An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Cooper River Rediversion Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina

Robert C. Asreen Jr.

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An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Cooper River Rediversion Project, Berkeley County, South Carolina

**Description**
During March and April, 1974, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina conducted an archeological reconnaissance of the proposed Cooper River Rediversion Project in Berkeley County, South Carolina. As a result, forty-four sites were located and two of these, the Platt Site (38BK76) and the Keller Site (38BK83), were tested. A breakdown of site locations was made according to environmental zones. Site components indicate prehistoric occupation of the project area from the Archaic through the Woodland Periods and historic occupation from the late eighteenth century to the present. All but five of these sites are in danger of being destroyed during the construction or as a result of the proposed project. Testing of the sites located in the Santee Swamp (38BK114, 38BK115, 38BK116, 38BK117) along with the levee on either side of Mattassee Lake is recommended. The complete excavation of the Platt Site (38BK76) and both the Keller Sites (38BK83 and 38BK84) is also recommended. The recommendation for further work on the sites located in the area of the proposed powerhouse (38BK73, 38BK74, 38BK75, 38BK109, 38BK110) is as follows: after removal of the topsoil, features should be mapped and then salvaged. In addition, if the level of the Santee River is going to be raised as a result of the project, the Santee River Basin below the project area should be completely surveyed.

**Keywords**
Cooper River, Santee River, Berkeley County, South Carolina, Archeology

**Disciplines**
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AN ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE
PROPOSED COOPER RIVER REDIVERSION PROJECT,
BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

Robert C. Asreen, Jr.
Research Manuscript Series, No. 61

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Park Service is always appreciated and exemplifies the continuing
inter-agency cooperation between state and federal agencies that
reduces to a minimum duplication of effort.

Prepared by the
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1974
ABSTRACT

During March and April, 1974, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina conducted an archeological reconnaissance of the proposed Cooper River Rediversion Project in Berkeley County, South Carolina. As a result, forty-four sites were located and two of these, the Platt Site (38BK76) and the Keller Site (38BK83), were tested. A breakdown of site locations was made according to environmental zones. Site components indicate prehistoric occupation of the project area from the Archaic through the Woodland Periods and historic occupation from the late eighteenth century to the present.

All but five of these sites are in danger of being destroyed during the construction or as a result of the proposed project. Testing of the sites located in the Santee Swamp (38BK114, 38BK115, 38BK116, 38BK117) along with the levee on either side of Mattamuskeet Lake is recommended. The complete excavation of the Platt Site (38BK76) and both the Keller Sites (38BK83 and 38BK84) is also recommended. The recommendation for further work on the sites located in the area of the proposed powerhouse (38BK73, 38BK74, 38BK75, 38BK109, 38BK110) is as follows: after removal of the topsoil, features should be mapped and then salvaged. In addition, if the level of the Santee River is going to be raised as a result of the project, the Santee River Basin below the project area should be completely surveyed.
INTRODUCTION

At the request of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology conducted an archeological reconnaissance of the proposed Cooper River Rediversion Project in Berkeley County.

The primary purpose of this reconnaissance was to fulfill, in part, the requirements of the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act, to locate, record, and evaluate all archeological sites within the project area and to make recommendations concerning the salvage or preservation of these sites. This would provide additional archeologically significant settlement data for both the prehistoric and historic occupants of the area. Prior to this reconnaissance only two sites had been recorded in the project area and these, it appeared, had been partially or totally destroyed by earlier construction. The nature of the terrain and the ecological setting suggested that few sites could be expected to be located in the area. Contrary to expectations, forty-four sites were located. The results of this reconnaissance, when carried to completion, will provide data of major significance for the understanding of the prehistory and history of this area.

ENVIRONMENT

The area of Berkeley County investigated is part of the Atlantic Coastal Flatwood land resource area as described by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (1973: 5). The route of the proposed rediversion canal crosscuts, from west to east, two major environmental zones: (1) Inter-
spersed Grasslands, Croplands, Woodlots (including pine plantations) And Orchards, and (2) Riverine Wetland (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1973: 6). The former zone is characterized by predominantly pine forests, the latter by cypresses and gum. The ecotone [the transitional zone resulting from the merging of two communities, in this case Zone 1 and 2 (Allee, et al., 1949: 476; Kendeigh, 1961: 30)] consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest.

The topography of the reconnaissance area is generally flat with no elevations of more than 100 feet above sea level. There are some gently sloping knolls in the western part of the flatwoods zone (Zone 1) along with some poorly drained, low-lying swamps and a very few streams. To the east, the frequency of knolls, swamps and streams increases. There is an abrupt decrease in elevation demarcating the two major environmental zones with a subsequent leveling off to the low-lying expanse of the Santee Swamp (Zone 2).

