

**Cultural Resources Survey
of the Georgetown County Industrial Park Tract,
Georgetown County, South Carolina**

Prepared for

Davis and Floyd
Charleston, South Carolina


Prepared by

Michael K. O'Neal
Archaeologist

and

David Jenkins
Archaeologist

Under the Supervision of


Dawn Reid
Principal Investigator

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
Atlanta Charleston Raleigh
October 2002

Management Summary

In August and September 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the Georgetown County Industrial Park tract in Georgetown County, South Carolina. The Georgetown County Industrial Park tract is comprised of 590 acres (239 hectares) and is located approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) southeast of the intersection of US Highway 521 and State Highway 41, near the town of Andrews.

This cultural resources investigation included background research to identify any previously recorded architectural resources or archaeological sites in the project tract or its immediate vicinity. Background research did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites either in or within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project tract. No previously recorded architectural resources are located either in or within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project tract.

Archaeological survey methods consisted of shovel tests excavated every 20 meters (66 ft) in areas considered to have high potential for cultural resources based on their soil types, and every 60 meters (197 ft) in areas considered to have low potential for cultural resources. Some areas previously considered to have a high potential for cultural resources were reevaluated during the survey. In some cases, shovel test intervals were adjusted based on soil conditions and the presence of standing water. Pedestrian inspection was employed in areas of high ground surface visibility. Two isolated finds and two archaeological sites were identified. Site 38GE557 is a prehistoric artifact scatter and site 38GE558 is a historic cemetery. The two isolates and site 38GE557 do not meet the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria. The cemetery, 38GE558, will require further evaluation to determine its NRHP status.

Architectural survey methods consisted of vehicular inspection of the project tract and the immediately surrounding area. No historic structures are located within or adjacent to the project tract.

In summary, the two isolates and the prehistoric archaeological site identified during the survey are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. The historic cemetery is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. The cemetery should be avoided during the construction of the industrial park. The tract's western boundary is currently being redesigned to exclude the cemetery from the areas slated for development. Based upon these considerations, cultural resources clearance is recommended.

Table of Contents

	Page
Management Summary	ii
List of Figures	iv
List of Tables	v
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Chapter 2. Methods of Investigation	3
Background Research	3
Archaeological Field Survey	3
Architectural Field Survey	4
Evaluation of NRHP Eligibility	5
Laboratory Analysis and Curation	7
Chapter 3. Environmental and Cultural Background	9
Natural Environment	9
Cultural Background	12
Chapter 4. Investigation Results	27
Background Research Results	27
Archaeological Field Survey Results	27
Architectural Field Survey Results	36
Summary and Recommendations	36
References Cited	38
Appendix A. Artifact Catalog	
Appendix B. Resume of Primary Author	

List of Figures

	Page
Figure 1. Map of the Georgetown County Industrial Park tract showing cultural resources discussed in this document (1943 USGS <i>Andrews, SC 7.5</i> minute topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1973]).	2
Figure 2. Map of South Carolina physiographic provinces showing the project vicinity (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).	9
Figure 3. Georgetown County soil survey map showing the Georgetown County Industrial Park tract (Stuckey 1982).	11
Figure 4. Map showing the project area in the 1820s (Mills 1825).	23
Figure 5. Road map showing the Georgetown County Industrial Park tract (South Carolina State Highway Department [SCSHD] 1939).	26
Figure 6. View of mature pines in tract, looking south.	28
Figure 7. View of immature pines in tract, looking north.	28
Figure 8. View of overgrown clear cut area in tract, looking north.	29
Figure 9. Map showing the high potential and the reassessed high potential areas.	30
Figure 10. Map of site 38GE557.	32
Figure 11. View of site 38GE557, looking southeast.	33
Figure 12. Map of site 38GE558, the Chandler/Hudson Cemetery.	34
Figure 13. View of the Silvy Tompson engraved headstone, dated 1883.	35

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1. Summary of Soil Types Present in the Georgetown County Industrial Park Tract	10
Table 2. Diagnostic Artifact Types from Site 38GE557	31
Table 3. Transcriptions of the Engraved Headstones at 38GE558	35

Chapter 1. Introduction

In August and September 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the Georgetown County Industrial Park tract in Georgetown County, South Carolina. The survey was conducted on behalf of Davis and Floyd, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations for compliance with Section 106 codified as 36 CFR Part 800.

This cultural resources investigation included background research to identify any previously recorded historic or archaeological sites in the project tract, or its immediate vicinity. Field investigation was comprised of systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project tract and vehicular survey of the immediate vicinity. The goals of this investigation were:

1. To record all cultural resources (historic buildings, structures, sites, and objects) present within, and in the vicinity of, the survey tract;
2. To evaluate identified cultural resources relative to their research potential and NRHP eligibility; and
3. To recommend site management options, if applicable.

To fulfill these goals, a comprehensive survey of the entire tract and surrounding areas was conducted, following guidelines presented by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

The project tract is comprised of 590 acres (239 hectares) and is located approximately 3.2 km (2 miles) southeast of the intersection of US Highway 521 (US 521) and State Highway 41, near the town of Andrews. The tract is bounded by a logging road on the north, US 521 on the south, and logging roads on the east and west (Figure 1). The tract is mainly comprised of planted pines of varying ages and is actively managed by Westvaco. Numerous wetland areas, some very large, are present throughout the tract.

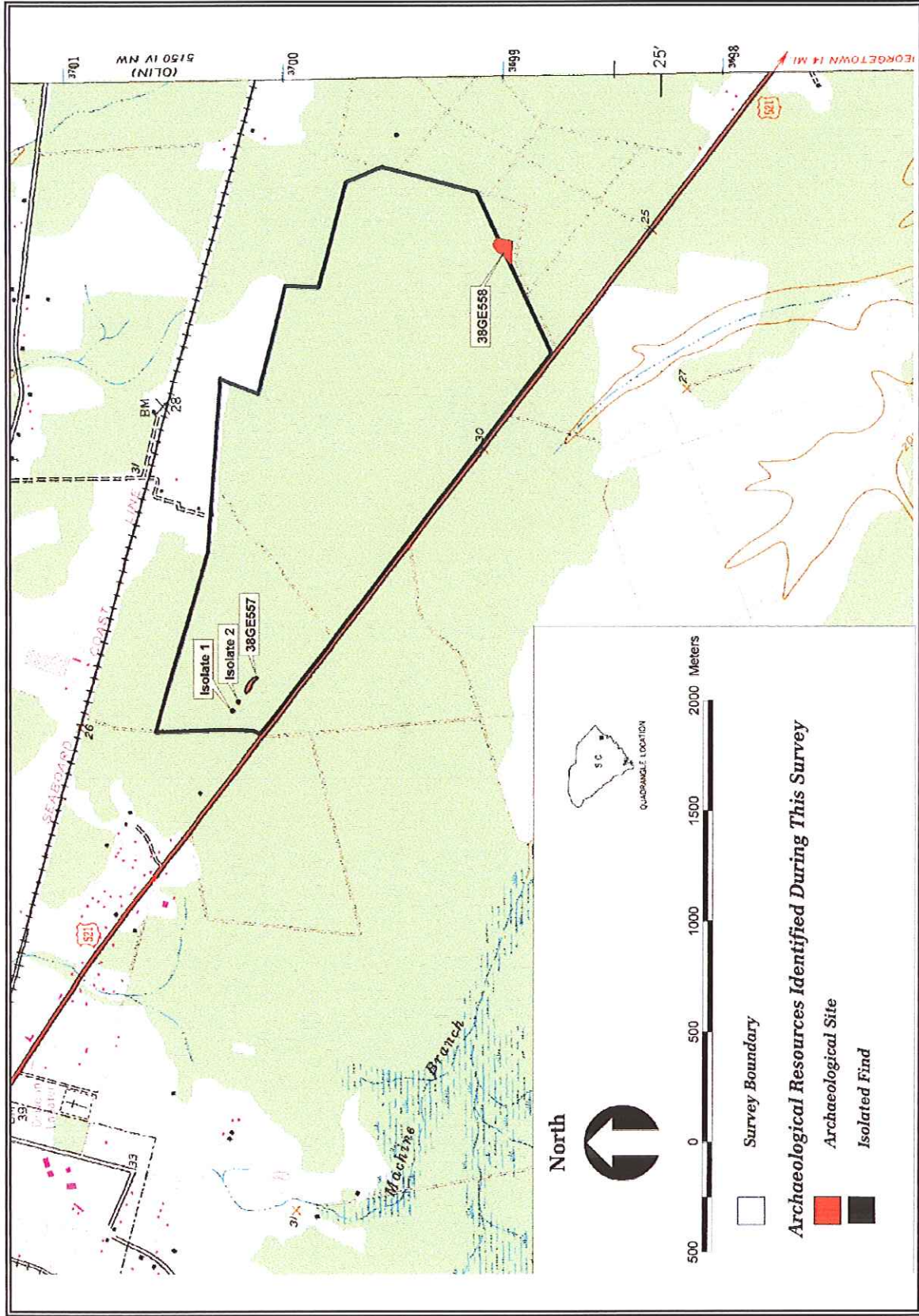


Figure 1. Map of the Georgetown County Industrial Park tract showing cultural resources discussed in this document (1943 USGS Andrews, SC 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle [photorevised 1973]).

Chapter 2. Methods of Investigation

The goal of this investigation was to identify and evaluate the significance of all cultural resources in and within proximity of the survey area. This evaluation includes ascertaining the potential impacts of the proposed development of the survey area on these resources. Investigation procedures included background research, archaeological and field survey, and an evaluation of each identified resource's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. The methods utilized for each of these tasks are discussed below.

Background Research

Background research, along with examination of the work of previous researchers, helps to establish the types and locations of cultural resources that are most likely to occur in the project area. Both published and unpublished sources relating to the archaeology and history of Georgetown County were examined.

The South Carolina archaeological site files, located at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, were checked for previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area. The files concerning previously recorded architectural resources in Georgetown County, located at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia, were also examined. These files are repositories for historical documents and reports, including previously conducted architectural resources surveys, of most counties in South Carolina.

Archaeological Field Survey

Archaeological field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian coverage of the entire project area. Shovel tests were excavated every 20 meters (66 ft) in areas determined to have high potential for cultural resources based on their soil types, and every 60 meters (197 ft) in areas deemed low potential for cultural resources. Shovel tests were excavated transects spaced 20 meters (66 ft) apart where well drained soils were present (i.e., high potential areas). Shovel tests were excavated in transects spaced 60 meters (197 ft) apart where poorly drained soils were present (i.e., low potential areas). This strategy has been designed in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office archaeologists. Areas within the tract that were initially considered high potential for cultural resources were reevaluated based on field conditions. In some cases, shovel test intervals were adjusted (extended to 30 meter [98 ft] intervals) based on the soil conditions and the presence of standing water.

Shovel tests measured approximately 30 cm (12 in) in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil. Archaeologists sifted the fill from these tests through 1/4 inch wire mesh screen. Information relating to each shovel test and soil profile was recorded in field notebooks, and shovel test locations were plotted onto a master map of the project tract. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas covered by standing water. Archaeologists also inspected all portions of the survey transect where the ground surface was exposed.

Archaeologists used Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers to record Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates at selected locations within all identified sites. The GPS receivers were calibrated to the 1927 North American Datum to correlate with the appropriate United States Geological Service (USGS) 7.5 minute series quadrangle maps. This information was recorded in field books and on site maps.

As established by the SCDAH, an archaeological site is defined as a locale containing three or more prehistoric or historic artifacts within a 30 meter (98 ft) area, or where surface or subsurface features are present. An isolated find is a locale containing fewer than three artifacts with no cultural features or ruins. Archaeological sites were further examined through close interval (5 meter [16 ft]) shovel testing to define site boundaries accurately and to acquire information on the distribution of artifacts within the site. The definition of archaeological site boundaries also takes into account natural features and/or boundaries (e.g., streams, bluffs, swamps). Each site was evaluated to a level sufficient for us to be able to advance NRHP eligibility recommendations.

Architectural Field Survey

An intensive architectural survey of the project area was also conducted. This survey was designed to record and evaluate all historic architectural resources (buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, and/or sites with aboveground components) within the viewshed of the survey area. Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (SCDAH 1990) and the *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines For Local Surveys: A Basis For Preservation Planning* (Parker 1985).

The principal criterion used to define historic architectural resources is the 50 year minimum age necessary for inclusion on the NRHP and the South Carolina Statewide Survey. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources are eligible for intensive survey:

1. buildings, sites, structures, and objects constructed after 1950 with architectural significance or historical associations;
2. natural landscape features that have cultural associations—mountains, rock formations, rivers, river crossings (fords), trees, springs, and caves—and man-made landscape features—rice fields, designed landscapes (e.g., parks, gardens), landings, railroad rights-of-way, oak alleys, roads, and Indian mounds; and
3. properties already listed on the NRHP.

The integrity of a historic architectural resource is a primary consideration for inclusion in the South Carolina Statewide Survey, as well as in the NRHP. In order to have integrity, the SCDAH (1990:4-5) maintains that

the resource must have retained, essentially intact, the physical identity from its historic period. It will either have few alterations or will have been maintained with the use of construction materials and methods that are consistent with the original. A rural district with integrity has a landscape that shows the historic land use patterns.

