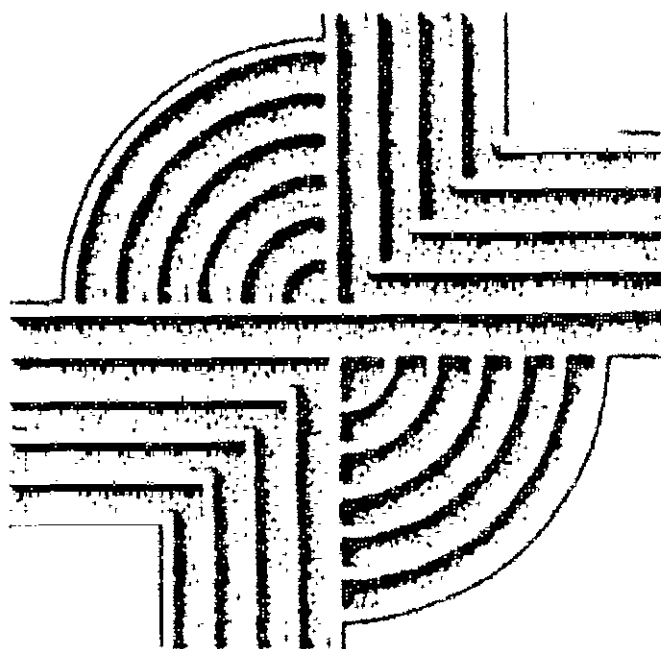


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER
COOPERATIVE TRIO TAP LINE,
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



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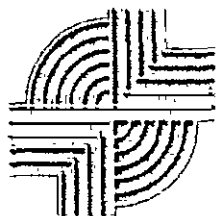
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATIVE TRIO TAP LINE, WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological survey of a 12.7 mile long transmission line corridor in the east central portion of Williamsburg County, South Carolina. The corridor, a maximum of 75 feet in width, is to be used by Central Electric Power Cooperative for the construction of a new 115 kV transmission line running from the existing Cross-Kingstree 230 kV, Pinopolis-Kingstree 230 kV, and proposed Santee Cooper 115 kV lines to the existing Santee Cooper Trio Substation. This line will consist of a series of single wood poles, roughly 50 to 60 feet in height. Construction of this line will require the clearing and grubbing of the corridor, followed by augering for placement of poles and laying the wire. Maintenance of the line will consist of periodic bushhogging. All of these activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites and this survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites which may be in the project corridor.

The corridor consists of generally level lands, much of which runs through swamps and poorly drained swales. Vegetation is a mixture of cultivated tracts on the higher (and drier) elevations and woods in the lower areas. The corridor begins at the existing powerline north of S-142 and parallels the highway running eastward across Boggy Swamp. On the east side of the swamp the corridor shifts to the south side of S-142 and continues roughly paralleling the road to the Millwood community, where it takes a more southeastwardly tract and runs parallel to S-285, tying into the east side of this road as it crosses the Black River. It then runs southerly, across U.S. 521 and S-81 to S-16, where it turns east and terminates at an existing substation.

Consultation with the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed no National Register properties in the immediate area. Likewise, an

investigation of the site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revealed several archaeological sites about a half mile from the origin of the corridor, but otherwise no previously recorded resources for the project vicinity.

The archaeological survey of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals on the higher, better drained soils and 200-foot interval shovel testing on the lower, more poorly drained soils. A single transect was run down the center of the 75-foot wide corridor. In areas of recent cultivation a pedestrian survey was also undertaken. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study.

The archaeological study identified eight archaeological sites and two isolated finds. The archaeological sites included two prehistoric sites (38WG147 and 38WG152) and six scatters of historic (primarily early twentieth century) remains (38WG148, 38WG149, 38WG150, 38WG151, 38WG153, and 38WG154). The two isolated finds (both identified as 38WG00) recovered prehistoric materials.

None of these archaeological sites are recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register. They have all been disturbed and many represent very sparse assemblages. We do not believe that any offer the potential to address significant research questions.

Because of the nature of the project the area of potential effect seems limited to the area of the corridor or the area immediately adjacent to it. As a result, we examined only the corridor and immediately adjacent areas for architectural sites and structures. None were identified.

It is possible that archaeological remains may

be encountered in the corridor during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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I appreciate the support and assistance of Central Power Electric Cooperative, as well as their commitment and concern for South Carolina cultural resources. I also want to thank Mr. Robert Kidd for his continued support and patience.

I want to thank Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Autumn Perkins of our staff who were responsible for assembling the background information for this project.

Mr. Covington also assisted with the field survey. I appreciate their dedication and thoroughness.

In addition, I appreciate the assistance and cooperation of the staff of the S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, particularly Mr. Keith Derting and Ms. Sharon Pekrul. Both went out of their way to make our job easier and the final product more complete and useful.

INTRODUCTION

This intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Central Electric Power Cooperative 115 kV transmission line in Williamsburg County was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Robert Kidd of Central Electric. The architectural survey was conducted by Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc., with assistance provided by Sarah Fick of Preservation Consultants.

The project corridor, approximately 13.7 miles in length, begins in the south central portion of Williamsburg County about 3 miles south-southeast of Kingstree, ending in the vicinity of Trio, in southeastern Williamsburg County (Figure 1). The corridor for the transmission line is proposed to be about 75 feet in width and for 2.6 miles it will follow an existing electrical transmission line corridor. This project will use single wood poles, each about 50 feet in height above the ground. A series of four wires will be strung on the poles (Figure 2).

The survey corridor begins at the extant Cross-Kingstree 230 kv, Pinopolis-Kingstree 230 kV, and proposed Santee Cooper 115 kV lines which run north-south across S-142 (Simms Reach Road). The proposed line will run parallel to the north side of this road to the east side of Boggy Swamp, where the corridor cuts north, then south, crossing S-142 and proceeding south to the edge of the Black River Swamp. It then continues roughly eastward through cultivated fields about 1,000 south of S-142 to the Millwood Community. There it takes a more southeastwardly track through primarily swamp and low lands, paralleling S-285 about 4,000 feet to the northeast and running adjacent to an existing powerline (with metal transmission towers). The corridor crosses S-30, paralleling the road across the Black River. On the south side the alignment runs southeastward along the swamp edge, then turns southwest and crosses U.S. 521, where it takes a more south-southwesterly track across S-81. The corridor turns to the southeast, tying

in to a proposed Santee Cooper substation (already under construction) on S-16. It then turns to the east and terminates at the existing Santee Cooper Trio Substation on S-50.

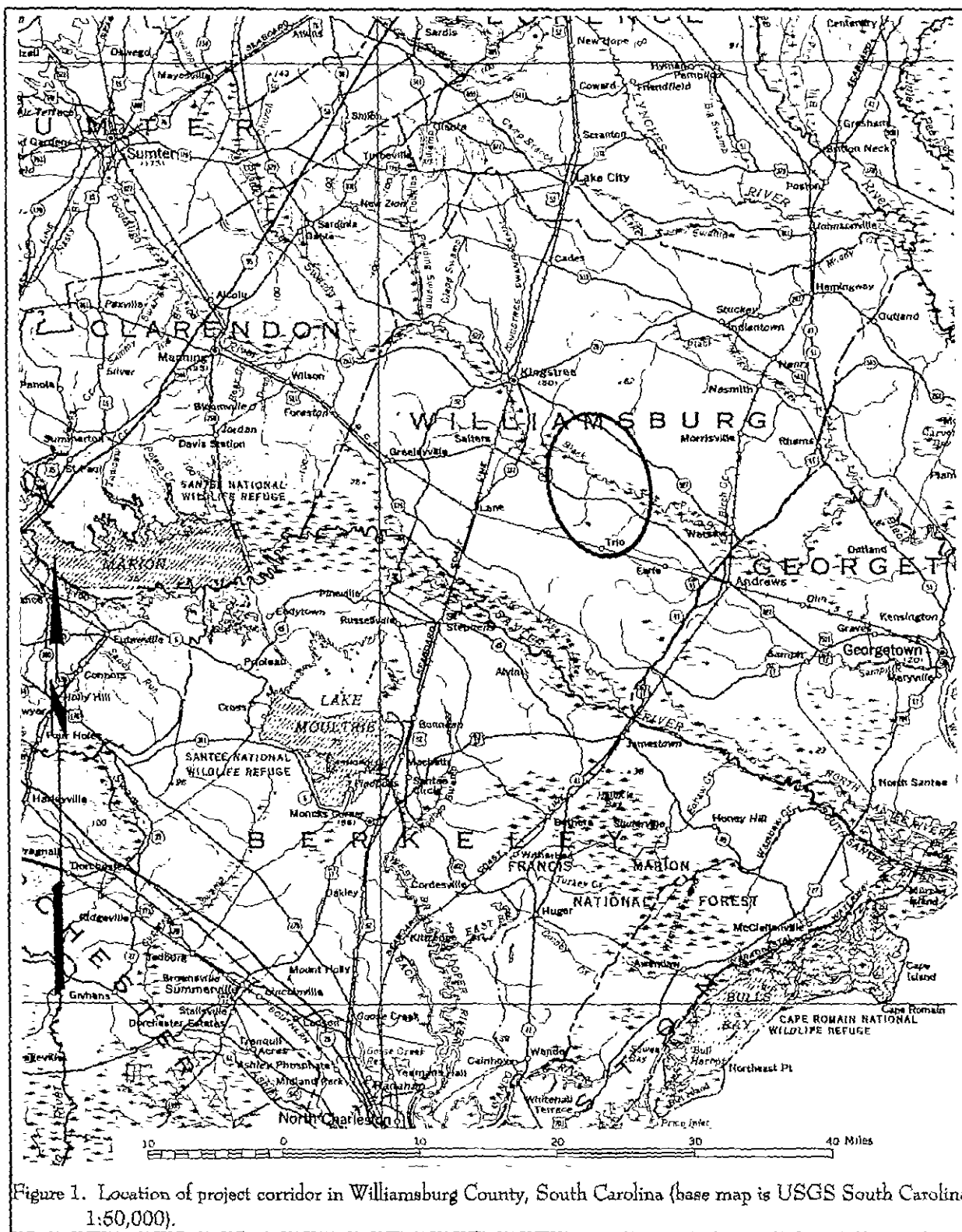
The corridor consists of a variety of landforms and vegetation types including wetlands, pastures, agricultural fields, cleared areas, planted pines, and mixed pine/hardwood forests. The corridor crosses Boggy Swamp, an unnamed tributary of the Black River swamp, Camden Swamp, and the Black River, as well as passing through several miles of the Black River swamp itself. Much of the corridor, therefore, is very poorly drained and characterized by standing water.

The corridor, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used as a power line right of way. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing and grubbing and subsequent operation of equipment to place the poles, as well as future maintenance, will cause considerable damage to the ground surface and any archaeological resources which may be present in the survey area.

Construction, operation, and maintenance of the powerline may also have an impact on historic resources in the project area. Although the project is not anticipated to remove any structures, powerlines (as well as other above grade projects) may detract from the visual integrity of historic properties, creating what many consider discordant surroundings. Because of the nature of the poles being used on this project, this impact is anticipated to be very minor and to affect only properties which may be either on or immediately adjacent to the proposed powerline. As a result, this survey only reports on structures that are within or immediately adjacent to the proposed undertaking.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded commercial or industrial development of this currently rural section of the South

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TRIO CORRIDOR



INTRODUCTION

Carolina coastal plain.

We were requested by Mr. Robert Kidd of Central Electric Power Cooperative to submit a cost proposal for an intensive survey of the project corridor on September 29, 1999. This proposal, submitted on October 1, 1999, was approved on October 14, 1999. These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

No previously recorded sites were recorded in the immediate project area, although several were recorded to the west, apparently from a survey of the existing powerline which serves as the beginning point for this project.

In addition, the master topographic maps at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History were checked to locate any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects, or structures surveys in the study area. There were no NRHP properties or structures surveys recorded for the project area.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files, as well as research at the South Caroliniana Library and the Thomas Cooper Map Repository.

The survey, which was designed to identify prehistoric or historic resources which may be within the project corridor was conducted December 16-17 and 20-22 by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Mr. Tom Covington. The historic structure survey was subsequently reviewed by Ms. Sarah Fick of Preservation Consultants on January 3, 2000. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on December 30, 1999.

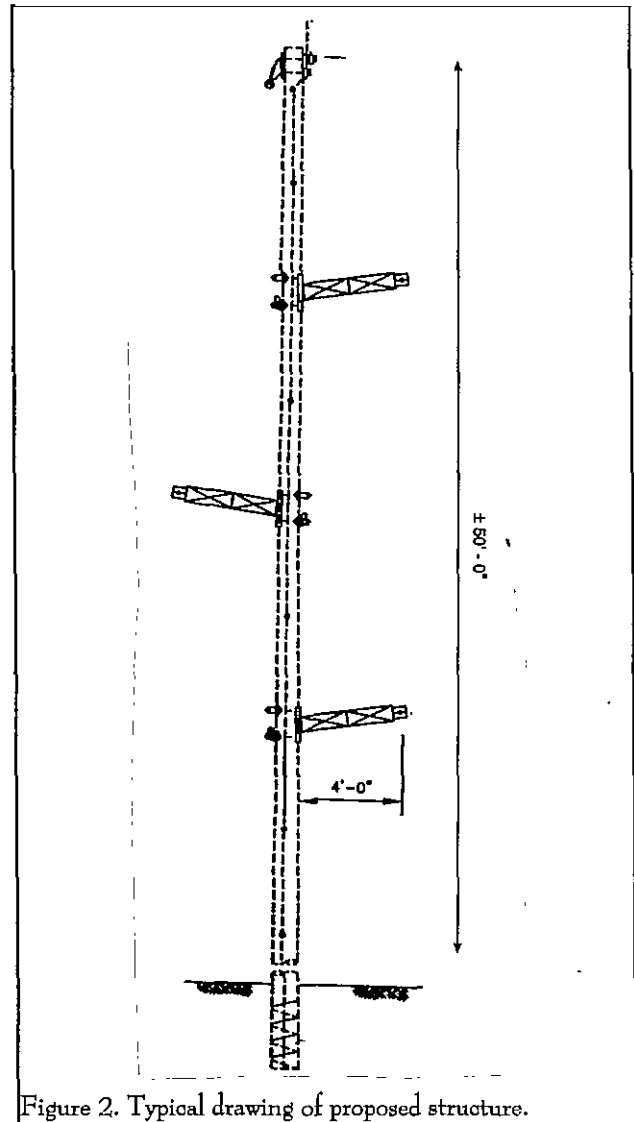


Figure 2. Typical drawing of proposed structure.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

The project is situated in south central and southeastern Williamsburg County (Figure 3). Williamsburg itself is in the eastern part of South Carolina, bordered on the east by Georgetown County and separated from Marion County on the northeast by the Great Pee Dee River. It is bordered on the north by Florence County and on the west by Clarendon County. It is separated from Berkeley County on the south by the Santee River.

The topography of the project area consists of nearly level terraces overlooking swamps and the equally level adjacent flood plains. Elevations in the project area range from a high of about 60 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the more upland terraces overlooking the swamps to a low of about 16 feet in the Black River and other river drainages crossed by the corridor. Elevations in the County range from about 8 feet AMSL along the some sections of the Black River to about 90 feet in the northwestern part of the county (Ward 1989:1). Overall, the entire region generally slopes down hill towards the Atlantic Ocean.

Often described as flatwoods, the project corridor crosses an area often characterized by broad flat areas, which consist of a few low ridges and bay depressions. The most common depressions in the Coastal Plain are Carolina bays, usually marshy and oval in shape (Richards 1959:45-46). Water depth varies from shallow lakes to areas with a preponderance of peat and herbaceous species (Barry 1980:131-13). Edmond Ruffin, a mid-nineteenth century observer, commented that these features provided good pasturage for cattle (Mathew 1992:210).

A number of rivers, creeks, and swamps join together to form a dendritic network that impeded much of the early settlement in this region. Major rivers within the area are the Black, Santee, Lake Swamp, Lynches, Pee Dee, and Black Mingo. Swamps and

inland bays are found associated with most of these rivers and, again, are common to a number of the counties. These include Kingstree Swamp and Tupelo Bay found in other sections of the county, as well as Boggy Swamp and Camden Swamp in the project area. The better soils are typically in areas that are slightly sloping toward drainageways. It is in these areas that most cultivation and development has taken place. These soils, however, merge outward onto wide flats that are nearly level and only occasionally broken by slight elevated areas and may lower swales or bays. Soils in these area are generally poorly drained loamy sands and the typical vegetation is usually mesic or swampy, often characterized by bay trees.

Geology and Soils

The geology is characteristic of the Coastal Plain. The parent materials of the soils are marine or fluvial deposits which consist of varying amounts of sands, silts, and clays. There are three primary geologic formations in the project area, deposited at different periods during alternating transgression and recession of the ocean: the Talbot and Pamlico terraces are confined to the Black River swamp area, while the more upland areas fall within the Penholoway terrace. In fact, it is in Williamsburg County where the Penholoway terrace reaches its maximum width of about 25 miles (Cook 1936:8).

The project corridor crosses four soil associations. Two, the Goldsboro-Noboco-Coxville and Eulona-Emporia-Yemassee associations, are found on nearly level broad flats. One, the Emporia-Chisolm-Hornsville Association, is found on gently sloping soils on broad ridges and side slopes that are generally well drained. The fourth, the Mouzon-Hobcaw-Chipley Association, is found on poorly drained flood plain and swamp soils.

The proposed transmission line crosses 16 soil series. A useful characterization of the soils is by

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TRIO CORRIDOR

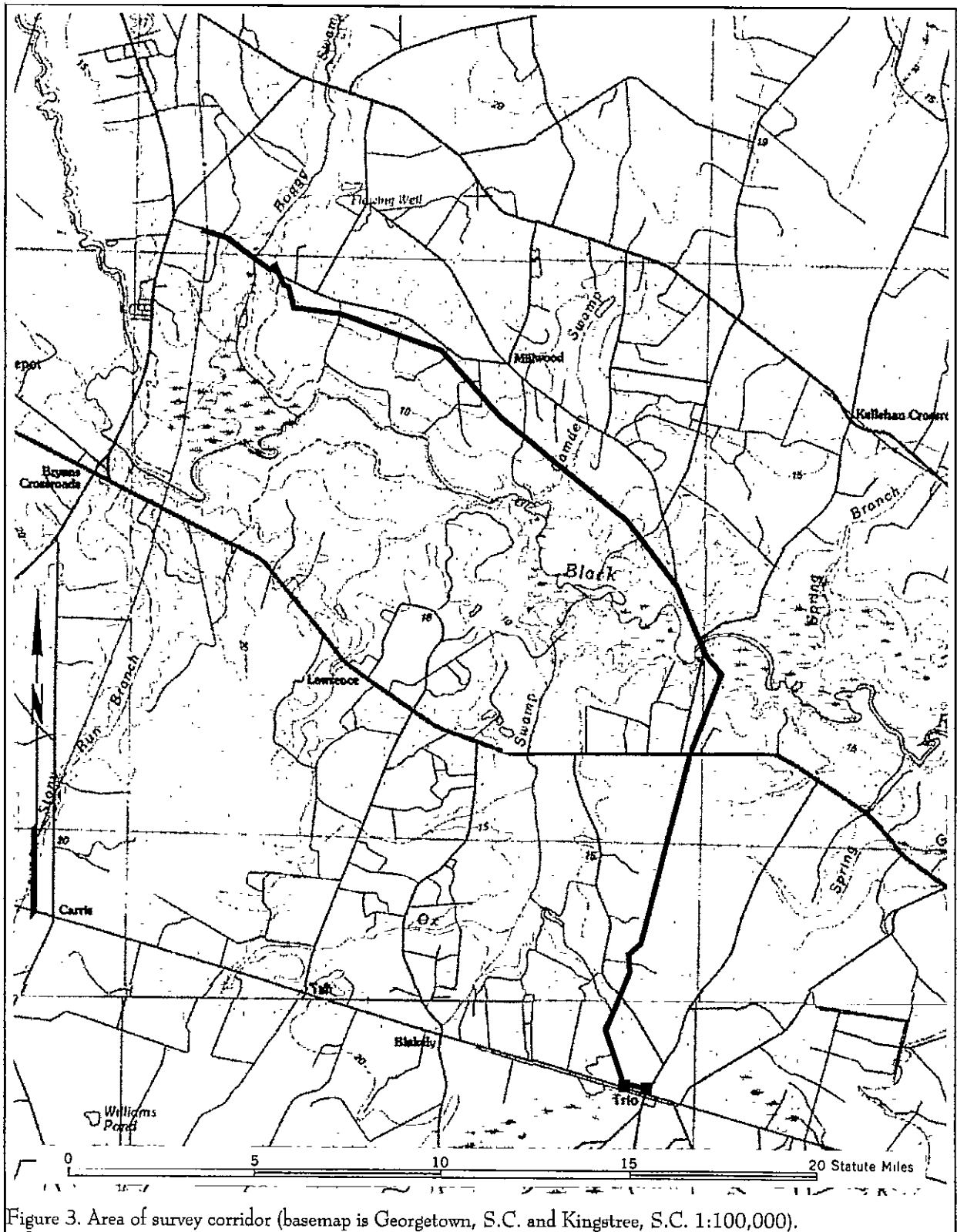


Figure 3. Area of survey corridor (basemap is Georgetown, S.C. and Kingstree, S.C. 1:100,000).

