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Albert C. Goodyear

University of South Carolina - Columbia, goodyear@mailbox.sc.edu

Michael A. Harmon

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ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE AND TESTING
ALONG THE BROAD RIVER, RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

Albert C. Goodyear and Michael A. Harmon
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Prepared by the
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

INTRODUCTION

The City of Columbia, South Carolina is proposing to construct a sewerline on the western bank of the Broad River that would run from where Interstate 20 crosses the Broad River south to the bridge crossed by U.S. 76. As part of environmental and cultural resource protection activities required by the National Environmental Policy Act of the Environmental Protection Agency, the City of Columbia, through B. P. Barber and Associates, contracted with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina to perform an archeological reconnaissance of the intended sewer route. This field survey was undertaken from September 26 through the 27th and yielded a total of five archeological sites. Two sites, 38RD202, a historic granite quarry, and 38RD201, a buried prehistoric site, were deemed potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. To evaluate further the potential eligibility of 38RD201, subsurface testing was carried out from October 2-5, 1979 under the direction of Dr. Albert C. Goodyear with the assistance of Mr. Michael Harmon.

This report provides a technical description of survey methodology, the condition and contents of archeological sites encountered, and recommendations to the City of Columbia regarding probable adverse impacts to archeological resources related to the proposed sewerline.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The survey area lies entirely within the Piedmont Province even in the extreme lower boundary where it approaches the Coastal Plain Province. This area is also near the Fall Line where rivers of the Piedmont descend rapidly prior to meeting the flatter Coastal Plain, a geomorphological situation characterized by narrow valleys and rocky river beds with islands of resistant rock (see Coe 1964: 11). Approximately one mile below the study area, islands can be observed in the Broad River. The lower Piedmont along the Broad River can be described as a series of upland bluffs consisting of crystalline rocks which confine the course of the river permitting the buildup of only modest floodplains.

The soils of this region correspond to their respective topographic settings and sediment origins. To the immediate west of the project area, occurring in the upland bluffs and slopes, is the Wedowee loamy sand. This soil occurs on slopes of 10 to 30 percent. It is deep, well drained and occurs as a mantle over granite regolith in the Carolina Slate Belt (Lawrence 1978: 28). All of the archeological sites discovered from the survey are associated on or immediately adjacent to this soil type. Significantly, analysis of this soil type had indicated that, due to its occurrence on steep slopes, it is very prone to erosion (Lawrence 1978: 28).

Congaree loam is the other major soil type in the project area. It is alluvial in origin and is restricted to the floodplains of the Broad River and the floodplains of smaller tributaries that flow into the Broad. According to the Richland County soil survey (Lawrence 1978: 10), this soil type is useful for agricultural purposes but is frequently flooded during the months of November through April. A section of Congaree loam occurs in the extreme northern section of the survey area, a portion of the survey that yielded no archeological sites. It is possible that the seasonally wet nature of this soil discouraged human occupation of the floodplain. Conversely, because of the alluvially dynamic floodplains, prehistoric sites may be buried below the present ground surface.

The specific location of the project area and its relationship to the Broad River and the surrounding uplands can be seen in Figure 1. The sewerline essentially follows the beach area of the west bank of the Broad River. Beginning at the northern boundary, the ground conditions consist of a floodplain which runs south for about one mile. At the point of the Diversion Dam, the beach area becomes quite restricted due to the presence of the granite bluffs which form a resistant wall to the immediate west. Various species of mature hardwood as well as large pines grow along the narrow beach and on the steep slopes of the bluffs. This is the situation continuously southward along the bank throughout the survey area which terminates on the southern boundary at the U.S. 76 or Broad River Bridge (Fig. 1). Very little ground suitable for prolonged human occupation is available in most places in front of the granite bluffs. The important and major exceptions to this generalization are

