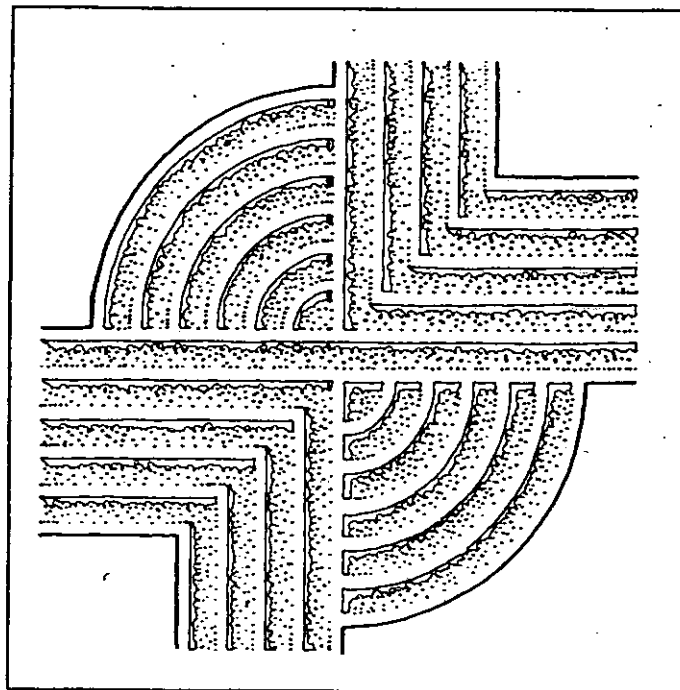


MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SURVEY OF THE LONGPOINT PHASE 1  
DEVELOPMENT TRACT, CHARLESTON COUNTY,  
SOUTH CAROLINA



**RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 12**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF THE LONGPOINT PHASE 1 DEVELOPMENT TRACT,  
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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## Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. David W. Ames, developer of the 275 acre (highland) Longpoint tract. This tract is situated about 7.5 miles northeast of Charleston and about 1.0 mile northeast of the small Snowden community in Charleston County. The entire tract is bounded to the south by Long Point Road (S-97), to the east by the marshes of Boone Hall Creek, to the north by Palmetto County Park (operated by the Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission), and to the west by Snowden Road and a north-northwesterly property boundary. Bisecting this tract is the paved access road for the Palmetto County Park (Needlerush Road) (Figure 1).

Within the development boundaries is a 50 acre tract slated for immediate development. This study involves a survey of not the entire tract, but rather this Phase 1 development. The boundaries of Phase 1 are shown on Figures 1 and 2 and the tract is situated in the southern half of the development. To the east the property is bounded by marsh, to the north, south, and west by proposed development roads and a powerline easement. About 18.7 acres of Phase 1 are situated east of the bisecting Needlerush Road and provide approximately 1600 linear feet of marsh frontage (approximately 10.7% of the total frontage for the development). Within or bounding the Phase 1 tract are five proposed roads and five culs-de-sac for a total of about 2.0 miles of roadways. The proposed roads will require clearing, grubbing, filling, and paving. The development will also require the placement of water lines, storm drainage, and sewer lines. Eventually about 149 lots will be developed in Phase 1, resulting in considerable land alteration and potential damage to archaeological and historical resources which may exist in the project area.

This summary is intended to provide a synopsis of the preliminary archival research and the archaeological survey of the Phase 1 tract; it is not intended to be a final report. The 50 acre Phase 1 tract and its survey will be more fully discussed in the final report for the entire 275 acre tract.

Based on discussions with the developer and staff persons of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History on Tuesday, October 28, it was determined that the scope of this study would involve about 1/2-day of secondary research on the project area, one day of primary archival research at the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyances (RMC), up to three days of field

survey, and another day for the preparation of this summary. The background and archival research was conducted by this author on October 28-29, the field survey was conducted on October 30-November 1, and the report preparation (including laboratory studies) was conducted November 1-2, 1986. Intermittent rain characterized the 2-1/2 days of fieldwork, producing difficult field conditions. The wet weather, however, more clearly revealed areas of high site probability (and low site probability) than would have dry conditions. All investigations were undertaken by the author of this summary.

While final arrangements have not yet been made, Chicora Foundation anticipates curation of artifacts, fieldnotes, and photographs with The Charleston Museum, Charleston, South Carolina. Site numbers have been assigned by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

### Effective Environment

Charleston County is situated in the central lower coastal plain of South Carolina and is bounded on the east by about 75 miles of irregular Atlantic Ocean shoreline and marsh, barrier, and sea islands. The mainland topography consists of subtle undulations in the landscape characteristic of the ridge and bay topography of beach ridge plains. Elevations in the county range from sea level to about 70 feet MSL (Mathews et al. 1980:133).

The county is drained by four primarily coastal (saltwater) river systems and three rivers with significant freshwater discharges (the Santee, Cooper, and South Edisto rivers). Because of the low topography, however, many broad, low gradient interior drains (such as Boone Hall Creek) are present as either extensions of tidal streams and rivers or flooded bays and swales. There are many diverse wetland communities influenced by tidal inundation and river flow. Upland vegetation is primarily pine or mixed hardwood and pine, and only about 4.9% of the county is currently cultivated (while about 7.5% of the total land area is urbanized).

