1995

Archaeological investigations of three tracts on Arcadia Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina

James L. Michie

RESEARCH PAPERS

of the

WACCAMAW CENTER FOR HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES
COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY
CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THREE TRACTS ON ARCADIA PLANTATION, GEORGETOWN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

James L. Michie

PUBLISHED BY THE WACCAMAW CENTER FOR HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES,
COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY,
CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA

RESEARCH MANUSCRIPT 6
1995

WACCAMAW CENTER FOR HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES
COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY, P.O. BOX 1954, CONWAY, S.C. 29526
(Associates of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)

STAFF

Director:

Dr. Charles W. Joyner, Burroughs Distinguished Professor of Southern History and Culture, Coastal Carolina University

Associate Director:

Mr. James L. Michie, Assistant Professor of History, Coastal Carolina University, and Associate Principal Investigator and Program Director, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina

COLLEAGUES

Senior Research Fellows:

Dr. Roy Talbert, Historian, Professor of History and Department Chair, Coastal Carolina University

Research Fellows:

Mr. Rod Gragg, Historian, Conway, South Carolina
Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis, Historian, Conway, South Carolina
Mr. James O. Mills, Archaeologist, Research Associate, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
Dr. Eldred E. Prince, Jr., Historian, Assistant Professor of History, Coastal Carolina University
Mrs. Alberta Lachicotte Quattlebaum, Historian, Waverly Plantation, Pawley's Island, South Carolina
Ms. Robin R. Salmon, Historian, Vice President of Academic Affairs and Curator of Collections, Brookgreen Gardens, South Carolina
Mr. William M. Weeks, Research Associate, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
Dr. Randall A. Wells, Oral Historian, Associate Professor of English & Speech, Coastal Carolina University

Associates:

Mr. Jamie Constance, Chicora Wood Plantation, Plantersville, South Carolina
Mrs. Patricia D. Doyle, Georgetown County Historical Society, Georgetown, South Carolina
Mr. Olan Mills, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Mrs. Lucille V. Pate, Arcadia Plantation, Georgetown, South Carolina
Mrs. Genevieve C. Peterkin, Murrells Inlet, South Carolina

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THREE TRACTS ON ARCADIA PLANTATION, GEORGETOWN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

by

James L. Michie
Associate Director, Waccamaw Center for Historical and Cultural Studies,
Coastal Carolina University,
and
Associate Principal Investigator and Program Director, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia

Waccamaw Center for Historical and Cultural Studies
(Associates of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, USC - Columbia)

Research Manuscript 6
1995

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological investigations at Arcadia plantation were initiated and sponsored by Mrs. Lucille V. Pate, the owner. Her perception into the value, understanding, and preservation of the property is commendable and it exemplifies her continued dedication to understanding the heritage of her plantations. Not only did she provide necessary funding for the research, but provided housing for the crew members. All of us deeply appreciate her interests in striving to understand and preserve the remains of the past.

The fieldwork was conducted by paid employees and volunteers. Ms. Margaret Cooper, Ms. Jenny Yost, and Ms. Tanya Ruthven, employees, worked consistently through the rising heat of Spring and managed to complete their tasks despite the swarms of May flies and mosquitoes. Ms. Susan McMillan of Conway, South Carolina, and Mr. Mark Black of Charlotte, North Carolina, assisted them through most of the fieldwork. The cleaning of artifacts and analyses were conducted by Ms. Cooper and Ms. Yost. Many thanks to all of these people for their work.

Throughout the field project we were treated graciously by family members and employees of Arcadia. We were always greeted with a smile and everyone went out of their way to provide assistance.

Ms. Robin Salmon, Vice President of Academic Affairs and Curator of Collections at Brookgreen Gardens, provided us with additional archival information. Her knowledge of planter geneaology, among many other related subjects, is truely impressive. As always, we appreciate her sharing this knowledge with us.

INTRODUCTION

Georgetown County during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and throughout all of the nineteenth century, had established an economy based primarily on the production of rice. By 1850, plantations existed along the lower portions of the Black, Pee Dee, Sampit, and Waccamaw Rivers. The production of rice was so enormous that Georgetown County between 1840 and 1850 grew half of the rice being produced in the United States of America.

The success of rice cultivation was made possible by the enormous discharge of water from five major rivers and the natural development of an extensive delta. Fluctuating conditions generated by the rise and fall of the tide, which reverses the flow of rivers for a distance of some twenty-five miles, allowed for the daily inundation of these broad bottomlands. With the construction of earthen dikes and trunk gates to impound or retard this constant supply of freshwater, planters quickly took advantage of the hydraulic conditions.

Planters were growing thousands of pounds of rice with the labor of African slaves. Although production and the ownership of slaves varied between planters, it was not unusual for planters to experience an annual harvest of 200,000 or 300,000 pounds with 200 or 300 slaves. At the extreme was Joshua John Ward of Brookgreen plantation, who in 1850, yielded nearly 5,000,000 pounds with a labor force of 1,092 slaves.

The production of rice and the institution of slavery were both doing well prior to the Civil War, but the subsequent emancipation of slaves and the economic ravages of war wrecked the plantation system. Rice continued to be produced after the war by utilizing former slaves, but it became increasingly apparent that it was a faltering system. Shortly after the beginning of the twentieth century rice production terminated and the land became static. Within the next few decades vast areas were purchased by northern entrepreneurs who sought hunting preserves, retreats, and vacation properties.

The name, Arcadia, is not an antebellum name denoting a former rice plantation, but developed in the early part of the twentieth century and expresses the collective ownership of numerous plantations. Arcadia, in its initial form, constituted portions of Bannockburn, and all of Oak Hill, Fairfield, Prospect Hill, Clifton, Forlorn Hope, and Rose Hill plantations. The property remained intact until recently when the northern section was sold which included about half of Bannockburn.

Except for the main plantation house at Prospect Hill, which was built around 1790, and an intact chimney from the Fairfield rice mill, there are only scattered remains of the former houses that once occupied the various plantations. Thick forests presently conceal the cemeteries of slaves and planters, collapsed chimneys, brick foundations, brick scatters, and a few deteriorated wooden structures. Along the western edge of the plantations are relict remains of extensive rice fields, irrigation canals, barge canals, and earthen dikes.

In 1994, three separate tracts of lands were cleared to allow the construction of two private residences - a project that impacted the northern and southern portions of Oak Hill plantation. Concomitant with these activities, a road was built through the pine barrens from Highway 17 to the Waccamaw River in order to access the planned houses. Concerned that the adversity of land clearing had damaged historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, and that house construction would create additional damage, the owner requested an archaeological survey of the affected properties.

This report, then, discusses the results of that survey.

AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

The Waccamaw Neck

The Waccamaw Neck is a linear peninsula some two to five miles wide and about twenty miles long (Figure 1). Bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Waccamaw River, it is a variable landform in terms of soils, topography, and vegetation. Although lacking in detailed geological research, the peninsula seems to have formed during the latter phase of the Pleistocene as a result of fluctuating sea levels and the dynamics of coastal processes (Cooke 1936; DuBar 1971). Its formation deflected the flow of the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers causing a shift towards the south and the creation of a large delta. These conditions, located along the western edge of the Waccamaw Neck, allowed for the cultivation of rice during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The western edge of the Neck is characterized by undulating sandy ridges that rise and fall some 30 feet and overlook a rather broad bottomland of reemerging cypress and tupelo swamps that now occupy former rice fields. Often fronting these dominant communities of hydric trees are broad stands of giant reed, white marsh, southern wild rice or water millet, and wild rice, in addition to infrequent stands of cattails. Upland vegetation, although mostly secondary growth, forms a composite of pine succession and isolated stands of older growth. These more mature communities are suggestive of what Quaterman and Keever (1962) describe as a Southern mixed hardwood forest composed mostly of oak and hickory with magnolia, beech, American holly, sweetgum, and loblolly pine. Understories, also variable, often exhibit dogwood and sparkleberry.

With increasing distance towards the east both topography and vegetation change. Elevations become relatively flat and pine tends to dominate zeric-like floral communities. Subcanopies are represented by small oaks interspersed with occasional dogwood and sparkleberry. Areas immediately associated with inlets and saltwater marsh contain stands of cordgrass and glasswort and other marsh vegetation, while the adjoining uplands assume conditions of a maritime forest (Barry 1980:178-182) with live oaks, red cedar, yaupon holly, wax myrtle, pines, and palmetto.

Environments adjacent to the ocean have undergone extensive residential development, but there are still traces of dune and dune-shrub vegetational communities. Sea oats, although often affected by development and human traffic, continues to dominate the dunes. Limited areas which have escaped the effects of spreading resorts express a series of mature dunes and well-developed physiographic zones. Often there is a fore dune, a depression, and a back dune which support sea oats, marsh elder, golden aster, daisy fleabane, dune pennywort, dune spurge, and sandspurs.

Oak Hill Plantation

The boundaries of the plantation once extended from the edge of the Waccamaw River eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby forming a cross-section of the Waccamaw Neck (Figure 2). Along the western edge is a broad expanse of freshwater marsh, dissected by old flood canals, which separate the river from the uplands. In earlier times the freshwater marsh was used to cultivate rice, but now supports communities of white marsh, giant reed, wild rice, southern wild rice, and occasional stands of cattails.

The uplands, composed mostly of Chisolm and Lakeland fine sands (Stuckey 1982), rise quickly from the marsh to an elevation of about 20 feet and form a gently sloping but undulating topography. The plantation nucleus was located in the northwest portion of this area. These uplands with varied elevations are drained by small streams or depressions that flow towards the

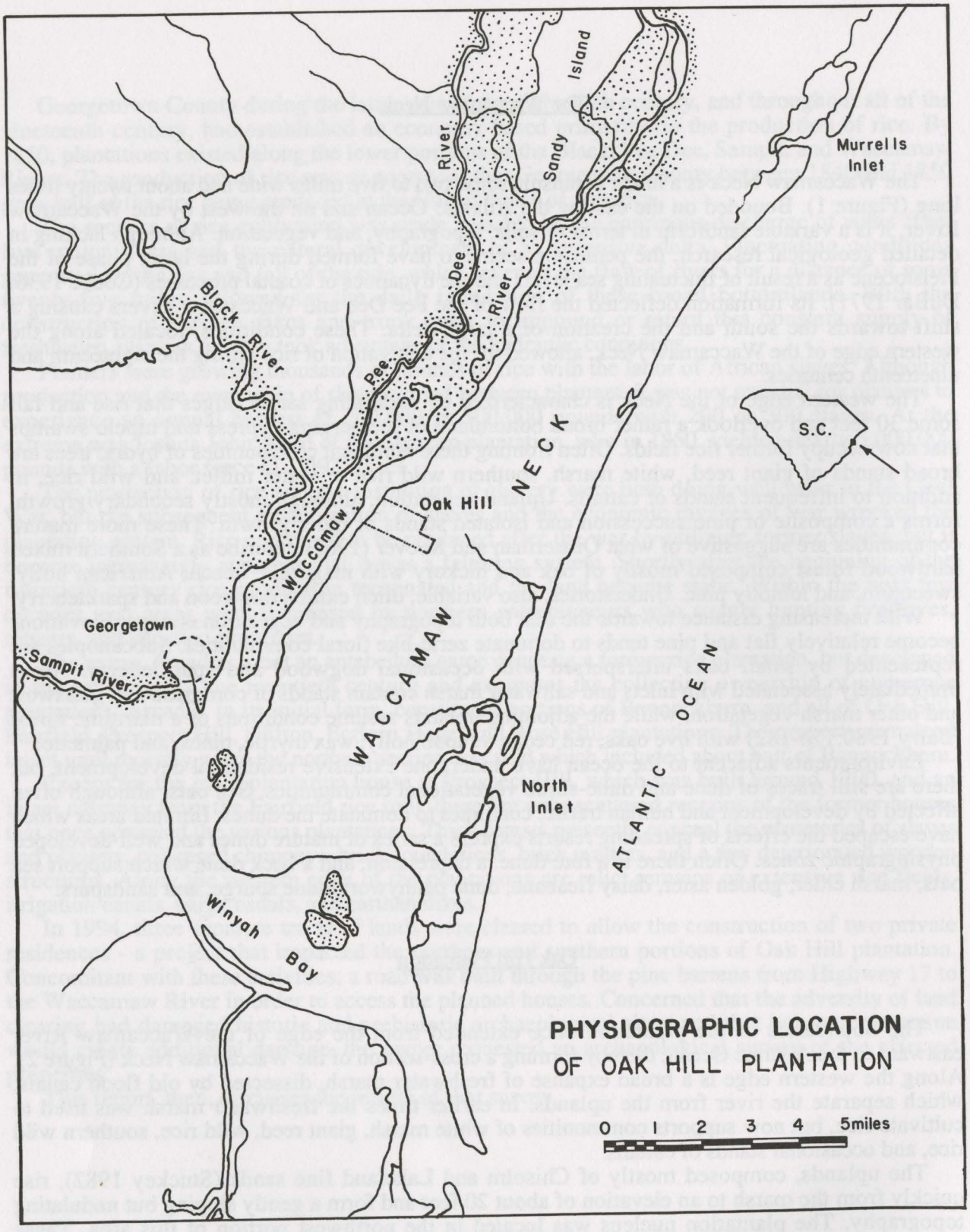


Figure 1. Physiographic Location of Oak Hill Plantation

west. Plant succession varies considerably and is expressed in stands of pine, mixed hardwoods and pines, live oak communities, and emerging hardwood forests composed mainly of laurel oaks. Live oaks, in addition to sweetgum, hickory, and American holly grow randomly and with varied numbers, and range from small to large. Dogwood, sassafras, and sparkleberry tend to occupy older stands, while wax myrtle and other bushes are present everywhere.

