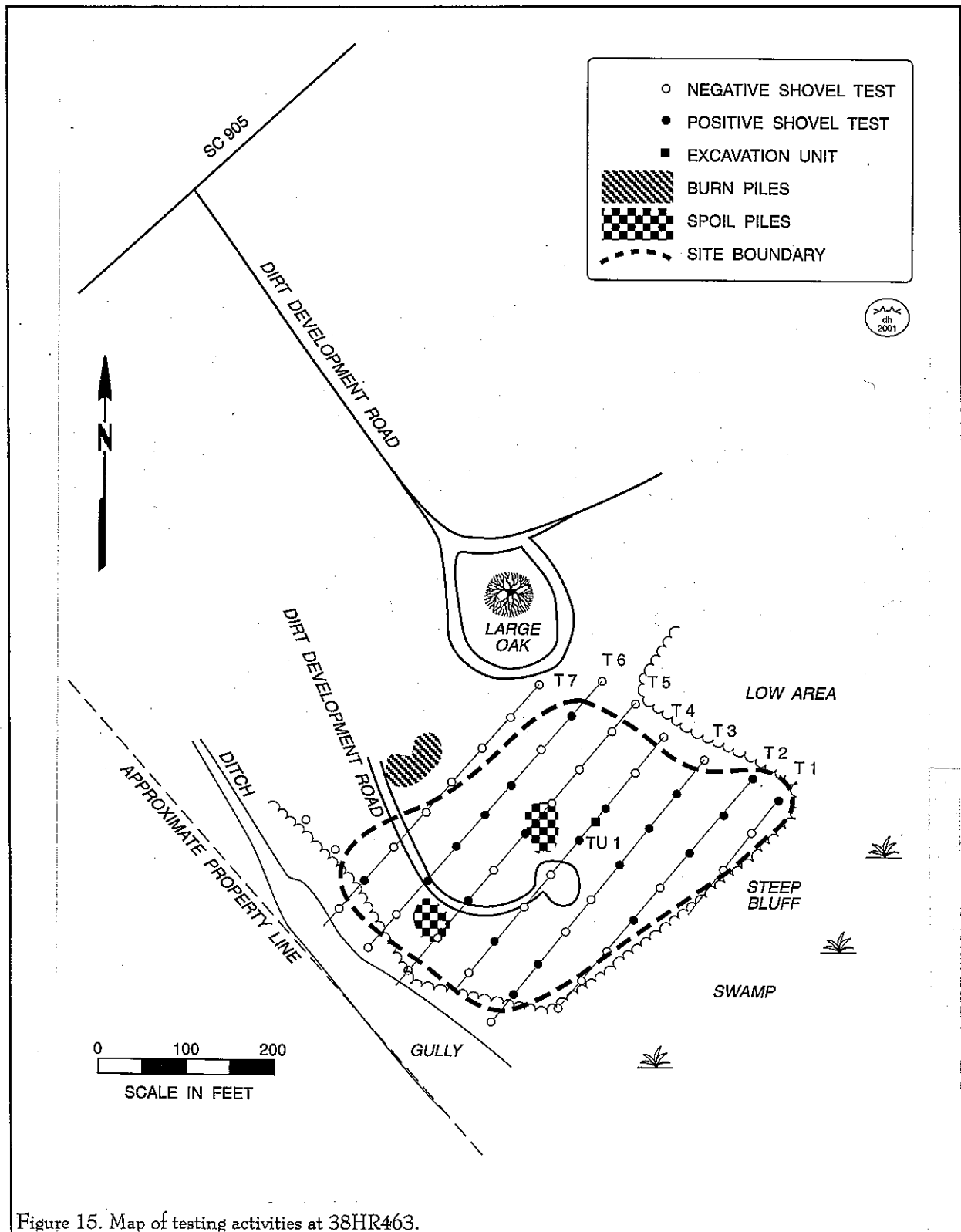


Figure 15. Map of testing activities at 38HR463.

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 Table 4.  
 Testing Materials Recovered from 38HR463

Provenience	Metavolcanic		Quartz	Deptford				Wilmington		Small	Other
	Flakes	Chunks	Flakes	CS	CM	FI	Plain	FI	CM	Sherds	
TP1, Lv1	19	2	2	1	3			5	2	26	2*
TP1, Lv2	8		1								
TP1, Lv3	2										
T2, ST1	1									1	
T2, ST1	1										
T2, ST2										1	
T2, ST3	1									1	
T2, ST5	1										
T3, ST2	1									1	
T3, ST3	2										
T3, ST4										4	
T3, ST7	1									3	
T4, ST3	1						1			3	1**
T4, ST4	2						1				
T4, ST7										1	
T5, ST5					1						
T5, ST7										4	
T6, ST2	1										
T6, ST4										2	
T6, ST5	1	1									
T6, ST6										1	
T6, ST7				1							
T7, ST7										1	

CS = check stamped, CM = cord marked, FI = fabric impressed

\* = 1 Eared Yadkin point, 1 undecorated whiteware ceramics

\*\* = 1 baked clay object fragment

Moreover, all of the remains were found within the plowzone — none were identified from the subsoil. This also suggests that the site is shallow. Finally, we found that most of the pottery was small — under an inch in diameter. This indicates considerable plowing; the absence of larger sherds also suggests that there are few or no features being “plowed out.”

Nevertheless, we identified a very vague concentration of materials in the north central site area. A five-foot unit was placed in that area. Excavation revealed a plowzone 0.7 foot in depth. At the base were indistinct plowscars, in contrast to 38HR462 where plowing was far better documented. While there was some smearing in the subsoil, thought to be associated with tree roots, there was no indication of cultural features.

