# Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Orangeburg Quarry Tract

**Orangeburg County, South Carolina**

September 2021

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CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

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**Orangeburg County, South Carolina**

Final Report

September 2021

**Prepared for:**
Vulcan Materials, Inc.
Piedmont, South Carolina

And

Kennedy Consulting Services, LLC
Irmo, South Carolina

**Prepared by:**

Larry James, RPA
Principal Investigator

with contributions by

Charles Philips
Historian

And

Lannie Kittrell, MHP
Architectural Historian

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.**

Atlanta • Charleston • Savannah

# Table of Contents

# List of Figures

# List of Figures (continued)

# List of Tables

# 1.0 Introduction

In April 2021, Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) completed a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the 800-acre Orangeburg Quarry tract in Orangeburg County, South Carolina. The Orangeburg Quarry tract is composed of lands on five tax parcels (616001414818, 606916425432, 615092243518, 616002599930, and 605996478338) located off Addidas Street (State Road S-38-136) approximately one mile southeast of the town of Eutawville, SC. The survey was conducted on the behalf of Vulcan Materials Company, Inc. (Vulcan). Compliance is administered through the regulatory programs of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) permit.

The survey meets the SCDHEC and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) mining standards and guidelines concerning the identification and management of historic properties (sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) affected through mining activities, pursuant with the South Carolina Mining Act (SC Code Title 48, Chapter 20, Sections 10-310) and its implementing regulations found in Chapter 89-120(C)(4) of the SC Code of Regulations. Vulcan is proposing mining operations for the extraction of mineral deposits across select portions of the tract. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking is the combined 800-acre project tract and includes all lands within the five tax parcels. Figure 1.1 presents the 800-acre Orangeburg Quarry tract project APE and all cultural resources within a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer [km]) radius on the US Geological Survey (USGS) *Sandridge, SC* 1979 quadrangle map.

Project objectives include identifying cultural resources within select areas of the proposed APE and adjacent to the property and determining the potential effect that the proposed mining operation might have on identified historic properties. Tasks performed to accomplish these objectives include conducting archival background research, limited archaeological survey using site location probability models, and architectural field survey of adjacent resources. Results of these investigations are culminated within this technical report.

Prior to conducting field investigations, the Principal Investigator reviewed the listings of known archaeological sites and historic architectural resources within or near the project area with an examination of ArchSite (the online database of cultural resources maintained by the SHPO and the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology [SCIAA]). The study area includes all previous cultural resources studies and recorded sites, properties, and buildings within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (see Figure 1.1). Investigators identified no previously recorded NRHP-eligible or listed Properties within our study area. Additional study of regional sites identified the NRHP-listed Numertia Plantation Historic Property and the NRHP-eligible Walworth Plantation (SHPO Site Number 0314.01-314.08) within a 1.5-mile radius of the APE.

During the archaeological investigation, we excavated shovel tests along single transects across portions of 32 high probability areas identified within the APE. Investigators documented a total of six new archaeological sites (38OR417-422), and two isolated finds (Isolate 1 and 2). Sites 38OR420 and 38OR421 are currently unassessed for the NRHP and are recommended for further study. Sites 38OR420 and 38OR421 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed mining operations. Current plans call for 38OR420 and 38OR421 to be preserved in place with a 50-ft buffer. If avoidance of 38OR420 and 38OR421 is not possible, or mining plans change, an appropriate archaeological testing plan should be implemented. Archaeological Sites 38OR417-38OR419 and 38OR422 and Isolates 1 and 2 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further management of these resources is required.

If plans change and mining will impact the high probability zones located in the northeast section of the tract, we recommend conducting a Phase I intensive archaeological investigation in select portions of the tract. The survey is recommended to determine the potential effect that any future proposed mining operations or development, requiring state or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance, might have on undocumented historic properties in these areas.

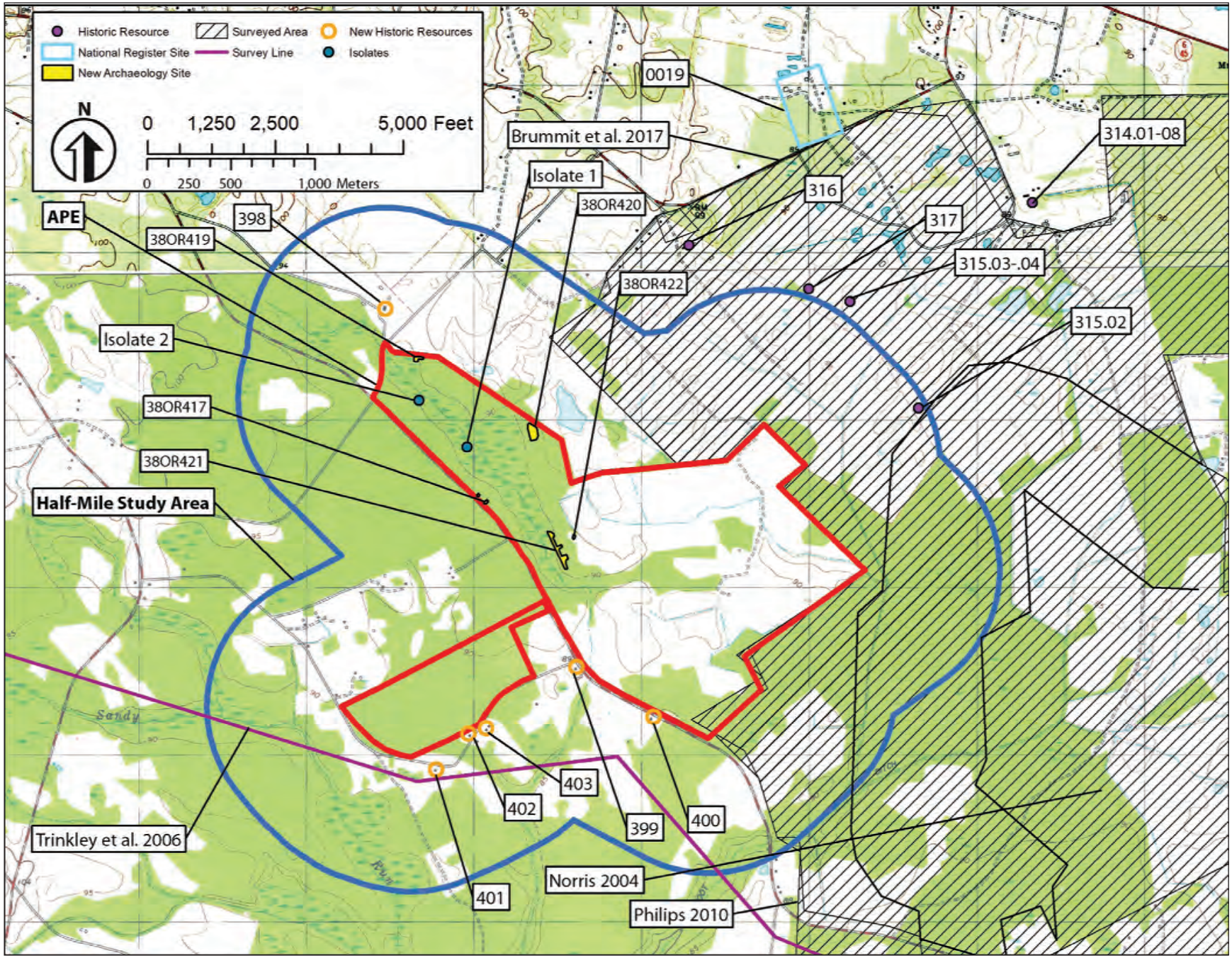


Figure 1.1 The 800-acre Orangeburg Quarry tract APE and all previous investigations and archaeological sites within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius on the USGS *Sandridge, SC* 1979 quadrangle map.

During the architectural survey, investigators identified six new historic architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0398-0403) adjacent to the project tract boundary. Brockington recommends SHPO Site Nos. 0398-0403 not eligible for the NRHP. These resources require no further management.

Vulcan has planned a no ground disturbance green-space area around 38OR420 and 38OR421 that includes a 15-meter (m) (50-foot) minimum natural vegetative buffer. In addition, the project will have no direct or indirect effect to The Numertia Plantation or the Walworth Plantation (SHPO Site Number 0314.01-314.08) as these resources are located on adjacent tracts and are screened by a dense vegetated buffer and a network of pine trees. Therefore, we recommend that the planned activities will have no effect on historic properties.

The remaining portion of this chapter details the investigation methodologies and defines the NRHP assessment for significance for all identified cultural resources. Chapter 2 presents the environmental and cultural setting of the project tract. Chapter 3 presents the results of both field surveys and the management recommendations for the project. Appendix A includes SC Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey forms for all newly identified architectural resources. Appendix B presents the complete artifact catalog. Appendix C presents all agency correspondence.

## 1.1 Methods of Investigation

The objective of this cultural resources reconnaissance investigation is to assess the potential for historic properties within the Orangeburg Quarry APE. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include background research, limited field investigations, and the assessment of the NRHP eligibility of identified resources. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

## 1.2 Archival Research

We examined the listings of known archaeological sites and reports of previous cultural resources investigations included on ArchSite. We also reviewed various historic maps and plats of the region to determine if any identifiable settlements or facilities are in this portion of Orangeburg County (see Chapter 2). We also drew upon a previous work by Philips (2010) who studied the project area in detail.

## 1.3 Field Investigations

Archaeological survey of the APE followed South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations for a reconnaissance survey (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists [COSCAPA] 2013:15). The field investigations were focused on locating, identifying, and documenting all archaeological sites and isolated occurrences within select portions of the APE. Archaeological survey entailed a systematic examination of a single transect across select portions of the project tract based upon a predictive model for identifying site locations within large landforms within the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Jason O'Donoughue's (2008) study in the nearby Francis Marion Forest formulated this model that categorizes areas of land into zones of high, moderate, and low probability based upon the topographic setting, soil types, and distance to water, historic roads, or raw material sources (O'Donoughue 2008). Figure 1.2 presents the 32 high probability zones for archaeological sites across the Orangeburg Quarry APE.

We conducted limited shovel testing across these high potential areas to verify the property's potential to yield historic resources (see Figure 1.2). Investigators traversed along a single transect and spaced shovel testing 30 m apart across the select portions of the APE. The transects were aligned parallel or perpendicular to the direction of the ridgetops and prominent landforms in the survey area. Low potential areas were visually inspected by a pedestrian walkover and vehicle windshield survey.

Each shovel test measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and was minimally excavated 20 cm into sterile subsoil. Investigators sifted the excavated soils through one-quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. Excavators recorded prove-

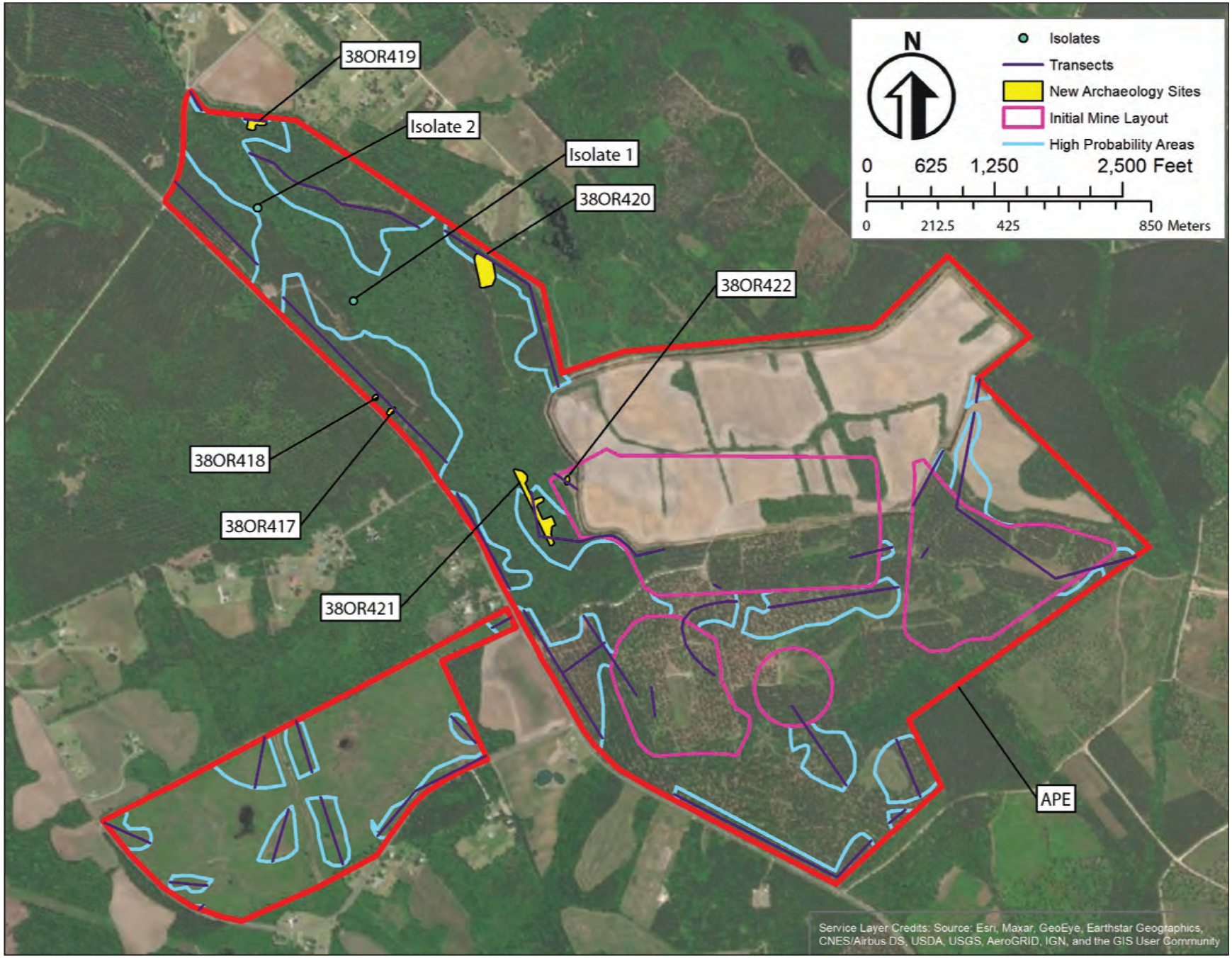


Figure 1.2 Predictive model showing the high probability zones, select shovel test transects, and recorded archaeological sites on the Orangeburg Quarry tract APE.

nience information—including transect, shovel test, and surface collection numbers—on resealable acid-free artifact collection bags. Information relating to each shovel test was also recorded in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Excavators flagged and labeled positive shovel tests for relocation and site delineation. In very saturated areas, particularly in the large wetland forest areas that traverse the north and western parts of the property, the subsurface soil was inspected but not screened.

An archaeological site is defined as a locale that produces three artifacts from the same occupation within a 30-m radius. Locales that produce fewer than three artifacts are identified as isolated finds (COSCA-PA 2013). Locales that produced artifacts from shovel testing or surface inspection were subjected to reduced-interval shovel testing. Investigators defined the boundaries of sites and isolated finds by excavating additional shovel tests at 7.5 and 15-m intervals according to the true north around the positive tests until two consecutive shovel tests failed to produce artifacts or until reaching natural or cultural features. In areas where very saturated, wetland soils were present, the subsurface soil was inspected but not screened.

## 1.4 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to Brockington's Mt. Pleasant laboratory facility where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Laboratory personnel assigned distinct provenience numbers to artifacts from each shovel test. They separated artifacts from each provenience by class/type and assigned catalog numbers.

The basis for typological identification of post-contact and pre-contact artifacts is manifested by technological and stylistic attributes. Lab personnel classified all pre-contact ceramic sherds by surface decoration and aplastic content. Sherds smaller than 2-by-2 cm (0.5-by-0.5 inch) in diameter with no recognizable diagnostic attributes are classified as residual sherds and tabulated as a group. Sherds and other analyzable artifacts were compared to published type descriptions from available sources in order to facilitate identification and correct labeling of the collected samples from the field.

Artifacts and research materials associated with this project are located at Brockington's Mt. Pleasant office. Upon acceptance of the final report, Brockington will deliver the curation package to SCIAA.

## 1.5 Historic Architectural Survey

Brockington conducted architectural survey of the 800-acre Orangeburg Quarry project area and included an inspection of resources adjacent to the APE. Brockington's architectural survey consisted of driving all accessible roads that border the project area in order to identify architectural resources that appeared to be 50 years old or older, or constructed by 1970. Information obtained from the Orangeburg County Property Assessor website (https://gis2.orangeburgcounty.org/maps/), historic maps and aerial images, and architectural analysis was used to establish an approximate date of construction for each resource. Brockington recorded each historic resource with at least two digital photographs of the resource. Access to properties was generally limited to the public right-of-way. See Appendix A for SC Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey forms for all newly identified architectural resources.

## 1.6 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

All cultural resources encountered are assessed for their significance based on the criteria of the NRHP. As per 36 CFR 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP that:

A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define "historic" in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display "exceptional" significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Following the National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historical context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. A lack of Native American archaeological sites within a project area would preclude the use of contexts associated with the pre-contact use of a region.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is associated with a specific significant historical context, one must determine which physical features of the resource reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the antebellum agriculture example given above, a variety of resources may reflect this context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the principal landowners who were responsible for implementing the agricultural practices that drove the economy of the South Carolina area during the antebellum

period. The slave settlements housed the enslaved workers who conducted the vast majority of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

Graves and cemeteries may also qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C if they meet certain conditions known as Criteria Considerations A-G. Under Criteria Consideration A, a grave or cemetery is eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance. This Criteria Consideration applies primarily to cemeteries associated with a church or synagogue, or a crypt of significant artistic style or person of outstanding importance. Criteria Consideration B applies to graves or cemeteries that are relocated. Criteria Consideration C applies to a grave of a historical figure. Under Criteria Consideration D, a cemetery may be eligible for the NRHP if it derives its significance from age, distinctive design, association with historic events, or from graves of persons of transcendent importance. Criteria Consideration E refers to cemeteries or graves that are constructed in a manner that is appropriate and dignified as part of a master plan. Criteria Consideration F refers to commemorative properties. Cemeteries are commemorative in intent; however, the significance of a cemetery under this Criteria Consideration includes a direct association with a specific site or with a person buried there. Cemeteries that meet Criteria Consideration F are usually National Cemeteries such as Gettysburg National Cemetery or Arlington National Cemetery. Criteria Consideration G refers to cemeteries that have gained their significance in the last 50 years because of exceptional importance. With the exception of graves of historical figures, burial places nominated under Criterion D are exempt from the Criteria Considerations.

# 2.0 Environmental and Cultural Setting

## 2.1 Environmental Setting

The Orangeburg Quarry tract lies on the outer edge of the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. This portion of the Upper Coastal Plain consists of a series of low ridges separated by dense swamps. Major river drainages lie to the north and east (the Santee), to the west (the Edisto), and to the south and west (the Ashley and the Cooper). This terrain lies atop a series of marine terraces that represent the former shorelines of North America. Changes in sea level through time resulted in the formation of these terraces; most are composed of sandy soils with some gravels derived from beach and deltaic deposits associated with the Atlantic shorelines of the Pleistocene epoch (Kovacik and Winberry 1989). Most of the project APE lies on one of these terraces, the Wicomico. The Wicomico terrace occurs at 65-100 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (DeFrancesco 1988:83).

Before intensive settlement and agricultural modification, the study area contained a similar series of vegetative communities. General sources such as Quarterman and Keever (1962) and Shelford (1963) summarize the information on floral and faunal communities in the area. Most of the extant woodlands today are mixed pine/hardwood forests. A mixed forest supports an active faunal community including deer and small mammals (e.g., various squirrels and mice, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, fox, skunk), birds (e.g., various songbirds, ducks and wading birds, quail, turkey, doves, hawks, owls), and reptiles/amphibians (e.g., frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, turtles, alligator). Freshwater fish are abundant in the streams and marshes of the region, and shellfish are present in large numbers in most of the tidally affected waters throughout the region.

Soils within the project tract vary between various fine sandy loams located within the upland elevated terraces and loamy sands within the low-lying Sandy Run floodplain. Most of the tract (44 percent) includes Goldsboro sandy loam found on 0 to 2 percent slopes. These upland sandy soils are described as well drained and comprised of mostly the derelict sand ridge. Other dominant upland soils include Mouzan fine sandy loam and Lynchburg fine sandy loam that are also well drained and located on marine terraces. These soils are found in pockets within the eastern portion of the tract and within the additional acreage located on the west-side of Addidas Street. Soils primarily within the Sandy Run drainage include Byars loam sands that are commonly found in the flood plains, and they are described as poorly drained.

Topography within the Orangeburg Quarry tract is generally absent across the tract with only a range in elevation between 31-30 m above mean sea level. The land has few elevated peaks that are primarily found along the major roadways like Addidas Street to the west and Acme Street to the north. These ridgelines create a gradual sloping terrace that descends towards the Sandy Run drainage which traverses through the northeastern portion. The lowest elevations are found within the wetland forest and within the agricultural fields located in the northern portion. These fields are a result of severe modifications of the natural landform that includes deforestation and intensive plowing. A 10-m-wide drainage ditch surrounds the fields and provides drainage for rainwater runoff. The fields are enclosed by a large 10-m-high earthen berm of back spoil that protects the fields from wildlife encroachment. Figures 2.1-2.2 presents views of the varying environmental settings across the Orangeburg Quarry tract.