These elevations remain relatively static towards the east, while plant communities seem to exhibit a predominant growth of pines mixed with occasional hardwoods. As one approaches the narrow zone of saltwater marsh the elevation begins to fall gently and then scattered representatives of a maritime forest begin to appear. Beyond the marsh is a narrow line of dunes and the ocean.

The forests of Oak Hill are not unlike those seen elsewhere in the Waccamaw region. The variable communities towards the west probably represent differential land use whereas some areas were kept in cultivation for an extended time while others were allowed an opportunity for greater succession. Those forests that occupy former residence sites seem to allow mixed hardwoods, while those unoccupied tend to support pines. Such conditions, then, suggest a continuity of cultivation which resulted in prolonged plant succession, while earlier succession was allowed to occur in areas of houses and buildings that were either abandoned or in a state of collapse.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF OAK HILL PLANTATION

Introduction

For the past several decades, Mrs. Pate has compiled a great deal of historical information regarding the former plantations of the property, which includes the 1814 plat seen in Figure 2. It is her will and intent to complete and publish all of the information at a later date, which is considerably larger than information offered in this report. Until this wealth of personally acquired information appears in print, we can only offer a brief sketch of historical developments.

History of Oak Hill

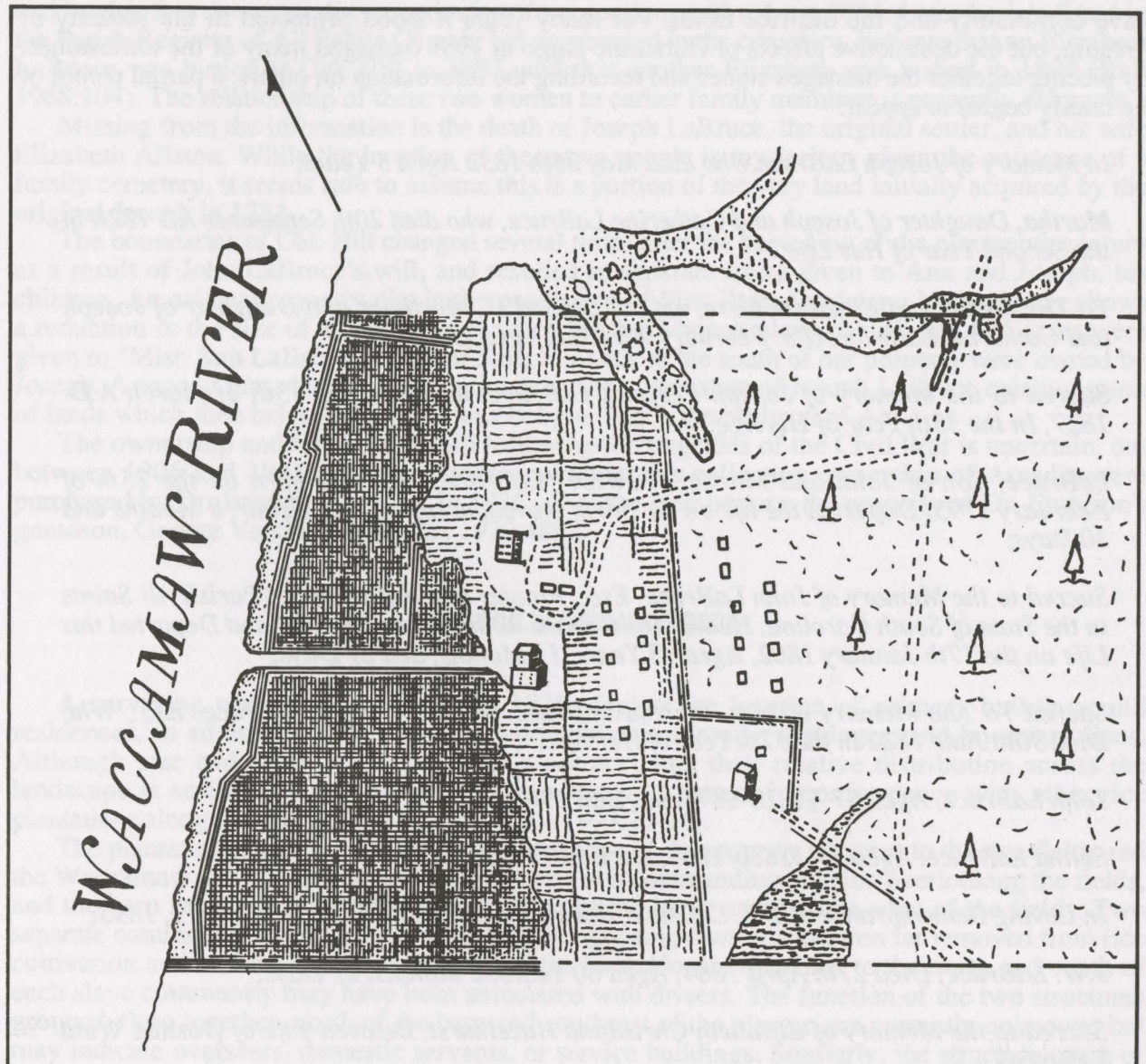
Oak Hill plantation was the home of the LaBruces. The earliest descendant and one of the first settlers along the Waccamaw, Joseph LaBruce, secured a royal grant of 777 acres in 1733. He also married Elizabeth Allston, sister of William Allston. It was William Allston who arrived on the Waccamaw only three years prior and established The Oaks plantation. Joseph was probably related to the French Huguenots who came to Carolina prior to 1700 and settled along the Santee River. History also tells us that he was a staunch supporter of the community and provided financial assistance to the parish church of Georgetown, Prince George Winyah (Rogers 1970:19, 20, 82).

In 1791, one of the LaBruce descendants, John, married Martha Pawley, daughter of Captain Percival Pawley. Their marriage produced two children, Joseph and Ann. Joseph married Catherine Ward, sister of Joshua John Ward who became the wealthiest planter and largest slave holder on the Waccamaw. The marriage occurred May 6, 1819 (Bull 1968:95). According to Devereux (1976:20) eight people were invited to the wedding which was held at Brookgreen plantation, but none of the guests attended. Exactly why the guests did not participate is unknown, but Joshua John Ward made an unusual demand on Joseph to establish a $15,000 marriage settlement prior to the wedding. Their marriage, though, seems to have been successful for it produced two sons and a daughter. Joseph's sister, Ann, married Captain Thomas Petigru, a planter on Sandy Island (Rogers 1970:266-267).

Born of Joseph and Catherine were Elizabeth Love who married Samuel H. Mortimer in 1840, Joshua Ward who married Elizabeth Hazlehurst in 1845, and John who married Selina Mortimer in 1848. In 1850, John LaBruce and his brother Joshua, with the help of 150 slaves, produced 570,000 pounds of rice on the Sandy Island and Oak Hill plantations (Rogers 1970:267). In the same year, the cash value of the LaBruce plantations was valued at $96,000, and their Charleston real estate, operated by 11 slaves, was valued at $25,000 (Rogers 1970:525).

Churches were scarce at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and as a result planters had to make long trips for Sunday services. In order to reduce these travels it was Joseph LaBruce who contributed sufficient property on Oak Hill for the construction of an Episcopal church. Named the lower church to distinguish it from the church later built at Wachesaw plantation by Allard Flagg in about 1856, the church was built in 1817. The first rector was Henry Gibbs, followed by Hugh Fraser, and then Alexander Glennie who later became rector for the upper church, also known as Saint John the Evangelist at Wachesaw. (Rogers 1970:272).

During the colonial and antebellum era, many of the planters and their families were also associated with the All Saints Episcopal Church in Pawley's Island and chose to be buried in its large graveyard. The LaBruces, however, established a small cemetery on their plantation, presumably in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and continued to use it throughout most of the nineteenth century. The cemetery is located near the southern edge of the property between the



Plat of Oak Hill Plantation originally prepared by William Hemingway on June 17, 1814

Figure 2. Reproduction of an 1814 Plat of Oak Hill Plantation

slave community and the old rice fields. For many years it stood protected in the security of Arcadia, but the destructive affects of Hurricane Hugo in 1989 damaged many of the tombstones. By piecing together the damaged stones and recording the information on others, a partial record of the family begins to appear:

In Memory of Joseph LaBruce who died May 26th 1832 Aged 5 Years;

Martha, Daughter of Joseph and Catherine LaBruce, who died 20th September AD 1826 in the Second Year of Her Life;

To The Memory of Elizabeth Love, wife of Samuel H. Mortimer and Daughter of Joseph and Catherine LaBruce, Obt. February 9th 1851, Aged 29 Years;

Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Percival LaBruce, who died the 13th of March A.D. 1827, In the 35th Year of His Age;

LaBruce, Son of John and Martha [Pawley] *LaBruce, who was born on the 25th of February 1795, Departed the life on the 5th of November of the Same Year, 8 Months and 10 Days*;

Sacred to the Memory of John LaBruce, Esq., Planter and Native of the Parish All Saints in the State of South Carolina. He was Born on the 20th of January 1763 and Departed this Life on the 17th January 1802, Aged 38 Years, 11 Months, and 27 Days;

Sacred To The Memory of Mrs. Martha LaBruce, Widow of John LaBruce, Esq., Who Died 30th June 1822 in the 57th Year of Her Age;

John LaBruce, Aged 57 [1820-1877, see Bull 1968:103];

Selina LaBruce, Aged 33 [1830-1863, see Bull 1968:102];

In Loving Remembrance of E.L. LaBruce, Born July 31st 1851, Died October 13, 1893;

J.W. LaBruce, Died 27th April 1884, Aged 60 Years, 2 Months, 21 Days;

Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Christiana Hazelhurst, Beloved wife of [Joshua Ward LaBruce];

Sacred to the Memory of Mary Hazelhurst, Who died 31st July 1846, Aged 43 years and 15 Days;

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas H. Mortimer, Who Died on Pawley's Island, August 23, 1887 [aged 76, see Bull 1968:104];

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Sarah Waring, Relict of Doctor Thomas Waring, Who died December the 11th 1838, Aged Sixty Six; And Her Daughter, Harriet Emma Smith, Consort of Samuel Smith, Who Died September the 1st 18?0, Aged Twenty.

The tombstone dates clearly establish the presence of John (1763-1802) and Martha (1765-1822) LaBruce in the latter part of the eighteenth century; then we see the birth of Joseph in 1792, and his death in 1827. Joseph's wife, Catherine Ward, does not appear in our records, but was buried at the Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston in the B.H. Rutledge ground (Robin Salmon: personal communication). The children of Joseph and Catherine, i.e., Elizabeth (1822-1851), Joshua Ward (1824-1884), and John (1820-1877, see Bull 1968:103), are also buried at Oak Hill

and by this fact demonstrates a continuity of occupation until at least 1884. Later burials listed in the Parish Register of All Saints Church, but unrecorded in the cemetery, indicate that an Elizabeth LaBruce was buried at Oak Hill in 1893, and that another Elizabeth was buried in 1894 (Bull 1968:104). The relationship of these two women to earlier family members is presently unknown.

Missing from the information is the death of Joseph LaBruce, the original settler, and his wife Elizabeth Allston. While the location of these two people is mysterious given the existence of a family cemetery, it seems safe to assume this is a portion of the very land initially acquired by the original Joseph in 1733.

The boundaries of Oak Hill changed several times after the beginning of the nineteenth century as a result of John LaBruce's will, and resulted in separate tracts given to Ann and Joseph, his children. An original property plat in the possession of Mrs. Pate, dated June 1814, clearly shows a reduction in the size of an earlier tract when the main house, slave cabins, and 675 acres were given to "Miss Ann LaBruce", sister of Joseph. Lands to the south of her property were owned by Joseph. A second plat, dated 1830, continues to show the estate of Joseph LaBruce existing south of lands which then belonged to "Thomas Petigru, Esq.", the husband of Ann.

The ownership and fate of Oak Hill following the tragedies of the Civil War is uncertain, but between 1906 and 1931, the plantations now under the collective ownership of Arcadia were purchased by Dr. Issac E. Emerson. In 1936, all of the land became the property of Dr. Emerson's grandson, George Vanderbilt (Rogers 1970:489).

Oak Hill Settlement Pattern

A surviving plat of Oak Hill, dated 1825, depicts the location of primary buildings and residences, in addition to rice fields, upland cultivation, roads, drainages, and boundary lines. Although size and location of buildings is not accurate, their relative distribution across the landscape is sufficient to recognize a basic settlement pattern in conformance with other rice plantations along the Waccamaw River (Michie 1993:23-24).

The plantation nucleus exists on the western edge of the property adjacent to the rice fields and the Waccamaw River. The main home is situated in a commanding position overlooking the fields, and the barn is positioned strategically in front of the barge canal at the edge of the fields. Two separate communities of slave cabins are built in opposing rows at a location far removed from rice cultivation and to the east of the planter and the barn. Houses detached to the north and south of each slave community may have been associated with drivers. The function of the two structures grouped close together, north of the barn and southeast of the planter, are presently unknown, but may indicate overseers, domestic servants, or service buildings. Similarly, the structure north of the planter may be interpreted differentially, but it would not be out of the question to suggest an overseer, for they often resided near the planter and removed from the slave community.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA

Introduction

Prior to 1974, archaeological research in South Carolina was in its infancy. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, was established in 1968 in a response to the state's tricentennial celebration scheduled for 1970. Its first objective was the investigation of Charles Town Landing, which was followed by additional historic projects at various location across the state. At the time, funding was provided by either state or county agencies, historical societies, or philanthropists, as there were few regulations or laws requiring archaeological research.

It was environmental awareness in the late 1960s that was ultimately responsible for creating an interest in archaeological preservation by passing the National Historic Preservation Act and establishing the National Register of Historic Places. Although other forms of enforcement were created for resource management, these two forms of legislation are the foundation that requires archaeological research, and the very mechanism that set into motion extensive research along the Waccamaw Neck with urban and residential expansion.

