RECONNAISSANCE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE KING TRACT, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 482

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on a reconnaissance cultural resources survey of a 1,354 acre tract located in northern Charleston County, South Carolina, south of Awendaw. The work was conducted to assist Mr. Jason Smithgall and King Tract, LLC in determining the probable cultural resource implications of development. This study, conducted at a reconnaissance level, is not intended to satisfy Section 106 requirements and additional investigations will be required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 38CFR800.

The investigation included background research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History to check for any National Register sites in the project area, as well as for information on any previous architectural surveys that may have been conducted in the general vicinity. As a result, no National Register properties are near the project area, however, two architectural sites, 468-0556 – the c. 1915 Awendaw School and 538-0557 – a c. 1915 house, were recorded during a 1991 survey of the county (Fick 1991). Both structures have been determined not eligible for the National Register. During a 2000 survey of Civil War Fortifications, four batteries/mounds were identified to the southeast of the project area (Trinkley and Fick 2000). These are identified as potentially eligible. No sites have been identified within the project boundaries.

We also reviewed the site files of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, which identified 43 sites in the APE (see Table 1). Four of these sites, 38CH443, 38CH446, 38CH1135, and 38CH1137, are found in the project area. Only 38CH1135, however, is recommended for further testing – the other three sites, which are all prehistoric, have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

To further evaluate the potential for historical and archaeological sites, a number of maps and plats were examined for the area. Projected site locations were identified and are recorded for the tract.

Many prehistoric sites have already been identified on the project area, so a model has been produced to show the areas of highest probability for producing prehistoric sites. Theoretically, these sites would exist in the moderately to well drained soils on the edge of poorly drained soils or wetlands.

The examination of the maps and plats identified at least ten areas with the potential to produce historic remains. The earliest map found with structures on the project area dates to 1875. The latest map shows structures dating to 1943, but we cannot discount their potential significance until a survey has been conducted. Similar sites have been found eligible for inclusion on the National Register elsewhere in South Carolina.

The reconnaissance incorporated both shovel testing in areas of high probability for sites (performed at 100-foot intervals until a site was encountered, then testing at 50-foot intervals within a site area) and a pedestrian survey where logging had revealed significant ground visibility (i.e. over 50%).

As a result of this study, five sites (38CH2169-2173) were identified. Sites 38CH2169 and 38CH2170 are eighteenth to twentieth century and prehistoric scatters; 38CH2171 is a prehistoric scatter with possible shell midden; and 38CH2172 and 38CH2173 are shell middens. Additional

survey work is needed before any conclusive judgment may be made on the eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

While reconnaissance studies are not able to provide definitive eligibility determinations, they are able to suggest the need for additional research. This is especially the case with this study, which found archaeological remains in several areas targeted based on research. Additional, more intensive, investigations on the tract are anticipated to identify other archaeological sites.

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Jason Smithgall of King Tract, LLC, the owner and developer of the study parcel. The work, conducted at a reconnaissance level, is not intended to satisfy Section 106 requirements, but only to assist the firm, and their local environmental consulting firm, Sabine and Waters, better understand the probable cultural resource implications of development. While ultimately development of the parcel will likely require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800, we know of no permits that would initiate Section 106 review of the property at this time.

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

The parcel consists of about 1,354 acres of highland situated in northern Charleston County, south of Awendaw along the Sewee Bay (Figure 1). This is an area of limited development, although the parcel immediately to the southeast, bordering the marsh, was developed several decades ago. The tract is roughly rectangular in shape, bisected northeast-southwest by Sewee Road (S-584). US 17 is situated just beyond the tract to the northwest (Figure 2).

Recent work by Sabine and Waters has identified about 340 acres of wetlands. Nevertheless, much of the property consists of poorly drained soils. We estimate that only about 25% of the total acreage consists of moderately well drained soils.

Development plans are not finalized, but the area to the south of the study tract consists of single family housing on large lots. The roads, while graded and graveled, are not paved. There is currently no city water and sewer, so all houses have wells and septic fields. Even these rustic features will impact any archaeological sites that may be present. Given the nature of the tract, it is likely that there will be road construction, placement of utilities, excavation of wells and septic tank fields, as well as house lot construction and landscaping. Thus, there is a significant potential for the development of the tract to affect archaeological resources should they exist on the property.

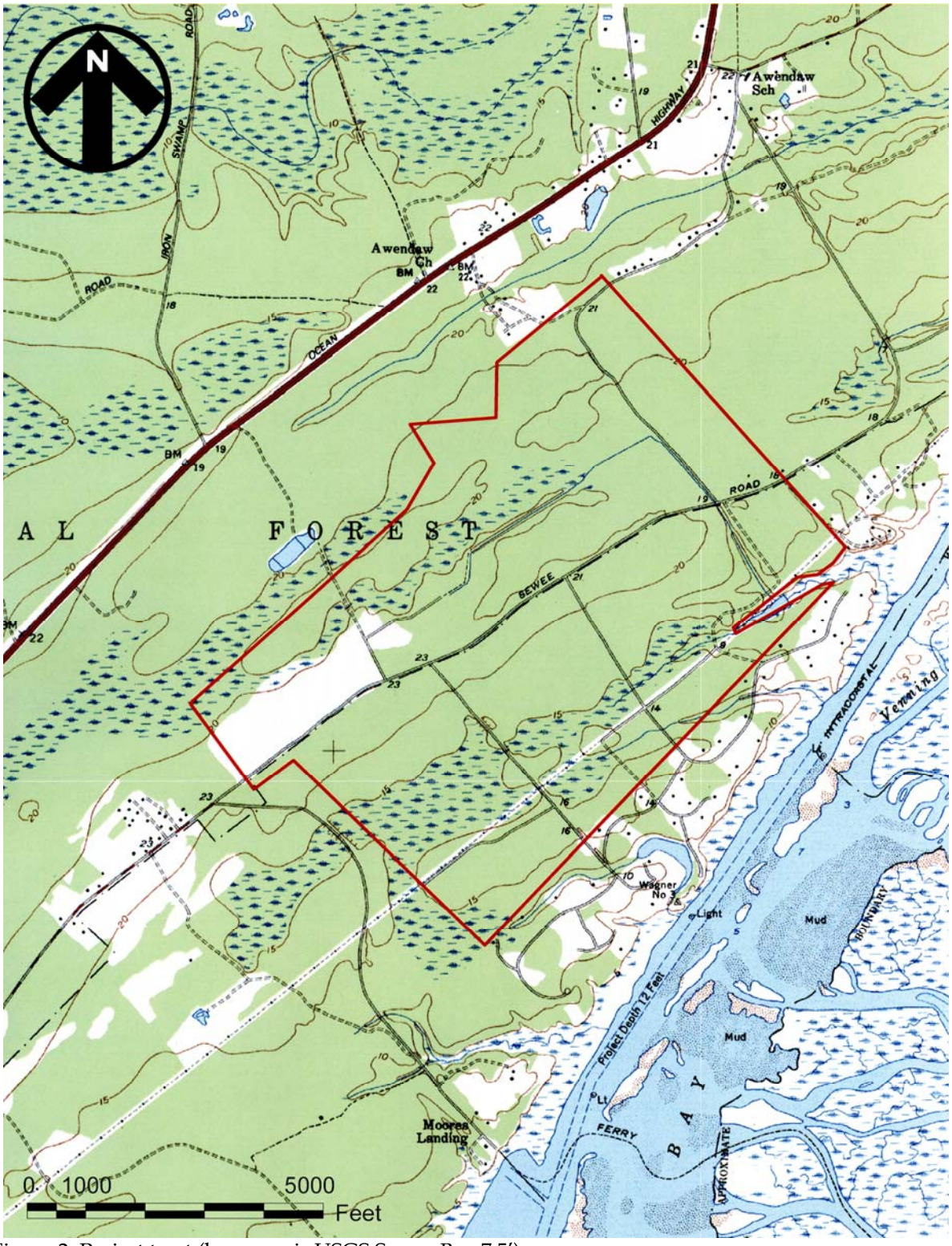

Figure 2. Project tract (basemap is USGS Sewee Bay 7.5').

We were initially contacted by Mr. Bart Sabine and Mr. Graham Marsh of Sabine and Waters with a request to provide a proposal for the investigations. This proposal was dated October 13, 2007 and it was approved, with an agreement signed, on November 16, 2007.

Initial background investigations included an examination of previously recorded archaeological sites at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). A large number of previously identified sites – several perhaps located on the study tract – were identified. The background work also incorporated a review of the GIS data base at the S.C. Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). No standing architectural structures or historic sites on the National Register of Historic Places were identified.

Archival and historical research began with Chicora's recently compiled cartographic study of Christ Church Parish. We incorporated additional resources available at SCDAH, as well as one day of research at the Charleston County Register of Mense Conveyance (RMC).

The archaeological field reconnaissance was conducted on December 3-7 by Ms. Nicole Southerland and Mr. Connor Flanagan under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley.

This report details the findings of these studies and provides our recommendations for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources on the study tract.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Physiography

Charleston County is located in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the east by the Atlantic Ocean and a series of marsh, barrier, and sea islands (Mathews et al. 1980:133). Elevations in the County range from sea level to about 70 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The mainland topography, which consists of subtle ridge and bay undulations, is characteristic of beach ridge plains. Seven major drainages are found in Charleston County. Four of these, the Wando, Ashley, Stono, and North Edisto, are dominated by tidal flows and are saline. The three with significant freshwater flow are the Santee, forming the northern boundary of the County, the South Edisto, forming the southern boundary, and the Cooper, which bisects the County. Because of the low topography, many broad, low-gradient interior drains are present as either extensions of the tidal rivers or as flooded bays and swales.

Reference to Figure 2 reveals that the project tract includes three well defined troughs, indicated on the topographic map as swamp. These run northeast-southwest, roughly parallel to the layout of the parcel. Between these low areas are higher, sandy ridges shown on the topographic map as having elevations of 15 to 20 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). US 17, following a very old historic route, was built on a similarly high ridge, tending southwest - northeast. These troughs are also clearly visible in aerial photographs of the project area (Figure 3). Figure 3 also reveals nearby development to the south and northeast.

Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the project tract

The topography drops to the north and northwest, into swampy lands that, with more careful inspection, represent the drowned headwaters of Wando River. There is a complex system of low-gradient drains that serve to define the area and its environment today. They have been extensively dammed and altered, probably by historic inland swamp rice cultivation. Today the swamps are known by a variety of names, such as Ion and Pon,

although boundaries are poorly defined, being affected by rainfall and season.

About 0.3 mile to the south or southeast is Sewee Bay and its extensive saltwater marsh. Topography from the tract slopes gradually in this direction, but when the marsh is encountered it quickly dominates the modern environment. The area is characterized by a maze of tidal creeks and marsh areas. Drainages into Bull Harbor and Bulls Bay include Anderson Creek, Blind Creek, Venning Creek, Belvedere Creek, Vanderhorst Creek, Saltpond Creek, and Graham Creek. The marshes in the project area are within the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge. Created in 1932, the Refuge consists of 35,267 acres of beach and sand dunes, salt marsh, maritime forests, tidal creeks, fresh and brackish water impoundments, and 31,000 acres of open water.

Geology and Soils

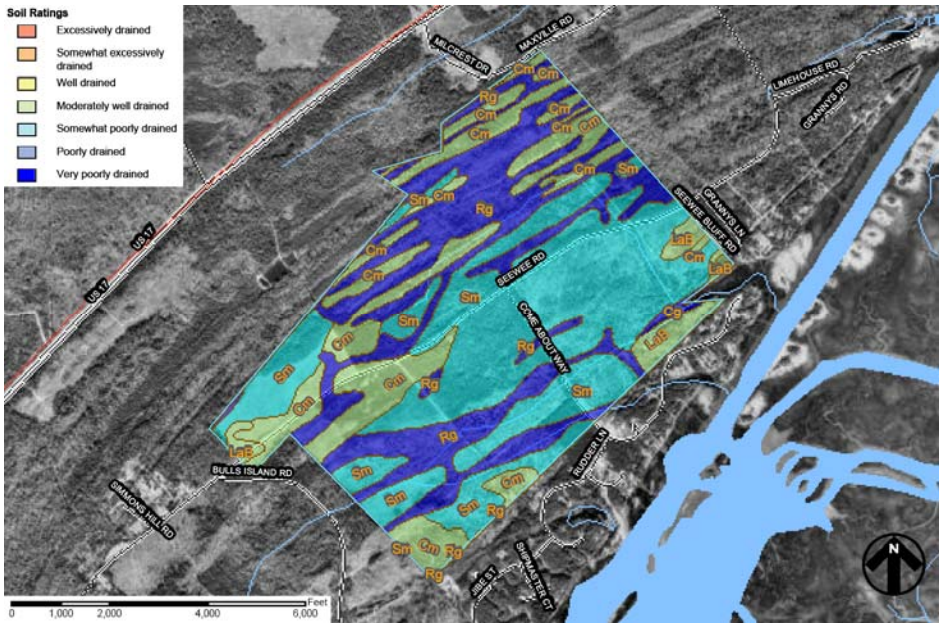

Figure 4. Soil series and drainage in the project tract.

Coastal Plain geological formations are unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of very recent age (Pleistocene and Holocene) lying unconformably on ancient crystalline rocks (Cooke 1936; Miller 1971:74). The soils formed from these Holocene and Pleistocene soils were typically deposited in various stages of coastal submergence. Soil formation is affected by the parent material (primarily sands and clays), the temperate climate (discussed later), the various soil organisms, the flat topography of the area, and time.

