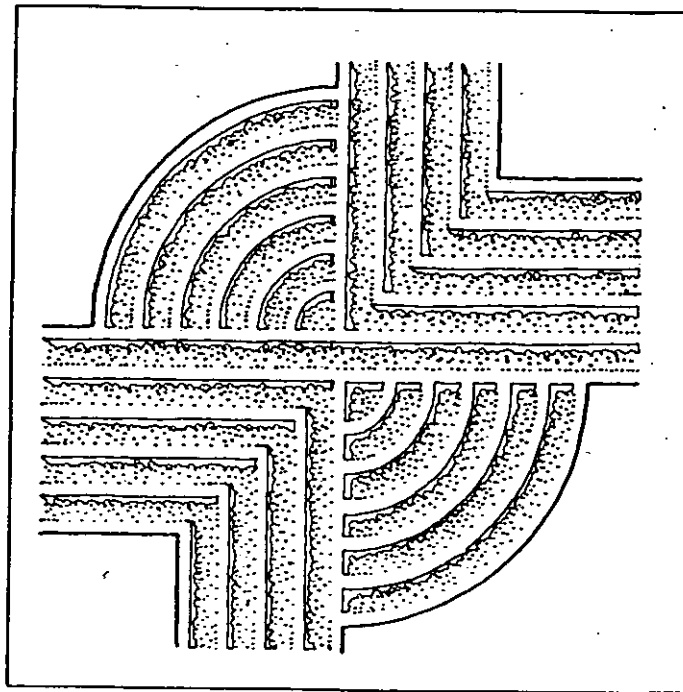


MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED  
SEASIDE FARMS DEVELOPMENT TRACT,  
CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



**RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 95**

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CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Research Contribution 95

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## Introduction

The investigation of the proposed Seaside Farms development tract was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for The Beach Company, Charleston, South Carolina. The 400 acre tract is bordered to the north by Rifle Range Road, to the west by developed areas of the Seaside Farm tract, to the south by the marsh of Inlet and Swinton Creeks, and to the east by the Isle of Palms Connector, presently under construction (Figure 1).

Within the property is a network of dirt roads which give access to most of the property areas. There are also a number of ditches which drain various low areas of the tract. Most of the parcel near Rifle Range Road consists of pine second growth forest and pine/mixed hardwood forest with a dense understory of herbaceous vegetation. The remaining area, near the marsh, consists of planted pine, overgrown agricultural fields, or other overgrown cleared areas. In the southeast portion of the property near a large pond is an area of spoil piles, from the construction of the Isle of Palms Connector, which vary in depth from approximately one foot to 12 feet. Adjacent to the spoil is an area which appears to be used, or to have been used, for storage of materials for the highway's construction.

The property is intended to be developed as single family housing units. Planned improvements will likely consist of additional road construction, utilities, houses, and landscaping. Construction activities will include extensive clearing, grubbing, and grading which have the potential to damage or destroy archaeological resources within the tract.

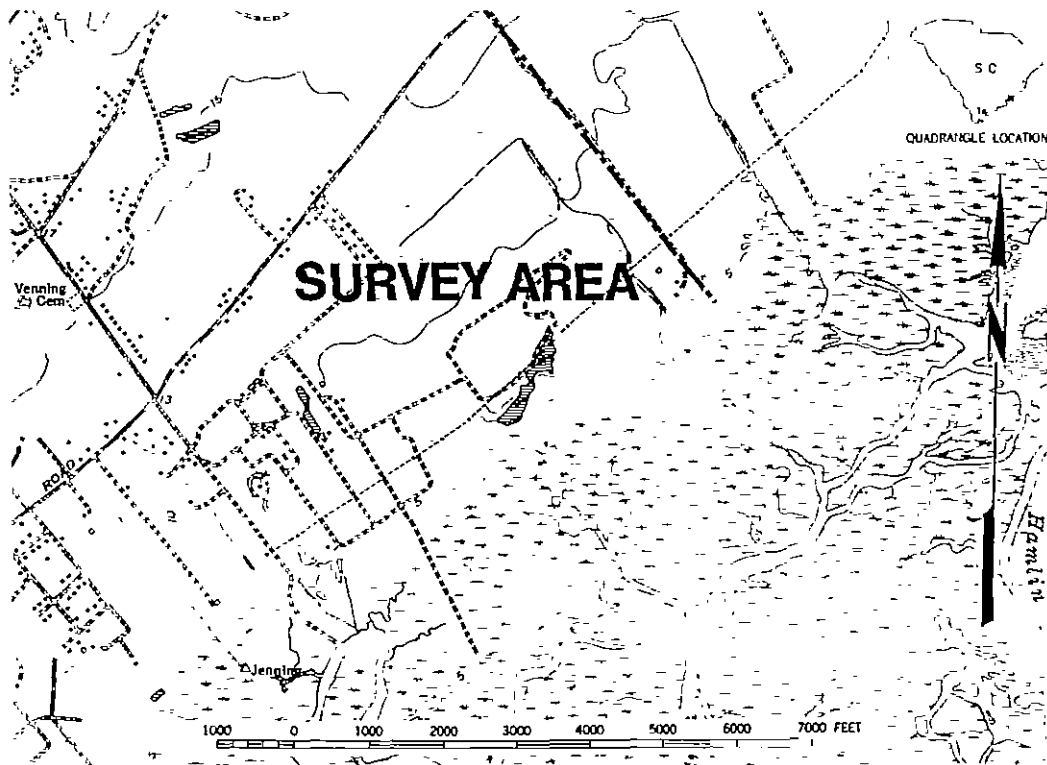


Figure 1. Location of study area on the 1959 Fort Moultrie USGS quadrangle.

The proposed project was reviewed by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and an intensive archaeological survey was recommended. Chicora was requested to submit a budgetary proposal for such a survey by Mr. W. Scott Parker, ASLA, as agent for the owner, Mr. Charles Darby, III, Vice President of The Beach Company. A proposal was submitted on September 29, 1992. The investigations proposed by Chicora Foundation were approved verbally by Mr. Darby on October 16, 1992.

This study is intended to provide a synopsis of the archaeological survey of the Seaside Farms tract. The project included three person days of archival research, conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley at the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyances, the Charleston County Public Library, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Caroliniana Library, and the South Carolina Historical Society. In addition, secondary sources were consulted to place the historic research in a local and regional framework.

Chicora Foundation consulted the statewide archaeological site files and bibliographic files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As discussed in more detail below, several archaeological sites had been previously identified in the project area and several studies, primarily associated with the Isle of Palms Connector, were on file. Chicora Foundation also reviewed the maps of the S.C. Department of Archives and History for information on any National Register sites, structures, or objects in the project area, as well as the results of any previous architectural surveys in the project area. No National Register sites or previous architectural studies were found during this review.

The field investigations were conducted October 19 through October 30 by Ms. Natalie Adams, Ms. Katherine Kelly, Ms. Liz Pinckney, and Mr. Neils Taylor. This field work involved 320 person hours. Preliminary laboratory and the production of this management summary were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on November 2 through 4, 1992.

Arrangements are being made to curate the collections from these investigations at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Cataloging will be conducted to the facility's standards at the completion of the study. All field records will be provided to the institution on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and the photographic materials will be processed to archival permanence.

#### Effective Environment

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

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

The geology of the county is characteristic of the coastal plain, with unconsolidated, water-laid beds of sands and clays up to 20 feet in thickness overlying thick beds of soft marl (Miller 1971). The Seaside Farms tract is

characterized by six soil series: Chipley loamy fine sands which are considered moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained; Crevasse-Dawhoo complex which are considered excessively drained to very poorly drained; Rutlege loamy fine sands which are poorly drained to very poorly drained; Scranton loamy fine sands which are somewhat poorly drained; Stono fine sandy loams which are considered very poorly drained; and Yonges loamy fine sands which are considered poorly drained (Miller 1971: Maps 45 and 54).

The survey tract is characterized by elevations ranging from about 5 to 15 feet MSL, with the bulk of the property at or below 10 feet MSL. There is a gradual slope toward the marsh on the southern edge of the tract. The topography is nearly flat with numerous wetlands and low, swampy areas particularly in the southern portion of the tract. There are a variety of ditches throughout the study area. At least some of these are likely antebellum in origin. In addition, the berm or dike found along the marsh front dates from at least the late eighteenth century and apparently was designed to protect the area from excessively high tides.

