CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE ELLIOTT TRACT, DORCHESTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 404

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of a 55 acre tract in the southeast portion of Dorchester County, near the town of Summerville, South Carolina. The work, conducted for the Sintra Corporation, is meant to assist this client in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The tract is to be used by the Sintra Corporation for the construction of a subdivision of single family homes. The survey area is situated on the south side of Dorchester Road (SC 642) on Walnut Hill Drive. Two houses and a mobile home are currently located on the property, so access was easy and, in addition, lines were cut at 100-foot intervals within the thickly wooded areas by surveyors creating the tree and topo map of the property.

This survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites which may be in the project area. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 0.5 mile around the proposed tract was assumed. The proposed undertaking will require clearing, grubbing, and grading, along with the construction of both underground utilities and above ground structures. There will likely be short-term construction impacts, including increased noise and dust levels, and increased construction related traffic. The long-term affects will primarily be an increase of traffic from the new residents.

A countywide architectural survey from 1997 (Fick 1997), fails to show any structures in the project APE.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology also failed to identify any sites.

The archaeological survey of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals on transects laid out at 100-foot intervals. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 282 shovel tests were excavated along 27 transect lines. Additional testing was performed for the identified site.

As a result of these investigations, one prehistoric site, 38DR224**,** and one isolated find, 38DR00, were identified. Site 38DR224 is a Middle Woodland pottery scatter. Because of poor integrity and the inability to address significant research questions, the site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The isolated find, 38DR00, is a historic well with no associated structure. By nature of an isolated find, the well is not eligible for the National Register.

A survey of public roads within a 0.5 mile of the proposed undertaking was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity and that were not originally recorded by the 1997 survey (Fick 1997). No such sites were found.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. 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

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Kurt Sandness of the Sintra Corporation. The work was conducted to assist the Sintra Corporation in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of approximately 55 acres of land proposed to be used for a single family neighborhood located in southeast Dorchester County near the town of Summerville (Figure 1). The tract is located on the south side of Dorchester Road (SC 642) along Walnut Hill Drive.

The tract, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used primarily for a single family neighborhood. This will entail the construction of infrastructure, such as roads, stormwater drainage, and utilities, as well as the construction of residences. These activities will include clearing of timber, grubbing, grading, which may cause significant damage to any archaeological resources present.

There will also be some short-term construction related affects, such as increased noise, construction traffic on Dorchester Road, and increased dust levels. There will be a need for erosion control and there will be some need for wetland fill permits (which is being handled by Newkirk Environmental).

There are no considerations of long-term secondary affects, such as increased traffic, changes in property values, or additional development spurred by this undertaking.

We should point out that this portion of Dorchester County is being rapidly converted from a rural enclave to a suburban or bedroom community for Charleston. Development from the town of Summerville is occurring outward all the way to Charleston.

We were requested by Mr. Stuart Whiteside of Seamon, Whiteside & Associates to provide a proposal for the survey in December 2003. The proposal was accepted and subsequent background investigations began in March of 2004.

These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work, no sites were found in the 0.5 mile APE.

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. A comprehensive architectural survey was performed in 1997 for Dorchester County (Fick 1997) so the SHPO files are considered complete and well documented for the study area.

Archival and historical research incorporated a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files. Tract specific history was compiled by Sarah Fick.

The archaeological survey was conducted on from March 15-18 by Ms. Nicole Southerland and Mr. Tom Covington under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley and revealed one site, 38DR224, and one isolated find (38DR00), in the proposed project area.

Site 38DR224 is a Middle Woodland pottery scatter. Because of poor integrity from logging and construction, and the inability to address significant research questions, the site is

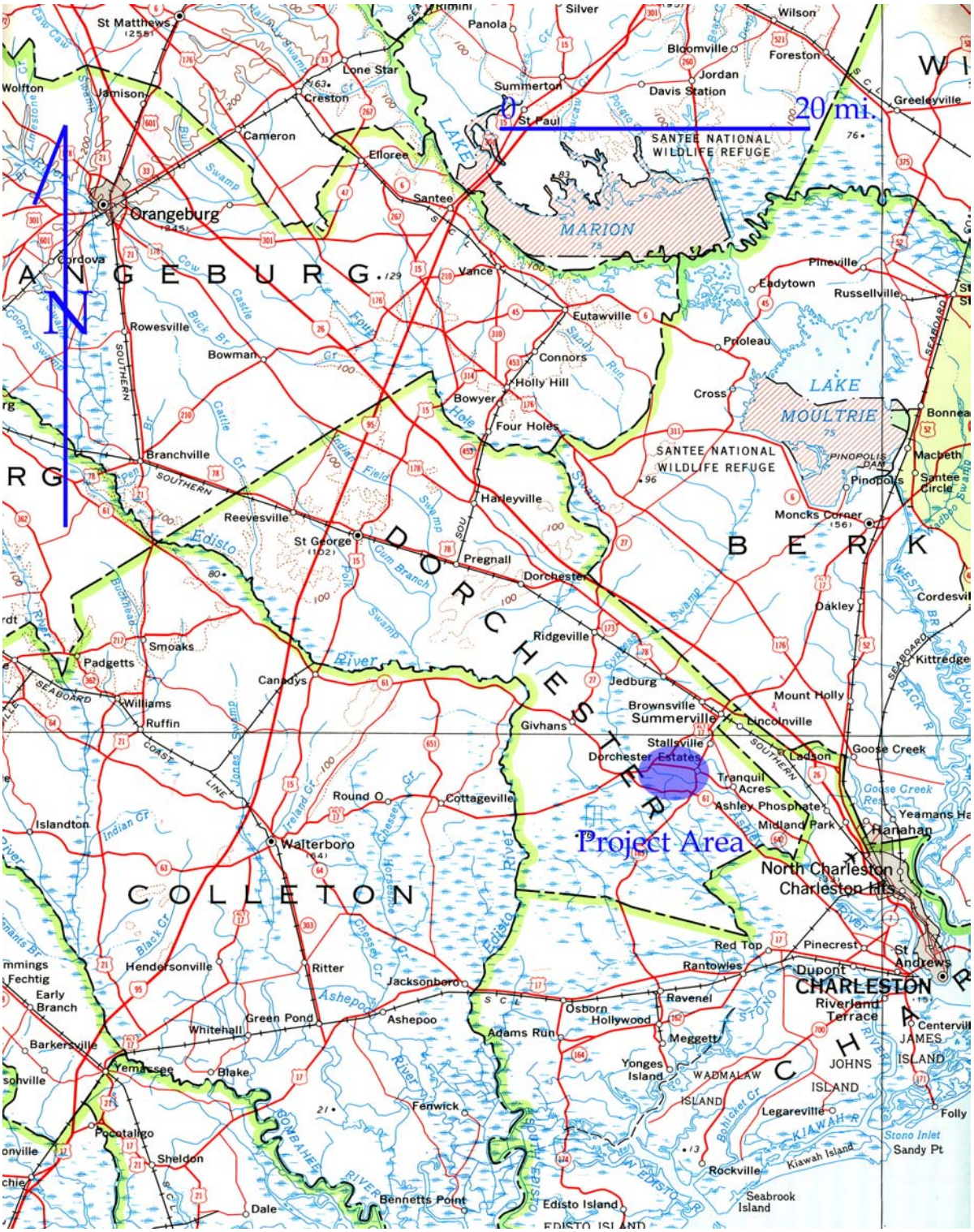

Figure 1. Project vicinity in Dorchester County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

recommended not eligible for the National Register.

