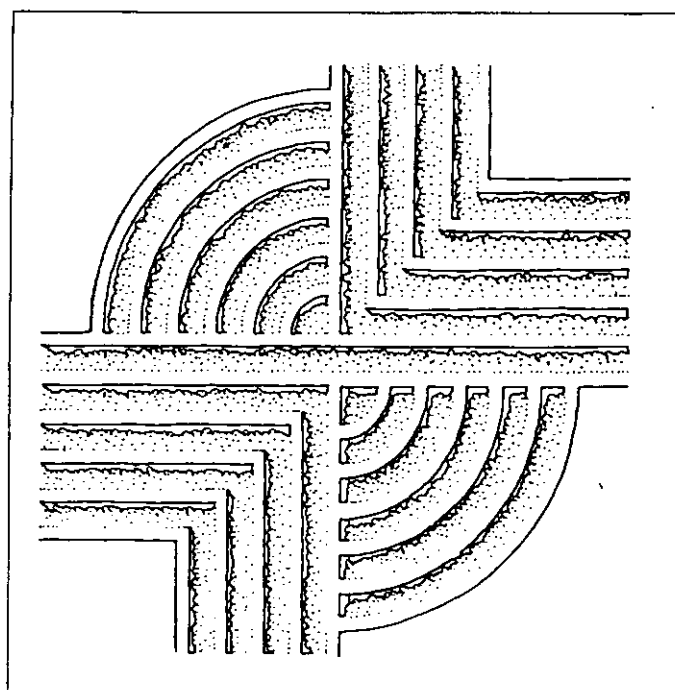


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE HASSKAMP WEST TRACT,
SUMTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 124

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE HASSKAMP WEST TRACT,
SUMTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	ii
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	iii
Introduction	1
Goals	3
Effective Environment	4
Background Research	6
Prehistoric and Historic Synopsis	6
Field Methods	12
Laboratory Analysis	12
Results	13
Introduction	
Standing Structure	
Archaeological Sites	
Summary and Conclusions	22
Sources Cited	23

ABSTRACT

This study presents the results of an intensive archaeological survey of the 259 acre Hasskamp West tract in Sumter County, South Carolina. The primary purpose of this investigation is to identify and assess the archaeological remains present in the proposed development tract.

As a result of this work one standing structure (Willow Grove school), and 10 archaeological sites were identified. None of the archaeological sites are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The standing structure is historically known as Willow Grove school which was a black school built in the early twentieth century. It appears that the school has been moved from its original location to its current location sometime between 1938 and 1950. The school has also been altered from its original design. Because of these factors, the school is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

In spite of our recommendation that the structure is not eligible, Becker Minerals has agreed to preserve the building by establishing a lot at least a half acre in size. They will also allow the citizens of Horatio to continue the use of the building as a community center. This offer to preserve and protect the site for community use ensures the continuity in the structure's history.

LIST OF TABLES

Table

1. Artifacts from shovel testing at 38SU111	18
2. Artifacts from shovel testing at 38SU116	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

1. Location of project area	2
2. Location of wetlands in relation to archaeological sites	5
3. Portion of Sumter District from Mills' Atlas	10
4. A portion of Stoeber's map, 1876-1888	10
5. McLaurin map of 1878	11
6. 1907 soil survey map	11
7. 1948 photograph of Willow Grove school	15
8. Modern photograph of Willow Grove school	15

Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Nigel F. Wills of Becker Minerals, Inc. The 259 acre tract is situated in northwestern Sumter County near the community of Horatio.

The property is bounded to the north by S-43-806 (Sumter's Landing Road) and by private property on the east, south, and west boundaries (Figure 1). A number of dirt roads (including Riverton Drive) are found on the property as well as a number of clear cuts made by Becker Minerals for soil testing purposes.

The tract consists primarily of planted pine, with some small areas containing fallow or old agricultural fields. Furrowing found in much of the property indicates that most of the area was once under cultivation, an assessment documented by a review of aerial photographs of the tract on file with the Map Repository, Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina. While no creeks are found in the property, Rafting Creek is located just north of the project area, Gum Swamp Branch is located to the south, and the Wateree River is located approximately one mile to the west.

The project area is to be used for the mining of sand which will cause considerable land alteration and therefore, damage to any archaeological sites which might exist on the tract. It is anticipated that the project will eventually include additional roads, major borrow areas, processing plants, and administrative and support buildings.

The proposed project was reviewed by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and an intensive survey was recommended by Mr. Lee Tippet (Nigel Wills, personal communication 1993). Chicora was requested to submit a budgetary proposal for such a survey on August 27, 1993 by Mr. Nigel F. Wills. A proposal was submitted on August 28, 1993 and the work was approved on October 27, 1993.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the Hasskamp West tract. The statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined for information pertinent to the project area. No previously reported archaeological or historical sites were identified. As required by the S.C. Department of Archives and History's *Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations*, Chicora Foundation also initiated consultation with the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office for information regarding any National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, objects, or structures in the project area and the results of any architectural surveys conducted in the vicinity of the project area on October 28, 1993. We were verbally informed by Dr. Tracy Powers that there are no