### Historical Research

While the early history of the survey tract is still poorly understood, it is clear that in the late eighteenth century the property was owned by Thomas Whitesides. Upon his death in 1762, Thomas left his wife Sarah a life estate in the plantation as long as she maintained his children, "without charge" and under his name. The plantation lands would be evenly divided among his five sons, Thomas, John, William, Edward, and Moses, while his three daughters would each be given a lump sum of £200 (Charleston County WPA Wills, volume 9, p. 305). The division of Thomas' lands is shown on an undated working plat (McCrary Plat 5590). At that time the high lands accounted for 460 acres and the property had been divided between sons Moses, John, Thomas, and Edward. William, who died only two years after his father, in 1764, is not included on the plat.

In 1798 Joseph Purcell made a plat of the division of lands between Moses and John Whitesides (McCrary Plat 2357; later copied as McCrary Plat 5966; Figure 2). This plat, showing lands situated at the northeastern portion of the property, covers 430 acres, suggesting that the earlier working sketch failed to correctly indicate the involved acreage. Also shown on the Moses Whitesides property is a main settlement consisting of the main plantation house and three out buildings. Associated with this was a slave settlement consisting of two parallel rows of six structures. The John Whitesides plantation included the main settlement with a main house and perhaps four out buildings, a barn, and four slave houses in a single row. The plat also shows a number of fields, indicating that the plantations were active. To the south were additional lands, "belonging to the Estate of Mr. Thomas Whitesides," as shown on the earlier sketch map.

Between the last decade of the eighteenth century and the 1850s the plantation's ownership is masked. It seems, however, that at least two plantations continued to operate through this period and additional research is being undertaken to better understand both ownership and activities.

Theodore D. Wagner, a prominent Charleston merchant, began to assemble the Sea Side Plantation in the late antebellum period. In 1853 he purchased 224 acres from the estate of Moses Whitesides. The deed specified that the tract was lately the "Estate of James Daniel Jeffords Whitesides who departed this life in . . . 1852 intestate and unmarried leaving the said Anne Meree and Elizabeth M.E. Houston his sisters and Moses Whitesides his father the distribution of his Estate" (Charleston RMC, DB X-12, p. 343). Consequently, the estate of Moses Whitesides was in the position of selling that portion of James Daniel Jeffords Whitesides' plantation which it inherited. Wagner made a similar purchase of 224 acres from Thomas H. Meree and his wife Anne, and 225 acres William H. Houston and his wife Eliza M.E. Houston, the sisters of James Daniel Jefford Whitesides (Charleston RMC, DB X-12, p. 341 and DB x-12, p. 345). In addition, Wagner also

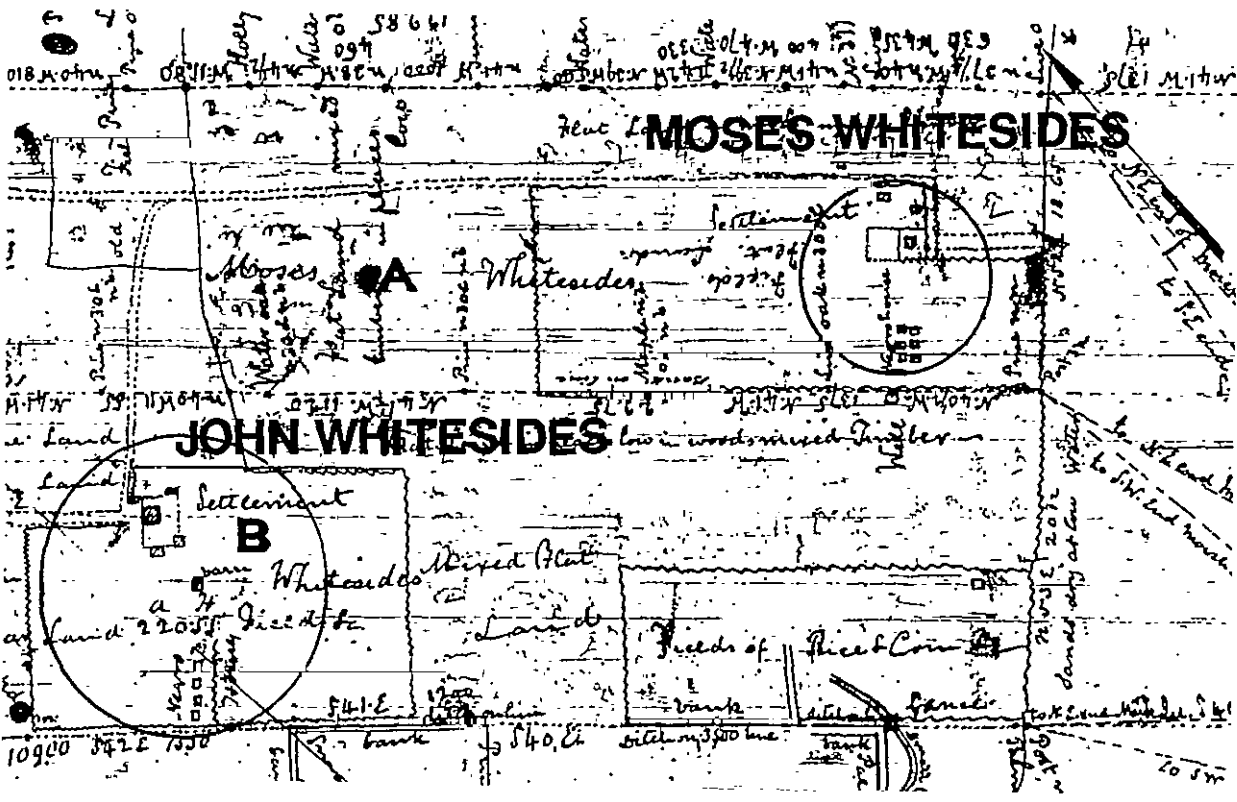


Figure 2. Moses and John Whitesides' plantations in 1798.

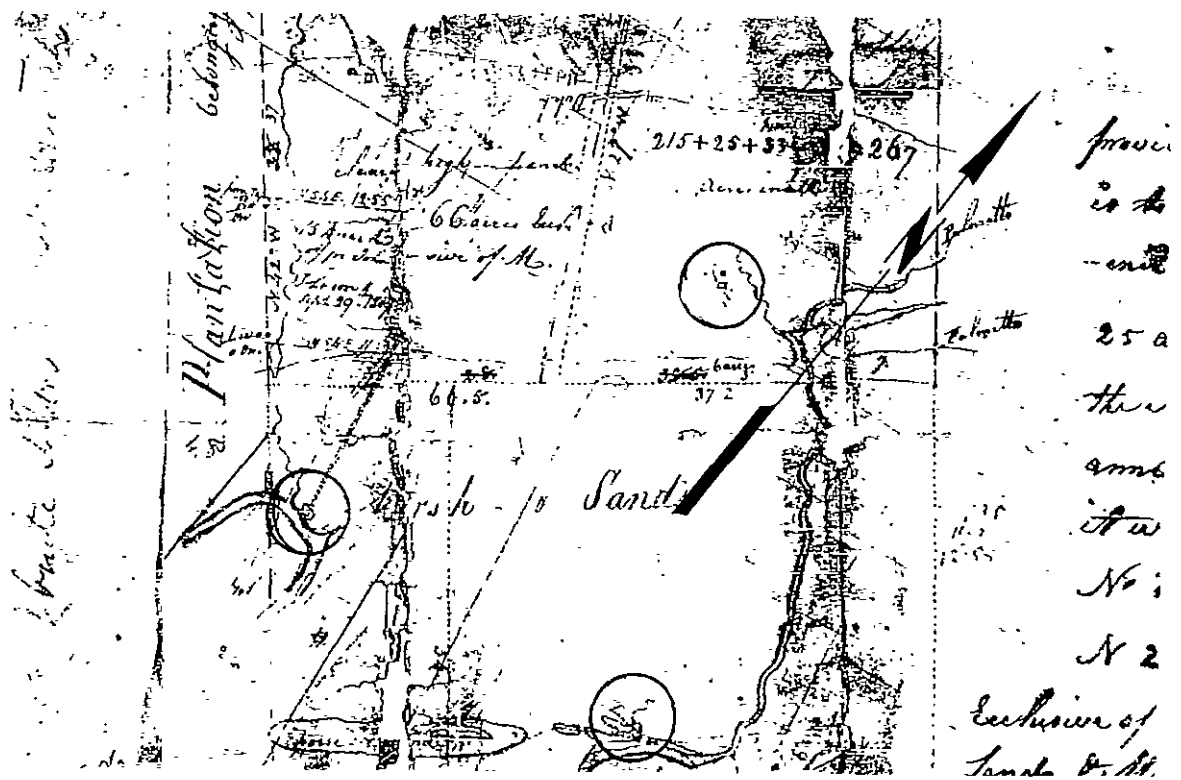


Figure 3. The Venning portion of the eventual Sea Side Plantation.

purchased about 500 acres from Ann Venning in 1853 to complete the creation of Sea Side Plantation (Charleston RMC DB A-13, p. 487). The Venning tract was bounded to the west by lands of Nicholas B. Venning, to the east by lands of T.D. Wagner and to the south by what surveyors called the "Sea Shore," clearly a geographic reference, while to the north were the lands of William Mathews, deceased. Consequently, the Venning tract, which comprised about 40% of the eventual plantation was situated at the extreme southwestern edge of the plantation.