The isolated find, 38DR00, is a historic dug well that never had an associated structure and was never used according to the property owner. The well is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 2. Project area (topographic map is USGS Stallsville 7.5').

The architectural survey of the APE, designed to identify any structures over 50 years in age which retain their integrity revealed no structures other than those previously recorded by Fick (1997), none of which were in the 0.5 mile APE.

Laboratory work and report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from March 19-23, 2004. Two archaeological site forms for the site and isolated find identified during this investigation have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). The field notes, artifact catalog, and artifacts resulting from these investigations will be curated at SCIAA and will be maintained by that institution in perpetuity. The only photographic materials associated with this project are color prints, which are not archival. Chicora Foundation retains the negatives and prints for these photographs.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

The project area is situated in the southeastern portion of Dorchester County, just west of the Berkeley County border. The project area contains a series of ridge side slopes that slope down toward the wetlands of the Ashley River.

Figure 3. View of dense pine and hardwood forest.

Dorchester County is situated in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. It is bounded to the north by Orangeburg County, on the east by Berkeley County, on the south by Charleston County, and is separated from Colleton County on the west by the Edisto River. The county is drained by the Edisto and Ashley Rivers, with the project area itself drained directly into the Ashley River, just south of the project tract. Elevations in the county range from about 3 or 4 feet above sea level along parts of the Ashley River to about 120 feet above sea level near Reevesville (Eppinette 1990:1). Elevations in the project area range from about 8 to 65 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

This portion of the Lower Coastal Plain contains nearly level soils. In a few small areas, primarily along major rivers and swamps, the soils are gently sloping. Less than 1 percent of the county is flooded daily or occasionally by saline water. All of the soils in the county were deposited or formed during the Pleistocene epoch. During this period, the ocean moved over the area, perhaps several times. As the ocean retreated, it left formations and terraces which indicate former shorelines and soils of different ages. The terraces in Dorchester County, from the sea to the inland, are the Recent, Pamlico, Talbot, Penholoway, Wicomico, and Sunderland. The project area is located in the Pamlico Terrace which ranges from sea level up to 25 feet above sea level (Eppinette 1990:89).

Geology and Soils

The geology of the Lower Coastal Plain has been well described by Cooke (1936). Fluvial deposits of unconsolidated sands and clays dominate the area. 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 northern portion of the project area is characterized by the Bonneau-Ocilla-Blanton Association. In general, these soils range from somewhat poorly drained to well-drained and have a thick, sandy surface horizon over a loamy subsoil. The southern portion of the project area is characterized by the Mouzon-Brookman-Wahee Association, which has somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained soils with a loamy surface layer over a loamy clay subsoil.

Four soil series are found in the project area, including Elloree loamy fine sand, Coosaw loamy fine sand, Blanton fine sand, and Plummer loamy sand. Elloree loamy fine sand is found in broad depressions and along drainage ways. It is a poorly drained soil with a seasonally high water table and occasional flooding. The A horizon is a very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy fine sand to a depth of 0.7 foot overlying an E horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy fine sand and light grayish brown (10YR6/2) fine sand to 2.0 feet. The B horizon is a gray (10YR5/1) sandy clay loam.

Coosaw loamy fine sand is found on nearly level, low ridges and is somewhat poorly drained. The seasonal water table occurs between 2 to 3 feet below the surface. The Coosaw Series has an Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy fine sand to a depth of 0.6 foot overlying a very pale brown (10YR7/3) fine sand E horizon to over 2.0 feet in depth. The B horizon is a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay loam.

The Plummer Series is formed in nearly level drainageways and depressions. This soil has an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand to a depth of 0.8 foot over a gray (10YR5/1) sand to 2.0 feet in depth.

Blanton fine sands are excessively drained soils with an A horizon of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand to 0.2 foot in depth. Beneath this layer is a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand to a depth of 0.7 foot and a very pale brown (10YR7/3) fine sand to a depth of over 3.6 feet.

Figure 4. View of hardwood wetlands.

Climate

Elevation, latitude, and distance from the coast work together to affect the climate of South Carolina, although Dorchester is clearly dominated by its proximity to the ocean. 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 that cross the mountains are warmed by compression before they descend on the Coast.

Consequently, the climate of Dorchester County is temperate. The winters are relatively mild with a mean temperature of 48°F and the summers are hot and humid, with a mean temperature of 79°F and average humidity of 55%.

Rainfall in the amount of about 50 inches is good for a broad range of crops. About 31 inches of rain (or 60% of the total) occurs during the growing season, April through September. The average growing season is about 223 days, although early freezes in the fall and late frosts in the spring can reduce this period.

Floristics

In the better drained areas of the county, native trees consist mainly of loblolly pine, longleaf pine, oak, and hickory. Sweet gum, blackgum, yellow poplar, maple, tupelo, ash, and cypress are in the wetter soils. Mills (1972[1826]:510) comments that,

> [an a]bundance of the finest pine timber is found in this district. Rafts of it are annually transported down the Edisto, to Charleston. Besides the pine, there are the live oak, poplar, cypress, beech, hickory, walnut, chestnut, and a variety of oak, the palmetto, and indeed all the different kinds of trees and shrubs common to the adjoining districts.

Mills, in the early nineteenth century, remarked that:

> South Carolina is rich in native and exotic productions; the varieties of its soil, climate, and geological positions, afford plants of rare, valuable, and medicinal qualities; fruits of a luscious, refreshing, and nourishing nature; vines and shrubs of exquisite beauty, fragrance, and luxuriance, and forest trees of noble growth, in great variety (Mills 1972:66).

Mills (1972[1826]: 66-85) also notes that a number of trees, such as loblolly pines, longleaf pines, red bay, red cedar, and live oaks, were used for the production of tar and turpentine, the construction of houses and ships, and furniture making. Cypress was also used for construction purposes, but became more difficult to obtain by the end of the eighteenth century when cypress swamps in the county were cleared and a system of dikes and ditches were constructed for rice fields. The tidal influence in the county was used to flood and drain the fields. Regarding tidal rice cultivation, Mills stated that "[t]he rice lands are very productive, yielding on an average two barrels, or 1400 pounds of rice to the acre," (Mills 1972[1826]: 505). He further stated that other swamp lands were "remarkably fine for raising cotton and corn; 600 to 800 pounds of see cotton being the usual product to the acre, and 20 to 30 bushels of corn" (Mills 1972[1826]: 505).

The project area's vegetation consists of mixed pines and hardwoods and lowland areas of hardwoods. Although logging has taken place on the tract, many large trees such as oaks, gums, hickories, and tupelos are scattered throughout.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Previous Research

Dorchester County has received rather spotty attention. Although 49 projects have been recorded in Derting et al. (1991), with 18 (38%) representing compliance work, very few sites have been recorded. For example, the site located during the current project was number 224 for the county. The same lack of activity is true for the bordering Colleton County. However, nearby Charleston and Berkeley Counties have sites numbering into the thousands. It does not appear that Dorchester County has a lack of sites, but instead has lacked sufficient research.

