Archeological Resources Along the Proposed Route of Interstate 77

Thomas M. Ryan

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ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ALONG THE PROPOSED
ROUTE OF INTERSTATE 77

by

Thomas M. Ryan
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Prepared by the
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
June 1971
### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richland County</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38RD00.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield County</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA10.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA11.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA12.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA13.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA14.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA15.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA16.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA17.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA18.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA19.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA20.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA21.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA22.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA23.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA24.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA25.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA26.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA27.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA28.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38FA34.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester County</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS10.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS11.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS12.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS13.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS14.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS15.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS16.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS17.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS18.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chester County</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38CS19.</td>
<td>.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS20.</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS21.</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS22.</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS23.</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS24.</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS25.</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS26.</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS27.</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS28.</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS29.</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS30.</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS31.</td>
<td>.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS32.</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS33.</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS34.</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS35.</td>
<td>.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS36.</td>
<td>.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS37.</td>
<td>.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS38.</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS40.</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS42.</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS43.</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS44.</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38CS45.</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>York County</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38YK4</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38YK5</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38YK6</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SITES OF MAJOR INTEREST IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA ............... .26

- Adamson Site (38KE11) ........................................ .26
- McDowell Site (38KE12) ...................................... .27
- McCollum Site (38CS2) ......................................... .27
- Fishdam Ford .................................................. .28
- Rock Shelters .................................................. .28

RECOMMENDATION .................................................. .29

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION ....................... .31
INTRODUCTION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA FOR INTERSTATE 77

At the request of Mr. Frederick Gottemoeller of Systems Design Concepts Incorporated, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, made an evaluation of the known archeological resources between Columbia and Rock Hill. It is our understanding that an interstate highway will be built in the near future between the two cities. Construction will include the roadbed and right-of-way, access roads, service roads, borrow pits, comfort stations, roadside parks, and related activities that will disturb the surface of the ground. Therefore, any archeological remains in danger of being destroyed would have to be thoroughly excavated prior to the start of construction on the project. In addition, consideration must be given to any sites uncovered during the course of construction.

The study area under consideration extends in a bow-shaped arc between Columbia and Rock Hill. The southern terminus begins northeast of Columbia and extends north to a point just south of Rock Hill. The eastern boundary roughly parallels the Wateree River, while the maximum extent of the western boundary stops at a point east of Chester, S. C. The proposed highway will be built at a yet undetermined location within this area.

The highway will transect the Carolina Piedmont, passing through several parallel bands of hard crystalline rock. This section of the Piedmont is dissected by numerous small creeks and streams. The drainage on the western side of the study area flows into the Broad River, while
the creeks on the east drain into the Catawba-Wateree River. Within this area, there are several rock and mineral deposits that were utilized by the Indians. Quartz and argillite were widely used in the manufacture of stone tools and projectile points. Granite was commonly reserved for grinding stones, mauls, axes, and hammers. Steatite was worked into a variety of shapes from bowls to smoking pipes.

The economic resources available to the prehistoric inhabitants of the Piedmont are sufficiently diverse and scattered to prevent year-round occupation in a single location. The available evidence indicates that the subsistence pattern was closely aligned to the seasonal and geographic distribution of the resources. As the resources in one area were depleted, the group would move to another location where game and wild plants were more plentiful. The seasonal nature of nuts, berries, tubers, fish, and other animals also influenced site selection. Hunting, fishing, and gathering was probably the dominant economic pattern for many thousands of years in this area.

The soils of the Piedmont are, for the most part, derived from weathered base rock. The technology available to the Indians was unable to efficiently exploit these soils. Consequently, the archaeological record indicates that the residual clay hills were seldom utilized by Indians practicing maize agriculture.

On the other hand, aboriginal agriculture was oriented toward the easily worked fertile alluvial deposits adjacent to the larger streams. The steep gradient of the Piedmont rivers prevents the formation of broad alluvial bottoms except in select locations. Alluvial deposits are present along the course of many rivers, but their extent is usually limited.
Consequently, after the introduction of agriculture, we find the Indian settlements concentrated along the river bottoms where maize and other cultigens could be grown successfully. Following the introduction of agriculture, the uplands were no longer intensively exploited. Deer and other wild animals were still hunted, but not on the same scale as in the past.

