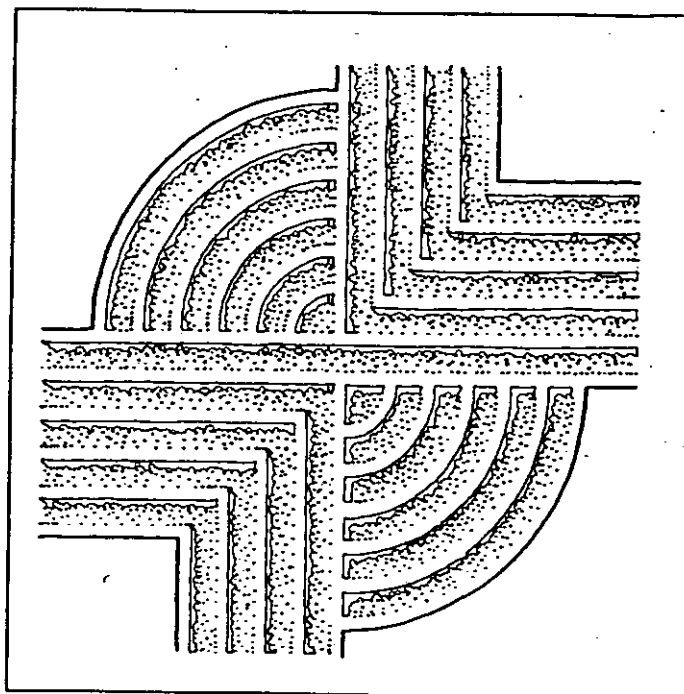


MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF THE CALLAWASSIE ISLAND PHASE 2
DEVELOPMENT, CALLAWASSIE ISLAND, BEAUFORT
COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 48

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE
CALLAWASSIE ISLAND PHASE 2 DEVELOPMENT, CALLAWASSIE ISLAND,
BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared For:
Mr. Glen McCaskey
Chernoff/Silver & Associates
P.O. Box 6069
Hilton Head Island, South Carolina 29938

Prepared By:
Michael Trinkley

Chicora Research Contribution 48

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 8664
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

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Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Glen McCaskey, consultant to the developer of the approximately 850 acre Callawassie Island property (Callawassie Development Corporation). Callawassie Island is bordered to the north by the Chechessee Creek, to the east by a tributary of the Chechessee Creek and the Callawassie Creek, to the south and west by the Colleton River. The island is separated from neighboring Spring Island by the Callawassie Creek, which runs north-south. The Broad River lies to the east of Spring Island (Figure 1).

Both Callawassie and Spring islands are currently owned and being developed by the same interest, the Callawassie Development Corporation. The current Phase 2 development on Callawassie Island is situated in essentially seven areas on the island. The first includes a series of 33 lots at the south end of Callawassie in an area called "Famous Island" on the development plans. The second includes 11 lots on the south-southwest edge of the island. The third includes the entire area designated "Phase 6" on development maps (located at the south-southeast edge of Callawassie). The fourth includes an interior area in the central portion of the island. The fifth incorporates 22 lots on the southeast edge of Callawassie. The sixth is the entire marsh island known on development maps as "Wims Island." The seventh area is the large tract situated on the northeastern edge of the island.

All but the last tract will involve individual family lots and associated road construction and utilities. The seventh area will involve a series of nine fairways for the expansion of the existing 18 hole golf course on Callawassie, as well as individual lots and the associated road and utility construction. The Phase 1 survey on Callawassie (Trinkley 1990) included the nine fairways situated in this seventh area (five of the fairways are located entirely on the island's interior and four located either entirely or partially along the southeastern marsh edge of the island). The Phase 1 survey, while providing both extensive and intensive coverage of the seventh tract, did not incorporate access roads and associated utilities, house lots, and golf course maintenance facilities.

The proposed work will involve the clearing, grubbing, filling, and grading of the fairways. The 19th fairway has been previously cleared and grubbed, as has about half of the 27th fairway. Several of the proposed roads are currently under construction, while other roads are currently laid out. Construction activities will include the placement of water and sewer lines, underground utilities, and disturbance caused by house



Figure 1. A portion of the Spring Island USGS map showing the project location.

construction on individual lots. These activities will result in considerable land alteration with 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 archaeological survey of the Phase 2 tracts; it is not intended to be a final report. The results of this work, and recommendations for additional work will be more fully discussed in the final report of both the Phase 1 and Phase 2 surveys.