This is not to say that Dorchester County does not have some significant archaeological sites. While not in the project APE, the Old Dorchester State Historic Site includes the parish church (38DR3), an underwater site containing two wharves (38DR169), the tabby fort (38DR4), a shipwreck (38DR170), and a burial of two individuals (38DR152). The identification of these sites took place from to 1995 and can be detailed in a number of reports including work by Carillo (1973, 1975, 1976), Harmon (1980, 1981), Brooks and Harmon (1981), and Hartley (1984).

The only previous research found near the current project was a reconnaissance of the Berlin G. Myers Parkway Extension Project (Bailey et al. 2002) and this project identified only standing structures and previously identified archaeological sites.

As previously mentioned, a county-wide architectural survey has been completed (Fick 1997), however no structures were found within the project APE.

The Prehistoric

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965). 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, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society (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 Paleoindian 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

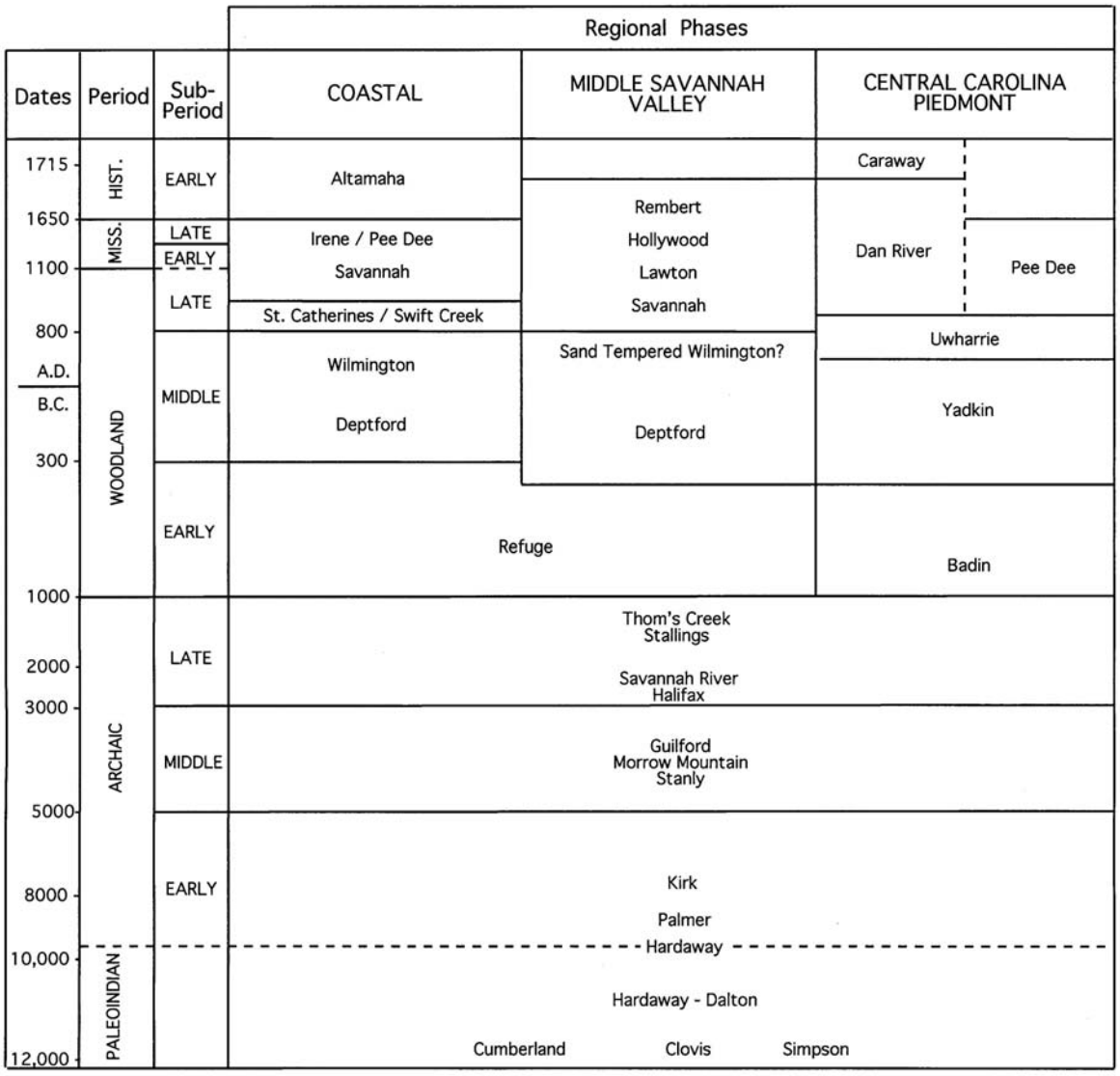

Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

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 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 1980b). 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 (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) have excavated a small Yadkin site (38SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

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

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

In many respects the South Carolina Late

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

The South Appalachian Mississippian Period (ca. A.D. 1100 to 1640) is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

Historic Overview

The English established the first permanent settlement in what is today South Carolina in 1670 on the west bank of the Ashley River. Like other European powers, the English were lured to the New World for reasons other than the acquisition of land and promotion of agriculture. The Lord Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1719-1720, intended to discover a staple crop whose marketing would provide great wealth through the mercantile system.

By 1680 the settlers of Albemarle Point had moved their village across the bay to the tip of the peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper rivers. This new settlement at Oyster Point would become modern day Charleston. The move provided not only a more healthful climate and an area of better defense, but:

> [t]he cituation of this Town is so convenient for public Commerce that it rather seems to be the design of some skillful Artist than the accidental position of nature (Mathews 1954:153).

While the Indian trade was profitable to many of the Carolina colonists, it did not provide the proprietors with the wealth they were expecting from the new colony. Early agricultural experiments, which involved olives, grapes, silkworms, and oranges, were less than successful. Consequently, the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, and flax were stressed as these were staple crops whose marketing the proprietors could easily monopolize.

In 1696, further up the Ashley River, a grant of 1,800 acres on a peninsula of high land located between the Ashley River and the Boo-shoo-ee Creek (now Dorchester Creek, and also referred to as Boshoo or Boshoe Creek) was obtained by Massachusetts Congregationalists, and the town of Dorchester was established (Carillo 1973:5). Dorchester, located at the navigable head of the Ashley River became a center for trade and the distribution of goods (Walker 1941:50). Trade between local farmers, artisans, and merchants, and a lucrative deerskin trade comprised Dorchester's economy (Beck 1998:2). Naval stores, such as tar, pitch, and lumber were also exported from Dorchester.

The Congregationalist Church obtained 2,250 additional acres between 1699 and 1700, making the total acreage associated with the Congregationalist Church 4,050 acres (Smith 1905:70-72). Diaries belonging to elders of the church show that not all original occupants of the Dorchester settlement were associated with the Congregationalists, with "others that were concerned" also drawing lots for land divisions in the settlement along with church members (Smith 1905:72). Land was set aside in Dorchester for a "place of trade," a public square and streets, and a "commons" (Smith 1905:72-73). The space where the creek enters the river was also set aside for public use, and an additional 123 acres north of the town along Boshoe Creek was set aside for mill purposes.

