DATAW ISLAND

BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

Submitted to

Alcoa South Carolina, Inc.

by

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ABSTRACT

The intensive survey of Dataw Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina, has reviewed the series of 100 sites reported in a 1982 reconnaissance survey. Of these, 16 have been merged with other sites to form larger units; no substantive evidence for 6 of the sites was found; the cultural affiliation of 13 sites was not determined for lack of artifact evidence; and a further 5 sites had minimal and very mixed content. The remaining 60 loci consist of 39 single component and 21 multicomponent sites.

No preceramic sites were identified. Thirteen Late Archaic, 4 Early Woodland, 9 Middle Woodland (and a further 3 that probably pertain to this period), 16 St. Catherines phase Late Woodland, and 9 Savannah phase (Late Woodland to Mississippian) prehistoric sites were confirmed. No historic remains prior to the late 18th century were found. Ten plantation sites, including a multi-structure tabby complex (38BU581), were identified. Five of these were also occupied during the late 19th - early 20th century tenant farmer period, along with 12 other separate sites. Ten 20th century features were defined as sites.

Eighteen of these sites have been recommended as eligible for the National Register, including representations of all the major periods of occupation on the island.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge the considerable assistance of colleagues, employees, and volunteers who have assisted in the various aspects of research on Dataw. Colin Brooker has provided invaluable assistance in the recording, interpretation, and preservation of the tabby ruins on Dataw. The preparation of the history of Dataw was greatly aided by earlier research conducted by Rebecca Starr. A summary of the study of the biota of Dataw, prepared by the late John Reid Clonts, is incorporated into this report. Ramona Grunden has devoted numerous hours in the field and in the laboratory to the artifacts obtained in survey and data recovery work.

Joe Cavanagh, Michael Taylor, and Willie Green have carried out much of the field work on the island. John Goldsborough and Jim Scurry carried out vital work in the earliest period of research. Others who are more than due a note of appreciation include David Gorzynski, Robert Mills, Eleanor Norton, Cathy Taylor, Robert Simmons, Frank Hyman, Terry Roggow, Leroy Gardner, and Joshua Allen.

Bud Cupp provided his inimitable volunteer assistance, as did many others too numerous to name. In particular, I have been most grateful for the willing help of the late Mary LaLiberte.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES: MAPS, PLANS, TABLES, PHOTOGRAPHS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background Information

Dataw Island is an 866 acre island located immediately northwest of St. Helena Island in the northern part of Beaufort County, South Carolina (see Location Map and USGS Map, pp.2,3). It is bounded on the north by the Morgan River, separating it from Coosaw Island; on the east by the east channel of Jenkins Creek and salt marsh, separating it from a northern peninsula of St. Helena Island at the northeast and from Polawana Island at the southeast; on the southwest by the west channel of Jenkins Creek and marsh, separating it from Warsaw Island; and on the northwest by marsh and the Morgan River, separating it from Lady's Island. Included in the survey property is a peninsula on the southwest side of Polawana, the small Bobb Island at the south end of Dataw, and the moderate size Oak Island and two smaller hummocks (the Pine Islands) in the high marsh southwest of Dataw.

Dataw has been inhabited continually from the Late Archaic period up to the present. The earliest artifact from the island is a Paleo-Indian point (Suwannee), found in a collection made by property surveyors, and of unknown provenience. If consistent with other such artifacts from the coastal region, it was an isolated artifact and does not represent a site. In situ occupations of Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian age are, however, common, though frequently disturbed to a greater or lesser degree by historic period land use.

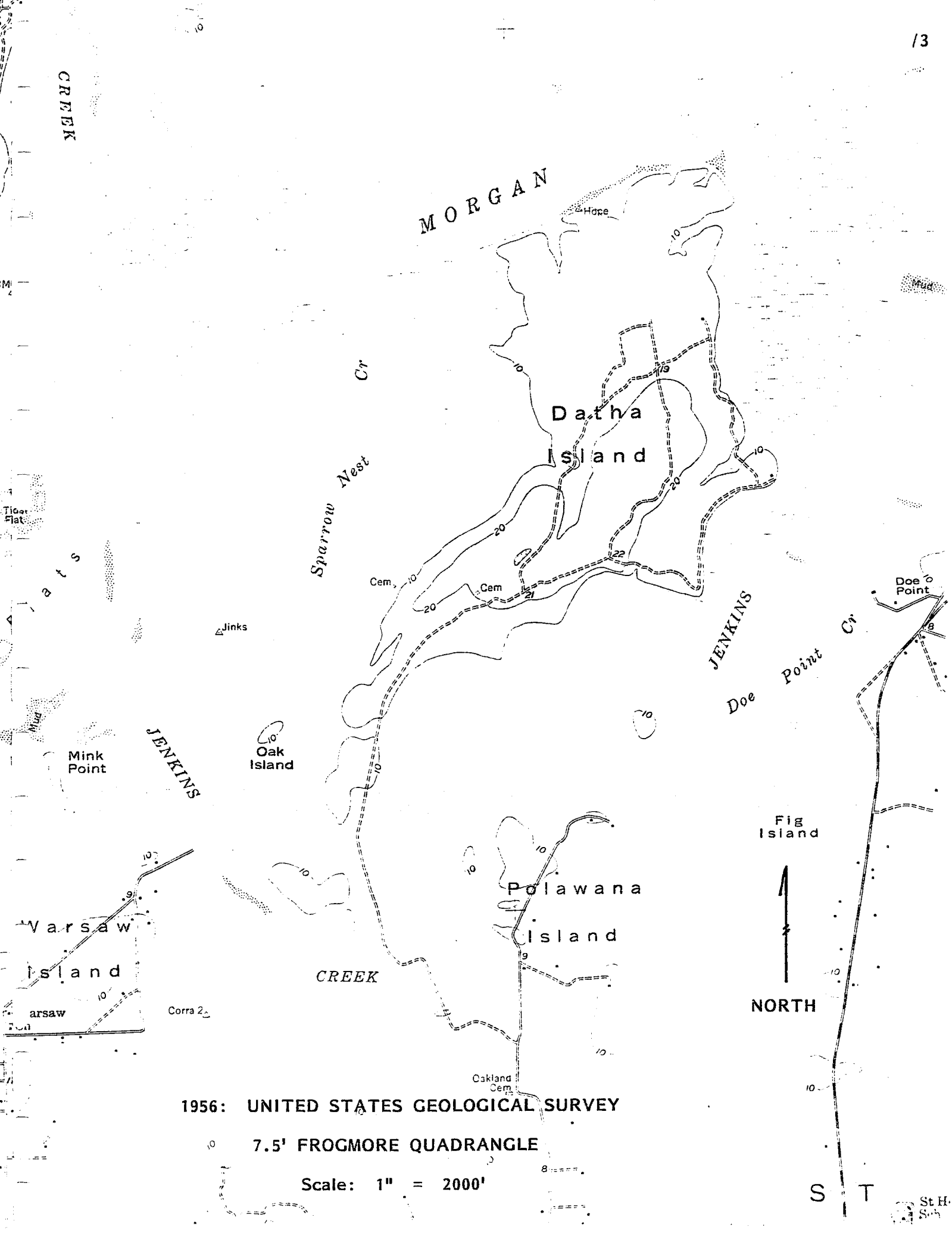
Dataw (under the name "Westbrook's Island") first enters the historic record in 1698/99 in the form of a land warrant issued to James Odingsell (see Chapter III). It was owned by several different persons throughout most of the 18th century, and an unknown amount of development as a plantation took place. The central unit of the main plantation house (38BU581) was apparently built during this period. In 1783 it was purchased by William Sams, and was fully developed as a plantation producing long staple cotton by him and his sons Lewis Reeve Sams and Berners Barnwell Sams. The two brothers divided the island between them, the first building a second plantation house complex (38BU514, 515, 516) at the north end of the island, and the second taking over the house already present at the center (38BU581). A third generation of Sams abandoned the island in 1861 when the Port Royal Sound region was occupied by the Federal Navy. The property was subsequently lost for nonpayment of the direct tax. A series of absentee owners held all or parts of the island for the remainder of the 19th century and during the 20th century. A sizeable black tenant farmer population was present on the island in the last quarter of the 19th and first quarter of the 20th centuries, concentrated toward the north end of the island.

Intensive cultivation of the land had detrimental effect upon many of the prehistoric sites present on the island. However, retention of shoreline windrows and primary use of the hoe as opposed to the plow

Scale (Echelle) 1:1000000

English Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Milles anglais

1 Inch = 15.78 Miles
1 Centimetre = 6.21 Milles anglais



1956: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

7.5' FROGMORE QUADRANGLE

Scale: 1" = 2000'

during the plantation period resulted in the preservation in fairly undisturbed condition of numerous sites, especially the deeply buried (one foot or more) Late Archaic settlements. Twentieth century deep plow cultivation, however, has adversely affected much of the island, especially at the north and south ends and along sections of the east shore.

In the last quarter of the 20th century the island was unoccupied and, aside from occasional recreational use and maintenance of fields at the north end of the island, was not utilized. The long period of abandonment had resulted in reforestation of most of the island, particularly in the central area, which had been longest abandoned. Plowed fields and a pecan orchard occupied much of the north shore, and the long, narrow south end of the island had reverted within the last two to three decades to young myrtle and pine growth. The large central forest area was, in contrast, dominated by hardwoods and was relatively mature and open, with a minimal understory.

In 1982 negotiations were opened by Alcoa South Carolina, Inc., to purchase the island, with the intention of developing it as a residential community. This transaction was made final on 14 January 1983, and land clearing was immediately initiated. Prior to this, Alcoa South Carolina, Inc. had let contracts for a property survey of the island and for an archaeological survey. The latter was carried out by Carolina Archaeological Services between 3 June and 20 July, 1982 (this survey is hereinafter referred to as the "1982 Survey", and information from it is included with each site entry in Chapter VII below). Preliminary management summaries were submitted in June 1982. One covered the permit area defined by the Corps of Engineers, consisting of four blocks at the ends of the proposed causeway and bridge system (one on Polawana, two on Bobb Island, and one on Dataw). The second covered the entire property. A Final Management Summary (Drucker 1982) and a map of site distribution on the island were submitted in October 1982.

No significant archaeological sites were found in the permit area defined by the Corps of Engineers, and the bridge and causeway permits were duly granted. A further permit for a barge landing on the deep water southwest shore of Dataw was also obtained early in 1983. At this time we conferred with the State Historic Preservation Office on the definition of the permit area; it was noted that the permit area could possibly be defined to include all high ground, on the basis that development could not proceed without the aforesaid facility. However, the permit was granted without requiring this broader definition.

The Management Summary submitted in October of 1982 reported a total of 100 sites on Dataw. Of these, three sites (38BU514, 581, and 640) were recommended as eligible for the National Register (all three sites have been preserved, and stabilization work has been carried out at 38BU581). Ten sites (38BU504, 509, 541, 558, 563, 572, 574, 576, 577, and 641) were recommended as ineligible for the National Register (no reason for altering this recommendation has been found in subsequent survey). The remaining eighty-seven sites were recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Alcoa South Carolina, Inc. had intended to have relatively complete information on site significance by the end of 1982, as a tight construction schedule (the work that is hereinafter referred to as Phase 1 development) was being set up, to commence in January of 1983. They proceeded with the information at hand, and as all required permits had been obtained, did not perceive the company as working under any legal obligations to specific sites. The present archaeologist was informed of areas to be affected by construction and was allowed to carry out investigations of the more important sites. Given the limited information then available on site content and the obvious need to concentrate on those areas that would be most adversely affected by clearing and construction, data recovery was carried out at two slave settlement sites, 38BU507 and 565.

Further survey work was not authorized at this time, and the limited amount that was carried out, primarily in the central part of the island, was done at the initiative of the archaeologist with time and funding taken from the slave settlement excavations, which were conducted in March through July of 1983. These were certainly the highest priority sites in the Phase 1 development area. It had been intended that excavation would be undertaken at a later time in preserved portions of two large prehistoric sites, 38BU489 and 490. According to original construction plans, the better preserved shoreline portions of these were to have been left intact, but last minute design changes resulted in destruction of much of these sites before any more than limited reconnaissance testing could be carried out.

In the late spring of 1983 the City of Beaufort applied for a UDAG grant for development of water facilities, and Alcoa South Carolina, Inc. became a participant in this development. A meeting was held with the State Historic Preservation Officer and a representative of the Advisory Council on May 19, 1983. As a result of this meeting, this archaeologist prepared a document entitled "Datha Island: Cultural Resource Management Plan", which was submitted in June of 1983. This document was based on the Carolina Archaeological Service's Management Summary issued in October, and on such information as had been obtained during the first half of 1983 (however, most work during this period was devoted to intensive examination of the threatened slave settlement sites, not to a general review of sites on the island).

A Memorandum of Agreement was issued by the Advisory Council on August 23, 1983. Clearing for Phase 1 development had been in process for half a year prior to this. The area thus affected included about half of the island in its south and central portions, as is indicated by the tinted area in the General Site Map (an oversized map included with this report as an end paper). There was also minor clearing at the north end of the island along the line of the proposed main road. The site descriptions in Chapter VII below refer where relevant to the effects of Phase 1 development, by which is indicated clearing and construction work carried out prior to the establishment of the Memorandum of Agreement.

The Memorandum of Agreement emphasized preservation and interpretation of the plantation complex and investigation of the themes of Late Woodland settlement patterns, plantation development, and tenant

occupation. The Cultural Resource Management Plan submitted in 1983 stated that further site investigation was to be carried out within the bounds of the 100 known sites as defined in the 1982 Survey.

During the summer of 1983 work was conducted in the central north part of the island in the area of the large Late Woodland 38BU536 complex, that was the major site for investigation of this particular theme. The site proved rather elusive. Some 13 loci had been defined in the 1982 Survey, but investigation of them generally yielded no more than isolated small shell heaps or scatters at best. Frequently the evidence for them consisted of thinly dispersed shell in contexts demonstrating that the surface and immediately subsurface loci had obviously lost all integrity. Subsequent investigation has indeed found one area of greater concentration and less disturbance, located more or less between the originally defined loci (see Chapter VII for a full discussion).

In the fall of 1983 Alcoa South Carolina, Inc. requested that work begin on the 38BU581 plantation complex. Destructive vegetation was removed from the ruins, the architecture was recorded by photographs and measured drawings, and excavations were carried out in part of the complex, as described in a research proposal submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

In the spring of 1984 investigation of a group of five sites on the north shore of Dataw was requested by Alcoa South Carolina, Inc. This was in the area to be directly impacted by proposed marina development. At the initiative of the archaeologist this work was expanded to include investigation of some 30 sites in the northern part of the island. On the basis of this and prior work a report entitled "Archaeological Sites on Dataw Island" was submitted in June, 1984. Further work was recommended in the Conclusion to this report, specifically:

(1) An investigation of reported sites on Oak Island. (2) Intensive investigation of the 38BU501/502/503 complex at the neck of the southern peninsula of the island, in order to determine site limits and to establish whether or not any portion of the complex retained integrity. (3) Further reconnaissance of the 38BU536 area in the north center of the island, in order to locate more concentrated and less disturbed Late Woodland occupations. (4) An intensive survey of the east shore of the north half of the island, so as to better define site areas and integrity within this archaeologically complex area. (5) Further reconnaissance of the northern sites on the west shore (38BU534, 543, 542, 579). (6) Intensive testing of 38BU513, a Late Archaic and Mississippian site. (7) Further investigation of the Lewis Reeve Sams plantation complex (38BU514, 516, and 515) with architectural recording of 514 and further archaeological investigation of 515, which retains some integrity and has both plantation and tenant period elements. (8) Re-examination of the northwest peninsula of the island in order to establish sound site boundaries.

This work was authorized and funded in 1987. The investigations recommended in the 1984 report were carried out in September and October, and at the same time all of the recorded sites were reinvestigated to the extent required or possible in order to obtain information pertinent to a

full cultural resources survey. Artifacts from all survey work carried out by this archaeologist were reviewed to insure consistency of analysis between the different times that survey work had been conducted, and so as to have all analysis done by a single person as a further guarantee of consistency. The present report is the result of this work. It is confined to a basic cultural resources survey format, and data recovery investigations carried out in 1983 are not reported at this time. Funding has now been made available for the proper development of data recovery reports and this work will be forthcoming within the next year.

Other work relevant to the island was the preparation by Brooker and Lepionka of a study of the history of tabby architecture and its regional expression. This drew extensively from information obtained in the investigation of the Dataw tabby ruins. The article was prepared and submitted for publication to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology in 1984. In 1985 Lepionka prepared an interpretive exhibit inclusive of artifacts, photographs, maps, other illustrations, and text for the explication of the history, archaeology, and architecture of Dataw.

2. Format of This Report

The present chapter serves as an introduction to the report. Chapter II is a review of the regional prehistoric and historic sequence, the latter part emphasizing economic factors that determined land use patterns. Chapter III summarizes the history of Dataw as known from archival sources, including the chain of title as recorded in land warrants, grants, memorials, indentures, wills, deeds, and other documents that are a matter of public record or have otherwise been preserved (as in the collections of Sams Family Papers in the South Caroliniana Library and in the Beaufort County Library). Census data has also been employed to determine the agricultural productivity of the island and its population levels, and available maps have been reviewed for the information that they contain concerning land use. Specific archaeological sites are referenced as is pertinent to the discussion. Chapter IV is a review of criteria for assessment of eligibility of sites for the National Register of Historic Places.

Chapter V provides an environmental description of Dataw Island, noting geological background, topography, soil type distribution, vegetation, and culturally imposed changes on the landscape. Correlations between environmental factors and probability of site occurrence are noted in each section, and factors affecting specific sites or groups of sites are discussed as is relevant. General methodological procedures are considered in Chapter VI.

Chapter VII consists of descriptions of each of the one hundred recorded sites on Dataw Island, with indication of location, size, environmental features (topography, soils, vegetation, imposed cultural features), archaeological content, procedures of investigation, cultural affiliation and date, and degree of site integrity. Available information from the 1982 Survey (as entered in the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology Site Inventory Files in 1984) is noted, followed by the results of survey work by the present archaeologist (referred to in the

text as the "intensive survey"). Each site description is concluded with a specific recommendation on National Register eligibility. Chapter VIII provides a summary of results of the survey.

Maps are introduced into the text as required by discussion of specific geographical or historical features (in Chapters III and V) or to illustrate specific sites or groups of sites (in Chapter VII), and the text provides references to these maps. Also included as an end paper to the text is an oversized map of all of Dataw at a scale of 1" = 400'. This depicts the area of Phase 1 development and indicates the location and size of all one hundred sites on the island. It is referenced in the text as the "General Site Map".

A series of Appendices complement the Chapter VII site descriptions through the compilation in tabular form of data on site parameters.

CHAPTER II

THE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SEQUENCE

The earliest archaeological studies of the South Carolina-Georgia coastal area were the investigations by Clarence Moore (Moore 1898, 1899), which documented and sampled a series of mound sites. Further systematic work was delayed to the 1930's. Claflin's excavations at Stallings Island (Claflin 1931) near Augusta established the transition from preceramic to ceramic technologies and, in conjunction with Waring's investigations at the mouth of the Savannah, demonstrated that the lower valley was possessed of a certain cultural unity. Waring's studies and Works Project Administration excavations (notably at Irene Mound; Caldwell and McCann 1941) laid the basis for the formulation of a regional sequence.

This initial ceramic sequence (Caldwell and Waring 1939, in Williams 1977:134) was essentially correct in outline. Subsequent revisions and amendments (e.g., Waring ca. 1945, in Williams 1977:100; Caldwell 1952, in Griffin 1952:312-321; Waring 1955, in Williams 1977:216-221; Williams and Stoltman 1965, in Wright and Frey 1965:670; Stoltman 1974) have built upon this original, and C-14 dating has added the dimension of an absolute chronology. Substantive additions to the original at the phase level include: (1) Thom's Creek, tentatively included in Caldwell 1952, and more thoroughly defined by Trinkley 1976; (2) Refuge, first formally listed by Waring in 1955, further analyzed by DePratter 1977, 1979, and described in stratigraphic context by Lepionka et al. 1983; and (3) St. Catherines, first defined in Caldwell 1971 and initially investigated in South Carolina by Brooks et al. 1982. The recent restatement and modification of this sequence by DePratter (1977, 1979) is based upon re-evaluation of ceramic materials from the north Georgia coast and is the most thorough and specific ceramic analysis and sequence that is available; its classifications have been used in the analysis of the prehistoric ceramics recovered in the course of this survey.

The preceramic period is not well represented in the immediate coastal region, where the continuous archaeological record essentially begins with the Late Archaic. The tentative local sequence is largely based on broad regional patterns that were initially formulated by Coe (1964), though rare sites such as Cal Smoak (Anderson et al. 1979) and Theriault (Brockington 1971) provide some information on the interior coastal plain.

The summary of the historic period presented here discusses basic settlement and land use patterns, with emphasis on the political, economic, and technological factors that formed those patterns. War and other forms of political instability and the introduction of specific crops have at certain times resulted in major and fundamental change.

The several prehistoric and historic periods are summarized in chronological sequence below:

1. The Paleo-Indian Period (10500 - 9500 B.C.)

Isolated finds of definitive fluted points (Clovis) and apparently contemporary types (the nonfluted but lanceolate Quad and Suwanee points) have been made in the region, primarily in the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Four Clovis points (from Myrtle Island and Coosawhatchie) are known from the immediate region (Waring 1961, in Williams 1977:241), but no intact Paleo-Indian sites have been identified. Dataw itself has possibly yielded one Suwanee point, but the provenience of this find has not been established (it was found in a collection, said to be all from Dataw, made by land surveyors).

Much of the Paleo-Indian landscape no longer exists or is no longer accessible. The former coast has been destroyed by Holocene sea level rise, estimated at some 50 meters since 10,000 B.C. (Flint 1971:326, Fig. 12-3). This eustatic rise has also resulted in extensive alluviation of river valleys, an environment correlated with Paleo-Indian point distribution (Williams and Stoltman 1965, Michie 1977). Consequently, many potential locations of Paleo-Indian sites have either been destroyed by erosion or buried too deeply to be found.

The present littoral constituted an interior coastal plain environment with a forest regime including more northerly species. Subsistence patterns cannot be assessed in the absence of evidence. Local Paleo-Indian populations possibly concentrated on megafauna, but could as well have adopted a more broadly based exploitation system, presaging the pattern inferred from the evidence of the subsequent Archaic.