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

capability classification, which is the grouping of soils to show their suitability for cultivation and woodland species. The soils are typically grouped by their limitations (such as erosion or wetness). Soils from four of the seven classifications are found in the corridor, although most have either moderate or severe limitations. The primary limitations are wetness, typical of the bottomland and bay Coxville (with a seasonal water table 0-1.5 foot below the surface), Gourdin (with a seasonal water table from 0-1 foot below the surface), Hobcaw (with frequent flooding), Mouzon and Hobcaw soils (also with frequent flooding), Ogeechee soils (with a seasonal water table from the surface to 0.5 foot below the ground surface), and Rutledge (with a seasonal water table from the surface to a foot below the surface). In addition, there are other soils, such as the Yemassee, which exhibit seasonal water tables within the upper 1.5 feet of the soil.

The soils in the project area closely parallel the physiographic regions crossed by the corridor: the upper elevations with generally well drained, sandy soils; and the low swampy areas of the Flatwoods and drainages where the water table may be within a few feet of the ground level. Few historic or prehistoric sites are expected on the very wet soils. Historic occupation, especially during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is expected on upland, well drained soils suitable for agriculture. Earlier historic sites may occasionally be found on the margins of swamp bottoms, but are not common in this area. Prehistoric sites are expected to be uncommon in the upland areas remote from a water source, and instead are more likely to occur adjacent to the hardwood bottom swamps.

The poorly drained, somewhat poorly drained, and very poorly drained soils have seasonal high water tables ranging from 0 to 1.0 feet below the surface. For the purpose of this study they are lumped together and account for about 60% of the corridor. These soils are most commonly associated with wooded tracts and ponding frequently occurs. Although these soils may be incorporated into cultivated fields if drainage ditches are present, ponding may still be evident.

The well drained to moderately well drained soils have seasonal highwater tables ranging from 1.5 to 5 feet below the surface and together account for about

Table 1. Soils and Capability Classifications for the Survey Corridor	
<u>Capability Class I</u> <i>Few Limitations</i>	
Noboco loamy fine sand	WD
<u>Capability Class II</u> <i>Moderate Limitations</i>	
Bonneau fine sand	WD
Chisolm loamy fine sand	WD
Emporia loamy sand	WD
Eunola loamy sand	MWD
Goldsboro loamy fine sand	MWD
Horsville sandy loam	MWD
Johns fine sandy loam	MWD
Yemassee sandy loam	SPD
<u>Capability Class III</u> <i>Severe Limitations</i>	
Chipley sand	MWD
Coxville loam	PD
Ogeechee fine sandy loam	PD
<u>Capability Class VI</u> <i>Severe Limitations</i>	
Gourdin loam	PD
Hobcaw sandy loam	VPD
Mouzon & Hobcaw soils	PD
Rutledge loamy sand	VPD
WD = well drained, MWD = moderately well drained, VPD = very poorly drained, SPD = somewhat poorly drained, PD = poorly drained, VPD = very poorly drained	

40% of the soils in the study tract. Most of these better drained soils are found either where fields have been opened for cultivation or on wooded ridge tops between drainages.

Mills comments that the swampland soils are composed of the "richest soil". He notes for the nearby

Marion District that "[w]hile the swamp lands reclaimed and secured from freshets, will bring 50 dollars an acre; and the oak and hickory lands 15 dollars an acre; the pine lands will scarcely sell for 1 dollar per acre" (Mills 1972:623 [1826]). The flatlands, "are, by comparison, sand barrens; yet occasionally [sic] presenting some good timber land" (Mills 1972:513 [1826]). And while the uplands were healthy, with summers free of disease, he observed that, "on the rivers, creeks, and flat lands, this district is subject to bilious fevers, and cannot be called healthy" (Mills 1972:515 [1826]). The products cultivated during that time were "cotton, corn, wheat, pease, and potatoes" (Mills 1972:623 [1826]).

Climate

The general climate of the area is characterized by mild humid conditions. This climate is influenced by the warm Gulf Stream, as well as by the Appalachian mountains which block the coldest air masses. Other factors include latitude, elevation, distance from the ocean, and location with respect to the average tracts of migratory cyclones. Day to day weather is controlled primarily by the movement of pressure systems across the nation. However, during the summer months there are few complete exchanges of air masses because tropical maritime air persists for extended periods (Ward 1989).

The average annual precipitation in the four county area ranges from 49.6 inches and is unevenly distributed throughout the year, with 31.6 inches occurring from April through October which is the primary growing season (Ward 1989:112). Recent heavy rains have caused the rivers and creeks near the project area to run higher than normal for this time of year, in spite of an earlier drought.

The climate, according to Mills (1972:625 [1826]), "taking the whole year round, is pleasant". The annual average temperature in Williamsburg is 75.2°F, and the average monthly temperature ranges from 57.0°F in January to 91.2°F in July. Frozen precipitation occurs only one to three times a year during the winter season. The abundant supply of warm, moist and relatively unstable air produces frequent scattered showers and thunderstorms in the summer. Severe weather usually means violent thunderstorms,

tornadoes, and hurricanes. The tropical storm season is in late summer and early fall, although storms may occur as early as May or as late as October (Baldwin 1973). Heavy rains and high winds occur with tropical storms about once every six years. Storms of hurricane intensity are much more infrequent. Notable droughts have occurred twice in modern times; in 1925 and 1954. Typically a serious drought may occur once every fifty years. Less severe dry periods have occurred more often, normally in late spring or in autumn (Pitts 1974:109).

Floristics

There are two major categories of plant communities, based primarily on topographic location, which exist in the project area. The first category consists of upland vegetation. Supported here are a mixture of coniferous and deciduous forests dominated by pines and broadleaf taxa such as upland oaks, sweetgum, hickories, and various understory species. Incorporated may be small upland depressions and drainages, which contain more hydric species.

Portions of the upland area were found to contain pine forest, typically found on soils of low fertility, high acidity, and excessive drainage. Most often these areas have been subjected to extensive disturbance, including repeated logging operations, and the pine represent an early stage of revegetation. A few areas of hardwood forest exist in the project area, where oaks, maple, sweetgum, black gum, and mockernut hickory are prevalent. More common, however are mixed forests, containing both pines and hardwoods.

Lowland forests, which account for the second category, are located on the floodplains and swamps of the corridor. These floodplain soils are forested with bald cypress, gum, sycamore, water hickory, lowland oaks, soft maples, willows, and other herbaceous species.

In the early nineteenth century Mills observed that:

the long leafed pine is most abundant of the forest trees; next the cypress, various kinds of oak, the hickory, tupelo &c. Of fruit trees the peach,

apple, pear, plum, &c. are common (Mills 1972:624 [1826]).

Mills also observed that the major use of these forest resources was construction, also noting that "good clay is found in various places, suitable to make brick" (Mills 1972:625 [1826]). Only lime, largely made of burnt shells, needed to be imported into the area (primarily from neighboring Georgetown). Mills encouraged the residents to make better use of their local "shell limestone" for lime, a suggestion which appears to have made little impact in the local economy (Mills 1972:628 [1826]).

Today, about a third of the county has been cleared for cultivation. On the 12.7 mile long survey corridor, only about 0.95 mile, or 7.5%, of the land is in seasonally fallow fields or active cultivation (the only active cultivation at the time of the survey was winter rye). About 7.2 miles, or 56.8%, consisted primarily of coniferous and deciduous trees including pines, oaks, sweetgums, and hickories. In addition, the wooded areas consisted of a very thick understory of plants including various shrubs, vines, and herbaceous species. About 4.54 miles, or 35.7%, consisted of swamp.

Prehistoric Environment

A reconstruction of paleoenvironmental features has gradually emerged within the past several decades and is based on the work of Whitehead (1965, 1967, 1972, 1973) and Watts (1970, 1975, 1980). Unfortunately, our understanding of environmental change is general and is based almost entirely on pollen analysis of lake sediments and buried organic layers situated in Piedmont areas outside South Carolina. The pollen studies give evidence of vegetational changes which in turn provide suggestions concerning climatic change. These studies can be important to the archaeologist because they allow inferences to be drawn on the nature of the cultural-environmental interactions, such as the adaptive shifts human populations made to counter ecological shifts. It is recognized that these inferences must be based on the paleoenvironment, not the extant environment.

Based largely on work from southeastern Virginia and North Carolina, Whitehead (1965) has

employed a tripartite division of the preceding 25,000 years: Full Glacial (25,000 - 15,000 B.P.), Late Glacial (15,000 - 10,000 B.P.), and Post-Glacial or Holocene (10,000 B.P. - present).

During the Full Glacial the Coastal Plain was boreal, although the vegetation was sparse, which suggests a relatively dry climate. Voorhies (1974), based on a paleontological assemblage from east-central Georgia, suggests a cool, moist climate instead. Watts' (1980) work from White Pond at the edge of the Inner Coastal Plain, found jack pine, red spruce, and herbs, which appear to reflect a boreal forest climate. During the Late Glacial period there was a gradual change to a hemlock-northern hardwoods forest type and eventually to a modern condition. From White Pond, Watts (1980) identified a forest dominated by oak, hickory, beech, and ironwood and interprets this assemblage as a mesic deciduous forest typical of a cool and moist environment.

The mesic deciduous forest began to change early in the Holocene and was replaced by a more xeric forest comprised of modern flora. Again from White Pond, Watts (1980) notes the rapid loss of hickory, beech, and ironwood after 9,500 B.P. with the equally rapid rise of southern pine species. The oak species remain, and sweet gum and tupelo are found. An essentially modern flora is postulated by Whitehead (1965) and Watts (1971) by 5,000 B.P. with the spread of oak-hickory forests.

Of considerable interest to the reconstruction of the environment of the Late Woodland and early Historic periods are the descriptions of the early explorers and surveyors. One of the earliest descriptions is by John Lawson during his 1701 journey through the interior of South Carolina. Lawson left Charleston on December 18, 1700 and fifty-nine days later, arrived at the English settlements on the Pamlico River. During this trip Lawson passed to the west of Sumter County and observed the High Hills of Santee from the west bank of the Santee River swamp. Lawson stated he:

came to the most amazing Prospect I had seen since I had been in *Carolina*; we travell'd by a Swamp-side, which Swamp I believe to be no

less than twenty miles over, the other Side being as far as I could well discern, there appearing great Ridges of Mountains . . . (Lefler 1967:32).

In addition, Lawson describes the swamp areas as "extraordinarily rich, and the Runs of Water well stor'd with Fowl" and the land as well "extraordinarily rich, black Mould" (Lefler 1967:32). That night Lawson and his fellow travelers were awoken by the "hideous Noise" or "Musick" which resulted from the "endless Numbers of Panthers, Tygers, Wolves, and other Beasts of Prey, which take this Swamp for their Abode in the day, coming in whole Drovers to hunt the Deer in the Night" (Lefler 1967:33). Lawson noted that the next morning his Indian guide, Santee Jack, "kill'd 15 Turkeys this Day; there coming out of the Swamp, (about sun-rising) Flocks of these Fowl, containing several hundreds in a Gang, who feed upon the acorns, it being most Oak that grow in these Woods" (Lefler 1967:33).

This view suggests that the hardwood swamp areas of the Inner Coastal Plain were highly productive hunting areas. In fact, Santee Jack told Lawson's group that they should not stop until they arrived at the swamp edge because the hunting away from the swamp (presumably in the Inner Coastal Plain's Flatwoods area) "was not good" (Lefler 1967:31-32). This offers some minor ethnographic support for the previously discussed swamp ecology and significance.

An analysis of early historic plat records provides additional information helpful for a thorough understanding of the area's ecology. Plummer reconstructed forest types in Georgia, using original eighteenth century land survey maps which show boundary trees. He notes that:

species in the Coastal Plain of southeast Georgia numbered 8-14 kinds although lowlands probably supported more numerous taxa. The frequency of pines ranged from 71-99%; gum trees, either black or tupelo, were second ranked, followed by red bay and thin cypress . . . The vegetation was pine-oak-hickory at a

ratio of about 91:1:0.5 occurring on sandy sites and oaks, pines, sweet gum, hickory at about 42:20:7.6 on clayey sites (Plummer 1975:16).

Consequently, both the currently available data and this brief review of historic sources agree that the four county area might be defined by low swamp bottomlands which contain a wide variety of important subsistence items, and a sandy, rolling upland area which contains only minor subsistence resources because of its pine vegetation and rapidly permeable soils. It is probable that this dichotomy existed by 2,000 B.C. and perhaps as early as 5,000 B.C. (Haag 1975).

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SYNOPSIS

The Prehistoric Period

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

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

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

In the Coastal Plain of the South Carolina there is an increase in the quantity of Early Archaic remains, probably associated with an increase in population and associated increase in the intensity of occupation. While Hardaway and Dalton points are typically found as isolated specimens along riverine environments, remains from the following Palmer phase are not only more common, but are also found in both riverine and interriverine settings. Kirks are likewise common in the coastal plain (Goodyear et al. 1979).

The two primary Middle Archaic phases found in the coastal plain are the Morrow Mountain and Guilford (the Stanly and Halifax complexes identified by Coe are rarely encountered). Our best information on the Middle Woodland comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work in the Little Tennessee River Valley. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and South Carolina, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued the intensive exploitation of the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups. The bulk of our data for this period, however, comes from work in the Uwharrie region of North Carolina.

The Woodland period begins by definition with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast (the introduction of pottery, and hence the beginning of the Woodland period, occurs much later in the Piedmont of South Carolina). It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TRIO CORRIDOR

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

Figure 4. Cultural periods along the coast of South Carolina.

Regardless of terminology, the period from 2500 to 1000 B.C. is well documented on the South Carolina coast and is characterized by Stallings (fiber-tempered) pottery (see Figure 4 for a synopsis of Woodland phases and pottery designations). The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish.

Like the Stallings settlement pattern, Thom's Creek sites are found in a variety of environmental zones and take on several forms. Thom's Creek sites are found throughout the South Carolina Coastal Zone, Coastal Plain, and up to the Fall Line. The sites are found into the North Carolina Coastal Plain, but do not appear to extend southward into Georgia.

In the Coastal Plain drainage of the Savannah River there is a change of settlement, and probably subsistence, away from the riverine focus found in the Stallings Phase (Hanson 1982:13; Stoltman 1974:235-236). Thom's Creek sites are more commonly found in the upland areas and lack evidence of intensive shellfish collection. In the Coastal Zone large, irregular shell middens; small, sparse shell middens; and large "shell rings" are found in the Thom's Creek settlement system.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 1100 B.C. to A.D. 600, is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland, sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Coastal Plain, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980b). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been

reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98).

Throughout much of the Coastal Zone and Coastal Plain north of Charleston, a somewhat different cultural manifestation is observed, related to the "Northern Tradition" (e.g., Caldwell 1958). This recently identified assemblage has been termed Deep Creek and was first identified from northern North Carolina sites (Phelps 1983). The Deep Creek assemblage is characterized by pottery with medium to coarse sand inclusions and surface treatments of cord marking, fabric impressing, simple stamping, and net impressing. Much of this material has been previously designated as the Middle Woodland "Cape Fear" pottery originally typed by South (1976). The Deep Creek wares date from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 in North Carolina, but may date later in South Carolina. The Deep Creek settlement and subsistence systems are poorly known, but appear to be very similar to those identified with the Deptford phase.

The Deep Creek assemblage strongly resembles Deptford both typologically and temporally. It appears this northern tradition of cord and fabric impressions was introduced and gradually accepted by indigenous South Carolina populations. During this time some groups continued making only the older carved paddle-stamped pottery, while others mixed the two styles, and still others (and later all) made exclusively cord and fabric stamped wares.

The Middle Woodland in South Carolina is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. On the southern coast it is associated with the Wilmington phase, while on the northern coast it is recognized by the presence of Hanover, McClellanville or Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages. The best data concerning Middle Woodland Coastal Zone assemblages comes from Phelps' (1983:32-33) work in North Carolina. Associated items include a small variety of the Roanoke Large Triangular points (Coe 1964:110-111), sandstone abraders, shell pendants, polished stone gorgets, celts, and woven marsh mats. Significantly, both primary inhumations and cremations are found.

On the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, researchers are finding evidence of a Middle Woodland

Yadkin assemblage, best known from Coe's work at the Doerschuk site in North Carolina (Coe 1964:25-26). Yadkin pottery is characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments. The Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least A.D. 300 coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin series in South Carolina was first observed by Ward (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) have excavated a small Yadkin site (38SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

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

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

middens (see Trinkley 1990).

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

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

The Historic Period

While the English settled Charleston in 1670, the northern frontier was ignored, except for Indian trade, until 1731, when the first Royal Governor of Carolina, Robert Johnson, directed 11 townships be laid out on the banks of various rivers, including one on the Black River. The settling of Georgetown (with its port of entry), however, greatly assisted in the population of the Williamsburg area. By 1734 the Carolina frontier was being divided into parishes, with the Williamsburg vicinity becoming part of Prince Frederick's Parish (Boddie 1923:9). Prior to that the area was primarily settled by Scotch-Irish, although much of the land was acquired by large planters speculating on the value of the newly opened land.

By 1737 surveys in the region had about ceased as there seemed to be no additional land suitable for cultivation remaining in the township and the population held steady at about 500 individuals (Wallace 1951:151). Boddie notes that John Witherspoon was one of the first settlers in the Boggy

Swamp region, which is crossed by this survey. In addition, there were a number of English settling in the Black River area, also part of the survey corridor (Boddie 1923:30, 33). The tenor of these early settlers was described by Boddie:

The deepest desire of every one of the original settlers, who came to Williamsburg, was to be let alone by everybody and by everything, from his nearest neighbor to the King of England (Boddie 1923:37).