Construction of a permanent brick church, called the "White meeting House" was begun sometime after 1700. During this time, the town began to grow and soon a number of merchants had established themselves in Dorchestertown (Smith 1905:79). New settlers to Dorchester received grants higher up and across the Ashley River. In 1706, the Act for the establishment of the Church of England in the Province was passed, resulting in the creation of six parishes, including St. Andrew's Parish, to which Dorchester belonged. By 1708, the town contained about 350 people.

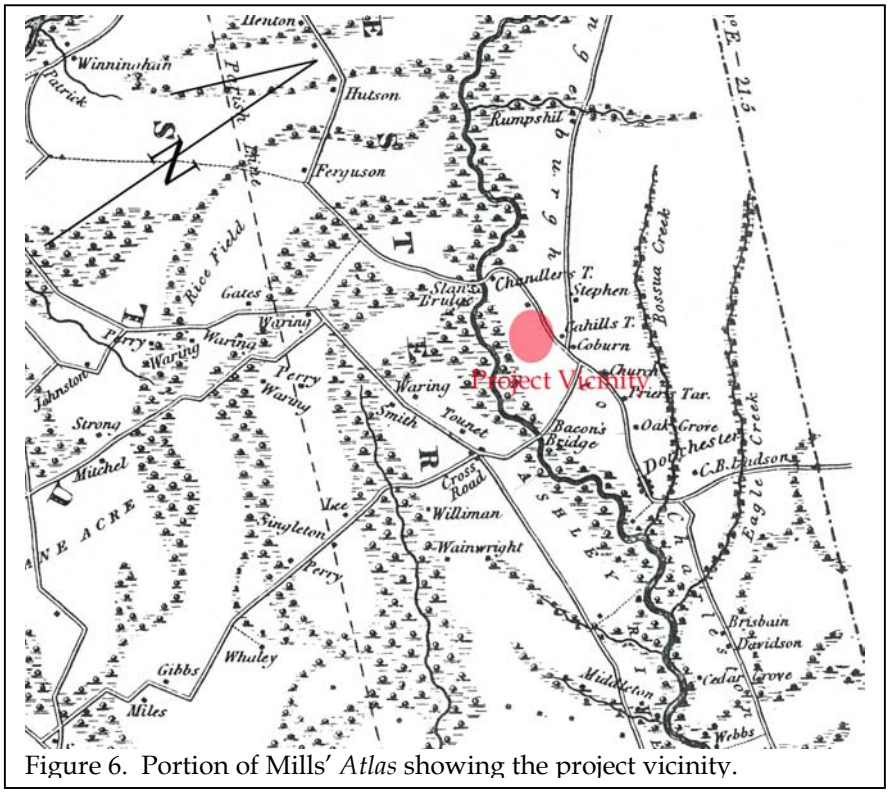

Figure 6. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* showing the project vicinity.

In 1719, St. Andrew's Parish was divided and Dorchester became part of the St. George Parish, with 115 English families, including 500 persons and 1,300 slaves, living in the town (Smith 1905:80). Estate inventories show that both Anglicans and dissenters in Dorchester owned slaves (Beck 1998:2). According to an advertisement in the *South Carolina Gazette*, more than 300 African slaves from Angola were brought to Dorchester to be sold in order to avoid a smallpox epidemic in Charleston (Beck 1998:2).

Rice soon became more profitable than earlier crops in Dorchester, increasing the wealth of planters (Beck 1998:3), and encouraging the large scale introduction of slavery. Although introduced at least by the 1690s, rice did not become a significant staple crop until the early eighteenth century. At that time it not only provided the proprietors with an economic base the mercantile system required, but it was also to form the basis of South Carolina's plantation system (Carpenter 1973). The majority of the slaves owned in Dorchester were concentrated in the surrounding plantations, with fewer slaves owned by merchants and artisans in the township (Beck 1998:3). Many plantations sprung up along the Ashley River, including Middleton Place, Archdale, Chatsworth, Spring Farm and Cedar Grove (Walker 1941:23).

In 1719, a Statute for constructing a Church of England was enacted, and 150 acres were purchased for the church grounds. By 1734, the church repairs and the construction of the parsonage house were undertaken. The town's growth also enabled the construction of roads into the surrounding country and bridges over the Ashley River. Other Acts, in 1723 and 1734, were passed for establishing a fair and markets, and founding a free school. However, the school and housing for the school's master were not constructed until 1758.

Between 1752 and 1756, overcrowding within Dorchester and concerns over the unhealthiness of the area led the

Congregationalists to move to Georgia, without a marked decrease to Dorchester's importance as a locus of trade and distribution. The exodus of the entire congregation however, meant that the "White Meeting House" church was no longer used for church services, and sat vacant until later in the century (Smith 1905:92).

During this time, Dorchester was also affected, though not directly, by the increased hostilities in the country associated with the French and Indian Wars. Preparations took place in the state to develop fortifications and additions to existing coastal defense works at Port Royal, Winyaw, Fort Johnson, and Dorchester (Carillo 1973:7). A magazine and wall at Dorchester began construction in the late 1750s, with construction ceasing after 1760 most likely due to the decline of anxiety and tension in this area. The tabby fort built to assuage fears of attacks from native Americans is till standing at the Old Dorchester State Historic Site on the high bank of the Ashley River (Beck 1998:1). The fort was constructed on the north side of the Ashley River in an area that comprised the extreme southern portion of the town of Dorchester. Carillo (1973:13) describes the tabby fort as a "flanked redoubt" which "resembles a pin wheel having four straight or slightly angling sides" (Carillo 1973:13).

South Carolina's economic development during the pre-Revolutionary War period involved a complex web of interactions between slaves, planters, and merchants. By 1710 slaves outnumbered free people in South Carolina and by the 1730s slaves were beginning to be concentrated on a few, large slave-holding plantations. By the close of the eighteenth century some South Carolina plantations had a ratio of slaves to whites that was 27:1 (Morgan 1977).

With the onset of the Revolutionary War, Dorchester was named as a possible armed post and by December 9, 1775, the Council of Safety of the Second Provincial Congress issued an order for manning the post with troops and militia (Carillo 1973:10).

With American forces defending Charleston, Dorchester was occupied twice by the British in 1780 and 1781. Dorchester was sacked and burned on December 1, 1781 when the British learned of an impending attack and retreated to Charleston (Carillo 1973:10).