2. Early Archaic (9500 - 7500 B.C.)

Isolated finds of definitive point types (earlier Dalton and Hardaway, later Taylor, Palmer, and Kirk) are not uncommon, but actual sites remain elusive. Cal Smoak (Anderson et al. 1979) on the Edisto and Theriault (Brockington 1971) in Georgia are two inland representations. Cal Smoak provides some evidence of point type stratification, but there is little information except by way of extrapolation for the coastal zone.

The period is generally considered as one of adaptation to the ameliorated environmental conditions of Holocene North America, with the establishment of the current regional vegetation regime and a cultural adaptation to a broadly based subsistence system, as indicated by the wide environmental range of artifact distribution. Direct regional data are lacking, but sea level was probably at least 40 meters below its present stand (Flint 1971:326, Fig. 12-3). The shoreline position is uncertain, but was probably well seawards of its present location, such that sites representing estuarine adaptations (if present) no longer exist.

3. Middle Archaic (7500 - 3000 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic follows the pattern of the earlier period for this region, with common finds of isolated point types (Kirk, Stanley, Morrow Mountain, Guilford), but very few sites (Lake Spring, Stoltman 1974:11;

Cal Smoak, Theriault). An environmentally ubiquitous distribution of artifacts indicates a continuation of a broadly based subsistence pattern. The relatively high frequency of finds is a factor of either better geological exposure for this period or of a real population increase.

Minimal local data are available for sea level position (Brooks et al. 1979, Colquhoun 1981). In the latter half of the period eustatic rise stabilized at about four meters below present level, to be succeeded by cyclic fluctuation with an amplitude of one to two meters and a period of 400 to 600 years, with successive peaks generally slightly higher than preceding ones. There is, however, no evidence (such as shell middens) of an adaptation to an estuarine environment, and presumably the entirety of the present region, including the modern coast line, was still an interior province.

4. Late Archaic (3000 - 1000 B.C.)

The continuous archaeological record of the coastal plain begins in this period with the appearance of numerous shell middens. The definitive artifact type is fiber tempered pottery, first investigated at Stalling's Island near Augusta (Claflin 1931) and included in Caldwell and Waring's 1939 sequence (Williams 1977:134) under the name of St. Simons. Waring established its presence at the mouth of the Savannah with his excavations at the Bilbo site (Williams 1977:152-197). It has a widespread distribution along the coast from Florida into South Carolina and is found far up the Georgia river valleys, including the Savannah. Available C-14 dates (Trinkley n.d.) range from 2500 B.C. to 1250 B.C. with one exceptional date earlier than 3000 B.C.

The Late Archaic has been divided into three phases, Stallings Island I (preceramic), II (plain fiber tempered), and III (decorated fiber tempered), with continuity of nonceramic artifacts and of site distribution patterns (estuarine and river valley concentration) throughout. Though not well documented on the coast, the preceramic component at Stalling's Island (Claflin 1931, Fairbanks 1942) is of impressive depth. As Caldwell (1952) notes, there is no evidence of any other change in material culture associated with the adoption of pottery. This argues for local innovation, though introduction from Mexico or Columbia has been suggested. Stallings Island II and III as defined are largely seriational variations, though some early sites may have only plain pottery (Stoltman 1974:17-18).

A regional and chronological variant of the Late Archaic is largely confined to north of the Savannah River and includes Thom's Creek and Awendaw ceramic types that have been construed as transitional between Late Archaic and Early Woodland. Thom's Creek pottery (best described in Trinkley 1976) is a sand tempered ware that retains many features of Stallings Island, such as linear punctate decoration. Continuity in ceramic style and in other associations (shell middens and rings, nonceramic artifacts such as bone pins and the Savannah River point), the sharing of common subsistence patterns, and the broad chronological overlap (C-14 date range of 2200 - 900 B.C., with all but three dates between 2000 and 1000 B.C.; Trinkley n.d.) and co-occurrence of fiber and

sand tempered wares argue for the full inclusion of the Thom's Creek phase in the Late Archaic as a regional variant on the partially earlier Stallings Island series. It (with the Awendaw variant) is the dominant if not exclusive Late Archaic type on the northern coast.

Coastal site distribution and content (shell middens) make it clear that early in the Late Archaic period sea level rise and shoreline attrition had been sufficient to flood former fresh water drainages and to initiate the formation of the modern estuarine system. Recognized elements of the modern barrier island system were stabilized in the course of this period (e.g., Shulbred Ridge and its seaward marsh complex on Kiawah Island by 2000 B.C.; Moslow 1981). However, land form continued to be affected by the previously noted eustatic fluctuations. Many Late Archaic sites are now flooded and many others have undoubtedly been destroyed by erosion.

The known expressions of the Late Archaic indicate sedentary estuarine and riverine adaptations with subsistence based on land fauna (primarily, but far from exclusively, deer) and flora (especially hickory, possibly acorn) and on fish and shellfish, with sites placed in proximity to the last resource. There are, however, many coastal Late Archaic sites that have little or no shell content.

5. Early Woodland (1000 - 1 B.C.)

The Early Woodland consists of two successive phases, Refuge (1000 - 500 B.C.) and Deptford (500 - 1 B.C.). The former, first described and defined by Waring (Williams 1977:198-208), is ceramically transitional to the later Deptford phase, but no clear continuity between Refuge and Late Archaic assemblages has been established. The complex is known from surface distributions in Georgia (DePratter 1977, 1979) and from excavations by Waring (1947) and Lepionka et al. (1983) in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge. It is common in the Savannah River valley and has been found throughout much of the coastal plain in South Carolina, but primarily in association with later Woodland ceramic types. As an independent assemblage it is primarily a Georgian phenomenon. Available C-14 dates fall between 1100 and 500 B.C. (Trinkley n.d.).

Refuge pottery is sand tempered. Early types include dentate stamped, punctate, and incised decoration, but the predominant types throughout and continuing into the Deptford phase are plain or simple stamped. Nonceramic artifacts occur in significant quantities and in clear association with the Refuge ceramics at the Second Refuge Site (Lepionka et al. 1983). This site indicates a heavy reliance on locally available lithic resources and a continuation of the Late Archaic bone pin tradition, but loss of the Savannah River point type.

The Deptford phase is named for a type site near Savannah where Deptford pottery was found stratified above fiber tempered wares and below Wilmington and Irene (Williams 1977:143). Waring (Williams 1977:198-208) demonstrated that it is subsequent to Refuge, though Refuge types persist in direct association, as DePratter (1977, 1979) has shown in detail on the north Georgia coast. The majority of available dates place it within

the 500 - 1 B.C. interval, but dates as early as 1250 B.C. and as late as 900 A.D. have been obtained (Trinkley n.d.).

Deptford is characterized by check, linear check, simple stamped, and plain grit or sand tempered pottery and is widespread throughout South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (Milanich 1971 provides the best general description). At Groton Plantation Stoltman (1974:237) found distributional evidence suggesting greater exploitation of upland areas, a shift of activity out of the coastal and riverine environment where Late Archaic sites are concentrated. A similar pattern has been established at the Savannah River Plant (Hanson et al. 1978). We have noted in the Carolina Sea Islands that sites tend to be small, relatively infrequent, and limited to high bluff areas, whereas much larger sites are found inland adjacent to fresh water swamps. Sea level fluctuation may have been a factor in this dispersal into inter-riverine zones.

6. Middle Woodland (1 - 1000 A.D.)

Wilmington heavy cordmarked clay tempered pottery is the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type, though a common variant is sand tempered. Sites are numerous and large ones are relatively frequent, but the Middle Woodland period has not been thoroughly analyzed. Stoltman (1974:214-215) found that a high proportion of Middle Woodland sites occurred in well drained upland zones and suggests that this was an adaptation, possibly initiated in Deptford times, to shifting horticulture. Lepionka has found similar sites in Jasper County and in the interior of large coastal islands (e.g., 38BU148 on St. Helena, Lepionka 1978). There is , however, no clear proof for cultivation, and certainly no evidence for maize agriculture.

A second kind of site that is ubiquitous on the coast are small shell middens proximate to tidal creeks. They are in the same strategic position that would be chosen today for shellfish collection from nearby high ground, proving that the tidal estuary had stabilized itself in its modern form. Sea level through most of this period was within half a meter of its present stand (Brooks and Colquhoun 1985:6, Fig. 3). These were short term occupations, often single exploitation events, and consist of a few small mounds of shell with occasional pottery and animal bone (e.g., Lepionka 1979, 1981a, b; Trinkley 1981). Utilization of estuarine resources was a significant aspect of the Middle Woodland period, but the absence of large shoreline semi-sedentary sites suggests that the subsistence pattern was markedly different from that of the Late Archaic.

7. Late Woodland (1000 - 1200 A.D.)

Late Woodland ceramics exhibit continuity with the Wilmington tradition in the retention of sherd or grog tempering and in the use of cordmarking. However, the cordmarking is usually much finer and more precise in application, with frequent diagonal overstamping. Other distinctive types are added to the assemblage; the early St. Catherines phase (1000 - 1150 A.D.) includes fine cordmarked, plain, burnished plain, and net marked forms (DePratter 1979:111-112). The succeeding Savannah I

(1150 - 1200 A.D.) types are identical, with the loss of net marked forms. DePratter's Savannah II (1200 - 1250 A.D.) adds a check stamped type to the assemblage, and his Savannah III (1250 - 1300 A.D.) adds complicated stamping. There is obvious continuity into the Irene phases of the subsequent Mississippian period and it is tempting to consider them as one period. Nevertheless, the Mississippian period does represent real changes in cultural organization (temple mounds, elements of the southern cult), and as such it should be separated out, with complicated stamp pottery as the most readily available horizon marker.

The complexity of Late Woodland ceramic assemblages is only one reflection of major changes in overall culture and subsistence base. Maize is definitely present in Mississippian sites and was presumably introduced prior to the end of the Late Woodland period, while other cultigens may well have been already present. Evidence for intensive usage of wild plants was found in a St. Catherines period burial mound in Beaufort County (Callawassie Island). Human remains from this site present a physical profile intermediate between those typical of hunter-gatherer and agricultural societies (Brooks et al. 1982:116-119). Interior location of sites suggests greater concentration on inland resources, and their large size indicates that the adaptation was successful. Estuarine resources remained important, but sites formed by shoreline single or short term exploitation events (typical of the Middle Woodland) are a minor component of the settlement pattern. The investigation of this immediate pre-agricultural transition is of considerable importance in the prehistory of the region.

Other major cultural manifestations are present as well. There is the definitive introduction of the burial mound complex, as on Callawassie Island (Moore 1898, Brooks et al. 1982). There is no clear evidence of this mortuary practice in the region before this time. Stoltman (1974:24-27) has reviewed the available evidence for association of the Wilmington phase with the introduction of burial mounds and finds it unconvincing. There is some question as to the origin of the fill in the Refuge-Deptford mounds (Thomas and Larsen 1979) on St. Catherines.

8. Mississippian (1200 - 1600 A.D.)

Ceramic types associated with the late Savannah phase have been discussed. The succeeding Irene I (1300 - 1400 A.D.) is defined by the loss of Savannah fine cordmarked and check stamped types, and the retention of plain, burnished plain, and complicated stamped types. No distinctive new type is added. Irene II (1400 - 1550 A.D.) is distinguished by the addition of Irene Incised ware to the Irene I assemblage (DePratter 1979:111-112). The date of 1550 seems rather early for termination of the Irene phase, and definitely does not apply north of the Savannah river, where it is found in direct association with European artifacts at Santa Elena on Parris Island, dating to the latter half of the 16th century.

Stoltman (1974:32) considers Irene to be a coastal expression of the Mississippian influenced Lamar of the interior. Temple mound construction begins, notably at the type site of Irene near Savannah (Moore 1899,

occupation, Coosaw soil may have been preferred for its agricultural qualities. It has a medium to high potential for row crops and small grains, appropriate for the subsistence and truck crops raised in the tenant period (Wando soil has a low potential because of its excessive drainage).

Poorly drained Williman fine sand makes up much of the northeastern Morgan River shore area; it is bracketed by Coosaw soil on both east and west and borders on the small Chisholm soil zones on the north and northeast shore. It does not contain any major occupation sites, but was undoubtedly cultivated in the tenant period (it has similar agricultural qualities to Coosaw soil, but requires more drainage). Occupation sites associated with its cultivation were located on the adjacent Coosaw and Chisholm surfaces. Williman soil also constitutes the entirety of Oak Island, the larger Pine Island (the smaller one is shown as Capers soil, but this is unlikely because of its tree cover), and practically all of the Polawana peninsula (a fringe zone is Coosaw).

Poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand makes up practically all of the west shore of Dataw, beginning at Mink Point and extending northwards in an unbroken swathe to the major internal drainage north of the southern point on the northwest shore. It extends to the east shore in only one location, at the north end of the southern peninsula, where it includes the 38BU501 area and the rest of the northern arc of the peninsula. Sites 38BU501, 38BU551 to the east, and the 569-570-571 complex on the west shore are the principal sites included within this soil zone which, because of its poor drainage characteristics, is not a high probability area for site occurrence.

The last soil type is poorly drained Baratari fine sand, occupying a single large area in the northwestern part of Dataw, inland of the shoreline Tomotley zone, north and west of the Seewee/Wando central ridge complex, and south of the Seabrook/Murad sector. Baratari soil has few redeeming characteristics, and is not even particularly good for general agricultural purposes. No major sites are expected in this area and none have been found.

It is of interest to note the absence of very poorly drained soils such as Polawana and Rosedhu, often found in association with interior drainages. Dataw certainly has its drainage system, as noted in the preceding section, but none of these has formed significant areas of permanently saturated ground, such as is characteristic of Polawana or Rosedhu soils. In consequence there are no substantial stands of hydric vegetation; cypress is absent and sweetgum does not occur as a dominant. As an aside, there is no Polawana soil on Polawana.

In summary, the most likely zones to contain sites are the Wando and Chisholm areas. This has been amply borne out. Seabrook and Murad soil, though suitable, lack sites, probably because of interior location; Coosaw and Seewee soils are associated with sites, the latter because of its close association with the Wando zone, the former because of location on the north shore and possibly because of agricultural qualities. Poorly drained Tomotley, Williman, and Baratari soils should have a minimum of sites because of their negative qualities. This is largely true, but

Caldwell and McCann 1941). Maize is definitely present and Stoltman (1974:217) suggests that there is a return to the flood plain of major river valleys where improved agricultural techniques made the growth of large permanent settlements possible. Ferguson (1975), with additional data from Anderson, has confirmed this pattern in South Carolina, noting a concentration of large sites immediately below the fall line on major river systems. Interior expressions of the Mississippian culture were in general on a larger scale than occurred on the coast.

A final phase of aboriginal culture is Altamaha from the Georgia coast (DePratter 1979). This assemblage, including types termed line block, incised, plain, check stamped, and red filmed, exhibits the influence of European ceramic forms (such as plates) on an aboriginal tradition, and was the product of long term Spanish contact on the Guale coast. Only one example of it has been found in South Carolina, as a minimal surface deposition overlying a small sector of a large Irene site on Callawassie Island. As Callawassie lies directly across the river from the major Yemassee town of Altamaha (a coincidence in names that is most appropriate), there is a known historical reason for the presence of very late aboriginal ceramics. The Yemassee were in frequent contact with the Guale coast and with the Spanish.

9. The Historic Period: Early Exploration and Settlement (1521 - 1670)

The Historic period in the Southeast begins with Spanish coastal explorations under the direction of Vasquez Ayllon in 1521. The exact route of this voyage and the location of coastal landings is not known. In 1526 a settlement, San Miguel del Galdape, was attempted. This has been variously placed from North Carolina to Florida. Recent scholarship based on reconstruction of sailing routes and coastal descriptions suggests that Winyah Bay or the mouths of the Santee were the first landfall; Spanish records place San Miguel 40 to 45 leagues south of the landfall, therefore in the vicinity of Sapelo-St. Catherine's (Hoffman, Georgetown Conference 1982). Though soon abandoned, it left an impression; DeSoto's expedition into the interior in 1539 recovered Spanish artifacts from the Indians. No trace of San Miguel has been found archaeologically.

The French attempt at settlement in 1561 under the leadership of Jean Ribaut is placed at Port Royal Sound, and was soon terminated by starvation. The location of Charlesfort is also unknown, though Parris Island or Port Royal Island along the Beaufort River are likely locations. The Spanish reasserted their claim to this area shortly thereafter and founded the city of Santa Elena (Ciudad de Santa Elena), establishing it as the capital of Spanish Florida. Except for brief intervals it was occupied from 1566 to 1587. The location of Santa Elena has been firmly established on Parris Island in Port Royal Sound (South 1980). Spanish contact continued even after abandonment and was prominent along the Guale coast (Georgia), with establishment of missions and maintenance of trade relations with the Indians. Other European nations made at least occasional contact; e.g., an Anglo-French vessel visited St. Helena Sound in the early 17th century (Quinn, Georgetown Conference 1982). The net effect of Spanish and other activities was to accustom Indians to European trade goods and to establish some contact with the more powerful Indian

nations of the interior.

10. The Early English Colonial Period (1670 -1733)

The founding of Charleston in 1670 initiated the English colonial effort in the southeast. The early economy included as a major component the fur and hide trade, resulting in extensive contact with the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and other Indian nations of the interior. Open range cattle herding, especially in the Sea Islands, was also important, as were naval stores in some areas. The development of the plantation system began, with a long period of experimentation with various crops and technologies. Rice was cultivated well before 1700, but it was not until after the period of early settlement (1670-1733) that it and other crops such as indigo attained technological maturity. Cotton was not introduced on any large scale until 1790.

Effective English penetration did not extend beyond the Savannah River. Development in the Port Royal Sound area (primarily by Indian traders such as Caleb Westbrook of Dataw Island) was abruptly cut off by the Yemassee Indian rebellion in 1715 and was inhibited thereafter by continuing raids out of Florida. Raiding was not substantially deterred until a 1728 punitive expedition against St. Augustine. Settlement in this area was also blocked by the closure of the land office between 1719 and 1731, during the transition from proprietary to royal government; clear title to land not previously granted could not be obtained (Starr 1984:19).

The major accomplishments of this early period were: (1) Establishment of the English as an equal presence with the Spanish in the Southeast; (2) enforcement of English equality or dominance over the "civilized nations" of the interior; (3) displacement and/or absorption of aboriginal coastal populations by Europeans and Africans; (4) initiation of the Indian trade (5) introduction of cattle herding, and (6) beginning of the plantation economy.

11. The Later English Colonial Period (1733 - 1783)

The founding of Georgia with the establishment of Savannah in 1733 stabilized the southern border of Carolina and shifted the continuing conflict between English and Spanish southward, providing security for lands north of the Savannah River. Rice was developed as the major cash crop of the colony. As early as 1724 irrigation methods were developed for use in inland swamps, and attempts at highland dry cultivation were abandoned. In the 1750's rice planting shifted to the tidewater region, where the effect of tidal ebb and flood on river flow could be used to inundate and drain fields, guaranteeing an adequate water supply. This complex technology of diking and draining major river valley swamps required intensive labor for construction, maintenance, and crop production, and encouraged the slave trade (Clifton 1978:xi-xii). The system of cultivation was to remain in use into the 20th century.

In the estuarine Sea Islands rice could be grown only in limited

quantity. The major 18th century plantation crop in this environment was indigo, but of a poor quality compared with the Caribbean and Central American product. It was subsidized by Parliamentary bounty and sold best during those periods when British trade with the Spanish possessions was cut off by war. Indigo plantations thrived in the 1740's and again in the 1760's with the Seven Years' War. In the intervening decade the Sea Islands suffered an agricultural depression that inhibited further development. The termination, with the Revolution, of the Parliamentary bounty ended the viability of indigo as a major plantation cash crop. During much of this period large tracts of land were held for speculation or only minimally developed for open range livestock use.

The collapse of the indigo market was the most significant effect of the Revolution on the Sea Island region. Loyalist sentiment had been strong, and resulted in the confiscation of certain properties by the South Carolina government. Nevertheless, the transition to independence had relatively little long term effect on land ownership and virtually none, aside from the abandonment of indigo, on land use.

By the last quarter of the 18th century Carolina had been stabilized as a viable political and economic entity based upon a plantation economy and, ultimately, upon black slave labor. This system was so successful that at the time of the Revolution South Carolina had the highest per capita income of any of the colonies. Because this wealth was largely derived from rice, it and the derivative political power were concentrated in the Lowcountry, and focused on Charleston, the only real city south of Philadelphia, and the commercial and cultural center of the colony.

A unique Lowcountry culture, drawing from European, African, and aboriginal sources took form and established the basic patterns that were to persist through the following century.

12. The Antebellum Period (1783 - 1861)

The Antebellum period saw the full establishment of the plantation economy that confirmed the position of the Southeast coast as one of the richest regions of the country. A major factor in this was the introduction of cotton cultivation. The production of short staple cotton in the upcountry, coupled with the technological innovations of Whitney and others, opened up that area of sparse development to the plantation system. In the Lowcountry the more environmentally demanding and more valuable long staple cotton proved to be superbly adapted to local conditions, and provided for the Sea Islands the equivalent of rice in the river valleys. The first crop is said to have been grown on Hilton Head in 1790.

The wealth produced from rice and cotton supported in considerable splendor the substantial cities of Charleston and Savannah, as well as smaller towns such as Beaufort and Georgetown and the many plantation establishments. An aristocratic planter class was created, based on the essential labor of black slavery without which the plantation could not function. Consequently, the demographic pattern of a black majority, first established in colonial times, was reinforced.

The land itself was greatly changed. Riverine swamps were cleared and diked and vast stretches of forest were cut. By 1861 practically all virgin forest in the coastal plain had been replaced by plowed fields and secondary growth, greatly changing the ecology of the land. The landscape was reformed to meet the needs of the primary rice and cotton crops. Similarly, the economy was reformed, losing much of its earlier diversity. Mercantile trade, a prestigious activity in the 18th century, became subservient to the needs of marketing the cash crops.

The growth of the plantation system reinforced the position of Charleston and aided the growth of Savannah. Both cities served as entrepots for the marketing of the plantation crops. Charleston, unique in the colonial period as a metropolitan center and focus for a provincial hinterland, was confirmed and strengthened in its position in the Lowcountry, though Savannah gained considerable influence in the southern Sea Islands.

Successful operation of the plantations required careful planning and organization on an industrial basis. There are enough individual failures in property records to indicate that success was not automatic, and that it required perseverance, ability, and knowledge. Nevertheless, many planters were consistently successful and gained considerably from their industry. This wealth and the desire for prestige and comfort led to the elaboration of plantation houses, each accompanied by its required ancillary buildings (kitchens, offices, privies), industrial structures (barns, mills, stables), and living quarters for dependents (overseers, slaves). This central complex was surrounded by subsistence gardens and often by orchards and decorative landscaping, and was the focus of the system of properly diked and drained fields that produced the cash crops of the plantation. It is this kind of plantation site that constitutes much of the archaeological record of the period.

