

Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Bishopville Truck Route Segments

Lee County, South Carolina

New South Associates, Inc.

Intentionally Left Blank

Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Bishopville Truck Route Segments

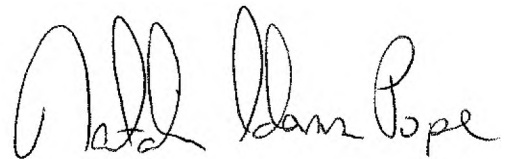
Lee County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

DRMP, Inc. • 5950 Fairview Road, Suite 320 • Charlotte, North Carolina 28210

Report prepared by:

New South Associates, Inc. • 1819 Hampton Street • Columbia, South Carolina 29201

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Natalie Adams Pope', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Natalie Adams Pope – Principal
Investigator

Rebecca Shepherd – Archaeologist and Co-Author

J. Javi Vasquez – Archaeologist and Co-Author

Natalie Adams Pope – Principal Investigator and Co-Author

August 24, 2018 • **Final Report**

New South Associates Technical Report 2823

Intentionally Left Blank

ABSTRACT

New South Associates, Inc., completed a reconnaissance level archaeological survey of proposed truck route segments in the vicinity of Bishopville, Lee County, South Carolina. The survey consisted of background research and field examination of areas characterized as having a high archaeological potential. These included well drained locations adjacent to streams and Carolina Bays as well as some potential house sites depicted on historic maps.

As a result of this survey, two historic archaeological sites, an African American cemetery, and a possible African-American cemetery were identified in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The sites, 38LE1040 and 38LE1041, are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The African American cemetery (38LE1042/SHPO Site No. 0091) requires additional research to determine its NRHP eligibility. However, it is recommended that this resource be avoided, if possible. The location of the possible African American cemetery was provided by local informants, but there were no obvious above ground indications of it. However, if the segment (No. 11) containing this cemetery is chosen for construction, additional work would be necessary to verify its presence and delineate its boundaries.

Prior survey identified one site (38LE1037) in the APE that was recommended for additional testing to determine its eligibility for the NRHP. If the segments (Nos. 2, 3, and 20) that contain this site are chosen and the site cannot be avoided, Phase II testing would be necessary to evaluate the site's NRHP eligibility. All other previously identified sites within the APE have been determined not eligible for the NRHP.

Once a preferred alignment is chosen, an intensive archaeological survey will be performed to identify archaeological resources within it and evaluate their NRHP eligibility.

Intentionally Left Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES.....	iv
 I. INTRODUCTION	 1
II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT.....	5
III. CULTURAL CONTEXT	7
PRECONTACT OVERVIEW.....	7
Pre-Paleoindian Period.....	7
Paleoindian Period.....	7
Archaic Period.....	8
Woodland Period.....	9
Mississippian Period.....	11
Protohistoric Period.....	12
HISTORIC OVERVIEW	12
IV. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.....	19
V. METHODS	25
BACKGROUND RESEARCH.....	25
FIELD METHODS.....	25
LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND CURATION.....	26
Laboratory Analysis.....	26
Curation.....	26
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION	26
VI. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	29
RESULTS.....	29
Newly Recorded Resources	29
Previously Identified Site 38LE1037.....	43
SUMMARY	43
RECOMMENDATIONS	45
REFERENCES CITED.....	47
APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG	

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1.	Location of the Project Area on USGS Quadrangle Maps	2
Figure 2.	Project Segments Shown on Aerial Photograph	3
Figure 3.	1821 Boykin Map	14
Figure 4.	Soil Survey of Lee County, 1907	16
Figure 5.	Previously Identified Sites within 0.5 Mile of the APE	20
Figure 6.	Reconnaissance Coverage and Newly Identified Sites or Resources	30
Figure 7.	Map of Site 38LE1040	31
Figure 8.	Conditions at Site 38LE1040, Facing North.....	32
Figure 9.	1957 USGS Topographic Map Showing the Location of Site 38LE1041	34
Figure 10.	Map of Site 38LE1041	35
Figure 11.	Conditions at Site 38LE1041, Facing Northwest.....	36
Figure 12.	Views of the Site 38LE104/SHPO Site No. 0091 (Albert Family Cemetery).....	40
Figure 13.	Photograph of Dearana Albert's Headstone	41
Figure 14.	Photograph of the Reported African American Cemetery	42
Figure 15.	Agricultural Field Containing Site 38LE1037, Facing West.....	45
Figure 16.	Location of Potentially Sensitive Resources in Relation to the Survey Segments	46
Table 1.	Previously Identified Sites Within 0.5 Mile of the APE	19
Table 2.	Newly Recorded Sites or Resources.....	29
Table 3.	Artifacts Recovered from 38LE1041	37

I. INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Department of Transportation selected DRMP, Inc., to provide engineering services necessary for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), right of way plans, and final construction plans for roadways and bridges for the Bishopville Truck Route improvements in Lee County, South Carolina (Figure 1).

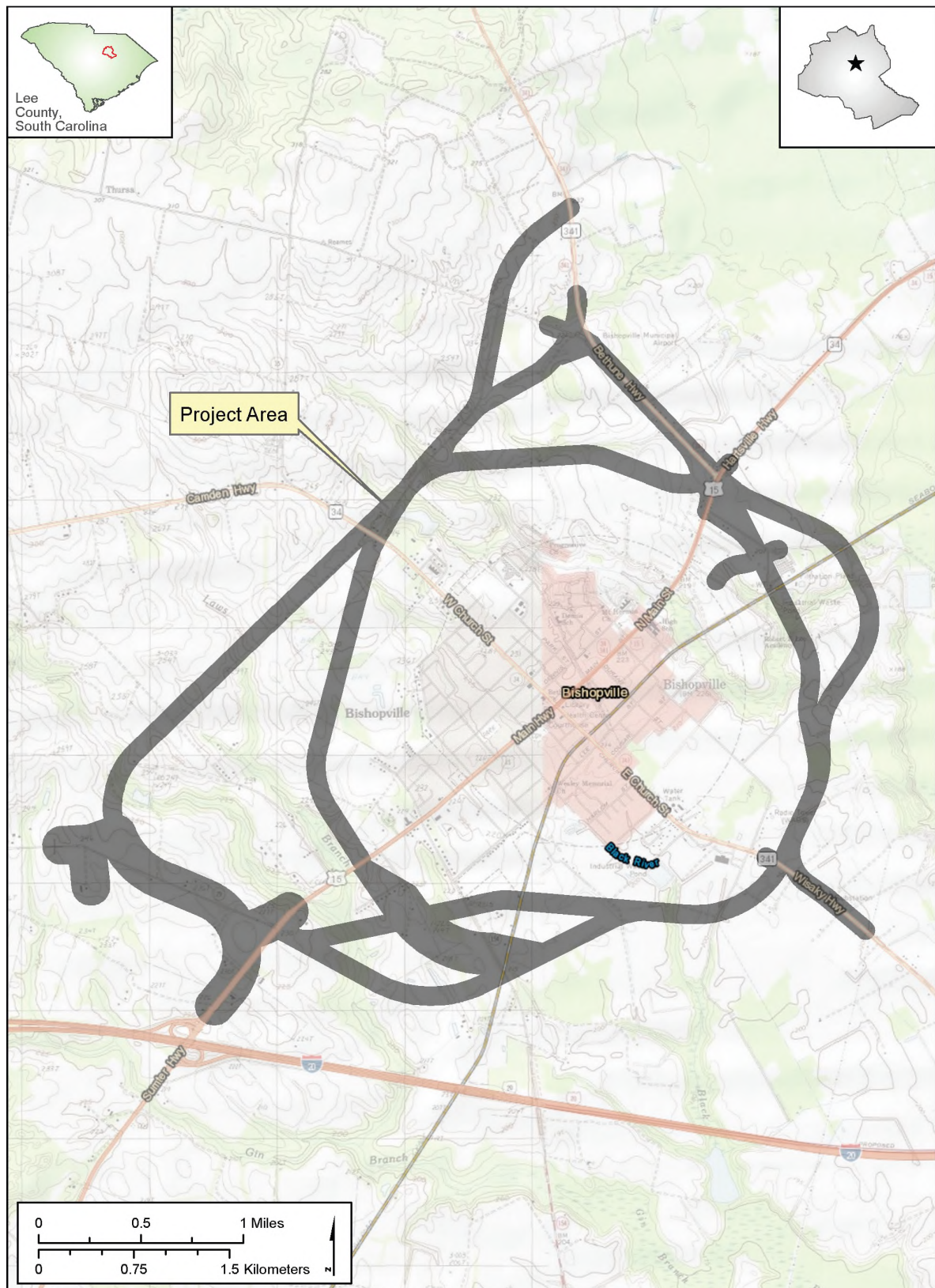
The project was configured so that an “a la carte” approach could be used to determine the best alignment for the truck route. Therefore, a total of 26 segments were created. As project planning proceeded, two segments (18 and 23) were dropped. However, the original segment numbers were kept, with 18 and 23 omitted from the sequence. The segments varied in width from 500-1,000 feet and in length from 480-18,700 feet (Figure 2).

New South Associates, Inc., (New South) completed a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of the proposed truck route segments. The survey consisted of background research and field examination of areas judged to have a high potential for archaeological resources. These included well-drained areas adjacent to streams and Carolina Bays. In addition, potential house locations shown on historic maps were inspected. One previously identified site (38LE1037) in the survey area was considered to have significant research potential. New South visited the site to determine if its condition had changed, but no additional work was done.

The purpose of this archaeological reconnaissance study was to alert project planners to obvious archaeological resource issues. It was not meant to identify all sites within the segments. Once a preferred alignment is chosen, a Phase I Archaeological Survey will be performed. The fieldwork for the reconnaissance survey took place between January 18-24, 2018. The Field Director was Javi Vasquez. He was assisted by John Hogg. Natalie Adams Pope served as Principal Investigator. Rebecca Shepherd, Javi Vasquez, and Natalie Adams Pope authored the report.

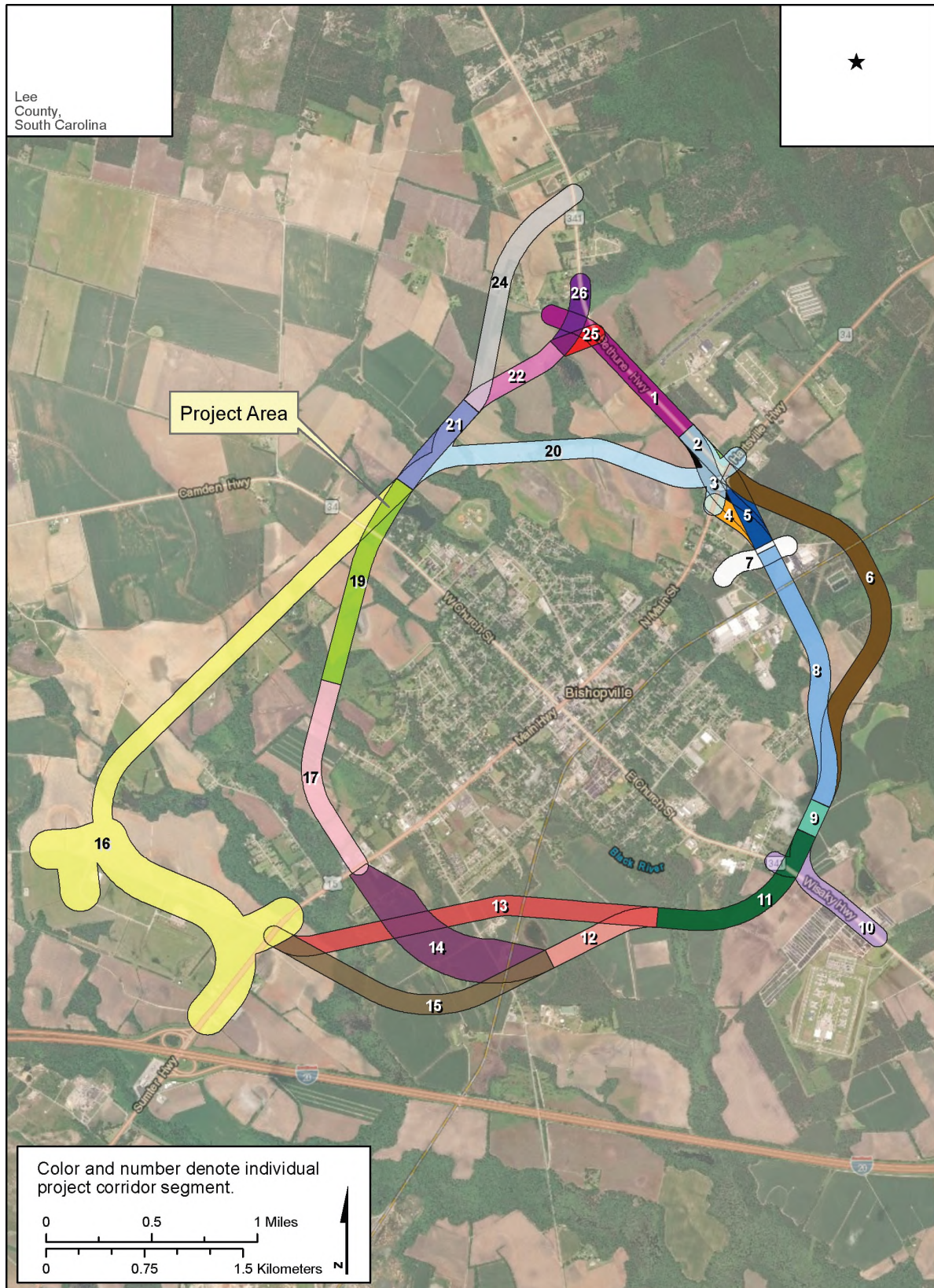
This report is divided into six chapters including this introduction. Chapters II and III provide brief environmental and cultural overviews. Chapter IV discusses the previous archaeological research, while Chapter V describes methodologies used. Chapter VI discusses the findings and recommendations. Appendix A contains an artifact inventory.

