7-1971

**Notebook - July-August 1971**

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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A monthly report of news and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

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EDITOR'S PAGE

This issue of the NOTEBOOK is devoted mainly to two groups of reports. One is a series of trip reports briefly recording some sites that Tom Ryan visited during March to June in various parts of the state. The second is a series of reports by Dr. John Harrington's students from Wofford College recording four projects done during the January Interim Period.

During these two months several projects have been under way at the Institute. On July 16 Stanley South finished the second major season of excavation at the sites of Ninety Six. Tom Ryan began and completed a month's excavation at the McCallum Mound Site (38CS2) during August. Mr. Richard Carrillo conducted a three weeks excavation at Fort Hawkins in Macon, Georgia. The latter was not an Institute project but general supervision of the project was by the Institute staff.

In July two Underwater Salvage licenses were renewed. One was to Shipwrecks, Incorporated, the other was to Artifacts, Incorporated. Both are continuations of previous licenses for underwater salvage on Confederate Blockade Runners in Charleston Harbor.

Work was continued on weekends under the direction of Richard Polhemus at the site of Fort Moore near North Augusta on the Savannah River. Excellent help was afforded by Walter Joseph, Woody Williams and occasionally others on the project.

On July 29 we visited, along with Mr. Bill Christensen of the Lower Savannah Planning and Development District, Mr. William Barnes in Fairfax. Mr. Barnes made his large collection available to us for study and took us to several local sites in the Allendale-Hampton County area. We will return later when the vegetation is down and record these sites for the Inventory files.

Late in August we began preparation of an exhibit on the human occupation of South Carolina, for the Columbia Science Museum.

Numerous trips were made to various sites around the state by the staff and talks were made to service clubs, civic groups, historical societies, and on radio and television throughout the period.

This summer some progress has been made toward a program of highway archeological salvage by the Institute. The State Highway Department has been providing us with preliminary maps of highway projects throughout the state and we have been trying slowly to correlate these with potential archeological sites. The most active project in this connection has been a study of the known sites within the study area anticipated for the proposed route of Interstate 77 between Columbia and Rock Hill. We are looking forward to further involvement with the Highway Department on this and other projects in the state.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Director
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THIRD SEASON EXCAVATION AT THE
HOLIDAY INN ROCK SHELTER (31CD11)

by Wayne A. Webb and
J. Wesley Champion, Jr.

(Ed. Note: This is the third report of excavations at this site by
students of Dr. John Harrington at Wofford College, Spartanburg. The
students conducted this work during the January 1971 Interim Period be­tween semesters. The students participating in this project besides,
Webb and Champion, were David Bruce, William Harvey, and Steven K. Young.)

The Holiday Inn Rock Shelter Site (31CD11) is located on the south­west bank of the Broad River in Cleveland County, North Carolina, approx­imately one mile north of the South Carolina line. It is a small, gneissic
rock overhang covering about 45 square yards, formed by erosion of the
Broad River. This report covers the progress made during the third Jan­uary exploration season. Previous work was reported by Hilton, 1969, and
Carpenter, 1970.

Work was begun January 6, 1971, with the removal of backfill and de­bris from river flooding. After the excavation had been opened and cleaned out, a zone system was established dividing the pit into Zones X, Y, and
Z, as illustrated in Figure 1. Three baselines were set up lengthwise
along the trench and noted as Lines I, II, and III. These lines provided
points-of-reference for depth measurements in the excavation. The pit,
measuring approximately 18 feet by 5 feet, was then ready for working.

Soil was cleared away to reveal a pile of large boulders in Zone X
and a similar pile in Zone Z. The removal of these boulders from ancient
roof fall was a monumental task. From depth measurements made after the
removal of Rock A, Zone Z, the depositional bedding was found to be planar,
sloping downward toward the river at about 5 degrees. This slope was used
as a guide plane for further excavation until deeper roof fall blocks in­dicating other planes were found.

The first evidence of primitive occupation was found after the re­moval of Rock A, Zone Z, in the soil underneath. At depths of 34 inches
below Baseline III sloping to 40 inches below Baseline I, a multitude of
quartz flakes and other chipping debris were found. Similar flakes, in
lesser quantity, were found in Zone X at depths of about 38 inches. Zone
Y was about 50 inches deep, therefore work was concentrated in Zones X
and Z to establish a single chronological plane. Zone Z yielded two
projectile points in place. The first was identified as a Guilford (G1),
43 inches below Baseline II, and 36 inches from the end of the pit (Fig.
1). The second was a Morrow Mountain (M1), found 50 inches deep, midway
between Baselines I and II, also about 36 inches from the end of the pit.
Another crude Guilford was found during filtration of material from Zone
X at the depth of 42 to 46 inches. (Wet soil in this area prevented care­ful excavation much of the month.)

Zones X and Z, especially Z, yielded large quantities of flakes
and source material composed of broken rounded river rocks. Many bits of
FIGURE 2

ROOF FALL SLABS

60"

50"

M1
charcoal and much stone debris at every level indicated the popularity of the Rock Shelter as a stopover for travellers for centuries.