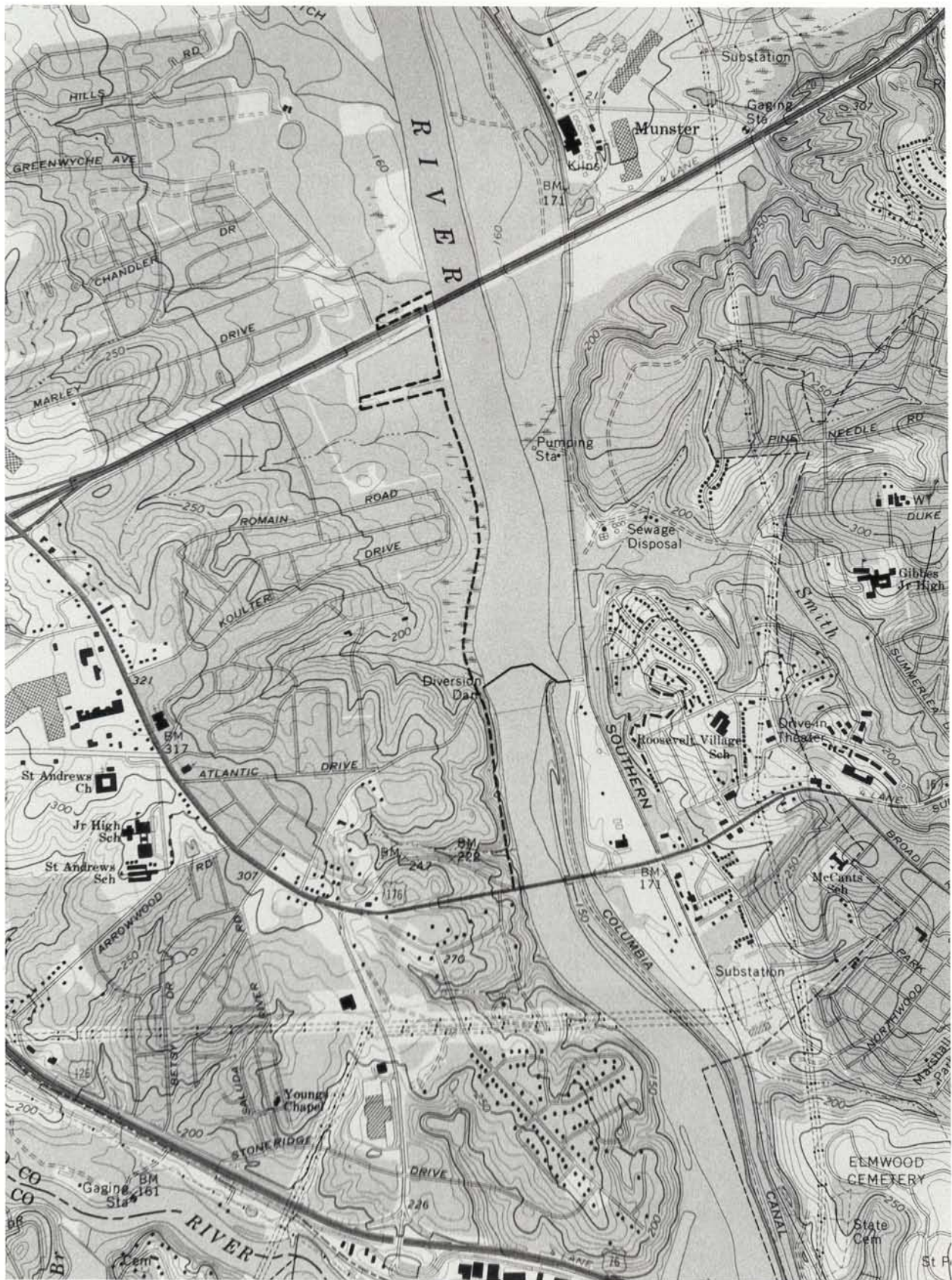


FIGURE 1: Area map showing location of proposed sewerline to Broad River and topographic units. Proposed sewerline route indicated by dotted line.

indentations in the bluff where alluvial sediments have been deposited and subsequently overlain by colluvium from erosion off the bluff above. These indentations are not large and do not go back into the uplands from the beach for more than 50 meters. The deposition of alluvial material to the south side of a major granite shoulder is analogous to the deposition described by Coe (1964: 11) for the Fall Line Piedmont sites of North Carolina.

In the stretch of beach between the Diversion Dam and U.S. 76, artifacts can be seen washing out of the soil due to the raising and lowering of the water in the Broad River. Loose colluvial sand can be seen to overlay a hard clayish silt horizon in places along this beach. This lower clayish silt horizon represents an old alluvial terrace. As will be demonstrated from the testing results, the majority of these artifacts appear to be originating in the coarse uppermost deposit of colluvial sand.

Granite occurs within the bluffs overlooking the project area. This granite contains veins of quartz of sufficient quality to allow exploitation by prehistoric aboriginals who were gathering it for stone tool manufacture. The granite was also a source of raw material for historic quarrying activities in the 1800's and may have been utilized in the construction of the Diversion Dam.

In terms of natural biotic qualities of the project area relevant to man, the primary resources likely of interest were aquatic. Fishing in particular would have been a productive activity along the river as it is today for catfish. No facilities such as fish traps or weirs were observed in this stretch of the river, although, if they had been present, it is possible that historic river alterations by damming and canal construction could have destroyed them. Such devices as rock fish dams have been recorded for prehistoric sites farther up the Broad River near Lockhart, South Carolina (see Ryan 1971: 104).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The field survey was carried out by Mr. Michael Harmon over a two day period. Beginning to the south of the proposed line, the surveyed line was walked, searching for exposed stretches of ground and eroded areas that might yield artifacts. The area south of the Diversion Dam is higher than the swampy area to the north and accordingly produced all the evidence of prehistoric and historic human occupation. North of the Diversion Dam to Interstate 20 was also walked following the staked surveyor's line, but practically all the ground surface was obscured by dense bottomland vegetation. A small number of shovel tests to depths of 50 cm were made in areas that seemed likely to have site remains, all with negative results. Ditches and creek banks were also inspected along the route searching for artifacts eroding from buried surfaces. Some of these exposures were as deep as 1.5 m. No artifacts or any evidence of aboriginal and historic activities were observed in the area north of the Diversion Dam. Shovel testing was also done on known sites in order to obtain some information about their spatial extent. These are discussed by site in the following section.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

38RD200

This site was identified on the surface near the beach on the basis of two separate loci. Locus A is approximately 50 meters north of station MH 4+04 (Fig. 2). Locus A was a small scatter of quartz debitage covering an area about 5 meters in diameter. The nature of the quartz debris suggest quarrying and primary core reduction. No collection was made from this locus. Locus B is approximately 80 meters north of station MH 4+04 and is bisected by the surveyor's line. Like Locus A, it was found about 10 meters west of the Broad River edge and was about 5 meters in diameter. The artifact collection from Locus B was analyzed as follows:

CHUNKS: 5 Quartz
OTHER FLAKES: 13 Quartz
BIFACE THINNING FLAKES: 1 Quartz

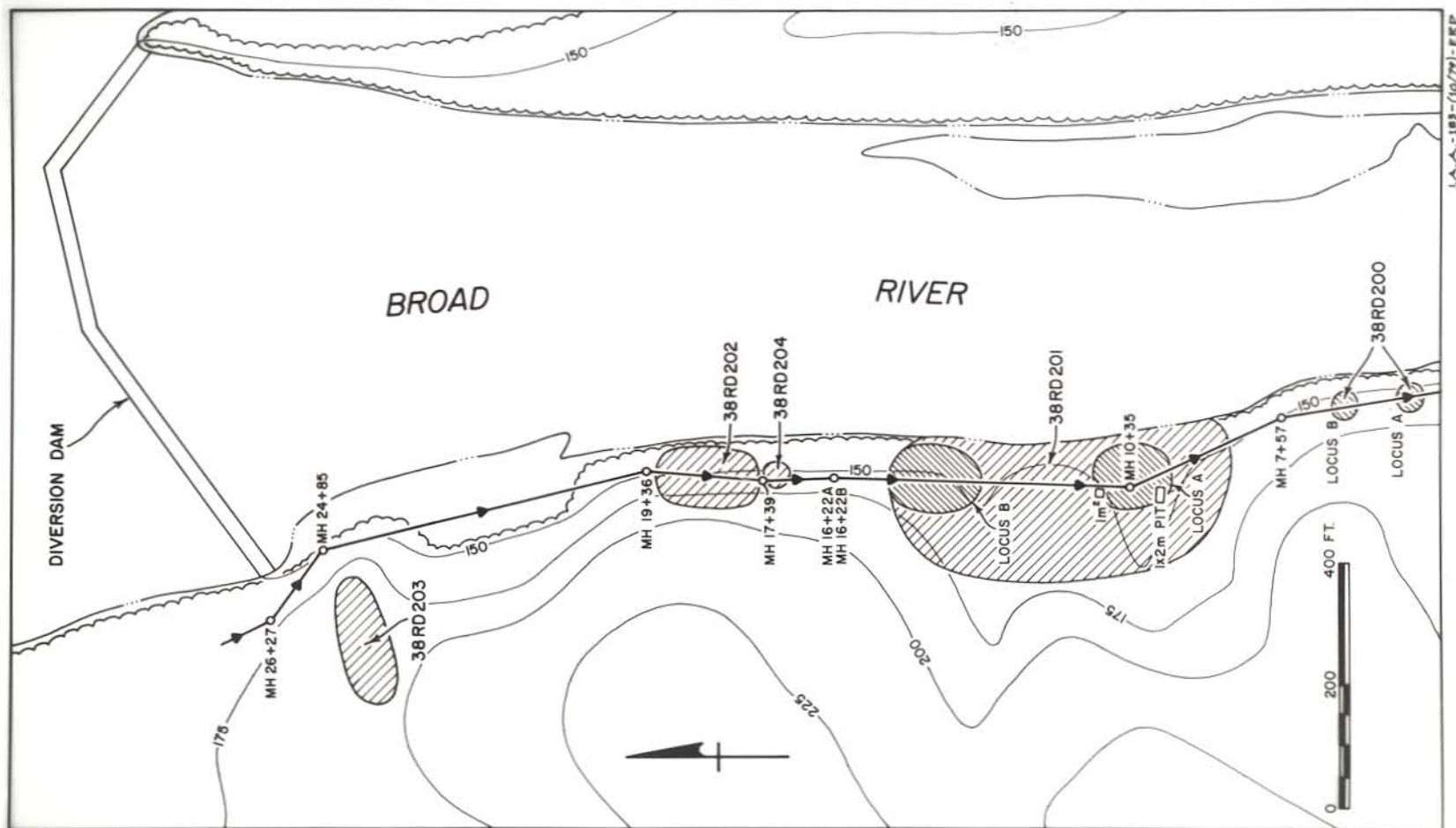
These materials, and no doubt more like them, are likely a by-product of prehistoric Indian quarrying and tool manufacture. Quartz can be found within the granite formations on the bluffs overlooking the beach. No temporal units can be assigned to this material since quartz as a raw material was utilized throughout prehistoric times in the Piedmont.

The site of 38RD200 in our opinion is not of sufficient importance to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The context of the quartz materials is simply that of artifacts lying on granite outcrops and specimens washed on the beach. The site is so ephemeral and difficult to define spatially that any further analysis would not be very productive.

38RD204

This is a prehistoric site located immediately south of station MH 17+39 (Fig. 2). As defined by the surface concentrations of chippage, the site is about 7 meters wide, bounded to the west by granite outcroppings and bounded to the east by the Broad River. A general surface collection was made of the artifact concentration yielding the following materials:

CHUNKS: 4 Quartz
OTHER FLAKES: 1



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FIGURE 2: Locator map showing position of archeological sites in relation to proposed sewerline.

The site is similar to 38RD200 in that they both represent aboriginal quartz procurement and reduction from natural veins of Quartz in the granite formations. Like 38RD200, in our opinion, this site should not be considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to its ephemeral nature and diffuse distribution over the granite outcrops and beach area.

38RD203

This site begins approximately 50 meters west of MH 24+85 and extends for approximately 60 meters in a westerly direction. It is an artifact scatter located on an upland ridge nose overlooking the beach below. The site is defined by a light scatter of prehistoric and mid 19th through mid 20th century artifacts. These materials were collected from a 3 meter wide strip extending approximately 60 meters west of the ridge nose. Visibility was limited to an old dirt road. Vegetation currently consists of small pines and hardwoods less than 20 years in age. The site and surrounding area appear to have been lumbered during recent years, because numerous slash heaps and thick undergrowth abound. No subsurface tests were performed as red clay and eroded gullies were sufficient information to indicate a lack of topsoil, hence buried artifacts. The following artifacts were collected from this site:

CHUNKS:	11 Quartz
OTHER FLAKES:	17 Quartz
	1 Unidentified meta/volcanic
BIFACE THINNING FLAKES:	3 Quartz
	1 Coastal Plain chert (Flint River Formation)
BIFACES:	1 Medial section, quartz
STAMP HEADED CUT NAIL:	1
IRONSTONE/WHITEWARE SHERD:	1
MILK GLASS VESSEL SHERD:	1
CLEAR GLASS BOTTLE SHERD:	1

The prehistoric materials seem typical of many of the eroded upland lithic scatter sites so commonly observed in the South Carolina Piedmont. The specimens are not diagnostic of a particular cultural period. The historic artifacts represent a time span of 1820 to about 1950 and could have arrived on the site a number of ways. Possibly a house once existed higher upon the ridge and this material would represent refuse which washed downhill from a habitation area.