Figure 1.
Location of the Project Area on USGS Quadrangle Maps



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Bishopville East (1975), Bishopville West (No Data), Kellytown, SC (1971), & Lucknow, SC (1975); ESRI World Transportation (2018), Boundaries & Places (2018)

Figure 2.
Project Segments Shown on Aerial Photograph



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Intentionally Left Blank

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Lee County is within the Inner Coastal Plain physiographic region. The Coastal Plain consists of a depositional landscape composed of marine deposits and the surface morphology of the region reflects various shoreline features created by advances and withdrawals in sea levels. This geophysical region lies between the Orangeburg Scarp to the east and the Sand Hills. The region is composed mostly of sands and clays and exhibits considerable weathering (Barry 1980; Murphy 2016; Patton 2008). Eastern Lee County is underlain by unconsolidated sand and clay of the Pliocene-age Duplin Formation. The Duplin Formation, or Duplin Beds, consists of sands, sandy and silty clays, and very shelly sands that typically lie atop a phosphatic basal conglomerate (Ward et al. 1991:277). Elevations in the county range from approximately 115 to 440 feet above sea level.

The county is drained by Lynches and Black rivers, which are sub-basins of the Pee Dee River basin. Three water sources intersect the project area. Laws Branch flows through the southeast, Black River in the center, and a branch of Lynches River drains the northwest portion of the project area.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service's online soil survey of Lee County mapped the project area as containing Alaga, Autryville, Barnwell-Cowarts-Troup, Coxville, Goldsboro, Johnston, Lynchburg, Noboco-Goldsboro, Norfolk, and Rains soils. These soils typically have a slope of 0-6 percent. Autryville, Barnwell, Noboco-Goldsboro, and Norfolk are well drained soils. Goldsboro is a moderately well drained sandy loam and Alaga is a somewhat excessively drained sand. Lynchburg sandy loam is somewhat poorly drained. Coxville and Rains sandy loams are poorly drained, while Johnston is very poorly drained muck.

Short, mild winters and mild, humid summers characterize the climate of the Inner Coastal Plain. In the center of the state, average maximum temperatures in July hover near 92-93 degrees Fahrenheit, while January temperatures average 43 degrees (Barry 1980). Precipitation fluctuates throughout the year (Kovacik and Winberry 1989) with the most rainfall occurring in the spring and the least in October and November (Barry 1980). The growing seasons in South Carolina for most crops is bounded by spring and fall freezes. The average growing season length is 210 days in the northwestern part of the state to 235 days along the coast (Barry 1980).

The Southeastern Coniferous Forest association dominates South Carolina's Coastal Plain province (Barry 1980). Vegetation in the project area included both hard and soft wood trees, with the latter being the primary flora. Fauna that would potentially have had economic significance to past human populations included white-tailed deer, black bear, raccoon, gray squirrel, and turkey (McNab and Avers 1994).

Land use in the project area at the time of the survey was a mix of agricultural, residential, and commercial development. The survey area crossed front lawns, green spaces, parking lots, agricultural fields, wetlands, and remnant forests.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

PRE-PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period represents the earliest well-documented human presence in eastern North America. However, archaeological investigations at sites in the Eastern United States and South America have yielded evidence that humans colonized these region between 50,000 and 12,000 B.P. (Adovasio 1978; Goodyear 2005). These dates challenge what had been a near-consensus that the Paleoindians were the earliest humans in the Americas (Anderson 1990; Haynes 1980; Kelly and Todd 1988). Fiedel (2013) has critiqued the evidence used to argue for pre-Clovis occupations in the eastern United States, particularly focusing on data from the Meadowcroft, Cactus Hill, Topper, and Saltville sites.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (12,000-10,000 B.P.) is associated with distinct fluted and unfluted lanceolate Clovis, Suwannee/Simpson, and Dalton projectile points, side scrapers, end scrapers, and drills (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1982; Michie 1977). The Clovis period in the Southeast is believed to span from 11,500-11,000 B.P. Smaller points, such as the Simpson and Suwanee types, replaced Clovis over 500 years after 11,000 B.P. The last phase to represent Paleoindian occupation is the Dalton horizon, dating between 10,500 and 9,900 B.P. (Goodyear 1982).

The traditional view of Paleoindian settlement posits a highly mobile strategy affiliated with the exploitation of megafauna, a view that persists into some current models of settlement. However, Anderson et al. (1994) proposed that Paleoindian colonists found key areas and used them as "staging areas" for subsequent population expansion. While evidence for the exploitation of Pleistocene megafauna in South Carolina has been documented (Goodyear et al. 1989), it is unclear just how dependent Paleoindians were on these resources.

Most reported Paleoindian sites consist of surface finds of lanceolate points with very few having well-preserved contexts. Because this period is best known through distinctive stone tools, the chief data sources for understanding Paleoindian lifeways are changes in tool forms, intersite composition of tool kits, and the geographic range of raw materials (Sassaman et al. 1990). Attempts have been made to model late Paleoindian site formation using regional and local data on climate, hydrology, and sedimentology (Brooks and Brooks 1988; Goodyear et al. 1989).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic period is divided into Early (10,000-8,000 B.P.), Middle (8,000-5,000 B.P.), and Late (5,000-3,000 B.P.) subperiods. The Archaic is interpreted as a lengthy period of adjustment to changing environments brought about by the transition from the late Pleistocene to early Holocene environments, which gave rise to new habitats and subsistence resources. Undoubtedly, increasing populations and possible territorial restrictions also created constraints and opportunities that influenced human cultures and activities.

The Early Archaic period is typically regarded as an adaptation to post-Pleistocene environmental warming (Griffin 1967; Smith 1986). During the Early Archaic period, population growth occurred in South Carolina's Coastal Plain, as evidenced by a noticeable increase of archaeological sites dating to this period. Early Archaic projectile points found in the Coastal Plain region include Hardaway, Dalton, and Kirk, which are frequently found in riverine environments (Goodyear et al. 1979). Points that are typical of the terminal Early Archaic bifurcate tradition, St. Albans and LeCroy, are also common (Chapman 1977).

Sassaman (1983) suggested that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, a pattern that fits Binford's (1980) definition of a foraging society. Binford thought that foragers moved residential camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches. The mobility would tend to discourage the accumulation of material goods that required transportation from one residential camp to another. Consequently, material culture of this period tends to be expedient, nonspecialized, and made from local raw materials. The Middle Archaic projectile point sequence begins with Stanly Stemmed. Morrow Mountain I and II, Guilford, and Brier Creek lanceolate points followed in the later part of the Middle Archaic.

The Late Archaic period has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). Diagnostic artifacts include Savannah River Stemmed, small Savannah River Stemmed, and Otarre projectile points, along with the development of fiber-tempered pottery known as Stallings (Stoltman 1974). Stallings (5,000-3,100 B.P.) and later sand-tempered Thom's Creek pottery (4,000-2900 B.P.) share many formal and stylistic similarities and have a great deal of chronological overlap. Decorations include punctations made with periwinkle shells, reeds, and sticks; finger pinching; and incising. Some of these motifs may be temporally sensitive (Claggett et al. 1986; Sassaman 1993; Trinkley 1990). The Late Archaic also produced a rich material assemblage of worked bone and antler, polished stone items, net sinkers, steatite heating slabs, and stone tools (projectile points, scrapers, knives, and drills).

WOODLAND PERIOD

The Woodland period in central South Carolina and surrounding regions spans the time interval between 3,000 and 800 B.P. and is divided into "Early" (3,000-2,600 B.P.), "Middle" (2,600-1,200 B.P.), and "Late" (1,200-800 B.P.) sub periods. In most regions of the Southeast, the Late Archaic-Woodland transition is seen as encompassing continuity with patterns of sedentism intensification gradually building in magnitude (Steponaitis 1986:378–379). These patterns consisted of an increased emphasis on gardening and exploitation of seeds, greater adjustments toward sedentary life ways, and elaboration on mortuary ritual and political control.

The Early Woodland period (3,000-2,600 B.P.) coincided with a time when sea levels climbed slowly and irregularly before finally stabilizing within one meter of current levels (Brooks et al. 1989). The subsistence and settlement patterns of this sub-period suggest population expansion into areas that had been only minimally used during the Paleoindian and Archaic periods. Early Woodland peoples engaged in horticultural activities that involved the encouragement and domestication of different plants, such as chenopodium, sunflower, and amaranth.

Savannah River Stemmed projectile points persisted into the Early Woodland (Coe 1964). They decreased in size during the Thom's Creek phase and are classified as Small Savannah River Stemmed (Oliver 1985). Anderson and Joseph (1988:197) noted that both large and small forms appeared to overlap in time, suggesting that one did not replace the other.

Refuge (3,000-2,600 B.P.) and Deptford (2,800-1,500 B.P.) pottery types are characteristic of the Early Woodland. Refuge series pottery consists of compact, sandy or gritty paste with sloppy simple stamped, dentate stamped, or random punctated decorations (Williams 1968). It closely resembled Thom's Creek wares and the typologies are "marred by a lack of reference to the Thom's Creek series" (Anderson et al. 1982:265) and by the fact that the punctate and incised types are indistinguishable from Thom's Creek (Trinkley 1990:11).

Deptford pottery, which emerged late in the Early Woodland and continued into the Middle Woodland, is typified by fine to coarse sandy paste with Plain, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Cord Marked, Geometric Stamped, and Complicated Stamped surfaces (Williams 1968). A small, stemmed point tentatively described as "Deptford Stemmed" (Trinkley 1980a:20–23) has been found associated with Deptford pottery. Points similar to Yadkin Triangular points have also been found at Deptford sites (Coe 1964; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Deptford sites rarely contain shell or bone tools, leading some researchers to conclude that "wood must have been worked into a variety of tool types" (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:75).

Later Middle Woodland pottery types in the Coastal Plain include Yadkin, McClellanville, Santee, Wilmington, and Hanover. Yadkin ceramics are characterized by a crushed quartz temper and cord marked, fabric impressed, and linear check stamped surface treatments (Anderson et al. 1982:299–302; Coe 1964). Projectile points found are typically medium-sized triangular varieties.

McClellanville and Santee wares are characterized by a fine to medium sandy paste with a surface treatment primarily of V-shaped simple stamping (Anderson et al. 1982:202–308; Trinkley 1981). Although the two types are very similar, the Santee series may have later features such as excurvate rims and interior rim stamping, which McClellanville pottery does not. Both types concentrate on the north central coast of the state (Trinkley 1990:18).

Wilmington and Hanover are generally considered as regional varieties of the same ceramic tradition. Both are characterized by crushed sherd or grog temper. Caldwell and Waring (see Williams 1968:113–116) first described the Wilmington wares from sites examined in coastal Georgia. Hanover was described by South (1960) based on survey data from southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina. Hanover is distributed across the Coastal Plain but is more prevalent north of the Edisto River (Anderson 1975:187). Dates cluster from about 1,600–1,100 B.P. (Trinkley 1990:18).

With respect to general lifeways, the Middle Woodland period is characterized by an intensification of long-distance trade. Horticulture is thought to have assumed increasing importance, and the cultivation of maize may have been initiated at this time, although it did not gain prominence until the subsequent Late Woodland and Mississippian periods (1990:14).

The Late Woodland is considered a continuation of Middle Woodland. Hanover and Mount Pleasant pottery persist as late as 1,000 B.P. (Trinkley 1989). Cable (2001:15) indicated that Wilmington and Cape Fear Fabric Impressed dominated during this period as well. Unfortunately, this period is difficult to delineate from the Middle Woodland or subsequent Mississippian period (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). Sites with Late Woodland or Mississippian occupations tend to contain small, triangular points such as the Caraway or Pee Dee (Coe 1964). Stoltman (1974) observed in the Middle Coastal Plain that Late Woodland sites are dispersed in upland settings, which he believed might indicate the beginnings of slash and burn agriculture or intensification of upland resource procurement.