Mainland soils are primarily Pleistocene in age and tend to have more distinct horizons and greater diversity than the younger soils found on the sea and barrier islands. Sandy to loamy soils predominate in the level to gently sloping mainland areas. The adjacent tidal marsh soils are Holocene in age and consist of fine sands, clay, and organic matter deposited over older Pleistocene sands. These soils are frequently covered by up to 2 feet of saltwater during high tides. Historically marsh soils have been used as compost or fertilizer for a variety of crops.

Five soil series are identified on the study tract (Figure 4). The best drained are the Chipley loamy fine sands (Cm) which comprise about 20.7% of the parcel and the Lakeland sands (LaB) which are found on about 3.3% of the tract. These soils are found in relatively limited areas and represent the higher dune areas, surrounded by lower elevation troughs.

The Chipley soils have an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sand about 0.5 foot in depth over a C horizon of yellowish-brown (10YR5/4) sand. The Lakeland soils are similar, with an A horizon of very dark brown (10YR3/2) sand about 0.6 foot in depth over a C horizon of dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/1) sand (Miller 1971:10, 17).

The soils in the lower elevations include Seewee (Sm), Rutlege loamy fine sands (Rg), and Capers silty clay loam (Cg). Together these soils account for 76% of the tract soils.

The Seewee Series has a black (10YR2/1) A horizon about 0.5 foot in depth over a dark grayish-brown (10YR4/2) A12 horizon that extends to less than a foot. The Rutlege soils have an A horizon of black (10YR2/1) loamy fine sand about 0.7 foot overlying an A1 horizon of very dark brown (10YR2/2) sand to a depth of about 1.8 feet. Both have seasonal high water tables within 1-2 feet of the surface. The Capers soils are characteristic of tidal flats that are inundated by 0.1 to 0.4 foot of sea water once or twice a month (Miller 1971: 8, 24, 27).

Climate

The major climatic controls of the area are today the latitude, elevation, distance from the ocean, and location with respect to the average tracks of migratory cyclones. The area's latitude of 32° 49′ N places it just beyond the balmy subtropical zone and in a more temperate zone. Winters are relatively short and mild, while the summers may be long, warm, and humid. The large amount of nearby warm ocean water surface produces a marine climate, which tends to moderate both the cold and hot weather. The Appalachian Mountains, about 220 miles to the northwest, block shallow cold air masses from the northwest, moderating them before they reach the Charleston area (Mathews et al. 1980:46).

In modern times the maximum daily temperatures in the summer tend to be near or above 90°F and the minimum daily temperatures tend to be about 68°F. The summer water temperatures average 83°F. The abundant supply of warm, moist, and relatively unstable air produces frequent scattered showers and thunderstorms in the summer. Winter has average daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 63°F and 38°F respectively. Precipitation is in the forms of rain associated with fronts and cyclones; snow is uncommon (Janiskee and Bell 1980:1-2). The wind shifts from the north-northeast in the fall to the west in the winter. By the late spring it has again shifted to the south and southwest.

Figure 5. View of the Sewee Bay tidal marshes.

The average yearly precipitation is 51 inches, with nearly 34.5 inches occurring from April through October, the growing season for most coastal crops. With about 240 frost free days this represents a relatively mild climate, responsible for many of the historic southern crops, such as cotton.

Floristics

Küchler (1964) identifies the natural potential vegetation of the study area as a combination of Live Oak-Sea Oats and Oak-

Hickory-Pine. The physiognomy of the Live Oak-Sea Oats region would have been irregular, varying from open grasslands to dense shrubby areas and groves of low broadleaf evergreen trees (primarily live oaks). In contrast, the Oak-Hickory-Pine area would have consisted of medium tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees. The dominants in the site area would likely have been hickories and oaks in the mesophytic habitats. Pines (mixed with some oaks) would have occurred only in the excessively dry (xerophytic) areas.

Figure 6. Upland vegetation in the study tract.

It should be stressed that Küchler's forests represent what would "exist today if man were removed from the scene and if the resulting plant succession were telescoped into a single moment" (Küchler 1964:2). This characterization is useful, of course, only if we assume that the influence of man on the vegetation up until this time has been minimal, since the determination of natural vegetation allows man's earlier activities to stand intact (Küchler 1964:2). Such a concept, while approximating the forest type present immediately prior to the arrival of European explorers, provides increasingly less secure reconstructions the further one pushes into the prehistoric past. While it is impossible with the available data to reconstruct the local forest environment the project area, it is possible to place the tract more securely in a broad environmental framework.

There are four major ecosystems in the vicinity of the tract today: the coastal marine ecosystem where land has unobstructed access to the ocean, the maritime ecosystem which consists of upland forest areas, the estuarine ecosystem of deep water tidal habitats, and the palustrine ecosystem which consists of essentially fresh water, non-tidal wetlands (Sandifer et al. 1980:7-9).

For the maritime ecosystem Sandifer et al. (1980:108-109) define four subsystems, including the sand spits and bars, dunes, transition shrub, and maritime forest. Of these, only the maritime forest subsystem is likely to have been significant to the prehistoric occupants and only it will be further discussed. While this subsystem is frequently characterized by the dominance of live oak and the presence of salt spray, these gradually disappear and the maritime forest transitions into upland forests.

The area contains communities of oak-pine, oak-palmetto-pine, oak-magnolia, palmetto, or low oak woods. Many nearby areas evidence upland mesic hardwood communities, also known as "oak-hickory forests" (Braun 1950:297). These forests contain significant quantities of mockernut hickories as well as pignut hickory. Only the driest areas with excessively drained soils and little accumulated organic matter will be classified as Braun's (1950:284-289) pine or pine-oak forest.

Where present, the major constituents include live oak, laurel oak, water oak, and loblolly pine.

Understory species consist mainly of the canopy species, although sweetgum and red bay may be found on the lower elevations while sassafras is common throughout the area. Vines include catbriar, cross vine, summer grape, Virginia creeper, poison ivy, and occasionally, blackberry. The shrub layer is influenced by the amount of sunlight reaching the forest floor, with open canopy and disturbed areas dominated by saw palmetto, wax myrtle, silverling, chinquapin, and yaupon. Like the shrub layer, the herbaceous layer is dependent on the amount of light reaching it. Consequently, disturbed ground areas (such as those affected by humans) are often characterized by broomsedge, goldenrod, partridge pea, polkweed, ragweed, and dog fennel.

The estuarine ecosystem includes those areas of deep-water tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands. Salinity may range from 0.5‰ (ppt) at the head of an estuary to 30‰ where it comes in contact with the ocean. Estuarine systems are influenced by ocean tides, precipitation, fresh water runoff from the upland areas, evaporation, and wind. The mean tidal range for nearby Sewee Bay is 5.9 feet.

This tidal range is indicative of an area swept by moderately strong tidal currents. The range is also sufficient to prevent storm tides from covering oyster beds and other estuarine resources for several days at nearly any time – ensuring resources are commonly available.

The system may be subdivided into two major components: subtidal and intertidal (Sandifer et al. 1980:158-159). The salinity, frequency, and extent of flooding in the intertidal marsh determine the types of plants and animals found. The low marsh floods twice daily, while the high marsh floods only during storms and unusually high tides. These estuarine systems are extremely important to our understanding of prehistoric occupation because they naturally contain such high biomass (Thompson 1972:9).

The high marsh contains a great variety of species, including black needlerush, salt meadow cordgrass, sea oxeye daisy, marsh elder, and short-form smooth cordgrass. This high marsh grades into a marsh-upland border which is a transitional zone between the salt marsh and the previously discussed maritime shrub community that consists of wax myrtle, yaupon and cedar. Many of the high marsh plants require fresh water runoff from the upland to survive.

Figure 7. Swamp vegetation in the study tract.

Intermixed are salt flats, open sandy places that are typically devoid of plants (except perhaps glasswort or salt grass). Flooded at the highest tides, the water evaporates leaving behind very high levels of salt in the soil.

One plant, smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*), dominates the regularly flooded low marsh and is responsible for the marsh's productivity. Although from a distance the low marsh seems to be uniform, it is actually composed of two forms of *Spartina*. One is a tall form, up to 9 feet in height, which grows along creek banks. Further in the interior, at higher elevations, is a short form that is only 2 to 3 feet in height. While difficult to see, the marsh periwinkle is found climbing the *Spartina*. At the edge of the marsh are oyster reefs, one of the few hard places in the marsh.

Animals and plants live in these zones of the marsh, depending on how well they can withstand the drier conditions of the upper marsh or the wet conditions that regularly occur in the lower marsh. Fish (over 107 species), crabs, and shrimp live in salt marshes where the *Spartina* provides food and shelter from predators. The young of many species, such as the blue crab, white shrimp and spot tail bass, use the salt marsh as a nursery. Some fish that inhabit marshes move on and off the marsh surface with the tide. There are few reptiles in salt marsh habitats, although the diamond back terrapin and American alligator are notable exceptions. The marshes, however, provide excellent cover for birds. Some, such as the heron and egret, feed on fish, shrimp, and fiddler crabs year-round. Oystercatchers are common on the oyster reefs. Clapper rails form roosting areas on the marsh surface.

The last environment to be briefly discussed is the freshwater palustrine ecosystem, which includes all wetland systems, such as swamps, bays, savannas, pocosins and creeks, where the salinities measure less than 0.5‰. The palustrine ecosystem is diverse, although not well studied (Sandifer et al. 1980:295). A number of forest types are found in the palustrine areas that attract a variety of terrestrial mammals. Common are red maple, swamp tupelo, sweet gum, red bay, cypress, and various hollies. Also found are wading birds and reptiles. It seems likely that these freshwater environs were of particular importance to the prehistoric occupants, but probably of limited importance to historic occupants (who tended to describe them in the nineteenth century as "impenetrable swamps").

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prehistoric Overview

A considerable amount of archaeology has been conducted in the Charleston area and these works should be consulted for broad overviews. For example, Chicora has recently completed a study of a small Thom's Creek site about 9 miles to the southwest (Trinkley and Hacker 2007).

The Paleoindian period, lasting from

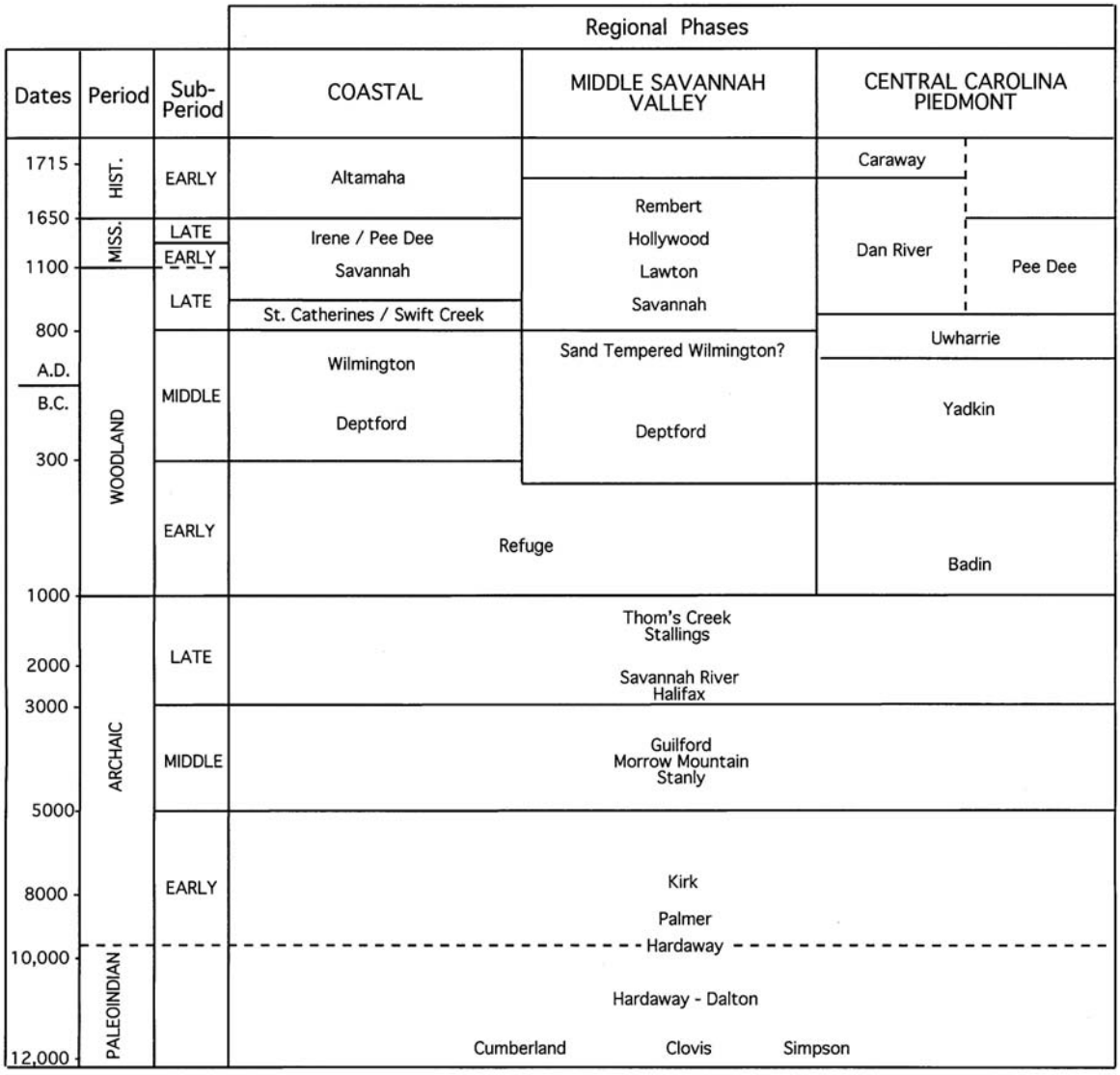

Figure 8. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

12,000 to perhaps 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).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to about 1000 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. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with relatively little modification to the South Carolina coast. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched and broad stemmed projectile points, are rare in the Sea Island region, although the sea level is anticipated to have been within 13 feet of its present stand by the beginning of the succeeding Woodland period (Lepionka et al. 1983:10).