It seems likely that the Venning tract purchased by Wagner as shown by an unfinished, and undated sketch of 488 acres by Robert K. Payne (McCrary Plat 6206; Figure 3). This plat reveals the Venning Landing, a second landing northeast of the large island (later referred to as Seaside Island), and a series of two structures on the northern edge of the property. The main settlement, however, is not shown, being situated (by reference to other plats) in an area of extensive survey notes.

The combined Wagner lands are shown by a Robert K. Payne plat dated July 21, 1856 (McCrary Plat 6204; Figure 4). This plat shows both the Venning land (from McCrary Plat 6206), as well as the combined James Daniel Jefford Whitesides lands. Included are the main settlement (consisting of two large structures and seven out buildings), the Venning Landing, an out building on the road leading to the landing, a slave settlement (consisting of two parallel rows of six structures), and three out buildings northeast of the slave settlement. The two outbuildings from the Venning sketch are not shown, nor is the second landing.

Wagner held the property for less than four years, selling the 1158 acre (more or less) tract to B.J. Johnson in 1857 (Charleston RMC, DB T-13, p. 198). The mortgage on the property, held by Wagner, was satisfied two years later, on August 1, 1859, although Johnson sold the property on April 8, 1859 to Peter P. Bonneau. At this time the tract was described in terms of the 1856 Wagner plat and the acreage continues to be described as 1158 acres. Although Bonneau is shown as the owner on the 1863 "Map of Charleston and Its Defenses," he had sold the tract to William L. Venning (as trustee, probably from Ferdinand Gregorie and Ann, his wife) on June 28, 1859. The mortgage for this sale was satisfied in 1863, during the Civil War.

Regrettably, the period from 1863 (at which time Vennings mortgage was satisfied) until the property's 1881 purchase by Theodore Stoney from Rosa M. Bryan, remains clouded. No evidence of a sale by Venning could be identified, nor could a purchase of the property by Rosa M. Bryan (or by any other Bryan, for that matter). Regardless, in 1881 the property was still described as consisting of 1158 acres of high ground, marsh, and islands. The tract continued to be known as Seaside and it was described as bounding lands of William McCants to the north, Mr. Corbett to the east, Mr. Venning to the west, and the sound to the south -- a continuation of the very old descriptors. In addition, the 1856 Payne plat for Wagner continues to be referenced by the deed (Charleston RMC, DB K-18, p. 108).

Like so many owners before (and after), Stoney held the tract for only a few years. A portion of the tract bordering the sound was old in early 1885 to Herman F.W. Breuer (Charleston RMC, DB A-31, p. 147). This portion consisted of 372.25 acres of high ground and 407 acres of marsh, for a total of 779.25 acres. It was described as bounding to the north partly on the remainder of Sea Side Plantation and the lands of Reverend E. Carter, now lands of the Judith Bryan Estate; to the east partly on the lands formerly of Reverend E. Carter, now the Bryan estate; to the west partly on the remainder of Sea Side and partly on lands formerly of Venning; and to the south partly on the sea shore and partly on lands formerly of Venning. A plat of this tract was produced by F.J. Smith, Engineers, dated February 20, 1885, has not yet been identified.

Breuer sold the tract in 1903 to J.E. Williams and T.H. Williams, Jr.

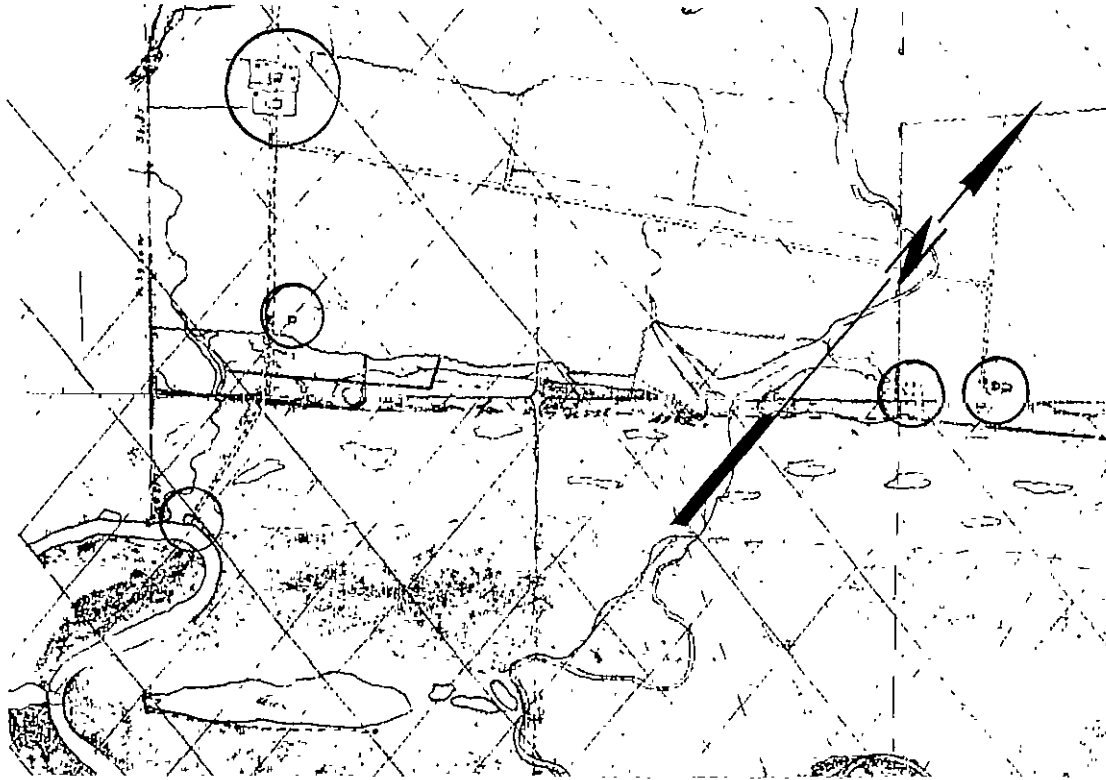


Figure 4. 1856 plat of Sea Side Plantation.

