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Disciplines
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RECONNAISSANCE OF TWO BRIDGE RELOCATIONS
IN BAMBERG AND LEE COUNTIES, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

Charles E. Cantley, Jim S. Sexton and
Stephen M. Perlman
Research Manuscript Series No. 127

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Prepared by the
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
March 1978
Archeological reconnaissances were conducted on January 12 and February 2 and 10, 1978, to assess the impact of two bridge relocation projects on cultural resources within the proposed rights-of-way. The reconnaissances were carried out under contract between the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation and the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology in compliance with Public Law 94-422, which effectively requires that archeological surveys be conducted in advance of all federally funded construction and maintenance projects.

The goals of the reconnaissances were to locate and identify any cultural resources that may prove eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Of the eight sites found during the two reconnaissances, it is recommended that an intensive survey be conducted on three sites, 38BM40, 38BM42 and 38LE14, within the proposed corridors. Such surveys would provide adequate levels of documentation, as outlined in Title 36 Part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to determine the eligibility of archeological and historical sites for inclusion to the National Register.
INTRODUCTION

On January 10, 1978 the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology received from the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation a memorandum requesting an archeological survey of two proposed bridge relocations. These proposals are described in P/N 77-2A-432 for the S-84 bridges crossing two branches of Lemon Creek in Bamberg County and P/N 77-5A-457 for the S-52 bridges crossing Long Branch and Little Long Branch Creeks in Lee County.

A check of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Statewide Archeological Inventory revealed that there were no previously recorded sites in the vicinity of the project areas. Therefore, a reconnaissance of each project area was carried out to assess the archeological resources present and to discern what future steps would be required to mitigate any adverse impact that construction would have on these sites. In this reconnaissance, surface and limited subsurface testing was carried out within the two project rights-of-way by Charles Cantley and Jim Sexton of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology staff on January 12, 1978.

The initial reconnaissance located and identified cultural materials from five sites within the proposed corridors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bamberg County</th>
<th>Lee County</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38BM40</td>
<td>38LE12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38BM41</td>
<td>38LE13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38LE14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, an underwater reconnaissance was performed at each of the bridge relocations by Ralph L. Wilbanks of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology staff on February 2, 1978 at the Bamberg County project and on February 10, 1978 at the Lee County project. The underwater reconnaissances were funded by the Institute at no cost to the Department as there is no item in the current highway budget for that work. The underwater investigation revealed three more sites within the proposed project areas: 38BM42 in the Bamberg County area and 38LE15 and 38LE16 in the Lee County area.

Sufficient cultural materials were recovered to necessitate further investigation of cultural resources within the impact zones of both projects. An intensive survey is suggested as the next step, if compliance with the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (P. L. 93-291; King, Hickman and Berg 1977: 289) is to be achieved. For each project area, the reconnaissance methods and results are described below. The results of the underwater reconnaissance of both projects will be discussed in the site descriptions section of each project.
The environment of the study areas is typical of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. It abuts the Piedmont at the Fall Line, and slopes gently some 190-240 kilometers toward the Atlantic Ocean. A series of sedimentary strata, deposited during the Late Mesozoic and Cenozoic Eras, unconformably overlying "preCretaceous?" (Colquhoun 1965: 15) granites and schists (Cooke 1936: 14) forms the Coastal Plain. Within this region there are two subprovinces, the Upper and Lower Coastal Plains, which can be differentiated by geomorphology.

The Upper Coastal Plain subprovince is characterized by elevations as high as 200 meters above sea level. Topographic relief of 60-70 meters is quite common to the region, producing complex dendritic drainage patterns. The region is well drained resulting in few natural swamps and lakes.

The Lower Coastal Plain contains a series of Pleistocene terrace sediment complexes. These terraces are described as the "terminal geomorphic surfaces of transgressive-regressive stratigraphic units deposited during fluctuations of sea level" (Colquhoun 1965: 11). In contrast to the Upper Coastal Plain, the Lower rarely exceeds elevations of 90 meters above sea level and exhibits very low relief. The low relief of the Lower Coastal Plain can be attributed to the youthful nature of the individual terrace complexes. Wide expanses of flat plain are common and the region is presently poorly drained. Consequently, in the Lower Coastal Plain there are many natural swamps and lakes. Both proposed highway projects lie within the Upper Coastal Plain subprovince.