Since there was less evidence of plowing at the

base of this unit, we excavated the northeast corner down, in two 0.6 foot levels, to a depth of 1.9 feet below the surface. Our goal was to determine if there might be undetected cultural remains below the plowzone which had not been identified in the shovel testing. As shown in Table 4, we did recover materials in both Level 2 and 3, although these remains are most likely associated with bioturbation — the natural movement of materials down in the sandy, unconsolidated Coastal Plain soils.

The collections from the site produced an Eared Yadkin projectile point (measuring about 35 mm in length). Pottery included both Deptford and Wilmington pottery, along with both metavolcanic and quartz flakes.

Like 38HR462, the assemblage seems characteristic of an Early Woodland occupation. Unlike 38HR462, we found no faunal remains at 38HR463



Figure 16. 38HR463, Test Pit 1, base of plowzone, looking north.

and even carbonized remains from the plowzone were far less common.

Based on this additional assessment, 38HR463 appears to have a limited range of data sets. While diagnostic pottery and lithics were recovered, the range of lithic tools is very limited and the pottery is heavily fragmented. There is no indication of features — even within the one 5-foot unit excavated in one of the denser site areas. There is no indication of either floral or faunal remains.

Moreover, the site integrity must be rated fairly low, given the clearing and grubbing, the grading of roads, and the stockpiling of humus. This initial construction activity has likely caused damage to at least some site areas.

As a result, based on this additional testing, we recommend 38HR463 as not eligible. Pending the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office no additional management activities are necessary for this site.



## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the direction of the State Historic Preservation Office the survey of the 40 acre Holiday Plantation tract was limited to shovel testing at 100 foot intervals along two transects parallel to the Waccamaw River bluff. This initial survey revealed two archaeological sites, designated 38HR462 and 38HR463. While the initial survey at the two sites did include some close interval testing, it was not possible in the time frame allowed for the survey, to collect the quantity and quality of information necessary to allow an assessment of National Register eligibility.

As a result, this additional research was conducted, with the specific goal of collecting sufficient information concerning 38HR462 and 38HR463 to allow the State Historic Preservation Office to make a determination of the sites' eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

First, and foremost, this study provides detailed information on the data sets present at the two sites. We have identified that both sites includes a small assemblage of primarily Early Woodland remains, with some associated Middle Woodland pottery. The assemblage, while dominated by pottery, also includes small numbers of primarily tertiary flakes, although some primary flaking material is also present.

We have been unsuccessful at demonstrating the presence of consistent faunal remains. Although small quantities were recovered from 38HR462, the material was calcined and this provides very limited analytical data. Charcoal was noticeably absent in the different assemblages.

Likewise, although there is no evidence for deep plowing, we have been unable to identify any subsurface features at either site based on the two 5-foot tests opened during the study. At 38HR462 there is evidence of intensive plowing, although at neither site does the plowzone exceed about 0.8 to 1.0 foot. We have found that, in general, the soils are highly friable

and stains are likely to have leached away. While stripping was considered as an option for additional site investigation, the area previously stripped at 38HR462 was examined for any indication of features or even clusters of artifacts and none were found.

Examination of the distribution of artifacts at both sites suggests dispersion by plowing with no real clusters or site core present. We have been unable to document any convincing evidence of intra-site patterning.

Second, the Background Research provides an overview of a prehistoric context for the site. Probably the most important aspect is that we know very little about the different assemblages in terms either of their typological characteristics or their temporal associations. Nor is it clear if these small sites functioned as hunting camps or perhaps as areas of specialized activity associated with a seasonal round. It is uncertain if they were revisited by the same group for a number of years or if the site was randomly revisited by unrelated groups.

These are all important, and worthwhile, questions which would help us better understand the diversity of Native American life. They would help us better account for the differences we often see in the prehistoric record.

Yet, these questions must be evaluated in terms of the data sets' ability to address them. In other words, significant questions are, at times, easier to develop than it is to find data sets with the ability (or integrity) to answer those questions.

In the case of 38HR462 and 38HR463, there are lingering, and serious, concerns about integrity. If the site is to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion D (i.e., a site that has yielded, or may be able to yield, information important in history), then we must be especially concerned with

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location, design, materials, and associative integrity.

Archaeological sites 38HR462 and 38HR463 exhibit some loss of locational integrity. The sites are not entirely intact — 38HR463 has been damaged by road construction; 38HR462 has been damaged by stripping activity; and both sites have been intensively plowed.

Elements of design include organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. The sites evidence some loss of design integrity, with the primary disturbance being the most recent development activities and plowing. Together these recent activities have affected the sites' inter-site patterning, making it very difficult, perhaps impossible, to distinguish discrete occupation areas.

Materials include the physical items that were deposited during the period of the site's use which form particular patterns or configurations. Integrity of materials is typically discussed in the context of intrusive artifacts, the completeness of the artifact and feature assemblages, and the preservation of features themselves. We must acknowledge that in this area as well, both sites exhibit generally low integrity. Although a number of artifacts have been identified, we have been unable to identify any prehistoric features. Nor are there any concentrations of pottery or lithics that might represent distinct activity areas.

Integrity of association is that direct link between the historic event and the property. It is often evaluated, for archaeological sites, in the context of the relationship between the site's data sets and the research questions. For example, it typically requires a well stratified site to address chronological questions of change and adaptation. To address chronological and typological issues we would want to find closed contexts with materials suitable for radiometric dating. We have been unable to achieve these direct links at either 38HR462 or 38HR463.

Based on this review of site integrity, we conclude that the sites are not likely to be able to satisfactorily address the important research questions we have outlined. Therefore, we recommend sites 38HR462 and 38HR463 as not eligible for inclusion

on the National Register.

Of course, this is only our recommendation which must be presented to the State Historic Preservation Office for their review and concurrence. In addition, it is always possible that more archaeological remains may be encountered in the tract during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).



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