

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE
SMOAKS 115kV TRANSMISSION PROJECT,
COLLETON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 460

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE SMOAKS 115kV TRANSMISSION PROJECT, COLLETON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of an approximately 7.6 mile corridor in Colleton County, South Carolina. The work was conducted to assist Central Electric Power Cooperative in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The corridor is to be used by Central Electric Power Cooperative for the construction of a transmission line to connect an existing line to a substation. The topography is low and flat with poorly drained soils on much of the corridor.

The proposed route will require the clearing of the corridor, followed by construction of the proposed transmission line. These activities have the potential to affect archaeological and historical sites that may be in the project corridor. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 0.5 mile around the proposed transmission project was assumed.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology identified four previously recorded sites (38CN147-149 and 38CN1089) in the project APE, three of which (38CN147-149) are found near the current project corridor. Site 38CN147 and 38CN148 are, respectively, a prehistoric and historic scatter; 38CN149 is a prehistoric lithic scatter; and 38CN1089 is a c. 1880 house.

Sites 38CH147-149 were found as a result of a compliance survey in 1991 by Ebasco Environmental. All three sites, which were found on a dismantled railroad grade, were recommended not eligible for the National Register. A revisit in 1992 by Brockington and Associates (see Poplin et al. 1992) concurred with the original not eligible recommendations. Site 38CN1089 was recorded as part of a 1979 historic

resources survey of the Lowcountry (Lowcountry Council of Governments 1979). No formal site form was submitted and it should be noted that this site is the same as the State Historic Preservation Office site 1091. However, the SCIAA site form dated the house c. 1880, while the SHPO GIS gave a date of c. 1920. A more recent inventory (1992-1995) was used for the SHPO information (The Jaeger Company 1995).

The S.C. Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted for any previously recorded sites. Eight sites (1090, 1091, 1092, 1264, 1265, 1276, 1277, and 1453) were identified. All the sites, except 1453, were recorded from the 1992-1995 inventory (The Jaeger Company 1995). Site 1090 is a c. 1925 house; 1091 is a c. 1920 house; 1092 is a c. 1930 house; 1264 is a c. 1905 house; 1265 is a c. 1915 house; 1276 is a c. 1930 house; 1277 is a c. 1900 house; and 1453 is the Godley-Benton house. All of the structures were recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The archaeological survey of the corridor incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the 75-foot right-of-way, which was marked by stakes. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh with a total of 428 shovel tests excavated along the corridor.

As a result of these investigations one site, 38CN268, was identified. This site is a twentieth century domestic site that is recommended not eligible for the National Register based on its inability to address significant research questions.

A survey of public roads within a 0.5 mile of the proposed undertaking was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. No such sites were found. The previously identified

structures were revisited and still found to be not eligible for the National Register.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Tommy L. Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative. The work was conducted to assist Central Electric Power Cooperative comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project consists of a 7.6 mile corridor to be used for a 115kV transmission line in northwest Colleton County (Figure 1). The project runs approximately east-west between an existing an existing substation at S-63 and an existing transmission line.

The proposed corridor, as previously mentioned, is intended to be used as a transmission line. Landscape alteration, primarily clearing, and construction, including erection of poles, will damage the ground surface and any archaeological resources that may be present in the survey area.

Construction and maintenance of the transmission line may also have an impact on historic resources in the project area. The project will not directly affect any historic structures (since none are located on the survey corridor), but the completed facility may detract from the visual integrity of historic properties, creating what many consider discordant surroundings. As a result, this architectural survey uses an area of potential effect (APE) about 0.5 mile radius around the proposed survey corridor.

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

We were requested by Mr. Tommy L. Jackson of Central Electric Power Cooperative to

conduct a cultural resources survey for the project on October 27, 2006.

These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work, four archaeological sites (38CN147-149 and 38CN1089) were found within a 0.5 mile area of potential effect (APE). Sites 38CN147 and 38CN148 are a prehistoric and historic scatter; 38CN149 is a prehistoric lithic scatter; and 38CN1089 is a c. 1880 house.

Sites 38CH147-149 were found as a result of a compliance survey in 1991 by Ebasco Environmental. All three sites, which were found on a dismantled railroad grade, were recommended not eligible for the National Register. A revisit in 1992 by Brockington and Associates (see Poplin et al. 1992) concurred with the original not eligible recommendations. Site 38CN1089 was recorded as part of a 1979 historic resources survey of the Lowcountry (Lowcountry Council of Governments 1979). No formal site form was submitted and it should be noted that this site is the same as the State Historic Preservation Office site 1091. However, the SCIAA site form dated the house c. 1880, while the SHPO GIS gave a date of c. 1920. A more recent inventory (1992-1995) was used for the SHPO information (The Jaeger Company 1995).

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. No properties in or near the project area have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, an architectural and historical survey of sites that was performed from 1992-1995, identified eight resources, 1090, 1091, 1092,

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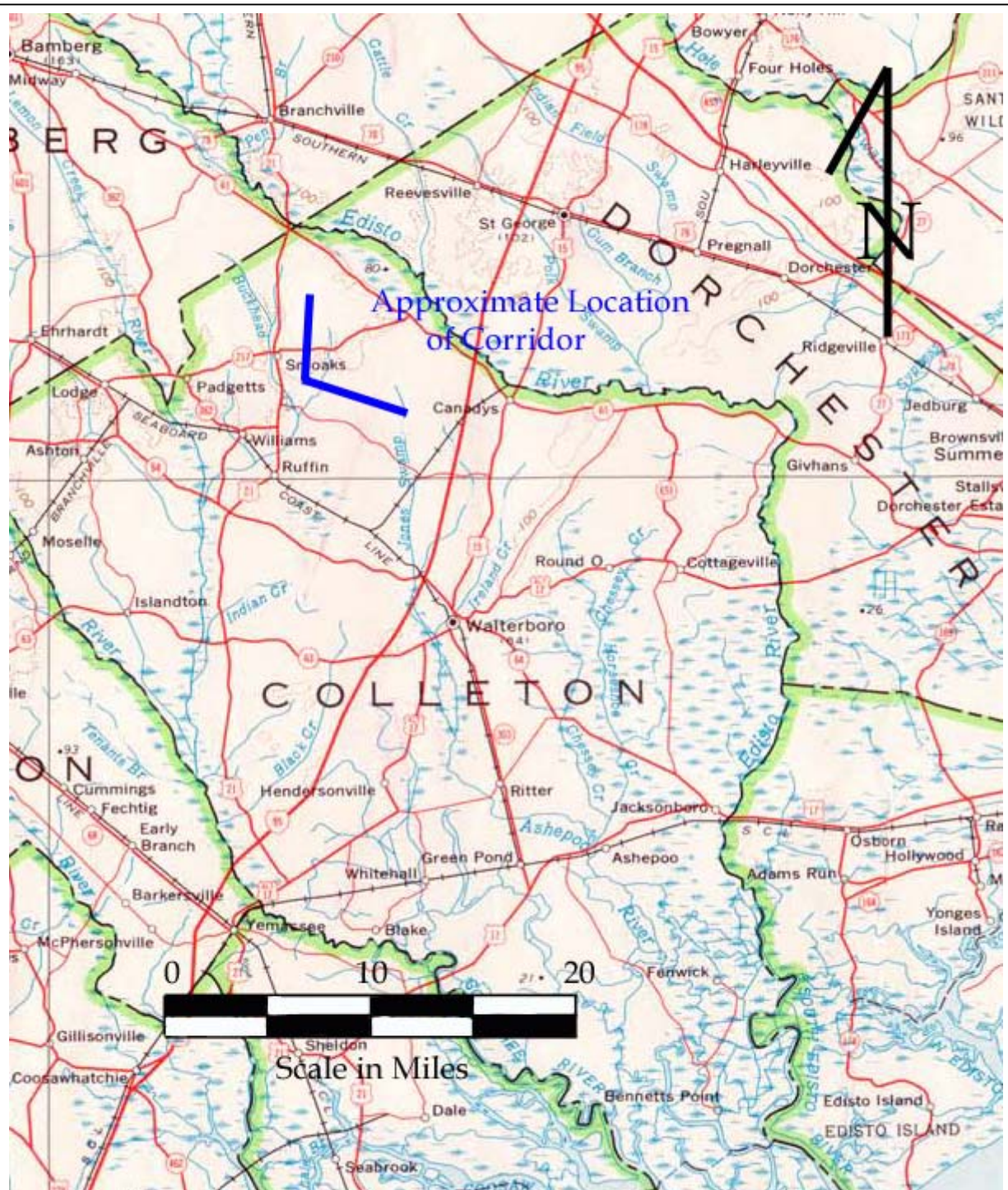