As we can see, the distribution of archeological remains is closely aligned to the resource base. Areas where game and plants were plentiful were repeatedly occupied over long periods of time. The faunal and floral assemblages, as well as the rich soils, made the river valleys equally attractive to the hunting cultures and to the later agricultural people. Consequently, archeological remains are often found adjacent to the rivers and streams. The intersection of two streams was a favorite camping location since two environments, instead of the usual one, could be exploited.

The Institute's files show that there are many archeological sites recorded within the study area. The paucity of sites within the general area does not necessarily reflect the actual distribution of archeological remains. The large number of sites recorded in the Little Rocky Creek area reflects an earlier survey done in 1967. A site survey in other portions of the study area will undoubtedly produce a site density equal to the Little Rock Creek area.
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The records available at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology are, in most cases, based on occasional reports by farmers, amateur collectors, and other interested laymen. Some of the sites have been examined by professional archeologists, others have not. The accuracy of our information must await professional scrutiny. Many of the sites will be difficult to relocate from the directions that were furnished with the original site reports.

The sites have been listed by county, starting with Richland County and proceeding north. Each site has been assigned a number which also designates its location. The 38 preceding each site number stands for the state of South Carolina. The next two letters designate the county in which the site is found. Within each county the sites are numbered according to the sequence in which they were found. The site number is recorded on all material recovered from a particular site.

In addition to the site number, a short statement describing the site's location has been included. In most cases the words of the original author have been used in this report. The accuracy of the description will be apparent in most cases.

The cultural affiliation includes a brief statement on the temporal position of each site. Since the stratigraphic and chronological positions of most of the sites are unknown, broad, temporal categories such as Archaic and Woodland have been used.

Under situation I have included additional comments on the site's position and have also included a list of any diagnostic artifacts found
at the site.

Finally, I have recommended a future course of action for each site. Most of the sites should be reexamined and surface collected. Other sites will need minor listing.

Richland County

The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology's files record only 18 sites in the entire county. Of the 18, the majority are along either the Broad or Congaree Rivers. Three historic, late nineteenth century, trash dumps have been located within the Columbia city limits. It is unlikely that they will be affected by the proposed highway, but others may be discovered during the course of construction.

Our records indicate that there is a site somewhere in the vicinity of Blythwood, South Carolina, that could be affected by the highway, but the exact location is unknown.

Site Number: 38RD00
Location: Unknown. Somewhere in the vicinity of Blythwood, South Carolina.
Recommendation: None. The site does not appear to warrant further investigation.

Fairfield County

Over 23 sites have been located in Fairfield County. The majority of these sites are small, Archaic camps that date between 6000 B.C. up to the time of Christ.

Site Number: 38FA4
Location: To the north of County Route 52 and west of County Route 89 behind Ross Higgin's old house.
Cultural Affiliation: Archaic (ca. 2000 B.C.), Woodland (ca. A.D. 500 or later).
Situation: Savannah River and Morrow Mountain projectile points along with unidentified fragments of pottery were uncovered during the construction of a dam. The majority of the site was destroyed during the construction of the dam, but an unknown portion remains in the woods adjacent to the pond.

Recommendation: That the site be examined and possibly tested if it is in danger of being destroyed.

Site Number: 38FA5

Location: To the south of County Route 32 across the gullies from 38FA6 and to the west of the Pope Road.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic (?).

Situation: Our records do not give an adequate description of the site, but cultural materials assigned to the Savannah River Archaic were uncovered during pulpwood activities.

Recommendation: None other than a surface collection.

Site Number: 38FA6

Location: To the south of County Route 32 across the highway from Will Dixon's old home. Site is in the field to the west of the old barn.

Cultural Affiliation: Early - late Archaic (ca. 6500 - 500 B.C.).

Situation: Site is along the western half of an old corn field that is now planted in pine seedlings (1970). Part of the site probably extends into the woods. The wide variety of projectile points - Kirk, Palmer, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Savannah River indicates a very long occupation.

Recommendation: Site should be tested to determine extent and cultural content.
Site Number: 38FA7

Site Name: None

Location: To the north of County Route 52 and west of County Route 89 behind Ross Higgin's home to the east of 38FA4.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic (ca. 1000 B.C.).

Situation: The area of occupation is approximately 100 feet and is located in an old field. The site probably extends into the woods.

Recommendation: None except that the site should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38FA8

Location: To the north of County Route 52 and west of County Route 89 and to the north - northeast of 38FA7.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, probably Archaic.

Situation: Material located in a field on the ridge above 38FA7. In 1967 the field was used for pasture.