**PROJECT P/N 77-2A-432: BAMBERG COUNTY**

**Environment**

This project area lies within the lower portion of the Upper Coastal Plain in the physiographic region described by Colquhoun (1965) as the Okefenokee Terrace formation. It exhibits a variety of microenvironmental zones (e. g. Lemon Creek and the associated swamplands, the ridgeline adjacent to the swampland, the transitional uplands and the poorly drained uplands) (Anderson, et al. n.d.). Each of these zones, which lie in close proximity to one another, has a diversity of faunal and floral species. For example, the upland soils and bedrock provide excellent conditions for the growth of such trees as oak (Quercus sp.) and hickory (Carya sp.). The area also supports such animals as deer (Odocoileus virginianus), raccoon (Procyon lotor) and rabbit (Sylvilagus sp.) (Crow, et al. 1966: 64), to name only a few. The swampland and creek, which are often only a few meters from the upland areas, are well suited for ducks (Anas sp.) and numerous fish species (Crow, et al. 1966: 64). In addition, Binford (1964: 17) suggests that tuberous plants such as bamboo vine (Smilax laurifolia) and ground nut (Apios americana), among a variety of other flora, are characteristic of the blackgum-cypress swamps of the southeastern United States.
Project Description

This project entails the relocation and paving of secondary road S-84 which crosses Lemon Creek and its associated wetlands. In addition, this project requires the replacement of existing bridges and filling of the wetlands. The contract specifies that approximately 4215 cubic yards of fill material would be borrowed from highland areas for fill purposes.

Within the project area Lemon Creek flows generally northwest to southeast. Northwest of the project vicinity Lemon Creek divides into two branches (these will be referred to as the Eastern and Western branches) and rejoins just southeast of the project area. On the northeastern end of the project area, the uplands slope gently towards the swamp, then some 15 meters from the Eastern branch of Lemon Creek, drop abruptly into the wetlands. Between the two branches of Lemon Creek is the Lemon Creek Swamp which, in the project area, is nearly a kilometer in width. On the southwestern side of the project area, the area of the Western branch of Lemon Creek, the water flows within 2 meters of the terrace which rises abruptly 3 to 4 meters above the wetlands.

Field Methods

On January 12, 1978, the authors conducted a reconnaissance of the proposed project corridor, including both branches of Lemon Creek. On the Eastern branch's northeastern edge, the swamp extends approximately 15 meters where it terminates at the river terrace. This ridgeline adjacent to the swamp rises about two meters above the wetlands and then slopes gently upwards into the uplands. On the northeastern bank of the Eastern branch of Lemon Creek poor visibility due to extensive ground cover required subsurface sampling. Four 30 centimeter square test pits were dug, two on each side of the existing road within the proposed corridor. These pits were spaced approximately 30 meters apart, about 15 meters from the existing road. No archeological material was recovered from these test pits. A reconnaissance was impossible on the western bank of the Eastern Branch because of the swamp.

On the southwest bank of the Western branch of Lemon Creek (Fig. 1), the proposed corridor crosses a disturbed area resembling a borrow pit, possibly dug during the construction of the existing roadway. This disturbance, which removed most of the river terrace, has a flat ground surface on the exposed clay subsoil and sheer, perpendicular perimeter soil profiles. As a result of the borrowing, only a narrow remnant of the river terrace remains. An examination of the borrow pit produced one prehistoric potsherd and three small chert flakes. These materials were found eroding from the western profile of the terrace remnant. The terrace was covered in scrub oak and pine and the ground surface was not visible. Consequently two 30 centimeter square test pits were excavated on this ridge top within the proposed right-of-way and two pits were excavated adjacent to the corridor. These pits produced cultural materials and this site (38BM40) was entered into the state inventory of archeological sites. A reconnaissance of the southeastern bank of the Western branch of Lemon Creek was impossible due to the swamp between the two creek branches.
The remainder of the river terrace which forms the transitional uplands was then investigated. This area had not been previously disturbed by borrowing and was within the project vicinity. The proposed highway corridor transects the southern edge of a cultivated field north of existing road S-84 in the westernmost portion of the project. Surface examination of this field led to the discovery of a historic site (38BM41).