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Colleton County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

INTRODUCTION

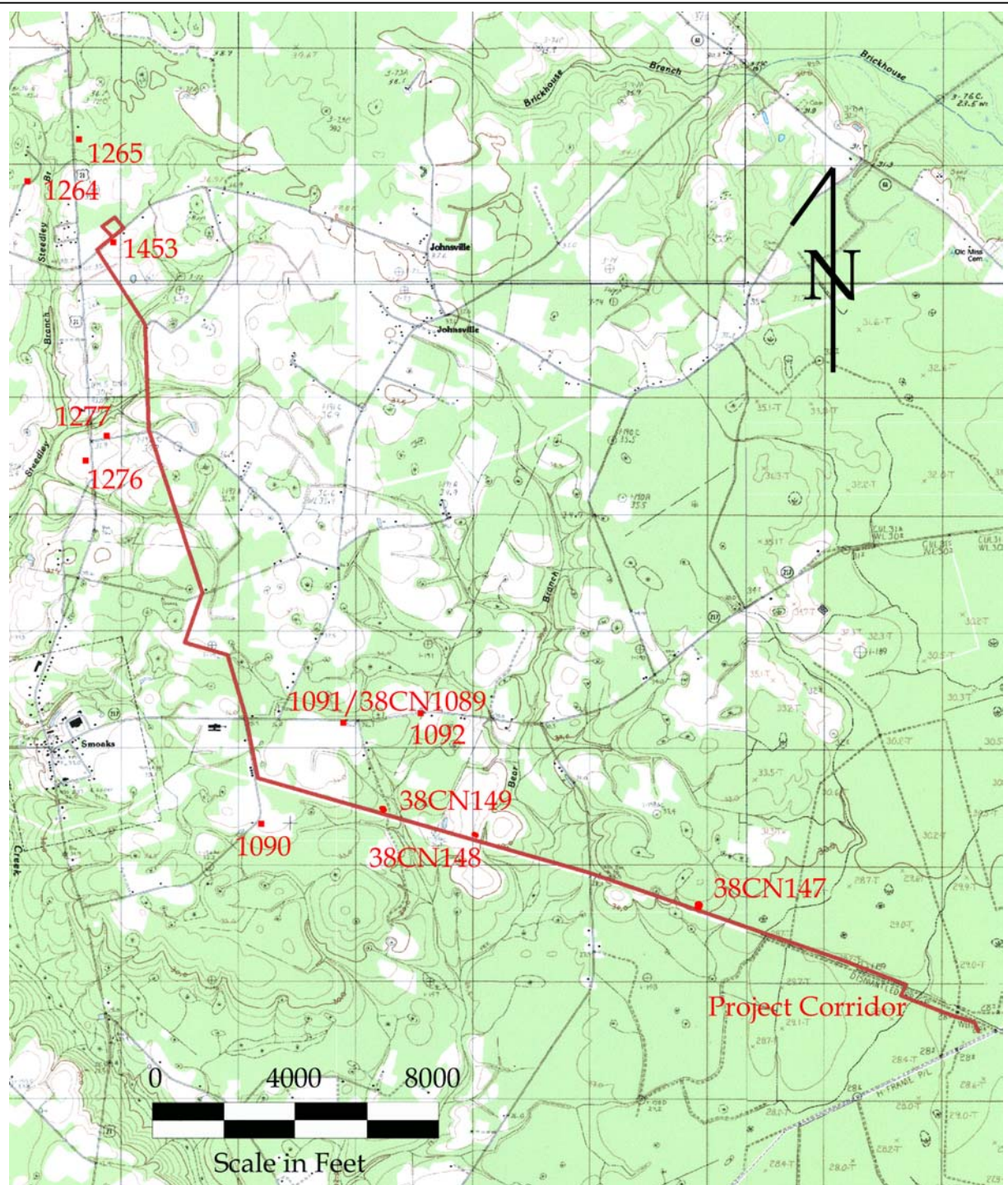


Figure 2. Project corridor and previously identified archaeological and architectural sites (basemap is USGS Branchville South, Reevesville, Williams, and Saint George 7.5').

1264, 1265, 1276, 1277, and 1453, within the APE. All the sites, except 1453, were recorded from the 1992-1995 inventory (The Jaeger Company 1995). Site 1090 is a c. 1925 house; 1091 is a c. 1920 house; 1092 is a c. 1930 house; 1264 is a c. 1905 house; 1265 is a c. 1915 house; 1276 is a c. 1930 house; 1277 is a c. 1900 house; and 1453 is the c. 1870 Godley-Benton house. All of the structures were recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Archival and historical research was limited to a review of secondary sources available in the Chicora Foundation files.

The archaeological survey was conducted from December 5-7, 2006 by Ms. Nicole Southerland and Ms. Julie Poppell under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley and revealed one archaeological site, 38CN268.

The architectural survey of the APE, designed to identify any structures over 50 years in age that retain their integrity and were potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places revealed no such structures. The identified resources from the 1992-1995 survey are still recommended not eligible.

Report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from December 8-12, 2006. The only photographic materials associated with this project are digital images, which are not archival and will be retained for only 90 days.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiographic Setting

Colleton County is situated in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Containing about 1,048 square miles (excluding annexed Edisto Beach), it is bordered by Charleston, Dorchester, Orangeburg, Bamberg, Allendale, and Hampton counties to the north, east, and west. It is bounded on the south and east by approximately 4 miles of irregular Atlantic Ocean shoreline, as well as a number of barrier and marsh islands.

The topography of the county is characterized by subtle undulation characteristic of beach ridge plains. The elevations range from sea level to approximately 125 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The survey corridor is slightly undulating, ranging from 90 feet AMSL at Bear Branch to 120 feet AMSL.

Colleton is drained by three significant river systems: the Edisto (historically the upper reaches have been known as Pon Pon River), the Ashepoo, and the Combahee-Salkahatchie. All three rivers have significant freshwater discharge although the Ashepoo is dominated by salt water as far upriver as Lavington Plantation (about 19 miles inland) and the point of maximum brackish water penetration is in the vicinity of the Ashepoo community. The Combahee River forms the southwestern

boundary of the county while the Edisto forms part of the northern boundary. The Ashepoo River bisects Colleton County, flowing just west of the City of Walterboro.

Geology and Soils

As previously mentioned, Colleton County is made up of one broad physiographic area, often called the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain or the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods. The surface soils are almost entirely sedimentary and were transported into the area from elsewhere. The geology of Colleton County is characteristic of the region; the formations covering the surface date from the Pleistocene and include sands, clays, gravels, and phosphates.

Much of the county is covered with broad areas of nearly level to gently sloping loamy to clayey soils. On the flood plains, these soils are usually subjected to at least occasional, and often



Figure 3. View of planted pines in the project corridor.

