CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE LITCHFIELD STABLES TRACT, GEORGETOWN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 456

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE LITCHFIELD STABLES TRACT, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of a 31 acre tract located in Georgetown County, South Carolina, in the town of Pawleys Island. The work was conducted to assist Mr. Jeffery Van Treese and Resources Planning Corporation comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The tract, which borders wetlands to the west, Litchfield Country Club to the north, and a new residential subdivision to the east, will be developed for single family occupancy. The surrounding area is being quickly developed with neighborhoods and commercial structures.

The proposed undertaking will require the clearing of the tract, followed by construction of various infrastructure elements, such as roads, stormwater drainage, and utilities. Individual lot construction will involve grading, additional utility construction, and subsequent building of structures. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites and this survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project tract. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 0.5 mile from the proposed tract was assumed.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology identified one previously recorded site (38GE569) in the APE. The site, recorded in 2005 by Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, described the site as having a late nineteenth to early twentieth century component as well has a prehistoric component. Because the site extended outside the project boundary, they recommended it potentially eligible for the National Register (with the portion of the site in their project area recommended not eligible). In March 2006, Chicora Foundation conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment (CRA) of the study tract, identifying prehistoric and historic surface material, and documentary evidence of historic structures. As a result, we recommended an intensive cultural resources survey. In September of 2006, a reconnaissance level survey was performed in the current project area (Litchfield Stables Tract) by S&ME. The site form dated 10/1/06 describes the site as a nineteenth to twentieth century scatter and prehistoric artifact scatter with a small shell midden. The site form suggests that this site was a continuation of the neighboring 38GE569, so was labeled 38GE569B. The site was still recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

The maps at the S.C. Department of Archives and History were also consulted to see if any National Register of Historic Places sites were in the vicinity of the project area. No such sites were in the APE, however, one resource, 43-0713 or Miss Ruby's School, was recorded from a 2006 architectural survey (Joseph et al. 2006). The c. 1915 school is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The archaeological survey of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals on transects which were placed at 100-foot intervals. The sites were tested at 25-foot intervals. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. A total of 572 shovel tests (which includes testing at the site areas) were excavated along 21 transect lines.

Since the previous reconnaissance survey (letter dating September 19, 2006 from Bill Green of S&ME to Matt Raines of Centex Homes) recorded 38GE569B with 18 shovel tests, we intended to refine the boundaries with a more intensive testing. After shovel testing at 25-foot intervals we found that site 38GE569B could be separated into three independent sites; however, the SCIAA Site Files Manager ultimately determined that the original site number 38GE569B would be kept and our three separate

areas would be labeled Locus 1-3. The site, however, is recommended not eligible for the National Register due to the extensive damage through logging, plowing, and construction activities.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. 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 (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Jeffery Van Treese of Resources Planning Corporation in West Palm Beach, Florida. The work was conducted to assist the client with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of a 31 acre tract proposed to be used for residential development in Pawleys Island, South Carolina (Figure 1). The tract is bordered by the Litchfield Country Club to the north, a wetland to the west, and a new residential development to the east (Figure 2).

The tract consists of a sand ridge that slopes gradually down to the west into wetland and to the east into two ponds. Much of the tract has been plowed to be used for horse pasture; however, a second growth of scrub vegetation is beginning to cover the area. Sparse oak and pine trees also dot the scenery. A mixed pine and hardwood forest encompasses the southern and northeastern portions of the tract, while the wetlands to the west consist of a hardwood stand.

The tract is intended for a residential development. This work will require the construction of utilities such as electrical, sewer, and water lines as well as an expanded road system when development begins. There will likely be increased short-term noise, traffic, and dust levels associated with the project. These activities have the potential to damage or otherwise affect any cultural resources that may be present on the tract.

This study, however, does not consider any future secondary impact of the project, including increased or expanded development of this portion of Georgetown County.

We provided a proposal for a Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) of a 79 acre parcel (including the current 31-acre tract) on February 21, 2006. The Assessment was performed on March 20, 2006 at which time an intensive archaeological survey was recommended due to the abundant historic and prehistoric artifacts found on the surface, as well as other background research (CRA letter by Chicora Foundation 2006). The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the recommendation that a cultural resources survey was necessary (letter dated July 18, 2006 from Valerie Marcil).

On October 4, 2006, Resources Planning Corporation sent a copy of a letter from S&ME to the potential buyer of the property, Centex Homes, dated September 19, 2006. S&ME conducted a reconnaissance level survey of the 31-acre property and also recommended additional work if the site could not be avoided.

Chicora Foundation received a Professional Services Agreement from Resources Planning Corporation on October 3, 2006, which served as authorization to complete a cultural resources survey for the property.

Initial background investigations, which were performed previous to the March 2006 CRA, incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work, one site (38GE569) was identified. The site, recorded in 2005 by Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas (ACC), described the site as having a late nineteenth to early twentieth century component as well has a prehistoric component. Because the site extended outside the project boundary, they recommended it potentially eligible for the National Register (with the portion of the site in the project area recommended as not

Figure 1. Project vicinity in Georgetown County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

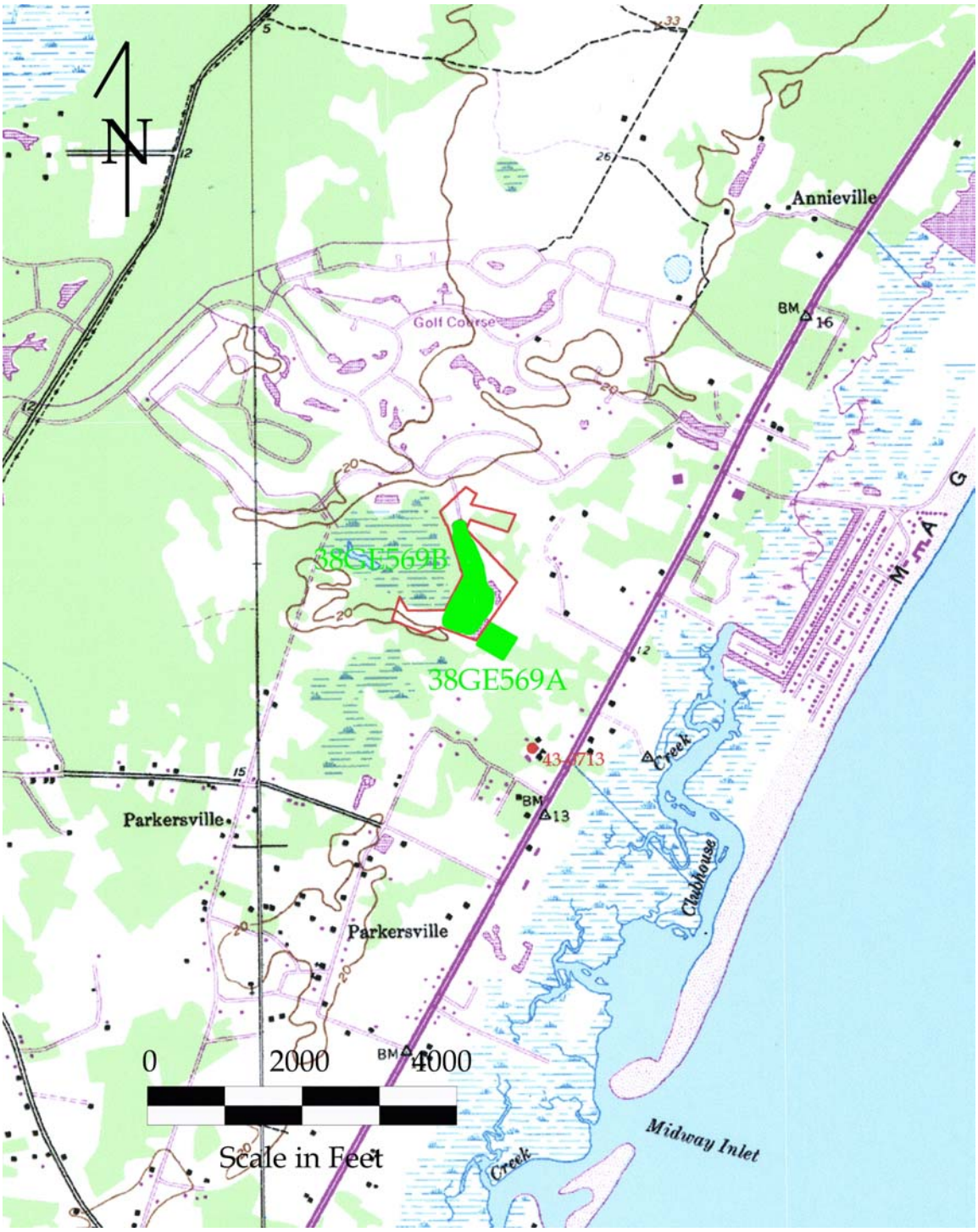

Figure 2. Project tract and previously identified archaeological and architectural sites (basemap is USGS Magnolia Beach 7.5').

eligible – a decision apparently concurred with by the State Historic Preservation Office).

Since the cultural resources survey took place almost seven months after the CRA, some supplemental research took place at SCIAA to determine if additional resources had been identified in the APE. In September of 2006, site 38GE569 was expanded onto the current project area (during a reconnaissance level survey by S&ME for Centex Homes) and was labeled 38GE569B. Again, additional work was recommended to make a determination of eligibility for the site.

Examination of architectural sites at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in March of 2006 failed to identify any resources in the 0.5 mile APE. Additional research in October revealed the publication of an architectural survey for Georgetown County (see Joseph et al. 2006). This survey revealed one resource, 43-0713 or Miss Ruby's School, in the APE. The c. 1915 school is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Archival and historical research included a title search of the properties using the resources of the Georgetown County RMC. Additional information was compiled concerning the history of the various tracts making up the study parcel.

The archaeological survey for the tract was conducted from October 16-20, 2006, by Ms. Nicole Southerland, Ms. Julie Poppell, and Ms. Kim Igou under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley.

This report details the investigation of the project area undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the results of that investigation.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Physiography

The project is situated in eastern Georgetown County. Georgetown County is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. To the north and northeast are Horry and Marion counties, while to the south are Berkeley and Charleston counties. To the west is Williamsburg County.

Georgetown County is situated in the northern lower coastal plain of South Carolina. 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 75 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Mathews et al. 1980:132). Elevations in the project area are about 15-20 feet AMSL.

The County is drained by five significant river systems, four of which (the Waccamaw, Black, Pee Dee, and Santee Rivers) have significant freshwater discharge and only one of which (the Sampit River) is dominated by tidal action. Because of the low topography, however, many broad, low gradient interior drains are present as either extensions of tidal streams and rivers of flooded bays and swales. There are many diverse wetland communities influenced by either the freshwater drainage or tidal flows. Upland vegetation in the County is primarily pine or mixed hardwood and pine. As of 25 years ago, large areas of Georgetown County were forest, with only 6.7% of the acreage being cultivated and 4.2% being urbanized (Mathews et al. 1980:132).

Geology and Soils

The geology is characteristic of the Coastal Plain. The parent materials of the soils are marine or fluvial deposits that consist of varying amounts of sands, silts, and clays. There is one primary geologic formation in the project area: the Pamlico Terrace. The Pamlico Terrace includes the land between the recent shore and an abandoned shore line about 25 feet above the present sea level (Cooke 1936:6).

The project area is situated in three soil series, Centenary fine sand, Leon sand, and Rutledge sand (Stuckey 1982). The majority of the project tract is located on a sandy ridge of the moderately well drained Centenary Series. This soil has an A horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) fine sand to 0.6 foot in depth over a light yellowish

Figure 3. View toward the wetland at the western portion of the tract.

Figure 4. View of plowed pasture and second growth pines.

brown (10YR6/4) fine sand to a depth of 1.6 feet.

The northeastern portion of the tract is in the poorly drained Leon Series. This soil has an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sand to 0.5 foot in depth over a gray (10YR5/1) sand to 1.3 feet in depth. The western portion of the tract, which is in wetlands, is the very poorly drained Rutledge soils, which also extends off the tract into a Cypress Pond. These have a surface layer of black (10YR2/1) sand to 1.0 foot in depth over a dark gray (10YR4/1) sand to 1.5 feet in depth.

Mills (1972 [1826]) comments that the swampland soils are composed of the "richest soil." He notes for the nearby Marion District that "while 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[1826]:623). The flatlands "are, by comparison, sand barrens; yet occasionally presenting some good timber land" (Mills 1972 [1826]: 513). 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[1826]:515). The products cultivated during that time were "cotton, corn, wheat, pease, and potatoes" (Mills 1972[1826]:623).

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 that 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 area ranges from 50 inches and is unevenly distributed throughout the year, with 32 inches occurring from April through October, which is the primary growing season (Ward 1989:112).

Georgetown County has an average winter temperature of 49°F and an average summer temperature of 88°F. 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

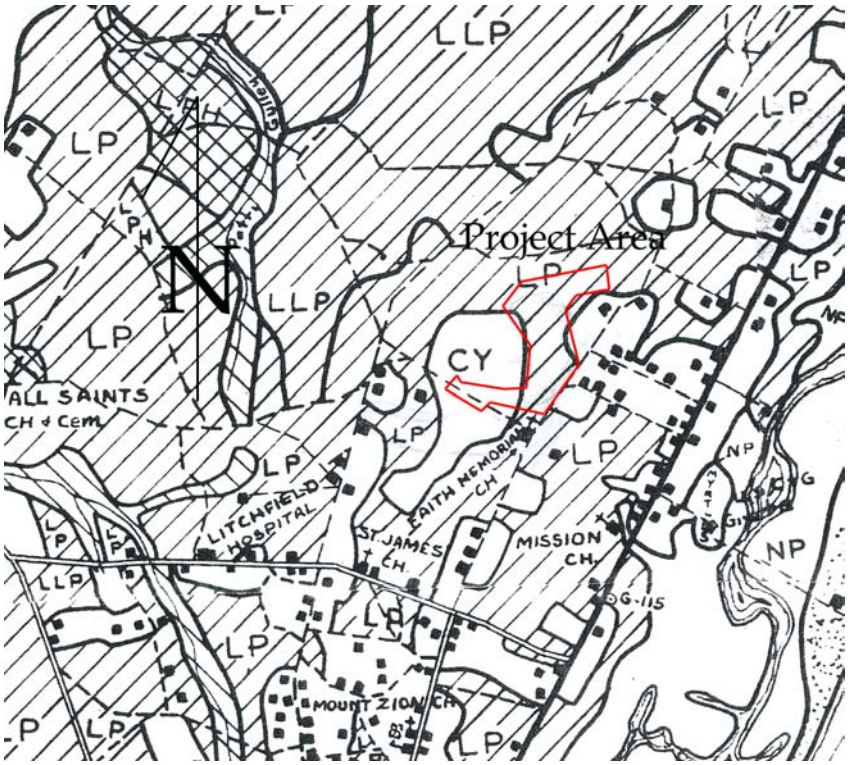

Figure 5. Portion of the 1939 CCC Timber Map showing the project area (LP-Loblolly Pines, CY-Cypress).

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 or around 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. While a pine forest was once common on the property, logging then subsequent plowing for a horse pasture has destroyed most of the trees that were on the property. The northeastern and southern portion of the tract is still in a mixed pine and hardwood forest.

Lowland forest, which accounts for the second category, are located on the floodplains and swamps around the project area. These floodplain soils are forested with bald cypress, gum, sycamore, water hickory, lowland oaks, soft maples, willows, and other herbaceous species. The wetland to the west is a hardwood stand, described as a "Cypress Pond" on several plats (see for example Figure 13).

In the early nineteenth century Mills observed that:

> The pine is the most common tree in the district, though the river swamps abound in the cypress, and along the margins with the various kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut, red cedar, beach, sycamore, laurel, ash, cotton-tree, and a variety of others (Mills 1972[1826]:565).

Mills noted that "large canoes . . . are sometimes made from a single [cypress tree]" (Mills

1972[1826]:565).