By the beginning of the final week in January, Zones Y and Z had been worked to a fairly even level, with Zone Y about 60 inches deep and Zone Z about 55 inches below the baseline. Zone X, which had already produced several more large boulders and only a few flakes, was abandoned for the sake of time, that Y and Z might be more fully excavated. The days up to January 28 were spent in working Zones Y and Z down to depths of 66 and 60 inches respectively, below base. These last few inches yielded many flakes and bits of charcoal, but no identifiable points or tools.

The 28th of January marked the closing of the pit at the Holiday Inn Rock Shelter. A stout plastic sheet was laid at the bottom and tacked up at the sides to identify limits of this excavation. Sapling poles were set in the backfill to identify the corners and points of deepest excavation. Most of the rocks that held up the dig in '71 were dropped in the river, leaving a backfill that can be reentered with the minimum of difficulty in the search for the most ancient remains.

**IN SEARCH OF OLD GRIST MILLS IN SPARTANBURG COUNTY**

by Robert L. Dobbins

(Ed. Note: This is another brief report of the students of the Wofford College Interim Project conducted by students of Dr. John Harrington in January 1971.)

In January 1971, during Wofford College's Interim Period between semesters, several students took, as their project, a search for the remains of old grist mills within Spartanburg County. Numbers of the project team were Tom Grisby, James Cox, and Robert L. Dobbins. Objectives of the project were to locate, photograph, and mark the sites found. Basic research was begun with the data from Mills' Atlas published in 1825. The present report is simply a listing of the grist mill site remains that were found. Other pertinent data resulting from this effort are on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

**LIST OF MILL SITES**

1. Mill site on Jamesion's Mill Creek. The mill is still standing, but not operating. This mill was not on Mills' Atlas. The mill is owned by a Mr. Kellog.

2. Mill site on Holston Creek. Has most of the old dam and part of the foundation remaining. This mill was not on Mills' Atlas.

3. Mill site on Motlow Creek. A dam that was built on the approximate location appears to be the original dam. The mill itself was torn down and the site bulldozed last year destroying the foundation. This was the site of Bishears Mill according to Mills' Atlas.
4. Mill site on Euhart Creek. This mill is in operating condition. This mill was not on Mills' Atlas. It is run by a gasoline engine at the present time. This appears to have been the site of McMillian's Mill.

5. Mill site on the South Pacolet River. The foundations are intact, but the dam has washed away. There are parts of the machinery still there. There are gears of cast iron with wooden teeth as well as some axles or shafts.

6. Mill site on Meadow Creek was the site of Brannon's Mill according to Mills' Atlas. It has been destroyed with only a part of a tool shed foundation and part of the race left at this time.

7. Mill site on Middle Tyger River was the site of Miller's Mill. Part of the dam, a timber or two, cast iron stakes in the rocks, and a few posts were the only things left to mark the site.

8. Mill site on Williams Creek was the site of Muckaelwra's Mill. Foundation and part of the race was all that was remaining.

9. Mill site on North Tyger River was the location of Tanner's Mill, today called Anderson's Mill. A more complete study of this mill is being reported in the "Notebook" by Powell et al.

10. Mill site on Enoree River was the location of Conch's Mill. Foundations, wheel mounts, canal, and parts of the buildings and a dam are still there.

11. Mill site below Berry Shoals Lake was the location of Nesbits Mill. The mill was washed away when the dam at Berry Shoals Lake broke around 1916.

12. Mill site on the North Tyger River was the location of the Rush Mill. Nothing remains except a few spike holes in the shoal rocks.

13. Mill site on Enoree River was the location of Cantrell's Mill. The mill was destroyed when the local power company built a power plant and dam. Very small part of the foundation was left.

14. Mill site on the North Tyger River was the location of Nickel's Mill. The mill was built on the section known as Otto's Shoals and was washed away around 1916.

15. Mill site on South Tyger River near Anderson's Mill yielded no visible evidence of a mill. This is not to be confused with the currently operating Anderson's Mill. See Tanner's Mill number 9 in this report.

16. Mill site on Maple Swamp Creek listed as Reack's Mill yielded no visible evidence of a mill.

17. Mill site on Middle Tyger River listed as Varner's Mill yielded no visible evidence of ruins. However, we strongly suspect that the textile mill at Startex is built on the site, but we did not find any evidence to prove it.
18. Mill site on Green Creek listed as Rowland's Mill yielded no visible evidence of a mill.

19. Mill site on Lawson's Fork Creek was the location of Louis's Mill yielded no visible evidence of a mill.

20. Jackson's Mill is located in Polk County, North Carolina just over the state line off of Highway #9. This appears to be a fairly old mill and well preserved. We think this mill is an example of how most of the grist mills must have been constructed at one time or another in South Carolina.