The goals of this initial reconnaissance were to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project vicinity. Two sites were discovered and identified as belonging to particular chronological periods. Extensive vegetation and ground cover required subsurface sampling in order to locate cultural resources within the highway corridor. Surface inspection of the borrow pit was sufficient to determine that it was devoid of cultural materials except along the perimeter in the soil profiles. The survey methods employed in this project were then judged adequate considering the area to be surveyed and the present disturbance of cultural resources within the proposed corridor.

**Site Descriptions**

38BM40. This site is located on the terrace remnant immediately adjacent to the southwestern bank of Lemon Creek. On the western margin of the terrace remnant is a 2 meter perpendicular profile, apparently the result of borrowing activities. An examination of this profile cut revealed one Deptford linear check-stamped sherd and three small, chert thinning flakes. Four 30 centimeter square test pits were dug in an attempt to observe the nature of soil deposition and depth of artifactual materials.

The test pits revealed that the terrace remnant apparently has recently been capped by approximately .25 meters of sandy soil removed from the borrow area. These pits produced a variety of prehistoric cultural material. All of the cultural material was recovered from a dark humus layer, probably the original land surface, some .25 meters below the sandy fill. Although no diagnostic lithic artifacts were discovered, ten sand tempered prehistoric potsherds including Thom's Creek punctate, Deptford linear check stamped and possible cord marked were uncovered. Seven small chert retouch or thinning flakes were found as well as several fragments of charcoal and unidentified, charred bone.

38BM41. This site is located on a small east-west trending knoll in a cultivated field 10 meters north of existing road S-84. Cultural material was recovered from the surface and was evenly dispersed over a 100 meter square area. No attempt was made to determine if the site extended below the plow zone.

A variety of artifacts was recovered during a grab sample. The prehistoric artifacts include one chert flake and one Deptford linear check stamped sherd. Historic cultural materials included hand-painted polychrome pearlware, salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, brick fragments, and kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments.
In an attempt to date the site, the ceramic fragments were analyzed. Pearlware, shell edged pearlware, and transfer printed wares are common ca. 1790 (South, personal communication). The pipe stems were subsequently analyzed following a method for dating kaolin pipes as described by Binford (1962). This technique produced a date of ca. 1718 which failed to coincide with the ceramic dates. This discrepancy may be explained by Binford's observation that the technique "breaks down" on sites deposited after 1780. Therefore the ceramics are believed to be a more sensitive temporal indicator than the pipe stems for this Colonial period.

Although this site is significant in the fact that no other historic site is documented for Bamberg County, it is located immediately adjacent to the project area. It should not be disturbed by the construction activities unless the area is designated as the location for borrow pits. If borrow pits are to be placed in this field then an intensive survey should be made to obtain the information necessary for a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

38BM42. On February 2, 1978, Ralph L. Wilbanks, Lee Novick, Stephen Perlman and Charles Cantley revisited the Bamberg County project area for the purpose of conducting an underwater reconnaissance Lemon Creek. Mr. Wilbanks, a professional diver employed by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, performed the actual reconnaissance.