Based on discussions with the developer's consultant and the Staff Archaeologist with the State Historic Preservation Office at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, it was determined that archaeological investigations would be necessary at all of the previously undeveloped areas of Callawassie Island. The Phase 1 survey incorporated only the planned fairways. This current Phase 2 study involves the remainder of the undeveloped areas on Callawassie Island. An agreement between Chicora Foundation and the developer for the island-wide survey was signed on May 14, 1990.

The archival research proposed for this island-wide survey is currently being conducted, but is not yet available. However, none of the sites identified in either the Phase 1 or Phase 2 studies date from the historic period. Field work on the Phase 2 tracts was conducted by Ms. Liz Pinckney, Ms. Natalie Adams, Mr. Bernie Slaughter, and Mr. Scott Akeman from June 25 through July 6. The authors periodically visited the project and maintained overall responsibility for the research design and its implementation. This work required a total of 344 person hours. An additional 104 person hours were spent to complete the Phase 1 survey (Trinkley 1990).

Arrangements have been made to curate the collections from these investigations at The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island, although no Accession Number has yet been assigned. Cataloging will be conducted to the facilities standards at the completion of the island-wide survey. All field records will be provided to the institution on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and the photographic materials will be processed to archival permanence. Additional information on the processing and conservation of the artifacts may be found in a subsequent section of this management summary.

Effective Environment

Beaufort County is situated in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the south and southwest by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by St. Helena Sound, to the north and northeast by the Combahee River, to the west by Jasper and Colleton counties and portions of the New and Broad rivers. The mainland primarily consists of nearly level lowlands and low ridges.

Elevations range from about sea level to slightly over 100 feet above mean sea level (MSL) (Mathews et al. 1980:134-135).

The county is drained by four primarily coastal or saltwater river systems (the May, New, Broad-Pocotaligo-Coosawhatchie, and Broad rivers) and one river with a significant freshwater discharge (the Combahee River), which plays a significant role in historic rice cultivation. Because of the low topography, however, many low gradient interior drainages 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 hardwoods and pine, and only 15% of the county is currently cultivated (while about 5% of the total land area is urbanized) (Mathews et al. 1980:135).

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 (Stuck 1980:3). Callawassie Island consists of primarily the Coosaw-Williman-Ridgeland and Bohicket-Capers-Handsboro soil associations which range from somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained soils that are primarily sandy. Within the Phase 2 survey area six series are present: Bladen, Coosaw, Deloss, Eulonia, Tomotley, and Wando (Stuck 1980:Map 75). Of these, only the Eulonia and Wando soils are classified as well drained. The two areas of Eulonia soils are found along the marsh frontage of the third survey tract at the south-southeast edge of the island and along the marsh edge of the seventh tract. The Wando soils are confined to a narrow band in the vicinity of the second survey tract on the south-southwest edge of the island. The remainder of the soils in the areas surveyed range from somewhat poorly to very poorly drained. Topography, however, does vary considerably in the project area and the field investigations, therefore, tended to emphasize the higher elevations (over 12 to 13 feet MSL), as well as those areas immediately adjacent to the marsh.

On the Callawassie Island the elevations range from 5 to 19 feet mean sea level, with a bank about 1 to 8 feet high adjacent to the marsh. Vegetation includes forests of live oak, pine, hickory, and sweet gum dominating the area, although fields of second growth pine are also present. Only on the two cleared fairways was ground visibility greater than 50% and typically visibility ranged from 0 to 10%.

Background Research

Although currently in progress, no historical or archival research was conducted prior to this project phase. The previous work by Michie (1982) provides some preliminary background for the island. Review of this document and the published plats, however, reveals no documented historic period occupation in the survey

areas. The two main historic occupations (38BU70 and 38BU409) have received limited (and unpublished) investigations by Lepionka. These areas were not included in this survey because they have been sold.

Summaries of Beaufort area history are presented by Dabbs (1983), Johnson (1969), Trinkley (1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989), and Woofter (1930), while sources such as Pearson (1906) provide additional primary source documentation for the area. McGuire (1984) provides a detailed account of land ownership in the postbellum period. These sources should be consulted for additional information general to the Beaufort District.