A 1939 Timber map for Georgetown County shows that the project area was covered in Loblolly Pines with the Cypress Pond shown to the west (Figure 5). Extensive logging has taken place within the last 67 years, including, it seems, some of the Cypress Trees.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Previous Research

In Georgetown County, less than half of the surveys listed in Derting et al. (1991) are compliance reports. An extensive shell midden survey, performed in 2005 by Legg and DePratter, has recorded several sites along the coast, however no report has been finalized with the findings. Within a mile of the current project tract, at least one compliance survey was completed (Roberts 2006) with another archaeological investigation performed nearby (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas 2006). Site 38GE569, which is located adjacent to the current project area, was recorded as a late discovery (see O'Neal and Reid 2005) on the Pawleys Pavilion Tract (a residential development).

Prehistoric Overview

The Paleoindian 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 1965). The Paleoindian 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 Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian 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 Paleoindian 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 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 Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the

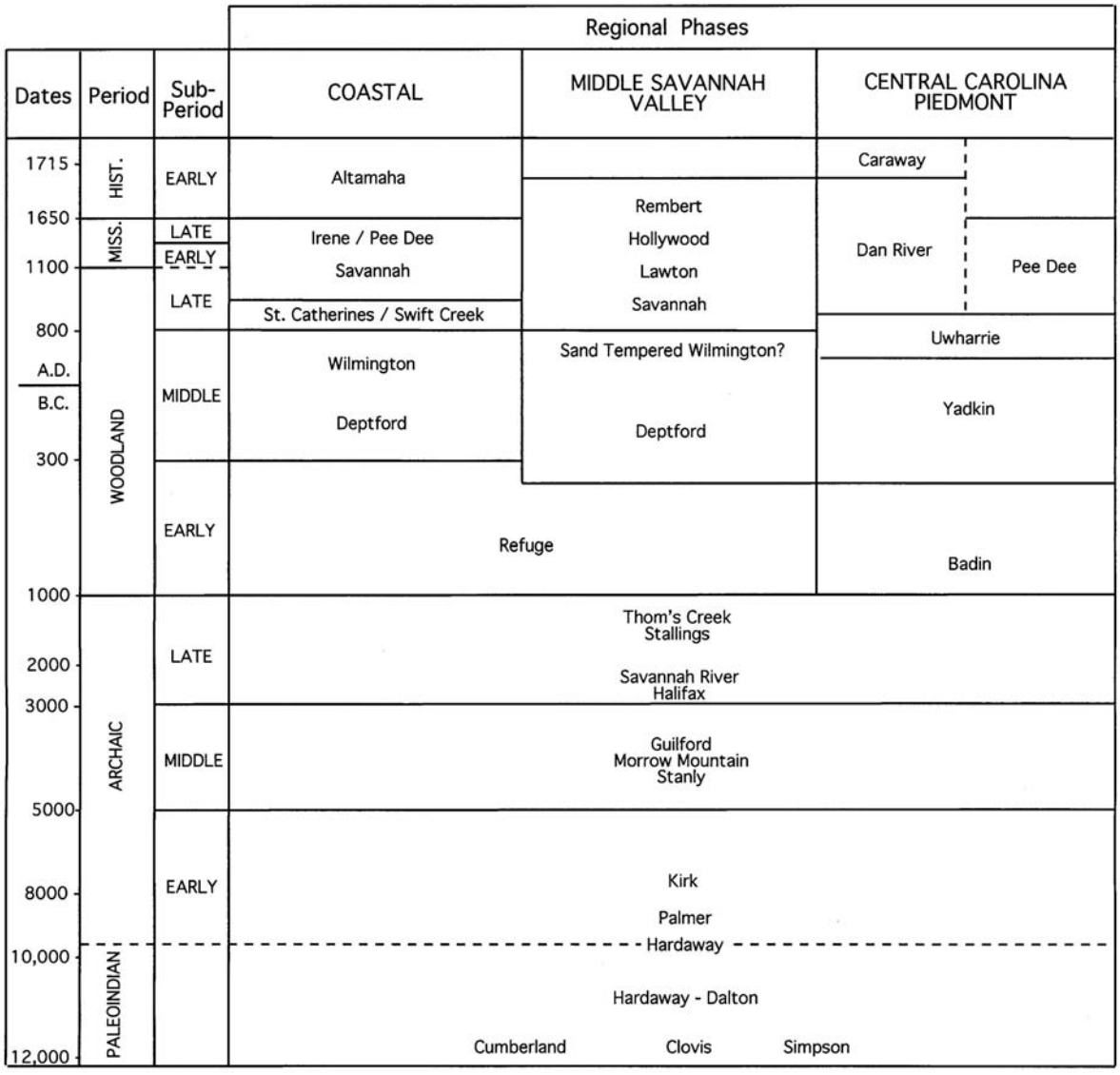

Figure 6. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

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. 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 6 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).

Historic Overview

The first white settlers were drawn to the Waccamaw Neck area around Winyah Bay by the lure of lure of lucrative Indian trade. The English, Scots, and French acquired land through proprietary and royal land grants, beginning as early as 1705. However, the majority of lands were granted in the 1730s (Rogers 1970:12, 20, 26). Access to water was an important factor in land development. The earliest policy was to grant narrow river frontage in order to give more settlers river access. Among the first grantees was Percival Pawley, who, through a series of land grants, obtained 24,000 acres on the Pee Dee, Sampit, and Waccamaw rivers in 1711 (Rogers 1970:16-21).

Indigo was one of the area's first major crops, but had a relatively short life of less than 50 years. Production, which began in the 1740s and reached its peak from 1754-1760, was artificially stimulated by an English bounty and King George's War (1739-1749), which cut of England's supplies in the French and Spanish West Indies. The crop grew particularly well along the Pee Dee, Black, and lower Waccamaw rivers. The processing of indigo required settling through a series of vats that drew flies and mosquitoes rendering it a fairly offensive labor (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:75). One 1755 account mentions:

> indigo has a very disagreeable smell, while making and curing; and the feces, when taken out of the steeper, if not immediately buried in the ground (for which it is excellent manure), breeds incredible swarms of flies (Carman 1939:281-290).

Indigo required a fairly major initial investment, estimated at slightly over £2,024 (Gray 1933:I:541). A major benefit, however, was that its production could be integrated with rice on the same plantation. James Governor Glen remarked:

> I cannot leave this Subject without observing how conveniently and profitably, as to the Charge of Labor, both Indigo and Rice may be managed by the same Persons; for the labor attending Indigo being over in the Summer Months those who were employed in it may afterwards manufacture Rice in the ensuing Part of the Year, when it becomes most laborious; and after doing all this, they may have some time to spare for sawing Lumber and making Hogshead and other Staves to supply the Sugar Colonies (quoted in Carman 1939:289).

Unfortunately, indigo was "one of those rank weeds like tobacco, which not only exhaust the substance of the earth, but require the very best and richest lands" (Carman 1939:281-290).

In 1753, the Winyah Indigo Society in Georgetown County was officially organized and named Thomas Lynch, Sr. their first president. This group established a free school, a library, and functioned as a business and social club for members. By the end of the eighteenth century, planters along the Waccamaw, west of the survey area, as elsewhere, had abandoned indigo due to a market surplus and a devastation of caterpillars (Winberry 1979:92, 98; Lawson 1972:3-4; see also Huneycutt 1949).

The early economy in Georgetown also depended on navel stores, and to a lesser extent, on salt processing. In 1733, exports from the port of Georgetown included 7,361 barrels of pitch, 1,092 barrels of tar, and 1,926 barrels of turpentine (Bridwell 1982:12; Rogers 1970:46-47). In the mid-1700s shipbuilding was an important Georgetown industry. Bridwell notes that there is evidence of shipbuilding as early as 1738 and that by the late 1740s an active industry flourished in the Winyah Bay area (Bridwell 1982:14). By the mid-1750s this industry began to decline as other enterprises

developed and the supply of shipwrights declined (Bridwell 1982:16).

Another crop was to have a more enduring and extensive effect on the economic and cultural life of the Waccamaw River in Georgetown County. Tidal rice culture began here in the 1730s and became the lifeblood of the Waccamaw until the slave system upon which it depended was ended by the Civil War.

George C. Rogers, in his study, *The History of Georgetown County*, attributes the rise of rice production in the area to four factors: rice cultivation had already been successfully developed in the province, a stable slave labor supply existed, land titles were stable and allowed for the accumulation of large tracts of property, and there were men who were ready to exploit this potential.

Georgetown District was the nation's major rice-growing area. In 1826, Robert Mills observed that in Georgetown:

> Everything is fed on rice, horses and cattle eat the straw and hogs, fowls, etc. are sustained by the refuse, and man subsists upon the marrow of the grain . . . . The most valuable lands in the district are those called the tide lands . . . . The yield of these lands is immense . . . they average three barrels or 2000 pounds to the acre (Mills 1972 [1826]:558).

Figure 7 shows the 1826 Mills' *Atlas* with numerous settlements along the Waccamaw River to the west and along the tidal marsh of the Atlantic Ocean to the east. No settlements, however, are shown in the project area (although the study parcel was part of Litchfield Plantation).

The early history of rice is discussed by Clowse (1971:125-132) and Doar (1936). Although

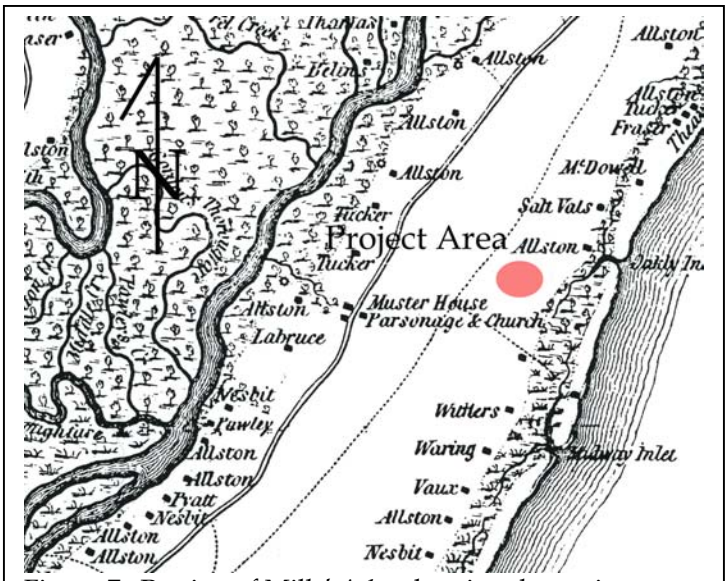

Figure 7. Portion of Mills' *Atlas* showing the project area.

the records of rice exportation are vague, they do indicate that production increased dramatically after 1705 (see Clowse 1971:167-168 for additional discussion). In the late Colonial period, rice profitability also increased. Perkins observes that:

> yields were from 2 to 4 barrels per acre, and most plantations had 2 or 3 acres under cultivation for each field hand. Based on an average price of £2.3 ($150) per barrel from 1768 to 1772, slaves generated revenues annually of from £9.2 up to £27.6 ($600-$1,800), with around £15 ($975) probably the average figure (Perkins 1980:58).

Although most of the rice production figures are developed from shipping out of Charleston, Bridwell mentions that 322 barrels of rice were shipped out of Georgetown itself in 1733 (Bridwell 1982:12). In 1731, the closest year for comparison, 48,238 barrels of rice were shipped from Charleston (Clowse 1971:Table III). The low figure for the Georgetown port is probably the result of rice being shipped from Georgetown to Charleston by small coasting vessels, with the information not included in the official shipping

totals.

In 1840, Georgetown District produced 45% of the national rice crop. Between 1850 and 1860, production peaked. In 1850, 46,765,040 pounds of rice were produced in Georgetown County. By 1860, South Carolina produced nearly 64% of the total United States rice crop and one-half of the state's crop was grown in Georgetown District. The average yield on Georgetown plantations in 1860 was 1,568 lbs. per acre. Prices ranged from 2.0 to 4.3 cents per pound in the 1850s (Easterby 1941:36; Kovacik 1979:49).

Profits on rice plantations during the nineteenth century were variable. Governor Robert Francis Withers Allston reported in 1854 that "the profits of a rice plantation of good size and locality are about 8 percent per annum, independent of the privileges and perquisites of the plantation residence" (Easterby 1941:37). Peter Coclanis (1989:134-141) argues that while the annual net rate of return on rice cultivation was around 25% in the 1760s, it fell to an astounding –28% by 1859. Regardless, the plantation system was run almost entirely on credit, paying off each past year's indebtedness with the sale of the new crop. Although the Georgetown rice economy was in a healthy, expanding condition in the antebellum years, the planter's capital was constantly being invested in land and slaves (Sellers 1934:55-56). R.F.W. Allston was one of the district's leading slave owners with nine plantations totaling over 6,000 acres. However, in 1859, he replied to the Blue Ridge Railroad Commission that he was unable to invest in the railroad:

> I have no funds to invest. All that I am worth lies in South Carolina and is invested in land and Negroes; the annual income from which is pledged before it is realized (Easterby 1941:162).

Large plantations were the rule. The demand for the limited prime coastal lands forced up land values and pushed out marginal planters. By the early 1800s a hierarchy had developed based upon distance from the sea. By 1850, 99 large planters (planters who harvested more than 100,000 pounds each) produced 98% of the District's total rice crop (Rogers 1970:253; Lawson 1972:8).

Because of this reliance on slave labor, Georgetown District had the highest percentage of slaves in South Carolina. From 1810 to 1850, slaves made up 88% of the District's total population and accounted for 85% of the population in 1860 (Rogers 1970:328,343).

The planters of Waccamaw Neck were a small aristocratic group, closely knit by ties of blood as well as common interest. They were rich, even by the standards of most of South Carolina's planters, and lived in a luxurious style. In 1839, planters along the Waccamaw, the Pee Dee, the Black, the Sampit, and Winyah Bay formed the Planters Club on the Pee Dee. In 1845, the men formed another organization, the Hot and Hot Fish Club, for "convivial and social intercourse" (Rogers 1970:228, 196).

The Civil War devastated Georgetown's economy. The blockade and occupation of Georgetown in 1862 threatened the plantation system. Union troops seized rice and contraband and set fire to rice fields as they went up the Waccamaw. Some planters continued trying to grow crops, but an estimated 75% of the county's plantation families moved to the interior of the state. One popular journal stated, "no other part of the United States knows so well as the Rice Coast what defeat in war can mean, for nowhere else in this country has a full-blown and highly developed civilization perished so completely" (Saas 1941:108).

Minimal documentation is available concerning the activities of the Waccamaw plantation freedmen following the war. There were some cases of looting and pillaging of the plantation homes, the "buckra houses." At first, some freedmen stayed on the confiscated plantations and worked under supervision of the

Freedmen's Bureau. After restoration of the plantations, they signed work agreements with their former masters or other plantation owners whereby they were paid a set fee at the end of the planting season. Others turned from the rice fields to the burgeoning Georgetown timber industry for work. The majority of former slaves, it appears, remained on Waccamaw Neck. Here they could find ready food in the river and sea, and were among old friends and family. Too, the geographic isolation of the Neck may have reduced the travel incentive. Elsewhere small villages of freedmen apparently were formed, with the Moyd settlement on Pennyroyal Road perhaps one example. Travel to Charleston, difficult and somewhat dangerous, required a boat and/or several ferry crossings (Lawson 1972:23; Genevieve Chandler Peterkin, personal communication, 1987; R.F.W. Allston Family Papers, South Caroliniana Library; see also the Freedmen's Bureau Reports for Georgetown County, South Carolina Department of Archives and History).

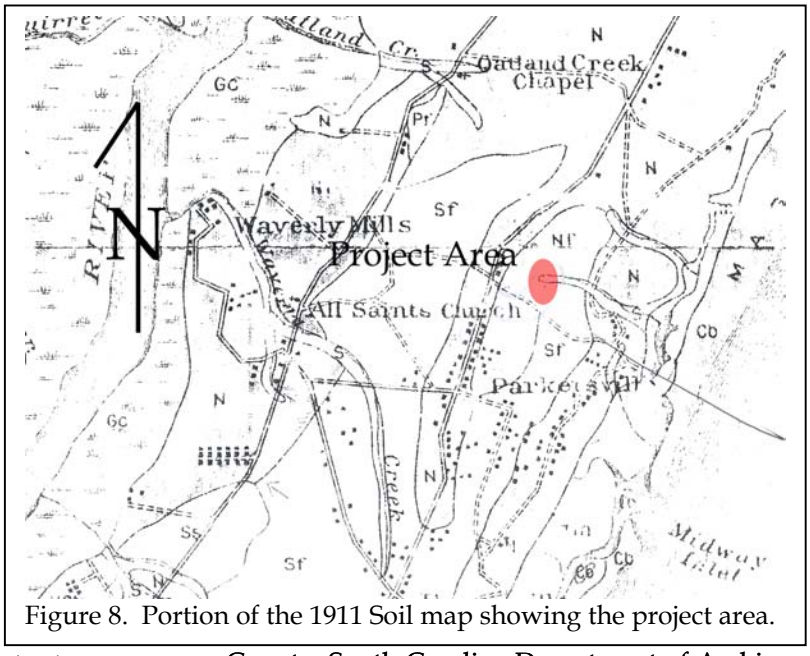

Figure 8. Portion of the 1911 Soil map showing the project area.