The floral, faunal and aquatic resources of the project area are abundant, both in population size and species diversity. While many of these resources are shared by the two environmental zones, each maintains its own integrity with regard to certain of these resources. The ecotone between these two zones is perhaps the richest and most diverse with regard to natural resources within the reconnaissance area. It was predicted that within this ecotone the most intensive concentrations of cultural remains, both prehistoric and historic, would be located.
PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Not much is known about the prehistory of the Santee-Cooper area as it has not been subject to intensive archeological survey. From those sites which are known to exist throughout the general area, the entire time span of man's occupation in South Carolina is represented. (See Table 1).

TABLE 1
A CULTURAL SEQUENCE AND CHRONOLOGY FOR THE PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OF THE SANTEE-COOPER AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Sequence</th>
<th>Chronology</th>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Social Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Woodland</td>
<td>500 A.D.-1600 A.D.</td>
<td>More intensive agriculture</td>
<td>Complex social and political organizations resulting in the historically known tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(South Appalachian Mississippian)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Woodland</td>
<td>1 A.D.-500 A.D.</td>
<td>Hunting and gathering with some agriculture</td>
<td>More complex social organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Woodland</td>
<td>1000 B.C.-1 A.D.</td>
<td>Hunting and gathering</td>
<td>A transition between the Archaic and the Middle Woodland; introduction of pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic</td>
<td>7000 B.C.-1000 B.C.</td>
<td>Intensive hunting and gathering</td>
<td>Small bands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleo-Indian</td>
<td>prior to 7000 B.C.</td>
<td>'Big game' hunting and gathering</td>
<td>Small bands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposal for the archeological investigation of the project area mentioned two recorded prehistoric sites located near or within the project area and therefore in danger of destruction. They are the
Arrowhead Island Site (38BK17) and the Russelville Site (38BK46). This investigator has been informed that both the Arrowhead Island Site (38BK17) and the Russelville Site (38BK46) have been destroyed and/or inundated by construction activities along the shore of Lake Moultrie (Dr. R. L. Stephenson, Director, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina: personal communication).

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

A search of the site files on record at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology and the National Register of Historic Places indicated that there were no recorded historic sites known to be endangered by the proposed project.

A scanning of the available literature revealed that the Santee-Cooper area, especially in the vicinity of St. Stephens, was settled in the late seventeenth century primarily by French Huguenots (Dubose & Porcher, 1887: 35-85; Orvin, 1973: 15-17; Savage, 1956: 100-110; Wallace, 1951: 58-65). An examination of Mills' Atlas of South Carolina, map of Charleston District, and the 1771 Mouzon Map of the Parish of St. Stephen in Craven County, revealed that there were some Colonial houses, possibly French Huguenot, located within the project area. This could provide the opportunity to document some of the historic sites located during the reconnaissance. The Santee-Cooper area was also occupied during Colonial times by the Santee Indians (Milling, 1969: 212-213) and the location of the remains of these settlements would be significant in shedding light on Colonial/Indian relationships in this area during the early historic period.
RECONNAISSANCE TECHNIQUE

The technique employed during this reconnaissance involved walking all accessible areas within the project area, the surface collection of material culture remains and the recording of the locations and the descriptions of each of these sites. Two sites, the Platt Site (38BK76) and the Keller Site (38BK83), were tested by excavation. A total of forty-four sites were located and material collected from them during this reconnaissance.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Of the forty-four sites located during this reconnaissance, twenty-five were located in the flatwoods environmental zone (Zone 1), four in the Santee Swamp (Zone 2) and fifteen in the ecotone between these two zones. Tables 2, 3, and 4 list sites according to environmental zone and the cultural sequences represented by the cultural remains collected.

The sites located in the flatwoods environmental zone (Zone 1) are generally small with scattered cultural remains. Only four of the twenty-five sites in this zone contained diagnostic prehistoric components with these being representative of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. The majority of these sites represent a predominately historic (nineteenth century) occupation.

The sites located in the Santee Swamp (Zone 2) are also generally small with cultural remains concentrated on ridges a few feet in elevation above the swamp waters. These sites represent occupations by
prehistoric peoples probably during the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. A single historic component from one site represents a twentieth century occupation.