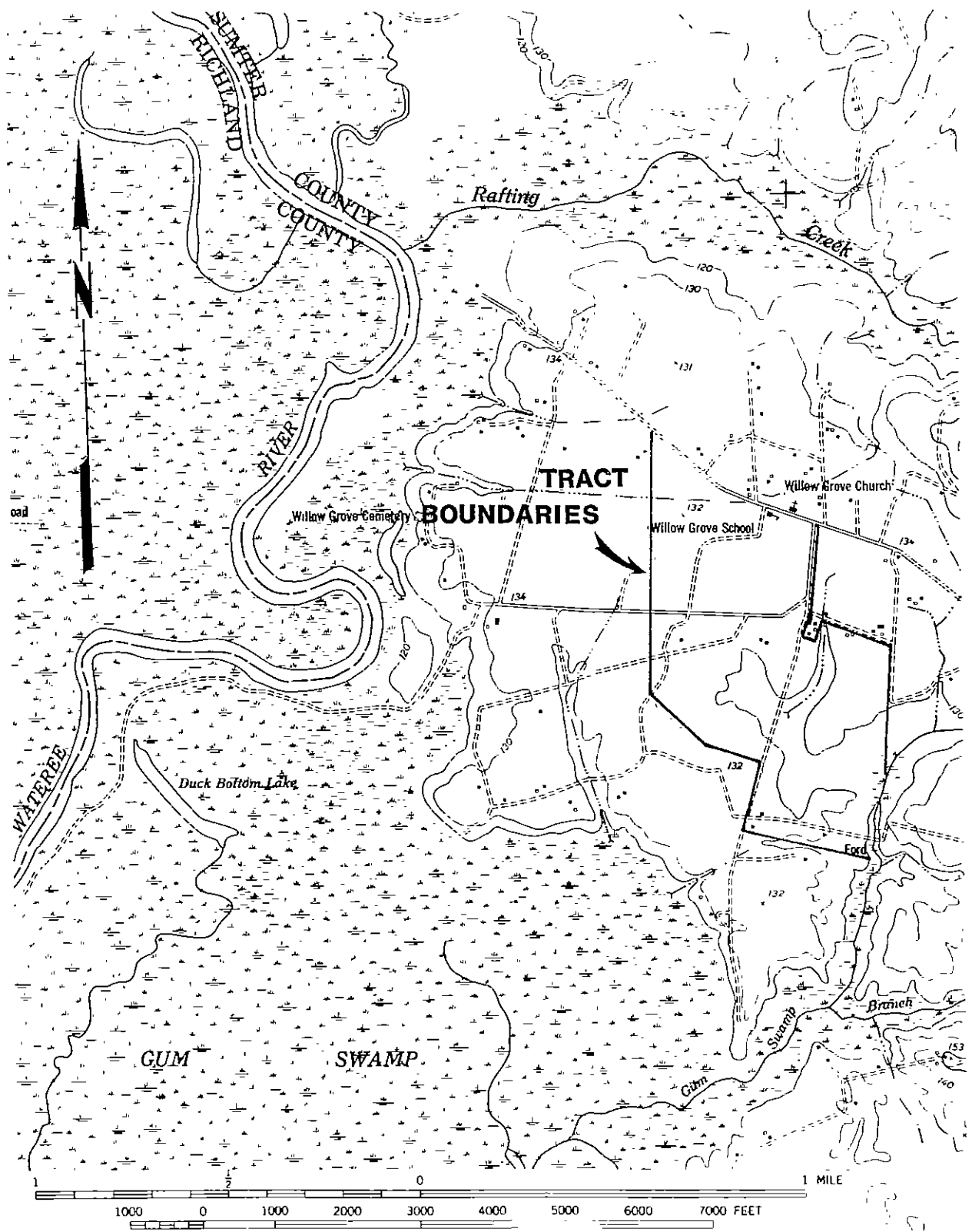


Figure 1. Location of project area on the 1953 Rembert USGS quadrangle map.

previously recorded National Register or survey sites in the project area.

The field investigations were conducted on November 1 and November 3, 1993 by Ms. Natalie Adams and Ms. Kris Fowler. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on November 4 and 5, 1993.

Goals

The primary goal of this study, of course, was to assist Becker Mineral, Inc., in identifying significant archaeological resources which would be affected by the proposed activities. Consequently, the research design was essentially explorative and explicative, with the goal being to identify any evidence of prehistoric or historic sites which might be in the project area.

Once identification is achieved, however, it is essential to assess the significance of the sites. This involves determining whether any of the sites can be recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. 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). Site significance in this survey was evaluated using the recently published process of Townsend et al. (1993).

This evaluative process involved five steps, forming a clearly defined, explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps were:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or subsurface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important research questions the site *might* be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- identification of "important" research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluation process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation.

A secondary goal was to determine the relationship between soil drainage, water sources, topography and site location. Although portions of the tract contained well drained soils, they are level and are not easily accessible to water sources. Nonetheless, well drained soils were considered to have the highest potential for containing archaeological sites.

Effective Environment

The project area, in the central portion of South Carolina is located in the Coastal Plain, just east of the Sandhills region. The sandhills region, found between the Coastal Plain to the southeast and the Fall Line, to the northwest, is characterized by gently rolling hills formed by their having once been the Atlantic coastline (Robertson 1974:29). The Coastal Plain topography is much more gently rolling. In the vicinity of the Fall Line, dividing the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, major physiographic and geologic subdivisions occur which likely influenced human occupation. On major drainages, such as the Wateree, the occurrence of rapids could interfere with water travel and the location of early historic occupation on the Fall Line reflects this concern (Jones 1971; Mills 1972:157 [1826]). The Fall Line also strongly influenced prehistoric occupation since its location between two major ecotones could allow exploitation of a greater diversity of materials (Goodyear and Anderson n.d.:8).

The Wateree River drains the western portion of Sumter County. Numerous smaller streams (such as Rafting Creek and Gum Swamp Branch) are found throughout the county. The vegetation consists of pine or mixed hardwoods and pine. In the Upper Coastal Plain, including the Sandhills, the region is characterized by two major forest types: the longleaf and loblolly pine communities (Frothingham and Nelson 1944:19-21). These communities consist primarily of pine with several species of hardwoods including gum and oak (Braun 1950: 285-286). Currently, the vegetation in the surrounding area consists of mixed pine/hardwood with a thick understory of vegetation.

The geology of the survey vicinity is characterized by unconsolidated water-laid beds of sand, silt, and clay. In the Piedmont area, just above the survey area, the soils are formed in saprolite that weathered from "Carolina Slates". Soils of the river floodplains formed in sediment that washed from the uplands of the Piedmont province. In contrast, Coastal Plain material consists of marine-deposited sediments made dominantly of quartz sand and kaolinitic clays (Mitchell 1989: 101).

The project area is characterized by Duplin and Exum soils, Faceville loamy sand, Leaf fine sandy loam, Lenoir loam, and Norfolk loamy sand. Duplin and Exum soils are deep, moderately well drained soils found in broad level areas. Faceville loamy sands are deep, well drained and found on nearly level to strongly sloping topography. Leaf fine sandy loam is poorly drained. This soil is found in low flat areas adjacent to streams. Lenoir loam is somewhat poorly drained and occurs in low flat areas. Norfolk loamy sand is nearly level to gently sloping, deep, and well drained. These soils are generally found on broad uplands (Pitts et al. 1974). Approximately half of the study area contains moderately well drained

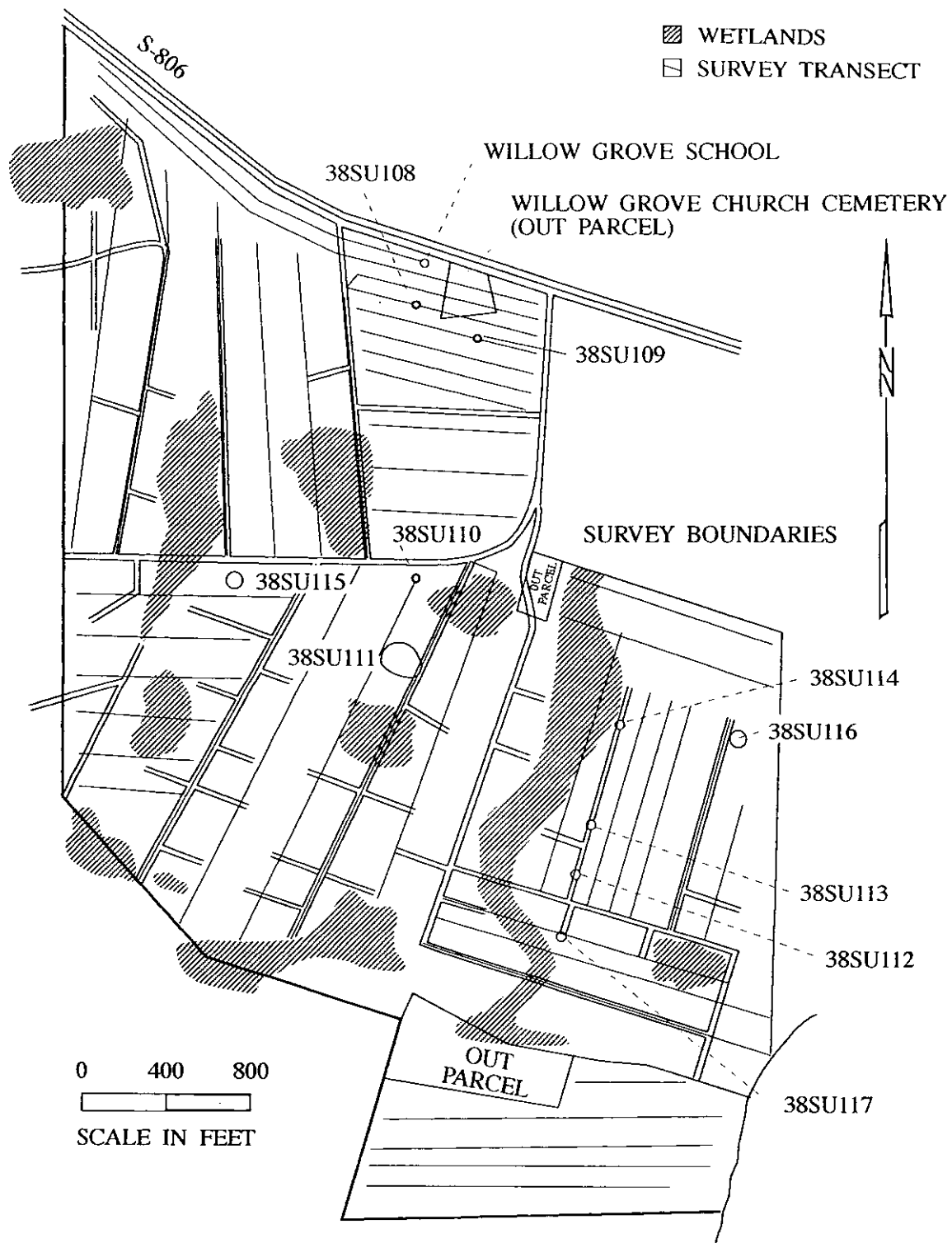


Figure 2. Location of wetlands in relation to archaeological sites in the study area.