Based on the ephemeral nature of 38RD203 and the severe degree of erosion it has sustained, this site, in our opinion, should not be considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In terms of its spatial relationship to the proposed sewerline route, it is not directly threatened by construction. The site should be avoided, however, by trucks and equipment related to sewerline construction.

38RD202

This site is located between stations MH 19+36 and MH 17+39 (Fig. 2). It is an historic granite quarry and is represented by a face of exposed granite about 10 meters in height and 35 meters in length running parallel to the Broad River (Fig. 3). An extensive talus slope of quarry detritus is present from the bluff face out into the water of the Broad River. Many of the fractured boulders of granite exhibit drill holes as does the granite bedrock. No artifacts were found associated with the quarry except the artificially drilled and fractured debris just described. Within the quarry there appear to be indications of activity areas as suggested by the different condition of debris. The northern section of the beach has large blocks of rejected material which extends as talus into the water. Adjacent to this area to the south is an accumulation of small debris indicative perhaps of block finishing.

This quarry is located about 180 meters from the Diversion Dam (Fig. 2) which diverted water from the Broad River at that point into the Columbia Canal network. This canal network, beginning in the 1890's, was used to produce hydro-electric power which provided much of the electricity then required by the City of Columbia. Material from the quarry at 38RD202 may have been used in the construction of the Diversion Dam. Mr. Joel Shirley, Archivist for the State Department of Archives and History, made a preliminary search of documents related to the construction of the Columbia Canal network but could find no references to the quarry at hand. In studying the National Register of Historic Places District nomination entitled "The Columbia Canal," it could be seen that the western boundary of this District is placed at the water edge of the western bank of the Broad River. Accordingly, the site of 38RD202 is already on the National Register as part of the Columbia Canal district nomination made in 1978 by the State Department of Archives and History.

There can be no doubt that some adverse impact will occur from the construction of a sewer line over or through the quarry. Temporary adverse impact will occur when the vegetation is removed since it is currently part of natural setting of the quarry. Visual impact will occur by the placing of a modern cement sewer pipe over the quarry surface. Digging a trench through the quarry will permanently mar its historic character. The best strategy for building the sewerline on this site would be to place the pipe on the rock and try to minimize the degree to which the quarry surface is modified by trenching, cutting or blasting. Permission to cross and modify a National Register district will be needed from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation through the office of the State Historic Preservation.



FIGURE 3: Photograph of historic granite quarry 38RD202.

This site is located on a small terrace covered by a colluvial fan inside an indentation in the granite bluff (Fig. 2). The probable site area extends from approximately 60 meters south of MH10+35 to approximately 16 meters south of station MH 16+00, or a distance of about 150 meters. Both the northern and southern site boundaries are defined by granite outcroppings. Artifacts were found by testing and surface collections within 25 meters or less from the river but it is highly probable the site may extend westward back toward the bluffs on high level ground for as much as 50 meters. The indentation in the adjacent granite uplands has allowed alluvium to be deposited during ancient floods. The close position of the bluffs overlooking the floodplain has also provided a fortuitous situation for the further burying of archeological remains because colluvium and slope wash have contributed.

This site was initially discovered through surface manifestations of prehistoric artifacts in two loci near the beach (Fig. 2). The spatial extent of locus A is unknown and it likely represents simply one exposed portion of an otherwise continuously deposited site. A small collection from the surface was taken from Locus A along with a small shovel test, which was dug to a depth of 35 cm (unscreened). Materials recovered are as follows:

LOCUS A SURFACE:

OTHER FLAKE: 1 Quartz

BIFACE THINNING FLAKE: 1 Quartz

LOCUS A SHOVEL TEST:

OTHER FLAKES: 5 Quartz.

Locus B was located on the northeastern end of the site where the raising and lowering of the Broad River from dams is causing erosion. Artifacts were selectively collected from an area approximately 50 x 20 meters following the eroding beach line. All chipped stone materials that appeared to have been worked into a recognizable form as well as all prehistoric sherds of any kind were saved. Examples of chipped raw material including cores and debitage were collected as well as specimens of fire-cracked rock. It is clear from an inspection of the beach that a prehistoric midden is being washed out of the terrace because examples of quartz chippage and fire-cracked rock litter the beach. These materials appear to be resting on a hard reddish brown silty clay terrace overlain by coarse colluvial sands derived from the uplands. It is probable the artifacts are coming from the colluvial sand. At the northern end of the site in Locus B, the site must be very thin because decomposing granite fragments can be seen protruding through the sandy surface. The source of these granite fragments is located immediately to the north and west of Locus B. A 25 cm² shovel test was made to a depth of 40 cm in the higher part of the site above the beach line. The artifact analysis of the small shovel test and surface collections from the beach is as follows:

LOCUS B SHOVEL TEST:

FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 3 (189.5 gm) Quartz
OTHER FLAKES: 3 Quartz
SCHIST FLAKE: 1