The geology of the county is characteristic of the coastal plain, with unconsolidated, water-laid beds of sands and clays up to 20 feet in thickness overlying thick beds of soft marl (Miller 1971). The Longpoint development is characterized by seven soil types: Yonges, Charleston, Edisto, Wagram, Stono, Leon, and Hockley. The 50 acre Phase 1 survey, however, is dominated by Charleston loamy fine sands, and contains a small area of Stono fine sandy loams at its northwestern corner and a strip of Edisto loamy fine sands along the marsh frontage (Miller 1971:Map 45). Charleston soils are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained and while they are easy to till, they require drainage (Miller 1971:9). Several "wet spots" are noted from the soil survey and additional areas were noted during this survey. The Stono soils are very poorly drained and have a black surface layer. The seasonal water table may be only a foot below the surface (Miller 1971:28, 56). Edisto

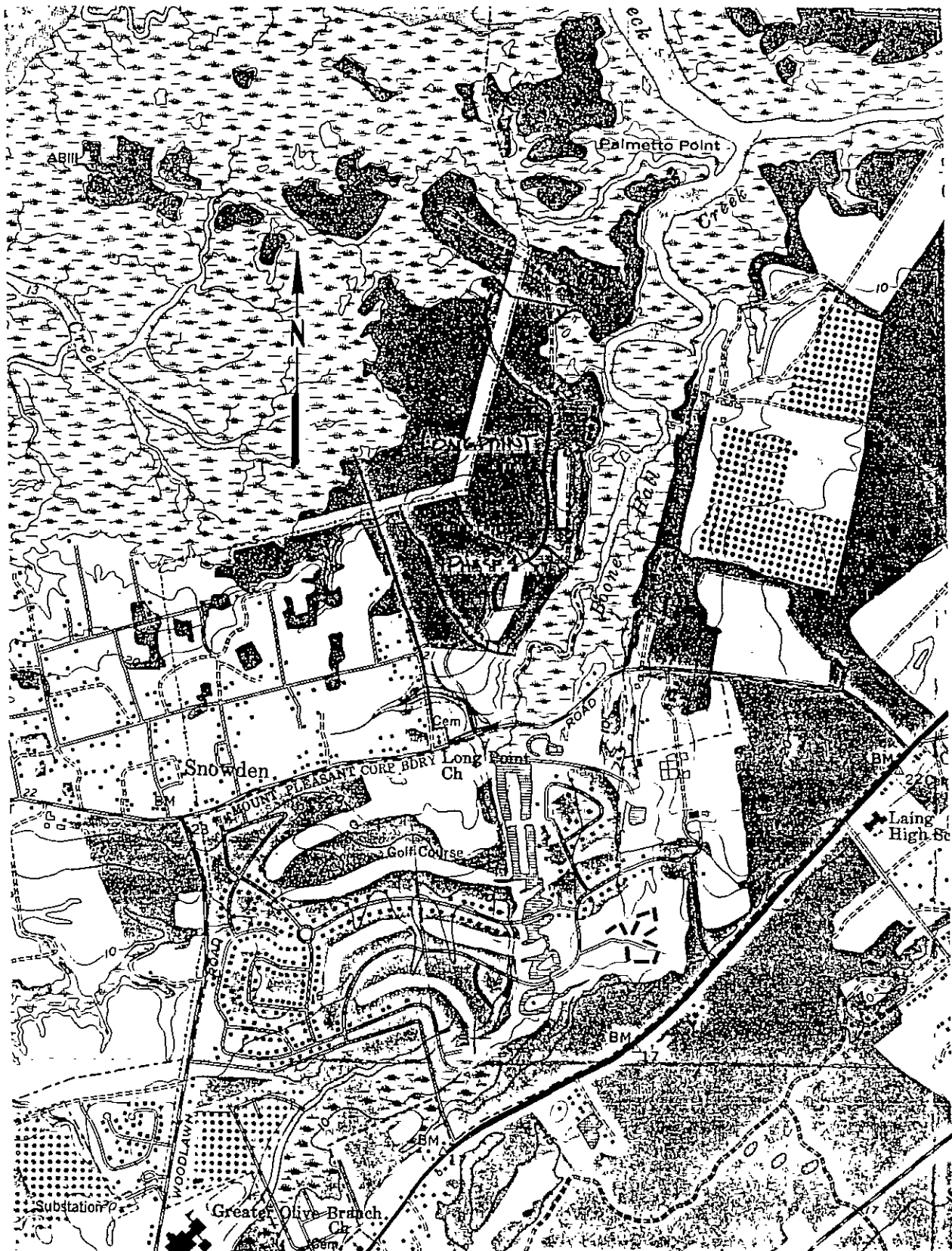


Figure 1. A portion of the Fort Moultrie 7.5' USGS topographic map showing the Longpoint development tract and the Phase 1 survey area.