Table 1.
Soils found along the corridor

Soils	% of Corridor
Well Drained	
Norfolk loamy fine sand	7
Moderately Well Drained	
Goldsboro loamy fine sand	25
Somewhat Poorly Drained	
Albany loamy sand	0.5
Lynchburg loamy fine sand	27
Poorly Drained	
Pelham loamy sand	20
Rains sandy loam	14
Very Poorly Drained	
Paxville fine sandy loam	7

frequent, flooding. Many exhibit wet season high water tables — often within a foot of the surface. Major soil series include Bladen, Argent, Wahee, Santee, and Cape Fear. Just southeast of Walterboro the soils become a little lighter, and are characterized by loamy profiles. Typical soil series include Goldsboro, Lynchburg, Rains, and Coosaw. Although many of these soils have water tables 2 or more feet below the surface, the Rains and Coosaw soils are still likely to be wet during much of the year. At Walterboro there is a band of primarily sandy soils crossing the county from southwest to northeast. Included are such series as Blanton, Chipley, and Lakeland — all exhibiting good to excessive drainage (Stuck 1982).

Seven soil series are found in the project area and are outlined in Table 1. Well drained to moderately well drained soils, consisting of only two of the soil series, comprise only 32% of the corridor. Soils which are classified as very poorly to somewhat poorly drained account for the remaining five series and 68.5% of the corridor.

One well drained soil, Norfolk, is found along the corridor. This soil has an Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy fine sand to a depth of 0.8 foot over a very pale brown (10YR7/4) loamy fine sand to 1.2 feet in depth.

The moderately well drained soil, Goldsboro, has an Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy fine sand to 0.6 foot over a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) loamy fine sand to just over 1.0 foot in depth.

The somewhat poorly drained soils were dominated by the Lynchburg Series, but also had a small amount of Albany soils represented. Lynchburg soils have an Ap horizon of dark gray (10YR4/1) loamy fine sand to a depth of 0.5 foot over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy fine sand to 0.9 foot in depth. Albany soils have an Ap horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand to 0.7 foot in depth over a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) loamy sand to just over 2.0 feet in depth.

Rains soils have an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam to 0.4 foot in depth over a light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sandy loam to 0.8 foot in depth. Pelham soils have an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand to 0.5 foot in depth over a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine sand to 1.3 feet in depth. Paxville soils, which were found around the Bear Branch drainage, have an A horizon of black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam to just over 1.0 foot in depth over a very dark gray (10YR3/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 1.5 feet.

Climate

Colleton County has a subtropical climate, characterized by warm summers, mild winters, and adequate precipitation fairly evenly spread throughout the year. Except in the summer, when maritime tropical air controls the climate of the area, the daily weather patterns are controlled by west to east moving pressure systems and associated fronts.

Yearly precipitation averages 52 inches, but ranges from 41 to 62 inches. The growing season, from April to September, receives an average of 32 inches or about 60% of the yearly total. The average length of the freeze-free growing season is approximately 200 days,

although frosts can occur as early as October 19 and as late as April 20 (Stuck 1982:2, Table 2).

Mills remarked in 1826 that Carolina was similar to European climates, lying at a similar latitude. He noted that:

in comparing the climate of South Carolina, with similar climates in Europe, we find it lying under the same atmospheric influences with Aix, Rochelle, Montpelier, Lyons, Bordeaux, and other parts of France; with Milan, Turin, Padua, Mantua, and other parts of Italy (Mills 1972 [1826]:133).

The coastal region is a moderately high risk zone for tropical storms, with 169 hurricanes being documented from 1686 to 1972 (0.59 per year) (Mathews et al. 1980:56). One of the most devastating in the eighteenth century was the hurricane of September 15, 1752. One report listed 92 people drowned, although the death toll, especially among the African American slaves, was likely much higher. The storm also had considerable long-term effects and Calhoun notes that:

the destruction of trees was severe; one plantation owner's loss was assessed at \$50,000 and many of those trees which survived were "heart-shaken," and unfit for use. Crops were even more damaged as the storm followed a severe drought. It was necessary to enact laws to regulate the exportation and sale



Figure 4. View of a planted field in the project corridor.

of corn, "Peafe," and small rice, so that "the poor may be able to purchase Provisions at a moderate Price" (Calhoun 1983:9).

Floristics

Speaking of the coastal plain Braun observed that:

the vegetation of this region is in part warm temperate-subtropical, in part distinctively coastal plain, and in part temperate deciduous. It is made up of widely different forest communities - coniferous, mixed coniferous and hardwood, deciduous hardwood, and mixed deciduous and broad-leaved evergreen hardwood - interrupted here and there by swamps, bogs, and prairies. The large number of unlike communities is related to the diverse environmental conditions of the region (Braun 1950:282).

Indeed, an examination of the region reveals tremendous diversity. Being within the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods, the predominant extant vegetation is pine, often a mixture of pond pine, longleaf pine, and slash pine, with oak, sweet bay magnolia, red bay, and sassafras in the understory, especially in depressional or poorly drained areas. In the lowest areas, flooded for most of the year, the vegetation consists of cypress-tupelo swamps. On the fringe areas, where flooding is more seasonal, a range of somewhat drier species are found, including red maple and water elm, as well as cottonwood and sycamore. Understory in these areas consists of red bay, sweet-bay magnolia, and American elm (see Barry 1980).

The current transmission corridor runs through a variety of different vegetations. Planted pines are common as are mixed pine and hardwood forests. Wetland areas exhibit hardwood stands and small bays are located throughout the area. Fields were common with cotton and corn commonly found and recently harvested.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Previous Investigations

Colleton County has received relatively little archaeological attention. In fact, when Derting and his colleagues prepared the bibliography of archaeological literature in the early 1990s, there were only 24 listings for Colleton (Derting et al. 1991:196-201). Of these 19, or nearly 80%, were associated with some sort of compliance study and 17 of the 19 were associated with highway construction activities. Wedged between far more prosperous counties to the northeast and southwest, Colleton had received relatively little investigation. That is still largely the case today.

The most recent large-scale investigation in Colleton is the 1995 architectural and historical survey of the county by The Jaeger Company (1995). This study, conducted over three years, identified 1288 sites for the county. Seven of these sites (1090, 1091, 1092, 1264, 1265, 1276, and 1277) were found within the 0.5 mile APE of the current project corridor. The eighth site found in the project APE – 1453 – was not identified during the Jaeger survey.

Several smaller projects have also been conducted in the vicinity, including, for example, a survey for a gas pipeline (Baluha et al. 2001), a survey of an access road to an industrial park (Trinkley 1999), and transmission line project (Trinkley and Southerland 2003). In addition, three previously recorded archaeological sites (38CN147-149) were found during a survey of a transmission route adjacent to the current survey (see Poplin et al. 1992). These sites were determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Prehistoric

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1968). The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124).