The war was followed by successive crop failures in 1865, 1866, and 1867. Between 1860 and 1870, South Carolina's rice production fell nearly 73%. In Georgetown County, the 1879 crop was approximately 10% of the 1860 crop (Kovacik 1979:55). Financing next year's crop became a critical concern for planters who had traditionally depended on their factors for this service.

During this period, a number of things happened to land ownership: bankruptcies were common, the Freedmen's Bureau confiscated some lands and resettled former slaves on them, and other lands were sold at auction for nonpayment of loans or taxes. Companies such as Lachicotte and Sons and the Guendalos Company tried to profitably combine planting and rice milling to reduce operational costs. Efforts such as these managed to keep the rice industry alive until the turn of the century.

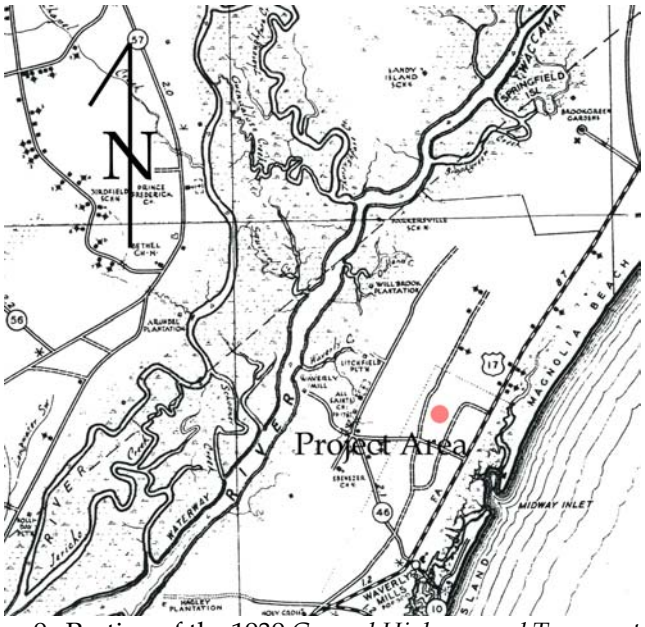

Figure 9. Portion of the 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Georgetown County* showing the project area.

By the late nineteenth century, Northern investors were buying up the old rice plantations of Georgetown. Having little, if any, interest in rice cultivation, many of these buyers used the plantations as game preserves for sport hunting. The loss of a stable and experienced work force, the competition from western rice lands, and finally the hurricanes of 1893, 1894, 1898, 1906, 1910, and 1911 that wrecked the dike system, ended the long history of rice production on the Georgetown rivers (Devereaux 1976:254-155: Lawson 1972:22-23, 409: Smith 1913:80). Elizabeth Allston Pringle of Chicora Wood wrote in 1906:

> I fear the storm drops a dramatic, I may say tragic, curtain on my career as a rice planter. The rice plantation, which for years gave me the exhilaration of making a good income myself, is a thing of the past now – the banks and trunks have been washed away, and there is no money to replace them (Rogers 1970:488-489).

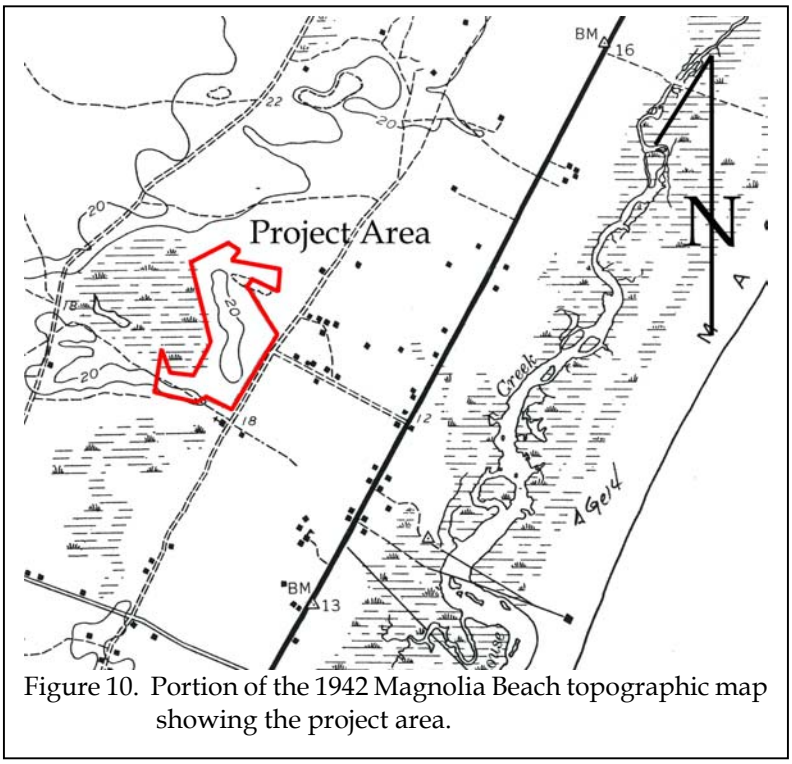

Figure 10. Portion of the 1942 Magnolia Beach topographic map showing the project area.

The 1911 soil map of Georgetown County (Figure 8) shows no structures in the project area. Settlements during this time appear to be closer to the major road system.

Similarly, the 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Georgetown County* (Figure 9) shows no structures in the project area. In addition, the numerous structures shown nearby in 1911 (Figure 8) have disappeared by 1939.

The 1942 Magnolia Beach topographic map (Figure 10) still fails to show any structures in the project area.

This portion of Georgetown County is being quickly developed in residential and commercial developments, unlike the western portion of the county, which remains rural.

Tract Specific History

The 31.63 acre parcel which is the subject of this study was part of the historic Litchfield Plantation. The early history of Litchfield is reported by Lachicotte (1993:46-50) in *Georgetown Rice Plantations* and is traced to the Peter Simons' estate in 1794. The northern half of the property became Willbrook (see Trinkley 1993), inherited by Peter Simons. The southern half, 966 acres, was Litchfield and was inherited by John Simons. By 1796 the property was purchased by Daniel Tucker. With Tucker's death in 1797, the plantation passed to three sons – John, Daniel Stiles, and George Heriot Tucker. The eldest son, John Hyrne Tucker, became the sole owner (Lachicotte 1993:47). With his death the plantation remained in the Tucker family, inherited by Henry Massingberd Tucker. Lachicotte (1993:49) explains that this last Tucker sold the property to Breslauer, Lachicotte and Company, which is only partially correct.

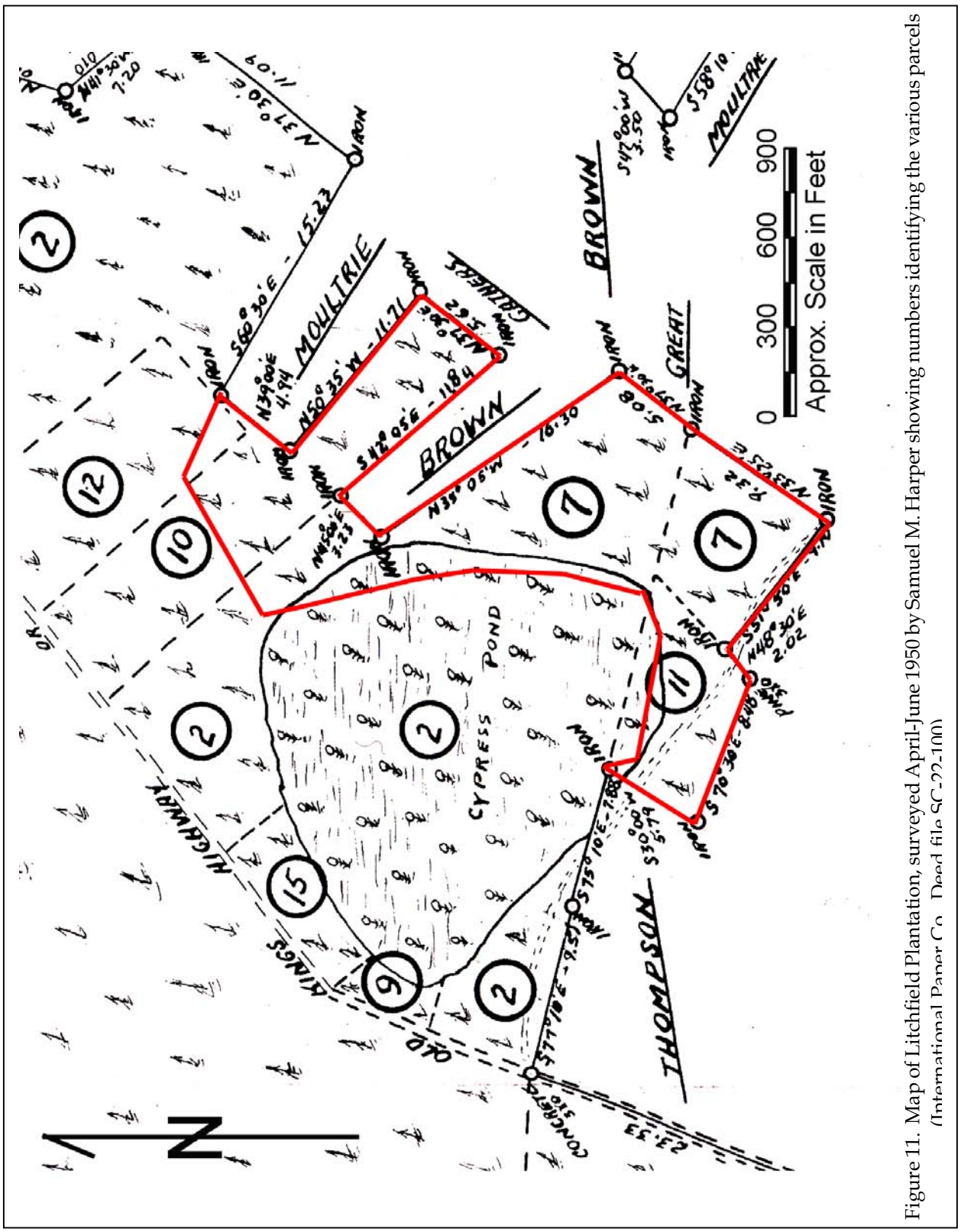

Figure 11. Map of Litchfield Plantation, surveyed April-June 1950 by Samuel M. Harper showing numbers identifying the various parcels (International Paper Co. Deed file SC-22-100).

This research picks up in the late nineteenth century and discovered that the study parcel actually consisted of parts of five distinct tracts, identified in Figure 11 as 2, 7, 10, 11, and 12. Each will be considered separately until they are consolidated in 1934.

Tract 2

In March 1873 a trust deed was prepared from Samuel Lord, Jr., Referee of Charleston County, to Henry M. Manigault, Trustee, conveying 1166 acres representing the bulk of Litchfield, as well as an additional 525 acre tract that included what is shown as part of Tract 2 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB D, pg. 363). This was the result of an effort to settle the estate of John H. Tucker by his executors, Joseph H. Tucker and Henry M.H. Tucker. Manigault died and was replaced by Henry M. Tucker, Jr. in 1884. Tucker mortgaged the property to L. Breslauer and L.C. Lachicotte, co-partners in the firm of Breslauer, Lachicotte and Company, in 1889 for the sum of $5,600 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, MB J, pg. 448). Foreclosure action was brought against Tucker in 1890. The presiding judge ruled that the property was to be sold (Georgetown County Clerk of Court Judgment Roll 1136) and the two parcels were sold at public auction by the Sheriff, Josiah Doar, to Breslauer and Lachicotte for $550 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB I, pg. 180; see also the quit claim DB Q, pg. 137).

By 1900 Louis Breslauer sold his interest in the firm to L.C. Lachicotte (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB T, pg. 181), providing Breslauer with a 1/3-interest in the property. By 1901 Breslauer conveyed his interest to Lachicotte (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB V, pg. 14). Lachicotte received another 1/3-interest in the property on January 26, 1901 from Ralph Nesbit for $6,100 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB V, pg. 33). Nesbit, it appears, was a silent partner in the firm. The property, however, remained in Lachicotte's hands for only a short period and on January 27, 1904 he conveyed the property back to Nesbit for $14,000 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds DB V, pg. 538). On April 13, 1911 Nesbit conveyed Litchfield to Joshua John Ward for $10,900 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB E-1, pg. 111). The deed also specified that the property included a "stationary steam pump and machinery used for flowing and irrigation purposes . . . and all machinery, engines and boilers attached to the threshing mill on said plantation . . . ." It is at this point that the history of the larger Litchfield tract is separated from the smaller 525 acre parcel identified here as Tract 2.

In March 1922 Ward conveyed to Marie L. Ward and Virginia W. Lachicotte this parcel, excepting certain lots that were shown on a subdivision map made by E.N. Beaty, dated August 1920 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB W-1, pg. 164). They held the property until 1925 when it was sold, again excepting previously conveyed lots, to Henry Norris (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB C-2, pg. 253). Norris had also acquired the Litchfield tract (Georgetown County Clerk of Court Judgment Roll 2872).

Tract 7

Tract 7 actually represents two small parcels obtained from different sources. One is a 10 acre tract apparently Tract 28 of the Beaty Plat – and part of the current study. The other is a 4 acre parcel which was a part of the property acquired by Daniel Price from James Small. This parcel, however, is not part of the current study.