13. War and Reconstruction (1861 - 1893)

War, blockade, and occupation terminated the plantation economy and the social system based upon it. Destruction of mills, loss of seed stock, neglect of fields that required constant maintenance (especially in rice plantations), loss of a cheap labor force, and competition with other agricultural areas inhibited redevelopment after 1865, though rice and long staple cotton production lingered into the 20th century. In large part the former slave economy was replaced by one based on tenant farmers, creating a new settlement pattern of dispersed structures on small holdings.

The federal occupation of Port Royal Sound in November of 1861 encompassed the islands between the Savannah River and St. Helena Sound. Subsequent raiding expeditions up mainland rivers, the siege of Charleston, and general coastal blockade effectively dominated the entire region. During and at the end of the war properties were confiscated by the government for failure to pay taxes and in some areas, such as Port Royal Sound, the alienation became permanent, with title transferred to freed slaves.

The 19th century economy shriveled and much of the region reverted to a subsistence base. Phosphate mining on land and in estuarine channels provided an alternative economy in some coastal areas, but this was terminated by competition late in the century. The hurricane of 1893 caused the death of thousands along the coast, and greatly damaged the agricultural and industrial infrastructure. Finally, the revanchist regime of Pitchfork Ben Tillman terminated black political influence where it still existed, as in Beaufort, and set the pattern of 20th century segregation and subjugation of the black population.

14. The Modern Period

Economic and social conditions improved somewhat by the 1890's, but in a very real sense the aftermath of the War could be said to have lasted for a full century. Up to and beyond midcentury South Carolina, like much of the South, existed under a semicolonial regime, producing raw materials and simple industrial products with cheap labor for a far wealthier and fully industrialized North.

Former agricultural land reverted to secondary growth. Subsistence farming, hunting, and fishing became an established pattern, relieved minimally by cash influx from commercial production of truck crops and the pulp wood industry. Large tracts of land were set aside as hunting preserves, military reservations, and forest holdings, partly because land was otherwise of such little value. This regression was only aggravated by the Depression of the 1930's. It was not until the postwar period that the region as a whole began to revive.

In this second half of the 20th century major demographic and economic shifts have immensely increased the prosperity and well-being of the region. One aspect of this is the continuing urbanization and industrialization of the upcountry; the other is the development of the coastal region as a resort and retirement area, accompanied by the required service industries. This process effectively began in 1959, after the passage of the last major hurricane and the building of the bridge to Hilton Head. Though Hilton Head is only one island along the coast, it was the first to see major development, and has come to serve as a pattern and a symbol for the numerous resort developments that have since grown up, are being built, or are being planned for the South Carolina coast. Dataw is now in the process of making this transition.

CHAPTER III

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF DATAW ISLAND

The history of Dataw Island falls into three broad periods: (1) 1698-1783, from the first documentary reference for the island to its purchase by William Sams; (2) 1783-1863, the period of ownership by the Sams family, when the island attained its full development as a plantation, terminated by Federal confiscation of the property for nonpayment of taxes; and (3) 1863 to the present, including the immediate postbellum period with numerous property transfers, and the longer term tenures of the 20th century. These periods are discussed consecutively in Sections 1-3 below. The full chain of title for the property and the documentation thereof is set out in Section 4.

1. Dataw in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

The earliest document referring to the property that subsequently came to be known as Dataw is a warrant for land issued to Charles Odingsells (Salley, Olsberg revision 1973; Warrants for Lands in South Carolina 1672-1711, p.586):

> Charles Odingsells had a Warrt. out of ye Secretry's, Office for that Island Called Westbrook's Island Dated March ye. 21st. 1698/99

The equivalence of "Westbrook's Island" with Dataw is established in a 1702 document referencing this warrant (see below). The name is obviously derived from a personal name, and the only person of that name known in the area was Caleb Westbrook, who received a warrant for land in 1682 (Ibid., p.285):

> Carolina Ss:/
> You are forthwth: to cause to admeasured & laid out to Caleb Westbrooke two hundred & sixty acres of land being soe much due to him by the Lords proprietors: concessions for himselfe one woman Servant & two man Servts: arriveing in December 1680----in some convenient place not yet laid out or marked to be laid out for any other (?)son or Use and if same happen upon any Navigable river or river capable to be made Navigable you are to allow onely the fifth part of the depth there by the waterside & a certificate fully specifying the Scittuacon & bounds thereof you are to returne to us wth all convenient speed; and for your soe doeing this shall be your warrt: dated this 24th day of October 1682

Westbrook was a trader deeply involved with the Yemassee Indians, and is reputed to have incited them to raid the Spanish, possibly a cause of the Spanish attack that destroyed the Scots settlement of Stuart Town on Port Royal Island in 1684. He was killed by a Savannah Indian in 1693, and no record of an heir has been found (Salley, Records in the British Public

Record Office Relating to South Carolina, Vol. 1, pp.1,63; Vol. 2, pp.61, 75; Vol. 3, p.109). To what extent, if any, he had been specifically active on Dataw is unknown. Neither the certificate requested in the above document nor any other warrant, plat, will, grant, or inventory concerning the property have been located in the records, so it is unknown if his holding was established on the island that subsequently bore his name. The retention of his name is strong evidence in favor of his laying claim to part of the island (which is certainly on navigable waters). However, the issuance of the warrant to Odingsells in 1698/99 indicates that any claim Westbrook may have had to Dataw had lapsed, probably with his death, and the land had reverted to the Lords Proprietors. Wherever Westbrook may have located himself, he was certainly involved in the Indian trade, the principal economy of the Sea Islands at that time, and his establishment would have been small, with minimal development of the land.

The equivalence of Westbrook and Dataw Island is established in a 1702 memorandum (Ibid., p.606) that references the 1698/99 warrant to Odingsells:

> Memorand. On this Thirteenth day of Novemr. Anno. 1702/ Came Mr. Charles Odingsells and Acknowledged That he had assigned over his right & Title mentioned in a Certain Warrt. bearing date March ye 21st. 1698/99 to Admeasure unto him ye said Odingsels a Certain. Island called Westbrook or Datha Island, to Mr. Joseph Boone

This November memorandum was apparently obtained in relationship to a September 1702 land grant to Joseph Boone (Royal Grants, Vol. 38, Office of the Secretary of State Land Grants, Colonial Series, p.423; South Carolina Archives Microfilm):

> . . . Eleven hundred and seventy acres of land in Port Royal County, bordering to North and North East on St Helena River, to the East South East and South on a Creek Seperating it from St. Helena Island called Datha Creek, to the West and South West on a Creek seperating it from Jn. Nortons Island. Paying to the Lords Proprietors on every first Day of December after the year 1702 after the rate of one shilling of (?) every hundred acres of Land. The said grant is dated the twenty eighth day of September 1702 and signed Jm Moorer Edm Bellinger Robt Daniell.

To what extent, if any, Odingsells made use of Dataw or developed it is unknown. His abandonment of the claim and the granting of the property to Boone suggests that Odingsell's "right and Title" was not exercised during the four years that he held it prior to the granting of the land to Boone.

This 1702 memorandum is the first document to specifically apply the name "Datha" to the property. It occurs in the records under several spellings (e.g., Datha, Dathaw, Dawta, Daughtaw, Docktaw, Downa, Data, Darthaw, Dawtaw), of which the most common is "Datha". The word is said to bear the meaning of "green wood" in Muskoghean languages (Neuffer 1971: XVIII,26), but its antiquity, if any, among local Indians, and its mode of transmission to the English colonists is not known. It is necessary to

mention also the legend of the giant King Datha, told to the Spanish by the Indian Francesco Chicora (so baptized by his captors) in the early 16th century. Chicora was not without originality in his stories, but even accepting the existence of a (possibly more dimunitive) King Datha, there is no evidence that either the Indians or the Spanish ever applied the name to a specific location. A more generic Indian origin of the name is much more likely.

From 1702 to 1783 the property passed through several hands, once by purchase but otherwise through inheritance. The first owner, Joseph Boone, was, according to a memorial dated 21 April 1733 (Memorials, Copies 1731-1778, p.44, South Carolina Archives Microfilm), a Charleston merchant. He held title to the land until his death, and left it (and other property) to his wife Anne "for her use and profit during her natural life", after which the land was to pass to his nephews, Charles and Thomas Boone (sons of Joseph's brother Charles). His will was dated 14 March 1733 and was proved 9 June 1735 (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book Vol.3, p.202; South Carolina Archives Microfilm, Charleston Wills 1732-37, p.197). Anne Boone died in 1751; her own will (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book Vol.6, pp.550-551; South Carolina Archives Microfilm, Charleston Wills 1747-52, p.459) complied with her husband's, and the land was inherited by Charles and Thomas Boone, who were London merchants.

The Boones sold Dataw to Anne Wigg, wife of Thomas Wigg of Granville County, on 28 May 1755 (Charleston County Deeds, Vol.2Q, pp.420-429; also, Memorial of Charles and Thomas Boone, 6 January 1756; Memorials, Vol. 7, p.107). The property is described as a plantation of 1170 acres, repeating the figure in the original grant to Joseph Boone (present acreage is 866; given the rate of erosion, especially on the Morgan River shore, the 18th century acreage figure is probably fairly accurate). The will contains the usual formula concerning all houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, yards, orchards, gardens, etc., but there is no description of any of these and there is no plat in association with the deed. Selling price of the property was 3510 pounds, currency of the province.

Anne Wigg (1707-1770), nee Barnwell, married four times, and was sucessively Anne Stanyarne (1726-1731), Anne Reeve (1733-1749), Anne Wigg (1752-1759), and Anne Gibbes (1760-1764) (Barnwell 1969: 23-25). Though the 1755 purchase is in her name, her husband of that time, Thomas Wigg, did see fit to leave the property to her in his will, an "Island called Docktaw" purchased from "Messrs. Charles and Thomas Boone" (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book Vol. 8, p.323; South Carolina Archives Microfilm, Charleston Will Books 1757-1760, p.189). In her will, dated 14 June 1770 and proved 31 December 1770 (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book 13, p.564), the island, described as 1100 acres, was left to her son Lewis Reeve (1739-1774).

Reeve's will (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book 13, p.200 or WPA Vol. 16, p.276, Granville County, St. Helena Parish) was dated 7 April 1771 and proved 17 December 1774 (Journal of the Court of Ordinary 1771-1775). He left most of his property, including Dataw, to his sisters Sarah Gibbes and Ann Carson. Sarah and her husband (and stepbrother) Robert Gibbes obtained control of Dataw, as they are listed as sole owners

in the deed transmitting the property to William Sams in 1783.

The use to which the property was put and the degree to which it was developed prior to 1783 is not known. No plats or other descriptions of the property are available. For the first half of the century it was in the hands of absentee owners. Joseph Boone was a Charleston merchant, and the degree to which he was involved in the Indian trade, for which Dataw might have served some purpose, is not known. His tenure was interrupted by the Yemassee rebellion in 1715, which destroyed English settlement in the Port Royal Sound area and, along with the subsequent closing of the land office, greatly retarded development of the region up until the time of his death in 1734. Boone also had extensive holdings elsewhere (Smith 1912:74-77).

There is no information concerning use or development of the island by his wife following his death. The inventories of her property (Charleston Inventories Vol. R(1) 1751-53, pp.161-162, 276-278) include rice crops at Pon Pon and Dona Island (in Colleton County), but there is no reference to a Dataw crop. The estate included a "Parcel of Indico" of 629 lbs., but there is no indication as to its origin. Though rice sieves and millstones are included, there is no equipment specific to indigo processing.

Charles and Thomas Boone were merchants in London and sold the property within four years of obtaining it, suggesting that little or nothing was done with the land during their brief tenure. Thomas Boone came to Carolina in 1752, remaining there until 1759, when he was appointed Governor of New Jersey; subsequently, he was governor of South Carolina from 1762 to 1764, after the sale of the Dataw property.

The 1755 deed of sale to Anne Wigg does describe the property as a plantation, which may or may not be an indication of some degree of development. Open range cattle herding and indigo cultivation were the primary uses to which Sea Island land was put in this period. The former required minimal investment and manpower, and would have resulted in minimal alteration, as the cattle browsed on forest mast and grazed in the high marsh; only limited areas need have been cleared. Indigo production would have required clearing of land and building of facilities for indigo processing and housing of slaves. Either is a possible use that all or part of the island might have been put, but again, there is no evidence for these or other uses.

As local purchasers Anne Wigg and her husband presumably had some intention for use of the land, though it might also have been bought for speculation. A secondary source, "The Wiggs of Beaufort District South Carolina" (Lewis and Kirby 1970; South Caroliniana Library) notes that they frequently bought and sold land. Thomas Wigg's Inventory (Charleston Inventories, Vol. T, pp.216-217) lists 82 head of cattle, 35 sheep, 35 hogs, and 2 horses; some of this livestock was possibly pastured on Dataw, but he also had other large land holdings. There is no reference to indigo in the inventory. Wigg died 28 January, 1759, less than four years after the purchase of Dataw. Anne remarried on 28 August, 1760, to John Gibbes of John's Island, and resided there until her death on 17 August 1770, after outliving her fourth husband (Barnwell 1969: 23-25). She thus became

an absentee landowner, and the degree of her continuing involvement in Dataw is unknown.

It is possible that the land was effectively turned over to her son Lewis Reeve prior to her death. Barnwell (1969:23) says of him, simply: "Lewis Reeve was born August 5, 1739 and planted on Datha Island until his death November 14, 1774. He never married and left Datha to his sister Sarah." Unfortunately, no reference is provided to support this statement. Taken at face value, it implies a lengthy tenure on Dataw as proxy for its owner, and then as owner of the island in his own right. Circumstantial evidence in not inconsistent with this. He was a resident of Granville County at the time of his death; as he was born in Beaufort, he may well have resided there all of his life. A further connection to the area is indicated in his will, which refers to a Beaufort town lot.

His will also included monetary donations and the granting of freedom and four acres to "My wench Nanny". The remainder of his estate (not described) was to be divided equally between his sisters Sarah and Anne. Sarah Gibbes and her husband held title to all of Dataw at the time of its purchase by William Sams in 1783, suggesting that Dataw constituted half or less of Reeve's total estate, though no information has been obtained on the location of other property. The transfer of all of Dataw to the Gibbes was effected by a family partition of the property, attested to by James Stuart, son of Anne Carson, in an indenture that is an amendment to the 30 May 1783 deed of William Sams (Charleston Deeds W-5, pp.234-238).

No further information can be proffered about land use during the tenure of Sarah and Robert Gibbes. However, they were resident on Wadmalaw and were therefore absentee owners. Whatever prior land use that had been established may have been continued for the first two years of their ownership. The ensuing years from 1776 to 1783 were not propitious for further plantation development.

The best evidence for the development of Dataw prior to 1783 is in fact derived from a much later document, the undated Memoir of James Julius Sams. In describing his father's (Berners Barnwell Sams) house, Sams states (pp.4-5):

> To return to the house; it had three names, or rather the three houses of which it was composed had three distinct names. West, East and Middle. The middle house was the old and original home. It was much older than my grandmother's time. It consisted of two rooms, a narrow passage between, two attic rooms above and two cellars below. My father added the two wings, each consisting of two rooms, and each wing as large as the original house.

This is borne out by the architectural evidence. The central unit of the Sams house (38BU581) is definitely of different and earlier construction from the 19th century wings added by Berners Barnwell Sams. The walls of the wings abut against the earlier construction, the tabby is of a different texture (fragmented shell in the central house, whole shell in the wings), and there is evidence for major reconstruction of the central unit that may have involved raising the floor level to form the

basement to which Sams refers. His grandmother would have been the wife of William Sams, who purchased the island in 1783; the implicit reference to her knowledge strongly suggests that the house preceded the Sams tenure on Dataw. The mode of construction of the central house is not inconsistent with known 18th century architecture in the area (e.g., Retreat Plantation).

There is no information as to which of the prior owners might have been responsible for the house. However, the preceding discussion suggests that the most likely person was Lewis Reeve, though no documentation has been found to substantiate this conjecture. An inventory of Reeve's property would be most useful in this regard, but there is apparently no such document. All Charleston Inventory indices for 1771-1800 have been examined, with negative results for Lewis Reeve (or for William Sams).

In summary, though it is possible to trace the title of Dataw, only speculation can be offered concerning actual use of the island. The major period of development followed its purchase by William Sams in 1783, and most of the architecture, artifacts, and other archaeological features of the historic period are from after that date.

2. The Sams Family

The resume of "The Guide to the Sams Family Papers 1784-1934" in the South Caroliniana Library states that Bonum Sams of England was granted a large tract of land by Charles II in 1668, this tract being in the present Beaufort County and including Dataw, and that Sams claimed his grant in 1701. No confirmation of this has been found in local records, and there is no justification to assume that the Sams family had any claim to Dataw prior to the purchase of the island by William Sams in 1783. Inclusion of this unsubstantiated early grant in the family records perhaps originated with a brief address by Robert Oswald Sams (Abstract dated 19 August 1929; the original is included among the Sams Family Papers at the South Caroliniana Library) on the occasion of a family reunion. No documentation of the alleged grant was proffered in that document.

Bonum (or Bonham) Sams II, baptised 2 February 1663, in the County of Somerset, England, is, however, the first recorded member of the family in America. He received his first warrant for land in the amount of 100 acres on 13 September 1694, on the Wadmalaw River. Subsequent grants of 230, 170, and 200 acres were made, the last two on 23 July 1711 (Bond and Sanders 1964: Part 1, 39-41). A descendant was Robert Sams, a planter of Wadmalaw Island, and it is in his will (Will Book 1757-1760, pp.327-330), dated 31 January 1760 and proven 17 October 1760, that the earliest official documentary reference to William Sams, son of Robert, is found. A family Bible, in the possession of a descendant of the Sams family, lists William Sams as born 18 April 1741 and died 16 January 1798. On 5 February 1761 he married Elizabeth Hext, daughter of Francis Hext and Elizabeth Stanyarne Hext (Sams Family Papers, Beaufort County Library).

In 1765 he was apparently resident on Wadmalaw Island, wherein he claimed ownership of three tracts of land totalling 490 acres (South Carolina Archives, Memorials, Vol.6, p.450). He apparently acted as a

magistrate for the British during the Revolution, and his property was amerced a 12% ad valorem in 1782. On 2 January 1783 he petitioned the South Carolina Senate for relief, claiming that he had acted as magistrate only to avoid bearing arms against fellow citizens, and that he had suffered great losses incurred by the British (General Assembly Petitions, 26 February 1783, No. 80, South Carolina Archives). He was listed in the register of St. John's Parish until 1779, and in the 1783 petition states that he was late of that Parish and now resident in St. Helena's Parish.

On 30 May 1783 he purchased Dataw Island from Sarah and Robert Gibbes for 55,000 pounds currency (Charleston Deeds W-5, pp.234-238). The island is listed as containing 1170 acres; the deed transfers all buildings, improvements, commodities, rights, and advantages to Sams, but does not specify what any of these may be; no plat accompanying the deed has been found. No information is available on Sams' use of the property, but it is clear that this was his primary holding and that he did proceed to develop it. It is very likely that he was an early participant in the introduction of long staple cotton to the region, which was to become the primary crop of Dataw in the 19th century. At his death in 1798 the island passed to his wife and three of his sons.

In his will, dated 10 November 1795 (the original of this document has been destroyed; a typed copy is included among the Sams Family Papers at the South Caroliniana Library), Sams states:

> I give and Devise unto my loving Wife, Elizabeth Sams for and during the term of her natural life without impeachment or waste, and no longer, the use of my Dwelling house and other buildings about it and the use of one moiety of my Plantation on Datha Island Sufficient to work her negroes on, either with her Children's negroes or separately in due of her Dower. . . .the use of all my plate, household furniture, beds, library of Books and riding Chair, together with the use of one third of all my stock of horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs . . . .

William Sams had six sons, of which the three elder were of age and established on their own property. The three younger sons, Lewis Reeve (1784-1856), Berners Barnwell (1787-1855), and Edward Hext (1790-1837), were minors and were to be educated and brought up "in the best manner", and, upon attaining their majority, receive in equivalent value in real or personal property that which had already been devised upon the eldest son, William.