## 2.2 Cultural Setting

The history of South Carolina can be divided into three primary eras: Pre-Contact, Contact, and Post-Contact. The Pre-Contact era of coastal South Carolina has received much attention from archaeologists. The present interpretations of this prehistory are presented briefly in this section. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) for detailed overviews of previous research in the region. The following summary is divided into periods that represent distinct cultural adaptations in the region.

### 2.2.1 Pre-Contact Era

***Paleoindian Period (10000 to 8000 BC).*** Human presence in the South Carolina Coastal Plain apparently began about 12,000 years ago with the movement of hunter-gatherers into the region. Goodyear

Figure 2.1 Views of the planted pine forest uplands found in the eastern half of the tract, facing north (top), and of the low-lying Sandy Run drainage found in the northeastern portions of the tract, facing east (bottom).

Figure 2.2 Views of the intensive agricultural fields, the berm, and ditching located in the northern portion, facing west and north.

et al. (1989) have reviewed the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina. Based on the distribution of distinctive fluted spear points diagnostic to the period, they see the major sources of highly workable lithic raw materials as the principal determinant of Paleoindian site location. The concentration of sites at the Fall Line possibly indicates a subsistence strategy of seasonal relocation between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Based on data from many sites excavated over most of North America, Paleoindian groups were generally nomadic. Their subsistence focused on the hunting of large mammals, specifically the now-extinct mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison. Groups were probably small (i.e., kin-based bands of 50 or fewer persons). As the environment changed at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, Paleoindian groups had to adapt to new forest conditions in the Southeast and throughout North America.

***Archaic Period (8000 to 1500 BC).*** The Archaic is a long period of adaptation to modern forest conditions in eastern North America. Caldwell (1958) has characterized the period as movement toward Primary Forest Efficiency, meaning that during this period, human groups continually developed new and more effective subsistence strategies for exploiting the wild resources of the modern oak-hickory forest. Based on extensive work in the North Carolina Piedmont, Coe (1964) subdivided the Archaic period into several sequential phases recognizable by distinctive stone point/knife forms. Coe's (1964) sequence has been confirmed over large parts of the Southeast and is applicable to most of South Carolina. The Archaic also is divided into three temporal subperiods: Early (8000 to 6000 BC), Middle (6000 to 2500 BC), and Late (2500 to 1000 BC).

Archaic groups probably moved seasonally within a regular territory, planning and scheduling the exploitation of wild plant and animal resources. Anderson and Hanson (1988) developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic (8000 to 6000 BC) in South Carolina involving seasonal movement of relatively small groups (bands) within major river drainages. The project area lies within the range of the Saluda/Broad band. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (springtime) foraging camps and logistical camps; aggregation camps and winter base camps are thought to have been near the Fall Line. They also suggest that as population increased in the Middle Archaic (6000 to 2500 BC), band mobility decreased, and territoriality increased. Blanton and Sassaman (1989) reviewed the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic subperiod. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology through this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude that "the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to 'mid-Holocene environmental conditions' such as variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession." These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

Generally, there is evidence of extensive trade networks covering large areas of North America and of the establishment of sedentary villages during the Late Archaic subperiod (2500 to 1000 BC). Some of the best evidence of sedentary villages occurs along the South Carolina coast as large middens of oyster shell and other food remains. These refuse heaps probably indicate substantial, relatively long-term habitations. Also, the first evidence of the manufacture and use of ceramics dates from the Late Archaic subperiod.

***Woodland Period (1500 BC to AD 1000).*** During the succeeding Woodland period, sedentism apparently increased, although scheduled exploitation of wild food resources in a seasonal round continued. The Woodland period is noteworthy for several technological and social developments: (1) the widespread manufacture and use of ceramics for cooking and storage, (2) the beginnings of agriculture, and (3) construction of burial mounds and other earthworks. While evidence of burial mounds and agriculture is not extensive at the few South Carolina Woodland-period sites investigated in detail (Brooks and Canouts 1984; Trinkley 1980, 1990), ceramics are widespread and are found at many small sites throughout the state. The varied manufacturing procedures and decorative styles of these ceramics allow differentiation of site collec-

tions into three subperiods (Early, Middle, and Late) and inferences of group movement and influence from adjacent geographic areas. Trinkley (1980) and Anderson et al. (1982) have developed classificatory schemes for Woodland-period groups based on ceramics from many sites. Following Anderson et al. (1982), Poplin et al. (1993) developed a classificatory scheme for the ceramic-producing prehistoric periods in the Lower Coastal Plain.

***Mississippian Period (AD 1000 to 1521).*** The final period of prehistory in South Carolina, the Mississippian period, begins about AD 1000 and ends with the arrival and colonization of the area by Europeans in the 1500s and 1600s. During the Mississippian period, agriculture became well established, and sedentary villages and towns became the dominant habitation type (although isolated farmsteads were also apparently common [see Brooks and Canouts 1984]). Ferguson (1971) proposed a model of Mississippian settlement involving major political centers dominated and surrounded by smaller villages and farmsteads. Major centers were apparently spaced about 100 miles apart; hypothesized centers in the project region were located at Town Creek, North Carolina; near Camden, Lake Marion, and Charleston, South Carolina; and near Augusta and Savannah, Georgia (Ferguson 1971). Anderson (1989) and DePratter (1989) have identified large political centers on the Wateree River (near Camden), on the Oconee River (in central Georgia), and at Savannah (Georgia). These centers usually contained one or more large mounds upon which temples were built. It should be noted that the ceremonial center at the original Charles Towne settlement on Albemarle Point (38CH1) contained no mound structure (South 2002). Mississippian society appears to have been highly stratified, with hereditary ruling families, middle and poorer classes, and enslaved workers (usually prisoners taken in war from other groups).

### 2.2.2 Contact Era

The Contact era began in South Carolina with the first Spanish explorations into the region in the 1520s. Native American groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European-sponsored slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Native American populations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Native American groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically, and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the mid-eighteenth century, very few Native Americans remained in the region; some small groups clustered in swamps and marginal areas, but most had been displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River in the mid-sixteenth century. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that many of these groups probably were controlled by Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, prior to its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Etiwan, and Sewee along the Ashley, Cooper, and Wando rivers and the Santee farther into the interior. The Coosaw inhabited the area along the upper Ashley River. The Etiwans were mainly settled on the north and east sides of Charleston Harbor, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Sewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper and extended to the north as far as the Santee River (Orvin 1973:14).

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the Contact-era groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern that included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting domesticates and dispersal into one- to three-family settlements for the remainder of the year (Waddell 1980:147-151). This coastal adaptation is apparently similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18).

### 2.2.3 Post-Contact Era

The Carolina coast was first permanently settled by Europeans in 1670. The earlier Spanish attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape (1526) to the north and at Santa Elena (1566 to 1587) to the south, along with the short-lived French settlement on Port Royal (1562), primarily resulted in the reduction of the local Indian populations. The establishment of Charles Towne by the British in 1670, however, sparked a period of an intensive hide and slave trade with the Indians of the region and provided a base from which settlers quickly spread up the Cooper River and its tributaries. Charles Towne initially was settled under the proprietary system; not until 1719 did South Carolina become a royal colony.

The early economic development in the region initially focused on Indian trade; however, naval stores production soon replaced the deerskins, slaves, and other trade opportunities acquired from the aboriginal inhabitants of the region. Trade with the Indians was pursued aggressively through the beginning of the eighteenth century, but by 1716, conflicts with the Europeans, as well as disease, had drastically reduced or displaced the local native population.

The project area did see activity during the Yamasee War (1715 to 1718). On May 7, 1715, Captain Thomas Barker at the head of about 100 South Carolina militia was ambushed by Cherokee warriors about 1.5 miles northeast of Eutawville. The fight was likely on the northern road or trail to what was later Nelson's Ferry, about three miles northwest of the project tract. Barker and about 25 of his men were killed in the ambush before the Cherokee broke off the action (Ivers 2016:88-89). The colonists that numbered both English and Africans were on their way to intercept potential Cherokee incursion along the Congaree River. The defeat left a northern approach to the settlements open.

Naval stores production flourished for a short period with the encouragement of bounties provided by the Crown. However, England failed to recognize the extent of the supply of pine on the Carolina coastal strand, and the production of naval stores quickly surpassed demand.

The new colony was organized with the parish as the local unit of government. The church building itself was to serve both religious and political purposes. As Gregorie (1961:5) explains, "The parish church was to be the center for the administration of some local government in each parish, for at that time there was not a courthouse in the province, not even in Charleston."

As one example of Low Country disparity, in 1720, there were 107 white taxpayers and 2,027 enslaved workers in St. James Goose Creek Parish (Petty 1975:24). Four parishes had larger populations of taxpayers, but only one, St. Andrews, had more enslaved workers. Most of the enslaved workers were involved in the production of rice. As early as 1720, rice accounted for half of the colony's profits, and the importance of rice grew over the next 140 years. It was complemented by the introduction of indigo as a cash crop in 1740 (Pinckney 1976). While rice production was restricted to the river marshes, indigo grew best in well-drained soils.

By the 1740s, the population of South Carolina had expanded dramatically. More areas were settled, with plantations spreading throughout much of the Lowcountry. Large-scale agricultural production was achieved through the operation of plantations that employed slave labor. People were brought from West Africa and enslaved to perform the many tasks necessary to produce cash crops on the plantations. Slave labor was especially essential to rice production, with knowledgeable enslaved workers (i.e., those taken from African rice-producing societies) conducting and directing most of the activities associated with rice growing and harvesting (Agha et al. 2011; Edelson 2005; Joyner 1984). This system of production would continue until the end of the Civil War, which resulted in the abolition of slavery throughout the United States.

Most of the early settlements and plantations focused on the Cooper, Wando, Ashley, and Stono rivers and Goose Creek. These waters provided the best opportunities for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation) as well as the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). However, by the 1740s, extensive land grants were given to settlers both north and south of the early settlement areas and by mid-century, the coastal area was completely occupied by European and Africans. Evidence of the many plantations along these rivers remains today primarily as archaeological sites, although some plantations, such as Rice Hope near Moncks Cor-

ner, are still occupied. Interior lands such as those near Harleyville often served as pasture lands for cattle and swine or as a source of timber and game for plantation populations. In the 1760s and 1770s, settlers expanded into the backcountry of South Carolina, most immigrants coming by land down from Pennsylvania, Virginia, or North Carolina.

***Revolution.*** The following discussion about the Revolutionary War in the region borrows from Salo et al. (2007). The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776 following several years of increasing tension over taxation and trade restrictions imposed on them by the British Parliament. South Carolinians were divided during the war, although most citizens ultimately supported the American cause. Those individuals who remained loyal to the British government tended to reside in Charleston or in certain enclaves within the interior of the province (Edgar and Bailey 1977).

Britain's Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later renamed Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776 but failed to take the fort. The defeat bolstered the morale of American revolutionaries throughout the colonies, but for next few years, the Lowcountry was quiet (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). The British returned to the lower colonies in 1778, however, besieging and capturing Savannah late in December. British General Henry Clinton believed that the southern colonies were more loyal to the British Empire and that political division could be exploited (Mattern 1995:91; Weigley 1973:24). A major British expeditionary force landed on Seabrook Island in the winter of 1780, and then marched north and east to invade Charleston from its landward approaches (Lumpkin 1981:42-46). Clinton's forces were large, including 10,000 men and a support fleet commanded by Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot (Alden 1957:239). Charleston fell in May 1780 and subsequently became a base of operations for British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina.

After the disastrous defeat of Americans at Camden in August 1780, General Nathanael Greene succeeded General Gates as Commander in Chief of the Southern Army (Matloff 1969:90-93). During Greene's campaign in the interior of the colony, several military actions occurred on or near the project area and specifically at the bridge at Four Holes Swamp and later at Eutaw Springs in 1781 and 1782. Troops from both sides traveled the Nelson's Ferry Road and the Eutaw Springs Road, both of which still exist but are north of the project tract. On April 8, 1781, Colonel William Harden of the Georgia Militia, with 70 to 100 mounted men, surprised and captured 26 Loyalists, including Captain John Barton, near the Four Holes Swamp. The exact location of this incident was not determined (Ripley 1983:154). Figure 2.3 highlights the location of Four Holes Bridge on Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina along with the project tract (Cumming 1966).

In response to the Patriot siege of a British fort at Ninety-Six, British Colonel Francis Rawdon, regimental commander of the Volunteers of Ireland, left Charleston with his forces to break the siege (Gordon 2003:156-157). He crossed Four Holes Creek at the bridge on June 12, 1781. Later that day, Rawdon and his forces arrived in Orangeburg. In a letter to Greene on June 15, Colonel Thomas Sumter reported that Rawdon's movement was slow and that there were still British dragoons at Orangeburg and some more infantry a few miles behind them. Seeing an opportunity because of Rawdon's slow movement, Greene ordered forces under Andrew Pickens and William Washington to slow Rawdon's column (Gordon 2003:156-157). This style of fighting that included the targeting of a slower, large conventional force by quicker, smaller forces characterized Greene's strategy in the South.

After the unsuccessful American siege of Ninety-Six, Rawdon's force returned to Charleston, and Greene returned his forces to the interior of South Carolina. With the arrival of the American regular army with their supplies and reinforcements, partisans began to attack British outposts more regularly (Gordon 2003:159). On June 16, 1781, Francis Marion ordered Colonel Peter Horry to suppress the Loyalists on the Pee Dee and sent Major Hezekiah Maham to attack some Loyalists collecting at Four Holes Swamp. Upon Rawdon's removal as the British commander, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart took command of the British forces. On June 29, 1781, Stewart and elements of the Third Regiment camped next to Four Holes Bridge (Gordon 2003:159).

The following month, July 1781, Greene expanded his partisan fight against the British forces

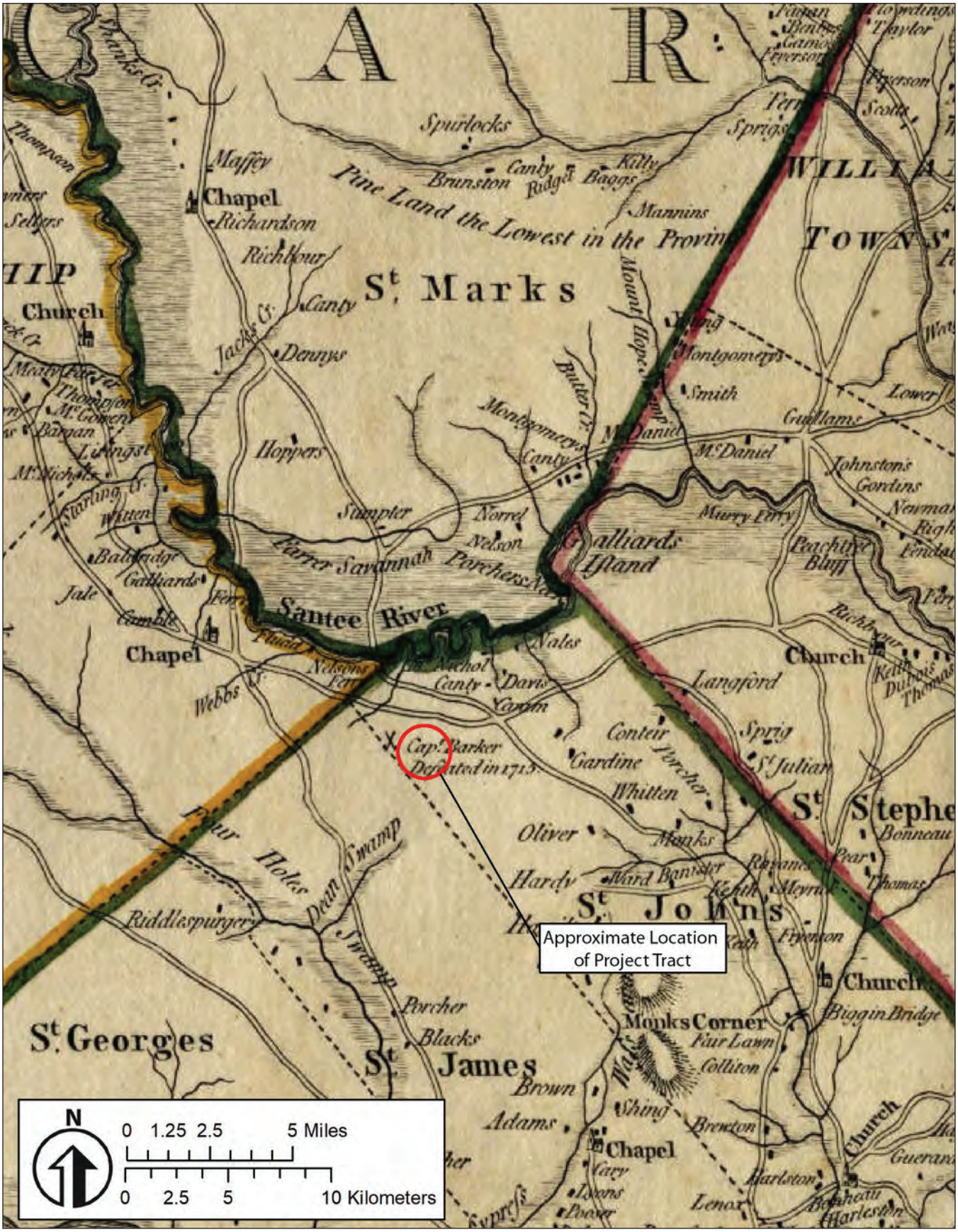


Figure 2.3 The location of Four Holes Bridge on Mouzon's (1775) map of North and South Carolina (Cumming 1966).

in South Carolina. He ordered Sumter to harass the British forces in and around Charleston. However, Sumter did not have the forces to fight a major engagement with the British directly, so he carried out four separate raids in conjunction with attacks against Lieutenant Colonel James Coates and elements of the 19th Regiment of Foot at Monck's Corner and Biggin Church. The Patriot raids also targeted British forces at Dorchester, Four Holes Bridge, Goose Creek, and Wadboo Bridge. The basic purpose of these raids was to cut off Coates' retreat from Monck's Corner (Gordon 2003:160-161).

***The Battle of Eutaw Springs.*** Like most parishes throughout South Carolina, local residents of St. Johns Berkeley were divided by the Revolution, though most eventually supported the colonial cause (Edgar 1998:226-244). The land remained quiet for the first four years of the conflict. However, beginning in 1780 and continuing through the end of the war, St. Johns Berkeley was the scene of hard fighting.

In September 1781, American troops commanded by General Nathanael Greene met British troops commanded by Colonel Alexander Stewart in a full-fledged battle at Eutaw Springs, near the McKelvey tavern. The tavern was occupied by British troops, who used it as a vantage point throughout the battle. It consisted of a large brick building with a garden and outbuildings about 100 yards southwest of the main springs. British troops rallied around the tavern late in the battle and drove the Americans back, and thus kept the field. However, Stewart's losses forced him to leave his wounded at the tavern, hide supplies, burn his baggage train, and retreat to Moncks Corner (Lumpkin 1981:214-216).

Only two months later, a local planter, Francis Marion, led a lightning raid on the British outpost at Colleton Barony House near Moncks Corner. In the ensuing fight, the Americans captured the fortified house along with more than 100 British prisoners. They burned the house before retreating to the upper portion of St. Johns Berkeley and evading pursing British troops. Marion, whose father owned land adjoining that of the McKelveys, found concealment in the swamps of the Santee and with many residents who protected his whereabouts from the British. Further raids, slave escapes, murders, and robberies wreaked havoc on the local planters of St. Johns Berkeley, and by the end of the war in 1783, most planters "could think of little else than repairing their losses" (Terry 1981:349).

Finally, after the American victory at Yorktown and the renewed American offensive in South Carolina, General Sumter posted men at Orangeburg and Four Holes Swamp in December 1781 to cut off communication between the Tories and the British army (Gibbes 1853:221). By 1782, British occupation of South Carolina was limited to the immediate area around Charleston, a port they abandoned in December of that year, ending the war in the state.

***Antebellum Period.*** The period between the close of the American Revolution and the beginning of the Civil War was characterized in South Carolina, and throughout the South, by expanding plantation agriculture based on slave labor and the production of staple crops such as cotton and rice. It was also a period of increasing sectional tensions, with southerners emphasizing the political expedience of states' rights, nullification, and agricultural expansion as means to protect their slave-based society. The project tract was located in the northern-most area of Charleston District during the Antebellum period.

Since many of the area's roads ran through deep sand or swampy bogs, many travelers found the roads time-consuming for passengers and inadequate for shipping goods. Before the railroad opened in the 1830s, cotton and cattle had to be hauled or driven through miles of mud to reach the markets of Charleston, and merchants floated goods to Charleston from Dorchester. The first railroad in South Carolina ran from Charleston to Hamburg (North Augusta), and it shipped cotton from the backcountry to Charleston. Much of the lumber for the railroad came from the Summerville area. The railroad was open from Charleston to Summerville by June 1832, to Branchville by November 1832, and completely to Aiken by October 1833 (Fick and Davis 1997:19). Orangeburg and nearby Harleyville became stops along the rail lines.