Recommendation: None but the site should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38FA9

Location: Adjacent to and south of County Route 32 across the highway from Will Dixon's old house in the field to the east of the old barn.

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic.

Situation: Site is partially exposed in a corn field now planted in pine seedlings. Part of site still preserved in woods.

Recommendation: None.
Site Number: 38FA10

Location: Adjacent to and south of County Route 32 and to the east of Mr. Willie Suibles home.

Cultural Affiliation: Early - middle Archaic (6500 - 4000 B.C.).

Situation: Cultural material washing out of an eroded area adjacent to the road. Estimated area of occupation is 150 feet.

Recommendation: Should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38FA11

Location: To the west of State Route 901 in a field just south of Sylvester Bankhead's house.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, but probably Archaic.

Situation: Site is located on a red clay ridge in the northern part of a corn field. The field was plowed in 1970.

Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38FA12

Location: Someplace to the south of County Route 52.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, probably Archaic.

Situation: Scattered material found in plowed field adjacent to Lowell Williams' pasture.

Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38FA13

Location: To the south of County Route 52 and west of 38FA12.

Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.

Situation: Site is located on the eastern most ridge of the pasture to the west of plowed field in which 38FA12 is located.

Recommendation: None.
Site Number: 38FA14
Location: To the west of State Route 901 and to the south of 38CS17 and to the west of 38FA11.
Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.
Situation: Material exposed in an eroded area of pasture land on the south side of the dirt road from 38CS17 and west of the field in which 38CS17 is located.
Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38FA18
Location: To the west of County Route 234 in recently cut (1970) pulpwood area, between Camp Welfare and Big Wateree Creek.
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, probably Archaic.
Situation: Only one small argillite flake was found.
Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38FA19
Location: Adjacent to and east of County Route 234, between Camp Welfare and Big Wateree Creek.
Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.
Situation: Lethic debris found scattered next to the highway.
Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38FA20
Location: To the east of County Route 234 and 38FA19, between Camp Welfare and Big Wateree Creek.
Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.
Situation: Quartz flakes uncovered during pulping activity.
Recommendation: None.
Site Number: 38FA21

Location: South of County Route 32 and to the west of Pope Road leading from Will Dixon's old barn.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, probably Archaic.

Situation: Site disturbed by the removal of trees for pulpwood. Quartz scraper and a few flakes found.

Recommendation: Should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38FA22

Location: South of County Route 32 to the south of Pope Road leading from Will Dixon's old barn.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic (3000 - 500 B.C.).

Situation: Savannah River and Guilford projectile point along with quartz flakes and a scraper found in an area 250 feet long. Site disturbed by the removal of trees for pulpwood.

Recommendation: Surface collection should be made at this site.

Site Number: 38FA23

Location: South of County Route 32 to the southwest of Pope Road. Site is on a high ridge near 38FA22.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic (ca. 2000 - 500 B.C.).

Situation: Site exposed during the removal of trees. A few quartz flakes and a Savannah River point were found at this time.

Recommendation: None except the site should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38FA24

Location: South of County Route 32 to the west of Pope Road on the first ridge to the north of the branch dividing this site and 38FA21.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, probably Archaic.
Situation: Quartz flakes exposed during tree removal. Part of site still in trees.

Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38FA25

Location: South of County Route 32 to the north and south of the Pope Road. Site is located on the ridge north of 38FA23 and west of 38FA22.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic (ca. 1500 – 500 B.C.).

Situation: Several quartz flakes and a Savannah River point were collected from this site. Site disturbed by removal of trees for pulpwood.

Recommendation: Site should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38FA26

Location: South of County Route 32, southwest of and adjacent to Graham Road leading from Pope Road. Site is on the second ridge from the junction of the two roads. Site primarily on the south side of the ridge.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic. (ca. 2000 B.C.).

Situation: Cultural material exposed during the removal of trees. Flakes and a Guilford projectile point were found.

Recommendation: Site should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38FA27

Location: South of County Route 32 to the southwest of Graham Road leading from Pope Road. Site is on third ridge from the junction of the two roads.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown but probably Archaic.

Situation: A few lithic flakes exposed during logging operations.

Recommendation: None.
Site Number: 38FA28

Location: South of County Route 32 to the southwest and adjacent to Graham Road leading from Pope Road. Site is on the fourth ridge.

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic (ca. 1500 - 500 B.C.).

Situation: Lithic debris and a Savannah River point recovered from the site.