The reconnaissance produced a wealth of historic and prehistoric artifacts. In addition, Mr. Wilbanks identified a submerged feature, possibly the foundation for an old mill located in the center of the proposed corridor. This site has been designated 38BM42. The historic and prehistoric materials can be associated temporally with the previously discussed archeological components and the newly identified 38BM42. An artifact inventory for 38BM42 is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehistoric Ceramics</th>
<th>Historic ceramics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Simple stamped sherd</td>
<td>1 Brown salt glazed sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Linear check stamped (Deptford) sherd</td>
<td>1 Blue edged ironstone sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Plain sherds</td>
<td>1 Blue shell edged pearlware sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric lithics</td>
<td>5 Ironstone whiteware sherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Chert flakes</td>
<td>8 Alkaline glazed sherd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Historic glass
1 6 oz. Coca Cola bottle (1916-1918)
1 6 oz. Coca Cola bottle (1955)
1 Neck and front of dispensary bottle (1893-1900)
1 Clear glass bottle neck w/tooled lip bead finish
Historic glass (continued)
2 Clear glass bottle neck w/extract lip
1 Bottle bottom
1 2-piece mold flask w/diagonal marks
1 Bottle bottom pontil
1 Brown glass fragment
1 Bottle neck brandy finish
2 Wine bottle fragments
1 3-piece mold bottle bottom
1 2-piece mold w/pontil (19th century)
1 3-piece mold Big Frosty bottle
1 3-piece mold Check Cola bottle—6½ oz.
1 3-piece blown mold w/cork (19th century)
6 Clear glass fragments
Historic other
5 Empty cartridges
6 Pieces from grist wheel
1 Piece kettle
1 Clay pipe stem fragment
1 Small bone

PROJECT P/N 77-5A-457: LEE COUNTY

Environment

While this project area also lies within the Okefenokee Terrace formation and supports a similar inventory of flora and fauna, the environmental situation is slightly different from that of the Bamberg County project area. These differences are associated with the larger catchment area required to incorporate similar swamp and upland habitats.

Relief is greater in this project area than at the Bamberg location. Elevations of the uplands surrounding the Long Branch and Little Long Branch Creeks range from 41 to 45 meters above sea level while the uplands of the Bamberg project range from 32 to 34 meters above sea level. These uplands are currently under cultivation; however, in the past mixed hardwood and pine forests probably grew in the area.

One to two kilometers west and southwest of the Lee County project area are the High Hills of Santee (Cooke 1936: 1). These upland areas are similar to the upland areas of the Bamberg project with regard to flora and fauna and differ only in their distance to the project areas. The Black River Swamp is two kilometers east, while the Scape Ore Swamp is less than two kilometers to the west of the bridge relocation. Both of these are major swampland environments and with their blackgum-cypress habitat are similar to the Lemon Creek Swamp. As with the upland areas the difference between the two project areas is the distance between microenvironmental zones. The Lemon Creek Swamp is within the Bamberg project area while the major swamplands of the Lee County project are nearly two kilometers away.

As stated above, the environmental conditions for both project areas are quite similar, the major difference being the distance between micro-environmental zones. While each zone contains a number of potential subsistence resources that may have been selected by aboriginal populations, the distance to a resource's habitat and the availability of that resource might have required contrastive aboriginal land-use patterns for the two project areas. This research direction will be discussed in greater depth in the recommendations section.

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This project entails the replacing and relocation of two existing bridges crossing Long Branch and Little Long Branch Creeks (Fig. 2). The relocation of the bridges will also involve a widening and re-routing of the bridge approach embankments. The contract specifies that approximately 3732 cubic yards of fill material will be borrowed from highland areas for fill purposes in the low lying marsh regions.

On January 12, 1978, the authors conducted a reconnaissance of this bridge relocation on county road 52. This road crosses a small plateau and slopes gently westward towards Little Long Branch Creek. According to the United States Geological Survey 7.5' Elliot Quadrangle (1973 edition) one house was recorded south of county highway 52, just as the land begins to slope towards the creek. North of the road, at the eastern creek bank, another house was recorded. Neither of these structures exists today.

The area south of county road 52 on the eastern bank of Little Long Branch Creek has recently been cultivated and was the area examined initially. The field becomes increasingly moist as one approaches the creek. The surface of the slope was examined and was covered with debris apparently from an old building structure. This site was designated 38LE14. The cultivated field north of county road 52 was not inspected as it was just sprouting winter wheat.

The next area of reconnaissance was a small point of land, south of the existing road, some .25 kilometers north of the confluence of the Little Long Branch and Long Branch Creeks. A surface survey of this knoll, also a cultivated field, revealed a light scatter of artifacts (site 38LE13).

To the west, where the road crosses Long Branch Creek, the terrain slopes gently, up and away from the creek. On the south side of existing county road 52 a surface inspection of the area revealed artifacts of this site (38LE12) present as a very light scatter.