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society (see Service 1966), were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited mammal. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with little modification to the South Carolina coastal plain and piedmont. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by

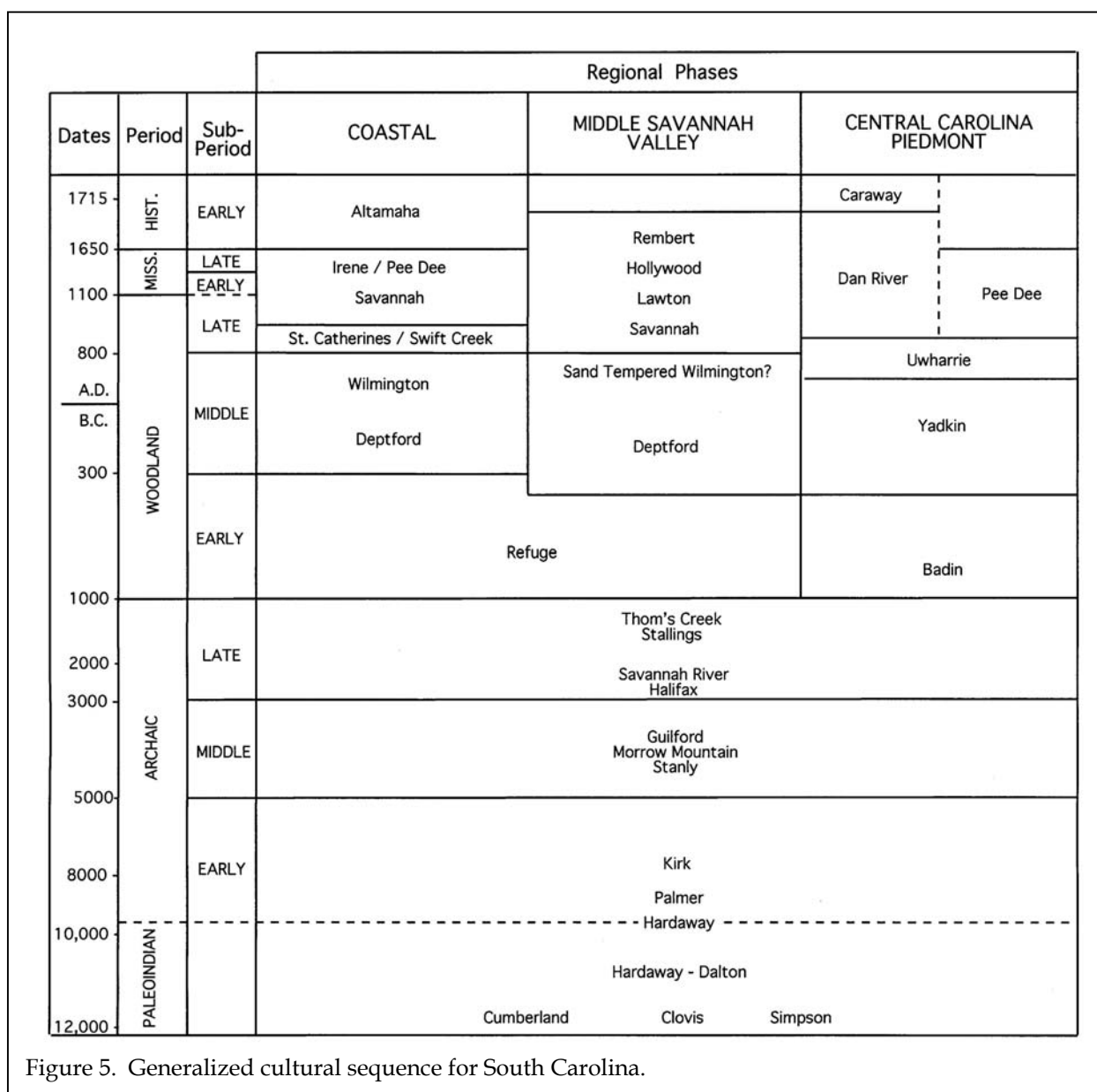


Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

corner-notched and broad-stem projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

In the Coastal Plain of the South Carolina there is an increase in the quantity of Early Archaic remains, probably associated with an increase in population and associated increase in the intensity of occupation. While Hardaway and Dalton points are typically found as isolated

specimens along riverine environments, remains from the following Palmer phase are not only more common, but are also found in both riverine and interriversine settings. Kirks are likewise common in the coastal plain (Goodyear et al. 1979).

The two primary Middle Archaic phases found in the coastal plain are the Morrow Mountain and Guilford (the Stanly and Halifax complexes identified by Coe are rarely

encountered). Our best information on the Middle Woodland comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work in the Little Tennessee River Valley. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and South Carolina, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The Late Archaic is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued the intensive exploitation of the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups. The bulk of our data for this period, however, comes from work in the Uwharrie region of North Carolina.

The Woodland period begins by definition with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast (the introduction of pottery, and hence the beginning of the Woodland period, occurs much later in the Piedmont of South Carolina). It should be noted that many researchers call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2500 to 1000 B.C. is well documented on the South Carolina coast and is characterized by Stallings (fiber-tempered) pottery (see Figure 5 for a synopsis of Woodland phases and pottery designations). The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish.

Like the Stallings settlement pattern, Thom's Creek sites are found in a variety of environmental zones and take on several forms. Thom's Creek sites are found throughout the South Carolina Coastal Zone, Coastal Plain, and up to the Fall Line. The sites are found into the North Carolina Coastal Plain, but do not appear to extend southward into Georgia.

In the Coastal Plain drainage of the Savannah River there is a change of settlement, and probably subsistence, away from the riverine focus found in the Stallings Phase (Hanson 1982:13; Stoltman 1974:235-236). Thom's Creek sites are more commonly found in the upland areas and lack evidence of intensive shellfish collection. In the Coastal Zone large, irregular shell middens, small, sparse shell middens; and large "shell rings" are found in the Thom's Creek settlement system.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 1100 B.C. to A.D. 600, is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland, sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Coastal Plain, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980b). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98).

Throughout much of the Coastal Zone and Coastal Plain north of Charleston, a somewhat different cultural manifestation is observed, related to the "Northern Tradition" (e.g., Caldwell 1958). This recently identified assemblage has been termed Deep Creek and was first identified from northern North Carolina sites (Phelps 1983). The Deep Creek assemblage is characterized by pottery with medium to coarse sand inclusions and surface treatments of cord marking, fabric impressing, simple stamping, and net impressing.

Much of this material has been previously designated as the Middle Woodland "Cape Fear" pottery originally typed by South (1976). The Deep Creek wares date from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 in North Carolina, but may date later in South Carolina. The Deep Creek settlement and subsistence systems are poorly known, but appear to be very similar to those identified with the Deptford phase.

The Deep Creek assemblage strongly resembles Deptford both typologically and temporally. It appears this northern tradition of cord and fabric impressions was introduced and gradually accepted by indigenous South Carolina populations. During this time some groups continued making only the older carved paddle-stamped pottery, while others mixed the two styles, and still others (and later all) made exclusively cord and fabric stamped wares.

The Middle Woodland in South Carolina is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. On the southern coast it is associated with the Wilmington phase, while on the northern coast it is recognized by the presence of Hanover, McClellanville or Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages. The best data concerning Middle Woodland Coastal Zone assemblages comes from Phelps' (1983:32-33) work in North Carolina. Associated items include a small variety of the Roanoke Large Triangular points (Coe 1964:110-111), sandstone abraders, shell pendants, polished stone gorgets, celts, and woven marsh mats. Significantly, both primary inhumations and cremations are found.

On the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, researchers are finding evidence of a Middle Woodland Yadkin assemblage, best known from Coe's work at the Doerschuk site in North Carolina (Coe 1964:25-26). Yadkin pottery is characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments. The Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition

to at least A.D. 300 coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin series in South Carolina was first observed by Ward (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) have excavated a small Yadkin site (38SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

Over the years the suggestion that Cape Fear might be replaced by such types as Deep Creek and Mount Pleasant has raised considerable controversy. Taylor, for example, rejects the use of the North Carolina types in favor of those developed by Anderson et al. (1982) from their work at Mattassee Lake in Berkeley County (Taylor 1984:80). Cable (1991) is even less generous in his denouncement of ceramic constructs developed nearly a decade ago, also favoring adoption of the Mattassee Lake typology and chronology. This construct, recognizing five phases (Deptford I - III, McClellanville, and Santee I), uses a type variety system.

Regardless of terminology, these Middle Woodland Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone phases continue the Early Woodland Deptford pattern of mobility. While sites are found all along the coast and inland to the Fall Line, shell midden sites evidence sparse shell and artifacts. Gone are the abundant shell tools, worked bone items, and clay balls. Recent investigations at Coastal Zone sites such as 38BU747 and 38BU1214, however, have provided some evidence of worked bone and shell items at Deptford phase middens (see Trinkley 1990).