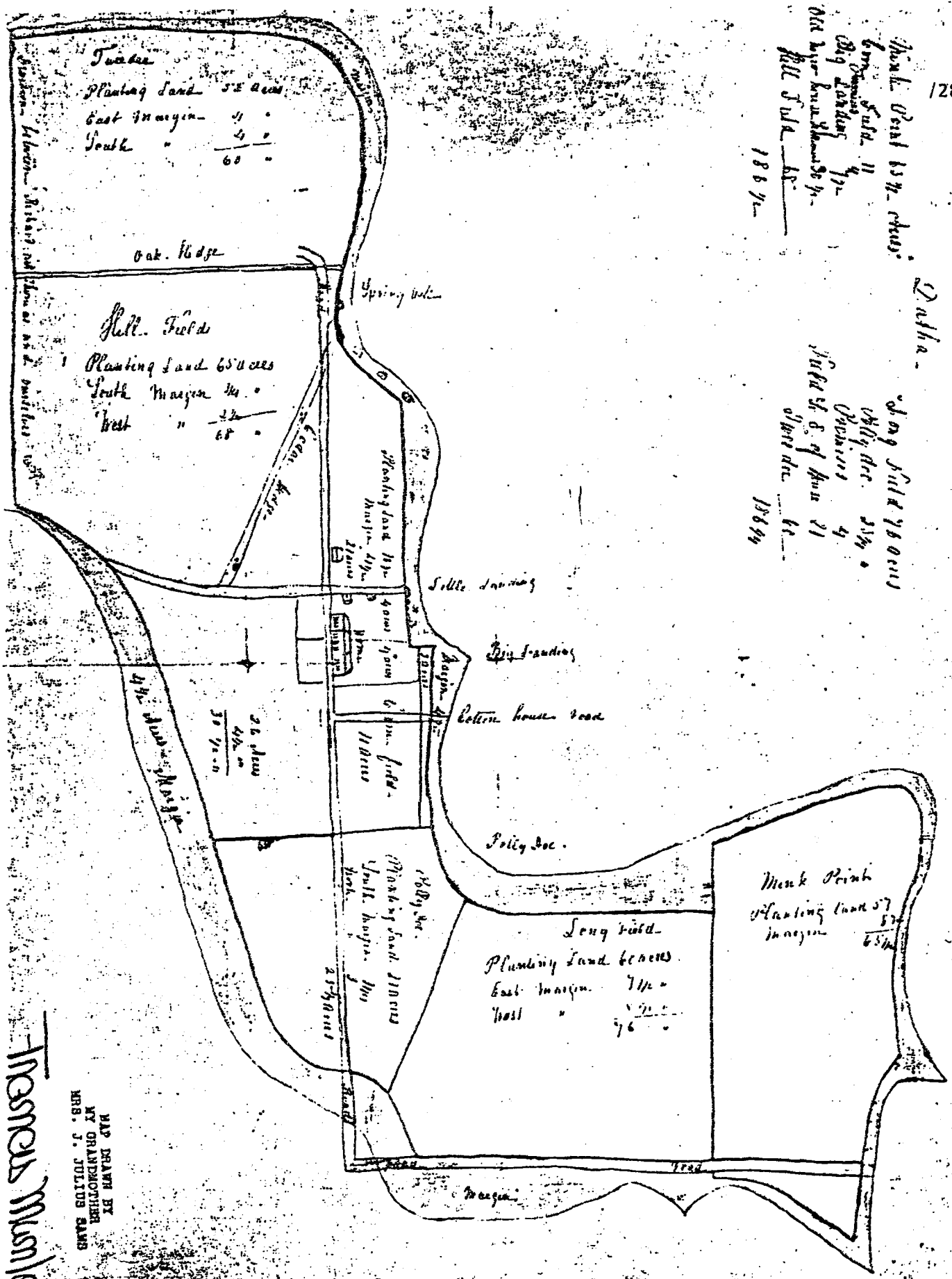
James Julius Sams (n.d., p.1) confirms that the three younger brothers inherited the property, and states that Lewis and Berners bought out Edward's interest, then divided the island between them into approximately equal parcels, with Lewis assuming ownership of the north half and Berners of the south half, which contained the old house. Berners Barnwell added the east and west wings to the original house and, judging by architectural elements (primarily the linkage of outbuildings to the wings of the main house by a ground level tabby wall) was responsible for many if not all of the presently extant outbuildings. These structures were not likely to have been built long after 1826, the year of James Julius Sams' birth, because he describes the various buildings as if they

had been present throughout his life. He also states (n.d., p.4) that his father had a preference for tabby architecture and considerable expertise in its construction. The additions to the house were obviously built under the supervision of a capable and knowledgeable individual, and it is unlikely that Sams had gained this expertise prior to his mother's death in 1813, when he assumed legal control of the property at the age of 26. He had married Elizabeth Fripp in the preceding year, so at that time was beginning to establish a family. In consequence, the likely outside dates for the additions to the plantation complex are between 1813 and 1830, with a date in the 1820's most probable.

The plantation complex at the north end of the island, of which the only remnants are two small tabby fireplaces on high ground (38BU515) and large elements of a major tabby structure in the marsh (38BU514), was presumably built by Lewis Reeve during this period. However, no more precise date is available, and there is no specific information on this half of Dataw, such as has been provided by James Julius Sams for the south half of the island. Lewis Reeve Sams, three years older than Berners Barnwell, may have been independently established at an earlier date. However, there is no further information concerning the moiety of the plantation left to his wife by William Sams, or on familial arrangements and divisions that were made between the dates of the deaths of William and Elizabeth Sams.

Land use on the south half of Dataw has been described to some extent by James Julius Sams, and further information is available in a sketch map of the south island (hereinafter referred to as the Sams Sketch Map; see p.28) that is attributed to his wife. The Sams Sketch Map contains acreage figures for the various fields and fringe zones, but is somewhat foreshortened and has oversized cultural features (principally the main house). Nevertheless, the inclusion of certain prominent points of land and of the field dikes (a system still partially recognizable on the ground) make it possible to develop a reasonable interpretation of the map. The layout of the fields, road system, buildings, and landings are discussed in Chapter V below and, where relevant, with the archaeological site descriptions in Chapter VII.

To summarize from the Memoir and the Map, the primary living area was concentrated at what is now termed 38BU581, the Berners Barnwell Plantation complex, consisting of the main house and its several outbuildings, with landings on the shore south of this site. One slave settlement was placed on the shore east of the main complex, of which 38BU496 (a tabby fireplace and shell midden) is a remnant. The entire shore of the island was lined with a forest fringe that acted as a windrow and which included dense underbrush. Open land was broken up into smaller fields by earth dikes planted with trees to form internal windrows. South of the main house was a kitchen garden and surrounding it were fruit orchards; otherwise land was devoted to the major crops of the island, primarily cotton. The high marsh dike system (38BU640), located north of Oak Island, was initially constructed in an attempt to reclaim land for cotton cultivation. It failed to produce adequate crops and the dike enclosures were converted to duck ponds, to attract migratory fowl during the winter. The main island road began at the deep water landing on Mink Point (the area of 38BU511 and 638), extended along the west shore to the



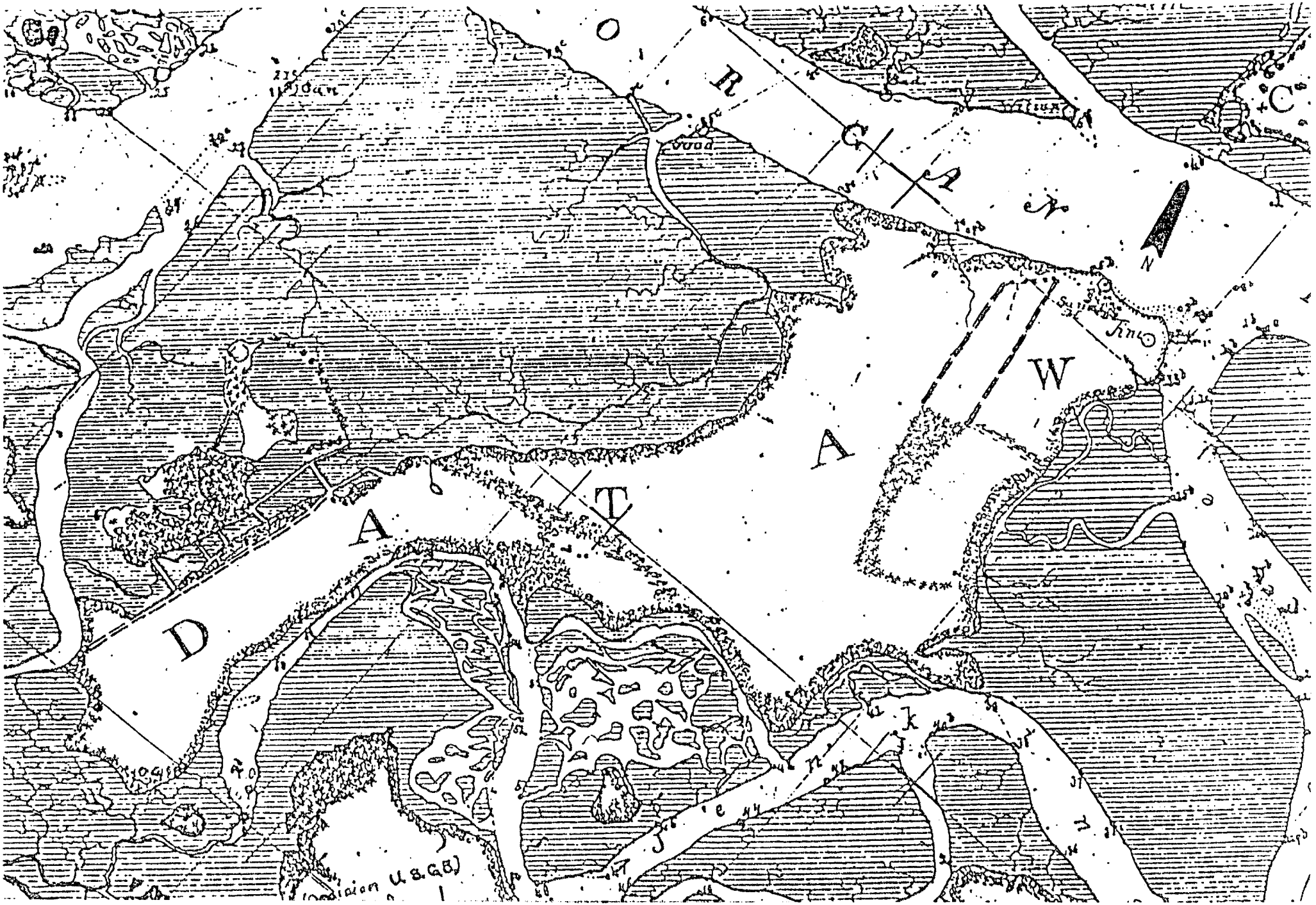
MAP DRAWN BY MY GRANDMOTHER MRS. J. JULIUS SAMS

Theresa Muldrow Hall

SAMS SKETCH MAP

SOUTH HALF OF DATAW

(BERNERS BARNWELL SAMS PLANTATION)



1872: UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY (Scale 1:20,000)

vicinity of 38BU507, and turned east to pass by the main house. (Sams Sketch Map and Sams n.d., pp.1-2,5).

An 1872 Map (U.S. Coast Survey 1871-1872, St. Helena and Lady's Island, South Carolina, Registry 1275, Scale 1:20,000; see p.29) provides information for all of the island. It confirms the presence of a continuous shoreline windrow and of the marsh dike system (38BU640), which is depicted in much its present form. Bobb, Oak, and the Pine Islands are shown as forested. Internal windrows are not depicted, but line of trees is shown at the center of the island along the presumed boundary between the two plantations. The Berners Barnwell and Lewis Reeve Sams plantation complexes are shown in their respective locations, each consisting of several structures.

James Julius Sams states that one section of old forest, known as "Big Woods", remained on the northern plantation ("Little Woods", a second forested area, had disappeared by his time). His description (n.d., pp.2) cannot be entirely reconciled with the 1872 Map, which shows the boundary forest extending from shore to shore at the center of the island, and a sizeable wooded area east of center in the north half of the island, linked with the east shore forest fringe by windrow width woods extending east from the north and south ends of the interior forest. The latter is more worthy of the appellation "Big Woods" because of its breadth.

According to Sams, Big Woods began on the north side of boundary fence and extended to within a half mile of the north end of the island. His northern limit conforms very well to the map, but there is a broad cleared zone between the south edge of the forest and the plantation boundary. Either the south end of this forest was cut in later years (Sams discusses, with an unknown degree of consistency, the island as it existed in his youth) or the term "Big Woods" was used so as to include the linking shoreline fringe forest. A second reference (Sams n.d., p.16) suggests that the latter interpretation is correct (or that Sams had misspoken in his first reference). The hunt would begin at Little Landing (on the shore south of the main house) and proceed along the forest fringe, presumably eastwards and northwards, as this was the direction of Big Woods. The sentence "When we reached Big Woods the real hunt commenced" indicates that there was a gap, with continuity only along the shoreline fringe.

More problematic is a reference to slave settlements (Sams, n.d., p.2): "At the time to which I allude, there were two settlements on the island" (this perhaps can be taken to imply that at other times there were more or less than two), and there is the suggestion that it was necessary to pass through Big Woods to get from one to another (Sams n.d., p.2). The only settlements that are indicated with any certainty on the two maps are those around the main houses in the 1872 Map, and a series of structures along the east shore (38BU496 vicinity) depicted in the Sams Sketch Map. There are equivocal marks on both maps that may refer to the site known as 38BU507. This site would have been placed near the plantation boundary as shown in the 1872 Map, and 38BU565, a second slave settlement, would have been on the opposite side of the boundary. They would therefore have been separated by the boundary line forest, but not by Big Woods as otherwise defined. However, it is quite probable that this anecdote simply refers to

the shortest route between the central and north shores of the island.

United States Census data are the other available sources of information on use of the plantation, but their utility is limited because they refer to the entire estate of individuals and not to single blocks of land. The 1790 census lists William Sams as in possession of 84 slaves, but no information is available on the total acreage of land that he owned. There are no census data relevant to Dataw in 1800. In 1810 Elizabeth is credited with 141 slaves and Lewis Reeve with 27 (pp.137,138); Berners Barnwell is not included. No information is available for Lewis Reeve in 1820; Berners Barnwell is listed with 88 slaves (p.3). The brothers had respectively 131 and 124 slaves in 1830 (p.293), 154 and 140 in 1840 (p.265,263), and 158 and 175 in 1850 (pp.47,42). From 1830 onwards the increase in number of slaves is moderate and what might be expected by natural population growth. This suggests that the level of available manpower was adequate for the working of the various properties owned, and that there was no necessity for purchase of more slaves.

The United States Census for 1850 lists Lewis Reeve Sams with 4000 acres and Berners Barnwell Sams with 5000 acres. This evidently included sizeable portions of forest or marshland considered nonagricultural, as the Agricultural Census of that year credits them respectively with 1467 and 2097 (improved and unimproved) acres. Individual agricultural holdings were therefore in excess of all of Dataw. Property on the island made up only 41% of Lewis Reeve's farmland and 24% of Berners Barnwell's farmland. In consequence, the productivity of the Dataw plantations cannot be derived directly from the Agricultural Census in 1850.

It is possible, however, to obtain this information from the 1860 agricultural census, because the acreage listings for the heirs of Lewis Reeve and Berners Barnwell show that they did not hold any significant agricultural land outside the Dataw property. Summing of the heirs property and productivity provides, as it were, a model for the productivity of the original two plantations and, by extension, of the island as a whole. Comparison of this information with the 1850 figures allows at least a qualitative appreciation of the importance of Dataw within the total property holdings of Lewis Reeve and Berners Barnwell Sams at midcentury.

Lewis Reeve Sams died in 1856, having willed his Dataw property to his sons Richard Fuller and Thomas Fuller Sams. (A "copy of a copy" of the will is included in the Sams Family Papers, Beaufort County Library; the inheritance is also documented in United States Court of Claims, Direct Tax Case No. 17379.) Each heir is credited with having 300 acres of land in the 1860 Agricultural Census, for the total of 600 acres that made up Lewis Reeve Sams' Dataw plantation. The inheritance of Berners Barnwell Sams' plantation was rather more complex, but by 1860 it was evenly divided between Horace Hann Sams and James Julius Sams (United States Court of Claims, Direct Tax Case No. 17013), at which time they paid taxes on 333 and 334 acres respectively, for a total of 667 acres. The 1860 Agricultural Census credits them each with 250 acres, the 167 extra acres presumably being marshland. Charles Clements Sams, who enters into this inheritance, was bought out by his two brothers. He also appears in the

Agricultural Census, and there is a possibility that the 250 acres credited to him represents his original third of the southern plantation. If so, island acreage as totalled from the Agricultural Census was 1350 acres, possible only if marshland is included. His holdings have been excluded from the table below, with the assumption that the land held by Horace Hann and James Julius represents all of the original Berners Barnwell plantation.

Prior to making these comparisons, it is pertinent to note those agricultural goods that were not produced by the Sams in 1850 or 1860. They did not grow wheat, rye, oats, rice, tobacco, Irish potatoes, barley, hops, hemp, flax (or flax seed), or clover or other grass seed; they did not make wine, cheese, maple sugar, cane sugar, or molasses; and had no commercial market gardens, home made manufactures, or silk cocoons. A few products are unique to one of the plantations or one of the census years. Orchard produce ($500 worth), honey and beeswax (50 lbs.), and buckwheat (500 bushels) were plantation products in 1850 but not in 1860 (the orchard produce and honey and beeswax came from Lewis Reeve Sams' plantation, the buckwheat from Berners Barnwell Sams' plantation). All four of the 1860 plantations produced hay (10 tons from the northern, 6 tons from the southern), but hay is not an 1850 product of either plantation. These items are excluded from the tabular comparisons on page 33.

In Table 1 the yields (and other information) of the total estates of Lewis Reeve and Berners Barnwell Sams as derived from the Agricultural Census of 1850 are listed with that of the "north" and "south" plantations in 1860. The north plantation consists of the combined holdings of Richard Fuller Sams and Thomas Fuller Sams, the south plantation of the combined holdings of Horace Hann Sams and James Julius Sams.

Table 2 establishes hypothetical models of the productivity of the Dataw plantations in 1850, exclusive of other properties belonging to Lewis Reeve and Berners Barnwell Sams. The 600 acres of the 1860 north plantation constitute 41% of Lewis Reeve's estate and the 500 acres of the south plantation are 24% of Berners Barnwell's estate. Using these proportions (the actual quotients to six decimal places, not the rounded percentages given above) as factors, there has been calculated the proportion of crops, livestock, and other goods that would theoretically have been yielded by the Dataw land under the assumption that all agricultural land was equally productive. These figures may be compared directly with those for the north and south plantations in Table 1 above. The third column in Table 2 is the theoretical totals for Dataw in 1850 derived from the merger of the first two columns. This may be compared directly with the fourth column, the actual totals for Dataw in 1860.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize that the hypothetical 1850 model is based on a number of assumptions that are probably fallacious. That is, in fact, the primary purpose of constructing the model--as a null hypothesis to disprove the fundamental assumption that all agricultural lands held by the Sams in 1850 were equally productive. In all categories of production the 1860 plantation figures exceed those of the theoretical 1850 plantation figures. The differential can be partially attributed to subdivision into four separate units in 1860, which would probably have

TABLE 1: 1850 AND 1860 SAMS FAMILY CENSUS DATA

	LEWIS 1850	BERNERS 1850	NORTH 1860	SOUTH 1860
Acreage	1467	2097	600	500
Improved	1227	1927	460	400
Unimproved	240	170	140	100
Cash Value ($)	25,000	40,000	12,000	10,000
Tools/Machinery($)	1500	1800	1000	500
Horses	8	12	3	9
Asses and Mules	1	2	2	3
Milch Cows	25	30	14	17
Working Oxen	4	6	6	5
Other Cattle	100	102	55	25
Sheep	40	70	16	21
Swine	12	60	27	60
Livestock Value($)	1790	2010	1300	2280
Indian Corn (bu)	1400	1600	1000	720
Cotton Bales(400 lbs)	70	65	50	16
Wool (lbs)	--	200	65	60
Peas/Beans (bu)	40	250	100	90
Sweet Potatoes (bu)	1000	1600	1000	1300
Butter (lbs)	300	480	100	230
Butchered Animals($)	350	200	200	250

TABLE 2: HYPOTHETICAL AND ACTUAL DATAW PRODUCTIVITY

	LEWIS 41%of 1850	BERNERS 24%of 1850	DATAW MODEL 1850	DATAW ACTUAL 1860
Acreage	600	500	1100	1100
Improved	502	459	961	860
Unimproved	98	41	139	240
Cash Value	10,225	9537	19,762	22,000
Tools/Machinery($)	613	429	1042	1500
Horses	3	3	6	12
Asses, Mules	0	0	0	5
Milch Cows	10	7	17	31
Working Oxen	2	1	3	11
Other Cattle	41	24	65	80
Sheep	16	17	33	37
Swine	5	14	19	87
Livestock Value($)	732	479	1211	3580
Indian Corn (bu)	573	381	954	1720
Cotton Bales(400 lbs)	29	15	44	66
Wool (lbs)	--	48	48	125
Peas/Beans (bu)	16	60	76	190
Sweet Potatoes (bu)	409	381	790	2300
Butter (lbs)	123	114	237	330
Butchered Animals($)	143	48	191	450

required duplication in farm implements and machinery and in working animals, but the excess in other livestock and in crops indicates that either the island had become much more productive in 1860 or that the hypothetical model is based on the flawed assumption that all agricultural lands held in 1850 were equally productive.

The first alternative is unlikely on general principle and is contradicted by the fact that there is relatively little change in the cash value of the property between the theoretical 1850 figure and the actual 1860 figure. (It must be noted that possible currency fluctuations have not been taken into account.) The conclusion to be drawn is rather that the Dataw plantations were more productive than other property held by Lewis Reeve and Berners Barnwell Sams, and that the island in fact produced the bulk of their wealth and a disproportionate amount of agricultural goods compared to other holdings. Actual 1850 figures for Dataw were probably quite similar to the 1860 figures, and may well have exceeded them in many categories.

The Agricultural Census data is also of interest in that it demonstrates a modest mixed farming economy. Cotton was no doubt the major cash crop and the primary source of plantation wealth, but cattle, sheep, and hogs were kept in quantity (with concomitant production of butter and wool) and significant quantities of maize, sweet potatoes, and peas/beans were raised, much of it certainly for local consumption. There was certainly also produce that is not reflected in the census; James Julius Sams (n.d., p.5) refers to the old garden and the fruit trees around the main house and says that "The Island was well supplied with Fruit".

The deaths of Lewis Reeve (1856) and Berners Barnwell (1855) Sams marked the closing of an era of stable prosperity. The wealth of Dataw had provided them with the wherewithal to build or expand their plantation houses, to obtain other property, and to build impressive town houses in Beaufort. The wealth of the island was in no small part the result of the excellent management of these two men. James Julius Sams provides a notable tribute to the ability of his father (n.d., p.4):

> His success as a planter was largely owing to his knowing everything about everything that was to be done. He owned tailors, blacksmiths and carpenters, but he seemed always to know more about these trades than the servants themselves. He knew exactly what was to be done, how much in a given time. He could always correct mistakes. His <sic> acquired practical knowledge of all the work necessary to successful planting operations, kept his negroes in orderly condition, in which they always were. He had several plantations and a great many negroes. He allowed them to visit on these different plantations, and nowhere else. Nor did he permit strange negroes to visit on his plantations. He employed missionaries for the religious instruction of his negroes. I do not think there was another body of negroes in the whole district more orderly or well cared for, physically and religiously. He had administrative talents, was systematic in everything and always in trim. Many of the planters in the Beaufort district were just as energetic as my father, but they seemed never to get on. They

were always busy doing, doing, but never successful. The seasons were always too fast for their work, and their expenditures too fast for the crops.

Allowing for proper and due filial devotion, this commentary has to it a certain earthy quality that testifies to its accuracy and to those skills necessary for the proper management of a plantation. Berners Barnwell Sams has left his own monuments to his industry, initiative, and ability, in the form of the ruins of the house to which he added so much, and the extensive program of land management expressed in the high ground and marsh dike systems.

3. Dataw in the Late 19th and the 20th Centuries

On November 7, 1861, the plantation era came to an abrupt end with the entry of the Federal Navy into Port Royal Sound. The islands were occupied by a Federal garrison and the white population precipitately departed. Very little is known of specific events on Dataw during the period of occupation, though apparently much or all of the slave population remained. The Sams ultimately lost the island because of nonpayment of the imposed Federal tax, and title was assumed by the United States. The north half of the island was referenced as Datha Point, the south half as Datha Inlet. (United States Court of Claims, Direct Tax Cases 17013 and 17379; Direct Tax Claims Ledger, Beaufort County, 1891, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.)

