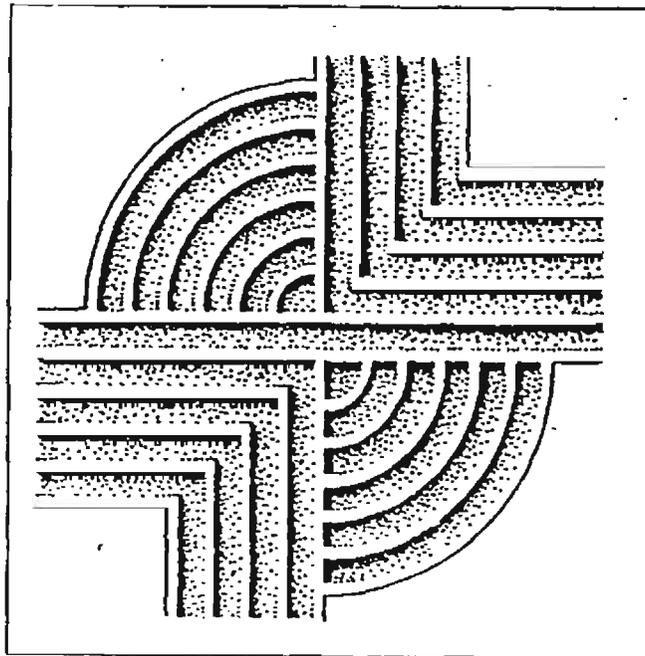


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF  
COHEN'S BLUFF LANDING, JOHNSON'S LANDING,  
AND LITTLE HELL LANDING, ALLENDALE COUNTY,  
SOUTH CAROLINA**



**RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 93**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF  
COHEN'S BLUFF LANDING, JOHNSON'S LANDING, AND LITTLE HELL LANDING,  
ALLENDALE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Research Contribution 93

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September 16, 1992

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## Introduction

Chicora Foundation was requested to submit a technical and budgetary proposal for "an archaeological reconnaissance level survey" of three proposed boat ramps (Cohen's Bluff Landing, Johnson's Landing, and Little Hell Landing) on the Savannah River in Allendale County, South Carolina. Specifically, the study was to address:

- the project background, natural setting and environment resources, definitions, and assessment basis,
- description of investigative techniques, including literature review appropriate for a reconnaissance level investigation,
- an assessment of the project's potential impact on any identified cultural resources, and
- recommendations regarding the integrity and National Register eligibility of any identified sites.

Chicora Foundation provided the county of Allendale with a technical and budgetary proposal, specifying the tasks involved in a reconnaissance level study, on July 14, 1992. The proposed work would consist of:

- a review of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site files,
- coordination with the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office for any National Register sites or previous architectural surveys in the immediate area,
- an evaluation of historical records and resources available for use on the project,
- a brief historical overview of the project area, adequate to judge the historical importance of the area and any archaeological resources encountered,
- a pedestrian survey of the project area, with particular attention to open ground areas, including erosional zones, bald spots, road cuts, ditch banks, and similar areas,
- limited shovel testing in high probability areas and to note soil conditions,
- architectural recordation of any standing structures at least 50 years old, and
- a professional assessment of the probable significance of any identified sites and the probable impact to the sites by the proposed project, as suitable for a reconnaissance investigation.

This proposal was accepted by the county of Allendale on August 3. The historical research was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley. The resources of the Thomas Cooper Map Repository and the South Caroliniana Library were used. Ms. Natalie Adams examined the site files of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and

Anthropology. The S.C. State Historic Preservation Office was visited to examine their information on National Register sites and previous architectural surveys.

The field investigations were undertaken by Ms. Natalie Adams on Tuesday, September 15, 1992. The laboratory processing of the resulting collections, curation preparations, and report production have taken place at Chicora Foundation's offices in Columbia on September 16-17, 1992.

It is important to clearly indicate that this study involves only a reconnaissance investigation of the landings. No intensive investigation has been undertaken by Chicora Foundation and the methodology of this reconnaissance investigation was designed and implemented to address the specific questions posed by the County of Allendale. More generally, it was designed to allow an assessment of the *likelihood* that ground disturbing activities in the project area might impact archaeological resources.