The first evidence of the 10 acre parcel we identified is the deed from James Small to Daniel Price dated April 21, 1885 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB 1, pg. 256). The parcel next appears in 1914 when the property is sold by the Sheriff, H.H. Ward, to J.W. Doar (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB B-1, pg. 316). The sale was apparently the result of non-payment of taxes by the owner at the time, Stephen Price. Since there is no identified conveyance from Daniel to Stephen, it is likely that this was heirs' property. Stephen Price is identified in the 1910

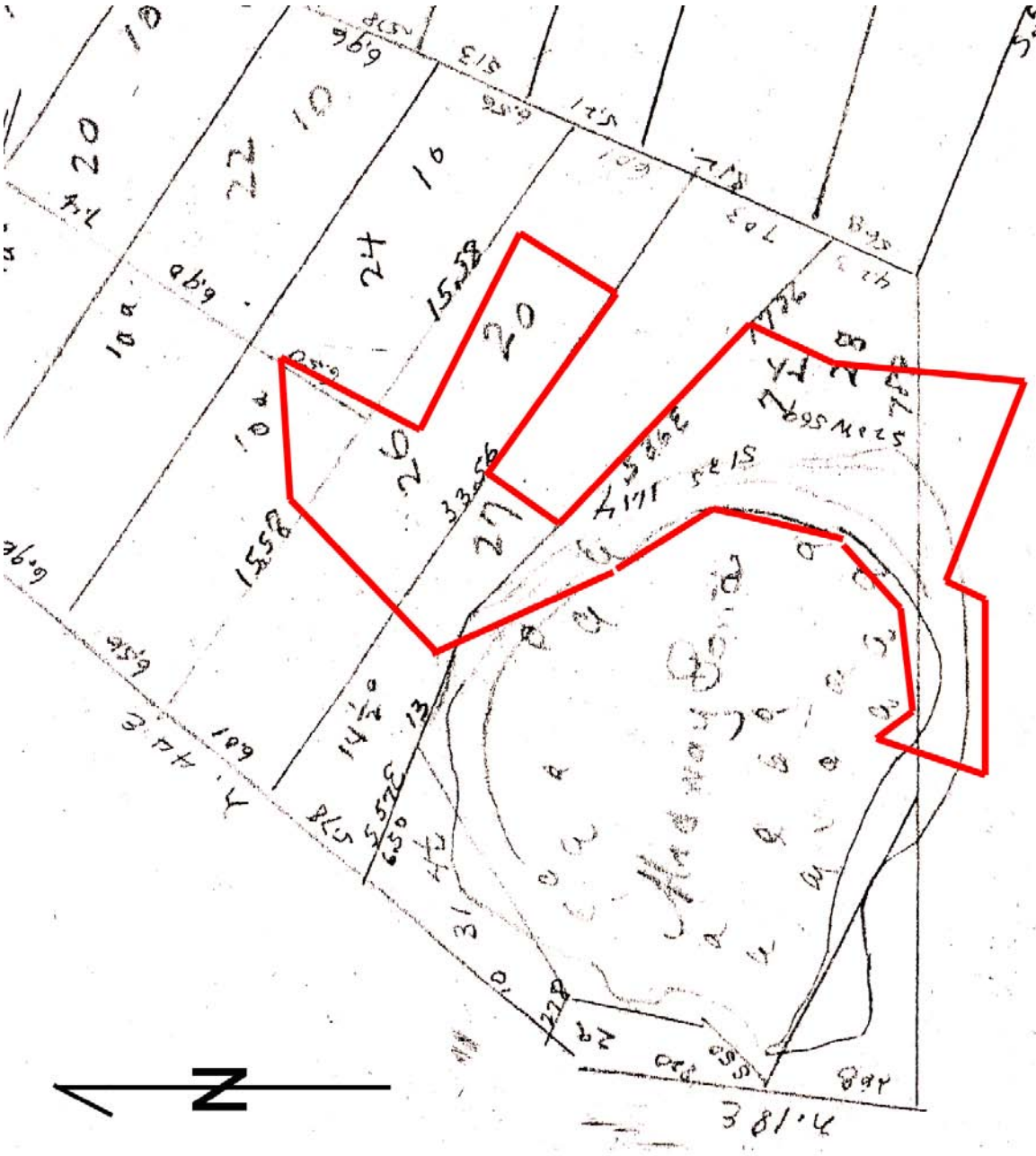

Figure 12. 1885 Plat showing the division of a portion of Litchfield into lots (Georgetown County Plat Book A, page 52).

federal census for Georgetown as a 70 year old African American blacksmith who owned his own shop.

The 4 acre parcel was likewise sold by Sheriff H.H. Ward to J.W. Doar in 1914 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB B-1, pg. 316). The defaulting taxpayer was again listed as Stephen Price. The earlier history of the tract is not clear, but likely follows the same route as the previously discussed 10 acre parcel.

The Doar acquiring the property may have been J. Walter Doar, the editor of the weekly newspaper, *The Outlook*, supported by the Democratic Party (Rogers 1970:512). Doar conveyed the two parcels to Isiah Small in 1918 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB Q-1, pg. 29). From there, Linda Small, Isiah's heir, sold the two parcels to Dr. Henry Norris in 1933 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB P-2, pg. 184).

Tract 10

This tract is part of a parcel identified as Lot 26 on a Plat of Litchfield Plantation made by H.A. Lachicotte in 1885 (Figure 12). The first evidence of this property identified during this research is the deed from Sheriff Josiah Doar to L. Breslauer and L.C. Lachicotte dated July 7, 1890. Breslauer, Lachicotte, and Nesbit (the firm's silent partner) sold the parcel to Henry C. Moore in 1898 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB T, pg. 185). The property was afterwards, in 1929, conveyed by the Heirs of Henry Moore (Nancy Johnson, Rosa Belle Moore, and Wesley Moore) to Henry Norris (Georgetown County Register of Deeds K-2, pg. 47). There is a Henry Moore listed in the 1900 federal census living in the Upper Township (Tax District 7) of Georgetown who is likely the purchaser of the property. At the time of the census he was 46 years old and listed his occupation as a farmer. He does not appear afterwards in the 1910 or 1920 census records.

Tract 11

The parcel contained 5 acres and was apparently formed from the estate of Stephen Moultrie. The first identified deed is that from Elizabeth Patterson and Serena Rainey, described as heirs-in-law of Stephen Moultrie, to Cato Waldo, dated October 5, 1901 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB U, pg. 283). Waldo conveyed the property Henry Norris in 1925 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB E-2, pg. 3).

The 1910 census lists a Cato Waldo in the Waccamaw Neck that was a 38 year old farmer – the likely purchaser of the property from Moultrie's estate. No matches for Moultrie or his heirs, however, could be identified.

Tract 12

This parcel is shown as Lot 25 on the Lachicotte plat of 1885, apparently being a part of the 525 acre tract that was acquired by Breslauer and Lachicotte from Doar by auction. Thereafter Breslauer and Lachicotte conveyed the property to Thomas and Martha Dennison in 1893 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB O, pg. 232). They held the property until a forced sale for taxes in 1916, when the tract was acquired by E.M. Doar (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB H-1, pg. 407). Doar held the parcel for over 40 years, selling it in 1934 to Dr. Henry Norris (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB C-2, pg. 444).

Dennison is found in the 1910 census, listed as a widowed black man 48 years old. His occupation was listed as "laborer" performing "odd jobs."

Consolidated Chain of Title

Thus, over nearly a decade Henry Norris acquired all of the portions of property that would ultimately comprise the study parcel (Tracts 2 and 11 were acquired in 1925, Tract 10 was obtained in 1929, Tract 7 was acquired in 1933, and Tract 12

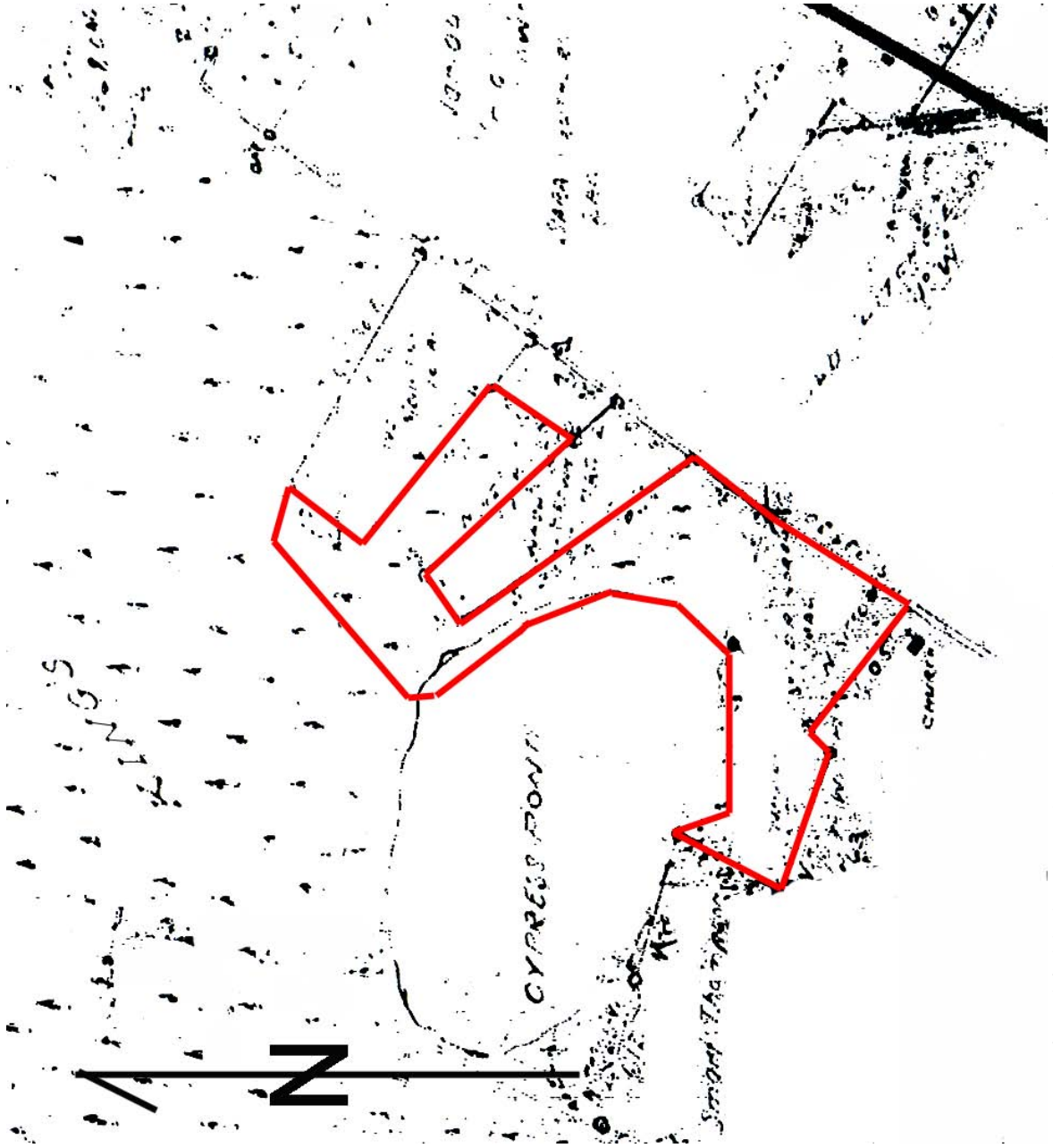

Figure 13. 1941 Map of Litchfield Plantation (Georgetown County Plat Book E, page 126).

was acquired in 1934). Norris died testate, leaving a will dated June 11, 1940 (probated in Pennsylvania on October 29, 1940; filed in Georgetown County on March 31, 1942). The heirs were Susan Wheeler Norris and Ethel Stuart Robinson, although the will gave the Executor, Provident Trust Co., the authority to sell the property in order to settle the estate. In October 1942 Provident sold the property to F. Rhem, J.P. Booth, Jr., T.H. Parker, and H.E. Parker. Subsequently Norris and Robinson conveyed the property to Rhem, Booth, T.H. Parker, and H.E. Parker. A plat prepared in 1941 is shown in Figure 13. In 1944 Rhem conveyed his interest in the property to the other parties.

In 1955 Booth and the Parkers sold 1000 acres to Canal Wood Corporation (Georgetown County Register of Deeds DB 12, pg. 398). A 1950 plat by Samuel M. Harper (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, PB G, pg. 98) shows the property as being the whole of Litchfield Plantation – including the 31.63 acre study parcel (Figure 11 shows a portion of this plat).

In 1957 Canal Wood Corporation sold the property to International Paper Company for $5 and an exchange of timber (Georgetown County Register of Deeds DB S, pg. 141). The deed references the 1950 Harper plat, noting its new filing in PB L, page 58. At the time International Paper conducted extensive cruising of the property, identifying that about 71% of the timber value was loblolly pine, 23% was longleaf pipe, and 6% was pond pine (representing the most poorly drained portions of the property). Logging conditions were classified as "good to excellent," and the timber value was estimated at over $64,700. The paperwork also notes that there was a ten year hunting reservation on the property – suggesting that significant portions of the property were largely unused (International Paper Deed File SC-8-100).

A more detailed study of the stands on the property suggests that much of the timber was relatively young. For example of the estimated 39,614 longleaf pines, fully 46% had a diameter breast height (dbh) of only 2-inches, while 82% of the stand was 6-inches or under. A similar situation is found among the loblolly, where 76% of the stand was 8-inches dbh or under. Clearly in 1956 the tract exhibited a young population, likely because the forests had been logged at least once before or because much of the property, previously maintained as open fields, had been allowed to lapse into second growth forest.

International Paper kept the tract until 1969 when 400.58 acres were sold to American Central Corporation (a development corporation) for $100 and over good and valuable consideration. By this time the study parcel was part of what was identified as Tract 4 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB 91, pg. 745; see Figure 14 where it is identified as Block C). American Central retained the property only four months, selling it to Litchfield Plantation, Inc. in April 1970 for $27,500 (Georgetown County Register of Deeds, DB 91, pg. 753).

Summary

Although this research has not included detailed social history, some idea of the property's land use can be reconstructed. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the deeds suggest that the Litchfield property continued to be viewed as an active, if not altogether profitable, rice plantation. Nevertheless, the study tract was on the edge of the main parcel, well removed from the rice fields and other portions of the property that were likely being heavily used. There is also a hint that relatively early – at least by 1885 – Lachicotte was considering the partition of the property in small tracts, likely for sale to African American farmers. At least a few such plots were sold, as evidenced by the title information available for Tracts 7, 10, 11, and 12. These small landholdings were likely intensively farmed, at least for a generation or two by African Americans such as Moultrie, Dennison, Waldo, or Moore. It is likely that on each tract there will be found some evidence of the resulting homestead and agricultural activities. Their tenure on the property, however, was relatively short lived,

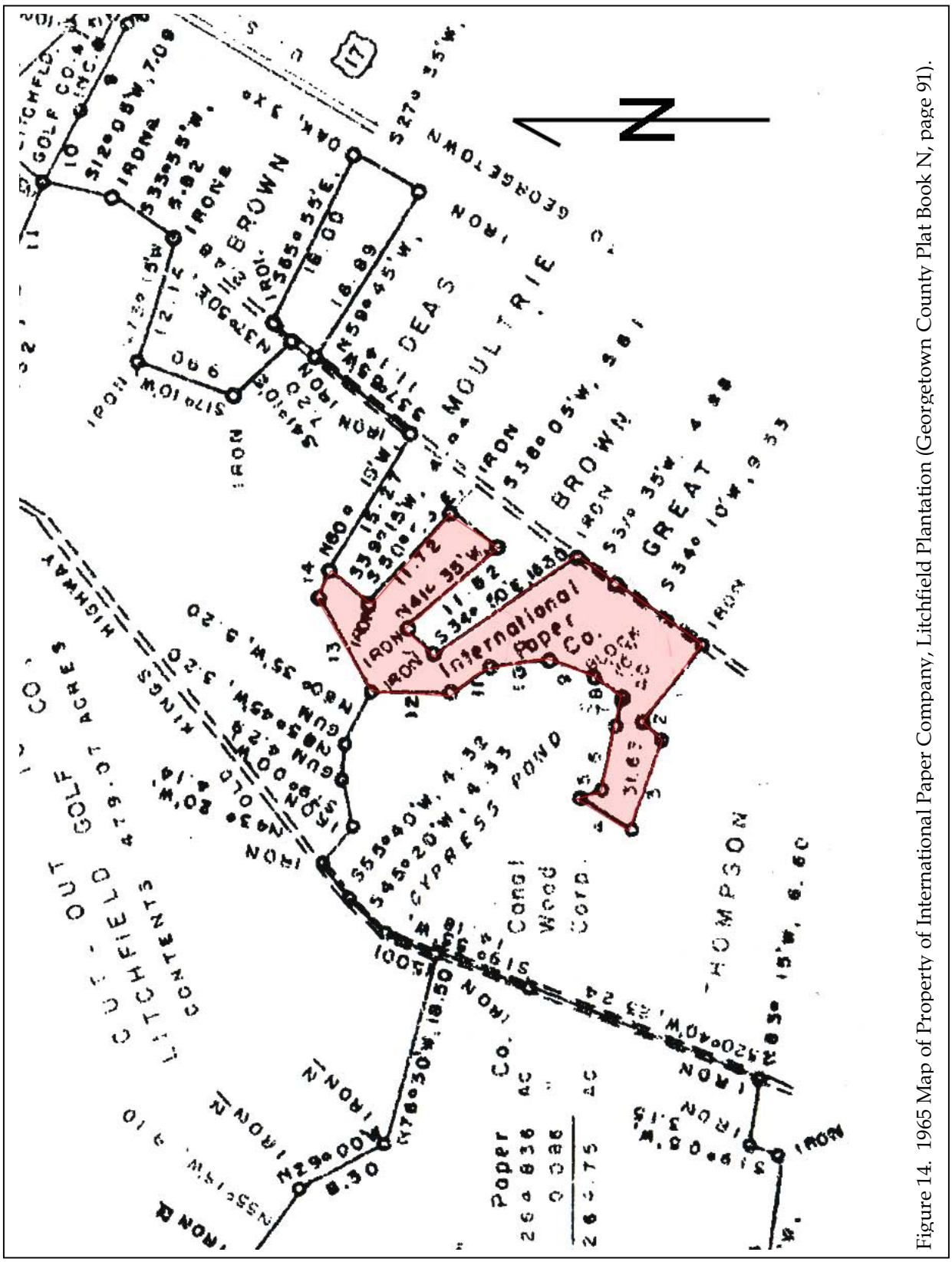

Figure 14. 1965 Map of Property of International Paper Company, Litchfield Plantation (Georgetown County Plat Book N, page 91).

with most losing the land to forced tax sales.