From 1861 to 1983 Dataw was held by nonresident owners and changed hands, by purchase or inheritance, on numerous occasions. The details of these transactions and the documentation for them is presented in Section 4 below with the summary of the chain of title of the property. The purpose of Section 3 is to discuss land use patterns on Dataw, insofar as they can be reconstructed, during this period. Occupants of the island through the later 19th and into the early 20th century were black tenant farmers, and it is their activities and settlement pattern that is of primary interest. Sources of evidence for the tenant occupation consist of recorded land transactions, census information, cartographic data, and oral tradition.

Black residents apparently remained on the island following the war, and this occupation may have been continuous with the known Tenant period. It is evident from artifact content that some or all of the outbuildings in the main plantation complex (38BU581) remained in use into the later 19th century, as did the 38BU496 house. It was sometime during this period (late 1860's, early 1870's) that the Berners Barnwell Sams house was destroyed in an accidental fire. Occupation was concentrated, however, in the northern part of the island, that section owned by William Irwin (of New York) or his estate from 1864 to 1905.

The first (and practically only) legal documentary evidence for the tenant occupation is dated to 1875 and consists of a series of agreements between William Irwin and eight individuals. Each person assumed one or more ten acre lots with the condition of satisfying a crop lien under the requirements of "An Act to secure advances for agricultural purposes"

(passed by the General Assembly 20 September 1866). Specific lot numbers are referenced, but there is no plat showing their exact location. Some 237 acres valued at $4822.84 were thus transmitted. Evidently, conditions of the liens were not satisfied by any of the potential purchasers, as their names do not again occur in the chain of title. Nevertheless, some were long term residents. The original purchasers in 1875 were W.L. Brown, Nelly Scott, Hampton Mitchell, Stepney Mitchell, Tony Moultrie, Phoebe Bryan, Sam Middleton, and Bosen Johnson (Brown's land was transferred to Johnson later in the same year). Of these, Nellie Scott, Hampton Mitchell, Tony Moultrie, and Boson Johnson were recorded in the Population Census and Agricultural Census of 1880, and Nellie Scott and Tony Moultrie were still present in 1900.

The 1880 Census sheets were enumerated, interestingly enough, by R.R. Sams, presumably Robert Randolph Sams (1827-1910), a son of Berners Barnwell Sams (Bond and Sanders 1964: No.2, p.20). The sheets do not specify residence on Dataw, but page 1 and part of page 2 were recorded on the same day (1 June 1880), so probably included all of the Dataw population. The first family and dwelling is that of Hampton Mitchell, and the seventeenth, on page 2, is Nellie Scott. All individuals listed between Mitchell and Scott were probably Dataw residents, which yields a minimum population count for the island of 65 persons. These consist of 16 "Farmer", 11 "Keeping house", 36 "At home" (or ditto or blank, categories for children), 1 "Laborer", and 1 "Washer" (or possibly "Worker").

The Agricultural Census was conducted by R.R. Sams on the same day and in the same order of households, with page 1 starting with Hampton Mitchell. Nellie Scott is the fifteenth, and the next person following after her (and the remainder of the list) is identified as a landowner, whereas all known Dataw residents are listed as tenants (fixed money rental, not share of profits). As this landowner also follows Scott's name in the general census, Scott's family would appear to have been the last one counted on Dataw. Hence the minimum population of 65 noted above was the actual population. One person whose name is partially illegible (but best read as Olivia Chaplin) claims status as a farmer in the general census but is not listed in the agricultural census. Her exclusion on the grounds of sex is unlikely, as Nellie Scott is entered into the Agricultural Census.

This farm community cultivated a total of 153 acres, of which 81 acres were in cotton, 56 acres in corn, and 17 1/2 acres in sweet potatoes (which adds up to one and a half more acres than the total figure as derived from the census). This land yielded 17 3/4 bales of cotton, 339 bushels of corn, and 1340 bushels of sweet potatoes. Four milch cows, 2 working oxen, 3 other cattle, 33 swine, and 59 poultry were kept and 175 dozen eggs were produced. Total estimated value of production was $2422.

In the census of 1900 (recorded by Anderson Bailey on 19 June 1900) the population of Dataw was 68 (or possibly 69, as one child is separated from her family by the line demarcating Dataw residents on the census sheet), practically the same as that in 1880. Again, 16 are listed as farmers; 7 persons are indicated as farm laborers, but there are no other classifications. Nellie Scott, Tony Moultrie, Jerry Robinson, Edward Chisholm, and Edward Johnson remain on Dataw. (It is fairly certain that

the same person is being recorded in both 1880 and 1900, rather than a child replacing a parent of the same name. The listed ages in the two censuses never correspond exactly, but do approximate to a 20 year difference.) The family names of Washington and Mitchell also remain on the island.

Though considerable population turnover no doubt took place, the census data suggest the presence of a fairly stable tenant community, centered around specific landholdings that were maintained over a long period. Population growth stabilized around the number of individuals that these smallholdings could sustain, and excess children presumably established themselves elsewhere. Cotton provided a cash crop that sustained rent payments. Corn and sweet potatoes were probably primarily subsistence crops, to which were added the traditional foods of the river.

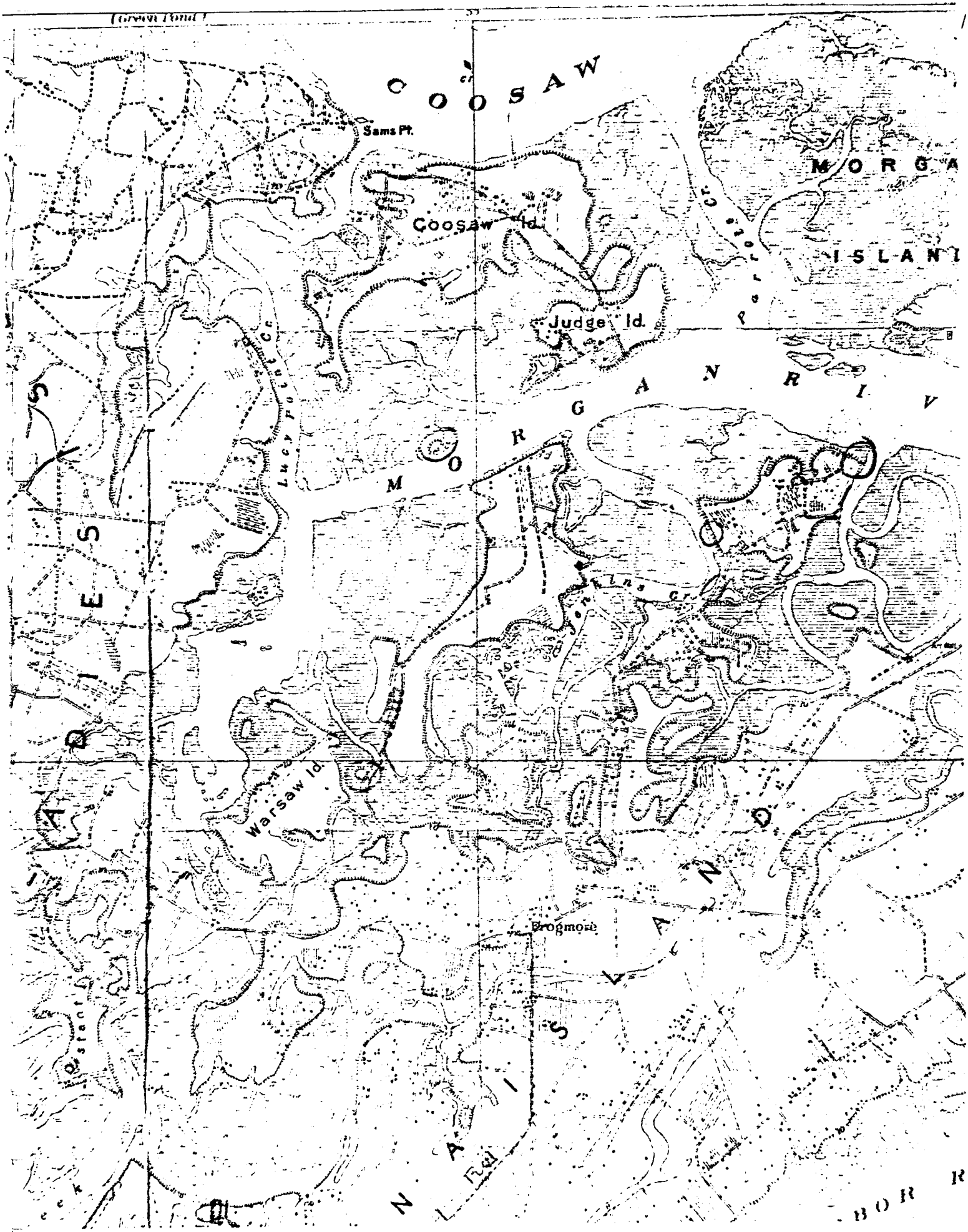
The primary location of this tenant occupation was along the north shore of Dataw, where there are now a series of remnant tenant sites that have been largely destroyed by shoreline erosion and by 20th century cultivation. Clapboard and log construction on piers is documented by period photographs (such as those published in Dabbs 1970, Face of an Island). Only limited information on the tenant settlement is available from maps; though several plats are available, none of these show any houses aside from the known plantation structures. The most useful cartographic reference is the one listed as the "1918 Map" elsewhere in this text. This is the Corps of Engineers Controlled Reconnaissance Sheet 807-S-I-E/2, South Carolina Fort Fremont Quadrangle. Field work for the map was completed in 1912 and final compilation was completed in 1918 (a copy of the Dataw section of this map is included with this text; see p.38).

The 1918 Map depicts the old Mink Point road on the southwest side of the island, but there is nothing else in the south half of the island except for the Berners Barnwell Sams house (oral tradition claims that the better preserved east wing was used for church services during the tenant period). Four houses are shown along the main road at the west center of Dataw. There is cultivated land on the southeast point of the north half of the island that was part of the Irwin holdings. Four houses are located across the center of the north half of the island, with cultivated land around them; the eastern one of these is in the vicinity of 38BU578.

There are three structures in the northeast corner of the island, corresponding approximately with the locations of 38BU512, 516, and 515. One of these may represent the north shore Lewis Reeve Sams tabby house (38BU514), prior to its erosion caused descent into the marsh. Oral tradition states that it was used for impounding cattle during the tenant period. At the center of the north shore are two more structures, one designated as a schoolhouse; these correspond approximately with 38BU528 and 500/499/582. Finally, there are two houses in the northwest corner, in the vicinity of 38BU540 and 541. (The large black square shown on the east point is not a feature of the original map.)

These 15 structures, of which at least 13 are houses, correspond closely in number with that of the independent farms known to have been present on the island from census data. A cemetery is also indicated on

1918: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS: FORT FREMONT QUADRANGLE



(scale 1:62,500)

the northwest shore, somewhat south of the known location of 38BU534; no evidence of it has been found in the general area. It is evident from the map that the tenant settlement was concentrated in the northern third of the island, with one outlying cluster at center west.

The period of tenant occupation came to an end in 1928 upon purchase of the island by Kate Gleason. Gleason built a house on the northeast shore; this is the concrete slab on terra cotta piers that is part of 38BU537. It was in this period that the southwest sea wall (38BU638) and possibly other sea walls were built or planned. Nathan Robinson, a former island resident born in 1915, was asked to return to the island to serve as caretaker. He remained until the transfer of the property to Elizabeth Sanders in 1933 (information obtained from Willie Robinson, son of Nathan).

In the mid-20th century farming and stock raising was continued by nonresidents. The north shore area remained under cultivation and the south end was reopened. The 1956 USGS Frogmore Quadrangle (p.3) shows these areas as open. Selective logging took place from time to time, as is documented archaeologically at 38BU563 and at another sawdust mound in the southeast corner of the 38BU536 area. Two cemeteries, the Sams family enclosed burial ground that is part of 38BU581, and the black cemetery at 38BU508 are indicated; the absence of the latter in the 1918 Map suggests that 38BU508 is strictly 20th century in date.

The only structures depicted on the island in the 1956 map (the most recent) are the Gleason foundation and the cottage built on the east point for and by the Rowland family. This was a concrete block structure, with the blocks made on site (Larry Rowland, personal communication). Cattle were kept on the island during and after midcentury, and the fenced areas and ruins of agricultural structures in the 38BU537 area date back to at least this period (John Goldsborough, personal communication). Otherwise, the fields and pecan orchard along the north shore were maintained into the 1980's. Fields at the south end were allowed to revert to nature over the last two decades.

4. Chain of Title

CALEB WESTBROOK: 24 October 1682, by Warrant for Land (Salley, Olsberg Revision, Warrants for Land in South Carolina 1672-1711, p.285). This document does not specify the location of the property, which is to be subsequently determined. The only evidence that it was located on Dataw is the association of Westbrook's name with the island in two subsequent documents pertaining to Charles Odingsell.

CHARLES ODINGSELL: 21 March 1698/99, by Warrant for Land (Ibid., p.586). This document refers to Westbrook's Island. Also, a Memorandum dated 13 November 1702 referencing the prior document and referring to Westbrook or Datha Island (first use of the name), to which claim is forfeited (Ibid., p.606), clearing the title for Joseph Boone.

JOSEPH BOONE: 28 September 1702, by Grant (Royal Grants, Vol. 38, p.423, Office of the Secretary of State Land Grants, Colonial Series; South

Carolina Archives Microfilm). The grant includes all of Dataw, described as 1170 acres.

ANNE BOONE: 9 June 1735, by terms of Will of Joseph Boone "for her use and profit during her natural life", after which the property is to pass to Charles and Thomas Boone, sons of Charles Boone, brother of Joseph (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book Vol. 3, p.202).

CHARLES AND THOMAS BOONE: 1751, by terms of Will of Joseph Boone and that of Anne Boone (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book Vol. 6, pp.550-551); also a Memorial by Charles and Thomas Boone (Memorials, Vol. 7, p.107).

ANNE WIGG: 28 May 1755, by purchase, for 3510 pounds current money of the province and 10 shillings, from Charles and Thomas Boone (Charleston County Deeds, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Deed Book 2Q, pp.420-429).

ANNE WIGG: 1759, by terms of Will of Thomas Wigg, husband of Anne Wigg; no proven date available (Charleston County Probate Court, Will Book 13, p.564).

LEWIS REEVE: 31 December 1770, by terms of Will of Anne Gibbes (formerly Wigg, formerly Reeve, formerly Stanyarne, nee Barnwell), mother of Lewis Reeve (Charleston Probate Court, Will Book 13, p.564).

SARAH GIBBES: 17 December 1774, by terms of Will of Lewis Reeve, brother of Sarah Gibbes (Charleston Cunty Probate Court, Will Book 13, p.200, and Journal of the Court of Ordinary 1771-1775), and by subsequent family partition between Sarah Gibbes and Ann Carson, sisters, as attested to in an indenture by James Stuart, son of Ann Carson, appended to the 1783 deed of the property to William Sams (see below).

WILLIAM SAMS: 30 May 1783, by purchase for 55,000 pounds currency from Sarah and Robert Gibbes (Charleston County Deeds, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Deed Book W-5, pp.234-238).

ELIZABETH SAMS: 1798, by terms of Will of William Sams, husband of Elizabeth Sams, dated 10 November 1795 (proven date not available), "during the term of her natural life . . . use of one moiety of my Plantation on Datha Island" (Copy of Will of William Sams, Sams Family Papers, South Caroliniana Library).

LEWIS REEVE SAMS: 1805-1813, by terms of Will of William Sams, father of Lewis Reeve Sams, "my remaining three sons, Lewis Reeve Sams, Berners Barnwell Sams and Edward Hext Sams . . . whenever all have arrived at the age of twenty one than each so arriving of age shall receive part of my remaining fortune equal to the value of what I have give <sic> to my son William Sams". Lewis Reeve Sams attained his majority in 1805, the youngest brother in 1811; their mother Elizabeth died in 1813, terminating all other claim to the property. The Memoir of James Julius Sams (n.d.), son of Berners Barnwell Sams, states that Lewis Reeve Sams and Berners Barnwell Sams purchased Edward Hext Sams' interest in the property, and that the island was divided into north and south halves. Lewis Reeve Sams was the owner of the north half of Dataw. No other documentation for this division of the island has been found.

BERNERS BARNWELL SAMS: 1808-1813, by terms of Will of William Sams, father of Berners Barnwell Sams, quoted in the preceding entry. Berners Barnwell Sams attained his majority in 1808.

RICHARD FULLER SAMS: 1856, by terms of Will of Lewis Reeve Sams, father of Richard Fuller Sams, dated 22 February 1856, "I will that my plantation on Datha Island be assigned to my two sons Richard Fuller and Thomas Fuller" (Copy of Will of Lewis Reeve Sams, Sr., Sams Family Papers, Beaufort County Library). Also, United States Court of Claims Direct Tax Case No. 17379, in which the Lewis Reeve Sams portion of the island is referred to as Datha Point.

THOMAS FULLER SAMS: 1856, by terms of Will of Lewis Reeve Sams, father of Thomas Fuller Sams, as quoted in the preceding section.

CHARLES CLEMENT SAMS, BONHAM BARNWELL SAMS, HORACE HANN SAMS: 1855, by division of estate of Berners Barnwell Sams, father of the above; no will has been found. According to United States Court of Claims Direct Tax Case No. 17013, James Julius Sams obtained one third interest in the Dataw property through exchange of other land with Bonham Barnwell Sams, and James Julius Sams and Horace Hann Sams purchased the one third interest of Charles Clement Sams. Charles Clement Sams held a mortgage on Horace Hann Sams' property, dated 1 February 1860, which was subsequently transferred (2 March 1860) to Bonham Barnwell Sams. In this document the property is described as all of the south part of Dataw ("six hundred acres more or less, and bounded in the whole To the North on lands of the Estate of Lewis R Sams being part of the said Island of Datha and on all other sides by the Marshes and creeks which separate the said Island from the Islands of Wassau and Saint Helena"). An earlier mortgage on Horace Hann Sams property, held by Elizabeth Exima Sams, is dated 30 January 1860, and refers to 100 acres known as Hill Fields, bounded on the north by the estate of Lewis Reeve Sams and to the east and south by lands owned by James Julius Sams, and to the west by land owned by James Julius Sams and marsh. A number of intrafamilial land transactions which are only partially recorded in public records had obviously taken place.

JAMES JULIUS SAMS AND HORACE HANN SAMS: 1855-1860, by final division of the estate of Berners Barnwell Sams, father of James Julius Sams and Horace Hann Sams, through intrafamilial property divisions that are inadequately recorded (Return of General Tax for St. Helena Parish: Records of Comptroller General, South Carolina Department of Archives and History; also United States Court of Claims Direct Tax Case 17013; and by implication in the 1860 Agricultural Census).

UNITED STATES: 10 March 1863, by confiscation for nonpayment of taxes; this included both the northern plantation, termed Datha Point, and the southern plantation, termed Datha Inlet.

JAMES CASE: 24 February 1864, by purchase at auction from the United States Direct Tax Commissioners of 288 acres designated as Sections 31 and 32, Township One (1) North, Range One (1) East; this was the north end of Dataw (Army, Navy, or Marine Land Certificate No. 157, cited in 1 August 1864 quit claim deed, Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 1, p.184,

also map entitled "Township One North and one East of St. Helena's Meridian, S.C.", South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Map Book 22-1).

CYRUS ANDREWS: 24 February 1864, by purchase at auction from the United States Direct Tax Commissioners of 160 acres designated as Section five in Township One (1) South Range and One East Range; this is the southeast shore of the north part of the island, east of the Berners Barnwell Sams house (38BU581) (Cash Sale Certificate No. 40, cited in 1 August 1864 quit claim deed, Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance, Deed Book 1, p.186; also Plat dated 29 April 1869).

HENRY KELLAM AND WILLIAM CALKIN: 24 February 1864, by purchase at auction from the United States Direct Tax Commissioners of 548.67 acres total, designated as East half of Section six (207 acres; Army, Navy or Marine Land Certificate No. 154, cited in a 27 February 1867 document transferring title to other parties); also West half of Section 6 (147 acres; Army, Navy or Marine Land Certificate No. 155, cited in above 1867 document); and West half of Section seven (193.67 acres; Army, Navy or Marine Land Certificate No. 156, cited in above 1867 document). This land is located in the south half of Dataw (Plat Maps, 29 April 1869, United States Direct Tax Commissioners). There are separate documents certifying the issuance of the Land Certificates for each certificate; these are all dated 27 February 1867 and are in Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 3, pp.64-69. Payment on the Land Certificates was not completed by Kellam and Calkin and the documents cited above are instruments for the transfer of the property named to Rufus Woods and Joseph Winslow; this transaction is finalized in a Certificate of Final Payment, dated 18 February 1867, issued by the United States Direct Tax Commissioners (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 3, p.69). The property description in this final document is somewhat different from that given in the three preceding ones; it excludes the West half of Section six and includes instead the East half of Section 12. No map has been found for the Section 12 property, but in later transactions the land is treated as a unit.

RUFUS WOODS AND JOSEPH WINSLOW: 18 February 1867, by payment of monies due on Land Certificates and cash supplement to Kellam and Calkins, as indicated in documents cited in the preceding section; the land in question constitutes roughly the south half of Dataw.

JOSEPH WINSLOW: 22 March 1871, by purchase of interest of Rufus Woods and wife (Quit Claim Deed, Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 5, pp.322-323).

AMANDA EWING, EDWARD WINSLOW, SUSAN SAWYER, AND EMILY WINSLOW: (Cited in 1905 transfer of property to Gustave Sanders, Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 25, p.554). Amanda Ewing was the sole heir of Rufus Woods; the other three parties were presumably heirs to Joseph Winslow at one time or another, as they are mentioned in Quit Claim Deeds in the above cited transfer of the property to Gustave Sanders. Date of assumption of property, or actual possession of title is not established.

ELLEN CROFUT: 25 August 1882, 5 acres at Mink Point for $100, by purchase

from Joseph Winslow and Rufus Woods, subject to a lien held by William Roach (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 15, p.319). No further information has been found concerning Roach's lien or any continuing claim to the property that may have been held by Woods.

JAMES CROFUT AND GEORGE CROFUT: By inheritance from Ellen Crofut, cited in transfer of land to Ravenel and Brown (see below).