#### Previous Archaeological Investigations

Trinkley (1974) conducted test excavations at the Love Site, a Stallings-Thom's Creek site found adjacent to a Carolina bay in Allendale County. This work accompanied considerable survey work in that area during the same period. A substantial amount of archaeology has been performed at the Groton Plantation in lower Allendale, upper Hampton counties. These investigations have documented a number of sites occupied from the Early Archaic up through the Mississippian period (see Peterson 1971; Stoltman 1974). In 1975 Trinkley conducted an analysis of artifacts from the Fennel Hill site gathered by local collectors. This was found to be a significant site, similar to those on Groton Plantation, although much of the site integrity had been destroyed by site looting.

A large amount of archaeological research has been performed in neighboring Barnwell and Aiken counties on Savannah River Plant property, and recently Sassaman et al. (1990) have provided synthetic information on the work that has been performed in that area.

Most of the archaeological attention that Allendale county has received has been studies on quarrying behavior at Allendale Chert quarries. Goodyear and Charles (1984) have published an archaeological survey of the chert quarries in western Allendale county. Allendale Chert is a light colored fossiliferous Coastal Plain chert. Until the 1980s the Rice Quarry (38AL14) was the only known outcrop and quarry in South Carolina. Goodyear and Charles (1984) work identified 14 quarries and sites related to quarries which were collectively nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district.

John Swanton, in conjunction with Marmaduke Floyd of Savannah, Georgia, began collecting the Parachula site on Stokes Bluff in nearby Hampton County in the late 1930s. This site, now almost completely destroyed by erosion, is one of the few protohistoric/historic sites recorded from the region (see Caldwell 1948).

#### Brief Prehistoric and Historic Synopsis

The Paleo-Indian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977). The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989:36-38).

At least 24 Paleo-Indian points have been found in the Allendale area, clustered along the Savannah River and its tributaries (Goodyear et al. 1989:33). This pattern of artifacts found along major river drainages has been interpreted by Michie to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation

of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

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

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleo-Indian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts.

The Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast and much later in the Carolina Piedmont, about 500 B.C. 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 2000 to 500 B.C. was a period of tremendous change.

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. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from some coastal sites indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable. Further inland it seems likely that many Native American groups continued the previous established patterns of band mobility. These frequent moves would allow the groups to take advantage of various seasonal resources, such as shad and sturgeon in the spring, nut masts in the fall, and turkeys during the winter.

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 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 coastal phases are named the Savannah and Irene (known as Pee Dee further inland) (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

There is minimal archaeological evidence for historic Indian occupation along the middle Savannah River. DePratter (1988) has recently summarized the historical evidence, and the general locations of a number of towns occupied after 1670 have been identified. Caldwell (1948) found evidence of a post-contact Indian site on the Savannah River in Hampton County which he believes is the early Creek town of Palachacolas. The only other evidence for historic Indian occupations in the Savannah River Valley comes from the upper part of the drainage, where a number of Lower Cherokee Towns were present until late in the eighteenth century (see Caldwell 1956; Kelly and DeBaillou 1960; Kelly and Neitzel 1961).

Allendale County is historically part of the Barnwell District. The early history of the district was only briefly discussed by Mills in 1826:

The settlement of this part of the state took place about the same time with Orangeburg district, namely, in 1704. In 1800 Barnwell was erected into an independent judicial district (Mills 1972:358).



Although exploration of the Savannah River Valley began as early as the sixteenth century (DePratter 1989), substantial settlement of the area did not begin until after the Yamassee Indian War (1715-1718). By the mid eighteenth century, cattle ranchers and subsistence farmers cleared land and established small farms and plantations (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:69-71), and by the eve of the American Revolution, cattle ranching was well established in the area (Brooks 1981).

While Tory forces were quite active in the Barnwell District during the American Revolution, only one skirmish took place in Allendale County. This was in conjunction with the American capture of Augusta from the British, and occurred at Matthews Bluff (presently Cohen's Bluff) across from Brier Creek (Brooks 1984).