To some the Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast. To others, the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. falls into the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of the terminology, the period from 2500 to 1000 B.C. is well documented on the South Carolina coast and is characterized by Stallings (fiber-tempered) and Thom's Creek (sand or non-tempered) series pottery.

The subsistence economy during this early period on the coast of South Carolina was based primarily on deer hunting, fishing, and shellfish collection, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, and reptiles. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from shell ring sites such as Lighthouse Point on James Island to the west, also in Charleston County on James Island, indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable.

Toward the end of the Thom's Creek phase there is evidence of sea level change, and a number of small, non-shell midden sites are found along the coast. Apparently the rising sea level inundated the tide marshes on which the Thom's Creek people relied.

The succeeding Refuge phase, which dates from about 1100 to 500 B.C., suggests fragmentation caused by the environmental changes (Lepionka et al. 1983; Williams 1968). Sites are generally small and some coastal sites evidence no shellfish collection at all (Trinkley 1982). Peterson (1971:153) characterizes Refuge as a degeneration of the preceding Thom's Creek series and a bridge to the succeeding Deptford culture.

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. Also present are quantities of cord marked, simple stamped, and occasional fabric impressed pottery. During this period there is a blending of the Deptford ceramic tradition of the lower Savannah with the Deep Creek tradition found further north along the South Carolina coast and extending into North Carolina (Trinkley 1983).

The Middle Woodland period (ca. 300 B.C. to A.D. 1000) is characterized by the use of sand burial mounds and ossuaries along the Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina coasts (Brooks et al. 1982; Thomas and Larsen 1979; Wilson 1982). Middle Woodland coastal plain sites continue the Early Woodland Deptford pattern of mobility. While sites are found all along the coast and inland to the fall line, sites are characterized by sparse shell and few artifacts. Gone are the abundant shell tools, worked bone items, and clay balls. In many respects the South Carolina Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1650 in some

areas of the coast) may be characterized as a continuum of the previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblage.

The Middle and Late Woodland occupations in South Carolina are characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupations. On the southern coast they are associated with the Wilmington and St. Catherines phases, which date from about A.D. 500 to at least A.D. 1150, although there is evidence that the St. Catherines pottery continued to be produced much later in time (Trinkley 1981). On the northern coast there are very similar ceramics called Hanover and Santee.

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 coastal phases are named

Figure 9. Portion of the 1775 Mouzon map showing the project tract.

Savannah and Irene (A.D. 1200 to 1550). Sometime after the arrival of Europeans on the Georgia coast in A.D. 1519, the Irene phase is replaced by the Altamaha phase. Altamaha pottery tends to be heavily grit tempered, the complicated stamped motifs tend to be rectilinear and poorly applied, and check stamping occurs as a minority ware. Further north, in the Charleston area, the Pee Dee

Figure 10. Portion of Mills' 1825 *Atlas* showing the project tract in Charleston District

or Irene ware is replaced by pottery with bolder designs, thought to be representative of the protohistoric and historic periods (South 1971).

Although there has been very little archaeological exploration of historic period Native American groups in the Charleston area, South has compiled a detailed overview of the ethnohistoric sources (South 1972). There has been relatively little investigation of these protohistoric and historic groups; the only recent research in Charleston County is now nearly a decade old and involves a small Stono settlement on Seabrook Island, 37 miles to the southwest (Trinkley 1999).

Tract Specific Historic Overview

This current research involved investigations at the S.C. Department of Archives and History and the Charleston County Register of Mesne Conveyance, as well as utilizing in-house maps and background information. Early maps (Figures 9 and 10) are ambigious concerning occupation within the tract, although clearly this

portion of Charleston was settled very early.

This research has taken the study tract back to the late antebellum, finding that it was composed of three parcels or plantations (Figure 11). Each is briefly considered below.

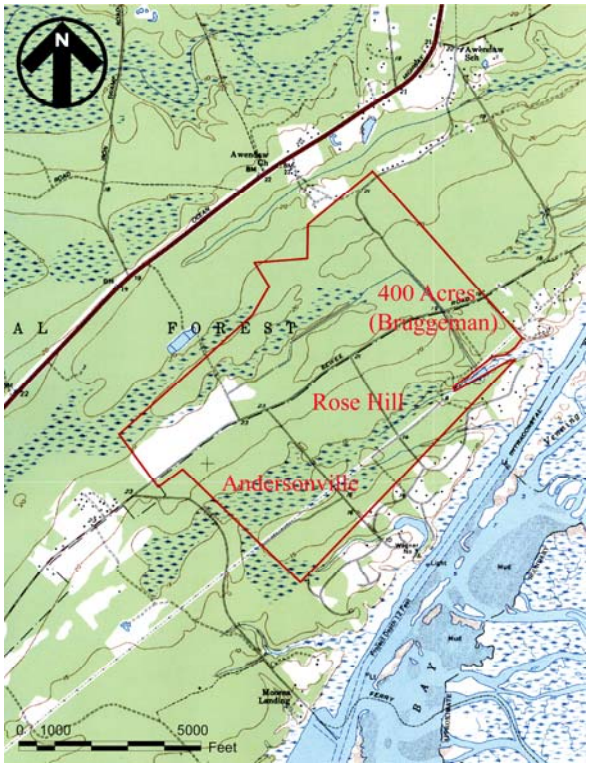

Figure 11. Arrangement of the three plantations that compose the study tract.

Andersonville

The largest, encompassing about 917 acres, was owned by James Anderson back to at least the early 1840s. The 1840 census lists Anderson, his wife, and their three sons in Christ Chruch Parish.

Anderson signed his will April 23, 1840 and it was proved April 20, 1842. It provided that his estate would pass to his wife and eventually to his sons, Batcheller, Thomas H., and James Anderson (Charleston County Wills, vol. 42, pg. 418). The 1850 census lists Mary, 60 years old at the time, B. Anderson (23 years old), and J. Anderson (21 years old). Both of the sons are listed as farmers, although only Mary is listed as owning real estate – valued at $2,000.

The 1850 agricultural census for Christ Church reveals that only limited farming was taking place. Only 450 acres are listed, with only 55 of those being improved (about 12%). The reported cash value, $2,000, suggests that this is the same property reported in the population census. The farm included four horses, three mules, 13 milk cows, 45 other cattle, six sheep, and 20 swine. The livestock was valued at $375. Production on the tract was limited to corn (300 bushels), oats (30 bushels), peas (30 bushels), sweet potatoes (1000 bushels), butter (150 pounds), and hay (2 tons). In addition, there was $100 of meat produced on the farm. No cotton – the life blood of antebellum society – was produced in 1850.

Mary Anderson wrote her will in November 1855, and it was probated on February 9, 1860. She allowed one slave each to Batcheller and James, with the remainder of the estate to be divided equally between the three sons. Her sons were qualified as executors and the 1860 population census reports that the Anderson household consisted of James Anderson (32 years old), his wife, Esther (20 years old), and their two children, David (3 years old) and Mary (1 year old). Also in the household was Batchelor Anderson (38 years old). Both James and Batchelor are listed as farmers. Each have $3,000 in real estate and $12,000 in personal estate.

The 1860 slave schedule tabulates the two brothers seperately, noting that James owned 21 slaves held in four houses, while he brother, Batchelor, held 17 slaves, also held in four houses. However, the agricultural report lists only James. Twelve hundred acres are listed, with 424 acres being improved (35%). The real estate is valued at $6,000 – combining the amounts indicated in the population schedule. The plantation also possessed $200 in farming implements. Livestock, valued at $1,300, included three horses, three

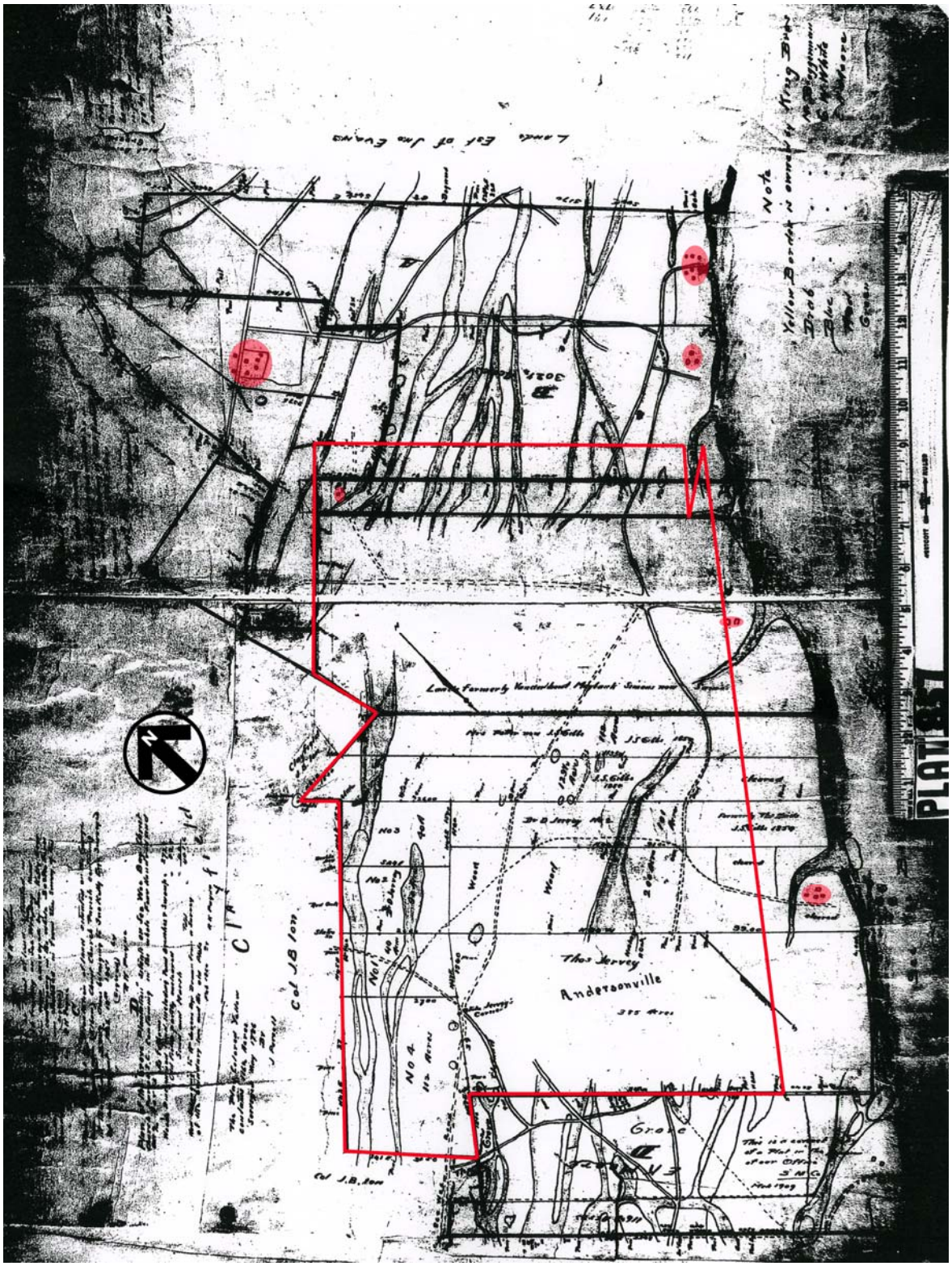

Figure 12. McCrady Plat 857, prepared in 1854, recorded in 1902. Study tract is shown in red, with historic settlements highlighted.

mules, 36 milk cows, 36 other cattle, 40 sheep, and 60 swine. The plantation produced a respectable 14 bales of cotton, as well as 400 bushels of corn, 80 pounds of wool, 100 pounds of peas, 1000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 30 pounds of butter, and 10 tons of hay.

While a dramatic improvement from the situation in 1850, neighbor George White produced 20 bales of cotton on 500 improved acres, valued at $15,000. White also owned several hundred dollars more in livestock and over twice the value of livestock was slaughtered on White's plantation as was butchered on Anderson's.

On December 5, 1860 Batcheller Anderson deeded his moiety or half-interest in 917 acre plantation to his brother, James, for $3,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB J14, pg. 92). The earlier agricultural census, however, suggests that James was already managing the entire holding.

This deed provides some detail concerning how the plantation was cobbled together by their father, noting that it consisted of five distinct parcels.

One tract on Sewee contained 380 acres, with the boundaries referenced to an 1830 plat by D. Gaillard that we have not been able to locate.

The second tract, adjoining the one above, consisted of 41 acres. The same plat is referenced, with the deed reporting the small parcel to have been owned by "Dr. Jervey" but purchased by the senior James Anderson from M. Bollough.

The third parcel contained 126 acres and lay on the Georgetown Road (today US 17). It was originally granted to Daniel Dubose on December 7, 1770.

The fourth tract contained 185 acres and was reported to be on Bulls Bay. The fifth tract was an additional 185 acres. Although bounding property owners are provided, no other details are reported.