The historical significance of the Waccamaw Neck seems deeply rooted in the minds of those who have poignant memories or knowledge of its past. We need look no further than the slave narratives collected by Genevieve W. Chandler, or the fluent pen of Julia Peterkin (1928) who produced a Pulitzer Prize winning novel with *Scarlet Sister Mary*, in addition to many other fine books about the lives of black people. The plantations of the Waccamaw were first outlined by Julian Bolick (1946) and expanded upon greatly by Alberta Lachicotte (1955), whose treatise included other plantations along the river systems of Georgetown County. And at a later time Charles Joyner (1984) produced an exceptional document concerning plantation slavery. Well before archaeological research entered the Waccamaw Neck its potential was demonstrated, but ignored, unfortunately, because of a lack of funding.

The publication record indicates that the first archaeological plantation study was conducted in 1980, by Carolina Archaeological Services when they investigated portions of The Oaks and Laurel Hill plantations (Drucker 1980). Three years later, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, began investigations on Wachesaw and Richmond Hill plantations, a project that would endure for more than five years (Michie 1990a). In 1985, Larry Lepionka, an archaeologist with the Beaufort Campus of the University of South Carolina, surveyed portions of Willbrook plantation (Lepionka 1986) - a study that was further developed by Chicora Foundation in 1986, including portions of Oatland and Turkey Hill plantations (Trinkley 1987). Waterford and Hagley plantations, in addition to the ocean side of the property were investigated by Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1987 (Espenshade and Brockington 1987), about the same time Garrow and Associates, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia, began surveying portions of Midway and True Blue plantations, a resort now known as Heritage Plantation (Elliott et al. 1986). A year later, in 1988, Brockington and Associates conducted additional work at Midway (Poplin and Brockington 1988) and True Blue plantations (Poplin 1989). Portions of Caledonia plantation were also surveyed in 1993 by Brockington and Associates (Gardner 1993). At the time of this writing, site specific research continues at Willbrook, and will surely continue at other locations as long as these plantations are converted into residential and resort areas.

In the limited space of this report it would be difficult to synthesize all of the previous research, but it is important to point out the majority of these investigations were generated through needs to satisfy state and federal compliance procedures. By this necessity most were concerned with the

inventory and significance determination of archaeological resources, in addition to the mitigation of adverse affects created by construction activities. Excepting the 1980 Oaks project, research was possible only through a series of mandates that required recovery and preservation of archaeological resources.

Research at Arcadia Plantation

The first archaeological research conducted on Arcadia plantation was done by Dr. Rienhold Englemeyer, who was employed as an anthropologist by what was then known as Coastal Carolina College, a branch campus of the University of South Carolina. During that time Dr. Englemeyer became involved with Arcadia and investigated several historic and prehistoric sites at various locations across the property, which included portions of the saltwater marsh now known as DeBourdieu. Unfortunately for us - Arcadia plantation and the archaeological profession - the results of his research were never published and there are no existing notes or photographs regarding any of his work. All that exists are bags of artifacts, which are now in the possession of Ms. Pate.

In 1991, this writer was introduced to Arcadia by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Pate. During the tour the location of each plantation was noted and several prehistoric sites were identified. At a later date three separate prehistoric sites (38GE423, 38GE424, 38GE427) were subjected to limited excavations to determine the vertical extent and character of prehistoric occupations. Analysis of materials indicated a wealth of Woodland habitations in the form of pottery sherds beginning with Thom's Creek and terminating with complicated and rectilinear stamped types. Archaic materials in the form of bifaces were relatively scarce, but lithic debitage in decreasing frequency was found to a depth of about 30 inches (75cm) regardless of topographic relief or proximity to saturated soils or water systems (Michie 1991).

Cultural stratigraphy was demonstrated by excavating in three inch levels. Although specific ceramic types were found throughout successive levels there was a marked tendency for Thom's Creek to occur from 12 to 15 inches, Deptford from about 9 to 12 inches, and Late Woodland varieties of fabric impressed and cord marked from about 6 to 9 inches. Such differentiation is seen vertically when ceramic types are dealt with in terms of mean distribution and standard deviation.

At 38GE424 a cylindrical shaft of charred corn cobs were found immediately below an old plow zone, extending about six inches into an undisturbed B horizon. Samples of the charred cobs were sent to Beta Analytic for a radiocarbon determination, which resulted in a date of AD 1580+/- 60 years (Beta 53765) (Michie and Crites 1991).

Cultural stratigraphy in these sandy sites is difficult to explain without extensive geological studies, but the structural similarity among the sites, each at at disparate locations, paired with similar depths of artifacts, suggests an operative common denominator. Elsewhere I have argued that this similarity, which is noted throughout most of the Coastal Plain, may be related to the long term effects of floral and faunal turbation, whereas the position of artifacts in an unconsolidated medium of sand, aided by the constant influence of gravity, are encouraged towards vertical transformation (Michie 1990b).

SURVEY METHODS

Sampling Considerations

That structural components of Oak Hill plantation existed within the areas to be sampled is unquestionable. Existing near the southern edge of the plantation is the family cemetery, and to east of the cemetery is the slave settlement. Several hundred feet northeast of the settlement, and north of the cemetery is a broad, elevated piece of cleared land overlooking the old rice fields. It is this portion of the property where the first house development is planned. North of this area, and also existing on a prominent elevation is the location of the plantation nucleus represented by the foundation remains of the planter's house and the kitchen. To the immediate west of these structural features several acres were cleared for the construction of the second house. To effectively determine the presence or absence of historic and prehistoric sites in these areas, questions concerning bias and survey methods become important.

The selection of an appropriate sampling design is critical for a number of reasons. First of all, the design has to be capable of identifying variable-sized sites. Secondly, the survey must be able to collect artifacts sufficient for data conversion; and thirdly, the cost of sampling must be held within reasonable limits of time and budgets. Central to these considerations is the size, density, and difference between target and sampled populations. Given the possibility that historic sites were occupied sometime during the last two centuries, and not a collection of prehistoric sites with a greater inherent bias in artifact preservation, we assumed that the target population, that is, the presence of cultural materials at the time of occupation, is only slightly altered. The affect of land clearing and its impact on the archaeological record, however, was unknown. The spatial extent of a site is also dependent on form and function, and while there are no known syntheses regarding this subject, experience has indicated that the debris from domestic occupations (planters, overseers, and slaves) is often scattered across areas greater then 100 feet, and generally diversified (Michie 1990a).

The effective environment at Oak Hill poses no problems to the implementation of survey strategies since the land had been cleared. Knowing that three separate tracts of land had to be surveyed in a relatively short period of time, however, we decided the most effective alternative should involve the use of transects and the placement of test units at set intervals.

Methods

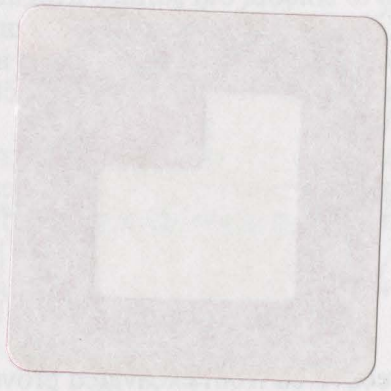
Datum points in the form of wooden stakes were placed at convenient locations at each site. By using a transit, the direction of a base line was then established parallel with the edge of the freshwater marsh and wooden stakes were placed at 50 foot (15.2 m) intervals to serve as directional markers for perpendicular lines. Stakes were then extended from the base line at 50 foot (15.2 m) intervals and each was given a consecutive number identifying both transect and specific location along the transect (e.g. T1-1, T1-2, T1-3, etc). In each instance, surveys covered all of the elevated land associated with the placement of houses and potential disturbances generated through landscaping and grading.

The size of test units was determined by the width of a shovel blade, resulting in provenience units approximately one foot square (30 cm). The depth of each provenience was taken to about 18 inches (45 cm) - a depth sufficient to pass through the dark A horizon and sufficiently penetrate the yellowish sand in the B horizon. The upper zone contained the majority of artifacts and was generally 6 to 12 inches (15-30 cm) thick. Seldom did historic artifacts penetrate the lower horizon. If this horizon failed to appear, the excavation was extended until artifacts were no longer present. Soil was sifted through 1/4 inch hardware cloth by means of a two-person, hand-held screen, and

artifacts were placed in doubled paper bags labeled with the site name, provenience designation, date, and names of excavators.

Cleaning and analysis was conducted in the laboratory, and data from each provenience, relative to functional artifact groups (South 1977:95-96), i.e., Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco, and Activities, were entered on printed forms. Ceramic data were entered separately on forms designed to record the diversity of porcelain, stoneware, and earthenware, as indicated by South (1977:210-212).

Survey activities were photographed, in addition to landscapes and environmental features, and other relevant cultural and non-cultural features. Photography included the use of 35mm black and white and color slide film. Concomitant with these methods, we also maintained a daily map of transect locations and recorded soil profiles.



RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Slave Settlement (38GE454)

Introduction

The slave settlement exists south of the plantation complex on a nearly flat, but slightly sloping terrain about 175 feet east of the LaBruce cemetery and approximately 300 feet from the edge of the old rice fields (Figure 3). The area of occupation, encompassing about 350 feet, is separated by a low area that has since been dredged and exists now as a ditch that collects water from the immediate slopes and within the interior of the property. An improved dirt road passes between the cemetery and the old slave settlement and extends over the ditch.

Prior to sampling, the site had suffered extensive modification resulting from the removal of trees and roots, and was then altered again to smooth out surface irregularities. Not only was this visually apparent, but was noted in all of the excavated profiles. Disturbance in some units was monitored at a depth of more than 18 inches (Figure 4). The only visual indications of a settlement was seen in surface scatters of brick fragments and other historic artifacts. Distributional patterns were not recognizable.

After datum points were established, a base line was extended across the site and separate proveniences were located perpendicularly and excavated at 50 foot intervals. This resulted in the excavation of 30 units. Each unit clearly showed extensive alteration, and there were no indications of relict land surfaces or intact features.

Historic Artifacts

A total of 431 historic artifacts were recovered from excavated provenience units and surface collections. In order to deal with the artifacts in terms of description and analysis, each was separated into South's (1977:95-96) functional groups, i.e., Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco, and Activities.

Analysis clearly shows that Kitchen related items represent 86.2% (n=372) of the whole. Of these, ceramics (n=255) are the most frequent (Table 1), followed by dark green wine bottle fragments (n=51), Colono Ware sherds (n=49), miscellaneous and unidentifiable glassware (n=10), pharmaceutical bottles fragments (n=3), unidentifiable bottle fragments (n=2), tumblers (n=1), and kitchenware (n=1).

TABLE 1

Historic Ceramic Artifacts, 38GE454

Porcelain:				
Overglaze enamelled Chinese	1660-1800	1730	1	1730
Thick undecorated	-	-	2	-
Underglaze blue Chinese	1660-1800	1730	8	13840
Stoneware:				
British brown	1690-1775	1733	2	3466
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	4	6952
White salt glazed	1720-1805	1763	3	5289
Ironstone whiteware	1813-1900	1857	2	3714