Recommendation: Surface collection only.

Site Number: 38FA34

Location: North of County Route 52 and to the west of State Route 200, near Tom Raive's pond.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown.

Situation: Site located in pasture near the pond. No collection.

Recommendation: None.
Chester County

Well over 38 sites are recorded from Chester County. The large number of sites in the vicinity of Hebron Church reflects survey work done by John Kelley. Kelley, an anthropology student from Wisconsin, surveyed the area in the summer of 1967. Many of the sites recorded by him are probably small hunting camps that can be investigated in a few hours.

Site Number: 38CS5

Location: West of the Catawba River and east of Highway 327. At the end of Highway 330. East of the town of Lands Ford.

Cultural Affiliation: American 1820 - 1823.

Situation: The canal was constructed between 1820 and 1823 in order to bypass two miles of shoals. Archeological exploration in December 1969 determined the shape and gradient of the canal bed. The foundations of the locks and lock keepers house were also located.

Recommendation: The canal is currently part of a recreation area. Additional work on the canal bed is not needed at this time, but it may be desirable to excavate the lock keeper's house.

Site Number: 38CS6

Location: One-third of a mile west of State Route 90 and to the north of the dirt road leading from Hebron Church to Tate's House.

Cultural Affiliation: Early - late Archaic (ca. 7000 - 500 B.C.).

Situation: Site is situated in a cultivated field overlooking springs and branches to the north and east. The occupation is very heavy and is concentrated in an
area 150 x 450 feet. Part of the site is wooded and undisturbed. Projectile points recovered from the site include Hardaway, Palmer, Kirk, Monow Mountain, and Savannah River. The site was probably used as a workshop throughout the Archaic Period.

Recommendation: A controlled surface collection in addition to test excavation. Over 1500 pieces of debitage have been collected from the site based on the test excavation. Additional excavation may be required at this site. A very promising site.

Site Number: 38CS7
Location: Approximately 500 yards northwest of Mr. William Tate's Home and to the west of the old pulpwood road in a small clearing.
Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic, probably Savannah River (ca. 4000 - 500 B.C.).
Situation: The site is located in a small clearing that is undergoing erosion. Savannah River and Guilford projectile points have been recovered from the site.
Recommendation: The site should be tested to determine depth and cultural content.

Site Number: 38CS8
Location: North bank of South Fork Creek immediately to the right of the highway as one goes southwest from Rock Hill to Chester (S.C. 72).
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown.
Situation: Site heavily overgrown when visited in 1939.
Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38CS9
Location: To the west of State 901 to the north of the road leading from Hebron Church.
Cultural Affiliation: Middle to late Archaic (4 ca. - 5000 - 500 B.C.) and early Woodland (ca. A.D. 500).
Situation: Site was exposed during the construction of a pond. The topsoil was removed exposing Monow Mountain and Savannah River projectile points in addition to check-stamped sherds belonging to the Deptford Culture. Unknown amount of topsoil was removed from the site.

Recommendation: Site should be surveyed to determine the amount of disturbance. May warrant further testing.

Site Number: 38CS10

Location: Approximately one-fourth mile east of State Route 901 behind Mr. Young's house.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, but probably Archaic.

Situation: A few chert flakes, a quartz core, and an unidentified projectile point were found on the site.

Recommendation: Site should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38CS11

Location: East of State Route 901 approximately 350 yards northwest of 38CS10 near the pond.

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic (ca. 6000 B.C.).

Situation: Several quartz waste flakes and a Kirk projectile point were recovered from the site.

Recommendation: Site should be reexamined and possibly tested.

Site Number: 38CS12

Location: East of State Route 901 to the southeast of 38CS11.

Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.

Situation: A few flakes were found at the site in 1967.

Recommendation: None at this time.
Site Number: 38CS13

Location: East of State Route 901 behind William Bankhead's house.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown.

Situation: A few flakes were found during the construction of a pond. Site appears to have been destroyed by the pond.

Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38CS14

Location: East of State Route 901 to the south of Austin Young's home.


Situation: Several quartz and felsite waste flakes were recovered from the site. A side-notched projectile point found at the site is similar in appearance to the Palmer point.

Recommendation: Site should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38CS15

Location: One-fourth mile west of State Route 901 along the right-of-way of an old telephone line.

Cultural Affiliation: Early Archaic (ca. 6500 B.C.) and Woodland (ca. A.D. 500).