By 1800 the population consisted of 6,596 whites, 1,690 African American slaves, totalling 7,286. In twenty years the population more than doubled with 8,162 whites, 6,336 slaves, and 252 free blacks, for a total of 14,750 individuals (Mills 1972:359). By 1850, the population, again, nearly doubled. There were 12,289 whites, 14,008 slaves, and 311 free blacks, totalling 26,608. In the years preceding the Civil War, the population growth in the state slowed considerably, as planters and farmers left the exhausted soils of South Carolina and moved to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi (Kovacik and Winberry 1987:92-93).

Mills Atlas (1825) shows no settlements in the area of Cohen's Landing, however it was called Matthews Landing during that time (Figure 1). Two settlements, Major Juan's and Perkins Bluff along with several other settlements, are shown probably on the high ground immediately south of the Johnson's Landing study area. Swycard's Landing is shown in the vicinity of Little Hell Landing (Figure 2).

Barnwell County saw some activity during the Civil War. General H.W. Slocum with Sherman's Army crossed over the Savannah River into South Carolina thirty miles north of Savannah, Georgia. The Federals took in flank on both its sides the Confederate brigade guarding Rivers' Bridge two miles south of Barnwell. The town of Barnwell was burned (Wallace 1953:548).

Exhausted by war and stunned by the upheaval of their economic and social system the residents of Barnwell District, as well as the rest of the state, were in a state of confusion and hardship. Immediately after the Civil War cotton prices peaked, causing many Southerners to plant cotton again, in the hope of recouping losses from the War. The single largest problem across the South, however, was labor. While some freedmen stayed on to work, others, apparently many others, left.

The hiring of freedmen began immediately after the war, with variable results. The Freedmen's Bureau attempted to establish a system of wage labor, but the effort was largely tempered by the enactment of the Black Codes by the South Carolina Legislature in September 1865. These Codes allowed nominal freedom, while establishing a new kind of slavery, severely restricting the rights and freedoms of the black majority (see Orser 1988:50). Added to the Codes were oppressive contracts which reinforced the power of the plantation owner and degraded the freedom of the Blacks. The freedmen found power, however, in their ability to break their contracts and move to a new plantation, beginning a new contract. With the high price of cotton and the scarcity of labor, this mechanism caused tremendous agitation to the plantation owners.

Gradually owners turned away from wage labor contracts to two kinds of tenancy -- sharecropping and renting. While very different, both succeeded in making land ownership very difficult, if not impossible, for the vast majority of Blacks. Sharecropping required the tenant to pay his landlord part of the crop produced, while renting required that he pay a fixed rent in either crops or money. In sharecropping the tenant supplied the labor and one-half of the

fertilizer, the landlord supplied everything else -- land, house, tools, work animals, animal feed, wood for fuel, and the other half of the needed fertilizer. In return the landlord received half of the crop at harvest. This system became known as "working on halves," and the tenants as "half hands," or "half tenants."

In share-renting, the landlord supplied the land, housing, and either one-quarter or one-third of the fertilizer costs. The tenant supplied the labor, animals, animal feed, tools, seed, and the remainder of the fertilizer. At harvest the crop was divided in proportion to the amount of fertilizer that each party supplied. A number of variations on this occurred, one of the most common being "third and fourth," where the landlord received one-fourth of the cotton crop and one-third of all other crops. In cash-renting the landlord provided the land and housing, with the renter providing everything else and paying a fixed per-acre rent in cash.

Living conditions for the independent black farmer in the Barnwell District during the late nineteenth century was "from hand to mouth" whether they be landowners or tenants, and it was almost impossible for tenants to save any money to acquire their own land (Anonymous 1884).

In the 1880s the Barnwell District had no operating cotton mills although Fairmount Mills was under construction on Tinker Creek. Cotton was, however, being produced in large amounts and it was estimated that the average cost of producing merchantable cotton was about eight cents a pound and 40 dollars to bale 500 pounds. It appears that a large portion of the manufacturing in the county was milling grain or producing lumber and turpentine. Of 147 manufacturing establishments there were 94 grist mills, 42 lumber mills, and 10 turpentine establishments (Anonymous 1884). Corn was the largest agricultural product with 88,463 acres producing 814,130 bushels. Cotton closely followed with 83,308 acres producing 35,858 bales (Anonymous 1907:572). By 1900 Barnwell District had a population of 35,504 dropping from 44,613 in the previous decade.