Within five years of the Revolutionary War, Dorchester decayed rapidly (Smith 1905:86). According to Smith, this decline was due to several factors including the growth of the middle and upper country and the extension of the frontier, the development increased use of roads, the town's unsuitability for summer resorts for nearby planters, the planters' reliance on Charles Town for business needs rather than Dorchester, and the infertile land surrounding Dorchester (Smith 1905:85). The demise of Dorchester was

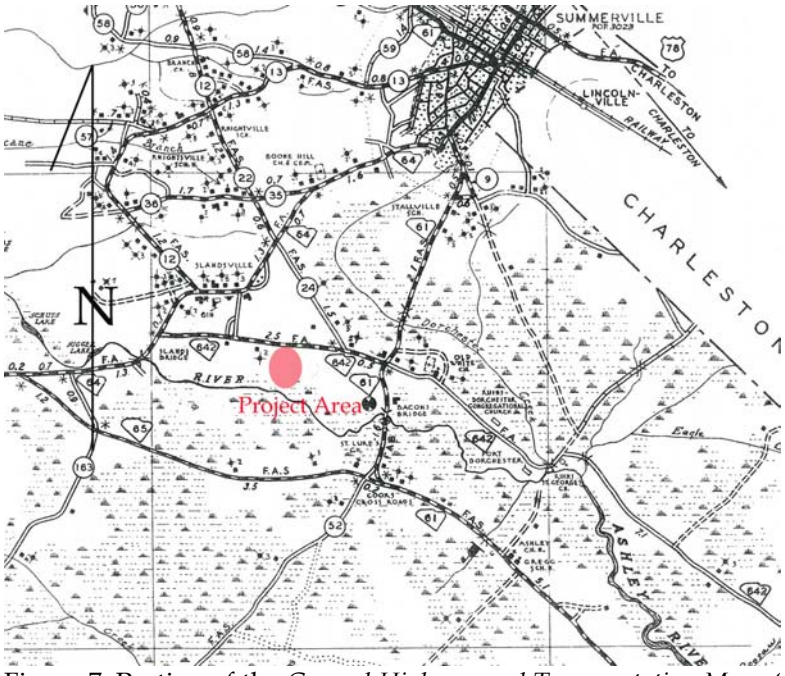

Figure 7. Portion of the *General Highway and Transportation Map of Dorchester County* showing the project area.

facilitated by the growth of the town of Summerville by planters from the area who built houses and summer settlements there.

By 1832, Summerville had grown to the extent that the area was referred to as an "Old Summerville" and a "New Summerville" when the SC Canal and Railroad Company began building a railroad line (Walker 1941:78). Growth continued in the general area, prompting the creation of new counties. In 1800, Colleton County was formed from parts of Charleston County. Mills' *Atlas* from 1825, which places the project area in Colleton County, fails to show any structures in the immediate project area (Figure 6). At this time Summerville was part of Charleston County. By 1897, Dorchester County was formed from parts of Colleton and Berkeley County. Summerville continued to grow and by 1939, the South Carolina State Highway and Transportation Map shows the town to have a population of 3,023. This map also shows that there were no structures located in the project area at this time (Figure 7). These maps indicate that while Summerville grew, the area near the old town of Dorchester was not actively developed in the early 1900s, and the project area also showed a lack of development.

Tract Specific History

The subject tract (Dorchester County Tax Parcel 152-00-00-013) is a parcel of 104 acres conveyed as 100 acres by the Elliott Family Trust (Walther H. Elliott, Jr., and Dale F. Elliott) to Walter F. Elliott, Jr., and Dale F. Elliott in 1998 (Dorchester County RMC Deed Book 1930, p. 76).

Dorchester County was formed in 1897. Most of the land that makes up the modern county was taken from Colleton County. The subject property, lying in Dorchester Township and St. George's, Dorchester, Parish, was formerly in Colleton County. Because Colleton County's records burned during the Civil War, it is usually difficult to construct a complete chain of title for properties in Dorchester County.

The chain was very difficult to trace for the subject property. The earliest reference found in the Dorchester county records is in the will of Ella W. Connor of Summerville, written in 1919 and probated in 1928 (Dorchester County Probate Records, Box 47-3). Mrs. Connor devised four houses and lots in the town of Summerville to several relatives, with additional legatees including her brother, R. I. Limehouse. In the will she also bequeathed portions of "my Beacon Bridge tract" to T. M. Finucan (25 acres), Barney B. Finucan (25 acres), J. C. Finucan (20 acres), and J. Sidi Limehouse (20 acres). A search of the deed indexes back to 1897 did not show the tract coming into any party named Connor or Limehouse. Although an earlier conveyance might be found in the Colleton County RMC, we did not search that county's records because it is unlikely to reveal information before 1868.

In 1930, for $10, the heirs of Ella W. Connor conveyed to Thomas M. Finucan (also an heir) their interest in "part of the Bacon's Bridge tract, 170 acres... butting and bounding north on lands of J. Sidi Limehouse and on lands of Arthur J. Limehouse, east on lands of Arthur J. Limehouse, south on Ashley River and Walnut Hill plantation of H. H. Ficken and Lawrence A. Walker, and west on Walnut Hill Plantation (DCRMC Deed Book 56, p. 433). A plat dated 1932 shows the Connor property as 170 acres, with seventy acres north of "Old Augusta Road" [Dorchester Road] having been divided among the Finucan and Limehouse heirs, and an undivided 100-acre "swamp" south of the road (DCRMC Plat Book 5, p. 56).

In 1936, Thomas M. Finucan of Summerville conveyed the one hundred acres south of Dorchester Road to Walter H. Elliott of Stallsville for $400 (DCRMC Deed Book 63, p. 340). It then remained in the Elliott family until the acquisition by the Sintra Corporation.

Despite the lack of antebellum records for Dorchester County, information about the earliest ownership and occupancy of the subject property can be gleaned from the work of H. A. M. Smith, a

Charleston attorney and historian. According to his composite map of the area, made in 1919, the subject property is part of the early Fair Spring or Burton Plantation. Burton was a 479½ acre plantation assembled by Ralph Izard (1717-1761), made up of 126 acres of a 320-acre grant to William Norman, 115 acres granted to Moses Norman in 1733, and two parcels purchased by Izard in 1748. (Smith 1988).

Ralph Izard was married to Rebecca Blake, daughter of Joseph Blake of nearby Newington Plantation [National Register of Historic Places]. They made their country seat on this Ashley River property, and in his will Ralph Izard "of Berkeley County" devised to his son Ralph Izard "my Plantation whereupon I now live called Burton together with my land up the Cypress path left me by my Father [Walter Izard of Cedar Grove], also my part of a Tract of Land left me by my Brother Thomas Izard called Mount Boone, and my Plantation on Cow Savannah [part of Ketelby's Barony] ..., Also my Plantation on Combahee River, which was given to me by my Father and my Brother Thomas Izard. . . ." There were also bequests to his son Walter Izard (plantation on Timothy Savannah and land on Lady's Island), and his daughters Sarah and Rebecca (plantation at Wassamassaw). (Charleston County Wills, WPA Transcripts, Book 9, p. 64-66).

Ralph Izard Jr. was young when his father died, and in accordance with the terms of the will, he received a "liberal education." An interest in politics caused him to leave his studies in England, probably during 1774, and in 1775 he purchased another plantation, known as Villa, in St. George Parish, Dorchester. Izard's marriage date is uncertain, but by September 1779 he was married to Elizabeth Stead and had taken up residence at his father's Burton's Plantation, which he renamed Fair Spring (Bailey 1984, p. 795-796). From here and his Charleston town house he managed rice crops on the Ashley and Combahee Rivers, and raised seven children.

Ralph Izard Jr. served the Continental Army as aide-de-camp to Colonel Henry Lee, extended loans to the State of South Carolina, and provided food and other goods to the militia between 1779 and 1782. John Waring (of the Summerville area) signed receipts to Izard for corn, peas, clean rice, and potatoes; troops in the Beaufort area received rough rice, peas, corn, corn blades, clean rice, and fifty spokes for wagon wheels (Accounts Audited, #3961).