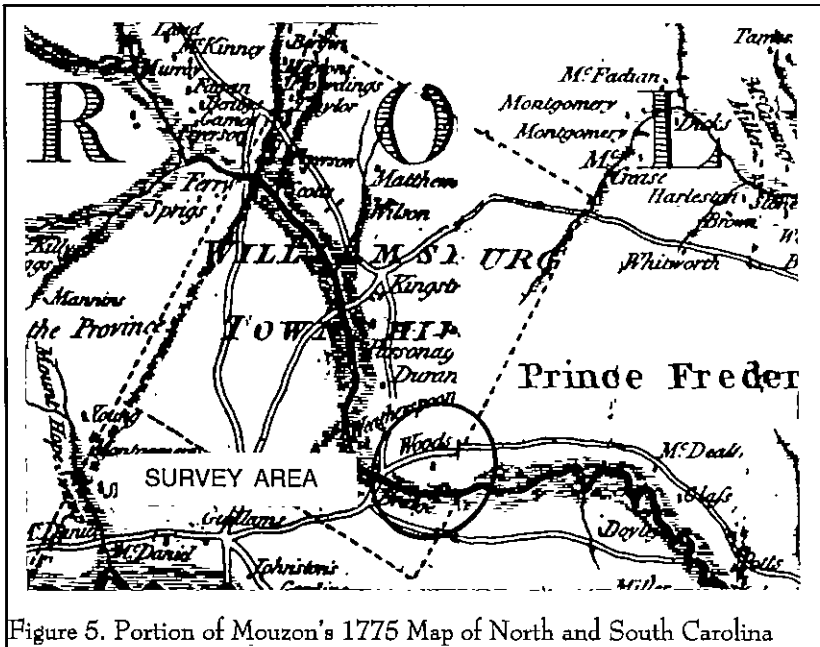


Figure 5. Portion of Mouzon's 1775 Map of North and South Carolina

Initially the settlement was built on subsistence farming, with a focus on corn when wheat proved unsatisfactory. Coupled with this was cattle grazing, which required little capital investment, but a reasonably good return (Boddie 1923:40): As was the case in other frontier areas, indigo was eventually found to be more profitable than herding (Starr 1983), although the two were not mutually exclusive. As Boddie observes, "cattle made Williamsburg substantial; indigo made it rich" (Boddie 1923:90).

The indigo industry flourished in South Carolina because of its unusual advantages — an indirect bounty, a protective tariff, and a monopoly on the British market during the various wars which cut off access to the better Spanish and French indigo supplies (Sharrer 1971). Carolina indigo was typically of middling or poor quality, yet it brought high prices since nothing else was available. When it had to compete with other sources, its price fell — thus the Carolina love affair with indigo ran hot and cold. Nevertheless, it provided a cash crop which required only modest numbers of slaves — and was embraced by the Williamsburg farmers. Although accounts are not clear, it seems that by the end of the first half of the eighteenth century slavery was well established, even if most families owned five or fewer African Americans

(Boddie 1923:87).

Mouzon's 1775 map of the vicinity of the Williamsburg Township reveals that the study area is situated in the lower corner of the 20,000 acre tract, in the vicinity of "Lower Bridge," and a Witherspoon and Woods settlement (Figure 5). Prior to American Revolution Boddie would have us believe that Williamsburg was idyllic:

Its doors were never locked and its windows were never barred. Its cornfields produced abundantly and its meadows were overflowing with cattle. Indigo ran riot so that cleared acres could not contain it. Tobacco and flax flourished wherever their seeds were sown. Roses bloomed and geraniums grew about the doorways. Morning suns came fresh out of the sea and evening showers brought peace to the troubled sands (Boddie 1923:94).

And the sands were, indeed, troubled. While Williamsburg may have been on the periphery of the economic and social turmoil, revolution was brewing. By

December 1779, when Henry Clinton led an expeditionary force from New York to occupy Charleston, the war shifted from the Northern colonies to the South. In 1780 a 300 man battalion was raised in the area by Colonial John James and command was later assumed by General Francis Marion (Boddie 1923:98).

Williamsburg was the scene of an early British campaign as Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton sent troops through the area, "to punish the inhabitants in that quarter for their late breaches of parole and perfidious revolt" (Boddie 1923:101). What Tarleton did not accomplish, Major Wemyess attempted when he crossed the Black River in August 1780 continuing to Kingstree, laying waste to the countryside. He was met by Colonel James and after a short skirmish Wemyess turned toward Georgetown, passing through and burning much of Indiantown (Boddie 1923:104). Only a month later Marion and his troops attacked the British at their outpost on the Black Mingo, routing them and ending the British efforts to establish a chain of forts through the region (Boddie 1923:105-106).

After the American Revolution Williamsburg, like many other areas of South Carolina, lost the revenue of indigo. The once numerous herds cattle had been depleted by either Whigs or Tories. Boddie (1923:134) remarks that some cotton was grown, primarily along the Santee, rice was being tried in the Big Dam Swamp, and that some tobacco was planted. But neither could quickly, or effectively, replace the reliance on indigo. By 1788 there were only five buildings in all of Kingstree (Boddie 1923:138).

By the 1790 federal census Williamsburg, which was part of Georgetown District, had a population of about 3372 whites (39.2% of the population) and 5228 African American slaves (60.8% of the population), indicating that slavery by this point was firmly entrenched in the area. Moreover, while only about 53% of the families possessed slaves, the average holding was nearly 14 (Boddie 1923:154-170).

The end of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth century was a time of recovery and relative prosperity for the region. Boddie observed that in 1795 the road from Lenu's Ferry on

the Santee River to Potato Ferry (also known as Potato Bed Ferry) on the Black River (today south of Warshaw) was established. This road generally followed what is today S-21 and SC 41. One of the commissioners appointed to care for the road was Theodore Gourdin, likely an ancestor of the Gourdins responsible for the general store at Millwood, within the vicinity of the survey tract. This same Gourdin was the largest slave owner in the district, possessing 150 African Americans (Boddie 1923:247). By 1809 the Potato Ferry was vested in William Rowell of Georgetown, whose family is later associated with Trio, at the southern end of our study corridor (Boddie 1923:209).

By 1820 Mills commented that cotton was the principal cash crop, although corn, potatoes and peas were also being grown in the district. The slave population had grown to only 5,864, although they accounted for 67.3% of the total population (Mills 1972 [1826]:767). The project area, however, was still shown largely empty by Mills (Figure 6) and most settlements were found along the sparse road system of the area. The 1830 census reveals that Williamsburg was still a very rural area. There were only a handful of distilleries or sawmills and the most common industry was blacksmiths, with 22 reporting from the district.

By 1850 slaves accounted for over 68% of the population and the white population had grown by only about 600 people since 1790. In terms of agricultural production Williamsburg reveals a very modest economy. There were only 454 farms, possessing 70,360 improved acres. Only Kershaw District had fewer farms and the improved acres represented only 14% of the total farm acreage. However, the average farm size was only 1107 acres compared to nearby Horry District where the farms had a similar proportion of improved acres, but were more numerous and smaller (about 693 acres). Williamsburg produced only 100 pounds of tobacco, with the great bulk being produced by up country planters. There were only 4,298 bales of cotton produced, ranking the district 23rd (out of 29) in cotton production. It ranked 16th in the production of peas and beans and 11th in production of sweet potatoes — reflecting the continuing importance of subsistence crops in the area's economy.

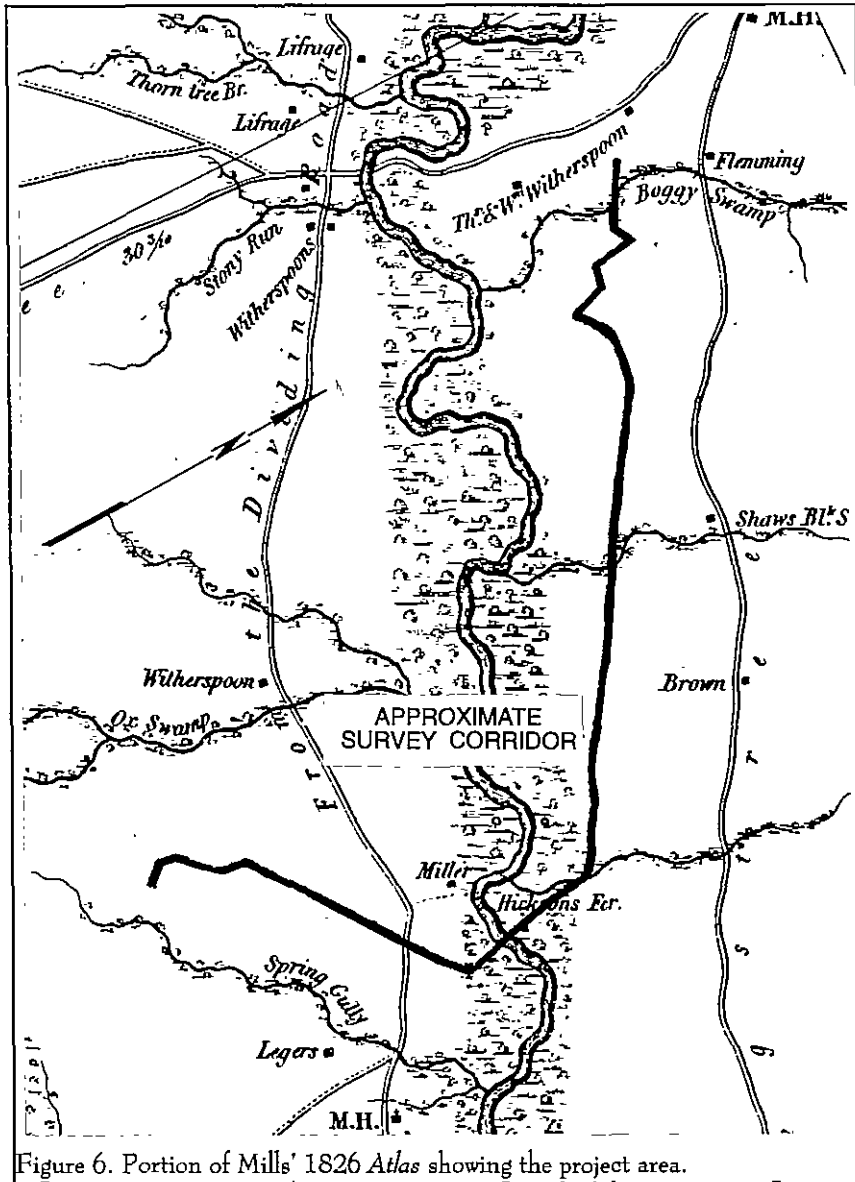


Figure 6. Portion of Mills' 1826 Atlas showing the project area.

In 1856 the Northeast Railway was built from Charleston northward through Williamsburg, opening the Charleston markets as they never had been before. Cotton production increased to 6,571 bales — 50% more than 10 years previously. Sweet potato production also increased, with Williamsburg ranked 9th in the state, while the area also increased its rank in rice production from 10th to 7th. McGill also observed that:

the railroad advantages were so

apparent, perhaps more so in the purchase of plantation implements, which eventually shut off many wood and blacksmith shop, once considered a necessity in every neighborhood. . . . Great quantities of beef cattle were shipped down to Charleston, to the great relief of cattle owners, who when driving them down generally lost a few in the Santee Swamp (McGill 1952:272).

The railroad had two other effects. First, trade with nearby Georgetown declined as farmers abandoned it in favor of Charleston. And second, the easy access brought in the turpentine industry, largely from North Carolina. Both Boddie (1923:327) and McGill (1952:266) comment on the industry.

The Civil War did not immediately, or directly, affect Williamsburg. Boddie does note that early in the war a number of slaves were sent to the McClellanville shores to produce salt for Williamsburg County

(Boddie 1923:372), but otherwise the war effort consisted of planting subsistence crops.

By May 1865 the citizens of the region requested that Union troops from Georgetown be sent to Williamsburg to keep order and the region came under military rule. Reconstruction had begun. With it so, too, had begun efforts by white South Carolinians to force African Americans back into something approach bondage, known as the "Black Codes."

In 1865 the South Carolina legislature passed three laws. The first recognized that slavery no longer existed, but placed stringent economic and social restrictions on former slaves. The second law prohibited black farmers from selling anything without "written permission of the employer or District judge." It prohibited the ownership of weapons, and it allowed any white person to arrest any "person of color" for any misdemeanor. The third law instituted a "sunrise to sunset" workday, placed restrictions on movement, and provided liberal justifications for employee dismissal. In addition, the law stipulated that blacks could only be farm laborers or hired servants, unless they purchased an expensive license from the district court. This in effect closed the door on black economic opportunity. Farm laborers were docked pay for leaving the plantation without permission, damaging the owner's property, showing laziness, and even for being sick. Visitors were not allowed without permission, laborers had to work six days a week, and conversations were often not permitted during work. Workers' children could be removed to other plantations and African Americans could still be beaten for their supposed transgressions. In many parts of the state a pass system similar to slavery was again instituted.

By 1880 the South Carolina legislature had even further limited black economic opportunities, made oral contracts binding, favored white planters in all disputes, and made the breach of contract a criminal offense equivalent to fraud. Another law allowed plantation owners to hold laborers on the plantation who owed them money.

The "Red Shirt Campaign" by Wade Hampton in 1876 was designed to further erode the few freedoms still held by African Americans. The campaign document directs, in part: "In speeches to negroes you must remember that argument has no effect upon them: they can only be influenced by their fears, superstition and cupidity. Do not attempt to flatter and persuade them. . . . Treat them so as to show them you are the superior race, and that their natural position is that of subordination to the white man."

As elsewhere in South Carolina, Williamsburg's economy was in shambles. Planters in many areas attempted to quickly return to cotton in the

hopes of restoring some semblance of wealth and prosperity, but frequently found that the freedmen were little interested in returning to cotton. In the Williamsburg area, it seems that while cotton was important, so too was turpentine. In fact, by the 1880s, one source remarked:

There is one great evil this country has to contend with, and which accounts for the low price of land, and that is the deposition of the mass of landowners to neglect their farms and to devote all their time and labor to cutting timber and crossties and working turpentine (Anonymous 1884:np).

In fact there were 16 saw mills in Williamsburg County producing \$298,815 a year, and 26 turpentine stills producing \$420,000 a year. Nevertheless, there were also 1,075 farms in the county. Those owned and operated by whites averaged about 47 acres in size. Those owned by African Americans averaged only 11.7 acres.

By 1900 the number of farms owned and operated by whites had nearly doubled and their acreage had increased to over 95 acres. In that year cotton production was 18,428 bales, ranking Williamsburg 21st out of 40 counties. But Williamsburg ranked sixth in tobacco production, with a yield of 904,330 pounds. While cotton and tobacco accounted for 30.7% and 0.9% of the improved farm acreage respectively, corn was being planted on 48,919 acres, or 36.6% of the improved land in Williamsburg, suggesting that subsistence farming was still vital to the county's economic base.

By 1910 cotton had grown to cover 41.9% of the improved acreage in Williamsburg County, and there were no fewer than 56 gins (Watson 1916:78). In contrast, tobacco had grown to cover 2.5% of the area's acreage. In contrast, corn acreage fell to only 30.6%. The power of cotton, however, was soon broken by the boll weevil and, in 1930, cotton accounted for only 28.9% of the acreage, while tobacco increased to 10.5% of the available acreage. Improved acres themselves had declined from 156,600 acres in 1910 to only 119,350

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acres in 1930.

During the Great Depression Williamsburg County began to change. As one account observed:

many Northerners bought or leased homes in the country; it was a common sight for the Atlantic Coast Line trains to stop in Kingstree and from their pullmans would disembark the wealthy, the powerful, and even national leaders (Anonymous 1972:6).

Many of the once productive plantations were converted into hunting lodges, while others were left to decay.

By 1940, Williamsburg County had drastically curtailed cotton production, and 54.5% of the improved acreage was planted in corn. This echoes the comment of one individual in the Trio area who remarked that one year their gin was worth \$100,000 while a year later, with almost no one planting cotton, it wasn't worth a dollar (Pearl Rowell, personal communication 2000).

It was also during this period that another change became more pronounced. In 1944 74% of Williamsburg County consisted of forests, with

about equal amounts of sweet gum in the lowland areas and planted loblolly pines in the upland areas (Penney 1945:21). These pines represented the new crop — timber.

Of course timber was not really a new crop — as implied by the 1884 account of the county, it had been competing with cotton for years. By at least 1875 The Georgetown and Western had opened a line from Georgetown to tie into the Atlantic Coast Line which

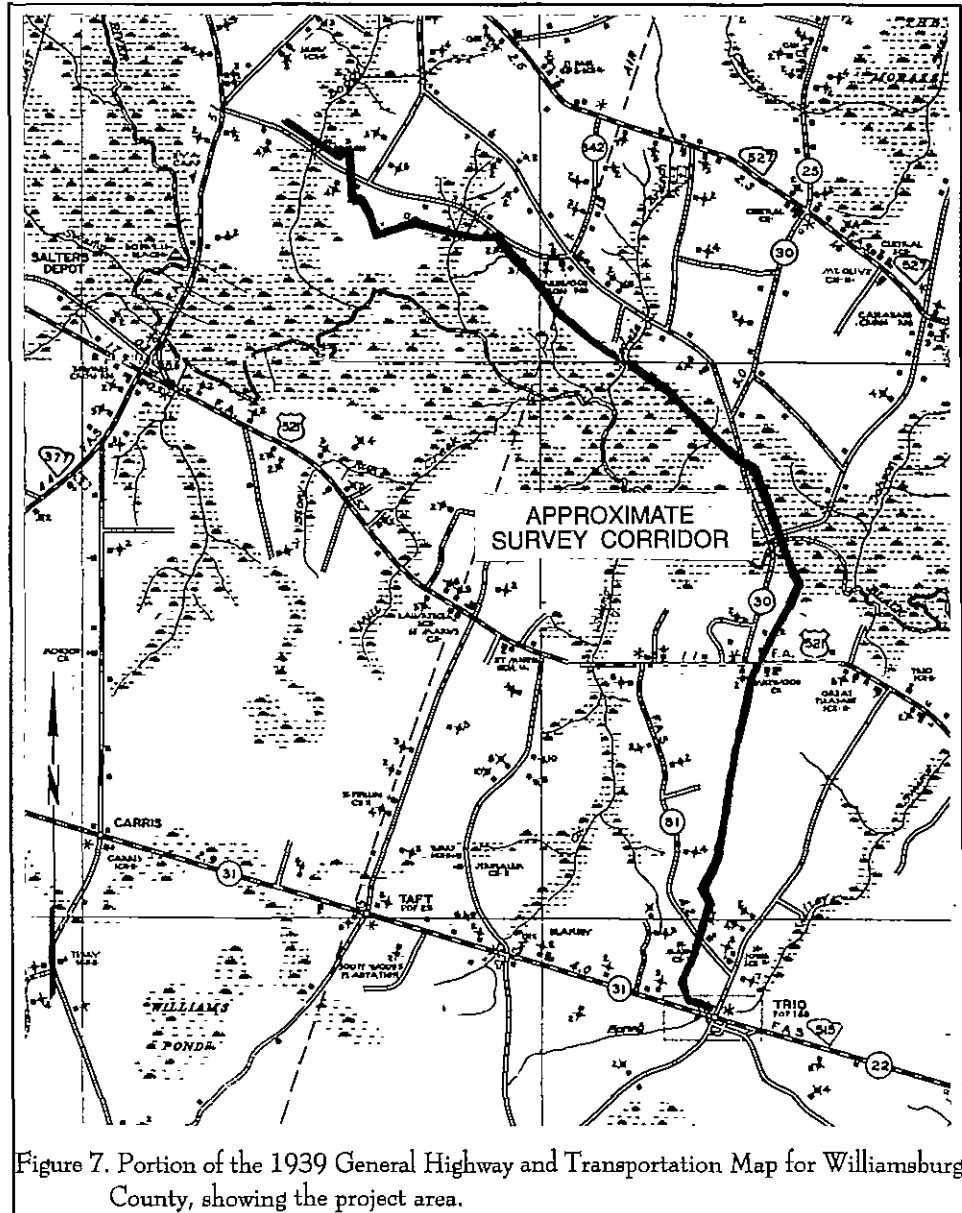


Figure 7. Portion of the 1939 General Highway and Transportation Map for Williamsburg County, showing the project area.

ran across the Santee River into Kingstree. Along The Georgetown and Western line W.D. Bryan, W.R. Bryan, and James Bryan established the post office of Trio, at the southern terminus of the survey corridor, in 1883. An intricate network of rail lines were established to open swamps for timbering and by 1910 the G&W had 36 miles of main line and 60 miles of branches — all leading to the vast timber port of Georgetown (Fetters 1990:45-54).