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, indigo waned quickly as an important crop due to the removal of the British bounty on it. However, rice production continued to expand. It had grown quickly during the eighteenth century in its importance to the Lowcountry's economy, and development of

tidal rice cultivation increased its importance further still. By the late eighteenth century, planters were expanding their fields into the vast marshlands and building even larger dikes, canals, and levees to maximize the use of the tides to grow the cereal. This placed a higher value on marshes along rivers where the tidal action rolled into the fresh water, such as the Ashepoo, Cooper, Santee, Pee Dee, and Combahee rivers (Chaplin 1993:227-276). The result was a distinctive landscape, depicted on many maps from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Plats of rice plantations from this period show a series of buildings, including rice machines, slave cabins, and the main house, that seem minor features amid the pattern of rice canals and dams.

Rice and cotton agriculture drove the area's economy during the first half of the nineteenth century until the Civil War. Orangeburg Road, earlier known as the Road to Nelson's Ferry, operated as an important travel route. That route along with the route to Eutaw Springs and McKelvey's Tavern was north of the project tract. The 1825 Mills' Atlas of Charleston District also shows White's Tavern and plantations along that northern route to Nelson's Ferry. However, it shows nothing in the immediate project area. Figure 2.4 shows a portion of Mills' (1825) map of Charleston District. White's McKelvey's and other taverns in the area gave food and lodging to those traveling back and forth to the backcountry. Often, business transactions were handled at taverns (Fick and Davis 1997:17). Taverns were among the most important social, political, and economic institutions in American colonial life and often were located at ferry sites and along important transportation routes (Rockman and Rothschild 1984:112; Moore 1979:5). In addition to taverns, the 1825 Mills' Atlas map shows the crossroads of Eutaw Springs that by the 1820s had become a retreat for local planters and would have a small number of settlers in the area at this time. It was during the early decades of the nineteenth century that the project tract was settled by the Purkey and Couturier families.

In the nineteenth century, St. Johns Berkeley planters developed summer residences to escape the malarial swamps of the Lowcountry. These small communities are located among the higher pinelands and were thought to be more healthful. The planters gave the communities names reflecting their use or location, such as Pinopolis, Eutawville, Pineville, Summerton, and Summerville. Despite the growth of the towns such as Orangeburg, and summer communities such as Eutawville, most St. Johns Berkeley planters maintained familial and social ties to the larger port city of Charleston.

The railroad changed the landscape of Charleston, and later Berkeley and Orangeburg counties. Orangeburg became the seat of government for that district before the Civil War and for Orangeburg County afterward. Other isolated summer villages, such as Summerville, Eutaw Springs, and Pinopolis, became retreats and railroad stops for wealthy planter families and their domestic enslaved servants (Fick and Davis 1997:20). The railroad encouraged the growth of other towns at which it made stops such as Byrds, St. George, Ridgeville, and Orangeburg.

***Civil War (1861 to 1865).*** Although the Civil War brought extensive battles to Charleston, most of these were fought on the coastal islands; there were no major battles in the project area. The main impact of the war was complete social and economic upheaval throughout the region. Intermittent raids by Union troops resulted in the loss of food, seed, and livestock. The end of the Civil War in 1865 and the emancipation of the enslaved completed the destruction of the plantation system. Additionally, the dissection and redistribution of some of the plantations at the end of the war effectively destroyed the plantation system of production in South Carolina and throughout the South.

Records tell us that no fighting occurred there, although movement of troops through St. Johns Berkeley Parish and adjoining St. James Goose Creek Parish occurred regularly. For example, Confederate troops trained at nearly every depot, and in October 1863, Confederate Captain Robert Barnwell made a reconnaissance of the area from the South Carolina Railroad Bridge across the Edisto to Ridgeville. He stated in a report to his commanding officer, Major General J. F. Gilmer, that the key to the defense of the railroad was the bridge over the Edisto River. He suggested a defense line including two companies of infantry at the railroad bridge, two companies of infantry at Raysor's Bridge, and two companies of infantry at Four Holes Bridge, over Four Holes Swamp (*The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of*

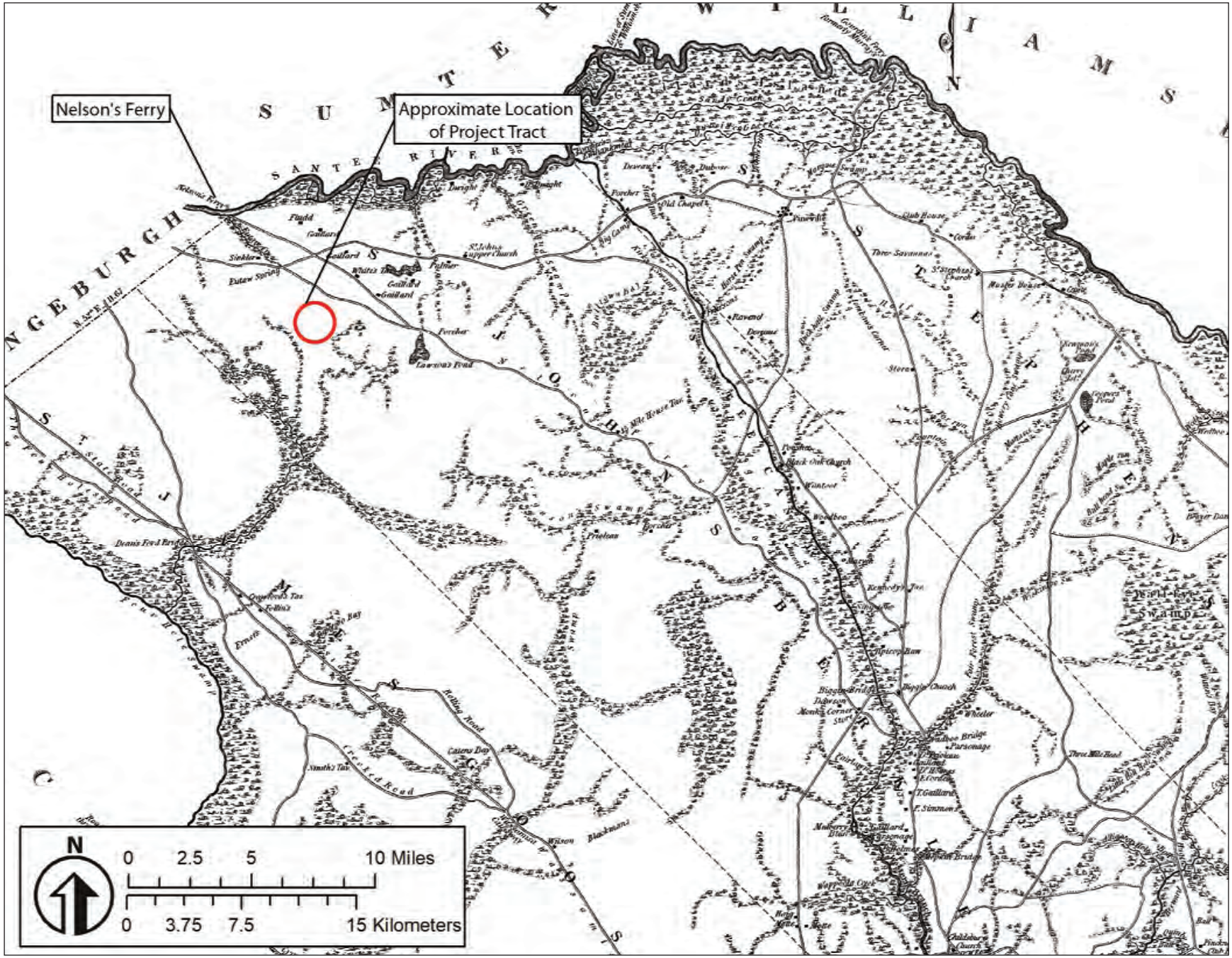


Figure 2.4 A portion of Mills' (1825) map of Colleton District showing the approximate location of the project corridor.

*the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* [*OR*] 1901- Series 1, Vol. 28 (Part 2):447). It is not clear that the troops were ever posted there.

On January 3, 1865, General Sherman prepared for his march into the interior of South Carolina by sending a portion of his troops from Savannah to Beaufort, South Carolina. Along the way, they encountered resistance at Hardeeville, South Carolina. A portion of Sherman's men then traveled to Pocotaligo, South Carolina on January 14, 1865. Five days later, on January 19, 1865, Sherman ordered his entire army to march into South Carolina. However, foul weather slowed the progress of the columns. As his forces moved into the state, Sherman first sent an expeditionary force toward Charleston in the hope of buttoning down the forces in the city. Sherman stated in a report to General U. S. Grant that:

> On the 25th a demonstration was made against the Combahee Ferry and railroad bridge across the Salkehatchie, merely to amuse the enemy, who had evidently adopted that river as his defensive line against our supposed objective, the city of Charleston. I reconnoitered the line in person, and saw that the heavy rains had swollen the river so that water stood in the swamps for a breadth of more than a mile, at a depth of from one to twenty feet. Not having the remotest intention of approaching Charleston, a comparatively small force was able, by seeming preparations to cross over, to keep in their front a considerable force of the enemy disposed to contest our advance on Charleston (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47:18).

Sensing that Sherman's force might attack Charleston from the north, in January 1865, an unknown Confederate commander recommended that the Four Holes Bridge and the surrounding area be strengthened. He argued that if overwhelmed, the defenders could quickly put themselves west of Four Holes Swamp and use the swamp as a natural defense (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 2):1076). Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard ordered Lieutenant General W. J. Hardee, Commander of the Department of Charleston, to "hold enemy in check behind Four Hole Swamp and Sandy Run to the Santee, and effectively guard crossings of that river to the Westeree, or enemy may reach Northeastern Railroad before your movement" (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 2):1167).

The defense of the Four Holes Swamp area turned out to be important. On February 10, 1865, Lieutenant General Hardee ordered Major General Stevenson to send the part of Stevenson's forces commanded by Lafayette McLaws to Four Holes Swamp by rail (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 2):1144). One Union intelligence report dated February 14, 1865 stated that Conner's brigade (1,500 strong) of Longstreet's corps had been guarding a bridge over Four Holes Swamp to counter any Union advance on Charleston from Orangeburg (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 2):418). However, the Confederate forces were overwhelmed all along their defense line; Sherman marched to Columbia, and Union forces gained control of Summerville and Orangeburg and the areas between. Meanwhile, Confederates evacuated Charleston toward the end of February 1865 and moved north with General Hardee's forces for a final showdown with Sherman in North Carolina. Except for extensive Union raids, fighting in South Carolina was over by the end of March 1865.

On May 7, 1865, a Union brigade moved from Charleston and camped in the vicinity of Bacon's Bridge. The next day, the Union brigade moved to Summerville, and the commander stationed detachments at Ridgeville and Four Holes Swamp (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 1):168). Later that month, the Union army ordered the 107th Ohio Volunteers to occupy Summerville and its commander to send units to guard the railroad from Charleston to Four Holes Creek. At the same time, Union General Hartwell's brigade was ordered to Orangeburg to guard the railroad from that point to Four Holes Creek (*OR* 1901 Series 1, Vol. 47 (Part 3):484).

***Reconstruction and the Postbellum Period.*** Profound changes for the area both economically and socially followed the end of hostilities in 1865. The antebellum economic system disintegrated because of emancipation and the physical destruction of agricultural property through neglect and (to a lesser extent) military action. Landowners and laborers found adjustments even more difficult due to a constricted money supply and huge debts. The changes were enormous. Land ownership was reshuffled

as outsiders began purchasing former plantations abandoned in the wake of the Civil War. Freedmen often exercised their freedom by moving, making the labor situation even more unsettled (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:106).

One result of this upheaval was a variety of labor systems for whites as well as the new freedmen; this fostered an era of experimentation and redefinition in the socio-economic relationships between the freed African Americans and white landowners. The Reconstruction period also witnessed a drastic increase in the number of farms and a drastic decrease in average farm size as predominately white landowners began selling and/or renting portions of their holdings (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:106-108).

Another important change in the region after the Civil War was the arrival of new railroads. As it did across the nation, the emergence of the railroad and its corresponding landscape resulted in dramatic changes in South Carolina. While South Carolina did not have extensive railroad networks like the northern states, its railroads played an important role in the state's history. Railroads began to appear in the early 1800s in the United States, but South Carolina initially focused on other aspects of its transportation infrastructure. For example, between 1817 and 1829, the state of South Carolina spent almost $2 million on eight canals on the Broad, Congaree, Saluda, and Wateree rivers. However, by 1852, the state had withdrawn financial support from the canals, partly because of the emergence of the railroads. By 1847, the General Assembly had established a revolving fund to aid in the construction of railroads (Grant 2006; Hollis 1968). Scott (1989, 1990) provides a discussion of the growth of railroads in South Carolina. Scott argues that, in both antebellum Georgia and South Carolina, state governments did not demonstrate the golden age of laissez-faire capitalism, as some historians argue; rather, the state governments were involved in the management and promotion of the state economy. In particular, states actively promoted railroads and banking to advance their economies.

The railroad in the project area had come early. The first passenger railroad in the United States was the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, chartered in December 1827. The railroad ran the nation's first regularly scheduled steam-powered passenger train—the wood-burning *Best Friend of Charleston*—over a six-mile section out of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1830. By 1833, it ran a 136-mile line to Hamburg, South Carolina and was the longest line in the world. Near the end of the nineteenth century, Southern Railway, a conglomerate of other lines, consolidated many of the railroads in the South. The Seaboard Coastline was located about two miles northwest of the project tract and served the community of Eutawville. Eutawville remained a largely commercial hub for local farmers and loggers and a retreat for wealthier planters into the twentieth century. The project tract continued to function as a cotton, cattle, and timber farm for owners until the middle decades of the twentieth century. Changes to the rural area came slowly but came in the form of the New Deal project. Figures 2.5 shows a portion of a 1920 map of the area with the location of the project tract.

On April 7, 1934, South Carolina Governor Ibra Blackwood signed into law the act that created the South Carolina Public Service Authority, known as Santee Cooper (Edgar 2010:5). The Authority was created during the Great Depression as part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal but orchestrated by several key South Carolina legislators, including Governor Blackwood (*Evening Post* 1941a:18). Prior to this project, the Santee and Cooper rivers remained untapped resources for the area's residents, many of whom had been struggling since the end of the Civil War. In addition, damming of these rivers helped curb disastrous flood episodes, which plagued the area in the early twentieth century. The construction of the Santee Dam that created Lake Marion and the Pinopolis Dam that created Lake Moultrie and the Diversion Canal that connects both lakes was preceded by the largest land-clearing project in United States history, with over 12,500 workers clearing over 177,000 acres, allowing Santee Cooper to sell an estimated 200,000,000 board feet of lumber by 1941 (Edgar 2010; *Evening Post* 1941b:18). Even today, Santee Cooper provides a large percentage of the electricity for the Lowcountry of South Carolina.

Though the project tract was in Charleston District, later Charleston County, until 1881, it was placed in Berkeley County until 1910 when the western section of Berkeley County was placed into

Orangeburg. This portion of Orangeburg County maintains its rural and agrarian nature. Cotton and soybeans are the most grown crops, usually by farmers who rent or own large pieces of land. Much of the land also remains in the hands of timber companies or is leased to timber companies, who grow pines for both paper pulp and saw timber. More recently, mining interests have developed several large mines, particularly to produce cement from soft limestones or marls that underlie this portion of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Harleyville lies near two of the largest of these mines in South Carolina, facilities managed by Argo USA and Holcim US. East of the project tract, the former owner of Walworth Plantation contracted with Martin Marietta to mine portions near the project tract.

### 2.2.4 Brief History of the Orangeburg Quarry Tract

The project tract lies within the southeastern portion of Orangeburg County, just south of Lake Marion. It is in the upper portion of historic St. Johns Berkeley Parish, originally created by the Colonial House of Assembly in 1708 (Stauffer 1994:7). Although the parish has been part of several counties over the last three centuries, the county land records continued to use the parish as a location marker well into the twentieth century.

Originally part of the Proprietors' Berkeley County, St. Johns Berkeley was placed into Charleston District in 1769. After the Civil War, Charleston District was changed to Charleston County. In 1881, St. Johns Berkeley Parish was made part of the new Berkeley County, and in 1910, the westernmost portion of St. Johns Berkeley Parish and a portion of adjoining St. James Goose Creek Parish were placed into Orangeburg County. Today, the project tract is in Orangeburg County. Unlike most counties in coastal South Carolina, land records for this part of St. Johns Berkeley exist back to 1719, making a complete chain of title possible. Figure 2.6 shows the location of the project tract inside St. Johns Berkeley Parish.

The project tract consists of portions of two early, nineteenth-century plantations: Byrd's Place on the east and Wampee Plantation on the west. A map of the area showing the project tract and approximate location of the two plantations is shown in Figure 2.7. The tract was first run out as part of the 12,000-acre Raphoe Barony to Landgrave John Bayley in the late seventeenth century. Bayley did not settle his barony, and in the eighteenth century, it was regranted to several individuals, most notably James McKelvey, the Eutaw Springs tavern keeper. McKelvey obtained grants for several thousand acres in the area, including most of the eastern part of the project tract.

By the 1820s, Henry Purkey obtained or purchased several parcels in the region. He made his farm on a tract of 700 acres he pieced together that included the eastern half of the project tract (Charleston County Deed Book U9:474). The Purkey main house was located northeast of their farm. A plat of Purkey's farm is shown in Figure 2.8. West of Purkey, Joseph Couturier obtained by grant or purchase several hundred acres and made his farm on land that included the western portion of the project tract. The land on the plantation was primarily used for cotton-based agriculture. Joseph Couturier and Henry Purkey are listed on the 1810 US Census of St. Johns Berkeley Parish, Charleston District (US Census of 1810, Charleston District).

By the 1830s, Purkey's widow sold the eastern part of the project tract to John Byrd whose name was long associated with it. He also made his home there. By 1820, Joseph Couturier died, and his land was controlled by his son Elias F. Couturier (CCDB M10:303). Later in the nineteenth century, the Gaillard family came into ownership of both tracts. W.S. Gaillard was a long-time owner in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Many tales of his escapades were known in the area (Carpenter 2009). However, he made his primary home at Walworth farther to the east.

During the post-Civil War period, the Gaillard's leased portions of their land to tenants who lived on it (see Figure 2.5). Gaillard or his heirs sold a large part of their Walworth lands to wealthy northerner Peter Grace, but apparently retained their Wampee Plantation. The residence at Wampee (SHPO Site No. 0398) was the main house at Wampee Plantation, once owned by the Gaillards and in the same area as the Couturier's settlement.

### 2.2.5 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

To date, there have been four cultural resource investigations conducted within 0.5 mile of the project APE (see Figure 1.1). These include *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of Ap-*

*proximately 500 Acres Near the Martin Marietta Quarry* (Norris 2004), *Cultural Resource Survey of the Cross-Orangeburg 230kV Transmission Line* (Trinkley 2006), *The History of the Walworth Tract* (Philips 2010), and *the Archaeological and Historic Resources Survey Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth Tract Cross, Orangeburg County, South Carolina* (Brummett and Ogden 2018). A brief description of each investigation is detailed below.

In 2004, TRC, Inc. conducted a reconnaissance survey of a neighboring 500 acres located northeast of the APE (Norris 2004). This acreage was surveyed for Martin Marietta for a proposed quarry mining operation. Investigators identified no sites within our study area.

In 2006, Chicora Foundation, Inc. conducted a survey for a transmission line located between Cross, SC and Orangeburg, SC (Trinkley et al. 2006). The east-west transmission line is located immediately south of the APE. Investigators found no sites within our study area.

In 2009, MeadWestvaco Corporation, requested that Brockington prepare a history of the Walworth tract located immediately north of the APE. The Walworth tract occupies lands associated with the Walworth Plantation and the neighboring Numertia Plantation. The Numertia Plantation was listed in the National Register on March 19, 1982 and is a historic cotton plantation in rural South Carolina that is an example of building technology and forms of the early and middle nineteenth century (Watsen and Wales 1982). In 2018, archaeologists from SM&E, Inc. conducted an archaeological and historic resource survey of the Orangeburg Quarry-Walworth tract that includes Walworth Plantation and the lands associated with the TRC's 2004 study (Brummett and Ogden 2018). Investigators recommended the Walworth Plantation house, silos, tractor sheds, and auxiliary structures as eligible for the NRHP. The Walworth Cemetery was also identified (SHPO Site No. 0317) and is recommended not eligible. The SHPO concurred with these recommendations and assigned SHPO Site Nos. 0314.01-314.08 to the plantation residential complex and auxiliary farm buildings. In addition, investigators recorded the nearby Apsley Plantation (SHPO Site No. 0316). SHPO Site No. 0316 was recommended for additional study. All of these resources are located approximately 1.5 miles east of the APE and are well outside the study area. Brockington recommends that the proposed mining operation will have no effect on these historic properties.