The ecotone between these two environmental zones yielded the most intensive concentrations of cultural remains within the project area. This ecotone has been occupied by man from the Archaic through the present in contradistinction to the occupations of either of the two previously mentioned zones. Two sites from this ecotone were selected for test excavation, the Platt Site (38BK76) and the Keller Site (38BK83).
### Table 2

**Sites in the Flatwoods Environmental Zone (Zone 1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Archaic</th>
<th>Early Woodland</th>
<th>Middle Woodland</th>
<th>Late Woodland (South Appalachian-Mississippian)</th>
<th>Prehistoric*</th>
<th>Historic 18th Century</th>
<th>Historic 19th Century</th>
<th>Historic 20th Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38BK72</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>38BK79</td>
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<td>38BK80</td>
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<tr>
<td>38BK81</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>38BK82</td>
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<td>38BK85</td>
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<td>38BK88</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Late-Early</td>
</tr>
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<td>38BK89</td>
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<td>Mid-Late</td>
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<td>38BK94</td>
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<td>38BK99</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK100</td>
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<tr>
<td>38BK101</td>
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<tr>
<td>38BK104</td>
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<td>38BK105</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK106</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3

**Sites in the Santee Swamp (Environmental Zone 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Archaic</th>
<th>Early Woodland</th>
<th>Middle Woodland</th>
<th>Late Woodland (South Appalachian-Mississippian)</th>
<th>Prehistoric*</th>
<th>Historic 18th Century</th>
<th>Historic 19th Century</th>
<th>Historic 20th Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38BK114</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4

**Sites in the Ecotone (Between Zones 1 and 2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Archaic</th>
<th>Early Woodland</th>
<th>Middle Woodland</th>
<th>Late Woodland (South Appalachian-Mississippian)</th>
<th>Prehistoric*</th>
<th>Historic 18th Century</th>
<th>Historic 19th Century</th>
<th>Historic 20th Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38BK73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late-Early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late-Early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK76 ++</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK77</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BK83 ++</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late-Early</td>
</tr>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Mid</td>
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<tr>
<td>38BK109</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>38BK110</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>38BK113</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sites characterized by undiagnostic ceramics and/or lithic materials
++ Sites which were tested during the reconnaissance
THE PLATT SITE (38BK76)

The Platt Site (38BK76) is located on an elongated knoll oriented east-west and overlooking a small creek. This creek demarcates the western and southern limits of the knoll. The knoll is fairly level with a high point approximately fifteen feet above the creek. A mixed hardwood and pine forest presently covers the site. Four test pits (each five feet square) were excavated at various points along the knoll to a depth of approximately eight-tenths of a foot below the surface. Both prehistoric and historic materials were recovered. Based entirely on the ceramic sample obtained from these excavations, the prehistoric occupation of the site appears to have been during the Early Woodland (1000 B.C.-1 A.D.) and Middle Woodland (1 A.D.-500 A.D.) Periods. The Early Woodland occupation appears to have been the most intensive. The historic occupation as determined from the ceramics and nails recovered appears to date from the late eighteenth century. From the presence of both brick and wrought iron nails in the sample an inference can be made that there was a structure erected somewhere on the site during this period.

THE KELLER SITES (38BK83 AND 38BK84)

The Keller Sites (38BK83 and 38BK84) are located on adjacent elongated knolls oriented east-west and overlooking Mattassee Lake. These sites are both within one quarter mile of the junction of Mattassee Lake and the Santee River. The northern slopes of both these knolls are rather steep as there is an abrupt decrease in elevation (approximately twenty to thirty feet) to the flood plain of Mattassee Lake. Otherwise, the
knolls are gently sloping. Both sites have recently been disturbed by land clearing and plowing. Surface collections were made at both these sites on several occasions. Cultural remains scattered over extensive areas and concentrations were observed and recorded. The two sites are discussed individually below.

38BK83

Two test pits (each five feet square) were excavated at 38BK83. Pit 1 was excavated to a depth of approximately seven tenths of a foot below the surface. Both prehistoric and historic materials were recovered from Test Pit 1 and a postmold was located, mapped and excavated. Test Pit 2, which was excavated to a depth of approximately three feet below the surface, revealed an extensive, stratified shell midden containing worked bone, lithics and ceramics. Though the midden continued beyond this depth, work was terminated at this point. The collected sample of diagnostic material from this site included prehistoric ceramics and lithics as well as historic ceramics. The prehistoric occupation of this site appears to have been from the Archaic and the Woodland Periods (7000 B.C.-1600 A.D.). It is not known whether this time span represents a continuous occupation of the site by prehistoric peoples but the Late Woodland (South Appalachian Mississippian) occupation appears to have been the most intensive. From the sample collected (i.e., ceramics, lithic debris, daub, and faunal and aquatic remains) an inference can be made that this was the site of a village during the Late Woodland (South Appalachian Mississippian) Period. The historic materials (most notably ceramics) appear to date
from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. From the presence of both brick and nails, it can be inferred that a structure had been erected on the site during this period.