The 1939 General Highway and Transportation Map for the project area (Figure 7), illustrates development in the project area. Settlements are still focused on the road network and the Millwood community is well established, as is Trio. Although the project corridor runs in close proximity to several farms and associated tenant houses, much of the line is situated in areas that were probably wooded and of little economic importance.

METHODS

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 to 200 foot intervals. These tests would be placed along the centerline of the corridor, with all fill being screened through ¼ inch mesh. One transect, running down the centerline, was proposed since the corridor is only 75 feet wide. In areas of standing water no tests would be excavated. In areas of good surface visibility (with exposure of 75% or more of the ground surface) a pedestrian survey would be used in lieu of shovel testing. Although some points were missing, the centerline was staked at the time of our work, and following the corridor was relatively easy.

All soil would be screened through ¼ 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. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 foot intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

We discovered that the corridor, 12.7 miles in length, consisted of about 7.2 miles of wooded parcels (Figures 8-11, and 12). In these areas conventional shovel testing was conducted, although we often

encountered moist or wet soils, hampering screening. Where such soils were found we increased the testing interval to 200 feet until either water was encountered (and the survey was terminated) or until the soil conditions improved and we reverted to testing at 100 foot intervals. There was only about 0.95 mile where the surface visibility was adequate to allow a pedestrian survey (Figure 13).

Approximately 4.34 miles of the corridor were classified as wet — denoting either standing water or soils so waterlogged that shovel tests filled with water as they were being excavated. In these areas no shovel testing was conducted. These wet areas were, however, walked whenever the water was less than about 0.5 foot deep. As the water got deeper, typically only in the swamp areas, the pedestrian survey was terminated. Based on the available maps we believe there may be several small areas of highground, completely surrounded by swamp or water, which may be slightly higher. However, these areas (accounting for approximately 0.2 mile of the corridor), were inaccessible and not incorporated into the survey.

As a result of this work, a total of 243 shovel tests were excavated during this survey.

A final deviation from the proposed methodology involves the depth of shovel testing. In a few areas shovel tests were taken to depths in excess of 1.0 foot (in several cases to approximately 2.1 feet), largely because sandy loams were encountered.

Architectural Survey

Because this project will use single wood poles of a very modest height, the architectural survey was limited to structures or buildings either on, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed line. This, of course, was relatively easy to determine since the corridor was staked in the field. For any structures present we anticipated completing a Statewide Survey

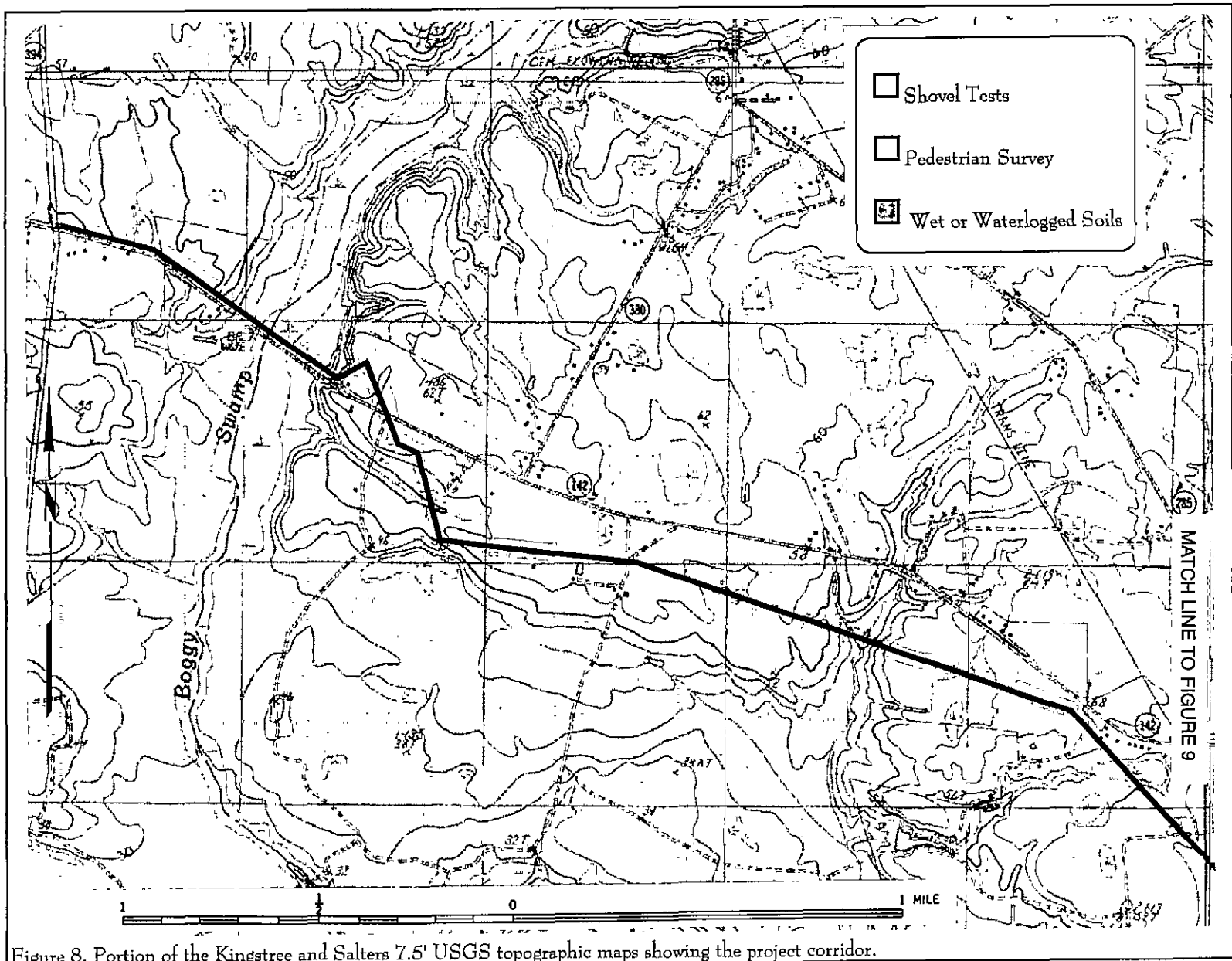


Figure 8. Portion of the Kingstree and Salters 7.5' USGS topographic maps showing the project corridor.

METHODS

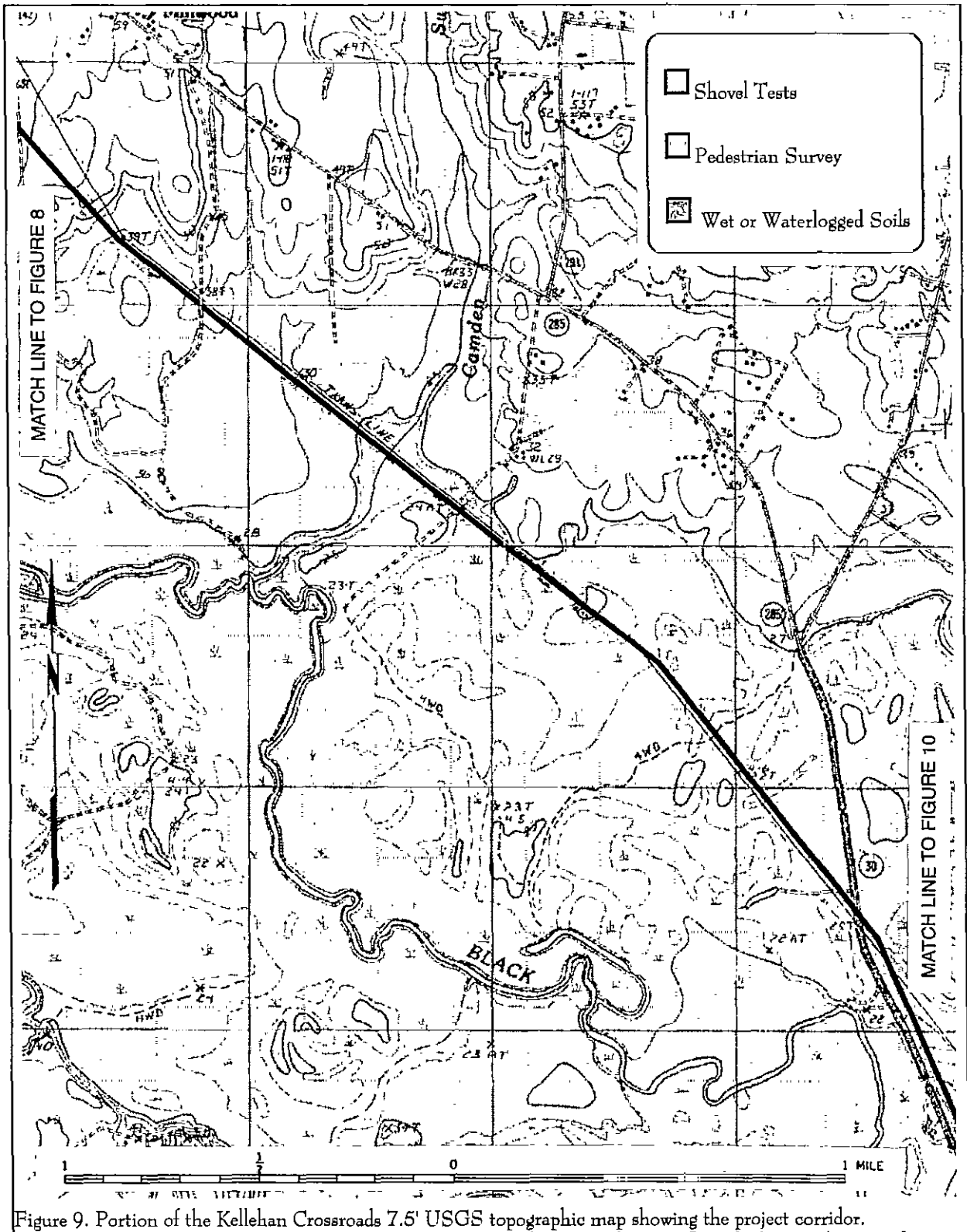


Figure 9. Portion of the Kellehan Crossroads 7.5' USGS topographic map showing the project corridor.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TRIO CORRIDOR

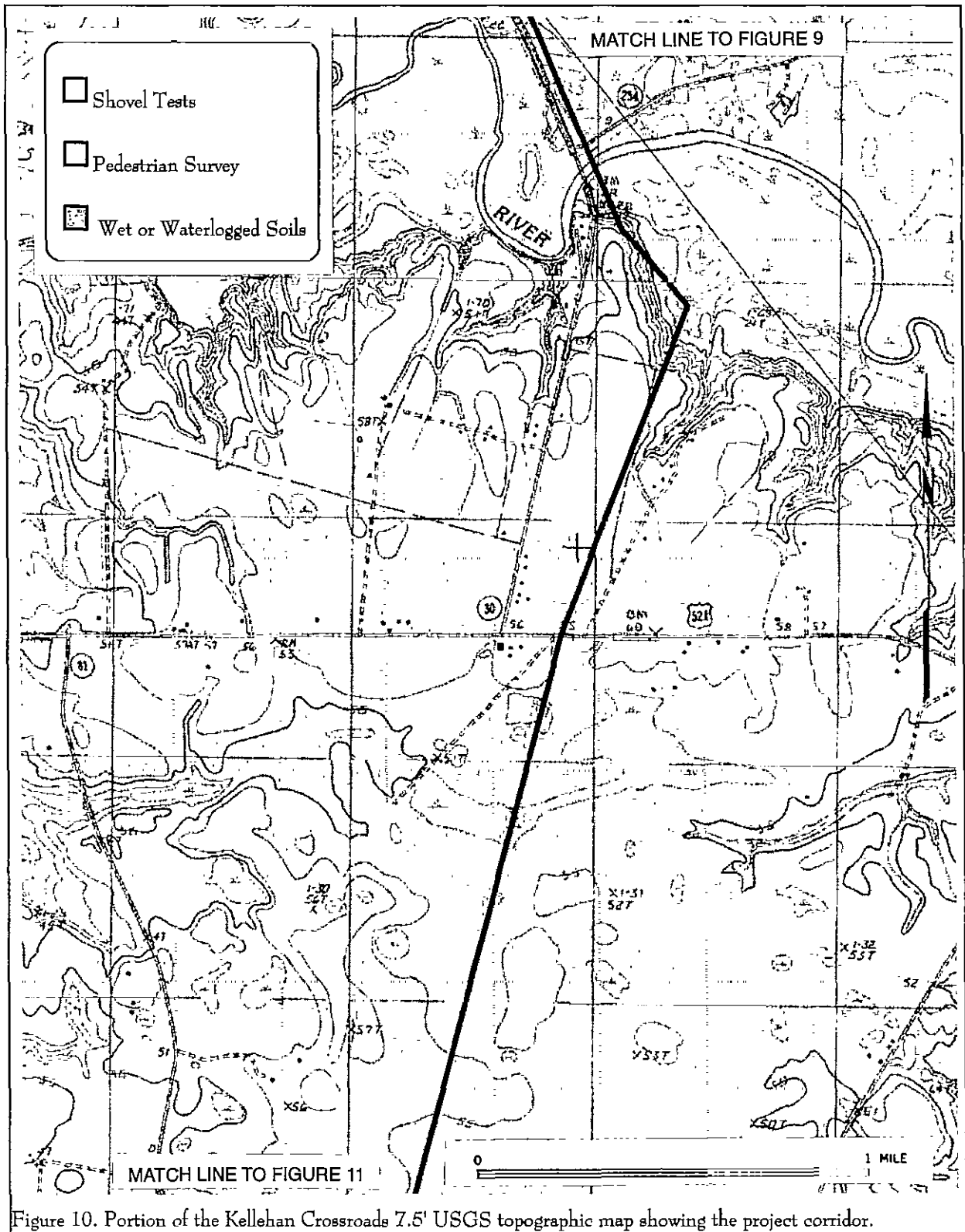


Figure 10. Portion of the Kellehan Crossroads 7.5' USGS topographic map showing the project corridor.

METHODS

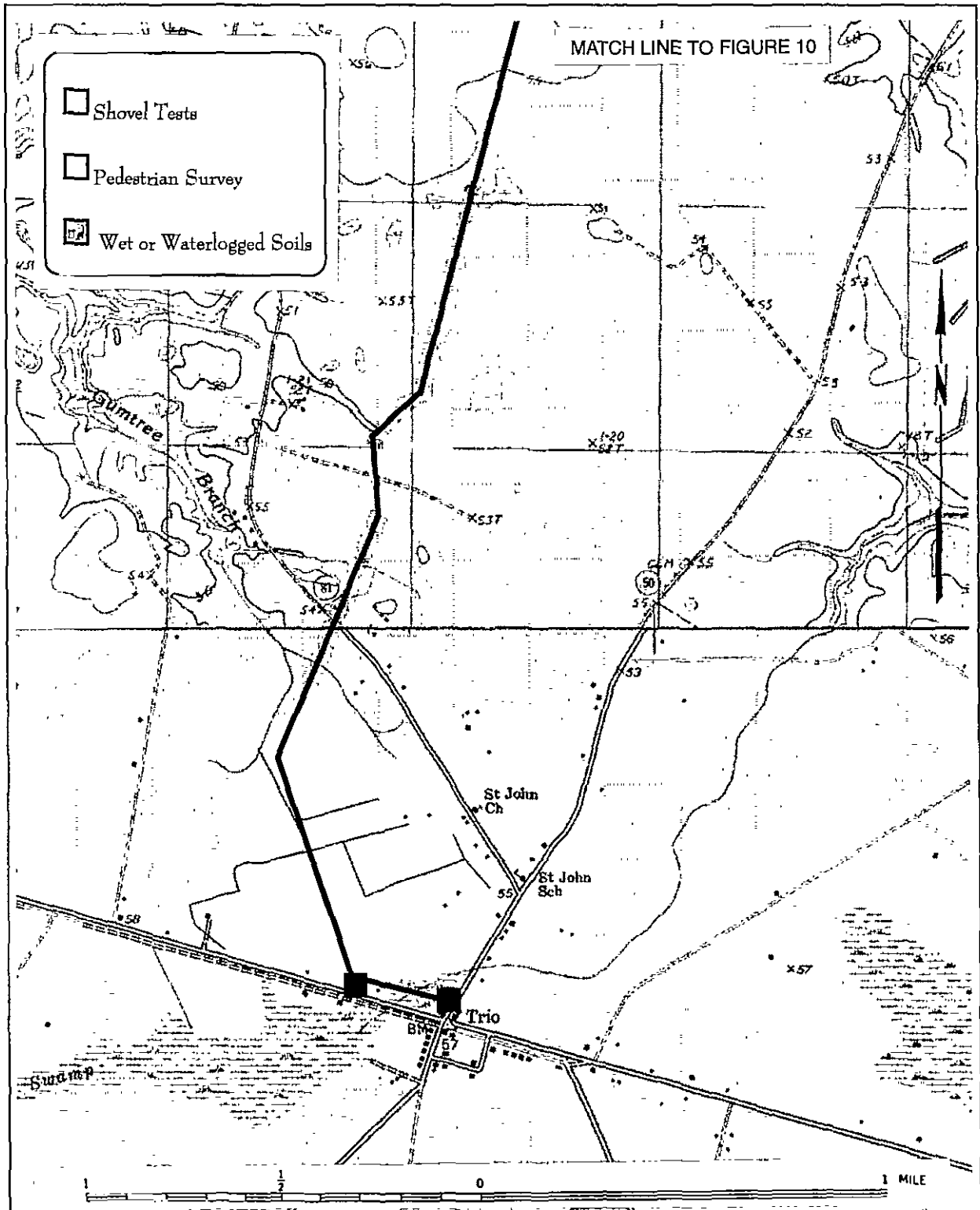


Figure 11. Portion of the Kellehan Crossroads and Trio 7.5' USGS topographic maps showing the project corridor.

Site Form with control numbers assigned by the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.



Figure 12. Example of corridor cut through pine and second growth forest.

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

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

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive

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

- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 30 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;



Figure 13. Example of corridor crossing high visibility plowed fields.

- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;
- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with

relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on each archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we have

focused on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, focusing on the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

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

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted 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 eight archaeological sites and two isolated occurrences along the 12.7 mile corridor (Figure 14-17). Seven of these sites contain historic components, while three contain prehistoric components. Both of the isolated finds are of prehistoric material. None are recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No standing architectural structures were identified on, or adjacent to, the corridor.

Identified Archaeological Sites

38WG147

Site 38WG147 is a light surface scatter of historic artifacts centered at station 8+00 on the survey corridor (Figure 18), in the southeast corner of an agricultural field about 50 feet north of S-142 (Sims Reach/Millwood Road). The central UTM coordinates are E611450 N3720330 and the elevation is about 160 feet AMSL. The topography in this area is very level, with the nearest water source, Boggy Swamp, situated about 2,000 feet to the southeast. The edge of the cultivated field is situated about 150 feet to the east and the nearby woods are primarily mixed hardwoods with a relatively dense understory of herbaceous vegetation.

The site was initially identified during the pedestrian survey of the field, which had been recently plowed and offered excellent surface visibility. The site was found to represent a very sparse scatter of materials, contained within an area of 50 by 50 feet. A series of five shovel tests were excavated in a cruciform pattern in the center of the concentration, but no subsurface remains were encountered.