During the years of agricultural reorganization that followed the Revolutionary War, the Izards moved to Schieveling Plantation, on the south side of the Ashley River. The Fair Spring residence seems not to have been regularly inhabited after that time, and at some point (perhaps during the war) the house was lost. Smith (p. 221) visited its site in the early twentieth century, finding the foundations of a "fair sized brick house with the remains of brick out buildings."

Izard died intestate before 1813, when his heirs agreed to a division of his property (which by this time included large acreages along the Peedee and Black rivers). Smith (p. 221) states that Fair Spring was allotted to his daughter Eliza, the wife of Thomas Pinckney of Fairfield Plantation, St. James Santee Parish. A deed to her in 1813 references "a plantation given to Eliza during the life of her father Ralph, called Cow Savannah" (Charleston County RMC, Deed Book F8, p. 323). In his own will, Thomas Pinckney (1780-1842) refers to a post-marital settlement made in May 1813 between himself and Eliza, and bequeaths to their daughter Rosetta (Mrs. Ralph S. Izard, Jr.) the estate settled therein to Eliza (CC Wills, Book 43, p. 474).

According to Smith, however, the Fair Spring tract had been sold to lawyer Timothy Ford (1762-1830) of Charleston. Although neither his will (CC Wills, Book 38, p. 823-826) nor the inventory of his personal estate (Charleston County Inventory Book G, p. 445) indicates that Ford owned a plantation at his death, a search of

the Charleston County deed indexes did not reveal information about his sale of Fair Spring.

The history of the Fair Spring/Burton's tract is incomplete, and we cannot account for the name of the plantation to the west having changed from Oliphant's (in Smith) to Walnut Hill (twentieth century deeds). In general, however, the outline of historical activities is consistent with what is known of other plantations on the upper Ashley River. Lands here were granted and settled early, plantation boundary lines evolving as colonists created an agricultural economy. Smaller grants were divided, and successful men consolidated multiple tracts into their larger holdings.

Planters and retiring merchants built substantial brick residences with landscaped gardens on their inland rice plantations, developing a migratory "town and country" life that alternated between Charleston, a country seat, and more-distant holdings in Georgetown or Beaufort districts. When tidal rivers became the financial basis of the rice plantation economy after the American Revolution, planters abandoned their ancestors' inland mansions to establish new dwellings on tidal rice plantations.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along transects placed at 100-foot intervals.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for 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 three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, 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 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive 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.

Transects used previously surveyed cut lines at 100-foot intervals and these were sequentially numbered from north to south on the tract. Shovel tests, at 100-foot intervals on these transects, ran from east to west and were also sequentially numbered by transect. A total of 282 shovel tests were excavated along 27 transect lines. Additional testing was performed for the identified site, 38DR224.

The GPS positions were taken with a Garmin GPS 76 rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. This was a vital concern for the study area.

GPS accuracy is generally affected by a number of sources of potential error, including errors with satellite clocks, multipathing, and selective availablity. Satellite clock errors can occur when the satellites' clock is off by as little as a millisecond, or when a slightly-askew orbit results in a distance error. Multipathing occurs when the signal bounces off trees, chain-link fences, or bodies of water. Multipathing was probably not a significant source of error for this study since the site area was in the yard of a house with trees not immediately interfering. The source of most extreme GPS errors is selective availability (SA), the deliberate mistiming of satellite signals by the Department of Defense. This degradation results in horizontal errors of up to 100 m 95% of the time, although the error may be as much as 300 m. Nevertheless, selective availability has been turned off by the DOD. We have previously determined the 3D[1] and DGPS readings with the Garmin 76 were identical. Therefore, we relied on 3D navigation mode, with expected potential horizontal errors of 10 m or less.

[1]A basic requirement for GPS position accuracy is having a lock on at least four satellites, which places the receiver in 3D mode. This is critical B as an example, positions calculated with less than four satellites can have horizontal errors in excess of a mile, or over 1,600 m.

Figure 8. Project area with transects.

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects that appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects,

this survey recorded only those which have retained "some measure of its historic integrity" (Vivian n.d.:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least two representative photographs were taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History. As previously mentioned, Dorchester County has received a county-wide architectural survey and this survey is thought to be complete (Fick 1997).

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will 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.

Figure 9. View of roadway running south through the project tract.

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. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin* 36 observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the property. Finally, materials C the physical items used on and in the property C are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standard with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of prehistoric materials were defined by such authors as Yohe (1996), Blanton et al. (1986), and Oliver et al. (1986).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey one archaeological site (38DR224) and one isolated find (38DR00) was recorded (Figure 10). Both are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The architectural survey did not identify any structures or other resources beyond those identified by the 1997 survey, none of which were in the project APE (Fick 1997).

Archaeological Resources

38DR224

Site 38DR224 (Figure 11) is a subsurface scatter of prehistoric pottery. It is located on a broad plain at an elevation of 55 feet AMSL. A UTM coordinate for the site is 572795E 3648023N (NAD27 datum).

While vegetation in the immediate area consists of mixed pines and hardwoods, the site is located in a yard and roadway of a low density residential area.