This project did not provide the same difficulties as the Bamberg County relocation discussed above. The Lee County project was located in an area currently under cultivation, therefore subsurface testing was not required as the fields had been recently plowed. Three sites were located and identified within the proposed bridge corridors. This method of conducting surface inspections of the cultivated fields was deemed adequate for an initial reconnaissance of the proposed Lee County bridge relocations.

**Site Descriptions**

**38LE12.** This site is located in a cultivated field immediately south of existing road 52 and west of Long Branch Creek. Cultural materials were recovered from the surface of an area approximately 50 meters square. Artifacts were widely and uniformly dispersed throughout this area. Artifacts from this collection include one sand tempered, fabric impressed body sherd; four eroded, sand tempered sherds; and three quartz, six slate and one chert flake.
38LE13. This site is located south of existing road 52 and .25 kilometers north of the confluence of these creeks on a knoll between Long Branch and Little Long Branch Creeks. The knoll is currently under cultivation allowing for a surface examination and grab sampling strategy. This examination revealed a very low artifact density represented by two eroded, sand tempered potsherds; three andesite flakes; and three quartz and one slate thinning flakes.

38LE14. The area south of road 52 and east of Little Long Branch Creek has been recently cultivated and permitted surface inspection of the proposed corridor. The site is located on a slight slope tending toward the creek. This entire slope, some 100 meters by 50 meters was littered with historic artifacts. The bulk of this material includes brick, mortar and ceramic fragments. A grab sample of all artifact classes represented at the site was collected. These include pink carnival glass; milk glass; bottle necks; overglazed, transfer-printed whiteware; and earthenware. These artifacts are representative of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A second component to this site was also discovered. Artifacts recorded for this occupation include five Cape Fear cordmarked sherds with sand tempering; one quartzite biface; and one quartz and five gray slate flakes.

This site is located in a low area which is susceptible to periodic flooding from Little Long Branch Creek. Cultural materials may extend below the plow zone where the constant moisture may offer good preservation conditions. No attempt was made to determine if the site extended below the plow zone on this initial reconnaissance.

38LE15, 38LE16. On February 10, 1978, Ralph Wilbanks, Perlman and John Cable revisited the Lee County project area for the purpose of making an underwater reconnaissance of both Little Long Branch and Long Branch Creeks. Mr. Wilbanks conducted the actual reconnaissance.

Two sites were discovered, 38LE15, in Little Long Branch Creek and 38LE16 in Long Branch Creek. The reconnaissance of both creeks produced a similar inventory of historic artifacts. All of the artifacts can be dated from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present. It is suggested by the analysis of the material cultural remains that the creeks functioned as garbage dumps for the local inhabitants of the area for at least this century. No subsurface structures were identified. An artifact inventory for each site is given below.

38LE15

Prehistoric ceramics
1 Sand and mica tempered complicated stamped sherd
1 Sand tempered simple stamped sherd
1 Sand tempered check stamped sherd
3 Eroded sherds

Prehistoric lithics
1 Possible quartz tool

Historic ceramics
14 Earthenware w/feldspathic glaze sherds
1 Earthenware w/brown glaze sherd
2 Overglazed transfer printed ironstone whiteware
Historic ceramics
1 Bowl, light green glaze, blue and brown speckles
1 Vase, ironstone w/turquoise glaze
1 Ironstone w/pink glaze bowl fragment
1 Ironstone w/light blue glaze lamp base

Historic glass
1 Base and front of dispensary bottle
1 Clear glass bottle neck w/brandy lip
1 Vaseline jar
4 Clear glass fragments
1 Coca Cola bottle

Prehistoric lithics
1 Possible worked quartz

Historic ceramics
1 Unglazed drain tile
2 Brown glazed drain tile
1 Yellow glazed earthenware bowl fragment
3 Modern porcelain plates
4 Feldspathic glazed earthenware sherds
1 Ironstone plate w/blue glaze
2 Ironstone whiteware plate fragments
2 Ironstone cup fragments
1 Ironstone sherds
1 Unglazed earthenware sherd

Historic glass
1 South Carolina dispensary bottle
1 Coca Cola bottle
1 Clear glass bottle, rectangular w/flair lip
1 Small clear glass bottle w/"A. S. Hinds. Portland, Me, USA"
1 Coca Cola bottle, patent December 25, 1923

Historic other
1 Metal sink faucet
61 Brick fragments
1 Slab marble
1 Green and white marble
1 Long bone fragment

SUMMARY

Five archeological sites were discovered during the initial reconnaissance survey within the proposed highway corridors. In addition, a subsequent underwater survey conducted by Ralph Wilbanks revealed three more sites for a total of eight sites found on the two projects. These sites are summarized below according to project and cultural affiliation.