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian period (900-310 B.P) is characterized by sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and hierarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1994). Mississippian populations lived in ranked societies supported by a mix of agriculture and wild plant and animal foods. Settlement was adapted to linear and environmentally circumscribed floodplains with sites positioned to provide access to well-drained, easily tilled soils as well as rich protein resources of fish and waterfowl in channel-remnant oxbow lakes (Smith 1978:486, 488).

In addition to hierarchical societies, the Mississippian period was marked by dynamic and competitive geopolitical situations. In the Savannah River Valley, Anderson (1994) documented sequences of emergence, growth, and dissolution of power centers in the patterns of mound construction and site abandonment (Anderson 1994). For instance, the appearance of fortifications at Rucker's Bottom, a site on the Upper Savannah River, after 700 B.P. indicated that competition between polities was an important component of the changing political landscape (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1983).

Central and northern South Carolina has never been adequately interpreted within this framework. On the central coast, the associated culture or style has been referred to as Jeremy or Jeremy-Pee Dee to emphasize its similarities with the Pee Dee variant of south-central North Carolina (Anderson 1982; Cable et al. 1991; Trinkley 1980b). It is probable that a closer fit will someday be made with the Mississippian assemblages of the Wateree (Mulberry Mound) and Upper Santee (Scotts Lake) valleys (DePratter and Judge 1986).

The Wateree sequence is still developing, but it provides at least an outline of ceramic patterns in the central interior region of South Carolina during the Mississippian period. DePratter and Judge (1986) have organized the material from Mulberry Mound into five ceramic phases based on variation in rim decoration. The earliest phases, the Belmont Neck and Adamson phases, seem to contain ceramics that resemble Savannah types, while the following Town Creek phase ceramics at Mulberry represent a transitional Savannah-Irene or Lamar phase. The Mulberry phase correlates with the early-to-middle Lamar period. John Cable examined a collection of ceramics from the Wateree Mound complex in 1998 and concluded that more work was necessary to refine the chronology. Since the Mulberry Mound Site has been correlated fairly firmly with the DeSoto town of Cofitachequi, it can be assumed that the Mulberry phase ceramics associate with the Protohistoric period.

PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

Most information on the protohistoric period in South Carolina comes from a few primary sources, such as Lawson and the chronicles of early Spanish explorers such as De Soto and Juan Pardo, along with secondary sources such as Mooney (1894), Hodge (1907), and Swanton (1952).

The town and chiefdom of Cofitachequi was located on the Wateree River approximately 25 miles west of Bishopville near present-day Camden. Hernando de Soto visited this chiefdom in 1540, but members of the 1526 Ayllon expedition might have preceded him (Swanton 1922:31). Juan Pardo visited the town in 1566. Two years later, Pardo established a small fort there, which was overrun by local Indians that same year. Another small Spanish expedition traveled through the area in 1627-1628, and the only Indian place name mentioned is Cofitachequi (DePratter 1989).

In 1670, Henry Woodward trekked to Cofitachequi from newly established Charles Town to seek peace with the chiefs he encountered on the way. Woodward referred to the Cofitachequi chief as "emperor", and he reportedly had 1,000 bowmen at his disposal. Woodward convinced the emperor to visit Charles Town, which he did in September of that year. He again visited the English settlement two years later (Cheves 1897:194, 201, 388). Only one other post-1672 reference to Cofitachequi has been found. This reference, which dates to 1681, only mentions the town in passing (DePratter 1989). When John Lawton traveled through the area in the early 1700s, he made no mention of Cofitachequi. The local population at that time consisted of a different group of people known as the Congarees (Lawson 1709:34).

The Congarees took part in the disastrous Yamassee War of 1715, after which more than half of them were captured and sent to the West Indies as slaves (Swanton 1946:93). The others retreated west and were subsumed under the Catawba Nation, then situated along the Catawba River and its tributaries near present day Fort Mill.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Lee County was established in 1902 from portions of Darlington, Sumter, and Kershaw counties. Containing a total of only 410.5 square miles, Lee County encompassed a number of small communities that were established prior to the county's formation. Bishopville was originally in Sumter County (State of South Carolina 1902:1194). Therefore, the following overview begins with a history of Sumter County, which was adapted from New South's *City of Sumter Historic Context* by Staci Richey (2010).

Until after the Yamassee War of 1715, European occupation of the South Carolina colony remained focused around the original settlement of Charleston. The northeastern parts of the colony were occupied by Wateree and Santee Indians through this time, but because these tribes supported the Yamassee in their unsuccessful attempt to destroy the colony, they were forced to move northward, toward the Catawba settlements at the northern edge of what is now South Carolina (Nicholes 1975:66). Even after the expulsion of the Indians, European colonization of the interior proceeded slowly and did not begin in earnest until the establishment of the township system in the 1730s. One of the nine townships established at that time was Fredericksburg, laid out in 1734 on the east side of the Wateree River, in what is now Camden.

By the 1750s, the Sumter County area was identified as St. Mark's Parish and the "District East of Wateree River" (Nicholes 1975:67). Settlement of the area that later became Bishopville began as early as the 1780s. William and Francis Singleton, who were among the first settlers in the vicinity, established a tavern in 1790 along a stagecoach line that ran from Georgetown, South Carolina, to Charlotte, North Carolina. Known as "Singleton's Crossroads," this tiny settlement became the foundation of the town of Bishopville (Thomason 1985).

In honor of General Thomas Sumter, the local area was designated "Sumter District" in 1800 (Nicholes 1975:47). The district was divided into various townships, and most of these remain in effect today.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the plantation system reached its peak in South Carolina. The invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s allowed the expansion of this crop throughout the region and it quickly assumed prominence in the general project area. The crossroads settlement at present-day Bishopville continued to grow. Containing some stores and large farmsteads, the small community was surrounded by some of the richest cotton land in the state. Most residents of the early settlement were farmers with immense landholdings and numerous slaves. In 1820, Dr. Jacques Bishop, a prominent farmer and landowner in the area, purchased the Singleton store and tavern (Figure 3). By 1824, a post office was established in Bishop's store. Around 1830, this site was officially renamed Bishopville (Thomason 1985).

Large farmsteads were established around Bishopville during the 1830s and 1840s. Bishopville continued to expand. In addition to residential growth, by 1854 the town had four stores, as well as several churches within the town proper (Thomason 1985).

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the United States after the election of Abraham Lincoln. The Sumter District was not directly affected by the war until the end when Sherman's Union army of 60,000 left Columbia and headed toward North Carolina, passing north and west of the Sumter District and destroying railroads and supplies along the way. Between Camden and Cheraw, the army passed through Tillersville, located just north of Bishopville (United States War Department et al. 2003).

Federal control of the coast and Sherman's army to the north and west isolated the Sumter District area into a Confederate enclave filled with railroad cars and supplies from the surrounding regions. In early April, 1865, Sherman detailed Brigadier General Edward E. Potter to lead an expedition out of Georgetown to eliminate the rail connections and deprive the district of supplies. Potter's force of 2,700 scattered the local militia just south of Sumter on April 9 at the Battle of Dingle's Mill. Potter then moved west along the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, destroying rolling stock and tracks as he went. At Manchester, he turned northward along the Charleston-Camden Road. On April 14, Potter ordered the 25th and the 107th Ohio infantry regiments to Stateburg but the few remaining Confederate forces in the area held them off. Bringing up the remainder of his division, Potter attacked on April 15 in what has been called the Battle of Stateburg. Unable to break the Confederate line, Potter bypassed Stateburg and continued toward Camden. After a brief occupation, the Federals returned the way they came, meeting resistance north of Stateburg on April 19, but driving the Confederates from their position in what has been called the very last action of the war in South Carolina.

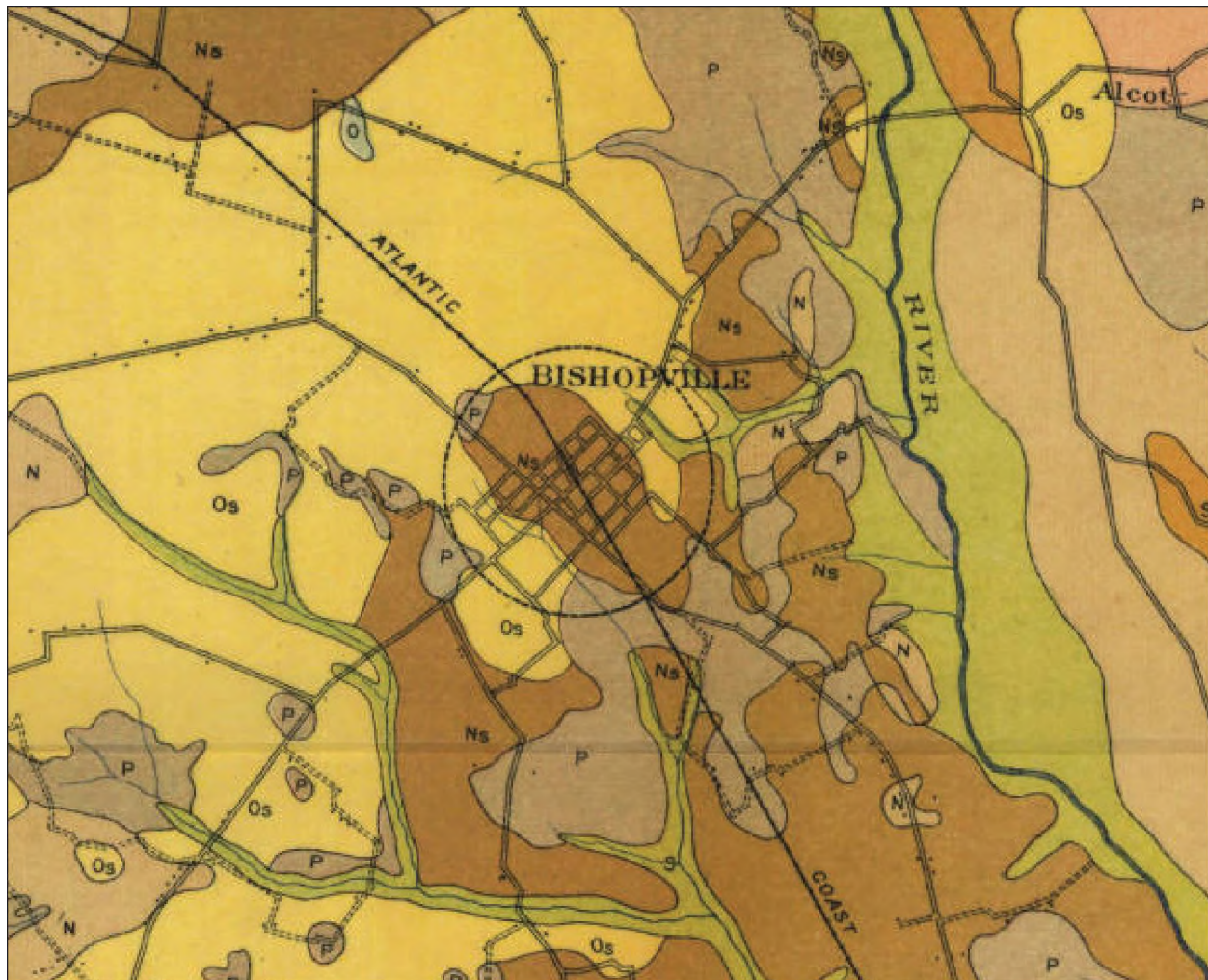
The Civil War ended slavery but left the race- and class-divided society with new problems. Reconstruction attempted to empower freedmen, but many of these acts were resisted by the white population. A change that impacted state and local governments included the abolishment of districts and revival of the county system.

The Bishopville Railroad Company was formed in 1882 and the General Assembly passed an act to construct a spur line connecting Bishopville to the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad (State of South Carolina 1883:52). Until the late 1880s, Bishopville remained a small agricultural community of approximately 150-200 residents. With the arrival of the town's first railroad in 1887, the population immediately began to rise. By 1890, 442 people lived there. Incorporated in 1888, the small town was, at that time, centered on the railroad depot on Main Street (Thomason 1985).

Lee County was one of 10 new counties created in the state between 1895 and 1915. Formed out of parts of Sumter, Kershaw, and Darlington counties in 1902, the new county received Bishopville from Sumter County (Figure 4). These new and smaller counties were intended to provide more efficient law enforcement as well as giving residents easier access to county seats (Edgar 1998:447).

Between 1890 and 1920, Bishopville grew into a cotton shipping and commercial center and was made the county seat upon the formation of the county. By 1900, the population of Bishopville had grown to 715 residents, nearly doubling the 1890 totals. After the county was established, the county court met in the opera house on Main Street until 1909, when the current courthouse

Figure 4.
Soil Survey of Lee County, 1907



Source: South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina

was completed (Thomason 1985). In 1910, at the time of its first census, Lee County had a total population of 25,318. By 1920, the population had grown to 26,827 people (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004).