Evaluation of NRHP Eligibility

Cultural resources identified within the proposed industrial park tract were evaluated for listing on 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) 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,

may be eligible for the NRHP. 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 *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 historic 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 historic 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. As an example, if the project tract contained no buildings that were constructed during the early nineteenth century, then an Antebellum Agricultural context would not be significant for the development of the project area or any of its internal resources. Similarly, a lack of Native American archaeological sites within the project tract 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 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 historic context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource 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 specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine what physical features of the resource are necessary to 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 South Carolina area during the antebellum period. The slave settlements housed the 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.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation

Investigators transported all recovered artifacts to the Raleigh laboratory facilities of Brockington and Associates, Inc., where they were cleaned with warm, soapy water. Laboratory personnel assigned each artifact collection area within each site a unique provenience number. They identified all artifacts from each provenience according to type and class.

Laboratory personnel placed each artifact within a provenience in an appropriately labeled acid free plastic bag. They placed all materials from a single provenience in a larger acid free plastic bag. This bag also was labeled with the site number, provenience number, and field identification information. All proveniences from the site were placed in larger acid free bags and boxes; all were appropriately labeled.

Analysis of prehistoric artifacts focused on typological identification as manifested by technological and stylistic attributes. All prehistoric ceramic sherds greater than 2 cm (0.8 in) in diameter were classified by surface decoration and aplastic content; when recognizable, these attributes were also recorded for residual sherds (i.e., <2 cm [0.8 in] in diameter). Non-diagnostic residual sherds were tabulated as a group. Lithic artifacts were classified by material and technological process. Sherds and lithic artifacts then were compared to published type descriptions

(Anderson et al. 1982; Blanton et al. 1986; DePratter 1979; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Trinkley 1980, 1989; Williams and Shapiro 1990). Lithic artifacts are described by material and morphological characteristics.

Upon acceptance of the final report, field notes, photographs, slides, maps, and artifacts will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology for permanent curation. The curation package will be prepared following the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Curation*, 36CFR79.

Chapter 3. Environmental and Cultural Background

To understand the significance of cultural resources it is necessary to understand the larger context within which they occur. The natural environment, technological development, and ideological values are all intertwined in shaping the way humans live. In this chapter, details about the local environment and cultural development in the region are presented to provide a context within which archaeological sites and architectural resources can be assessed. This basic framework is an important tool in evaluating the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of cultural resources.

Natural Environment

The project area is located in the Outer Coastal Plain of South Carolina (Figure 2) (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). Georgetown County is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the east; it is separated from Horry and Marion Counties on the north by the Pee Dee River; it is bordered by Williamsburg County on the west; and it is separated from Berkeley and Charleston Counties on the south by the Santee River. Elevations in the project area range from sea level along the coast to about 18 meters (59 ft) in the interior of the county (Stuckey 1982).

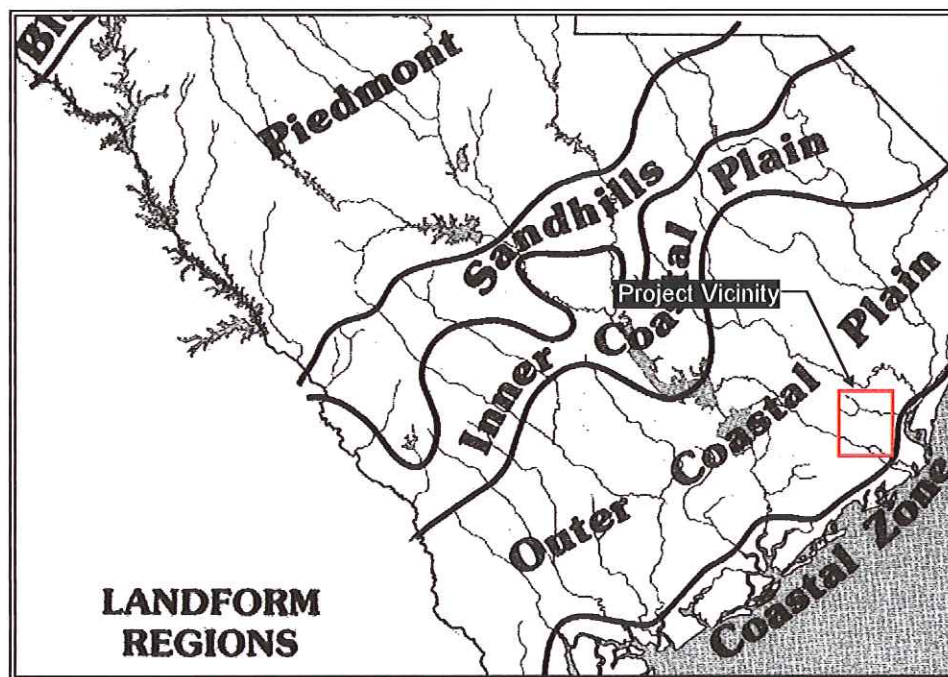


Figure 2. Map of South Carolina physiographic provinces showing the project vicinity (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

The climate of Georgetown County is temperate, characterized by mild winters and warm summers. The average winter temperature is 49 degrees Fahrenheit (F), while the average summer temperature is 79 degrees F. The total annual precipitation is 132 cm (52 in). Snowfall is rare (Stuckey 1982).

Soils

A great deal of local soil variation is present in Georgetown County. However, sandy soils are predominant over much of the county (Stuckey 1982). Figure 3 shows the distribution of the various soil types within the survey tract. Soils within the tract are variable, consisting of four different types (Stuckey 1982). Table 1 summarizes key characteristics of these soils.

The project tract is comprised of Bladen loam (35%), Wahee sandy loam (32%), Eulonia loamy fine sand (31%), and Grifton loamy fine sand (2%). Bladen loam is located on broad flats, is slowly permeable, and is very acidic (Stuckey 1982). Wahee fine sandy loam is located on broad flats, is slowly permeable, and is strongly to very strongly acid throughout (Stuckey 1982). Eulonia loamy fine sand is located on broad flats, is moderately slowly permeable, and is very strongly acid throughout (Stuckey 1982). Grifton loamy fine sand is located on broad flats, is moderately permeable, and is very strongly to medium acid throughout (Stuckey 1982).

Table 1. Summary of Soil Types Present in the Georgetown County Industrial Park Tract.

Map Symbol	Soil Description	Approximate Percentage of Tract	Potential for Presence of Cultural Resources
13	Bladen loam, nearly level, poorly drained	35	low
59	Wahee fine sandy loam, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained	32	low
26A	Eulonia loamy fine sand, nearly level, moderately well drained	31	moderate to high
57	Grifton loamy fine sand, nearly level, poorly drained	2	low

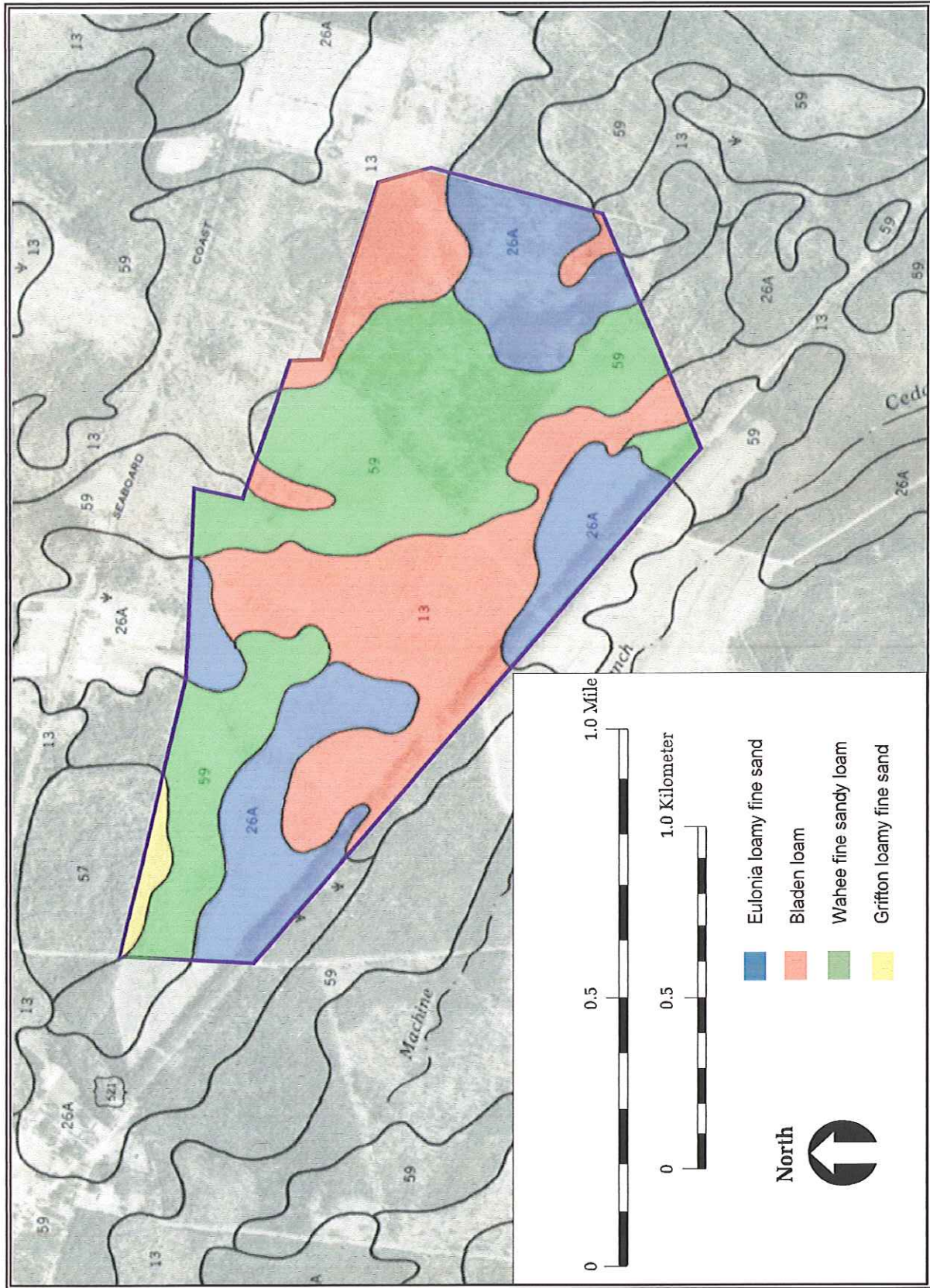


Figure 3. Georgetown County soil survey map showing the Georgetown County Industrial Park tract (Stuckey 1982).

Cultural Background

Prehistoric Background

Paleoindian Period (10000 - 8000 BC). The earliest presence of man in the Outer Coastal Plain of South Carolina occurred in the Paleoindian period. This cultural period corresponds with the terminal Pleistocene Epoch, when the climate was generally much colder than today, and when the sea level was more than 61 meters (200 ft) below present levels. Although the project tract was in the Outer Coastal Plain during the Paleoindian period, the distance to the ocean was certainly much greater than at present. Another notable feature of the terminal Pleistocene and very early Holocene geological period was the presence of large mammalian species or megafauna (e.g., mastadons, camels, ground sloths).

The pattern of human adaptation for this period has been reconstructed using data from other areas of North America, and from distributional data on the diagnostic fluted projectile points found within the Southeast (Anderson 1990a). While some Paleoindian sites have been excavated in the Southeast (Anderson 1990b:174), only recently have South Carolina sites received attention (Anderson et al. 1992). The data from surface finds of Paleoindian points seem to indicate that cultures of this period were focused along major river drainages, especially in terrace locations (Anderson and Logan 1981:13; Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1989; Michie 1977). If the pattern from other areas of the country holds true in South Carolina, then the adaptation was one of broad range, high mobility hunting and gathering with a possible focus on megafauna exploitation (Gardner 1974).

Early Archaic Period (8000 - 6000 BC). The Early Archaic period corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, but an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene became extinct very early in this period, and a more typically modern woodland flora and fauna were established. Early Archaic adaptations in the South Carolina Lower Coastal Plain are not clear, as Anderson and Logan (1981:13) report:

At the present, very little is known about Early Archaic site distribution, although there is some suggestion that sites tend to occur along river terraces, with a decrease in occurrence away from this zone.

Early Archaic finds in the Lower Coastal Plain are most typically corner- or side-notched projectile points, which have been determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Chapman 1977; Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964).

Anderson and Hanson (1988) have offered a model of seasonal mobility for Early Archaic groups in the Southeast. This model posits macrobands of 500-1,500 people in the greater

southeastern North America. The South Atlantic Macroband is defined in coastal Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Smaller bands of 50-150 people are conjectured to have occupied each of eight major drainage systems. Each band is assumed to occupy a 75-mile-wide foraging zone extending out from the main channels of these rivers.

Middle Archaic and Preceramic Late Archaic Period (6000 - 2500 BC). The trends initiated in the Early Archaic, i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments, continued through the Middle Archaic and Preceramic Late Archaic. Climatically, the project area was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the coast until ca. 2000 BC, when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points and groundstone artifacts characterize this period, with sites increasing in size and density throughout the period.