Project P/N 77-2A-432: Bamberg County

38BM40 Prehistoric-Woodland (Deptford and Thom's Creek)
38BM41 Prehistoric-Woodland (Deptford) Historic-Colonial, ca. 1790
38BM42 Prehistoric-Woodland (Deptford) Historic-Colonial

Project P/N 77-5A-457: Lee County

38LE12 Prehistoric-Woodland (Hanover or Cape Fear)
38LE13 Prehistoric-Woodland
38LE14 Prehistoric-Woodland (Cape Fear) Historic-Late 19th and Early 20th Century
38LE15 Historic-Early 1900's to Present
38LE16 Historic-Early 1900's to Present
RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed guidelines established in Title 36 Part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations, for the determination of eligibility for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places, explicitly state that twelve categories of documentation should be provided. In particular, category number eight, significance, has been stressed in cultural resource management of archaeological sites (Schiffer and House 1976; Glassow 1977). The level of documentation achieved by the reconnaissance makes it impossible to assess the significance of the identified sites. Therefore, archival research and further archeological fieldwork should be conducted on three sites found within the proposed right-of-way of the two bridge relocations: 38BM40, 38BM42 and 38LE14. After this work has been completed, significance can be assessed from both theoretical (Binford 1964; Perlman, in press) and cultural-historical (Coe 1964) perspectives.

Future fieldwork at 38BM40 is recommended for the following reasons. The terrace remnant has been covered by a layer of red sand, some .25 meters in depth, which appears to have been deposited when the terrace was borrowed for fill material. This capping of red sand has sealed a deposit including charcoal and bone fragments. Additionally, this site is located so close to the Lemon Creek Swamp that it conceivably was never cultivated. Therefore, a strong possibility exists that the cultural deposits have not been disturbed. This data, if collected, could be applied to a general regional model of resource exploitation and settlement systems (Jochim 1976; Perlman n.d.) or to a more local model (Binford 1964).

Justification for future fieldwork at 38BM42 is based on the following characteristics. The Mill's Atlas (1825) shows the location of Lighter's Mill in the project vicinity. The underwater survey in this project area identified a structure, possibly the mill foundation within the right-of-way and artifacts dating continuously from the late eighteenth century to the present were found. This would be significant in that only one other mill excavation (Carrillo n.d.) has been previously reported in South Carolina.

Site 38LE14 is recommended for further investigation because of its topographic location and historic reference. The United States Geological Survey 7.5' Elliot Quadrangle shows two houses located within the site boundaries. Although today no architectural structures remain, the plowed fields are littered with historic materials. At the bottom of the small knoll, close to Little Long Branch Creek, there exists a dark stained area with an abundance of charred historic artifacts. It is hypothesized that this was the garbage dump used by the past inhabitants. This is also the area where the majority of prehistoric artifacts were recovered. If this was indeed a refuse dump then it is conceivable that the prehistoric site is still intact under the early twentieth century artifacts.
This lowland area is also subject to periodic flooding. The siltation which would occur when Little Long Branch Creek overflows its banks, would provide ideal conditions and location for a stratified buried site.

In summary, the goals of the reconnaissance were to locate and identify cultural resources within the project rights-of-way. Once these goals were accomplished, recommendations for an intensive survey were stipulated for three sites: 38BM40, 38BM42 and 38LE14. The intensive survey should be conducted in order to fulfill the twelve categories of documentation necessary for a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
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GLASSOW, MICHAEL A.

JOCHIM, MICHAEL A.

KING, THOMAS F., PATRICIA PARKER HICKMAN AND GARY BERG
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