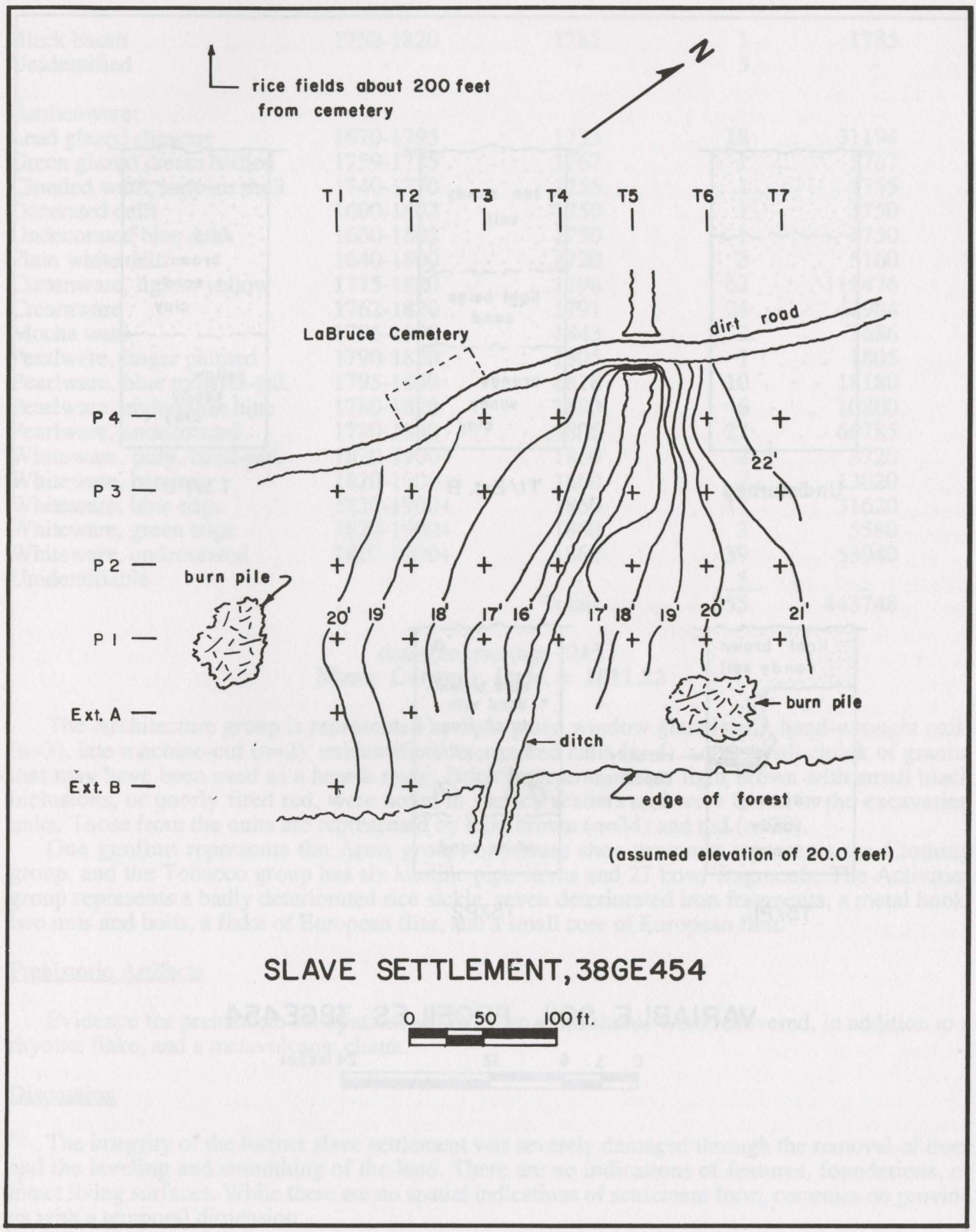


Figure 3. Survey Plan of the Slave Settlement, 38GE454

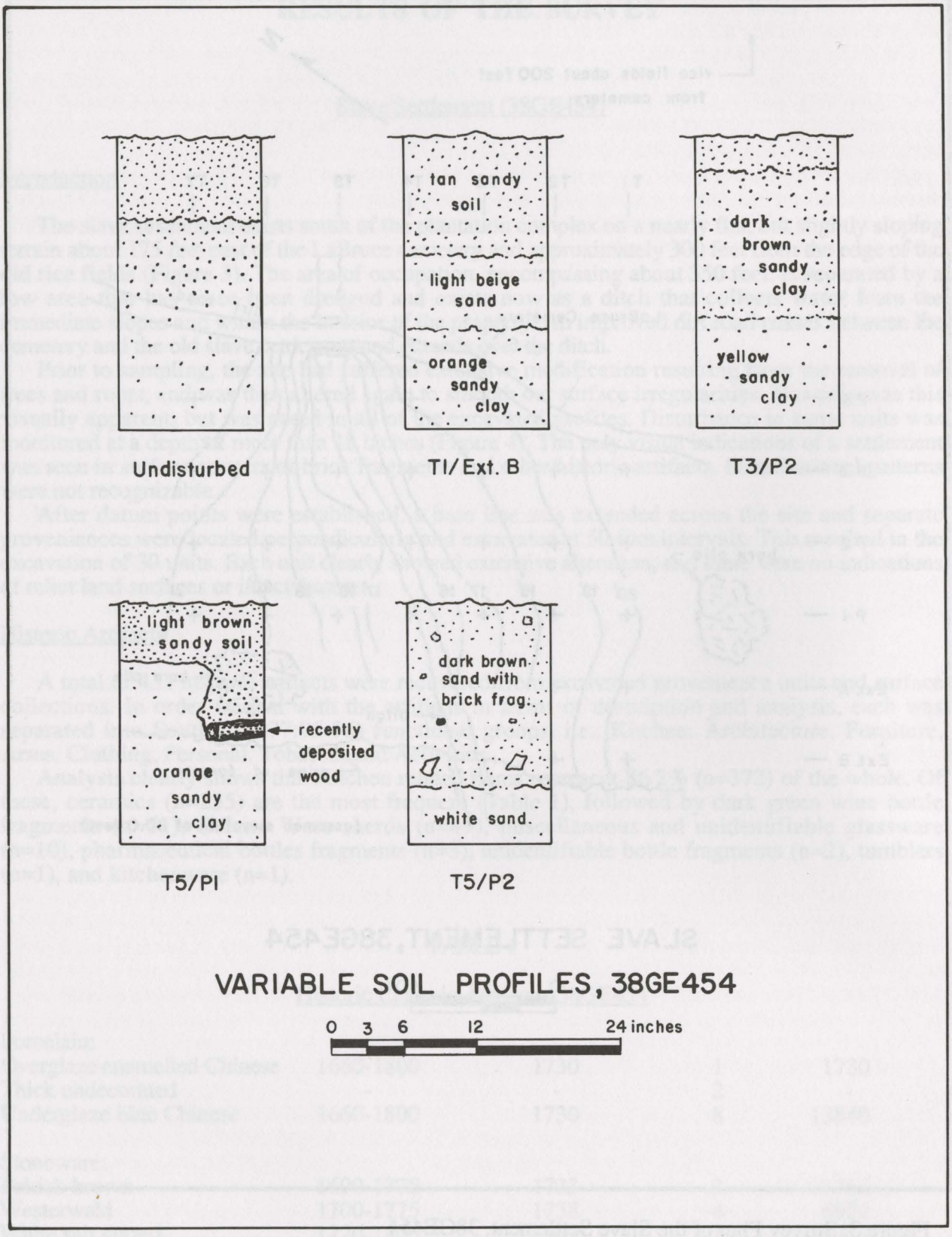


Figure 4. Variable Soil Profiles of the Slave Settlement, 38GE454

Black basalt	1750-1820	1785	1	1785
Unidentified	-	-	3	-
Earthenware:				
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	18	31194
Green glazed cream bodied	1759-1775	1767	1	1767
Clouded ware, tortoise shell	1740-1770	1755	1	1755
Decorated delft	1600-1802	1750	1	1750
Undecorated blue delft	1600-1802	1750	1	1750
Plain white delft	1640-1800	1720	3	5160
Creamware, lighter yellow	1775-1820	1798	62	111476
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	24	42984
Mocha ware	1795-1890	1843	2	3686
Pearlware, finger painted	1790-1820	1805	1	1805
Pearlware, blue transfer-ptd.	1795-1840	1818	10	18180
Pearlware, underglaze blue	1780-1820	1800	6	10800
Pearlware, undecorated	1780-1830	1805	27	66785
Whiteware, poly. hand-ptd.	1820-1900+	1860	2	3720
Whiteware, banded	1820-1900+	1860	7	13020
Whiteware, blue edge	1820-1900+	1860	17	31620
Whiteware, green edge	1820-1900+	1860	3	5580
Whiteware, undecorated	1820-1900+	1860	39	53940
Unidentifiable	-	-	5	-
		Totals	255	443748

dateable ceramics - 245

Mean Ceramic Date = 1811.22

The Architecture group is represented by light green window glass (n=8), hand-wrought nails (n=3), late machine-cut (n=2), unidentified/deteriorated nails (n=4), and a small chunk of granite that may have been used as a hearth stone. Brick fragments, either light brown with small black inclusions, or poorly fired red, were noted in surface scatters and were found in the excavation units. Those from the units are represented by light brown (n=34) and red (n=20).

One gunflint represents the Arms group, one brass shoe grommet represents the Clothing group, and the Tobacco group has six kaoline pipe stems and 27 bowl fragments. The Activities group represents a badly deteriorated rice sickle, seven deteriorated iron fragments, a metal hook, two nuts and bolts, a flake of European flint, and a small core of European flint.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Evidence for prehistoric occupations is low. Two plain sherds were recovered, in addition to a rhyolite flake, and a metavolcanic chunk.

Discussion

The integrity of the former slave settlement was severely damaged through the removal of trees and the leveling and smoothing of the land. There are no indications of features, foundations, or intact living surfaces. While there are no spatial indications of settlement form, ceramics do provide us with a temporal dimension.

The presence of eighteenth century ceramics, i.e., lead glazed slipware, Westerwald, British brown stoneware, delft, and white salt glazed stoneware, all indicate that the settlement was not established in the nineteenth century, but may have had its genesis during the ownership of John

LaBruce. If Joseph, his father, began rice cultivation earlier in the eighteenth century, then its antiquity may be greater.

Clearly, the settlement was occupied prior to the American Revolution and continued, at least, until emancipation, evidenced by the presence of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. Given the fact that many plantations continued to provide housing facilities for former slaves during the post war decades and used the these people as contract laborers, the settlement may have been occupied for a longer time, perhaps extending into the twentieth century.

Dawn's Site (38GE453)

Introduction

This site is located south of the plantation nucleus, west of the slave settlement, and contiguous with the eastern edge of the old rice fields. Composed entirely of Wakulla fine sand, the area slopes gently from an eastern elevation of 20 feet (asl) towards the northwest until it eventually descends into the marsh (Figure 5). Areas of occupation are difficult to define because of a relatively small amount of cultural materials, and the sporadic occurrence of these materials over a large area.

Prior to sampling the area had suffered extensive modification resulting from the removal of trees and roots, and was then altered again to smooth out surface irregularities. The extent of damage, however, was not as extensive as in the slave community.

Datum points were first established and then a base line was extended for 400 feet across the site in an east/west direction. Transects were then extended perpendicular to the base line for a distance of 250 feet, which allowed the excavation of 48 provenience units. In addition to these units, a five by ten foot area in the center of the site was also excavated in three inch levels to monitor the vertical position of prehistoric materials (Figure 6).

Soil profiles indicate the absence of a humus and an A horizon, and show that most of the soils immediately below the surface are represented by a fine sand ranging from a yellowish-tan to medium-brown (Figure 6).

The only subsurface cultural feature was noted in T2/P6 about six inches below a medium-brown sand. The feature yielded small fragments of brick, oyster shell, and pieces of mortar. There were no surface indications of a former structure.

Historic Artifacts

A total of 931 historic artifacts were recovered from excavated provenience units. These were separated into South's (1977:95-96) functional groups, i.e., Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco, and Activities. Brick and mortar fragments are not included in the total, but are noted in Table 2.

Analysis shows that Kitchen (n=265), Architecture (n=258), and Activities (n=381) represent 97% of the artifacts. Seventy three fragments of small, unidentified glass fragments represent shattered bottles and 81 ceramic fragments form most of the Kitchen group. The high number of Architectural materials are mostly deteriorated nail shafts (n=132) and late machine-cut nails (n=70). Within the Activities group, small, unidentifiable deteriorated pieces of iron (n=366), which may represent fragments of barrel bands, are high in number (see Table 2).

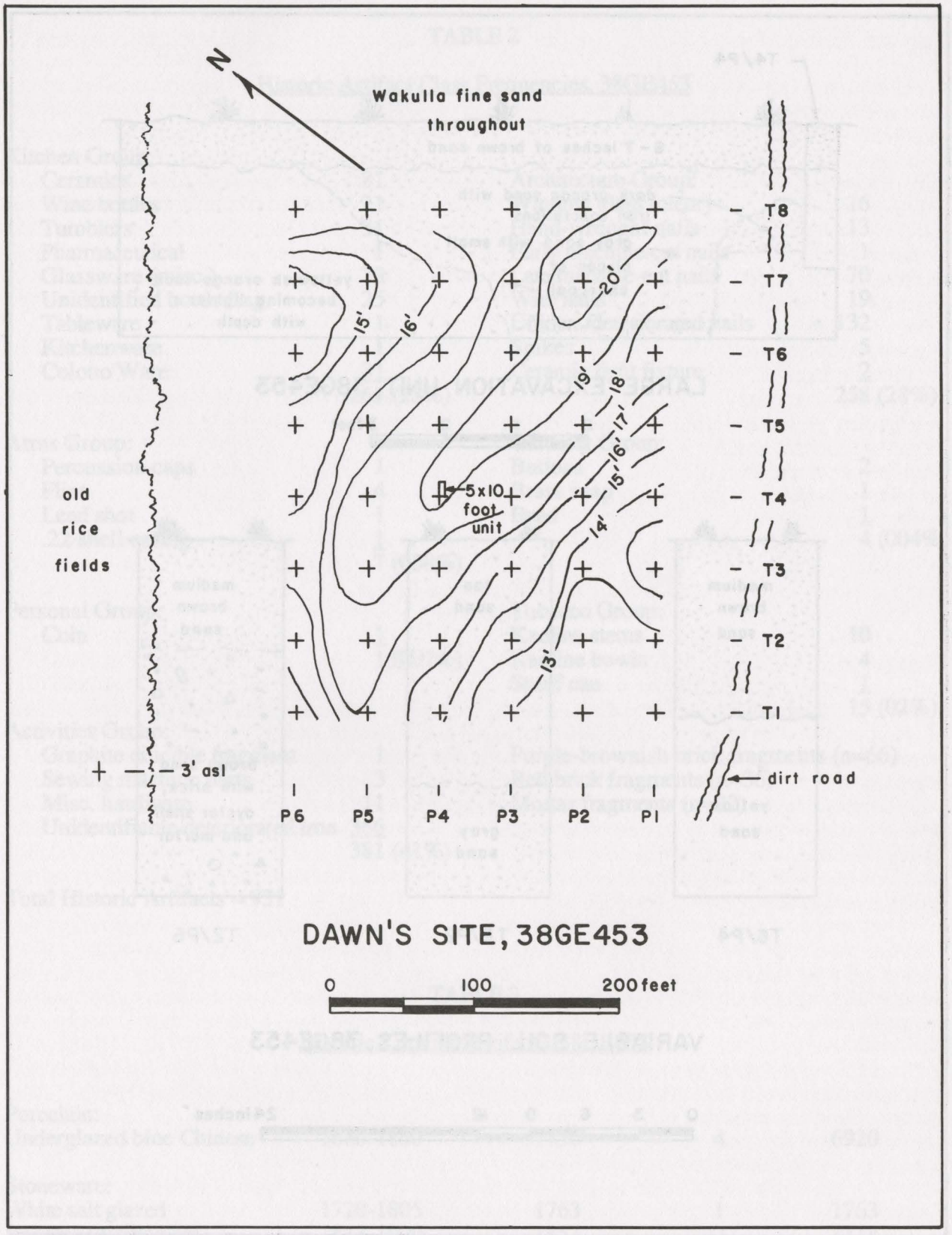
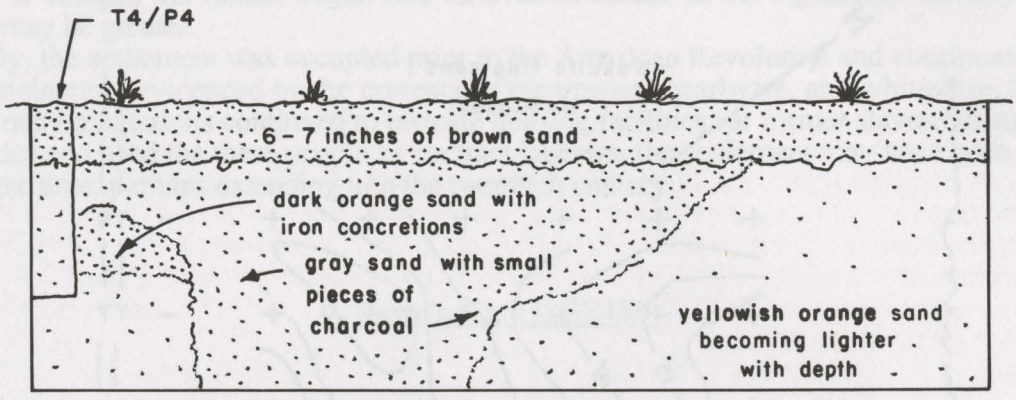
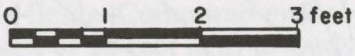
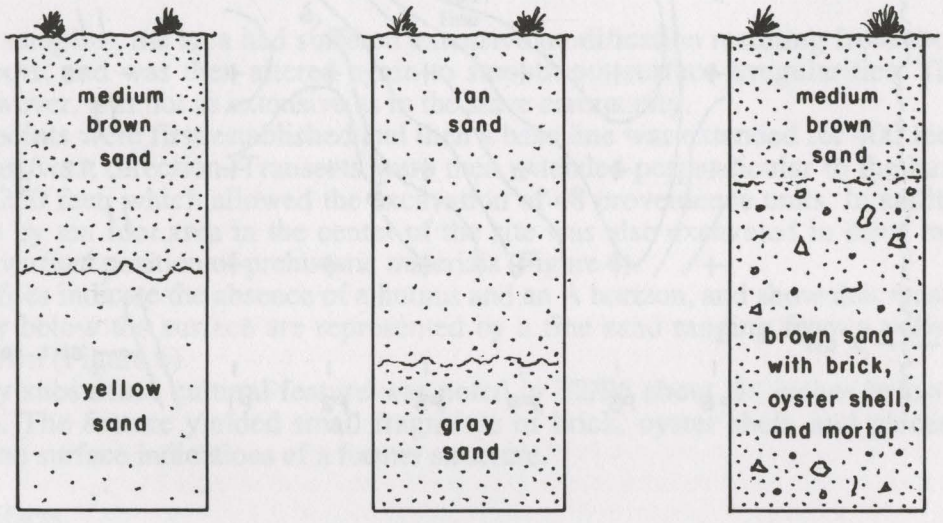


