

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SANTEE-COOPER
MONCK'S CORNER EASTSIDE-CARNES CROSSROADS TRANSMISSION LINE,
BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Research Contribution 107

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Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Nick Roark of Sabine & Waters Land Management Consultants. The 100 feet wide, 12 mile long corridor is located near Moncks Corner in Berkeley County. The corridor begins north of U.S. Hwy. 52 and follows the CSX railroad track south to just below Bushy Park Road (S-8-9). There it turns west, crossing U.S. Hwy. 52, until it reaches a north-south running transmission line. The line then turns south, following the existing transmission line for approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, then turns west for approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles where it continues to follow an existing transmission line. After $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles it turns south along a transmission line where it ends at a substation located on Mt. Holly Plantation (Figure 1).

The corridor is made up of mixed pine/hardwood vegetation alternating with fallow fields, logged areas, and swampland. Several sizeable creeks and swamps (e.g., Laurel Swamp and Molly Creek) bisect the corridor, as well as several smaller swamps and streams.

The corridor is intended to be used as a power line right of way. Some landscape alteration (such as clearing and grubbing) will occur which will cause considerable damage to the ground surface.

The proposed project was reviewed internally by Santee-Cooper and an intensive archaeological survey was recommended. Chicora was requested to submit a budgetary proposal for such a survey by Mr. Nick Roark of Sabine & Waters. A proposal was submitted on March 29, 1993 and the work was approved on April 16, 1993.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the Santee-Cooper powerline corridor and the findings. The statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were examined for information pertinent to the project area. In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was consulted about National Register properties in the area. No National Register properties were found to be located in the project area (Tracy Powers, personal communication, April 27, 1993). The field investigations were conducted April 19 through April 22, 1993 by Ms. Natalie Adams and Ms. Liz Pinckney. This field work involved 64 person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on April 23 and April 26, 1993.

Effective Environment

Berkeley County is situated in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Containing about 1,100 square miles, it is bordered by Georgetown County to the northeast,

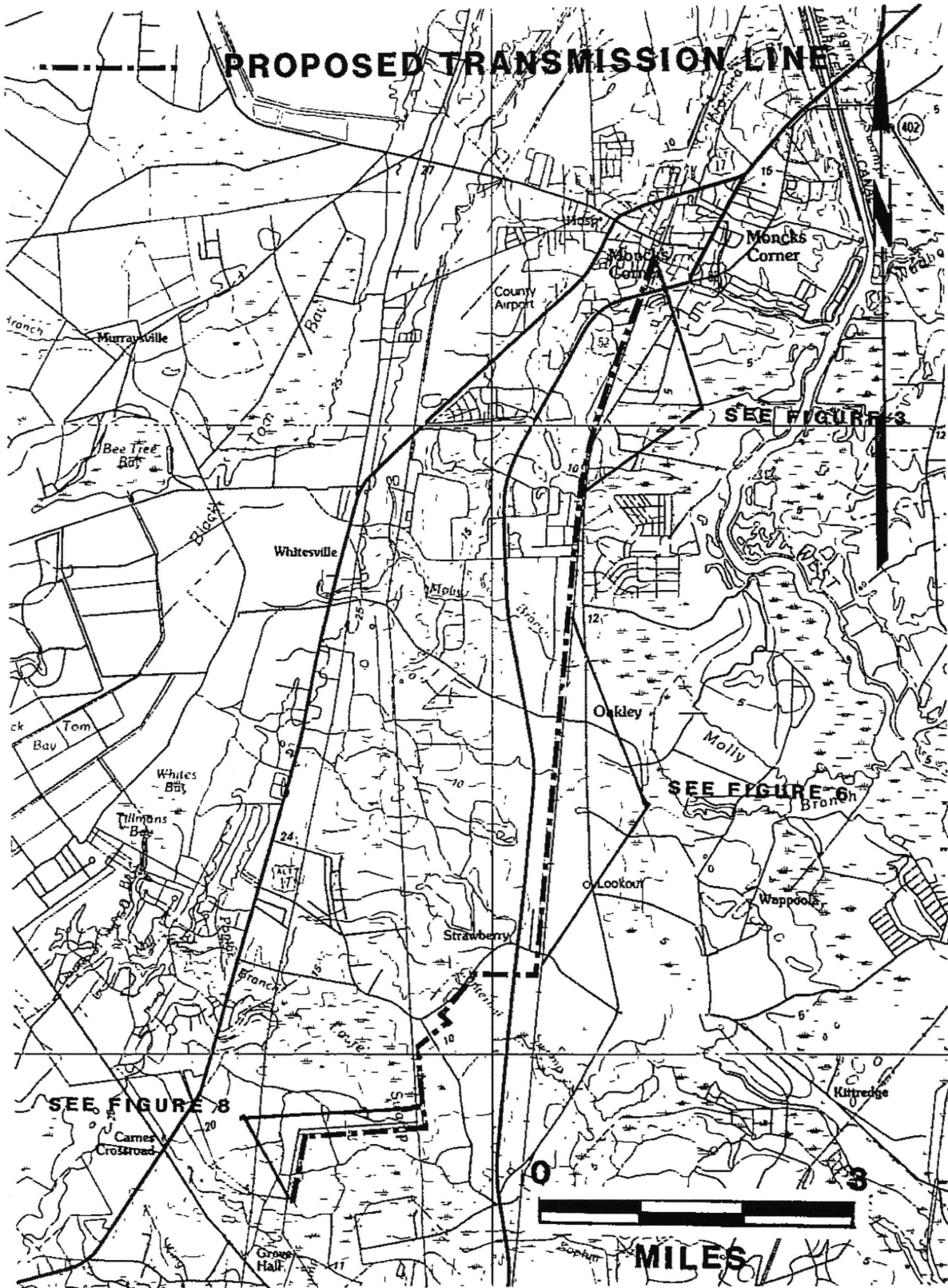


Figure 1. Vicinity of the survey corridor from Moncks Corner to Carnes Crossroads (St. George 1:100,000 scale USGS topographic map).

Charleston County to the southeast and southwest, Dorchester County to the west, Orangeburg County to the northwest, and Clarendon and Williamsburg counties to the north.

The topography of the country is characterized by subtle undulation characteristic of beach ridge plains. The elevations range from sea level to approximately 105 feet above mean sea level (MSL). In the vicinity of the corridor the elevations range from about 10 to 50 feet MSL. The topography is generally level in the northern portion of the corridor, while the southern portion is somewhat more rolling with the presence of swamp drainages.

Berkeley is drained by three significant river systems: the Santee, Wando, and Cooper rivers. The Santee has a large freshwater discharge and forms the northern boundary with neighboring Georgetown County. The Wando is a coastal river, being dominated by tidal action. The Cooper River, which flows through the center of the County, was also originally a tidal river, but it has been modified by a large volume of fresh water diverted from the Santee through Lakes Marion and Moultrie. In addition, there are a number of broad, low-gradient interior drainages that are present either as extensions of tidal streams or flooded bays and swales.

Significant drainages to corridor are Laurel and Canterhill Swamp (see Figure 1), which eventually feed into Goose Creek. There are approximately 17,500 acres of freshwater marsh and 4,300 acres of impounded marsh in Berkeley County. Much of this acreage was related to the production of upland rice. Examination of aerial photographs coupled with USGS topographic maps reveals an extensive network of dikes and ditches associated with upland rice cultivation.

As previously mentioned, Berkeley 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 Berkeley County is characteristic of the region; the formations covering the surface date from the Pleistocene and include sands, clays, gravels, and phosphates.

In general the soils in lower Berkeley are part of the Wahee-Duplin-Lenoir association. They tend to be somewhat poorly to moderately well drained and have a loamy surface layer with a clayey subsoil. Nine soil series are found in the corridor area. These include Betheria loam, Craven loam, Duplin fine sandy loam, Goldsboro loamy sand, Lenoir fine sandy loam, Lynchburg fine sandy loam, Meggett loam, Norfolk loamy sand, Pantego fine sandy loam, and Wahee loam. Of these soils, Pantego is very poorly drained, Betheria and Meggett are poorly drained, Lenoir, Lynchburg, and Wahee are somewhat poorly drained, Craven, Duplin, and Goldsboro are moderately well drained, and Norfolk is well drained. Very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soils make up approximately 79 percent of the corridor (see Long 1980: Map Sheets 55, 65, 74, 80, and 81) .