The prosperity and growth of the turn of the century was halted by agricultural hardship caused by the boll weevil. In addition to failing crops, falling cotton prices throughout the 1920s and 1930s slowed the growth of Bishopville (Thomason 1985). The county lost 2,731 residents between 1920 and 1930 (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004). The onset of the Great Depression in South Carolina during the 1930s precipitated further setbacks for Bishopville and the rest of the country. Between 1929 and 1932, cotton prices dropped by 70 percent across the southeast. While the New Deal Agricultural Adjustment Act sought to stabilize prices, it was not until after World War II that the cotton industry began to revive (Thomason 1985).

By 1950, however, residency within Lee County had dropped to 23,173 residents, a loss of 1,735 people since 1940 (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center 2004). In 1980, Bishopville had only 3,427 residents and by 2010, the population had grown only slightly to 3,471 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Bishopville remains tied to an agricultural economy, with cotton still comprising the chief staple in the vicinity of the town.

Intentionally Left Blank

IV. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

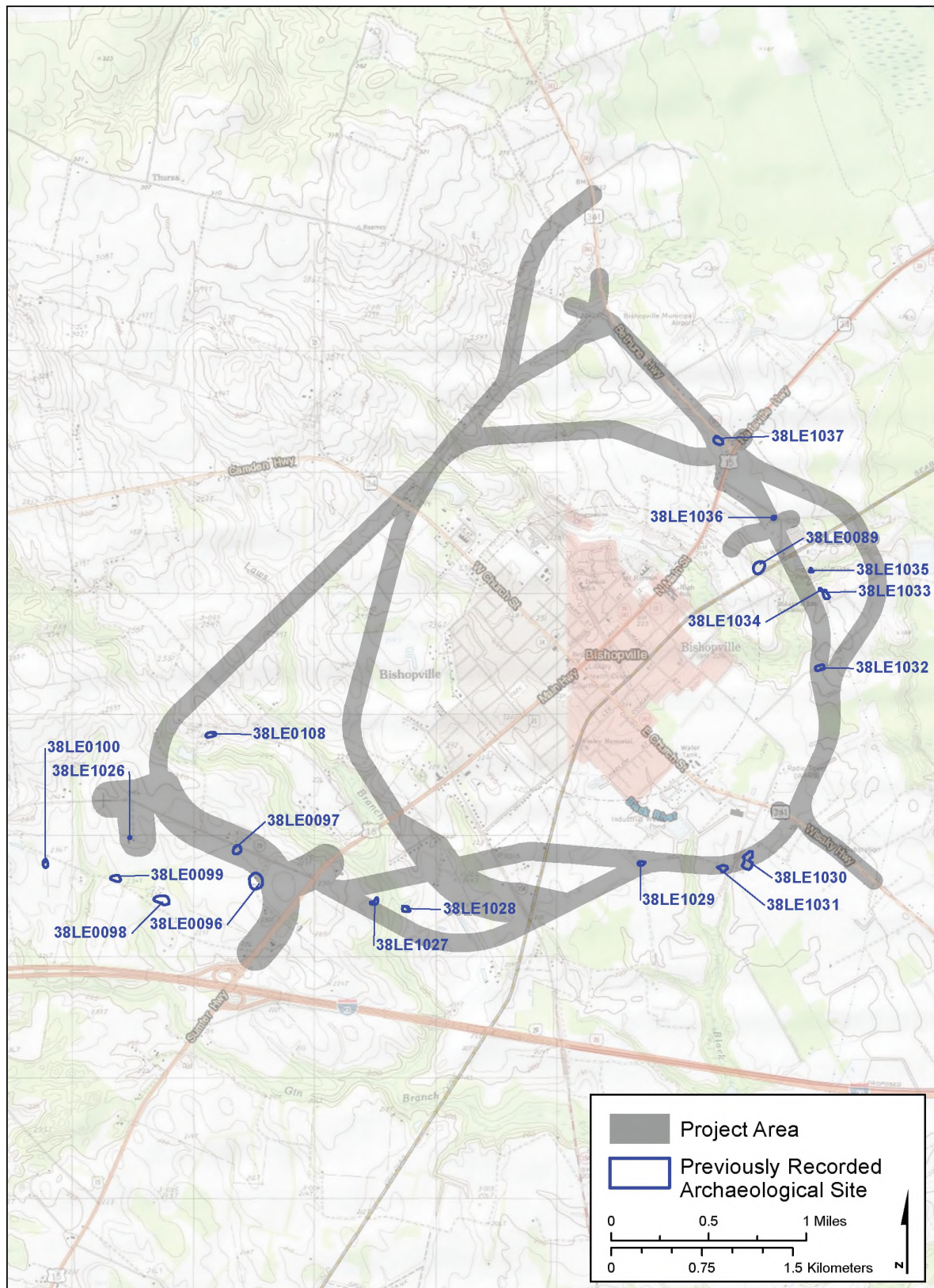
Lee County's archaeological resources have received little detailed investigation. Four surveys have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the APE and 18 sites were previously identified within this search radius (Figure 5, Table 1). The prior surveys and recorded sites are discussed below.

Table 1. Previously Identified Sites Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Site	Site Type	Cultural Period	NRHP Eligibility
38LE89	Lithic Scatter	Late Woodland	Not Eligible
38LE96	Tenant Site	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE97	Tenant Site	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE98	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE99	Tenant Site	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE100	Tenant Site	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE108	Historic Scatter	Late 19th to 20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1027	Historic Scatter, Precontact Isolated Find	Late 19th to 20th Century, Unknown Precontact Isolated Find	Not Eligible
38LE1028	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1029	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1030	Historic Scatter	Late 19th to 20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1031	Historic Scatter	Late 19th to 20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1032	Historic Scatter, Precontact Isolated Find	20th Century and Unknown Precontact	Not Eligible
38LE1033	Historic and Prehistoric Scatter	Late 19th to 20th Century, Unknown Precontact Isolated Find	Not Eligible
38LE1034	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1035	Prehistoric Scatter	Unknown Precontact	Not Eligible
38LE1036	Historic Scatter	20th Century	Not Eligible
38LE1037	Historic Scatter	Mid 19th to Mid 20th Century	Unassessed

In 1998, New South performed an archaeological survey of the Jordan No. 2 Industrial site, which overlaps the southwestern boundary of the current project area at Browntown Road (Adams 1998). Multiple sites were recorded during the survey, including two (38LE96, 38LE97) that are within the current project area and two (38LE98, 38LE99) within 0.25 mile of

Figure 5.
Previously Identified Sites within 0.5 Mile of the APE



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Bishopville East (1975), Bishopville West (No Data), Kellytown, SC (1971), & Lucknow, SC (1975)

the project area. Site 38LE96 was a twentieth-century tenant complex measuring about 90x80 meters. It contained a house, shed, and artifact scatter. A total of 27 artifacts were recovered, including quantities of whiteware and glass, as well as redware and earthenware. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and was destroyed by construction of the industrial site.

Site 38LE97 was a twentieth-century tenant site that measures approximately 60x40 meters. The site contained a scatter of bricks but no extant architectural remains. A total of 99 artifacts included container glass, whiteware, Bristol slipped stoneware, unidentified earthenware, wire and unidentified nail fragments, window glass, unidentified metal fragments, and textile fragments. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP and was destroyed during construction of the industrial site.

Site 38LE98 was a twentieth-century artifact scatter measuring roughly 60x120 meters. It was located on Gin Branch Road approximately 0.22 miles southeast of the current project area. A total of 17 artifacts were recovered from the surface and included whiteware, Bristol slipped stoneware, and container glass. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38LE99 was a twentieth-century tenant farm that measured about 50x70 meters. It was also on Gin Branch Road roughly 0.13 miles south of the project area. The site contained brick piers and a dense surface scatter of tin cans, screw top jars, modern beer and soda bottles, and car parts. A total of 12 artifacts were recovered, and included whiteware, container glass, and cloth fragments. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

New South performed an intensive archeological survey of the Lee County Industrial Park 69kV line in 2000 (Adams 2000). This survey identified a number of archaeological sites, one of which falls within 0.5 mile of the current project area. Site 38LE100 was an early to mid-twentieth century tenant farm located approximately 100 feet south of Gin Branch Road. The site, which measured 80x35 meters, consisted of a scatter of artifacts adjacent to a collapsed barn. Artifacts included whiteware, brick, clear glass, and amethyst glass. The site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

In 2010, TRC completed a reconnaissance survey for the I-20 Industrial Center (Norris 2011). The 240-acre survey area partly overlapped Segment 16 of the current survey area. Site 38LE1026 was recorded during the survey. It was a twentieth-century artifact scatter located approximately 1,000 feet south of the Browntown Road/Commerce Road intersection and within the current project area. The site produced three artifacts: two whiteware sherds and one unidentified metal fragment. The site was significantly disturbed by the nearby industrial park and was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

In 2012, New South completed an intensive archaeological survey of the preferred alternative (Alternative 1) for a previously proposed Bishopville bypass, which overlaps a portion of the current study area (Lockerman and Stephens 2012). This route began just south of the intersection of North Main Street and Bethune Highway and proceeded in a southwesterly direction around the Bishopville to the intersection of Highway 15/Sumter Highway and Browntown Road. New South's survey consisted of shovel tests at 100-foot (30-m) intervals along new and existing rights of way. This survey identified 11 archaeological sites, all inside the current project area or within 0.5 mile of it.

The survey identified two historic sites with precontact isolated finds, one precontact and historic site, seven historic sites, and one precontact site. The majority of the historic sites were late nineteenth- or twentieth-century artifact scatters. The precontact site could not be dated. One of the sites, 38LE1037, was recommended for additional testing to definitively determine its eligibility for the NRHP. The others were all recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

The unassessed site, 38LE1037, consisted of a mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century tenant occupation located south of Bethune Highway, approximately 0.09 mile west of North Main Street/Highway 34. The site is within Segments 2, 3, and 20 of the current survey area.

During the survey, 85 shovel tests were excavated on a 10-meter (33 ft.) grid at 38LE1037. Forty-three tests were positive and produced more than 300 artifacts, most from the plowzone. The majority of the artifacts were kitchen items. Temporally sensitive artifacts included amethyst and olive-green glass, dipped and sponged whiteware, and cut and wire nails.

Two features were encountered in the shovel tests. The first consisted of a thick deposit of metal, cut nails, and glass that was encountered at 90 centimeters below the surface. It was interpreted as a well or privy. The second feature was a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) stain with a straight side. This feature's function was not clear, but the straight side suggested a posthole.

Background research indicated that during the site's early occupation, the land was owned by the Dixon family. After 1876 the land transferred several times before Sallie McLure acquired it in 1895. Sallie and her husband, Dr. John Ervin McLure, owned the land until 1942 when they passed it on to their children who retained it through the late twentieth century. Dr. McLure became the town's first mayor, served as postmaster, and operated the Big Spring Resort Company in nearby Kershaw County. Although tenant occupations often lack historical records, the prominence of the McLure family suggested a potential for the historical record to be richer than the norm. Due to the identification of two features and the historical research potential for the property, the site was recommended for additional testing to determine its eligibility for the NRHP.

The background research for the current project identified two additional sites within 0.5 mile of the project area. Site 38LE89, located approximately 0.1 mile from the project area, was an Early Archaic to Late Woodland lithic scatter recorded by Charles (1979) during a collections survey. Since being recorded, 38LE89 was destroyed by the construction of a factory (Frick and Roberts 2001). Site 38LE108 was a late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth century artifact scatter, located approximately 500 feet northeast of Mary Lees Pond (Green 2001). The site consisted of a moderately dense surface scatter of domestic artifacts. No architectural features were identified and the site was recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Of these previously recorded archaeological sites, 38LE96, 38LE97, 38LE1026, 38LE1027, 38LE1029-38LE1032, 38LE1036, and 38LE1037 are within the project alternatives. All but 38LE1037 have been determined not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38LE1037 requires additional testing before a definitive determination can be made. This site is located in Segments 2, 3, and 20, which overlap at the site's location.

Intentionally Left Blank

V. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

New South reviewed Archsite, the digital site files and GIS database maintained by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), to identify previously recorded sites in or near the project area. In addition, historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to determine potential locations of historic sites. Also, modern aerial photography was examined to find tree copses, which are often the locations of abandoned house sites or cemeteries. Soil maps were examined to identify well-drained soils adjacent to wetlands or poorly drained areas, such as creeks and Carolina Bays, since these tend to be prime locations for precontact sites.

FIELD METHODS

A two-person crew, including the Project Archaeologist, conducted the archaeological reconnaissance of all segments. Fieldwork focused on surface examination and judgmental shovel testing near drainages and Carolina Bays. Shovel tests were also placed in locations where historical maps showed possible house sites.