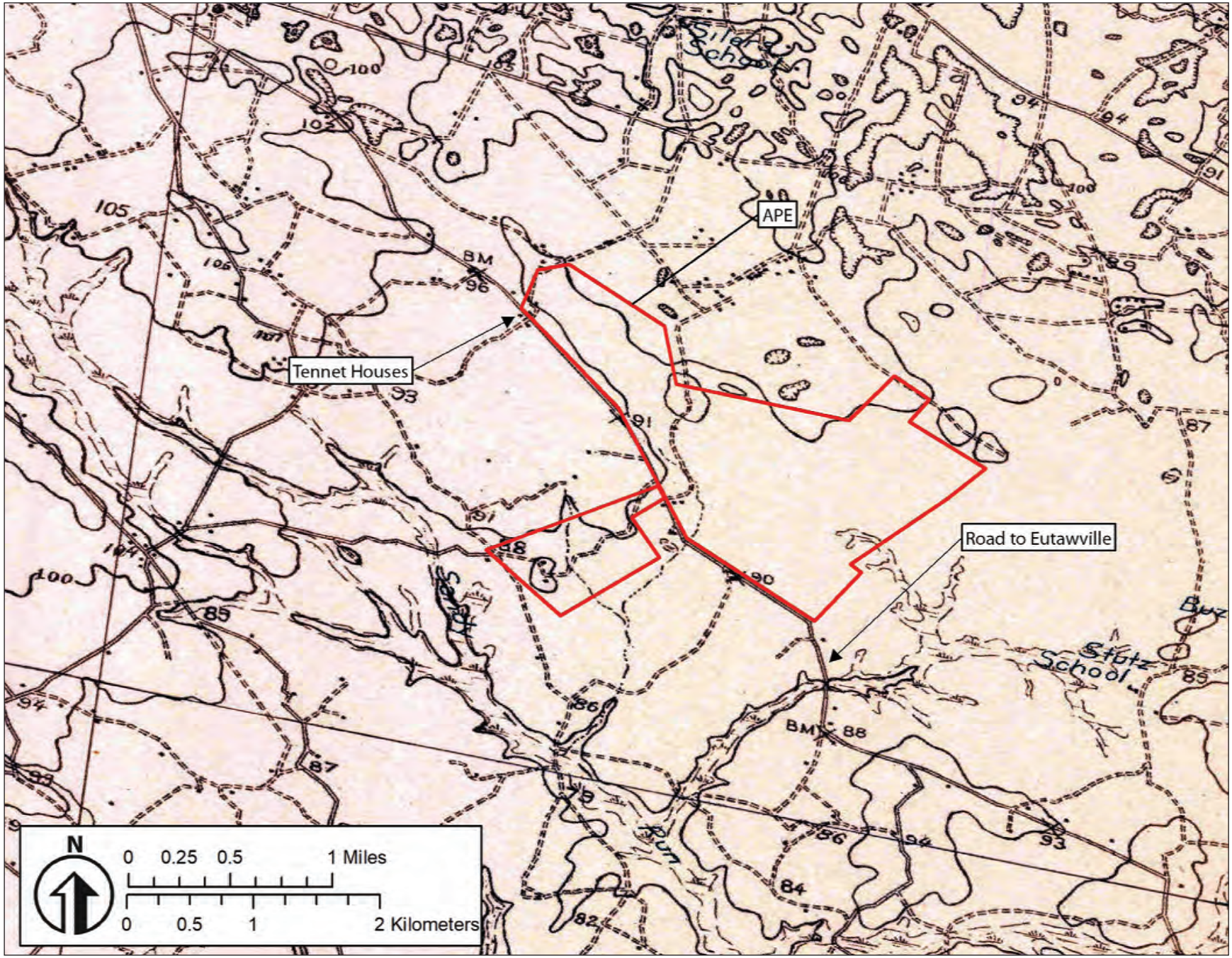


Figure 2.5 Shows a 1920 map of the area with the project tract superimposed and the tenant houses marked (US War Department *Eutawville, SC* quadrangle, 1920).

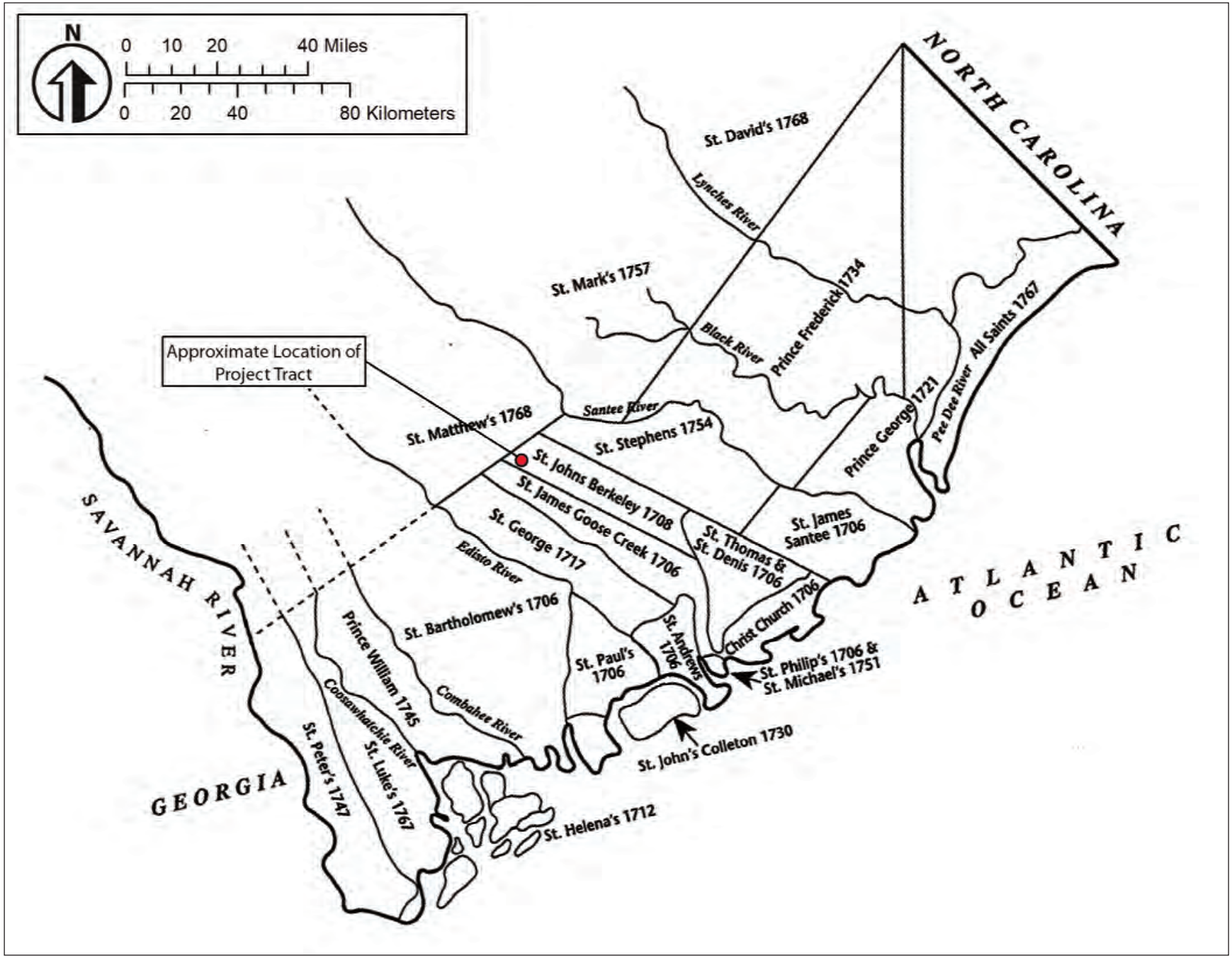


Figure 2.6 The location of the project tract inside St. Johns Berkeley Parish (Stauffer 1994:7).

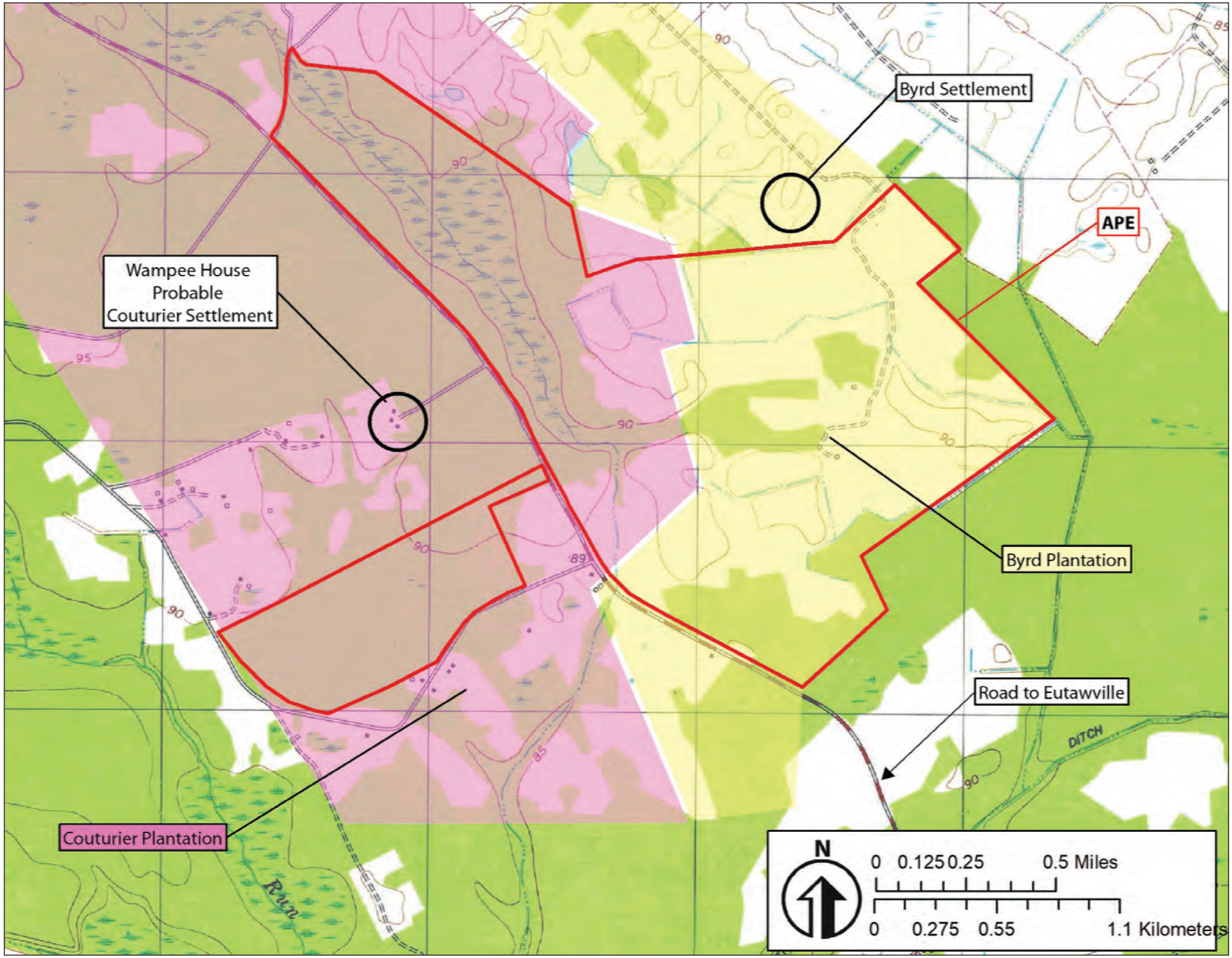


Figure 2.7 The project tract inside the Byrd and Couturier Plantations on a USGS *Sandridge, SC* quadrangle (1979).

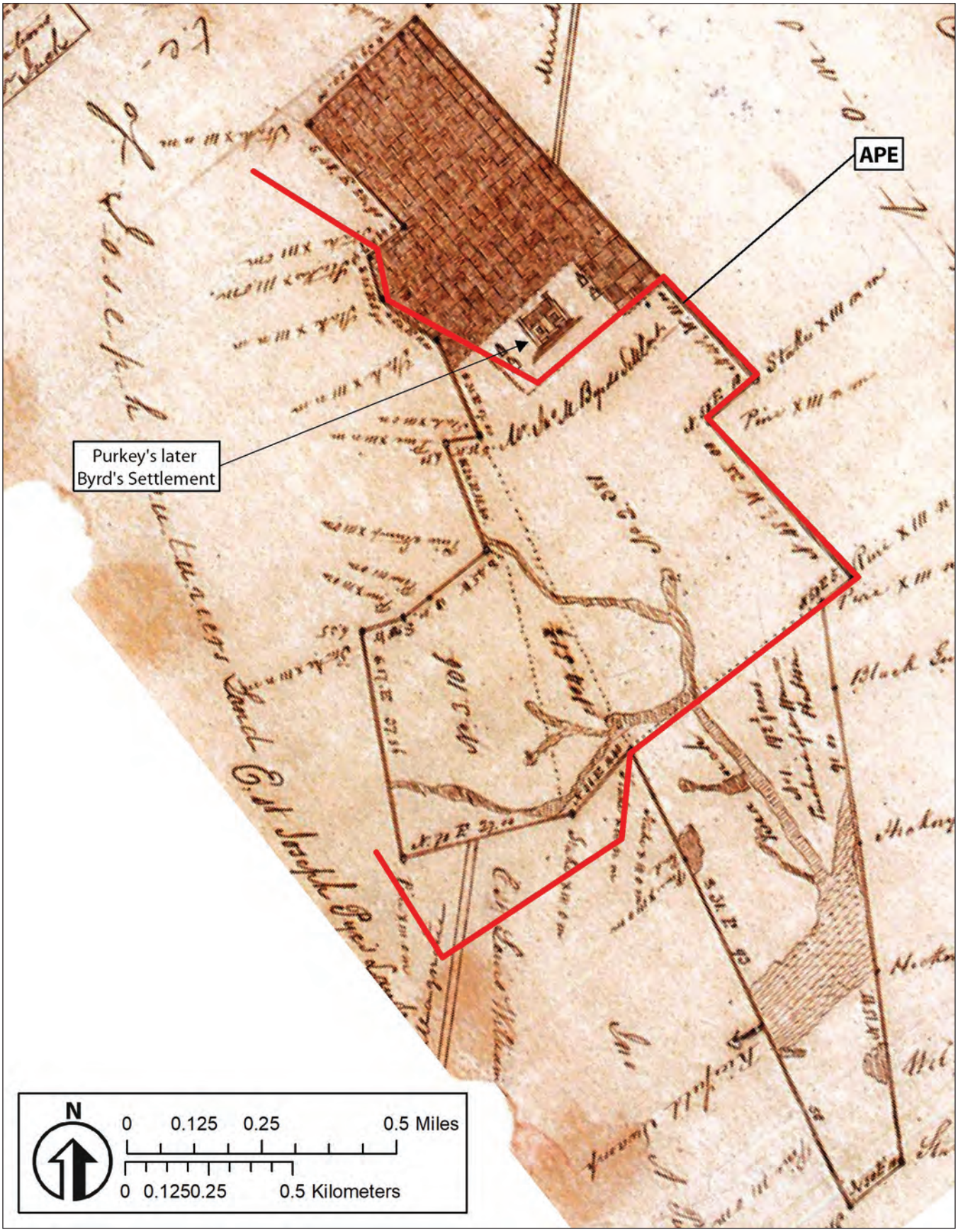


Figure 2.8 An 1836 plat of Henry Purkey's farm and the portion of the farm that is inside the project tract (CCDB M10:303).

# 3.0 Results and Recommendations

In April of 2021, Brockington conducted a cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the 800-acre Orangeburg Quarry tract. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include archaeological and architectural field investigations of select areas and if possible, an assessment of all NRHP eligibility of identified resources. During the archaeological investigation, investigators documented six archaeological sites (38OR417-422) and two isolated finds (Isolates 1 and 2). For the architectural survey, investigators identified six architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0398-0403) adjacent to the project tract. We recommend additional work at Sites 38OR420 and 38OR421 to evaluate their significance. We recommend Sites 38OR417-38OR419 and 38OR422 and SHPO Site Nos. 0398-0403 not eligible for the NRHP, and they require no further management. A description of each resource is provided below.

## 3.1 Archaeological Survey

### 3.1.1 Sites Requiring Additional Management

**Site 38OR420**

***Cultural Affiliation*** *– Late Archaic, Woodland Periods*
***Site Type*** *– Ceramic and lithic Scatter*
***Site Dimensions*** *– 75 m north-south by 75 m east-west*
***Soil Type*** *– Goldsboro Sandy Loam*
***Elevation*** *– 27 m amsl*
***Nearest Water Source*** *– Sandy Run*
***Present Vegetation*** *– Mixed Woods*
***NRHP Recommendation*** *– Unassessed*
***Management Recommendations*** *– Preserve-in -place or Additional Work*

Site 38OR420 is a large subsurface scatter of pre-contact artifacts located in the northern portion of the APE (Figure 1.1). The site measures approximately 75-by-75 m and occupies a relic sand ridge that overlooks the Sandy Run wetland that traverses through the northwestern portion of the APE. The site area consists of mostly planted pine trees and has been heavily disturbed by silvicultural practices. The site's boundary is defined by negative shovel tests to the south, east, and west, while portions of the western and the northern boundary are defined by wetlands and the access road. Figure 3.1 presents a plan and view of 38OR420.

Investigators excavated a total of 14 shovel tests in and around the site; six of these tests were positive. Shovel tests exposed a similar two-zone soil horizon commonly observed during the upland portions of the survey. Shovel tests revealed a topsoil zone of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown (0-30 cm below surface [cmbs]) underlain by a 10YR 6/6 brownish-yellow sand (45-60 cmbs). Artifacts occurred within the upper 30 cm of soil in all positive shovel tests.

Investigators recovered a total of 88 pre-contact ceramic and lithic artifacts from shovel testing at 38OR420 (Table 3.1). The ceramic artifact assemblage consists of nondiagnostic (n=37; 61 percent) and diagnostic sherds ((n=24; 39 percent). Non-diagnostic ceramics include plain, eroded, and residual sherds while temporally diagnostic ceramics include Plain, Checked Stamped, and Cord Marked sherds that date to the Late Archaic period and the Middle/Late Woodland period. The lithic artifact assemblage (n=21) consists of 13 Coastal Plain chert fragments, one translucent quartz core fragment, one Quartzite core, and four Orthoquartzite fragments. The chert tools include one utilized flake and one triangular-shaped projectile point diagnostic to the Late Woodland period.

Our analysis of the horizontal and vertical distributions of pre-contact ceramics across 38OR420 shows an overall moderate artifact density consisting of small scatters of residual and diagnostic sherds from three separate cultural types (Thoms' Creek, Deptford, and Wilmington) that date between three periods of occupation (Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods) (Figure 3.2). Undiagnostic sherds were collected in low frequencies across the site in 13 positive shovel tests. The largest number of undiagnostic sherds (n=16) were recorded in shovel tests located adjacent to an access road. Diagnostic Late Archaic sherds (Thoms' Creek) occur in three separate shovel tests all clustered in the southern portion of the site (ST# 6, 7, and 9).