Berkeley 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 47 inches, but ranges from 39 to 55 inches. The growing season, from April to September, receives an average of 31 inches or about 66% of the yearly total. The average length of the freeze-free growing season is approximately 260 days, although frosts can occur as early as October 26 and as late as April 15 (Long 1980:46).

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 1972:133).

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

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 1974:282)

Indeed, an examination of the region around Berkeley County reveals tremendous diversity. One detailed study revealed a mosaic including the oak-hickory-pine forest common to

upland areas, oak-gum-bald cypress forest typical of the southern floodplains, pine forests found in mesic to xeric upland sites, mesophytic broadleaved forests on more mesic slope sites, old rice fields, and a variety of swamp forests such as the tupelo-cypress, low hardwood, and ridge hardwoods (Federal Power Commission 1977). All of these forest types have different dominants and different understory vegetation (see Barry 1980). The corridor reflects this tremendous diversity in vegetation. It consists primarily of pine/mixed hardwood forests, swamp forests, and old agricultural fields.

Background Research

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 "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

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. This new settlement at Oyster Point would become modern-day Charleston. The move provided not only a more healthful climate and an area of better defence, but:

the situation of this Town is so convenient for public Commerce that it rather seems to be the design of some skillful Artist than the accidental position of nature (Mathews 1954:153).

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 élite. 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 élite. It also firmly established the foundations of slavery and cash crop plantations.

Many of these Barbadian immigrants settled in the Goose Creek area, forming one

of the most influential political and economic groups in the colony (Stoney 1938:19). The "Goose Creek Men" included individuals such as Maurice Mathews, James Moore and John Boone. They favored increased Indian slavery, trade with the pirates or privateers that sailed the Carolina coast, and generally ignored the efforts of the Lords Proprietors to control the Colony's economic and political future. While the political power of the Goose Creek faction peaked in the 1720s, it continued to evidence considerable economic power well into the late 1740s (see Morgan 1980; Sirmans 1966).

Early agricultural experiments which involved olives, grapes, silkworms, and oranges were less than successful. While the Indian trade was profitable to many of the Carolina colonies, it did not provide the Proprietors with the wealth they were expected from the new colony. This trade was also limited since the Indian population was so dramatically reduced by European disease, the sale of alcohol, and slavery.

Cattle raising also 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.

South Carolina's economic development during the pre-Revolutionary War period involved a complex web of interactions between slaves, planters, and merchants. By 1710 slaves were starting to be concentrated on a few, large slave-holding plantations. 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. By the early 1700s planters found that upland swamps, such as those in the Goose Creek 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.

Hewat, 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 (Hewat 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.

By 1730 the majority of the population of the colony, both rural and urban, was black (Wood 1974). By 1850, 46% of Charleston District's population (which included today's Berkeley County) consisted of African American slaves (DeBow 1854:302), although Hilliard (1984:37) indicates that more than 60% of the Charleston slaveholders by 1860 owned fewer than 10 slaves. Regardless, there remained vast plantations where the owner's wealth was achieved by the labor of black slaves.

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). 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 which 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).

Mills' Atlas shows no subscribers in the vicinity of the project area in the 1820s. However, the map does indicate that the area was somewhat heavily populated, particularly along the major rivers and roads (Figure 2).

Previous archaeological investigations in Berkeley County consist of a number of surveys including the work by Brooks and Scurry (1979) at the Amoco Realty property. Excavations at prehistoric sites in the county are few. Most notable are the works by Anderson et al (1982) and Brooks and Canout (1984).

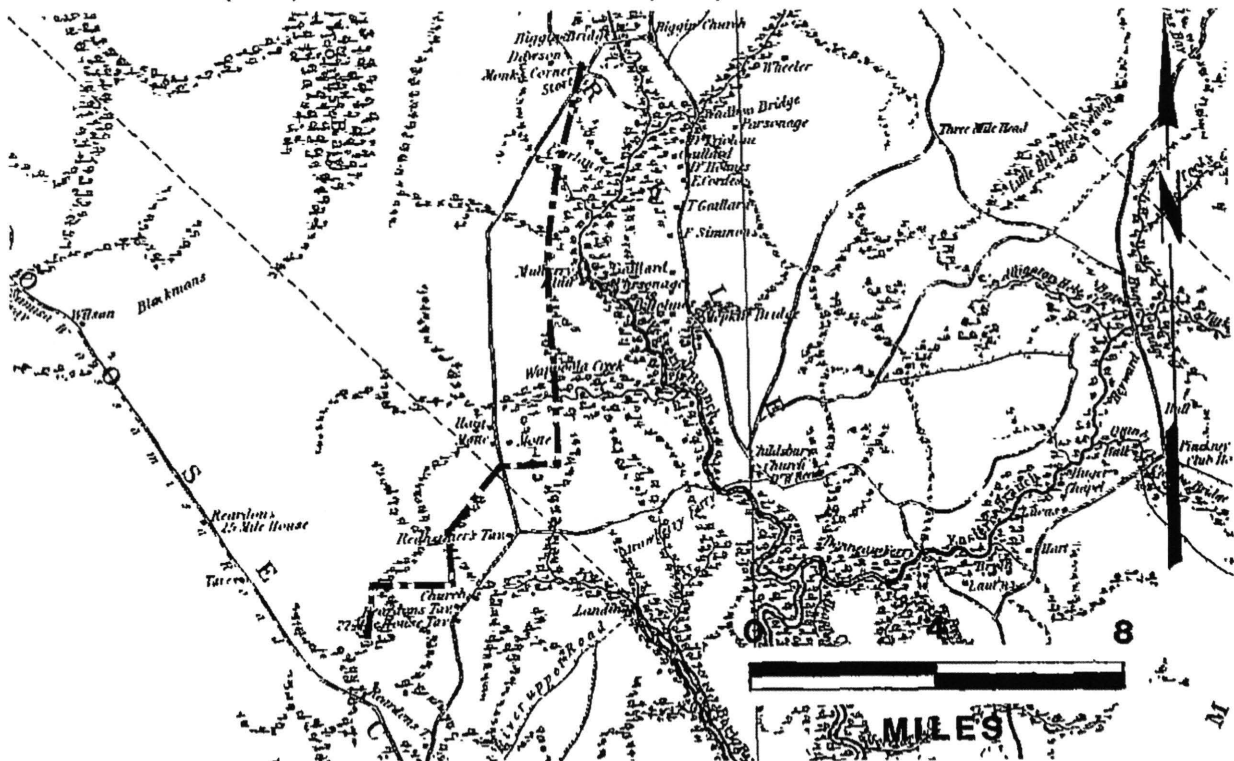


Figure 2. Mills Atlas of 1825 showing the vicinity of the project area.

Brooks and Scurry (1979) found that prehistoric sites are found on moderately well to well drained soils. Further, the bulk of the sites components will be Middle to Late Woodland, since the high sea level stands during these periods are thought to have restricted the dispersion of resources such as large mammals and forest products. Finally, sites are expected to be small and exhibit low artifact diversity since the use of extractive sites is brief, the sites represent a narrow range of activities, and group size was small.

For historic sites, South and Hartley (1980) found plantations to be located on high ground adjacent to deep water. This type of topography does not exist in the survey area which is characterized by small swamp creeks. However, the survey of portions of Mt. Holly Plantation revealed that plantations are generally found on terrace edges adjacent to the swamps where the inland swamp rice would have been grown.

A reconnaissance survey of Mt. Holly Plantation, including the southern portion of the corridor, by Poplin et al. (1978) located few prehistoric sites. Poplin et al. (1978:18) believed that the poor quality of soils in the area may have attributed to the low density of occupation.