Curiously, the 1870 agricultural census still lists both James and Batchelor, although by this time both brothers had died and the holdings were listed as estates. The James Anderson estate was reported as having 150 acres of improved land and 600 acres of unimproved land, with a value of $4,500. Batchelor Anderson's property included 100 acres of improved land, 650 acres of unimproved, and the whole was valued at $2,800. Neither farm had any reported production – suggesting that the property was lying idle.

The parcel was passed to James Anderson's wife, Esther. She remarried, becoming Mrs. E.A. Osteen and the 1880 census reveals that the family included of N.G. Osteen (a printer), Esther Anderson Osteen, and her two children, David B. Anderson (now 23 and listed as a lawyer's apprentice) and S.A. (a 19 year old female).

On August 10, 1905 Mrs. E.A. Osteen sold the parcel to Samuel B. King, Jr. and William A. King for $1,184 (Charleston County RMC, DB W24, pg. 125). The tract was "known as 'Andersonville'" and contained 883½ acres. The deed also references a plat by S. Porcher Smith made December 5, 1900, but not found in this research.

This is the first documented reference to "Andersonville" and the meaning of the term is not clear. The reference is found repeatedly after this time. For example, Anne King Gregorie (1925:18) refered to "Andersonville, the plantation of Mr. Sam King on Sewee Bay." There is no evidence that there was a planter's summer village at this location, so the name must have been applied to the Anderson's plantation.

Rose Hill

The earliest account of this parcel found during this study was the 1840 deed from Jesse W. and John H. Bollough to James S. Gibbes (Charleston County RMC, DB A12, pg. 590). The property was referred to as two tracts, one composed of 240 acres, the other of 150 acres. A

plat and former deed are both referenced as "all of which is given with this Title Deed" – thus the plat was likely never recorded.

The 1859 Charleston City Directory lists a John H. Bollough as a carpenter living on Rutledge Street. There is no listing for Jesse W. Bollough. Jesse, however, is shown in the 1840 census living in Christ Church Parish. Gibbes is listed in the 1860 Charleston City Directory as a partner in the merchant house of Gibbes and Company. A year earlier he was a partner in the commission merchant house of Gibbes and Battesby. It is likely that Gibbes viewed the plantation as an investment.

The property was held by Gibbes until his April 20, 1854 sale of the tract "with all the Buildings and improvements" to Joseph S. Gibbes for $400 – the same price paid for the property 14 years earlier (Charleston County RMC DB I13, page 69).

The relationship has not been determined, but we do know that Gibbes, in the 1859 city directory listed himself as planter, living on Lamboll at the corner of Legare. Joseph S. Gibbes was a relatively large planter in Christ Church even prior to this acquisition – the 1850 slave schedule shows Gibbes owning 61 slaves.

A decade later, on June 13, 1864 Joseph Gibbes sold the property, now described as containing 300 acres, to Thomas A. Huguenin for $25,000. The dramatic increase is the result of the deed including two additional tracts consisting of an additional 3,500 acres and not included in the study tract (Charleston County RMC, DB A14 No. 2, pg. 170).

Huguenin held the property for just over a year, selling it in November 1865 to James Hayes for $5,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB A15, pg. 66). The deed states that the tract is "now known as Rose Hill" and it refers back to far earlier deeds, noting that the plantation is composed of two tracts, one of 250 acres, the other of 150 acres, but the deed specifies that "I only guaranty that the said Plantation shall contain as much as three hundred Acres," suggesting that no detailed survey of the property had been conducted.

The only James Hayes we have found is shown to be a 31 year old Irish solder stationed at Haddrell's Point in the 1860 census.

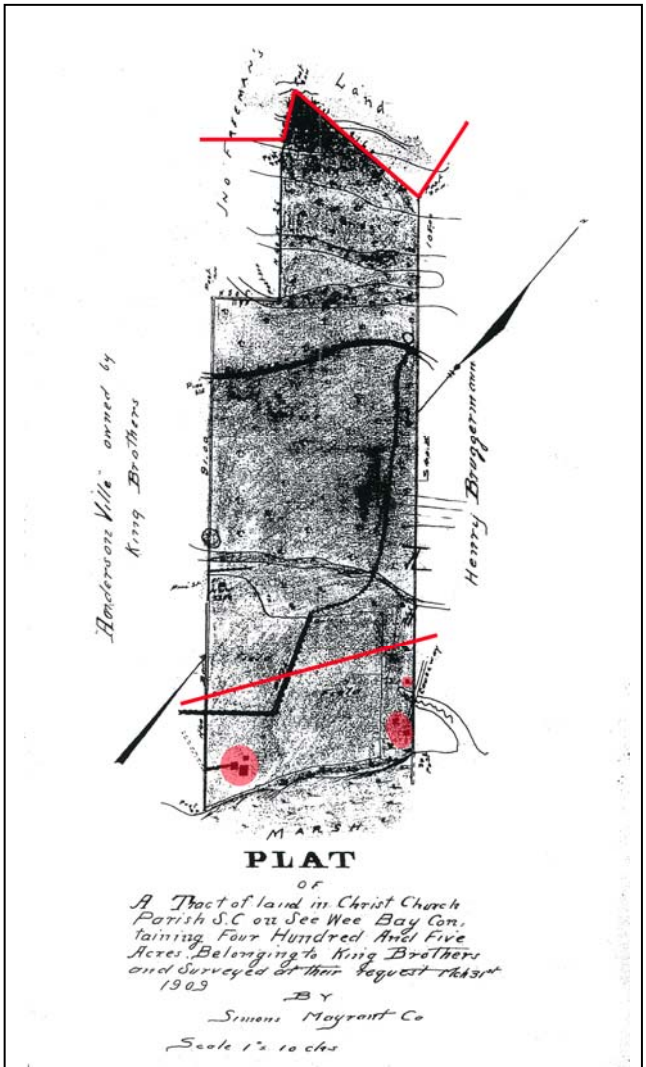

Figure 13. Portion of what became known as Rose Hill (McCrady Plat 1077).

The property remained in the hands of Hayes until his death. In March of 1881 the tract is sold by the Master at the request of Mrs. Kate Slattery, the executrix of the Hayes estate. Slattery purchased the property for $1,150, with the

receital matching earlier accounts of the property (Charleston County RMC, DB W18, pg. 32).

Catherine (Kate) Slattery sold the property on August 29, 1882 to James F. Redding, again for

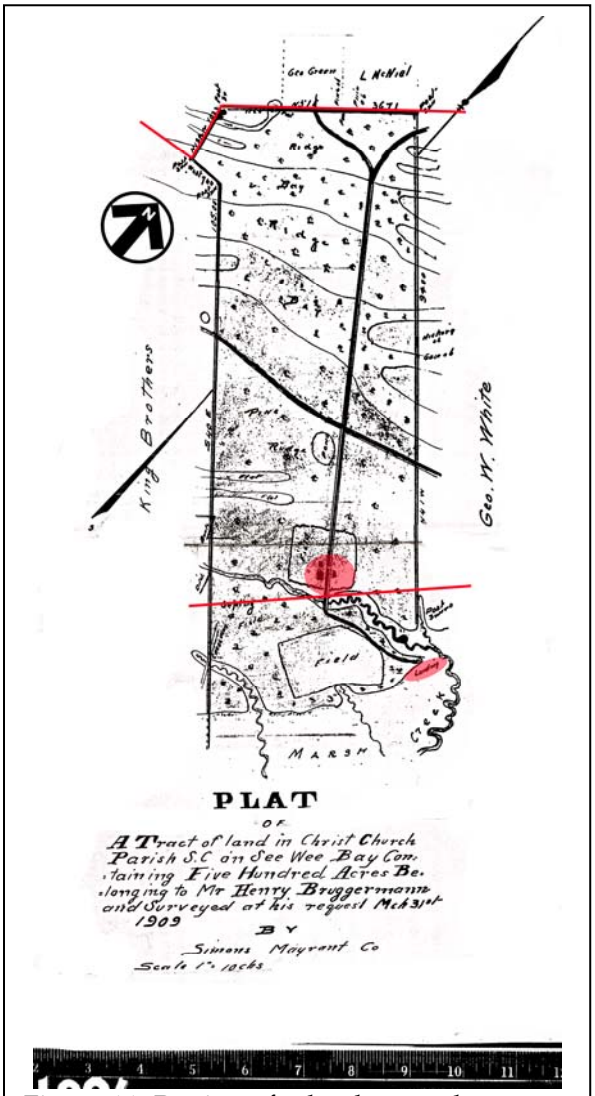

Figure 14. Portion of what became known as the Bruggeman tract (McCrady 1096).

$1,150 (Charleston County RMC DB T18, pg. 214). The property was held by Redding until his death, when it was conveyed to H.G. Leland. Leland held the parcel until August 29, 1905, when he sold it to S.B. and W.A. King for $2,000 and other valable consideration (Charleston County RMC DB T24, pg. 45).

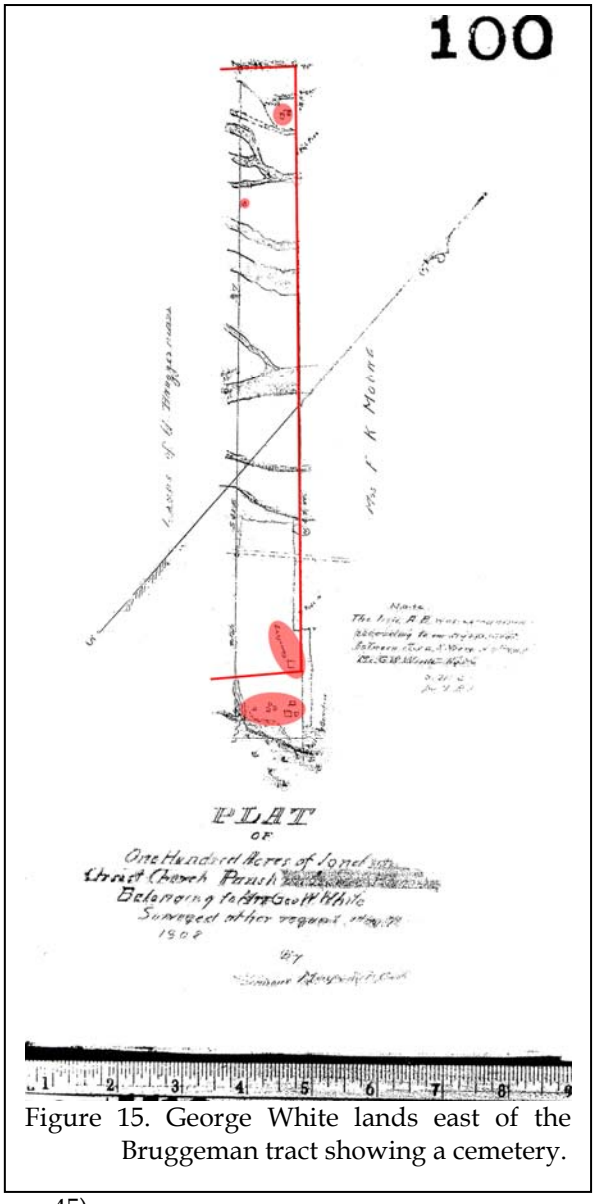

Figure 15. George White lands east of the Bruggeman tract showing a cemetery.

500 acre Tract

The third parcel is referenced in the various deeds only as a 500 acre tract. We have begun the tract's history with its February 12, 1846 sale by Edward Laurens, Master in Equity to John A. Simons for $930 (Charleston County RMC, DB V12, pg. 127). The tract was described as bounded to the northeast by lands of the estate of R.W. Vanderhorst, to the east and south by Sewee Bay,

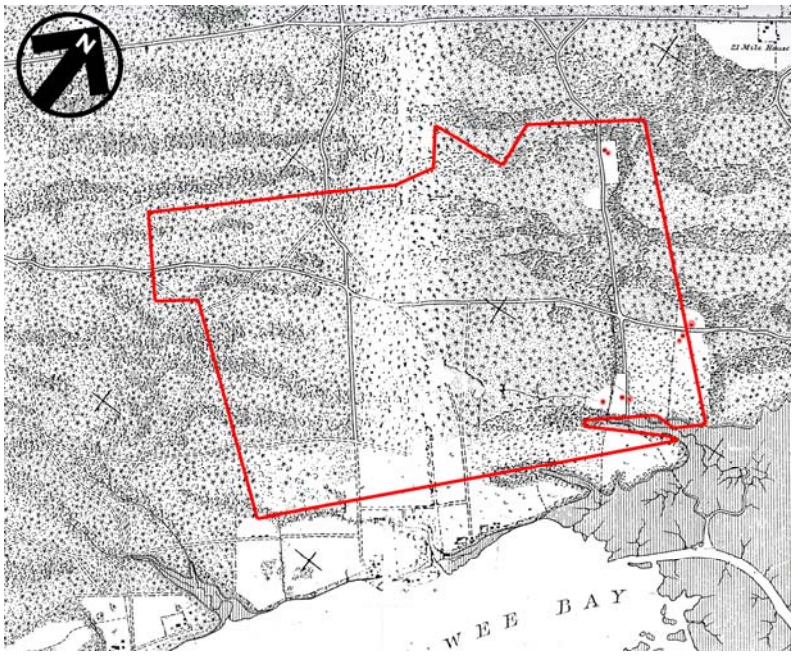

Figure 16. Portion of an 1875 Coast Survey map showing the project tract. Structures are highlighted.

to the southwest and west by lands of William R. Rose, and to the northwest by the estate of James Anderson and the trust estate of Bonneau.

Simons is shown in the 1840 census as living on the Charleston Neck. The 1850 census shows Simons (spelled Simmons) in Christ Church Parish as a 49 year old planter with real estate valued at $1,500.