Situation: A number of quartz flakes and loots have been recovered from the site. A side-notched Palmer point indicates an early or middle Archaic occupation. While no pottery was found, a triangular Yadkin point suggests a later Woodland component at the site.

Recommendation: Test excavations will help to determine the stratigraphic position of the two components.
Site Number: 38CS16
Location: On same pulpwood road as 38CS15 -- west of State Route 901.
Cultural Affiliation: Early - later Archaic (ca. 6500 B.C. - 500 B.C.).
Situation: Site is located on a sandy ridge. Palmer, Morrow Mountain, and Savannah River points were recovered from the site.
Recommendations: Surface collection and testing if it is warranted.

Site Number: 38CS17
Location: West of State Route 901 on the dirt road from Sylvester Bankhead's home. Site is west-southwest of 38CS6 across the branch from 38CS43.
Cultural Affiliation: Middle - late Archaic (ca. 6000 - 500 B.C.).
Situation: Site is located on a relatively flat area above the branch. Kirk (?), Morrow Mountain, and Savannah River points have been found on the site.
Recommendation: Surface collection and possibly testing.

Site Number: 38CS18
Location: Just to the west of State Route 901 running from James Bankhead's home to the field in front of James Bankhead's old home.
Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic (ca. 3000 - 500 B.C.).
Situation: Site is on the divide between Stover Branch and Hodges Branch. Guilford and Savannah River points found on the site.
Recommendation: Surface collection.

Site Number: 38CS19
Location: West of State Route 901 to the northwest of 38CS17 along the same dirt road.
Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.
Situation: Information not available.
Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38CS20
Location: West of State Route 901 - 350 feet west of 38CS17.
Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.
Situation: Site extends for approximately 45 feet.
Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38CS21
Location: West of State Route 901 - 150 feet northwest of 38CS20.
Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, probably Archaic.
Situation: Site exposed in a cultivated pasture.
Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38CS22
Location: West of State Route 901, approximately 900 feet northwest of 38CS19.
Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic (ca. 4000 B.C.) and Woodland (ca. A.D. 500 or later).
Situation: Site exposed along an eroded dirt road.
Recommendation: None except surface collection.

Site Number: 38CS23
Location: West of State Route 901 to the northwest of 38CS22 on the same dirt road.
Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.
Situation: Site is located on a red clay hill.
Recommendation: None.
Site Number: 38CS24

Location: West of State Route 901 and to the northwest of 38CS23 on the north side of the branch.

Cultural Affiliation: Unsure. Could be a middle Archaic component at the site.

Situation: The site is located on a flat, sandy area adjacent to the branch. A possible Kirk point found at the site suggests an occupation of around 6000 B.C.

Recommendation: Surface collection only.

Site Number: 38CS25

Location: West of State Route 901 and to the north of 38CS22 on the road leading to the north.

Cultural Affiliation: Middle, or possibly late Archaic (ca. 4000 B.C.).

Situation: One quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point has been found on the site.

Recommendation: A surface collection should be made at this site.

Site Number: 38CS26

Location: West of State Route 901 in the field west of James Bankhead's house.

Cultural Affiliation: Early - late Archaic (ca. 7000 - 500 B.C.).

Situation: The exceptionally long occupation at this site would indicate that excavation would be worthwhile. Dalton, Palmer, Stanley, Guilford, Morrow Mountain, and Savannah River points have been recovered from this site.

Recommendation: Extensive testing and possible complete excavation.

Site Number: 38CS27

Location: West of State Route 901 to the south of 38CS15 along the old telephone right-of-way now being used as a pulpwood road.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, possibly Archaic.
Situation: A number of lithic waste flakes have been found on the site.

Recommendation: Surface collection only.

Site Number: 38CS28

Location: West of State Route 901 about 150 feet west of 38CS27 on the same pulpwood road.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown.

Situation: Few lithic waste flakes found on the site.

Recommendation: None except surface collection.

Site Number: 38CS29

Location: Adjacent (west) to State Route 901 - north of the Hebron Church Cemetery.

Cultural Affiliation: Early - middle Archaic (ca. 6500 - 4000 B.C.).

Situation: Topsoil removed from the site exposing Palmer, Stanley (?), Morrow Mountain, and Guilford points.

Recommendation: Surface collection and possibly testing.

Site Number: 38CS30

Location: West of State Route 901 and to the north of 38CS9 on the opposite side of the branch.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown Woodland Component (ca. A.D. 500 or later).