In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland may be characterized as a continuation

of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500 to 700 years (cf. Sassaman et al. 1990:14-15). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

The South Appalachian Mississippian Period (ca. A.D. 1100 to 1640) is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

Historic Overview

The English established the first permanent settlement in what is today South Carolina in 1670 on the west bank of the Ashley River. Like other European powers, the English were lured to the "new World" for reasons other than the acquisitions of land and promotion of agriculture. The Lords Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1719-1720, intended to discover a staple crop whose marketing would provide great wealth through the mercantile system.

By 1680 the settlers of Albermarle Point had moved their village across the bay to the tip of the peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper rivers -- the area of modern-day Charleston.

The early settlers of the Carolina colony came from other mainland colonies, England, and the European continent. But the future of Carolina was largely directed by the large number of colonists from the English West Indies. This Caribbean connection has been discussed by Waterhouse (1975), who argues that the Caribbean

immigrants were largely from old families of economic and political prominence, which formed the Barbados elite. Waterhouse observes that while elsewhere in the American colonies the early settled families were displaced from their established positions of power and economic superiority by newcomers, this did not occur in South Carolina. In Carolina:

a relatively large proportion of those who, in the middle of the eighteenth century, were among the wealthier inhabitants, were descended from those families who had arrived in the colony during the first twenty years of its settlement (Waterhouse 1975:280).

This immigration turned out to be a significant factor in the stability and longevity of South Carolina's colonial elite. It also firmly established the foundations of slavery and cash crop plantations.

In 1682 the first three Carolina counties -- Berkeley, Colleton, and Craven -- were created. This original Colleton County was far larger than the area known as Colleton today and included roughly the area between the Stono and Combahee rivers. This incorporated modern-day Dorchester County, as well as Edisto and Johns islands.

There seems to be little reliable information concerning the early settlement of Colleton, although there is general agreement that one settlement grew up around Jacksonboro on the Edisto River (known at the time as Pon Pon River). Another significant settlement was Willtown, situated about 8 miles south of Jacksonboro (and today outside of Colleton County). Round O was an area initially used for cattle raising, although by 1700 it seems that rice was being planted (The Jaeger Company 1995:10).

Cattle raising was an easy way to exploit the region's land and resources, offering a

relatively secure return for very little capital investment. Few slaves were necessary to manage the herd. The mild climate of the low country made winter forage more abundant and winter shelters unnecessary. The salt marshes on the coast, useless for other purposes, provided excellent grazing and eliminated the need to provide salt licks. More interior swamps found similar vegetation and provided a constant water supply (Coon 1972; Dunbar 1961). Production of cattle, hogs, and sheep quickly outstripped local consumption and by the early eighteenth century, beef and pork were principal exports of the Colony to the West Indies (Ver Steeg 1975:114-116). This allowed the ties between Carolina and the Caribbean to remain strong, and provided essential provisions to the large scale, single crop plantations.

Rice and indigo both competed for the attention of Carolina planters. Although introduced at least by the 1690s, rice did not become a significant staple crop until the early eighteenth century. At that time it not only provided the Proprietors with the economic base the mercantile system required, but it was also to form the basis of South Carolina's plantation system -- slavery.

The Church Act of 1706 established two Anglican parishes in Colleton County -- St. Bartholomew's and St. Paul's, with the former roughly encompassing what is today Colleton County.

Regardless of the progress of early settlement, by 1715 the Yemassee Indian initiated what was to develop into a major war that would leave the region largely uninhabited. Wallace, for example, suggests that the very low level of slave ownership in the area during the first quarter of the eighteenth century was the result of this war (Wallace 1934:I:309-310). The Jaeger Company (1995:10) notes that there were only about 379 residents in 1720, only 144 (about 38%) of whom were African American slaves.

As rice became a more important

commodity during the early eighteenth century, however, the complexion of Colleton County gradually changed. South Carolina's economic development during the pre-Revolutionary War period involved a complex web of interactions between slaves, planters, and merchants. By the close of the eighteenth century, some South Carolina plantations had a ratio of slaves to whites that was 27:1 (Morgan 1977). And by the end of the century over half of eastern South Carolina's white population held slaves. With slavery came, to many, unbelievable wealth. Coclanis notes that:

on the eve of the American Revolution, the white population of the low country was by far the richest single group in British North America. With the area's wealth based largely on the expropriation by whites of the golden rice and blue dye produced by black slaves, the Carolina low country had by 1774 reached a level of aggregate wealth greater than that in many parts of the world even today. The evolution of Charleston, the center of the low-country civilization, reflected not only the growing wealth of the area but also its spirit and soul (Coclanis 1989:7).

Only certain areas of the low country, however, were suitable for rice production. During the early years rice was grown as an upland crop, in small fields adjacent to freshwater streams where water could be easily impounded and applied to the crop (Linder 1995:v, vii). By the early 1700s planters found that upland swamps, such as those in the Round O area, were even better suited for rice, although the soils were quickly exhausted (Meriwether 1940; Sellers 1934). These upland swamps, distinct from well-drained uplands, remained the focus of Carolina rice agriculture during the entire Colonial period (see Trinkley et al. 2003).

Hewatt, writing in 1779, describes the process of upland swamp rice cultivation:

after the planter has obtained his tract of land, and built a house upon it, he then begins to clear his field of that load of wood with which the land is covered. Having cleared his field, he next surrounds it with a wooded fence, to exclude all hogs, sheep, and cattle from it. This field he plants with rice . . . year after year, until the lands are exhausted, or yield not a crop sufficient to answer his expectations. Then it is forsaken, and a fresh spot of land is cleared and planted, with is also treated in like manner, and in succession forsaken and neglected (Hewatt 1836:514).

This rather simplistic commentary failed to observe the engineering feat that upland swamp rice cultivation really was. Clearing, which alone was a monumental undertaking, was followed by the construction of dams, dikes, and trenches. By one estimate, a 500 acre rice field required 60 miles of dikes and ditches (Gunn 1976:1-16). Fields were carefully leveled to ensure that they could be completely covered by water. Rice was planted during two periods -- March 10 to April 10 and June 1 to June 10 -- avoiding May since vast migrations of "rice birds" passed through the state during that period and could destroy a crop. Rice was harvested in late August.

During the eighteenth century the profits to be gained from rice were extraordinary, ranging from a 12% to nearly 28% net return on the investment, well exceeding other cash crops, such as tobacco or indigo (see Coclanis 1989:141). Slavery in the Colleton area swelled, accounting for more than 82% of the area's population in 1790. Charleston was the mecca around which the economic, political, and social world of Carolina revolved. Charleston provided the essential

opportunity for conspicuous consumption, a mechanism that allowed the display of wealth accumulated from the plantation system.

By the end of the eighteenth century, beginning of the nineteenth century, the rate of return on rice had been reduced, at best, to about 2%, and many years the rate of return was a staggering -3% to -7%. In 1859, just before the Civil War, the return is reported to have been -28%. As Coclanis observes:

the economy of the South Carolina low country collapsed in the nineteenth century. Collapse did not come suddenly - many feel, for example, that the area's "golden age" lasted until about 1820 - but come it did nonetheless. By the late nineteenth century it was clear that the forces responsible for the area's earlier dynamism had been routed, the dark victory of economic stagnation virtually complete (Coclanis 1989:111).

Colleton County saw several military engagements during the American Revolution. Perhaps best known is the Battle of Parker's Ferry, where General Francis Marion and his force of about 400 men stopped the advance of superior British forces under the command of Lieutenant Colonel de Borock and forced his retreat back to Charleston (The Jaeger Company 1995:14). In early 1782, Jacksonboro served as the capital of South Carolina, hosting the General Assembly. It was during this term that South Carolina elected a new governor and approved the various Amercement and Confiscation Acts aimed against British loyalists.