Callawassie Island has been previously surveyed at a reconnaissance level by Michie 1982, although this report has not been accepted by the State Historic Preservation Office to satisfy compliance requirements of the development. Michie did identify a series of 17 sites in the area of the Phase 1 and 2 developments and a Middle Woodland burial mound (38BU19) has been previously identified in this area (Brooks et al. 1982). Of these 18 sites, 12 have been relocated and found to be within development areas. Six other sites could not be relocated; five are assumed to have been destroyed by erosion and natural actions, while the sixth site could not be identified based on the available site information provided by Michie (1982).

With the assistance of Mr. Keith Derting, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, we have submitted revised site forms for previously recorded sites. A series of 21 additional sites were identified during the survey of the Phase 1 and 2 tracts; these forms have also been submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Copies of all site forms have been submitted to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and copies will also accompany the collections for curation at the Hilton Head Museum.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques (discussed with Dr. Patricia Cridlebaugh, Staff Archaeologist with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals along transects at 200 foot intervals through the island-wide study areas which exhibited well drained soils, with all fill being screened through 1/4-inch mesh. If evidence of an archaeological site was identified, the testing interval would be decreased to 50 feet in order to more accurately establish boundaries. In addition, Chicora would relocate those sites previously identified by Michie. At all sites, including those previously identified, Chicora would establish site boundaries, collect sufficient information to complete or revise site forms, and would assess and justify site eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This

emphasis on shovel testing is required by the tract's extensive woods coverage, which was anticipated to severely restrict surface visibility.

All soil would be screened through 1/4-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each shovel test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be qualitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

In addition, Chicora was to relocate and assess all previously identified sites within the survey boundaries (sites on developed portions of the island were not incorporated into this study). These sites would also be subjected to shovel testing in order to determine site integrity, site boundaries, and assist in collecting temporally diagnostic materials.

These plans, however, were initially altered in order to provide Callawassie Development Corporation with immediate information on the nature of the archaeological remains present in the immediate vicinity of the fairways. Each fairway had been surveyed and staked in the field. These centerline stakes has been placed at 100 foot intervals and the developer was able to provide Chicora with a detailed topographic survey at a scale of one inch to 200 feet. The interior, wooded fairways were surveyed by conducting shovel tests along the centerline at 50 foot intervals. Additional tests were placed at 25 feet intervals to more accurately define site boundaries. Cleared fairways were surveyed using visual inspection coupled with random shovel testing to examine for site depth and stratigraphic profiles. The four fairways adjacent to the marsh were not only shovel tested along the centerlines, but were also examined by walking the bluff edge. In addition, there is a dirt road running parallel to and about 25 feet inland from the marsh which provided additional surface visibility. A total of 267 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the various fairways, with an additional 36 shovel tests excavated in the vicinity of the mound site (38BU19).

During the second phase of the survey on Callawassie Island the original research strategy was implemented with only minor changes. Previously recorded sites were relocated using visual inspection, if possible. Shovel tests were placed at 25 foot intervals to determine boundaries. If a site could not be identified based on the initial visual inspection, shovel testing was conducted (usually as a transect parallel to the bluff) in the hopes of locating either shell midden or artifacts. Once located, additional shovel tests were conducted at 25 foot intervals to determine boundaries and assess site integrity.

The most significant change in the Phase 2 research design

involved those areas where no sites had been previously located. Since archaeological sites were identified on poorly drained interior soils, making the original expectation that sites would be clustered on better drained soils invalid, the level of effort was significantly increased. Rather than limiting survey to areas of well drained soils, Chicora used transects ranging from 50 to 200 foot intervals (depending on the area to be covered) with shovel tests at 25 to 50 foot intervals to cover much larger areas than originally anticipated. This resulted in the identification of a number of sites which would have otherwise been missed. A total of 1273 shovel tests were excavated during the Phase 2 survey.

Surface collections were made from several of the sites, although generally ground visibility was too limited to make this approach a valid technique for boundary or artifact quantity studies. The surface materials, all from selective grab collections, are only able to provide some additional information on temporal periods.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning of artifacts was conducted in the field laboratory, with subsequent analysis at the Chicora Foundation laboratory in Columbia. As previously discussed, these materials will be cataloged and accessioned once the island-wide survey has been completed and The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island has accepted the collections for curation. All artifacts currently collected have been examined and found to be stable, requiring no conservation treatments. Site forms have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, with copies provided to the State Historic Preservation Office. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island 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. Prehistoric ceramics were classified using common coastal South Carolina types (DePratter 1979; Trinkley 1983).