Simons held the tract until its September 1853 sale for $1,500 to Cornelius A. Sams (Charleston County RMC DB X12, pg. 493). That same day Sams mortgaged the tract to the Joseph Maybank estate (Peter P. Bonneau and Ann Lucus Maybank, executors) for $1,390 (Charleston County RMC, DB B13, pg. 539). In 1872, with Sams defaulting on his debt, the property was conveyed to David Maybank as exector of the Joseph Maybank estate by Joseph W. Barnwell, the Referee in the resulting court case (Charleston County RMC, DB H16, pg. 261.

Sams appears to be a small planter. He is listed in the 1850 population census as a 27 year old planter in Christ Church, but there is no real estate value listed. He was, however, wealthy enough to own 13 African American slaves. We also know that he served in the 5th Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry (Ferguson's) during the Civil War.

Just over a month later on December 31, 1872, Maybank sold the tract to Frederick William Bruggeman for $500 – a seemingly significant loss (Charleston County RMC DB J16, pg. 51).

Although there are a number of Bruggemans, we have found none listed for Charleston County (most are found in the Augusta, Georgia area).

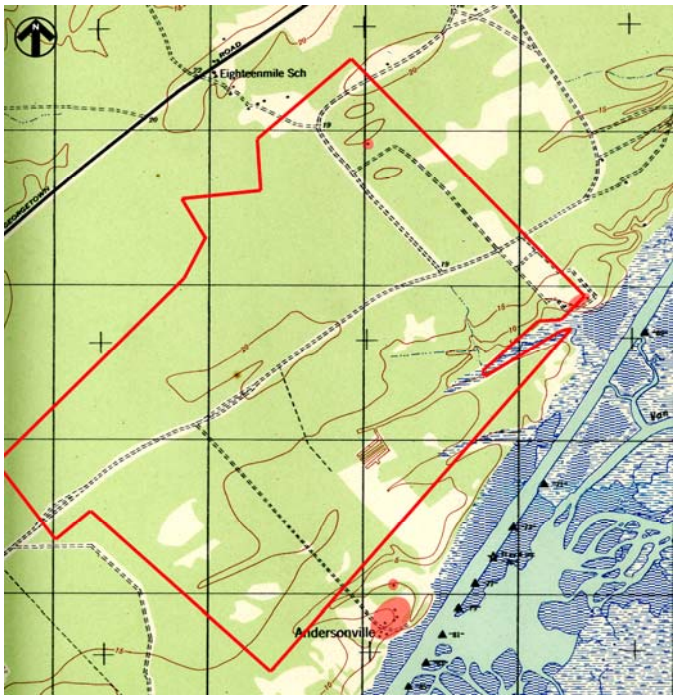

Figure 17. Portion of the 1918/1943 Sewee Bay topographic map showing the project tract.

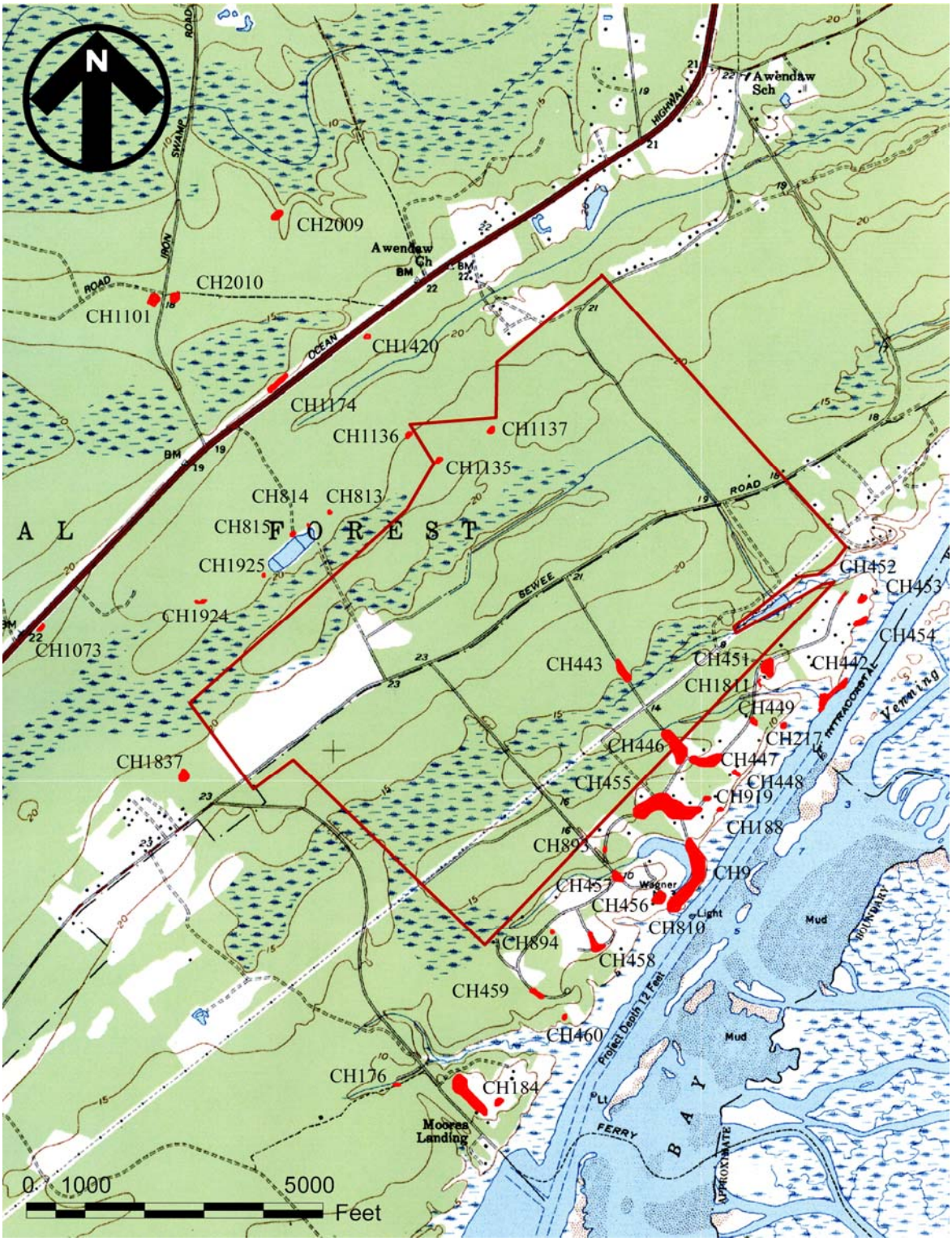

Figure 18. Previously identified sites within a 0.5 mile APE around the project tract.

Nevertheless, /Bruggeman held the property until his death and in February 1911 his heirs sold the tract, now identified as 514 acres to S.B. King, Jr. and W.A. King for $2,100 (Charleston County RMC, DB D26, pg. 2). The deed references a plat by J.P. Gaillard made in January 1909, although this survey has also not been identified.

Table 1.
Sites Identified in the APE

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Eligibility
9	Andersonville Midden	shell midden - Mississippian	
121		shell midden - Thom's Creek	
176		shell midden - Woodland	
184		shell midden - Woodland - Mississippian	
188		shell midden - Woodland	
217		midden	
442		shell midden - Thom's Creek	
443		Middle Woodland	NE
446		Woodland scatter	
447		surface scatter with shell	
448		midden	
449		Woodland shell scatter	
450		prehistoric scatter	
451		Woodland shell scatter	
452		shell midden - Woodland	
453		Woodland scatter	
454		shell midden - Mississippian	E
455		Woodland shell scatter	
456	Andersonville town	18th-19th c. historic settlement	
457		Woodland scatter	
458		Woodland scatter	
459		Woodland scatter	
460		Woodland scatter	
813		Woodland scatter	NE
814		19th historic	NE
815		Woodland scatter	NE
893		midden	NE
894		midden	PE
919		Civil War earthwork, prehistoric midden	PE
1073		18th c historic	PE
1101		19th - 20th c historic	PE
1135		prehistoric scatter	PE
1136		20th c historic	NE
1137		prehistoric scatter	NE
1174		Woodland scatter	NE
1420		19th - 20th c tar kiln	NE
1810	Andersonville SW Battery	Civil War earthwork	PE
1811		Civil War earthwork	PE
1837		prehistoric scatter, 18th - 19th c	PE
1924		Woodland scatter, 19th - 20th c	NE
1925		Woodland-Mississippian scatter	NE
2009		Woodland scatter	PE
2010		prehistoric, 19th - 20th c	

Although the relationship of the small remant White tract is not well understand, we suspect that it was acquired by Bruggeman. Research has revealed that George White's ownership does back to at least the late antebellum. By 1908 Figure 15 shows a cemetery within the study tract at its southeastern edge.

King Ownership

By 1911 the King brothers owned the three parcels, combining the tract.

Little has been identified concerning the King's. The 1910 population census shows the King family in Christ Church, consisting of two households. In one was W.A. King, a 36 year old farmer. In the other was Samuel B. King, Jr., a 42 year old farmer maried to Elizabeth L., also 42. The last member of the household was Samuel B. King, Sr., a 72-year old widower (listed as a merchant in the 1880 census). Both families were itemized together in the agricultural census, indicating that while they were in two households, both were farming the study tract.

At some point William A. King married and, on July 13, 1917 he died leaving a will appointing his wife, Julia R. King, as his executrix. King left his estate to his wife "for and during the term of her natural life, in order that she may be able to provide for the maintenance and education of my children" (Charleston County Probate Court, Box 552, Packet 1). On her death the property was to be divied among his children.

In 1927 Julia R. King sold an undivided half interest in her husband's property to a daughter, Susan Hamrick, for $1.00 (Charleston County RMC, DB N34, pg. 596). The deed reveals that the children included not only Susan, but Lucy King (by that time Lucy King Hamrick), Louise King, and Julia K. Freeman.

The property is described as three distinct tracts. What is refered to as parcel 3 is Andersonville, which we have traced back to the early 1840s. The other two tracts include Rose Hill, which we have traced back to 1840 and the 500 acre parcel, which has been taken back to 1846.

On June 5, 1930 Susan Hamrick sells the half-interest back to her mother, again for $1.00 (Charleston County RMC DB E36, pg. 97).

In 1934 a complaint was brought in the Court of Common Pleases against Julia K. Freeman, et al. concerning the division of the King property. The case resulted in the property being sold at auction by Matthew A. McLaughlin, Jr. Master. The high bidder, at $3,800, was Julia R. King (Charleston RMC DB G45, pg. 676).

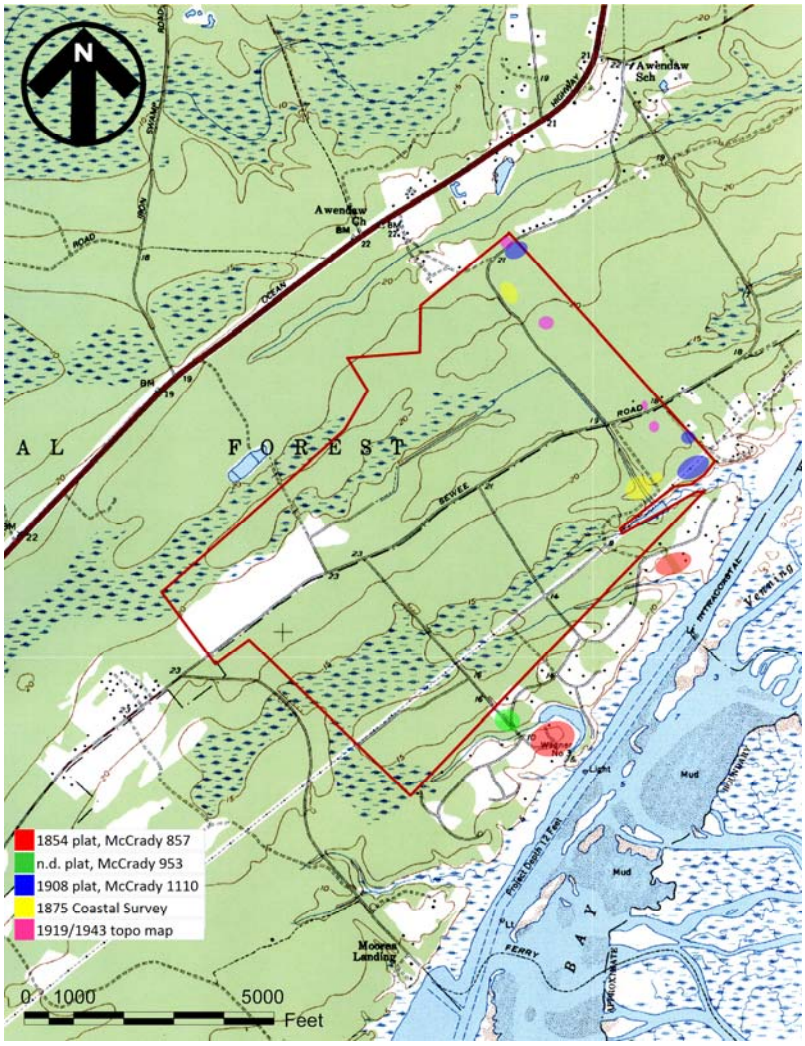

Figure 19. Historic site locations in the study area based on historic research.

King held the property until March 24, 1942 when she sold the three tracts to International Paper Co. for $21,250 (Charleston County RMC DB F30. Pg. 451). What became known as IP Timberlands sold the property, then described as "Tract No. 4 King" to its subsidiary, Sustainable Forests, LLC, on March 25, 1998 for $10.00, with the property then determined to include 1,709.5 acres more or less.