After the American Revolution the economy of the Colleton area, like elsewhere in the state, was in ruins and there was a very slow recovery -- largely focused once again on rice cultivation and particularly the spread of tidal cultivation. The first census of St. Bartholomew in

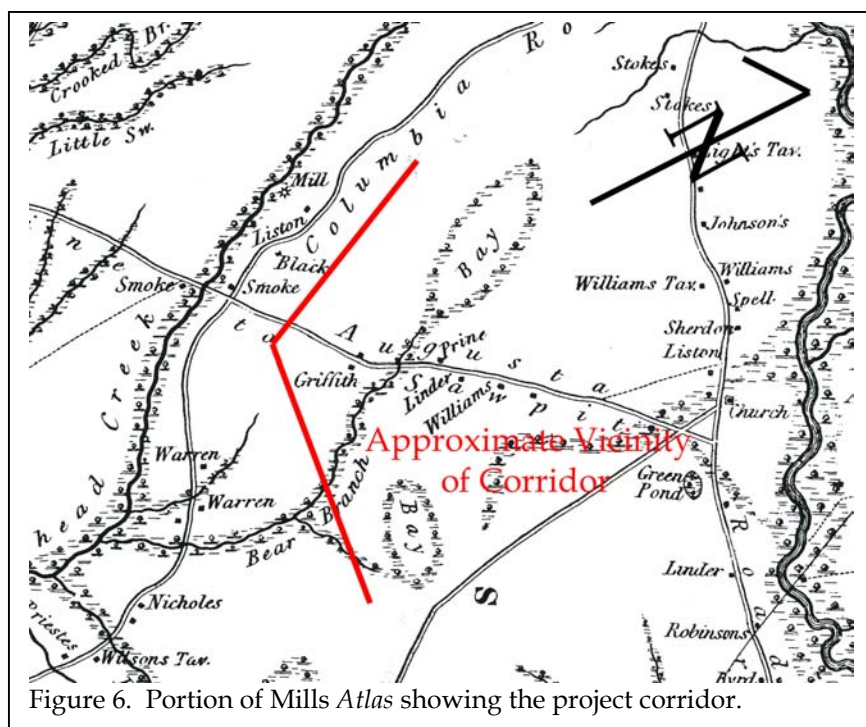


Figure 6. Portion of Mills Atlas showing the project corridor.

1790 revealed a population of 12,606, with more than 82% of those enumerated being African American slaves. Of the 538 heads of households in 1790, 311 or 58%, owned at least one slave.

The town of Walterboro was founded in 1783 by Paul and Jacob Walter and was chosen as a haven for those family members stricken with malaria. Soon, several coastal plantation owners joined them in calling Walterboro, or what was then known as simply the Ireland Creek settlement, as their summer home. By 1800, Walterboro had turned into a significant "pine-barren" resort, called so because of its wooded location and the timber fabricated cabins. It was named as the county seat of Colleton County in 1817, officially adopting the name Walterboro at this time. Not more than a decade later, the town had grown to a summer population of 900, with over 450 full-time residents. The town grew slowly but steadily through the antebellum years, catering to the same plantation owners that founded the town in the summer months. Several businesses and industries developed to support the growing community and their tourist traffic including churches, restaurants, general stores,

and government buildings.

The antebellum saw continued expansion of rice and continued accumulation of wealth by many planters. In fact, by 1860 Colleton District ranked second among South Carolina's 30 districts in rice production with 22.8 million pounds being produced (The Jaeger Company 1995:20). Mills commented that the district's rice lands were very productive, "yielding on an average two barrels, or 1400 pounds of rice to the acre" (Mills 1972 [1826]:505). Yet, with the decline in the return offered by rice, there was an accompanied slow-down in the rise of slavery for the region (The Jaeger Company 1995:20).

Mills' *Atlas* for Colleton (Figure 6) reveals several settlements near the project area. One settlement includes Smoke, which is the modern day Smoaks community. Other names such as Black, Liston, and Griffith are also in the vicinity of the project corridor.

Although rice was the dominant crop during the Antebellum, it was also a major producer of sweet potatoes (ranking fifth in 1840). Cotton production gradually increased from 1840 to 1860, as did both corn and rye production -- although these crops were almost exclusively found north of Walterboro, where the soils tend to be higher and somewhat drier (The Jaeger Company 1995:23).

Colleton County's location and river system gave it strategic importance throughout the Civil War. The events are briefly recounted by the architectural survey of the county (The Jaeger Company 1995:25-26) and include battles, the construction of various defenses, and the abandonment of plantation houses throughout the

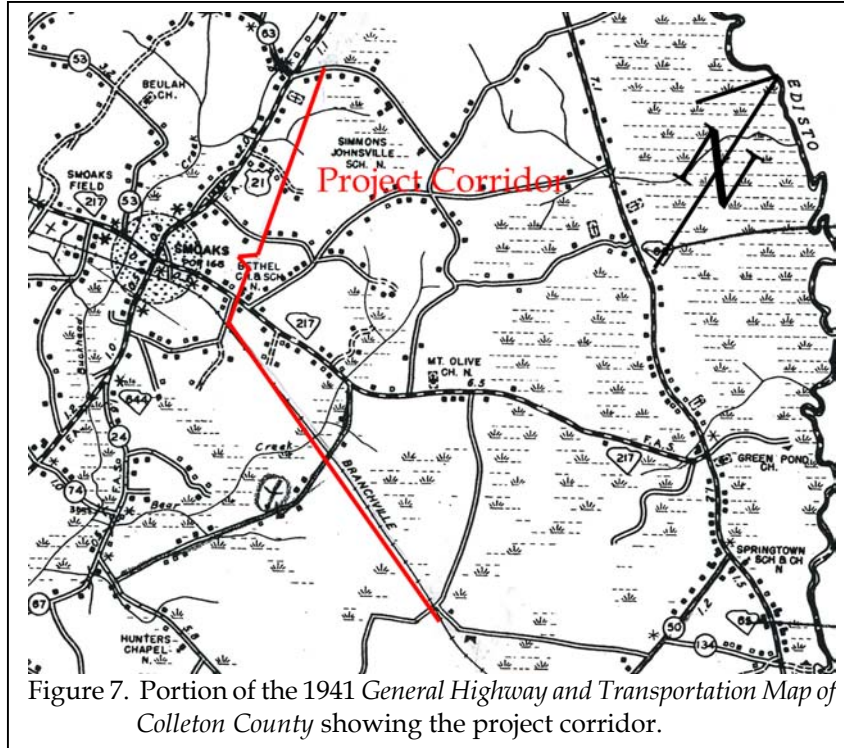


Figure 7. Portion of the 1941 General Highway and Transportation Map of Colleton County showing the project corridor.

area. Perhaps the single greatest effect of the Civil War, however, was the loss of the labor white plantation owners had relied on to make their rice fields profitable. So after the war the county's economy -- like that throughout South Carolina -- was in tatters.

The 1870 census reports that 91% of Colleton County farms were under 100 acres in size, representing the breakup of many larger tracts and development of small farms, both owner-operated and tenant-operated.

The Jaeger Company (1995:28) points out that a total of 12,894.5 acres of Colleton County land was distributed by the South Carolina Land Commission -- the second highest total of all South Carolina counties.

Although an effort was made to restore rice production to pre-war levels, this effort was doomed. Not only was there resistance among black laborers, but a series of devastating storms hit the South Carolina coast in 1893, 1898, 1910, and 1911. Moreover, rice production was being

mechanized in states like Texas and Louisiana, providing competition that South Carolina rice growers were unprepared to meet.