Results

The Phase 1 investigations identified a total of 12 archaeological sites on the Phase 1 development tract. Nine of these represent sites not previously identified by Michie (1982), while the remainder represent loci previously identified (Trinkley 1990). The Phase 2 investigations identified a total of 21 sites; nine represent sites previously identified by Michie (1982), while 12 are previously unrecorded sites. This brings the total number of sites within the survey areas on Callawassie Island to 33. The

sites from the Phase 1 survey have been previously discussed (Trinkley 1990) and are not included in this study.

Site 38BU383 is situated at the southeast edge of Callawassie on what is known as "Famous Island." The central UTM coordinates are E513850 N3565220 and the site is situated on Wando soils at an elevation about 5 feet MSL. Originally reported by Michie (1982) to be a small midden extending inland only 15 feet, this more recent work revealed that the midden, while thin on the marsh face, extends inland about 300 feet. The site originally extended to south perhaps 500 feet, but has been severely damaged by the construction of several houses on adjacent lots.

A series of 27 shovel tests on four transects at 25 foot intervals revealed a relatively thin scatter of shell with occasional denser middens. This represents a partially destroyed Type 2 midden. Recovered materials include 2 unidentifiable sherds and one Deptford Plain sherd.

This midden has been heavily impacted by both road and house construction. The small portion remaining does not appear to exhibit sufficient integrity to warrant further research and the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Site 38BU414 is situated the northeast edge of the island adjacent to a tributary of Callawassie Creek. The Phase 1 investigations succeeded in relocating an interior extension of this site, but did not identify the small shore edge midden reported by Michie (Trinkley 1990). These current investigations have found the very small (about 5 by 2 feet) shore edge site originally recorded as 38BU414 by Michie (1982). The two loci appears to represent a scatter of middens typical of Type 2 sites. No materials were recovered from the marsh edge and the previous evaluation of not eligible is appropriate.

Site 38BU415 is a small eroding midden at the northeast edge of the island. The central UTM coordinates are E514860 N3577560 and the site is situated on Eulonia soils at the edge of the bluff. Site vegetation is pine, palmetto, and oak and the elevation is 5 feet MSL. A series of six shovel tests were placed parallel to the shore in an effort to identify intact midden areas. None were found and no materials were recovered. The site is estimated to cover an area 10 by 15 feet.

This site exhibits heavy erosion with an absence of clear intact remains. It appears to represent a small, Type 1 midden which has been extensively damaged. The site is recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

Site 38BU416 is situated at the northeast edge of Callawassie Island on Eulonia soils. The central UTM coordinates of this Type

1 midden are E515000 N3576470. The site is at an elevation of 5 feet MSL and consists of a moderate amount of shell found for about 15 feet along the bluff edge, eroding into the marsh. A series of eight shovel tests have revealed that the midden extends inland a maximum of 10 feet. No artifacts were recovered from these tests.

This site is recommended as not eligible for the National Register based on the extensive damage caused by erosion, the low degree of site integrity, and the absence of artifacts.

Site 38BU426 is a Type 1 midden situated on the southwest edge of Callawassie Island adjacent to a tributary of Colleton River. The elevation of the site is 5 feet MSL and the soils are the Coosaw series. The central UTM coordinates are E512720 N3575620. The site consists of a small, thin midden eroding into the marsh off a low bluff. Vegetation is typical maritime forest with oak and palmetto dominating. A series of 10 shovel tests failed to recover artifacts from the midden, which was found to be a maximum of 0.5 foot in depth. Shell is sparsely scattered over an area 50 feet along the bluff and about 10 feet inland.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Site integrity is very low and no intact midden areas were observed during this study.

Site 38BU428, also known as Magnolia Midden, is situated on the southwest edge of the island. The central UTM coordinates are E512640 N3575690. Soils in this area are the well drained Wando Series and the site is at an elevation of 10 feet MSL. This site represents a Type 2 midden adjacent to the marshes of the Colleton River.