Blanton and Sassaman (1989) have recently reviewed the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic period in South Carolina. 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 Preceramic Late Archaic periods. 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 the conditions.” Sassaman et al. (1990:310) furthered this interpretation:

Based on the negative evidence, a model of highly mobile, co-resident groups, subsisting on a generalized diet, and employing non-intensive technological means of food procurement and processing seems appropriate.

The Preceramic Late Archaic period saw an increase in interregional exchange, and an increase in site permanence. Sassaman et al. (1990) have developed a model for Late Archaic settlement in the middle Savannah River valley. According to this model, aggregation of the population occurred at riverine sites during the spring and summer; inter-riverine locales were occupied by smaller dispersed groups during the fall and winter months.

Ceramic Late Archaic Period (2500 - 1000 BC). By the end of the Late Archaic period, two developments had occurred which changed human lifeways on the Outer Coastal Plain. The sea level had risen to within 3.0 ft of present levels, and the extensive estuaries now present were in place (Colquhoun et al. 1981). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish. The second major development was the invention or adoption of pottery on the South Carolina coast. In coastal South Carolina, the earliest pottery is the fiber tempered Stallings series and the fine to medium sand tempered Thom's Creek series. Stallings ceramics generally are plain but may display punctations, incising, finger pinching, and simple stamping. Thom's Creek surface decorations include plain, incised, simple stamped, and a variety of punctations (Trinkley 1980).

Ceramic Late Archaic occupations are most prevalent and conspicuous in coastal areas of the Southeast due to their association with the archaeologically documented use of shellfish. In addition to the impressive shell ring sites of coastal South Carolina and Georgia (Griffin 1945; Hemmings 1970; Waring 1968), small shell middens apparently derived from single households, shell-less ceramic scatters on the interior Coastal Plain, ephemeral ceramic scatters throughout the Coastal Plain, and large base camp/village sites in the Fall Line region (e.g., the Thom's Creek site- Griffin 1945) also are common.

Although Stallings ceramics have been identified from Florida to North Carolina, they are most common on the South Carolina Coastal Plain between the Savannah and the Santee rivers (Sassaman 1993:17). Similarly, Anderson (1975) notes few sites with Stallings ceramics in the Pee Dee drainage. A much wider distribution of the longer lived Thom's Creek ceramics is indicated by Sassaman (1993:17). These ceramics occur from the Altamaha River in Georgia northward to the Pee Dee drainage.

Early Woodland Period (1500 - 200 BC). In the Early Woodland period, the region was apparently an area of interaction between widespread ceramic decorative and manufacturing traditions. The paddle stamping tradition dominated the decorative tradition to the south, and fabric impressing and cord marking dominated to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

The subsistence and settlement pattern of the Early Woodland period suggests population expansion, and the movement of groups into areas minimally used in the earlier periods. Early and Middle Woodland sites are the most common on the South Carolina coast, and generally consist of shell middens near tidal marshes, along with ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of other environmental zones. It appears that group organization during this period was based on the semi-permanent occupation of shell midden sites, with the short-term use of interior coastal strand sites.

Surveys on the Waccamaw Neck in Georgetown County have produced Early Woodland sites as well. These include the Prince George Tract surveys (Espenshade and Brockington 1987; Rust and Poplin 1994), Heritage Plantation Tract survey (Garrow and Manning 1986), Dover Plantation Tract survey (Jones and Roberts 1993), and surveys of the Caledonia and Rice Fields South Tracts (Gardner 1993; Poplin and Bailey 1994).

Middle Woodland Period (200 BC - AD 500). The extreme sea level fluctuations marking the Ceramic Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods ceased during the Middle Woodland period. The Middle Woodland period began as sea level was rising from a significant low stand at 300 BC; for most of the period the sea level remained within 0.91 meters (3 ft) of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The comments of Brooks et al. (1989:95) are pertinent in describing the changes in settlement patterning:

It is apparent that a generally rising sea level, and corresponding estuarine expansion, caused an increased dispersion of some resources (e.g., small inter-tidal oyster beds in the expanding tidal creek network ...). This hypothesized change in the structure of the subsistence resource base may partially explain why these sites tend to be correspondingly smaller, more numerous, and more dispersed through time.

The present data from the region suggest seasonal mobility, with certain locations revisited on a regular basis (e.g., 38GE46 [Espenshade and Brockington 1989]). Subsistence remains indicate that oysters and estuarine fish were major faunal contributors, while hickory nut and acorn have been recovered from ethnobotanical samples (Drucker and Jackson 1984; Espenshade and Brockington 1989; Trinkley 1976, 1980).

The Middle Woodland period witnessed increased regional interaction, and saw the incorporation of extralocal ceramic decorative modes into the established Deptford technological tradition. As Caldwell (1958) first suggested, the period apparently saw the expansion and subsequent interaction of groups of different regional traditions (Espenshade 1986, 1990).

The Deptford II phase (200 BC - AD 200) saw the continued production of Deptford Check Stamped and Deptford Simple Stamped pottery. In addition, pottery of the Hanover /Wilmington (grog tempered with fabric impressed or cord marked surfaces) and Yadkin (coarse to granular crushed quartz temper) series appear during this phase. These types are only minimally represented on sites of this phase, with Deptford wares continuing to be dominant. In the Deptford III phase (AD 200-500), the cord marked and fabric impressed decorative modes of the Northern and Middle Eastern traditions begin to be produced on the established Deptford technological tradition.

The Prince George Tract surveys (Espenshade and Brockington 1987; Rust and Poplin 1994), Heritage Plantation Tract survey (Garrow and Manning 1986), Dover Plantation survey (Jones and Roberts 1993), the surveys of the Caledonia and Rice Fields South tracts (Gardner 1993; Poplin and Bailey 1994), and Harmony Industrial Park survey (Bailey and Wolf 1998) just across Sampit River all reported Middle Woodland components.

Late Woodland Period (AD 500 - 1000). The nature of Late Woodland period adaptation in the region is unclear due to a general lack of excavations of Late Woodland components, but Trinkley (1989:84) offers this summary:

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the past 500 to 700 years.

The Late Woodland period represents the most stable prehistoric period in terms of sea level change, with sea level for the entire period between 0.36 and 0.61 meters (1.3 and 2.0 ft) below present mean sea level (Brooks et al. 1989). It would be expected that this general stability in climate and sea level would have resulted in a well entrenched settlement pattern, but the data are not available to address this hypothesis.

In fact, the recognition/interpretation of Late Woodland adaptations in the region has been somewhat hindered by past typological problems. The Late Woodland overall is noteworthy for its lack of check stamped pottery. Anderson et al. (1982) defined two phases for the lower Santee Valley: McClellanville (AD 500 to 700) and Santee I (AD 700 to 900). The McClellanville phase saw the continued production of Deptford Cord Marked, Deptford Fabric Impressed, and Wilmington Fabric Impressed pottery with the introduction of medium to fine sand tempered McClellanville Cord Marked and Fabric Impressed types.

The Santee I phase (AD 700 to 900) is characterized by the same pottery produced in the preceding phase, with the notable addition of Santee Simple Stamped pottery. The Santee Simple Stamped type (fine to medium sand aplastics) is overwhelmingly dominant on sites of this phase, with the other types only minimally represented.

A third Late Woodland phase has been suggested by Poplin et al. (1993) following their investigations at the Buck Hall site (38CH644). Santee II, originally defined as Early Mississippian by Anderson et al. (1982), includes high frequencies of Santee Simple Stamped as well as McClellanville types and Wilmington Cord Marked; Deptford Cord Marked ceramics are no longer present.

Early Mississippian Period (AD 1000 - 1250). In much of the Southeast, the Mississippian period was a time of major mound ceremonialism, regional redistribution of goods, chiefdoms, and maize horticulture as a major subsistence activity. It is unclear how early and to what extent similar developments occurred in the Georgetown County region. The presence of sand tempered complicated stamped ceramics have been employed in the Southeast as an indicator of Mississippian period occupations. The date of the appearance of complicated stamped ceramics in the South Carolina Coastal Plain is unclear at present. Poplin et al. (1993) identified Early Mississippian Savannah *var. Jeremy* Complicated Stamped wares at the Buck Hall site (38CH644) that may date from 100-200 years prior to AD 1100. Savannah Complicated Stamped ceramics first appear in the lower Savannah River valley around AD 900 (Crook 1986:36). DePratter and Judge (1990) have developed a Mississippian sequence for the Wateree Valley to the west that begins with the Belmont Neck phase (AD 1200-1250). This marks the first appearance of complicated stamped ceramics in this interior portion of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Thus, the beginning of Mississippian cultures in the region remains unclear.

In any event, sites associated with Mississippian occupations in the coastal region include large shell middens, sites with multiple single household shell middens, and multiple small shell

middens. The presence of small numbers of complicated stamped sherds in sites with earlier Woodland occupations also suggest that Mississippian subsistence strategies were directed toward many of the same resources utilized during the preceding periods. By the end of the Early Mississippian, populations had increased along the major river drainages. Extensive use of the flood plains of the major rivers for horticulture undoubtedly occurred, and the hierarchical societies of the Late Mississippian and Protohistoric periods were undoubtedly in place.

Late Mississippian Period (AD 1250 - 1550). During this period, the regional chiefdoms apparently realigned, shifting away from the Savannah River centers of the earlier periods to those located in the Oconee River basin and the Wateree-Congaree basin. This period marks the height of the regional chiefdoms, with agricultural production providing a large portion of the diet of the population in and around the mound centers. As in the Early Mississippian period, the project area apparently lacked any mound centers. The region appears to have been well removed from the core of Cofitachequi (near Camden), the seat of the principal chiefdom in interior South Carolina (Anderson 1989; DePratter 1989). At least one author (Anderson 1986) places coastal Georgetown County within the boundaries of the chiefdom of Cofitachequi, although DePratter (1989:150) feels that the extension of the chiefdom's boundaries to the coast is questionable.

Along the central South Carolina coast, Pee Dee Complicated Stamped and Mississippian Plain ceramics mark the Late Mississippian Pee Dee phase. Simple stamped, cord marked, and check stamped pottery were not produced in this period. In the Wateree Valley, two phases are identified: McDowell (AD 1350-1450) and Mulberry (AD 1450-1550). McDowell phase complicated stamped designs continue to employ filfot crosses, with larger and bolder designs more common. Vessel rims are most commonly applied strips. The Mulberry phase is marked by the addition of incised ceramics.

Historic Background

This period is defined by the appearance of the first European explorers in the region (the De Soto expedition of 1542) and the intensive colonial settlement that occurred following the establishment of Charles Towne in 1670 at the mouth of the Cooper River to the south. Native American populations were decimated as a result of European introduced diseases, slave raiding, and ongoing warfare between groups (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). The regional chiefdoms characteristic of the Late Mississippian period continued to function during the early portion of this period (Anderson 1985), but declining population apparently resulted in the development of many small politically and socially autonomous groups in coastal South Carolina (Waddell 1980).

Native American groups in the region continued to follow a seasonal settlement pattern after the arrival of the Europeans, including summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting domesticated plants, and dispersal into one to three family settlements for the remainder of the year

(Rogel 1570 [in Waddell 1980:147-151]). This coastal protohistoric adaptation apparently is very similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986).

Early European explorers along the coast encountered a number of small Siouan-speaking groups. These included the Cuccoes, Etiwans, Sewees, Wandos, and Wineaus [Winyahs] (Gregorie 1925:8). The Waccamaw, also of Siouan linguistic stock, first appeared in the region during the early eighteenth century. Some researchers have suggested that the Waccamaw migrated southward from North Carolina, where they were called the Woccon (Trinkley 1983). Specific accounts of the Winyah and the Waccamaw, who inhabited the area of modern Georgetown County, have been summarized by Waddell (1980). It appears that both groups included horticultural production within their seasonal round but did not have permanent, year round villages.

Swanton (1952) noted two groups that may have occupied the Georgetown County area, the Waccamaw and the Cape Fear. The Waccamaw probably ranged northward from their home along the Waccamaw River and the lower reaches of the Pee Dee into the coastal portions of Georgetown County (Swanton 1952:100-101). The Cape Fear lived along the Cape Fear River in North Carolina during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They presumably were related to the Waccamaw and other Siouan groups in the region, and they apparently sold lands along the south shore of the Cape Fear River in Brunswick County, North Carolina, in 1665 to English settlers (Swanton 1952:75). This settlement was abandoned prior to the establishment of Charles Towne in 1670. By the first quarter of the eighteenth century, all of the native groups in the region had been destroyed, displaced, or removed (some at their own request, see Swanton 1952:75) from the project area, although isolated individuals or families remained into the nineteenth century.

Georgetown County History

Several excellent secondary sources exist describing the political and economic development of Georgetown County (Joyner 1984; Lachicotte 1955; Lawson 1975; and Rogers 1970). This summary is designed to highlight the major developmental trends and to provide a framework for evaluating the significance of any discovered cultural remains dating to the historic period.