A variety of alternatives were sought, for example phosphate and timber, although each produced income for a relatively few years before collapsing. The population of Walterboro increased dramatically during the Post-Reconstruction period. After the Civil War, Walterboro became a gathering place for deposed Ashepoo, Edisto and Combahee planters, growing from a population of 691 in 1880 to a booming business town and summer resort of 1,500 permanent residents in 1900. Its reputation as a peaceful,

temperate vacation get-away was augmented by improved roadways and better rail accessibility. By the mid-1890s, Walterboro had the largest railway station on the line between Charleston and Savannah, bringing in rail tourists. Travelers on US Highway 17 and SC Route 30 also saw Walterboro as a convenient place to rest.

During the twentieth century, the county weathered both the depression years and the following boom in industrial growth. Throughout timber tended to be the one consistent and even today most of the county's lands are in timber. Much of the timbering in the area south of Walterboro was conducted by the Walterboro Lumber Company, with its mill located in Thayer. This company, which operated at least into the 1920s, seems to have focused on the area between the Ashepoo River and Chessey Creek (Fetters 1990:153-155). A portion of the Hampton and Branchville Railroad, which started in 1891, crosses through Smoaks and runs along part of the current project corridor (Fetters 1990:139-140).

Like many other areas in South Carolina, farming was hard hit by the Great Depression. The Jaeger Company (1995:35) notes that the number of Colleton farms dropped from 4,545 in 1910 to 2,944 by 1950, although this largely represents smaller farms being amalgamated (farm acreage dropped less, from 471,013 to 411,011 acres). During this same period, however, tenancy was reduced by about 50%, with the number of tenants dropping from 1,251 to 665.

Figure 7 shows the *General Highway and Transportation Map of Colleton County* from 1941. Roads closest to the Smoaks Community have many settlements while further away the population dwindles. Only one structure was encountered along the project corridor. One interesting item is the existence of a turpentine still toward the southern end of the corridor. While the corridor does not appear to run through the still, the modern topographic map shows a well near the corridor, which could be associated with the still or the structure shown in Figure 7 near the still.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the corridor which has a 75-foot right-of-way.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially from the southern portion of the corridor, heading northwest. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with no significant modifications. A total of 428 shovel tests were excavated along the transmission route.

The GPS positions were taken with a WAAS enabled Garmin 76 rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. WAAS or Wide Area Augmentation System is a system of satellites and ground stations that provide GPS signal corrections, yielding higher position accuracy – generally an accuracy of 10 feet or better 95% of the time. This was a problem at the site area where a second growth of pines and hardwoods provided a dense canopy.



Figure 8. View of the existing substation at the northern end of the corridor.

Architectural Survey

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

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

Site Evaluation

Archaeological sites would be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site’s eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site’s data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;
- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;
- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data



Figure 9. View of existing transmission lines adjacent to the current project.

sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and
- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative process would be somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for

most of the properties, we would focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space,

proportion, scale, technology, ornament-tation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin 36* observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the property. Finally, materials -- the physical items used on and in the property -- are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts would be conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological site has been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival

standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standard with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of historic materials were defined by such authors as Price (1979), South (1977), and Orser (1988).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey, one site, 38CN268, a twentieth century domestic site, was identified (Figure 10). The site is recommended not eligible for the National Register for its limited ability to address significant research questions.

The architectural survey failed to identify any further structures that would be potentially eligible for the National Register beyond those already identified (The Jaeger Company 1995). These structures were revisited and reevaluated. Site 1277, a c. 1900 house, has been razed, but all the other structures still appear to be not eligible for the National Register.

Archaeological Resource

38CN268

Site 38CN268 is a twentieth century scatter of artifacts located on level topography at an elevation of about 120 feet AMSL (Figure 11). A central UTM coordinate for the site is 518714E 3662350N (NAD27 datum).

Shovel tests were originally completed at 100-foot intervals along the center line of the corridor until a test about 75 feet southwest of Station 301+91 (200R250) was positive. Additional shovel testing was then performed at 50-foot intervals along the cardinal directions until two consecutive negative tests were found.

A total of 28 shovel tests were excavated with seven (25%) positive. Tests generally produced Rains sandy loams, which have an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam to a depth of 0.4 foot over a light brownish gray (10YR6/2) sandy loam to just under 1.0 foot in depth.

The site area, measuring about 100 feet square, produced 46 artifacts. Due to the site being relatively modern, we opted to use Orser's (1988) means of grouping artifacts according to function. While we do not know if 38CN268 is a tenant site as Orser's analysis relies on, we feel that this analysis would better describe the site than South's (1977) descriptions, which are intended for Colonial British sites.

Table 2 shows the various artifacts collected from the site. Artifacts representative of

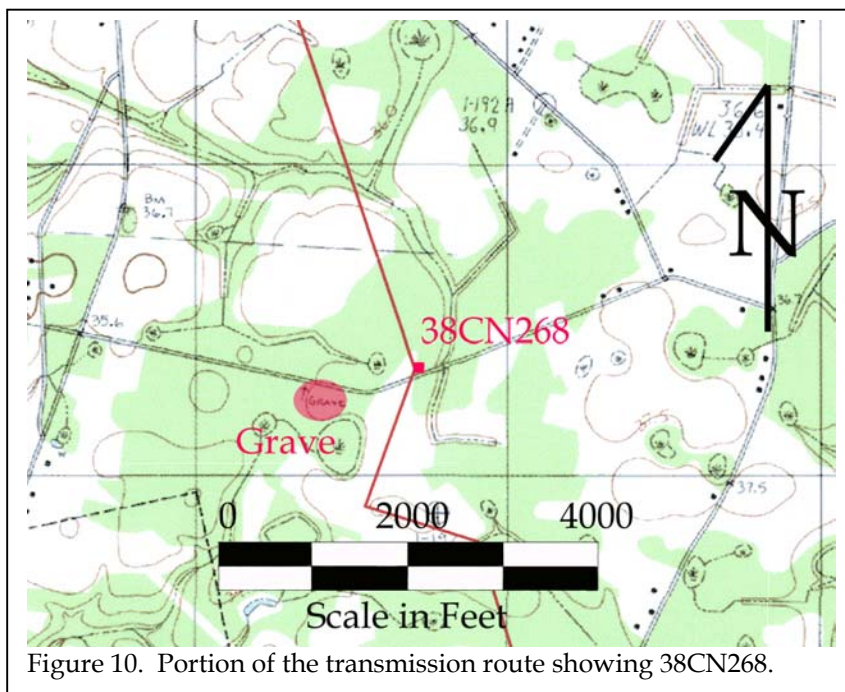


Figure 10. Portion of the transmission route showing 38CN268.