LOCUS B SURFACE COLLECTION:

FIRE-CRACKED ROCK: 22 (996 gm) Quartz
CHUNKS: 14 Quartz
BIFACE THINNING FLAKES: 12 Quartz
2 Rhyolite
2 Unident. meta/volcanic
OTHER FLAKES: 59 Quartz
1 Unident. meta/volcanic
FLAKE CORES: 4 Quartz
BIFACES: 1 Morrow Mountain, quartz
1 Medium Triangular, quartz
1 Ovoid Biface Fragment, quartz
FINE SAND-TEMPERLESS POTTERY
2 Plain
1 complicated stamped
1 linear check stamped
COARSE SAND TEMPERED POTTERY:
19 plain
4 check stamped
1 fabric marked
STEATITE VESSEL SHERD: 1
HISTORIC CLINKERS or SLAG: 17

Analysis of the artifacts from the surface of Locus B reveals an extensive aboriginal occupation of this end of 38RD201. The debitage indicates the manufacture of quartz stone tools from quartz material taken from nearby granite veins as well as river cobbles brought up to the site. Quantities of firecracked rock on the beach indicate the remnants of hearths. Pottery fragments also indicate the likelihood of cooking and perhaps processing of foods on the site. The single steatite sherd is interesting because it indicates the importing of a stone vessel from raw material sources much further up in the Piedmont. Based on this limited typological analysis, it can be concluded that the area of Locus B was used from about 7,000 years up through the late prehistoric period or about 500 years ago.

As part of a more detailed evaluation of 38RD201 it was decided that controlled subsurface testing would be needed in order to determine whether or not undisturbed buried cultural materials were present. Given the short distance to the Broad River and the high probability of flood deposition, such testing seems highly worthwhile.

Using a transit and a 50 meter steel tape, a limited grid system was set up on the extreme southern end of the site in the area of Locus A. Locus A appeared from the surface to have the greatest possibility of containing buried materials due to its high sandy soil. A north-south baseline designated as R100 meters was established with the transit parallel with the Broad River beach line. This baseline is 5 degrees west of magnetic north. A grid datum was placed along this north-south line as a stake with a nail in the top and designated as the N100R100 point. An east-west baseline was established 90 degrees west of R100 line and designated as N100 meters. A permanent site datum of a

stake with a nail in the top was placed along the N100 meter baseline 10.49 m west of the stake at N100R100 meters. An arbitrary elevation of 100 meters above sea level was assigned to this permanent site datum for purposes of deriving relative elevations.

Two test pits were set out on these baselines. A 1x2 meter trench was placed on the baseline N100 meters with the grid provenience of N100 meters R99.00-98.00 meters. The southwest corner of every 1 meter square is the provenience name for each square. Along the R100 baseline, a 1 meter square was placed at N146 meters R99.0 meters.

The 1 x 2 meter trench was dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels and all soil was hand screened through quarter inch mesh. Arbitrary levels were dug parallel to the sloping ground surface in an effort to anticipate the slope of any natural levels as they might run underground. Upon completing the excavation to a depth of 150 cm, a profile (Fig. 4) was drawn of the stratification exposed along the south face of this trench and several black and white photographs were also taken (Fig. 5). All materials larger than quarter inch were saved from each level including pebbles and other items that could not be readily identified in the field. The contents of this trench by 10 cm arbitrary levels are presented in Table 1.

Observing Figure 4, it can be seen that there are basically two distinct soil horizons revealed by the trench. Zones A, B, and C are comprised of coarse colluvially derived sands which were washed down from the overlying uplands. Zone A is simply the humus stained upper A horizon of a forest profile. Zone B is apparently the same texture as A and C but is a dark brown in color probably from the leaching of organic matter from the A zone. Zone C is a light tan massive sand visually differentiated only by distinct thin lenses of clay which come and go in an irregular manner but basically seem to follow the ground surface (Fig. 4).

These clay lenses have been observed previously in archeological stratigraphic studies in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. At the Gaston site in North Carolina, Coe (1964: 95) illustrates the same phenomenon in several of his stratigraphic units, and he refers to them as "clay seepage lines" (Coe 1964: Fig. 89). They were also observed at the site of 38LX112 in a terrace immediately adjacent to the Congaree River in a sandy zone between 1.80 and 2.25 meters below ground surface (Ackerly 1976). Huscher (1964: 7) noted the presence of similar clay lines in the floodplain sediments he excavated in the Chattahoochee River near Columbia, Alabama. He refers to them as "levigation lines of the transported and redeposited clays" (Huscher 1964: 7). As Huscher points out, they are not to be confused with different depositional units as often observed with flood deposition. Dr. Don Colquhoun of the Department of Geology of the University of South Carolina visited 38RD201 when the wall profiles were fully exposed. In his opinion, the seepage or clay lenses are a product of water table fluctuations. He did not know when such fluctuations would have occurred or what climatic and hydrological processes would have caused such ground water movements.