to well drained soils. However, these well drained areas contained relatively large areas of wetlands (Figure 2).

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (Lowry 1934), there is relatively little deep erosion in the project area although portions of the uplands in Sumter County, particularly in the study area, have suffered moderate sheet erosion. While Trimble's (1974) study did not extend into the Sand Hills, it is clear from his research and our associated historic research, that this region participated in the extremely damaging agricultural practices which occurred during the antebellum and postbellum cotton plantation era. It is likely that during this period upwards of a foot of soil was likely lost to sheet erosion (Trimble 1974:3).

As previously discussed, the study area is contained within the Upper Coastal Plain region. Consequently, the topography is flat east of the Wateree. Elevations range from about 120 to 135 feet MSL.

Background Research

Previous archaeological investigations in the neighboring Kershaw County area include Ferguson (1971), Goodyear and Anderson (n.d.), and Lewis (1976). In the 1820s Dr. William Blanding visited a number of sites in the area and some of his findings were published in 1848 in Squire and Davis' *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. Also, George Stuart (1975) has presented a fairly detailed description of middle Wateree post-archaic occupation. These latter two studies concentrate on a number of late prehistoric mounds (such as Adamson, Boykin, and Mulberry) and settlements located in the Camden vicinity. Additional archaeological investigations in Sumter County are numerous (see Derting et al. 1991), but are largely confined to minor, localized projects.

A review of site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology indicated that no previously recorded sites are located in the project area. Also, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History indicated that no National Register properties are located on the tract (Dr. Tracy Powers, personal communication 1993).

Prehistoric and Historic Synopsis

The Paleo-Indian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1968). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies, settlement

systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleo-Indian groups were at a band level of society (see Service 1966), were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleo-Indian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited mammal. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the South Carolina coastal plain and piedmont. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stem projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

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 (see Figure 2 for a synopsis of Woodland phases and pottery designations). The subsistence economy during this period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish.

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).

Present day Sumter County is within the area known as Craven County in the eighteenth century land grants from east of the Wateree River (Gregorie 1954:22). The province of South Carolina was laid out into parishes as a result of the 1706 Church Act, with Sumter being situated in Prince Frederick's Parish. In spite of early land grants the area was not settled until about 1740. The first settlements were apparently along the Santee River. Mills, however, suggests a later date for permanent settlement:

[t]he first permanent settlement in this district took place about the year 1750, at which time Samuel and James Bradley located themselves in the eastern portion of the district, now called Salem. Previous to this, however, the

country had been occupied by herdsmen, who raised great numbers of cattle, and who moved about from place to place, as the range suited them (Mills 1972:740 [1825]).

By 1757 this area was separated from Prince Frederick's Parish and was made St. Marks. In spite of this, no church was built by 1772 because of "late distress in the back parts, [and] the present high taxes" (Journals of the House of Commons 35:50).

The Catawba Path, which ran down the eastern side of the Wateree was not made a public road until 1753. At the same time work was begun to improve river navigation (Gregorie 1954:8-9).

The early agriculture was of a subsistence type with emphasis on corn, wheat, and some rice in the lowlands. There were a few staple vegetables, flax for spinning, and tobacco for home use. Indigo was grown in the early days and exported to England, primarily because of the English bounty for its production (Gregorie 1954:17).

During the late eighteenth century Sumter County went through a series of administrative boundary changes. In 1769 the state was divided into court districts and Sumter was contained in the Camden District. In 1785 the legislature created counties and the Camden District was divided into Clarendon and Claremont Counties, with Salem established in 1792. The Sumter Judicial District was established in 1798 by the combination of Clarendon, Claremont, and Salem Counties (Gregorie 1954:3).

These legal changes did little to alter the basic framework of frontier life. Perhaps the most significant political and economic event, which brought about the creation of counties, was the Revolutionary War. The Willow Grove community (in the vicinity of the project area) is where in 1781 Francis Marion's men engaged in a skirmish with British troops who were stationed in Camden under Lord Rawdon. Marion's men were able to use an old log building as a fort and defeated the British contingent who retreated back to Camden (Nichols 1975:130).

Indigo was no longer produced since the bounty for this crop was no longer available, and a new cash crop was found. Cotton, introduced in 1785, was not common until after the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. A cotton factory was built near Statesburg on the plantation of Benjamin Waring in 1789, although it was abandoned and sold after 1791 because of poor public support (Gregorie 1954:108-109).

The early slave density was about three to five slaves per white family. The 1790 census for both Claremont and Clarendon Counties numerated 2910 slaves, by 1800 that number increased to 653, and by 1820 there were 16,143 slaves in the Sumter District (Mills 1972:748 [1826]).

Mills provides an interesting view of the project area during the early nineteenth

century, noting that "[t]he soil is well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, (which is almost the whole staple product of the district) maize or Indian corn, cow pease, sweet potatoes, wheat, rye, oats, rice, etc." (Mills 1972:741-742 [1826]). His comments on the settlement pattern has considerable bearing on both the prehistoric and historical archaeology of the region:

[t]here is a number of what are called savannahs, bays, and cypress ponds in the flat parts of the county. The first are a kind of meadows, without a tree or shrub, delightfully green, and having generally a good looking soil; yet after all this spacious appearance, the planters deem them not worth cultivating or enclosing (Mills 1972:744 [1826]).

Mills found little good to say about Sumter, noting that the slaves were "great pilferers," taverns were common and "public nuisances," the roads "exceedingly bad," and the amusements of cards and billiards "carried to an extreme" (Mills 1972:746-749 [1826]). By 1850, Sumter District was the fourth largest producer of cotton, the seventh largest producer of rice, and third largest producer of peas and potatoes (DeBow 1854:304-305).

Figure 3 provides some indication of nineteenth century historic settlement in the survey vicinity. A number of settlement are noted for the area. One of particular interest is a property marked "Plt.n" which appears to occur either on or adjacent to the survey tract.

The Civil War had relatively little impact on Sumter County until the final year. On April 5, 1865 General Edward Potter left Georgetown to march overland to Sumter. On April 9, the Confederate forces defending the approach to Sumter were routed at Dingle's Mill and the Union forces under Potter arrived in Sumter that same day. The town was partially burned and continued under military occupation during the summer of 1865. Sumter was one of ten Freedmen's Bureaus established in South Carolina (Gregorie 1954:260-273). The Black Codes were established, creating a low wage system under which blacks were forced to work in a modified form of slavery (Gregorie 1954:274). Burke et al. (1943:6) note that once farming began using hired labor the lack of capital "forced many planters into the one-crop system and initiated the tenant system." The renting or sharecropping which emerged in place of slavery limited all small farmers and encouraged the excessive production of cotton. The tenant farmers were unable to escape the monopoly of the rural merchants, who had risen to replace the destroyed antebellum credit system, and became subservient to the production of cotton.