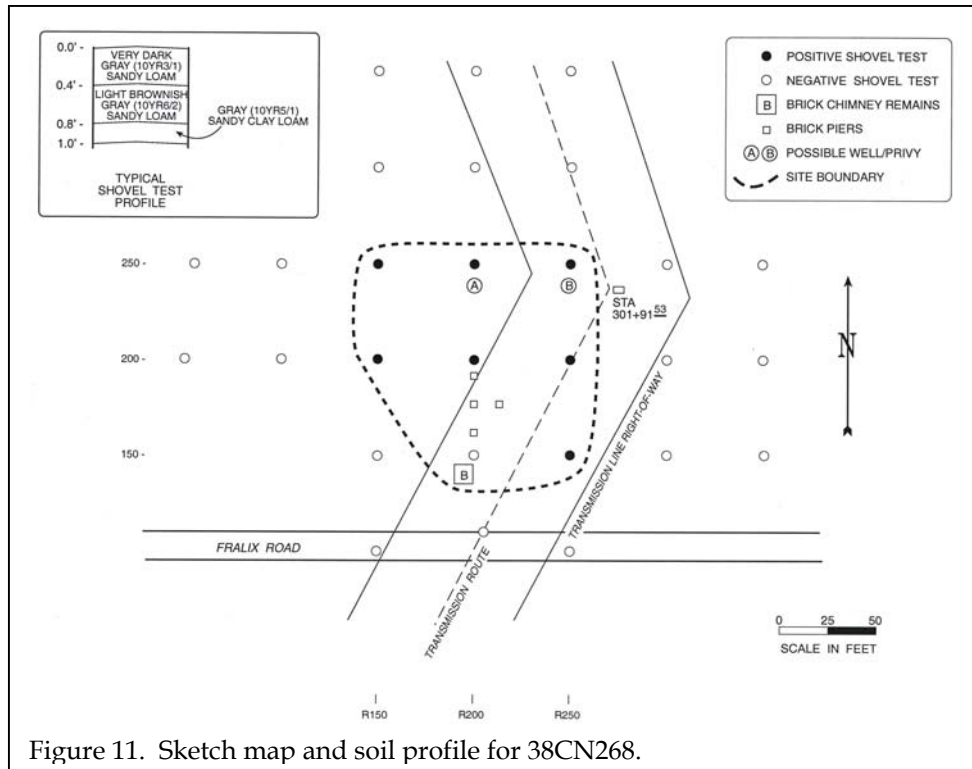


Figure 11. Sketch map and soil profile for 38CN268.

Nails, with the only identifiable nail being wire, were the only artifacts in this category. Howard (1989:55) explains that wire nails were popular after 1880.

The last category, Personal items, accounts for 9% of the total artifact assemblage. The brown bottle, which appears to be medicinal, has a makers mark identifying the Brockway Glass Company (Toulouse 1971). The mark was copyrighted in 1928. One D-Cell battery

Foodways accounted for 61% of the total assemblage. Glass that could not be identified by type was grouped in this assemblage. Only clear and brown glass were recovered; no date can be assigned to these remains. One clear glass bottle base was identified that contained the manufacture information. The bottle was made by the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, with this specific symbol used since 1938 (Toulouse 1971).

Household and Structural artifacts account for 30% of the artifact assemblage.

was found, which was invented in 1896, but not

Table 2.
Artifacts from 38CN268

	150 R250	200 R150	200 R200	200 R250	250 R150	250 R200	250 R250	Well/Privy	Total
Foodways									28
Whiteware, undecorated			1						
Whiteware, cup fragment								1	
Glass, clear	1	5	4	4		1			
Glass, clear base								1	
Glass, brown	2	1	1						
Glass, brown bottleneck (with plastic screw top)	1								
Plastic dish soap bottle								1	
Plastic screw top lid								1	
Sardine lid and key								1	
Tin can fragments	2								
Household/Structural									14
Nail, wire		3	1					3	
Nail, UID					7				
Personal									4
Bottle, brown								1	
Dry cell battery								1	
Window glass							1		
UID iron				1					
									46



Figure 12. View of Pit A at 38CN268.

widely used until 1910. The window glass appears to be safety glass from an automobile. Edmonds.com says that safety glass was invented in 1910 with the more modern form of safety glass used from 1938.

The site also produced a significant amount of post-1950 trash, including a plastic orange juice lid labeled "Tropicana" and a plastic dish soap bottle. The 1941 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Colleton County* does show the structure (see Figure 7), but the site produced few data sets that could aid in addressing significant research questions about twentieth century domestic sites.

It should be noted that two pits, approximately six to

eight feet in diameter were identified. One pit, labeled A on the sketch map (see Figure 11), was completely empty down to about ten feet in depth (Figure 12). It does not appear that looting was the cause since no dirt piles or scatter of artifacts were found around the pit. We are, however, unsure of the feature's function. The second pit, labeled B, produced artifacts down to 2.0 feet in depth and appeared to keep going. The artifacts, however, were a mixture of mid-twentieth century and modern trash. It is likely that these pits represent a well and possibly a privy.

Portions of the house's brick piers and some of the chimney (Figure 13) still remain on the property. Several piers are no longer in situ, possibly caused from the razing of the house. The



Figure 13. View of the chimney remains at 38CN268.



Figure 14. View of 1277, which has been razed.

chimney now stands only about two feet off the ground and no brick scatter was found.

While wells/privies do have the potential to be a good source of cultural information (see, for example Trinkley et al. 2006), no artifacts were found from the entire site that appear to predate the mid-twentieth century. In fact, modern trash has overshadowed the pre-1950 remains.

Given the lack of quality of the artifacts and the loss of integrity from modern trash, it is unlikely that 38CN268 will provide the data needed to address significant research questions. The site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activity is needed pending the

review and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Historic and Architectural Resources

As previously mentioned, eight structures were identified from prior surveys that were located in the 0.5 mile APE. The 1995 survey by The Jaeger Company identified site 1090, which is a c. 1925 house; 1091, which is a c. 1920 house; 1092, which is a c. 1930 house; 1264, which is a c. 1905 house; 1265, which is

a c. 1915 house; 1276, which is a c. 1930 house; and 1277, which is a c. 1900 house. Site 1453, the Godley-Benton House, was recorded separately. All the structures were determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 15. View of railroad grade. Ditch to the right is obscured by weeds. Note the modern transmission pole on the edge of the grade. Current survey corridor is located in the woods to the right.

RESULTS OF SURVEY

The current survey revisited the structures to update the conditions. All the houses, with the exception of 1277, the c. 1900 house, appear to be in similar condition as stated by the previous surveys. These resources are still recommended not eligible for the National Register. Site 1277 has been razed (Figure 14).

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

We should note, however, that approximately 1.3 miles of the corridor runs adjacent to a dismantled railroad grade. A portion of the Hampton and Branchville Railroad, which started in 1891, crosses through Smoaks and runs along this part of the current project corridor (Fetters 1990:139-140). The grade still exhibits good integrity with its raised elevation and ditches on both sides (Figure 15). An occasional railroad spike was also encountered along the route, which is now a road leading to a hunting camp. However, the grade has already been affected by a modern transmission line. That transmission line has poles on the immediate edge of the railroad grade (see Figure 15), so the current project, which will have poles at least 75-feet away and would not even include the grade in the right-of-way (except for a small portion of the line that crosses the grade) should have little affect on the resource.

We, in turn, did not record the resource, however, neither did three previous studies, which include surveys for the transmission lines and the comprehensive county-wide architectural survey (The Jaeger Company 1995).

Another resource worth noting is a well, recorded on the modern topographic map, at the eastern end of the transmission corridor. The current survey attempted to locate the well, but it was not found. In addition, the modern surveyor's maps did not record the resource. No artifacts were found along the corridor, but construction crews should be aware of its possible presence and be prepared to report the well as a late discovery as specified in 36CFR800.13(b)(3). The 1941 *General Highway and Transportation Map*

of Colleton County shows a structure and a turpentine still in that vicinity that may be associated with the well.

The last resource worth noting is the location of a grave as shown on the modern topographic map, near site 38CN268 (see Figure 10). Although outside of the transmission right-of-way, the grave is located within the 0.5 mile APE. Several attempts were made to locate the grave, but a dense forest prevented us from finding it. A local farmer who plows the neighboring field to the east was unaware of the presence of the grave. While currently protected from the current construction, the grave should be mentioned so future disturbance (i.e. expansion of the field or development) can be avoided.

CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of a 7.6-mile corridor for the Smoaks Transmission Line. The project area is located in Colleton County. This work, conducted for Central Electric Power Cooperative, examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed project corridor and is intended to assist the company in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities.

As a result of this investigation, 38CN268, was uncovered. The site is a twentieth century domestic site that is recommended not eligible for the National Register for its inability to address significant research questions.

A survey of historic sites was conducted within a 0.5 mile APE. No structures were found that would warrant a National Register of Historic Places nomination. The previously identified

structures in the APE, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1264, 1265, 1276, 1277, and 1453, are still recommended not eligible (site 1277 has been razed). No additional resources were recorded in this study.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

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