The property was re-consolidated by Dr. Henry Norris. Norris was a Philadelphia physician that spent much of his early professional life in Rutherford, North Carolina where he founded a hospital in 1906. Retiring from the hospital in 1923, Norris and his wife began acquiring the Litchfield property. They were among the many northerners flocking to South Carolina creating what has been termed the second Yankee invasion. There is no record of the plantation producing any crop and it is likely that aside from occasional logging, the property was primarily used for hunting (Lachicotte 1993:50; Rogers 1970:494-495). Norris, however, was also active in conservation, banding ducks to help trace their migration routes.

Canal Wood was organized in 1935 and by 1955 the company was referred to in *Pulpwood Production* magazine as "sort of a godfather of the forest industry." Their short ownership suggests that they may have logged the property only once.

Finally, once held by International Paper there were likely several periods of intensive logging in different parts of the property to maximize both saw and pulp timber.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along transects placed at 100-foot intervals. The previously identified site, 38GE569B, would be tested at 25-foot intervals.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of 0.8 to 2.0 feet or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revisit site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

For the tract, a total of 21 transects were set up at 100-foot intervals along the dirt roadway (Stables Drive), which ran approximately north-south (Figure 15). Shovel tests worked east and west off the road at 100 foot intervals with the initial shovel test at the road labeled ST0. Shovel tests to the east of the road would be labeled with an E (ST1E, ST2E, etc.) with the shovel tests to the west labeled with a W (ST1W, ST2W, etc.). Tests performed at 25-foot intervals were labeled with .25, .5, and .75. For example, a shovel test 25 feet east of Shovel Test 1E would be labeled as Shovel Test 1.25E. A total of 572 shovel tests were performed in the survey area, which includes the 25-foot shovel testing to define the site area.

The GPS positions were taken with a WAAS enabled Garmin 76 rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. WAAS or Wide Area Augmentation System, is a system of satellites and ground stations that provide GPS signal corrections, yielding higher position accuracy – generally an accuracy of 10 feet or better 95% of the time. Neither, however, were a concern for the project tract, which was generally not forested in the site area (Figure 16).

Architectural Survey

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects which appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects, this survey recorded only those which have retained "some measure of its historic integrity" (Vivian n.d.:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource, we would complete a Statewide Survey Site form and at least two representative photographs would be taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff and the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to 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

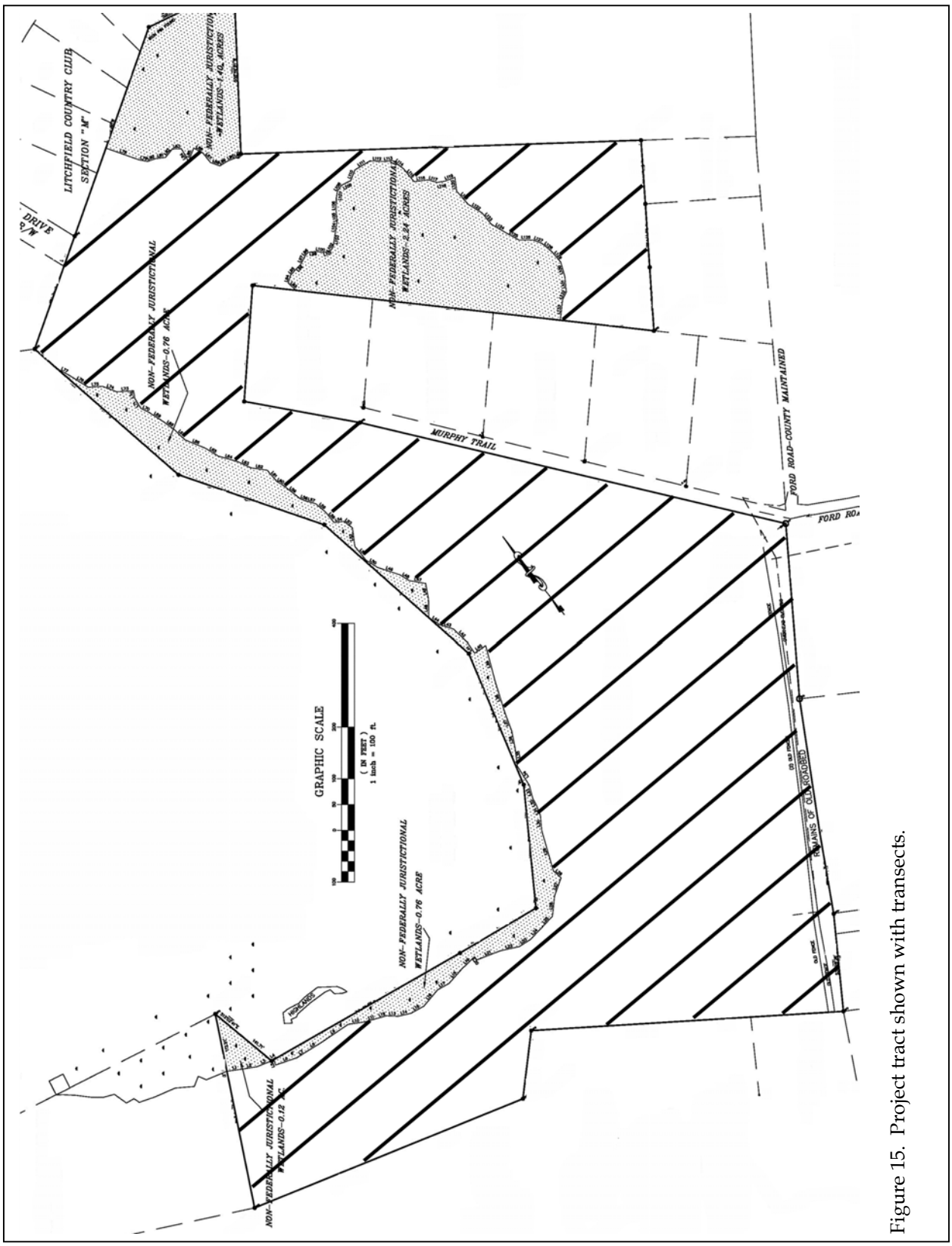

Figure 15. Project tract shown with transects.

Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

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

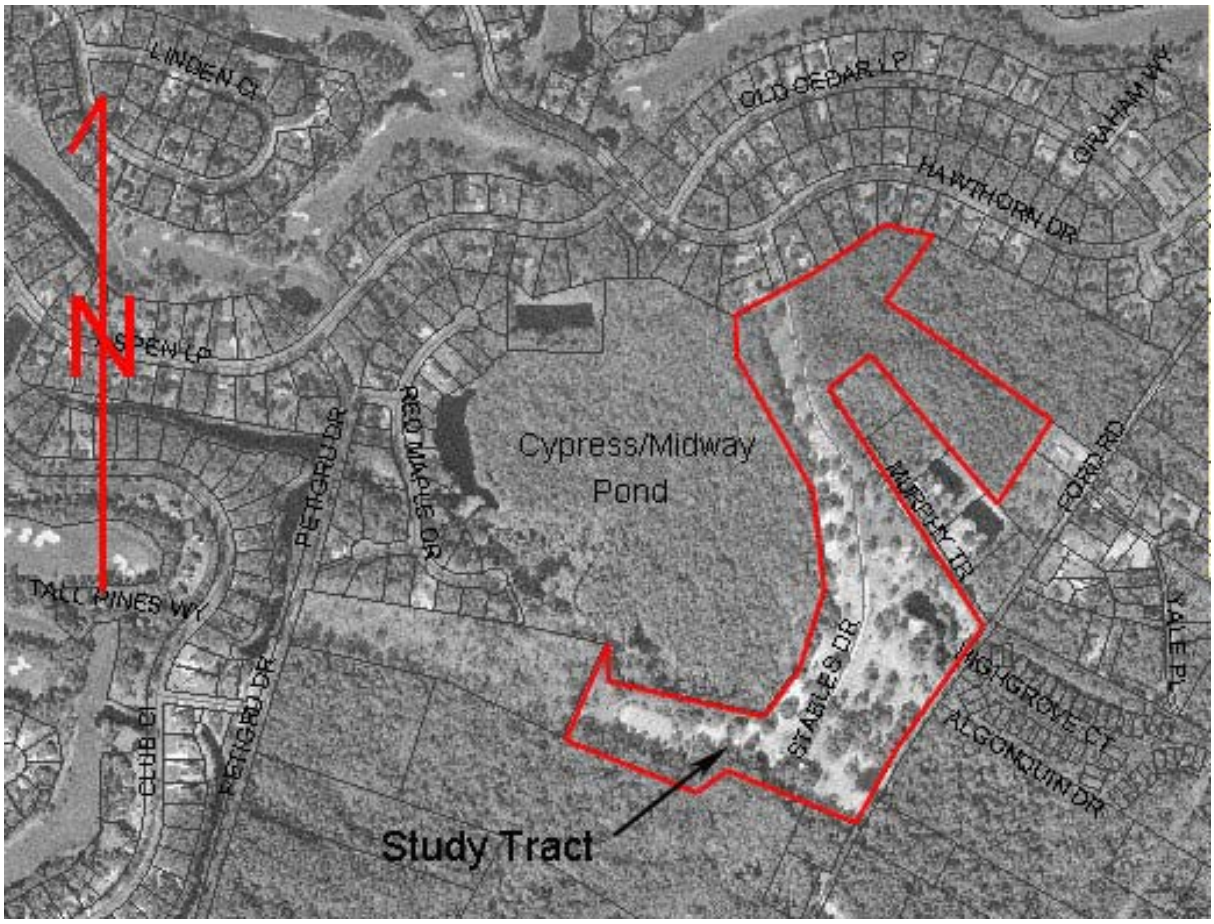

Figure 16. Aerial view of the project area showing the cleared sand ridge.

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 36 (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;

- 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 an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

Figure 17. View of shovel testing in the project area.

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

Figure 18. View of Stables Drive through the project area.

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. A revisit site form for the identified archaeological site has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes 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 standard with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of historic remains follow such authors as Price (1979) and South (1977). The typological classifications of prehistoric remains follow such authors as Yohe (1996), Blanton et al. (1986), and Oliver et al. (1986).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

After intensive shovel testing, we redefined 38GE569B from the previous reconnaissance survey (Figure 19). Although our testing produced three distinct areas (Locus 1-3), in working with Keith Derting (Site File Manager) at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, he decided to keep the original site number. The previous reconnaissance had produced remains in areas where the current survey found nothing. We were told by Mr. Derting that the previous findings cannot be ignored, but should be incorporated into the current redefinition of the boundary (personal communication 2006). One exception is a find toward the northern portion of the site boundary as recorded by Bill Green. Intensive surveying around that positive test revealed it to be an isolated find, so that portion was deleted from the new site area by Derting.

As it stands, we have decided to call the separate areas Locus 1-3 and will discuss them separately. They will, however, be evaluated for the National Register as one site. Locus 1 is a nineteenth to twentieth century domestic and Woodland scatter; Locus 2 is a nineteenth to twentieth century and Woodland to Mississippian scatter; and Locus 3 is a Woodland scatter.

Very few prehistoric remains were found below the plow zone (and even the ones that were found in the subsoil were random with no consistency within each site area). In addition, the sites were evenly dispersed with each shovel test

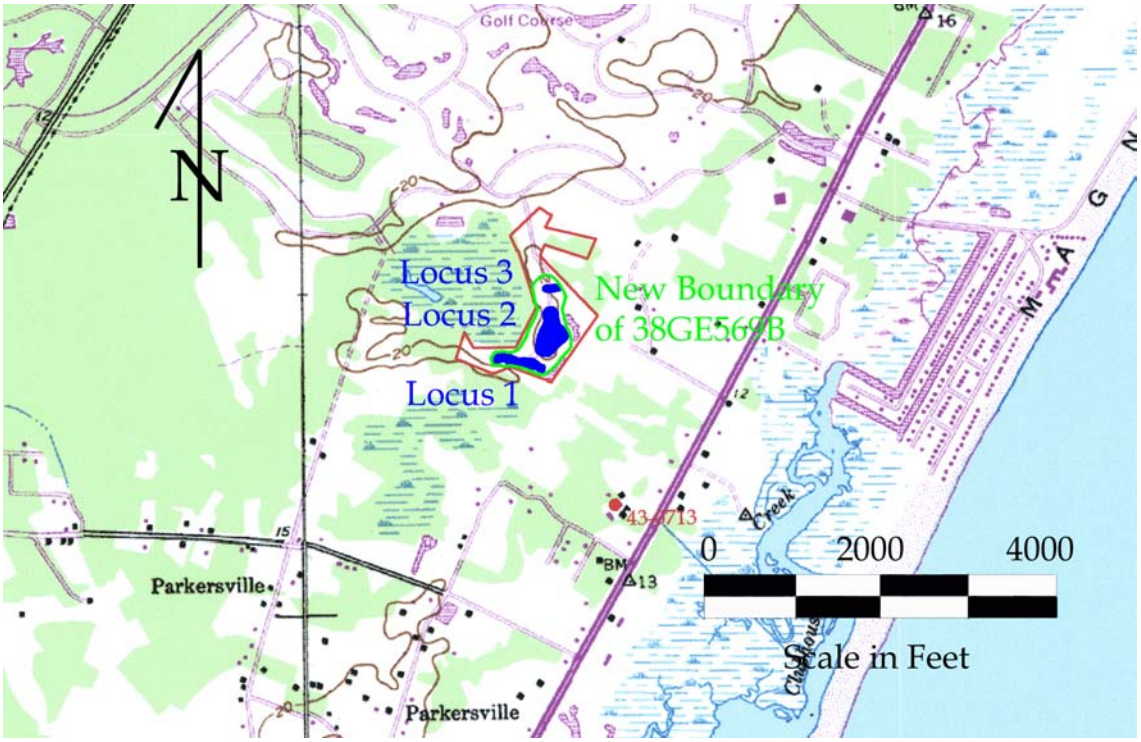

Figure 19. Topographic map showing the new boundary of 38GE569B (in green) and Locus 1-3(in blue).