Although Poplin et al. (1978) had located several sites in the vicinity of the survey corridor, only one (38BK280) was located within 1000 feet of the right of way. 38BK280 was described as a plantation complex scattered over at 70 by 20 meter area. Much of the area had been bulldozed possibly to provide fill for a road that runs through the site. He describes the presence of several features:

A portion of a structure, which was perhaps the main house, was bulldozed to provide fill for the road that runs north-south through the site. The foundation of what may have been the front porch of this structures and the brick floor of what is believed to be the kitchen, are still intact. Approximately 100 meters west of the bulldozed structures are several piles of brick rubble. It is highly probably that these brick piles are the remains of associated out buildings. Additional work will have to be undertaken in order to establish whether these represent rubble from the main house or from its outbuildings (Poplin et al. 1978:12).

In addition to these features, the site form map shows the presence of a privy, a possible pond, and slave quarters. This site was recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Because of the presence of large areas of poorly drained soils located away from major swamps or creeks, much of the project area was believed to have a relatively low potential for containing archaeological sites. The southern portion of the corridor containing Canterhill and Laurel Swamps was believed to have a higher potential for archaeological sites, since the right of way crossed terraces in this area similar to the one on which 38BK280 was located.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at intervals ranging from 100 to 200 feet (depending on topography, soils, drainage, and associated factors). These tests were placed along the centerline of the corridor, with all fill being screened through ¼ inch mesh. One transect was used since the corridor is only 100 feet wide, the centerline was staked, and the impact will be limited to the placement of triple powerline poles with excavations measuring about 2 feet in diameter.

The transect was divided into 19 sections. Section 1 started at the Moncks Corner end of the right of way and ended just north of U.S. Hwy. 52. Section 2 started just south of U.S. Hwy. 52 and ended 3900 feet south of U.S. Hwy. 52. Section 3 began 4100 feet south of U.S. Hwy. 52 and ended in a low swampy area of an unnamed creek approximately 7500 feet south of U.S. Hwy. 52. Section 4 began at 500 feet north of a creek underpass located approximately 10,200 feet south of U.S. Hwy. 52. Section 4 headed north to the low swampy area encountered at the end of Section 3. Section 4 was 1300 feet long. Section 5 began at Gaillard Road (S-8-357) and ended 4600 feet north of Gaillard Road on Carolina Nurseries property. Section 6 began on the south side of Gaillard Road and headed south for 1100 feet. Section 7 began 200 feet south of the end of Section 6 and ended 4500 feet south of Gaillard Road at the swamps of Molly Branch. Section 8 began north of the road at Oakley township and headed north for 1000 feet where it ended at the swamps of Molly Branch. Section 9 started south of the road at Oakley township (S-8-50) and ended 1000 feet south at an unnamed swamp. Section 10 started just north of Bushy Park Road (S-8-5) and ended 6500 feet north at the unnamed swamp encountered in Section 9. Section 11 began south of Bushy Park Road and ended at Hwy 52. Section 12 began just west of Hwy 52 and ended next to the entrance of the GTX drag strip. Section 13 began at the GTX drag strip area and ended at Laurel Swamp. Section 14 began at the Carnes Crossroads substation and ended 2800 feet north at a dirt road. Section 15 began at the dirt road and headed north, ending at the turn in the transmission line. Section 16 began on the east side of Laurel Swamp and headed north for 1000 feet where it ended at a tributary of the swamp. Section 17 began on the east side of Laurel Swamp and headed west for 600 feet where it ended at the swamp. Section 18 began on the west side of Laurel Swamp heading west for 2300 feet. Section 19 began at the end of Section 18 and headed west to the turn in the transmission line. A total of 411 shovel tests were excavated along the 12 mile corridor (for an average of one shovel test every 154 feet).

Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 feet area) be identified by shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. 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.

All soil would be screened through ¼ inch mesh, with each test numbered

sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Surface visibility was poor throughout most of the study area. In addition to shovel testing the actual corridor, areas containing good surface visibility, such as adjacent existing transmission lines, were subject to pedestrian survey to locate any remains which may continue into the right of way, but were undetected by shovel testing.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories on April 23 and 26, 1993. These materials are being catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. Site forms have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

Results

The intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey identified 11 new sites in the Moncks Corner to Carnes Crossroads corridor. These new sites consist of 38BK1651 through 38BK1661. In addition, 38BK280 was revisited.

New Sites

38BK1651 is located at Station 80 + 40, approximately 1700 feet south of U.S. Hwy. 52 just west of the CSX railroad (Figure 3). This site contains an abandoned animal pen and a trash dump. The pen measures about 20 by 30 feet in size and contains two bathtubs (probably used as drinking troughs). There is an overgrown dirt road just south of the pen. Just south of the road is a trash dump. Surface visibility was poor and no surface collection was made. Noted were a number of tin can fragments, canning jars, roofing tin, and old lumber. Six shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the site area. Of these, only one (located near the trash dump) contained cultural remains. They consist of 15 fragments of clear modern glass. The surface remains encompass a 50 by 100 foot area. While this site shows up on the 1957 (revised 1979) Moncks Corner USGS quadrangle, no structures are located in this vicinity on the 1951 Berkeley County road map (Figure 4). The fact that it does not appear on the 1951 map suggests that the structure dates to the late twentieth century. The central UTM coordinates are E592270 N361620 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg fine sandy loam. The Ap horizon consists of black (10YR2/1) fine

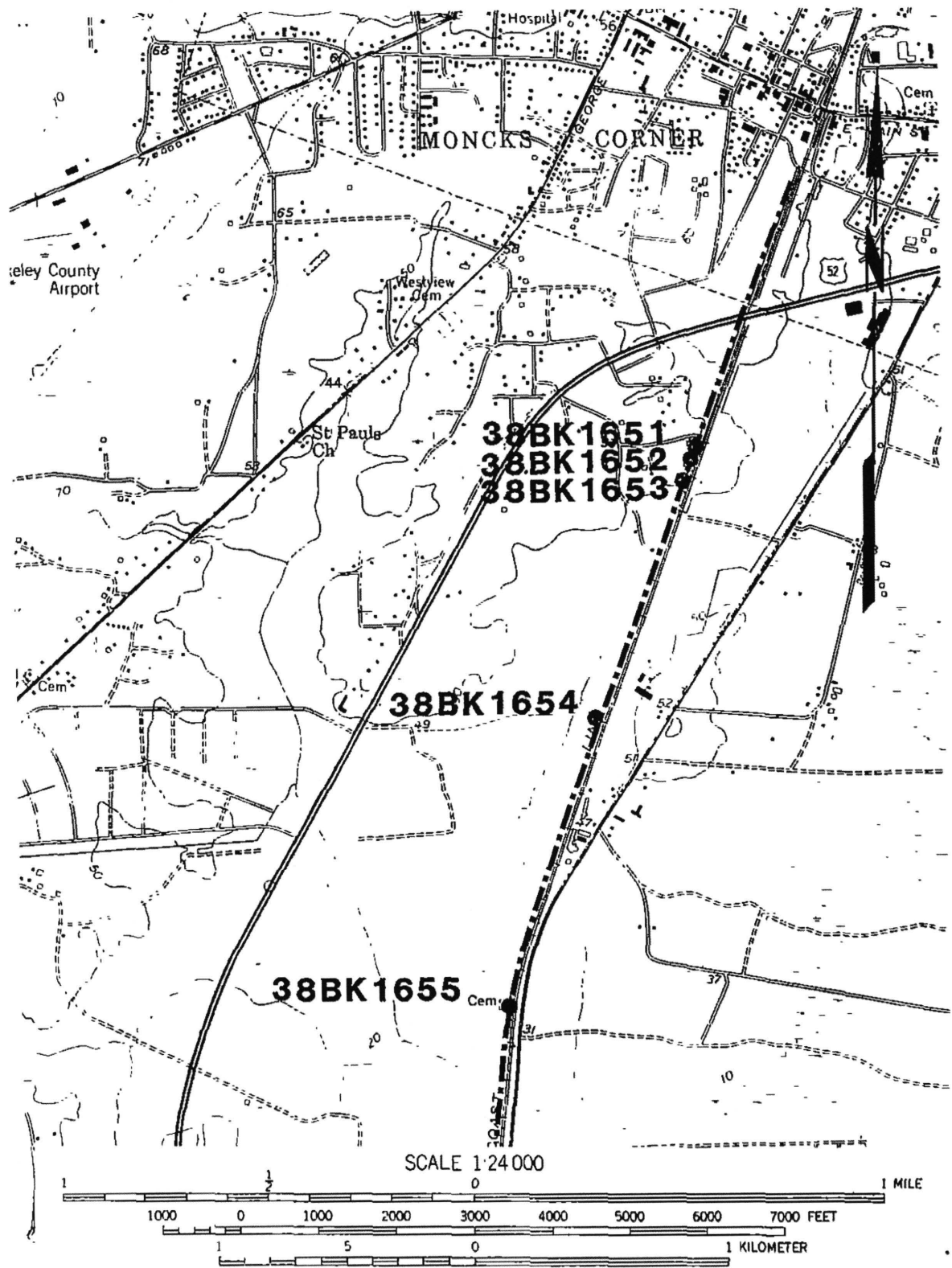


Figure 3. Location of 38BK1651, 38BK1652, 38BK1653, 38BK1654, and 38BK1655 on the 1958 Moncks Corner USGS quadrangle map.