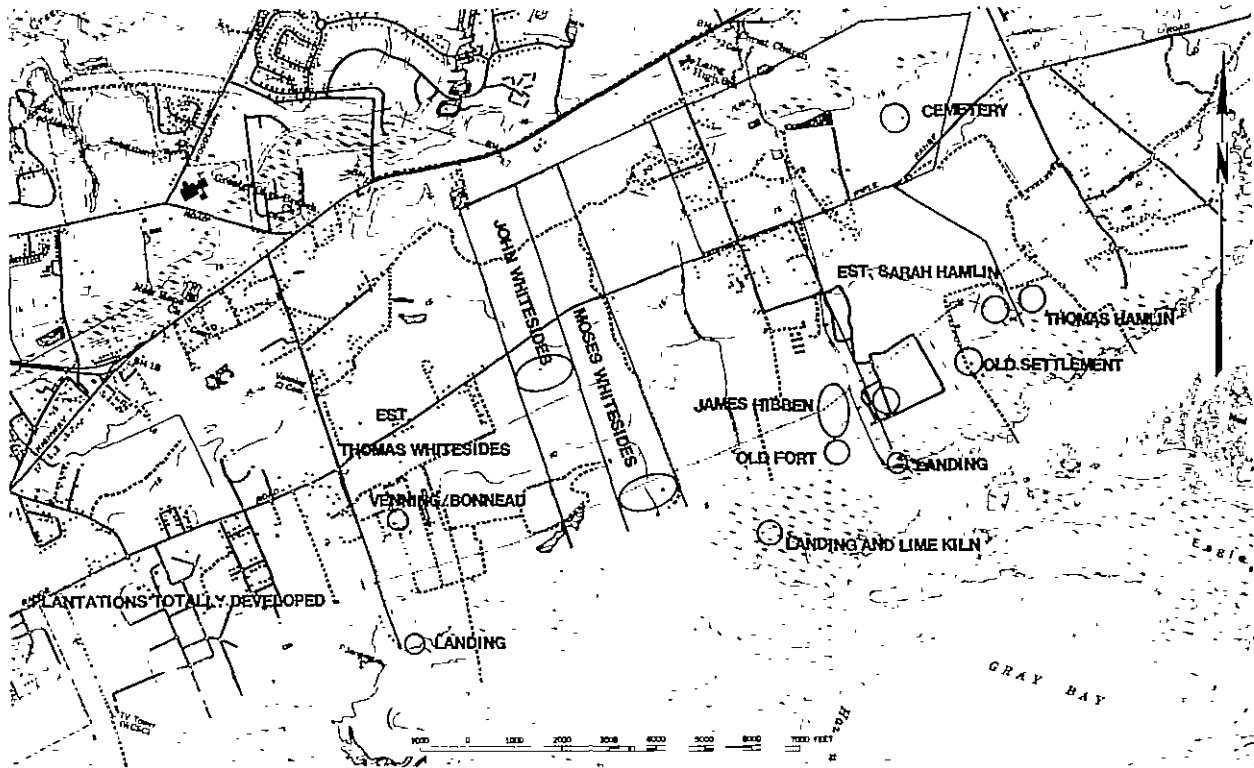


Figure 5. Plantations known on the Sea Shore of Christ Church Parish.



(Charleston RMC, DB N-24, p. 74). Breuer strictly established the disposition of the tract, noting that it would be held by J.E. and T.H. Williams as a life estate, then to go to their oldest son, Arthur Middleton Williams. Only Arthur would have complete right and title to the tract. In 1913 J.E., T.H. and Arthur M. Williams sold the tract to The Palms Estate, Inc. (Charleston RMC, DB N-26, p. 71). Apparently unable to satisfy the mortgage held by Arthur Williams, the property was sold at a Master's sale three and a half years later on May 30, 1916 (Charleston RMC, DB I-28, p. 18). The purchaser, Arthur Williams, fared little better, being sued in turn by the Southern Home Insurance Company, which purchased the tract at a Master's sale on December 22, 1917 (Charleston RMC, DB S-24, p. 346).

Just two days after their purchase, the Southern Home Insurance Company sold the 779.25 acre Sea Side Plantation to John T. Leonard (Charleston RMC, DB O-25, p. 351). The deed again refers to the F.J. Smith plat of 1885, although Leonard had a new plat made, dated January 1917 (McCrary Plat 2843). The plat shows only three structures, labeled "residence," in the same location as the 1858 Payne plat.

John Leonard held the Sea Side Plantation until his death. In 1936, the year of his death, Leonard sold the pine timber rights on the tract to J.R. Herrin and it is likely that the pines were logged before the end of the year (Charleston RMC, DB D-38, p. 481). Upon Leonard's death the property was sold by the Master in response to court action by South Carolina National Bank, who purchased the plantation for \$15,000 (Charleston RMC, DB W-33, p. 291). About a year later, in late 1937, the property was sold to Socarnat Bank Corporation of Delaware for \$13,587 (Charleston RMC, DB S-39, p. 579). It is likely that the property, during the height of the Great Depression, was seen only as dead weight and even taking a loss was better than continuing to pay the taxes. It was during this period that a number of South Carolina plantations were purchased by out-of-state investors. A January 1939 plat (Charleston RMC, PB E, p. 59) shows the Sea Side tract, including the "settlement" in essentially the same location as that shown on the 1858 Payne plat and the 1917 plat for John T. Leonard. No other structures or features are shown, and even the causeway to the landing is missing from the plat. The entire Sea Side Plantation, at this time, is shown in fields.

Socarnat Bank Corporation held Sea Side for just over a year before selling it on December 31, 1938 to Mary C. Sottile of Charleston (Charleston RMC, DB E-40, p. 546). In 1945 Sottile exchanged Sea Side for three lots in the Wagner Terrace Subdivision in Charleston, owned by developer J.C. Long (Charleston RMC, DB C-46, p. 187). Throughout his long career long, involving the buying and selling of much Charleston property, Long held the Sea Side tract. In 1952 he devised a portion of the property including 76.5 acres of high ground and 62 acres of marsh to his wife, Alberta S. Long (Charleston RMC, DB N-55, p. 611). Because of questions regarding the original deed, the property boundaries were clarified in a 1955 deed (Charleston RMC, DB B-60, p. 177). The tract included basically the western end of Sea Side, including the residence and Sea Side Island. The plat (Charleston RMC, PB H, p. 14) showing this tract unfortunately provides few details. It fails to show the main settlement, any roads, or the vegetation on the tract. In fact, the only useful feature is the revelation that there is bank paralleling the marsh, keying in to the presence of a bank on the 1858 Payne plat for Wagner.

In 1962 J.C. Long began the process of developing Sea Side Plantation. A plat drawn May 1962 shows the eastern two-thirds of the tract divided into a series of eight 25 acre strips, allowing a buffer between the proposed development lands and the property given to his wife 11 years earlier (Charleston RMC, PB P, p. 22). A few months later, in August 1962 Long began the process of divesting himself of the Sea Side tract, selling three lots (numbers 1, 2, and 3) to The Beach Company for \$97,500.

While the final report will contain not only more tract specific history,

but also a context, it is appropriate to briefly indicate that the "Sea Shore" of Christ Church parish contained a number of plantations, largely laid out in the late eighteenth century. Many of these plantations consisted of fairly narrow parcels, stretching from the marsh inland to the Charleston-Georgetown road. The most thorough, scholarly study of the Christ Church plantation economy is that provided by Dr. Michael Scardeville in *Rural Settlement in the Charleston Bay Area: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Sites in the Mark Clark Expressway Corridor* (Scardeville 1985).

That study suggests that Christ Church, because of the large urban Charleston market and an elaborate trade and commercial network, "carved out its own niche in the state's economic system" (Scardeville 1985:35). Rice was an important crop, while cotton was not. Ranching and other agricultural activities dominated the area, as Christ Church supported the daily needs of Charleston. Consequently, the Christ Church plantations took on a very different appearance than the "typical" South Carolina monocrop plantation.

Figure 5 shows other Christ Church plantations in the Sea Shore area, based on historic documents. Many of these plantation have been damaged or destroyed by the recent surge in commercial and residential activity of the area.

#### Background Research

Several previous published archaeological studies are available for the Mount Pleasant area of Charleston County to provide background, including Zierden et al. (1983) for Daniels Island, Wayne and Dickenson (1990) for Lexington Plantation, Trinkley (1978) and Trinkley and Tippett (1980) for the Mark Clark expressway corridor, Trinkley (1987) for Palmetto Grove Plantation, Trinkley (1985) for the Sanders Plantation, and Brockington et al. (1985) for additional portions of Sanders Plantation. Prehistoric research in the Mount Pleasant area is more limited, although a general synthesis of Woodland Period archaeology is provided by Trinkley (1990). Chicora Foundation is currently completing an intensive examination of prehistoric resources on nearby Kiawah Island, just south of the City of Charleston.

Surprisingly little published archaeology has been conducted in this area, although the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site files reveal a number of relatively small, prehistoric sites found almost exclusively adjacent to a creek or swamp environment. Few sites are found in the interior, away from marsh or freshwater habitats. Most sites, based on the previous studies, are found on excessively to well drained soils, although a few are consistently found in areas which are poorly drained (which suggests that factors other than drainage may occasionally have determined prehistoric settlement locations). Research in the coastal area also suggests that sites will most commonly be found on major sand ridge elevations overlooking the wetland habitats.