#### Project Area

The project areas are located at three points along the Savannah River (Figure 3). Cohen's Bluff Landing is located at the west end of Secondary Road 41. The area slotted to become new parking is bounded to the north, east and west by woods, and to the south by an existing parking lot. This area encompasses 0.75 acres. The Savannah River is located on the south edge of the landing.

Johnson's Landing is located at the west end of Secondary Road 291. The survey area consists of 5 acres north of the road which has been blocked off. It is bounded to the south by Secondary Road 291, to the west by the Savannah River, and to the north and east by Sandoz Chemicals property.

Little Hell Landing is located at the east end of Secondary Road 368. The survey area consists of 3 acres located on a hill top west of the road. The property is bounded to the east by Secondary Road 368, to the south by woodline, and to the west and north by old fields. The Savannah River is located approximately 400 feet to the south.

Vegetation at Cohen's Bluff Landing and Johnson's Landing consists of open mixed pine and hardwood forest. There is a light understory of vegetation throughout most of the tract. The central portion of Johnson's Landing contains Cypress trees and some areas of standing water. At Little Hell Landing, however, the vegetation in the old field consists of weedy plants and young pines.

No soil survey has been printed for Allendale County, however, some observations on soil color, type, and drainage were made in the field. Soil profiles at Cohen's Bluff Landing indicate grayish brown and brown mottled clayey soils (10YR5/2 and 10YR4/3). The soils are poorly drained and it appears that the area has some occasional standing water. Areas of the leaf mat are covered with

dirt, suggesting that they are sometimes covered in muddy water. At Johnson's Landing soil conditions varied. Immediately adjacent to the Savannah River and on a ridge slope further away from the river, the soils appear to be moderately well to well drained. Soil profiles indicate 0.7 feet of dark brown sandy loam (10YR4/3) overlying reddish brown sandy subsoil (5YR4/3). Central areas of the tract contained standing water, and no tests were excavated here. Soil profiles at Little Hell Landing indicate 0.9 feet of dark brown plowzone (10YR4/3) overlying reddish brown sand (5YR4/3).

Elevations at Cohen's Bluff Landing are 60 feet above MSL. At Johnson's Landing the elevations range from 70 feet near the river rising sharply to 90 feet at the northern edge of the property. Much of the property is low and wet. At Little Hell Landing the elevations range from 100 to 110 feet above MSL.

#### Effective Environment

Allendale County is bounded to the north by Barnwell and Bamberg Counties, to the east and south by Hampton County, and to the west by the Savannah River. The survey tracts are situated in the Upper Coastal Plain. Overall, the topography of the area is most appropriately described as moderately sloping and dissected with river and small stream terraces adjacent to channels.

Allendale County is drained by the Savannah River which is a major watershed of the South Atlantic Slope. Dendritic tributary systems running perpendicular to the river are common in the Coastal Plain portion of the basin. Several oxbow lakes are found near the study areas along the river including Dead River Lake, Mount Lake, and Ferguson Lake. The largest stream in the vicinity of the landings is Lower Three Runs Creek. Mills (1972:361) lists Lower Three Runs Creek as being "capable of an extended navigation".

The geology of the area consists mainly of three geologic formations near the surface. These are the Hawthorn, Barnwell, and McBeam Formations. The Hawthorn Formation is at the surface or is overlain by as much as 30 feet of stratified sandy and loamy alluvium. The McBeam Formation is dissected in places by Upper Three Runs Creek. The Congaree and Ellenton Formations are below the McBeam Formation, and the Tuscaloosa Formation is at a depth of 800 to 1,200 feet. The Tuscaloosa Formation supplies a large amount of quality water to coastal areas (Rogers 1990:83). Mills (1972:364-365) remarked that Silver Bluff was one of the most interesting curiosities in the district. "This steep bank, rising perpendicular, discovers many strata of earth, together with different clays and shells, especially ostrea and blackish slate-colored earth, apparently of an aluminous or vitriolic nature".

Although no soil survey has been published for Allendale County, Rogers (1990) shows the soils adjacent to the river at the Savannah River Plant as consisting of three soil associations. The Chastain-Tawcaw-Shellbluff Association consists of poorly drained, somewhat poorly drained, and well drained soils that are clayey or loamy throughout and are subject to flooding. The Rembert-Hornsville Association is poorly drained and moderately well drained soils that have a clayey subsoil. The Fuquay-Blanton-Dothan Association consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that have a loamy subsoil. Mills (1972:359) notes that "the rich lands border the rivers and creek. The products cultivated, are cotton, corn, some wheat and rye, sweet potatoes, peas, &c."