The soil profiles all revealed a plowzone of about 0.7 foot of grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy sand

laying on a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand. This, in turn, overlaid a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay at about 1.0 foot. Shovel tests were terminated at about 1.5 feet. These soils are consistent with Noboco loamy fine sands.

The recovered surface materials include two undecorated whiteware ceramics, four fragments of clear container glass, one fragment of manganese container glass, and a single prehistoric specimen — a rhyolite biface fragment (Figure 19). The historic materials offer relatively little temporal control. The manganese colored (or "sun colored amethyst") glass suggests a date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century until about the first quarter of the twentieth century (Jones and Sullivan 1985:13). Neither the 1923 Postal Route Map of Williamsburg County nor the 1939 General Highway and Transportation Map shows any historic structures at this location. While the shape and flaking pattern on the single prehistoric specimen suggests an Archaic time period, it must be considered non-diagnostic.

The historic materials recovered at 38WG147 may represent a very small historic site or may as easily represent secondary deposits. The prehistoric specimen, if found by itself, would be considered an isolated find and likely attributed to a single event or episode which took place on the swamp margin.

The data sets present at this site are very limited. Only nine items were recovered from the surface, in spite of excellent surface visibility. No materials were recovered from any of the shovel tests, nor was there any evidence of structural remains, such as brick. While there are a number of pertinent research questions that late nineteenth and early twentieth century historic sites can address, such research questions would require a much broader range of data sets than we have found at this site. For example, to explore site function, it would be necessary for the site to yield more artifacts, features, and material suitable for

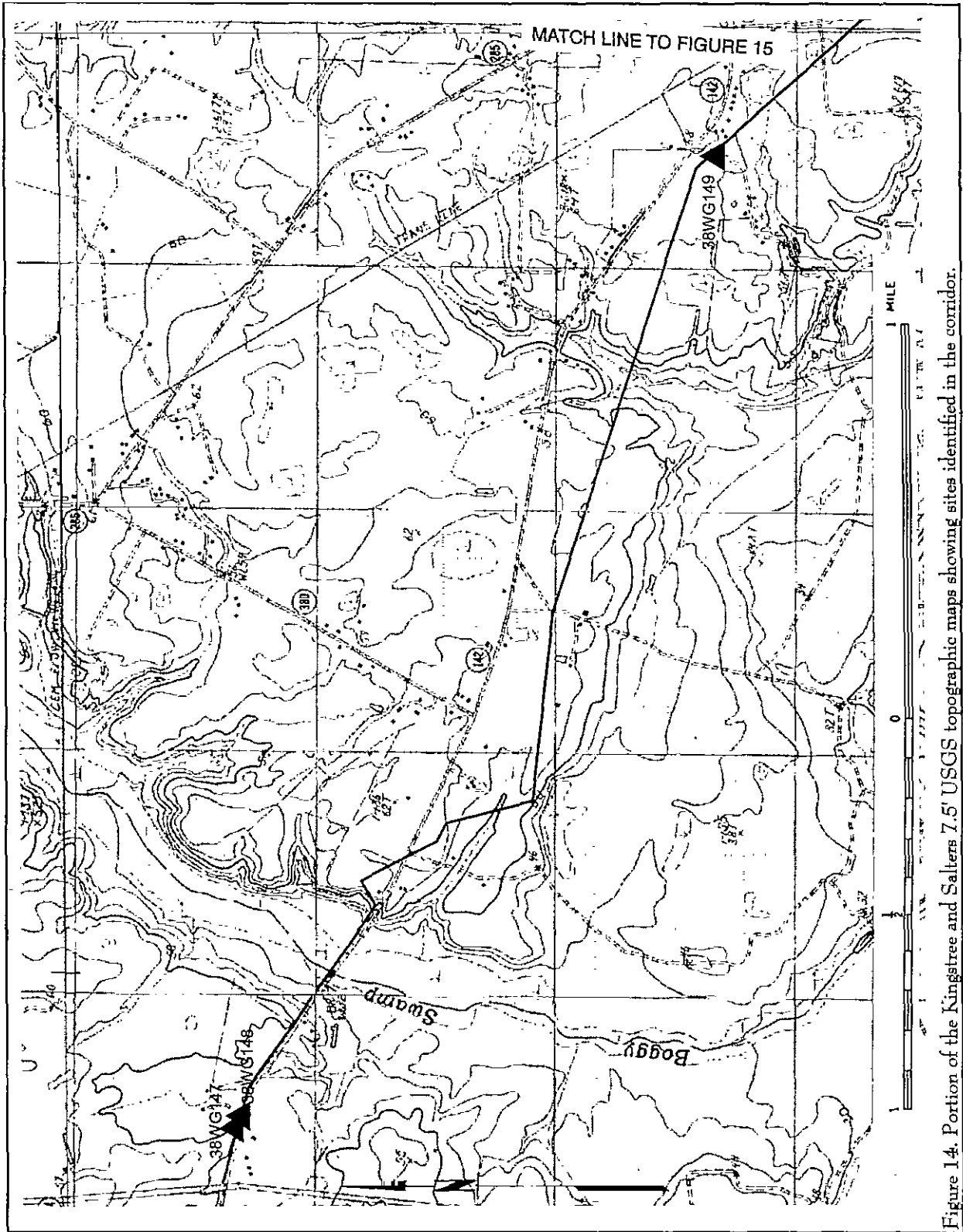


Figure 14. Portion of the Kingstree and Salters 7.5' USGS topographic maps showing sites identified in the corridor.

RESULTS

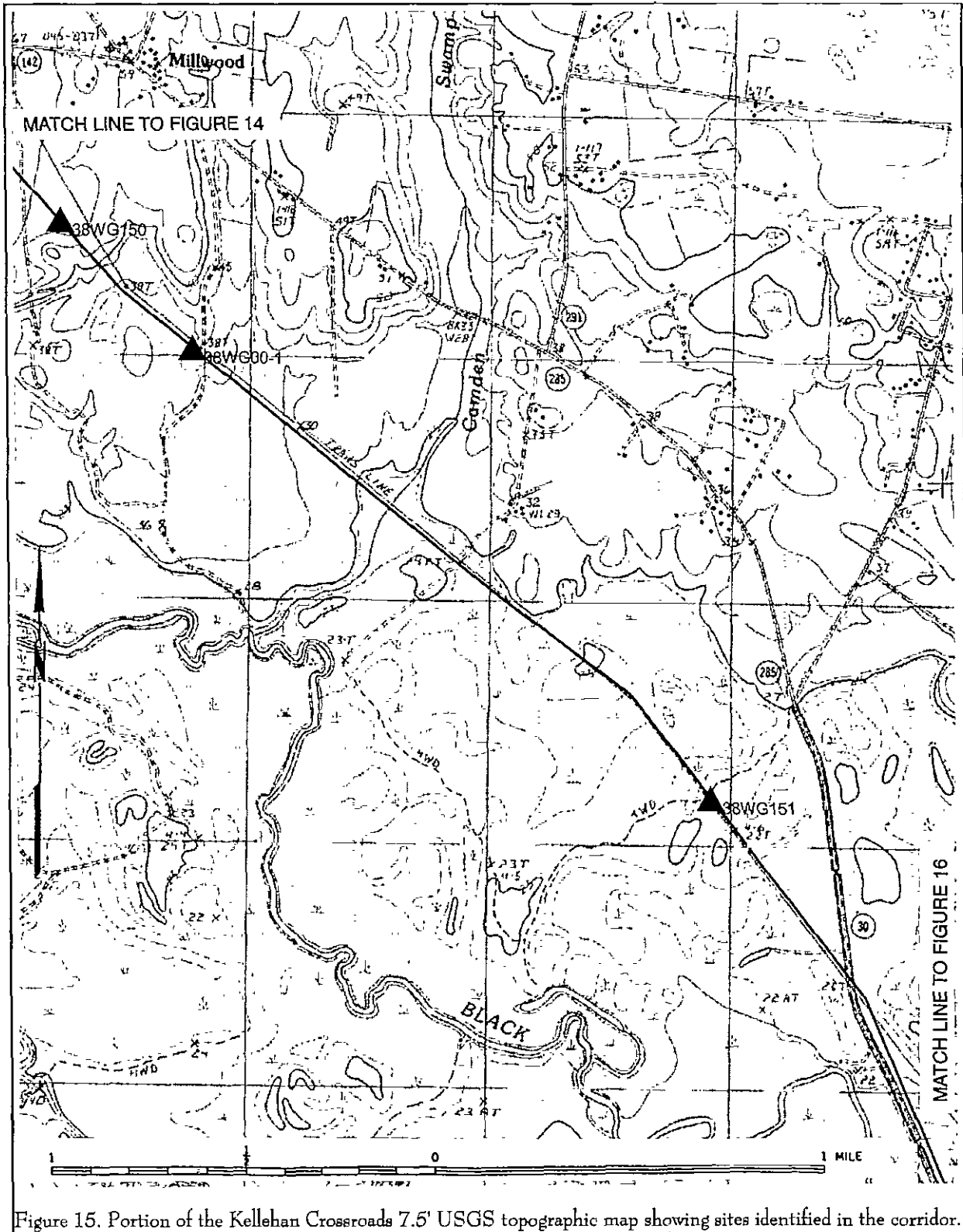


Figure 15. Portion of the Kellehan Crossroads 7.5' USGS topographic map showing sites identified in the corridor.

RESULTS

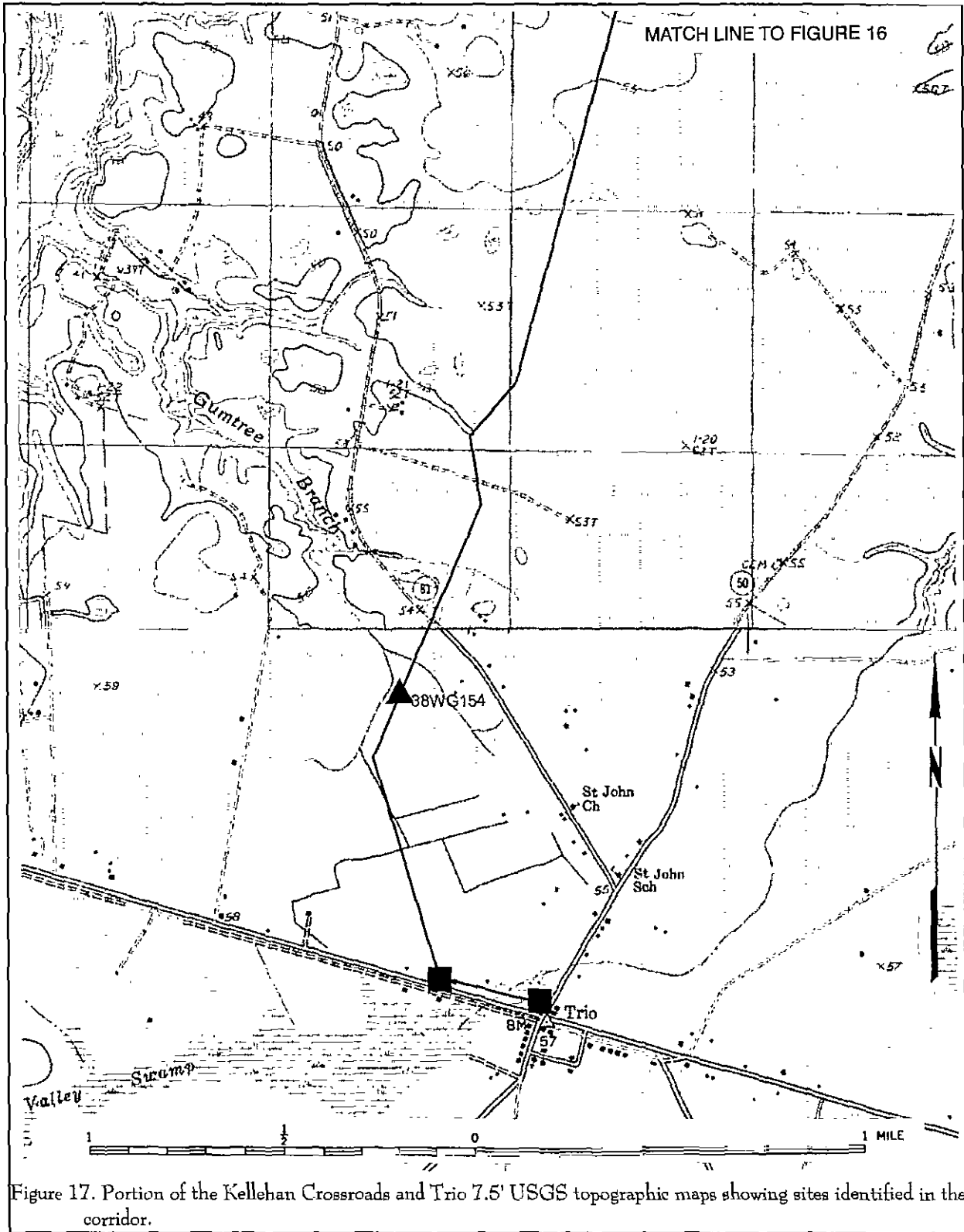


Figure 17. Portion of the Kellehan Crossroads and Trio 7.5' USGS topographic maps showing sites identified in the corridor.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TRIO CORRIDOR

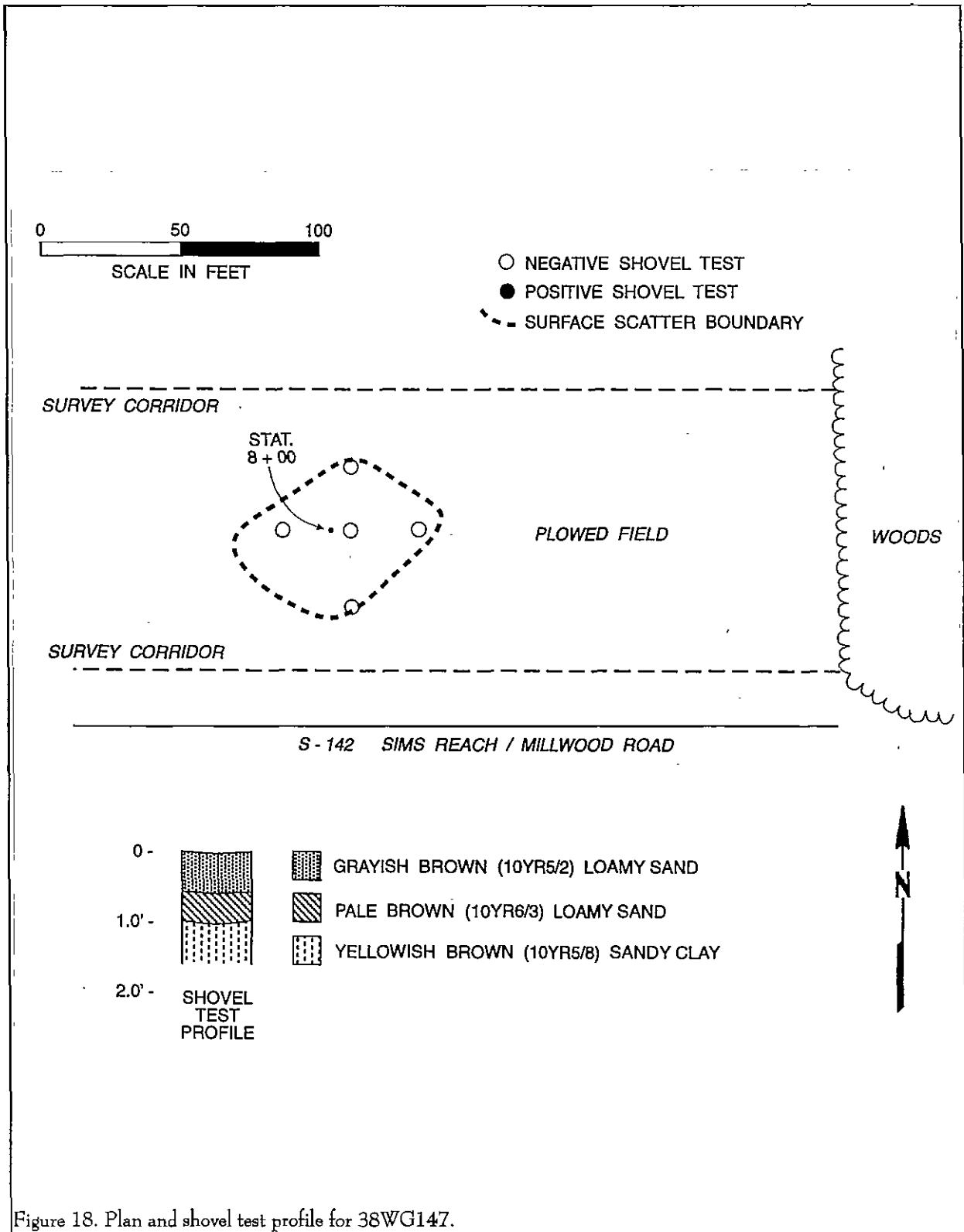


Figure 18. Plan and shovel test profile for 38WG147.

RESULTS

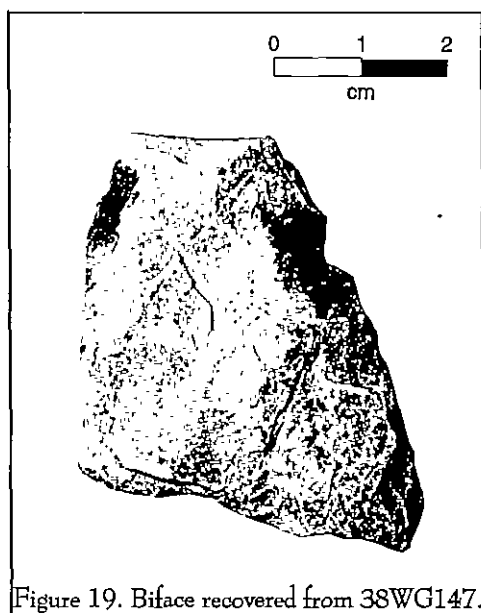


Figure 19. Biface recovered from 38WG147.

dating. It is also necessary for the site to exhibit, at the very least, some degree of intra-site patterning, perhaps concentrations of nails or other construction hardware reflected in surface collections or shovel testing density. None of these data sets necessary are present. It seems very unlikely that the site has the ability to provide the data sets necessary to address these questions. The site appears not only very superficial, yielding few artifacts on the surface, but also appears to have been intensively plowed, further reducing the potential to recover in situ remains.

As a result, we recommend the site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and recommend no further management activities.

38WG148

This site was first encountered in Shovel Test 4 at station 11+00 on the survey centerline. The site is situated about 25 feet east of a dirt road leading to several farm buildings and about 50 feet north of S-142 (Sims Reach or Millwood Road). The central UTM coordinates are E611500 N3720310.

The topography in the site area is level and the elevation is about 160 feet AMSL. The nearest natural

water source is Boggy Swamp, about 1,800 feet to the southeast. This is an area of mixed pine and hardwoods with dense understory scrub vegetation, probably resulting from previous logging.

The material initially found in ST 4 consisted of three undecorated whiteware ceramics. Because vegetation in this area was so dense, we chose to place shovel tests at 50 foot intervals, rather than 25 feet. Tests to the east, west, and south were all negative. The test 50 feet to the north of ST 4, however, revealed a fragment of blue container glass, three fragments of clear container glass, and one rim fragment of a metal can. At that point a pedestrian survey of the dirt road was undertaken. No additional materials were identified, but we did observe a farm complex, in dilapidated condition, several hundred feet to the north of the survey corridor. It's possible that the remains encountered in the corridor, covering an area of about 50 by 75 feet, are part of this complex to the north.