The site was originally recorded by Michie, who noted that the site was eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Site boundaries were originally placed at 800 feet along the shore by 220 feet inland. Subsequent to Michie's investigations, Larry Lepionka apparently opened at least one excavation unit in the site (Glen McCaskey, personal communication 1990), although there is no record this work or the recovered artifacts. A portion of this site has been green spaced by Callawassie Development Corporation, while other portions have been sold.

The current study included the excavation of 23 shovel tests at 25 foot intervals on three transects perpendicular to the bluff. These tests revealed dense midden to a depth of up to 1.5 feet. Materials recovered include 13 Deptford Cord Marked sherds, seven unidentifiable sherds, and one animal bone. Site boundaries of 800 feet along the marsh and up to 400 feet inland were based on these tests and examination of the road cut and adjacent disturbed property.

Although about half of this site has been sold or damaged by

construction, the remaining portion exhibits a very high degree of site integrity. 38BU428 represents a dense Type 2 Deptford phase shell midden. The site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38BU430 is situated on the north interior end of Callawassie Island. Originally reported by Michie as "a small scatter of oyster shells observed in a road bed in the interior of the island" (38BU430 site form, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), only a very general location could be determined. Intensive shovel testing in this general area led to the discovery a small Type 3 midden an area of planted pines.

The central UTM coordinates are E513700 N3577650 and the elevation is 10 to 12 feet MSL. The site is situated on Deloss soils. A series 21 shovel tests indicated boundaries about 50 by 30 feet. Materials recovered include one Deptford Plain sherd, two Deptford Cord Marked sherds, and three unidentifiable sherds.

This site has been heavily impacted by previous cultivation (plow ridges are still visible) and the recent conversion of the field into planted pines. The site exhibits very limited integrity and a very low density of plow disturbed artifacts. Consequently, the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Site 38BU432 is situated the north edge of Callawassie Island on Bladen soils. The central UTM coordinates are E513900 N3577650 and the site is at an elevation of 10 feet MSL. The site consists of a very sparse shell midden extending about 25 feet along the edge of the marsh bluff. A series of 10 shovel tests reveals that the midden extends inland a maximum of 10 feet. The maximum depth of the midden on the bluff is 0.5 foot, although the midden tapers to about 0.1 foot to the interior.

This Type 1 shell midden is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. It has been heavily damaged by erosion and only limited integrity has been observed during this survey.

Site 38BU465 is located at the north end of Callawassie Island and consists of a very small Type 4 site. Michie originally reported sherds inland from the bluff in an area about 25 by 50 feet. This current study produced only one positive shovel test out of 20, yielding an estimated site size of 25 by 25 feet. The single artifact recovered is a Deptford Check Stamped sherd.

The site is situated on Bladen soils at an elevation of 9 feet MSL. The central UTM coordinates are E514180 N3577360. Vegetation in this area is mixed hardwoods and pine. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on the low density of materials and the absence of clear site integrity.

Site 38BU1254 is situated at the south end of Callawassie on "Famous Island." The central UTM coordinates are E513640 N3575440 and the site elevation is approximately 8 feet MSL. Soils in the site area are the Wando series. This is a Type 3 midden with a very light scatter of shell about 700 to 800 feet inland from the marshes of Callawassie Creek and Colleton River.

A series of nine shovel tests were excavated at the site, with only two positive tests (which produced two unidentifiable sherds). The maximum site area, based on the distribution of shell, is about 50 by 50 feet. The site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register based on the low degree of site integrity and the low density of recovered material.

Site 38BU1255 is situated at the south end of Callawassie Island on "Famous Island." The site consists of a series of thin middens following a sandy ridge. The site area is approximately 50 by 500 feet. The central UTM coordinates are E513400 N3575400 and the elevation is 10 feet MSL. Soils are the Coosaw series and vegetation is mixed pine and hardwood.

A series of 46 shovel tests produced three Mount Pleasant Cord Marked sherds, two Deptford Plain sherds, one Savannah Plain sherd, one Savannah Cord Marked sherd, seven unidentifiable sherds, and one chert flake.

This Type 3 midden is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on the low degree of site integrity. The midden is shallow and appears to have been plowed.

Site 38BU1256 is a probable Type 2 midden situated on the north edge of Famous Island at the south end of Callawassie. The central UTM coordinates are E512990 N3575620 and the soils are Bladen. The site elevation is about 8 feet MSL. The area is vegetated in a mixed pine and hardwood forest with some surface indications of plowing or other disturbance.