WILLIAM IRWIN AND EDWARD DURANT: 1 August 1864, by purchase from James Case and the United States for $1087.50 and $2662.50 respectively; the north end of Dataw (Quit Claim Deed, Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 1, pp.184-185).

WILLIAM IRWIN: 1 January 1866, by purchase ($2000) and assumption of responsibility for payment of money owed on the property to the United States, from Edward Durant and wife (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 1, p.189).

W.L. BROWN, NELLY (OR NELLIE) SCOTT, HAMPTON MITCHELL, STEPNEY MITCHELL, TONY MOULTRIE, PHOEBE BRYAN, SAM MIDDLETON, BOSON JOHNSON: 4, 6 February and 16 April 1875, assumption of property guaranteed by crop liens, consisting of one or more ten acre lots, from William Irwin (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 9, 185-187, 260-262). Terms of these liens were apparently never satisfied, as these names do not appear again in the property record; however, some of these individuals remained on Dataw as late as 1900 (United States Census).

ANNA IRWIN AND ELIZA TABOR: January 1884 (date of Quit Claim Deeds from Edward Durant and wife clearing title of property; Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Books 13, pp.552-554 and 14, pp.90-93), by inheritance from William Irwin.

GUSTAVE SANDERS: 28 February 1905, by purchase of 448 acres for $1100 from Anna Irwin and Eliza Tabor (Beaufort Mesne Conveyance, Deed Book 25, pp.566-568).

GUSTAVE SANDERS: 9 February 1905, by purchase of 547 acres for $500 from Amanda Ewing and Emily Winslow (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 25, pp.552-553). By virtue of these purchases on 9 and 28 February 1905 Gustave Sanders reunited Dataw Island under sole proprietorship for the first time since the death of William Sams in 1798, with the exception of 5 acres on Mink Point owned by the Crofut family.

ROBERT RANDOLPH SAMS: No date available; Gustave Sanders transferred title to the Sams Family Cemetery (part of 38BU581) to Robert Randolph Sams (cited in property transfer to Ravenel and Brown; see below). This transfer is cited in subsequent property transactions, but without definition of actual size of the plot; the cemetery is now "heir's property" of the Sams family.

THEODORE RAVENEL AND MARIAN BROWN: 24 June 1907, by purchase from Gustave Sanders for $10,000 of Dataw Island, less 5 acres belonging to the Crofut family and the Sams Family Cemetery (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 26, p.656).

THEODORE RAVENEL AND MARIAN BROWN: 24 June 1907, by purchase for $200 of 5 acres (on Mink Point) from James and George Crofut, sole heirs of Ellen Crofut (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 26, p.655; reference is made to a plat that could not be located in the Courthouse).

SAMUEL STONEY: 9 February 1915, by purchase at public auction on 2 February 1915 for $4600 of 997 acres, less 5 acres on Mink Point and the Sams Family Cemetery, following on a judgement rendered against Ravenel and Brown et al. on 14 November 1914 (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 32, pp.340-342).

SAMUEL STONEY: 9 April 1918, by purchase at public auction on 4 December 1917 for $25 of 5 acres known as Mink Point (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 35, pp. 497-499).

SAMUEL STONEY, JR., AUGUSTINE STONEY, HARRIET PORCHER SIMONS, AND LOUISA McCORD POPHAM, 23 June 1926, by inheritance from Samuel Stoney (Charleston County Probate Court, Book BB, p.242).

KATE GLEASON: 10 January 1928, by purchase from heirs of Samuel Stoney (see above) of 997 acres, less Sams Family Cemetery, for $15,000 (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 45, p.846).

ELIZABETH SANDERS: 13 January 1933, of "All the Lands . . . known as Dawtaw Island", by inheritance from Kate Gleason (Beaufort Probate Office, Will Book G, p.56).

RICHARD ROWLAND AND LAWRENCE ROWLAND: 9 June 1965, by inheritance from Elizabeth Sanders Rowland, mother of Richard and Lawrence Rowland (Beaufort County Probate Office, Will Book 11, pp.261-268).

ALCOA SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.: 14 January 1983, by purchase from Richard Rowland and Lawrence Rowland (Beaufort County Mesne Conveyance Deed Book 361, pp.1559-1566).

This completes the chain of title for Dataw Island up to the year of its purchase by Alcoa South Carolina, Inc., and the establishment of the Memorandum of Agreement concerning historic and archaeological sites on the island.

CHAPTER IV

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

Evaluation of archaeological sites is based on the general criteria developed for the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60.6 and 800.10). These criteria are:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and
>
> (a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion (c) above (especially the reference to "method of construction") applies to certain of the historic sites present on Dataw Island that include architectural features. The qualities cited in this criterion are such that structures possessing them should be stabilized and preserved wherever possible. Otherwise, the evaluation of the sites in question is similar to the implementation of criterion (d), the assessment of the information potential that the architecture can yield concerning distinctive characteristics of the type, period, and mode of construction.

Criterion (d), the potential of a site for yielding scientific and historic information, applies to all sites, prehistoric and historic, on the survey property. The following issues are considered in the assessment of this potential:

(1) Relevance of the site to research issues: The potential of the site for yielding data pertinent to the scientific understanding of the archaeological period or periods that it represents.

(2) Site complexity: Assessment of single or multi-component status, presence or absence of stratigraphy, overall site size and depth, and range of cultural activities represented in the site.

(3) Artifact and/or feature concentration: The density of cultural

remains (artifacts, features, processed food debris) within the site area relative to other sites of that cultural period. Generally, sites with higher concentrations of cultural materials have a greater potential for yielding scientific information.

(4) Distinctiveness of the site: The degree to which a site differs from others of the same cultural period (e.g., in artifact or feature content, ecological setting, size); such distinctions, if present, offer the potential of yielding otherwise unavailable scientific information. The criterion of site distinctiveness is dependent also on the amount that is known concerning a given period and region.

(5) Site integrity: The extent to which the site has been preserved and retains in situ features, stratification, or unaltered artifact scatters. This evaluation is made for the site as a whole and, where relevant, for areas and/or features within it. The kind of disturbance and its likely overall effect on the site is also assessed. The issue of site integrity is of particular importance in a landscape that has been subjected to continuous land use and natural attrition (e.g., erosion). Practically any site can provide some modicum of information, but this potential in disturbed sites must be balanced with the frequency of intact sites representing the same cultural periods or phenomena.

Each of the sites included in this survey have been separately assessed according to these several criteria in arriving at a recommendation concerning their National Register eligibility status. The assessments and recommendations are included with each site description in Chapter VII below, and recommendations are summarized in Chapter VIII.

CHAPTER V

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY PROPERTY

1. Location and Dimensions

Dataw is an 866 acre island located on the northwest side of St. Helena Island in the northern part of Beaufort County, South Carolina. It is bounded on the north by the Morgan River and on all other sides by Jenkins Creek or by marsh associated with the Jenkins Creek and Morgan River drainages. The Morgan River separates Dataw from Coosaw on the north and Lady's Island on the northwest; Eddings Point, a peninsula of St. Helena, lies east across the east channel of Jenkins Creek; Polawana Island is to the southeast; and Warsaw Island and another section of St. Helena lie to the southwest and south, respectively, across the west channel of Jenkins Creek.

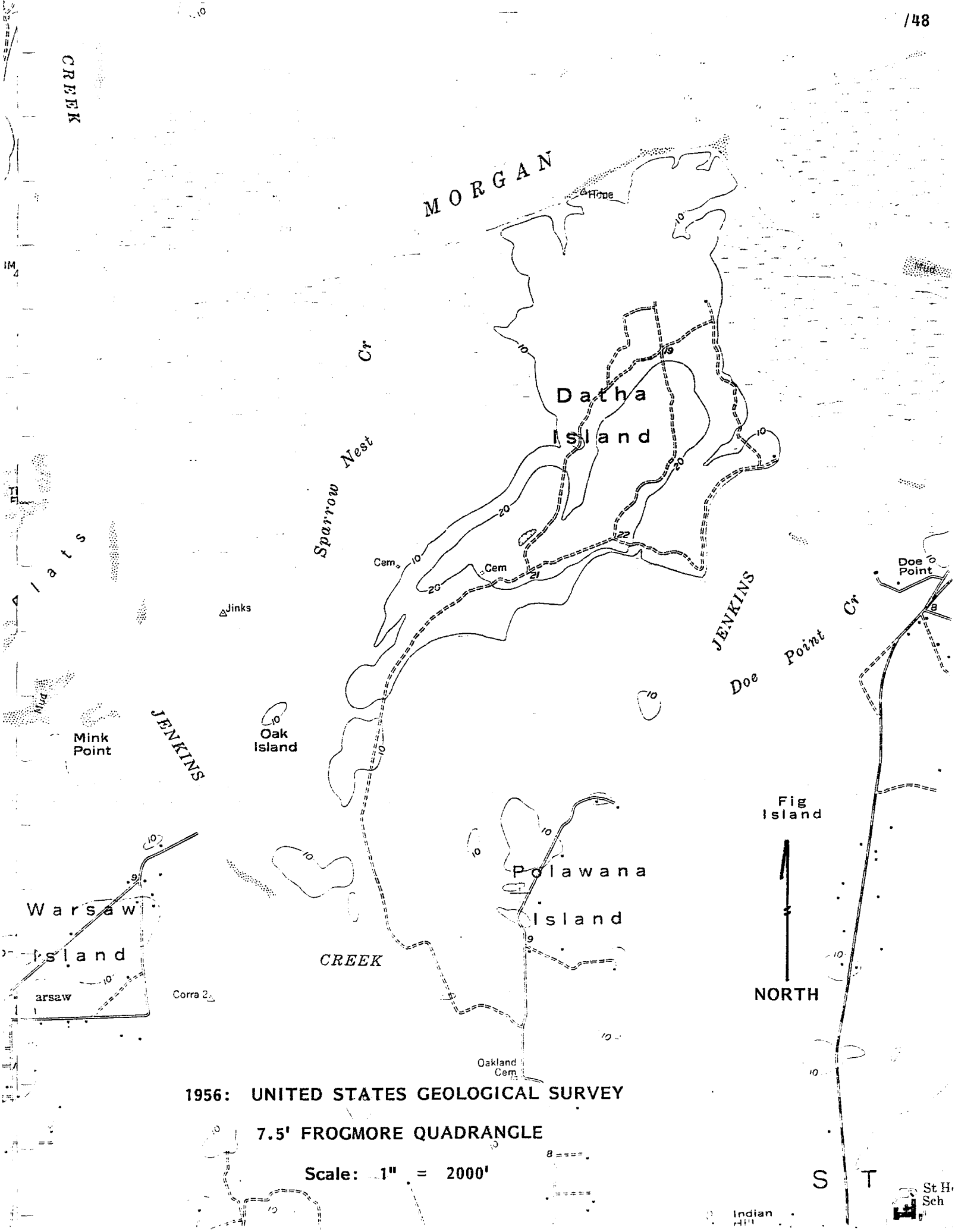
The total length of Dataw from northeast to southwest is 15,600', or almost 3 miles. The accompanying map on p.48, taken from the USGS Frogmore Quadrangle, N3222.5 - W8030/7.5', dated 1956, indicates the form of the island (reference should also be made to the General Site Map). The northern half is a broad rectangle (7000' N-S by 4000' E-W). Extending southwest from it for some 2000' is the narrower (2000' NW-SE) central portion of the island, leading to the very narrow (minimum less than 1000') north-south oriented southern peninsula, which has a total length of some 6000' and re-expands at the south end to an east-west breadth of 2000'.

Also included in the survey property is the high marsh zone west of the south end of Dataw, which includes three small islands (Oak and the two Pine Islands); Bobb Island at the southeast tip of Dataw; and the southwest peninsula of Polawana Island, due south of Bobb Island but on the opposite side of Jenkins Creek.

2. Geological Background

The coast of South Carolina consists of a series of Pleistocene land forms of decreasing age shorewards, with an outer fringe of Holocene barrier islands along much, but not all, of the littoral. The process of Pleistocene land formation was analogous to that observable in the present barrier, consisting of the buildup of dune systems by tidal, wind, and longshore current action. Behind these unstable barriers estuarine marshes and associated tidal drainages form. Progradation or recession of the land in any particular location is determined by multiple factors of shoreline conformation, but in general there is an overall pattern of progradation during periods of sea level fall, and of erosion with rising sea level. Thus the Pleistocene shore tended to build outwards during glacial periods and to retreat during interglacials or interstadials. The present coast is the cumulative result of these cycles of growth and destruction.

Land built up by coastal processes necessarily parallels the



1956: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

7.5' FROGMORE QUADRANGLE

Scale: 1" = 2000'

shoreline that existed at the time of formation, with minor local deviations determined by particular land forms and locations of estuarine channels and rivers. Thus, a general northeast to southwest trend is evident in the topography of coastal land areas. Dataw shares in this pattern, as is evident in the USGS map. The topography follows the line of the former dune ridges, reduced and leveled by age to where they are no longer readily perceptible to the eye. As a beach ridge formation, Dataw has a deep surface layer of sandy soil. Underlying Pleistocene clay is deeply buried and only very rare exposures of it are present, at the base of the east shore bluff.

Dataw is in relative isolation as a standing beach ridge remnant; much of the island is in excess of 20' in elevation, and no nearby land approaches this. The central ridge of St. Helena Island is of this elevation, but is two miles to the southeast, and pertains to a later phase of beach formation. Two miles inland there are isolated areas in excess of 20' on Coosaw and the east shore of Lady's Island that pertain to an earlier phase, but the main ridge of Lady's Island is as much as four miles northwest of Dataw. Nearer land areas, such as much of Coosaw, the adjacent area of St. Helena, and Polawana and Warsaw Islands are rarely above 10', and are derived from the marsh and mud flat zones that formed behind the Pleistocene barriers. Dataw pertains to a phase of Pleistocene land formation intermediate between that of Lady's Island and St. Helena. As is apparent from its isolation, much of the barrier of which it was a part was destroyed during an erosion phase prior to the development of the St. Helena ridge. The date of formation has not been directly determined; it is no older than the Sangamon Interglacial, and may well pertain to a more recent Wisconsin interstadial.

3. The Dataw Shore and the Marsh/Estuarine System

The surrounding marsh and estuarine system and its relationship to shoreline topography is a vital factor in the determination of both prehistoric and historic settlement patterns, in that it provided both the primary transportation system and a major food resource (and, in the historic period, a source of agricultural fertilizer and, directly or indirectly, of building materials). The erosion patterns established by the tidal system are also relevant to the preservation of high ground areas and in consequence to occupation sites located in eroding zones. The following description begins at the north end of Dataw and proceeds clockwise. Emphasis is placed on shoreline elevation, presence or absence of minor or major drainage channels adjacent to the high ground shore, and on categorization of high and low marsh areas. Reference should be made to the USGS Map (p.48) and General Site Map. These depict the primary features of the drainage system but do not show all minor channels that are fully drained at low tide.

(i) The North Shore

Dataw is surrounded by three drainages, the Morgan River on the north, the east channel of Jenkins Creek on the east, and the west channel of Jenkins Creek on the west. The Morgan River, flowing directly against the 4500' length of the Dataw north shore, is a major channel some 2000'

wide and as much as 25' deep. With an average tidal range of 6'-8', tremendous quantities of water are funneled through this channel with each tidal cycle. The result has been extensive, major, and continuing erosion of the Dataw north shore (the shore itself is of only moderate elevation, ranging between 8' and 10' for most of its length). Estimations based on comparisons of the 1956 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (p.48) with the 1918 Corps of Engineers Fort Fremont 15' Quadrangle (p.38) indicate a loss of a depth of 250' to 300' during the first half of this century. This seems excessive, if only because the Morgan River channel has been present throughout the historic period. Nevertheless, a very rough estimate based on Mills' Atlas (1825) suggests that the channel was only three quarters of its present breadth at that time.

Regardless of the extent of erosion, it is clear that a large area has been affected. Substantial portions of the late 19th - early 20th century tenant occupation of the north shore (e.g., Sites 38BU528, 500, 499, and possibly parts of 524, 541, and 540) have been lost to erosion, as well as sites (38BU515, 516) associated with the 19th century Lewis Reeve Sams house (38BU514), of which remnants lie on the beach erosion surface. Prehistoric remains are limited, and concentrated primarily at the extreme west end of the shore (38BU540 and 519, possibly also 524, 523, 522, 518, 539). Other possible shoreline prehistoric sites have long since been lost to erosion. The present shoreline consists of a narrow erosion surface with a thin zone of Spartina growth.

(ii) North Section of East Shore

The full length of the east shore of Dataw is an erosion cut bluff that descends abruptly to the marsh surface. However, erosion is severe only in those areas where Jenkins Creek (at one point on the northeast shore and along much of the southeast shore) or its larger tributaries are set directly against high ground. At such locations the concave bluff profile resulting from active erosion is frequently present. Elsewhere the shore is more stabilized and the bluff slope is commonly terraced, with an intermediate "scarp" of slumped earth, stabilized by vegetation, between the crest of the bluff and marsh level. This pattern is not restricted to recent times; James Julius Sams (n.d., p.1) says of this shore:

> Not a wide, but a beautiful, river flowed along the eastern side, the side that was bluffed. The sands which stretched out from the bluff were precipitous. The strong tide, that was running more or less all the time, was continually washing away the soil of the bluff, and exposing the roots of the trees which grew thereon or near, and in time causing the trees to tumble into the river.

The extreme northeastern point of Dataw is delimited by the Morgan River on the north, the mouth of Jenkins Creek on the east, and a low marsh slough on the south. The slough penetrates deeply inland, and is linked with an interior drainage. Both it and the mouth of Jenkins Creek are in direct contact with high ground (11' maximum elevation). This combination was apparently favorable for prehistoric occupation, as a major site (38BU513) is located on the south side of the point. South of the point the channel swings well to the east and a broad expanse of low

marsh extends along the shore as far south as the easternmost point of Dataw, where Jenkins Creek again passes directly against high ground. The marsh area is drained by a web of tidal channels that is only partially shown in the USGS Map or the General Site Map. Frequently these smaller channels parallel the shore for some distance, and though virtually drained at low tide, would certainly at high tide have provided access to the marsh and to deeper water for canoe or bateau.

The low marsh environment is differentiated from high marsh by a lower elevation, by silt/clay Bohicket soil with high organic content derived from marsh detritus, by full submersion in each tidal cycle, and by exclusive growth of tall Spartina grass. High marsh is at a higher elevation, is only irregularly flooded, stands on Capers silt/clay soil with frequent sand admixture, and has a broader range of vegetation. It will also support a man's weight, and therefore can be walked; bogging in the low marsh terrain is a rather more hazardous enterprise. The low marsh contains the broadest range of estuarine fauna, inclusive of molluscs, crustaceans, and fish; the small channels draining it are the most favorable locations for harvesting the food resources of the estuary, especially with primitive technology. Prehistoric occupation of the adjacent shore would be highly probable, and there is ample evidence for it (principally 38BU491) along much of this moderately high to high shore (elevation range of 8' to 18', with most of the shoreline above 14').

The easternmost point (8'-11') has been the locus of mid-20th century settlement, including a dock, a concrete block house, a barbecue pit area, and a revetment of stone along the shore to retard erosion. Though placed directly on deep water, no evidence has been found for earlier use of this area. Documented landings of earlier historic periods were located elsewhere on the island, and prehistoric occupants apparently preferred settlement adjacent to smaller marsh drainages, not the main channel.

(iii) Central East Shore

South of the easternmost point, towards and at the central part of the east shore, the edge of the high ground consists of three long concave curves, their form no doubt derived from patterns of erosion set by marsh drainages running against the shore. The northern crescent is oriented due east and is 2300' long from point to point (straight line distance; the actual shore is rather longer because of its curvature). A 400'-500' broad swathe of low marsh borders its length and a major marsh drainage flows against the northern part of the shore, wherein are located two prehistoric sites (38BU491 and 494). Though it descends to an elevation of 10' at the north and south points, most of the shore is above 15' and a substantial portion is at 18' elevation.

The central crescent is 2600' long (point to point), oriented southwards, and deeply curved towards the west. A major tributary of Jenkins Creek flows along this shore, which contained two major prehistoric occupations (38BU489 and 490). Elevation is at 10' on the east point and 12' on the west, but most of the shore is much higher, with a maximum elevation of 20' in the major arc of the crescent. There has been severe erosion along much of this bluff. The large triangle of marsh pendant from this shore and that of the western crescent is low marsh.

The western crescent, oriented southeast, is 1200' from point to point, with a very deep arc. Elevation of the shore is moderate, ranging between 10' and 12'. A small channel, not depicted in the maps, drains eastwards from the central part of the arc and retains some water even at low tide. A landing ("Little Landing" in the Sams Sketch Map) was located here during the 19th century; 500' inland, focused on this shore, is 38BU581, the Sams Plantation complex. The western part of the crescent contains two prehistoric sites, 38BU497 and 551; the western point is shown as "Big Landing" in the Sams Sketch Map.

(iv) South Section of East Shore

The east shore of the long and narrow south end of the island is paralleled for the northern two thirds of its length by the Jenkins Creek channel and separated from it by a very narrow to nonexistent Spartina fringe. The northern third forms a fourth deep crescent, 2300' long from point to point. Erosion is active along this exposed shore, which is of moderate elevation (10'-12'); its favorable position adjacent to the channel is indicated by the presence of a large prehistoric site (38BU501) along the shore. The low central third (7'-10') is similar to the northern section in lying adjacent to the Jenkins Creek channel, but its low elevation was apparently not conducive to settlement (only two insignificant artifact scatters, 38BU504 and 509, are present).

The 2300' long south third is very low, much of it at 6', little more than a foot above the high tide line. The main channel of the Creek swings eastward, and this section of the shore is bounded by an expanse of high marsh which begins on the north as an intrusion into the high ground area and terminates on the south by linking Dataw with Bobb Island. The high marsh zone consists of sand flats and areas dominated by short Spartina grass; it provides easy land access between Dataw and Bobb, and the causeway bearing the access road crosses it. Bobb Island (maximum dimensions of 600' east-west by 400' north-south) is low (8') and on its south side borders directly on the Jenkins Creek channel in the vicinity of its "watershed". The eastern drainage steadily narrows and becomes shallower southwards, terminating altogether in the vicinity of the access bridge, where the channel is usually completely drained at low tide. The channel west of the bridge is also called Jenkins Creek, but the direction of tidal flood and ebb are reversed from that of the east drainage.

An access bridge and causeway link Bobb Island with Polawana. The peninsula of the latter island that is part of the survey property ranges from 6' to 8' in elevation and is surrounded by an outer belt of low marsh and an interior belt of high marsh, with Spartina dominant in both sectors. South of the peninsula is a broad zone of high marsh, crossed by a causeway that links Polawana to St. Helena Island. No site has been found on Bobb Island, and the Polawana peninsula and the southeast terminus of Dataw have only insignificant small artifact scatters (38BU641 and 572 respectively).