The maximum cotton prices in Sumter County occurred in 1889, although they declined to about half their previous levels by 1934 Bennett et al. (1909:304) suggest that low prices in 1897 are primarily responsible for the diversification of crops after the 1890s, although Burke et al. (1943:6-7) writing a number of years later, implied that it was not until the advent of the boll weevil in 1922 that farm policy actually changed.

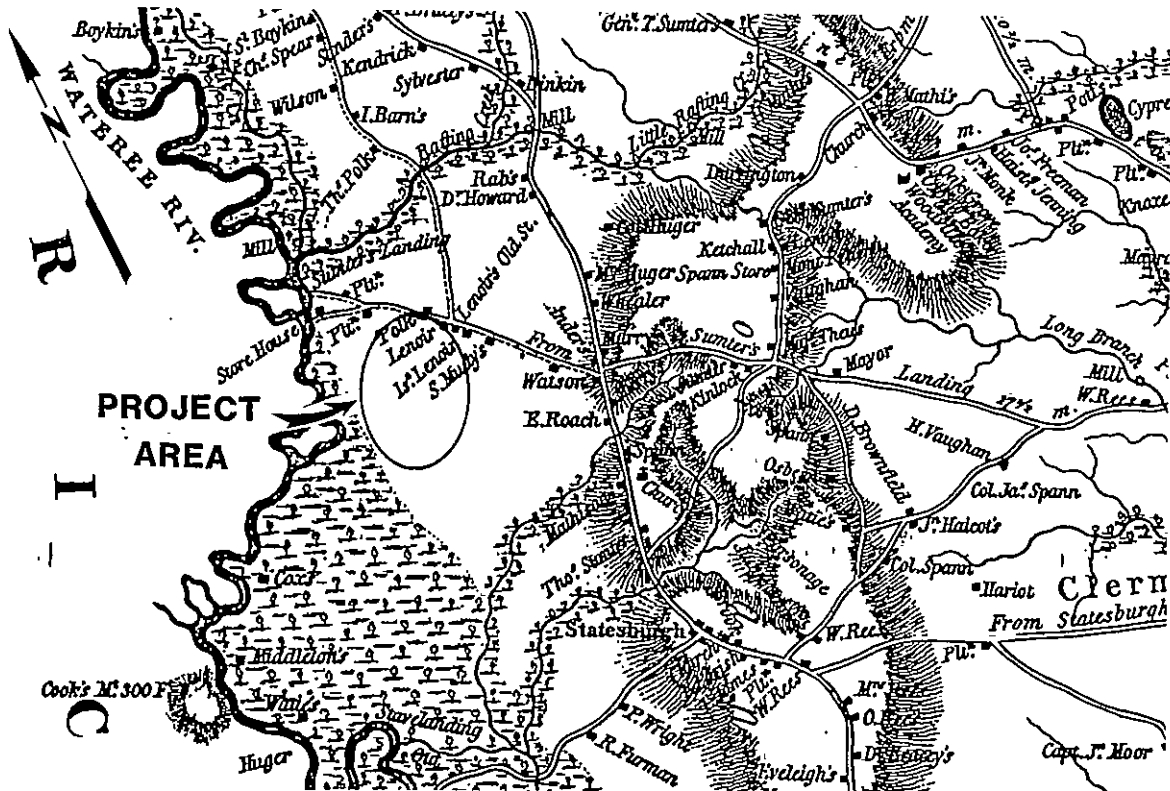


Figure 3. Portion of Sumter District from Mills' Atlas, showing the project area.

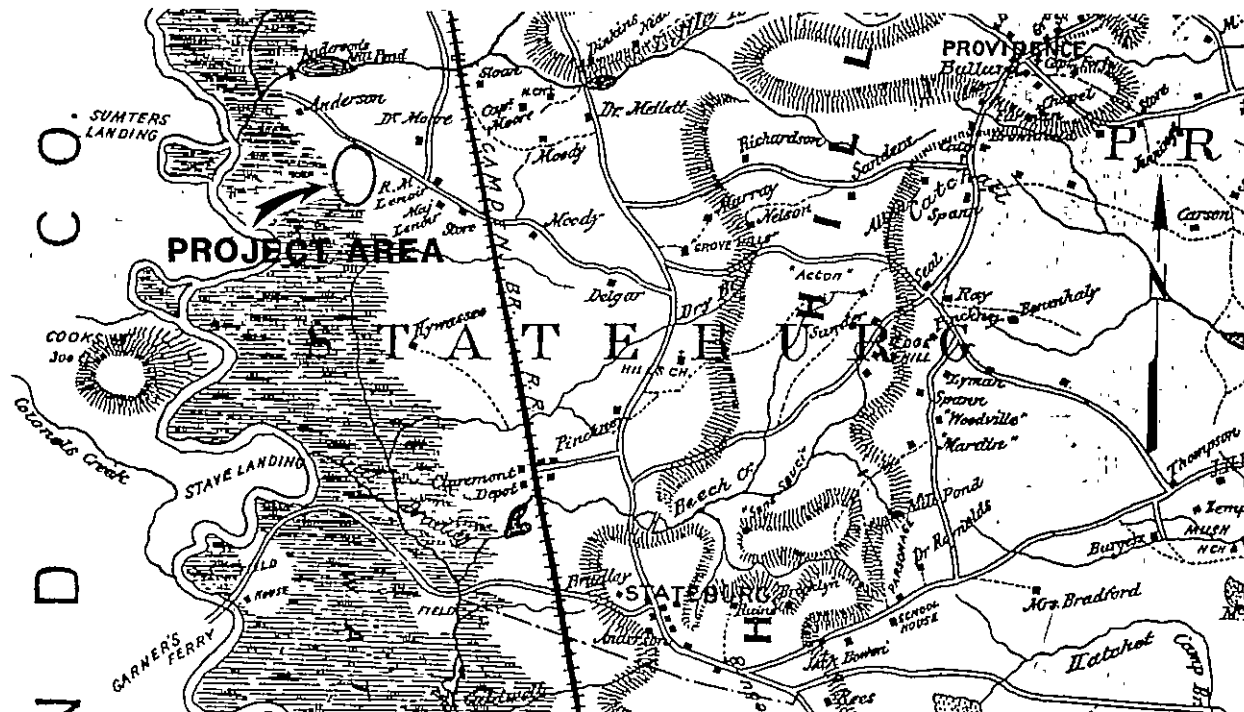


Figure 4. A portion of Stoeber's "Geological and Agricultural Map of Sumter County," 1876-1888 showing the project area.