The earliest European attempt to settle on the Atlantic coast of North America occurred in the 1520s. Researchers (e.g., Quattlebaum 1955) believe that Lucas Vasquez De Allyon attempted to settle somewhere between the Cape Fear and the Santee rivers in 1526, but the evidence is equivocal (Hoffman 1990). The Spanish settled at Santa Elena on Parris Island near Beaufort in the 1560s-1580s, although Europeans did not arrive on a permanent basis until the late seventeenth century (Wallace 1951). English settlers made three attempts in the 1660s to establish settlements along the Cape Fear River to the north; none were successful (Swanton 1952:75). Finally, the establishment of Charles Towne on Albemarle Point in 1670 represented the first permanent European settlement on the South Carolina coast.

The establishment of this British settlement, later renamed Charleston, reflected the increasing dominance of England in European trade and political developments, and its desire to participate fully in the exploitation of the wealth and resources of the New World. Charleston became the hub for traders and settlers entering the newly established Carolinas Colony, and for the passage of goods and raw materials to English markets. Farms and plantations quickly spread from the Ashley-Cooper estuary to neighboring sections of the coast, particularly Port Royal Sound to the south and Winyah Bay to the north.

During the seventeenth century, settlement was discouraged above the Santee River. However, Indian traders, trappers, and particularly French Huguenots began to filter into this northeastern area of the colony. By 1705, a number of influential persons in Charleston received land grants in the area. European activities in the area during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries focused on trade with the Indians. The Waccamaw and the Winyah represented the major aboriginal groups in the Winyah Bay area in the early eighteenth century, with a population estimated at 900. The Winyah had one village with a population of just over 100 people (Swanton 1946:207).

The South Carolina Commissioners of Trade established a post at Yauhannah on the Pee Dee River in 1716. This post served the Winyah who resided on the west bank of the Pee Dee River, the Waccamaw on the east bank of the river, and the Pedea who lived further upstream on the Pee Dee. At least one of the villages associated with the Waccamaw was located at the present-day Wachesaw Landing (Trinkley 1983). By the 1730s, however, much of the Indian population had been destroyed, enslaved, or driven from the region.

Settlement in northeastern South Carolina proceeded slowly during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Robert Johnson, South Carolina's first Royal Governor after the end of proprietary rule in 1719, directed the establishment in 1730 of several townships in the interior of the state under his "Township Scheme." The purpose of these townships was to encourage settlement by white Europeans. These settlers would then act as a buffer between the plantations around Charleston and the Indians and Spanish. Of equal if not greater concern to the colonial government was the dramatic rise in slave importation which accompanied the growth of rice agriculture. The settlement of free, white Europeans increased the tax base and strengthened the colony (Bedford 1989; Wallace 1951:154).

The only other settlement of note in the area during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was the Little River region. The loosely knit community was located on the coast, just south of the North Carolina border, along a major trading thoroughfare running from the Cape Fear region of North Carolina to Winyah Bay. An Indian trading path ran through the area, possibly the site of Ayllon's abortive Spanish settlement in 1526. Later, it became the route of the King's Highway and the domain of British Indian traders. This remote area was first permanently settled in the early 1700s as a small fishing village and trading post.

As settlement in the region grew, so did the need for the colony's civil and religious establishments. Between 1682 and 1721, the area above Winyah Bay represented the northern fringe of Craven County. The parish of Prince George Winyah was formed in 1721, encompassing the land from the Santee River to the North Carolina border. Thirteen years later, Prince Frederick Parish was created west of Prince George. The new parish roughly paralleled Prince George from the Santee to North Carolina. All Saints Parish was established in the area east of the Pee Dee and Waccamaw rivers in 1767. Two years later, the entire area comprised of Prince Frederick's, Prince George Winyah, and All Saints parishes became the Georgetown District. Mouzon's map from 1775 shows this newly-formed district. In 1785, the district was subdivided into Winyah, Kingston, Liberty, and Williamsburg Counties; however, the counties created at this time in the coastal districts failed to supplant the earlier parishes as political entities and soon were abandoned. At the turn of the nineteenth century, these new counties were transformed into districts. Marion District replaced the old Liberty County in 1800. Horry District assumed the area of the former Kingston County in 1801. By the time Williamsburg was designated a district in 1804, the greatly reduced Georgetown District reached its present dimensions. The term "district" was dropped in favor of the designation "county" in 1868 (Stauffer 1994).

With the creation of Prince George Winyah Parish in 1721, the town of Georgetown was recognized under a limited form of self-government. Nine years later, this third oldest city in South Carolina was established as a port, after the transition of the privately owned Carolinas Colony into the royal colonies of North and South Carolina. The production of naval stores, procured from the extensive pine forests of the region, became the primary commercial endeavor in and around Georgetown; shipbuilding became a major industry.

During the early 1700s, land grants were obtained and plantations established in the area of present-day Georgetown County. Main plantation residences and facilities were established on the low bluffs of the Santee, Sampit, Waccamaw, Pee Dee, and Black rivers. Summer houses often were placed near the Atlantic shore. Pawleys Island was a popular summer retreat for Georgetown planters. Eventually, rice fields were located in the river marshes. The central portions of most plantations were sometimes used for gardening or pasturage, but they were mainly used for timbering and hunting.

Rice, introduced into the colony in the late seventeenth century, was one of the major crops raised in the district of Georgetown by the 1730s. As late as the mid-1730s, however, forest products represented the region's largest cash product. Likewise, rice production declined in the next two decades as a result of competition from indigo, which provided local planters with greater profits. The success of indigo production and distribution was closely tied to English access, or lack of access, to cheaper sources of indigo in the West Indies. Thus, the period of peak production in South Carolina occurred during the Seven Years War (1754-1763), when cheaper sources of indigo

were controlled by the French and Spanish, England's antagonists. The Indigo Society was incorporated in Georgetown in 1757. It was an organization of wealthy planters and served them as a business and social club, but it also established a library and a free school in the community (Lawson 1975). Despite high productivity in the Georgetown District, indigo production ceased by the late eighteenth century. The loss of the British colonial bounty after the Revolutionary War, market surpluses, and concomitant lower prices all contributed to the demise of indigo (Winberry 1979).

As indigo production declined, rice culture became the principal focus of plantation agriculture in the Georgetown area. Rogers (1970) attributes the rapid development and ascendance of rice production in the region to the earlier establishment of rice agriculture in other portions of South Carolina, the ready access to a large labor pool (slaves), stable land titles attached to large tracts of land, and the entrepreneurial spirit of the local planters. The near-ideal environmental setting of the river marshes and the extensive experience of slaves in African coastal rice production undoubtedly contributed significantly to the success and growth of this industry (Joyner 1984).

As mentioned previously, South Carolinians did not settle on rice as a cash crop until the 1690s, when the necessary capital, labor, and technology were possessed in the province to cultivate this cereal successfully. Rice was grown initially on high ground without irrigation. By 1720, cultivation had shifted exclusively into the inland freshwater swamps of the coastal rivers. Thirty years later, advances in technology again affected the production of the crop through the introduction of tidal rice culture. Through an expensive and elaborate system of retaining ponds, canals, dams, dikes, and trunks, rice planting became concentrated in a narrow area where natural tidal flow regulated the freshwater inundations necessary to grow the crop. Thus, in the second half of the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, the rice fields of the Georgetown area again shifted, this time to the tidal areas at the river mouths (Lawson 1975:2).

Population figures from 1790 to 1850 reflect the importance of slave labor to the rice industry in Georgetown District. In 1790, the population of Georgetown County included 5,541 whites and 8,446 black slaves. By 1850, Georgetown County contained 18,253 black slaves and 2,394 whites and "free persons of color." Thus, the proportion of slaves within the population increased dramatically with the expansion of the rice industry (i.e., from 60 percent in 1790 to 88 percent in 1850)(Rogers 1970:166, 253).

Georgetown District soon became the leading producer of rice in the country. According to Edgar (1998:269):

In 1850 South Carolina produced 104,759,672 pounds of rice (74.6 percent of the nation's output); Georgetown District produced 46,765,040 (44.6 percent of South Carolina's total and 33.3 percent of the nation's). Ninety-eight percent of the county's rice came from the plantations of ninety-one planters who produced at least 100,000 pounds each.

The timber industry shifted farther south in the mid-nineteenth century, and by 1890 Georgia led the South in both naval stores and lumber production. At this same time changes occurred in the use of pine timber, expanding into the manufacture of cross ties, building materials, and pulpwood for the paper industry. Advances in equipment technology in the mid-nineteenth century further enhanced the industry. Woodsmen began using the double bit axe and crosscut saw; drivers, "caralog wheels," eight-wheeled log wagons, and tram roads; rafters, spoke poles, peavys, and jam spikes; and mill workers, improved feeding equipment. Steam-powered saws and crosscut saws appeared later in the nineteenth century.

During the colonial period, tar was obtained by a dry distillation process in earthen kilns. Pitch was simply tar boiled to a thicker consistency. In the 1820s and 1830s, production of tar declined and improved distillation processes produced turpentine and derivative spirits. Figure 4 shows the project area in 1820s (Mills 1825). These products had wider uses, from sizing paper, to fueling camphene lamps (prior to the development of kerosene), to paint thinner, wood preservatives, and lamp black. Antebellum planters became involved in turpentine production on a large scale. Unlike tar production, which was a wintertime occupation, hot and arduous turpentine manufacturing occurred year round. Because labor was organized around the task system, there is some indication that African American slaves preferred it to other forms of work. This is in stark contrast to the attitude held by black conscripted laborers in the postbellum period. The various jobs included the Boxers, who cut "boxes" in the trees themselves to catch the rosin; Chippers, who slashed the trees every week or so to keep the sap flowing; Dippers, who collected the sap in buckets and delivered it to the Distillers, who passed the refined product on to the Coopers for packaging. For the woodsmen, one man's "crop" was equal to 10,000 boxes, covering 50 to 100 acres of land. An orchard of trees would be exhausted in 5 to 10 years, after which the turpentine operation moved to new timber stands. The bled trees were an ever-constant forest fire threat (Butler and Hill 1994). Naval stores production continued on inland portions of Georgetown plantations into the early twentieth century.

Although Georgetown County saw limited military action during the Civil War, it was devastated by the repercussions of the conflict, which effectively destroyed the plantation system of rice agriculture. The disruption caused by the abolition of the slave labor force, the physical deterioration of plantations as the result of four years of neglect, the subsequent crop failures, and the poor economic conditions of the post-war years all contributed to the demise of rice agriculture in the study area. Most of the land was idle, although there was limited timbering and cattle raising. During the 1870s and 1880s, several planters formed corporations that operated multiple plantations with attached mills. This effectively reduced operating expenses, and permitted the continuation of rice production into the twentieth century.

By the 1890s, outside investors from northern states began purchasing the former rice plantations. The disinterest of these new owners in agricultural pursuits, the loss of a stable experienced labor force, and the increased production of rice lands in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas finally ended the production of rice in Georgetown County in the first decades of the twentieth century (Heyward 1993:220, 241). There were 38 rice plantations in Georgetown County

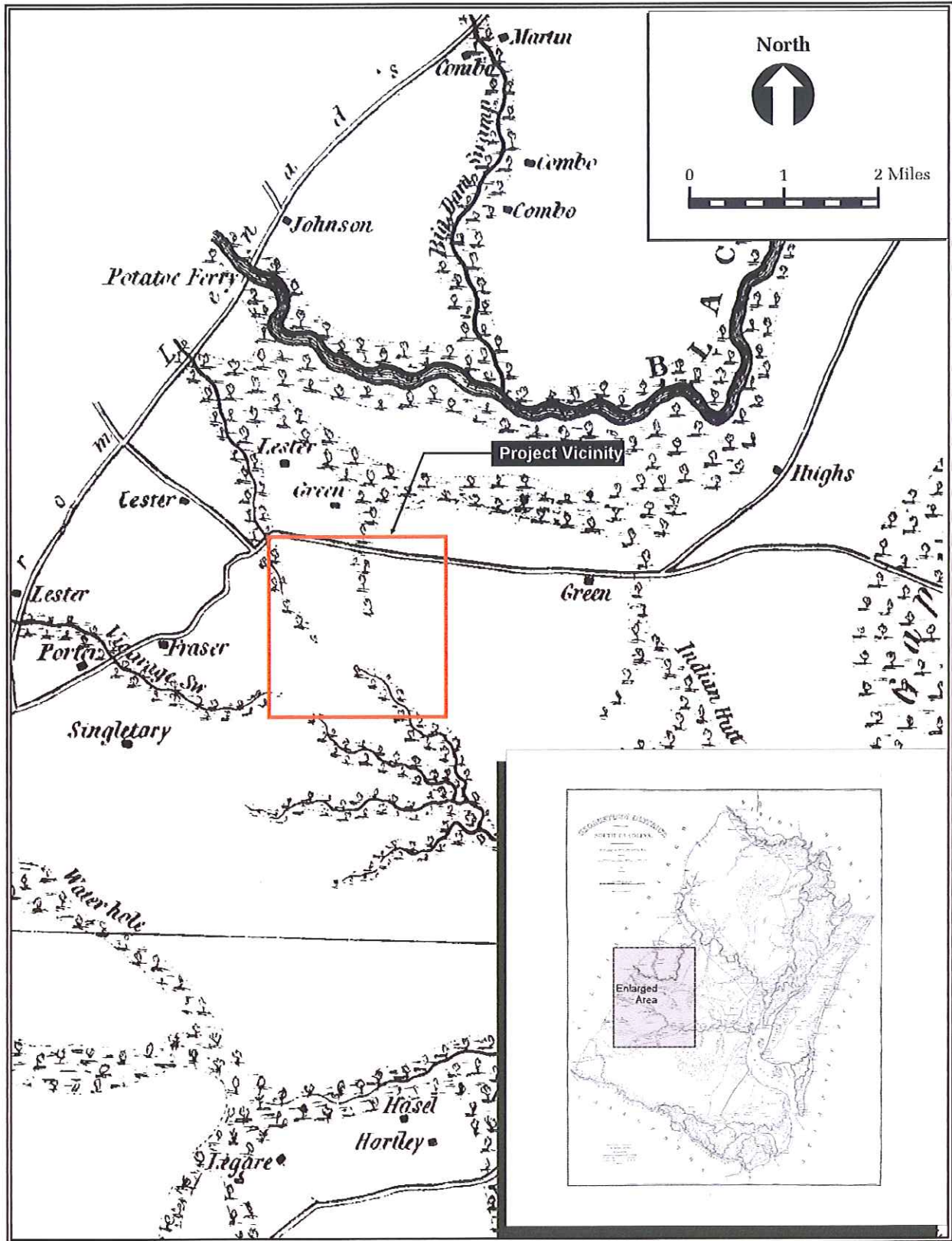


Figure 4. Map showing the project area in the 1820s (Mills 1825).