The list of sites is not complete, but we hope that the list will be completed in time. A few of the above mentioned sites hold promise for further study and excavation or restoration that would add much to South Carolina history.

PRELIMINARY STUDY OF ANDERSON'S MILL (38SP2), SPARTANBURG COUNTY

by G. L. Powell, W. G. Lovelace, and R. A. Brannon

(Ed. Note: The following article is one of the studies made by Dr. John Harrington's students at Wofford College during the Interim period between semesters.)

During the month of January 1971, the authors made a limited study of Anderson's Grist Mill (Fig. 1a), located some 6 1/2 miles southwest of Spartanburg, S. C. The purposes of the study were to determine as much as possible about the antiquity of the mill, and to make a record of its structure. The need for this is quite apparent. The miller, Mr. A. A. Sellars of Battleground Road, Cowpens, S. C., is considering retiring and unless some effort is made to preserve the mill, we may expect this one to be lost in the press of progress, called modern times.

The study included mapping of the basement and two upper floors of the structure. Judging by the appearance and location, the stonework in the basement foundation (Fig. 1b) and the adzed floor sills (Fig. 1c) are the only original parts of the structure. Other hand-hewn timbers, which may have been repositioned after original construction, include beams, posts (Fig. 2a), millstone hoist, and parts of the machinery supports. The platform around the millstones and the meal chest appear to be quite old, although no eighteenth century nails were seen.

Digging in the basement in search of clues to the age of the mill revealed no early American artifacts, nor evidence of any earlier destruction of the mill by fire. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that this mill has been standing, in some form, since its original construction. Bedrock, upon which the structure sits, was located at depths ranging from six inches to many feet below the "dirt floor."
Through the deed of Mr. Sellars, ownership could be traced to David Anderson in 1879. Sloan and Epton's survey of 1869 locates Anderson's Mill at its present site, on the property of David Anderson. Mills' Atlas of the State of South Carolina (1825, Spartanburgh District) designates the site as Tanner's Mill. A recent survey of old mills in the area by Dobbins (1971) supports this designation. No attempt has been made to trace the ownership through the name Tanner. This may prove fruitful for future work. The Mills' Atlas designation cast suspicion on a reference in Landrum's History of Spartanburg County that this was possibly the site of the first County Court of Spartanburg in 1785, then known as Nichols' Mill. Landrum (1900, p. 18) states that Nichols' Mill, "stood at or near the residence of the late Captain David Anderson." Folklore surrounding the mill also supports the idea that Anderson's Mill and Nichols' Mill are the same. A Nichols' Mill is shown on Mills' Atlas six miles downstream from the present structure.

Today, the 54 inch stone (Fig. 2b) of the water-powered mill produces over one ton of meal, grits, and feed per week. Although farmers seldom stand in line, they can frequently be seen carrying corn into the mill. The bulk of the meal is sold through commercial establishments. It is sold at the mill for 10¢ per pound. Production has recently been cut back and a smaller stone (Fig. 2c) is no longer in use. Wheat flour was ground here prior to the beginning of Mr. Sellars tenure, circa 1946.

The water wheel which drives the mill is 14 feet in diameter and 4 feet wide. A smaller wheel at the rear of the mill, formerly used to generate power for lights, is no longer in use (Fig. 1a).

Although this study did not establish a complete chronological account of the history of the mill, we can draw these conclusions. The mill is at least as old as 1825. It has never been destroyed by fire and the original foundation is still in use. Various owners from Tanner through Anderson and Sellars have carried on an unbroken tradition of milling that has changed little in a century and a half.

It is our opinion that the State of South Carolina, and the people of Spartanburg County would be well advised to restore the mill as an historical site to be enjoyed by future generations! A more complete group of photos and floor plan drawings are on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

REFERENCES

Dobbins, Robert L.

Landrum, J. B. O.
1900 History of Spartanburg County, the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, Atlanta, Georgia, (1954 Spartanburg Journal Republication, 543 p.).
Fig. 3a. Adzed post on second floor, Anderson's Mill.

Fig. 3b. Mill containing 54 inch stone. Anderson's Mill.

Fig. 3c. Smaller millstone, no longer in use.
Fig. 4a. Anderson's Grist Mill, 1971

Fig. 4b. Stonework in basement foundation, Anderson's Mill.

Fig. 4c. Adzed floor sill in Anderson's Mill.
A FURTHER COMMENT ON ARCHAIC SOAPSTONE QUARRIES IN UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA

by Rick Edens

(Ed. Note: This is another of the reports resulting from the Wofford College Interim Project conducted by students by Dr. John Harrington in January 1971.)

During the month of January, an excavation was carried out in the archaic soapstone quarry known as the Pacolet River Site, (38SP13), [Lowman and Wheatley 1970]. The purpose of the excavation was to find some means of dating the existing soapstone bowl types. The field work was carried out by the writer and five other Wofford College Interim Project students. These other students are Scott Creveling, Mike Lucas, Bob McCants, Russell Jeter, and Cam Henderson. Thanks is expressed to this entire crew.