Situation: Site exposed along a pulpwood road. Lithic waste flakes and plain sherds were collected from the site.

Recommendation: Surface collection and possibly testing.

Site Number: 38CS31

Location: On the west side of State Route 901 behind William Tate's house.
Cultural Affiliation: Middle - late Archaic (ca. 5000 - 500 B.C.) in addition to an unidentified Woodland component. (ca. A.D. 500 or later).

Situation: Kirk, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Savannah River projectile points have been collected from the site. Material from the Woodland Period indicated a later occupation.

Recommendation: Surface collection should be made. Testing may be desirable.

Site Number: 38CS32
Location: West of State Route 901 and to the southeast of 38CS24 on the opposite side of the branch to the north of 38CS25 (Stover Branch).

Cultural Affiliation: Unidentified, but probably Archaic.

Situation: Lithic debris and the tip of an unidentified point were found scattered in an area approximately 100 feet long.

Recommendation: None

Site Number: 38CS33
Location: West of State Route 901 and to the south of 38CS34 and 38CS16 on pulpwood road.

Cultural Affiliation: Probably Archaic.

Situation: Lithic flakes and the tip of a quartz point were found in the roadbed.

Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38CS34
Location: West of State Route 901 and to the south of 38CS16 and to the north of 38CS33 on recently cut pulpwood road. (1970).

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, but probably Archaic.

Situation: Site consists of a few lithic flakes exposed in the roadbed.
Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38CS35

Location: North of Route 58 in field between house and road. (Exact location unknown).

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic (ca. 5000 B.C.).

Situation: Few quartz flakes and a Morrow Mountain point found along the edge of a cotton field.

Recommendation: None except a surface collection should be made.

Site Number: 38CS36

Location: North of Lands Ford Canal Recreation Area. Site is on the bluff overlooking the Catawba River west of the canal.

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic (ca. 4000 B.C.). Woodland (A.D. 1000).

Situation: The area of occupation is approximately 300 feet by 100 feet. Lithic quartz flakes and a Morrow Mountain point probably belong to the same component. Stamped sherds also found on the site can be attributed to the Woodland Period.

Recommendations: Controlled surface collection in addition to test pits to determine extent and content of site.

Site Number: 38CS37

Location: On the first east - west dirt road north of the Lands Ford Canal Recreation Area on bluff south of 38CS36. Site along the dirt road.

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic (ca. 4000 B.C.).

Situation: A number of lithic flakes and artifacts including a broken Morrow Mountain point were found at the site. Site eroded.

Recommendation: None.
Site Number: 38CS38

Location: On the second section of bluff north of Lands Ford Canal Recreation Area to the south of 38CS36 and to the east of 38CS37. Bluff is eroded.

Cultural Affiliation: Early - middle Archaic (ca. 7000 - 4000 B.C.), Woodland (A.D. 1000 or later).

Situation: The site appears to be a camp that was first occupied during the early Archaic since Hardaway and Morrow Mountain points were found on the site. Stamped pottery sherds indicate that the site was later occupied during the Woodland Period.

Recommendation: Controlled surface collection and test excavations.

Site Number: 38CS40

Location: On the first section of bluff to the north of Lands Ford Canal. Material eroding out of the red clay bluff.

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic (ca. 3000 B.C.).

Situation: A few flakes and a Guilford point were collected from the site in 1970.

Recommendation: None.

Site Number: 38CS42

Location: West of State Route 901 in plowed field behind Mr. Bankhead's house, to the southwest of 38CS6 on the same ridge.

Cultural Affiliation: Middle - late Archaic (6000 - 500 B.C.).

Situation: Site is located on a ridge overlooking a small branch. Site exposed in a plowed field but probably extends into a pasture to the east. Palmer, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Savannah River projectile points collected from the site.

Recommendation: Surface collection, possibly test excavation.
Site Number: 38CS43

Location: West of State Route 901 in a low area of a plowed field behind Sylvester Bankhead's home. House is located south of the road leading from Hebron Church to Tate's home.

Cultural Affiliation: Middle - late Archaic (ca. 5000 - 500 B.C.).

Situation: The area of occupation measures 200 feet north - south and 100 feet east - west. The site is partially disturbed by plowing but extends into a nearby woods. Morrow Mountain and Savannah River points collected from the site.

Recommendation: Site should be surface collected.

Site Number: 38CS44

Location: Just to the north of County Route 143 and to the northeast of Mill's home. Site is in an eroded field not planted in pine seedlings.