in 1900, though they no longer produced great quantities of the crop. All of these plantations were owned by South Carolinians, and all but one were owned by county residents. By World War II, more than half of these tracts were owned by outsiders, predominantly northerners (Edgar 1992:67). Lawson (1975:28) asserts that as early as 1931, almost none of the plantations were owned by native South Carolinians. These new Northern (and a smattering of out-of-state Southern) investors, like the members of the Carolina Plantation Society organized in the 1930s, converted the region's dilapidated and abandoned rice lands into hunting preserves. This movement, which began throughout the South Carolina Lowcountry in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, was influenced by several factors.

Improved rail transportation through an expanded, north/south track orientation and improved Pullman and private cars made travel to the deep South not only possible but comfortable. Southern railroad, real estate, and timber interests encouraged this invasion of northern sportsmen, while former rice planters were happy to recoup their lost capital through sale of the property. The former rice fields lent themselves to duck and quail hunting while deer, turkey, and feral hogs thrived on the "hard" marsh and woodlands. A number of these hunting preserves were established in Georgetown County, including Friendfield Plantation. In all, an estimated 159 plantations were purchased by wealthy Northerners in South Carolina prior to World War II (Kovacik 1994).

At least one historian of the region believes that the influx of Northern capitalists and the conversion of the plantations into game preserves and winter retreats amounted to a "little New Deal" for the county (Rogers 1970:496). The jobs thus created enabled the area to survive the Great Depression. While the logging industry - spurred by the operations of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company and its subsidiaries - had provided an economic boost to the region after 1899, it had largely played out by the early 1930s. In addition, the arrival of the International Paper Company's Kraft Paper Division in the late 1930s and the boom years of World War II once again spurred the logging industry in the pinelands along the coast (Rogers 1970:496).

Interestingly, the last three decades have witnessed a return to recreational developments along the rivers and coast. Most of the plantations today are being actively developed as recreational communities for both permanent and seasonal residents.

Andrews History

The Town of Harper's was established in the late nineteenth century by Edwin Harper at a junction of the Georgetown & Western (G&W) railroad line (Fetters 1990). In 1905, the Rosemary Land Association acquired 600 acres (243 hectares) of land from Harper and formed the Town of Rosemary. In 1909, the Town of Andrews was shaped from these two towns as a result of the actions of Walter H. Andrews, a major executive with both G&W and the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company (ACL) (Fetters 1990). Both of these companies greatly influenced the East Coast lumber industry.

As the ACL Company's operations grew, so did the Town of Andrews. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the ACL Company was the biggest lumber operation in the eastern United States (Fetters 1990). Correspondingly, the town erected a town hall, published a newspaper, installed a water system, opened an electric plant, and improved the roads in the area. In 1928, the Seaboard Airline Railway, which had bought out G&W in 1915, closed down its Andrews offices. In 1932, the ACL Company also closed down its offices. The Great Depression was very hard on Andrews (Fetters 1990). Figure 5 shows the roads in Andrews and Georgetown County during this period (South Carolina State Highway Department 1939).

Today, Andrews' population of more than 3,000 people contribute to the larger economic growth of Georgetown County. The five largest industries in the county by number of employees include service, manufacturing, retail trade, finance (including insurance and real estate), and agriculture. Some of the major companies working in the county include International Paper, Georgetown Steel Corporation, Insteel Wire Products, 3V Chemical, Inc., and Sampit Lumber Company (Georgetown Economic Development Commission 2002).

Aside from domestic products, the International Port of Georgetown is one of the county's most important assets. The port handles 1.8 million tons of bulk cargo each year, and ships the cargo to 140 countries throughout the world. A total of 40 steamship companies ship goods from the harbor (Georgetown Economic Development Commission 2002).

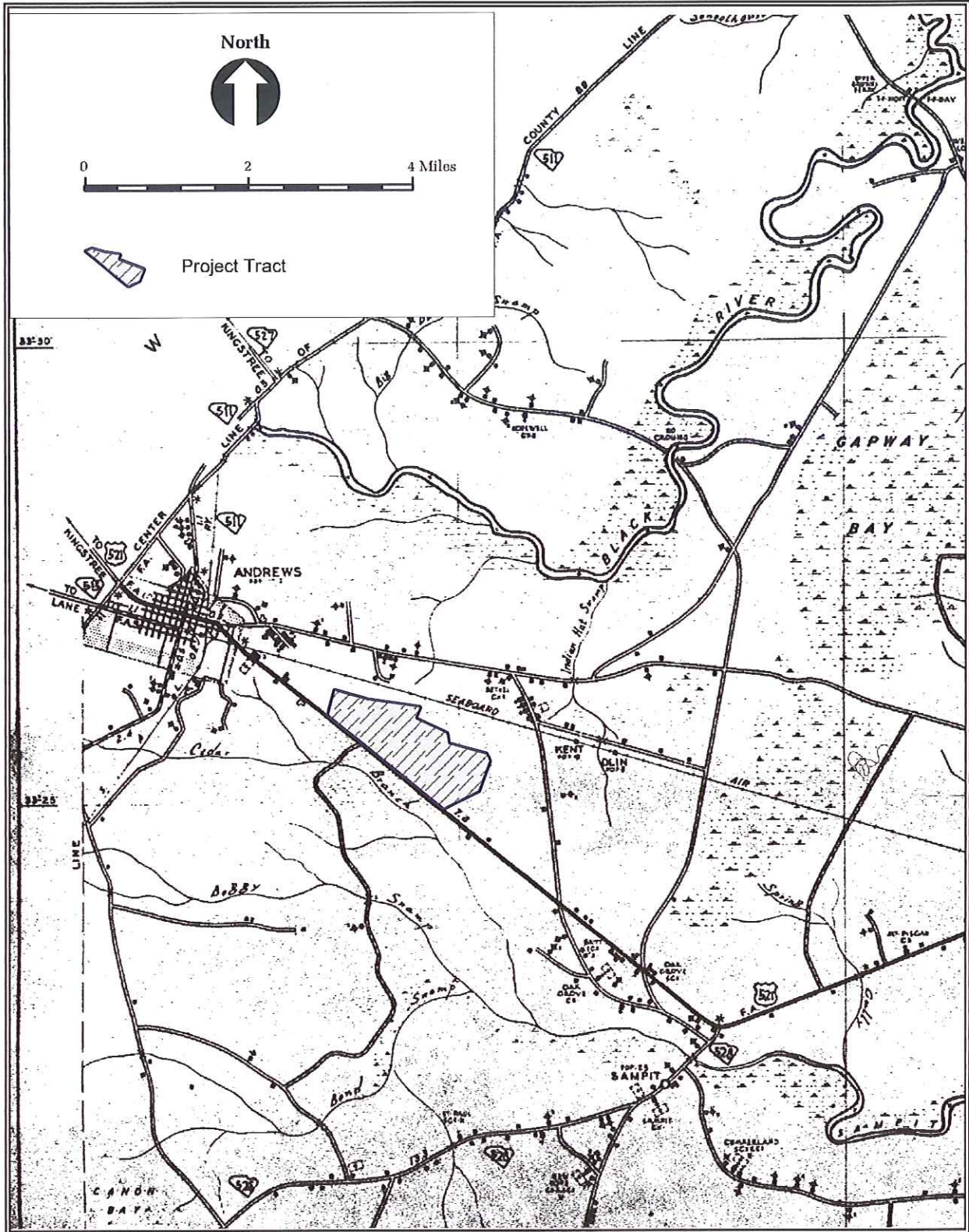


Figure 5. Road map showing the Georgetown County Industrial Park tract (South Carolina State Highway Department [SCSHD]1939).

Chapter 4. Investigation Results

Background Research Results

Background research was conducted at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, in Columbia. A review of these records showed that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project tract. Additionally, no such resources (i.e., archaeological, architectural, or NRHP properties) are located within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project tract.

A cultural resources investigation of this area was conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc., in the fall of 1991 (Southerlin et al. 1991). This investigation was conducted in advance of proposed improvements to US Highway 521 (US 521) from east of Andrews to the intersection with U.S. Highway 17 Alternate; the total length of this road segment was approximately 10 km (6.2 miles). In addition, a reconnaissance of several proposed routes bypassing Andrews was conducted to evaluate impacts on cultural resources in these areas prior to the selection of a specific route. These bypass corridors totaled an additional 21 km (13 mi) (Southerlin et al. 1991).

Two sites, 38GE425 and 38GE426, were recorded during this previous investigation. Both are located more than 1.6 km (1 mi) from the current project tract. Neither of these resources will be impacted by the proposed development of the Georgetown County Industrial Park.

Archaeological Field Survey Results

The Georgetown County Industrial Park tract has been logged for decades. The majority of the tract is wooded with pines of varying ages. Mature pines categorize the majority of the tract (Figure 6). Immature pines are located on the southeastern portion of the tract (Figure 7). Two fields in the western portion of the project tract are currently overgrown clear cuts, having been left fallow since 1998 (Jim Avent, Westvaco, personal communication 2002) (Figure 8). Logging activities have resulted in severe disturbance throughout the tract. The furrowing is dramatic and has resulted in a severe topsoil displacement. Fill has been brought in to elevate many of the logging roads in the tract. There is very little topographic relief within the tract; changes in elevation are limited to less than 3 meters (10 ft).

Shovel testing was conducted at 60 meter (200 ft) intervals in areas deemed low potential for the presence of cultural resources. These portions of the tract contained wetlands and had abundant standing water. In areas considered high potential for cultural resources, shovel tests were excavated in 20 meter (66 ft) intervals. These intervals were based on soil type. Some areas were



Figure 6. View of mature pines in tract, looking south.



Figure 7. View of immature pines in tract, looking north.



Figure 8. View of overgrown clear cut area in tract, looking north.

reevaluated during the survey based upon the field conditions, specifically the presence of standing water. Figure 9 shows the areas that were reassessed during the field survey. These areas were very disturbed and/or exhibited standing water. Also, a building is currently under construction in the southwest corner of the tract where the high potential area was reassessed. Shovel testing was expanded to 30 meter (98 ft) intervals in these areas. Shovel tests were not excavated in standing water.

A total of 1,355 shovel tests was excavated along 150 transects. The majority of the transects (120) ran parallel to US 521 (southeast to northwest). Thirty of the transects, conducted in the high potential area in the southeastern corner of the tract, ran perpendicular to US 521 (southwest to northeast). Transects typically ran from one road clearing to another. Soil generally consisted of less than 10 cm (4 in) of grayish brown silty loam overlying brown, yellow, or orange silty clay. In the southwestern portion of the tract, the soil consisted of 30 cm (12 in) of brown sandy loam overlying orange sandy clay.

During this survey, two isolated finds and two archaeological sites were identified. Site 38GE557 is a prehistoric artifact scatter, and is located in the southwestern portion of the survey tract. Site 38GE558 is an historic cemetery situated in the eastern portion of the tract. Each of these resources is described below.