The study tract, identified as 1,354.28 acres was acquired by King Tract, LLC on March 27, 2007 for $10.00 (Charleston County RMC DB O620, pg. 439; see also PB EK, pg. 573-574).

Previous Research and Findings

Background research at SCIAA using a 0.5 mile APE for the project tract identified 43 previously identified sites (Figure 18; Table 1). The bulk of these sites (70%) are reported to be prehistoric, often identified as a shell middens. Nine (21%) are reported to contain only historic remains. The remaining sites include mixed assemblages.

The prehistoric sites appear to all date primarily from the Woodland Period (ca. 2000 B.C. or later). The historic sites include representatives of eighteenth, nineteenth, and even early twentieth century sites. Less than half of the sites have sufficient information provided to allow an assessment of National Register eligibility. Ten (50%) are identified as not eligible, nine are identified as potentially eligible and requiring additional investigation for a determination, and one is described as eligible.

If this assemblage is representative (and we have no way to determine if it is), then it is likely that the study area will include both prehistoric and historic sites, although the prehistoric sites – likely Woodland middens – will

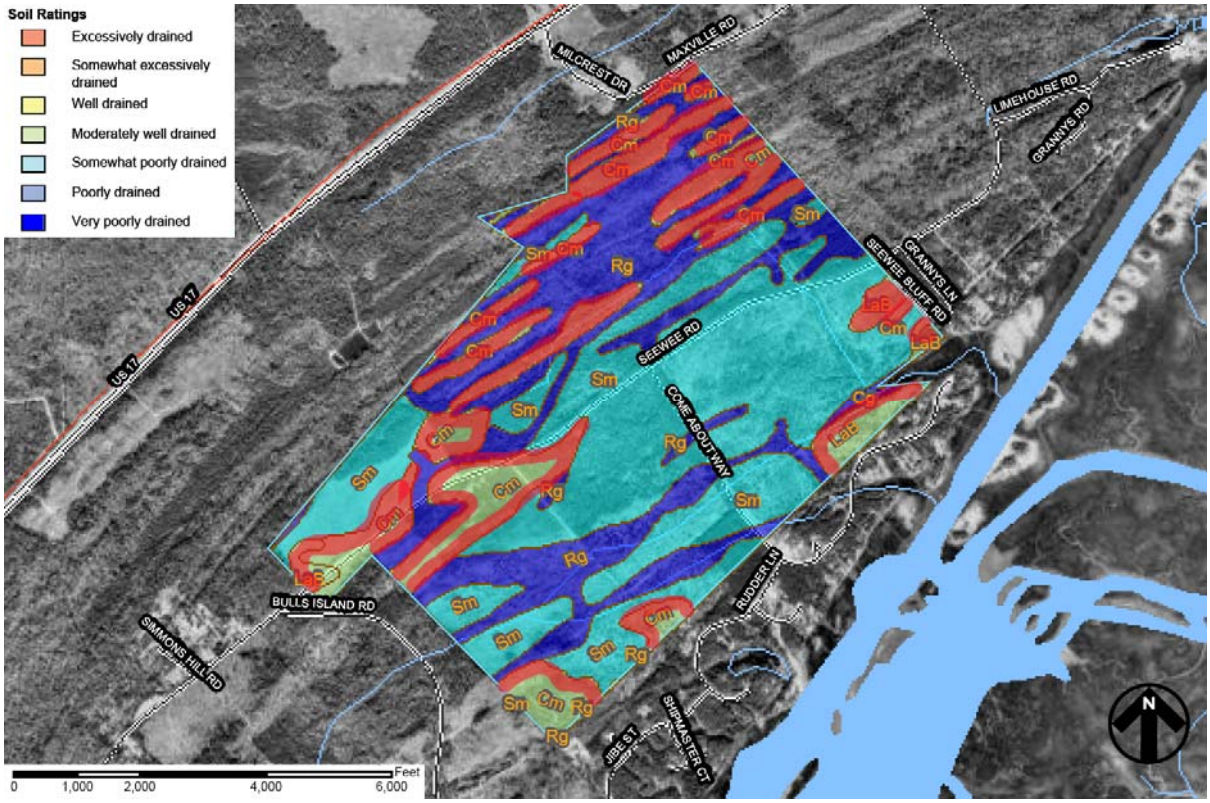

Figure 20. Areas of probable high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites are shown in red.

dominate. About half of the sites identified may eventually be found significant and require additional investigation.

One author was involved in a non-compliance survey of the development tract to the south of the current study parcel. That work, conducted in 1978, involved 250 acres where residental development was in the process of taking place. At the time of the study, the tract was opened by five roads, 13 drainage ditches, and several house lots. All parts of the development were within 1,500 feet of the marsh front. A total of 19 sites were identified through the work

Although the identi-fication was based solely on a pedestrian survey, surface conditions were such that it is likely the study achieved a very high degree of accuracy. Sites were found to be 400 to 800 feet apart, with an average of one site every 12 acres. This density, however, appears to decline as one moved inland. The majority of the soils were the better drained Seewee and Lakeland soils. Although the Lakeland soils accounted for about two-thirds of the acreage, only half of the sites were found on these soils. This suggests that there was a slight preference for Seewee soils.

Only five of the 19 sites represent single component settlements, suggesting that the area had been repeatedly occupied. A single Stallings sherd was recovered during this early study, although four large pieces of perforated steatite were recovered from a second site. Thom's Creek pottery was a minor component on six sites. Various types of Deptford pottery (primarily simple stamped and bold check stamped) formed the major component on six sites and minor components on an additional nine sites. Wilmington sherds were recovered from only two sites, suggesting a limited distribution in this portion of Charleston County. Probable Deptford Cord Marked pottery was a major component on

two sites and a minor component at 11 additional sites. Mississippian Jeremy or Pee Dee pottery is a major component at two sites and a minor component at 10 sites. What we believe is Ashley ware – a contact period pottery – was found on six sites.

Although dominated by Woodland pottery, there was also evidence of Archaic settlement in the project area. Recovered was a fragmentary Hardaway-Dalton, Palmer Corner-Notched, probable Kirk, Guilford Lanceolate, and two Savannah River Stemmed points – spanning the Early through Late Archaic.

While this study is useful, especially for the area immediately on the marsh front, it may not be applicable to the more interior setting of the study tract. Cable and Reed (1996) developed a predictive site model for the Charleston Harbor area that consists of a group of multiple regression equations. These equations were used to generate various probability zones, in the form of irregular-shaped polygons, in which prehistoric sites were expected to occur. The polygons were ranked into high, medium, and low probability areas. Their work was able to readily distinguish between high and low areas; separating the medium and high areas was less successful.

Neverthless, the model is very straight forward – in the coastal or maritime zone, prehistoric sites will be found in areas of well-drained or moderately drained soils situated close to patches of poorly drained soils (swamps) and to areas of salt marsh. In the interior zones, they showed that increased site density was directly correlated with well-drained soils in close proximity to streams or other hydrologic features such as interior swamp areas. In essence, prehistoric people chose better drained sites where they maintained access to water sources (today seen as poorly drained soils).

Figure 20 shows the projected best locations for prehistoric sites, based on this model. These areas are fringes or econiches, locations where several diverse ecological zones are in contact. They are represented by relatively narrow zones bordering the swale topography of the project area.

METHODS

Introduction

Based on the study of wetland maps, it appeared that prehistoric sites would have a higher probability of being found in the well drained to moderately well drained soils close to the poorly drained soils. See Figure 20 for areas of high potential for prehistoric sites.

The map research, however, has revealed a number of farm units on the property. The locations of these projected structures can be seen in Figure 19. While some of these structures were found in the field, namely those few to the southeast, no evidence of the structures to the northeast were found. The work started to suggest that the study tract may exhibit considerable disturbance, primarily from recent logging – which was being performed during the current reconnaissance. No logging appears to have been performed on the lower third of the tract, south of the existing wetland. We recommend that no additional logging take place until the tract has been subjected to an intensive archaeological survey.

Field Survey

The field methodology sought to include systematic intensive survey coupled with some closer interval testing (Figure 22). The areas of high probability for historic structures had transects placed at 100-foot intervals through the projected site. Shovel tests were performed at 100-foot intervals until the site was encountered, then testing was performed at 50-foot intervals along the transect. No additional transects were added for this level of reconnaissance.

All shovel tests were approximately one-foot square and were excavated to sterile subsoil, usually 1.0 to 1.5 feet below the surface. The areas of logging exhibited very compact soils that appeared to be highly eroded, usually about 0.5 foot in depth. All soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh and soil profiles were recorded as appropriate, using Munsell soil colors.

In areas where logging had revealed significant ground visibility (over 50%), a pedestrian survey was conducted. If artifacts were found during the pedestrian survey, shovel testing would be conducted.

When evidence of archaeological sites was

Figure 21. View of intensive logging on the tract.

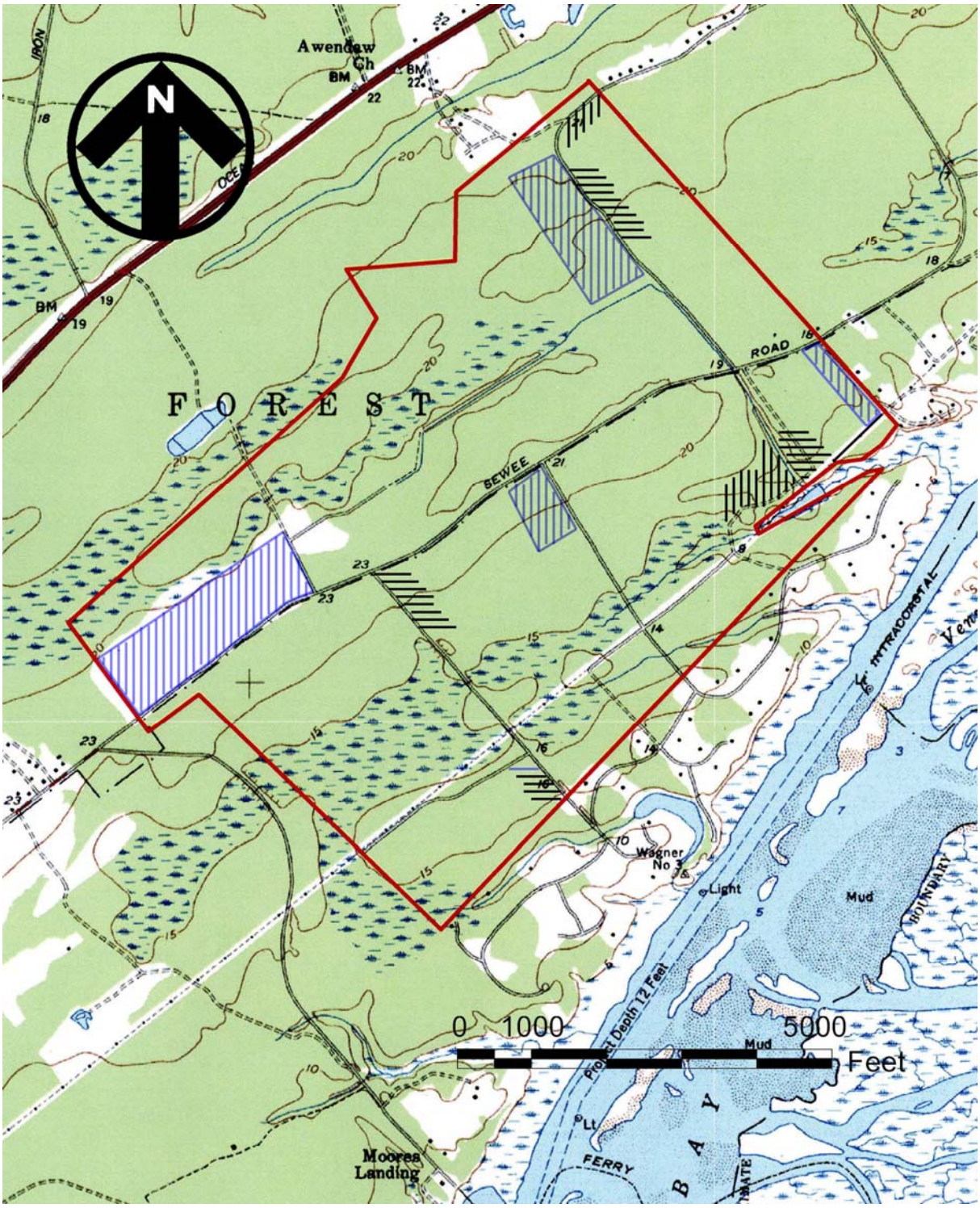

Figure 22. Map showing areas surveyed on the tract (black lines denote shovel testing; blue areas were subjected to a pedestrian survey).

encountered during shovel testing, transects were added as necessary to determine more accurate boundaries. Boundaries were also determined through location of the extent of surface scatters. Archaeological sites in this survey were defined as consisting of three or more artifacts in an area. No isolated finds were located during this survey.

Information was collected from each site in order to complete site forms required by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Since this study was conducted at a reconnaissance level, it was not possible to collect the quantity of data or detail necessary to allow the sites to be evaluated for their potential significance and eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), the closest regional repository.

The site forms for the five identified archaeological sites have been filed with SCIAA. Field notes have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to SCIAA as soon as the project is complete. Non-archival digital photographic materials will be retained by Chicora for 60 days.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of prehistoric materials were defined by such authors as Yohe (1996), Blanton et al. (1986), and Oliver et al. (1986). Historic remains follow such authors as Price (1979) and South (1977).