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Archaic (ca. 5000 B.C.).

Situation: Palmer, Guilford, and Morrow Mountain points collected from the site. The present condition of the site is unknown.

Recommendation: Surface collection and possibly testing.

York County

Only three sites are known from York County in the area of the proposed highway. These sites are along the Catawba River in the eastern section of the county. The main river systems in this area were densely populated well into the Historic Period. A site survey along the river will probably locate many more sites. The following sites are recorded for York County:

Site Number: 38YK4

Location: On the bottom lands along the left bank of the Catawba River and the left (?) bank of an unnamed creek entering it from the north.
Cultural Affiliation: Woodland or later (ca. A.D. 500 or later).

Situation: Surface material plentiful over several acres. Large gullies eroding the site. Surface collections from this site made by Dr. Robert Wauchope in the 1930's.

Recommendation: Site should be tested to determine extent and cultural affiliation.

Site Number: 38YK5

Location: Village site on the left bank of the Catawba River about one-half mile downstream from 38YK4.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland or later.

Situation: Site is on the same bottom as 38YK4 but because no surface material was found between the two areas, it is probably a separate site.

Recommendation: Very little is known about the ceramic-making cultures of this area of the state. This site would be a good candidate for excavation.

Site Number: 38YK6

Location: Site is on the right (northeast) bank of Fishing Creek about one-third the distance from Chester to Rock Hill and northwest about one-third mile from the highway, as one goes north.

Cultural Affiliation: Unsure but probably late Archaic or Woodland.

Situation: Site is on a hill slope where many fragments of steatite (soapstone) are found. This would suggest that the location was probably used as a quarry for the manufacture of steatite bowls and objects.

Recommendation: The site should be controlled surface collected and tested.
SITES OF MAJOR INTEREST IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA

In addition to the archeological remains within the study area, there are a number of sites in the immediate vicinity that would be suitable for development or incorporation into parks or recreational areas. These sites were selected on the basis of their scientific, historic, and educational potential. A variety of sites have been recommended, ranging in time from a Revolutionary War battlefield to prehistoric rock shelters that are many thousands of years old.

The most attractive area is along the Wateree River near Camden, South Carolina. Within a distance of two miles there are two major mound and village complexes, the Adamson Site and the McDowell or Mulberry Site. Development in connection with the Camden Historic District would graphically display over five centuries of South Carolina's history and prehistory. Limited test excavations suggest that the Camden area was continually occupied from the fourteenth century up to the present time. Seldom do we have an opportunity to connect the prehistoric with the historic in such a dramatic manner.

The Adamson Site (39KE4) lies on the east bank of the Wateree River approximately two miles west of Camden. The mounds are situated on the wooded bottoms just east of Mount Creek. The larger of the two mounds rises to a height of 35 feet. Its base measures 175 feet in length and 135 feet in width with the flat summit measuring 100 by 65 feet.

The second mound lies 140 feet northeast of the larger mound. It is circular, about 55 feet in diameter and eight feet high. An extensive depression on the site may be the source of at least some of the earth
used in the construction of the mounds.

Test excavations conducted at the site in the early 1950's indicate that the original ground surface, when the site was occupied by the Indians, is now buried by four to seven inches of alluvium. The area of the site immediately south of the large mound contained a high frequency of burials. Pottery from the site indicates that the mounds were constructed during the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries A.D.

The McDowell or Mulberry Site (38KE12) is located 300 feet downstream from the mouth of Pine Tree Creek. In the 1820's at least eight mounds and a circular wall and ditch were reported from the site. By 1891 only four or five mounds remained. Today there are but two mounds and an extensive village area.

Mound A is nine feet in height and 110 feet in width. It was probably about 170 feet in length, but a portion has been washed into the river. The remaining portion is 115 feet long. Mound B is located northeast of Mound A, has been heavily damaged by erosion. An extensive village area of 12 to 15 acres surrounds the mound group. The integrity of the site is about 50% intact. Lamar pottery has been recovered from this site indicating an occupation period of the sixteenth century A.D., though there are probably also older occupations.

In Chester County there are two sites - a prehistoric mound and a Revolutionary War battlefield adjacent to an aboriginal fish weir worthy of special consideration.

The McCollum Site (38CS2) is located on the Broad River near the mouth of Turkey Creek. The site consists of a large mound 15 feet high and an extensive village area. Preliminary investigations at this site
indicate that it served as an important regional ceremonial center during the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries A.D. Additional research is planned this summer.