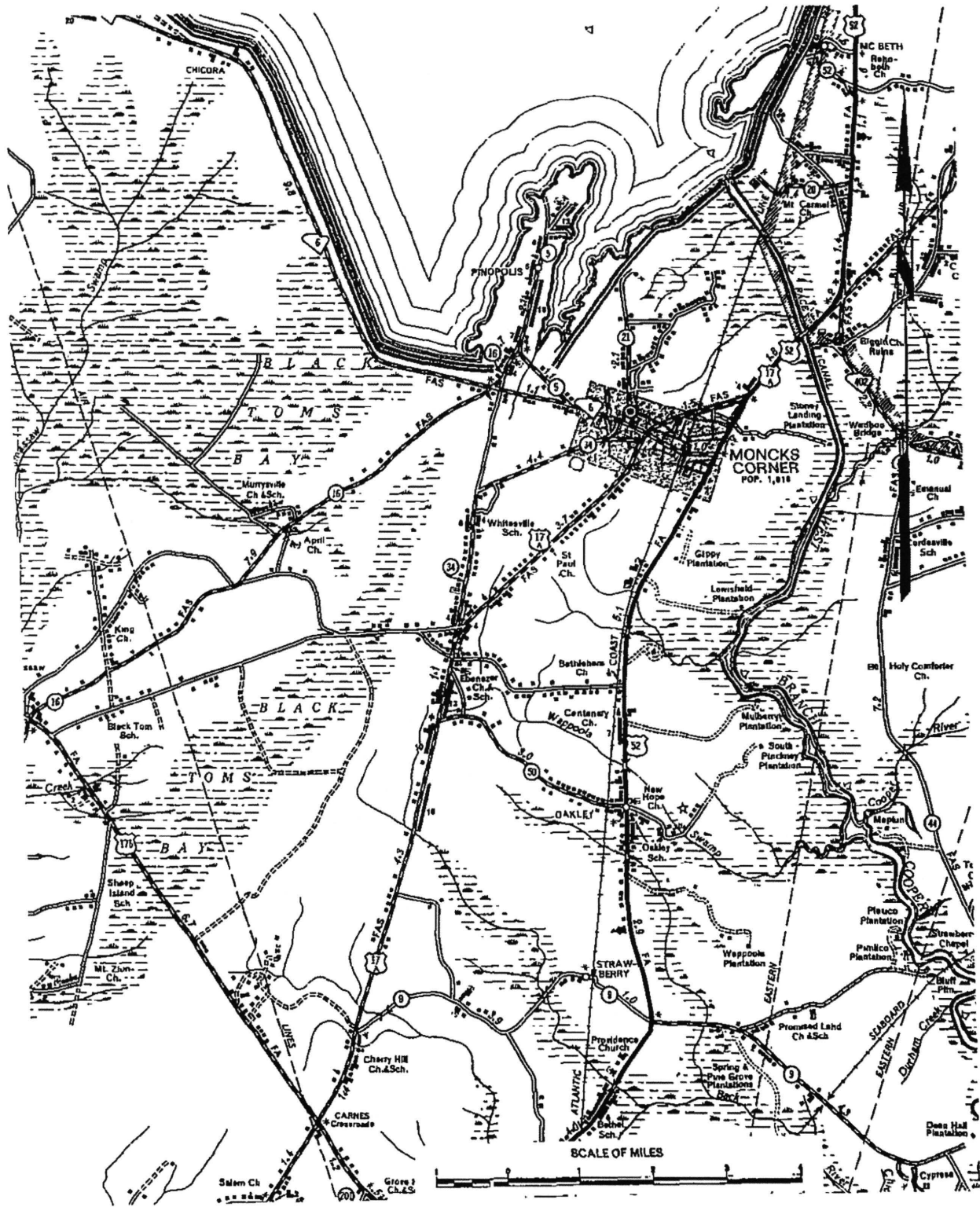


Figure 4. 1951 Berkeley County road map.

sandy loam and was normally found to a depth of 0.5 foot. Subsoil was a light yellowish brown (2.5YR6/4) fine sandy loam.

Site 38BK1651 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site appears to be modern with few subsurface remains. In addition, it does not have the potential to address significant research questions.

38BK1652 is located at Station 80 + 70, approximately 300 feet south of 38BK1651 (Figure 3). This site consists of a collapsed wooden outbuilding possibly related to 38BK1651 and/or 38BK1653. The structure was wood framed with a front-back gabled tin roof. Wire nails were visible in some pieces of the framing. Surface visibility was poor and no surface artifacts were encountered. Despite the excavation of five shovel tests at 25 foot intervals, no subsurface artifacts were located. The site (based on the size of the outbuilding) is approximately 20 by 20 feet. While this structure is found on the 1958 (revised 1979) Moncks Corner USGS topographic map (Figure 3), it is not located on the 1951 Berkeley County road map (Figure 4). Its absence in 1951 suggests that the structure dates to the late twentieth century. The central UTM coordinates are E592230 N3671560 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg fine sandy loam. The Ap horizon consists of black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam and was normally found to a depth of 0.5 foot. Subsoil was a light yellowish brown (2.5YR6/4) fine sandy loam.

Site 38BK1652 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site consists of a collapsed twentieth century outbuilding with no subsurface remains.

38BK1653 is located at Station 90 + 10, approximately 400 feet south of 38BK1652 (Figure 3). This site consists of a trash dump, campfire, and the possible remains of a trailer. Surface visibility was relatively good, but no collection was made since the remains were recent. While this site appears on the 1958 (revised 1979) Moncks Corner USGS topographic map (Figure 3), it does not appear on the 1951 Berkeley County road map (Figure 4). This suggests that the site dates to the late twentieth century. Four shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals and no subsurface remains were located. Based on the surface debris, the site measures 50 by 100 feet in size. The central UTM coordinates are E592230 N3671520 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg fine sandy loam. The Ap horizon consists of black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam and was normally found to a depth of 0.5 foot. Subsoil was a light yellowish brown (2.5YR6/4) fine sandy loam.

Site 38BK1653 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The remains appear to be modern and the site exhibits no potential for addressing significant research questions.

38BK1654 is located at Station 120 + 40, approximately 5500 feet south of U.S. Hwy. 52 (Figure 3). The site is located in construction fill just west of the CSX railroad tracks. The present elevation in the area varies from 3 to 5 feet above natural elevation. Surface visibility was excellent and a collection was made. They include 14 undecorated whitewares,

one blue tinted ware, four undecorated white porcelains, two clear glass, and one aqua glass. The mean ceramic date is presented in Table 1. Pedestrian survey of the surrounding area did not reveal the source of these materials. One shovel test was excavated in the area to determine if the soils were indeed fill. The soil profile indicated a light yellowish brown soil (2.5YR6/4) with some marbling, indicating disturbance.

Table 1.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38BK1654

Ceramics	(xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Whiteware, undecorated	1895	14	26530
tinted	1941	1	1941
Porcelain, white	1883	4	7532
Totals		19	36003

$$\text{MCD} = 36003 \div 19 = 1894.9$$

Site 38BK1654 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The area is heavily disturbed and the remains are out of context.