**38BK84**

This site (38BK84) was not tested. From the surface materials collected, it seems to have been intensively occupied by the prehistoric peoples of the same periods (Archaic through the Late Woodland) as the occupation of 38BK83. It is not known whether the occupation was a continuous one. The historic occupation of the site is represented by materials dating from the late eighteenth century. No remains of building materials, either prehistoric or historic, were observed.

**CONCLUSIONS**

During this reconnaissance, forty-four sites were located, sampled, and recorded. A breakdown of sites according to environmental zone yielded the following results: Zone 1, the flatwoods environmental zone, contained twenty-five sites; Zone 2, the Santee Swamp, contained four sites; and the ecotone between the two zones contained fifteen sites. This environmental breakdown was undertaken in an attempt to observe correlations between the environment and human settlement patterns. The results proved to be very interesting.

The flatwoods environmental zone (Zone 1) covers approximately sixty percent of the reconnaissance area. Only four of the twenty-five sites located in this zone contained diagnostic prehistoric materials. Prehistoric occupation of Zone 1 as indicated by the components of
these sites is representative of the Early and the Middle Woodland
Periods (1000 B.C.-500 A.D.) with sites exhibiting Early Woodland com-
ponents (1000 B.C.-1 A.D.) occurring more frequently. Sites containing
historic material indicate occupancy of this zone from the late eighteenth
century to the present with a preponderance of sites exhibiting occu-
pation during the nineteenth century.

The riverine wetland environmental zone (Zone 2, the Santee Swamp)
covers approximately thirty percent of the reconnaissance area. Three
of the four sites located in this zone contained diagnostic prehistoric
materials indicating a prehistoric occupation during the Early and
Middle Woodland Periods (1000 B.C.-1 A.D.). Again, sites containing
an Early Woodland component (1000 B.C.-1 A.D.) predominated. Historic
occupation of this zone as indicated by the collection of one recent
button was during the twentieth century.

The ecotone between the two zones covers approximately ten percent
of the reconnaissance area yet this area contained approximately
thirty-three percent of all the sites located and sixty-six percent of
all sites containing prehistoric components. Nine of the fifteen sites
in the ecotone contain components representing a long series of pre-
historic occupation of this zone from the Archaic Period through the
Late Woodland Period (7000 B.C.-1600 A.D.) with sites containing Middle
Woodland components (1 A.D.-500 A.D.) occurring most frequently. His-
toric occupation of this zone is represented archeologically by site
components dating from the late eighteenth century to the present with
a high frequency of sites containing nineteenth century components.
RECOMMENDATIONS

Of these forty-four sites, it is the opinion of this investigator that all but five (38BK77, 38BK78, 38BK81, 38BK82 and 38BK113) are in danger of destruction as a result of this proposed rediversion project. Sites within the project area itself will be destroyed by construction activities while those located in the swamp (38BK114, 38BK115, 38BK116 and 38BK117) will probably be inundated as a result of the project.

When the land clearing and construction phases of this project are initiated, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology should be notified. Provision should be made at this time for a member of the Institute's staff to be present in order to conduct additional reconnaissance in the project area, re-evaluate the significance of the sites which are not specifically mentioned below and conduct salvage operations if necessary.

It is recommended on the basis of this reconnaissance that the following sites and areas which are in danger of destruction by this project warrant additional investigation: the sites located in the Santee Swamp (38BK114, 38BK115, 38BK116 and 38BK117) should be tested; sites in the proposed powerhouse area (38BK73, 38BK74, 38BK75, 38BK109 and 38BK110) after removal of the topsoil, should have all observable features mapped and important features salvaged; the Platt Site (38BK76) and the Keller Sites (38BK83 and 38BK84) should be completely excavated; the levee on either side of Mattassee Lake should be tested and on the basis of the results, be re-evaluated for possible salvage excavations; and finally, the Santee River Basin below the project area should be completely surveyed if the level of the river is going to be raised. A detailed proposal
for this additional work will be submitted.