Evidence of archaic activity is quite apparent. The soapstone outcrops are intricately marked with partially completed bowls and scars where completed bowls were removed. Fragments of broken bowls are quite common in the area. Exploratory digging was done around some of the more well-worked boulders but no tools were recovered. However, one piece of broken stream-rounded quartzite conglomerate was found giving evidence that foreign material had been transported here by man. Although quartzite conglomerate does occur in this locality the small, short brook that flows through the area is quite incapable of producing such a rounded surface. Lowman and Wheatley found similar materials in well-formed tools. It was surprising how scarce tools were. Perhaps there was a very low breakage rate with hard, tough quartzite handpicks striking soft soapstone.

The brook flowing northeast into the Pacolet River between sites 38SP13 and 38SP21 exposes several outcrops of quartzite conglomerate identical to the material in the tool Lowman and Wheatley discovered under the "double" long bowl.

The principal contribution of this paper is a determination that long bowl forms are younger than the round bowl forms. This appears to be demonstrated quite clearly on one boulder on which a scar from the removal of a long bowl form cuts across and is superimposed upon the older scars of round bowl forms. There is an obvious time difference between these scars since the scar resulting from the removal of the long bowl is much less weathered than are the scars from the removal of the round bowls. This illustration of age relationships of bowl forms is to be seen at site 38SP13 some 200 feet northwest of the old bridge abutment and about 40 feet above the present river level.

To our knowledge this is the first substantial evidence of an age
relationship between these two bowl forms in this area. The relationship should have been suspected since fragments of long bowls invariably are much less weathered than are the fragments of the rounded bowls, implying an age difference.

It is important to stress that the undamaged quality of these soapstone quarry sites is due to their present isolation. They should be incorporated into a state park or some other means of preservation before the land use pressures of a growing city destroy them forever.

REFERENCE

Lowman, D. W., and S. L. Wheatley

TOM RYAN RETURNS TO SCHOOL

At the end of August Mr. Thomas M. Ryan left the staff of the Institute to return to school to pursue his studies toward the Ph.D. at Southern Methodist University. Tom came to us from Louisiana State University in February having completed all of his work for the Master of Arts degree there except for his dissertation. While he was with the staff here, he has investigated a number of prehistoric sites in various parts of the state. Reports of these investigations are reported in the following pages. Tom served well in his duties here and we wish him well in graduate school. We look forward to having him back with us in the future.

GEORGE A. TEAGUE JOINS STAFF

Replacing Tom Ryan as general survey archeologist on the Institute staff as of September 1 will be Mr. George A. Teague. George, who went to High School in Sumter, comes to us with a B.A. from Eastern New Mexico University where he has studied with Dr. Cynthia Irwin-Williams and Dr. George Agogino. Recently George spent the summer on the crew of Dr. Arthur Jelinek excavating at the ancient site of Tabun in Israel. We welcome George to the staff and look forward to productive results from him.

AN APOLOGY TO MR. REICHELT

In the March-April issue of the NOTEBOOK (Vol. III, No. 2), we published a brief article by Mrs. Yulee Lazarus on "Clay Balls from Northwest Florida". We learn from Dr. Clarence Webb of Shreveport that these clay balls were found by Mr. David C. Reichelt of Destin, Florida, a local amateur of respected standing. "The Society for the Preservation of Baked Clay Objects" has goofed here because no credit was given Mr. Reichelt for his contribution. We are indeed sorry for this and extend our sincere apology to him.
SOME BRIEF FIELD TRIPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

by Thomas M. Ryan

INTRODUCTION

The following is a series of brief reports recording some of the field trips taken between March and June 1971 on behalf of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. These are all exploratory investigations into various prehistoric archeological sites in widely separated parts of the state, the resulting data from which seem useful to have on record. Trips to Marion, Chester, Lexington, Abbeville, Lancaster, Oconee, Beaufort, and Hampton Counties are here reported all of which have added sites to the general inventory of archeological sites in South Carolina.

WAHEE NECK SITES
ALONG THE PEE DEE RIVER IN MARION COUNTY

The archeology of the eastern part of South Carolina is poorly known. In order to record some of the obviously abundant material in this area, a survey was undertaken along the Pee Dee River in Marion County during the periods of March 6, March 16-18, April 24-25, and June 19-20. This survey focused upon a strip of land locally known as Wahee Neck, adjacent to the Pee Dee River, in the western part of Marion County. Several sites had been reported in this area by interested amateur collectors. One site in particular (38MA26) seemed to suggest that a survey here would be informative. From this site Mr. James L. Michie had collected numerous artifacts in the late 1950's.

When the area was first visited, in March, the International Paper Company was clearing large tracts of land in preparation for planting pine seedlings. This clearing provided large areas of open ground where conditions for surface collecting were optimum, but the deep cutting blades also destroyed considerable portions of several sites.