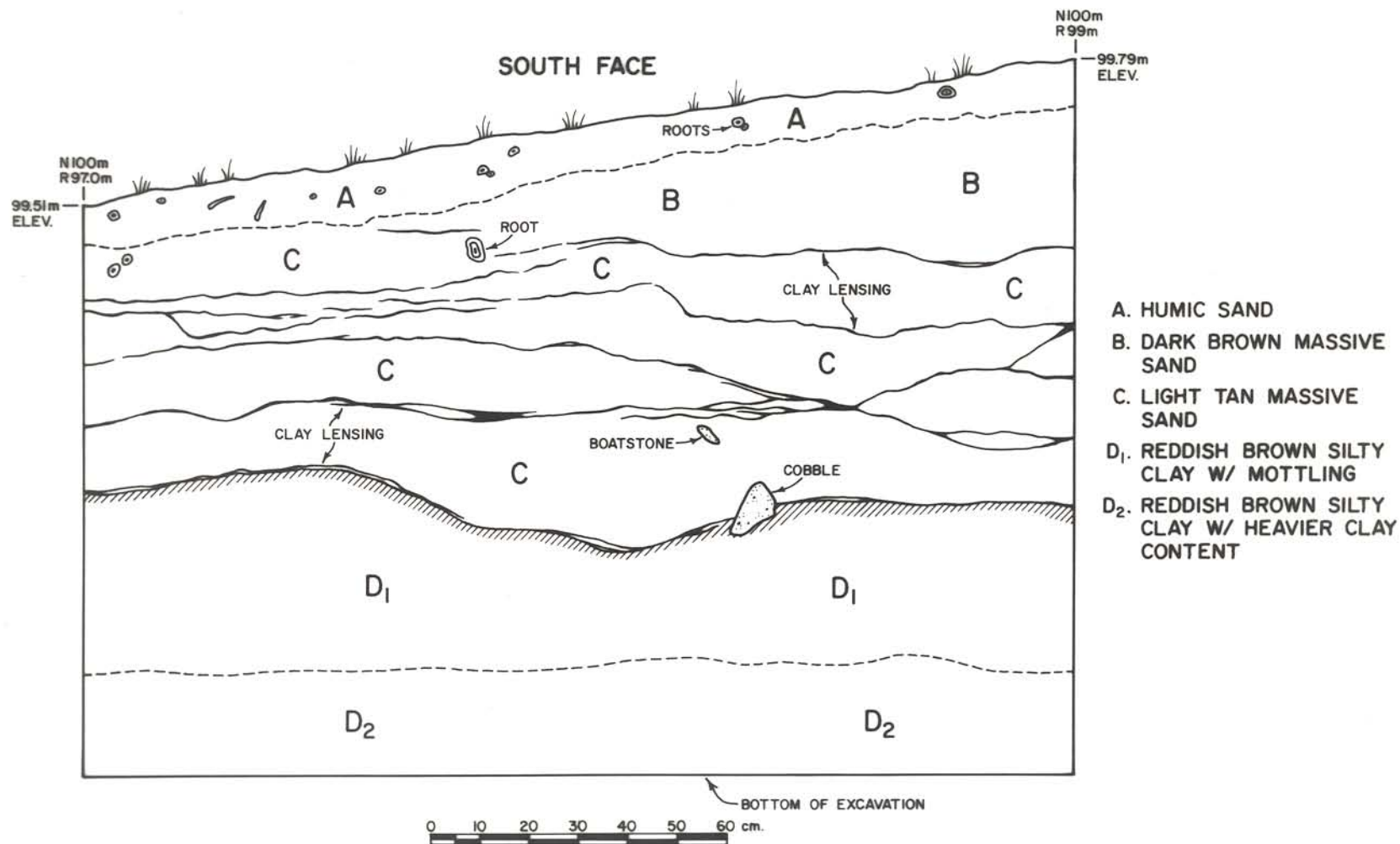


FIGURE 4: Profile drawing of south face of 1 x 2 meter test trench at 38RD201.

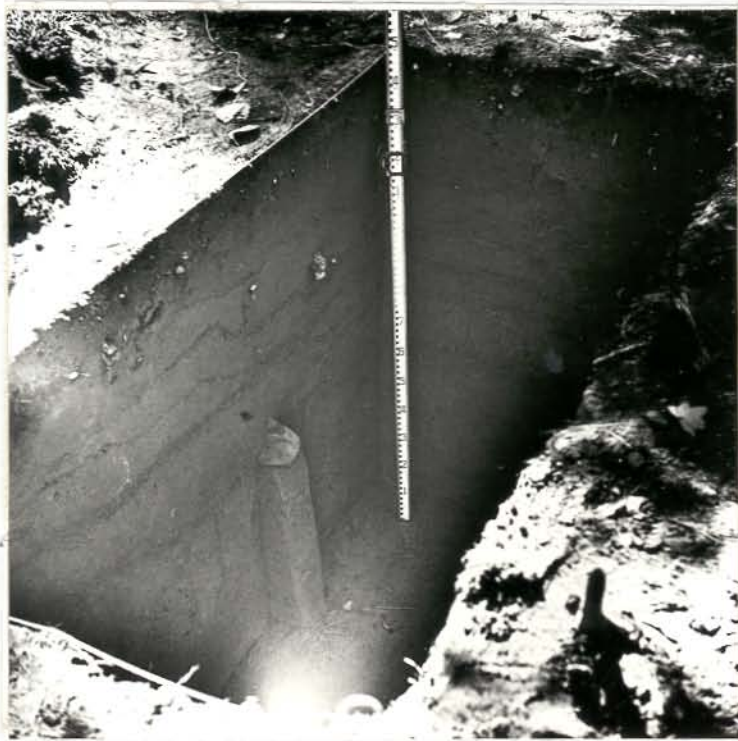


FIGURE 5: Two views of stratigraphic profile of 1 x 2 m test trench (N100R99.0-98.0) in 38RD201.

Zone D (Fig. 4), according to Dr. Colquhon, represents an alluvial terrace of unknown age. Some quartz chips of unknown age were recovered by screening the upper 30 centimeters of Zone D (see Table 1), suggesting that it dates to the Holocene. More work would need to be done, however, to establish the culture-historical position of aboriginal occupations of this terrace and to determine its age by archeological methods. A large humanly altered cobble of a sandstone-like material was found resting in the upper few centimeters of Zone D and protruding into Zone C as is illustrated in the profile drawing of Figure 4. Compared to artifact density of the upper A, B and C horizons, very little was found in Zone D.