(v) South Shore and Mink Point

The extreme south shore of Dataw (1100' from point to point) is

separated from west Jenkins Creek by a zone of low marsh. Though no channel is present and the land is low (6'-8'), a small prehistoric site (38BU510) is located at the shoreline. The low marsh continues around the southwest point for a distance of 900'. North of this, the west channel of Jenkins Creek, which separates Dataw from Warsaw, is in direct or close contact with high ground for a point to point distance of 1100', 1000' of which is occupied by a 20th century sea wall (38BU638). Erosion is severe along this shore and much of the wall itself has been destroyed. Though depicted as a landing during the plantation period (Sams Sketch Map, p.28), no significant sites have been found in this low (7'-8') area, known as Mink Point. The very limited shell scatter that is present (38BU511) was probably associated with a late 19th century structure that is documented photographically (p.000).

(vi) South Section of West Shore

Beyond Mink Point Jenkins Creek flows northwest away from Dataw. The entire west shore of the island is bordered by high or low marsh, a complex that has a maximum extent of 10,000' north-south and 7000' east-west, broadly separating high ground from the major drainages. Direct access to small tidal channels is present only at the extreme south and north ends of the shore. At the south there is a minor unnamed tidal channel originating between the south end of Oak Island and Dataw. It drains the low marsh on the south shore of Oak Island and extends 1500' north along the Dataw shore from Mink Point, touching on the north side of Mink Point. The principal marsh drainage on the north is Sparrow Nest Creek and its numerous tributaries. This system flows northward towards the Morgan River, and has some contact with the extreme northwestern peninsulas of Dataw. The northernmost of these points is bordered by a separate channel flowing directly into the Morgan River.

The Dataw shore borders on a broad stretch of high marsh for a distance of 3100', beginning opposite the south end of Oak Island and extending northwards. This high marsh sector includes Oak Island, the two Pine Islands, and the marsh dike system that constitutes 38BU640. The maximum extent of this high marsh zone, inclusive of the offshore islands, is 3600' north-south and 2600' east-west. It consists of a patchwork of sand flats and Salicornia and short Spartina marsh, along with other zones in which the two dominant plants are mixed in varying quantities. The marsh surface is broken by the low (ca. 1') dike remnants that are covered by marsh fringe Juncus and Boryschia, and by the three islands and a few very small hummocks.

The presence along this section of the Dataw shore of several prehistoric sites (38BU577, 569, 571, 570 and, farther north, 507) and of 38BU505 on the north shore of Oak Island indicates that this high marsh zone was in earlier times productive of shellfish, which are presently uncommon and do not include oyster. The probable major factor in this alteration was the installation in the early 19th century of the marsh dike system, intended to reclaim land for cotton cultivation (see discussion of Site 389BU640, Chapter VII, Section 20). The attempt failed, but the dikes were maintained as duck ponds. While undoubtedly always largely a high marsh zone (otherwise dike construction would not have practical), this construction has likely altered former drainage patterns

and emphasized the high marsh characteristics.

Oak Island has maximum dimensions of 2000' north-south and 1300' east-west. The island is virtually split by an internal high marsh and pond complex into a smaller northwestern section and a larger eastern section. Most of it is between 6' and 7' in elevation, but there is a sizeable ridge across the north end (linking the northwest and east parts of the island) that attains a maximum elevation in excess of 8'; 38BU505 is concentrated along this ridge. There is a similar rise in the center of the south of the island, but the only site associated with it (38BU576) is a 20th century still. Surveyed elevation data are not available for the Pine Islands to the north and northwest of Oak, but observation suggests a range of 6'-7'.

James Julius Sams (n.d., p.1) proffers an excellent description of the general shoreline topography of Dataw:

> It was bluffed on one side and shelved on the other. Both sides were bordered by trees. . . . The other side of Datha, that which shelved, did not present an appearance as picturesque or attractive. After passing through the thick undergrowth which bordered it, we gazed upon a long and wide stretch of short marsh, and then beyond that a still larger and wider stretch of tall marsh, the other side of which could be seen the Warsaw River. Never seen, though, to advantage, except at full tide.

The "shelving" west side of Dataw in general gradually merges with the marsh, with minimal erosion and therefore no bluff formation for the long stretch where it borders on high marsh (or, in Sams' terminology based on height of plants and not surface elevation, "short marsh"). Only in the extreme northwest where the ground fronts directly on low marsh (Sams' "tall marsh") is a low erosion cut bluff present. In the 3100' long section of Dataw shore fronting high marsh and for a further 1000' to the north (to the vicinity of Site 38BU508) the Dataw shore is at 6'-7' elevation, with no major or rapid rise inland of the shore, as might be expected from the general low elevation of the south end of the island.

(vii) North Section of West Shore

The point on which 38BU508 is located serves as a useful reference. The broad zone of high marsh terminates 1000' south of it (as measured from the northern shoreline terminus of the 38BU640 dike system), but a narrower zone with a maximum breadth of 800' continues to follow the shore, for a total point to point distance of 5400', as far north as the point on which Site 38BU534 (like 508, a cemetery) is located. The shore south of 38BU508 has an irregular north-south trend; north of it, the shore lies along a well defined southwest-northeast axis for a distance of 3300'. The actual shoreline is low (6'-7') but, unlike the land to the south, has a relatively steep inland slope (gradient of about 7%) rising immediately behind the shore to an elevation of 16'-20'. This ridge follows the line of the original Pleistocene dune formations and continues across the northern part of the island to exit on the east shore.

The location 3300' north of 38BU508 is marked by the mouth of an

interior drainage, and is the point where the ridge slope leaves the shoreline to cross the interior of the island. North of this, to the northwest point of Dataw on the Morgan River, the shoreline orientation is roughly north-south. It consists of a 1400' long straight southern section, to the base of the point on which 38BU534 is located, and a 2200' northern section (between the south edge of the 38BU534 point and the northwest tip of the island, where 38BU518 is located) made up of three large points protruding out into the adjacent low marsh. Regular tidal flooding of this marsh has resulted in some low bluff formation by erosion, but the shore remains very low (6'-7') with no perceptible interior rise.

The lowlying land and the high marsh frontage along most of the west shore of Dataw do not provide optimal conditions for either prehistoric or historic settlement, and this is reflected in the general absence of significant sites. The largest concentration of sites (all prehistoric) is, in fact, clustered around the largest zone of high marsh, and it is probable that this reflects considerable change in marsh drainage since the time of occupation. The largest site is 38BU507 at the northern extreme of this cluster, and it is really more of an interior site concentrated well inland on the high ground of the main ridge of the island. Shell is not abundant in the site (except in the historic period) and the several prehistoric occupations here may not have been focused on estuarine resources.

North of 38BU507 there are very few sites near the shoreline, and most of these are relatively small (38BU542, 543, 579) and located adjacent to low marsh zones and not far from marsh drainage channels, or are cemeteries (38BU508, 534) where subsistence was not at issue. It is only in the northernmost point, with direct access to a marsh channel and to the Morgan River, that evidence for occupation is abundant (principally, 38BU519 and 540, with some smaller shell clusters).

This discussion of shoreline and marsh topography has clearly indicated that site frequency should be greatest on the east shore of the island, a general thesis that has been borne out by the reconnaissance survey and subsequent research.

4. Interior Topography of Dataw

Much of the relevant topographic information has been discussed in the preceding section, and for small land areas such as the offshore islands and the south end of Dataw there is little to add. As noted above, maximum elevation on the Polawana peninsula, Bobb Island, Oak Island, and the southern third of the south tail of Dataw is 8', with sizeable areas below this level; all of the Pine Islands are probably 7' or less. The only significant site in these areas is 38BU505 on Oak Island, concentrated in its highest area. In the central part of the south end of Dataw, that section opposite Oak Island, elevation rises above 10', primarily in the interior and towards the east shore. In the northern part of the south peninsula, maximum elevation is above 12', with higher ground again concentrated toward the east shore, where a large site (38BU501) is located; however, sites (38BU569, 570, 571) are also located on the low

west shore, presumably for the same reasons that Oak Island contains a major site.

Only at the north end of the south peninsula is there any perceptible gradient, as the high ground on the east slopes fairly abruptly down to the low western half. Farther south, rise or fall in the land surface is so gradual that it cannot be seen on the ground. As a result, there is generally poor drainage, which has been augmented by ditching. Even so, there is frequently standing water after heavy rains. In the southwest corner is a small marsh embayment that may have been formed by interior runoff, but no clear drainage channel is present. The irregular indentations on the northwest shore may have resulted from runoff from the higher east side of the peninsula.

The central part of the island is dominated by a broad southwest to northeast oriented ridge. The west slope of this, lying along that part of the west shore that follows this orientation, has been noted in the preceding section. From slope to slope it is 2000' wide, and occupies the entire breadth of the central part of the island; it is here that the maximum shoreline elevation of 20', noted in the preceding section, obtains. This 20' contour marks the crest of the slope of the ridge; its level upper surface within that contour is a maximum of 1500' wide (northwest-southeast).The southwest to northeast length of the ridge as defined by the 20' contour is 5500'. Maximum elevation is 22' above mean sea level, the highest on the island. Appended to the ridge on the east are the four lower lying (10'-12') points that punctuate the central east shore and define the limits of the three crescentic arcs that form that shoreline (see Section 3 above).

The north-south oriented east shore of the northern part of the island, between the easternmost point and the northeast point, is dominated by this central ridge. Practically all of it is occupied by the flat central part of the ridge or by the long downslope on its southeastern and northwestern sides. As a result, much of the east shore is at a high elevation (17'-18') above the adjacent marsh.

This high and well drained ridge is a prime location for settlement, and evidence for occupation is ample. At the south end is the Berners Barnwell Sams plantation complex (including 38BU581, 507, and 565 as principal loci); at the center are the multiple discrete loci of 38BU536, a St. Catherines phase Late Woodland interior occupation; and at the north end is 38BU492, a major shoreline Late Archaic site.

Any such broad plateau requires drainage, and several channels, both major and minor, have been formed to link the interior of the island with the shore. These are of possible import to settlement patterns because they are potential fresh water sources. There are several minor ponded areas cut into the west shore on the downslope from the 38BU507 area, but the major west shore drainage exits just north of where the central ridge trends inland from the west shore. The drainage has cut a gorge in the ridge slope that begins 1100' inland and terminates in a high marsh embayment. It frequently retains water in its lower reaches, and one small Late Archaic site (38BU561) is located at its crest. Drainage into this was apparently improved during the historic period by additional ditching,

which is also present elsewhere on the west slope (e.g., in the vicinity of 38BU567).

The southern crescent of the central east shore is punctuated at its center by a gully that drains from the area immediately east and south of 38BU581, the major historic site on the island. There are prehistoric sites proximate to the gully (38BU497, 551) that may have used it as a fresh water source. A second drainage, at the middle of the southward facing shore of the central arc of the east shore, is a deep gorge that flows from north to south and falls from an elevation of 17' to marsh level. Its presence affects topography for 400' along the shoreline and as much as 600' inland. On both sides of the gorge were elements of a large prehistoric site, 38BU489.

The largest internal drainage on the island flows northeastwards and follows the line of the base of the southeast slope of the central ridge, exiting north of the easternmost peninsula. It begins only 200' east of the gorge at 38BU489 (i.e., only 700' from the south shore) and extends for 1700', where it empties into a low marsh embayment that is 1000' long, for a total drainage length of 2700'. Two sizeable tributaries enter this channel on the northeast at the beginning of the marsh slough. Only minor sites occur in association with this drainage.

The northeast shore has a kind of "rolling terrain", where the high ground of the central ridge is punctuated by a series of three dips that extend as much as 200' inland. There is no obvious gully formation and even the base of the dips are well elevated. Though unlikely to have served as viable water sources, these dips certainly act as conduits for runoff.

The northwest boundary of the central ridge is placed along the 16' contour. This is the lowest of a series of narrowly spaced parallel contour lines that define the downslope from the crest of the ridge at 20'. Contour lines below this elevation are spread out and irregular, with generally declining elevations northwards and westwards, broken by occasional erratic high areas. The low relief and consequent lack of drainage makes much of this northern area a low probability zone for site occurrence and, in fact, very few sites, none of them significant, have been found in the interior. Twentieth century cultivation was limited to the higher north shore area, but even here ditching was required for adequate field drainage.

The largest drainage in the northeast part of the island flows west to east over a distance of about 1100', exiting into the low marsh slough that forms the south boundary of the northeast point. A major prehistoric site, 38BU513, is at its terminus, and north of its inland section is the Lewis Reeve Sams plantation complex (38BU514, 515, 516) and associated tenant period sites, concentrated toward the Morgan River shore.

Drainages exiting directly into the Morgan River include an ill-defined one back of the natural shell reef that has been termed 38BU517, and those exiting through the two marsh embayments on either side of 38BU524. The latter ones, like the eastern drainage, have been augmented by ditching. The northwest shore bordering on low marsh has, as

might be expected from its alternating point/embayment formation, several drainages, including a minor one south of the southern point, a major one north of it (which extends 1000' inland and is associated with the prehistoric sites 38BU542 and 543), and minor ones on either side of the central point. With the exception of the last two sites mentioned, and possibly 38BU513, there does not appear to be any association between site distribution and drainage systems in this northern part of the island.

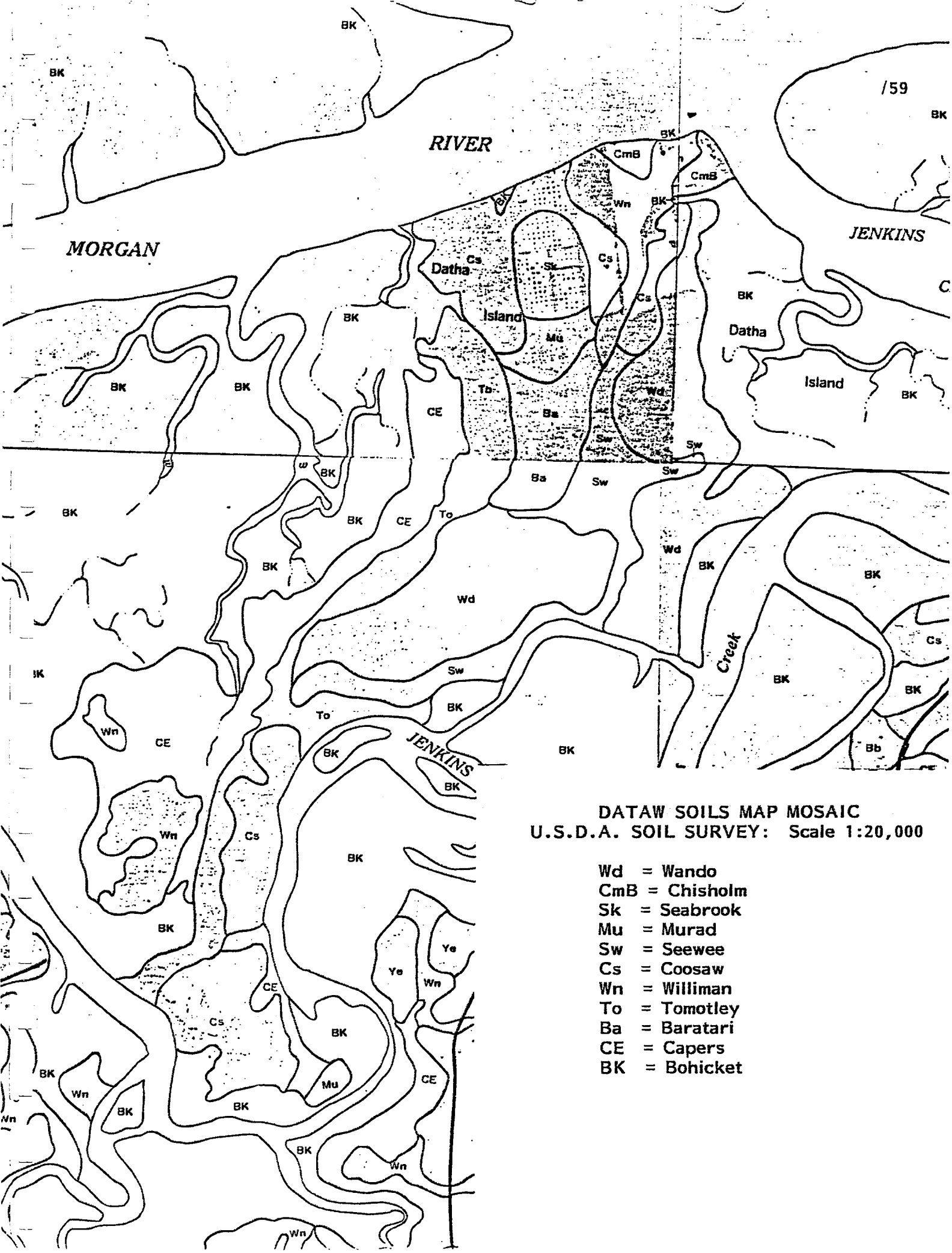
To summarize, the major topographical feature of Dataw is the high and broad ridge that forms the central (and part of the northern) part of the island. To this is appended the long narrow peninsula on the south and the broad triangle of the northwestern part of the island. Both appendages are low, generally poorly drained land, and neither is optimal for settlement purposes. Nevertheless, mitigating circumstances of shoreline proximity or other factors did result in their utilization to a limited degree. The central ridge, however, is ideal for most settlement purposes, and was extensively used in both the prehistoric and historic periods.

5. Distribution of Soil Types on Dataw

The soil characteristic that is of greatest relevance to settlement patterns in this region is its drainage quality. Both in the prehistoric and historic periods people sought, for obvious reasons of general practicality and comfort, the better drained and generally higher ground. There may also have been less obvious reasons in the prehistoric period, such as distribution patterns of edible plants. The following discussion is concerned with the distribution of soil types on Dataw, and the effect this distribution has had upon settlement patterns. This information is drawn from the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of Beaufort and Jasper Counties South Carolina, Sheet Numbers 49, 50, 58, and 59. A mosaic of the soil maps of Dataw has been prepared to accompany this volume (p.59), and reference should be made to it in the following discussion.

Two distinct soil types, Bohicket and Capers, make up the marsh surfaces surrounding Dataw (see Section 3 above). Both are silt/clay, the latter often with some sand admixture. Bohicket surfaces are submerged with each tidal cycle and support low marsh Spartina growth; Capers surfaces are irregularly submerged and support high marsh Salicornia and Spartina growth, and often include sand flats. Both soil types are very poorly drained. Bohicket occurs at elevations less than 3' above mean sea level, while Capers is minimally higher and can attain an elevation in excess of 4' above mean sea level. The high organic content of Bohicket soil, derived from decaying detritus, made it a useful fertilizer for cotton fields, and it was so utilized in the 19th century. Marsh grass was also suitable as livestock fodder, but only Capers soil zones with its higher bearing strength could support the weight of grazing animals. The extent and location of the Capers and Bohicket soil zones offshore from Dataw have been discussed in Section 3 above.

There are nine soil types on the high ground of Dataw and the adjacent smaller units of the survey property. The most favorable of these for settlement purposes is excessively well drained Wando fine sand, which



DATAW SOILS MAP MOSAIC
U.S.D.A. SOIL SURVEY: Scale 1:20,000

Wd = Wando
CmB = Chisholm
Sk = Seabrook
Mu = Murad
Sw = Seewee
Cs = Coosaw
Wn = Williman
To = Tomotley
Ba = Baratari
CE = Capers
BK = Bohicket

is present along practically all of the broad central ridge of the island. Its continuity is broken only by an irregular band of somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand, placed along the south shore of the central island and in a somewhat broader area at the island center (with narrow fingers extending toward the east shore and through the north center of the island). The Wando surface is not limited to the ridge, but extends on a broad front to the easternmost point of the island, to the point south of it, and northwards to the major northern drainage that borders the northeast point of the island. This high, well drained zone, occupying much of the interior and east shore, contains some of the most significant sites on Dataw, including the Berners Barnwell Sams plantation complex (38BU581), the interior St. Catherines phase site (38BU536), and the east shore Late Archaic site (38BU492). There are no outlying zones of Wando soil.

Moderately well to well drained Chisholm loamy fine sand is limited to two relatively small locations. It constitutes the northeast point of Dataw (the location of 38BU513, a major Late Archaic and Mississippian site) and occupies a small triangular zone on the Morgan River shore, wherein are located the sites pertaining to the Lewis Reeve Sams plantation complex (38BU515, 516; 514 has eroded into the marsh) and their subsequent tenant period additions. Other soils with good drainage characteristics are equally limited in distribution; these are moderately well drained Seabrook fine sand and moderately well or somewhat poorly drained Murad fine sand. One small zone of each type lie adjacent to one another in the northwest interior of the island. Much of this land has been under cultivation and provides good surface visibility, but no indication of any sites has been found. Presumably the interior location has mitigated against intensive use of this area. There are no other occurrences of Seabrook fine sand, but the entirety of Bobb Island at the south end of Dataw, where there are also no sites, is made up of Murad fine sand. Bobb Island is distinctive among the offshore areas in that most of it is above 8' in elevation, whereas only limited sections of Oak Island or the Polawana peninsula attain that elevation.

Seewee fine sand and Coosaw loamy fine sand are both somewhat poorly drained soils; nevertheless, both types are generally quite habitable. Seewee has been mentioned above in conjunction with the major Wando distribution, and is limited to this association in the central part of the island; peripheral areas of major sites intrude upon it.

Coosaw loamy fine sand has a much broader distribution. It makes up most of the south end and the east shore and interior of the south peninsula of Dataw, borders the Wando zone on its northeast side (where it is more or less a continuation of the belt of Seewee sand), and constitutes much of the northwest corner of the island, surrounding the Seabrook/Murad zone and extending south to the major northwest shore interior drainage. Though Coosaw soil provides a habitable (if not preferred) surface, it is not associated with major sites in its southern or northeastern areas. The northwestern sector, however, has a complex of prehistoric sites on the northwest point and of late 19th-early 20th century tenant sites there and to the east. With the former, utilization of this land is probably more a factor of proximity to the Morgan River than it is of soil characteristics. However, during the period of tenant

exceptions (38BU505, 38BU501, 551, and the 569-570-571 complex) occur because of other factors, such as shoreline proximity.