I would in conclusion like to acknowledge the following people for their assistance and cooperation during this project: John Golden, Jack Keeton and Robert Lawson of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Anderson and family; the Kellers and J. L. Platt; David G. Anderson, Leslie Beuschel, Travis Bianchi, Jacki Carter, Leland G. Ferguson, James Frierson, Jane Rhett, Stanley South and Robert L. Stephenson of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

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MAP OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ZONES
AT THE SITE OF THE PROPOSED REDIVERSION CANAL ROUTE
BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
MARCH/APRIL 1974

FIGURE 1
MAP OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES AT THE SITE OF THE PROPOSED REDIVERSION CANAL ROUTE

BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
BY
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
MARCH/APRIL 1974

FIGURE 2
AN ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE
PROPOSED COOPER RIVER REDIVERSION PROJECT,
BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
APPENDIX I

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITES IN TABLES 2, 3, and 4

38BK72 is located in a plowed lowland field approximately 1/2 mile from the eastern shore of Lake Moultrie. The field covers an area ca. 1/2 mile N-S and 1/4 mile E-W with cultural material scattered in the southwest corner of the field. One fragment of a chert uniface, exhibiting retouch/wear, was recovered and recent 20th century debris was observed.

38BK73 is located in a plowed pasture/field. Debris was scattered over an area ca. 100' in diameter. Two sand-tempered, plain sherds were collected along with ceramics of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Creamware, pearlware and whiteware sherds as well as fragments of kaolin pipe, an iron pot and brick were represented in the sample; may be a historic house site.

38BK74, located ca. 300' northeast of 38BK73, contained debris concentrated within a small area (ca. 20' in diameter). Included in the sample are two sand-tempered plain sherds and a brick fragment.

38BK75 is located in a plowed field adjacent to the north of 38BK73 and 38BK74. Material was scattered throughout the field and concentrated on a knoll which runs along its northern edge. Sand-tempered, plain sherds, a possible hammerstone, sherds of pearlware, creamware, whiteware, stoneware and porcelain, along with fragments of wine bottle, kaolin pipe, mortar and brick were recovered; may be a historic house site.
38BK76 (The Platt Site), located on a wooded knoll ca. 1200' east of 38BK75, overlooks a small creek. Both sand-tempered, plain and check-stamped (Deptford?) sherds were found exposed in the stump of an overturned tree. Four test pits were excavated at various points along the knoll. Test Pits 1, 3 and 4 yielded prehistoric ceramics and lithic debitage indicating occupation during the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. Check-stamped, simple-stamped, cord-marked, plain and incised sherds are represented in this collection along with quantities of non-calcareous sandstone flakes; may be a base camp. Test Pit 1 also contained a large section of a sand-tempered, plain vessel but no stain was observable. Test Pit 2, located on a small rise ca. 5' above the surrounding knoll, contained both prehistoric and historic materials. Non-calcareous sandstone flakes and both plain and burnished sherds were recovered. 'T' head wrought iron nails, creamware, pearlware, stoneware, and earthenware sherds, fragments of brick, kaolin pipe, wine bottle and a button were also recovered, may be a historic house site.

38BK77, an exposure of sherds along and in Big Bay? Creek, is located ca. 2500' northeast of 38BK75 and ca. 1500' north of 38BK76. Grit-tempered, smoothed-over, simple stamped sherds were recovered along with a single non-calcareous sandstone flake from an area ca. 10' in diameter. Chert is abundant in a limestone exposure along the creek and a deposit of white/grey clay is located in the same area.

38BK78, located on an oak-hickory knoll overlooking 38BK77, covers an area ca. 100' N-S by 200' E-W. This knoll rises approximately 15 to 20 feet above its surroundings and is presently being timbered. Sand-
38BK82 is a site in a plowed field located ca. 500' northeast of 38BK81. Material was scattered over an area ca. 60' N-S by 40' E-W. Sand-tempered, plain sherds were collected along with a single sand-tempered, check stamped (Deptford?) sherd indicating prehistoric occupation during the Early Woodland Period.

38BK83 and 38BK84, the Keller Sites, are located on adjacent knolls overlooking the confluence of Lake Mattassee and the Santee River. These knolls are elevated ca. 20-30' above the present water level. Both knolls have been disturbed by recent land clearing and plowing.

38BK83 is a multi-component site covering an area ca. 900' E-W by 200' N-S. Debris was scattered over this area; concentrations were noted and mapped. Prehistoric materials were concentrated along the northern slope of the knoll while historic materials were concentrated along the crest. This site was surface collected on several occasions. Included in this collection were prehistoric materials from the Archaic through the Late Woodland (South Appalachian Mississippian) Periods and historic materials from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The ceramics included check-stamped (Deptford?), simple-stamped, cord-marked, complicated-stamped (Chicora and Ashley), plain and burnished sherds also earthenware, creamware, pearlware, stoneware, ironstone and porcelain sherds and fragments of wine bottle and kaolin pipe. Included among the lithics were cherts, quartz, quartzite and non-calcareous sandstone unifacial and bifacial flakes, cores, an abrader, scrapers, hammerstone, preforms, utilized flakes, a Morrow Mountain and two Savannah River projectile points along with a gunflint (French?). Building debris consisted of fragments of daub, brick and iron nails. The faunal remains included oyster and fresh-
tempered, plain and cord-marked sherds were collected along with a non-calcareous sandstone flake. This site is probably associated with 38BK77 and both indicate prehistoric occupation during the Middle Woodland Period.