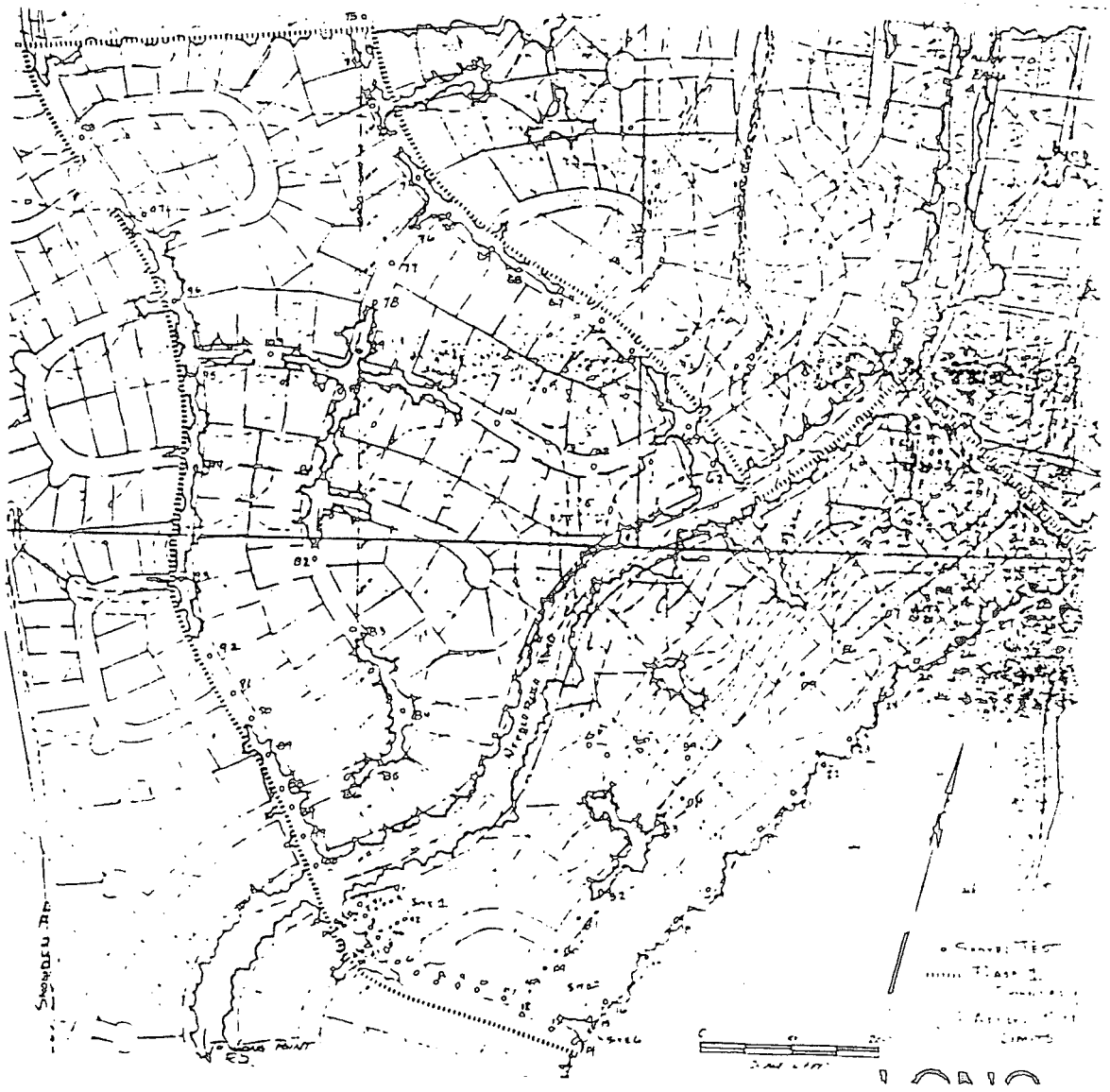


Figure 2. Phase 1 archaeological survey area of the Longpoint development.

soils are likewise somewhat poorly drained and may have a seasonal water table within 2 feet of the surface (Miller 1971:14-15, 54).

The 50 acre project tract is characterized by elevations ranging from about 5 feet MSL adjacent to Boone Hall Creek to about 20 feet MSL adjacent to the powerline easement in the north. There is no bank at the marsh edge, but rather a gradual slope and resulting vegetational transition from hardwoods and palmettos to salt-tolerant species such as yaupon holly to marsh vegetation such as Juncas. The more upland areas evidence primarily a young hardwood forest with a thick, dense understory, although more mature hardwood forests and second growth pine tracts are also present. The hardwood forests are similar to the hammock vegetation described by Barry with "areas of vines and shrubs that make it almost impenetrable" (Barry 1980:180). Many of the upland areas also provide evidence of the high water table with dense growths of ferns and palmetto (see Barry 1980).

### Background Research

Several previous published archaeological studies are available for the Charleston area to provide background, including Anderson and Logan (1981) and Trinkley (1980, 1983). Specific area studies include work by Brooks and Scurry (1978) at the Amoco property about 8 miles to the north, survey by Scurry and Brooks (1980) at Belleview Plantation about 5 miles to the southwest, and that by Brockington et al. (1985) and Trinkley (1985) at the Sanders Plantation about 4 miles also to the southwest.

Previous prehistoric work in the area has revealed relatively small, shell and nonshell middens found almost exclusively adjacent to tidal creeks (Scurry and Brooks 1980:75-78; Trinkley and Tippet 1980). Few sites have been found in the interior, away from marsh habitats. Most sites, based on these previous studies, are found on excessive to well-drained soils, although a few are consistently found in areas which are poorly drained (which suggests that factors other than drainage may occasionally have determined aboriginal settlement location).

Work by South and Hartley (1980) suggests that major historic site complexes will be found on high ground adjacent to a deep water access. Plantation main houses tend to be located on the highest and best drained soils, while slave settlements may be found in intermediate or even poorly drained areas. Sites such as kilns will be located near necessary raw materials (clay, wood) and where the finished products may be easily transported. Healthful conditions and drainage are not usually significant considerations.

Based on these previous studies and the presented data on the soils and drainage typical of the Longpoint tract, there were few areas judged to exhibit a high probability for archaeological remains. Those areas were (1) adjacent to the marsh, preferable on Hockley soils, although occupation on the Charleston soils is possible,

(2) adjacent to interior drainages in areas of well-drained soils, such as the Wando series, and (3) on high ground adjacent to deep water. No such areas exist in the Phase 1 tract, and only five such areas exist in the entire development.

Summaries of Charleston area history are present by Friedlander (Wheaton et al. 1983), Lesesne (1931), McIver (1960), Wallace (1961), and Waring (1931). Only one, however, specifically mentions the project area. McIver notes that,

Moll's Map of 1715 shows "Sewe Indian Fort" on a branch of the Wando River called Wampancheonee. This is the creek on which Boone Hall is located. The fort was on the west bank of the creek, on the plantation "Palmetto Grove", once the home of the late Dr. E. M. Royall. The remains of the fort may still be seen (McIver 1960:2).

The most authoritative historical study of the Sewee is that conducted by Gene Waddell (1980), although he cautions that his work is hampered by a total absence of archaeological studies. Waddell does note that the Wampancheoone (variation of Wampancheonee) is now called Horlbeck (Waddell 1980:323). He, however, realizes that the 1715 Moll map is actually based on the Thornton-Morden map of ca. 1695, which was copied in turn from the Mathews map of about the same date (Waddell 1980:290, 296). He suggests that on the Mathews map (ca. 1685),

"Sewee Indian fort" is marked on the S side of the Wando R., on (or near) the W side of Toomer Crk. at 32 55N 79 48W . . . . The proximity of this fort to Major John Boone's land (it may have been adjacent) suggests that he put the Sewee up to it. It may have been intended to protect them (and him) from the Westo (Waddell 1980:290).