**Table 3.1 Artifacts excavated from Site 38OR420.**

| Era | Material | Artifact | Description | | Count | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-Contact | Ceramics | Thom's Creek Series | Plain | | 6 | 49.8 |
| | | Deptford Series | Check Stamped | | 1 | 26.6 |
| | | | Cord Marked | | 9 | 95.0 |
| | | | Simple Stamped | | 6 | 54.6 |
| | | Wilmington Series | Cord Marked | | 2 | 24.5 |
| | | Sand Tempered | Check Stamped | | 4 | 20.6 |
| | | | Cord Marked | | 3 | 17.9 |
| | | | Plain | | 8 | 47.1 |
| | | Eroded / Residual | | | 22 | 40.0 |
| | Lithics | Coastal Plain Chert | Core | | 1 | 5.3 |
| | | | Debitage | Bifacial Reduction | 1 | 0.6 |
| | | | | Core Reduction | 4 | 8.8 |
| | | | | Indeterminate | 7 | 7.3 |
| | | | Tool | Late Woodland Triangular | 1 | 1.4 |
| | | | | Utilized Flake | 1 | 0.8 |
| | | Orthoquartzite | Debitage | Core Reduction | 2 | 2.7 |
| | | | | Indeterminate | 2 | 0.6 |
| | | Quartzite | | Core Reduction | 1 | 6.3 |
| | | Translucent Quartz | | | 1 | 0.4 |
| | Faunal | Bone | | Calcined | 6 | 1.9 |
| Total | | | | | 88 | 412.2 |

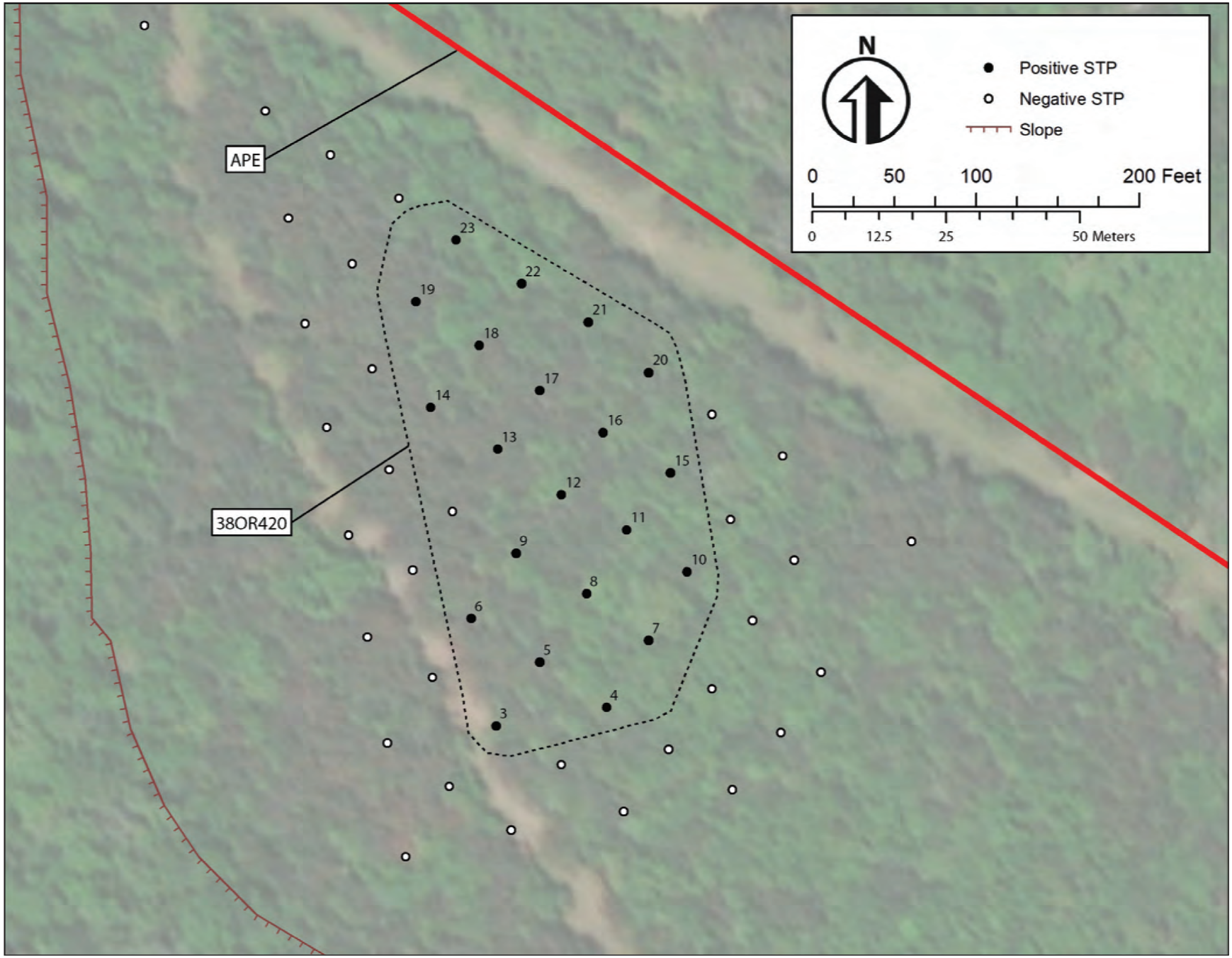


Figure 3.1 Plan of 38OR420.

Early/Middle Woodland (Deptford) sherds were the dominate-type and were collected as a linear scatter across the middle of the site, running north-south along the eroded sand ridge that defines the site's landform. Diagnostic artifacts were collected from six shovel tests across the middle of the site (4, 8, 13, 16, 19, 22, and 23) at the apex of the ridge. Diagnostic sherds from the Middle/Late Woodland (Wilmington) period were found randomly in one shovel test (22) (see Figure 3.1).

The recovery of Thoms' Creek, Deptford, and Wilmington sherds across 38OR420 indicate a series of camp sites that occurred during the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland periods. The Late Archaic occupation represents a small and clustered part of the site found in three positive shovel tests in the southern portion of the site. The Woodland period occupations (Deptford and Wilmington) are more dominant and represent the highest frequency of artifact deposition across 38OR420. Regionally, few Late Archaic and Woodland sites have been found in the upper reaches of the Coastal Plain. Cultural studies of these periods show that subsistence strategies formed routine migratory patterns between the inland Piedmont and the lower Coastal Plain, with very little sedentary activity. Informative sites are not only rare, (mostly due to limited survey in the region) but are typically not well-preserved due to the intensive land use of historic period settlement, intensive agriculture, and silviculture practices.

Our review of ArchSite shows only two archaeological sites (38OR30 and 38BK2347) within a 10-mile radius of the APE that contain Late Archaic through Woodland period components. Site 38OR30 is located two miles north of 38OR420 and is located within the confines of the historic Walworth Plantation agricultural fields. Site 38OR30 was recorded by University of South Carolina archaeologists in the 1970s (Anderson 1974) as a large surface scatter of pre-contact artifacts including pottery ceramics, steatite fragments, hammerstone tools, projectile points, and lithic debitage. Site 38OR30 was unassessed until a more recent survey resulted in a determination that the site is not eligible for the NRHP, likely due to further disturbance from land management. Site 38BK2347 is a smaller scatter of Woodland ceramics and lithic artifacts located on a relic sand ridge overlooking Black Creek over five miles east of 38OR420 (Fletcher 2010). Site 38BK2347 was determined not eligible for the NRHP due to heavy damage from recent clear cutting and the intermixing of post-contact artifacts.

Additional research at 38OR420 may be able to generate additional important information concerning the Late Archaic and Woodland components at the site. Several general and suggestive research questions are provided below that may provide insight toward comprehending and designing an approach for additional investigations of the site.

*Can additional research at Site 38OR420 reveal a cultural connection between Late Archaic and Woodland period pottery?*

*What characteristics does the lithic artifact assemblage at 38OR420 present? Does the lithic artifact reflect primary or secondary tool reduction?*

*What activity areas can be deciphered in the site and can sub-surface features be revealed from these occupations?*

**NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations**

Archaeologists assessed Site 38OR420 with respect to Criteria D. We interpret Site 38OR420 as a brief Late Archaic through Late Woodland period reoccurring seasonal encampment site associated with resource extraction from the nearby Sandy Run drainage. The wide distribution of the two occupational zones within the buried deposits in the southern and middle portions of the site indicates that intact deposits may exist across the sand ridge that defines the site's prominent landform. It is possible that isolated occupational clusters associated from one or more occupations could be present across the site since generally, the majority of diagnostic sherds were not found intermixed in positive shovel tests. Additional investigation of 38OR420 may be able to generate relevant information about these cultural phases within the Upper Coastal Plain. Therefore, we recommend additional work at Site 38OR420 to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. Site 38OR420 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed future development. If avoidance of Site 38OR420 is not possible, an appropriate

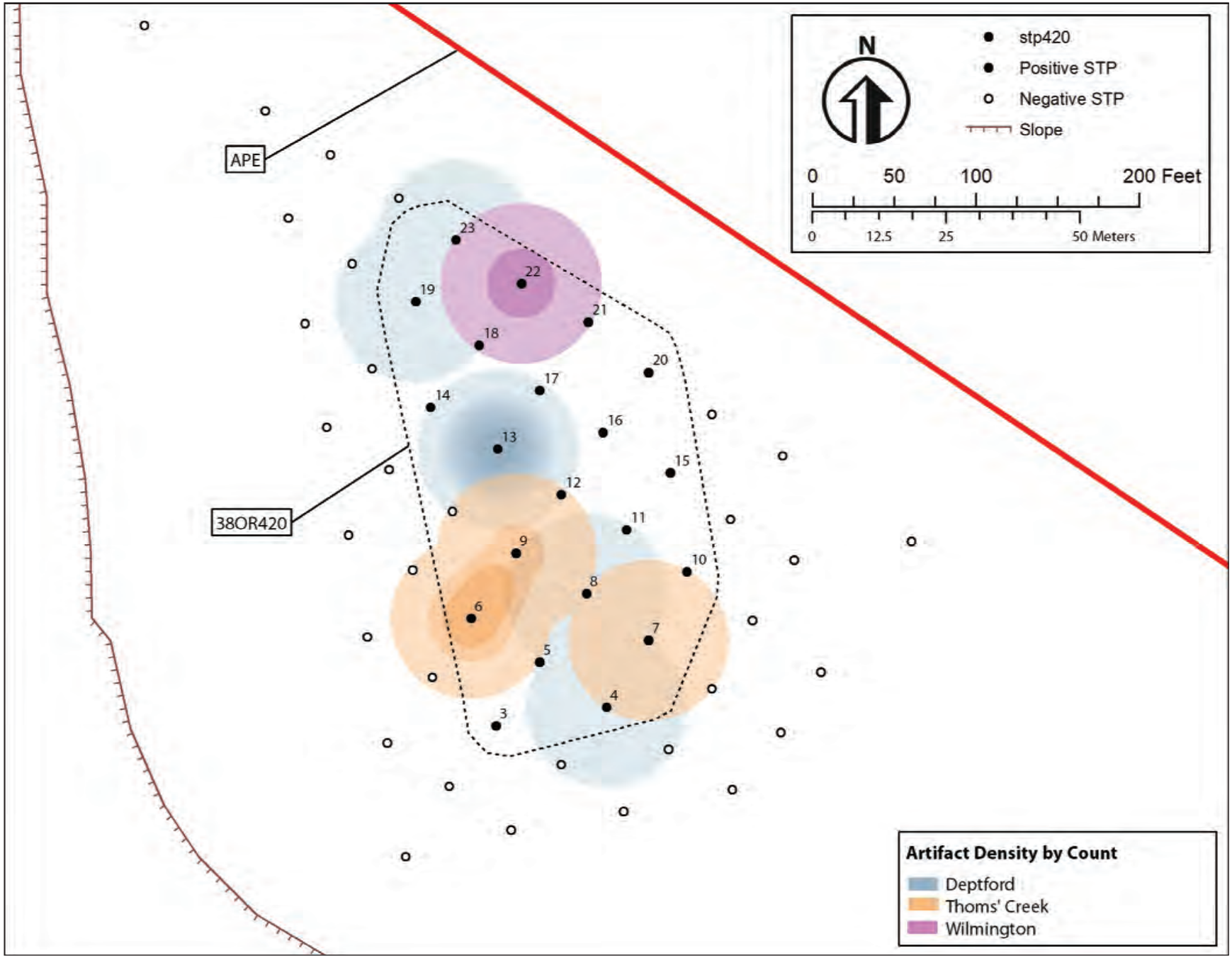


Figure 3.2 Diagnostic ceramic artifact distributions across 38OR420 by cultural type.

archaeological testing plan should be implemented. Current plans call for 38OR420 to be preserved in place and positioned with a 50-ft buffer outside of the mining permit area.

**Site 38OR421**
***Cultural Affiliation*** *– Late Archaic, Woodland Periods; Nineteenth Century*
***Site Type*** *– Artifact Scatter*
***Site Dimensions*** *– 225 m north-south by 60 m east-west*
***Soil Type*** *– Goldsboro Sandy Loam*
***Elevation*** *– 27 m amsl*
***Nearest Water Source*** *– Sandy Run*
***Present Vegetation*** *– Mixed Woods*
***NRHP Recommendation*** *– Unassessed*
***Management Recommendations*** *– Preserve-in-place or Additional Work*

Site 38OR421 is a large subsurface scatter of pre-contact artifacts located in the central portion of the APE (Figure 1.1). Site 38OR421 occupies a large relic sand ridge that overlooks the southeast portion of the Sandy Run drainage that traverses through the northwestern half of the APE. The site measures approximately 225-by-60 m and consists of a hardwood forest that borders a large wetland swamp associated with the Sandy Run drainage. Positive shovel tests were located along the ridge peak while negative shovel tests, primarily located on the sloping landform, defined the site's boundaries in all cardinal directions. Figure 3.2 presents a plan and view of 38OR421.

Investigators excavated a total of 85 shovel tests in and around the site; 21 of these tests were positive. Shovel tests exposed a similar two-zone soil horizon. Shovel tests revealed a topsoil zone of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown (0-30 cmbs) underlain by a 10YR 6/6 brownish-yellow sand (45-60 cmbs). Artifacts occurred within the upper 30 cm of soil in all positive shovel tests.

Investigators recovered a total of 106 pre-contact ceramic and lithic artifacts from shovel testing at 38OR421 (Table 3.2). A total of five post-contact artifacts were also found that include four solarized-amethyst container glass shards and six grams of brick rubble. These nineteenth-twentieth-century items are likely discarded refuse. The pre-contact ceramic artifact assemblage consists of nondiagnostic and diagnostic sherds (n=83). Non-diagnostic ceramics (n=48; 58 percent) include plain, eroded, and residual sherds. In addition, we identified one simple stamped incised rim and one cord marked decorated sand-tempered sherd that were unidentifiable to a cultural phase. Temporally diagnostic ceramics (n=34; 41 percent) include four fine/medium sand tempered plain bodied and two punctated sherds identified as Thoms' Creek-type. A total of six plain sand tempered sherds were identified as Refuge-type that date to the Early Woodland (1500 to 1000 BC). A total of 11 sherds were identified as Deptford-type and include Checked Stamped (n=4) and cord marked (n=8) decorations. Two of these sherds exhibit characteristics of a jar vessel form. Lastly, a total of nine sherds contained grog-tempering that is indicative of Wilmington-type pottery. These sherds included cord marked (n=6), checked stamped (n=2), and plain bodied (n=1) decorations. The lithic artifact assemblage (n=20) consists of 12 Coastal Plain chert flakes, six Orthoquartzite core fragments and a tool, and one Translucent Quartz shatter fragment. The Orthoquartzite tool is a Savannah River Stemmed-type projectile point diagnostic to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland (2200 to 1850 BC). Two fire-cracked-rock (FCR) artifacts (92 grams) were also collected.

The horizontal and vertical distributions of pre-contact artifacts across 38OR421 show four separate cultural types (Thoms Creek, Refuge, Deptford, and Wilmington) that date between three periods of occupation (Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods) (Figure 3.4). Undiagnostic sherds were collected in mostly small quantities across the linear site and found in 14 positive shovel tests. The largest number of undiagnostic sherds (n=17; 35 percent) were recorded in two shovel tests located in the northern portion of the site (STP # 11, 14). Diagnostic Late Archaic sherds (Thoms Creek) occur in three separate shovel tests located in the middle (STP # 8, 10, 11), whereas, Early Woodland period (Refuge) artifacts occur in the northern portion in three shovel tests (STP # 12, 14 and 22) that also contain the projectile point and FCR fragments. Early/Middle Woodland (Deptford) sherds were collected as the largest scatter from four shovel tests clustered in the middle of

**Table 3.2 Artifacts excavated from Site 38OR421.**

| Era | Material | Series/Material | Artifact | Description | Count | Weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-Contact | Ceramics | Thom's Creek Series | Plain | | 4 | 35.4 |
| | | | Punctated | | 3 | 9.6 |
| | | Refuge Series | Plain | | 6 | 25.2 |
| | | Deptford Series | Check Stamped | | 4 | 103.3 |
| | | | Cord Marked | | 7 | 61.3 |
| | | Wilmington Series | Cord Marked | | 6 | 50.1 |
| | | | Check Stamped | | 2 | 7.9 |
| | | | Plain | | 1 | 8.5 |
| | | Sand Tempered | Cord Marked | | 1 | 8.6 |
| | | | Plain | | 22 | 159.0 |
| | | | Simple Stamped | | 1 | 22.7 |
| | | Eroded / Residual | | | 26 | 53.5 |
| | Lithics | Coastal Plain Chert | Debitage | Bifacial Reduction | 2 | 1.4 |
| | | | | Core Reduction | 1 | 0.9 |
| | | | | Indeterminate | 9 | 8.3 |
| | | Orthoquartzite | Debitage | Core Reduction | 4 | 7.0 |
| | | | | Indeterminate | 2 | 14.0 |
| | | | Tool | Savannah River | 1 | 35.0 |
| | | Translucent Quartz | Debitage | Indeterminate | 1 | 3.0 |
| | | FCR (g) | | | | 92.1 |
| | Faunal | Bone | | Calcined | 3 | 1.1 |
| Post-Contact | Ceramics | Brick (g) | | | | 5.9 |
| | Glass | Solarized Amethyst | Container | | 4 | 9.2 |
| Total | | | | | 110 | 723.0 |

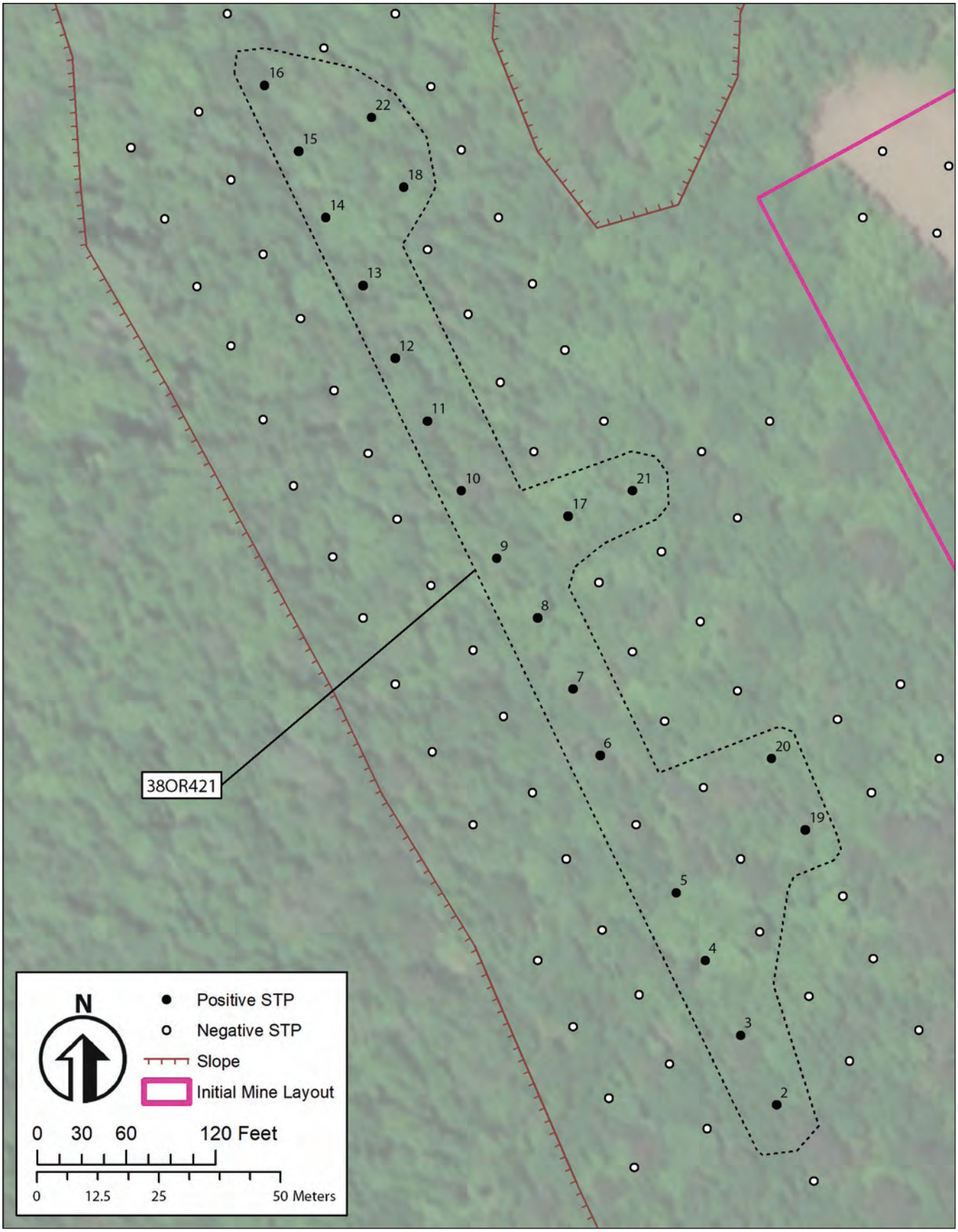


Figure 3.3 Plan of Site 38OR421.

the site (6, 8, 9, and 17). Diagnostic sherds from the Middle/Late Woodland (Wilmington) were found in three separate shovel tests located across all potions of the site (10, 15, 20) (see Figure 3.3).

Based upon the recovery of these diagnostic sherds, we can interpret Site 38OR421 as a series of camps sites that occurred during the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The Late Archaic occupation was found clustered along with later occurring Early/Middle Woodland occupations (Deptford), suggesting a separation of occupational zones. The Early Woodland component occurs in small quantities but appears undisturbed and in the company of the FCR artifacts, suggesting possible cultural activity areas. The Late Woodland period appears to be the most scattered and may represent the less active and shortest lived of the four occupations.

Additional research at 38OR421 may be able to generate additional important information concerning the Late Archaic and Early/Middle Woodland components at the site. Several general and suggestive research questions are provided below that may provide insight toward comprehending and designing an approach for additional investigations of the site.