The climate of the area is temperate. In winter, the average temperature is 47.5 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 36.7 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 79.7 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 90.1 degrees. Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year with a monthly average of 3.98 inches. The total annual precipitation is 47.78 inches. The average seasonal snowfall is 1.1 inches. Days with at least 1 inch of snow on the ground are rare (Rogers 1990:2, 96). Mills (1972:362) notes that

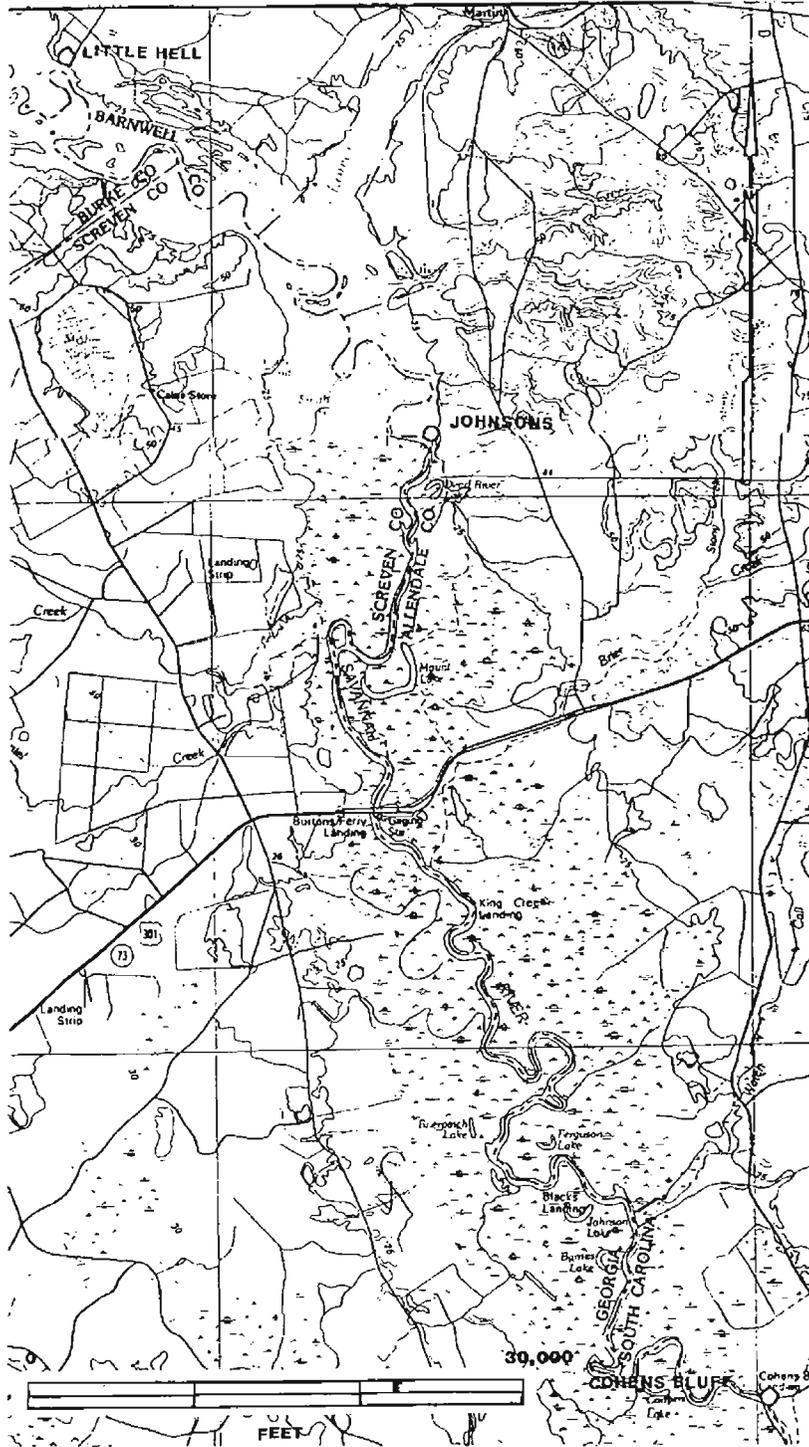


Figure 3. Location of project area on a 1:100,000 scale planimetric map.

the Barnwell District "may be considered as a healthy district. The situations immediately near the water courses being the only spots subjecting the inhabitants to bilious fevers. The climate is pleasant, the air and water pure".