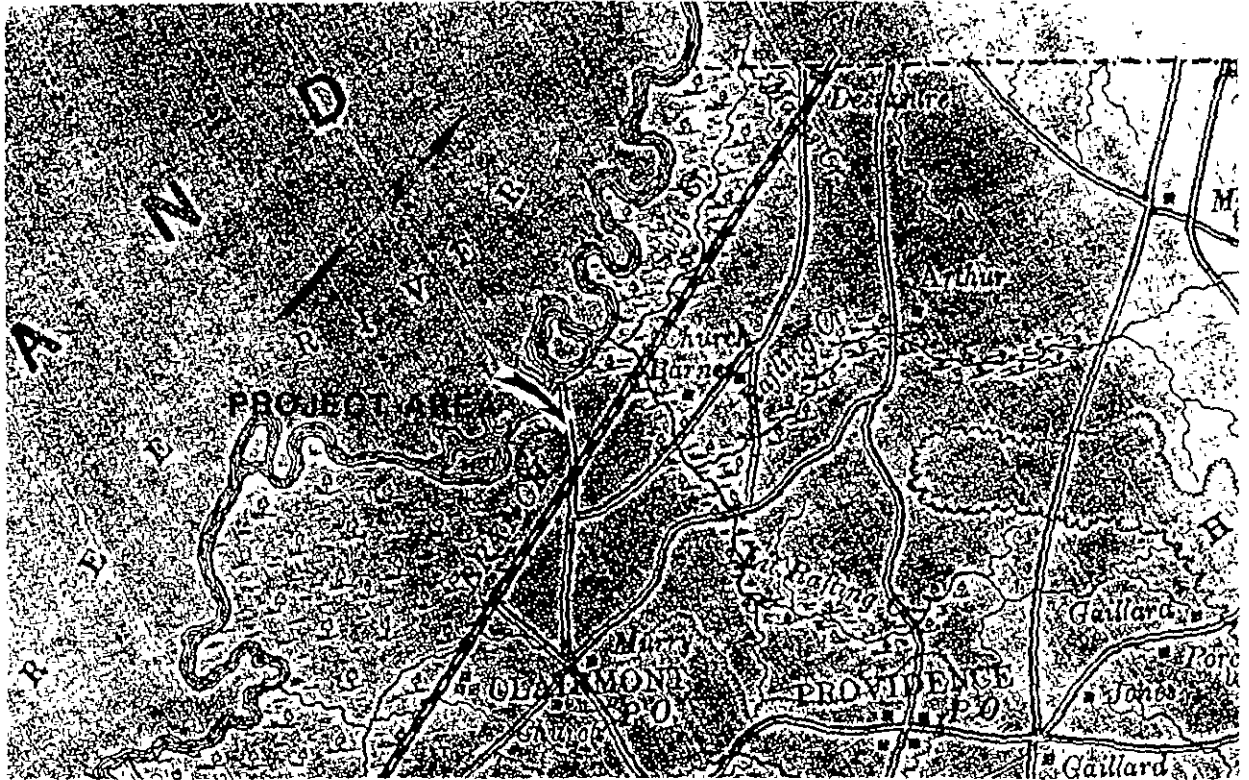


Figure 5. McLaurin Map of 1878 showing the project area.

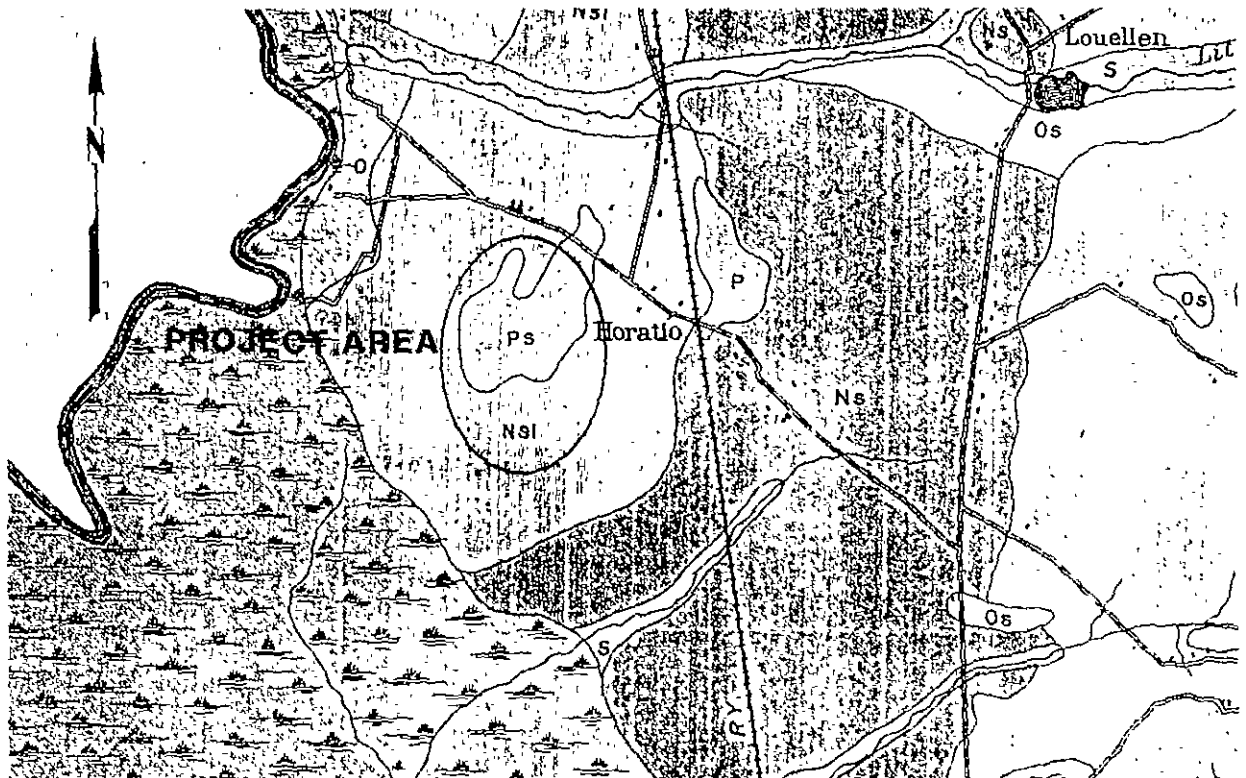


Figure 6. 1907 soil survey map showing the project area.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at intervals ranging from 100 to 200 feet on transects ranging from 100 to 200 feet (depending on topography, soils, drainage, surface visibility, and associated factors). Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 foot area) be identified by shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. 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.

All soil would be screened through 1/4 inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot (although in portions of the survey corridor tests were excavated to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet). All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

These methods were implemented with several deviations. After the excavation of several transects in the northern portion of the tract in areas identified by the soil mapping as "well drained" with shovel tests indicating sticky wet fill, transect and shovel test intervals were increased to 200 feet. A number of identified regulatory wetlands are shown in these well drained areas, indicating that the soil survey has been extensively generalized. These wetlands are probably associated with spring heads which are numerous in the property.

As a check on other well drained areas, shovel testing was reduced to 100 foot intervals until soil conditions were verified, then the interval was increase to 200 foot intervals if conditions remained poor. In addition, a poorly drained area was subject to close interval shovel testing when pedestrian survey along one clear cut revealed four archaeological sites. Also, dirt roads were subject to pedestrian survey. Certain portions of the tract that had good surface visibility and were badly disturbed by clear cutting were only subject to pedestrian survey with occasional tests to verify soil conditions. In these area shovel test "stations" were used to relate the location of sites when encountered. A total of 382 shovel tests or shovel test stations were excavated or examined along 45 transects within the study corridor.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories on November 4 and 5, 1993. It is anticipated that these materials will be catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. Site forms for identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and

Anthropology and a Statewide Survey Site Form for a standing structure identified in the project has been filed with the S.C. Department of Archives and History. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

Results

Introduction

The intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey identified 10 sites and one standing structure in the study area. Of these 10 sites, nine date to the early to mid twentieth century. The remaining site dates to the Mississippian period. The standing structure is a black school which may date to the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The importance of an archaeological site is based on its ability to address significant research questions. For the early to mid-twentieth century (the time period from which the vast majority of the sites identified were found to date) some of these questions include:

- What was the diet of twentieth century African-American tenant farmers? While some research has been devoted to slave diet (e.g. Otto 1984; Trinkley 1993), little is known about how dietary habits or preferences changed in the early to mid-twentieth century. Particularly given movements in the early twentieth century on improving the diet of tenant farmers and the associated improvements in regional marketing and the grocery industry, can any significant change be detected? Data sets needed to address this question include food bone, tin cans, and canning jars.
- Recently, Richard Westmacott (1992) has suggested that modern African-American yards, gardens, and activity areas may reflect patterns which were similar to patterns earlier, even back to slavery. Are the yards and gardens of early twentieth century African-American sites similar to modern yards and gardens, indicating the possibility of an earlier root? Are they different? If so, what do they indicate about early twentieth century lifeways? Data sets needed to address this question include primarily architectural features, especially if associated with intact archaeological features such as dumps and use areas. Clearly these are most likely to survive if the site is undisturbed.
- How much variability is there in the design of tenant period architecture? Does the size of the structure indicate a change in the perception of African-American proxemics? Hall (1969) has illustrated that different cultural groups

perceive space differently. A number of researchers (Vlach 1978; McDaniel 1978) have illustrated that African-American proxemics were part of the reason that slave houses had so little floorspace. Others (e.g. Vlach 1986) have indicated that the floor plans give less privacy than floor plans of European-American houses. Hamer and Trinkley (1989) illustrated that while the floorspace in slave houses increased over time, after freedom former slaves at Mitchelville constructed houses smaller than the ones they lived in as slaves. Does room size, floor space, or floor plan suggest that this cultural idea of proxemics existed into the twentieth century? Data sets needed to address questions relating to proxemics include architectural features or standing architecture.

The criteria for eligibility recommendations was determined to be ability for an early to mid-twentieth century archaeological site to address any of these research questions. While a number of other important research question could be formulated, these questions seem to cover some of the most basic research areas.

Standing Structure

One standing structure was located in the study area. This structure is adjacent to Sumter's Landing Road (S-43-806), just west of a cemetery outparcel. The building is a two room school house known as Willow Grove School. The only documentation for this school which we were able to immediately identify are the photographs, housed at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, taken by the South Carolina Budget and Control Board in 1948 for insurance purposes. All schools in the state operating at that time were photographed. On the photo is written "10 Willow Grove Colored" (Figure 7). The number 10 is probably a reference number, since each photo title is prefixed by an individual number. Representatives of Becker Minerals report that local residents believe the standing school was a replacement, built in the early 1950s, for an earlier school, located further to the east off the survey tract, which burned (Nigel Wills, personal communication 1993). This oral history is further supported by examination of the earliest aerial photographs for Marlboro County, taken in 1937, which fail to show the structure in its current location. Aerial photographs taken in 1950 show that the structure has appeared by that date, corresponding with the community's memory.

The school is a rectangular one story building with two individual doors centered on the north side. The 1948 photograph shows no windows on the north side, however two single windows have been added since then (Figure 8; supporting local reports that the examined structure is either not the one shown in the Budget and Control Board photograph, or alternatively has been altered). On the south side are two groups of five windows. The porch on the front covers the entrance bay and has a gabled roof. The school contains a gable-on-hip roof. The foundation originally consisted only of brick piers, but since the 1948 photograph (or the rebuilding on a new location) has been infilled with cinder block. Presently, the outside of the structure is covered with asbestos siding, which

10 Willow Grove closed.

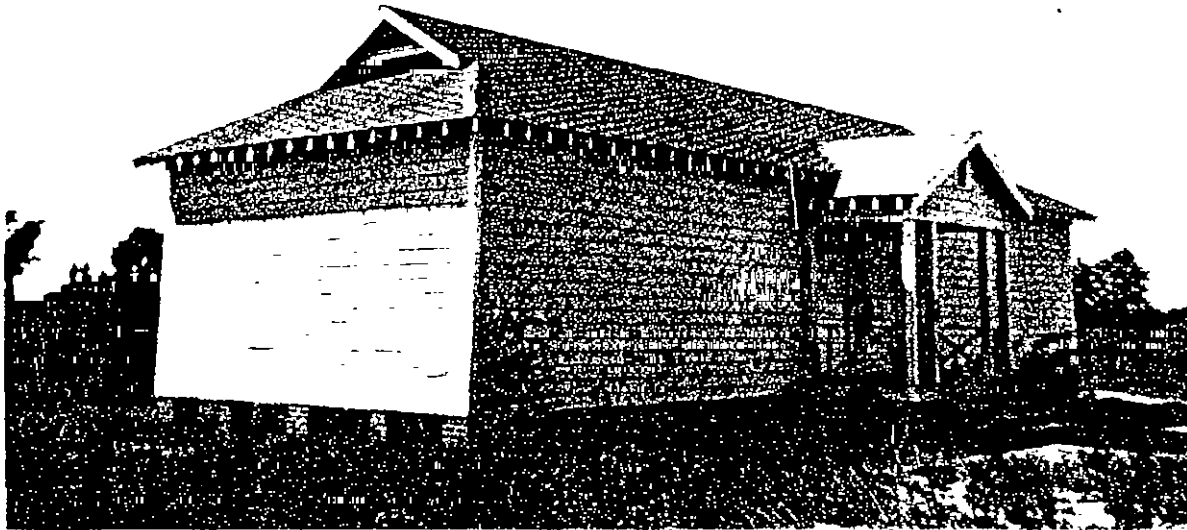


Figure 7. 1948 photograph of the Willow Grove school.

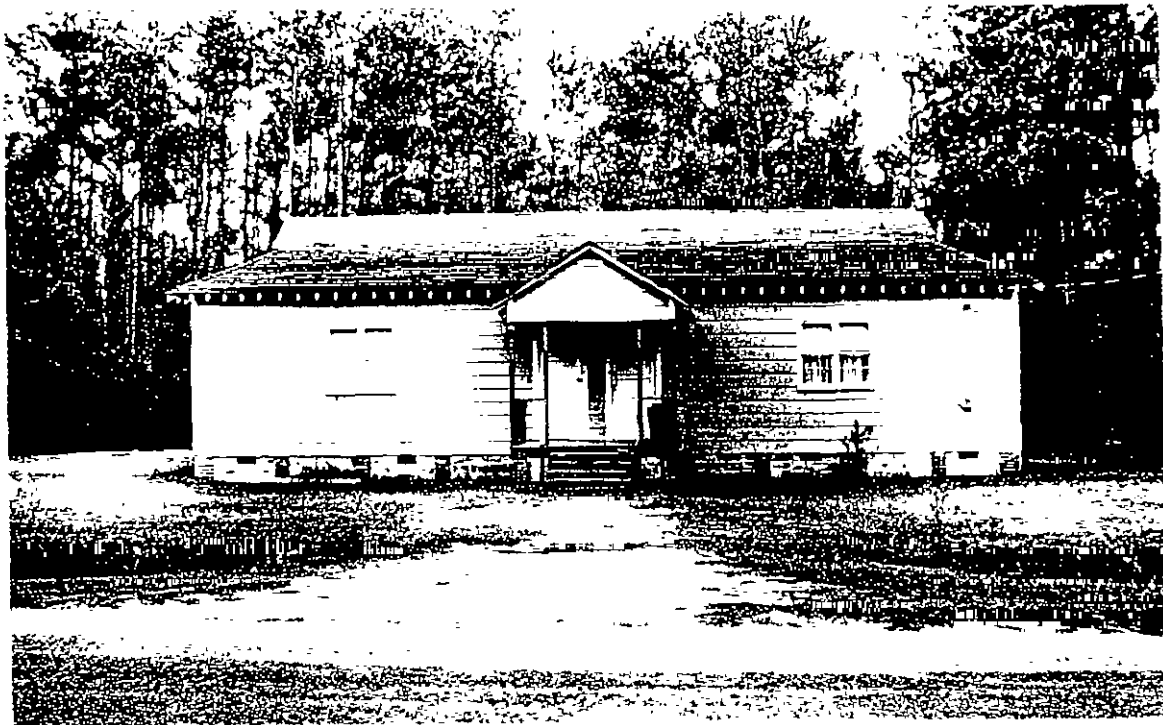


Figure 8. Modern photograph of the Willow Grove school.

originally was probably clapboard.