Figure 5. Survey Plan of Dawn's Site, 38GE453



LARGE EXCAVATION UNIT, 38GE453





T6/P4 T8/P2 T2/P6

VARIABLE SOIL PROFILES, 38GE453

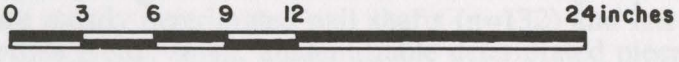


Figure 6. Variable Soil Profiles of Dawn's Site, 38GE453

TABLE 2

Historic Artifact Class Frequencies, 38GE453

Kitchen Group:		Architecture Group:	
Ceramics	81	Window glass (clear)	16
Wine bottles	21	Hand-wrought nails	13
Tumblers	31	Early machine-cut nails	1
Pharmaceutical	1	Late machine-cut nails	70
Glassware (misc.)	73	Wire nails	19
Unidentified bottle frag.	25	Uniden./deteriorated nails	132
Tableware	1	Spikes	5
Kitchenware	1	Ceramic light fixture	2
Colono Ware	31		258 (28%)
	265 (28%)		
Arms Group:		Clothing Group:	
Percussion caps	1	Buttons	2
Flint	4	Brass snap	1
Lead shot	1	Bead	1
.22 shell casing	1		4 (004%)
	7 (008%)		
Personal Group:		Tobacco Group:	
Coin	1	Kaoline stems	10
	1 (001%)	Kaoline bowls	4
		Snuff can	1
			15 (02%)
Activities Group:			
Graphite crucible fragment	1	Purple-brownish brick fragments (n=66)	
Sewing machine parts	3	Red brick fragments (n=36)	
Misc. hardware	11	Mortar fragments (n=22)	
Unidentifiable/deteriorated iron	366		
	381 (41%)		

Total Historic Artifacts = 931

TABLE 3

Historic Ceramic Artifacts, 38GE453

Porcelain:				
Underglazed blue Chinese	1660-1800	1730	4	6920
Stoneware:				
White salt glazed	1720-1805	1763	1	1763
Ironstone whiteware	1813-1900	1857	2	3714
Yellow salt glazed, hand-ptd.	-	-	1	-

Gray salt glazed, Albany slip	-	-	2	-
Earthenware:				
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	4	6932
Jackfield	1740-1780	1760	1	1760
Decorated delft	1600-1802	1750	3	5250
Plain white delft	1640-1800	1720	7	12040
Unidentified	-	-	3	-
Creamware, lighter yellow	1775-1820	1798	1	1798
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	4	7164
Pearlware, fish scales	1800-1820	1810	1	1810
Pearlware, underglaze blue h/p	1780-1820	1800	2	3600
Pearlware, Mocha	1795-1890	1843	2	3686
Pearlware, undecorated	1780-1830	1805	4	7220
Whiteware, banded	1820-1900+	1860	2	3720
Whiteware, blue edge	1820-1900+	1860	2	3720
Whiteware, ploy. hand-ptd.	1820-1900+	1860	2	3720
Whiteware, undecorated	1820-1900+	1860	20	37200
Redware, lead glazed	-	-	9	-
Redware, unglazed	-	-	2	-
Unidentified	-	-	1	-
			80	112017

Dateable Ceramics = 62

Mean Ceramic Date = 1806.72

Discussion

While the area was not as severely damaged as the slave settlement, the relatively low incidence of materials, scattered across a large area, makes it difficult to identify specific sites. The high number of architectural materials, paired with the deteriorated fragments of potential barrel bands, suggests remnants of a service building, perhaps a barn. The property plat, dated 1814, shows a large structure in the vicinity of the site and may be interpreted as a barn on the basis of its location near the barge canal. The occurrence of a diverse Kitchen group also suggests that domestic oriented structures also existed at various, but unknown locations. But without a clearer archaeological record and more descriptive historical records, statements regarding spatial form and socioeconomic functions are tenuous.

The ceramic data clearly reveal an eighteenth and nineteenth century presence. A continuation into the twentieth century is expressed with wire nails, portions of a ceramic and brass screw-socket light fixture, and a brass snap for clothing. Lower social and economic status among the occupants is seen in a high frequency of undecorated whitewares and lower numbers of edged and banded wares (Otto 1977, 1984), including the less-expensive hand-painted wares, mocha, and fish-scale designs. The more expensive transfer-printed wares (Miller 1980, 1991) are absent.

In addition to inexpensive English ceramics, the presence of Colono Ware (n=31) indicates the former occupation by African slaves (Ferguson 1992). Given a high incidence of cheaply produced ceramics and the presence of an African technology, the area may have housed a community of slaves towards the latter part of the eighteenth century with a continuity of occupation extending well after emancipation.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Prehistoric artifacts were found throughout most of the sampling universe and were confined primarily to areas of higher elevation. Lithic materials are poorly represented both in number and chronological differentiation, but pottery types are numerous and show a continuity of occupation throughout the Woodland Period (see Table 4).

Lithic materials are dominated by metavolcanic types and are similar to those originating from the mountains of North Carolina. Quartz is also present, in addition to a small incidence of chert and orthoquartzite which are Coastal Plain materials. While quartz is available throughout most of the Piedmont and Fall Line areas, chert and orthoquartzite are known to originate in the Middle and Lower Coastal Plain, especially along the Savannah and Santee Rivers, respectively (Charles 1981, 1983).

The pottery assemblage is dominated by varieties of Thom's Creek, especially plain with scraped surfaces and incised. Deptford is relatively low, but the later fabric impressed types and unidentified plain are relatively frequent. Fragments of baked clay objects (n=42), which may be associated with the Thom's Creek occupation, are also frequent.

TABLE 4

Prehistoric Artifacts, 38GE453

Lithic Materials:	
Debitage (flakes)	
Porphyritic Rhyolite	3
Coastal Plain chert	1
Debitage (chunks)	
Rhyolite	1
Porphyritic Rhyolite	1
Orthoquartzite	1
Quartz	3
Argillite	5
Bifaces	
Palmer point (quartz)	1
Late Archaic stemmed (ortho.)	1
	17

Ceramic Materials:	
Thom's Creek	
Plain, scraped	41
Punctated, stick	6
Stamped, simple	2
Incised	17
Deptford	
Check stamped	3
Linear check stamped	1
Cord marked	1
Deep Creek	
Fabric impressed	12
Simple stamped	2
Mount Pleasant	
Fabric impressed	6
Net impressed	1
McClellanville	5
Plain, unidentified	29
Unidentifiable/deteriorated	224
	350
Other Ceramics	
Baked clay objects	42
	42

Total Prehistoric = 409
Total Lithic = 17 (04%)
Total Ceramic = 392 (96%)

The survey clearly demonstrated the presence of prehistoric materials scattered across the site, and while it provided some indication of vertical positioning, specific information from a larger controlled excavation was necessary to effectively reveal cultural stratigraphy. A five by ten foot unit was aligned with the larger grid and established at the northwest corner of T4/P4. The upper zone and other successive levels were removed in three inch levels to a depth of three feet below

the surface, resulting in 12 separate zones or levels. The soil was shovel skimmed and sifted through 1/4 inch hardware cloth with the assistance of a mechanical screen and the resulting materials were placed in paper bags that corresponded to each level.

Excavation clearly showed recent soil alteration with the absence of both the humus and the A horizon, in addition to the tap root and other structures of a large tree. Cultural materials from both historic and prehistoric periods were found with an impressive frequency within the upper level, but with increasing depth the frequency declined sharply. However, as Table 5 demonstrates, these materials continued to a depth of three feet.

TABLE 5

Stratigraphic Context of Cultural Materials From Large Test Pit, 38GE453

Level 1 (0"-3" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Underglazed blue Chinese porcelain	4	Light green window glass	3
White salt glazed	1	Hand wrought nails	12
Lead glazed slipware	3	Early machine-cut nails	1
Jackfield	1	Late machine-cut nails	15
Decorated delftware	1	Wire nails	5
White delftware	4	Nail shafts	38
Polychrome delftware	2	Uniden./deteriorated nails	20
Flakes of tin enamel (delft)	3	Ceramic light fixture	2
Delft bodies (no enamel)	3	Flat piece of iron	1
Creamware	2	Thin flakes, deteriorated iron	61
Pearlware, undecorated	1	Chunks of deteriorated iron	9
Pearlware, transfer-printed	1	Mortar chunks	8
Whiteware, banded	1	Brick chunks, red	sample
Whiteware, polychrome	1	Brick chunks, dark	sample
Redware, lead glazed	5	Lead shot	1
Redware, unglazed	1	Gun flints	3
Colono Ware	3	Coin, 1919 wheat penny	1
Olive green wine bottle fragments	4	Brass ruler frag.	1
Uniden. bottle fragments (small)	31	Kaoline tobacco pipe bowls	3
Cast iron pot fragments	2	Kaoline tobacco pipe stems	6
Graphite crucible fragment	1	Rubber tubing fragments	3
Plastic fragments	6	Wire fragment	1
			275

Prehistoric Materials:

Lithics:

Rhyolite flakes	44
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	6
Porphyritic rhyolite flakes	4
Orthoquartzite flakes	3
Rhyolite chunks	8
Flow banded rhyolite chunks	2
Porphyritic rhyolite chunks	1

Pottery:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	14
Thom's Creek, stick punctated	6
Thom's Creek simple stamped	2
Thom's Creek incised	11
Deptford check stamped	3
Deptford linear check stamped	1
Deptford cord marked	1

Coastal Plain chert chunks	2
Orthoquartzite chunks	3
Argillite chunks	2
Triangular rhyolite point	1
Deep Creek fabric impressed	12
Mount Pleasant fabric impressed	6
Mount Pleasant net impressed	1
McClellanville simple stamped	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	175
	309

Level 2 (3"-6" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Whiteware, undecorated	1
Olive green wine bottle fragment	1
Light green wine bottle fragment	1
Late machine-cut nails	5
Nail shafts	3
Uniden./deteriorated nails	1
Hexagonal bead, white	1
Thin, deteriorated flakes of iron	10
Unidentified pieces of iron	4
Dark brick fragments	sample
Mortar fragments	sample
Brass button, flat, soldered eye	1
Kaoline tobacco pipe stem	1
	29

Prehistoric materials:

Lithics:	0
Pottery:	
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	2
Plain, unidentified sherds	5
Uniden./deteriorated sherds	5
	12

Level 3 (6"-9" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Redware, lead glazed	1
Olive green wine bottle fragment	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated nails	2
	4

Prehistoric Materials:

Porphyritic rhyolite flake	1
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	10
Plain, unidentified sherds	2
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	4
Baked clay object fragments	4
	21

Level 4 (9"-12" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Unidentifiable/deteriorated nails	1
	1

Prehistoric Materials:

Porphyritic rhyolite flake	1
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	1
Plain, unidentified sherds	3
Unidentified/deteriorated sherds	3
Baked clay object fragments	2
	10

Level 5 (12"-15" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Pearlware, undecorated	1
	1

Prehistoric Materials:

Coastal Plain chert flake	1
Orthoquartzite chunk	1
Argillite chunks	2
Late Archaic stemmed biface (ortho.)	1
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	4
Plain, unidentified sherds	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	6
	16

Level 6 (15"-18" below surface)
Historic Materials:

Light green window glass	1
Red brick fragments	sample
	1

Prehistoric Materials:

Quartz chunks	1
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	2
Thom's Creek incised	2
McClellanville simple stamped	1
Plain, unidentified sherds	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	5
Baked clay object fragments	1
	13

Level 7 (18"-21" below surface)
Historic Materials:

Colono Ware sherds	2
Olive green bottle fragments	1
Red brick fragments	sample
Iron washer	1
	4

Prehistoric Materials:

Quartz chunks	2
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	3
Plain, unidentified sherds	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	5
Baked clay object fragments	15
	26

Level 8 (21"-24" below surface)
Historic Materials:

White salt glazed stoneware	1
Gray salt glazed stoneware, brown slip	1
Colono Ware sherds	3
Unidentifiable/deteriorated nail	1
	6

Prehistoric Materials:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	7
McClellanville simple stamped	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated	5
Baked clay object fragments	3
	16

Level 9 (24"-27" below surface)
Historic Materials:

Whiteware, blue edge	1
Colono ware sherds	1
Light green window glass	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated nails	2
	5

Prehistoric Materials:

Palmer projectile point (quartz)	1
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	3
Baked clay object fragments	3
	8

Level 10 (27"-30" below surface)
Historic Materials:

Colono Ware sherds	1
Late machine-cut nails	1
Iron fragment	1
Red brick fragments	sample
Dark brick fragments	sample
	3

Prehistoric Materials:

Rhyolite chunk	1
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	1
Plain, unidentified sherds	2
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	4
Baked clay object fragments	2
	10

Level 11 (30"-33" below surface)
Historic Materials:

Red brick fragments	sample

Prehistoric Materials:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	2
Plain, unidentified sherds	1
Baked clay object fragments	2
	5

Level 12 (33"-36" below surface)
Historic Materials: 0

Prehistoric Materials:

Plain, unidentified sherds	1
Baked clay object fragments	4
	5

Total Artifacts = 780

Total Historic = 329 (42%)
Total Prehistoric = 451 (58%)

Total Prehistoric Lithics = 88 (20%)
Total Prehistoric Ceramics = 363 (80%)

The vertical distribution and unusual depth of these cultural materials, especially revealed in historic artifacts, is related to a large disturbance generated by the root system of a tree. Because of this disturbance, vertical distributions have little or no stratigraphic significance. It is important, though, to recognize that soils outside of the disturbance also contained materials and were often noted at variable depths. The Palmer point, for example, was found in the western edge of the unit lying in yellow sand between 24 to 27 inches deep, and that Thom's Creek sherds persisted to a depth of nearly 18 inches.

Of the 780 artifacts recovered, 451 are related to the prehistoric period. Of these, only 20% (n=88) are lithic materials; the remainder (n=363) are ceramic types. Lithics, then, are relatively low and complement a pattern previously recognized at other localities on Arcadia plantation . At these sites ceramic artifacts dominate the assemblages while lithic materials are infrequent. Also associated with this pattern is the small number of bifaces and a relationship to Late Archaic (stemmed types) and Woodland (triangular types) manifestations (Michie 1991). The cultural significance of these observations is yet to be realized.

Matt's Site, 38GE452

Introduction

This site is located immediately northwest of the planter's house (see Figure 2) and is situated on elevated land that slopes northwest towards the old rice fields (Figure 7). Stuckey (1982) describes the soil as Wakulla fine sand, a type that is both permeable and well-drained. Topographically, the area is relatively high, being 30 feet above sea level.

The old plat shows cultivation during the antebellum period, but it later developed into a mixed hardwood forest with an understory of emerging trees and bushes. The area was later cleared of practically all vegetation and the surface soils were scattered to smooth topographic irregularities. Although alteration was not as severe as noted at 38GE454, it was sufficient to remove the humus and portions of the A horizon (Figure 8).

A base line was extended across the site in a northeast/southwest direction for a distance of 400 feet, and nine transects were extended towards the northwest for a distance of 250 feet. Provenience points were established at 50 foot intervals and then excavated, resulting in data from 54 separate units. After the area was surveyed, a five by ten foot area was excavated to a depth of three feet in an attempt to understand temporal dimensions and cultural stratigraphy.

Historic Artifacts

A total of 556 historic artifacts were recovered from the excavated units, and represent both eighteenth and nineteenth century. In order to deal with the artifacts in terms of description and analysis each was separated into South's (1977:95-96) eight functional groups, i.e., Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco, and Activities. Fragments of brick and mortar are not included.

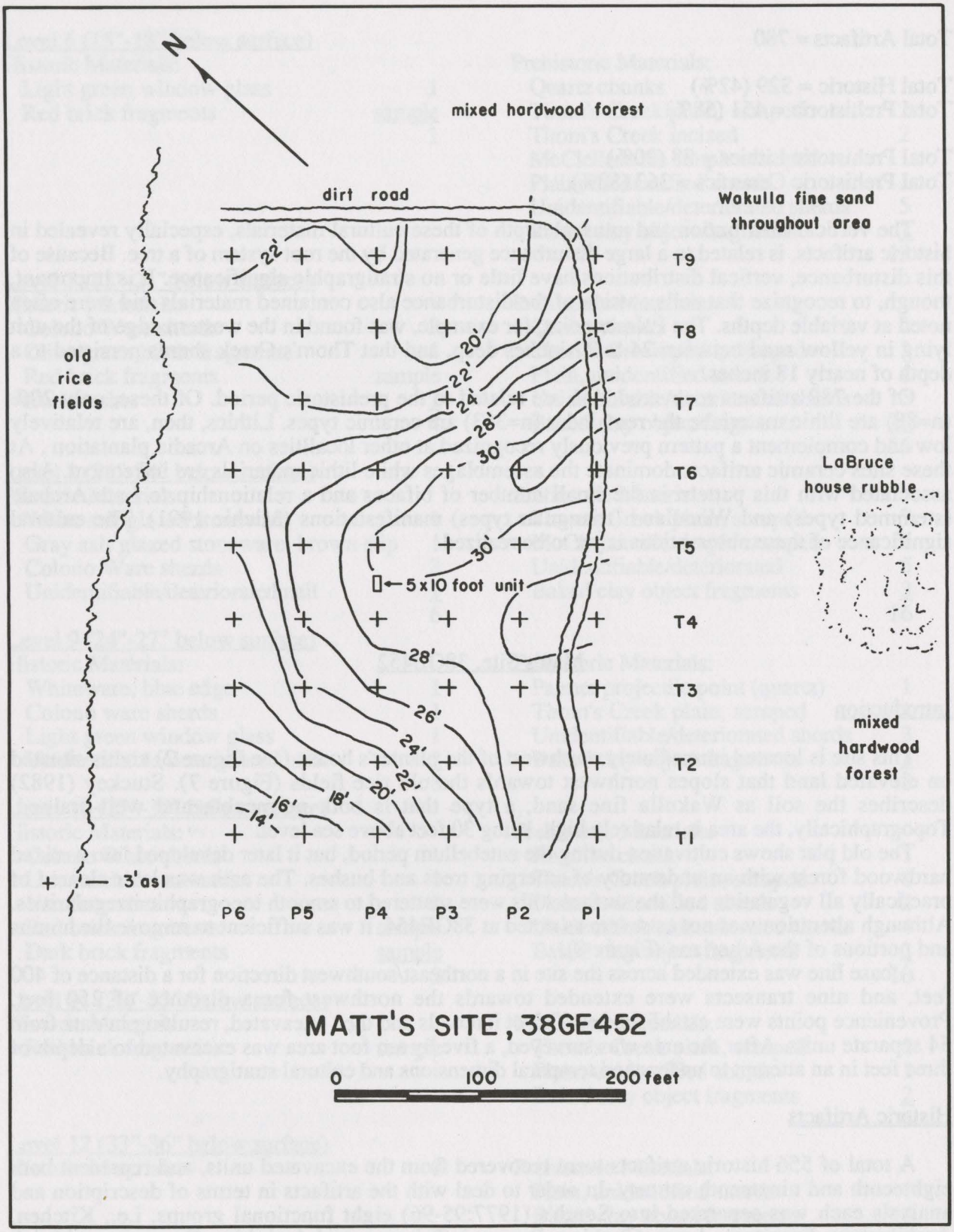


Figure 7. Survey Plan of Matt's Site, 38GE452

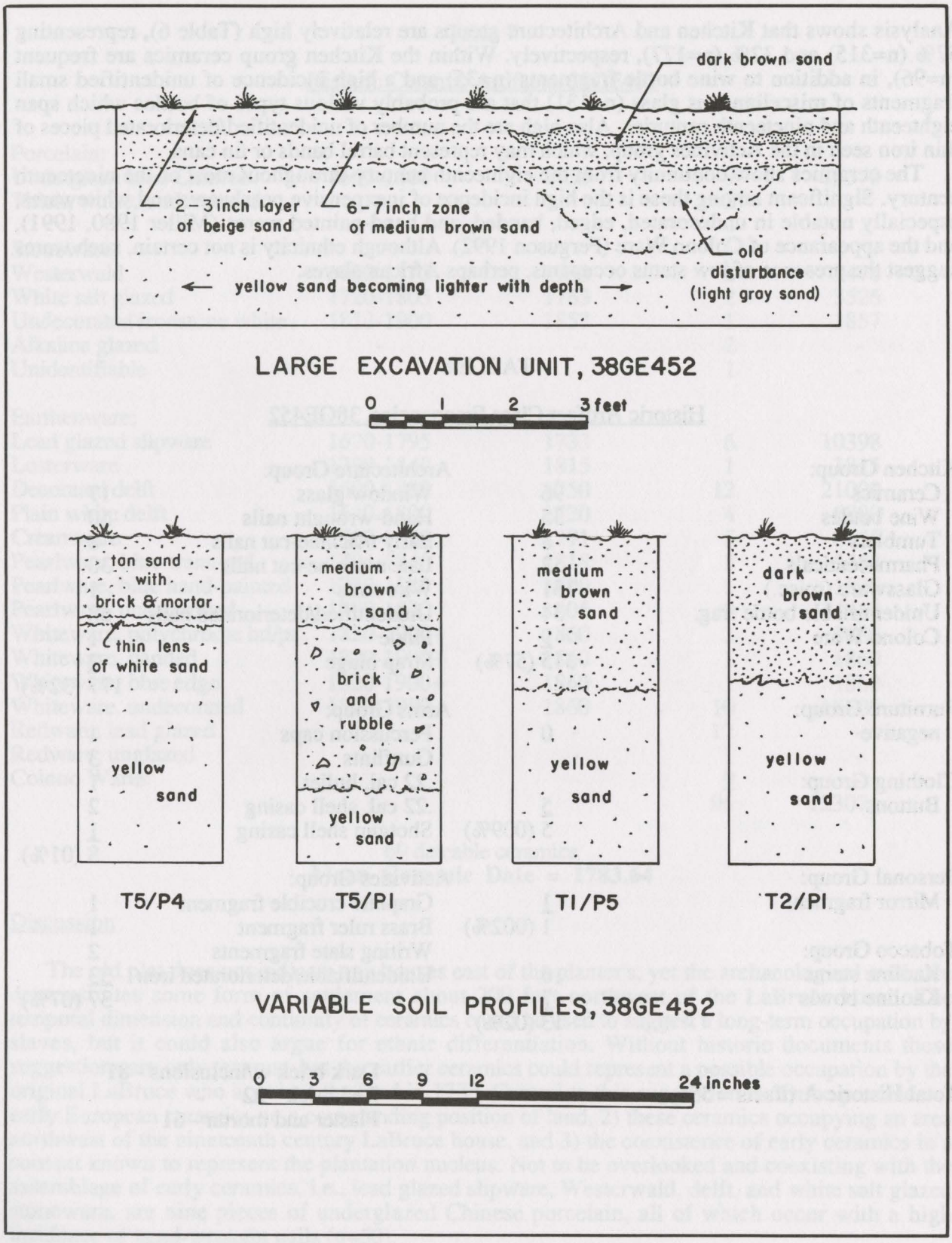


Figure 8. Variable Soil Profiles of Matt's Site, 38GE452

Analysis shows that Kitchen and Architecture groups are relatively high (Table 6), representing 57% (n=315) and 32% (n=177), respectively. Within the Kitchen group ceramics are frequent (n=96), in addition to wine bottle fragments (n=35) and a high incidence of unidentified small fragments of miscellaneous glass (n=131) that are probably various types of bottles which span eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Also high are the number of unidentified/deteriorated pieces of thin iron seen in the Activities group, which may represent barrel bands or tin cans.

The ceramics show continuity from the eighteenth century throughout most of the nineteenth century. Significant among these is the high incidence of inexpensive pearlwares and whitewares, especially notable in undecorated, edged, banded, and hand-painted wares (Miller 1980, 1991), and the appearance of Colono Ware (Ferguson 1992). Although ethnicity is not certain, such wares suggest the presence of low status occupants, perhaps African slaves.