The project area is situated in the Coastal Plain. In the survey areas the native vegetation is mainly loblolly pine, longleaf pine, oak, and hickory in the uplands. The bottom lands contain sweetgum, blackgum, yellow poplar, maple, tupelo, cypress, and water oak (Rogers 1990:84).

While the agricultural potential of the area is somewhat limited by soil types, the faunal variability is great. Mills, in the early nineteenth century, observed that:

Shad, in their season, are very abundant in the Savannah river. The indigenous fish are, the catfish, brim, sucker, trout, rockfish, redhorse, jackfish, perch, &c. Deer are plenty, as also foxes, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, &c. Birds are numerous; such as the wild turkey, dove, partridge, robin, woodcock, duck, wild pigeon, and goose, at certain seasons, besides the buzzard, hawk, owl, eagle, swallow, red-bird, mocking-bird, blue-bird, wren, and others (Mills 1972:362).

Many of these animals were certainly a major protein source for the Native Americans.

#### Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques for this reconnaissance level investigation involved a visual inspection of the survey areas exhibiting good surface visibility and the placement of occasional shovel tests in the tract to verify soil conditions and examine for erosion and disturbance.

Should sites be identified by surface collection and/or shovel testing, further tests would be used to help obtain additional data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. The information required for completion of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigator.

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

A total of 24 shovel tests were excavated; four at Cohen's Bluff Landing, seven at Johnson's Landing, and 13 at Little Hell Landing (Figures 4, 5, and 6). When the placement of these tests is examined, the Cohen's Bluff Landing received the equivalent of 6 tests per acre, Johnson's Landing received about 1.5 tests per acre, and Little Hell Landing received about 4 tests per acre. The comparatively low density of shovel tests at Johnson's Landing was the result of low topography and poor site drainage. It is appropriate, however, to observe that at all landings more shovel tests were excavated than are typical for reconnaissance level investigations.

#### Curation

It is anticipated that field notes and artifacts will be accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as

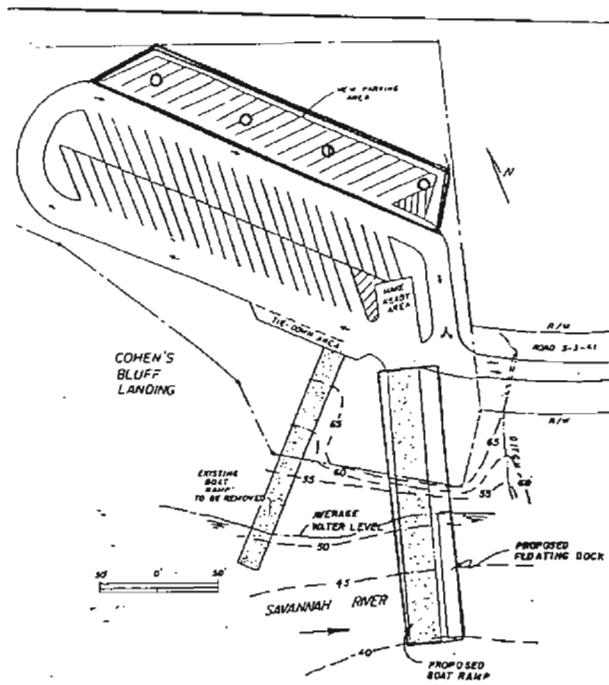


Figure 4. Shovel tests at Cohen's Bluff Landing.