38BK79, consisting of one sand-tempered, plain sherd and a weathered bone fragment (turtle?), is located in a lowlying field approximately 1/4 mile east of Lake Moultrie. This field has been plowed and a sink to the south of where the material remains were scattered contains standing water.

38BK80, located ca. 1500' northwest of 38BK79, consists of an exposure of material remains in a plowed, lowlying field adjacent to a sink hole. One sand-tempered, plain sherd was collected along with both clear and milky glass fragments and an earthenware sherd. This debris probably represents an historic occupation of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

38BK81 is a site located on a knoll overlooking a small creek ca. 5000' north of Lake Moultrie. This knoll is approximately 8-10' above the surrounding area and is presently being used as a pasture and garbage dump. The forest cover is predominately hickory. Pot holes present over the area may represent a borrow operation. Material was concentrated on the top of the knoll in an area ca. 50' square. Sand-tempered, check-stamped (Deptford?), cord-marked, fabric impressed and plain sherds were collected along with a fragment of a chert core, a bifacially worked chert flake and two non-calcareous sandstone flakes. This indicates prehistoric occupation during the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. Two creamware sherds were also collected indicating historic occupation during the late 18th century.
Two test pits (each five foot square) were excavated along the knoll. Test Pit 1, besides revealing a posthole containing daub, burnt clay (brick) and sandstone fragments, contained sand-tempered, plain sherds, fragments of brick, glass, wine bottle and nails and pearlware and cream-ware sherds. Test Pit 2 revealed an extensive, stratified shell midden. After removal of the top .3', a slit trench ca. 1.5' wide was taken out along the southern edge of the unit to a depth of 3' and a profile was drawn. The fill consisted of lenses of burnt and unburnt freshwater mussel shell in a charcoal/clay matrix (minimum depth: 1' below surface, maximum depth: 2' below surface) underlain by a lens of unconsolidated brown loam (minimum depth: 1.8' b.s., maximum depth: 2.2' b.s.) followed by yellow sand. Flakes of chert, sandstone and quartz, cores, an end scraper, an ulna awl (deer), bones of deer and turtle, a deer antler and plain, cord-marked and complicated-stamped (Ashley and Chicora) sherds were recovered from the top two feet of the trench while sandstone flakes, a nutting stone and sand-tempered, plain sherds were recovered from the yellow sand. This site may be a village site and a historic house site.

38RK84 covers an area ca. 1/4 mile E-W by 200' N-S. This site was surface collected on several occasions and the sample indicates prehistoric occupation from the Archaic through the Late Woodland (South Appalachian Mississippian) Periods and a late 18th century historic occupation. Included in the sample of prehistoric materials were simple-stamped, cord-marked, fabric impressed, fingernail (or corncob?) impressed, complicated-stamped (Jeremy and Ashley), check-stamped, plain and burnished sherds, a hammerstone, unifacial and bifacial flakes, utilized flakes, cores, scrapers, triangular (Yadkin and Clarksville?) and corner-
notched (Palmer?) projectile points as well as two worked Busycon columnella fragments. Stoneware, earthenware, faience and porcelain sherds as well as fragments of glass, wine bottle and kaolin pipe were included in the historic materials. Though no building materials of either the prehistoric or the historic occupants of this site were recovered, this may be a prehistoric village site and/or a historic house site.

38BK85 is a scatter of material in a plowed lowland field and dirt road immediately south of 38BK72. The site is ca. 75' E-W by 150' N-S and contained whiteware, porcelain, pearlware and delft sherds, indicating a historic occupation during the 19th century, along with a utilized chert flake and a sand-tempered sherd. A modern garbage dump was observed ca. 1000' south of the site.

38BK86, ca. 1500' northwest of 38BK72, is an exposure of 19th century historic material in a cultivated lowland field. This material was scattered across a field ca. 1/2 mile E-W by 1/2 mile N-S. Two ironstone sherds were collected along with a rusted iron fragment and a brick fragment. Brick was also observed.

38BK87, a concentration of 19th century stoneware sherds within an area 25' in diameter, is located in a plowed lowland field ca. 5000' northwest of 38BK72.

38BK88 is located in a plowed lowland field ca. 2500' north of 38BK86. This site is ca. 100' square located about 350 yards north of the farm buildings which bound the field on the south. Pearlware, creamware, ironstone, earthenware and porcelain sherds and one chert uniface
were collected; brick was observed. May be a late 18th - early 19th century house site.