No temporally diagnostic materials were recovered from the shovel tests, although the blue glass appears consistent with commercial products typical of the mid-twentieth century.

The shovel tests revealed about 0.8 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loam representing a plowzone overlying an additional 0.2 feet of grayish brown (10YR5/2) loam. Below this is a gray (10YR5/1) clay, with the shovel tests terminated at between 1.1 and 1.3 feet. The soils in these shovel tests are consistent with Coxville loams.

This site appears to be a very small scatter of relatively recent material. Shovel tests failed to identify any materials to the south, east, or west and in the two positive tests materials were not dense. No architectural remains were encountered and no features were identified. There are no structures identified at this location on either the 1923 Postal Route Map for Williamsburg County or the 1939 highway map. It seems unlikely that the very limited data sets present at this site have the potential to address any significant research questions appropriate for early twentieth century farmsteads in the project region.

As a result, this site is recommended not

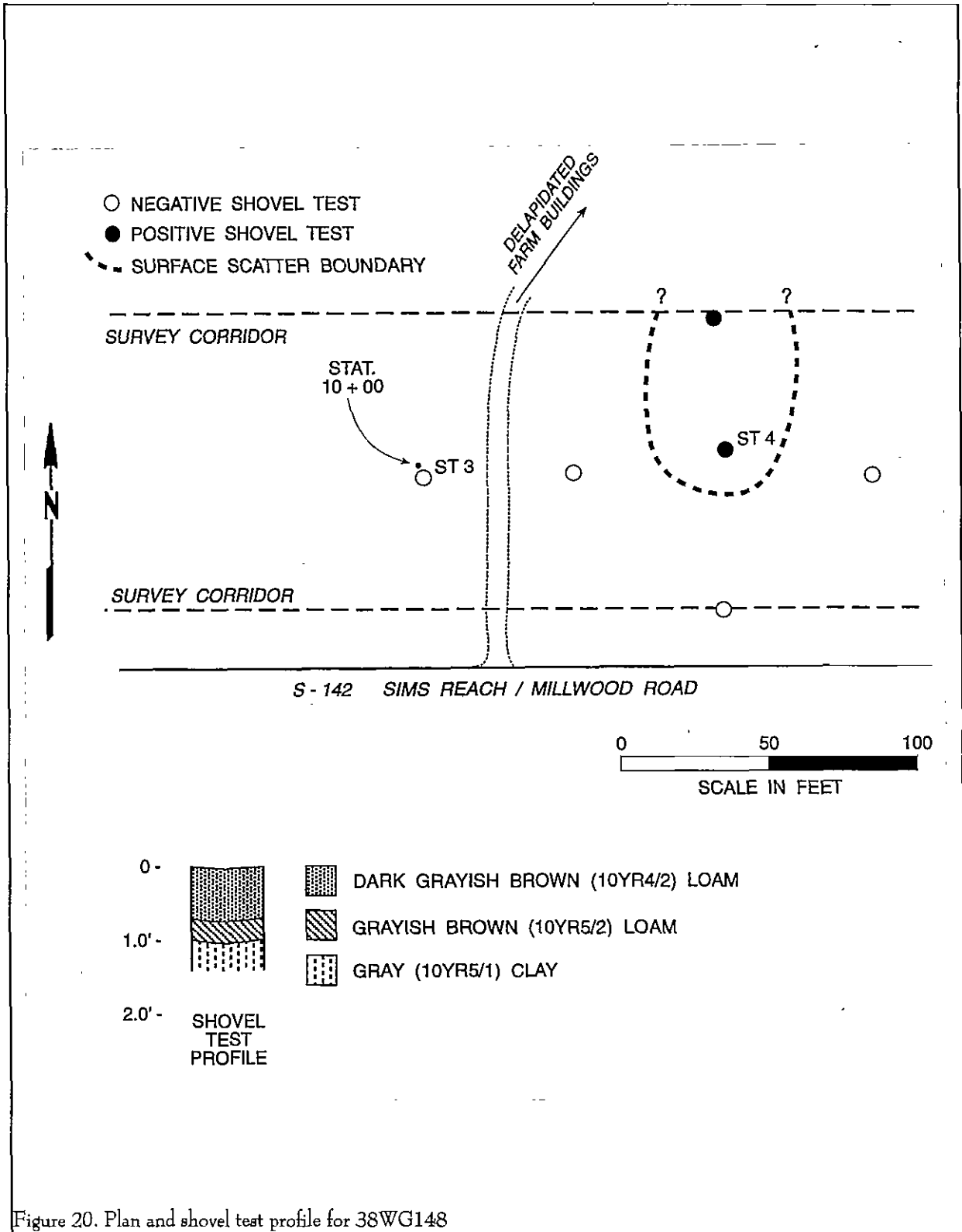


Figure 20. Plan and shovel test profile for 38WG148

RESULTS

eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activities are recommended, pending the review and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office.

38WG149

This site is situated about 150 feet south of S-142 (Sims Reach or Millwood Road) at station 169+40 on the project corridor (Figure 21). The central UTM coordinates are E615500 N3718320 and the site is found on an inland terrace with an elevation of 195 feet AMSL. The closest natural water source is an unnamed tributary to the Black River, about 600 feet to the southwest. The topography is level, with a very slight slope to the south.

This site was first encountered in a dirt access road while walking between shovel tests. The dirt road cut between two fallow fields, each offering about 50% visibility — not enough to dispense with shovel testing, but enough to provide another means of estimating site dimensions. The woods to the northwest and southeast are mixed pine and hardwood and, as mentioned, the elevation drops slightly to the south and southeast, so the soils become somewhat less well drained.

To the northeast of the site area there is a collapsed barn, evidenced by some remaining wood framing and sheathing, as well as mangled tin roofing. The 1939 highway map reveals two tenant houses in this general area, although none are shown on the current USGS topographic map.

When both shovel tests 70 and 71 (spaced 100 feet apart) were negative, an additional test was placed midway between them. In addition, two tests were excavated at right angles, on the edges of the corridor. These tests were also negative. The materials collected from the surface include two undecorated whiteware ceramics, two blue sponge decorated whitewares, two clear container glass fragments, and one fragment of window glass. These materials were spread out over an area measuring about 50 by 50 feet.

The shovel tests revealed a profile of plowed grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy sand to a depth of about 0.8 foot, followed by a pale brown (10YR6/3)

sand to a depth of 1.2 feet. Below was a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay representing the subsoil, at which point the shovel tests were backfilled. This profile is consistent with other Noboco soils found in the project vicinity.

The remains are consistent with a twentieth century deposit and likely are associated with the tenant occupation shown on the 1939 map of the area. Since no architectural remains were encountered, it is likely that the settlement was actually further to the northeast, perhaps around the barn remnants, in an area of high grass and very low visibility. Regardless, no other remains were encountered on the survey corridor.

The data sets at this site are limited to domestic refuse, perhaps in a secondary context. There are no features and no evidence of structural remains. The area where artifacts were recovered has been damaged by the road, as well as cultivation. It is unlikely that the site, based on the portion we have been able to examine, is capable of addressing significant research questions. As a result, we recommend the site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further management activities appear necessary, pending the concurrence of the lead federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

38WG150

Site 38WG150 is situated at station 204+50 on the powerline corridor about 0.4 mile south of S-142 (Sims Reach or Millwood Road). The central UTM coordinates are E616210 N3717550 and the site is found in a fallow field with about 20% surface visibility. The field has an elevation of about 195 feet AMSL and the nearest natural water source is an inland swamp about 1,500 feet to the southwest.

The site was initially encountered in ST 102, which produced one fragmented of melted aqua glass and one fragment of melted clear glass. Additional shovel tests were placed at 25 feet northwest back toward ST 101, as well as at 25 intervals toward the corridor margins. Two of these additional seven shovel tests were positive (Figure 22). The shovel test 25 feet southeast of ST 101 produced two fragments of clear

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TRIO CORRIDOR

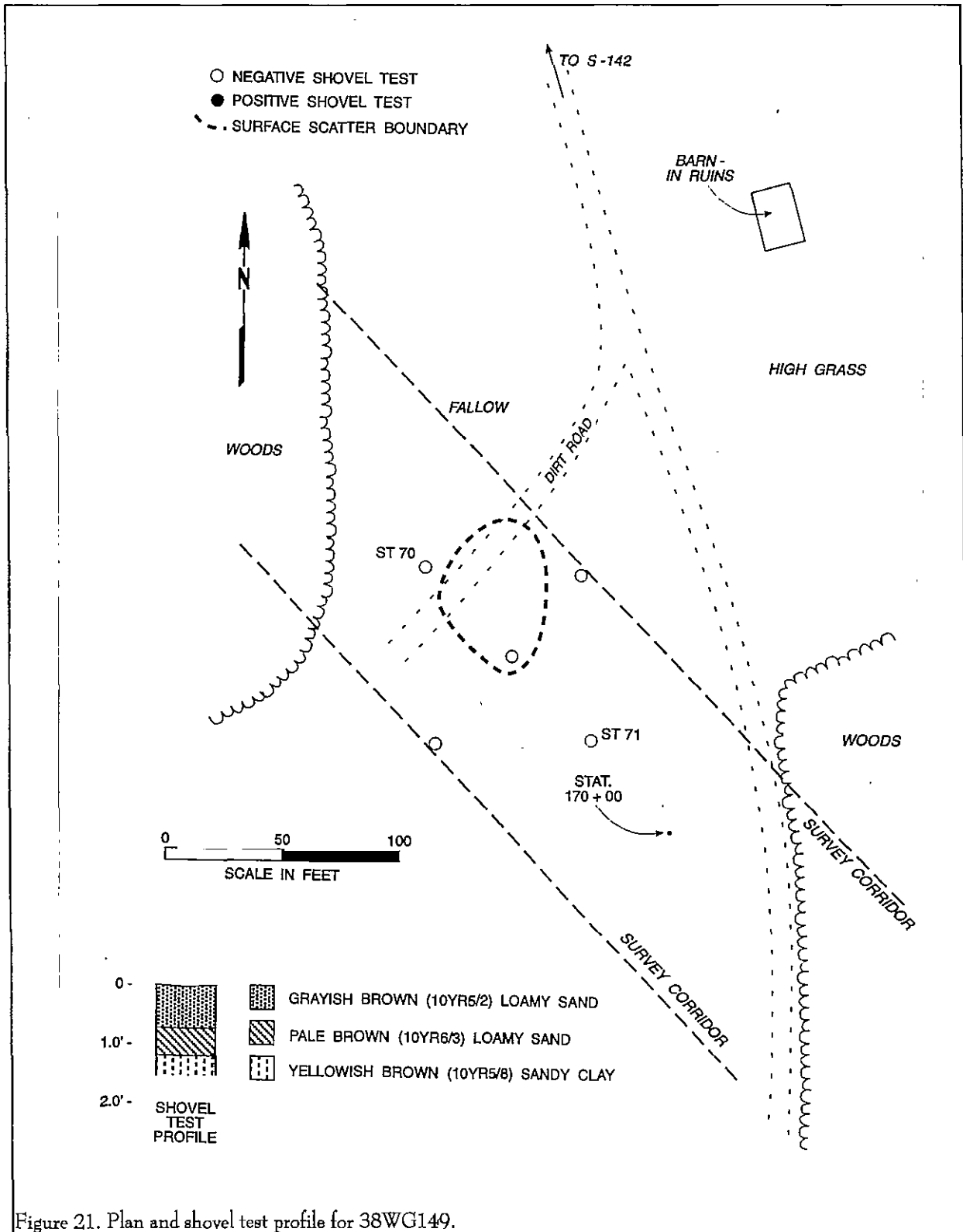


Figure 21. Plan and shovel test profile for 38WG149.

RESULTS

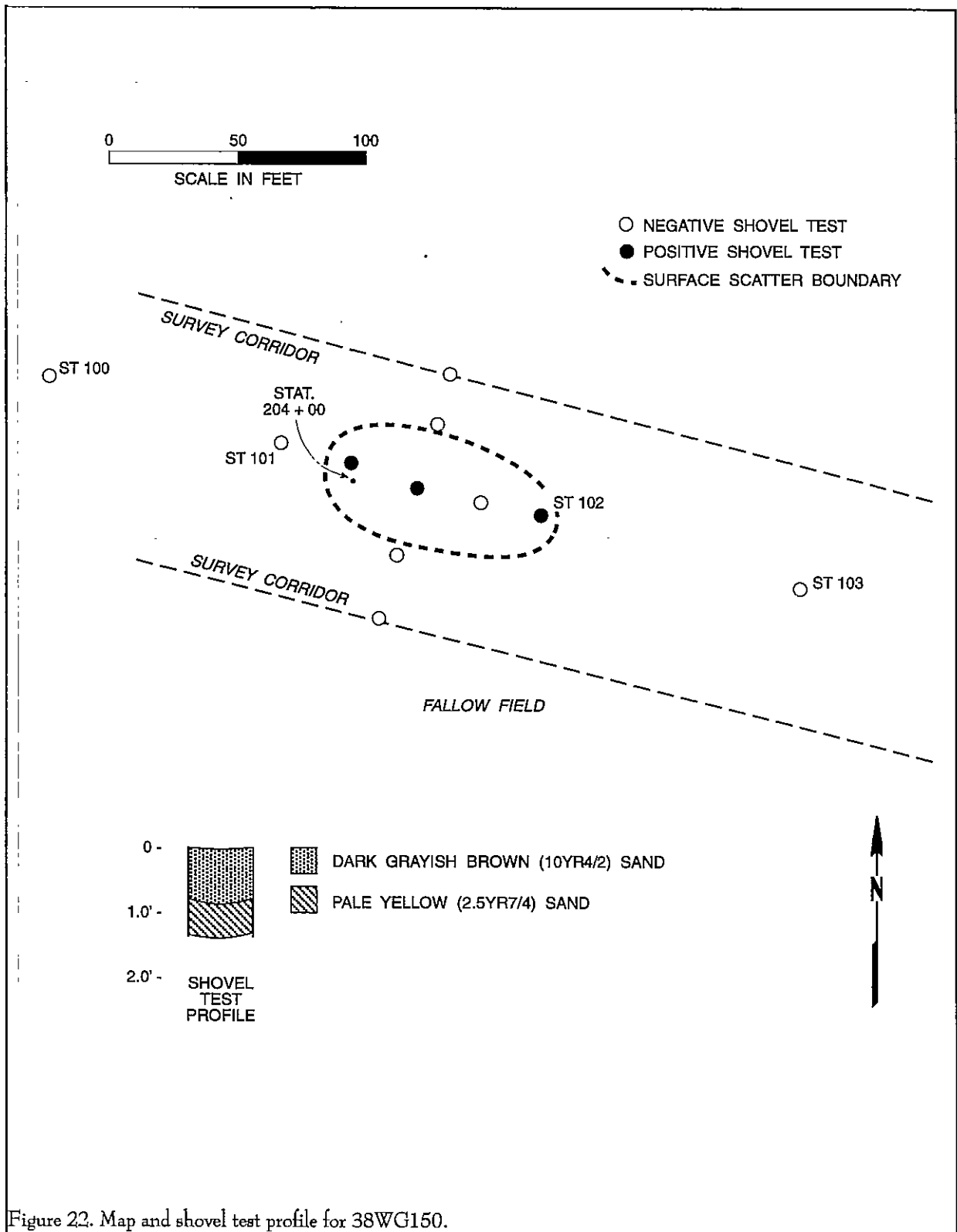


Figure 22. Map and shovel test profile for 38WG150.

container glass, while the shovel test 50 feet to the southeast produced a single Bristol slip stoneware. No materials were encountered on the surface and the remainder of the shovel tests were all negative.

The shovel testing in this area reveals a profile of about 0.9 foot of plowed dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sand overlying a distinct pale yellow (2.5YR7/4) sand subsoil. In some shovel tests plowscars were visible. Excavation typically extended into this subsoil about 0.2 to 0.5 foot before the test was terminated. This soil profile is consistent with the Bonneau Series.

Although the 1939 highway map reveals several tenant structures along Sims Reach Road, the location of this site seems too far south to represent any of these structures. In addition, the absence of any architectural remains suggests that this scatter may represent a secondary trash deposit.

Regardless, the site's data sets are very sparse. Artifacts are limited to kitchen remains and only three of the nine shovel tests in the vicinity were positive. As mentioned, there is no indication of architectural features, such as brick or roofing tin. It seems unlikely that the remains encountered can address any substantive research questions appropriate for late nineteenth or early twentieth century tenancy in South Carolina. In addition, site integrity is poor, there being evidence of extensive plowing.

As a result, no additional management activities are proposed for this site, which we recommend as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

38WG151

Site 38WG151 is situated in the swamp area of the Black River at station 322+00, about 2,000 feet southwest of S-142 (Sims Reach or Millwood Road). The central UTM coordinates are E618920 N3715200.

The site consists of a fairly dense scatter of prehistoric and historic materials on a low sand ridge overlooking an inland swamp. The elevation is about 80

feet AMSL and the closest natural water source is the inland swamp, about 200 feet to the northwest. The area has been logged and extensively bulldozed, likely in preparation for replanting. Remnant vegetation consists of scrub hardwood, while the earlier vegetation appears to have been primarily planted pine with some mixed hardwoods in the understory. This practice of clear cutting and bulldozing seems to be common in this portion of the state where erosion is somewhat less of a concern than in the upstate.

Because of the good surface visibility in this area and the generally low soils, shovel testing was being conducted at 200 foot intervals. The site was initially discovered, as surface material, walking from Shovel Test 126 (which was negative) to Shovel Test 127 (which was also negative). A series of 10 additional shovel tests were conducted in the vicinity of the surface remains — only one of these tests (Figure 23) was positive. All of the tests revealed a relatively thin A horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand overlying the subsoil, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand at a depth of about 0.7 foot. The A horizon soils were thoroughly mixed, containing fragments of bark, tree branches and other debris. This soil profile is generally consistent with the Chipley Series.

The prehistoric surface remains from this site include one orthoquartzite biface, 33 orthoquartzite flakes, one Pee Dee Complicated Stamped sherd, five small (i.e., under 1-inch in diameter) sherds, and four fragments of baked clay objects. The worked stone and flakes are not temporally diagnostic, although the Pee Dee sherd is characteristic of the Mississippian Period, about A.D. 1400. The baked clay objects, in contrast, are far more typical of the Late Archaic or Early Woodland periods, often being found associated with Stallings, Thom's Creek, or Refuge pottery. These remains suggest that the bluff edge was used by a variety of different groups, from at least 1,000 B.C. through A.D. 1400. It was likely a good place to lie in wait for game frequenting the nearby swamp edge.