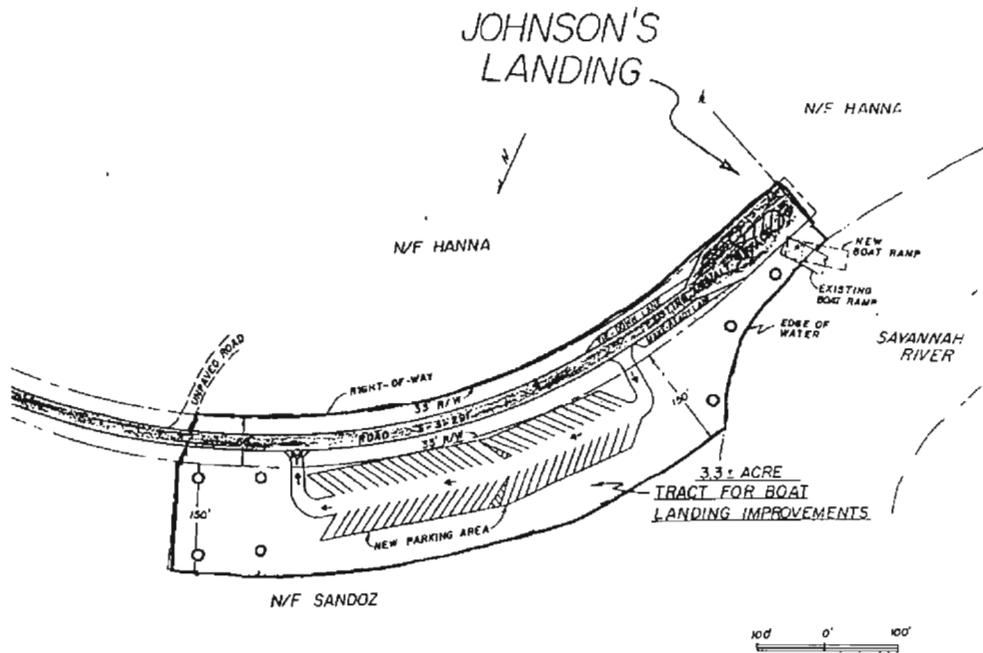


Figure 5. Shovel tests at Johnson's Landing.

## LITTLE HELL LANDING

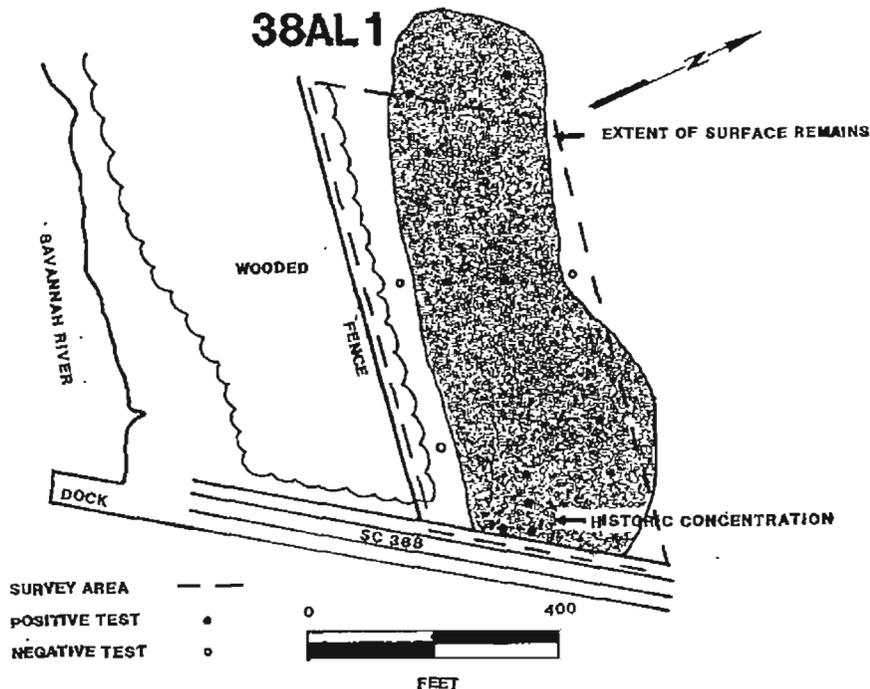


Figure 6. Shovel tests at Little Hell Landing (38AL1).

soon as the project is complete.

### Results

The archaeological reconnaissance identified no archaeological sites at Cohen's Bluff Landing and Johnson's Landing. One site (38AL1) was revisited at Little Hell Landing (see Figures 4, 5, and 6 for location of shovel tests and the identified site).