38BK1655 is approximately located between Stations 142+76 and 144+00, about 1000 feet north of an impoundment found in the northern portion of the Carolina Nurseries property (Figure 3). It consists of a late nineteenth through mid twentieth century African-American cemetery. The cemetery measures 100 by 100 feet in size. The central UTM coordinates are E591480 N3669440 and the soils are moderately well drained Duplin fine sandy loam. Nine rows of grave depressions were noted. At least 43 identifiable graves were contained within the cemetery boundaries. Of these, only 16 were marked with a headstone or metal tag. These headstones indicated that the earliest burial dates to 1897 and the latest dates to 1958. Earlier graves are probable since many of them may have been marked with wooden marks which have long since decayed. Wooden markers were common during the slavery and postbellum periods. The headstone engravings are listed below:

1. James W. Mitchell (marble-dates not visible)
2. Moses Mitchell (marble)
born August 3, 1875, died March 19, 1945
What a friend we have in Jesus
3. Lawrence Felder (metal tag-badly rusted)
died April 16, 1947
Fielding Funeral Home, Charleston
4. Benjamin Young (aluminum tag)

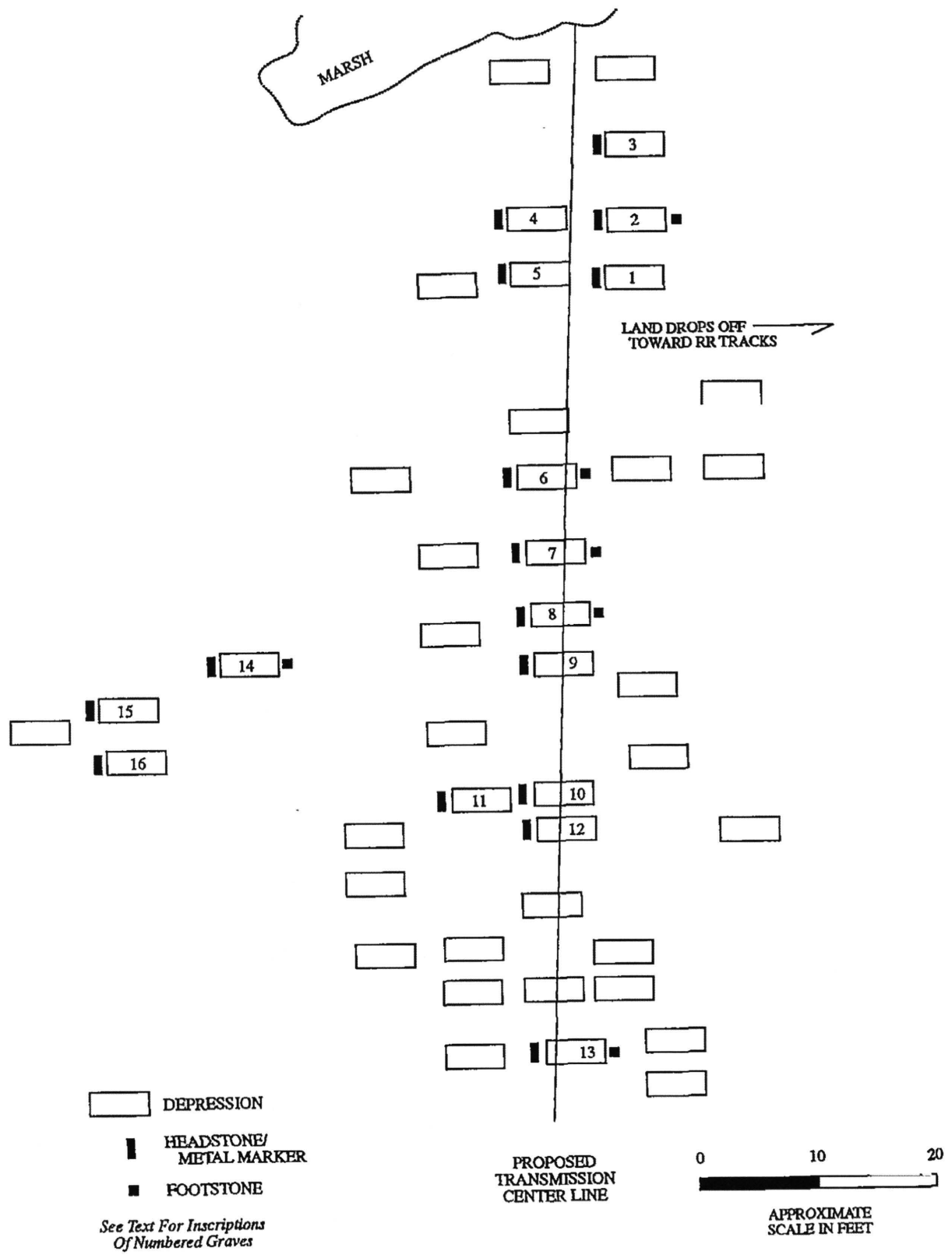


Figure 5. Burial locations at 38BK1655.

- May 23, 1958
 Fielding
 (galvanized bucket on grave)
5. Nathaniel Mitchell (marble)
 August 20, 1923, July 3, 1958
 6. Susan Wilson (marble)
 born June 12, 1875, died February 12, 1897
 7. Father Wm. Johnson
 May 1838, September 1914
 At rest
 8. Louise Sanders (marble)
 born June 10, 1885, died April 28, 1944
 At rest
 9. James Johnson (marble)
 Sept 26, 1877, Sept 30, 1929
 Sleep on Father and take your rest. We loved you dear, but Jesus loved you best.
 10. Mary M. Johnson (marble)
 March 15, 1880, July 29, 1932
 Sleep on Mother and take your rest. We loved you dear, but Jesus loved you best.
 11. Edward Green (concrete-etched)
 born April 14th 1875, died Jan 7th 1928
 Age 53
 Call not back the dear departed _____ safe where storm are _____ oer on the
 border land where we well soon meet to part no moore.
 12. (marble marker-fallen face down. Too heavy to turn over.)
 13. Anna Yeardon
 born December 3, 1873, died Mch 11, 1919
 Hide me oh my savior. Hide til the storm of life is ore.
 14. Not legible (concrete)
 15. Felix Ferguson (marble)
 South Carolina PFT, 371 INF., 93 DIV. Jan 24, 1920.
 16. Mary Ferguson (marble)
 May 10, 1896, April 9, 1952
 Beloved mother, may God grant her eternal rest.

Information about Felix Ferguson was obtained from Judy Matheson, head curator at the Fort Jackson museum. His military records indicate that he was born in Berkeley County, but no birthdate is specified although his death certificate shows his year of birth as being 1893. He enlisted into the Army in Moncks Corner on December 18, 1917 at age 22. Ferguson was assigned to Company H of the 371st Infantry (which consisted of all balck soldiers). He served as a private (Serial No. 1871905) between April 1918 and February 24, 1919) and was awarded the Silver Star, a citation for gallantry in action. Ferguson was honorably discharged on March 11, 1919.

Ferguson was the son of Felix Ferguson, Sr. and Kaziah Brown Ferguson, and was a farmer in Berkeley County. His death certificate, dated January 20, 1920, states that the cause of death was nephritis (a kidney disease). He discovered this condition just after he returned from the Army. It is possible that his cause of death was due to the affects of his military action during World War I.

Several specimens of Spanish bayonet were found in the cemetery which may have served as ornamental plantings. Also, a galvanized bucket was found on one grave. Previous research on Black cemeteries has emphasized the association of grave goods with the burial, in addition to the varied grave marking practice. The suggestion (e.g., Georgia Writers Project 1940) has been made that both are African retentions. More recent work has also examined the burial hardware as an indication of status, wealth, and date of burial, and has focused on the forensic study of the skeletal remains to yield information on demography, diet, and disease patterns of the population. Cemeteries, such as 38BK1655, have the potential to yield significant anthropological data.