The historic remains recovered from the surface include two fragments of undecorated whiteware, three fragments of tinted glazed whiteware, one Bristol slip stoneware, one blue container glass fragment, 10 fragments of brown glass (several of which appear to be

RESULTS

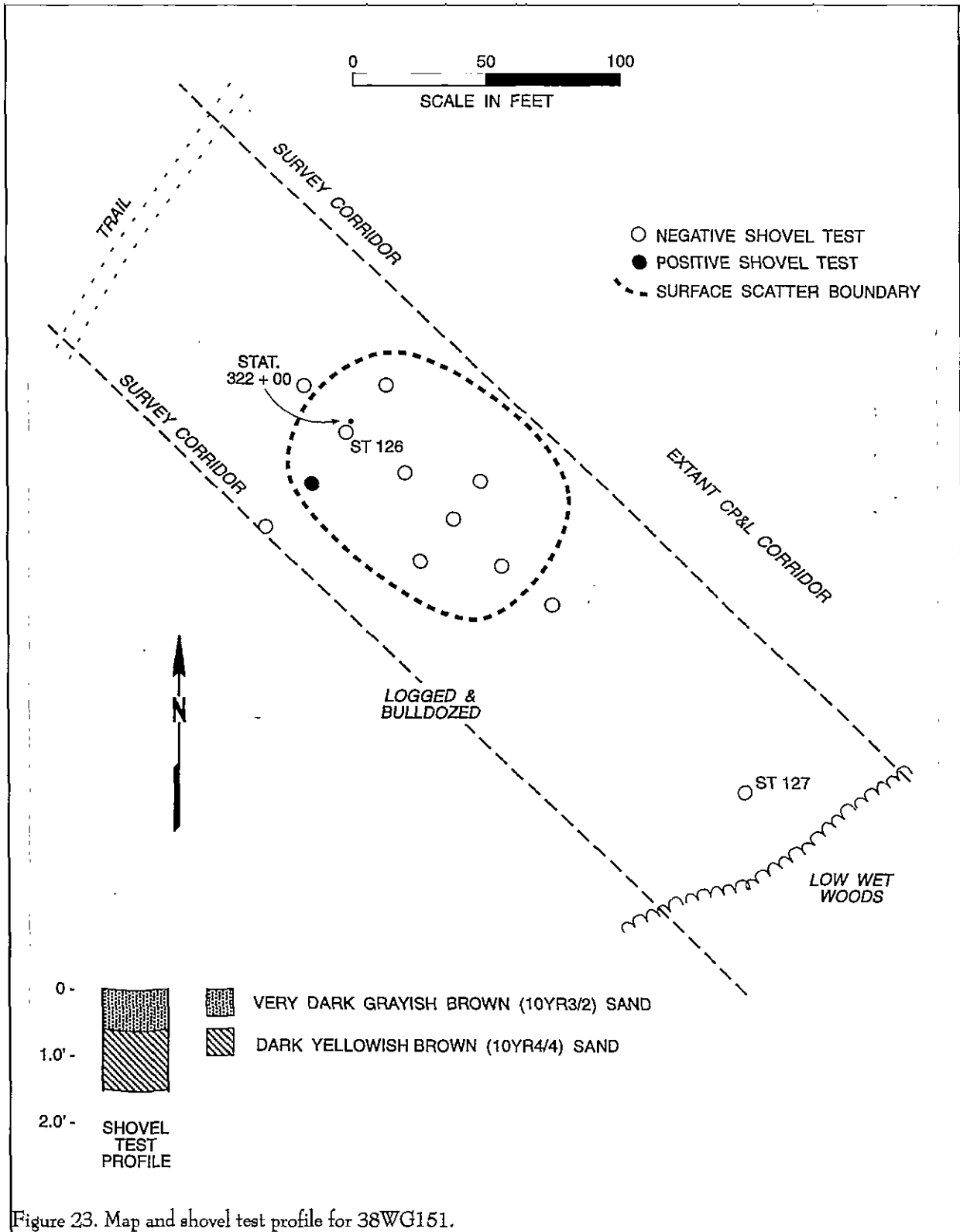


Figure 23. Map and shovel test profile for 38WG151.

alcohol bottles), one intact clear glass bottle, and 24 clear container glass fragments. The one positive shovel test (25 feet southwest of ST 126) included two fragments of clear container glass.

Based on the surface distribution, we estimate that the site measures about 100 feet northwest-southeast by about 60 feet northeast-southwest.

The prehistoric component of this site includes a variety of materials — pottery, lithics, and baked clay objects — although they also appear to represent several distinct and widely separated temporal events. No prehistoric materials were recovered from the shovel testing. If the site exhibited greater integrity — if the logging had not been so severe and had so many debris from the logging been found in the shovel tests — we would be included to recommend additional, more intensive testing of the site area to determine if remnants of one or more of the prehistoric camps might be found. However, as it is, we doubt that the site possesses either the data sets or the integrity to address significant research questions.

The historic component, like several others identified during this survey, appears to be isolated — lacking any indication of architectural remains. Perhaps the survey corridor is so narrow that the more substantive architectural components are eluding us. Or perhaps tenant sites have been so aggressively eliminated from the landscape that no brick, tin, or nails remain. Both seem unlikely. It seems more likely that we are encountering a variety of secondary refuse deposits — places where trash was deposited slightly away from the actual house site. Regardless, we do not believe that this site contains the data sets necessary to address substantive research questions. In addition, the site integrity has been seriously compromised by the logging operations.

As a result, neither component appears to possess either the data sets or the integrity necessary for further research. We recommend this site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activities are recommended, pending concurrence of the lead federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

38WG152

Site 38WG152 is situated about 500 feet east of S-30 and about 800 feet south of the Black River. The remains were encountered at station 400+00 and the central UTM coordinates are E629090 N3713200. The site is situated on a ridge overlooking the Black River swamp at an elevation of about 150 feet AMSL. The topography is generally level, but tends to slope to the north and east. Vegetation to the northwest consists of planted pines. To the south there is an open area of grass and pasture, where several trailers are situated. To the east there is a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

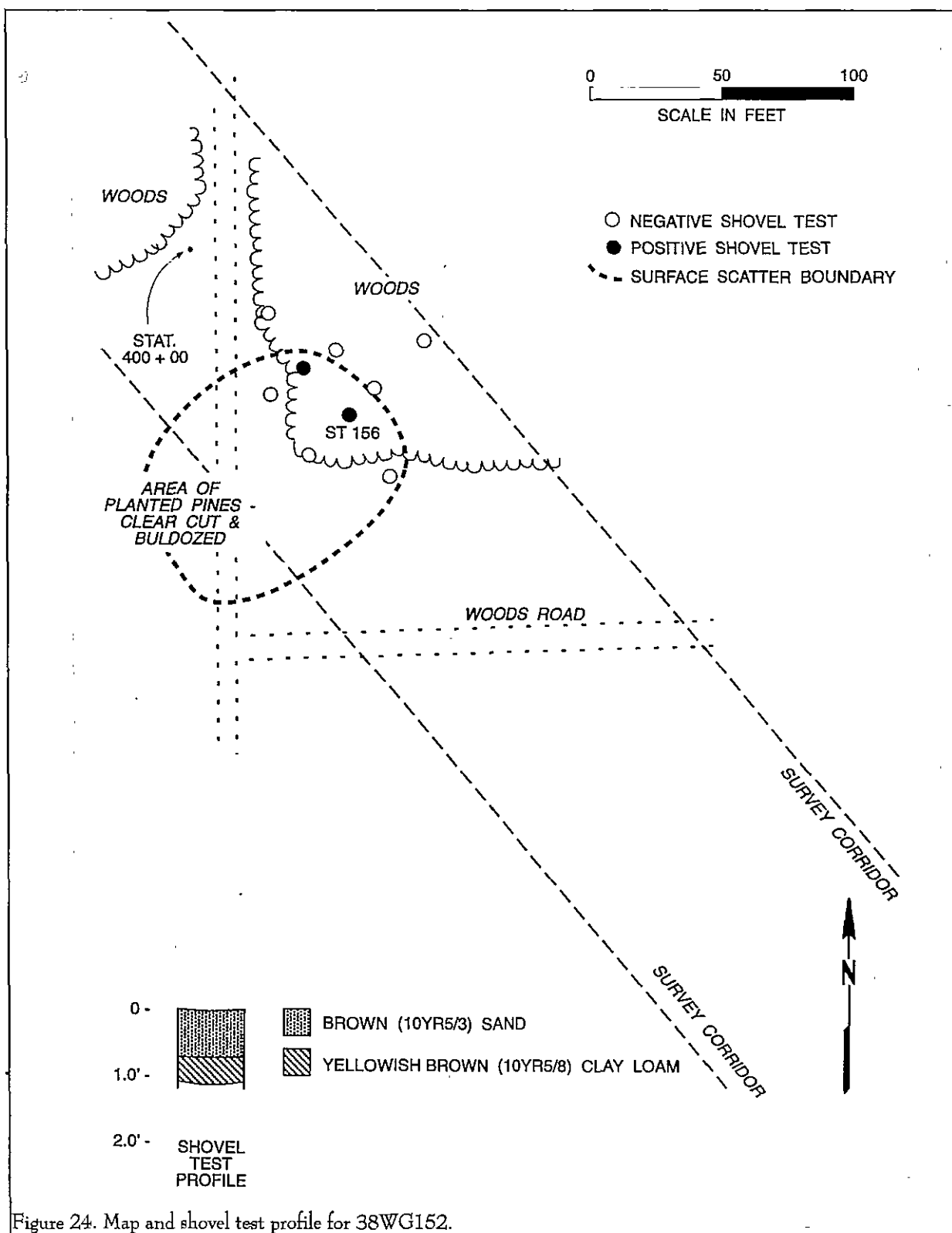
The site was initially encountered in Shovel Test 156, which produced a single orthoquartzite flake. A series of seven additional shovel tests were excavated in the area, with only one (25 feet northwest of Shovel Test 156) being positive. That test yielded another orthoquartzite flake.

These positive tests prompted a surface survey, focusing on the area slightly uphill, to the west, where an area of planted pines had been cut and the area bulldozed. This open area produced three additional orthoquartzite flakes and one small (under 1-inch) prehistoric sherd. Unfortunately, the bulk of the A horizon soils from this opened area had been bulldozed into a pile, so it is likely that most of the site materials have been stripped from the site area.

Where intact soils were encountered, the shovel tests revealed about 0.8 foot of brown (10YR5/3) A horizon sands overlying a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam subsoil. These soils are consistent with the Emporia Series.

This site, situated on the swamp margin, suggests that the area was being used during the Woodland Period, probably for a hunting camp or other limited use function. Had the area not been so heavily impacted by clearing and grubbing, we would have recommended some additional close interval testing to determine if intact deposits might be located. However, it appears that the site's integrity has been too heavily impacted to warrant any additional investigation. Consequently, we recommend the site as not eligible for

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inclusion on the National Register. No additional management activities appear necessary, pending the concurrence of the lead federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

38WG153

Site 38WG153 is situated about 800 feet north of US 521. The central UTM coordinates are E619950 N3711610. The site consists of the ruins of a frame house with a standing chimney (Figure 25). It was encountered in the process of looking for the staked corridor and we eventually discovered that the archaeological site is situated about 100 to 150 feet west of the proposed corridor, roughly perpendicular to station 459+50 (Figure 26).

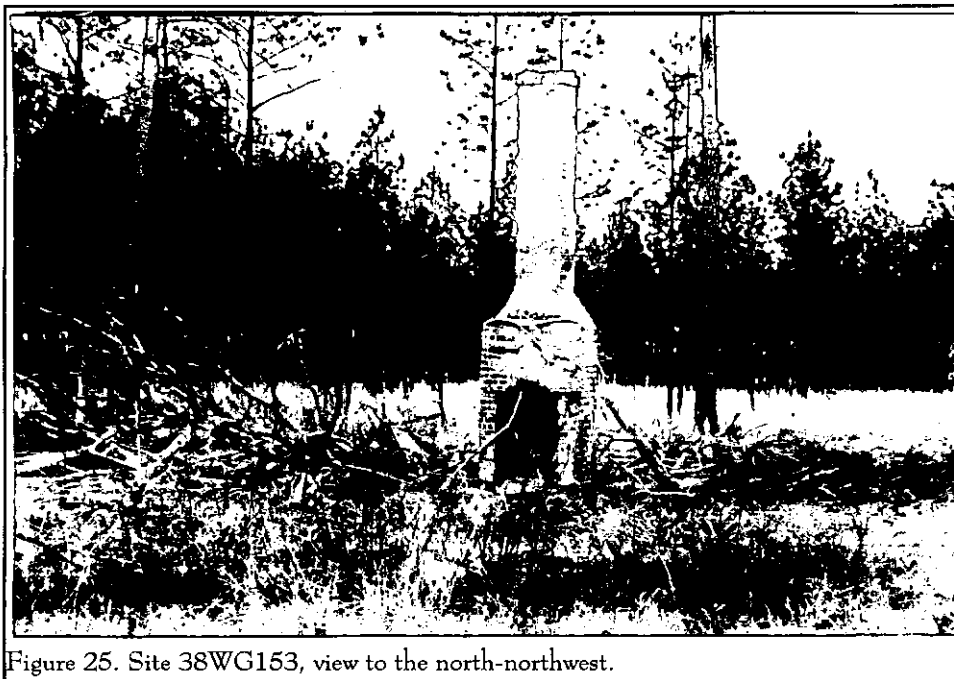


Figure 25. Site 38WG153, view to the north-northwest.

The site is situated on a level terrace at an elevation of about 195 feet AMSL. The closest natural water sources are several small tributaries of the Black River, none closer than about 4,500 feet of the structure. The site is at the edge of a fallow field, only about 40 feet from the dirt farm road. To the northwest and west of the site is an area of planted pines.

Since the site was not found within the survey

corridor no shovel testing was conducted. However, we did make a small grab collection of materials around the structure, including two fragments of undecorated whiteware, one green transfer printed whiteware, two fragments of blue transfer printed whiteware, one fragment of brown container glass, one fragment of green container glass, one fragment of light green glass, three fragments of milk glass, four fragments of clear container glass, nine fragments of window glass, one leather shoe sole fragment, and one glass marble. These remains are suggestive of an early twentieth century site. The 1938 highway map reveals a structure at this location. Moreover, it is shown not as a tenant house, but as an owner's. The site, however, is no longer present by 1990 when the USGS map was produced.

This site has been disturbed by recent bulldozing, although it isn't certain whether it was to remove some parts of the structure (unlikely since the chimney is standing) or perhaps to help contain a forest fire, evidence of which is seen in the burned over field.

Regardless, the bulldozing has displaced the foundation (which consisted of poured concrete piers) and has scattered much of the structural remains. The site area is now rutted and there is standing water in some areas.

It is likely that this site would have been worthy of additional testing to further evaluate its significance, prior to the bulldozing. We now doubt, however, that the integrity is sufficient to warrant additional investigations. Although no shovel testing was conducted at this site, we do not believe that it is eligible for inclusion on the National Register. We also note that the site is not within the proposed corridor, so

RESULTS

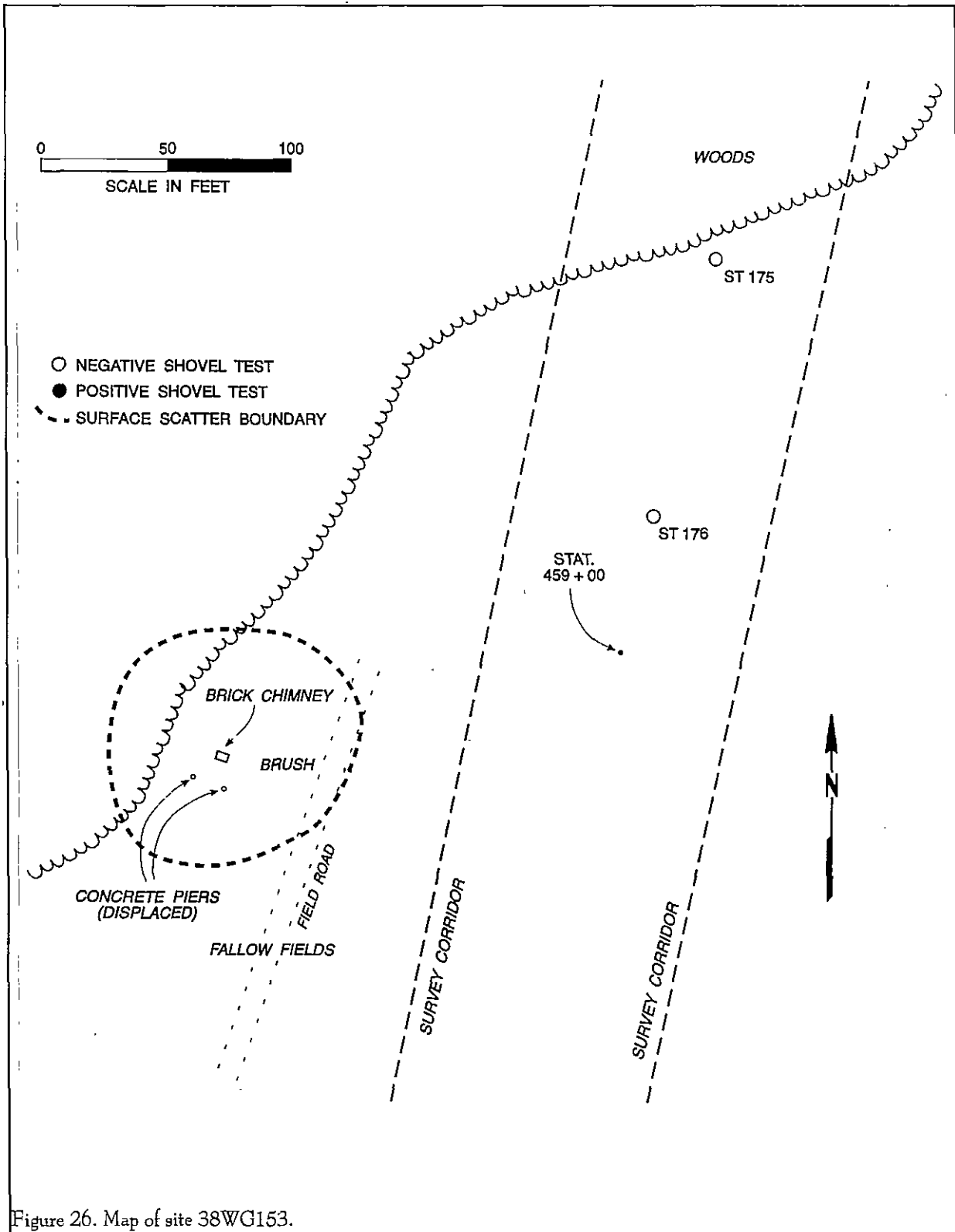


Figure 26. Map of site 38WG153.

we are recommending no additional management activities.

38WG154

Site 38WG154 is situated about 1,400 feet west of S-81 at station 615+00. The central UTM coordinates are E618560 N3706980. The closest natural water source is Gumtree Branch, about 200 feet to the northwest. The site, in an area being tested by shovel tests at 200 foot intervals because of the low, wet soils, was initially discovered by the presence of a small brick pile. Although neither of the shovel tests at the 200 foot interval points revealed artifacts, a series of eight additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the vicinity of the brick rubble (Figure 27).

These additional shovel tests revealed a diffuse scatter of historic materials (Table 2), which appear to date primarily from the twentieth century (there are no clearly nineteenth century remains present). The shovel tests revealed about 0.5 foot of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand overlying a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay. These profiles are characteristic of the Hornsville soils, known to be present in the site area. The vegetation consists of primarily pine with some mixed hardwoods. Coupled with the soil profile (with little organic matter in the remnant A horizon), it appears likely that this area has been cultivated in the past, but has been turned over to logging.

The site dimensions are estimated to be about 50 by 75 feet, based on the shovel test data. Other than the one brick pile, no other surface evidence of the site was found (i.e., there were no piers or tin roofing, there was no remnant wood framing).

The 1939 highway map does reveal the presence of at least three tenant structures in this area (none of which are still shown on the 1990 USGS topographic map). It seems likely that 38WG154 represents one of these tenant dwellings, with the brick pile perhaps representing the remains of a chimney fall.

Although there are several data sets present (ceramics, glass, and the brick pile), others that might suggest the site is intact (such as roofing and in situ

Table 2.
Artifacts Recovered from 38WG154

Provenience	WW	BEW	Clr glass	Brick
N50E100	1	1	1	1
N75E100		1		1
N50E125	1	1		
N25E100	9			1

WW = whiteware, undecorated; BEW = burnt refined earthenware; Clr glass = clear container glass

piers) are missing. Moreover, the area has been turned over to the cultivation of pines, suggesting that whatever might have been there was largely displaced or removed. This is consistent with the soil profile.