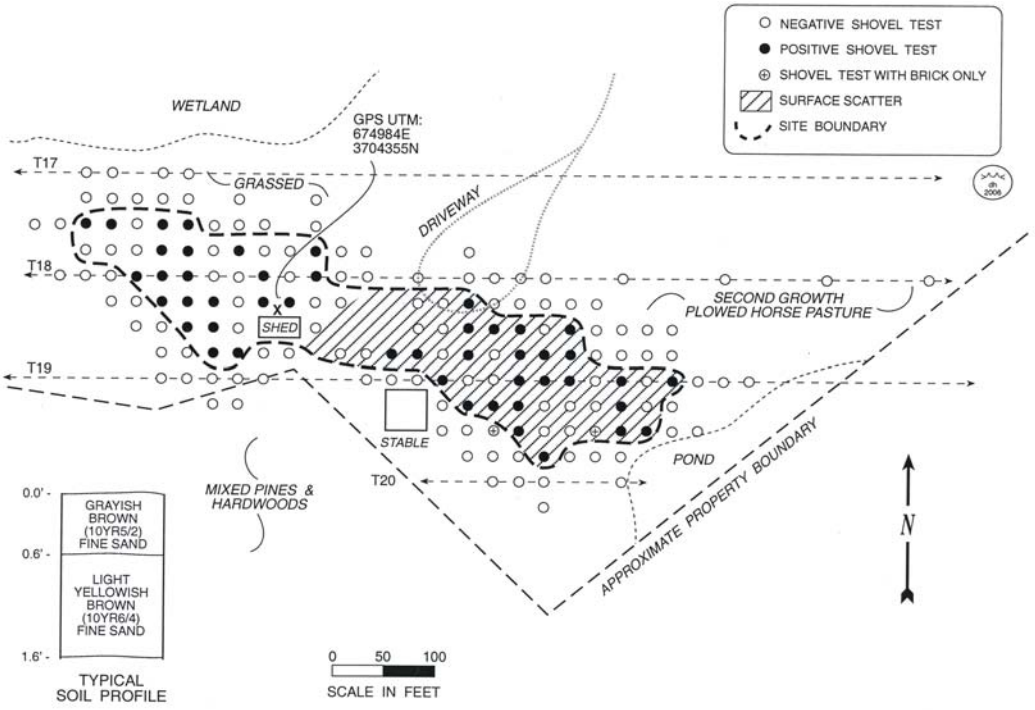

Figure 20. Sketch map and soil profile for Locus 1 of 38GE569B.

generally containing only one or two artifacts and the size of each artifact was typically small (under 1-inch in size). Years of logging and plowing have severely damaged the integrity of the sites. Therefore, the site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Georgetown County architectural survey (Joseph et al. 2006) identified only one resource (43-0713/Miss Ruby's School) in the project APE (see Figure 19). The c.1915 school is recommended eligible for the National Register, however it cannot be seen from the current project area due to a dense forest and modern residential construction. The site will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

Archaeological Resource 38GE569B

Locus 1

Locus 1 (Figure 20) is a scatter of nineteenth to twentieth century and Woodland period artifacts. It is located on a sand ridge at an elevation of about 20 feet AMSL. The site is generally open, being grassed or a second growth scrub vegetation in a previously plowed horse pasture. The site does extend into a small portion of mixed pine and hardwood forest. A central GPS UTM for the site is 674984E 3704355N (NAD27 datum).

Shovel testing was originally performed at 100-foot intervals until Transect 18, Shovel test 2W was positive. Shovel testing was then conducted at 25-foot intervals until two consecutive negative tests were found along the cardinal directions. A total of 187 shovel tests were performed around the Locus with 47 tests positive (25%). A small surface collection (consisting mostly of prehistoric pottery) was also noted at the site.

Soils in the site area resemble the moderately well drained Centenary soils, which have an A horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) fine sand to 0.6 foot in depth over a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) fine sand to 1.6 feet in depth. Some of the tests, however, were excavated to

Table 1.
Artifacts from Locus 1 of 38GE569B

	T17.5 ST3.25W	T17.5 ST3.5W	T17.5 ST4W	T17.5 ST4.25W	T17.75 ST2W	T17.75 ST2.75W	T17.75 ST3.25W	T17.75 ST3.5W	T18 ST2W	T18 ST2.5W	T18 ST3.25W	T18 ST3.5W	T18 ST3.75W	T18.25 ST0.25E	T18.25 ST2.25W	T18.25 ST2.5W	T18.25 ST3W	T18.25 ST3.25W	T18.25 ST3.5W	T18.5 ST0.25E	T18.5 ST0.5E	T18.5 ST0.75E	T18.5 ST1.25E	T18.5 ST3W
Prehistoric																								
Sherd, small UID	1	2			2	2	3		2	3	2		1	1		1			3				4	
Sherd, St. Catherines UID			1	1																				
Sherd, St. Catherines check stamp						2																		
Sherd, St. Catherines cord mark										3														
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant cord marked							1																	2
Sherd, Thoms Creek plain															1									
Sherd, Deep Creek plain																								
Sherd, Deep Creek cord marked																		2						
Sherd, Deep Creek check stamp																								
Sherd, Deep Creek fabric impressed																								
Flake, metavolcanic					1	1	1	1				1					1							
Flake, quartzite											1										1			
Flake, quartz																								
Biface base, metavolcanic													1											
Projectile point tip, quartzite																	1							
Cobble fragment, quartz																								
Kitchen																								
Whiteware, undecorated																								
Whiteware, red stripe																								
Glass, manganese																						1		
Glass, clear																								
Glass, brown																								
Glass, aqua																								
Glass, black																								
Kettle fragment																								
Architecture																								
Nail, machine cut																								
Nail fragment, UID																				1				
Mortar fragments																								
Arms																								
Brass shell casing																								
Bullet fragment																								
Activities																								
Faunal Material																								
TOTAL																								

Table 1 continued.
Artifacts from Locus 1 of 38GE569B

	T18.5 ST3.25W	T18.75 ST0.25E	T18.75 ST0.5E	T18.75 ST1E	T18.75 ST1.5E	T18.75 ST1.75E	T18.75 ST2E	T18.75 ST2.75W	T18.75 ST3W	T19 ST0.75E	T19 ST1.5E	T19 ST1.75E	T19 ST2E	T19 ST2.5E	T19 ST3E	T19.25 ST0.75E	T19.25 ST1E	T19.25 ST1.25E	T19.25 ST2.25E	T19.5 ST1.25E	T19.5 ST2.25E	T19.5 ST2.5E	T19.75 ST1.5E	Surface	TOTAL
Prehistoric																									**88**
Sherd, small UID								2				1	1		1		5	1			1	1	2	5	
Sherd, St. Catherines UID																									
Sherd, St. Catherines check stamp																									
Sherd, St. Catherines cord mark		1																							
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant cord marked																									
Sherd, Thoms Creek plain																	3							1	
Sherd, Deep Creek plain			1	1					2																
Sherd, Deep Creek cord marked																									
Sherd, Deep Creek check stamp	1																								
Sherd, Deep Creek fabric impressed																				1					
Flake, metavolcanic								1										2							
Flake, quartzite	1																								
Flake, quartz				1																					
Biface base, metavolcanic																									
Projectile point tip, quartzite																									
Cobble fragment, quartz	2																								
Kitchen																									**22**
Whiteware, undecorated						1													1	4				1	
Whiteware, red stripe																				1					
Glass, manganese					1							1													
Glass, clear			1																						
Glass, brown					1																				
Glass, aqua										1	2	1					1			1					
Glass, black																1									
Kettle fragment																				2					
Architecture																									**14**
Nail, machine cut																				1					
Nail fragment, UID										1		1	1	1		6	1								
Mortar fragments					1																				
Arms																									**2**
Brass shell casing																	1								
Bullet fragment							1																		
Activities																									**1**
Faunal Material																1									
TOTAL																									**127**

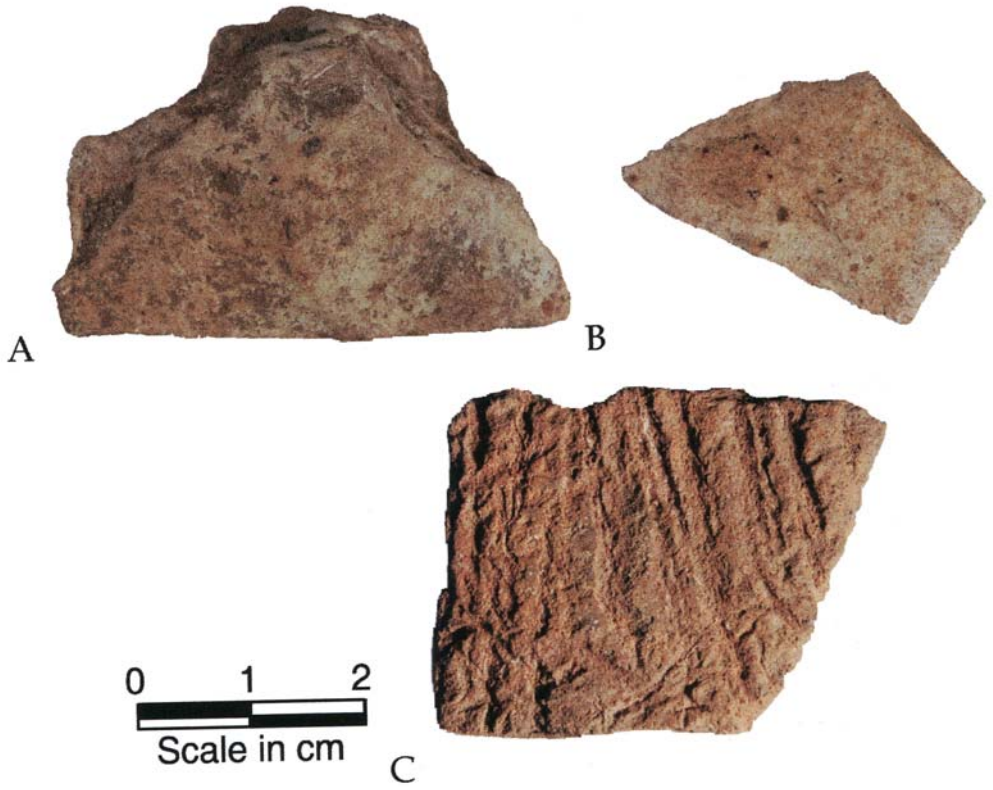

Figure 21. Artifacts from Locus 1. A, metavolcanic flake; B, point tip, quartzite; C, Mt. Pleasant, cord marked.

over 2.0 feet in depth with the plow zone reaching over 1.0 foot in depth.

This locus produced mostly prehistoric artifacts (69% of the site assemblage), which date from the Early to Late Woodland (Table 1). For example, Deep Creek pottery typically dates to the early Woodland while Mt. Pleasant pottery ranges from Middle to Late Woodland. It could be argued that the site dates to the Late Archaic due to the presence of Thoms Creek pottery, however, general thinking presumes the start of the Woodland period with the production of fire made pottery. No diagnostic lithics were identified. While an attempt was made to identify all sherds (regardless of size), only 13 sherds (15% of the prehistoric component) were over 1-inch in size (Figure 21). This documents the heavy plowing and extensive disturbance present at the site.

Far more sparse, the historic component (31% of the total assemblage) produced artifacts from the Kitchen (58% of the historic assemblage), Architecture (37%), and Arms groups.

The historic component dates from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. For example, undecorated whiteware has a mean ceramic date of 1860 and is still being produced. Machine cut nails were common in the late nineteenth century and may still be used for flooring or masonry (Howard 1989:54). However, these artifacts are common and are not distinctive

enough to be able to address significant research questions about turn-of-the-century domestic sites.

Given the positive shovel tests and sparse surface scatter, the size of the locus is estimated at 600 feet east-west by 225 feet north-south. The northwestern portion of the site produced only prehistoric artifacts, while the southeastern portion of the site contained both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Almost all artifacts came from the upper 0.6 to 1.0 foot plow zone. Only three shovel tests produced artifacts into the subsoil and those artifacts were small flakes. It seems likely that their depth can be explained by bioturbation.

Years of logging and plowing have severely damaged the site, signified by the small size of most of the artifacts and the deep plow zone in many areas. In addition, no features (potentially recognized by darker soils, clusters of fire cracked rock, or concentrations of artifacts) were identified in shovel testing. Artifacts are evenly dispersed throughout the site area, failing to reveal any concentrations.

Locus 2

Locus 2 (Figure 22) is a nineteenth to twentieth century domestic scatter and Woodland to Mississppian site (or locus). It is located on a sand ridge at an elevation of about 20 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the site is 675085E 3704472N (NAD27 datum). The site is located in a plowed horse pasture that is beginning to grow up in scrub vegetation.

Shovel testing was performed at 100-foot intervals until Transect 12, Shovel test 0 was positive. Shovel testing began at 25-foot intervals until two consecutive negative tests were encountered in all directions. Approximately 300 shovel tests were excavated around the site area with 113 positive (38%). A surface collection was also collected.

Soils in the site area resemble the moderately well drained Centenary soils, which have an A horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) fine sand to 0.6 foot in depth over a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) fine sand to 1.6 feet in depth. Some of the tests, however, were excavated to over 2.0 feet in depth with the plow zone reaching over 1.0 foot in depth.

The site produced mostly prehistoric artifacts (60% of the total artifact assemblage), which date from the Early Woodland to the Mississippian (Table 2). For example, Refuge pottery dates to the Early Woodland, Mount. Pleasant pottery dates from the Middle to Late Woodland, and Pee Dee pottery is from the Mississippian (Figure 23-25).

The historic component, which composes 40% of the locus, produced artifacts from the Kitchen (70% of the historic assemblage), Architecture (21%), Tobacco (1%), Clothing (5%), and Activities (3%) groups. The artifacts date from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. For example, cut nails were common in the nineteenth century (Howard 1989:55), while tinted whiteware has a mean ceramic date of 1941. Several South Carolina Dispensary bottle fragments were also found, which date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Some anomalies do occur at the site, including two hand wrought nails. These, however, do not necessarily mean an eighteenth century occupation, but could have been salvaged from an earlier site. A large amount of modern trash has also affected the integrity of the site. All of the historic artifacts are common and do little to differentiate this from other turn-of-the-century sites.

The size of Locus 2 is about 500 feet north-south by 400 feet east-west. The area is defined by positive shovel tests and a surface scatter of artifacts. Artifacts, however, are evenly dispersed, with no concentration of artifacts that might signify a feature or core area. In addition, the plow zone stayed consistent with the A horizon keeping depths between 0.6 and 1.0 foot. No unusually deep profiles, suggestive of a feature, were found.

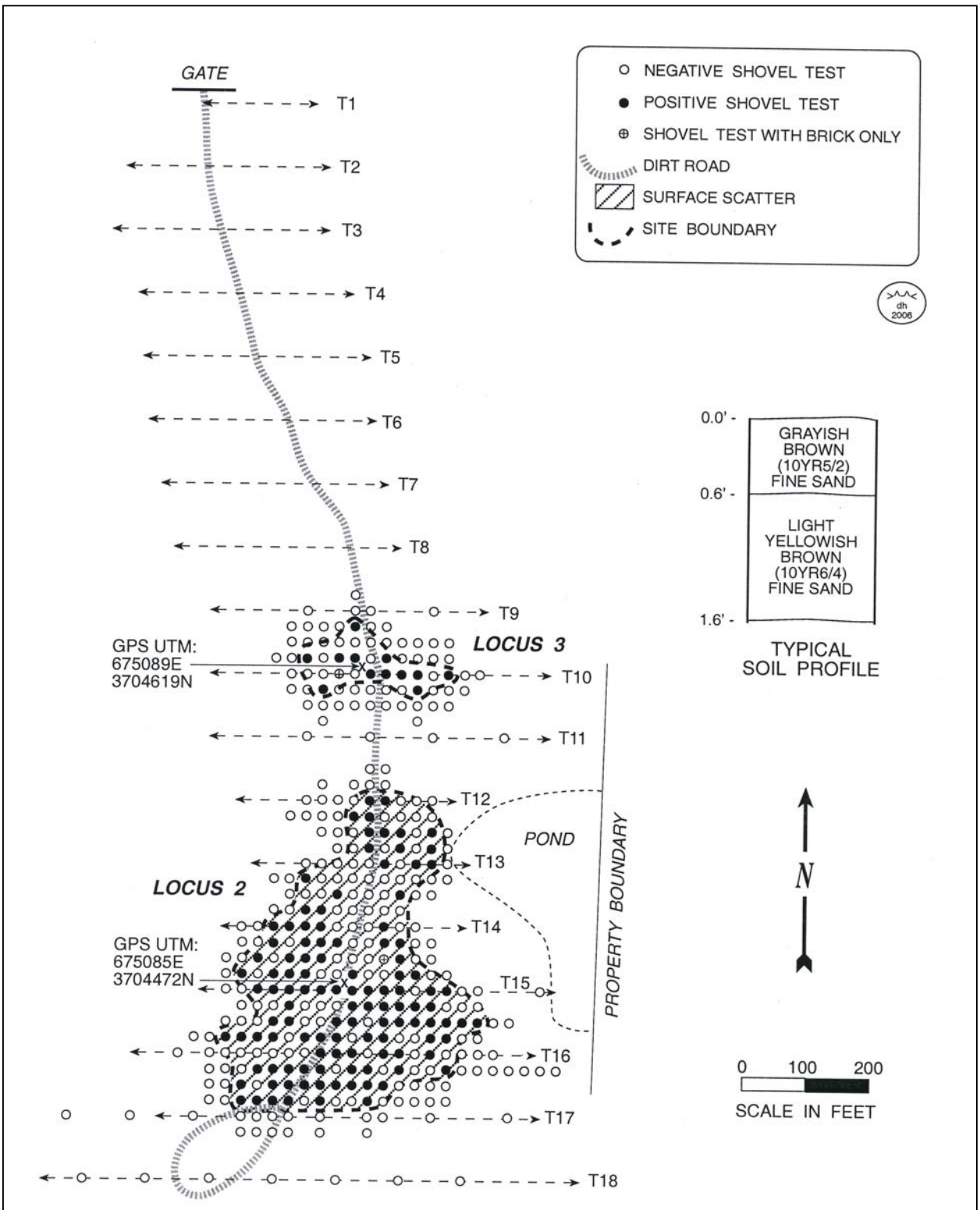

Figure 22. Sketch map and soil profile for Locus 2 and 3 of 38GE569B.