Based on these previous studies and the presented data on the soils and drainage typical of the survey area, the Seaside Farms tract tends to have a relatively low probability of prehistoric archaeological remains. The soils are poorly drained and there are no major sand ridges providing significant elevation overlooking inland sloughs or wetlands. An exception, however, is a small island of remnant ridge and trough topography in the middle of the marsh. In fact, it is on this island that a prehistoric site (38CH177) had been previously identified. In addition, a small marsh hummock in the eastern portion of the tract contained another previously identified shell midden site (38CR358).

Site 38CH177 (Trinkley and Carter 1974) was described as located on a small hummock. It appeared to represent "a Middle Woodland shell midden disturbed by erosion, tree removal and the construction of a causeway". No assessment of eligibility was provided. In 1977 the site was revisited by Steve Cabaniss who noted that shell midden was exposed in tree falls, that the midden consisted of

oyster and clam, and that a number of probable Middle Woodland sherds had been found.

Site 38CH358 was described as a shell midden about 30 by 30 feet located on a marsh hummock about 300 feet offshore. High tide prevented actual visitation, but tenants on nearby property stated that they had collected several sherds from the site (Trinkley 1978).

Work by South and Hartley (1980) suggests that major historic site complexes will be found on high ground adjacent to a deep water access (see also Hartley 1984 for the Ashley River area). Plantation main houses tend to be located on the highest and best drained soils, while slave settlements may be found in intermediate or even poorly drained areas. Both settlement types, however, tend to be in close proximity to the agricultural fields. Extractive or milling sites will be located near necessary raw materials and where the products can be easily transported in and out. Healthful conditions and drainage are not usually significant considerations.

The potential for historic remains is somewhat more difficult to gauge. Although no "high ground, deep water" areas are provided in the tract, historical research performed before the field work indicated that at least two plantation complexes are located on the tract. The main house area for one of these plantations (38CH357) was recorded during the Mark Clark Expressway survey (Trinkley 1978).

Site 38CH357 was described as being of unknown size situated approximately 500 feet north of the marsh area. The nearby tenants noted that a previous owner, Mr. Lester A. Wilson, had plowed up large quantities of historic material about 50 years ago. The ceramics noted were Westerwald, Lead Glazed Slipware, Edged Pearlware, Ginger Bottle, plain pearlware, and creamware (Trinkley 1978).

#### Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 200 foot intervals along transects at 200 foot intervals in areas of low archaeological potential (low areas of poorly drained soils in the interior portion of the tract), and shovel tests at 100 foot intervals along transects at 100 foot intervals in areas believed to be of high archaeological potential (areas fronting on the marsh and areas expected to contain historic remains, based on historical research). As a test of the low probability areas and the methodology utilizing 200 foot shovel test intervals, a 5% sample would be further examined using 100 foot intervals. At all shovel tests the soil would be screened through  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each shovel test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be qualitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes, including Munsell soil colors, would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

If evidence of an archaeological site was identified, the testing interval would be decreased to 50 feet or less in order to more accurately establish boundaries. At all sites Chicora would establish site boundaries, collect sufficient information to complete or revise site forms, and would assess and justify site eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This emphasis on shovel testing is required by the tract's extensive woods coverage, which was anticipated to severely restrict surface visibility. In fact, Scott Parker, the project coordinator, noted that portions of the tract were so densely vegetated that, if hunting, he would detour around, rather than trying to go through them.

These field methods were executed with little deviation. In one area along the marsh edge, the shovel test transects were increased from 100 foot to 200

foot interval shovel tests. This decision was made based on the presence of either standing water or excessively wet soils (characterized by black, reduced soil colors; shovel tests that "weep" water upon excavation; and sticky soils that are damp during screening) extending from the marsh to about 400 feet inland.

The areas chosen for the 5% test were all on the interior of the tract, and were selected as being, intuitively, the "best" or "most likely" of the low probably areas (typically meaning that although inland, the soils were relatively dry and there were some areas of some modest elevation). These areas had all been previously surveyed using 200 foot tests on 200 foot transects. The tests involved returning to these areas and conducting tests at 100 foot intervals on transects spaced at 100 feet. The failure to identify sites using the closer interval seems to validate the use of 200 foot transects and the observation that the areas have a low archaeological potential.

As a result of the survey, a total of 90 formal transects were placed in the study area with a total of 803 shovel tests.

### Results

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Seaside Farms tract, 15 new sites were identified. In addition, sites 38CH177, 38CH357, and 38CH358 were revisited (Figure 6). For the purpose of this study, a site was defined as at least two positive shovel tests or at least three surface artifacts within a 25 foot diameter area.

38CH177 was originally identified in 1974 as a disturbed Middle Woodland shell midden located at the end of a causeway to a marsh island (Trinkley and Carter 1974). This site was revisited and a series of four shovel tests were excavated in the site area. The tests only yielded small amounts of shell. No artifacts were encountered in the subsurface testing, nor were artifacts collected from surface. Based solely on shell scatter (there being no detectable subsurface remains), the site is approximately 50 by 50 feet in size. The central UTM coordinates are E610780 N3629920 and the soils are Crevasse-Dawhoo complex. Soil profiles indicated 0.5 feet of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand overlying brownish yellow (10YR6/6) subsoil.

Site 38CH177 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The site has been extensively disturbed by causeway construction and other earthmoving activities.

38CH357 was originally identified in 1978 as the remains of a historic plantation complex (Trinkley 1978). The site boundaries were not located and a collection was not made. However, the previous owner had extensively collected the site which yielded a large quantity eighteenth and nineteenth century remains. This site corresponds with an 1798 historic plat showing Moses Whitesides main house complex. The plat shows roads, fence lines, and three structures (Figure 2).

The current survey explored the site with 38 shovel tests at 25 and 50 foot intervals. Of these tests only one yielded cultural remains. Although very few subsurface remains were recovered, a quantity of artifacts were collected in an area of good surface visibility, within 50 feet of a chain link fence bordering the Isle of Palms connector. Unfortunately, portions of this area are covered with approximately one foot of spoil from an adjacent ditch associated with the connector. The surface material, however, are clearly associated with the original soil and not the ditch spoil.

Based on the single positive shovel test couple with the surface remains the site is believed to be approximately 200 by 200 feet in size. This is only an estimate since the sparsity of the remains prevented clear determination of