TABLE 6

Historic Artifact Class Frequencies, 38GE452

Kitchen Group:		Architecture Group:	
Ceramics	96	Window glass	17
Wine bottles	35	Hand-wrought nails	50
Tumblers	8	Early machine-cut nails	8
Pharmaceuticals	2	Late machine-cut nails	30
Glassware (misc.)	131	Wire nails	1
Unidentifiable bottle frag.	34	Unidentified/deteriorated nails	68
Colono Ware	9	Pintle	1
	315 (57%)	Strap hinge	2
			177 (32%)
Furniture Group:		Arms Group:	
negative	0	Percussion caps	1
		Gunflints	3
Clothing Group:		.22 cal. bullet	1
Buttons	5	.22 cal. shell casing	2
	5 (009%)	Shotgun shell casing	1
			8 (01%)
Personal Group:		Activities Group:	
Mirror fragment	1	Graphite crucible fragment	1
	1 (002%)	Brass ruler fragment	1
Tobacco Group:		Writing slate fragments	2
Kaoline stems	6	Unidentifiable/deteriorated iron	33
Kaoline bowls	7		37 (07%)
	13 (02%)		

Total Historic Artifacts = 556

Dark brick w/inclusions - 81
Red brick - 22
Plaster and mortar - 61

Table 7

Historic Ceramic Artifacts, 38GE452

Porcelain:				
Underglaze blue Chinese	1660-1800	1730	9	15570
Thick, white, undecorated	-	-	2	-
Stoneware:				
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	2	3476
White salt glazed	1720-1805	1763	2	3526
Undecorated ironstone white	1813-1900	1857	1	1857
Alkaline glazed	-	-	2	-
Unidentifiable	-	-	1	-
Earthenware:				
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	6	10398
Lusterware	1790-1840	1815	1	1815
Decorated delft	1600-1802	1750	12	21000
Plain white delft	1640-1800	1720	4	6880
Creamware	1762-1820	1791	5	8955
Pearlware, blue trans-ptd.	1795-1840	1818	3	5454
Pearlware, blue hand-painted	1780-1820	1800	1	1800
Pearlware, undecorated	1780-1830	1805	8	14440
Whiteware, polychrome hd/pt	1820-1900+	1860	3	5580
Whiteware, banded	1820-1900+	1860	1	1860
Whiteware, blue edge	1820-1900+	1860	1	1860
Whiteware, undecorated	1820-1900+	1860	10	18600
Redware, lead glazed	-	-	12	-
Redware, unglazed	-	-	1	-
Colono Wares	-	-	9	-
			96	123071

69 dateable ceramics

Mean Ceramic Date = 1783.64

Discussion

The old plat does not indicate any houses east of the planter's, yet the archaeological evidence demonstrates some form of settlement about 200 feet northwest of the LaBruce house. The temporal dimension and continuity of ceramics could be used to suggest a long-term occupation by slaves, but it could also argue for ethnic differentiation. Without historic documents these suggestions are only tenuous, but the earlier ceramics could represent a possible occupation by the original LaBruce who acquired the land in 1733. Central to this suggestion is: 1) the presence of early European ceramics on a commanding position of land, 2) these ceramics occupying an area northwest of the nineteenth century LaBruce house, and 3) the coexistence of early ceramics in a context known to represent the plantation nucleus. Not to be overlooked and coexisting with the assemblage of early ceramics, i.e., lead glazed slipware, Westerwald, delft, and white salt glazed stoneware, are nine pieces of underglazed Chinese porcelain, all of which occur with a high incidence of hand-wrought nails (n=50).

The appearance of early-machine cut nails (n=8) and late machine-cut (n=30) could be used to suggest the construction of another house shortly after the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Again, I caution ethnic identity, but the occurrence of cheap European ceramics, paired with Colono Ware, compels consideration.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Prehistoric artifacts (Table 8) were found throughout most of the sampling universe and were confined primarily to areas of higher elevation. Relative to ceramics (n=1,062), lithic materials are poorly represented both in number (n=355) and chronological variability. Ceramics show a near complete sequence throughout the Woodland Period.

As with the preceding site, lithics are dominated by metavolcanics, and the ceramic assemblage contains an impressive amount of Early Woodland pottery in the form of Thom's Creek, especially the plain variety with scraped surfaces.

TABLE 8

Prehistoric Artifacts, 38GE452

Lithic Materials:	
Debitage (flakes)	
Rhyolite	195
Flow banded rhyolite	55
Porphyritic rhyolite	13
Coastal Plain chert	14
Orthoquartzite	16
Quartz	2
Argillite	23
Unidentified	5
Debitage (chunks)	
Rhyolite	5
Porphyritic rhyolite	1
Coastal Plain chert	1
Orthoquartzite	5
Quartz	3
Argillite	10
Unidentified	6
Bifaces	
Woodland triangular (orthoquartzite)	1
	355

Ceramic Materials:	
Thom's Creek	
Plain, scraped	163
Incised	86
Punctated, stick	28
Punctated, fingernail	4
Simple stamped	1
Refuse	
Dentate stamped	2
Deptford	
Check stamped	35
Cord marked	3
Simple stamped	3
Deep Creek	
Cord marked	2
Fabric impressed	47
Hanover	
Cord marked	1
Fabric impressed	3
Mount Pleasant	
Cord marked	3
Fabric impressed	30
McClellanville	
Simple stamping	2
Plain	
Unidentified types	135
Unidentifiable/deteriorated	508
Baked clay object fragments	6
	1,062

Total Prehistoric Artifacts = 1,417

Prehistoric artifacts at this site are relatively numerous, but recovery methods were insufficient in terms of delimiting the vertical positioning of cultural materials. Again, a larger unit was necessary to reveal the presence or absence of cultural stratigraphy. Midway between P4/T4 and P4/T5 a five by ten foot unit was established and excavated in three inch levels to a depth of three feet (see Figures 7 and 8). Soil removal and artifact recovery followed precedures of the excavation at 38GE453. The results are set forth in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Stratigraphic Context of Cultural Materials from Large Test Pit, 38GE452

Level 1 (0"-3" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Underglazed blue Chinese porcelain	4
Westerwald	1
Delft, plain white	2
Delft, no enamel	1
Delft, polychrome	1
Delft, tin enamel flakes	2
Coarse earthenware, lead glazed	1
Pearlware, transfer-printed	1
Pearlware, undecorated	2
Redware, lead glazed	4
Tumblers	8
Pharmaceutical	1
Unidentified bottle fragments	3
Glassware, leaded	5
Hand wrought nails	5
Early machine-cut nails	1
Nail shafts	3
Unidentified/deteriorated nails	2
Iron strap hinge	1
Iron pintle	1
Unidentifiable flat iron	3
Plaster	sample
Dark brick	sample
Four hole ceramic button	1
Writing slate fragment	1
Kaoline pipe bowl (plain)	1
Kaoline pipe stem	1
Graphite crucible fragments	2
	58

Prehistoric Materials:

Lithics:

Rhyolite flakes	10
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	3
Argillite flakes	3
Orthoquartzite flakes	1

Pottery:

Thom's Creek, stick punctuate	5
Thom's Creek, incised	8
Thom's Creek, fingernail punc.	1
Deptford check stamped	1
Deep Creek fabric impressed	1
Hanover fabric impressed	1
Mount Pleasant fabric impressed	4
Plain, unidentified	20
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	45
	103

Level 2 (3"-6" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Underglazed blue Chinese porcelain	5
Undecorated porcelain	1
Lead glazed slipware	3
Delft, decorated	1
Delft, no enamel	3
Delft, enamel flakes	1
Pearlware, transfer-printed	1
Redware, lead glazed	3
Wine bottle, olive green	16
Early machine-cut nails	1
Late machine-cut nails	1
Nail shafts	15
Unidentifiable/deteriorated nails	16
Deteriorated metal flakes	12
Plaster	sample
Dark brick	sample
Red brick	sample
British flint nodule	1

Pharmaceutical	1
Glassware, leaded	2
Hand-wrought nails	18

Prehistoric Materials:

Lithics:

Rhyolite flakes	117
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	21
Porphyritic rhyolite flakes	3
Orthoquartzite flakes	3
Argillite flakes	3
Rhyolite chunks	1
Unidentifiable metavolcanic chunks	4
Unidentifiable material, chunk	1
Hammerstone (unidentifiable mater.)	1
Orthoquartzite triangular biface	1

Level 3 (6"-9" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Underglazed blue Chinese porcelain	1
Whiteware, calcined	1
Redware, lead glazed	3
Wine bottle, olive green	7
Glassware, leaded	2
Hand-wrought nails	2
Early machine-cut nails	3

Prehistoric Materials:

Lithics:

Rhyolite flakes	28
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	10
Porphyritic rhyolite flakes	2
Coastal Plain chert flakes	4
Orthoquartzite flakes	4
Argillite flakes	3
Unidentifiable metavolcanic flakes	5

Level 4 (9"-12" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Lead glazed slipware	1
Delftware, decorated	1
Pearlware, undecorated	1
Nail shafts	2
Deteriorated iron fragment	1
Dark brick	sample
Plaster	sample
	6

British flint flake	1
Brass ruler fragment	1
Kaoline pipe bowl, plain	1
Kaoline pipe stem	1
	105

Pottery:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	94
Thom's Creek punctated, stick	10
Thom's Creek incised	36
Thom's Creek fingernail punc.	1
Deptford check stamped	9
Deptford cordmarked	1
Deep Creek fabric impressed	16
Deep Creek net impressed	1
Hanover fabric impressed	2
Mount Pleasant fabric impressed	13
Plain, unidentified	34
Unidentified/deteriorated sherds	220
Baked clay object fragments	3
	595

Nail shafts	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated nails	6
Mortar	sample
Dark bricks	sample
Red bricks	sample
British flint nodule	1
	27

Pottery:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	25
Thom's Creek punctated, stick	2
Thom's Creek incised	13
Thom's Creek fingernail punc.	1
Deep Creek fabric impressed	10
Mount Pleasant fabric impressed	1
Plain, unidentified sherds	15
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	102
	225

Prehistoric materials:

Lithics:

Rhyolite flakes	7
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	7
Porphyritic flakes	5
Coastal Plain chert flakes	3
Orthoquartzite flakes	2
Argillite flakes	6
Quartz flakes	2

Pottery:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	10
Thom's Creek incised	6
Deptford check stamped	1
Mount Pleasant fabric impressed	2
Plain, unidentified sherds	5
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	28
	84

Level 5 (12"-15" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Lead glazed slipware	1
Delft, decorated	1
Redware, lead glazed	1
Hand-wrought nails	2
Unidentifiable/deteriorated nails	1
Plaster	sample
Writing slate fragment	1
	7

Prehistoric Materials:

Lithics:

Rhyolite flakes	7
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	6
Porphyritic rhyolite flakes	1
Orthoquartzite flakes	1
Argillite flakes	3
Argillite chunks	4

Pottery:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	7
Thom's Creek punctated, stick	1
Mount Pleasant fabric impressed	1
Plain, unidentified	9
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	16
	56

Level 6 (15"-18" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Underglazed blue Chinese porcelain	1
Redware, lead glazed	1
Glassware, leaded	1
Hand-wrought nails	1
Nail shafts	4
Unidentifiable/deteriorated	1
Mortar	sample
Dark bricks	sample
	9

Prehistoric materials:

Lithics:

Rhyolite flakes	1
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	2
Orthoquartzite flakes	1
Quartz flakes	1

Pottery:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	3
Thom's Creek punctated, stick	1
Thom's Creek incised	3
Plain, unidentified sherds	14
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	16
	42

Level 7 (18"-21" below surface)

Historic Materials:

Hand-wrought nails	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated nails	1
Mortar	sample
	2

Prehistoric Materials:

Lithics:

Rhyolite flakes	3
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	2
Orthoquartzite flakes	1

Pottery:

Thom's Creek plain, scraped	3
Thom's Creek incised	4
Plain, unidentified sherds	3
Unidentifiable/deteriorated	10
	26

Level 8 (21"-24" below surface)

Historic Materials:	
Dark brick fragments	sample
	0

Prehistoric Materials:	
Lithics:	
Rhyolite flakes	2
Pottery:	
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	1
Thom's Creek incised	2
Thom's Creek punctate, fingernail	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	5
	11

Level 9 (24"-27" below surface)

Historic Materials:	
Nail shaft	1
Deteriorated iron flake	1
Plaster	sample
Dark brick	sample
	2

Prehistoric Materials:	
Lithics:	0
Pottery:	
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	1
Thom's Creek punctated, stick	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	1
	3

Level 10 (27"-30" below surface)

Historic Materials:	
Delft, enamel missing	1
Mortar	1
	2

Prehistoric Materials:	
Lithics:	
Flow banded rhyolite flakes	1
Argillite flakes	1
Pottery:	
Thom's Creek plain, scraped	3
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	2
	7

Level 11 (30"-33" below surface)

Historic Materials:	
Mortar	1
	1

Prehistoric Materials:	
Lithics:	0
Pottery:	
Thom's Creek incised	1
Plain, unidentified	1
Unidentifiable/deteriorated sherds	1
	3

Level 12 (33"-36" below surface)

Historic Materials:	
	0
	0

Prehistoric Materials:	
	0
	0

Total Artifacts = 1,374

Total Historic = 219 (16%)
Total Prehistoric = 1,155 (84%)

Total Prehistoric Lithics = 297 (26%)
Total Prehistoric Ceramics = 858 (74%)

The excavation shows a relatively high incidence of prehistoric material (n=1,155) compared with historic (n=219), and that both descend to a depth of about 33 inches below the surface. The main contributor to this phenomena are post depositional processes in the form of disturbances created by land alteration, stump removal, and the decay and collapse of an earlier tree root.

Not all of the materials have moved through the soil because of these major disturbances. In many instances prehistoric materials were recovered from lighter soil disassociated with intrusions. The incidence of those artifacts, however, is unknown because of the recovery methods - it was virtually impossible with the constraints of time and resources to separate numerous intrusions from the undisturbed soil.

The excavation does demonstrate, as other investigations on Arcadia have shown, that Woodland materials dominate the prehistoric assemblage, and that there are little direct indications of earlier habitations in the form of Archaic and Paleoindian. Furthermore, Thom's Creek pottery forms the dominant assemblage of ceramics, and metavolcanics, e.g., rhyolite, constitute the majority of lithic raw materials. Among the sherds of Thom's Creek, plain sherds with scraped surfaces are numerous.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Archaeological investigations at these three areas have revealed a significant amount of information relative to the historic and prehistoric past. In the historic materials we see expressions of lower status, domestic structures, and service buildings. The prehistoric assemblage reveals definitive patterns and tends to verify what was found at previous investigations at three other sites located on the property.