Table 2.
Artifacts from Locus 2 of 38GE569B

	T12 ST0	T12 ST0.25E	T12.25 ST0	T12.25 ST0.25W	T12.5 ST0	T12.5 ST0.25E	T12.5 ST0.5E	T12.5 ST1E	T12.75 ST0	T12.75 ST0.5E	T12.75 ST1E	T13 ST0.5E	T13 ST1E	T13 ST1.25E	T13.25 ST0.75W	T13.5 ST0.25W	T13.5 ST0.75E	T13.75 ST0.5W	T13.75 ST0.75W	T14 ST0.5E	T14 ST0.5W	T14 ST0.75W	T14 ST1W	T14 ST1.25W	T14.25 ST0.5E	T14.25 ST0.75E	T14.25 ST0.25W	T14.25 ST0.5W	T14.25 ST0.75W
Prehistoric																														
Sherd, small	1	1		2			1	1		1			2			4		1			6	3	1		1	1	1	2	1
Sherd, Thoms Creek plain			1								1								1			4		1						
Sherd, Thoms Creek punctate					1																									
Sherd, Thoms Creek incised												1	1																	
Sherd, Savannah check stamp						1																								
Sherd, St. Catherines plain																														
Sherd, St. Catherines cord marked						1																								
Sherd, St. Catherines fabric impressed																													1	
Sherd, St. Catherines net impressed																														
Sherd, Deep Creek, cord marked									2																					
Sherd, Deep Creek fabric impressed																											1			
Sherd, Deep Creek check stamp																														
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant cord marked																														
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant fabric impressed																														
Sherd, Poe Dee complicated stamp														1																
Flake, metavolcanic																														
Flake, quartz															1															
Fire cracked quartz cobble																														
Raw material, metavolcanic																														
Biface, metavolcanic																														
Kitchen																														
Porcelain, undecorated																														
Whiteware, undecorated																				1										
Whiteware, cream tint																														
Stoneware, bristol slip exterior																														
Stoneware, Albany slip																														
Yellow ware																														
Glass, clear																														
Glass, manganese																														
Glass, aqua																									1					
Glass, brown																														
Glass, amber																														
Glass, black																														
Glass, light green																														
Iron utensil handle																	1													
Tin can fragment																														
Architecture																														
Nail, UID fragment										1							1													
Nail, machine cut																														
Nail, hand wrought																														
Nail, wire																														
Slate fragment																														
Asphalt roofing shingle													1																	
Tobacco																														
Pipebowl, brown clay																														
Clothing																														
Button																														
Cellar button																														
Shoe gromet, brass																														
Activities																														
Faunal material																														
UID iron fragment																														

Table 2 continued.
Artifacts from Locus 2 of 38GE569B

	T14.25 ST1.25W	T14.5 ST0.75E	T14.5 ST0.5W	T14.5 ST0.75W	T14.5 ST1W	T14.5 ST1.5W	T14.75 ST0	T14.75 ST0.75	T14.75 ST1E	T14.75 ST0.75W	T14.75 ST1W	T14.75 ST1.25W	T14.75 ST1.75W	T15 ST0	T15 ST0.25E	T15 ST0.5E	T15 ST0.75E	T15 ST1.25E	T15 ST1.5E	T15 ST0.25W	T15 ST0.5W	T15 ST0.75W	T15 ST1W	T15 ST1.25W	T15 ST1.5W	T15.25 ST0.25E	T15.25 ST0.5E	T15.25 ST0.75E	T15.25 ST1E	T15.25 ST1.25E	T15.25 ST1.5E
Prehistoric																															
Sherd, small		1	5	2	3		1	2	2		1	3	1						1	3	4	5	1	2	2	1	1	1		2	1
Sherd, Thoms Creek plain				1						1											1										
Sherd, Thoms Creek punctate																															
Sherd, Thoms Creek incised																															
Sherd, Savannah check stamp																															
Sherd, St. Catherines plain																															
Sherd, St. Catherines cord marked																															
Sherd, St. Catherines fabric impressed										1																					
Sherd, St. Catherines net impressed																															
Sherd, Deep Creek, cord marked										1					1					1		1	2								
Sherd, Deep Creek fabric impressed	2					1																									
Sherd, Deep Creek check stamp																															
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant cord marked																					1										
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant fabric impressed																									1						
Sherd, Pee Dee complicated stamp																															
Flake, metavolcanic										1	1				2	1									1						
Flake, quartz																															
Fire cracked quartz cobble																															
Raw material, metavolcanic																															
Biface, metavolcanic																															
Kitchen																															
Porcelain, undecorated																															
Whiteware, undecorated																										1					1
Whiteware, cream tint																	1														
Stoneware, bristol slip exterior																											1				
Stoneware, Albany slip																															
Yellow ware																															
Glass, clear									1						2						1					1				1	
Glass, manganese														1		4		1										2	2		
Glass, aqua																															
Glass, brown															1																
Glass, amber																															
Glass, black																															
Glass, light green																															
Iron utensil handle																															
Tin can fragment																			5												
Architecture																															
Nail, UID fragment							2								1				1		1					2					
Nail, machine cut																														1	
Nail, hand wrought																													1		
Nail, wire																													1		
Slate fragment																															
Asphalt roofing shingle																															
Tobacco																															
Pipebowl, brown clay																															
Clothing																															
Button																															
Collar button																															
Shoe gromet, brass																															
Activities																															
Faunal material																														1	
UID iron fragment																															

Table 2 continued.
Artifacts from Locus 2 of 38GE569B

	T15.25 ST0.75W	T15.5 ST0.25E	T15.5 ST0.5E	T15.5 ST1E	T15.5 ST1.25E	T15.5 ST1.5E	T15.5 ST1.75E	T15.5 ST2E	T15.5 ST2.25E	T15.5 ST2.5E	T15.5 ST0.5W	T15.5 ST0.75W	T15.75 ST0	T15.75 ST0.25E	T15.75 ST0.5E	T15.75 ST1E	T15.75 ST1.25E	T15.75 ST2E	T15.75 ST2.25E	T15.75 ST0.5W	T15.75 ST0.75W	T15.75 ST1W	T15.75 ST1.25W	T16 ST0.25E	T16 ST0.5E	T16 ST0.75E	T16 ST1.25E	T16 ST1.5E	T16 ST2E	T16.25 ST0	T16.25 ST0.25E	T16.25 ST0.5E
Prehistoric																																	
Sherd, small	1	2	1		2				2	1	3	1		2	1	3	2			1	2			1	4	1	2		2	1	2		
Sherd, Thoms Creek plain																	1								1								
Sherd, Thoms Creek punctate																																	
Sherd, Thoms Creek incised																																	
Sherd, Savannah check stamp																						1											
Sherd, St. Catherines plain																															1		
Sherd, St. Catherines cord marked													1										1										
Sherd, St. Catherines fabric impressed																																	
Sherd, St. Catherines net impressed																																	
Sherd, Deep Creek, cord marked				1																											2		
Sherd, Deep Creek fabric impressed																																	
Sherd, Deep Creek check stamp															1									3									
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant cord marked																																	
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant fabric impressed																																	
Sherd, Pee Dee complicated stamp																																	
Flake, metavolcanic	1	1																															
Flake, quartz																								1									
Fire cracked quartz cobble																																	
Raw material, metavolcanic																		1															
Biface, metavolcanic																																	
Kitchen																																	
Porcelain, undecorated																										1			1				
Whiteware, undecorated															1		1																
Whiteware, cream tint																																	
Stoneware, bristol slip exterior																													1				
Stoneware, Albany slip				1																													
Yellow ware						1	1									2																	
Glass, clear																																	
Glass, manganese		1						1																2	1		2				2	3	
Glass, aqua																																	
Glass, brown																																	
Glass, amber																																	
Glass, black																				1	1												
Glass, light green																																	
Iron utensil handle																																	
Tin can fragment																																	
Architecture																																	
Nail, UID fragment			1	2		1				1									1												2		
Nail, machine cut				1	1																												
Nail, hand wrought				1			1																										
Nail, wire																													1				
Slate fragment																																	
Asphalt roofing shingle																																	
Tobacco																																	
Pipebowl, brown clay																																	
Clothing																																	
Button																																	
Collar button																																	
Shoe gromet, brass																																	
Activities																																	
Faunal material																									1	1							
UID iron fragment															1																		

Table 2 continued.
Artifacts from Locus 2 of 38GE569B

	T16.25 ST1E	T16.25 ST1.25E	T16.25 ST1.75E	T16.25 ST2.5E	T16.25 ST0.25W	T16.25 ST0.5W	T16.5 ST0	T16.5 ST0.25E	T16.5 ST0.5E	T16.5 ST0.75E	T16.5 ST1E	T16.5 ST1.25E	T16.5 ST1.5E	T16.5 ST1.75E	T16.5 ST0.5W	T16.75 ST0	T16.75 ST0.25E	T16.75 ST0.75E	T16.75 ST1.5E	T16.75 ST0.25W	T16.75 ST0.5W	Surface	TOTAL
Prehistoric																							**222**
Sherd, small		2	3	1			4		1	2		3	1		2			1	1	1	1	8	
Sherd, Thoms Creek plain																1							
Sherd, Thoms Creek punctate																							
Sherd, Thoms Creek incised														1									
Sherd, Savannah check stamp																							
Sherd, St. Catherines plain																							
Sherd, St. Catherines cord marked																	1				1		
Sherd, St. Catherines fabric impressed					1																	2	
Sherd, St. Catherines net impressed						1																	
Sherd, Deep Creek, cord marked																						3	
Sherd, Deep Creek fabric impressed																						2	
Sherd, Deep Creek check stamp																							
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant cord marked																					2	1	
Sherd, Mt. Pleasant fabric impressed																							
Sherd, Pee Dee complicated stamp																						2	
Flake, metavolcanic																						2	
Flake, quartz																							
Fire cracked quartz cobble																							
Raw material, metavolcanic																						1	
Biface, metavolcanic																						1	
Kitchen																							**105**
Porcelain, undecorated																						2	
Whiteware, undecorated								2														13	
Whiteware, cream tint																							
Stoneware, bristol slip exterior																						1	
Stoneware, Albany slip																							
Yellow ware																						1	
Glass, clear								1														1	
Glass, manganese	1										1											14	
Glass, aqua																						8	
Glass, brown																						3	
Glass, amber																						1	
Glass, black																							
Glass, light green								1														2	
Iron utensil handle																							
Tin can fragment																							
Architecture																							**31**
Nail, UID fragment																						3	
Nail, machine cut																						1	
Nail, hand wrought																							
Nail, wire																							
Slate fragment																						1	
Asphalt roofing shingle																							
Tobacco																							**1**
Pipebowl, brown clay																						1	
Clothing																							**7**
Button																						5	
Collar button																						1	
Shoe gromet, brass							1																
Activities																							**5**
Faunal material																							
UID iron fragment																						1	
																							371

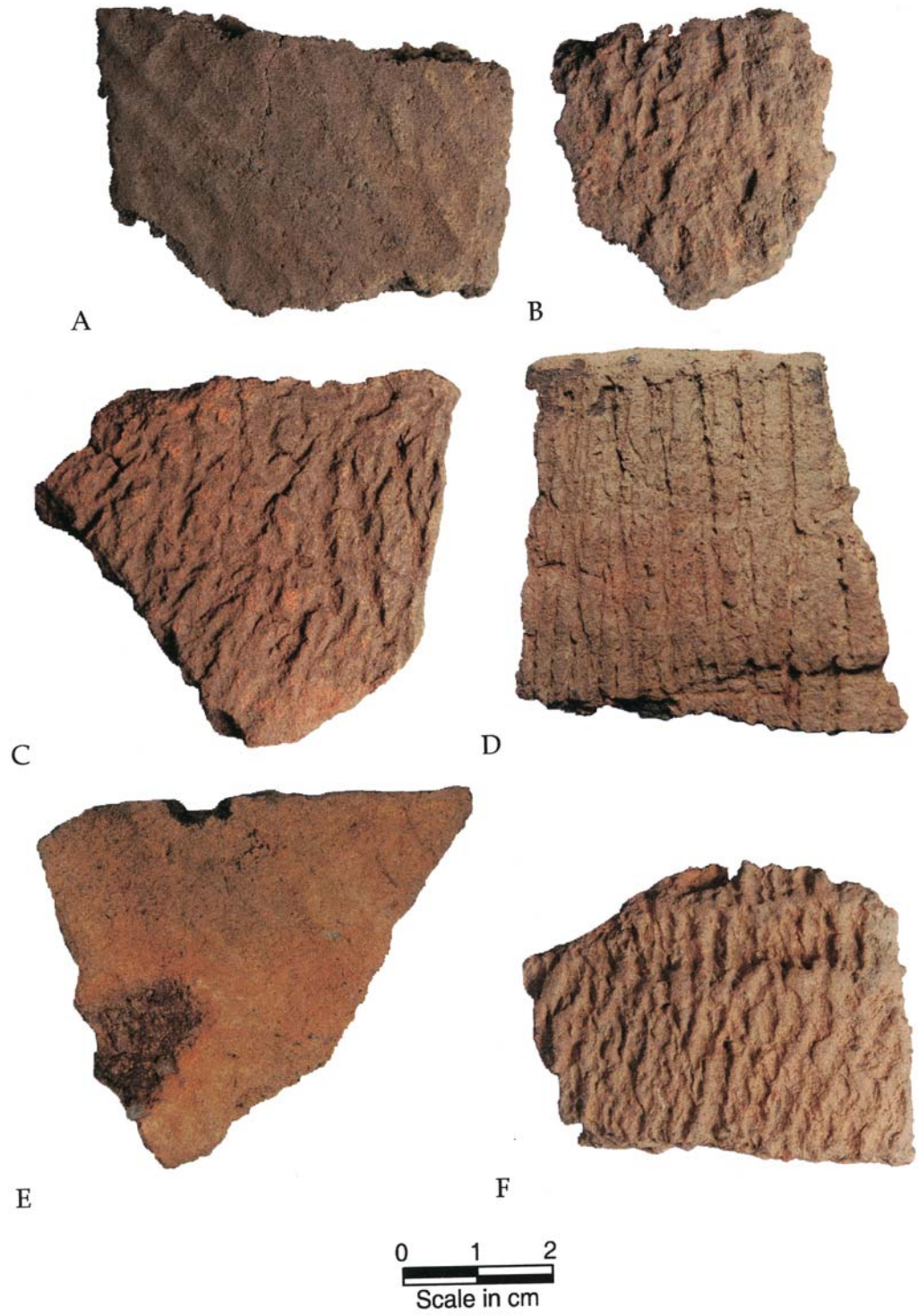

Figure 23. Artifacts from Locus 2. A, Deep Creek, check stamped; B-C, Deep Creek, cord marked; D, Deep Creek, cord marked, rim; E-F, Deep Creek, fabric impressed.