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey five archaeological sites (38CH2169-2173) were recorded (Figure 23). Sites 38CH2169 and 38CH2170 are both mixed component sites consisting of eighteenth to twentieth century and prehistoric scatters. Site 38CH2171 is a prehistoric scatter and possible shell midden and sites 38CH2172-2173 are each shell middens. Since these sites were recorded at a reconnaissance level, additional work is needed for determinations of eligibility.

Additional sites have been previously recorded on the project tract including 38CH443, 38CH446, 38CH1135, and 38CH1137. Only 38CH1135 had additional work recommended, while the other sites were determined not eligible for the National Register.

The architectural survey did not identify any structures or other resources beyond those identified by the 1991 survey (Fick 1991) and the survey of Civil War Fortifications (Trinkley and Fick 2000).

Archaeological Resources

38CH2169

Site 38CH2169 (Figure 24) is a mixed component eighteenth to twentieth century and prehistoric scatter in a mixed pine and hardwood

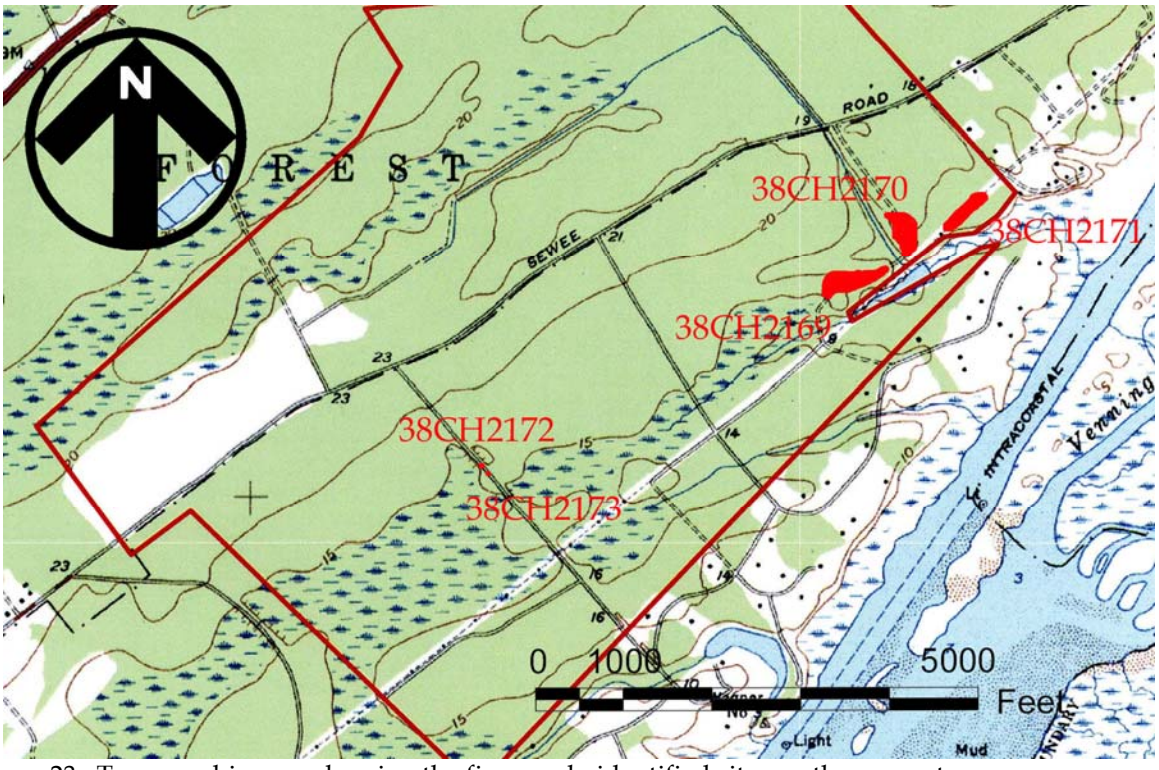

Figure 23. Topographic map showing the five newly identified sites on the property.

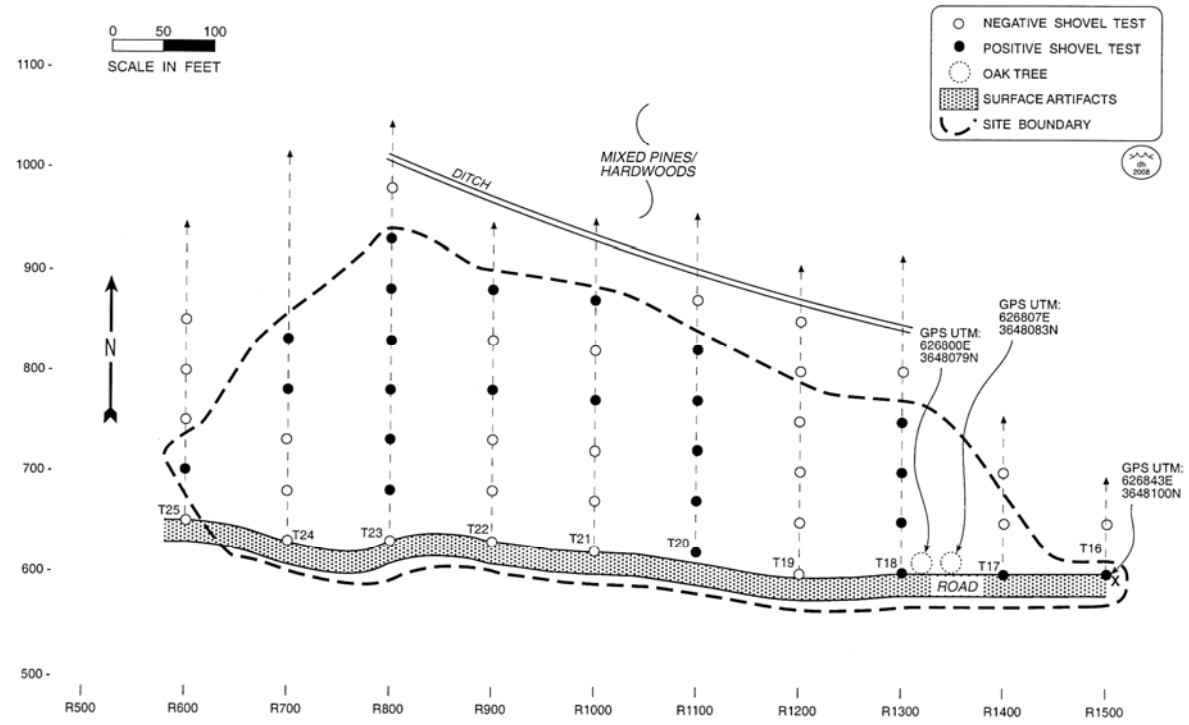

Figure 24. Sketch map of 38CH2169.

forest. It is located on an interior ridge at an elevation of about 10-15 feet AMSL. A GPS UTM taken toward the eastern portion of the site is 626800E 3648079N (NAD27 datum).

The area was examined due to the presence of structures shown on two historic maps – a 1909 McCrady Plat (#1096) and the 1875 S.C. Coastal Survey. Transects were placed at 100-foot intervals from a ditch to the east working to the west along the dirt road. Shovel tests were performed to the north at 50-foot intervals until another ditch was encountered (generally 250 feet north of the transect line).

Shovel tests produced a soil profile similar to the Lakeland Series, which is found within the Sewee Complex. These soils have an A horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand to 0.6 foot over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand to just over 1.0 foot in depth.

Shovel tests produced a variety of historic artifacts representing several different data sets including Kitchen, Architecture, and Tobacco groups (Table 2). The Kitchen Group produced a variety of diagnostic ceramics including creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. Undecorated creamware has a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1791, while whiteware was produced into the twentieth century. A significant amount of Colono ware, a slave-made pottery, was also found, which was common in the eighteenth century.

While most of the prehistoric artifacts were small in size, the sherds and flakes were consistently scattered throughout the site area. Only one sherd was large enough to be identified -- a Pee Dee Complicated Stamp, which dates to the Mississippian. More work will be needed to further assess this component, including closer

Table 2.
Artifacts found at 38CH2169

	600 R1300	600 R1400	600 R1500	620 R1100	650 R1300	670 R1100	680 R800	700 R600	700 R1300	720 R1100	730 R800	750 R1300	770 R1000	770 R1100	780 R700	780 R800	780 R900	820 R1100	830 R700	830 R800	870 R1000	880 R800	880 R900	930 R800	Surface	Total
Kitchen Group																										**81**
Porcelain, blue handpainted																								1		
Lead glazed slipware													1			4								1		
Jackfield						1																				
Creamware, undecorated										1				1							1			7		
Creamware, green edged																								1		
Pearlware, undecorated		1	1		1																		1	3		
Pearlware, blue hand painted		1														1										
Pearlware, green edged																										
Whiteware, undecorated																								6		
Whiteware, annular																								1		
Colono ware						5	1				5			2	2	7	2			3		2				
Glass, clear						1																				
Glass, black		1					4	1						1				1						1		
Glass, light green																			1							
Glass stem									1																	
Bone										1								4								
Architecture Group																										**13**
Nail, UID					1					2				1		1										
Nail fragment, UID					2	1														1						
Nail, machine cut				1										1				1								
Window glass																								1		
Tobacco Group																										**4**
Pipe stem																								1		
Pipe bowl											2									1						
Activities Group																										**2**
Metal, UID											1															
Lead, UID										1																
Prehistoric																										**14**
Sherd, small	1			2	1		1			1		1				1						1	1			
Sherd, Pee Dee Complicated Stamp																								1		
Sherd, Deptford																	1									
Flake									1			1														
Total																										**114**

interval testing and possibly some two foot square test units to determine if the prehistoric component is intact.

This site has an estimated site dimension of 900 feet east-west by 300 feet north-south. Evaluation of this site's potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places should be based on factors such as archaeological site integrity, data sets present, and potential to contribute meaningful research. As a reconnaissance, the current study has a limited scope that cannot confidently assess these issues. For example, questions such as site function and site integrity are unclear. Consequently, additional survey is recommended to properly evaluate the site. Regardless, the reconnaissance did identify materials in the general area projected by the historic research.

38CH2170

Site 38CH2170 (Figure 25) is an eighteenth to twentieth century and prehistoric scatter located on an interior plain at an elevation of about 15 feet AMSL. The site is situated in a mixed pine and hardwood forest at about 626887E 3648176N (NAD27 datum).

Like the previous site, this site area was examined due to the presence of a structure shown on both the 1909 McCrady plat (#1096) and

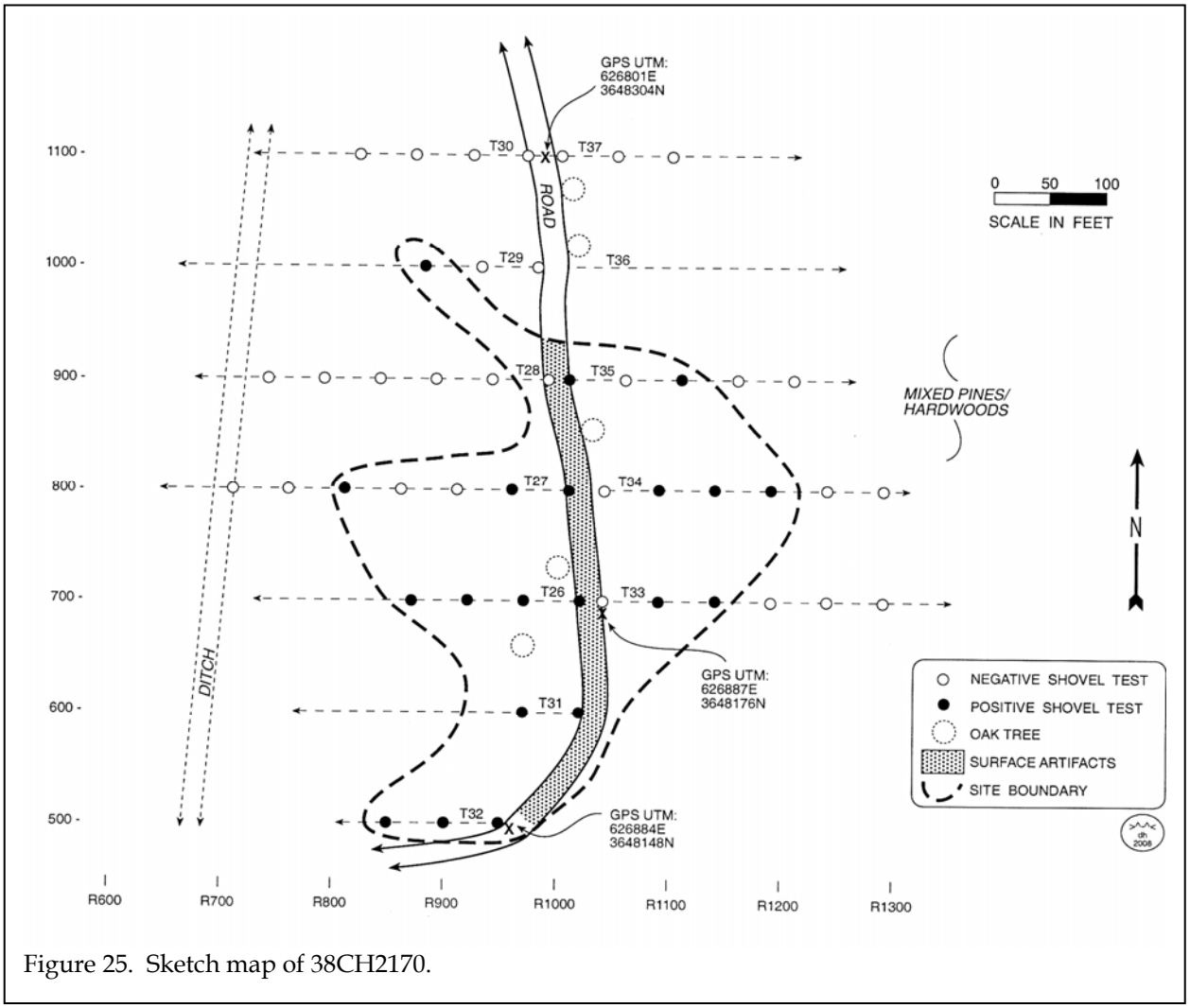

Figure 25. Sketch map of 38CH2170.