Toomer Creek is a little over 6.5 miles to the northwest of the Longpoint tract. This illustrates the confusion and disagreements which surround the location of protohistoric Indian sites.

The preliminary archival research indicates that the property belonged to Edmund Blake prior to his death in 1795 and that it was transferred to Angus Graham sometime between 1795 and 1805 by Blake's executors, John Blake and Charles Lining (Charleston RMC, DB S-7, pp. 111-112). On June 1, 1805 the tract was sold by Graham to John Walker (Charleston RMC, DB S-7, pp. 111-112). There is then a 50 year gap in the title, for which no data is presently available. On June 1, 1854, however, the property was conveyed to F.Q. McHugh by a James Smith Rhett (Charleston RMC, DB H-13, p. 217). This transaction is significant for with it, Robert K. Payne



conducted a survey, dated December 30, 1854 and entitled, "Plat of a Plantation or tract of land situate on the south side of the Wando River, Christ Church Parish containing on the whole about thirteen hundred and -- three acres" (McCrary Plat 5946). This acreage includes marsh land and it is apparent that the tract included a number of marsh islands and the land now part of Palmetto County Park. Payne notes that he took some information from a previous survey conducted in 1801 for Barnard Elliott. The plat shows the location of the main house and slave row, north of the Phase 1 tract. A fairly well developed ditch system seems to be indicated by the plat, which indicates that while cultivation was being conducted, drainage was recognized as necessary (Figure 3).

In 1856 the title to the tract was cleared by the release of Charlotte Rhett to McHugh and the tract was "supposed to contain eight hundred acres or thereabouts more or less." The property is described as bounded "north on the Wando River, East on Boones Creek, South on long point Road and west on lands belonging formerly to the Estate of Arnold Wells, deceased, now of Andrew Hibben" (Charleston RMC, DB S-13, p. 522). On June 5, 1856, McHugh transferred the tract to Winborn Lawton, Jr. (Charleston RMC, DB S-13, p. 555) who on December 20, 1856 sold it to E.M. Royall (Charleston RMC, DB X-13, p.33). The tract was held by Royall during the Civil War (Figure 4). Royall was an Assistant Surgeon at Camp T. M. Wagner and was apparently active during the war years (McIver 1960:87, 107-108).

By January 16, 1879 Royall was forced to sell his plantation to Augustine T. Smythe, Trustee. It appears that Royall was unable to pay several mortgages on the plantation and so gave the property to Smythe in fee simple in May 1877. Smythe, in turn, paid the note holders and gave Royall until November 1877 to pay on his account. Royall, being unable to do so, gave up his claim on the land and Smythe almost immediately sold it to Martin Luhrs, a Charleston merchant who had numerous dealings with local planters (Charleston RMC, DB L-17, p. 302). Curiously, Luhrs sold the tract to Ann B. Royall (relation currently unknown to E.M. Royall) on January 7, 1880 for the same price he paid Smythe a year earlier (\$900) (Charleston RMC, DB A-18, p. 97). Ann B. Royall bequeathed the property to her "two daughters, Emily M. and Annie C. Royall . . . being single and dependent on me [Ann B. Royall]" (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book Z, p. 599). The will was proved October 14, 1921. Ann Royall's children held the property about 16 years, but on January 14, 1937 the tract was sold to Thomas A. and Alexandra E. Stone (Charleston RMC, DB K-39, p. 405). The conveyance notes that the property "is burdened with sundry indebtedness, secured by two mortgages, that are liens thereon, and is yielding insufficient revenue to sustain the burden of taxes and interest on the mortgages, and other expenses of holding the same" (Charleston RMC, DB K-39, p. 405). This deed made the first reference to the tract as "Palmetto Grove."

The Stones held the property until its sale to Dimitri and Audrey Djordjadze on July 17, 1940 (Charleston RMC, DB Z-41, p. 234).