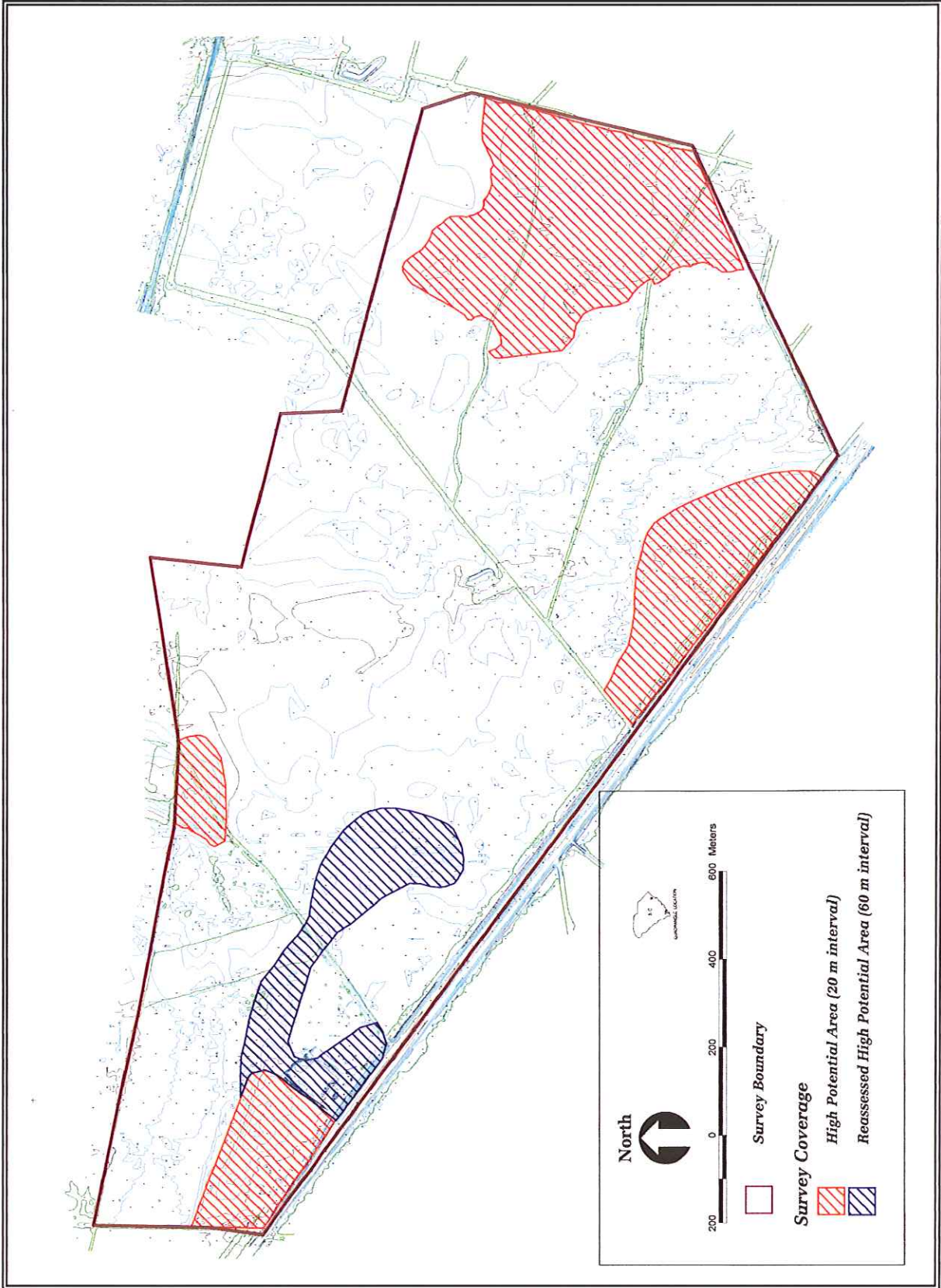


Figure 9. Map showing the high potential and the reassessed high potential areas.

Site 38GE557

Site Type: Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	UTM Coordinates: N 3700159 E 636701
Surface/Subsurface: Both	Site Size: 20 x 85 meters
Overall Integrity: Poor	NRHP Recommendation: Ineligible

Site 38GE557 (Figure 10) is a prehistoric artifact scatter located approximately 160 meters (525 ft) north of US 521 and 240 meters (792 ft) east of the western tract boundary (see Figure 1). It is located within an overgrown clear cut area on a very subtle rise (Figure 11). This site was identified during the initial 20 meter (66 ft) interval survey. Supplemental shovel tests were placed around positive shovel tests and concentrations of artifacts on the ground surface at 5 and 10 meter (16 and 33 ft) intervals. A total of 24 shovel tests were excavated. Two 50 by 50 cm (20 by 20 in) units were excavated to further evaluate the site's integrity.

Soil in this area generally consisted of 30 cm (12 in) of brown sandy loam overlying orange brown sandy clay. Orange clay was present on the surface in some areas. Surface inspection was conducted in areas of high ground visibility.

The majority of the artifacts recovered were surface collected, although two shovel tests yielded artifacts, and one of the 50 by 50 (20 by 20 in) units yielded one artifact. A total of 160 artifacts was recovered. The majority of these artifacts are non-diagnostic lithic debitage (both chert and quartz) and undecorated or residual (<2 inches) sherds, several diagnostic artifacts were recovered. These diagnostic artifacts are summarized in Table 2; a complete listing of all artifacts is available in Appendix A.

Table 2. Diagnostic Artifact Types from Site 38GE557.

Artifact Type	# Recovered	Cultural Affiliation
Deptford Cord Marked Sherds	11	Woodland
Deptford/Deep Creek Check Stamped Sherds	6	Woodland
Hanover Fabric Impressed Sherds	7	Woodland
Possible Hamp's Landing Fabric Impressed Sherds	1	Woodland
Savannah River Projectile Point	1	Late Archaic/Early Woodland
Yadkin-Eared Projectile Point	1	Woodland

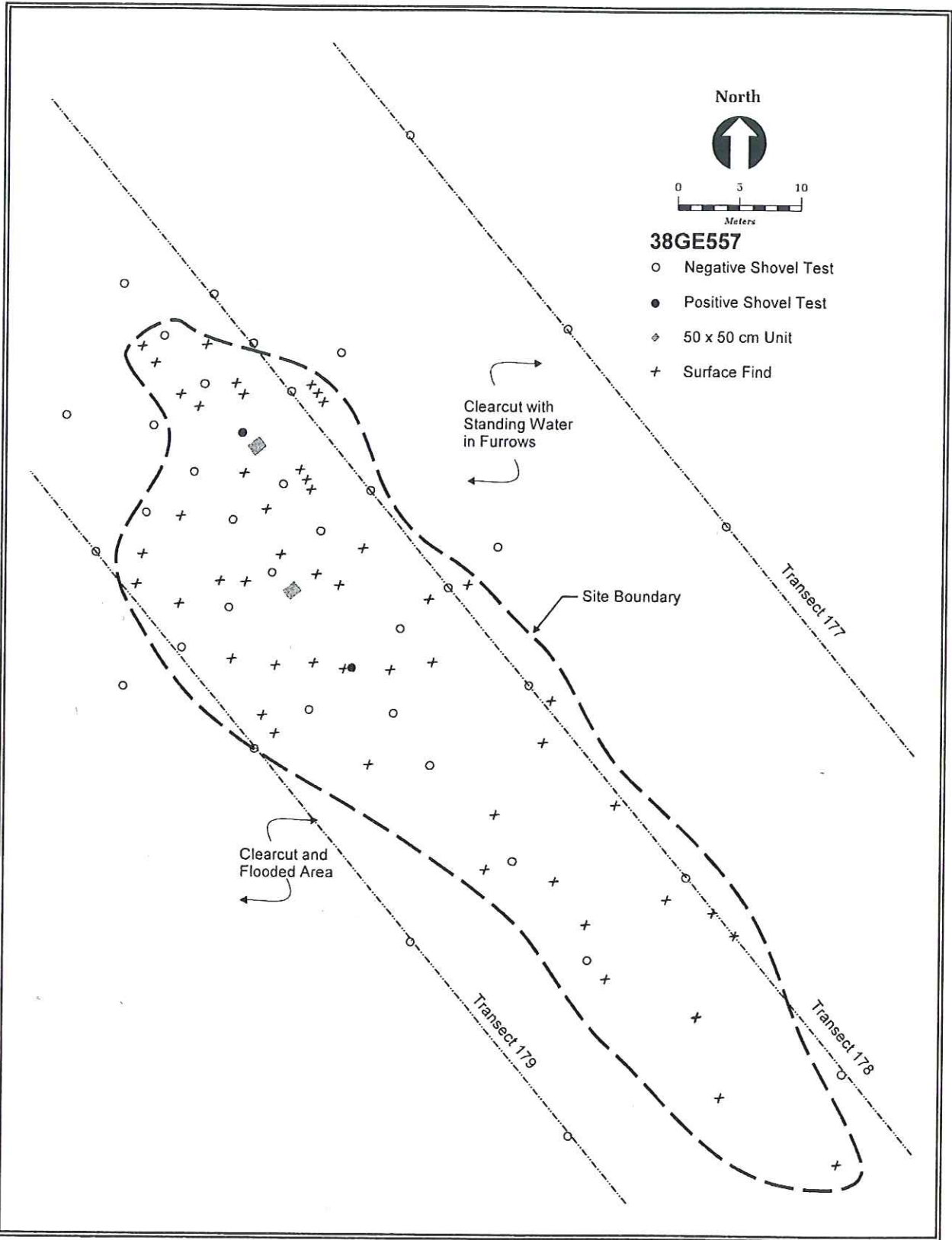


Figure 10. Map of site 38GE557.



Figure 11. View of site 38GE557, looking southeast.

This site has been highly disturbed due to logging activities over the years. There are also few subsurface deposits, and the potential for identifying subsurface cultural features is low because of the disturbance. Also, there are no preserved organic material (e.g., charcoal, bone) that would aid subsistence studies or allow for absolute dating of archaeological deposits. For these reasons, site 38GE557 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 38GE558

Site Type: Historic Cemetery

Surface/Subsurface: Both

Overall Integrity: Poor

UTM Coordinates: N 3698979 E 638739

Site Size: 90 x 65 meters

NRHP Recommendation: Potentially Eligible

Site 38GE558 (Figure 12), the Chandler/Hudson Cemetery, is a historic cemetery located 550 meters (1,804 ft) from US 521 on the eastern boundary (see Figure 1). The eastern tract boundary bisects the cemetery. This cemetery is reflected on Westvaco map's of the project area (Jim Avent, Westvaco, personal communication 2002) and was visited during our survey. It was subsequently mapped and documented.

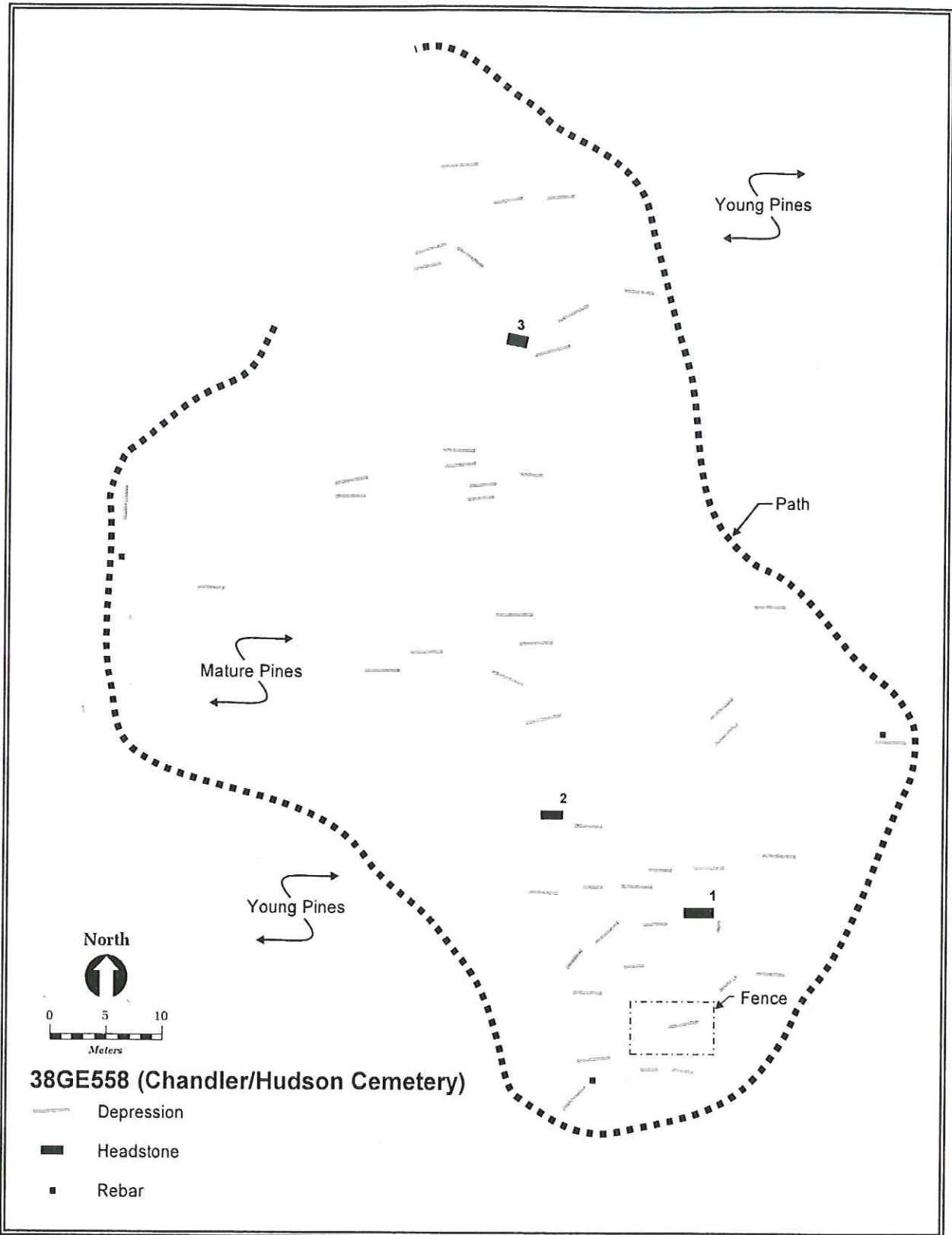


Figure 12. Map of site 38GE558, the Chandler/Hudson Cemetery.