During the survey, ten sites were located in the Wahee Neck and twelve sites were located on the older terraces adjacent to but above the river valley. All of the Archaic sites recorded were located on these older terraces and only the younger sites were found in the valley of Wahee Neck proper. In view of the amount of recently cleared land in the Wahee Neck, the lack of Archaic sites there poses some interesting problems. Numerous local collections have been made from the sites on these older terraces and of those collections that I examined. The specimens suggested middle to late Archaic occupation with an abundance of Savannah River Archaic points being present.

Recent geomorphic studies in this general area show that there are large sand sheets within the alluvial valleys of both the Pee Dee and Little Pee Dee River. The sand sheets are considered late Pleistocene or post-Pleistocene in origin. Wahee Neck is an example of one of these sand sheets.

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The general trend of the dunes located on the sand sheets indicate that the wind was blowing from the southwest. The southwestern side of the sheets is constantly being eroded to supply sand for the dunes. Thus, the most desirable area on the west side of the neck adjacent to the river will also be the most eroded. On the other hand, any sites on the eastern side facing the smaller tributary streams would have a tendency to become buried by the encroaching dunes. While this is only an hypothesis that remains to be tested, cultural factors that cannot be observed in surface collections may also be involved. The first step would involve a more comprehensive picture of the geomorphic history of the area.

The artifact content of all of the sites in the Wahee Neck proper, was remarkably similar. Cord marking was by far the most abundant decorative technique, followed by varying amounts of fabric-impressed, check-stamped, complicated-stamped, and textile-wrapped sherds. Typologically, the earliest decorative technique is a variety of linear check stamping similar to Deptford Linear Check Stamped. The Wahee variety is similar in execution but the paste appears to contain a higher frequency of quartz particles. The Savannah culture of North Carolina contains bold check-stamped sherds but I am not aware of any linear check stamping. It is assumed that the check-stamped sherds are associated with an Early Woodland occupation in this area.

The fabric-impressed sherds found on sites in the neck may also be associated with Early Woodland occupation. The closest similarities are seen in Dunlap Fabric Marked. The vessel shapes appear to be conical with straight rims.

Cord marking was well represented from all of the sites. The size of the individual impressions varied but the linear cord marking appeared to dominate. The fine cord marking and random application over the vessel surface is similar to Savannah Fine Cord Marked. Very few sherds could be used to construct the vessel profile. The most characteristic shape appears to be a hemispherical bowl with a straight rim.

All of the complicated stamped sherds are over-stamped, thus much of the design is obscure. It appears that both rectilinear and curvilinear stamps are present. Only one sherd was large enough to provide a complete picture of the stamping element. This sherd was stamped with a filfot scroll. The urn is slightly flaring but the vessel shapes could not be determined.

In addition to the filfot scroll there are decorative techniques that show close similarities to the ceramics from Town Creek. The most distinctive example is textile wrapping. According to Coe the exterior of the vessel was wrapped in strips of textile and then paddled to produce the impression on the wet clay surface of the vessel. This is the reverse of the more common procedure of wrapping a paddel with a textile and then beating the vessel. Excavations at the Town Creek Site have shown that textile-wrapped pottery is unique and apparently the private innovation of the Pee Dee potters.

Specialized rim treatment, common at Town Creek, is relatively rare along Wahee Neck. A single sherd with an addition of tiny clay pellets
below the rim was found. The exterior of this particular sherd was also heavily polished.

In summary it appears that the earliest archeological remains in the Wahee Neck proper are associated with the Early Woodland Period. Linear check stamped as well as fabric-marked sherds are assigned to this period. It is difficult to typologically place the cord-marked sherds. The fine cords show similarities to Savannah Fine Cord Marked but the Wahee sherds may represent a local variation of the general cord marking tradition. The lack of any other coastal Savannah influences suggest that the two are only distantly related.

Pee Dee influence in Marion County can be seen in the complicated stamped motifs and in the use of textile wrapping. Typologically the Marion County sherds show a strong resemblance to the ceramics from Town Creek although the range is greater at Town Creek. Additional research is needed before we can examine the exact nature of this relationship.

It appears that the lower Pee Dee River valley has its closest cultural connection to the north. There was no evidence of any coastal or mountain cultural influences.

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD SURVEY
IN CHESTER COUNTY

From April 12 to April 15, 1971, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, conducted a survey of pre-historic and historic archeological sites along a two mile section of the Broad River in Chester County, South Carolina. The property, under option by the Atlantic Richfield Company, was, at that time, scheduled for development. Development plans, however, have since been abandoned.

During the course of the survey, two Archaic sites, one fish weir, a Revolutionary War battlefield and three late nineteenth or early twentieth century house sites were located. The Archaic sites (38CS50 and 38CS52) were small campsites that can be attributed to the Late Archaic Period. Collections from both sites were meager.

The fish weir site (38CS49) is located in the Broad River just north of the S. C. Route 72 bridge. The trap consists of a V-shaped alignment of stone with wings that extend out to each bank. The first settlers in this area used the trap and adjacent shoals as a river crossing, hence the current name Fishdam Ford. The shape of the trap suggests that it is of aboriginal origin, although traps of this type were frequently repaired and put back into use by the Colonists.