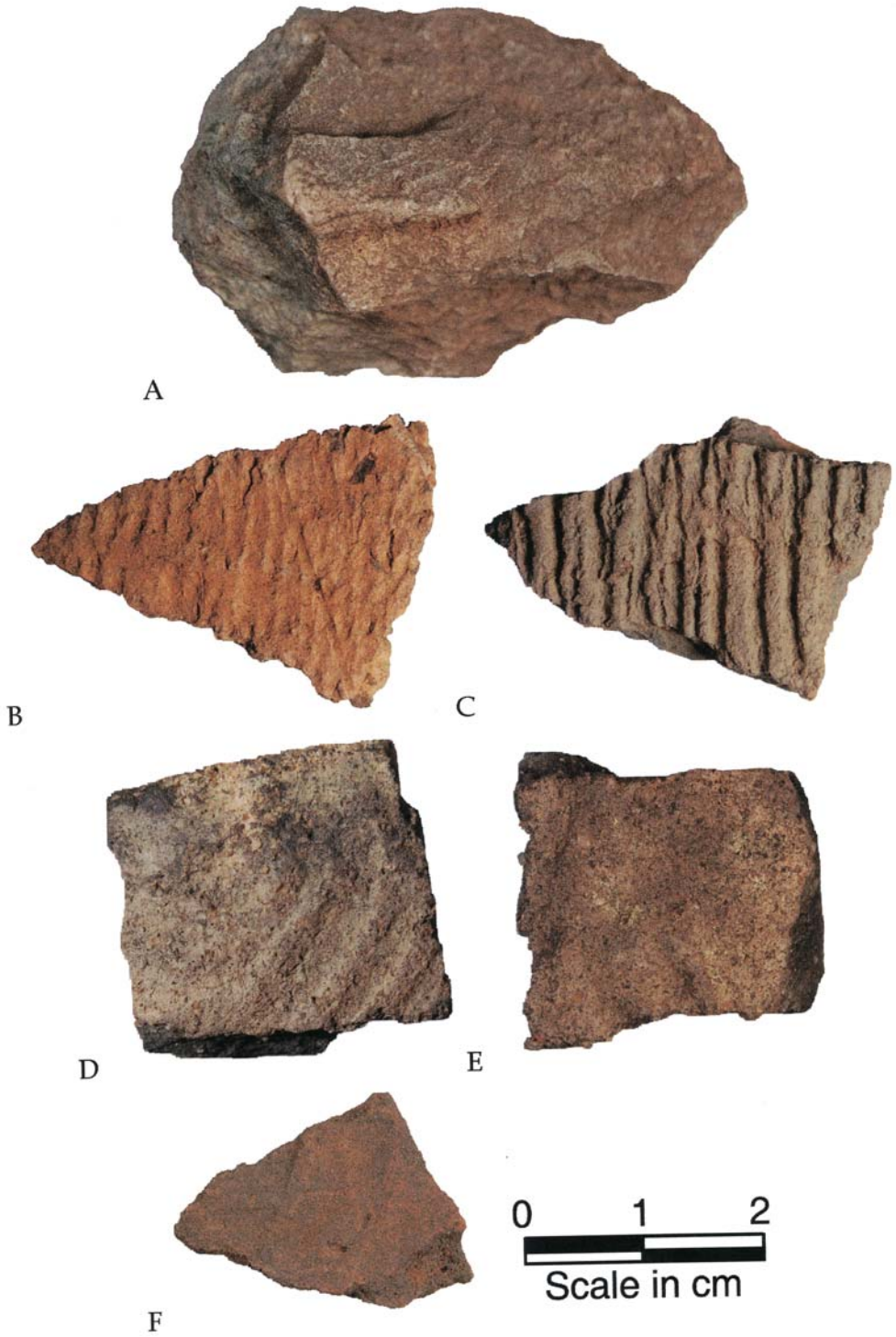

Figure 24. Artifacts from Locus 2. A, metavolcanic biface; B, Deptford, fabric impressed; C, Mount Pleasant, cord marked; D-E, Pee Dee, complicated stamped; F, Savannah, check stamped.

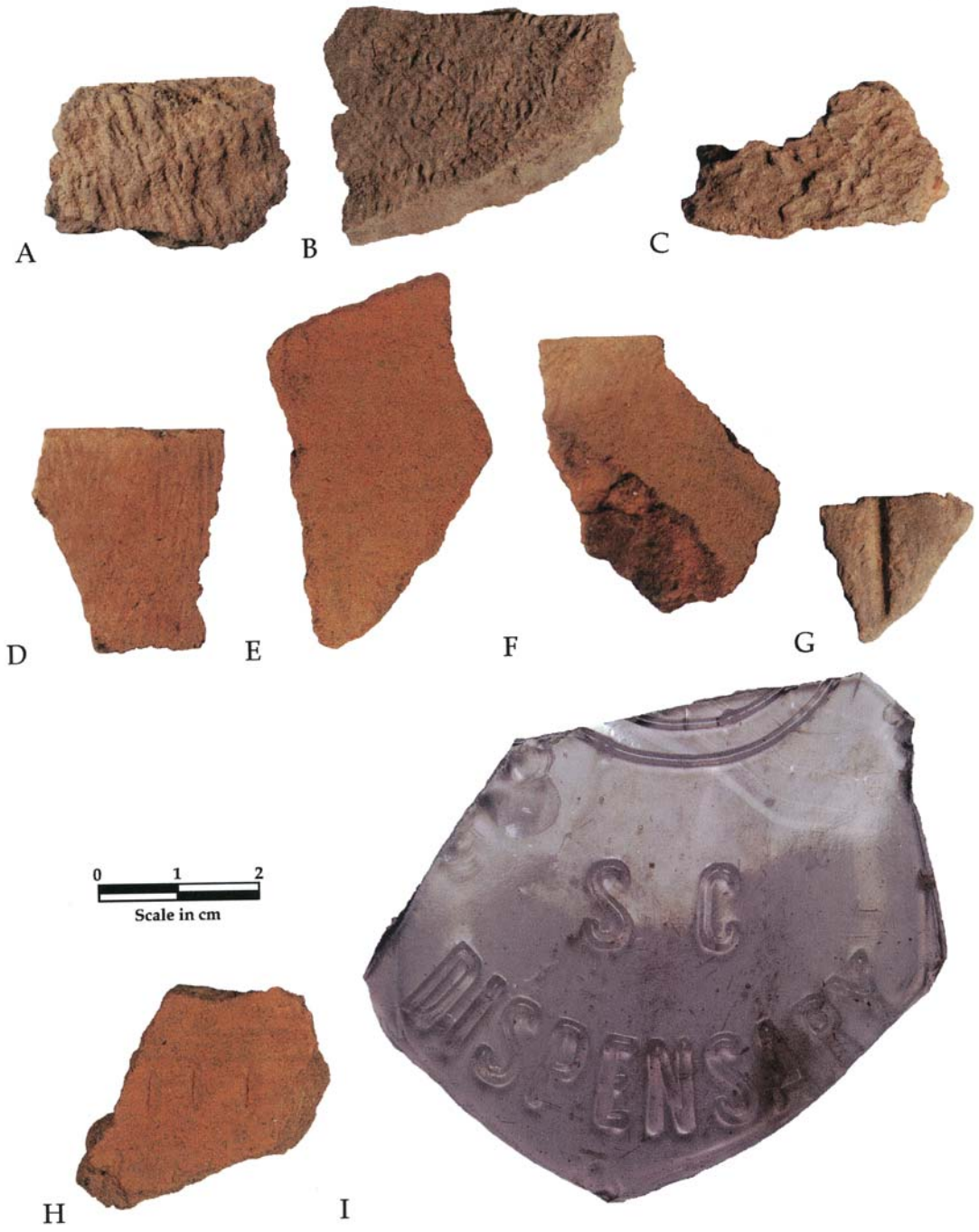

Figure 25. Artifacts from Locus 2. A, St. Catherines, cord marked; B, St. Catherines, fabric impressed; C, St. Catherines, net impressed; D-F, Thoms Creek, plain; G, Thoms Creek, plain, abrader; H, Thoms Creek, punctuate; I, South Carolina Dispensary flask fragment.

Artifact size is generally small (under 1-inch), which is common for heavily plowed areas. Since only 19% of the prehistoric component consisted of large sherds, an attempt was made to identify smaller sherds so as to better define the date of the locus.

One item that should be discussed is S&ME's recordation of a Deptford shell midden, which would have been located in this locus. While shell was found dispersed along the entire sand ridge, our intensive testing produced no profiles that represent a midden. At most a shovel test produced only a handful of small pieces of shell, and although Woodland pottery was found at the site, no Deptford sherds were represented. Shovel testing in the immediate vicinity of the reputed midden failed to identify this feature. We can only assume that the one test with "midden" was an anomaly.

Locus 3

Locus 3 (Figure 22) is a Woodland pottery scatter. It is located on a sand ridge at an elevation of about 20 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate is 675089E 3704619N (NAD27 datum).

Shovel testing was performed at 100-foot intervals until Transect 10, Shovel test 0 was positive. Shovel testing resumed at 25-foot intervals until two consecutive negative tests were encountered in all directions. A total of 70 tests were excavated around the locus with 12 positive (17%).

Soils in the site area resemble the moderately well drained Centenary soils, which have an A horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) fine sand to 0.6 foot in depth to a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) fine sand to 1.6 feet in depth. Some of the tests, however, were excavated to over 2.0 feet in depth with the plow zone reaching over 1.0 foot in depth.

The locus produced only Woodland period pottery. However, Thoms Creek pottery is sometimes dated to the Late Archaic even though conventional thought starts the Early Woodland with the production of pottery. A total of 20 artifacts were found in this locus (Table 3).

Only four of the 20 sherds were over 1-inch in size, so an attempt was made to identify smaller sherds so as to better evaluate the date of the locus. Only two additional sherds were recognizable by date (Figure 26). In general, sherd size was small, due to the extensive logging and plowing over the years. The size of the locus is 100 feet north-south by 225 feet east-west.

Table 3.
Artifacts from Locus 3 of 38GE569B

	T9.25 ST0.25E	T9.75 ST0.25E	T9.75 ST0.25W	T9.75 ST0.5W	T9.75 ST1W	T10 ST0	T10 ST0.25E	T10 ST0.5E	T10 ST0.75E	T10 ST1.25E	T10.25 ST0.75E	T10.25 ST0.75W	TOTAL
Sherd, small UID		1		1	1	3	2	1	3	1		1	
Sherd, Thoms Creek plain	1		1				2						
Sherd, Refuge dentate stamp						1							
Sherd, St. Catherines fabric impressed											1		
													20

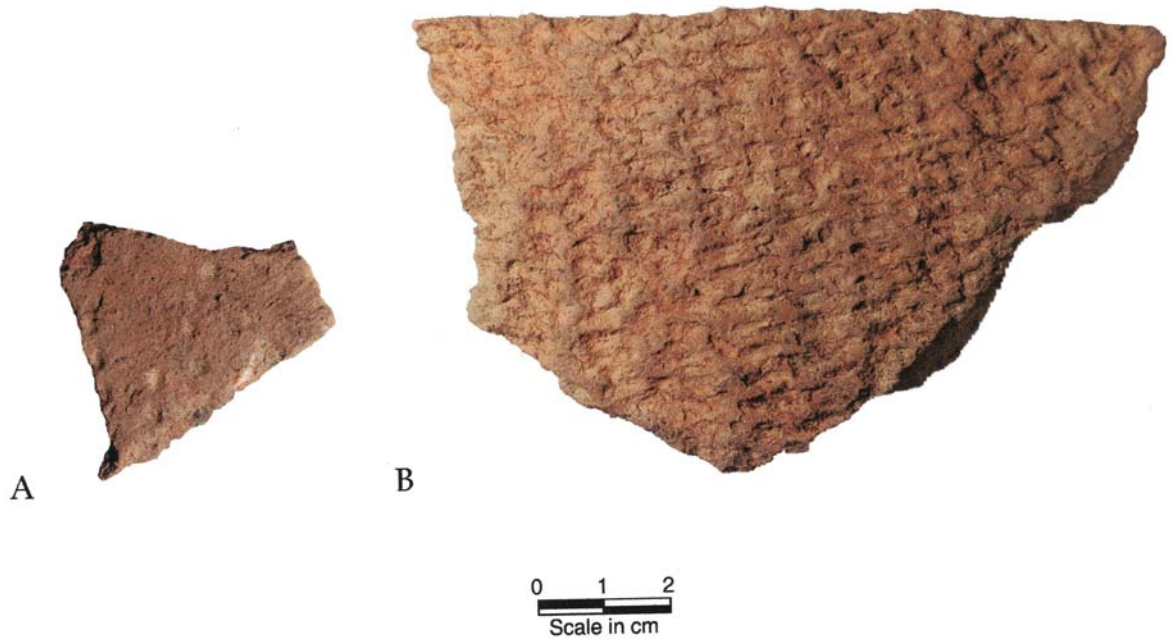

Figure 26. Artifacts from Locus 3. A, Refuge, dentate stamped; B, St. Catherines, fabric impressed.

Conclusion

While each locus appears to be distinct enough from each other to be considered separate entities, Keith Derting of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology determined that it was appropriate to retain the original site number – 38GE569B.

Each loci (labeled 1-3) has been described separately, but the entire site must be evaluated for the National Register. The site encompasses an area of about 1,100 feet north-south by about 800 feet east-west. While occasional artifacts were found to depths of about 2.0 feet, most were recovered within the clearly defined A horizon, varying from 0.6 to 1.0 foot in depth. We examined those specimens from deeper tests and failed to identify any pattern, suggesting vertical stratification. We also examined horizontal stratification, again failing to identify any intrasite patterning.

The prehistoric data sets include only pottery and lithics. The pottery is generally small, with a very low proportion of the tests yielding specimens over 1-inch in diameter. This suggests that the collection has been extensively plowed or otherwise damaged and that plowing is failing to reveal new features. The historic research clearly documented multiple episodes of intensive commercial logging. While several types of lithic materials are identified, only two worked tools are present. No features or even clusters of artifacts are present. In addition, the density of remains is very low. Faunal remains cannot be definitively associated with any of the prehistoric loci. Floral remains were not identified. The sandy soils are not likely to promote the preservation of such remains absent dense shell deposits –which were also conspicuously absent.

There is little question that there are a variety of research questions appropriate for Georgetown County. Even the most basic research issues, such as the definition of ceramic series, are poorly addressed. Few sites have been

investigated and questions concerning settlement and subsistence are abundant for this area.

Nevertheless, the identified prehistoric loci fail to exhibit the integrity necessary to allow these questions to be productively addressed. There is no shell to preserve faunal remains. The sites have been heavily impacted by plowing, crushing, and dispersing the remains that were present. There is no evidence of intrasite patterning. There is no stratigraphy. There is no firm association of pottery and lithics. There are no deposits of charred material suitable for radiometric dating.

As a result, it is our recommendation that the three prehistoric loci are not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

In a similar fashion, the historic remains that are present are heavily impacted by plowing and/or silvacultural activity. We failed to identify standing or in situ architectural ruins. Nor are clearly defined clusters still recognizable. No features that might represent wells or privies were identified. Thus, while the historic research reveals that several African American farmers owned parcels, the archaeological record – at best – is ambiguous and fails to provide any clear indications of settlement loci.

Thus, while we could certainly develop meaningful research questions to document the development of autonomy by African American landowners in the study area, the remains lack the integrity to allow appropriate study. Consequently, the historic components are also recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural Resources

The recently completed Georgetown architectural survey (Joseph et al. 2006) recorded one site, 43-0713 or Miss Ruby's School, within the project APE. This c. 1915 school is recommended eligible for the National Register.

The school, however, cannot be seen by the current survey area given dense forest and modern residential and commercial development. The current development will have no affect on the school.

No additional resources were found in the project APE that may be potentially eligible for the National Register.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of approximately 31 acres of land for a residential development in eastern Georgetown County. This work, conducted for Mr. Jeffery Van Treese of Resources Planning Corporation examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed project area and is intended to assist this company in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation, the previously identified 38GE569B, was intensively surveyed and its boundaries were redefined. Three distinct loci were found within 38GE569B with Locus 1 producing nineteenth to twentieth century domestic artifacts and a Woodland scatter; Locus 2 producing nineteenth to twentieth century and Woodland to Mississippian artifacts; and Locus 3 producing a Woodland scatter.

The site has been heavily damaged through logging and plowing. The poor integrity makes it unlikely that the site can address significant research questions. We recommend that 38GE569B is not eligible for the National Register because of the severe damage to its integrity.

A survey of public roads within 0.5 mile revealed one structure that retains the integrity for the National Register of Historic Places. The c. 1915 Miss Ruby's School (43-0713) cannot be seen by the current survey area and will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, 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 State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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