The geographical location is one of unspoiled natural beauty. The mound overlooks the Broad River, with pine covered hills forming a scenic backdrop for the site. At this point the Broad River would be ideal for swimming, boating, camping, and fishing. In addition, the hills are well suited for nature trails and related activities.

The second site in Chester County recommended for consideration is the Fishdam Ford Battlefield and related aboriginal fish weir. On the 7th of November, 1780, American forces under General Sumpter crossed the Broad River at Fishdam Ford. Sumpter camped on the floodplain on the east bank. That night the British under Major surprised Sumpter. While the resulting battle was little more than a skirmish, the British lost over twenty men as compared to American losses of only two. This location is not as scenic or as remote as the McCollum Site, but, the combination of the river, the battlefield and the fish trap would lend itself for development into a park or recreation area.

The area around Rock Hill has produced a number of prehistoric rock shelters that were inhabited by Indians with an economy based on hunting and gathering. In many cases the shelters were occupied over very long periods of time. Similar sites have produced artifacts over 8000 years old.

The recorded rock shelters in the Rock Hill area are small and would not be suitable for developments. A systematic search of the area is needed to locate a suitable site.
RECOMMENDATION

Scientific investigation of archeological sites is a slow, lengthy process due to the necessary exercise of care and caution. Today's high labor cost makes hand excavation impractical in most cases. In order to combat this problem power equipment is used on archeological projects whenever possible. Power equipment such as backhoes, front loaders, and road graders are often used for removing the plowed zone or overburden from a site. Nevertheless, buried architectural features such as living areas, floors, hearths, pits, and burials must be excavated by hand.

The time and expense required to excavate a site varies according to the type of site, soil conditions, depth of fill, number of components, widths, the number of features that must be dug by hand, etc. Judging from previous work in the Carolina Piedmont, the majority of the sites that we have on record will require little excavation other than testing to determine depth of occupation and content. A stratified site or a multi-component mound would require considerably more work.

While we have none on record, there is a possibility of uncovering buried alluvial sites along the major rivers and streams. Sites of this type may be covered by several feet of overburden, but their excavation usually proves to be very rewarding. The use of power equipment will facilitate the locating and excavation of these sites.

It is very difficult to provide an accurate picture of the costs involved in locating and excavating archeological remains. The available evidence clearly demonstrates a need for further field investigation. Due to the large area involved, it is recommended that a systematic survey
be conducted after the right-of-way has been established but before the actual construction begins. This phase would involve site survey and minor testing and would require a team of three archeologists for a period of approximately four weeks. Depending on the results of the survey and testing, a more detailed report on the extent and value of each site can be made. In addition, an accurate assessment of the more important sites in need of major excavation can be made at this time.

The survey and testing operation would require the service of three men for four weeks. This would be followed by seven weeks of laboratory analysis and the preparation of a written report. It is estimated that the cost of the survey, including the preparation of the report, would be $5,000.00.

Sites selected for more extensive excavation would require one archeologist and a crew of six men. The exact length of time required to excavate a site would depend on local conditions, but it is estimated that six weeks would be sufficient in most cases. The excavations would be followed by ten weeks of laboratory analysis and the preparation of a detailed final report. It is estimated that this phase of the operation would cost $8,500.00 per crew. The cost of the excavation is expected to be furnished by the sponsoring agency.
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Though this region is rich in archeological remains, they have been neither systematically located or studied. In the areas that have been intensively examined archeological sites were abundant. The available evidence indicates that many additional sites exist in the area.

Finding 1: That the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology's site survey records are incomplete or inadequate for most of the study area. An accurate assessment of the archeological potential would require additional field work.

Recommendation: That the study area be systematically surveyed for possible prehistoric and historic archeological remains. Due to the large area involved, this can be best accomplished after the highway right-of-way has been established. An accurate assessment of the sites in need of detailed excavation and the cost involved can be made at this time.

Finding 2: That regardless of the highway's locating, archeological sites representative of various cultures will be endangered by construction and related activities.

Recommendation: That every attempt be made to preserve or completely excavate sites in this category. It is further recommended that these sites be incorporated into the overall highway planning whenever possible.

Finding 3: That the sites with the greatest recreational and tourist potential have already been located and that these sites lie just outside the study area.

Recommendation: That these remains be completely excavated, recorded, and analyzed and that all construction be designed to bypass these sites.