It is on the east bank of the river opposite the trap that the Battle Fishdam Ford (38CS52) was fought between British and American troops on the night of November 9, 1780. Although little more than a skirmish, the British lost twenty men while the American forces lost but two.

The three house sites (38CS53-55) located during the survey appear to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Brick fragments, machine cut nails, and broken ceramics were abundant on all three
sites. At least one of the structures was occupied until the early 1960's.

In addition to the archeological sites, traces of an eighteenth-nineteenth century road and ferry crossing were also located just above the Fishdam Ford. The road which ran between Chesterville (present day Chester, South Carolina) and Union was in use as early as 1780.

**McCOLLUM SITE (38CS2)
IN CHESTER COUNTY**

After completing the survey of the Atlantic Richfield property near Leeds, South Carolina, I had an opportunity to examine a mound near Lockhart, South Carolina. The site known as the McCollum Mound 38CS2, was first located on Mill's Atlas of 1825. Permission to examine the area was obtained from Mr. W. C. Tribble of the Lockhart Power Company. I was relieved to find that the mound was still standing after almost 150 years of exposure to potential diggers.

The mound stands 15 feet high with a basal diameter of 340 feet. A large trench over 20 feet wide has been excavated into the southern and central portions of the mound. Subsequent research has shown that this trench was dug by Dr. Edward Palmer of the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1884. Dr. Palmer did not publish the results of his work, but his notes and the material that he collected are on file at the U. S. National Museum in Washington, D. C.

In addition to Dr. Palmer's excavation there is a 15 foot long trench on the northwest side of the mound recently excavated by persons unknown. Several interesting features were exposed in the profile of this trench including evidence of individual loading lenses in the lower levels of the mound and the remains of a burned wattle and daub structure near the upper part of the mound. Surface collections of pottery and other midden debris indicate that the site extends for a considerable distance to the north and south of the mound.

In late April, I returned to the site accompanied by Bill Fischer of Charleston and Jim Michie of Columbia. We excavated a small test pit in the midden north of the mound. A considerable quantity of pottery, flint chips, and animal bone were recovered. The excavation profile indicated that the original ground surface is now buried by 1.5 feet of alluvium representing at least three separate floods.

Pottery recovered from the site is similar to the Lamar Ceramic Complex of Georgia and the Irene Complex from the lower Savannah River. The presence of an unusual combination of punctates over a stamped motif suggests a possible Pisgah influence from the mountains of North Carolina. It is estimated that the McCollum Site was occupied ca. A.D. 1400-1650.

The results of the test excavation were so promising that I rented a light plane from Spartan Aviation of Spartanburg, S. C. to take aerial photographs of the site and to record any features not visible from the ground. While flying over the site, a V-shaped fish weir was observed.
in the Broad River 300 feet north of the mound. The fish weir is located on the first shoals upstream from the site. Several fish traps have been located in recent months in South Carolina but this is the only trap in close proximity to a known archaeological site. It would be difficult at this time to demonstrate that the site and the trap are contemporaneous but additional research is planned.

A WOODLAND SITE IN LEXINGTON COUNTY

On April 7th, I visited a Woodland Site (38LX36) along Black Creek in Lexington County. The site was brought to the attention of the Institute by Eddy Williams of Pelion, South Carolina. Williams had a surface collection of pottery from the site which he brought to the Institute for identification. His collection consisted mainly of Deptford Linear Check Stamped, a variety of cord marking probably related to the Savannah Complex, Dunlap Fabric Impressed, and a few unidentified complicated stamped sherds.

Worked stone was very scarce in Williams' collection as it was also in the collection that I made in April. The sherds appear to be concentrated along a small sand knoll overlooking Black Creek. A small test pit on the top of the knoll indicated that the site may be stratified. Fired clay, found one foot below the surface, may belong to a wattle and daub structure.

The site appears to represent a small horticultural community. In contrast to the Archaic Sites which are usually found on the residual clay soils, the Woodland Sites tend to cluster along the sand sheets which border the Congaree River. The origin and age of the sand sheet is unknown, but the selection of this sort of locality by Woodland people seems to be a very consistent trait on both the Congaree and Pee Dee Rivers. The possibility of finding earlier Paleo-Indian or Archaic material below the Woodland occupation is most intriguing. As the site inventory increases, we hope to gather additional data on subsistence and settlement pattern in sites of this kind and hopefully additional work may be planned for this site.

SAVANNAH RIVER FISH TRAPS
IN ABBEVILLE COUNTY

On May 8, 1971, Dr. E. Thomas Hemmings and I traveled to the Savannah River near Calhoun Falls in Abbeville County to examine two aboriginal fish traps. The first trap or weir that we visited is located near Cherokee Shoals on the upper reaches of the Trotter's Shoals Reservoir (38AB15). This particular trap consisted of three V-shaped rock alignments into which the fish were channeled. During the survey of the Trotter's Shoals Reservoir Dr. Hemmings had noticed that two logs had been incorporated into the trap. The purpose of our trip was to collect Carbon-14 samples from these logs. In addition to the two logs that Dr. Hemmings had observed, we were able to locate four more associated with the trap. It appears that the logs were used to strengthen the wings
of the V-shaped funnels.