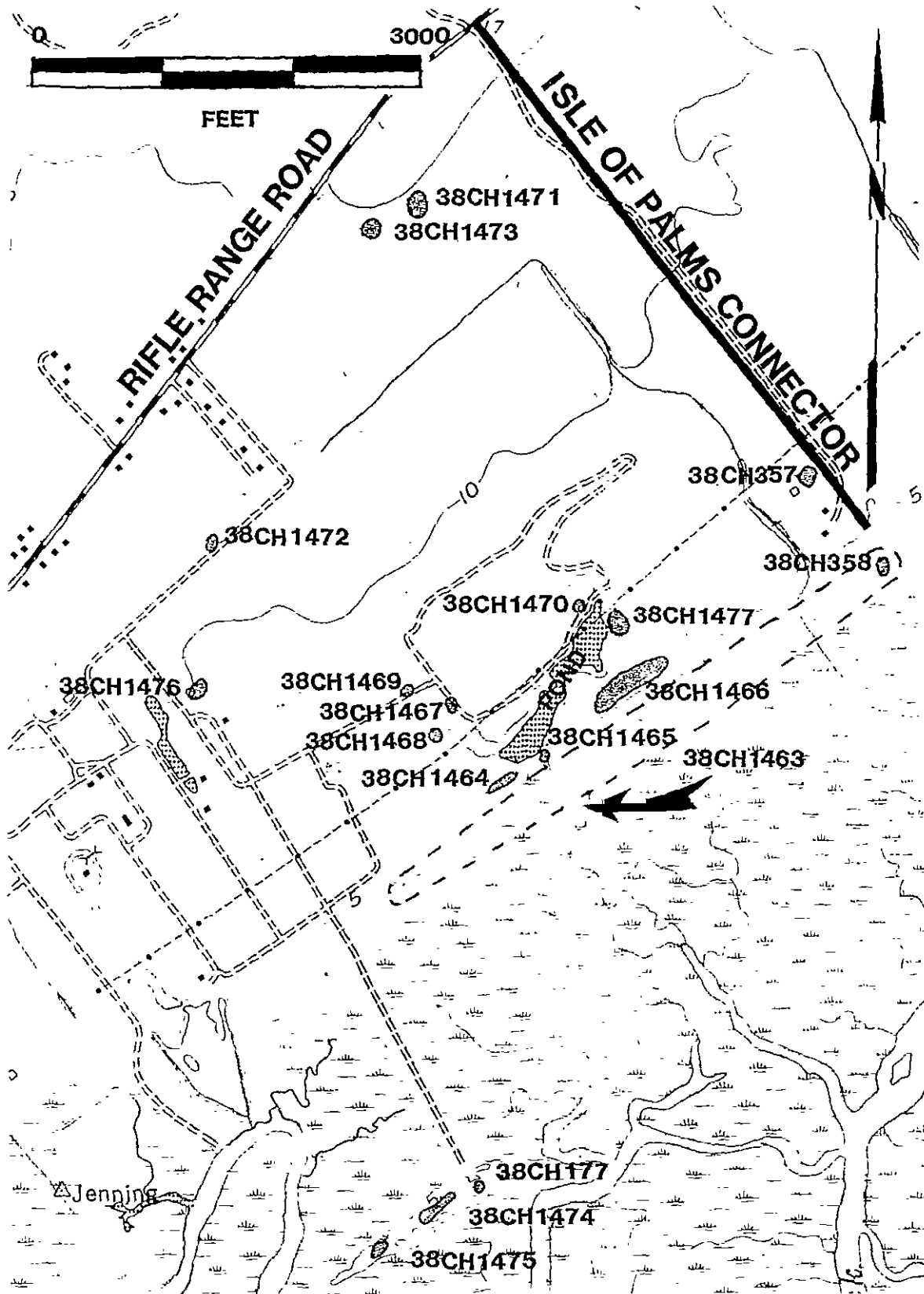


Figure 6. Location of sites on the survey tract.

boundaries. This size is clearly less than that shown by the plat, suggesting that a significant portion of the site is covered by the Isle of Palms Connector.

To better understand site destruction processes and to gain a larger collection of artifacts a four by four foot unit aligned with magnetic north was excavated. This unit was located approximately 435 feet from an east/west construction road and 100 feet from the chain link fence bordering the Isle of Palms connector. This unit was excavated to a depth of 0.65 feet below ground surface. The top 0.6 feet consisted of very dark gray (10YR3/1) soil overlying dark gray (10YR4/1) soil. No features were noted in the floor of the unit, and only one artifact (colono ware) dating to the plantation era was recovered.

The central UTM coordinates for this site are E611520 N3631540 and the soils are Scranton loamy fine sand.

Based on the low quantity of artifacts, the heavy disturbance the site has received through plowing, and the likelihood that the area identified represents a peripheral portion of the site this site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. It appears that over the years, the site has been extensively collected by the previous owner leaving little evidence that the site ever existed. What was left has apparently been destroyed by the Isle of Palms Connector.

38CH358 was originally identified in 1978 (Trinkley 1978) as a shell midden on a marsh hummock. Although not actually visited in 1978 due to high tide conditions, tenants of the nearby property indicated that they had collected several sherds from the island.

This hummock, which measures about 30 feet in diameter, was visited during the current study. Three shovel tests were excavated with none yielding artifacts or shell. While this hummock appears to be the one represented on the topographic map as 38CH358, the site has apparently eroded away since initial recordation 14 years earlier. As a result, there is no prehistoric site at 38CH358 and no additional work is recommended at this site.

38CH1463 is located on a series of marsh hummocks from the area of the causeway leading to site 38CH177 to the Isle of Palms Connector. These hummocks include the one containing 38CH358 which was described as a prehistoric shell midden. While examining the marsh area of the tract, these hummocks were found to contain scatters of unmortared brick fragments. Shovel tests were excavated on several of these hummocks with none containing clear artifactual remains (although one unidentified iron item was recovered).

The UTM coordinates are E610620-611720 N3630600-3631320 and the soils are soft tidal marsh. Profiles indicate 0.6 feet of very dark gray (10YR3/1) soil overlying dark gray (10YR4\1) soil.

Site 38CH1463 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Although the site's purpose is unclear, it is unlikely that excavation can yield information about its function. It should be noted that this "site" is located within the Critical Zone and is therefore unlikely to be impact by any development activities.

38CH1464 is located along the marsh edge just west of a large pond. The site is found within a historic earthen berm and contains the remains of a prehistoric shell midden. A series of five shovel test were excavated at 50 foot intervals along the berm. Three of these tests yielded moderate to dense shell. None contained artifacts. Surface visibility was good in some areas and a collection of two prehistoric sherds was made.

The central UTM coordinates are E610840 N3630820 and the soils are Scranton loamy fine sand. Shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 1 foot which revealed

disturbed berm soils intermixed with shell. The soil was grayish brown (10YR5/3) in color. The site measures 200 by 50 feet in size.

Site 38CH1464 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site has been moved from elsewhere -- possibly the bank of the drainage which was made into a pond, in which case the original site area may now be flooded. Alternatively, the site may have been completely destroyed by the creation of the berm during the eighteenth century. Regardless, this site exhibits no integrity and no further work is recommended.

38CH1465 is found in the same setting as 38CH1464, but is located further east in the area where the lake drains into the marsh. One shovel test was excavated in the berm yielding no subsurface remains. Surface visibility was good and a small, light scatter of brick rubble and shell was noted in a 25 by 50 foot area.

The central UTM coordinates are E610940 N3630900 and the soils are Scranton loamy fine sand. The soil profile revealed disturbed berm soils intermixed with shell. The soils were grayish brown (10YR5/3) in color.

Site 38CH1465 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Like 38CH1464, the site appears to have been moved from elsewhere, probably during the dike construction. No further investigation is warranted at this site.

38CH1466 is located approximately 200 feet east of 38CH1465, behind the earthen berm. The site represents an intact Woodland shell midden site with faunal preservation. A series of 24 shovel tests at 100, 50, and 25 foot intervals were used to explore the site area. Of those tests, 12 (or 50%) yielded midden, sherds, and/or bone.

In addition to these shovel tests, two four by four foot test units were excavated to better examine site integrity, temporal affiliation, and artifact quantity and variety. Both units were aligned with magnetic north.

Test Unit 1 was placed just north of a dirt road in an area of dense shell. The midden was found to be 0.6 feet deep and 159 pounds of shell (primarily oyster) was excavated. Profiles revealed that to a depth of 0.6 to 0.65 feet below surface, the soils consisted of black (10YR2.5/1) loamy sand overlying brown (10YR4/3) subsoil. Artifacts consisted almost exclusively of prehistoric sherds with a small amount of animal bone.

Test Unit 2 was placed five feet west of Transect 9 Shovel Test 5. Only five pounds of shell was recovered in this vicinity. Profiles indicated that to a depth of 0.7 feet soils were black (10YR2.5/1) in color. Subsoil was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2). Artifacts consisted of a large number of prehistoric sherds with a few historic remains. The historic remains are probably associated with 38CH1477.

The central UTM coordinates are E611040 N3630980 and the soils are Rutlege loamy fine sand. Based on the shovel tests the site is approximately 250 by 600 feet in size.

Site 38CH1466 is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site represents an intact Woodland shell midden which exhibits faunal preservation, even in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch screening. Waterscreening the resultant shell debris (which had already been processed through  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh) revealed the presence of ethnobotanical material. Consequently, it is likely that the site has the potential to further our understanding of prehistoric diet and inter and intra site spatial patterning.

38CH1467 is located along a northwest/southeast running dirt road in the

south central portion of the tract. A series of 10 shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions from the posited center of the site at 25 foot intervals. Of these 10 tests two (20%) were positive. These positive tests consisted of moderate to dense shell and prehistoric sherds. The western portion of the site has been badly damaged by ditch construction, but allowed good surface visibility. Several sherds were collected from the surface of this area.

The central UTM coordinates are E610780 N3630980 and the soils are Scranton loamy fine sand. The site measures approximately 75 by 75 feet in size. Soil profiles indicate 0.8 feet of black (10YR2.5/1) soil overlying dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) subsoil.

Site 38CH1467 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. What appears to be a significant portion of the site has been badly disturbed by ditch construction. Artifacts are sparse in the portion of the site still intact. Neither the shovel tests nor the examination of the cut bank of the ditch failed to reveal any evidence of features (shell pits, post holes, or other staining).

38CH1468 is located approximately 200 feet southwest of 38CH1467 on the south side of the drainage ditch and on a northwest/southeast running dirt road. Eight tests were excavated in cardinal directions from the site's posited center point at 25 foot intervals. Of these tests, four (50%) yielded moderate shell or historic artifacts. Surface visibility was good in the dirt road area of the site, but no surface artifacts were encountered.