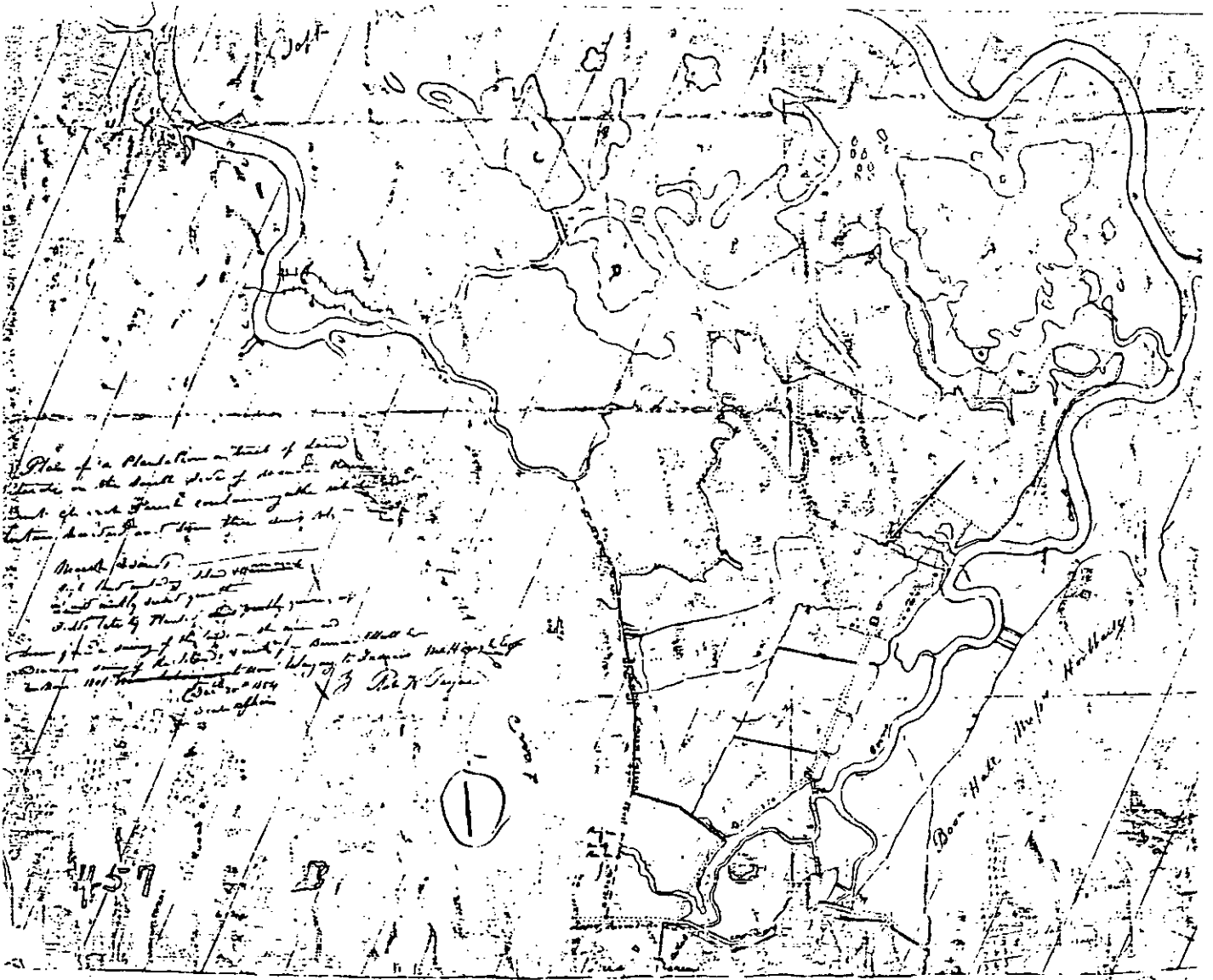


Figure 3. A portion of the 1854 Payne plat.

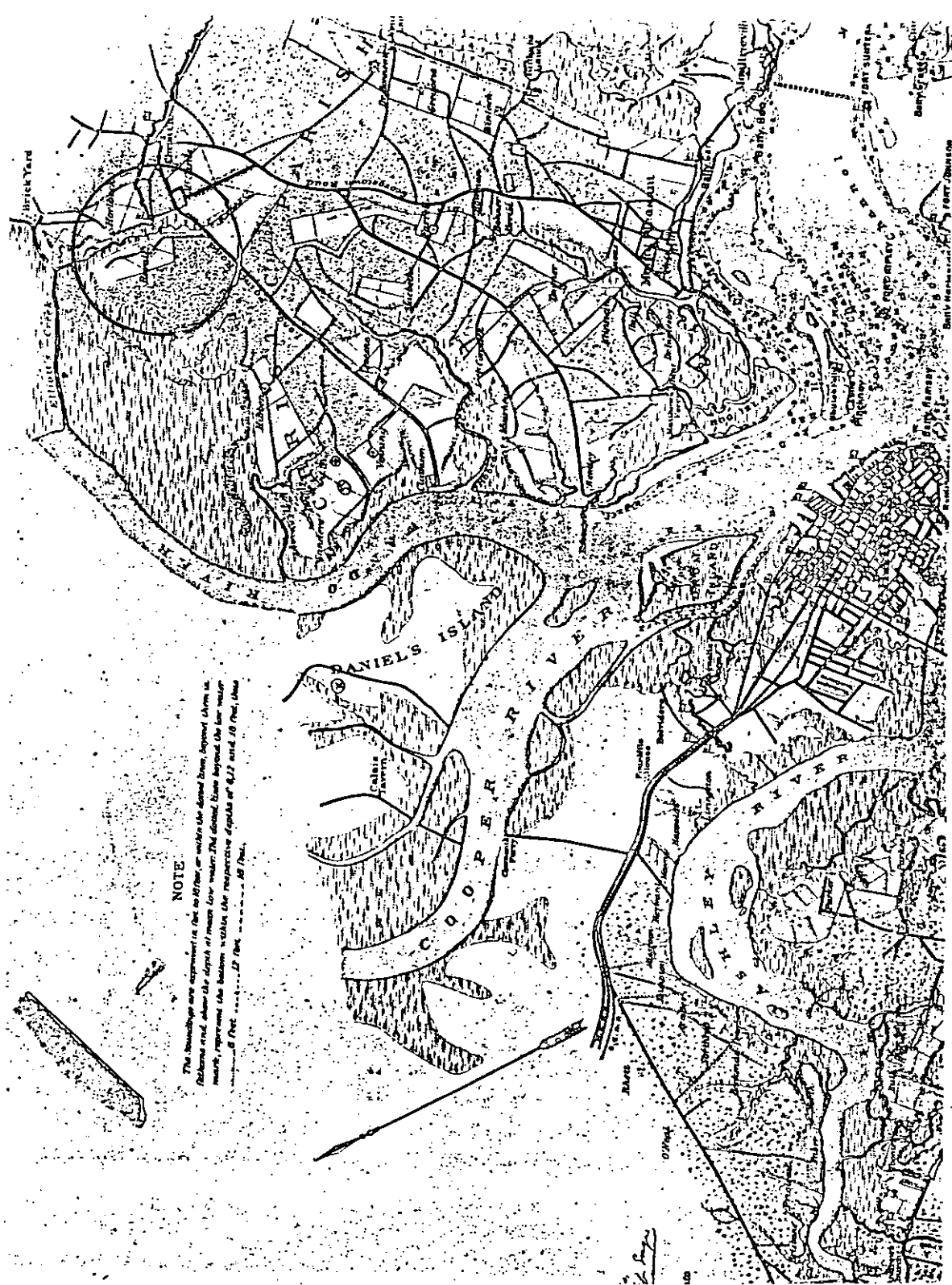


Figure 4. A portion of the "Map of Charleston and its Defenses" (1863).