After sampling and measuring the logs, we drove downstream to examine another fish weir. This trap was visible on aerial photographs but was not visited during the Trotter's Shoals survey since it is on the Georgia side of the river opposite Goat Island. The trap has three separate V's that extend completely across the river at this point. After measuring and photographing the trap, we examined it for possible logs but did not find any. Once the Trotter's Shoals Dam is constructed these sites will be submerged under the reservoir.

LANCASTER COUNTY MOUND (38LA1)

At the request of Mr. Frederick Gottemoeller of Systems Design Concepts Incorporated, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology made an evaluation of the known archeological resources between Columbia and Rock Hill. The report on the archeological resources will be used in the planning of Interstate 77 between Columbia and Rock Hill.

In connection with this project, I drove to Lancaster County on May 11th in search of a site (38LA1) first reported in 1825.

The mound in question was mentioned by Robert Mills in his Statistics (1825). Mills states that a farmer, John Stewart, found several gun barrels while plowing an Indian mound. The mound was located "on the south side of Waxhaw Creek just above the mouth." The land near the mouth of the creek is highly dissected and it is unlikely that a mound ever existed in the immediate area. According to local tradition Stewart's home was located on the old trading path approximately two miles from the creek. This area is now overgrown in pine and I was unable to relocate the site. It is unlikely that the mound survived 150 years of plowing.

While we were not able to relocate the mound, it is encouraging to know that the archeological and historical resources of an area are taken into consideration before construction on a major highway begins.

SITES NEAR CLEMSON, OCONEE COUNTY

At the invitation of Mr. Randal Haithcock, Project Coordinator for the Regional Planning and Development Commission, I drove to Clemson to examine three reported mound sites. While examining aerial photographs of a proposed highway right-of-way in Oconee County, Mr. Haithcock observed an unusual feature that he thought was an aboriginal mound.

I met Mr. Haithcock on the morning of May 12 at the Clemson House and we drove out to the proposed right-of-way. The site is a prominent landmark and we were able to drive to within 300 feet of it. The area was very carefully examined but we could not find any evidence of human occupation or alteration of the landscape. What appeared to be a mound on the aerial photograph was actually a naturally occurring residual red clay hill. A small stream flowing near the base of the hill was responsible for the unusual shape.
The second stop was a reported mound on Coneross Creek one-half mile below the community of Richland. From the highway the site appeared to be a conical mound approximately 20 feet high. A closer examination showed that the "mound" was a residual outcrop of quartz and not a man-made feature.

After lunch we visited another mound site mentioned by Cyrus Thomas in 1891. The site was reported to have been on Richland Creek two miles above the Richland community. The creek is now dammed at this point and the site probably lies under the reservoir.

On the way back to town, we stopped at a small site on the campus of Clemson University (380C7). Pottery, fire-cracked stone, and a fragment of a steatite pipe were found eroding out of a small black earth midden. The site is along an old slough and appears to be partially covered by later alluvium. The depth of the midden probably does not exceed one-half foot. The decorated pottery collected from the site suggests a Middle to Late Woodland Occupation. The land has recently been graded for the construction of new tennis courts and the site will probably be destroyed in the near future. Hopefully, this site can be tested prior to the start of construction.

SOME SITES IN BEAUFORT COUNTY

From June 4 to 6, I was in Beaufort County trying to relocate some old sites tested by C. B. Moore in 1898. In addition to the Moore Sites, I planned to conduct a survey of Lemon Island near the Chechessee River. It was a very productive trip. Three C. B. Moore Sites were positively located and identified. I also visited Callawassie Island in an attempt to locate the fourth site, a burial mound that Moore had excavated. Unfortunately, I was unable to find the exact location of the site due to thick undergrowth and the lack of time. The island has been framed very little, therefore, there is a possibility of finding the site in good condition.

Moore's Indian Hill Site (38BU25) on St. Helena Island was the first site visited. The site consists of a large flat-topped mound, 13 feet high, and an extensive village. The mound is in undisturbed condition except for the 1898 trench which is on the north side. Pottery collected from the adjacent fields include Savannah Check Stamped, Savannah Complicated Stamped and Savannah Burnished Plain. The presence of a large number of sherds showing specialized rim treatment would indicate that the site was inhabited during the Savannah II-Irene transition.

The C. B. Moore Site on Polawana Island (38BU26) was also relocated. Unfortunately, I was eight years too late, for the mound had been bulldozed in 1963 to clear new farmland. A slight rise in the cornfield now marks the mound's former location. Sherds found scattered over the mound site belong to both the Wilmington and Savannah Periods.