Consequently, site 38BK1655 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The cemetery has the potential for containing important information for biocultural and anthropological research. These research questions could focus on a number of issues including nutritional difference between those born during slavery and those born after slavery, or obtaining nutritional information for comparison with white populations. In addition, the site can contribute status, wealth, and dating information for individual burials.

38BK1656 is located outside of the right of way, about 500 feet west of Station 230 + 60, approximately 2700 feet south of Bethlehem Church (Figure 6). This site consists of an early to mid twentieth century artifact scatter. Surface visibility was excellent since the site is located in a graded area being developed as a residential area. A surface collection was made which consists of 19 undecorated whitewares, one decalcomania whiteware, one white porcelain, one decalcomania porcelain, one green tinted ware, two fragments of amethyst glass, one fragment of window glass, and eight fragments of clear glass. Table 2 presents mean ceramic date information.

The site (based on the size of the surface scatter) is 150 by 150 feet. The central UTM coordinates are E591160 N3666980 and the soils are moderately well drained Goldsboro loamy sand. The Ap horizon consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand and was normally found to a depth of 0.6 foot. Subsoil was a light yellowish brown (2.5YR6/4) loamy sand.

Although no shovel testing was performed at 38BK1656 since it was situated outside of the study area, the site is unlikely to yield any intact deposits. It is located in an area that has been graded and ditched for the construction of a housing development. This site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Table 2.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38BK1656

Ceramics	(xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Whiteware, undecorated	1895	19	36005
tinted	1941	1	1941
decalcomania	1926	1	1926
Porcelain, white	1883	1	1883
decalcomania	1926	1	1926
Totals		23	43681

$$\text{MCD} = 43681 \div 23 = 1899.2$$

38BK1657 is located at Station 390 + 00, about 600 feet north of Bushy Park Road (S-8-5) (Figure 6). This site consists of a small historic site located in an overgrown dirt road. Surface visibility was moderately good, but no surface remains were noted. Eleven shovel tests were excavated in a cruciform pattern at 25 foot intervals. Two of these tests yielded artifactual remains. These artifacts consist of one fragment of aqua glass and one unidentifiable nail fragment.

The site measures 25 by 25 feet. The central UTM coordinates are E590820 N3661800 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lenior fine sandy loam. No Ap horizon was found at the site, and shovel test fill contained a highly mottled clayey soil. This soil appears to be road fill brought in from elsewhere.

38BK1657 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site is restricted to the road area which consists of a clayey fill. Since the site is small and out of context, it cannot address any important research questions.

38BK1658 is located at Station 400 + 20, just south of Bushy Park Road (S-8-5) (Figure 6). The site contains a standing farmhouse with no extant outbuildings. The house itself is outside of the right of way, but about 30 percent of the associated site is within the right of way. This farmhouse is a one story weatherboarded frame structure with a lateral gable tin roof. The front porch encompasses the central entry bay and right hand front facade. Wooden porch posts are supported on brick pedestals. The structure contains two brick interior chimneys and one brick flue chimney. The foundation consists of brick piers.

The vegetation consisted of thick lawn grass resulting in poor surface visibility. No surface collection was made. However, a trash dump was noted in a depression located in the southeast corner of the yard, next to the railroad tracks. This dump contained old lawnmower parts, tricycles, bed springs, etc. Several broken appliances were found on the front porch in addition to a 1991 telephone directory which suggests that the house was still

occupied in that year.

A series of 26 shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the site area (Figure 7) with 14 (53.8%) containing archaeological remains. These remains consist of two undecorated whitewares, one annular whiteware, one green tinted ware, nine fragments of clear glass, one fragment of amethyst glass, one 20d wire nail, one wire nail fragment, three unidentifiable nail fragments, and one fragment of an unidentified metal object. The mean ceramic date is presented in Table 3 and the artifact pattern is presented in Table 4.

Site 38BK1658 measures 250 feet north-south by 350 feet east-west. The central UTM coordinates are E590770 N3661580 and the soils are moderately well drained Craven loam. The Ap horizon consists of a dark gray (10YR4/1) loam to a depth of 0.6 feet. Subsoil is a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay.

38BK1658 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. While the site exhibits subsurface deposits, the remains are sparse and it is unlikely that the site will produce any evidence of sheet middens or subsurface trash dumps. As a result the site is unlikely to adequately address research questions relating to the lives of small farming families.

Table 3.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38BK1658

<u>Ceramics</u>	<u>(xi)</u>	<u>(fi)</u>	<u>fi x xi</u>
Whiteware, undecorated	1895	2	3790
tinted	1941	1	1941
annular	1866	1	1866
Totals		4	7597

$$\text{MCD} = 7597 \div 4 = 1899.3$$

Table 4.
Artifact Pattern for 38BK1658

Artifact Group	#	%
Kitchen	14	73.7
Architecture	4	21.0
Activities	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0

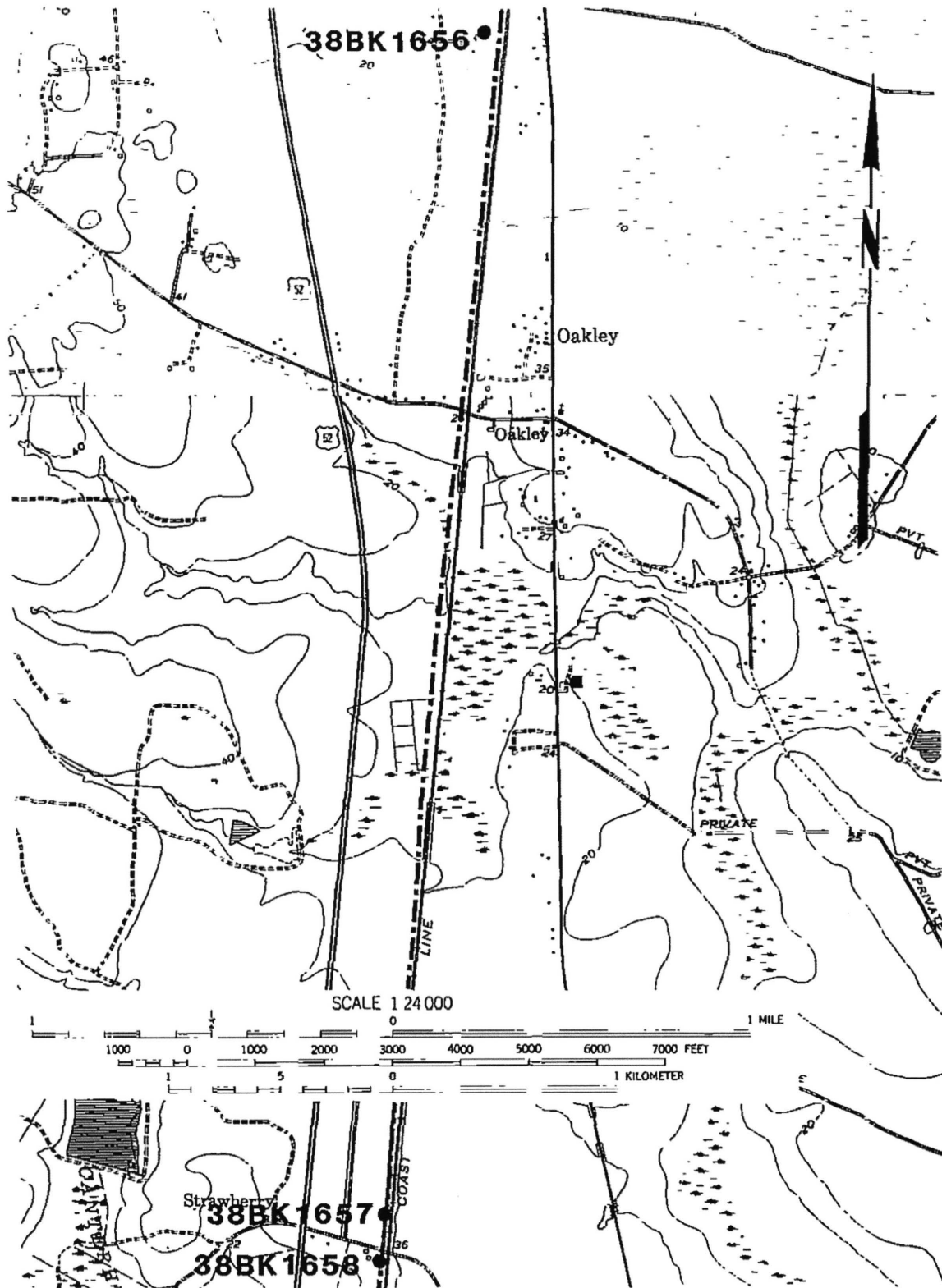


Figure 6. Location of 38BK1656, 38BK1657, and 38BK1658 on the 1958 USGS Moncks Corner Quadrangle and the 1957 USGS Mt. Holly Quadrangle.