Shovel tests were conducted at the

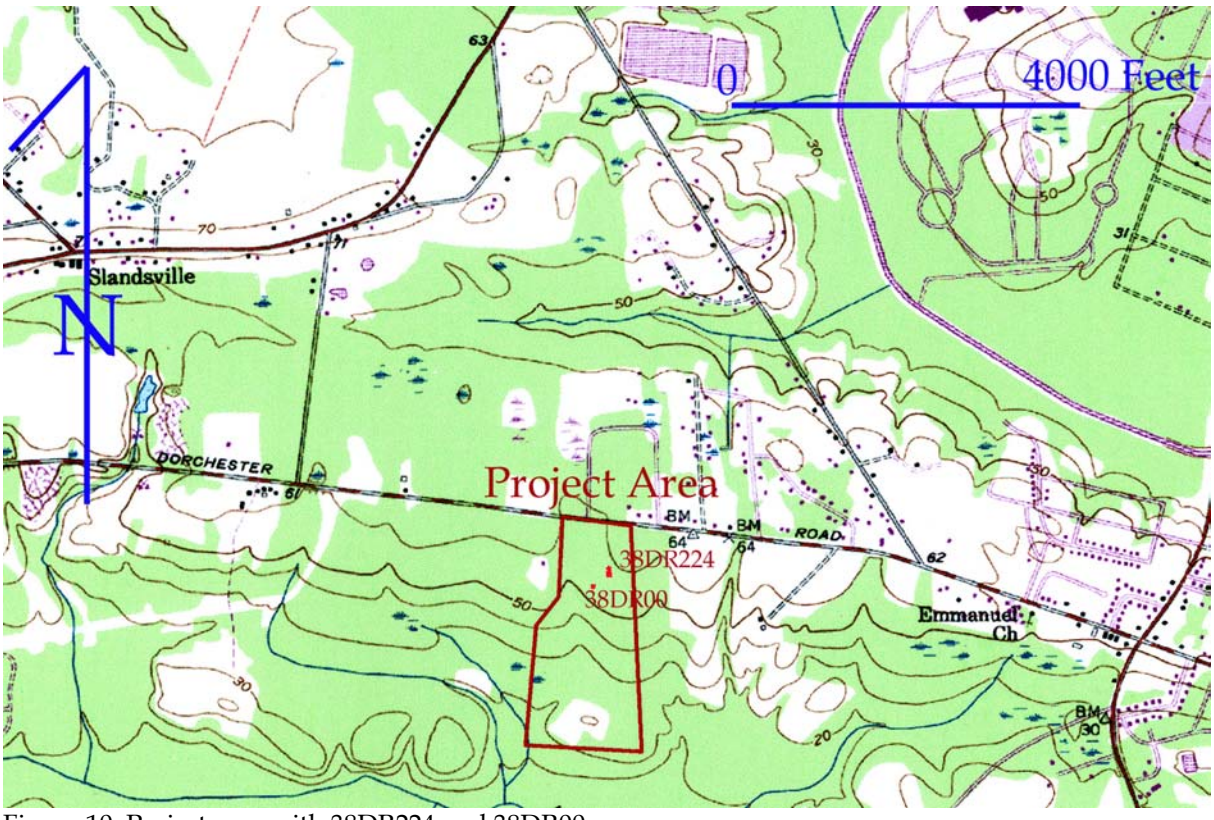

Figure 10. Project area with 38DR224 and 38DR00.

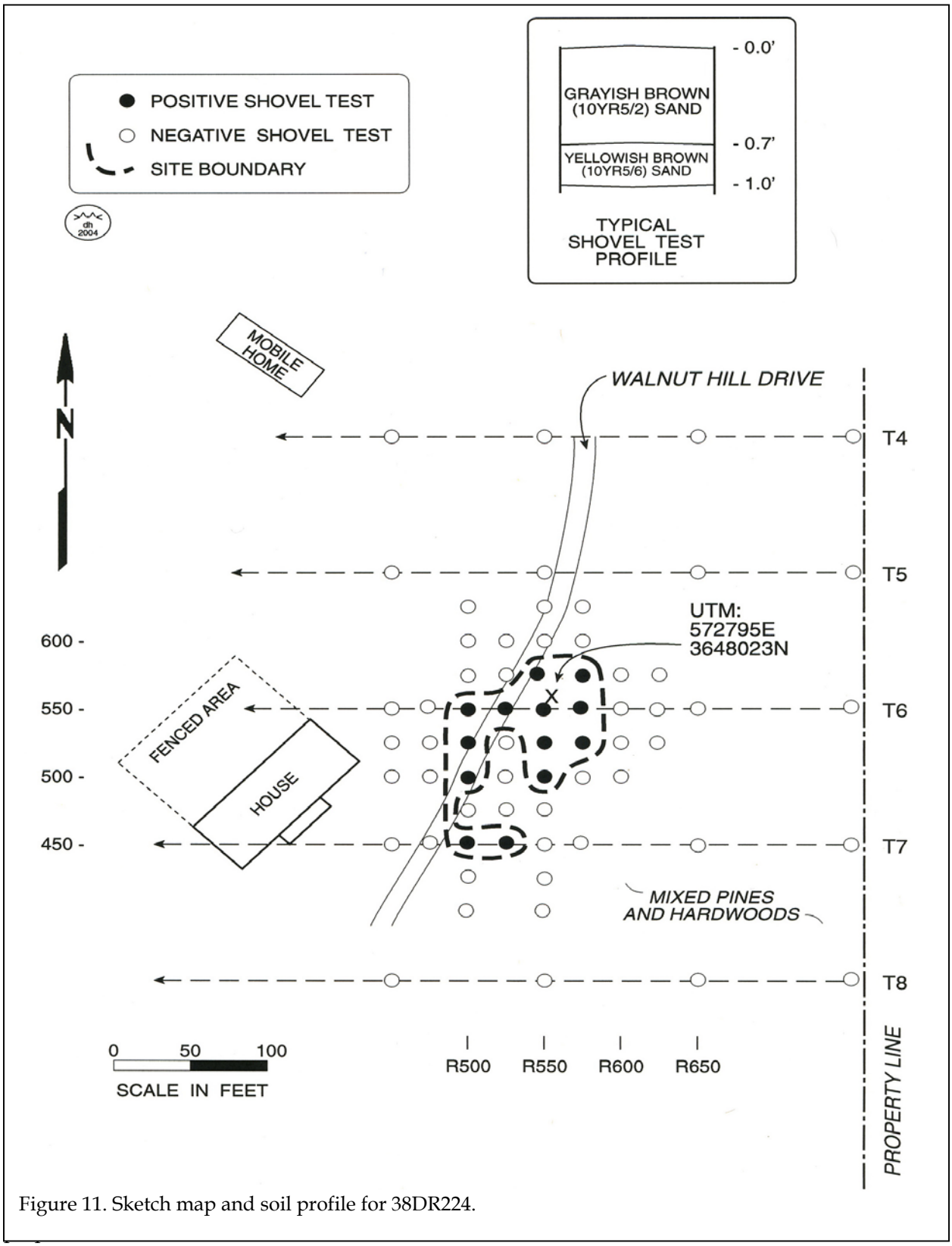

Figure 11. Sketch map and soil profile for 38DR224.

Figure 12. View of 38DR224 in a yarded area.

proposed 100-foot intervals with Transect 6 Shovel Test 3 (550R550) positive. Close interval testing at 25-foot intervals revealed 12 additional positive tests (27%).

Some shovel tests resembled Blanton fine sands, which have an A horizon of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand to 0.2 foot in depth. Beneath this layer is a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand to a depth of 0.7 foot and a very pale brown (10YR7/3) fine sand to a depth of over 3.6 feet. However, most shovel tests produced a 0.7 foot layer of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand, a dark gray (10YR4/1) (charcoal mixed in) sand to 0.5 foot in depth over a light brown (10YR4/3), and in some cases, the pink gravel used in parts of the roadway was found under the prehistoric remains. All the remains were found in the upper layer of soil. Clearly there has been considerable disturbance of the site.

Nevertheless, the site produced 21 artifacts dating from the Middle to Late Woodland. However, only two items were datable, one Deptford Simple Stamp sherd and one St. Catherines Fabric Impressed sherd. The remaining artifacts consist of one unidentifiable rim sherd, 17 small sherds, and one siltstone flake. An estimated site dimension is 75 feet east-west by 125 feet north-south. The site's odd boundaries are likely the result of previous disturbance.

No faunal materials or other food remains were found that may give an indication to diet or seasonality of the site. It is unlikely that 38DR224 would be able to address any significant research questions.

Figure 13. View of brick pile and well.

Site 38DR224 also lacks integrity. As previously mentioned, some shovel tests produced gravel beneath the positive remains. This shows that some earth moving activity has taken place, and while the site is probably in its original location, it is unknown how much dispersal has taken place. In addition, no evidence of any features was found given the nature of the soil, which has also been altered from erosion and logging.

Site 38DR224 is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its inability to address significant research questions and its lack of integrity. No additional management activities are recommended pending review by the State Historic Preservation Office.