Once a site was identified either on the surface or in shovel tests, it was further examined with a shovel test grid at intervals no greater than 15 meters. Sufficient information was collected to complete SCIAA archaeological site forms and photographs were taken, if warranted in the opinion of the Project Archaeologist.

Each shovel test received a unique designation from a numerical sequence. Each test measured 30 centimeters (about 1.0 ft.) in diameter and was excavated to culturally sterile subsoil. Soil excavated from shovel tests was screened through 0.25-inch mesh hardware cloth. Shovel tests used to delineate site boundaries were excavated in arbitrary 10-centimeter levels within natural strata to assess site integrity. If a plowzone was present, however, this stratum was excavated as a single natural level. Delineation shovel testing continued until two consecutive sterile shovel tests or the edge of the survey area was reached. A visual inspection of areas outside the project segments was conducted to further delineate site boundaries, when necessary.

For the purposes of this project, a site was defined as consisting of artifacts from the same, broad cultural period recovered from: A) an area yielding three or more artifacts within a 30-meter radius; and/or B) visible wells, chimney falls, house piers, brick scatters, and other surface features. The presence of surface features was also considered in determining site boundaries. Finds consisting of up to two artifacts within a 30-meter radius were considered Isolated Finds.

New South recorded shovel test data and locations using smartphones equipped with a data collection app and navigation software and hardware. The software includes a customizable app using Memento database libraries, GPS Bluetooth connector, and field PDF maps created with ESRI's ArcMap and displayed using Avenza PDF maps on the Motorola Smartphones. Hardware included the smartphones (Motorola G), submeter accurate Trimble GeoXT, and submeter accurate GPS Bluetooth antennas (Qstarz Bt-q818xt 10hz High Speed Bluetooth GPS Receiver). The daily data was transferred to an online password-secured database where it was displayed for project staff to review using ArcGIS Online. In addition, photos were captured using the smartphones and each photo was tied to the location of either a site overview or shovel test profile. All photos appear as hyperlinked files within the database and the ArcGIS online map for easy viewing and downloading.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS AND CURATION

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Stone Mountain, Georgia laboratory facilities of New South Associates, where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Analysis included cleaning, identifying, cataloging, and curation preparation of all artifacts to the standards required by SCIAA. Distinct provenience numbers were assigned to each shovel test and surface collection point. Artifacts from each provenience were divided by class and type and assigned a catalog number.

Analysis focused on determining period of occupation and site function. Historic artifacts were cataloged by functional category (e.g. kitchen, architecture, etc.). Lithic debitage and tools were cataloged by raw material, reduction stage, and tool type.

CURATION

New South Associates provides temporary storage for all records and artifacts. Artifacts, photographs, and notes were prepared for curation using the standards established by SCIAA. Project materials will be submitted to SCIAA for final curation once the report has been accepted as final.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

Archaeological sites are evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources can be defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they:

- A) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or
- B) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- D) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B, and C are usually applied to architectural resources, but can apply to archaeological sites. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D. The National Park Service (1997:51) defines two requirements for archaeological sites to be eligible under Criterion D: the site must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and the information must be considered important. Furthermore, the site must have “been used as a source of data and contains more, as yet unretrieved, data” (National Register of Historic Places 1997:46).

Intentionally Left Blank

VI. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fieldwork focused on locating areas of high archaeological potential and then examining them through surface survey and judgmental shovel testing. Figure 6 shows the locations of areas examined.

RESULTS

NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES

The fieldwork identified two sites, an African American cemetery, and an unconfirmed African American cemetery. Table 2 summarizes their descriptions and locational information.

Table 2. Newly Recorded Sites or Resources

Site Number; Name	Easting (NAD 83)	Northing (NAD 83)	Site Type	Size (m)	NRHP Recommendation
38LE1040	569719	3784881	Late 19th-20th Century Historic Scatter	20 x 40	Not Eligible
38LE1041	567421	3785732	Late 19th-20th Century Historic Scatter	70 x 45	Not Eligible
38LE1042/SHPO Site No. 0091 (Albert Family Cemetery)	570982	3788175	19 th -20 th Century African American Cemetery	60 x 60	Unknown
Unconfirmed African American Cemetery	570026	3785068	Possible Cemetery	Unknown	Unknown (Not verified)

Site 38LE1040

Site 38LE1040 is a small late nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic artifact scatter identified on a dirt road in an agricultural field in Segment 12 (Figure 7). It is situated approximately 120 meters south of previously identified 38LE1029, which is similar in size, age, and probable function. A local informant stated that this general area once contained tenant houses. No evidence of architectural features associated with tenant houses were observed inside the survey area. It should be noted that early twentieth-century maps do not show houses in this location.

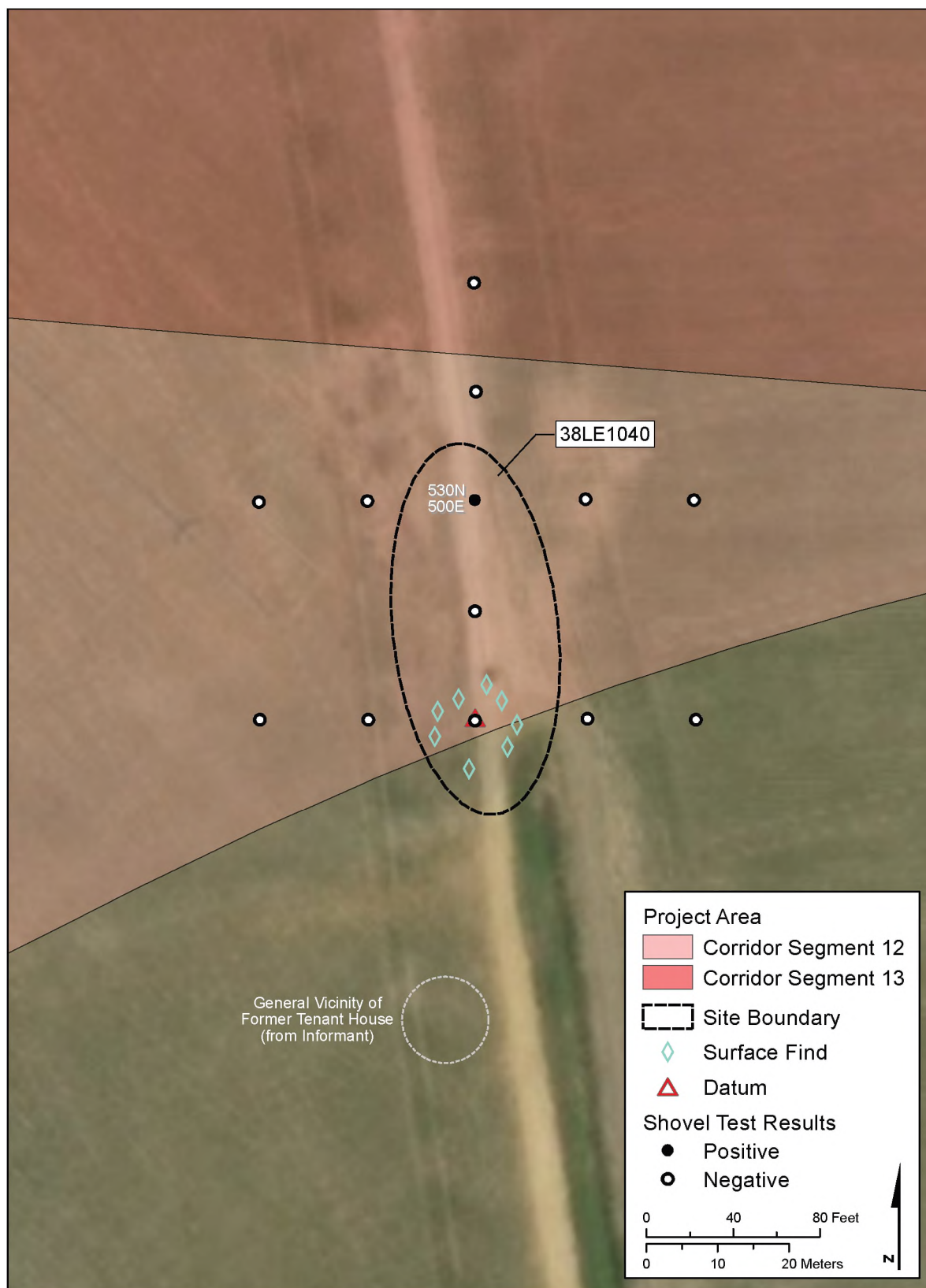
The site was initially identified on the surface. Visibility was between 75 and 100 percent (Figure 8). Thirteen shovel tests were placed at 15-meter intervals across the site, but only one (N530E500) contained artifacts (see Figure 7). No shovel tests were placed south of N500E500 because they would be outside the survey area, but no artifacts were seen on the surface in this

Figure 6.
Reconnaissance Coverage and Newly Identified Sites or Resources



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 7.
Map of Site 38LE1040



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 8.
Conditions at Site 38LE1040, Facing North



direction and so the site is considered completely delineated. Typical shovel test profiles included 20 centimeters of brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam plow zone over dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay loam subsoil.

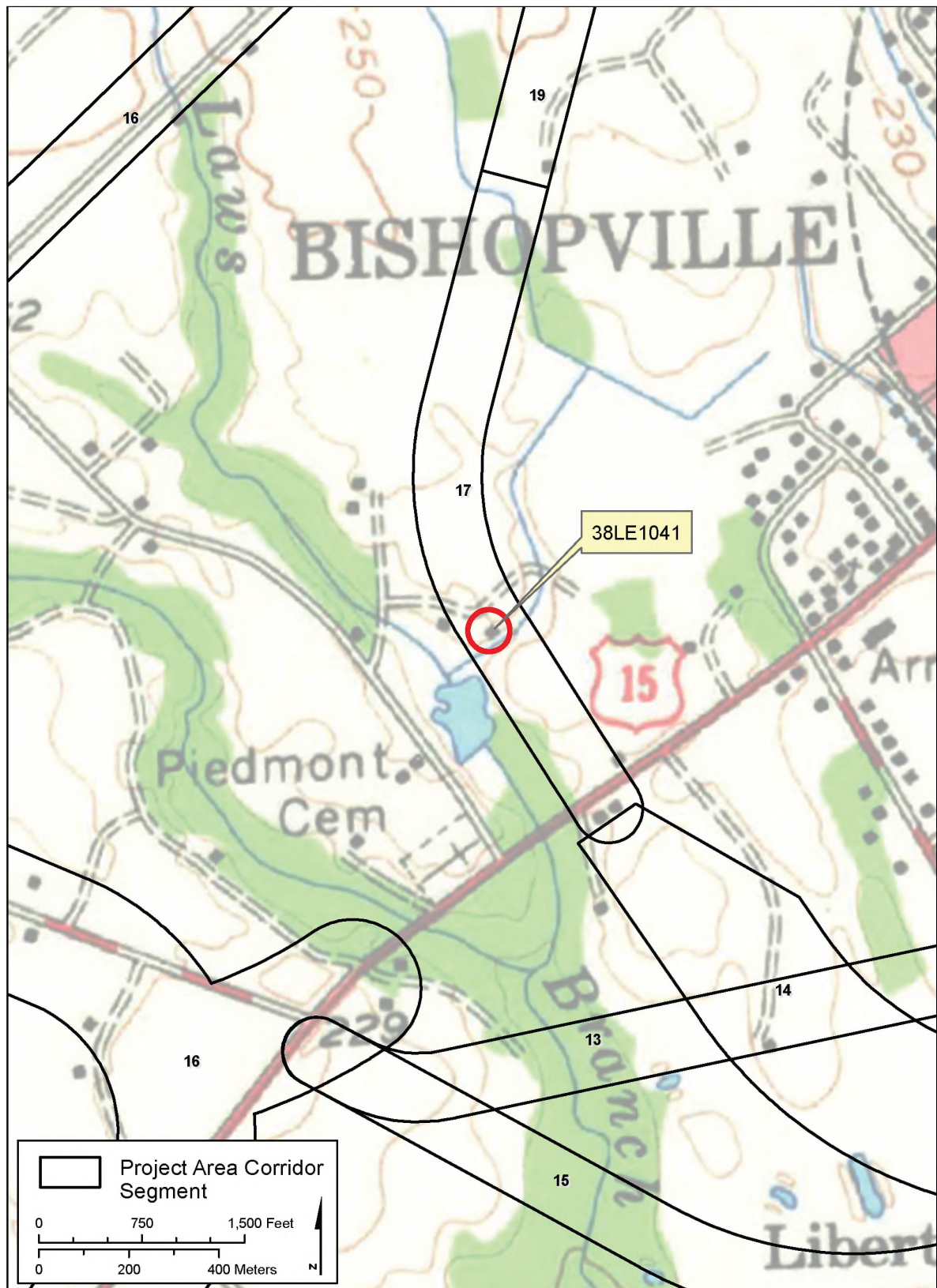
The positive shovel test contained one piece of undecorated whiteware and one piece of transfer printed whiteware. Artifacts collected from the surface of N500E500 included two undecorated whiteware sherds, four pieces of clear glass, three pieces of light blue glass, two fragments of amber glass, one fragment of olive green glass, and one threaded brass cap. Olive green glass, while it is still produced today, is most common on sites dating to the nineteenth century (McKearin and Wilson 1978). Whiteware dates from about 1830 to the present, while the other artifacts likely date to the twentieth century.