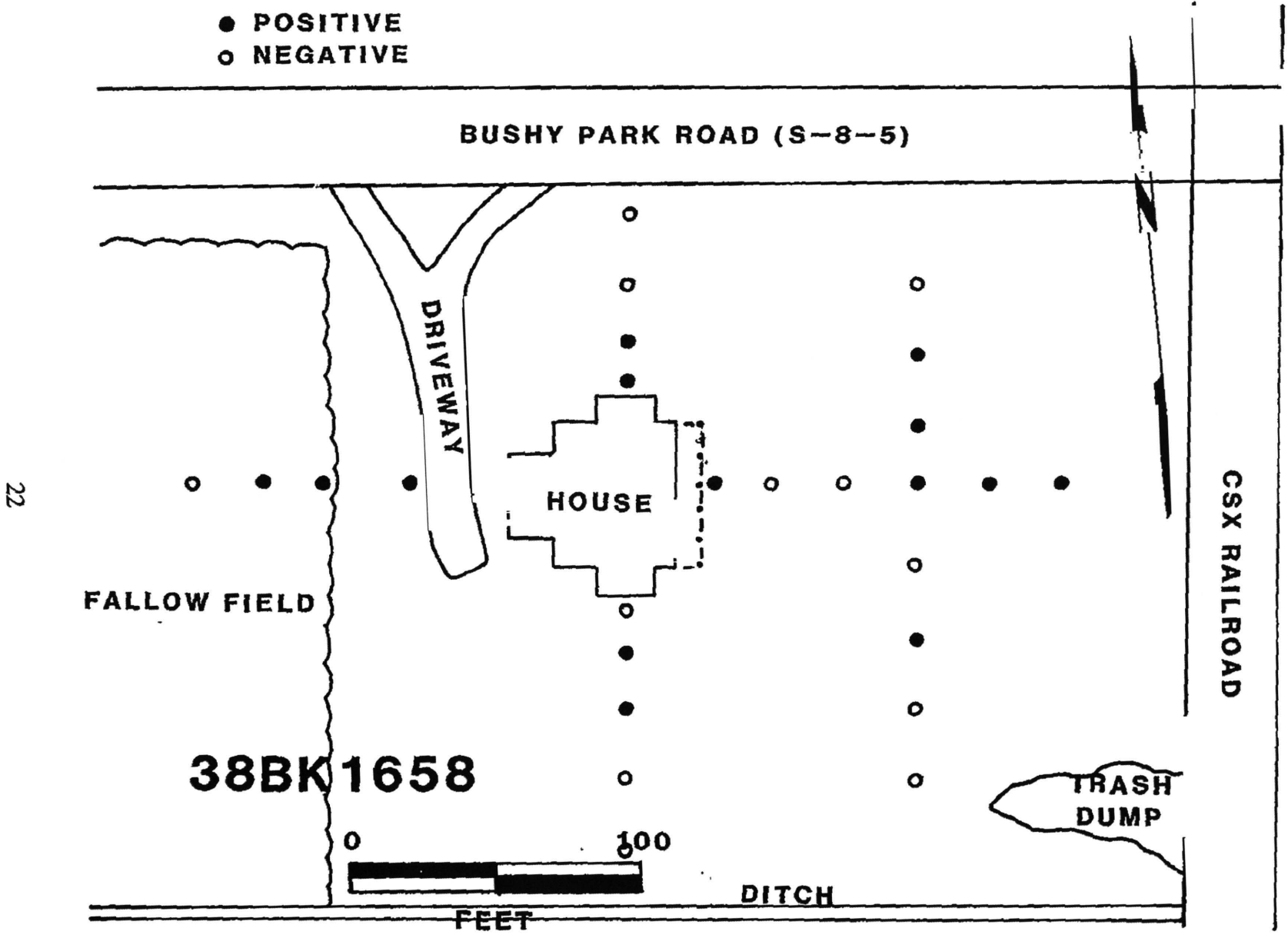


Figure 7. Location of shovel tests at 38BK1658.

38BK1659 is located outside of the corridor about 100 feet west of Station 620 + 70 (Figure 8). This site was found in a highly disturbed cleared area of an existing transmission line. Surface visibility was excellent and a collection was made. Recovered were six whitewares, two brown transfer printed whitewares, and one fragment of aqua glass. The mean ceramic date is presented in Table 5. A series of five shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals with none producing artifactual remains.

Based on the surface scatter the site measures 25 by 25 feet. The central UTM coordinates are E586660 N368080 and the soils are somewhat poorly drained Lynchburg fine sandy loam. The Ap horizon consists of black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam and was normally found to a depth of 0.5 foot. Subsoil was a light yellowish brown (2.5YR6/4) fine sandy loam.

Table 5.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38BK1659

Ceramics	(xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Whiteware, undecorated	1895	6	11370
br. transfer print	1848	2	3696
Totals		8	15066

$$\text{MCD} = 15066 \div 8 = 1883.3$$

38BK1659 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site is badly disturbed and contains no subsurface remains.

38BK1660 is located outside of the corridor about 100 feet west of Station 620 + 40 (Figure 8). The site is located in an existing transmission line and has been badly disturbed by the related clearing activities. It consists of a brick scatter about 25 by 25 feet in size. The site area is grassed with large vehicle ruts, resulting in good surface visibility. Despite good surface visibility, brick fragments were the only remains noted. A series of five shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the site area. None yielded artifactual remains.

The central UTM coordinates are E586660 N368360 and the soils are well drained Norfolk loamy sand. The Ap horizon consists of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine loamy sand and was normally found to a depth of 0.5 foot. Subsoil was a dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

38BK1660 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site is badly disturbed and no subsurface deposits were encountered during shovel testing.

38BK1661 is located outside of the corridor about 100 feet west of Station 600 + 90