38DR00

The isolated find, 38DR00, consists of a historic, dug well (Figure 13 and 14). The well is located on a ridge side slope at an elevation of 50 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the well is 572763E 3647895N (NAD27 datum).

Vegetation in the area consists of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. While shovel tests were conducted at the proposed 100-foot intervals, the well was originally noted by a small brick pile located between Transects 8 and 9 (Figure 13). An attempt was made to excavate a portion of the well, however, it was filled with humus and water. Shovel testing was performed at 50-foot intervals around the well, but no artifacts were found.

Shovel test profiles consisted of Blanton fine sands, which have an A horizon of light brownish gray (10YR6/2) fine sand to 0.2 foot in depth. Beneath this layer is a brown (10YR5/3) fine sand to a depth of 0.7 foot and a very pale brown (10YR7/3) fine sand to a depth of over 3.6 feet.

A discussion with Angela Drumheller, one of the current residents, provided some information about the well. She stated that her grandfather built the well with the intension of building a house at the location. However, no structures were ever built and the well was never put into use (Angela Drumheller, personal communication 2004).

This well, while an interesting side-note to the property, does not have research value. The bricks are machine made and of a standard size. Absent of any historic settlement, it is unlikely that the well is trash filled.

The well, 38DR00, is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no management activity is recommended pending review by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Architectural and Other Historic Resources

There are no previously recorded National Register buildings, districts, structures, or objects in the 0.5 mile APE. In addition, no historic properties noted in the 1997 Dorchester Survey (Fick 1997) were found in the project APE. A drive of the surrounding roads verified the findings.

During the course of testing the survey area, a large mound of dirt measuring about 10 feet in height was encountered. An examination of the mound resulted in the conclusion that it was the excess dirt removed when the CPW (Commission of Public Works) built an underground tunnel to supply Charleston with drinking water in the 1930s. In fact, the tunnel easement runs east-west through a portion of the project tract.

The Edisto-Goose Creek Tunnel was completed in 1937 after which the town of Summerville tapped the tunnel at Bacons Bridge (Fick 1997:29). A filtration plant and water line system were built in Summerville with assistance from the WPA (Works Project Administration) (Fick 1997:29).

The mound of dirt is located on the

eastern property edge, crossing over to the next property. The mound is flat on top and contains several deep holes, measuring about one to two feet in diameter and going to an unknown depth.

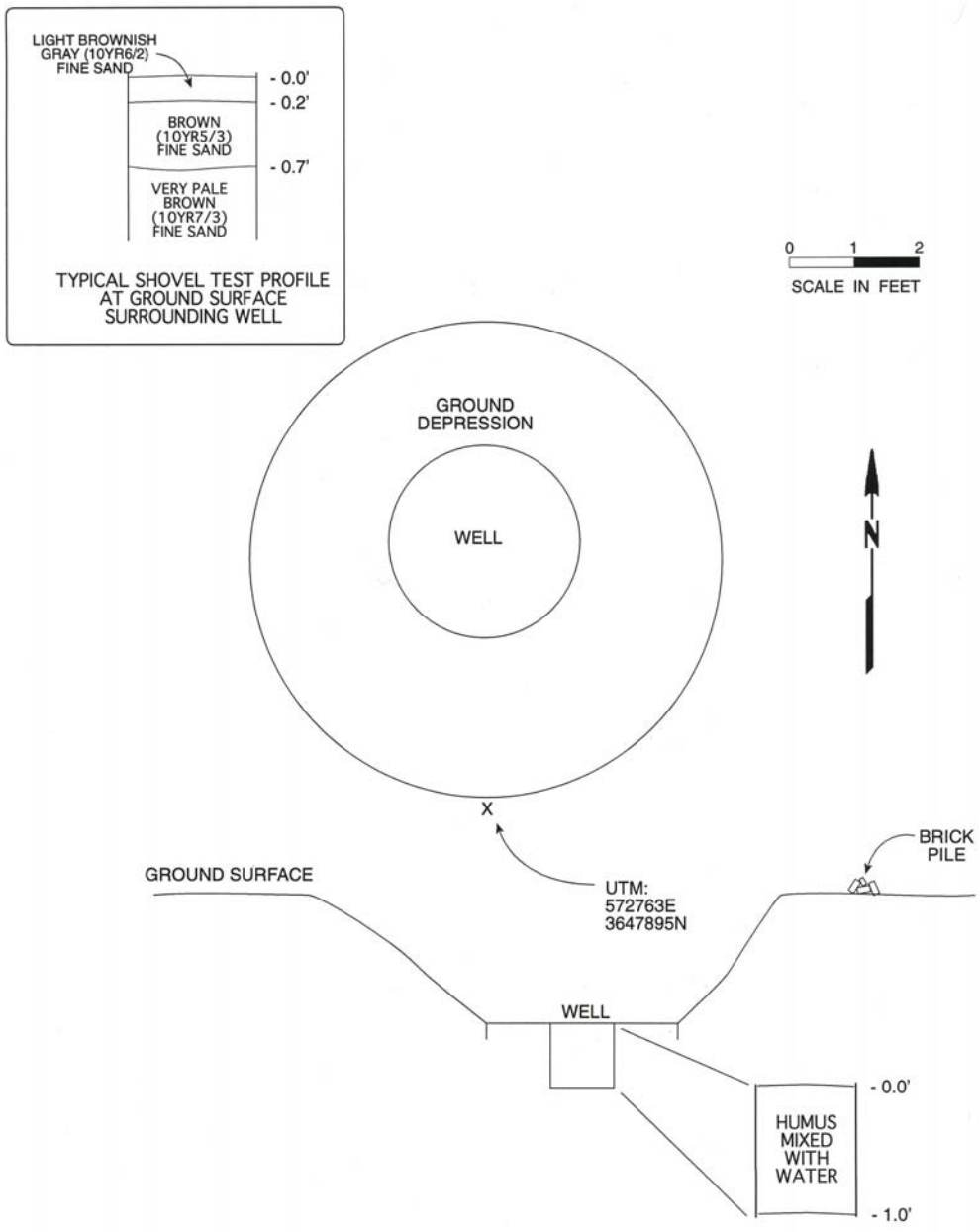

Figure 14. Sketch map of the well and brick pile.

A discussion with Sarah Fick, who has previously researched the tunnel, revealed that dirt would be brought to the surface in specified areas by a bucket and piled in large mounds (Sarah Fick, personal communication 2004). The holes may be the result of locals looking for "treasure."

While this mound is an interesting feature associated with the tunnel construction, it is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of approximately 55 acres of land in southeastern Dorchester County be used for a neighborhood of single family homes. This work, conducted for Mr. Kurt Sandness of the Sintra Corporation examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed project area and is intended to assist Sintra Homes in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation, one archaeological site, 38DR224, and one isolated find, 38DR00, was identified. Site 38DR224 is a Middle to Late Woodland scatter and is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register for its inability to address significant research questions and lack of integrity.

The isolated find, 38DR00, a well, is recommended not eligible for the National Register for its lack of research value.

A mound and a portion of the CPW water tunnel easement runs through the project area. While an interesting historic feature, no additional historic information can be obtained and it is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile confirmed the findings of the 1997 county-wide survey (Fick 1997). No structures were found in the project APE.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors 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 Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these 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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