The central UTM coordinates are E610700 N3630980 and the soils are Scranton loamy fine sand. The site measures approximately 50 by 75 feet in size. Soil profiles indicate 0.7 feet of black (10YR2.5/1) soil overlying dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) subsoil.

38CH1468 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Despite intensive testing, only one artifact was encountered. It is believed that the site has little to contribute to a better understanding of historic lifeways.

38CH1469 is located approximately 400 feet west of the southern tip of the large pond on a north/south running dirt road. The site was originally identified as a surface scatter of late historic remains. Eight shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions from the site's posited center at 25 foot intervals. None yielded artifactual remains. It appears that this is the area on an undated plat which shows two structures (Figure 3).

The central UTM coordinates are E610640 N3631040 and the soils are Scranton loamy fine sand. The site measures approximately 25 by 25 feet in size. Soil profiles indicate 0.7 feet of black (10YR2.5/1) soil overlying dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) subsoil.

Although this site is through to be correlated with several structures identified in historic research, it is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. No subsurface remains were encountered and the area is badly disturbed by logging activities. However significant the investigation and understanding of these structures might be, this site is no longer capable of answering the necessary research questions. No further work is recommended.

38CH1470 is located on the south shore of the northern tip of the large pond between two dirt roads. The site was initially discovered in a regular transect shovel test as a dense shell midden containing prehistoric sherds. Eight tests were excavated in the site area at 25 foot intervals with none yielding more than light shell.

The central UTM coordinates are E610000 N3631240 and the soils are Chipley



loamy fine sand. The site measures approximately 25 by 25 feet in size. Soil profiles indicate 0.5 feet of very dark gray (10YR3/2) soil overlying yellowish brown (10YR5/4) subsoil.

Site 38CH1470 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Although the midden is intact, it is very small and will probably not yield significant information on prehistoric settlement or diet.

38CH1471 is located 800 feet south of Rifle Range Road and 700 feet west of the Isle of Palms connector in a densely wooded area. Twenty shovel tests were excavated in the site area at 25 foot intervals with five (25%) yielding eighteenth century historic remains. Since the site was very densely vegetated no surface collection was possible. However, one creamware sherd was collected from a tree fall. The location of this site corresponds with the 1798 plat showing a main house settlement associated with John Whitesides (Figure 2). This plat shows roads, fences, and six structures including a barn and what is probably a main house.

A test unit measuring four by four feet in size was placed approximately 50 feet northeast of Transect 52 Shovel Test 13. Although no plow scars were noted in the base of the unit (0.9 foot below the current ground surface), furrows could be seen on the surface. This would suggest that plowing in this area was very light, perhaps accomplished by a mule. This would also suggest that the disturbance associated with plowing will be relatively minor. Artifacts included colonowares, creamwares, pearlwares, pipestems, and nails, although the recovered items were relatively sparse. The unit profile indicated 0.9 feet of dark brown (10YR3/3) soil overlying brown (10YR4/3) soil.

The central UTM coordinates are E610660 N3632160 and the soils are Scranton loamy fine sand. The site measures approximately 250 by 250 feet in size.

Site 38CH1471 is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Although the site has been plowed, it represents an early Sea Shore plantation main house area. This area of Charleston County is developing very quickly and these small plantation sites are becoming increasingly scarce. Although larger complexes have been excavated at nearby plantations (such as Lexington and Sanders) they all represent the typical "high ground, deep water" settlements. 38CH1471 is a small, inland plantation, characteristic of a type which has received virtually no attention. Such sites need to be explored to help understand plantation diversity before all evidence of them is lost.

Obviously the preferred alternative is avoidance and green spacing. This approach is potentially cost effective and ensures that the site is available for research in the future. If this approach is not feasible, data recovery is recommended.

38CH1472 is located on the north side of a dirt road approximately 1000 feet northeast of a shed complex. The site was initially discovered in a shovel test containing wire nails and mortar. Seven tests at 25 foot intervals were used to explore the site area. None yielded artifactual remains (exclusive of brick fragments and mortar).

The central UTM coordinates are E610160 N3631360 and the soils are Scranton fine sandy loam. Profiles indicated that to a depth of 0.7 feet soils were black (10YR2.5/1) in color. Subsoil was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2). The site measures 25 by 25 feet in size.

Site 38CH1472 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register. Only one of the seven tests yielded subsurface remains (brick fragments and mortar), none of the tests yielded dateable artifacts, and no features were encountered. It appears that the site is almost completely destroyed.

38CH1473 is located approximately 800 feet south of Rifle Range Road and 1500 feet west of the Isle of Palms connector. Fifteen shovel tests at 25 and 50 foot intervals were excavated in cardinal directions from the posited center point. Of those 15 tests, ten (67%) were positive. The site was densely vegetated and no surface collection was possible. The location of this site corresponds with the 1798 plat showing a slave settlement associated with John Whitesides and is associated with site 38CH1471. This plat shows one row of four slave houses (Figure 2).

One test unit measuring four by four feet was excavated at Transect 55 Shovel Test 5. No features were noted in the floor of the unit and the profile indicated 1.0 foot of dark brown (10YR3/3) soil overlying brown (10YR4/3) soil. Artifacts included primarily of colonowares, with some creamwares, slipwares, and redwares. Also recovered were nails, pipe stems, and some faunal remains.

The central UTM coordinates are E610540 N3632120 and the soils are Rutlege loamy fine sand. The site measures approximately 300 by 250 feet.

Site 38CH1473 is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Although the site does appear to have been plowed, it represents an early Christ Church Sea Side slave settlement associated with 38CH1471. As stated earlier, this area of Charleston County is developing very quickly and these small plantation sites are becoming increasingly scarce. Although larger complexes have been excavated at nearby plantations (such as at Lexington and Sanders) they all represent the typical "high ground, deep water" settlements. 38CH1471 represents not only a different geographic or topographic setting, but also represents a different economic base, tying it to the urban needs of Charleston. Unfortunately, these types of settlements have received very little scholarly attention, in spite of the numerous research questions which they can address regarding the economic history of this portion of Christ Church Parish and the African American slaves who worked the plantations. Therefore, we recommend avoidance or green spacing as the preferred alternative. If this is not feasible, data recovery excavations are recommended.

38CH1474 is located on a long thin marsh island in the southwestern portion of the survey tract. Nine shovel tests at 25 and 100 foot intervals were used to explore the site with six (67%) yielding shell midden and/or prehistoric pottery (including limestone tempered sherds discussed below). Visibility was relatively poor, but artifacts were recovered from the ground surface.

The central UTM coordinates are E610660 N3629840 and soils are Crevasse-Dawhoo Complex. Soil profiles indicate 0.8 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) midden or non-midden soils overlying yellow brown (10YR5/6) subsoil. The site measures 300 by 75 feet in size.

Site 38CH1474 is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Intact midden remains and non-midden areas indicate that the site has the potential to answer questions about intra-site spatial patterning. Recent work on Kiawah Island (Trinkley 1991) has discovered these types of midden sites on Crevasse-Dawhoo complex dune and trough topography. Little is known about how this type of topography affected use of the land. Excavations are needed at ridge and trough sites to better understand these issues of spatial patterning.

In addition, virtually nothing is known about limestone tempered pottery. Although this type of pottery apparently has been documented at the Molasses Creek Site in Mount Pleasant (38CH908), the management summary for data recovery (Johnson 1989) is not available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, nor is a final report on the Molasses Creek project (Keith Derting, personal communication 1992). Our efforts to identify the curatorial facility have meet with no success -- neither the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology nor The Charleston Museum have the collections from this site (Sharon Pekrul, personal communication 1992; Ron Anthony, personal communication 1992).

There are a number of questions surrounding this particular "type" of pottery, including its typological validity, its chronological place, and its cultural significance.

Research at 38CH1474, in the absence of the research at Molasses Creek, can begin to answer a variety of significant questions. In the presence of comparative research at Molasses Creek, 38CH1474 can serve to verify findings, explore issues, and refine conclusions.

38CH1475 is located approximately 200 feet east of 38CH1474 on the same long, thin marsh island. Six shovel tests at 25 and 100 foot intervals were used to explore the site with three (50%) yielding shell midden. Surface visibility was poor and no collection was made.