The occupational history represented in this stratigraphic test is difficult to define due to the dearth of time-sensitive artifacts. It is interesting that no pottery whatsoever was found in this test nor were any lithic artifacts that would suggest an occupation within the last 4,000 years. Two hafted bifaces were recovered. One, from the 10-20 cm level, was a crude unifacially flaked Guilford-like point made of quartz. The other, from the 20-30 cm level, is a base of a pointed biface of quartz which strongly suggests a Morrow Mountain point (see Coe 1964). The only other possibly diagnostic artifact was a broken boatstone-like object made of ground schist. This came from the 70-80 cm level (Table 1) and was mapped in situ (Fig. 4). This specimen is not as thick and heavy as boatstone atlatl weights but does have a hollowed out or grooved face as though it were to be fastened to a cylindrical instrument. It has been drilled through from both faces and a series of notches has been cut systematically along one end. Lewis and Lewis (1961: Plate 29) illustrate very similar ground slate specimens from the Eva site in Tennessee which they describe as gorgets which date to the Woodland period. The Eva site specimens appear very similar to the boatstone-like object found but do not seem to have the groove or hollowed out area, at least to judge from the photographs.

Taken together, the Guilford and Morrow Mountain-like bifaces plus the boatstone-like object all suggest a middle to late Archaic occupation of zones A through C. This would span a time from 7,000 to 3,000 years ago. It should be noted that a rather prominent layer of fire-cracked rock was found between 60 and 90 cm (see Table 1) which would be expected at this time period. No concentrations of fire-cracked rock or stains and charcoal concentrations were found that would indicate the presence of in situ hearths. Given the slope of the terrace where we tested it, it is likely that the artifacts represent items thrown down the side of the terrace top or which were transported downward by mechanical agents and gravity.

The 1 x 1 m test of N146R99 was placed on a comparatively high section of ground that appeared to slope up slightly from the normal terrace grade. Dr. Colquhon commented that the rise in ground surface should represent an alluvial terrace. Excavation of this unit in the same manner as just described for the 1 x 2 m trench revealed an alluvially deposited silty clay as predicted by Colquhon. Due to time limitations, this square was taken only to a depth of 60 cm. Some soil changes were noted (Fig. 6), but all horizons appear to be alluvial in origin. It is likely that this alluvial material is recent since the prehistoric sandy

Quartz								Sandstone			Schist		Chert	Historic		Other							

TABLE 1: Artifact analysis by raw material in 10 cm levels for N100R99.0-98.0, 38RD201.

colluvium encountered in the area of the 1 x 2 m trench was not contacted even at 60 cm below surface. The fact that no prehistoric artifacts whatsoever were found in this unit at least to a depth 60 cm and the fact that a number of pieces of slag, fired clay-like material (brick?), and metal artifacts were common throughout the upper 50 cm all indicate an historic period of deposition. Table 2 presents the analytical results of this 1 meter unit by level.