A series of 23 shovel tests yielded one Deptford Check Stamped sherd, one Savannah Cord Marked sherd, one Savannah sherd with an indistinct surface treatment, one Altamaha Complicated Stamped sherd, and two unidentifiable sherds. These tests produced evidence of a moderately dense shell midden with scattered shell over an area about 200 by 500 feet. The depth of the midden ranged from 0.3 to 0.9 foot, with occasional artifacts found to a depth of 1.1 foot.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register based on the damage caused by previous plowing or lot clearing and the failure to identify areas of clear integrity.

Site 38BU1257 is situated at the south end of Callawassie on "Famous Island" and the central UTM coordinates are E513360

N3575520. The elevation is 10 feet MSL and the soils are Coosaw. Vegetation is similar to 38BU1256 and there is evidence of similar disturbance. In addition, it appears that a portion of the site was damaged by the construction of the adjacent road.

A series of 10 shovel tests produced one Deptford Check Stamped sherd, one Irene Complicated Stamped sherd, and two unidentifiable sherds, and yielded site boundaries of about 50 by 50 feet. Shell was uniformly thin throughout the tests, suggesting that the midden had been thoroughly disturbed. Consequently, this Type 1 midden is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Site 38BU1258 is situated at the south end of Callawassie on "Famous Island." The soils are the Coosaw series and the site is at an elevation of 10 feet MSL. This appears to be a Type 3 midden situated in the central portion of the island. UTM coordinates are E513300 N3575460. Site boundaries are placed at 400 feet north-south by 400 feet east-west. The entire area is characterized by sparse shell scatters which probably represented individual middens prior to plowing or other disturbances.

Materials recovered from the 25 shovel tests include one Thom's Creek Reed Drag and Jab sherd, one Refuge Random Punctate sherd, one Deptford Plain sherd, one Deptford Simple Stamped sherd, two Deptford Check Stamped sherds, two Savannah Plain sherds, one Savannah Check Stamped sherd, two Irene sherds, and 22 unidentifiable sherds.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register based on the low degree of site integrity.

Site 38BU1259 is situated on the Phase 6 tract on the southeast edge of Callawassie Island. The central UTM coordinates of the site are E513900 N3575900 and the soils are Eulonia sands. The elevation of the site is about 5 feet MSL. The site was first observed as a small shell midden about 50 feet in length eroding into the marsh. A series of eight shovel tests yielded a single unidentifiable sherd and revealed that the midden extended inland a maximum of 10 feet.

This Type 1 site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on the extensive erosion and absence of clear site integrity.

Site 38BU1260 is situated on the Phase 6 development tract on the southeast edge of Callawassie Island. The central UTM coordinates of this Type 4 site are E513600 N3576100. Soils are the poorly drained Coosaw series and the elevation is 10 feet MSL. The site consists of a very low density artifact scatter situation in an interior area. A series of 10 shovel tests yielded three Deptford Plain sherds and one unidentifiable sherd. Site boundaries

are estimated to be 75 by 25 feet based on these tests and the scatter of material.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on the very low artifact density and the failure to identify areas of clear site integrity.

Site 38BU1261 is situated on the Phase 6 development tract at the southeast edge of Callawassie Island. This Type 3 site is on Coosaw soils at an elevation of 5 feet MSL. The central UTM coordinates are E513440 N3576040. Vegetation is a mixed pine and hardwood forest with a light understory. A series of 9 shovel tests revealed a light scatter of shell. Although no clear evidence was obtained, it appears that this area may have been plowed. Recovered materials include four unidentifiable sherds. The boundaries of the site have been placed at 100 by 50 feet, based primarily on the scatter of shell.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site exhibits a very low degree of site integrity and a low density of both shell and artifacts.

Site 38BU1262 is a dense Type 2 midden situated at the marsh edge on the Phase 6 development tract. The soils are the poorly drained Coosaw series and the site elevation is about 5 feet MSL. The central UTM coordinates are E513420 N3575760. Initially a series of 8 shovel tests were excavated to reveal site boundaries 800 by 200 feet. Additional tests were placed at this site using transects spaced 25 feet apart with shovel tests at 25 foot intervals. A total of 170 shovel tests were excavated; this work revealed a series of moderate to dense middens scattered across the site. Materials recovered include one Deptford Plain sherd, seven Deptford Cord Marked sherds, one Deptford Check Stamped sherd, two St. Catherines Cord Marked sherds, three Savannah Plain sherds, two Savannah Cord Marked sherds, one Savannah Check Stamped sherd, one unidentifiable sherd, and one rhyolit flake.