Historic materials from the sites have shown a much broader temporal range than previously suspected, and each suggests an occupation by individuals who did not enjoy the benefits of expensive material possessions. The presence of specific European ceramics like lead glazed slipware, Westerwald, and delft, clearly reveal habitations prior to 1775, and by this very fact demonstrate an established plantation system prior to the nineteenth century. Continuity is also expressed on each site in the form of ceramics, that is to say, we have a progression from Westerwald (1700-1775) and other early types to refined earthenwares like creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1780-1830), and whiteware (1815-1900+). Among these latter ceramics, especially in regard to pearlwares and whitewares, we see a marked tendency for the former inhabitants to have acquired cheaper forms, i.e., edged, banded, and undecorated, in addition to hand-painted. Associated with these types we find Colono Ware, a type generally made and used by African slaves.

The appearance of underglazed Chinese porcelain from each site is not as easily understood. At 38GE454 and 38GE453, these expensive ceramics may be interpreted as broken sets that were recycled to members of the slave community. However, at the last site, 38GE452, these ceramics may actually reflect the presence of a former owner, perhaps Joseph LaBruce during his tenure on the plantation. Beyond the presence of Chinese porcelain, the site is positioned near the nineteenth century LaBruce house on a commanding piece of land, and we also have a mean ceramic date of 1783.64, which is the earliest date relative to the other sites.

While land alteration and modification, paired with large tree root intrusions, has obscured the stratigraphic relevance of prehistoric materials, there are significant patterns involving lithic raw material utilization, ceramic types, and chronology as we presently understand it.

At other locations on Arcadia this researcher has investigated three additional sites, all of which yielded similar information (Michie 1991). It is important to point out that these earlier excavations involved environmentally and topographically different sites involving well-drained and permeable soils relative to: 1) an upland/interior location (38GE423), 2) an upland overlooking the broad expanse of freshwater marsh (38GE424), and 3) a lowland island within the marsh (38GE427). Basic to these investigations was the discovery of a dominant Woodland presence, a similar depth of artifacts, and the general utilization of lithics from the mountains of North Carolina. There is only a scant indication that Archaic people utilized these lands, and there is not yet any indication of Paleoindian occupations. The highly curated quartz Palmer recovered from the lower level of 38GE453 is the only known Early Archaic biface from the property, and the recovery of a few stemmed bifaces suggest Late Archaic habitation.

Relative to ceramics, lithic tools and debitage are low in number. This was observed in earlier excavations and remains constant throughout the large excavation units of our recent project. At 38GE453 only 20% (n=88) of the recovered materials are lithic, while 80% (n=363) are ceramic types. Similarly, at 38GE452, 26% (n=297) are lithic, while 74% (n=858) are ceramic. Of these lithic materials, rhyolites are dominant, while Coastal Plain chert, orthoquartzite, and quartz reflect a low incidence.

The ways and means of raw material procurement is obscure, but it is probably related to either trade systems or direct acquisition through extended mobility. Because the Early Archaic people are generally regarded as highly mobile (Anderson and Hanson 1988), direct acquisition is more easily accepted (Daniel 1992). However, with the Late Archaic and Woodland Periods there is a general acknowledgement of limited range and emerging sedentism (Ford 1974; Caldwell 1958), and

resultant sociocultural conditions that encouraged trade. If this true, then materials may have arrived via some trade system. Clearly, the debitage at Arcadia is represented by flakes and small chunks, both of which exhibit occasional cortex. Given this, it would seem that at least some of the raw materials were brought into the sites prior to reduction.

Investigations at the above mentioned sites have shown a proliferation of Thom's Creek pottery, especially in regard to the plain variety with scraped surfaces. Presumably associated with this type are small fragments of baked clay objects. Refuse and Deptford types also occur, in addition to a frequent incidence of fabric impressed types that may be assigned to Deep Creek, Hanover, Santee, and McClellanville types based on a multitude of overlaping criteria. The latter types, however, are not easily discernable or replicateable on the basis of color, tempering, or other specific attributes except for the sherd-tempered Hanover. There are no examples of what South (1976:20-24)) describes as Oak Island shell-tempered, but many of these fabric impressed types are hauntingly similar to South's (1976:18-19) Cape Fear series. Until other attributes are developed that more efficiently separate these types, which also includes cord marked varieties, it may be better, at least for the sake of the analyst, to employ more generic terms.

The sandy uplands of the Coastal Plain characteristically reveal artifacts occurring quite often to a depth of about two feet or slightly more. If these sites are subjected to controlled excavation, i.e., removed in relatively thin, constant levels of equal proportion, the researcher will notice a marked pattern of cultural stratigraphy whereas the youngest are near the surface while those progressively older are found progressively deeper. Elsewhere I have argued (Michie 1990b:27-46) that stratigraphy in many of these sites is related to the long-term effects of bioturbation and gravity. Simply put, artifacts are moving downward through a loose medium of sand because of multivaried biological mechanisms that create a dynamic environment for movement. At each of the five sites mentioned we have seen artifacts well below the surface, occurring at depths greater than two feet. While recent disturbance processes have been responsible for some of this movement, the information from the other three sites clearly indicates a similar pattern of vertical positioning, whereas specific artifact types of a known chronological position tend to occur at similar depths. Not only is this noted at Arcadia, but at many other sites in the Coastal Plain (Michie 1990b).

The term, cultural stratigraphy, does not imply that specific artifacts are confined or restricted to a specific level. In each instance, for example, a greater number of Thom's Creek sherds will exist at a specific level but will also be scattered in lesser numbers in the contiguous levels with its vertical distribution forming a broad, but short, battleship curve. The same is true for other specific artifact types and is seen best with means and standard deviations. Data from the three other sites clearly places a high incidence of Thom's Creek sherds within the 12 to 15 inch level, regardless of topographic relief or environmental location. At the two recently excavated sites we expected a similar vertical position for Thom's Creek, but disturbances would not allow for this recognition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The investigation has shown that 38GE454, a former slave community, was virtually destroyed through extensive alteration and modification of the topography, and therefore has little opportunity to contribute to our knowledge of these sites. While 38GE453 and 38GE452 have suffered some surface alteration and occasional intrusions through the removal of trees and root systems, we feel that both have a potential for further contributions.

The A horizon from Dawn's site, 38GE453, has been removed and scattered, thus confusing the distribution of historic materials. The prehistoric record below the alteration is apparently intact and has an opportunity to contribute to our knowledge of cultural chronology, especially in regard to ceramic understanding. While lithic materials seem to be infrequent throughout most of the property, this site may contain additional chronological information regarding bifaces and raw material utilization.

A similar situation also exists at Matt's site, 38GE452, whereas the A horizon has been removed and scattered. Historic and prehistoric materials also exist and there is a potential for additional information below the disturbances, especially regarding prehistory. Perhaps the most important historic potential lies in the early house site. Currently, it is difficult to assess reliability because much of the upper soils were displaced. If the occupation extends below the disturbances, then some of the house features may be intact and capable of reflecting both architectural features and a context of associated artifacts. Indications thus far suggest the area immediate to the large test pit was occupied early, perhaps by Joseph LaBruce, the earliest settler on Arcadia. By this virtue, additional research is warranted to verify or reject the integrity of the site. This is especially warranted if the area is expected to receive additional impacts through house construction.

Arcadia is a large and relatively intact area with a multitude of historic and prehistoric sites that have yet to suffer land alteration. Many of its plantations fell into disuse, collapsed, and now exist in a context of integrity. Within these systems there are constant changes in architecture, social organization, and spatial organization from the eighteenth through the nineteenth century. Houses of both slaves and planters during the first half of the eighteenth century were generally crude. With improvements in economics, paired with the emergence of additional European settlement and expanding markets, planters began to afford better houses, not only for themselves, but for the slave community as well. Even after architectural improvements the plantations were not static entities without change - additional service buildings were erected, additional slave cabins and housing for drivers and overseers were added, and the locations of these buildings often changed. Because of this, I would encourage the owner to consider a program of research oriented archaeology that asks questions about the dynamics of change and the many other characteristics of plantations.

Research into the prehistoric period has been minimal. We are beginning to see basic patterns of time and space, raw material utilization, pottery types, and settlement location, but there is yet so much to learn. The undisturbed portions of the property can also add significantly to our knowledge of this prehistoric past and the dynamic processes that created the archaeological record.

REFERENCES CITED

Anderson, David G. and Glen T. Hanson
1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Valley. *American Antiquity*, 53: 262-286.

Barry, John M.
1980 *Natural Vegetation of South Carolina*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Bolick, Julian Stevenson
1946 *Waccamaw Plantations*. Clinton, SC.

Bull, Henry DeSaussure
1968 *All Saints' Waccamaw Church*. Winyah Press, Georgetown, SC.

Caldwell, Joseph R.
1958 Trend and Tradition in the Eastern United States. *Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association 88*.

Charles, Tommy
1981 Dwindling Resources: An Overture to the Future of South Carolina's Archaeological Resources. *The Notebook* XIII: 1-85. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

1983 Thoughts and Records from the Survey of Private Collections of Prehistoric Artifacts Throughout South Carolina: A Second Report. *The Notebook* XV: 1-37. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Cooke, C. Wythe
1936 Geology of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 869*.

Daniel, I. Randolph
1992 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeast: A North Carolina Perspective. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge, pp. 77-86, Draft Manuscript, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

Devereux, Anthony Q.
1976 The Life and Times of Robert F.W. Allston. *Waccamaw Press*, Georgetown, SC.

Drucker, Lesley M.
1980 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Areas of The Oaks and Laurel Hill Plantations, Brookgreen Gardens, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia.

Dubar, Jules R.
1971 Neogene Stratigraphy of the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *Atlantic Coastal Plain Geological Association, 12th Annual Field Conference*.

Elliott, Daniel T., Kathy Manning, and Mary Beth Reed
1986 *Archaeological Survey of the Phase I and II Tracts, Heritage Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Report prepared for Heritage Plantation, Pawley's Island, South Carolina, by Garrow and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Espenshade, Christopher T. and Paul E. Brockington
1987 *Archaeological Survey of the Arcadia Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Report prepared by Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, for the Prince George Association, Columbia, South Carolina.

1987 *Archaeological Survey of the Arcadia II Ocean Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Report prepared by Brockington and Associates, Atlanta Georgia, for the Prince George Association, Columbia, South Carolina.

Ferguson, Leland G.
1992 *Uncommon Ground: Archaeology and Early African America, 1650-1800.* Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

Ford, Richard I.
1974 Evolutionary Ecology and the Evolution of Human Ecosystems: A Case Study from the Midwestern United States of America. In *Explanation of Prehistoric Change*, edited by James N. Hill, pp. 153-184. University of New Mexico Press.

Gardner, Jeffrey
1993 *Archaeological Survey of the Caledonia Plantation Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Ponderosa Inc., Myrtle beach, South Carolina.

Joyner, Charles
1984 *Down by the Riverside: A South Carolina Slave Community.* The University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Lachicotte, Alberta Morel
1955 *Georgetown Rice Plantations.* The State Printing Company, Columbia.

Lepionka, Larry
1986 *An Archaeological Survey of the Willbrook Plantation, Waccamaw, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Report prepared for the Litchfield Company, Pawley's Island, South Carolina.

Michie, James L.
1990a *Richmond Hill Plantation, 1810-1868: The Discovery of Antebellum Life on a Waccamaw Rice Plantation.* The Reprint Company, Spartanburg.

1990b Bioturbation and Gravity as a Potential Site Formation Process: The Open Area Site, 38GE261, Georgetown County, South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities 22*(1&2): 27-46.

1991 Test Excavations at Three Localities on Arcadia Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Unpublished notes on file at the Waccamaw Center for Historical and Cultural Studies, Coastal Carolina University, Conway.

1993 The Oaks Plantation Revealed: An Archaeological Survey of the Home of Joseph and Theodosia Burr Alston, Brookgreen Gardens, Georgetown County, South Carolina. *Waccamaw Center for Historical and Cultural Studies, Coastal Carolina University, Research Manuscript 4*.

Michie, James L. and Gary D. Crites
1991 Charred Corn Cob Fragments from the Waccamaw River Area of Georgetown County, South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities 23*(1&2): 46-50.

Miller, George L.
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of Nineteenth Century Ceramics. *Historic Archaeology* 14:1-41.

1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics. *Historic Archaeology* 25(1):1-25.

Otto, John Solomon
1977 Artifacts and Status Differences - A Comparison of Ceramics from Planter, Overseer, and Slave Sites on an Antebellum Plantation. In *Research Strategies in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Stanley South, pp. 91-118. Academic Press, New York.

1984 *Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1860: Living Conditions and Status Patterns in the Old South.* Academic Press, New York.

Peterkin, Julia
1928 *Scarlet Sister Mary*. Bobbs-Merrill, New York.

Poplin, Eric C.
1989 *True Blue Plantation: Archaeological Data Recovery at a Waccamaw Neck Rice Plantation*. Report prepared for Heritage Plantation, Ltd., Pawley's Island, South Carolina.

Poplin, Eric C. and Paul E. Brockington
1988 *Midway: Archaeological Profile of a Nineteenth Century Rice Plantation on Waccamaw Neck*. Report prepared for Heritage Plantation Ltd., Pawley's Island, South Carolina.

Quaterman, Elsie and Catherine Keever
1962 Southern Mixed Hardwood Forest: Climax in the Southeastern Coastal Plain, U.S.A. *Ecological Monographs* 32 (2): 167-185.

Rogers, George C.
1970 *History of Georgetown County, South Carolina*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

South, Stanley
1976 An Archaeological Survey of Southeastern Coastal North Carolina. *The Notebook VIII*, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Stuckey, Benjamin N.
1982 *Soil Survey of Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Soil Conservation Service, Department of the Interior.

Trinkley, Michael B.
1987 *An Archaeological Study of Willbrook, Oatland, and Turkey Hill plantations, Waccamaw Neck, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Chicora Foundation Research Foundation Series 11. Columbia.

Printed by B&H/E