*Can additional research at Site 38OR421 reveal depositional distinction between Late Archaic and Woodland Period occupations?*

*What is the relationship between the Refuge pottery and the FCR artifacts? Do these artifact clusters represent cultural activity areas?*

*What characteristics does the lithic artifact assemblage at 38OR421 present? Does the lithic artifact reflect primary or secondary tool reduction?*

**NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations**

Archaeologists assessed Site 38OR421 with respect to Criteria D. We interpret Site 38OR421 as reoccurring seasonal encampments during the Late Archaic through Late Woodland period. The site contains a moderate frequency of artifacts from four different occupations in select areas across a relic sand ridge that overlooks the nearby wetland. It is possible that isolated occupational clusters associated from one or more occupations could be present across the site since generally, the majority of diagnostic sherds were not found intermixed in positive shovel tests, and the area appeared to have minimal disturbance from past tree planting and harvesting. Like neighboring 38OR420, additional investigation of 38OR421 may contribute relevant information about these cultural phases in the Upper Coastal Plain. Therefore, we recommend additional work at Site 38OR421 to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. Site 38OR421 should be protected from disturbances associated with any proposed future development. If avoidance of Site 38OR421 is not possible, an appropriate archaeological testing plan should be implemented. Current plans call for 38OR421 to be preserved in place and positioned with a 50-ft buffer outside of the mining permit area.

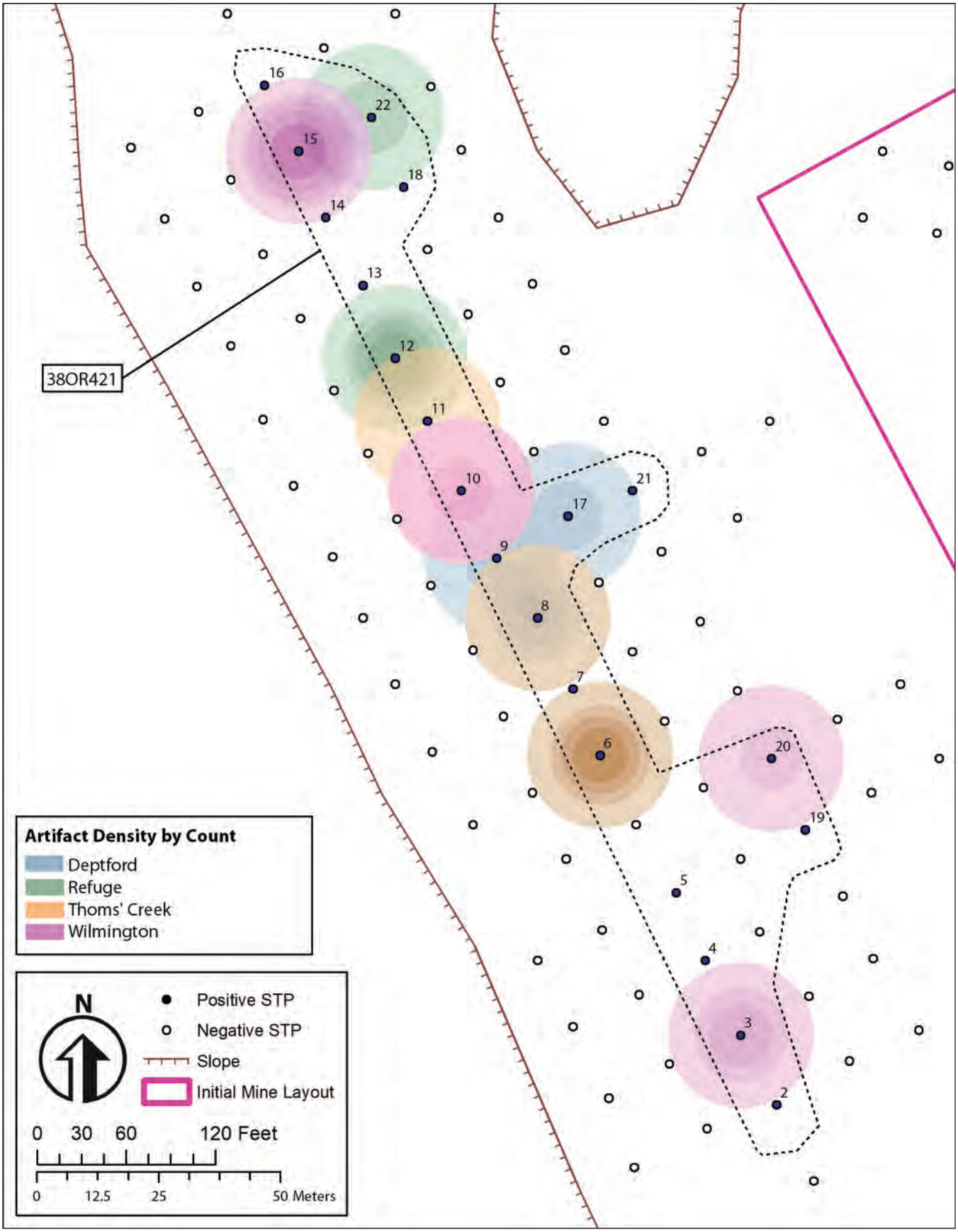


Figure 3.4 Diagnostic ceramic artifact distributions across 38OR421 by cultural type.

### 3.1.2 Sites Requiring No Further Management

**Site 38OR417**

***Cultural Affiliation*** *–Unknown Pre-Contact*
***Site Type*** *– Ceramic scatter*
***Site Dimensions*** *– 5 m north-south by 15 m east-west*
***Soil Type*** *– Goldsboro sandy loam*
***Elevation*** *– 27 m amsl*
***Nearest Water Source*** *– Sandy Run*
***Present Vegetation*** *– Mixed Woods*
***NRHP Recommendation*** *– Not Eligible*
***Management Recommendations*** *– No further management*

Site 38OR417 is a small subsurface scatter of pre-contact artifacts located in the western portion of the APE (Figure 1.1). The site measures approximately 5-by-15 m and encompasses a small eroded upland terrace located 7.5 m east of the Addidas Street right-of-way. The site's boundary is defined by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 3.5 presents a plan and view of 38OR417.

Investigators excavated a total of 14 shovel tests at 15, and 30-m intervals in and around the site; two of these tests produced a total of three artifacts. Soil profiles revealed a 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown sand (0-30 cmbs) underlain by a 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown sand (30-60 cmbs). Artifacts occurred within the upper 30 cm of the positive shovel tests and include three undiagnostic pre-contact ceramic sherds from the shovel test investigation. Artifacts were identified as two sand-tempered plain body sherds and one small residual sherd.

**NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations**

Archaeologists assessed 38OR417 with respect to Criteria D. Our investigation of 38OR417 included a shovel test investigation that yielded a very low artifact density and produced no cultural features or intact cultural deposits associated with a pre-contact cultural phase. Further exploration of this site is unlikely to generate information beyond that recovered to date. Therefore, we recommend 38OR417 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38OR417 warrants no further management consideration.

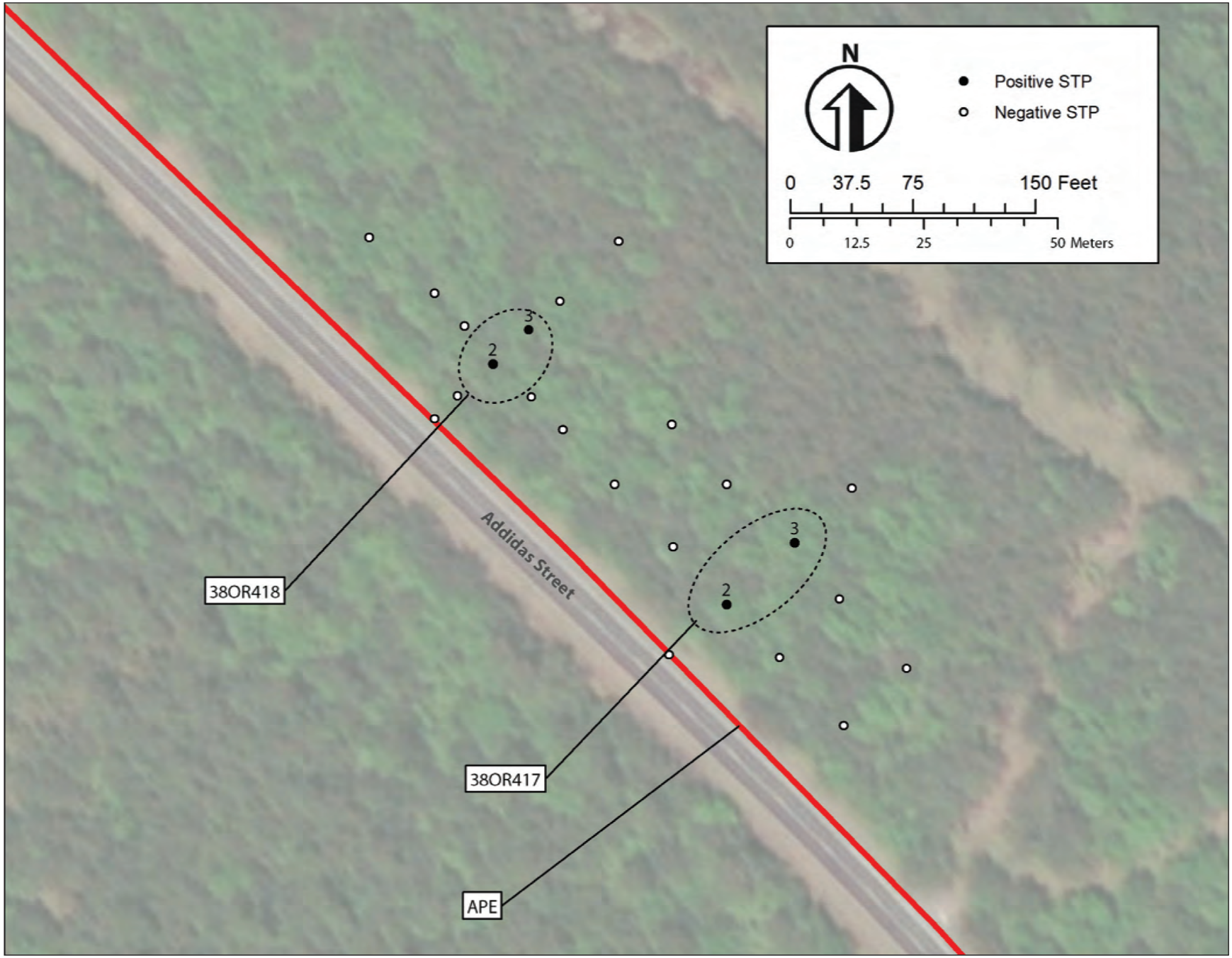


Figure 3.5 Plan of 38OR417.

**Site 38OR418**
***Cultural Affiliation*** *–Unknown Pre-Contact*
***Site Type*** *– Ceramic scatter*
***Site Dimensions*** *– 5 m north-south by 7.5 m east-west*
***Soil Type*** *– Goldsboro sandy loam*
***Elevation*** *– 27 m amsl*
***Nearest Water Source*** *– Sandy Run*
***Present Vegetation*** *– Mixed Woods*
***NRHP Recommendation*** *– Not Eligible*
***Management Recommendations*** *– No further management*

Site 38OR418 is a small subsurface scatter of pre-contact artifacts located in the western portion of the APE (Figure 1.1). The site measures approximately 5-by-15 m and is located 40 m west of 38OR417 (see Figure 3.5). Site 38OR418 encompasses a small eroded upland terrace located 7.5 m east of the Addidas Street right-of-way. The site's boundary is defined by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions.

Investigators excavated a total of 12 shovel tests at 7.5, 15, and 30-m intervals in and around 38OR418; two of these tests produced a total of three artifacts. Soil profiles revealed a 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown sand (0-30 cmbs) underlain by a 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown sand (30-60 cmbs). Artifacts occurred within the upper 30 cm of the positive shovel tests and include three undiagnostic pre-contact ceramic sherds from the shovel test investigation. Artifacts were identified as two sand-tempered plain body sherds and one eroded body sherd.

**NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations**

Archaeologists assessed 38OR418 with respect to Criteria D. Our investigation of 38OR418 included a shovel test investigation that yielded a very low artifact density and produced no cultural features or intact cultural deposits associated with a pre-contact cultural phase. Further exploration of this site is unlikely to generate information beyond that recovered to date. Therefore, we recommend 38OR418 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38OR418 warrants no further management consideration.

**Site 38OR419**
***Cultural Affiliation*** *– Early-Middle Woodland Period; Nineteenth Century*
***Site Type*** *– Artifact Scatter*
***Site Dimensions*** *– 15 m north-south by 45 m east-west*
***Soil Type*** *– Goldsboro Sandy Loam*
***Elevation*** *– 27 m amsl*
***Nearest Water Source*** *– Sandy Run*
***Present Vegetation*** *– Mixed Woods*
***NRHP Recommendation*** *– Not Eligible*
***Management Recommendations*** *– No further management*

Site 38OR419 is a subsurface scatter of pre-contact and post-contact artifacts located in the far northeast portion of the APE (Figure 1.1). The site measures approximately 15-by-45 m. Site 38OR419 occupies the western terrace of an elevated ridge that overlooks a wetland associated with the Sandy Run drainage that traverses through the APE. The elevated peak of this terrace is occupied by a dirt access road that is located 5 m east of the site. The site area consists of mostly planted pine trees and has been heavily disturbed by silvicultural practices. The site's boundary is defined by negative shovel tests to the south, east, and west, while portions of the western and the northern boundary are defined by saturated wetlands and the access road. Figure 3.6 presents a plan and view of 38OR419.

Investigators excavated a total of 14 shovel tests in and around the site; six of these tests were positive. Shovel tests exposed a similar two-zone soil horizon. Shovel tests revealed a topsoil zone of 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown (0-30 cmbs) underlain by a 10YR 6/6 brownish-yellow sand (45-60 cmbs). Artifacts occurred within the upper 30 cm of soil in all positive shovel tests.

Artifacts include six pre-contact and two post-contact items. Post-contact items include one wire nail (1850+) and one solarized-amethyst container glass shard (1880 to 1915). An estimated 2000 grams of brick rubble was also recorded from shovel tests. In addition, several larger brick fragments were noted on the surface throughout the site. Pre-contact artifacts include two diagnostic Simple Stamped Deptford-type pottery sherds that date to the Early/Middle Woodland period. Undiagnostic pottery sherds include one checked stamped, one cord marked (eroded), one plain, and one residual.

**NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations**
Archaeologists assessed 38OR419 with respect to Criteria D. Our examination of the post-contact component of 38OR419 shows that this element of the site retains a low artifact density and is likely associated with discarded material near the adjacent road. Our investigation of the pre-contact elements yielded Deptford-type artifacts diagnostic to the Middle Woodland period but recovered a very low artifact density and produced no cultural features or intact cultural deposits. Further exploration of this site is unlikely to generate information beyond that recovered to date. Therefore, we recommend 38OR419 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38OR419 warrants no further management consideration.

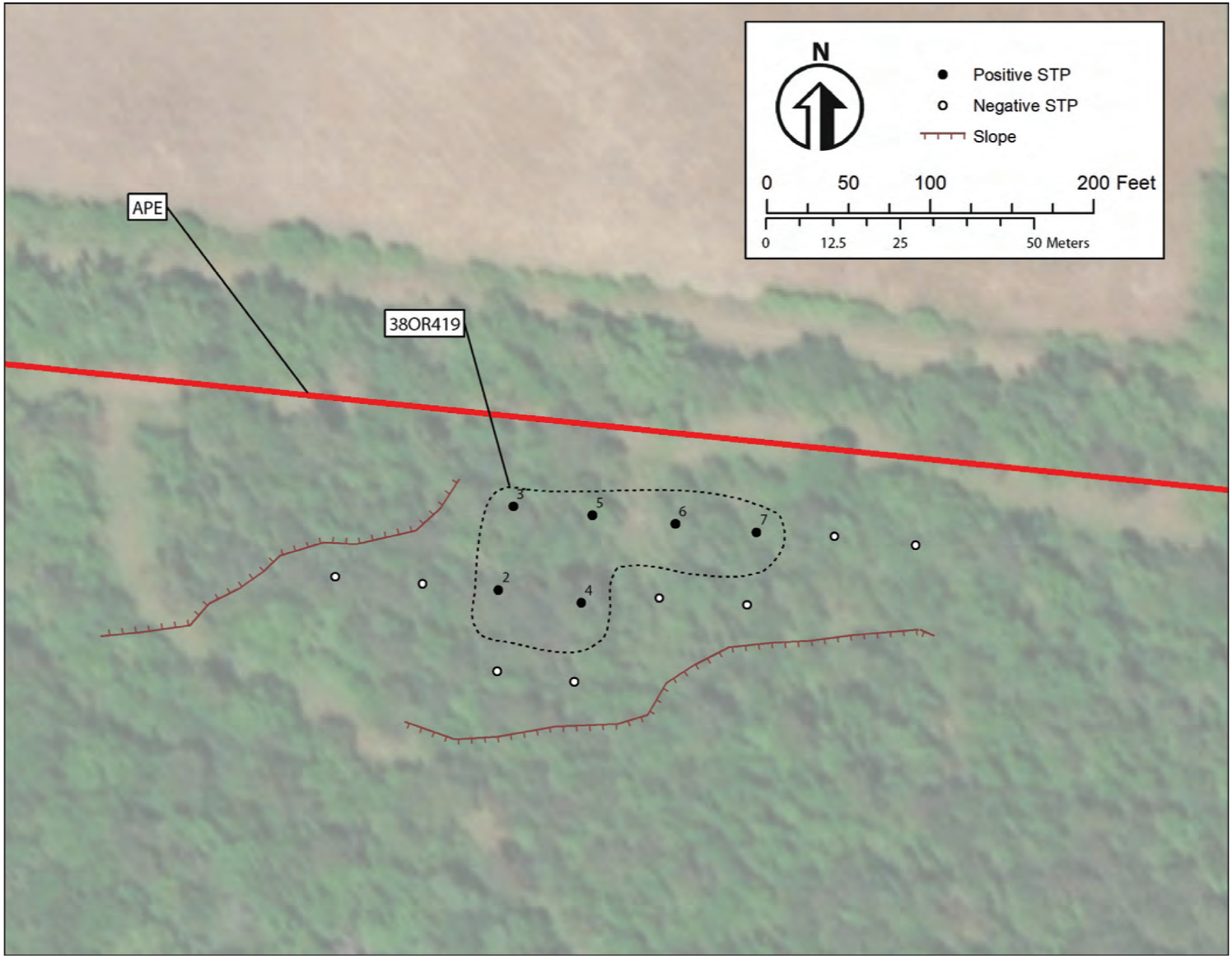


Figure 3.6 Plan of Site 38OR419.

**Site 38OR422**
***Cultural Affiliation*** *–Unknown Pre-Contact*
***Site Type*** *– Ceramic and lithic scatter*
***Site Dimensions*** *– 15 m north-south by 5 m east-west*
***Soil Type*** *– Ocilla Sandy Loam*
***Elevation*** *– 27 m amsl*
***Nearest Water Source*** *– Sandy Run*
***Present Vegetation*** *– Mixed Woods*
***NRHP Recommendation*** *– Not Eligible*
***Management Recommendations*** *– No further management*

Site 38OR422 is a small subsurface scatter of pre-contact artifacts located in the central portion of the APE (Figure 1.1). The site measures approximately 5-by-15 m and is located 60 m east of 38OR421. Site 38OR422 is located in a cleared field that lies adjacent to the large ditch and vast agricultural fields that encompass the northeastern portion of the APE. The site's boundary is defined by negative shovel tests in all cardinal directions. Figure 3.7 presents a plan and view of 38OR422.

Investigators excavated a total of 12 shovel tests at 15 and 30-m intervals in and around the site; two of these tests produced a total of three artifacts. Soil profiles revealed the same 10YR 5/2 grayish-brown sand (0-30 cmbs) underlain by a 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown sand (30-60 cmbs). Portions of site area were impacted by the clearing and only reveal the 10YR 5/6 yellowish-brown sand with little subsoil. Artifacts occurred within the upper 30 cm of the positive shovel tests and include one undiagnostic pre-contact eroded ceramic sherd and four Coastal Plain chert flakes from the shovel test investigation.

**NRHP Eligibility and Management Recommendations**
Archaeologists assessed 38OR422 with respect to Criteria D. Our investigation of 38OR422 included a shovel test investigation that yielded a very low artifact density and produced no cultural features or intact cultural deposits associated with a pre-contact cultural phase. It is likely that the small artifact recovery is a result of soil displacement form nearby Site 38OR421. Further exploration of this site is unlikely to generate information beyond that recovered to date. Therefore, we recommend 38OR422 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38OR422 warrants no further management consideration.

**Isolated Artifact Finds**
Investigators identified two isolated finds (Iso 1 and 2) during the survey (see Figure 1.2). Investigators excavated additional shovel tests at 7.5-m intervals around the initial finds in an attempt to recover additional artifacts and define the artifact cluster. Isolates 1 and 2 represent the recovery of a single undiagnostic and eroded pre-contact pottery sherd and one Coastal Plain Chert biface tool (midsection), respectively. Further management consideration of Isolates 1-2 is not warranted.