Outbuildings associated with the school include a well house (located on the northwest side) and a privy (located on the southeast side). Currently the school is being used as a fellowship hall by the Willow Grove Church across the street.

A South Carolina Statewide Survey Site Form for standing structures was filled out and identified as control number U/85/0000/423-0. Based on the 1948 collection of photographs of schools across the county, the facade and floorplan is identical to a number of other black schools. It is unknown how many of these schools are still extant. The construction date of the building is unknown, but it may be one of the results of a movement for the improvement of rural schools which began in 1903. A number of new schools were built and old ones were repaired (Watson 1907:223).

The criteria often used for determining the potential eligibility of standing structures on the National Register includes:

- evidence of historic and/or cultural associative values,
- architectural merit,
- architectural incidence in the survey area and, as far as known, in South Carolina,
- effect of alteration and impairment to the original fabric, and
- effect of the building, structure, or site on neighborhood, community, or locality development.

Based on the available information it is clear that the structure has been moved from its original location. It is equally clear from the photographs that the building has been extensively altered (including the addition of two windows on the north facade, infilling the foundation with cinder block, and covering the outside with asbestos shingles). It is, however, unknown if other schools with similar plans are still extant and if this plan is of a vernacular type.

While we are inclined to offer structures the benefit of the doubt regarding eligibility, there is compelling evidence that this structure fails to meet the minimum criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Its apparent movement has disassociated the school from the original site. The move has also eliminated the site's potential archaeological research significance. Alteration of the original fabric further decreases the structure's architectural merit and ability to help interpret the past.

Consequently, we recommend this structure as not eligible for inclusion on the

National Register for Historic Places and recommend no additional architectural or historical research.

Archaeological Sites

38SU108 is located approximately 300 feet south of Sumter's Landing Road and 600 feet west of Riverton Drive. The site was originally recognized as an above ground trash dump in a wooded area with dense leaf and pine needle litter. Surface remains included tin cans, a wash tub, and enameled tinwares in a 30 by 30 foot area. These materials indicate a twentieth century deposit. None of these items were collected. A series of four shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the vicinity of the remains and no subsurface artifacts were recovered. It is possible that this site represents a trash dump associated with the Willow Grove School located approximately 100 feet to the north.

Central UTM coordinates are E538420 N3765260 and the soils are moderately well drained Duplin/Exum soils. Soil profiles indicated 0.4 feet of dark gray (10YR4/1) soil overlying pale brown (10YR6/3) subsoil.

The site provides limited data sets and the relationship of this material to any occupation is unknown. This site cannot address any of the research questions previously listed. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU109 is located approximately 400 feet south of Sumter's Landing Road and 600 feet west of Riverton Drive. Like 38SU108, the site was originally recognized as an above ground trash dump in a wooded area with dense leaf and pine needle litter. Surface remains included clear glass screw top bottles, tin cans, and enameled tinwares in a 40 by 40 foot area. None of these items were collected. The materials noted indicate a twentieth century deposit. Four shovel test were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the vicinity of the remains and no subsurface artifacts were recovered.

Central UTM coordinates are E538480 N3765280 and the soils are moderately well drained Duplin and Exum soils. Profiles indicated 0.5 feet of dark gray (10YR4/1) soil overlying pale brown (10YR6/3) subsoil.

Like 38SU108, the site provides limited data sets and the relationship of this material to any occupation is unknown. This site cannot address any of the questions previously listed. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU110 is located on the south side of the east/west turn of Riverton Drive, about 200 feet west of the turn. The site was recognized originally as a pile of roofing tin and a few small brick fragments in a 30 by 30 foot area. Three shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the vicinity of the remains and no subsurface artifacts were recovered. It

is possible that this site represents an outbuilding associated with 38SU111 which is located about 400 feet south of the site.

Central UTM coordinates are E538400 N3764900 and the soils are moderately well drained Duplin and Exum soils. Profiles indicated 0.5 feet of dark gray (10YR4/1) soil overlying pale brown (10YR6/3) subsoil.

Given the probable function of the remains and the resulting sparsity of the remains, this site cannot address any of the research questions listed. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU111 is located about 400 feet south of the east/west turn of Riverton Drive, due south of site 38SU110. The site was originally recognized by a scatter of debris in a wooded area and in a clear cut. Surface remains noted but not collected include a refrigerator, tin cans, glass, plastic containers, brick fragments and concrete blocks. Items surface collected include three undecorated whitewares, one slip glazed stoneware, one clear glass, one amethyst glass, and one used quartz flake.

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals and five (or 38.5%) yielded subsurface remains. These artifacts are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1.
Artifacts from shovel testing at 38SU111

Artifacts	Central	25S	50S	75S	25W
Clear glass	1		3	1	
Tin container frag		2			
Button			1		
UID iron			1		1

Based on these remains, this site dates to the twentieth century and probably represent a house which is shown on the 1953 Rembert USGS quadrangle map.

Central UTM coordinates are E538380 N3764840 and the soils are well drained Norfolk loamy sand. Profiles indicated 0.5 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) soil overlying very pale brown (10YR7/4) subsoil.

A portion of this site has been disturbed by clear cutting, while about 75 percent of it is in an area disturbed by logging. The site is probably not more than 50 years old and the house appears to have been demolished and removed since very little structural materials are left. Given the absence of a clear indication of structure location and site disturbance,

questions relating to intrasite patterning probably cannot be addressed. None of the other previously listed questions can be address as well. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU112 is located in the southeastern portion of the study area, approximately 100 feet north of an east/west running clear cut. The site was first identified as a surface scatter of historic material in a north/south running clear cut. Surface visibility was excellent and two artifacts were collected from a 25 by 25 foot area. These remains include one undecorated whiteware and one lead glazed redware. Despite intensive pedestrian survey, no other remains were located. Four shovel tests were excavated in the site area at 25 foot intervals. None of these yielded subsurface remains.

The central UTM coordinates are E538640 N3764500 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lenoir loam. Profiles indicated 0.3 feet of grayish brown (10YR4/3) soil overlying very pale brown (10YR7/4) subsoil.

The remains at 38SU112 are very sparse and they have been disturbed by clear cutting. As a result, the site cannot address any important research questions previously listed. Consequently, 38SU112 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU113 is located approximately 200 feet north of 38SU112 in a north/south running clear cut. Prehistoric remains were found and collected in an area about 30 feet east/west and 50 feet north/south with good surface visibility. These remains include two Irene plain sherds, two quartz debitage, and one unidentified metavolcanic debitage. Four shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the site area. None yielded subsurface remains.

The central UTM coordinates are E538680 N3764600 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lenoir loam. Profiles indicated 0.4 feet of grayish brown (10YR4/3) soil overlying very pale brown (10YR7/4) subsoil.

38SU113 has been damaged by clear cutting and contained only a few prehistoric remains. These artifacts were uniformly scattered across the site indicating that it is very unlikely that they originated in a subsurface feature impacted or scattered by clearing. The site appears to contain very limited data sets (lithics and ceramics) and it is unlikely that features exist at the site. Therefore, it is unlikely that the site can contribute important information about the prehistory of the Wateree River Valley. As a result, this site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU114 is located approximately 400 feet north of 38SU113 in a north/south running clear cut. Historic ceramics were collected from a 50 by 50 foot area with good surface visibility. These ceramics include one undecorated whiteware and two blue transfer printed whitewares. Despite intensive pedestrian survey in the area, no other artifacts were

located. In addition, four shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the adjacent wooded areas. None of these tests yielded subsurface remains. Whitewares, while dating as early as the 1820s, are still being manufactured today. With no other datable materials, it is unknown to what time period the site relates.