The third C. B. Moore Site investigated is the Wilmington burial mound on Hase11 Point (38BU20). The mound had a basal diameter of 34 feet and rises to a height of four feet, seven inches. An old pit,
approximately four feet square had been dug into the summit of the mound. The south profile of this pit was cleaned and recorded. The first 3.5 feet consisted of mottled tan sand with individual loading lenses visible in several places. At the base of the mound was a loosely packed layer of oyster shell midden. The shell extended for an undetermined depth. Moore's description of his excavation indicates that the midden rests on top of the original ground surface. Included in the midden were Wilmington Cord-Marked sherds and an unidentified Check-Stamped sherd.

In addition to the Moore sites, two Wilmington shell middens were located on Lemon Island (38BU73 and 38BU74). The island is scheduled for development in the near future, and the landowner, Mr. Henry Ingram of Ridgeway, expressed an interest in having the sites tested before construction begins. The sites are small, but, hopefully, they will provide quantitative data on coastal subsistence during the Wilmington Period.

As would be expected, Beaufort County also proved to be rich in historic sites. Two rice mills, one on Lemon Island, (38BU72) and the other on the Pocotaligo River, (38BU75) were located. Collections from these sites were insufficient to date their period of use.

On Callawassie Island the remains of a rather extensive tabby ruin (38BU70) was located and recorded. Pottery sherds found mixed with the tabby indicate that the source of the shell was an aboriginal midden. On the Tullifinny River the Interstate 95 roadbed cut through a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century site (38JA10). While no architectural features remain, the location would suggest that a farmstead once stood on the site. The ceramics collected include creamware, blue feather edge, and lead earthenware.

Finally, I had an opportunity to visit on Hilton Head Island one of the sweet grass basket markers. Unlike some of the baskets being made for the tourist trade near Charleston, the Hilton Head baskets are still being made in the traditional styles and shapes. I was very fortunate to be able to purchase two of the baskets.

A WOODLAND BURIAL IN HAMPTON COUNTY

On June 31 I traveled to the lower Savannah River to examine a human burial that was eroding out of the bank of a bluff along the river (38HA2). The burial was first located by Dr. Leland Ferguson and a group of students from Florida Atlantic University. Dr. Ferguson was in South Carolina this summer conducting a site survey on the Savannah River south of Augusta.

When I arrived at the site two human long bones had been exposed by erosion. Further examination of the eroded area showed that the bones were contained in a shallow pit that extended down from the surface. With the aid of three students from the Florida Atlantic University survey team, Nain Anderson, Wesley Breedlove, and Jim McGowan, we were able to fully expose the burial. The first half foot of topsoil was heavily disturbed, containing pop top cans and broken glass. This fill was probably deposited on the site during construction of a nearby parking lot.
After removing the disturbed layer the outline of the burial pit was plainly visible. The fill of the pit consisted of dark midden which contrasted with the surrounding yellow subsoil. The pit fill was carefully excavated until the outline of the skeleton was reached. The burial had been placed in the bottom of an oval pit measuring 4.1 by 3.8 feet. The pit had been dug to a depth of 1.2 feet below the original ground surface.

The arrangement of the bones indicated that a considerable period of time had elapsed between death and internment. The skeleton was lying face down in a semi-flexed position with the head facing east. The thoracic vertebra as well as the hands and feet were missing at the time of burial. The skull and cervical vertebra, and the pelvis and femur were still articulated. The dislocated position of the scapula and clavicle indicated that these bones may have been jarred loose at the time the body was placed in the pit.

Preliminary examination of the skeletal material by Dr. Ted Rathbun of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of South Carolina, indicates that the individual was male, approximately thirty years old. The only noticeable pathology is an abscess on one of the lower molars.

The fill of the burial pit consisted of village midden that had been dumped into the pit in the process of covering the body. This fill contained numerous decorated sherds, two deer teeth, various lithic flakes, and a triangular projectile point. Hopefully, the ceramics from the fill will enable us to date the burial.

Surface collections of pottery from the site indicate that at least two components are present. The earliest occupation is associated with cord-marked sherds that can be assigned to the Early or Middle Woodland Period. Complicated stamped sherds are probably associated with a later Mississippian occupation at the site. Of the 54 sherds from the grave fill, 36 were cordmarked, the remaining 18 sherds were undecorated. Since the fill of the burial pit contained only cordmarked sherds, the burial can be tentatively assigned to the Woodland Period. If the pit was filled in post-Woodland times, one would expect to find later sherds in the fill.

Preliminary examination of the sherds show close similarities to pottery found along the Georgia-South Carolina Coast. The paste and decorative techniques are similar to Savannah Fine Cordmarked, although the Savannah sherds appear to have been executed with more care.

In summary, the burial is that of a male approximately thirty years old. The body was in an advanced state of decay at the time it was placed in an oval grave pit that had been dug into the village midden. No grave goods were placed in the grave. Sherds from the pit fill suggest a Woodland date for the burial.
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