They, in turn, sold the property to P.O. Mead, Jr. and A.N. Manucy on February 24, 1945 (Charleston RMC, DB J-45, p. 277). An October 4, 1940 plat by J.T. Kollock (Charleston RMC, PB G, p. 51-A) shows the "Site of Old House;" and old slave row, and "Brick Yards," as well as "Site of Seewee Indian Fort." These suggest that the house site, while still recognizable, was in ruins (it is shown as dotted lines), while the old slave row may still have been used by tenant farmers. The brick yard may have been a postbellum site, but it is just as likely that its existence was not considered worthy of note by the antebellum or colonial surveyor. The Sewee fort location may be based on local legend, or it may actually represent a significant site. Regardless, it is shown in the county park north of the Longpoint development (Figure 5).

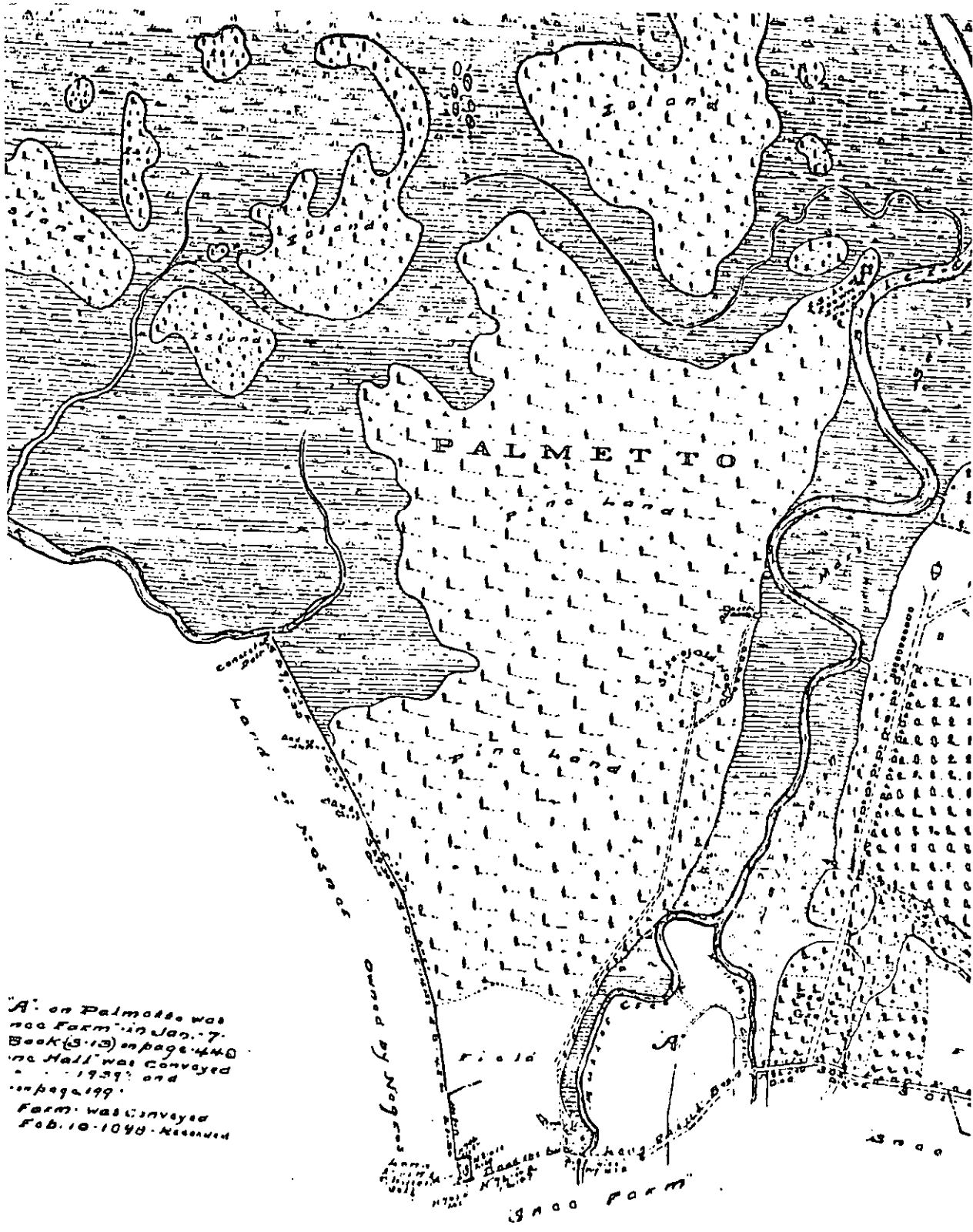
Mead and Manucy sold the tract to Robert C. MacNeal on March 14, 1945. MacNeal sold the property to Dewitt W. King, Jr., a Charleston realtor, on May 25, 1948 (Charleston RMC DB W-48, p. 227). King held the property until its May 12, 1972 sale to Joseph P. Griffin (Charleston RMC, DB E-99, p. 62).

The plats and available maps suggest that the tract largely went into timber by 1940. The earliest topographic map (Fort Moultrie, 1:21120 scale, edition of 1919) shows several of the presumed slave cabins and possibly the main house still standing. Several other structures are shown on the tract. The same structures are shown on the 1943 edition, but this map was still based on the 1918 survey (1919 map edition). The 1941 aerial photographs are currently unavailable, although it was possible to consult the index sheets (scale 1:63360). No structures could be observed at this scale. The photographs demonstrate that by the 1940s only four areas were still under cultivation (one adjacent to Long Point Road, another just south of Phase 1, a third within Phase 1, and a final area just north of Phase 1, in the vicinity inland of the slave row.