Table 3.
Artifacts from 38CH2170

	500 R850	500 R900	500 R950	600 R970	600 R1020	700 R870	700 R920	700 R970	700 R1020	700 R1090	700 R1140	800 R810	800 R960	800 R1010	800 R1090	800 R1140	800 R1190	900 R1010	900 R1110	1000 R880	Surface	**Total**
Kitchen Group																						**43**
Porcelain									1													
Chinese porcelain, blue hand paint																					1	
Stoneware, brown salt glazed																					1	
Stoneware, white salt glazed																					1	
Creamware, undecorated																					1	
Pearlware, undecorated													1									
Whiteware, undecorated				2	1				1												10	
Whiteware, decal print																					1	
Glass, melted				1																	1	
Glass, opaque							1															
Glass, clear					1		1								1							
Glass, black								1													5	
Glass, manganese																					3	
Glass, light blue			1		4																1	
Glass, amber																					1	
Architecture Group																						**14**
Nail, UID		1																				
Nail, machine cut													1									
Window glass				11																		
Door hinge		1																				
Activities Group																						**2**
Flint chunck							1															
Millstone																					1	
Prehistoric																						**44**
Sherd, small	2	2			6	2	1			1	1	1	3		1	1	2	1	1	4	5	
Sherd, Deptford plain																					1	
Sherd, Deptford Cord-marked																					1	
Sherd, Deptford Checked Stamp																					1	
Sherd, Stallings plain																				1		
Flake					1					1	1			1	1						1	
Total																						**103**

the 1875 S.C. Coastal Survey. Transects were placed at 100-foot intervals along the dirt road. Shovel tests were performed to the east and to the west at 50-foot intervals when artifacts were encountered. Shovel testing to the west ended at a ditch while shovel testing to the east ended when two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered.

Shovel tests produced a profile similar to the Lakeland Series, which is found within the Sewee Complex. These soils have an A horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand to 0.6 foot over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand to just over 1.0 foot in depth.

Historic artifacts were encountered on both sides of the road and represented Kitchen and Architecture groups (Table 3). Creamware was the earliest ceramic encountered with a MCD of 1791 and whiteware was the most modern, which may date into the twentieth century.

The prehistoric component produced sherds and flakes. The large sherds, suitable for dating, were found in the surface collection along the road. These sherds are identified as Deptford plain, cord-marked, and check stamped – all of which date to the Middle Woodland. While additional testing is necessary, it did appear as though some of the specimens came from the dark yellowish brown subsoil.

The site has estimated dimensions of 350 feet east-west by 500 feet north-south. As with the previous site, the current study has a limited scope that cannot confidently assess issues of site integrity, number of data sets, and potential to contribute meaningful research. Questions of site function and integrity are unclear. Are we looking a two structures or just one that has been severely disturbed? Is this site connected to site 38CH2169? Consequently, additional survey is recommended to properly evaluate this site. However, the reconnaissance did identify materials in the general area projected by the

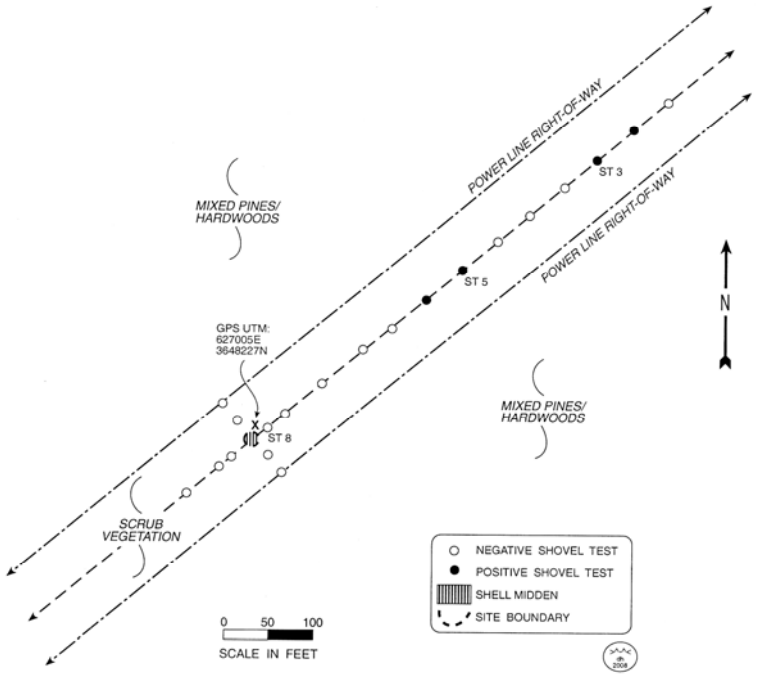

Figure 26. Sketch map of 38CH2171.

historic research.

38CH2171

Site 38CH2171 is a prehistoric pottery and lithic scatter with possible shell midden (Figure 26). The site is located on an interior plain at an elevation of about 10 feet AMSL. A GPS UTM taken at the possible midden is 627005E 3648227N (NAD27 datum).

The site area was examined due to the possible presence of a historic structure as shown by a 1908 McCrady plat (#1110). Since the structure was shown to exist inside the right-of-way of the modern transmission line, a series of shovel tests were excavated starting at the property edge to the northeast, then following the powerline to the southwest at 100-foot intervals. When artifacts were encountered, shovel testing was reduced to 50-foot intervals.

Shovel tests produced a profile similar to the Lakeland Series, which is found within the Sewee Complex. These soils have an A horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sand to 0.6 foot over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sand to just over 1.0 foot in depth.

While no evidence of the historic structure was found, a prehistoric site with pottery and flakes was encountered (Table 4). Three of the sherds were large enough to provide a date – one Jeremy Complicated Stamp and two Deptford Simple Stamp sherds. The Jeremy sherd dates to the proto-historic, while Deptford dates to the Middle Woodland. A possible shell midden was also represented. Testing at 25 feet around the midden was performed in an attempt to determine the size of the midden, but it did not appear to extend to those boundaries. The site area is estimated at 550 feet by 50 feet.

Although somewhat sparse, testing was limited to only one line. Additional survey work may extend the boundaries of the site as well as provide information on site integrity, data sets, and potential to contribute meaningful research. The survey work is recommended to properly evaluate the site. In addition, the survey work should be able to tell us why we did not identify the historic materials that were projected to be in this area by historic research.

Table 4.
Artifacts found at 38CH2171

	ST 2.5	ST 3	ST 5	ST 5.5	ST 8	Total
Sherd, small		3	2	2		7
Sherd, Jeremy Complicated Stamp	1					1
Sherd, Deptford Simple Stamp		1		1		2
Flake				4		4
Shell Midden					yes	
Total						**14**

38CH2172

Site 38CH2172 (Figure 27) is a shell midden located on the edge of a marsh at an elevation of about 15 feet AMSL. A central GPS UTM is 625418E 3647389N (NAD27 datum).

The midden was identified in a dirt road. Testing off the road failed to identify any shell or artifacts. A small shovel test in the middle of the midden failed to produce any artifacts, which is not uncommon for such sites. The shovel test revealed highly compact shell for several inches. The midden extends to an area of about 10 feet by 10 feet.

Middens have the ability to provide a wealth of information on prehistoric peoples. The faunal remains can tell us what the people were eating while pollen and phytolith analysis can tell us the season in which the midden was used. Radiocarbon dating may also be acquired to give

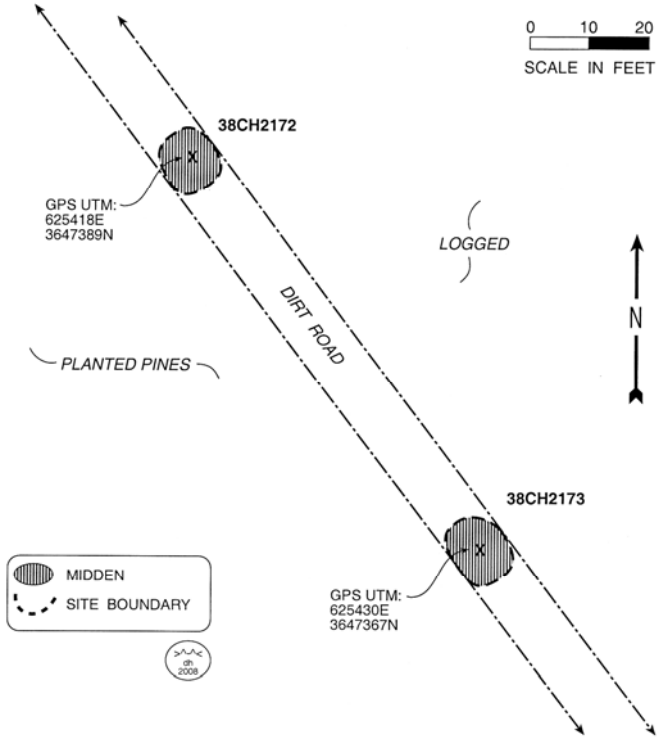

Figure 27. Sketch map of 38CH2172 and 38CH2173.

us an accurate date of the site.

At this reconnaissance level of study, we are unable gather any of the information that this midden may potentially hold. Additional testing is recommended to properly evaluate this midden, including a 2 foot by 2 foot unit into the middle of the midden.

38CH2173

Site 38CH2173 (Figure 27) is also a shell midden, located near the edge of a marsh on an exposed dirt roadbed (Figure 28). A central GPS UTM is 625430E 3647367N (NAD27 datum). The midden is situated at about 15 feet AMSL.

A single shovel test in the densely packed shell produced two small pot sherds. The midden extends a site area of about 10 feet by 10 feet.

As with the previous midden, 38CH2173 has the ability to produce information on subsistence and seasonality, but additional testing is needed. In particular, a larger 2 foot by 2 foot unit would be warranted to examine depth, faunal materials, and artifacts found in the midden.

Additional Archaeological Sites

In addition to the five new sites identified during this reconnaissance, four previously recorded sites (38CH443, 38CH446, 38CH1135, and 38CH1137) are shown to be on the project tract. Sites 38CH443 and 38CH446 are both Middle Woodland scatters that have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38CH1135 is a prehistoric scatter that needed additional work before a determination could be made and 38CH1137 is a prehistoric scatter that was recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Figure 28. View of midden in the road bed.

These sites show the potential for prehistoric materials to be found elsewhere on the property.

Architectural and Other Historic Resources

A comprehensive architectural survey has been performed for Charleston County and is thought to be complete (Fick 1991). While two resources (468-0556 – the c. 1915 Awendaw School and 538-0557 – a c. 1915 house) were found within a mile of the project area, both of these structures have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Another survey, which was performed in 2000, identified Civil War Fortifications in the area (Trinkley and Fick 2000). While four were found in the area, they are all off the project tract to the southeast, closer to the water. While it is unlikely that fortifications exist on the current property, the tract may have the potential to produce other sites related to that era in history.

CONCLUSIONS

The 1,354 acre survey tract is located in northern Charleston County. This reconnaissance level survey was performed for Mr. Jason Smithgall of King Tract, LLC and is intended for the better understanding of probable cultural resource implications of development.

Much of the survey tract is covered in planted pines, which were being logged during this reconnaissance. Only the southern-most portion of the tract is forested with pines and mixed hardwoods.

Historical research of the tract examined the property's potential for both prehistoric and historic sites. The model for prehistoric sites is not precise and often it is difficult to identify prehistoric occupations during a reconnaissance study. Nevertheless, on this particular study tract, we were able to recover multiple areas of prehistoric occupation spanning about 4,000 years and including Late Archaic through Proto-Historic settlements.

A number of historic sites were also projected for the tract. While this brief level of survey failed to identify some of the projected structures, at least two potentially significant historic sites were found, including one possible early slave settlement. As for the unidentified structures, our inability to find them during this reconnaissance does not mean they are necessarily destroyed, but that we may have been looking in the wrong area.

During this week long reconnaissance, five sites (38CH2169-2173) were recorded. Sites 38CH2169 and 38CH2170 are eighteenth to nineteenth century and prehistoric scatters; 38CH2171 is a prehistoric pottery and lithic scatter with possible shell midden; and sites 38CH2172 and 38CH2173 are shell middens. Additional work is needed at all five sites before a determination of eligibility is made.

The entire King Tract property has shown a high probability for producing archaeological materials. Minimally, we recommend that a more detailed historical overview be prepared and the tract be subjected to an intensive survey to identify archaeological sites. This survey will likely require shovel testing at 100-foot intervals and closer interval testing at 20 to 50-foot intervals in the areas where sites are encountered.

While there is evidence of logging damage, it is possible that some of these projected sites may possess sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This assessment will depend on what is found at these sites and the condition of those remains.

Until an intensive archaeological survey can be performed, we recommend that no additional logging take place, especially in those areas where sites have been identified by this study or where sites are anticipated to be found. Logging should not take place in the southeastern part of the corridor, pending the location of a possible cemetery on the tract as shown by historic maps.

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