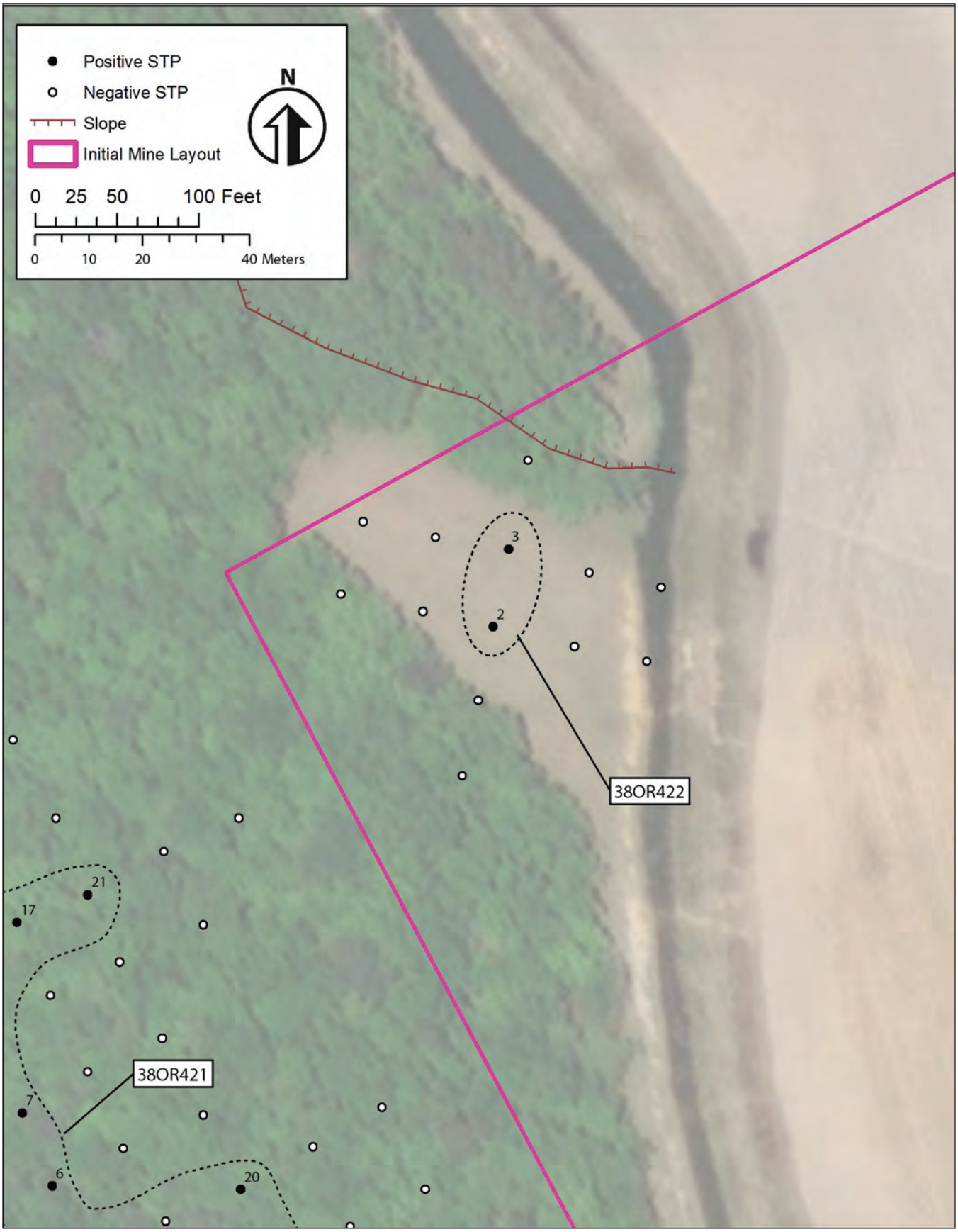


Figure 3.7 Plan of 38OR422.

## 3.2 Architectural Survey

Investigators identified no architectural resources on the project tract and six architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0398-0403) adjacent to the project tract. These early-to-mid-twentieth-century dwellings are vestiges of the area's domestic and farming past. New SC SSHP Survey Forms were completed for each newly identified resource (see Appendix A).

**542 Acme Street, Eutawville (SHPO Site No. 0398)**

SHPO Site No. 0398 (Orangeburg County Map No. 0362-00-03-062.000) at 542 Acme Street, Eutawville is a mid-late nineteenth-century, two-story wood-frame dwelling adjacent to the northern boundary of the project tract (see Figure 1.2). The dwelling is situated between Wyman Road and Acme Street on approximately 40 acres that includes undeveloped land and agriculture land. Additionally, there are multiple non-historic domestic and agriculture related outbuildings including a pool, a detached garage, sheds, and silos.

The two-story, cross gable dwelling is clad in synthetic siding (and weatherboard in the gable ends) with a historic one-story rear gable addition. The dwelling sits atop a brick foundation and the roof is clad in standing seam metal. There are two brick chimneys: one exterior chimney on the east elevation and one internal chimney that pierces the ridge west of center. The one-story gabled rear addition features an internal brick chimney and enclosed porch. The façade (south elevation) features a two-story, full width porch with a flat roof supported by four square columns and a central entry door with sidelights and transom, flanked by two double-hung sash windows, on both the first and second floors. A balustrade is on the second story porch. Windows throughout appear to be 2/2 light, double-hung sash, wood windows. The house also features a hipped roof one-story wing addition on the east and west elevations. Figure 3.8 is a current view of SHPO Site No. 0398.

SHPO Site No. 0398 retains integrity of location, design, setting, and workmanship. Although the dwelling appears to be clad in synthetic siding, the house retains a good degree of integrity and appears to exhibit character-defining features including massing, scale, set back, fenestration pattern, windows, and doors. Brockington recommends this resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) due to non-historic applied siding. Limited archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people)*. The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 0398 not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 3.8 SHPO Site No. 0398, southeast oblique, facing northwest.

**1204 Addidas Street (SHPO Site No. 0399)**

SHPO Site No. 0399 (Orangeburg County Map No. 0363-00-03-020.000) at 1204 Addidas Street, Eutawville is masonry dwelling, constructed in 1950, adjacent to the southern boundary of the project tract (see Figure 1.2). The one-story, rectangular plan dwelling is constructed of concrete block and has a front-to-end gable roof clad in standing seam metal with exposed rafters and weatherboard siding and a gable vent in the gable end. The dwelling sits atop a raised slab foundation. The façade features a central, over one bay, but less than full façade, shed roof porch that is currently screened. The porch roof is clad in metal. There is a gabled rear addition clad in weatherboard siding with a section constructed of concrete block. The roof of the rear addition is also clad in standing seam metal. Windows throughout are vinyl replacement windows. Figure 3.9 is a current view of SHPO Site No. 0399.

SHPO Site No. 0399 retains integrity of location, design, and setting; however, we recommend this resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) due to a lack of distinct architectural characteristics and changes to original building materials (all replacement windows). Limited archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 0399 not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 3.9 SHPO Site No. 0399, east oblique, facing west.

**1296 Addidas Street, Eutawville**
**(SHPO Site No. 0400)**

SHPO Site No. 0400 (Orangeburg County Map No. 0363-00-03-016.000) at 1296 Addidas Street, Eutawville is a wood-frame dwelling adjacent to the southern boundary of the project tract (see Figure 1.2). The circa 1940, one-story, lateral gable, rectangular plan house is clad in weatherboard siding and the roof is clad in metal. The foundation is obscured, but it is likely masonry pier construction. The façade features a shed roof porch clad in metal, that is over one bay, but less than full façade, supported by four wood posts. There is a single central entry door on the facade flanked by what appears to be a pair of double-hung wood sash windows on either side. Some of the windows are mothballed. There are two window openings on the north elevation and two on the south elevation. An exterior brick and concrete block chimney is located on the south elevation. The dwelling is surrounded with heavy vegetation, appears neglected, and is falling into a state of disrepair. Figure 3.10 is a current view of SHPO Site No. 0400.

SHPO Site No. 0400 retains integrity of location, design, and setting; however, we recommend this resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) due to a loss of original building materials culminating in a lack of distinct architectural characteristics. Limited archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 0400 not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 3.10 SHPO Site No. 0400, northeast elevation, facing southwest.

**275 Horizon Street, Eutawville**
**(SHPO Site No. 0401)**

SHPO Site No. 0401 (Orangeburg County Map No. 0363-00-03-003.000) at 275 Horizon Street, Eutawville, is adjacent to the southern boundary of the project tract (see Figure 1.2). The dwelling is a ca. 1970, one-story, wood-frame, lateral gable dwelling, clad in synthetic siding with a gabled roof, clad in asphalt shingle (see Figure 3.11). It is situated fronting Horizon Street/State Road S-38-1690. The foundation is concrete block. The façade features a central, entry bay only porch with a gable roof, also clad in asphalt shingle, supported by two wood posts. Windows throughout are non-original, replacement windows. The entry door is obscured by a non-original storm door.

SHPO Site No. 0401 retains integrity of location but lacks integrity of design, materials, and setting; however, we recommend this resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) due to a lack of distinctive architectural characteristics and because it is not a representative example of a type or method of construction. Limited archival research did not identify the building and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). SHPO Site No. 0401 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 3.11 SHPO Site No. 0401, north elevation, facing south.

**230 Horizon Street, Eutawville**
**(SHPO Site No. 0402)**

SHPO Site No. 0402 (Orangeburg County Map No. 0363-00-01-046.000) at 230 Horizon Street, Eutawville is a masonry dwelling adjacent to the southern boundary of the project tract (see Figure 1.2). The one-story, rectangular plan dwelling, constructed in 1964, is constructed of concrete block and features a low sloped hip roof, and wide overhanging eaves. The asphalt-shingle clad roof also has hip roof projections on both ends of the façade and the southern end of the rear. The foundation is obscured but is likely raised slab. The façade features a single central, slightly recessed entrance with brick stoop and a single-entry door. Windows throughout are vinyl, replacement windows. The projection on the northern end of the façade is an attached garage. A large brick chimney pierces the ridge north of center. Figure 3.12 is a current view of SHPO Site No. 0402.

SHPO Site No. 0402 retains integrity of location, setting, and design. The dwelling lacks integrity of materials. We recommend this resource not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) due to changes of original building materials. Limited archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (*information potential*). Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 0402 not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 3.12 SHPO Site No. 0402, southeast oblique, facing north.

**215 Horizon Street, Eutawville**
**(SHPO Site No. 0403)**

SHPO Site No. 0403 (Orangeburg County Map No. 0363-00-03-009.000) at 215 Horizon Street, Eutawville is masonry dwelling adjacent to the southern boundary of the project tract (see Figure 1.2). The one-story, rectangular plan house, constructed in 1961, is constructed of concrete block and has a hip roof clad in asphalt shingle. The foundation is obscured but is likely raised slab. The façade features a central, entry bay only porch, with a hip roof supported by two decorative metal supports and a single-entry door flanked by sidelights. Windows throughout include pairs and single vinyl, replacement windows. Windowsills are brick. Figure 3.13 is a current view of SHPO Site No. 0403.

SHPO Site No. 0403 retains integrity of location, design, and setting. The dwelling lacks integrity of materials. Brockington recommends that this resource is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (*architecture*) due to changes of original building materials. Limited archival research did not identify the house and/or its original owner(s) with an important historical event or series of events; therefore, we do not recommend it eligible for listing under Criteria A (*events*) or B (*people*). The resource does not have the potential to yield information under Criterion D (i*nformation potential*). Brockington recommends SHPO Site No. 0403 not eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 3.13 SHPO Site No. 0403, southwest oblique, facing northeast.

## 3.3 Summary and Management Recommendation

Results of the cultural resources reconnaissance survey of the 800-acre Orangeburg Quarry tract include the documentation of six new archaeological sites (38OR417-422), two isolated finds (Isolates 1 and 2), and six architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0398-0403). We recommend additional work at Sites 38OR420 and 38OR421 to be preserved in place with a 50-ft buffer. We recommend Sites 38OR417-38OR419 and 38OR422 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of these resources is not warranted.

If plans change and mining will impact the high probability zones located in the northeast section of the tract, we recommend conducting a Phase I intensive archaeological investigation in select portions of the tract. The survey is recommended to determine the full potential effect that any future proposed mining operations or development, requiring state or federal permits, licenses, funds, loans, grants, or assistance, might have on undocumented historic properties in these areas. The calculated high probability zones for additional work includes approximately 81 acres within the 800-acre tract (Figure 3.14).

The current investigation assesses the potential effect of the proposed mining operations on historic resources beyond the limits of the APE and our study area. Six architectural resources (SHPO Site Nos. 0398-0403) are outside but near the APE. In addition, our investigations identified the nearby NRHP-listed Numertia Plantation Historic Property and the NRHP-eligible Walworth Plantation (SHPO Site Number 0314.01-314.08). The Numertia Plantation and SHPO Site Number 0314.01-314.08 are located on adjacent tracts and are screened by dense vegetation from the proposed mining activities on the Orangeburg Quarry tract. Therefore, we recommend that the planned activities will have no effect on Numertia Plantation or SHPO Site Number 0314.01-314.08. SHPO Site Nos. 0398-0403 are recommended not eligible and require no further management consideration.

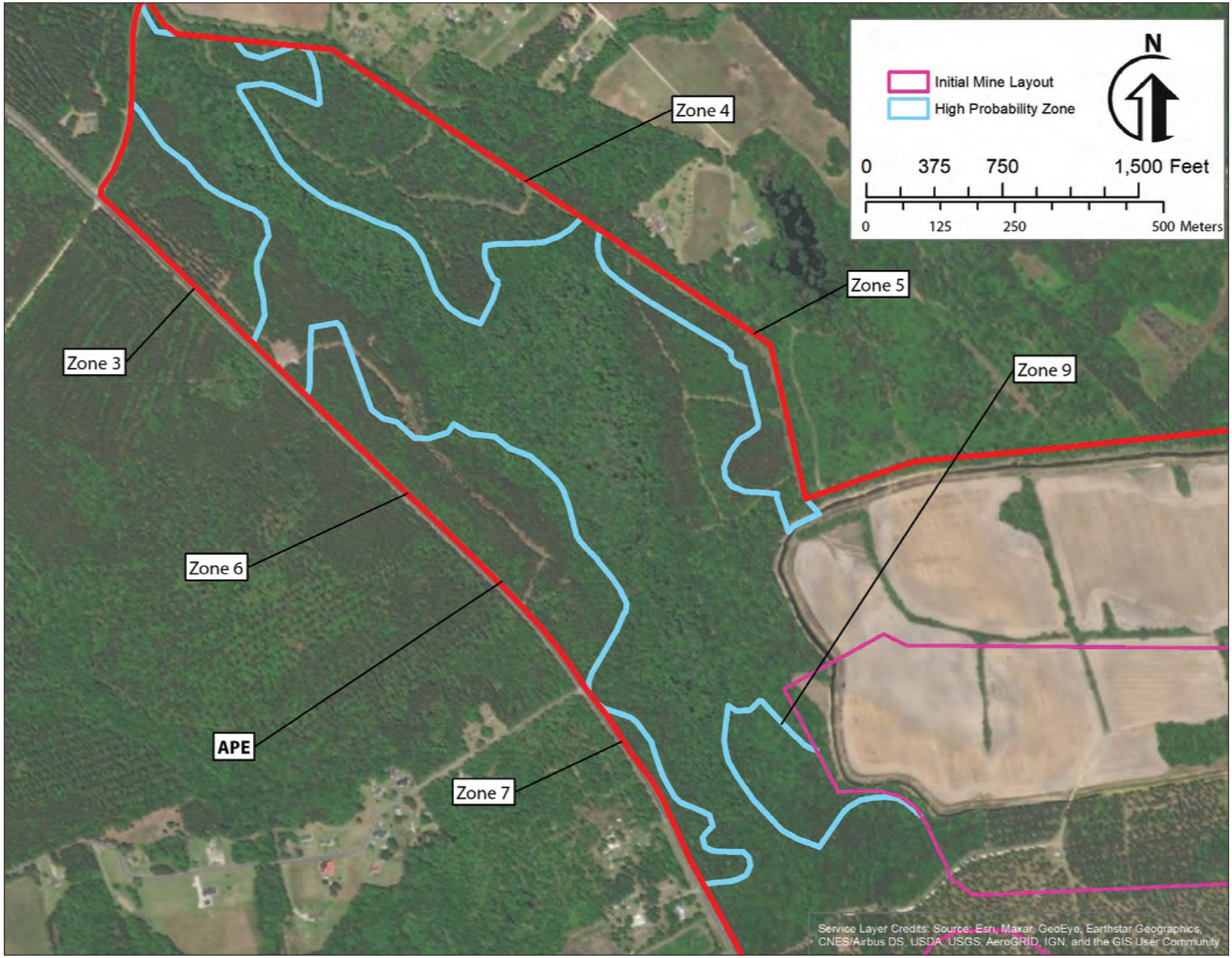


Figure 3.14 The calculated high probability zones recommended for additional survey.

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# Appendix A
SC Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Forms

# Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0398 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Sandridge

Tax Map No. 0362-00-03-062.000

## SURVEY FORM

### Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 542 Acme Street

City: Eutawville ✓ Vicinity of County: Orangeburg

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

### Property Description

Construction Date: mid-late 19th C.

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular

Other:

Commercial Form:

Other:

Stories: 2 stories

Other:

Construction: Frame

Exterior Walls: Weatherboard

Foundation: Brick

Roof Shape: Cross gable

Roof Material: Raised seam metal

Porch Shape: Flat

Porch Width: Full façade

Other:

and synthetic siding

Description/Significant Features:

2-story frame dwelling with cross gable roof clad in standing seam metal; 2 brick chimneys, 1 on exterior SE elev., 1 internal north of center, pierces ridge; 2, 1-story, hipped roof additions on side elevations; 1-story gabled addition with internal brick chimney and enclosed porch at rear; 2/2 light, DHS windows throughout; facade features two-story full facade porch with flat roof supported by 4 square columns; balustrade on 2nd story porch; central entry with door, sidelights, and transom on both 1st and 2nd floors.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

synthetic siding on main elevations of dwelling; in ground pool, 1975; 5 frame outbuildings, constructed 2000-2005.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

## Historical Information

Historical Information:

date of construction

Source(s) of Information:

Orangeburg County Eastern Half, Soil Map (1913); 1920, per Orangeburg County GIS data; Eutawville, SC USGS topo (1920); Sandridge, SC USGS topo (1979); 1830s per https://thetandd.com/news/tour-of-plantations-other-sites-part-epiphanys-bicentennial/article_a573520d-

## Digital Photo ID(s)

| File Name: | View: | Other: |
|---|---|---|
| 00398001 | Facing Northwest | |
| 00398002 | Facing West | |
| 00398003 | Facing West | |
| 00398004 | Facing North | |

## Program Management

| Recorded by: | Organization: | Date Recorded: |
|---|---|---|
| LE Kittrell | Brockington and Associates | 05/05/2021 |

# Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0399 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Sandridge

Tax Map No. 0363-00-03-020.000

## SURVEY FORM

### Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1204 Addidas Street

City: Eutawville ✓ Vicinity of County: Orangeburg

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

### Property Description

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction Date: | 1950 | Construction: | Masonry | Other: | |
| Historic Core Shape: | Rectangular | Exterior Walls: | Other | | concrete block |
| Other: | | Foundation: | Slab construction | | |
| Commercial Form: | | Roof Shape: | Gable, end-to-front | | |
| Other: | | Roof Material: | Raised seam metal | | |
| Stories: | 1 story | Porch Shape: | Shed | | |
| Other: | | Porch Width: | Over 1 bay but less than full façade | | |

Description/Significant Features:

1-story, concrete block dwelling with front gable roof clad in raised seam metal, exposed rafters; gable end clad in weatherboard siding with gable vent; slab foundation; over 1 bay but less than full facade front porch, currently screened, with shed roof porch clad in standing seam metal, exposed rafters. End to front gable addition. at rear, clad in concrete block and weatherboard siding, with roof clad in standing seam metal. Windows are vinyl replacement windows.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Replacement non-historic windows throughout, rear gabled addition with metal door.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

## Historical Information

Historical Information:

date of construction

Source(s) of Information:

1950 per: Orangeburg County GIS assessor data; Sandridge, SC USGS topo (1979)

## Digital Photo ID(s)

| File Name: | View: | Other: |
|---|---|---|
| 00399001 | Facing Southwest | |
| 00399002 | Facing South | |
| 00399003 | Facing West | |
| 00399004 | Facing East | |

## Program Management

| Recorded by: | Organization: | Date Recorded: |
|---|---|---|
| LE Kittrell | Brockington and Associates | 05/05/2021 |

# Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0400 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Sandridge

Tax Map No. 0363-00-03-016.000

## SURVEY FORM

### Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 1296 Addidas Street

City: Eutawville ✓ Vicinity of County: Orangeburg

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Unknown

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. 1940 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Weatherboard

Other: Foundation: Not visible

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other: Roof Material: Other metal

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Shed

Other: Porch Width: Over 1 bay but less than full façade

Description/Significant Features:

1-story frame dwelling with lateral gable roof clad in metal; over 1 bay but less than full facade porch on facade with shed roof clad in metal, supported by 4 wood posts; central entry door flanked by pair of DHS windows on N and possibly pair on S; 2 window openings on N elev; some windows are partially mothballed; some windows missing; 1 exterior chimney brick/concrete block on S elevation; state of disrepair with heavy vegetation surrounding house.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

## Historical Information

Historical Information:

date of construction

Source(s) of Information:

c. 1940 per: historicaerials.com; Sandridge, SC USGS topo (1979)

## Digital Photo ID(s)

| File Name: | View: | Other: |
|---|---|---|
| 00400001 | Facing Southwest | |
| 00400002 | Facing Southeast | |
| 00400003 | Facing West | |

## Program Management

| Recorded by: | Organization: | Date Recorded: |
|---|---|---|
| LE Kittrell | Brockington and Associates | 05/05/2021 |

# Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0401 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Sandridge

Tax Map No. 0363-00-03-003.000

## SURVEY FORM

### Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 275 Horizon Street

City: Eutawville ✓ Vicinity of County: Orangeburg

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: c. 1970 Construction: Frame

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Synthetic siding

Other: Foundation: Concrete block

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Gable, lateral

Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Gable

Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

1-story wood frame dwelling with concrete block foundation, clad in applied synthetic siding; lateral gable roof clad in asphalt shingle with gable roof entry bay only porch supported by 2 wood posts. Windows are all replacement windows and entry door has non-original storm door addition.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

exterior cladding is not original; non-historic replacement windows; possible enclosing of carport on W.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

## Historical Information

Historical Information:

date of construction

Source(s) of Information:

c. 1970 per: historicaerials.com; Sandridge, SC USGS topo (1979)

## Digital Photo ID(s)

| File Name: | View: | Other: |
|---|---|---|
| 00401001 | Facing South | |
| 00401002 | Facing Southeast | |
| 00401003 | Facing Southwest | |

## Program Management

| Recorded by: | Organization: | Date Recorded: |
|---|---|---|
| LE Kittrell | Brockington and Associates | 05/05/2021 |

# Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0402 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Sandridge

Tax Map No. 0363-00-01-046.000

## SURVEY FORM

### Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 230 Horizon Street

City: Eutawville ✓ Vicinity of County: Orangeburg

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

### Property Description

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction Date: | 1964 | Construction: | Masonry | Other: | |
| Historic Core Shape: | Rectangular | Exterior Walls: | Other | | concrete block |
| Other: | | Foundation: | Slab construction | | |
| Commercial Form: | | Roof Shape: | Hip | | |
| Other: | | Roof Material: | Composition shingle | | |
| Stories: | 1 story | Porch Shape: | | | |
| Other: | | Porch Width: | | | |

Description/Significant Features:

1-story concrete block dwelling with low sloped hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle, with wide overhanging eaves; low sloped hip roof projections on either end of facade (projection on N end is attached garage) and S end of rear elevation; raised slab foundation, vents in concrete block construction; large interior brick chimney pierces ridge N of center; central front entry, slightly recessed with brick stoop; windows appear to be replacement vinyl double hung sash windows, window frames appear non-original.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

replacement window openings and windows.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

## Historical Information

Historical Information:

date of construction

Source(s) of Information:

1964 per: historicaerials.com; Sandridge, SC USGS topo (1979)

## Digital Photo ID(s)

| File Name: | View: | Other: |
|---|---|---|
| 00402001 | Facing Northwest | |
| 00402002 | Facing North | |
| 00402003 | Facing Southwest | |

## Program Management

| Recorded by: | Organization: | Date Recorded: |
|---|---|---|
| LE Kittrell | Brockington and Associates | 05/05/2021 |

# Statewide Survey of Historic Properties

State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6100

Site No. 0403 Status U Revisit

Quadrangle Name: Sandridge

Tax Map No. 0363-00-03-009.000

## SURVEY FORM

### Identification

Historic Name: House

Common Name:

Address/Location: 215 Horizon Street

City: Eutawville ✓ Vicinity of County: Orangeburg

Ownership: Private Category: Building Other:

Historical Use: Domestic

Current Use: Domestic

SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility: Not Eligible

### Property Description

Other:

Construction Date: 1961 Construction: Masonry

Historic Core Shape: Rectangular Exterior Walls: Other concrete block

Other: Foundation: Slab construction

Commercial Form: Roof Shape: Hip

Other: Roof Material: Composition shingle

Stories: 1 story Porch Shape: Hip

Other: Porch Width: Entrance bay only

Description/Significant Features:

1-story concrete block dwelling with hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle; central front entry has entry only hipped roof porch supported by 2 decorative metal supports; windows appear to be replacement vinyl double hung sash windows, window sills are brick; non-historic, metal entry door flanked by sidelights.

Alterations (include date(s), if known):

gabled addition at rear.

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

## Historical Information

Historical Information:

date of construction

Source(s) of Information:

1961 per: Orangeburg County GIS assessor data; Sandridge, SC USGS topo (1979)

## Digital Photo ID(s)

| File Name: | View: | Other: |
|---|---|---|
| 00403001 | Facing Northeast | |
| 00403002 | Facing South | |

## Program Management

| Recorded by: | Organization: | Date Recorded: |
|---|---|---|
| LE Kittrell | Brockington and Associates | 05/05/2021 |

# **Appendix B**
Artifact Catalog

# Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two.

**Table of Contents**



**Site Number:** 38OR417

| *Catalog #* | *Count* | *Weight (in g)* | *Artifact Description* | *Lithic Type* | *Ceramic Type* | *Temporal Range* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SITE NUMBER:** | 38OR417 | | | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **2. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 7.9 | Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **3. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E515, 0-30 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 4.7 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| **SITE NUMBER:** | 38OR418 | | | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **2. 1** | **Shovel Test , N560, E500, 0-30 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 7 | Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **3. 1** | **Shovel Test , N507.5, E560, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 7.3 | Eroded Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| **SITE NUMBER:** | 38OR419 | | | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **2. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E485, 0-30 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 5.1 | Check Stamped Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 2.9 | Cord Marked and Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |

**Site Number:** 38OR419

| Catalog # | Count | Weight (in g) | Artifact Description | Lithic Type | Ceramic Type | Temporal Range | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **3. 1** | **Shovel Test , N515, E485, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 2000 | Brick Fragment | | | | Discarded |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **4. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-45 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 5.7 | Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Overstamped |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **5. 1** | **Shovel Test , N515, E500, 0-30 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 3.8 | Solarized - Amethyst Glass Container Body | | | 1880 - 1915 | |
| 2 | 1 | 17.7 | Wire Nail | | | 1850- | |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **6. 1** | **Shovel Test , N515, E515, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 3.9 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **7. 1** | **Shovel Test , N515, E530, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 8.3 | Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Overstamped |
| **SITE NUMBER:** | | 38OR420 | | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **2. 1** | **Shovel Test , N455, E425, 0-30 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 4.6 | Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 1.6 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **3. 1** | **Shovel Test , N410, E440, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 20.6 | Check Stamped and Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | Mend |
| 2 | 1 | 3.2 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **4. 1** | **Shovel Test , N440, E440, 0-80 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 9.9 | Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Overstamped |
| 2 | 1 | 4.6 | Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | 0.6 | Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **5. 1** | **Shovel Test , N455, E440, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 2.5 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 6.3 | Quartzite Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | 0.6 | Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |

**Site Number:** 38OR420

| *Catalog #* | *Count* | *Weight (in g)* | *Artifact Description* | *Lithic Type* | *Ceramic Type* | *Temporal Range* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 1 | 0.4 | Bone, Calcined | | | | Calcined |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **6. 1** | **Shovel Test , N470, E440, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 25.2 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Thom's Creek | Late Archaic (2500 - 1500 BC) | |
| 2 | 2 | 5.8 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **7. 1** | **Shovel Test , N440, E455, 0-80 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 10.3 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Thom's Creek | Late Archaic (2500 - 1500 BC) | |
| 2 | 1 | 3.2 | Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | 1.6 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 1.6 | Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | Orthoquartzite Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **8. 1** | **Shovel Test , N455, E455, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 26.6 | Check Stamped Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | |
| 2 | 1 | 6.8 | Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Overstamped |
| 3 | 2 | 13.3 | Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 9.1 | Plain Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 5 | 3 | 6.5 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | 1.4 | Coastal Plain Chert Projectile Point Tool Proximal | Late Woodland Triangul | | Late Woodland (AD 450 - 1100) | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **9. 1** | **Shovel Test , N470, E455, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 14.3 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Thom's Creek | Late Archaic (2500 - 1500 BC) | |
| 2 | 3 | 15.2 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | 2 Mend |
| 3 | 1 | 0.5 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **10. 1** | **Shovel Test , N440, E470, 0-55 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 5.6 | Coastal Plain Chert Cortical Core Reduction 1/2 inch Flake | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 0.2 | Orthoquartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **11. 1** | **Shovel Test , N455, E470, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 5.3 | Coastal Plain Chert Core Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **12. 1** | **Shovel Test , N470, E470, 0-65 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 0.6 | Bone, Calcined | | | | Calcined |

**Site Number:** 38OR420

| Catalog # | Count | Weight (in g) | Artifact Description | Lithic Type | Ceramic Type | Temporal Range | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **13. 1** | **Shovel Test , N485, E470, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 9 | 95 | Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Same Vessel |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **14. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E470, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/2 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **15. 1** | **Shovel Test , N455, E485, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0.2 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **16. 1** | **Shovel Test , N470, E485, 0-65 cmbd** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0.5 | Bone, Calcined | | | | Calcined |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **17. 1** | **Shovel Test , N485, E485, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2.1 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **18. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E485, 0-55 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 6.1 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 2.3 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **19. 1** | **Shovel Test , N515, E485, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 8.2 | Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Overstamped |
| 2 | 1 | 8.9 | Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 3 | 3 | 4.9 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 0.9 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | Hydrated |
| 5 | 1 | 0.4 | Translucent Quartz Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | 0.7 | Orthoquartzite Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | 0.4 | Orthoquartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| 8 | 1 | 0.4 | Bone, Calcined | | | | Calcined |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **20. 1** | **Shovel Test , N470, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1.9 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/2 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **21. 1** | **Shovel Test , N485, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1.9 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **22. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 24.9 | Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Overstamped |
| 2 | 2 | 24.5 | Cord Marked Body Sherd, Coarse Grog and Sand Tempered | | Wilmington | Middle/Late Woodland (AD 200 - 1000) | Mend |
| 3 | 4 | 4.8 | Residual Sherd | | | | |

**Site Number:** 38OR420

| *Catalog #* | *Count* | *Weight (in g)* | *Artifact Description* | *Lithic Type* | *Ceramic Type* | *Temporal Range* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 1 | 0.8 | Coastal Plain Chert Utilized Flake Tool Fragment | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 0.4 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | Coastal Plain Chert Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **23. 1** | **Shovel Test , N515, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 4.8 | Simple Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Overstamped |
| 2 | 2 | 4.2 | Residual Sherd | | | | |

**SITE NUMBER:** 38OR421

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **2. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E485, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 6.1 | Eroded Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 1.4 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/2 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **3. 1** | **Shovel Test , N455, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 7.9 | Check Stamped Body Sherd, Grog Tempered | | Wilmington | Middle/Late Woodland (AD 200 - 1000) | Mend |
| 2 | 2 | 13.2 | Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 3 | 6 | 10.7 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **4. 1** | **Shovel Test , N470, E500, 0-20 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 5.9 | Brick Fragment | | | | Discarded |
| 2 | 4 | 9.2 | Solarized - Amethyst Molded Glass Container Body | | | 1880 - 1915 | |
| 3 | 1 | 0.5 | Bone, Calcined | | | | Calcined |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **5. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 7.8 | Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 0.1 | Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Pressure Flake | | | | |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | Hydrated, 2 Mend |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **6. 1** | **Shovel Test , N530, E500, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 6.5 | Punctated Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Thom's Creek | Late Archaic (2500 - 1500 BC) | |
| 2 | 2 | 17.1 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Thom's Creek | Late Archaic (2500 - 1500 BC) | Mend |
| 3 | 1 | 39.3 | Check Stamped Rim Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | |
| 4 | 2 | 31.6 | Cord Marked Rim Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | |
| 5 | 1 | 12.7 | Cord Marked Jar Shoulder Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | 0.2 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |

**Site Number:** 38OR421

| Catalog # | Count | Weight (in g) | Artifact Description | Lithic Type | Ceramic Type | Temporal Range | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **7. 1** | **Shovel Test , N545, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 8.6 | Cord Marked and Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **8. 1** | **Shovel Test , N560, E500, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 3.1 | Punctated Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Thom's Creek | Late Archaic (2500 - 1500 BC) | |
| 2 | 3 | 64 | Check Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | 2 Mend |
| 3 | 2 | 5.8 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 4.7 | Orthoquartzite Core Reduction 3/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 13.3 | Orthoquartzite 1 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| 6 | 2 | 1.7 | Orthoquartzite Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | 0.7 | Orthoquartzite 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| 8 | 1 | 0.3 | Bone, Calcined | | | | Calcined |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **9. 1** | **Shovel Test , N575, E500, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 7.4 | Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | Mend |
| 2 | 1 | 0.6 | Orthoquartzite Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | 0.4 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 0.3 | Bone, Calcined | | | | Calcined |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **10. 1** | **Shovel Test , N590, E500, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 8.7 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Thom's Creek | Late Archaic (2500 - 1500 BC) | |
| 2 | 1 | 5.7 | Cord Marked Body Sherd, Grog Tempered | | Wilmington | Middle/Late Woodland (AD 200 - 1000) | |
| 3 | 1 | 5.6 | Plain Jar Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 4 | 2 | 2.9 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 1.3 | Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **11. 1** | **Shovel Test , N605, E500, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 9.6 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Thom's Creek | Late Archaic (2500 - 1500 BC) | |
| 2 | 1 | 4.3 | Plain Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 3 | 4 | 43.6 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 6.1 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 0.9 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **12. 1** | **Shovel Test , N620, E500, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 16.4 | Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | Refuge | Early Woodland (1500 - 1000 BC) | |
| 2 | 0 | 85.8 | FCR | | | | Mend, Discarded |

**Site Number:** 38OR421

| Catalog # | Count | Weight (in g) | Artifact Description | Lithic Type | Ceramic Type | Temporal Range | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **13. 1** | **Shovel Test , N635, E500, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 3.1 | Plain Rim Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 1.2 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **14. 1** | **Shovel Test , N650, E500, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 8 | 58.6 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 35 | Orthoquartzite Projectile Point Tool | Savannah River Stemme | | Late Archaic/Early Woodland (2200 - 1850 BC) | |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | Translucent Quartz Shatter | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **15. 1** | **Shovel Test , N665, E500, 0-50 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 5 | 44.4 | Cord Marked Body Sherd, Grog Tempered | | Wilmington | Middle/Late Woodland (AD 200 - 1000) | |
| 2 | 1 | 0.2 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **16. 1** | **Shovel Test , N680, E500, 0-45 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 4.7 | Plain Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 2.9 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **17. 1** | **Shovel Test , N575, E515, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 5.7 | Cord Marked Jar Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | |
| 2 | 1 | 3.9 | Cord Marked Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | Deptford | Early/Middle Woodland (1000 BC - AD 700) | |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **18. 1** | **Shovel Test , N650, E515, 0-40 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1.2 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/2 inch Flake Fragment | | | | Hydrated |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **19. 1** | **Shovel Test , N500, E530, 0-45 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0.9 | Coastal Plain Chert Cortical Core Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **20. 1** | **Shovel Test , N515, E530, 0-45 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 8.5 | Plain Base Sherd, Grog and Sand Tempered | | Wilmington | Middle/Late Woodland (AD 200 - 1000) | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **21. 1** | **Shovel Test , N575, E530, 0-45 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 22.7 | Simple Stamped and Incised Rim Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 14.5 | Plain Base Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | 5.6 | Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 1.8 | Residual Sherd | | | | |
| ***Provenience Number:*** | | **22. 1** | **Shovel Test , N665, E530, 0-60 cmbs** | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 8.8 | Plain Body Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | Refuge | Early Woodland (1500 - 1000 BC) | |

**Site Number:** 38OR421

| *Catalog #* | *Count* | *Weight (in g)* | *Artifact Description* | *Lithic Type* | *Ceramic Type* | *Temporal Range* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 0 | 6.3 | FCR | | | | Discarded |

**SITE NUMBER:** 38OR422

***Provenience Number:*** **2. 1** **Shovel Test , N500, E500, 0-40 cmbs**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 0.1 | Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake | | | | |

***Provenience Number:*** **3. 1** **Shovel Test , N515, E500, 0-50 cmbs**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 3.4 | Eroded Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 0.2 | Coastal Plain Chert Non-Cortical 1/4 inch Pressure Flake | | | | |
| 3 | 2 | 0.3 | Coastal Plain Chert 1/4 inch Flake Fragment | | | | |

**SITE NUMBER:** Isolate 1

***Provenience Number:*** **2. 1** **Transect 6, Shovel Test 13, 0-30 cmbs**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 7 | Eroded Base Sherd, Coarse Sand Tempered | | | | |

**SITE NUMBER:** Isolate 2

***Provenience Number:*** **2. 1** **Transect 3, Shovel Test 1, 0-25 cmbs**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 16.6 | Coastal Plain Chert Biface Tool Midsection | | | | |

# **Appendix C**
Agency Correspondence

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

August 3, 2021

Larry B. James
Brockington & Associates
Mount Pleasant, SC
LarryJames@brockingtoncrm.com

Re: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Orangeburg Tract
Orangeburg County, South Carolina
SHPO Project No. 21-RP0083

Dear Larry B. James:

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) received the draft cultural resources report *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Orangeburg Tract, Orangeburg County, South Carolina* July 1, 2021. The survey was conducted as part of the permitting process with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. Our office is providing comments on the draft report and possible adverse effects to significant cultural and historic sites in anticipation of the permit application to the South Carolina Mining Act (SC Code Title 48, Chapter 20, Sections 10-310) and its implementing regulations found at Chapter 89-120(C)(4) of the SC Code of Regulations. This letter is for preliminary, informational purposes only and does not constitute consultation or agency coordination with our Office.

This letter supersedes a letter issued by our office on July 27, 2021 to reflect that the archaeological sites to be protected are 38OR0420 and 38OR0421.

The project site is an 800 acre tract. The reconnaissance survey excavated shovel tests along single transects in portions of 32 areas identified as high probability for archaeological resources. The survey identified six new archaeological sites, 38OR0417 – 38OR0422. Sites 38OR0420 and 38OR0421 are recommended for additional testing to determine if they meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our office concurs with the recommendation that these two sites need further research and evaluation. The remaining four sites (38OR0417, 38OR0418, 38OR0419, and 38OR0422) are recommend as not meeting the criteria for listing in the NRHP. Our office concurs with the recommendation that these four sites are not eligible.

An architectural survey recorded six above-ground architectural resources, SHPO Site Nos. 0398 – 0403. SHPO Site No. 0398 is recommended as meeting the criteria for listing in the NRHP (Criteria C), our office does not concur with this recommendation. Based on National Park Service guidance, properties with synthetic siding do not retain integrity for individual listing in the NRHP under Criteria C. SHPO Site Nos. 0399 – 0403 are recommended as not meeting the criteria for listing in the NRHP, our office concurs.

The report states that current plans call for 38OR0420 and 38OR0421 to be protected from ground disturbance and preserved in place with a 50' buffer around each site. The archaeological sites and 50' buffers should be shown on plans and marked as sensitive areas to be avoided and protected. The report notes that as currently planned, mining activities will not disturb either site. If mining plans change in the future and ground disturbance is planned, we concur that further testing be conducted to determine NRHP eligibility for the sites. The report further recommends that Phase I testing occur in areas with high probability for archaeological resources in the northeastern section of the tract. This area is currently not proposed for mining activities. If mining plans change and mining will impact high probability zones located in the northeastern section of the tract, we concur with this recommendation for Phase I testing.

The Numertia Plantation Historic Property, listed in the NRHP, and the Walworth Plantation (SHPO Site No. 0314.01-0314.08) that is eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within a 1.5 mile radius of the project tract. The report states that these resources are screened from the proposed mining activities by dense vegetation and recommends that the proposed mining activities would have no effect on these historic properties.

Our office will accept the draft report as final once the eligibility for SHPO Site No. 0398 is revised. To complete the reporting process, please provide at least three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound hard copy and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for the SHPO; one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in ADOBE Acrobat PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA.

Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable). Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our GIS Data Submission Requirements.

Please provide final electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs for the above-ground resources following the Electronic Submission Requirements for Planning Surveys and Review & Compliance Surveys.

**For the SHPO, please provide the digital report copy, GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area (and architectural sites as applicable), and electronic copies of the survey forms and photographs via one medium (e.g., DVD-RW, thumb drive, or FTP/file sharing site) at the same time.**

Thank you for giving our Office the opportunity to comment on this permit application. Please refer to SHPO Project Number 21-RP0083 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you or the applicant has any questions or comments, please contact Roberto Munoz-Pando at (803) 896-6181 or rpando@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth M. Johnson

Elizabeth M. Johnson
Director, Historical Services, D-SHPO
State Historic Preservation Office