The archival research suggests that Palmetto Grove was never very profitable, perhaps because of its poor drainage. Its antebellum operation probably emphasized cotton and in many respects its operation and level of efficiency may have been similar to Sanders Plantation (Trinkley 1985). In the postbellum period the tract was obviously unprofitable, but it was never subdivided and sold to blacks. This plantation is probably very significant as it may represent a typical, small antebellum cotton plantation in the Charleston area and, in the postbellum, an attempt to maintain previous agricultural practices through alternative labor arrangements.

### Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques (discussed with the staff of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History) involved an intensive survey of the marsh edge of Phase 1 with shovel testing and screening through 1/4-inch mesh, a pedestrian survey of open or disturbed ground areas, and shovel testing of the interior



"A" on Palmetto was  
 noo farm in Jan. 7.  
 Book (S. 13) on page 440  
 no Hall was conveyed  
 1939 and  
 on page 199.  
 Farm was conveyed  
 Feb. 10-1948. Received

Figure 5. 1940 plat of the Palmetto Grove Plantation.

portions through the use of transects spaced 500 feet apart and with shovel tests at 100 to 200 foot intervals. The emphasis on shovel testing is required by the tract's extensive woods coverage, which was anticipated to severely restrict surface visibility. The intensive study of the marsh edge is consistent with previous findings that sites tend to cluster adjacent to the marsh (although usually on better drained soils than found in the Phase I tract). The transect survey, with similar test placements, was successfully used by Scurry and Brooks (1980) at the Belleview tract on Long Point Road. This methodology was accepted by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History as appropriate to the nature of the tract.

Should sites be identified by the shovel testing, further tests at smaller intervals (15 to 20 feet) would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. The information required for completion of SCIAA site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigator.

All soil would be screened through 1/4-inch mesh, with each shovel test numbered sequentially. Each test measured about 0.8 foot square and was normally taken down at least 1.0 foot. All cultural remains, except obviously recent twentieth century garbage (aluminum foil, plastic, rubber), brick, mortar, and shell, would be collected. Brick, mortar, and shell, at this stage of investigation, simply would be noted with occasional samples collected. Periodic notes would be made of soil profiles for comparison with the county soil survey (Miller 1971).

These plans were put into effect, with one exception. The author underestimated the density of the project vegetation. In most areas the use of transect surveys would have required a tremendous expenditure of time to cut lines through the woods. As a result, rather than use the proposed five transects with the resultant maximum of 50 shovel tests (at 100 foot intervals -- as few as 25 might have been used based on 200 foot interval sampling), the survey used the existing centerline road survey lines. These areas, about 5 feet in width, had been cleared of heavy vegetation for use as sight lines, but no ground disturbance had taken place. These lines bisected the tract and outlined its northern and southern boundaries. By using these lines, a considerable savings in time was allowed, while still allowing fairly even coverage of the tract. The bias of periodicity was avoided and there is no reason to believe the use of the sight lines has introduced any other bias (they do not, for example, follow only high or low ground areas). Instead of the maximum of 50 shovel tests which would have been used, 70 shovel tests were actually dug. The coverage of these units is shown in Figure 2. Spacing was usually at 100 feet, although in no case (excepting very wet, low areas, such as between ST 54 and 55) was the spacing greater than 200 feet. These tests confirmed the soil survey; only those tests on the south of the tract, east of Needlerush Road, revealed well

drained soil. Most tests revealed black soil overlying a grey loam B horizon.

The marsh edge was examined by a series of 16 shovel tests, spaced 100 feet apart (except for ST 19 and 20, which were 200 feet apart). A second series of tests were placed along a sight line parallel to the marsh about 150 feet inland. The only pedestrian survey was conducted on about 700 feet of woods roads which did have good surface visibility.

### Laboratory Methods

The cleaning of artifacts was conducted in Charleston on November 1, 1986. Cataloging is provisional and will be adapted to that of the curatorial facility. Artifact conservation has been begun on the ferrous and cupreous artifacts as required by professional curation practices.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. Prehistoric ceramics were classified using common coastal South Carolina types (Trinkley 1983). The temporal, cultural, and typological classification of the historic remains followed Noel Hume (1970), Miller (1980), Price (1979), and South (1977).

While it is anticipated that the remains will be curated at The Charleston Museum, final arrangements are not complete and accessioning information is not currently available.

### Results

In spite of the extensive coverage of the 50 acre Phase 1 tract, only three sites were identified. Most of the tract contained no evidence of prehistoric or historic remains, probably because of the distance to water and the poorly drained soils. While not considered sites, the survey did reveal a fairly intricate system of north-south feeder ditches, which emptied into east-west ditches draining to Boone Hall Creek. These features probably began in the antebellum (or possibly colonial) period and were continued, albeit less energetically, into the postbellum. Such drainage was necessary for the production of cotton on naturally wet soils (Periam 1984:198).

Site 1 (38CH873) is situated about 100 feet east of Needlerush Road at the southern edge of the Phase 1 tract and represents a domestic site of the late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century. The site was first encountered in Shovel Test 1 and continued to be found through Shovel Test 4 (placed at 15 foot intervals). Additional shovel tests were placed along two north-south transects 30 feet apart, at 15 foot intervals. Based on these tests, the site is estimated to be about 100 feet north-south by 50 feet east-west.

A total of 18 shovel tests (each 0.8 foot square and up to 1.0 foot in depth) were excavated, all but four of which produced artifacts. Remains were recovered from the upper 0.7 foot of soil, which appears to represent the A horizon. Evidence of plowing was not obtained from these tests.

The site is situated in an area of fairly open hardwood forest, immediately north of a proposed development road. About 80% of the site appears to be on a lot, while the remaining 20% may be damaged by road construction.