Based on surface conditions and shovel testing, the site is extremely disturbed from plowing and the dirt road. The thin plow zone suggests the site area is also deflated. Due to these disturbances, the lack of obvious features, and the sparseness of artifacts, 38LE1040 is judged to lack any potential to address significant research questions relating to late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century tenant farming, which would be necessary for NRHP eligibility under Criterion D. With regard to Criteria A, B, and C, available information suggests the site is not directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, nor does it have any known association with the lives of persons significant in the past. Finally, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Accordingly, 38LE1040 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38LE1041

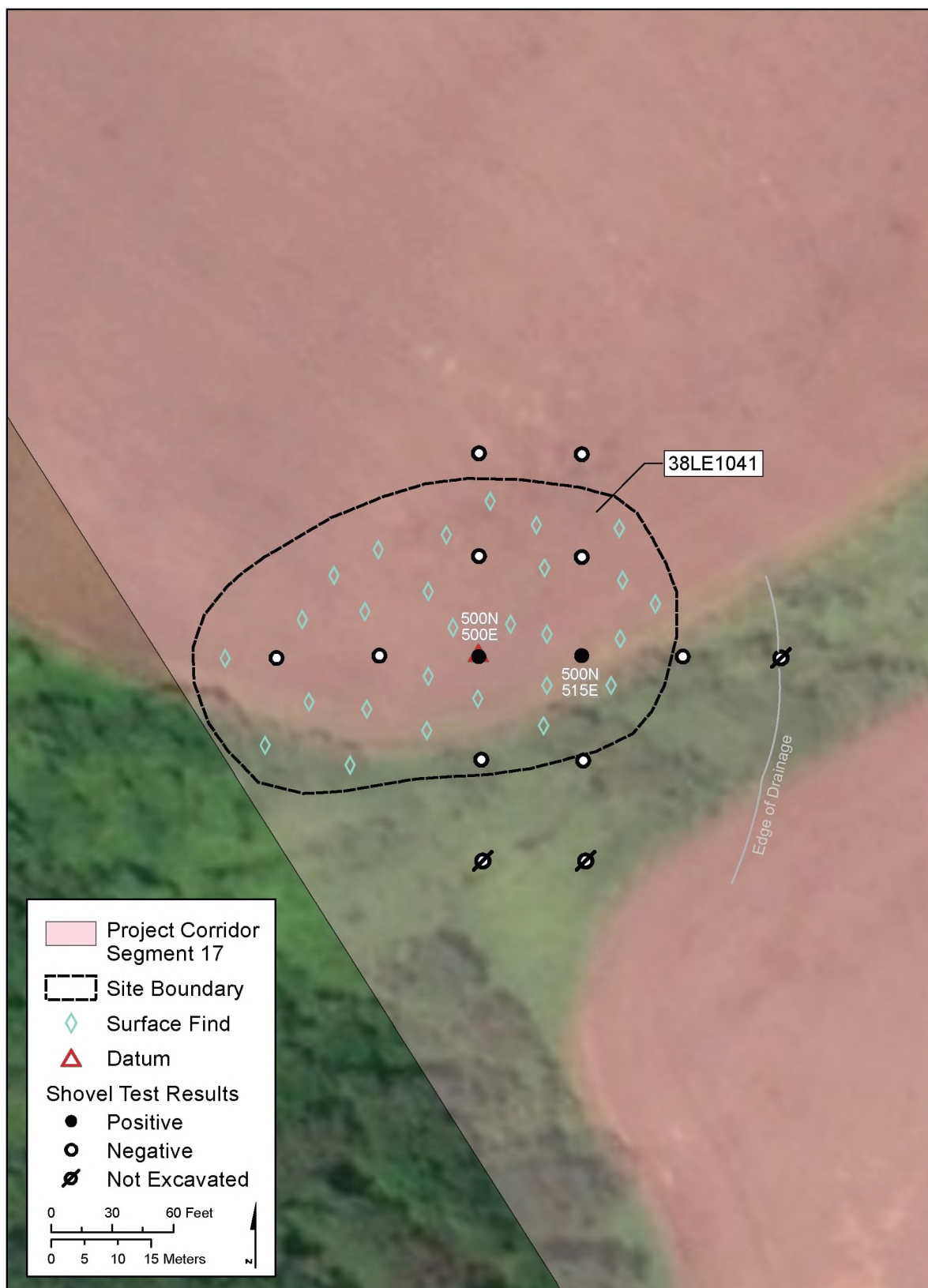
Site 38LE1041 is a late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century historic scatter located at the edge of a cornfield in Segment 17. The 1957 USGS topographic map shows a house in this location, (Figure 9), but the earlier 1907 soil survey and 1941 USGS topographic maps do not indicate an occupation here. The site consisted of a widespread surface scatter, measuring approximately 70x45 meters. Three of the 14 projected shovel tests were not excavated because they were within a drainage and two shovel tests (N500E500 and N500E515) were positive for artifacts (Figure 10). Ground surface visibility was between 75 and 100 percent (Figure 11). Typical shovel test profiles included 20 centimeters of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam plow zone over dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay subsoil.

Figure 9.
1957 USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map Showing the Location of Site 38LE1041



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Ashwood, SC (1957)

Figure 10.
Map of Site 38LE1041



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 11.
Conditions at Site 38LE1041, Facing Northwest



Surface collection and shovel testing produced 119 artifacts (Table 3). The majority of the artifacts have lengthy date ranges. For instance, whiteware was introduced by 1830 and remains in production today (Brown 1983). The most temporally sensitive artifact recovered is amethyst-colored glass, which dates between 1880 and 1917 (Baugher-Perlin 1982:261). This artifact suggests that the site's first occupation could date to the end of the nineteenth century. The absence of any structures on maps prior to 1957 suggests that there could be an early component that pre-dated 1907 and a later post-1941 component.

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from 38LE1041

Artifacts	Count
Shovel Test N500E500 Total	4
Container Glass, Clear	3
Whiteware, Plain	1
Shovel Test N500E515 Total	14
Coal	1
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1
Container Glass, Aqua	1
Container Glass, Clear	4
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1
Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	2
Whiteware, Plain	3
Whiteware, Molded	1
Surface Collection Total	101
Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical, Clear	1
Canning Jar Glass, Mason Screw Cap	3
Canning Seal, Milk Glass	3
Container Glass, Amber	6
Container Glass, Amethyst Color	5
Container Glass, Aqua	1
Container Glass, Clear	13
Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	7
Container Glass, Green	1
Container Glass, Light Green	1
Container Glass, Milk Glass	4
Container Glass, Olive Green	1
Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass	1
Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1
Insulator, Porcelain	2
Metal, Unidentified	1

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from 38LE1041

Artifacts	Count
Non-Electrical Wire	1
Porcelain, Plain	4
Spike	1
Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	4
Stoneware, Bristol Slipped with Blue Bands	1
Stoneware, Unidentified Domestic	1
Tableware Glass, Milk Glass	1
Whiteware, Plain	33
Whiteware, Molded	4
Total	119

Surface examination and shovel testing indicated that the site is extremely disturbed from plowing. Additionally, the shallow depth of the plow zone (approximately 20 cm) suggests that the site is deflated. Due to these disturbances and the lack of obvious features, 38LE1041 is not likely to provide data that could address significant research questions relating to late nineteenth- and twentieth century tenant farming. Therefore, it would not be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. In addition, the site is considered to lack qualities of significance under Criteria A, B, and C. The site is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A). It is not known to be associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (Criterion B). Finally, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C). Therefore, 38LE1041 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 38LE1042/SHPO Site No. 0091 (Albert Family Cemetery)

Located approximately 350 meters northeast of Dixon Drive and 470 meters east of US Hwy 15, the 38LE1042/SHPO Site No. 0091 (Albert Family Cemetery) is an African American cemetery that probably dates from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Due to recent guidance from the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the cemetery has been assigned an archaeological site number as well as historic resource survey number.

A local landowner, Ms. Kay Stuckey, alerted the project team to a cemetery located partially within Segment 6, and she visited the cemetery with Natalie Adams Pope. The cemetery is located in a copse of hardwood trees, which became evident after clear-cutting the surrounding

planted pine forest (Figure 12a). The Dixon and Stuckey families had cared for the cemetery for many years. However, most of the family had either moved away or have died, and caring for the cemetery had become increasingly difficult. Ms. Stuckey stated that it had been a number of years since she had last been out there.

Vegetation in the cemetery is very thick; however, a ditch was evident upon entering the woods line (Figure 12b), with the spoil placed inside the cemetery. Vegetation prevented examining the entire ditch line, but Ms. Stuckey indicated that it had been excavated along the entire perimeter of the cemetery to protect it from logging. LiDAR imagery shows the boundary of the cemetery well (Figure 12c). It shows the cemetery as approximately 60x60 meters in size.

No evidence of grave depressions was seen in the portion of the cemetery that was not covered by impenetrable vegetation. However, one grave marker was found. It was inscribed: Dearana/Daughter of Judge Albert/illegible (Figure 13). Findagrave.com lists the cemetery as the Albert Family Cemetery, shown on the website's map approximately 700 feet east of its actual location. Dearana is the only headstone listed in the database. Ms. Stuckey remembered seeing a second stone, but did not recall the inscription.

Judge Albert is listed in census records from 1900 as a 37-year-old African American farmer, born in 1862, who rented the property he farmed. According to the census, he and his wife, Adalaide, had four children living with them: Lilly, Hony, Nellie, and an unnamed one-year-old infant. The family is listed in 1910 and 1920, but Judge no longer appears in the 1930 census. The name Dearana does not appear in any of these records. She may have been the unnamed infant or could have been born another time, but died young in between census takings.

Because of the thick vegetation at the cemetery, New South was only able to verify the cemetery's presence. If Segment 6 is chosen as part of the preferred alignment, additional documentation will be needed in order to assess the cemetery's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. However, since cemeteries are protected by state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600), avoidance of this resource is recommended.

Possible African American Cemetery

During the survey, an area resident (Mr. Rae McDaniel, Sr.) led the field crew to an area that is known locally as an African American cemetery. While the field crew saw a few depressions on the surface, they appeared random and showed no clear pattern. Consequently, it could not be determined if they represented grave depressions or old tree throws. Vegetation in the area consisted of mixed pines and hardwoods with an understory of vines and briers (Figure 14). Some of the pine trees and hardwoods were mature and estimated to be 70 years old or more. No mortuary artifacts, such as gravestones/gravestone fragments or burial goods were observed. No shovel testing was performed at the reported cemetery.

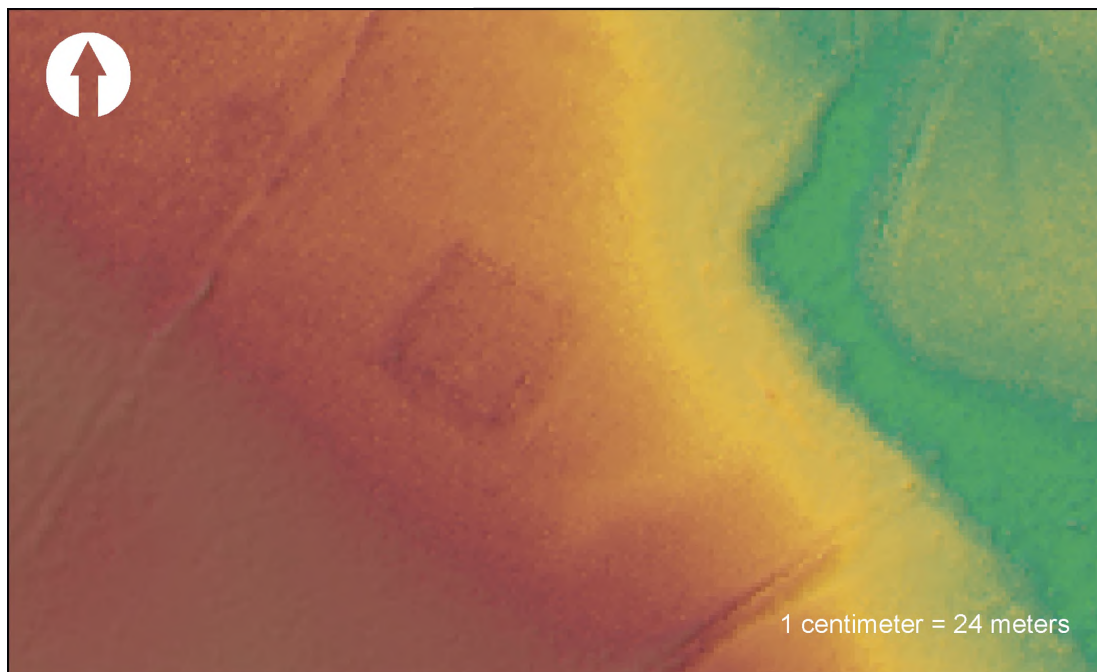
Figure 12.
Views of Site 38LE1042/SHPO Site No. 0091 (Albert Family Cemetery)



A. Cove of Trees



B. Overgrown Perimeter Ditch



C. LiDAR Imagery Showing Cemetery Boundary

Figure 13.
Photograph of Dearana Albert's Headstone



Figure 14.
Photograph of the Reported African American Cemetery



Since the cemetery could not be verified, this location was not recorded as a historic resource. Although New South could not verify the presence of a cemetery, it is very possible that one exists. Therefore, if the segment (Segment 11) containing this possible cemetery is chosen as part of the preferred alignment, additional fieldwork will be necessary. Since the area is heavily vegetated, remote sensing is not an appropriate method. A penetrometer survey would be best suited for the area, given the field conditions.

PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SITE 38LE1037

Site 38LE1037

As discussed in Chapter IV, 38LE1037 consisted of a mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century tenant occupation located on the south side of Bethune Highway, approximately 0.09 miles west of its junction with North Main Street/Highway 34. It was recorded in an agricultural field. Because two features were found during the prior shovel testing, and historical research suggested the property was well documented, the site was recommended for additional testing to determine its eligibility for inclusion for the NRHP (Lockerman and Stephens 2012).

Because the site falls within overlapping Segments 2, 3, and 20 of the current survey area, it was revisited to determine if the site still existed or if it was destroyed by development. The revisit indicated that the site remains in the same condition as when it was originally recorded and recommended for additional testing (Figure 15).

SUMMARY

As a result of the reconnaissance survey of the proposed Bishopville Truck Route segments, two new archaeological sites (38LE1040 and 38LE1041), an African American cemetery known as the Albert Family Cemetery (38LE1042/SHPO Site No. 0091), and a possible additional African American cemetery were identified. The two newly identified archaeological sites are heavily disturbed historic scatters dating to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Because of the thick vegetation at 38LE1042/SHPO Site No. 0091 (Albert Family Cemetery), New South was only able to verify the cemetery's presence. If Segment 6 is chosen as part of the preferred alignment, additional documentation will be needed in order to assess the cemetery's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. However, since cemeteries are protected by state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600), avoidance of this resource is recommended. The presence of the possible additional African American cemetery was not confirmed and it could not be assessed for its NRHP eligibility.

Figure 15.
Agricultural Field Containing Site 38LE1037, Facing West



In addition, there was one previously identified site (38LE1037) in the survey area that has not been fully evaluated for its NRHP eligibility. It was revisited during the current investigation to determine if conditions at this site changed since its initial discovery, but no shovel testing or evaluation was performed. The site was first identified in an agricultural field and this land use continues through the present.

RECOMMENDATIONS

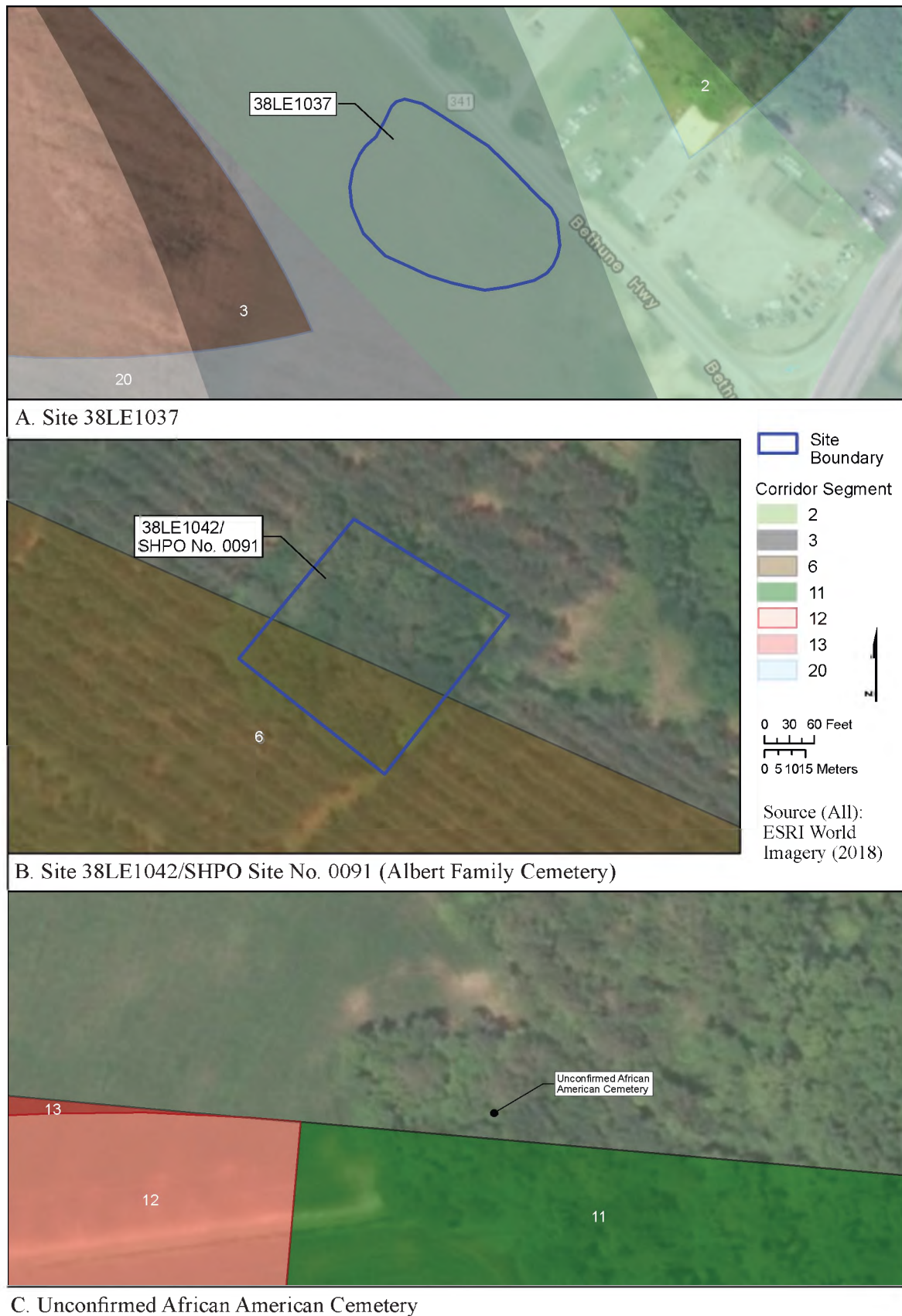
Newly recorded sites 38LE1040 and 38LE1041 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria. No additional work is recommended for these sites.

Previously recorded site 38LE1037 is located in overlapping portions of Segments 2, 3, and 20 (Figure 16a). If one of these segments becomes part of the preferred alternative and the site cannot be avoided, Phase II evaluation testing is recommended to definitely determine its NRHP eligibility.

Site 38LE1042/SHPO Site No. 0091 (Albert Family Cemetery) is partially located within Segment 6 (Figure 16b). Fieldwork verified the presence of the cemetery, but due to the thickness of the vegetation, mapping could not be done. If this segment is chosen as part of the preferred alternative, avoidance is recommended. The cemetery is protected under South Carolina state law (e.g., South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-600).

A reported African American cemetery is located near the western terminus of Segment 11 (Figure 16c). If this segment is chosen as part of the preferred alternative, a probe/penetrometer survey is recommended to locate the cemetery, identify possible burials, and delineate the cemetery boundaries (if necessary). Archival research is also recommended to identify plats or other documents that could confirm the presence of a cemetery. Additional interviews with local residents should also be conducted. Once a preferred alignment is chosen, an intensive archaeological survey will be necessary to identify and assess the NRHP eligibility of all archaeological sites in that alternative.

Figure 16.
Location of Potentially Sensitive Resources in Relation to the Survey Segments



REFERENCES CITED

Adams, Natalie P.

- 1998 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Jordan No. 2 Industrial Site, Lee County, South Carolina*. New South Associates, Inc., West Columbia, South Carolina.
- 2000 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Lee County Industrial Park 69kV Line*. New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Adovasio, James M.

- 1978 Meadowcroft Rockshelter, 1977, An Overview. *American Antiquity* 43(4):632–651.

Anderson, David G.

- 1975 Inferences from Distributional Studies of Prehistoric Artifacts in the Coastal Plain in South Carolina. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 18:180–194.
- 1982 The Mattassee Lake Ceramic Artifact Assemblage. In *Mattassee Lakes: Archaeological Investigations Along the Lower Santee River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*, by David G. Anderson, Charles E. Cantley, and A. Lee Novick, pp.207–322. Special Publication. Atlanta Interagency Archaeological Services Division, Atlanta, Georgia.
- 1990 The Paleoindian Colonization of Eastern North America: A View from the Southeastern United States. In *Early Paleoindian Economies of Eastern North America*, edited by Barry Isaac and Kenneth Tankersley, pp. 163–216. Journal of Economic Anthropology Supplement 5. JAI Press, Greenwich, Connecticut.
- 1994 *The Savannah River Chiefdoms: Political Change in the Late Prehistoric Southeast*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Anderson, David G., Charles E. Cantley, and A. Lee Novick

- 1982 *Mattassee Lake: Archaeological Investigations Along the Lower Santee River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. Report available from Commonwealth and Associates, Inc., Jackson, Michigan.

Anderson, David G. and J.W. Joseph

- 1988 *Prehistory and History Along the Upper Savannah River: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations, Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area.* Report Prepared for the National Park Service. Russell Papers. Garrow and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

Anderson, David G., R. Jerald Ledbetter, Daniel T. Elliott, Dennis B. Blanton, Glen T. Hanson, and Frankie Snow

- 1994 Paleoindian and Early Archaic in the Lower Southeast: A View from Georgia. In *Ocmulgee Archaeology, 1936-1986*, edited by David J. Halley, pp.55–70. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia.

Anderson, David and Joseph Schuldenrein

- 1983 Early Archaic Settlement on the Southeastern Atlantic Slope: A View from the Rucker's Bottom Site, Elbert County, Georgia. *North American Archaeologist* 4(3):177-210.

Barry, John M.

- 1980 *Natural Vegetation of South Carolina.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

Baughner-Perlin, Sherene

- 1982 Analyzing Glass Bottles for Chronology, Function, and Trade Networks. In *Archaeology of Urban America, the Search for Pattern and Process*, edited by Roy S. Dickens Jr., pp. 259–273. Academic Press, New York, New York.

Binford, Lewis R.

- 1980 Willow Smoke and Dogs' Tails: Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems and Archaeological Site Formation. *American Antiquity* 45(1):4–20.

Brooks, Mark J and Richard D. Brooks

- 1988 The Paleo-Indian Occupation of the Savannah River Valley. Unpublished manuscript on file, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Brooks, Mark J., David J. Stone, and Janice G Brown

- 1989 Sea Level Change, Estuarine Development and Temporal Variability in Woodland Period Subsistence-Settlement Patterning on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 91–100. University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Brown, Ann

- 1983 *Historic Ceramic Typology with Principal Dates of Manufacture and Descriptive Characteristics for Identification*. Deldot Archeology Series. Delaware Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, Location and Environmental Studies Office.

Cable, John S.

- 2001 *2000 Fireline Survey of Selected Compartments in the Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*. Report available from Palmetto Research Institute, Inc., Irmo, South Carolina.

Cable, John S., David Lawrence, and Leslie Raymer

- 1991 *Archaeological Test Excavations on the Northeastern Perimeter of the Buck Hall Site (38CH644), Buck Hall Recreation Area, Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*. New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Chapman, Jefferson

- 1977 *Archaic Period Research in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley, 1975: Icehouse Bottom, Harrison Branch, Thirty Acre Island, Calloway Island*. Report of Investigations. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Charles, Tommy

- 1979 38LE89. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina Site Inventory Record. Columbia, South Carolina.

Cheves, Langdon, ed.

- 1897 *The Shaftsbury Papers and Other Records Relating to Carolina and the First Settlement on the Ashley River Prior to the Year 1767*. Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society V. Charleston, SC.

Claggett, Stephen R., Cheryl Claassen, Debi Hacker, David Lawrence, Andrea Lee Novick, Billy L. Oliver, Michael Trinkley, Homes H. Wilson, and Jack H. Wilson Jr.

- 1986 *Indian and Freedmen Occupation at the Fish Haul Site (38BU805), Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Research Series 7. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

Coe, Joffre L.