The central UTM coordinates are E610500 N3629720 and soils are Crevasse-Dawhoo Complex. Soil profiles indicate 0.9 feet of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) midden soils overlying yellow brown (10YR5/6) subsoil. The site measures 200 by 50 feet in size.

Site 38CH1475 is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site contains intact midden and, due to its proximity to 38CH1474, may be related. The eligibility of 38CH1475 is predicated on its similarity to 38CH1474, the possible spatial continuity, and the ability to refine comparative statements.

38CH1476 is located in the west central portion of the survey tract in a grassy area off a northwest/southeast running dirt road. Based on conversation with local informants, this area contained a dairy which was torn down or removed within the last five years. Investigation of the site revealed areas of "modern" brick scatters with cement mortar. In addition several I-beams and cinder blocks as well as wrought iron decorative items were found. Four shovel tests at 50 foot intervals were used to explore the area with only one yielding dense brick rubble.

The central UTM coordinates are E610140 N3631400 and the soils are Stono fine sandy loam. Soil profiles indicate 0.7 feet of black (10YR2.5/1) soil overlying very dark gray (10YR3/1) subsoil. The site is approximately 100 by 100 feet in size.

Site 38CH1476 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. No subsurface artifacts were recovered and the dairy appears to have been constructed within the last 40 years.

38CH1477 is located on the southern shore of the large pond, flanking a dirt road. A series of 46 shovel tests at 25 foot intervals were used to explore the area with eight (17%) yielding artifacts. Part of the site had been recently disced which provided excellent surface visibility allowing a relatively large surface collection. This site is a slave row associated with Moses Whitesides plantation (38CH357). A 1798 plat shows two rows of three structures (Figure 2).

In addition to the shovel tests, two units were excavated in the site area to better understand integrity (especially given the disparity between the density of artifacts found in shovel tests and those on the surface). Test unit 1 was a two by two foot unit at Transect 4 Shovel Test 6. It was excavated to a depth of 0.5 feet. Soil profiles indicated 0.5 feet of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) soil overlying grayish brown (10YR5/2) subsoil. In the center of the unit was a squarish stain about 0.8 feet in diameter which appeared to be a post. Upon excavation, the feature was clearly a tree stain based on the presence of several root stains radiating outward.

Test unit 2 was a four by four foot unit at Transect 4 Shovel Test 5. The unit was excavated to a depth of 0.55 feet. Soil profiles were identical to that

and often cost effective, mitigation measure for conservation of sites found eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Such green spacing, however, must insure of the permanent protection and integrity of the archaeological data since the goal is to ensure that the site is available for study in the future. The following recommendations are offered if green spacing is a cost-effective and appropriate option:

1. Each site area must be blocked out in the field with a buffer sufficient to ensure complete protection of the remains. During the field investigations each potentially eligible site was flagged for later recovery by a survey party.
2. Each site area must be cleared by hand. No heavy equipment may be used and all cut vegetation must be removed from the site areas. Special care must be taken to avoid damaging any above ground remains, such as midden piles.
3. The areas must continue to be clearly defined during all phases of construction and property development. Appropriate techniques include the use of nylon barricade tape, barricade rope, or safety fencing. Typically flagging tape will not last throughout the construction process and flagging of boundary trees fails to provide a clearly visible barrier for construction personnel. No equipment will be allowed in the green spaced areas, or be allowed to use the areas as turn-arounds. The areas will not be used to stockpile supplies or be otherwise disturbed. All personnel, including contractor's personnel, should be strictly forbidden from entering the areas.
4. Any landscaping in the areas must be conducted by hand and ground disturbance must be limited to the upper 0.2 foot of soil. Above ground mounds of brick or shell may not be graded or otherwise displaced. No utilities, including sprinkler lines or shallow electrical cables will be placed through the area.
5. A historic easement or protective covenant protecting the area set aside in green spacing must be developed by the owner of record and this protection must be in perpetuity.
6. Appropriate security must be provided to ensure that no one digs or otherwise disturbs the site.

Green spacing often can be achieved for a particular site if the site area is not on "prime" land and if the development activities have some degree of flexibility. Green spacing provides open space and can even be identified as an amenity for the development. As open, passive parks, historical sites offer tremendous advantages to residential developments. With little additional effort, such sites can also be integrated into the marketing efforts of the development. People tend to be interested in living where historic resources have been treated with sensitivity. People also tend to enjoy living where there is a "sense" of history.

Chicora Foundation can assist in developing signage and other marketing tools which maximize the benefits of green spacing for the client.

Obviously, there are occasions where green spacing cannot be integrated. The process of green spacing might, for example, impact the prime residential real estate, making a development economically unfeasible. It might, alternatively, prohibit the development of other amenities which have equal or greater value to the marketing efforts. In these cases, the alternative is "data recovery" or the excavation of sites determined by the State Historic Preservation Officer as eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

at Test Unit 1. At the base of the unit two root stains were identified as well as a larger stain in the south central portion of the unit. This stain measured 1.3 east/west by 1.6 north/south and extending into the south wall. Excavation of this stain yielded only one artifact -- an iron kettle fragment -- and the stain extended 0.4 feet below the base of the unit.

Artifacts collected from the surface and subsurface span the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. A small amount of animal bone was recovered here. Interestingly, very few colonoware fragments were recovered which may suggest that the slave row was more intensively occupied in the mid-nineteenth century.

The central UTM coordinates are E611080 N3631220 and the soils are Rutlege loamy fine sand. The site is approximately 200 by 200 feet in size.

Site 38CH1477 is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Test units indicate that the site has not been damaged by deep plowing. One cultural feature was encountered and even the non-cultural features include that the soils have the potential to yield more detailed cultural information.

As stated previously, little is known about these small Sea Side plantations in Christ Church Parish and the site has the potential to address questions about the lifestyle of slaves at these small sites.

Isolated artifacts were recovered from two locations during the survey. The first was a prehistoric sherd located in the ditch of Rifle Range Road approximately 800 feet from its intersection with the Isle of Palms connector. Extensive pedestrian survey and one shovel test in the area yielded no other remains. The second isolated artifact was a edged whiteware sherd located 500 feet west of the Isle of Palms connector and 1000 feet north of a dirt construction road. Three shovel tests and extensive pedestrian survey yielded no other remains.

#### Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts were conducted at the Chicora Foundation laboratories in Columbia. As previously discussed, it is anticipated that these materials will be cataloged and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Site forms 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 the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections is being undertaken using professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. All materials are currently being evaluated for their conservation needs.

#### Summary and Recommendations

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Seaside Farms tract, 15 new sites were identified and three previously recorded sites were revisited. Of the 18 sites identified or revisited, six (38CH1466, 38CH1471, 38CH1473, 38CH1474, 38CH1475, and 38CH1477) are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigations are recommended for the remaining 12 sites by Chicora Foundation.

It should be emphasized that these are the professional recommendations of Chicora Foundation, based on our field investigations. The final determination of eligibility will be made by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Green spacing (also termed site avoidance) is recognized as an appropriate,

There are three prehistoric sites recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register -- 38CH1466, 38CH1474, and 38CH1475. For the purposes of data recovery it may be appropriate to consider 38CH1474 and 38CH1475 as essentially one site. It is likely that excavations at these sites will emphasize the recovery of faunal and ethnobotanical remains, the recovery of representative samples of pottery and other artifacts, the collection of stratigraphic information, the identification of features or other contexts suitable for radiometric dating, as well as the exploration of intra-site activity areas and feature distribution. This work will require the hand excavation of both midden and non-midden blocks. It is likely that at 38CH1474 and 38CH1475 the work will concentrate at one site, with only limited excavations at the other, serving to provide comparative data.

There are three historic sites recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register -- 38CH1471 (the John Whitesides main plantation settlement), 38CH1473 (the John Whitesides slave settlement), and 38CH1477 (the Moses Whitesides slave settlement). In each case the justification for eligibility includes the likelihood of intact remains (even though the sites have all possibly been plowed) and the range of significant research questions which the sites can address. The presence of two slave settlements also provides the potential for comparative studies. In all three cases data recovery may consist of additional, very close interval testing and computer mapping to isolate specific site areas, followed by block excavation for the recovery of both cultural materials and artifacts.

While unlikely, it is always possible that additional archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any concentrations of brick rubble, obvious artifacts (such as bottles and ceramics), or concentrations of shell to the project engineer, who should report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the developer's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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