38BK89, a site consisting of a single sherd of ironstone, is located in a fallow field ca. 1000' northwest of 38BK88.

38BK90, located in a fallow field ca. 500' west of 38BK89, was a concentration of weathered cow bones within an area ca. 20' in diameter in the southeast corner of the field.

38BK91 is a 19th century site located in a plowed field ca. 1/4 mile west of Hwy. 35. Earthenware, ironstone, stoneware, pearlware and creamware sherds were scattered throughout the field along with fragments of kaolin pipe, wine bottle, ginger beer bottle and glass.

39BK92 is another 19th century site located in a plowed field ca. 50 yards west of Hwy. 35. Porcelain, pearlware, ironstone and white-ware sherds were concentrated within a 50 yard square area. Brick was observed; may be a historic house site.

38BK93 is a concentration of historic material in a plowed field where a brick fireplace still stands. This site is located ca. 1/2 mile west of Hwy. 35 and the area of occupation is ca. 100 square feet. Porcelain and whiteware sherds were recovered along with a fragment of milk glass indicating a mid- to late 19th century occupation. Brick was observed. An informant revealed that the fireplace is a remnant of a house once occupied by a John Milton which was built in the 1900's and abandoned for ca. 25 years; may be two historic house sites.

38BK94 is located in a plowed field ca. 1500' west of Hwy. 35. A single sherd of white earthenware was recovered and brick was observed
indicating occupation during the 19th century; may be a historic house site.

38BK95 is located in a plowed field ca. 1600' west of Hwy. 35 and 300' east of 38BK93. Fragments of melted glass, milk glass, burnt bone and sherds of earthenware and porcelain were collected; brick was observed. May be a 19th century house site.

38BK96, located ca. 1800' east of Hwy. 35, was a concentration of historic ceramics within a 10' radius in a lowland field which has been logged and burned. Ironstone sherds were recovered indicating a 19th century occupation.

38BK97 is located in a small, plowed field ca. 600' east of Hwy. 35. A single ironstone sherd was recovered along with a non-calcareous sandstone biface (core?) indicating a 19th century occupation.

38BK98, a prehistoric site, is located ca. 250' west of Hwy. 45 in a disturbed wooded lowland where timbering has occurred. Sand-tempered, plain sherds and a feldspar fragment were collected from back-dirt piles where the area has been cleared. The area of occupation is ca. 200' E-W by 100' N-S.

38BK99 is a historic late 19th century site located ca. 1/4 mile west of Hwy. 45 in a field surrounding a house, barn and log structure which are still standing. Earthenware, stoneware, porcelain and ironstone sherds were collected along with fragments of milk glass and opaque, green glass; brick was observed. May be a historic house site.

38BK100 is located in a plowed lowland field ca. 300' west of Hwy. 52. Ironstone and earthenware sherds were recovered along with a frag-
ment of milk glass from an area 300' E-W and 900' N-S; brick was observed to be concentrated along the northern edge of the field. May be a late 19th century house site.

38BK101, an exposure of prehistoric materials in a small plowed field, is located ca. 2500' west of Hwy. 52. A sand-tempered, plain sherd, a sand-tempered, cord-marked sherd (Cape Fear), a sherd-tempered, fabric impressed sherd (Hanover) and a chert biface fragment were recovered from an area 100' E-W by 50' N-S indicating a Middle Woodland occupation.

38BK104 is located in a plowed lowland field ca. 1800' west of Hwy. 45. Ironstone and earthenware sherds along with a fragment of mortar (?) were recovered from an area 200' E-W by 100' N-S. This material indicates a 19th century occupation.

38BK105, an exposure of material in a cultivated field, is located ca. 450' west of Hwy. 52. A non-calcareous sandstone biface fragment and a single ironstone sherd were collected from an area 50' square. Historic occupation is indicated for the 19th century.

38BK106 is located in a plowed field which is bordered on the east and south by a small creek. This field is adjacent to S864 and has a small knoll in the southeast corner. The area of occupation is ca. 300' E-W by 900' N-S; prehistoric materials were concentrated along the knoll while historic materials were scattered throughout the field. Included in the sample were sand-tempered, check-stamped sherds (Deptford?), sand-tempered, plain sherds, a non-calcareous sandstone flake, porcelain, ironstone, earthenware and creamware sherds, and fragments of milk glass,
wine bottle and kaolin pipe. Prehistoric occupation was probably during the Early Woodland Period with historic occupation during the late 19th century.