The cemetery is located within a small stand of mature pines surrounded by a field of immature pines. The cemetery is outlined by a ditch and a path. Forty-eight burials were identified most only by the presence of a depression. Three of the burials have engraved headstones (Figure 13), but all three stones are broken or damaged. The inscriptions on these stones are provided in Table 3. One small area was fenced off with a metal wire fence; only one burial was identified within the fenced area.



Figure 13. View of the Silvy Tompson engraved headstone, dated 1883.

Table 3. Transcriptions of the Engraved Headstones at 38GE558.

Headstone 1:	Headstone 2:	Headstone 3:
<p style="text-align: center;">Sacred to the Memory Of Silvy Tompson Was Born Jul. ____ 1855 & Died Oct The 4, 1883 ____ She Is At Rest</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sacred to the Memory of Dornellor M Chandler late Consort of Max well Chandler Was born June The 1 1849 & Died Dec The 30, 1884. Thou O lord are a shield for me</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mae day of C.A. and Gertrede Hudson Born Sept 21 1883 Died March 9 1886 We will meet again</p>

This site is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP pending further research on those interred here. The initially proposed eastern project boundary is currently being redesigned to exclude the cemetery from the area slated for development.

Isolate 1

Isolate 1 is located 160 meters (525 ft) north of US 521 and 71.4 meters (234 ft) east of the western tract boundary (see Figure 1). Shovel tests were excavated at 5 meter (16 ft) intervals in cardinal directions. This isolate was recovered from the ground surface and consists of one translucent quartz flake fragment. No other artifacts were recovered. Because of its poor research potential, this isolate is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Isolate 2

Isolate 2 is located 160 meters (525 ft) north of US 521 and 178 meters (584 ft) east of the western tract boundary (see Figure 1). Shovel test were excavated at 5 meter (16 ft) intervals in cardinal directions. This chert flake was found on the surface and was subsequently shovel tested. No other artifacts were recovered. Because of its poor research potential, this isolate is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Architectural Field Survey Results

Architectural investigation consisted of pedestrian and vehicular survey of the tract and area surrounding the project tract. There are no historical structures or buildings located within the project tract. There were also no historic structures or buildings identified within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project tract.

Summary and Recommendations

To comply with permitting requirements dictated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), this survey sought to identify archaeological and architectural resources within and in the vicinity of the 239 hectare (590 acre) Georgetown County Industrial Park tract in Georgetown County, South Carolina. Two isolated finds and two archaeological sites (38GE557 and 38GE558) were identified. Both isolated finds are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Site 38GE557 is a prehistoric artifact scatter and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP due to its poor integrity. Site 38GE558 is an historic cemetery and is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP pending further research. This cemetery should be avoided during construction. The eastern survey tract boundary is currently being redesigned to exclude the cemetery from the areas slated for development. If avoidance is not possible, additional in-depth research on the cemetery will be

necessary and steps will have to be taken to comply with all state burial laws. There are no architectural resources present in the survey tract or in its immediate vicinity. Based upon these considerations, cultural resources clearance is recommended.

References Cited

Anderson, David G.

1975 Inferences from Distributional Studies of Prehistoric Artifacts in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 18:180-194.

1985 The Internal Organization and Operation of Chiefdom Level Societies on the Southeastern Atlantic Slope: An Explanation of Ethnohistoric Sources. *South Carolina Antiquities* 17:35-69.

1986 Stability and Change in Chiefdom Level Societies: An Examination of Mississippian Political Evolution on the South Atlantic Slope. Paper presented at the 43rd Annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

1989 The Mississippian in South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pages 101-132. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

1990a A North American Paleoindian Projectile Point Database. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 7:67-69.

1990b The Paleoindian Colonization of Eastern North America: A View from the Southeastern United States. *Research in Economic Anthropology* 5:163-216.

Anderson, David G., Charles E. Cantley, and A. Lee Novick

1982 *The Mattassee Lake Sites: Archaeological Investigations along the Lower Santee River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, GA.

Anderson, David G. and Glen T. Hanson

1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Basin. *American Antiquity* 53:262-286.

Anderson, David G. and Patricia A. Logan

1981 *Francis Marion National Forest Cultural Resources Overview*. U.S. Department of Agriculture- Forest Service, Columbia, SC.

Anderson, David G., Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge (editors)

1992 *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*. Council of the South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

- Bailey, Ralph J. and Scott Wolf
 1998 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Harmony Industrial Park, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Prepared for DDC Engineers, Inc., North Myrtle Beach, SC.
- Bedford, A. Goff
 1989 *The Independent Republic: A Survey History of Horry County, South Carolina*. Horry County Historical Society, Conway, SC.
- Blanton, Dennis B., Christopher T. Espenshade, and Paul E. Brockington, Jr.
 1986 *An Archaeological Study of 38SU83: A Yadkin Phase Site in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.
- Blanton, Dennis B. and Kenneth E. Sassaman
 1989 Pattern and Process in the Middle Archaic Period in South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 53-72. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.
- Brooks, M.J., P.A. Stone, D.J. Colquhoun and J.G. Brown
 1989 Sea Level Change, Estuarine Development and Temporal Variability in Woodland Period Subsistence-Settlement Patterning on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 91-100. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.
- Butler, C. Scott and James R. Hill III
 1994 *Architectural Survey and Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Carolina Bays Parkway, Georgetown and Horry Counties, South Carolina*. Prepared for the Horry County Higher Education Commission, South Carolina Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration.
- Butler, William B.
 1987 Significance and Other Frustrations in the CRM Process. *American Antiquity* 53: 820-829.
- Caldwell, Joseph R.
 1958 Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States. *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association* 88.
- Chapman, Jefferson
 1977 *Archaic Period Research in the Lower Tennessee River Valley*. University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology Report of Investigations 18. Knoxville.

- Claggett, Stephen R. and John S. Cable, compilers
1982 *The Haw River Sites: Archaeological Investigations at Two Stratified Sites in the North Carolina Piedmont*. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Wilmington, NC.
- Coe, Joffre L.
1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5).
- Colquhoun, Donald J., Mark J. Brooks, James L. Michie, William B. Abbott, Frank W. Stapor, Walter H. Newman, and Richard R. Pardi
1981 Location of Archaeological Sites with Respect to Sea Level in the Southeastern United States. In *Striae, Florilegium Florinis Dedicatum* 14, edited by L.K. Kenigsson and K. Paabo, pp. 144-150.
- Crook, Morgan R., Jr.
1986 *Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Coastal Zone*. University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology, Georgia Archaeological Research Design Papers 1. Athens.
- DePratter, Chester
1979 Ceramics. In *The Anthropology of St. Catherines Island 2: The Refuge-Deptford Mortuary Complex*, edited by D.H. Thomas and C.S. Larson. Anthropological papers of the American Museum of Natural History 56(1):109-132.
- DePratter, Chester B. and Christopher Judge
1990 Wateree River Phase Characteristics. In *Lamar Archaeology*, edited by Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro, pp. 56-58. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Dobyns, Henry F.
1983 *Their Number Become Thinned: Native American Population Dynamics in Eastern North America*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- Drucker, Lesley M. and Susan Jackson
1984 *Shell in Motion: An Archaeological Study of Minim Island National Register Site, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Carolina Archaeological Services Resources Studies Series 73. Columbia.
- Edgar, Walter B.
1992 *South Carolina in the Modern Age*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
1998 *South Carolina- A History*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Epensshade, Christopher T.

1986 Climbing on the Macro Band Wagon. Paper presented at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society for South Carolina, Columbia.

1990 The Early Woodland Ceramics from the Minim Island Site (38GE46), Georgetown County, South Carolina. Paper presented at the 16th Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.

Epensshade, Christopher T., and Paul E. Brockington, Jr. (compilers)

1987 *Archaeological Survey of the Arcadia II River Tract, Georgetown, South Carolina.* Prepared for the Prince George Corporation, Columbia, SC.

1989 *An Archaeological Study of the Minim Island Site: Early Woodland Dynamics in Coastal South Carolina.* Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, Charleston, SC.

Fetters, Thomas

1990 *Logging Railroads of South Carolina.* Heimburger House Publishing Company, Forest Park, IL.

Gardner, Jeffrey W.

1993 *Archaeological Survey of the Caledonia Plantation Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Ponderosa, Inc., Myrtle Beach, SC.

Gardner, William H.

1974 *The Flint Run Paleo Indian Complex: A Preliminary Report 1971 through 1973 Seasons.* Catholic University of America, Archaeology Laboratory, Occasional Paper No. 1. Washington, D.C.

Garrow, Patrick H. and Kathy Manning

1986 *Addendum to Archaeological Survey of the Phase I and II Tracts, Heritage Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Heritage Plantation, Pawleys Island, SC.

Georgetown Economic Development Commission

2002 www.seegeorgetown.com/businessclimate.htm

Goodyear, Albert C., III

1979 *A Hypothesis for the Use of Cryptocrystalline Raw Materials Among Paleo-Indian Groups of North America.* South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 156. Columbia.

- Goodyear, Albert C., III, James L. Michie and Tommy Charles
1989 The Earliest South Carolinians. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 19-52. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.
- Gregorie, Anne K.
1925 *Notes on Sewee Indians and Indian Remains of Christ Church Parish, Charleston County, South Carolina*. Contributions from the Charleston Museum V. Charleston, SC.
- Griffin, James B.
1945 Ceramic Collections of Two South Carolina Sites. *Papers of the Michigan Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters* 30:465-478.
- Hemmings, E. Thomas
1970 The Emergence of Formative Life on the Atlantic Coast of the Southeast. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, *The Notebook* 3. Columbia.
- Heyward, Duncan Clinch
1993 *Seed from Madagascar*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Hoffman, Paul E.
1990 Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 1552-1556. *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 84:59-71.
- Jones, David C. and Marian D. Roberts
1993 *Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Dover Plantation Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Prepared for the South Carolina State Ports Authority, Charleston.
- Joyner, Charles
1984 *Down by the Riverside: A South Carolina Slave Community*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.
- Kovacik, Charles F.
1994 Rice, Cotton, and Quail: Lowcountry Land Use Changes. Paper given at the Passages of Time and Place in South Carolina's Lowcountry Symposium, March 1994, Charleston.
- Kovacik, Charles F. and John J. Winberry
1987 *South Carolina- The Making of a Landscape*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

- Lachicotte, Alberta Morel
 1955 *Georgetown Rice Plantations*. Georgetown Historical Society, Georgetown, SC.
- Lawson, Dennis T.
 1975 *No Heir to Take Its Place: The Story of Rice in Georgetown County, South Carolina*. The Rice Museum, Georgetown, SC.
- Michie, James L.
 1977 Late Pleistocene Human Occupation of South Carolina. Senior Honors Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Mills, Robert
 1825 *Mills' Atlas of South Carolina*. The Sandlapper Store, Inc. Lexington, South Carolina.
- Mouzon, Henry
 1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers*. Copy on file at the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.
- Parker, Patricia L.
 1985 *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. *National Register Bulletin 24*. National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- Poplin, Eric C. and Ralph Bailey, Jr.
 1994 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Rice Fields South Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Planning/Design Resources, Pawleys Island, SC.
- Poplin, Eric C., Christopher T. Espenshade, and David C. Jones
 1993 *Archaeological Investigations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644), Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Agriculture- Forest Service, Columbia, SC.
- Quattlebaum, Paul
 1955 *The Land Called Chicora, the Carolinas Under Spanish Rule with French Intrusions, 1520-1670*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.
- Ramenofsky, Anne P.
 1982 *The Archaeology of Population Collapse: Native American Response to the Introduction of Infectious Disease*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.

- Rogers, George C., Jr.
1970 *The History of Georgetown County: 1700-1961*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Rust, Tina M. and Eric C. Poplin
1994 *Archaeological Survey and Testing of Selected Sites in the Prince George Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Prepared for Edward D. Stone, Jr., and Associates, Inc., Charlotte, NC.
- Sassaman, Kenneth E.
1993 *Early Woodland Settlement in the Aiken Plateau: Archaeological Investigations at 38AK157, Savannah River Site, Aiken County, South Carolina*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. Columbia.
- Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson
1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Occasional Papers of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, Savannah River Research Papers 1. Columbia.
- Savage, Beth L. and Sarah Dillard Pope
1998 *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, D.C.
- Sherfy, Marcella and W. Ray Luce
n.d. *National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, D.C.
- Smith, Marvin T.
1984 *Depopulation and Culture Change in the Early Historic Period Interior Southeast*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.
- South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH)
1990 *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*. State Historic Preservation Office, Survey and Registration Office. Columbia, SC.
- South Carolina State Highway Department (SCSHD)
1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map- Georgetown County, South Carolina*.