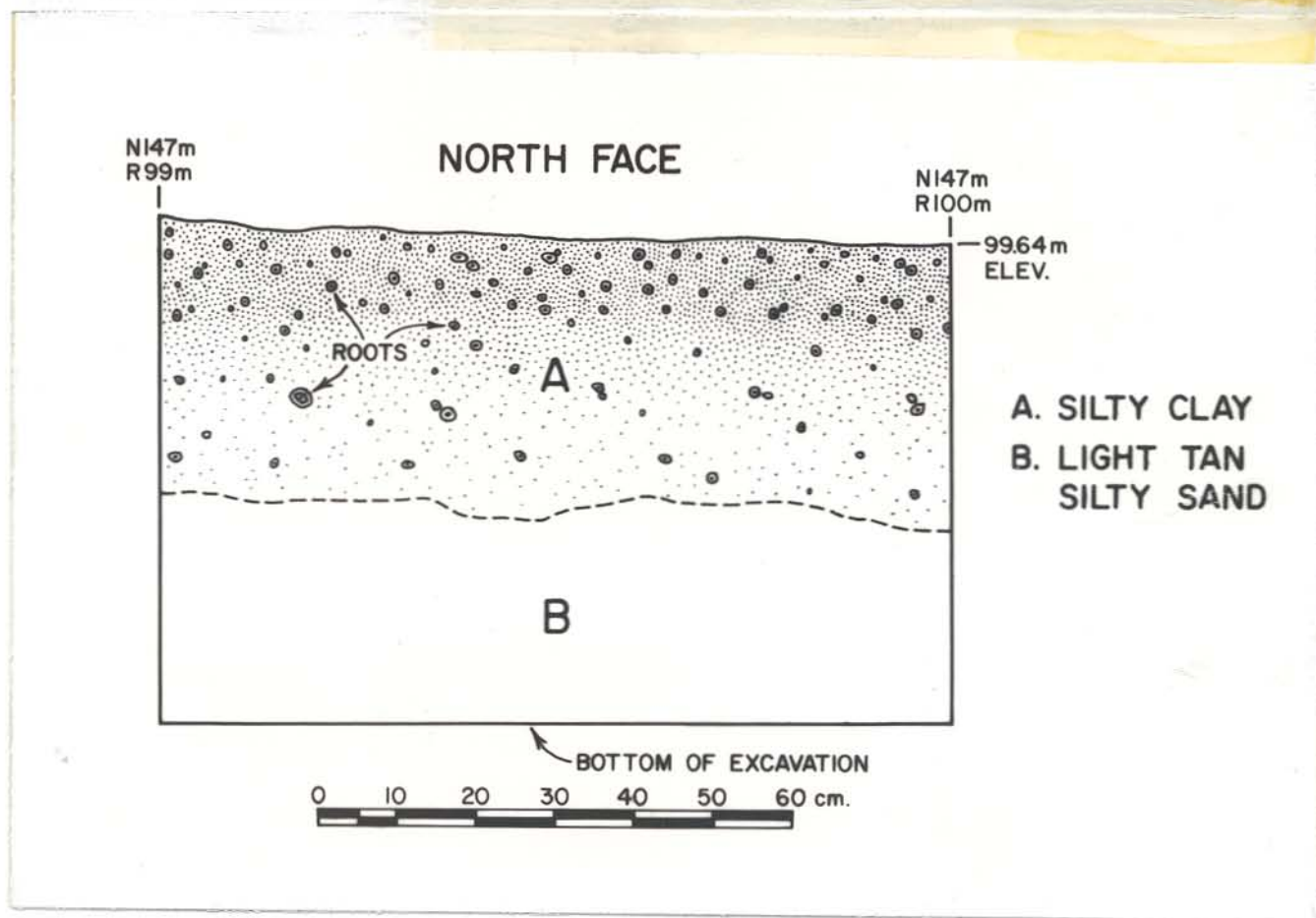


FIGURE 6: Profile drawing of north face of N147R99 meters in 1 m² test pit, 38RD201.

Historic				Metal				Other			
Level	Slag		Slag & Brick or Fired Clay	Metal Chunks	Sheet	Plate	Other	Granite Chunks	Pebbles	Concretions	Quartz Chunks
	No.	Wt.									
0-10cm	18	271		1				7	13		1
10-20cm	48	214		6				16	11½	2	1
20-30cm	46	156			8		1*	13	125	2	2
30-40cm	131	253	8 14		35			59	68	3	8
40-50cm	3	3		1						1	
50-60cm	1	1						3	16½		
*File											

TABLE 2: Artifact and raw material analysis by 10 cm levels for
1 m² test N147R99, 38RD201.

SUMMARY

An archeological reconnaissance was performed on the proposed sewerline corridor on the west bank of the Broad River between Interstate 20 and U.S. 76. A total of five sites was recorded, all of which are located in the southern end of the corridor on eroding upland landsurfaces. Based on the field assessment, three of the five sites (38RD200, 38RD203, 38RD204) are not considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This opinion is based on their ephemeral character and low artifact densities, factors that make it difficult to conduct further analytical work or data recovery.

Two sites, 38RD202 and 38RD201, have or may potentially have some connection with the National Register. The quarry site of 38RD202 is partially within the extreme western boundary of the Columbia Canal District which is a property already nominated to the National Register. Although the quarry was not known about at that time and thus was not specified as a resource or quality of the Columbia Canal District, the site is included within the district boundary and is certainly a resource which is part of the Canal District theme. There is no doubt that the building of a sewerline over the quarry will provide some adverse impact. The temporary removal of mature bottomland vegetation and the placement of a modern cement pipe over the quarry setting will constitute some visual impact. Further, if the granite outcrops and talus materials are altered by trenching, cutting or blasting, additional and permanent adverse impact will occur. If the pipeline is constructed over the quarry, care should be taken to minimize damage to the natural character of the granite faces and old quarrying scars. Permission to cross a National Register district will be needed from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation through the the State Historic Preservation Officer.

The site of 38RD201 is a buried and probably stratified prehistoric deposit. Surface collections indicate that human occupations have occurred on the terrace for the past 7,000 years. Controlled test excavations, primarily in the form of the 1 x 2 meter trench at the southern end of the site, indicate the existence of buried artifacts as deep as 130 cm below ground surface. It is probable that even deeper deposits are located on the higher parts of the terrace located immediately west of the trench. Human occupations were associated with the basic soil formations. A lower lying alluvial terrace (Zone D) was comprised of water lain silt and clay. Above this horizon was sandy colluvium (Zones A, B, C) brought down through the past several thousand years which has covered several prehistoric artifacts. Based on the limited artifact data sensitive to time, it appears that the cultural episodes in the colluvial sand date from about 7,000 to 3,000 years ago.

Considering the evidence produced for buried prehistoric cultural remains, and the infrequent nature of this kind of data available currently in the present store of archeological knowledge in South Carolina, 38RD201 should be considered eligible for nomination to the National

Register. Dr. Don Sutherland, archeologist with the State Office of Historic Preservation, inspected this site and observed the completed 1 x 2 m trench during testing operations. In his opinion, this site is highly probable as an eligible site. As the sewerline route is now projected, a significant portion of the extreme eastern flank of the terrace would be damaged by sewerline construction. If the pipe is laid in its current survey line, more testing should be done on the site to determine how much of the site as it exists underground will be damaged. Additional testing could possibly provide adequate mitigation of adverse effects on the eastern flank. The further east one goes toward the river, the site begins to dwindle or pinch out rapidly.

Given the desire not to contact a potentially eligible site with the sewerline, on October 17, 1979, Dr. Albert C. Goodyear accompanied Mr. Danny Hill of B. P. Barber and Associates into the field to discuss the possibility of moving the projected construction path to the east of 38RD201. It was determined to everyone's satisfaction that if the pipe were laid along the current beach area off the terrace shoulder that the likelihood of damaging the site would be minimal. Mr. Hill felt that this could be accomplished without too much difficulty. Given this design alteration, it can be said that no significant damage to 38RD201 is likely to occur. Heavy equipment and other construction machinery should not be placed or operated on the terrace because deep surface damage to archeological deposits in the soft colluvial sand would be likely.

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