The artifacts recovered include one semi-porcelain decalcomania ceramic, three undecorated whiteware ceramics, one semi-porcelain undecorated ceramic, 10 window glass fragments, two lamp chimney glass fragments, five aqua bottle glass fragments, one brown bottle glass fragments, six clear bottle glass fragments, one UID metal, one spike fragment, 10 wire nails, three machine cut nails, eight UID nails, one kaolin pipe bowl, and one shotgun shell. Also collected were samples of shell, brick, and mortar (the mortar is a light brown sandy type with no shell).

This assemblage appears domestic, with 59% representing architectural remains, 31% representing kitchen remains, and the remainder representing tobacco, furniture, arms, and activities specimens. This is very similar to the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern (Garrow 1982; South 1977). The decalcomania ceramic provides a TPQ of 1901 (Bartovics 1978), while one aqua pop bottle bottom and side indicates that the contents were "Caro-Cola" (a local late nineteenth and early twentieth century drink). The bottle was manufactured by the American Glass Works and provides a TPQ of probably 1880 (Toulouse 1971). The presence of both machine cut and wire nails suggests a transition period between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The absence of manganese glass suggests a post-1925 date, although clear glass was being produced in quantity by 1880 (Newman 1970).

Site 2 (38CH874) is situated adjacent to the marsh on a slight rise, immediately north of the existing dirt road to the marsh at the southern boundary of Phase 1. The environs are characterized by salt-tolerant species such as live oak and palmetto. Based on topography the site measures about 25 feet in diameter and about 1.0 to 1.5 feet in depth. The site consists of a small mound of primarily burnt, crushed oyster shells.

The site was tested by two shovel tests (ST 15 and 16) which did not penetrate the shell to sterile sand, but which did indicate the composition of the mound. No strata were apparent. The only artifacts recovered are small quantities of charcoal and fired clay daub. The marsh edge, where the site evidences erosion, was examined, but only a few small pieces of daub were recovered. Based on the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, no further tests were placed in the site.

The site is not within a proposed road construction zone, but



is within one, and possibly two, individual lots. Based on its location adjacent to the marsh, it is unlikely that it will be damaged by development, although it may be attractive for fill. The remains suggest above ground burning of shell to produce lime (tabby production seems unlikely based on the scarcity of tabby architecture in this section of the coast). Many different techniques were used to produce lime for mortar, based on the historic accounts, but only one lime kiln has been studied in South Carolina (work by Garrow and Associates in progress at 38BK820).

Site 6 (38CH878) is situated immediately south of the burnt oyster shell mound and north of the dirt road leading from Needlerush Road to the marsh. Remains at this site consist of what appear to be the remains of a dam, blocking up a major drainage ditch into Boone Hall Creek. The dam consists of two parallel logs (visible on the surface), each about 1.0 foot in diameter, spaced about 4.0 feet apart. Between the two logs (or sets of logs) is brick rubble. The bricks appear to be colonial and have adhering shell mortar. An alternative explanation for this feature is that it may simply represent a bridge or walkway between the two sides of the drainage ditch. While water could pass through the unconsolidated rubble, it would still provide a firm walkway.

No collection was made at the site, although the feature was photographed. This site is outside the vicinity of road construction and if not disturbed by the cleaning of drainage ditches, will not be affected by the development plans.

During the course of this survey several other sites were briefly recorded, although they are not in Phase 1 and will not be further dealt with in this report. These sites include the plantation complex including the probable slave row (site 3 - 38CH875), the brick kiln (site 4 - 38CH876), and a probable slave/black cemetery (site 5 - 38CH877). The primary significance of the Longpoint tract may well lie with these sites.

#### Site Significance and Recommendations

It is generally accepted that "the significance of an archaeological site is based on the potential of the site to contribute to the scientific or humanistic understanding of the past" (Bense et al. 1986:60). If a site exhibits integrity it is likely that it may address at least some research questions and contribute information, but to be eligible the contribution should be significant.

Site 1 (38CH873) appears to be a discrete cluster of artifacts probably representing a structure with a brick chimney or possibly brick piers. It probably dates from about 1880 to 1920, during the postbellum Royall occupation, a period of reduced economic activity and fortunes. The structure would be in close proximity to the large cultivated tract just south of Phase 1 shown in the 1941 aerial photographs (CDV-3A-124). This provides circumstantial

evidence that the site may be the dwelling of a black tenant or renter who planted this field. The observed artifact pattern is interesting if this is the case, but the sample size is very small and the results may not be reliable.

The only research on similar sites has been conducted by Brockington et al. (1985) as a result of the Mark Clark Expressway. Those sites evidenced little integrity and their interpretation was severely hampered. Because of the typical construction techniques even sites with good integrity may produce little architectural information and intra-site patterning is not always clear. Based on opinions provided by the SHPO on similar previous cases, this site is probably not eligible for the National Register. I do recommend the excavation of at least one and up to four 5-foot test units to obtain a larger sample of artifacts from the site. This work may take place during the Phase 2 survey as little of the site will be impacted by Phase 1 road construction.

Site 2 (38CH874) appears to represent an area of shell burning for the production of lime, although alternate explanations may be possible. It is unlikely based on the excavation of other sites used for lime or brick production that temporally sensitive artifacts will be found in the shell (see South 1963; Garrow and Associates, work in progress at 38BK820). The above ground burning of the shell, absent any structural remains of a kiln, represents a simple site type and excavation is not likely to yield significant technological details.

While this site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the excavation of one or two 5-foot squares in the mound for the purpose of better understanding its formation and exploring its contents is recommended. Such work could be done during the Phase 2 survey since this site will not be affected by the Phase 1 road construction.

Site 6 (38CH878) represents a historic dam or bridge across a drainage ditch. The site is an industrial feature with limited integrity and potential to contribute to research. The feature has been recorded and photographed, no further work is recommended. The site does not appear eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

In spite of the intensity of this survey, archaeological remains may be encountered during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any concentrations of brick rubble, obvious artifacts (such as bottles or ceramics), or concentrations of shell to the project engineer, who should report the material to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History or the developer's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of such late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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