- Southerlin, Bobby G., Marian Roberts, Scott Butler and Paul E. Brockington, Jr.
 1991 *A Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Widening Corridors Along U.S. Highway 521 and A Reconnaissance of Proposed Routes Bypassing Georgetown County, Georgetown and Williamsburg Counties, South Carolina*. Prepared for L.P.A. Group, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- Stauffer, Michael C.
 1994 *The Formation of Counties in South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.
- Stuckey, Benjamin N.
 1982 *Soil Survey of Georgetown County*. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
- Swanton, John R.
 1946 *The Indians of the Southeastern United States*. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 137. Smithsonian Institution, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
 1952 *The Indian Tribes of North America*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 145. Smithsonian Institution, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Townsend, Jan, John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl
 1993 *National Register Bulletin 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Washington, D.C.
- Trinkley, Michael
 1976 Paleoethnobotanical Remains from Archaic-Woodland Transitional Middens Along the South Carolina Coast. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 19:64-67.
 1980 *Investigations of the Woodland Period Along the South Carolina Coast*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
 1983 Ceramics of the Central South Carolina Coast. *South Carolina Antiquities* 12: 1-35.
 1989 An Archaeological Overview of the South Carolina Woodland Period: It's the Same Old Riddle. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 73-90. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.
- United States Geological Service (USGS)
 1943 *Andrews, SC* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle (photorevised 1973).

- Waddell, Eugene
1980 *Indians of the South Carolina Low Country, 1562-1751*. The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, SC.
- Wallace, David D.
1951 *South Carolina: A Short History*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.
- Waring, Antonio J., Jr.
1968 The Bilbo Site, Chatham County, Georgia. In *The Collected Papers: The Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr.*, edited by Stephen Williams, pp. 152-197. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology (Harvard University) 58.
- Watts, W.A.
1970 The Full Glacial Vegetation of Northern Georgia. *Ecology* 51(1).

1980 Late Quaternary Vegetation History at White Pond on the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *Quaternary Research* 10.
- Whitehead, Donald R.
1965 Palynology and Pleistocene Phytogeography of Unglaciaded Eastern North America. In *The Quaternary of the United States*, edited by H.E. Wright, Jr. and D.G. Frey. Princeton University Press, NJ.

1973 Late Wisconsin Vegetational Changes in Unglaciaded Eastern North America. *Quaternary Research* 3: 621-631.
- Williams, Mark and Gary Shapiro, editors
1990 *Lamar Archaeology: Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Deep South*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Winberry, John J.
1979 Indigo in South Carolina: A Historical Geography. *Southeastern Geographer* 19:91-102.

Appendix A.
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. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. 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. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. For example, 401.201 is the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

Table of Contents

Site Number	Page Number
38GE557	A - 1
Isolate 1	A - 3
Isolate 2	A - 3

SITE NUMBER: 38GE557

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 1, 0 Transect 178, general surface

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1	0.30	chert flake fragment	
2	4	7.70	metavolcanic flake	
3	1	0.30	metavolcanic flake fragment	
4	5	14.90	orthoquartzite flake	
5	1	1.60	orthoquartzite primary flake	
6	1	0.20	orthoquartzite flake	thinning
7	1	1.50	orthoquartzite projectile point base	
8	1	83.40	cobble	fragment, UID material
9	2	42.40	check stamped body sherd, coarse sand temper	Deptford/Deep Creek
10	2	34.20	check stamped body sherd, very coarse sand temper	Deptford/Deep Creek
11	2	11.00	cord marked body sherd, coarse sand temper	
12	1	11.20	cord marked body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
13	1	8.00	fabric impressed body sherd, fine/medium sand temper	
14	1	14.00	fabric impressed rim sherd, limestone temper	possibly Hamp's Landing
15	10	144.80	eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper	
16	1	20.50	eroded body sherd, granular temper	
17	3	16.70	body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, fine/medium sand temper	
18	1	5.90	body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, coarse sand temper	
19	1	6.80	body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, very coarse sand temper	
20	25	81.30	residual sherd	

PROVENIENCE NUMBER: 2, 0 Transect 178, shovel test A-3, surface

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Comments
1	1	0.20	orthoquartzite flake	thinning
2	1	0.20	orthoquartzite flake fragment	
3	4	53.60	fabric impressed body sherd, very coarse sand temper	

Site Number:		38GE557			
4	1	15.10	fabric impressed body sherd, granular temper	coil break	
5	6	68.30	eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper	2 mend	
6	3	27.80	body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, very coarse sand temper		
7	15	34.00	residual sherd		
<hr/>					
PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		3, 0 Transect 178, shovel test B-1, surface			
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
1	1	19.60	orthoquartzite primary flake	fossils visible	
2	1	4.60	eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper		
<hr/>					
PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		4, 1 Transect 178, shovel test B-3, 0-20cm			
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
1	1	6.10	metavolcanic projectile point	Savannah River, tip missing, one side sharpened	
<hr/>					
PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		5, 0 Transect 178, shovel test B-4, surface			
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
1	5	76.30	cord marked body sherd, coarse sand temper		
2	1	12.80	eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper		
3	4	13.60	residual sherd		
<hr/>					
PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		6, 1 Transect 178, shovel test C-7, 0-25cm			
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
1	1	10.50	eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper		
<hr/>					
PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		7, 1 Transect 178, 50x50 #1, level 1			
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
1	1	1.20	orthoquartzite projectile point base		
<hr/>					
PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		8, 0 Transect 177, shovel test 9 + 10m, surface			
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
1	1	2.00	translucent quartz shatter		
2	4	5.10	orthoquartzite flake		
3	1	0.30	orthoquartzite flake	thinning	
4	3	2.50	orthoquartzite flake fragment	one with fossils	
5	1	12.10	metavolcanic flake fragment		
6	1	2.60	metavolcanic projectile point	Yadkin Eared	
7	1	330.50	cobble	fragment, translucent quartz	
8	2	67.80	cord marked body sherd, coarse sand temper		
9	1	22.30	cord marked rim sherd, coarse sand temper		
10	1	6.30	fabric impressed body sherd, grog temper	Hanover	
11	5	33.50	eroded body sherd, very coarse sand temper		
12	3	60.60	body sherd with unidentifiable decoration, very coarse sand temper		
13	20	50.40	residual sherd		
<hr/>					
PROVENIENCE NUMBER:		9, 0 Transect 177, shovel test 10, surface			
<i>Catalog #</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (in g)</i>	<i>Artifact Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
1	1	13.10	metavolcanic flake		
2	1	10.10	check stamped rim sherd, very coarse sand temper	eroded	
3	1	7.50	check stamped body sherd, very coarse sand temper	eroded	
4	1	2.00	residual sherd		
5	1	14.80	rock	UID material, fossils	

Projectile Point/Biface Forms

Site Number: 38GE557

Provenience #: 4.1000

Catalog Number: 1

All measurements are in mm.

Length: 31.20

Width: 24.70

Thickness: 9.30

Stem Width: 15.40

Stem Length: 10.20

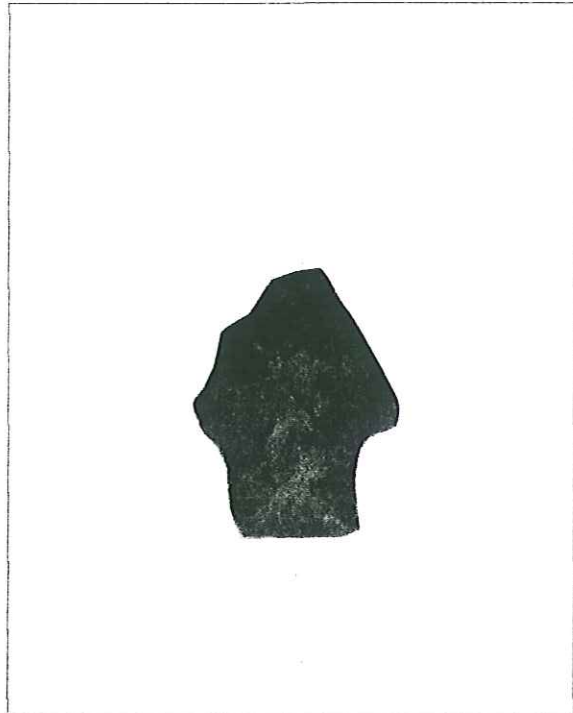
Lithic Type: Metavolcanic

Point Type: Savannah River

Period: Late Archaic/Early Woodland

Remarks:

Recorded By: CEC



Provenience #: 8.0000

Catalog Number: 6

All measurements are in mm.

Length: 28.10

Width: 17.00

Thickness: 5.90

Stem Width:

Stem Length:

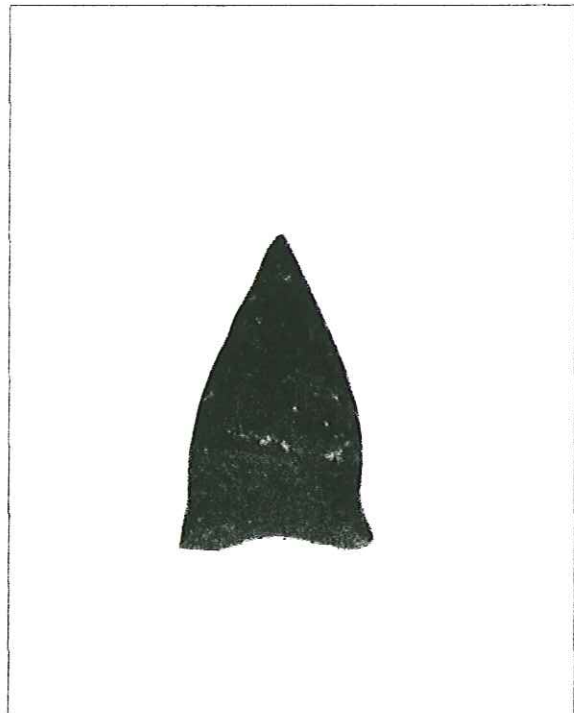
Lithic Type: Metavolcanic

Point Type: Yadkin Eared

Period: Woodland

Remarks:

Recorded By: CEC



Appendix B.

Resume of Primary Author

Michael Keith O'Neal

Brockington and Associates, Inc.
1803 Garner Station Blvd.
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603
(919) 779-9975

EDUCATION

B.A. in Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, 1999.
M.A. in Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, 2001.

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Ground Stone Technology

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

June 2002-present	Archaeologist I. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Raleigh.
July 2001-May 2002	Archaeological Technician. Brockington and Associates, Inc., Raleigh.
August 2000-May 2001	Archaeological Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
August 2000-September 2000	Archaeological Technician, Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
July 2000	Archaeological Field Technician, SPEARS Inc., West Fork, Arkansas.

EXPERIENCE (a more detailed list of projects and reports are available upon request)

Project Manager - *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Aiken Combustion Turbine Plant Tract, Aiken County, South Carolina.* This project was a phase I cultural resources survey of an 80 acre. This project was conducted for Duke Engineering and Services.

Project Manager - *Cultural Resources Survey of Three Proposed Intersection Improvements, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.* This was phase I cultural resources survey of three proposed intersection improvements. This project was conducted for the TranSystems Corporation.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS PRESENTED

1999 Cheryl Claassen, Michael O'Neal, Tamara Wilson, Elizabeth Arnold, and Brent Lansdell
Hearing and Reading Southeastern Archaeology: A Review of the Annual Meetings of SEAC from 1983 through 1995 and the Journal Southeastern Archaeology. Southeastern Archaeology 18(2): 85-97.

1998 Cheryl Claassen, Michael O'Neal, Tamara Wilson, Elizabeth Arnold, and Brent Lansdell
Hearing and Reading Southeastern Archaeology: A Review of the Annual Meetings of SEAC from 1983 through 1995 and the Journal Southeastern Archaeology. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.

Appendix A.
Artifact Catalog



December 20, 2002

Ms. Dawn Reid
Brockington and Associates, Inc.
1803 Garner Station Boulevard
Raleigh, NC 27603

RE: Final Report, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Georgetown County Industrial Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina*

Dear Dawn:

We have received two copies of the above referenced final report. We have also received your letter dated November 25, 2002 documenting the change in tract boundaries to exclude the Chandler/Hudson Cemetery (38GE558). We now concur with your recommendations that there will be no effect to historic properties by this project.

The report meets the standards and guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior and those prepared by the South Carolina SHPO. As such, this report fulfills your client's obligations under the SC Coastal Zone Management Act, as amended, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, for the identification and evaluation of historic resources.

Please submit two additional copies of the final report, as per our *2000 South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* so that we may pass them on to SCIAA. If you or your client have any further questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6173.

Sincerely,

Valerie Marcil
Staff Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Keith Derting, SCIAA
Fritz Aichele, OCRM