This site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Site integrity is judged to be high. The intensive shovel testing revealed that there are a number of well preserved middens scattered across the site.

Site 38BU1263 is located in an interior development area in the central portion of the island. The central UTM coordinates are E512820 N3576300. Soils are the poorly drained Coosaw sands and the elevation is about 10 feet MSL. This site is situated on a sandy ridge parallel to an interior slough which has recently (within the past 10 years) been dredged to create an active lagoon. Vegetation in the area is primarily hardwood with some pine.

The site covers an area about 250 by 250 feet, although portions of the site have been damaged by road construction. The 20

shovel tests revealed that the core of the intact site area is situated on development lot 44, with site density and integrity declining in the other directions. Recovered materials include two Deptford Plain sherds, one Deptford Cord Marked sherd, one St. Catherines Plain sherd, two St. Catherines Cord Marked sherds, two Savannah Plain sherds, one Savannah Check Stamped sherd, one Savannah Cord Marked sherd, and nine unidentifiable sherds.

This Type 2 site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register, based on its unique environmental context and the presence of an intact site area on lot 44.

Site 38BU1264 is situated in an interior development area in the central portion of Callawassie Island. Soils in the site area are the Tomotley series and the elevation is about 10 feet MSL. The central UTM coordinates are E512820 N3576900. Vegetation is mixed pine and hardwoods. A series of 25 shovel tests were excavated, yielding two Deptford Cord Marked sherds, one St. Catherines sherd, six Savannah Plain sherds, three Savannah Cord Marked sherds, and two unidentifiable sherds. Site boundaries, based on these tests, are 300 feet north-south by 225 feet east-west.

These tests produced only sparse shell and artifacts, with evidence of disturbance from both road construction and probably plowing. Consequently, this Type 3 midden is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Site 38BU1265 is situated at the southeast edge of Spring Island. The central UTM coordinates of the Type 4 site are E513700 N3576080. Soils in the area are the Eulonia series and the elevation is about 5 feet MSL. Vegetation consists of mixed pine and hardwood, with some evidence of plow disturbance. A series of 10 shovel tests yielded four unidentifiable sherds and one quartz flake. Based on this work the estimated site size is 25 feet in diameter.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on the apparent lack of clear site integrity and the low density of remains.

Summary and Recommendations

As a result of the intensive archaeological survey of the areas designated the Phase 2 development tract on Callawassie Island, 21 archaeological sites were defined. Nine of these sites had been previously identified, although this current study has resulted in major revisions of site boundaries and reassessments of site integrity and significance. Twelve previously unknown archaeological sites were identified. A total of three archaeological sites from this Phase 2 study are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. These three sites include 38BU428 (a large late Early Woodland Type

2 midden), 38BU1262 (a Type 2 Middle Woodland midden), and 38BU1263 (a small Type 2 shell midden in a unique environmental context). These sites, as well as those from the Phase 1 survey, are summarized in Table 1.

Discussions with Mr. Glen McCaskey suggest that at least one of these sites, 38BU1263, may be suitable for green spacing, while portions of a second site, 38BU428, have already been green spaced. The last site, 38BU1262, may be unsuitable for green spacing and data recovery is an appropriate mitigation.

Green spacing is recognized as an appropriate, and often cost-effective mitigation measure for archaeological site conservation. Such green spacing, however, must ensure the permanent protection and integrity of the archaeological data. Six recommendations are offered if green spacing is to be considered. These provisions, however, are subject to the review and approval of the State Historic Preservation Office.