As a result, we do not believe that the site can address significant research questions and we recommend it as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activities are recommended, pending concurrence by the lead federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

38WG00 - Isolated Find 1

A single Deptford Cord Marked sherd was recovered on the surface of a ridge edge overlooking an inland swamp. The central UTM coordinates are E616760 N3717040 and the site is situated at station 228+70 in the survey corridor (Figures 28 and 29). The area has an elevation of about 130 feet AMSL and the topography slopes to the northwest, toward an inland swamp, about 1,000 feet distant. In spite of the elevation and the distance to the swamp, the soils in this area were waterlogged at the time of the survey, with ruts holding water and shovel tests consistently difficult to screen. As a result shovel testing was at 200 foot intervals.

The area has been heavily logged and the vegetation was grass, brambles, and scrub hardwoods. There were a number of bulldozed piles of wood debris and the identified site was situated just northwest of one such pile.

RESULTS

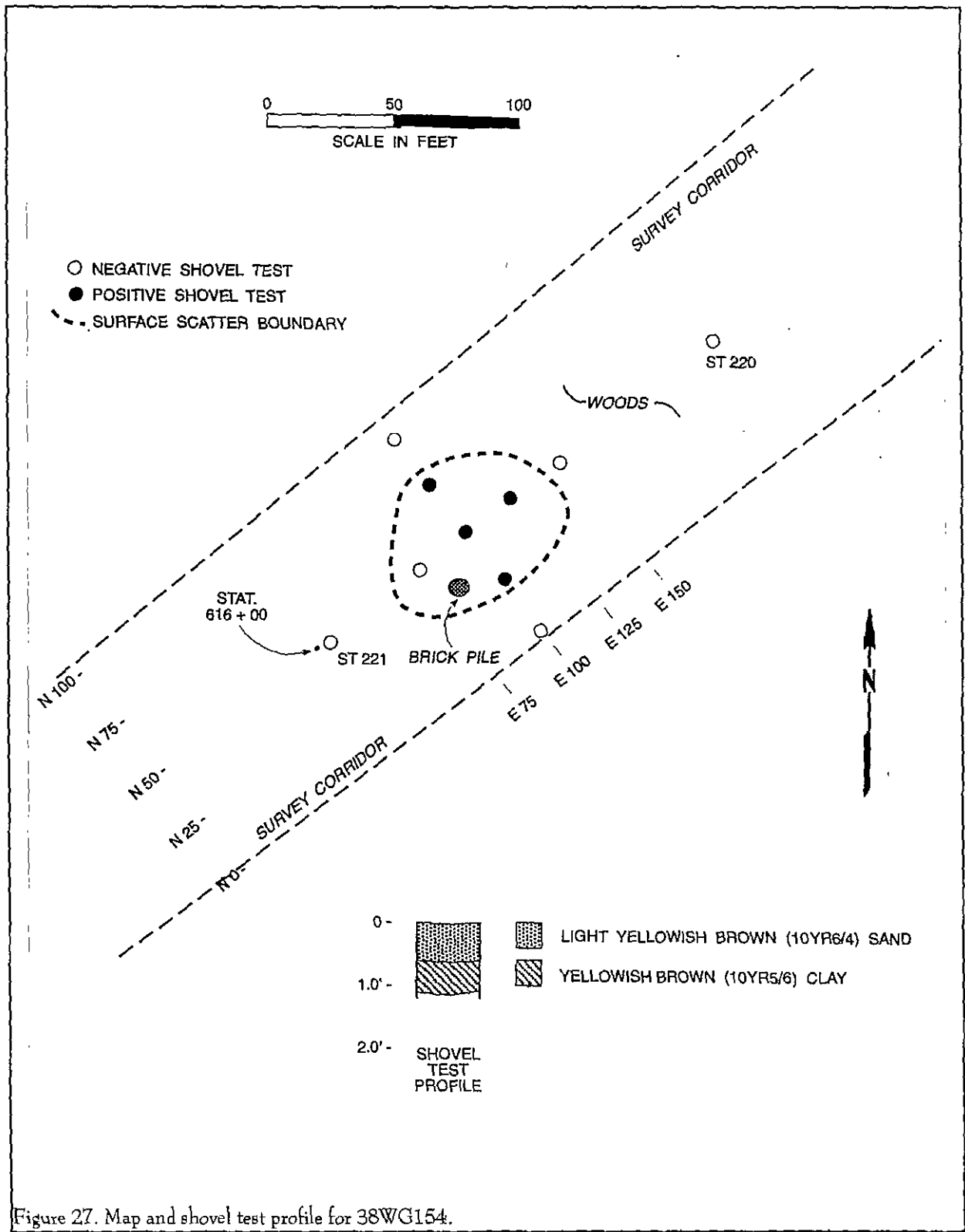


Figure 27. Map and shovel test profile for 38WG154.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TRIO CORRIDOR

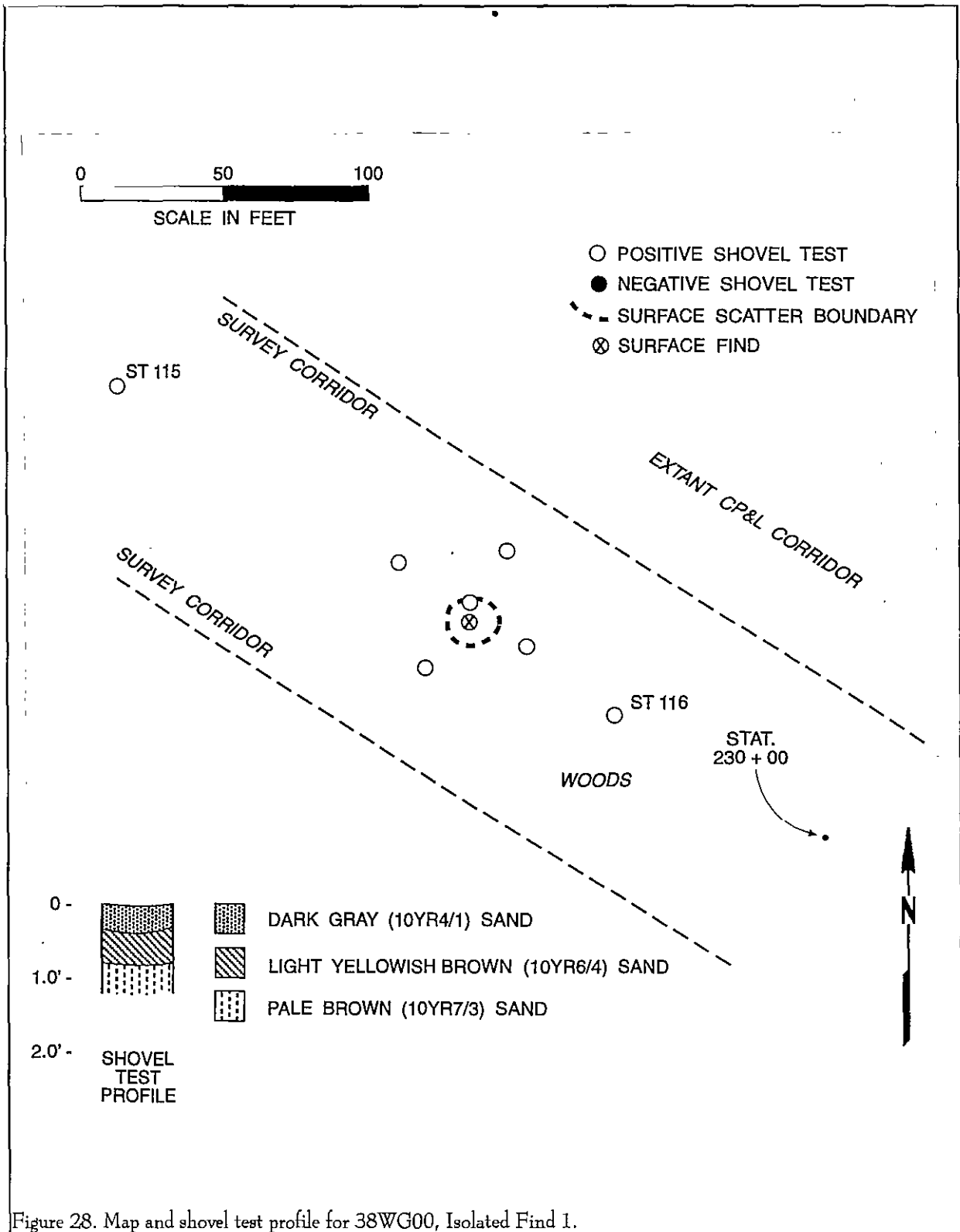


Figure 28. Map and shovel test profile for 38WG00, Isolated Find 1.

RESULTS

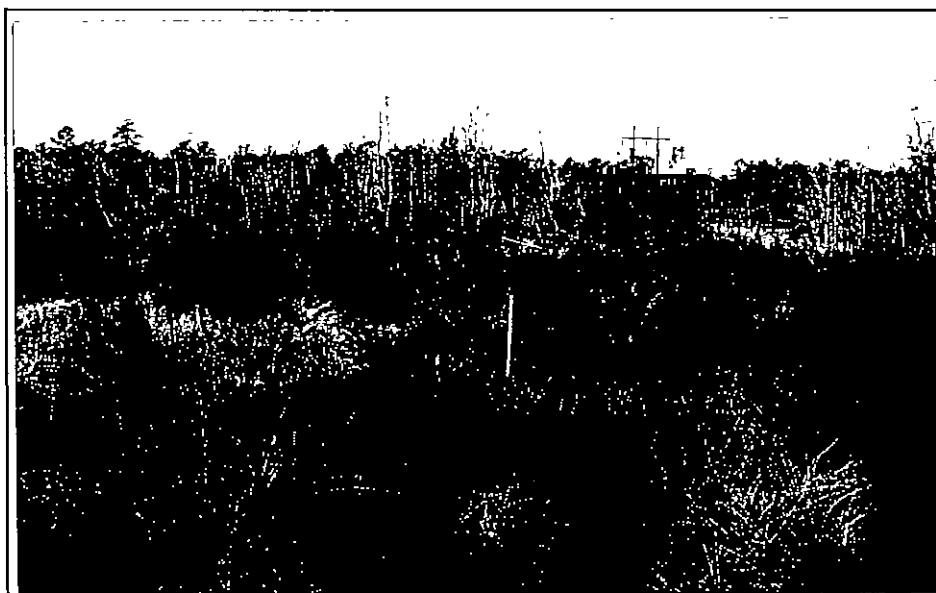


Figure 29. Site 38WG00 - Isolated Find 1, looking to the northwest.

A series of five shovel tests were placed around the initial find at 25-foot intervals. All were negative. The soils in this area, characteristic of the Eunola Series, consisted of 0.4 foot of dark gray (10YR4/1) sand filled with bark and other wood debris, overlying a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand to a depth of about 0.9 foot. Below, to the terminal depth of the shovel tests at about 1.3 feet, was a pale brown (10YR7/3) sand. Additional pedestrian survey was conducted in the vicinity of the original discovery, but no additional remains could be found. It is likely that the bulldozing which exposed this sherd destroyed other evidence of the site.

This site does not possess the data sets to make any substantive contribution to our understanding of Woodland occupation on swamp margins. As a result, we recommend it not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further management activity is recommended, pending the concurrence of the lead federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

38WG00 - Isolated Find 2

This isolated find of a projectile point (Figure 30) was also identified as a result of logging disturbance

on a sandy bluff adjacent to an inland swamp area. The central UTM coordinates are E620250 N3712600 and the point was recovered about 15 feet from station 419+00 on the survey corridor (Figure 31). The elevation is about 160 feet AMSL and this site is within 25 feet of the swamp margin.

The recovered item was a Small Savannah River Stemmed projectile point. The item, flaked from rhyolite, measures 4.7 cm in length, 2.3 cm in width, and 0.8 cm in

thickness.

Shovel tests up to the edge of the swamp were at 100 foot intervals, but the nearest shovel test, about 70 feet to the south, was negative. The point was collected from the surface and a series of five additional shovel tests were excavated in a cruciform pattern. All were negative. Soils in the area are consistent with the Emporia Series and exhibit about 0.4 foot of brown (10YR5/3) and overlying a subsoil of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay.

This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no additional management activities are recommended.

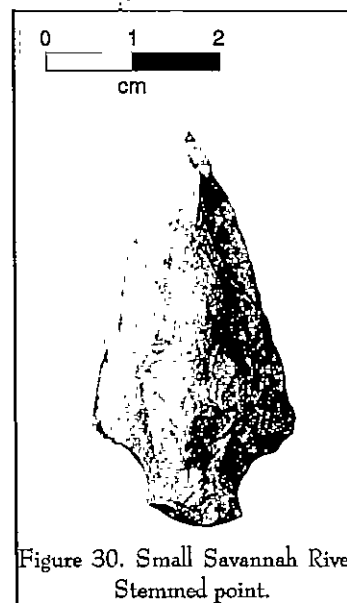


Figure 30. Small Savannah River Stemmed point.

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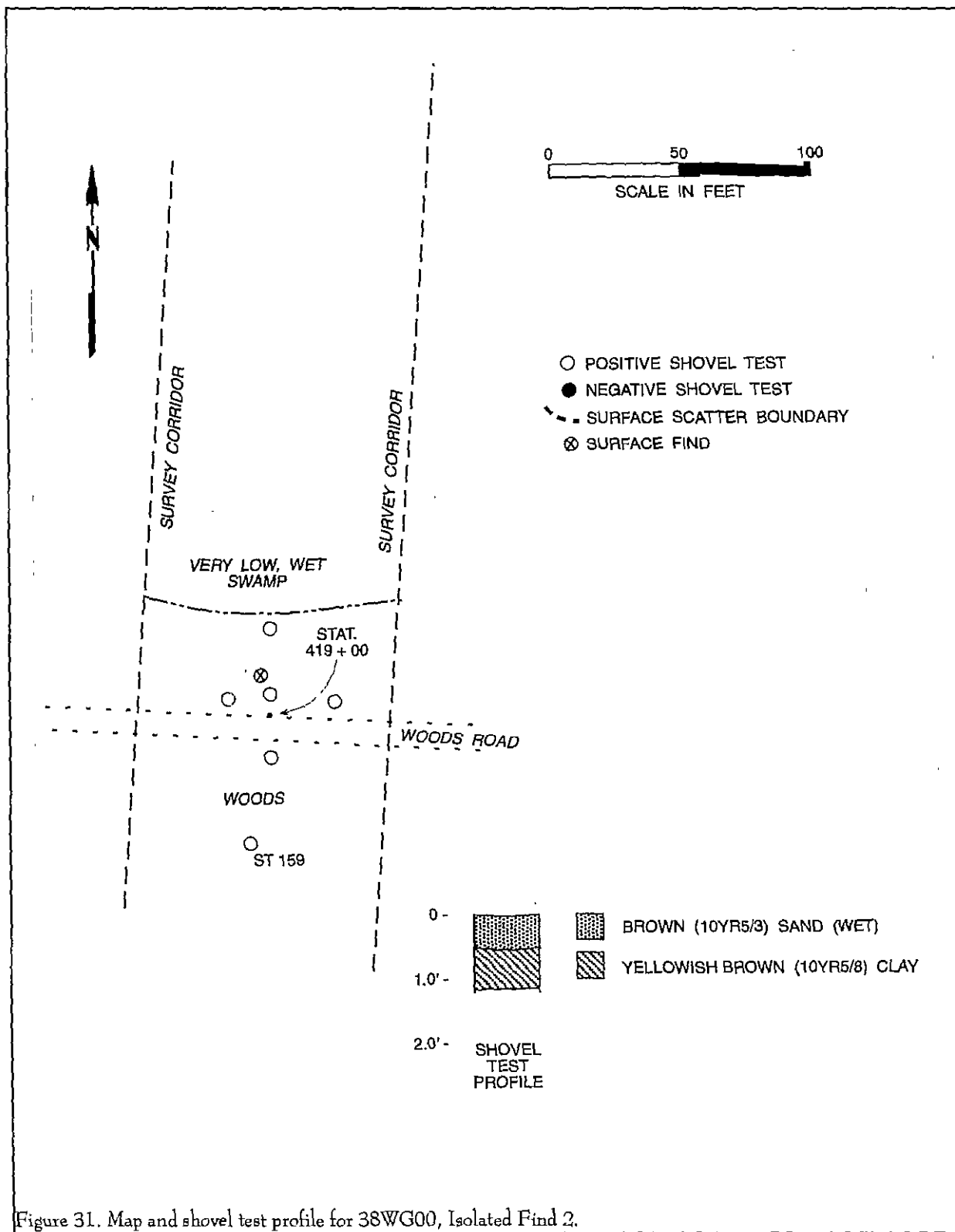


Figure 31. Map and shovel test profile for 38WG00, Isolated Find 2.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study involved the examination of a 12.7 mile corridor for Central Electric Power Cooperative running from the north side of the Black River, west of Boggy Swamp southeasterly to the community of Trio on the south side of the Black River. The proposed corridor, 75 feet in width, is intended for the placement of single poles, typically about 40 to 50 feet in height. As a result, the proposed undertaking is anticipated to have little visual intrusion.

We determined that there were no previous archaeological sites identified in the study area and that there had been no previous architectural surveys in the vicinity. Nor were there any National Register listed sites in or adjacent to our study corridor.

Much of the corridor consists of wooded parcels and, in fact, only approximately 0.9 mile was sufficiently open and had sufficient surface visibility to allow a pedestrian survey. Much of the corridor also consists of poorly drained soils and slightly over 4.3 miles of the corridor consisted of tracts with standing water or water logged soils. About 7.2 miles of the corridor were wooded, but sufficiently dry to allow to shovel testing, which was conducted at 100 foot intervals on better drained soils and at 200 foot intervals on the lower, wetter soils.

Of the 10 recovered occurrences of cultural remains, five are single component historic sites (38WG148, 38WG149, 38WG150, 38WG153, and 38WG154); one is a single component prehistoric site (38WG152); two are isolated occurrences of only prehistoric material (38WG00-1 and 38WG00-2); and two exhibit both prehistoric and historic remains (38WG147 and 38WG151).

These sites were evaluated for their potential to address significant research questions. Many were found to consist of very small data sets, while others were observed to have suffered extensive damage from plowing or, more commonly, clear cutting and

bulldozing. As a result, we have recommended none of the sites as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. As such, no additional management activities are recommended at these sites, pending the review and concurrence by the lead federal agency and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

An examination of the corridor and areas immediately adjacent to the corridor failed to reveal any standing historic structures that might be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The prehistoric sites and occurrences (included since they were found in similar ecological zones) are situated on Noboco, Chipley, Emporia, and Eunola soils. All, with the exception of the Chipley, are in Capability Class I or II. All, including the Chipley soils, are considered at least moderately well drained and several are well drained. It seems that this limited survey confirms the reasonable expectation that most prehistoric sites are to be found on better drained soils, frequently at the edge of an inland swamp (probably to take advantage of the ecotone).

The historic sites are found on Noboco, Coxville, Bonneau, Chipley, Eunola, and Hornsville soils. With the exception of the Chipley and Coxville soils, all are either Capability Class I or II. In addition, all except the Coxville soils are at least moderately well drained. Consequently, it appears that historic settlement, at least based on this limited study, was not dramatically affected by access to roads or even an effort to avoid productive land. They, like the prehistoric sites, tended to be situated on better (i.e., relatively dry) soils. This may be reflected by occasional observations in the historic records that point out land was available, but underutilized in the county. It may be that there was no pressure pushing tenant settlements to the poorer lands. Alternatively, it may be that the poorer lands were so poorly drained that it was impractical to have tenants live in these areas.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the corridor during maintenance activities. As always, the developer's contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the Historic Charleston Foundation, or Chicora Foundation. No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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