38BK107, an exposure of historic ceramics in a logging road on a ridge overlooking a small creek, is located ca. 500' east of 38BK106. Earthenware sherds and a quartzite fragment were collected from an area ca. 20' in diameter. Historic occupation was probably during the 19th century.

38BK108 is a site located in a plowed field 1/4 mile due east of the intersection of S293 and S864. This field is ca. 1350' E-W by 1200' N-S with prehistoric materials confined to the northwest part of the field (an area 400' square near a creek) and historic materials concentrated along the southern edge of the field. Prehistoric material included a non-calcareous sandstone projectile point (Guildford), sandstone flakes, a slate fragment and sand-temperecl, check-stamped (Deptford?) and cord-marked sherds which indicate an Archaic through Middle Woodland Period occupation. Historic materials included stoneware (Westerwald), ironstone, earthenware (Albany slipped) and porcelain sherds. Brick and glass were observed; may be a mid 19th century house site.

38BK109, an exposure of prehistoric and historic materials on a small knoll elevated 4-5' above a marsh 200' to the south of the site, is located 2500' east of S864 in the proposed powerhouse area. This site has recently been plowed. Prehistoric materials included in the sample are as follows: sand-temperecl, plain and burnished sherds, check-stamped (Deptford?) sherds, simple-stamped and fabric-impressed sherds, a non-calcareous sandstone biface, a base of a triangular projectile
point, and a possible hammerstone. This indicates prehistoric occupation during the Early and Middle Woodland Periods. Also included in the sample were the following historic materials: a perfume bottle, fragments of variously colored glass, earthenware, porcelain, ironstone and creamware sherds, a rusted iron file and door hinge, and fragments of melted glass, brass and brick. May be a 20th century house site.

39BK110 is located ca. 250' north of 39BK109 in a plowed field 8-10' above the surroundings. Material was scattered over an area ca. 300' square. Sand-tempered plain sherds and both unifacial and bifacial flakes (a fragment of a stemmed projectile point base) were collected. Pearlware, creamware, ironstone, stoneware and porcelain sherds were also collected along with a fragment of an iron kettle, and fragments of calcinated bone, coal, kaolin pipe and oyster shell. Brick and glass were observed. May be a 19th century house site.

38BK111 is a light scatter of historic ironstone sherds in the bed of a logging road. This site is located ca. 500' east of S864 and probably represents a 19th century occupation.

38BK112 is located on a knoll about 3-4' in elevation above a swamp which is located to the west. The site is ca. 150' east of S864. One sand-tempered, simple-stamped was recovered along with a single earthenware sherd. Prehistoric occupation during the Middle Woodland Period and historic occupation during the 19th century.

38BK113 is located on a knoll adjacent to the S.C.L.R.R. This knoll is bounded on the south by a small creek and is ca. 500' south of the Santee Swamp. This site has been disturbed by the construction of the
railroad. The sample collected included non-calcareous sandstone flakes, a worked slate fragment, a possible hammerstone, a slate biface, sand-tempered, complicated stamped sherds, sand-tempered, plain sherds and fragments of oyster shell indicating prehistoric occupation during the Late Woodland (South Appalachian Mississippian) Period. Also collected were several ironstone sherds indicating historic occupation during the 19th century.

38BK114 is located on a small ridge running northwest-southeast and bounded on either side by small streams. This site is ca. 1350' northeast of monuments 21 and 22 in a power line cut. The area of occupation ca. 200' square has been disturbed by construction activities. Sand-tempered, plain, simple-stamped and check-stamped sherds were collected along with chert, quartzite and sandstone flakes. This site was probably occupied during the Early and Middle Woodland Periods.

38BK115, an exposure of chert and a single sand-tempered, plain sherd in a bulldozer cut, is located on a ridge oriented northwest-southeast ca. 400' northeast of 38BK114. This ridge is bounded on either side by lowlying, poorly drained areas. This site has been disturbed by construction activities.

38BK116 is located on a ridge oriented northwest-southeast, bounded on the south by a swamp and is ca. 160' northeast of monuments 21 and 22. This area of occupation ca. 35' in diameter has been disturbed by a bulldozer cut through the ridge. Sand-tempered, plain, check-stamped and cord-marked sherds were collected along with sandstone flakes indicating that this site was occupied by prehistoric peoples during the Early and Middle Woodland Periods.
38BK117, an exposure of material in a bulldozer cut along a ridge which is oriented northwest-southeast, is an area ca. 10' in diameter located ca. 40' north of monument 11. A small creek forms the northern boundary of the ridge. Sand-tempered, plain and check-stamped sherds, a sandstone flake and a recent button were collected. This indicates prehistoric occupation of the site during the Early Woodland Period as well as a recent 20th century occupation.