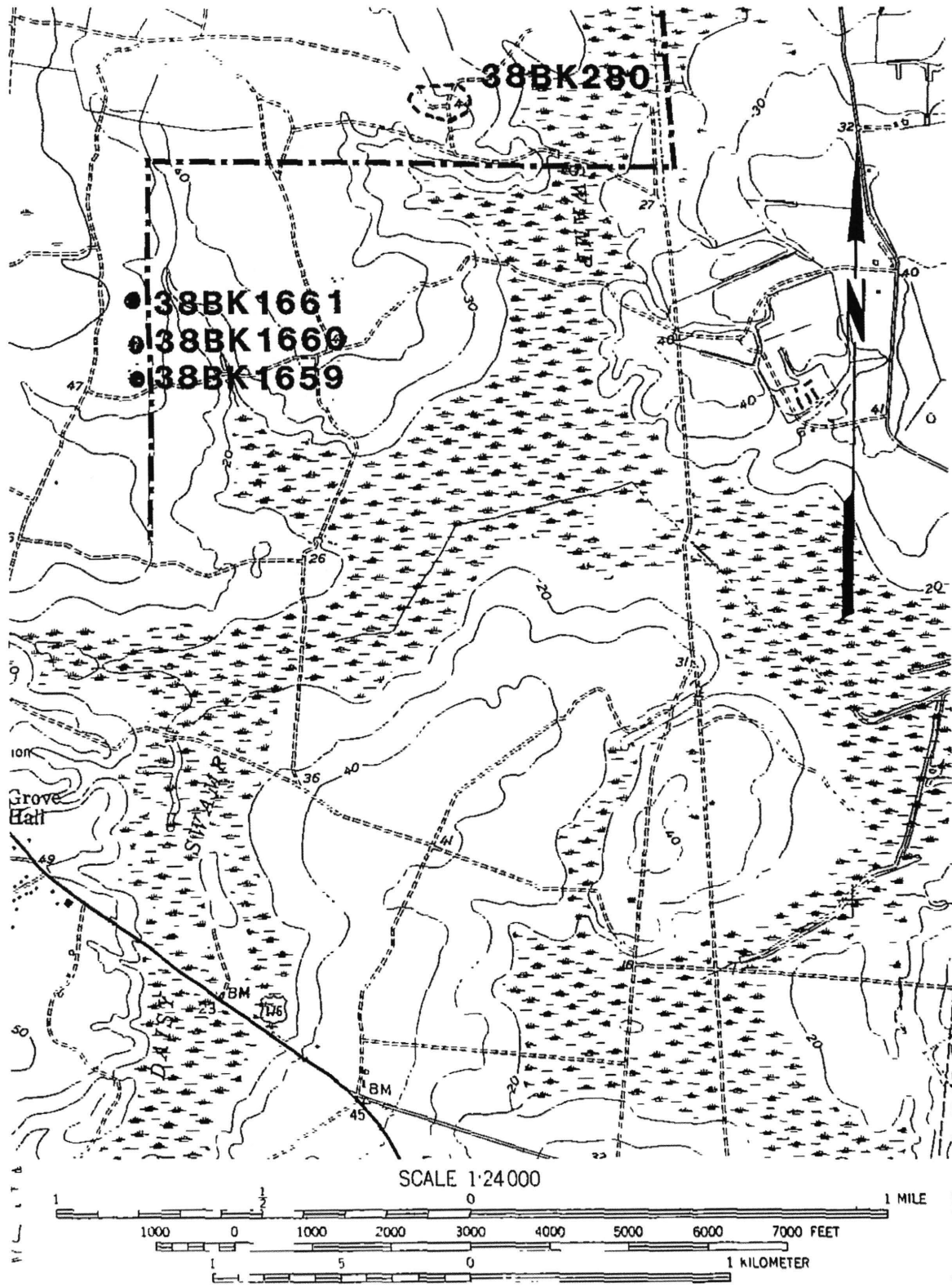


Figure 8. Location of 38BK280, 38BK1659, 38BK1660, and 38BK1661 on the 1957 Mt. Holly USGS Quadrangle.

(Figure 8). The site is located in a badly disturbed area of an existing transmission line. The site consists of a historic scatter about 25 feet by 25 feet in size. Current vegetation consists of grass and vehicle ruts are found in the site area. Surface visibility was good and four whiteware sherds and one fragment of dark olive green glass was collected. Whiteware has a mean ceramic date of 1895 (Bartovics 1981). A series of five shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the site area. None yielded artifacts.

The central UTM coordinates are E586660 N3658540 and the soils are well drained Norfolk loamy sand. The Ap horizon consists of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine loamy sand and was normally found to a depth of 0.5 foot. Subsoil was a dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

38BK1661 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site is badly disturbed and no subsurface deposits were encountered during shovel testing.

Revisited Sites

38BK280 is located outside of the corridor approximately 800 feet north of Station 560 + 00 in the southern portion of the right of way (Figure 8). The site is found at a fork in a dirt road located on a terrace edge overlooking Laurel Swamp. This site was revisited to verify its accurate location, outside of the project right of way. No shovel tests were excavated at the site. A small surface collection was made in the area of the posited slave row. These artifacts include two undecorated porcelains (MCD=1730; South 1977:210), one colonoware sherd, one fragment of burnt black bottle glass, and one fragment of burnt aqua glass.

Poplin et al. (1978) described 38BK280 as a plantation complex scattered over at 230 by 65 foot area. Much of the site had been bulldozed, possibly to provide road fill. He describes the presence of several features including what was believed to be a main house, a kitchen, a privy, and a possible slave row. Although portions of the site had been bulldozed, they had encountered intact portions of the main house and kitchen, and believed that other areas would also produce intact remains.

The central UTM coordinates are E587910 N3659160 and the soils are moderately well drained Goldsboro loamy sand.

38BK280 was recommended as eligible for the National Register by Poplin et al. (1978). While this current survey did not shovel test the site, the pedestrian survey of the area indicated that many of the features identified by Poplin are indeed present. As a result, this site is recommended as eligible for the National Register.

Summary and Recommendations

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Moncks Corner Eastside to Carnes

Crossroads powerline corridor, eleven new sites (38BK1651 through 38BK1661) were discovered. In addition, one site (38BK280) was revisited. Of these sites, two (38BK280 and 38BK1655) are recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. However, only 38BK1655 is located within the boundaries of the corridor. 38BK280 is well outside of the right of way and should not be impacted by the project. No further investigations are recommended by Chicora Foundation for the remaining sites.

38BK1655 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century African-American cemetery which has the potential to address research questions relating to anthropological and biocultural studies.

Archaeologists first became aware of African-American mortuary patterns through the work of John Combes (1972) on the South Carolina coast. That work was largely based on previous anthropological or folklore studies such as Parsons (1923:214), Michael (1943), Glave (1891), Georgia Writers' Project (1940), and Puckett (1926:103-107). More recent discussions include those by Fenn (1985), Nichols (1989), Thompson (1983), and Vlach (1978). These studies describe the Black practice of placing items on graves and attribute the practice to African beliefs. While only one grave good item (a galvanized bucket) was found at 38BK1655 further work may locate other goods.

Recent work such as that by Trinkley and Hacker-Norton (1984), Rose (1984), and Garrow et al. (1985) has emphasized the study of coffin hardware and osteological remains to make major contributions to our knowledge of African-American lifeways. These studies, undertaken when the cemetery is to be relocated, are a necessary adjunct to the formal and legal routine of relocation as specified by South Carolina law. Rathbun observes:

cemetery data are extremely important above and beyond the usual categories associated with distinctive persons, design features, and association with historic events. This narrow definition of historic importance fails to recognize that human remains provide data of considerable historic importance. Not only are many segments of the population omitted from typical historical sources, but the skeletal remains provide empirical evidence directly relevant to broad historical issues in health, nutrition and social customs. The biological history of our nation has received insufficient attention Even if some of the information inferred from bioarchaeological analysis is available from other sources, validity and accuracy of other records can be evaluated through comparison with the physical evidence (Rathbun 1985:208).

Green spacing is recognized as an appropriate, and often cost-effective mitigation measure for archaeological site conservation, especially for site such as 38BK1655. Such green spacing, however, must ensure the permanent protection and integrity of the archaeological data. Seven recommendations are offered if green spacing is to be considered. These provisions, however, are subject to the review and approval of the State Historic Preservation Office.

1. The site area must to be blocked out in the field with a buffer sufficient to ensure complete protection of the remains. In the case of 38BK1655 boundaries of 150 by 150 feet are appropriate.

2. Clearing of the site will have a visual affect on the site, since African-American cemeteries are almost always located in wooded, not pastoral, areas. Consequently, clearing should be avoided if at all possible. If clearing is essential, it must be conducted by hand. No heavy equipment may be used at any phase of construction, and all cut vegetation must be removed from the site area. Special care must be taken to avoid damaging the identified grave markers, grave depressions, grave goods, and the ornamental plants.

3. The area must continue to be clearly defined during all phases of construction. No equipment will be allowed in this area, or be allowed to use the area as a turn-around. The area will not be used to stockpile supplies or be otherwise disturbed. All personnel, including contractor's personnel, should be strictly forbidden from entering the area.

4. Any continued maintenance of the power line corridor in the vicinity of the cemetery must consist of hand clearing and no heavy equipment must be allowed to drive through the cemetery. This may be best accomplished by installing a chain link fence or other similar physical barrier around the site.

5. Santee-Cooper should develop a historic easement or protective covenant protecting the area set aside in green spacing and this protection must be in perpetuity.

6. Appropriate security must be provided to ensure that no one digs or otherwise disturbs the site.

7. Provisions must be made to ensure access to the site by family members and those wishing to continue using the cemetery.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the survey tract during construction. Construction 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 South Carolina State Historic Preservation office or to the client's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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