1. All site areas are to be blocked out in the field with a buffer sufficient to ensure complete protection of the remains.
2. All clearing within the areas must be conducted by hand. No heavy equipment may be used and all cut vegetation should be removed from the site area.
3. The areas must continue to be clearly defined during all phases of construction. No equipment will be allowed in these areas, or be allowed to use the areas as turn-arounds. The areas will not be used to stockpile supplies or be otherwise disturbed. All personnel, including contractor's personnel, should be strictly forbidden from entering the areas.
4. Any landscaping in the areas will be conducted by hand and ground disturbance must be limited to the upper 0.2 foot of soil. No utilities, including sprinkler lines or shallow electrical cables will be placed through the areas.
5. Callawassie Development Corporation must develop a historic easement or protective covenant protecting those areas set aside in green spacing and this protection must be in perpetuity.
6. Appropriate security must be provided to ensure that no one digs or otherwise disturbs the various sites.

Recommendations regarding data recovery have been discussed above. Any data recovery at the sites will require a detailed mitigation plan to be submitted to the State Historic Preservation

Table 1
Summary of Surveyed Sites on Callawassie Island

Site	Type and Period	Soil	Size	Eligibility
38BU19/466	Type 2/village - St. Catherines	Bladen	1400 x 600	E
38BU383	Type 2 - Deptford	Wando	30 x 30	NE
38BU414	Type 2 - Deptford/Mount Pleasant	Eulonia	150 x 50	NE
38BU415	Type 1 - ?	Eulonia	10 x 15	NE
38BU416	Type 1 - ?	Eulonia	15 x 10	NE
38BU426	Type 1 - ?	Coosaw	50 x 10	NE
38BU428	Type 2 - Deptford	Wando	400 x 800	E
38BU430	Type 3 - Deptford	Deloss	50 x 30	NE
38BU432	Type 1 - ?	Bladen	25 x 10	NE
38BU464	Type 2 - Deptford/St. Catherines	Eulonia	700 x 650	E
38BU465	Type 4 - Deptford	Bladen	25 x 25	NE
38BU1245	Type 3 - Deptford/Savannah	Coosaw	50 x 100	NE
38BU1246	Type 3 - Stallings/Deptford	Coosaw	50 x 150	NE
38BU1247	Type 1 - Stallings/St. Catherines	Coosaw	200 x 75	NE
38BU1248	Type 3 - Deptford/St. Catherines	Coosaw	300 x 25	NE
38BU1249	Type 2 - Deptford	Eulonia	200 x 175	E
38BU1250	Type 1 - ?	Bladen	50 x 50	NE
38BU1251	Type 1 - ?	Eulonia	50 x 50	NE
38BU1252	Type 1 - Thom's Creek	Eulonia	100 x 50	NE
38BU1253	Type 1 - ?	Eulonia	75 x 50	NE
38BU1254	Type 3 - ?	Wando	50 x 50	NE
38BU1255	Type 3 - Mount Pleasant/Savannah	Coosaw	50 x 500	NE
38BU1256	Type 2 - Deptford/Savannah	Bladen	200 x 500	NE
38BU1257	Type 1 - Deptford/Irene	Coosaw	50 x 50	NE
38BU1258	Type 3 - Deptford/Savannah	Coosaw	400 x 400	NE
38BU1259	Type 1 - ?	Eulonia	20 x 10	NE
38BU1260	Type 4 - Deptford	Coosaw	75 x 25	NE
38BU1261	Type 3 - ?	Coosaw	100 x 50	NE
38BU1262	Type 2 - Deptford/Savannah	Coosaw	800 x 200	E
38BU1263	Type 2 - Deptford/Savannah	Coosaw	250 x 250	E
38BU1264	Type 3 - St. Catherines/Savannah	Tomotley	300 x 225	NE
38BU1265	Type 4 - St. Catherines/Savannah	Eulonia	25 x 25	NE

Site Type: Type 1 - small midden adjacent to shore; Type 2 - large midden adjacent to shore or slough; Type 3 - interior shell midden at least 800 feet from water; Type 4 - interior non-shell midden.

Soils: Bladen, Coosaw, Deloss, and Tomotley are poorly drained; Eulonia and Wando are well drained.

Size: in feet.

Eligibility: E - eligible for the National Register; NE - not eligible for the National Register.

Office for their review and approval. It is likely that artifacts will be uncommon in the middens themselves. The major thrust of the data recovery within the middens should be the collection of shellfish remains from contexts suitable for specialized analysis. Such work should include investigation of seasonality, habitat reconstruction, evidence of selective pressures, and dietary contribution. It is essential that both midden and non-midden areas be equally investigated in order to balance subsistence data

with settlement information. The non-midden areas are also more likely to produce temporally sensitive artifacts.

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