38AL1 was initially located in 1957 by R.J. Lyons, although the site was not designated until 1970 by Ms. Karen Lindsay. Almost no information about the site was provided in the site form. In fact, the only reasonably clear information is that it represented a "village site" located "on the Savannah River shore across from an Island and across the road to Millete (ville) from Little Hell Landing".

The current work revealed that 38AL1 is a Late Woodland/Mississippian period site, with a late nineteenth century component, located approximately 400 feet from the Savannah River on a ridge top west of Secondary Road 368. A series of thirteen shovel tests were placed in the site area. Ten yielded archaeological remains. In addition a profile was excavated in the ditch cut along the road. Good surface visibility was spotty and these areas were selectively collected.

Prehistoric artifacts consist of 100 non-cortical flakes, one secondary flake, one broken biface, one broken Caraway projectile point (width-13.97mm, length-unknown, thickness 5.6mm), four Savannah Plain sherds, seven Irene Plain

sherds, one Irene Plain abrader, eight unidentified sherds, and four pieces of daub. Historic artifacts consist of one burned stoneware jug fragment, two undecorated whitewares, one blue decorated delft, two sherds of aqua glass, four sherds of clear glass, and one sherd of clear glass with S.C. Dispensary embossing. No brick was noted on the ground surface or in shovel tests. All lithic material was Allendale Chert.

The datable historic ceramics yield a mean ceramic date of 1846.7. One other datable artifact was collected -- a sherd of a South Carolina Dispensary bottle fragment -- which was manufactured between 1893 and 1907 (Huggins 1971). Although only four datable artifacts were collected, their dates of manufacture vary widely, with the delft example having a mean date of 1750 (South 1977) and the others having mean dates around 1900. This suggests that two distinct historic occupations occurred on the tract. In fact, the delft was isolated about 200 feet northeast from the other historic artifacts.

Table 1.  
Mean Ceramic Date from 38AL1 .

Ceramic	Mean Date (xi)	fi	fi x xi
Delft, blue decorated	1750	1	1750
Whiteware, undecorated	1895	2	3790
Total		3	5540

$$MCD = 5540 \div 3 = 1846.7$$

The prehistoric component measures approximately 350 feet north/south by 700 feet east/west. The historic component is located adjacent to the road and measures approximately 50 by 50 feet. Soil profiles indicate 0.9 feet of dark brown plowzone (10YR4/3) overlying reddish brown sand (5YR4/3). The central UTM coordinates are E447410 N3658150.

The Late Woodland/Mississippian component of 38AL1 is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Although the site has been plowed, the artifactual remains, both surface and subsurface, are dense suggesting that their may be intact features below the plowzone. Houses are suggested by the presence of daub. The site has the potential to address questions relating to intra-site spatial organization, foodways, and architectural design.

Further testing is needed to better locate and define the historic component of 38AL1. While most of the historic materials were located along Secondary Road 368, a few were found further away from the road. These remains were sparse and plowing may have obliterated any architectural features.

#### Summary and Conclusions

As a result of the archaeological reconnaissance one site (38AL1) was identified at Little Hell Landing. This site contains a Late Woodland/Mississippian component as well as a nineteenth century component. The prehistoric component is considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The historic component also requires additional investigation to determine its eligibility to the National Register.

Although no archaeological sites were identified at Cohen's Bluff Landing, this appears to have been the area of a Revolutionary War skirmish. Military sites are almost always very ephemeral. Shovel tests, regardless of interval, do not usually recover more than a small handful of artifacts even if the site was intensively occupied. At military skirmishes the chance of recovering artifacts

in shovel tests is remote. This survey only represents reconnaissance level historical research and archaeological field work. The study area only represents 0.75 acres of land, with approximately 2 acres of the landing having been previously paved for parking. As a result, this level of work was unable to locate any remains associated with the skirmish, if they still exist. Likewise, no detailed historical research was conducted to determine if additional information is available.

The reconnaissance level investigations at Johnson's Landing failed to identify any archaeological sites. The level of investigation, coupled with the project's topography, drainage, and size, does not suggest a high potential for the identification of archaeological remains.

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