- 1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. New Series 54(5):1–130.
- 1995 *Town Creek Indian Mound, A Native American Legacy*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

DePratter, Chester B.

- 1989 Cofitachequi: Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Evidence. In *Essays in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Glen T. Hanson, pp.133–156. Anthropological Studies 9. Occasional Papers of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

DePratter, Chester B. and Christopher Judge

- 1986 A Provisional Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Ceramic Sequence for the Wateree Valley, South Carolina. Presented at the annual conference of Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Edgar, Walter

- 1998 *South Carolina: A History*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

Fiedel, Stuart J.

- 2013 Is That All There Is? The Weak Case for Pre-Clovis Occupation of Eastern North America. In *The Eastern Fluted Point Tradition*, edited by Joseph A.M. Gingerich, pp. 333–354. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Frick, Bonnie L. and Wayne Roberts

- 2001 *Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Survey of SC Route 341 and S-31-59*. South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia, South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C.

- 1982 The Chronological Position of the Dalton Horizon in the Southeastern United States. *American Antiquity* 47:382–395.
- 2005 Evidence of Pre-Clovis Sites in the Eastern United States. In *Paleoamerican Origins: Beyond Clovis*, pp. 103–112. Center for the Study of the First Americans. Texas A&M University Press, College Station Texas.

Goodyear, Albert C., John H. House, and Neil W. Ackerly

- 1979 Laurens-Anderson: An Archaeological Study of the Inter-Riverine Piedmont. *Anthropological Studies* 4. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C., James L. Michie, and Tommy Charles

- 1989 The Earliest South Carolinians. In *Studies in South Carolina Archaeology in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 53–72. *Anthropological Studies* 9. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Green, William

- 2001 *Cultural Resources Survey for Crown Castle's Proposed Bishopville Tower Site, Lee County, South Carolina*. Letter Report. TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

Griffin, James B.

- 1967 Eastern North American Archaeology: A Summary. *Science* 156:175–191.

Haynes, C. Vance

- 1980 Paleo-Indian Charcoal from Meadowcroft Rockshelter: Is Contamination a Problem? *American Antiquity* 45(3):582–587.

Hodge, Frederick Webb

- 1907 *Handbook of American Indians north of Mexico*. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Kelly, Robert L. and Lawrence C. Todd

- 1988 Coming into the Country: Early Paleoindian Hunting and Mobility. *American Antiquity* 53(2):231–244.

Kovacik, Charles F. and John J. Winberry

- 1987 *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina.

Lawson, John

- 1709 *A New Voyage to Carolina*. Republished 1967. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Lockerman, Kristie and Sarah Stephens

- 2012 *Phase I Architectural Survey of Bishopville Bypass Alternatives and Archaeological Survey of Preferred Alternative, Lee County, South Carolina*. New South Associates, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

McKearin, Helen and Kenneth M. Wilson

- 1978 *American Bottles and Flasks and Their Ancestry*. Crown Publishers, New York, New York.

McNab, W. Henry and Peter E. Avers

- 1994 *Ecological Subregions of the United States*. U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

Michie, James L.

- 1977 *The Late Pleistocene Human Occupation of South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles Herron Fairbanks

- 1980 *Florida Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York, New York.

Mooney, J.

- 1894 *The Siouan Tribes of the East*. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington D.C.

Murphy, Carolyn

- 2016 *Coastal Plain. South Carolina Encyclopedia*. University of South Carolina, Institute for Southern Studies, Columbia, South Carolina.

National Register of Historic Places

- 1997 *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Nicholes, Cassie

- 1975 *Historical Sketches of Sumter County: Its Birth and Growth*. Sumter County Historical Commission, Sumter, South Carolina.

Norris, Sean

- 2011 *Cultural Resource Identification Survey of Approximately 240 Acres at the I-20 Industrial Center, Lee County, South Carolina*. TRC, Columbia, South Carolina.

Oliver, Billy A.

- 1985 Tradition and Typology: Basic Elements of the Carolina Projectile Point Sequence. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 195–211. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Patton, Jeffrey C.

- 2008 Changing Landforms. In *A Geography of the Carolinas*, edited by D. Gordon Bennett and Jeffrey C. Patton, pp. 13–34. Parkway Publishers, Inc., Boone, North Carolina.

Richey, Staci and Natalie P. Adams

- 2010 *City of Sumter Historic Context*. New South Associates, Inc., Columbia, South Carolina.

Sassaman, Kenneth E.

- 1983 Middle and Late Archaic Settlement in the South Carolina Piedmont. Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1993 *Early Pottery in the Southeast: Tradition and Innovation in Cooking Technology*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson

- 1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley: A Synthesis of Archaeological Investigations on the Savannah River Site, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 1. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Smith, Bruce D.

- 1978 Variation in Mississippian Settlement Patterns. In *Mississippian Settlement Patterns*, edited by Bruce D. Smith, pp. 479–503. Academic Press, New York.
- 1986 The Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: From Dalton to DeSoto (10,000 B.P.-500 B.P.). *Advances in World Archaeology* 5:1–92.

South, Stanley A.

- 1960 An Archaeological Survey of Southeastern North Carolina. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

State of South Carolina

- 1883 *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly Passed at the Regular Session of 1882*. Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1902 *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly Passed at the Regular Session of 1902*. The State Company, Columbia, South Carolina.

Steponaitis, Vincas P.

- 1986 Prehistoric Archaeology in the Southeastern United States, 1970-1985. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 15:363–404.

Stoltman, James B.

- 1974 *Groton Plantation: An Archaeological Study of a South Carolina Locality*. Monographs of the Peabody Museum 1. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Swanton, John

- 1922 Early History of the Creek Indians and their Neighbors. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* 73.
- 1946 *Indians of the Southeastern United States*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 137., Washington D.C.

- 1952 *The Indian Tribes of North America*. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Thomason, Phillip

- 1985 National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form: Bishopville Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory: Architectural and Historical Sites). Submitted by Thomason and Associates, Consultants, Nashville, Tennessee, to National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Trinkley, Michael

- 1980a *Additional Investigations at Site 38LX5*. South Carolina Department of Public Transportation, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1980b *Investigation of the Woodland Period Along the South Carolina Coast*. PhD dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- 1981 *Archaeological Testing of the Walnut Grove Shell Midden (38CH260), Charleston County*. USDA Forest Service, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1989 *Archaeological Investigations at Haig Point, Webb, and Oak Ridge, Daufuskie Island, South Carolina*. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 1990 *An Archaeological Context for the South Carolina Woodland Period*. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.

United States War Department, George B. Davis, Leslie J. Perry, Joseph W. Kirkley, and Calvin D. Cowles

- 2003 *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*. Barnes & Noble Books, New York, New York

University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center

- 2004 Historical Census Browser. Electronic document, <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>, accessed March 8, 2011.

U.S. Census Bureau

- 2010 Population Finder. Electronic document, <http://www.census.gov/popfinder/>, accessed March 8, 2011.

Ward, Lauck W., Richard H. Bailey, and Joseph G. Carter

- 1991 Pliocene and Early Pleistocene Stratigraphy, Depositional History, and Molluscan Paleobiogeography of the Coastal Plain. In *The Geology of the Carolinas: Carolina Geology Society Fiftieth Anniversary Volume*, edited by J. Wright Horton and Victor A. Zullo, pp. 274–289. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Williams, Stephen, ed.

- 1968 *The Waring Papers: The Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr.* Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 58. Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge.

APPENDIX A: SPECIMEN CATALOG

Intentionally Left Blank

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee County

State: South Carolina

Project: Bishopville Truck Improvements Routes (2018)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1040	1	1	38LE1040-1-1	STP 530/500	N530 E500	Level 2, 10-20 cmbs	1 (0.3g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1040	1	1	38LE1040-1-2	STP 530/500	N530 E500	Level 2, 10-20 cmbs	1 (0.3g)	Whiteware, Underglaze Handpainted	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-1		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	2 (2.3g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-2		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	1 (1.6g)	Container Glass, Clear, molded design	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-3		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	3 (5.8g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-4		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	3 (2.4g)	Container Glass, Light Blue	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-5		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	2 (3.1g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-6		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	1 (5g)	Container Glass, Olive Green	1/23/18
38LE1040	2	2	38LE1040-2-7		N500 E500	Surface next to old road	1 (115.7g)	Brass Cap, threaded, damaged cap	1/23/18
38LE1041	3	1	38LE1041-1-1	STP 500/500	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	1 (0.4g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	3	1	38LE1041-1-2	STP 500/500	N500 E500	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	3 (2.5g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	4	2	38LE1041-2-1	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 1, 0-10 cmbs	2 (5.2g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	5	3	38LE1041-3-1	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 2, 0-10 cmbs	1 (1.8g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	5	3	38LE1041-3-2	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 2, 0-10 cmbs	1 (3.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/23/18
38LE1041	5	3	38LE1041-3-3	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 2, 0-10 cmbs	3 (7.4g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	5	3	38LE1041-3-4	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 2, 0-10 cmbs	1 (1.2g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1/23/18
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-1	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmbs	2 (38.1g)	Iron/ Steel, Unidentified/ Corroded	1/23/18
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-2	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmbs	1 (1.1g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-3	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmbs	1 (5.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, embossed design/pattern	1/23/18
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-4	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmbs	1 (18.7g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/23/18

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee County

State: South Carolina

Project: Bishopville Truck Improvements Routes (2018)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1041	6	4	38LE1041-4-5	STP 500/515	N500 E515	Level 4, 30-40 cmbs	1 (10.8g)	Coal	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-1			Surface corn field	32 (115.6g)	Whiteware, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-2			Surface corn field	1 (13.1g)	Stoneware, Domestic Cobalt Blue On Grey Salt Glaze, double check/verify	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-3			Surface corn field	1 (2.3g)	Whiteware, Underglaze Handpainted, UNSURE IF HANDPAINTED maker's mark: '... VERPOOL', '... TERICE CO.'	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-4			Surface corn field	1 (81.7g)	Insulator, Porcelain	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-5			Surface corn field	1 (3.5g)	Stoneware, Unidentified Domestic	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-6			Surface corn field	1 (50.3g)	Insulator, Porcelain, brown glaze/slip with textured interior	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-7			Surface corn field	4 (9.9g)	Whiteware, Plain, Molded	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-8			Surface corn field	3 (6.2g)	Porcelain, Plain	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-9			Surface corn field	1 (2g)	Porcelain, Plain, teacup handle, possibly child's playset	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-10			Surface corn field	4 (38.5g)	Stoneware, Albany/Bristol Slipped	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-11			Surface corn field	1 (6.9g)	Metal, Unidentified, curved, non-ferrous	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-12			Surface corn field	1 (90.9g)	Spike, iron/steel, corroded	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-13			Surface corn field	7 (9.8g)	Container Glass, Cobalt Blue	1/23/18

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee County

State: South Carolina

Project: Bishopville Truck Improvements Routes (2018)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-14			Surface corn field	1 (21.1g)	Container Glass, Green, embossed on bottom: 'G-94', '...uraglas...'	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-15			Surface corn field	4 (17.8g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-16			Surface corn field	1 (9g)	Container Glass, Olive Green, bottle mouth fragment	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-17			Surface corn field	1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Light Green	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-18			Surface corn field	6 (13.2g)	Container Glass, Amber	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-19			Surface corn field	1 (9.2g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass, light green color	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-20			Surface corn field	12 (26.6g)	Container Glass, Clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-21			Surface corn field	2 (16.5g)	Canning Jar Glass, Mason Screw Cap, clear	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-22			Surface corn field	1 (1.5g)	Glass, Unmeasured Flat	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-23			Surface corn field	1 (42.3g)	Cosmetic Jar, Milk Glass	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-24			Surface corn field	1 (28.9g)	Tableware Glass, Milk Glass	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-25			Surface corn field	1 (12.1g)	Canning Jar Glass, Mason Screw Cap, aqua, UID embossed marking	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-26			Surface corn field	1 (1.8g)	Container Glass, Aqua	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-27			Surface corn field	1 (10.6g)	Bottle Glass, Pharmaceutical, Clear, embossed on bottom: 'JES PAT', '...PLO FO...'	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-28			Surface corn field	1 (8.6g)	Container Glass, Clear, embossed: 'CHAMB...'	1/23/18

Specimen Catalog

County: Lee County

State: South Carolina

Project: Bishopville Truck Improvements Routes (2018)

State Site #	Field Bag #	Prov Bag #	Catalog #	Excavation Unit	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Count/Weight	Artifact Description	Field Date
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-29			Surface corn field	3 (6.7g)	Canning Seal, Milk Glass	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-30			Surface corn field	3 (15.9g)	Container Glass, Milk Glass	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-31			Surface corn field	1 (13.9g)	Container Glass, Amethyst Color, burned, shoulder/neck fragment	1/23/18
38LE1041	7	5	38LE1041-5-32			Surface corn field	1 (4.4g)	Non-Electrical Wire, iron/steel, corroded	1/23/18