The central UTM coordinates are E538720 N3764680 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lenoir loam. Profiles indicated 0.4 feet of grayish brown (10YR4/3) soil overlying very pale brown (10YR7/4) subsoil.

38SU114 contained only three historic ceramics and the site area has been impacted by clear cutting. Given the limited data sets and the poor integrity, the site is unlikely to address any of the research questions previously listed. As a result, 38SU114 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU115 is located in the west central portion of the study area, approximately 100 feet south of the east/west portion of Riverton Drive and immediately east of a dirt road. The site is located in a wooded area with a dense litter of leaves and pine needles. However, above ground structural debris and old appliances were noted. These remains include roofing tin, bedsprings, and a modern cooking stove. One whiteware sherd was found in the adjacent dirt road. Four shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals around the debris. None yielded subsurface remains. The lack of subsurface remains is interesting, given that the 1953 Rembert quadrangle map shows a house in this area. It is possible that the house itself was not located, but a trash dump associated with the occupation of the house. The artifact and map data indicate that the site is a relatively late twentieth century site.

The central UTM coordinates are E538000 N3764860 and the soils are moderately well drained Duplin and Exum soils. Soil profiles indicated 0.5 feet of dark gray (10YR4/1) soil overlying pale brown (10YR6/3) subsoil.

The site contains a limited data set and does not appear to be clearly domestic in function. Based on cartographic information, 38SU115 existed by the 1950s, but not earlier than 1907. Given the limited data sets and the site's late date of occupation, the site cannot address important research questions. Consequently, the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU116 is located in the eastern portion of the study area just east of a north/south clear cut, approximately 300 feet south of its north end. The western edge of the site was identified in the clear cut and contained a number of historic materials dating primarily to the early twentieth century. These materials include two amethyst bottle glass, one clear bottle glass, one aqua panel bottle glass, one embossed aqua bottle glass (only the letter "G" visible), one melted aqua glass, one porcelain figure fragment, one porcelain doll's head fragment, and three undecorated whitewares. A series of eight shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals on an east/west running transect. Of those eight tests, four (or 50%) were positive. The remains collected from shovel tests are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2.
Artifacts from shovel testing 38SU116

Artifacts	25E	50E	75E	25W
Amethyst bottle glass	2	2		
Undecorated whiteware			1	
White porcelain				1

Amethyst glass is common to the very late nineteenth century and early twentieth century until the beginning of World War I when the United States stopped importing manganese from Germany. Given its presence at the site, 38SU116 was occupied at the turn of the century. Interestingly, the 1907 soil survey (Figure 6) indicates no structure in the area.

The central UTM coordinates are E538800 N3764720 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lenoir loam. Soil profiles indicate 0.2 feet of humus, 0.3 feet of dark gray (10YR4/1) soil overlying pale brown (10YR6/3) subsoil. Based on surface remains and shovel testing the site is approximately 125 feet east/west and 150 feet north/south.

The data sets at 38SU116 are somewhat limited with only a few categories of artifacts recovered. No architectural materials were recovered, suggesting that either the architecture was ephemeral or the structure was dismantled and removed since deterioration in place would have left more architecturally related artifacts. As a result, the site cannot address any of the research questions previously listed. 38SU116 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38SU117 is located in the southern portion of the study area at the T-intersection of two clear cuts. The site was identified as a surface scatter of twentieth century remains in a highly disturbed area with excellent surface visibility. Consequently, a surface collection was made. Surface remains consist of 28 undecorated whitewares, one blue tinted whiteware, four slip glazed stonewares, one brown salt glazed stoneware, one alkaline glazed stoneware, two unidentified stonewares, one burnt earthenware, one amethyst S.C. Dispensary bottle fragment, eight amethyst bottle glass, six aqua bottle glass, three clear bottle glass, one milk glass, one porcelain jar sealer, one pipe bowl fragment, and one fragment of slate. Six shovel tests were placed in the site area with one yielding subsurface remains. This shovel test yielded one white porcelain sherd. While whitewares have a relatively long manufacturing period (1840s to the present), the Dispensary bottle fragment is highly datable with a tight manufacturing range of 1893 to 1907 (Huggins 1971), indicating a turn of the century occupation.

The central UTM coordinates are E538600 N3764480 and the soils are poorly drained Leaf fine sandy loam. Surface remains and the shovel testing indicate that the site

measures approximately 75 by 75 feet.

Unfortunately, the logged areas appear to have impacted the site since shovel testing in the adjacent wooded areas yielded few remains. Although the site yielded a relatively large amount of artifactual remains, their context is unclear since the site has been disturbed by clear cutting. No evidence of architectural remains was noted. As a result the site has a limited data set (consisting primarily of kitchen related items), with no intact subsurface remains, no evidence of structural location(s), and no clear trash disposal areas. Because of the limited data set and the lack of clearly intact architectural remains, 38SU117 cannot address any of the research questions previously listed. As a result, 38SU117 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Summary and Conclusions

The primary goal of the archaeological investigation of the Hasskamp West tract was the identification of significant cultural resources in the study area. A total of 10 archaeological sites and one standing structure were identified. Of those resources, the 10 archaeological sites are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The standing structure is likewise recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This structure is historically known as Willow Grove Colored School. Based on a cursory examination of 1948 photographs of schools in the Sumter County area, Willow Grove is generally representative of black school in architectural design, although the identified site has been altered. More importantly, there is compelling oral history and photographic evidence that the structure was moved to its current location sometime between 1938 (or perhaps 1948) and 1950.

In spite of our recommendation that the structure is not eligible for the National Register, Becker Minerals has agreed to preserve the building by establishing a lot at least a half acre in size. They are further proposing to leave the vegetation on the lot intact, constructing a fence to separate the building and its tract from the buffer zone adjacent to the proposed mining operations. Becker Minerals will also allow the citizens of Horatio to continue the use of the building as a community center. This offer to preserve and protect the site for community use ensures continuity in the structure's history.

A secondary goal of the survey was understanding the relationship between site location, topography, water sources, and soil drainage. Only one prehistoric site was identified in the tract (38SU112). This site was located on a somewhat poorly drained plateau immediately adjacent to an intermittent creek. This suggests that nearness to water was a primary concern for the activity that took place there.

The nine historic sites date to the twentieth century. Only one is found on well drained soils, three are found on moderately well drained soils, four are found on somewhat poorly drained soils, and one is found on poorly drained soils. Only two of them are located

near Sumter's Landing road. The others are found off of dirt roads, or are not near any roads at all. These sites may have existed adjacent to small field roads instead. Four of these sites cluster in the eastern portion of the tract, near a small intermittent stream. It is possible that these occupations represent a kin-based settlement of tenant farmers.

Although no significant intact domestic occupations were encountered, the survey of the Hasskamp West tract has contributed important information, particularly about early to mid-twentieth century settlement pattern. Early twentieth century sites (e.g. 38SU116 and 38SU117) were found on somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained soils and may be part of a kin-based settlement in an area with no main road access. Mid-twentieth century sites are located on moderately well drained to well drained soils adjacent to either main roads or mapped dirt roads. Since little archaeological survey or data recovery has taken place in the county, only future work will determine if this is a common settlement pattern shift and the reasons for this shift.

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