6. Vegetation Patterns on Dataw

This discussion of vegetation regimes on Dataw is divided into two sections, the first part consisting of observations made by the archaeologist in the course of general survey work on the island. The second part is derived from a 1983 report prepared by John Reid Clonts, a consulting naturalist. The information derived from Clonts adds considerable depth to the overall presentation in that it includes the identification of a wide range of plants, whereas the first portion of this section is concerned primarily with dominant species.

(i) General Observations

The salt marsh regime surrounding Dataw has in all probability been very much the same throughout all of the archaeological periods that are definitely represented on the island (i.e., beginning with the Late Archaic, ca. 2500 B.C.). Sea level fluctuation and minor local alterations have undoubtedly shifted the location of tidal channels and the balance between low marsh, high marsh, and high ground from time to time, but the floral regime of the marsh was very likely to have been much the same as that presently in place. As partially discussed elsewhere, this consists of Spartina alterniflora in the low marsh zones, and mixtures of Spartina alterniflora or patens and other high marsh plants, notably Salicornia virginica at higher elevations. Marsh fringe vegetation, however, is generally rare because of the nature of the interface between high ground and the marsh surface. There are stands of Boryschia frutescens in isolated locations such as the natural shell reefs that constitute the locus termed 38BU517; it is also found on the low dike remnants in 38BU640, surrounded by dense Juncus roemeriana, another marsh fringe or extreme high marsh species. The densest regular marsh fringe zones that were encountered were on the west shore of Dataw opposite Oak Island. Elsewhere, the transition from high ground to marsh is often too abrupt for the fringe vegetation to establish itself in any density, and this is true even for much of the west shore.

High ground vegetation on Dataw consists of fallow fields and some sections of new forest growth in the north, fairly mature deciduous forest in the central area, and new forest growth in the southern peninsula. The largest area is the central forest. It begins at the south end of the central ridge (south boundary of 38BU507, marked by an east-west field dike that was the northern limit of 20th century cultivation) and extends northwards to the south edge of the present open field area (depicted in the Soils Map mosaic, p.59). The forest is deciduous with dominant oak. Several species, including Quercus laurifolia and virginiana, are well represented in frequency and in distribution. Hickory (Carya glabra and/or ovalis) is also present in quantity.This mature forest on the high ground interior is open with minimal ground cover. Pine (Pinus sp.) is not common; its scarcity in much of this area may have been accentuated by selective logging earlier in this century. Dense undergrowth in specific areas (e.g., the point east of 38BU581, the south shore of the central

part of the island, the old caretaker's house at 38BU537 on the east shore) indicates recent intensive activity. This is documented at the latter site for the early and mid-20th century by oral tradition, and the area is shown as open in the 1956 USGS Map.

As noted in the discussion of soils, there are no areas of very poorly drained soil in the constricted interior drainages of the island, and zones of hydric forest dominated by species such as sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua) are not present, and were never likely to have been a significant component of the Dataw forest. There is, however, a distinctive vegetation that is most commonly associated with shoreline areas, consisting of palmetto trees (Sabal palmetto) and palmetto scrub (Palmetto minor) and red cedar (Juniperus silicicola). These plants may occur well inland, but tend to cluster in shoreline zones, especially on low ground, where they are mixed to varying extent with the dominant species of the interior of the island. Local shoreline vegetation content is of course directly affected by patterns of erosion and of land elevation at the shore.

Palmetto minor is a dominant understory plant in some areas. It covers large sections of Oak Island and of the low northwest peninsulas of Dataw, for example, but is not necessarily limited to low lying land, as it occurs in some abundance along the south shore of central Dataw. Ilex vomitoria (yaupon) is the most common understory shrub in mature forest areas, and Ilex opaca (holly) is also present.

The north end of Dataw has been under cultivation into the fourth quarter of the 20th century. This has probably been more or less continuous from the 19th century, such that this area has never been reforested during the historic period. The eastern section was under plow cultivation until shortly before the 1982 archaeological survey. Part of the center (shown as open land in 1956) is reforested; possibly it was abandoned because of difficulties in drainage. The western section consists of a pecan orchard to the north and plowed fields to the south. The presently forested northwest section of the island has a high proportion of pine, and most trees have not attained full growth, indicating fairly recent reforestation. The overall pattern suggests that all of the northern 3500' of Dataw (as measured from the northernmost point of the island) was maintained as open ground up to midcentury.

The southern peninsula of Dataw has also been open land up to midcentury.The 1956 USGS Map (p.48) shows the southern half of it as open ground, and the Soils Map (compiled 1965-1975; p.59) shows the southern third open except for a shoreline fringe. The present shoreline forest has a mix of oak, hickory, palmetto, and cedar. The northern part of the interior peninsula is dominated by pine and the central and southern sections by myrtle, with numerous stands of young pine. In some parts of the peninsula plow furrows are still visible, and there is a complex of drainage ditches toward the south end.

During the plantation period the island was virtually deforested for cotton cultivation. It was divided into a series of fields separated by earth dikes planted with trees to form windbreaks, and presumably named after the type of tree (e.g., cedar hedge, casena hedge, locust hedge).

The island shoreline was also circumscribed by a continuous screen of trees and brush. Sams (n.d., p.1) refers to "thick undergrowth" on the west side of the island, and the Sams Sketch Map shows an unbroken narrow "Margin" zone, which is depicted as forest for all of the island in the 1872 Map (p.29).

Two forested areas, Little Woods and Big Woods, are referred to by James Julius Sams (n.d., pp.2,16). The former had disappeared before his time, but the latter remained. Its location and extent is depicted in the 1872 Map. Sams' description of it is not entirely consistent with the cartographic evidence, but this probably results from an effort to read too much precision into his text (see Chapter III, Section 2, for further discussion). Other areas shown with trees include the putative Berners Barnwell/Lewis Reeve boundary, marked by the "Locust Fence", and land immediately adjacent to the two plantation houses (orchards and shade trees). Oak Island and the Pine Islands are also shown as forested in the 1872 Map, which is consistent with Sams' description of Oak Island (n.d., p.8).

A garden plot and pear, apple, fig, plum, and orange orchards were located around the Berners Barnwell Sams house (38BU581), and Sams notes that except for the plum, fruit trees were planted elsewhere on the island as well (no specific information is available for the Lewis Reeve Sams house area). Sams also refers to walnut and poplar trees in the vicinity of the house (Sams, n.d., p.5). Black walnut, presumably seeded from the original trees, remain in the area, and there are also specimens of an exotic not mentioned by Sams, hedge apple or osage orange (see below for further information as presented in Clonts 1983).

Cotton was cultivated by hoe, but initial opening of fields may have been accomplished by plowing. The Sams Sketch Map depicts the entire southern half of the island (excepting the shoreline margin and the plantation house complex) as subdivided into fields.It is unlikely that there was much deep plowing prior to the late 19th century, by which time only part of the island was affected. Following the collapse of the plantation system in the 1860's the area cultivated presumably decreased, and former fields began to revert through the normal pattern of succession to forest, with pine as the initially dominant tree. The settlement pattern depicted in the 1918 map indicates a concentration of tenant occupation and agriculture at the north end, the area that has remained under cultivation up to the present. Presumably deforestation of the south end took place later in the 20th century, at which time, given the location of known saw dust heaps, there was also selective logging in the central forest. This forest, however, had at least partially passed into a later phase of succession, with pine largely replaced by hardwoods. Selective logging of mature pine in this area may have removed residual conifers and thus accentuated the dominance of the deciduous elements.

Reconstruction of prehistoric period vegetation patterns can be only speculative; however, it is most likely that the prehistoric forest was similar in kind to the more mature forest zones on Dataw. The present central area forest is a young version of the climax regime for this area, and there have been no substantial climatic changes since the Late Archaic period. Phenomena such as the "Little Ice Age" of this millenium would

have been ameliorated by the maritime location. Cultural alteration, such as burning of forests in game drives is a possibility, but this would have had an obvious adverse effect on food resources such as oak and hickory and a perhaps less obvious one on the deer population resulting from the removal of deciduous mast and browse (however, it is also possible that naturally or accidentally induced forest fires could have occurred with sufficient frequency to maintain a subclimax regime with the admixture of frequent pine). Clearing for aboriginal agriculture in the late prehistoric period probably affected only small areas and was fully reversible within a short period. It is therefore postulated, with the reservation noted parenthetically above, that the forest regime during the prehistoric period was predominantly an oak/hickory forest approaching climax conditions, and not dissimilar to the present central forest regime with its minimal understory and low frequency of pine.

(ii) Specific Vegetation Regimes

Clonts 1983 describes the vegetation diversity within the several plant communities of Dataw. The low marsh is dominated by virtually pure stands of smooth cordgrass (tall growth), which is also present in high marsh zones as a short growth plant. Species within the high marsh system include marsh elder, silverling or groundsel, saltmeadow cordgrass, glasswort, and sea oxeye. In certain zones where the high ground shoreline slopes gradually to marsh level, many of these species are also present in dense clusters, and are mixed with certain typically high ground species such as yaupon. Very restricted zones of brackish marsh are present on the western islands and the adjacent Dataw shore, and are dominated by blackrush with occasional glasswort, saltgrass, and sea oxeye.

High ground forests are divided into several communities. The oak/pine forest typical of Polawana and Bobb Islands is dominated by live oak, laurel oak, slash pine, and loblolly pine. Palmetto, sweetgum, black cherry,persimmon, southern red cedar, and tallow tree constitute the understory, and there is a relatively dense ground cover of poison ivy, wax myrtle, Virginia creeper, cow itch, greenbrier, groundsel, scrub palmetto, yaupon, American beauty berry, sumac, and honeysuckle. In areas where the canopy has been opened there is a thick ground cover of butterfly pea, resurrection fern, bracken, ragweed, fog fruit, lizard's tail, and nightshade.

Slash pine/palmetto forests are present on the southwest shore of Dataw and the high marsh islands; loblolly pine and southern red cedar are also present, and the forest type is presumed to be a fire maintained subclimax form. There is a shrub layer of dwarf palmetto, scrub palmetto (saw palmetto), inkberry, yucca, buckeye, bracken, and poison ivy.

The southern peninsula of Dataw is dominated by thick growths of 15-20 year old slash pine; the understory of wax myrtle, Virginia creeper, muscadine, summer grape, blackberry, cow itch, greenbrier, sumac, yaupon, and black cherry is virtually impenetrable.

Oak/pine/palmetto forest is found on the north and east shores of the island. Dominants are live oak, loblolly pine, slash pine, and palmetto. The understory is sparse and the shrub layer is poorly developed,

rendering the forests relatively open. Subcanopy or shrub elements include young oak, yaupon, dwarf palmetto, wax myrtle, greenbrier, yellow jessamine, summer grape, and muscadine.

A pine and mixed hardwoods forest is present on the west shore and is best exemplified in the northwest peninsula of Dataw. Laurel oak, loblolly pine, slash pine, pignut hickory, and black cherry dominate the canopy, with a shrub layer of tallow tree, southern red cedar, yaupon, and sparkleberry; ground cover is made up of elephant's foot, young shrubs, and a variety of grasses.

The north central region of the island has the most mature forest development, consisting of mixed hardwoods that have apparently been subjected to selective logging. The canopy consists of pignut hickory, red maple, water oak, myrtle oak, blackgum, sweetgum, magnolia, mockernut hickory, and scattered spruce pine. The shrub constituent is open and includes horsesugar, sparkleberry, and dogwood; ground cover is sparse and made up of grasses.

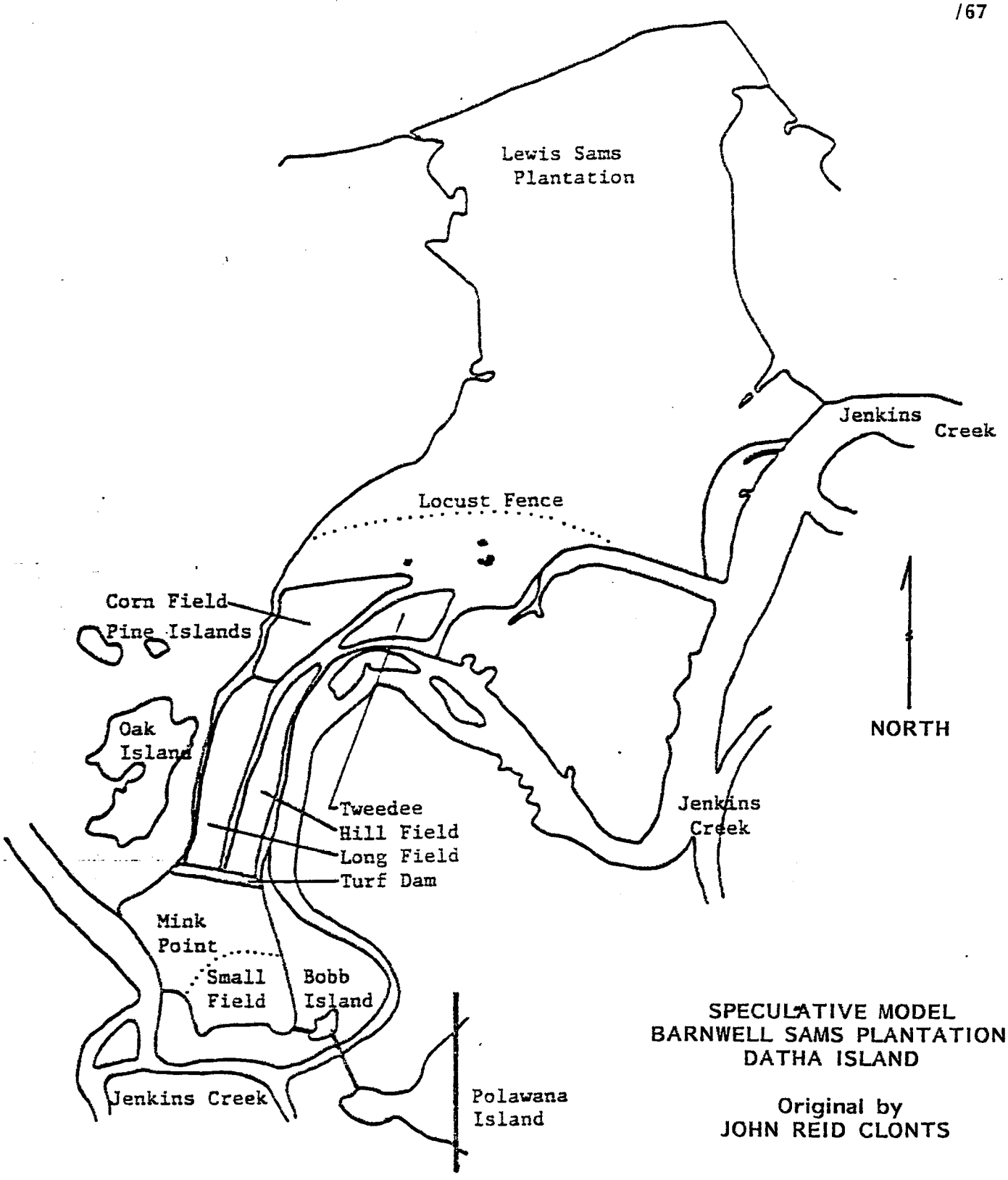
The northern fields have only minimally reverted to nature. There are several grass varieties, notably Bohia grass and several types of panic grass, mixed with dog fennel, dandelion, wooly mullein, Carolina dandelion, sandspur, sorrel, tread-softly, lespedeza, nightshade, beggar lice, fog fruit, aster, blackberry, and evening primrose. Dense shrub thickets dominated by wax myrtle are present along drainage ditches, and include fog fruit, pennywort, and numerous grasses and rushes.

In an addendum to the 1983 report (labeled Interim Report #1) Clonts comments on evidence for domestic species in the vicinity of the plantation houses. No indication of such species was found in the vicinity of the Lewis Reeve Sams house (38BU514), and it is suggested that continuing cultivation and shoreline erosion has destroyed any evidence that may have existed. The pecan grove west of the plantation house was a later introduction.

The forest surrounding the Berners Barnwell Sams house (38BU581) was surveyed by Clonts in several transects radiating out from the house, and in a series of concentric circles around it. He notes the presence of black walnut, presumably derived from the trees described by James Julius Sams, and identifies Sams "poplars" with a stand of swamp cottonwoods of mixed age along the shore south of the house. There was no evidence for a garden, and the only fruit tree found was a single pear, northeast of the house. The adjacent forest shows considerable evidence of disturbance, possibly by selective logging, and includes dense undergrowth and young trees in the canopy. Speculative reconstructions of plantation layout were prepared in map form by Clonts and are presented here in their original form (pp.67,68). The late Mr. Clonts unfortunately did not have the opportunity to further extend his investigation.

7. Animal Life Observed on Dataw

This section is based on part of Clont's 1983 report entitled "Wildlife Resources", with further information derived from observations



SPECULATIVE MODEL
BARNWELL SAMS PLANTATION
DATHA ISLAND

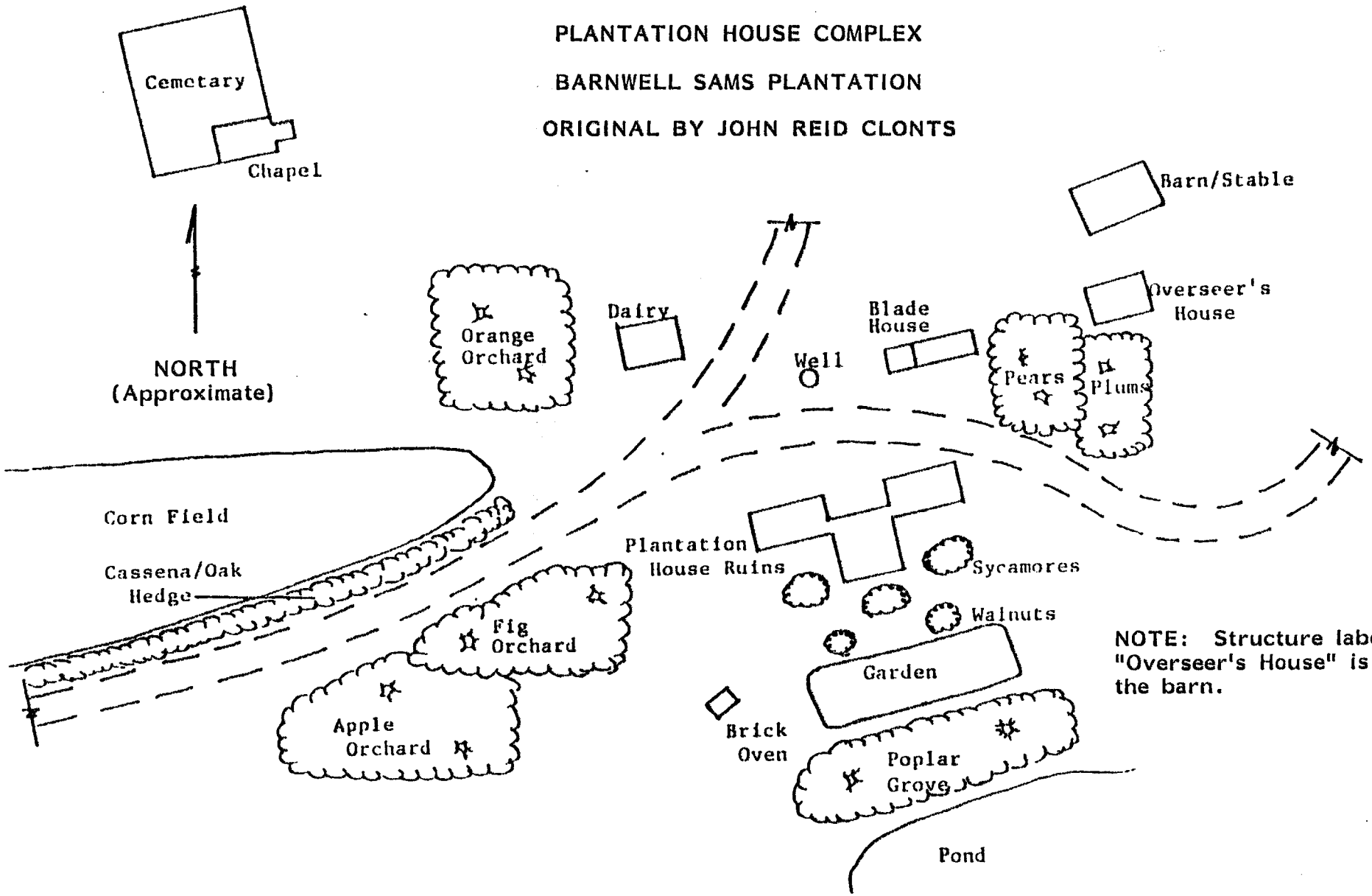
Original by
JOHN REID CLONTS

SPECULATIVE MODEL

PLANTATION HOUSE COMPLEX

BARNWELL SAMS PLANTATION

ORIGINAL BY JOHN REID CLONTS



NOTE: Structure labeled "Overseer's House" is probably the barn.

/68

made during the course of archaeological survey. Oyster and clam are mentioned as the primary shellfish resource and blue crab and fiddler crab are present in abundance, the latter a major food source for raccoons. Periwinkle or marsh snail and marsh mussel were also an important food source in prehistoric times. Conch or whelk are also a common midden constituent and shells are frequently found at present along the shore of deep water channels. Clonts does not provide detailed information on marsh fauna, and other biological studies on the island have been species specific (notably with reference to oyster).

The only large mammal is the white tailed deer. Census figures are not available, but anecdotal information suggests a substantial population distributed throughout the forested regions of the island. They were commonly observed in the course of archaeological survey, and as many as seven deer were seen together on one occasion. Small carnivores occur in some variety, including the ubiquitous raccoon, and the rarely seen river otter, long-tailed weasel, and mink, the latter three primarily adapted to the marsh environment. There has been one night reporting of what may have been the extremely reclusive bobcat. Cotton rats and old field mice (and probably other small rodent species) are associated with cultivated areas, and the gray squirrel is common in forested sectors. There is evidence for but no actual reported sightings of marsh rabbit, and the opossum is present.

Small birds include the cardinal, common grackle, and Carolina wren as the most common types, with orchard oriole and indigo bunting well represented. The osprey, barred owl, and red shouldered hawk are present. Clapper rails and marsh wrens inhabit the marsh along with a large number of wading birds, including the great egret, snowy egret, little blue heron, and great blue heron. Migratory duck and geese are common marsh birds in the winter.

Reptiles and amphibians are limited on the island because of the absence of significant fresh water impoundments. The northern leopard frog, northern spring peeper, and southern toad are reported, with the latter widely distributed over the island; the slimy salamander is the only type of that category noted. Reptiles consist of a few species of turtle, snake, skink, and lizard, with the southeastern five-lined skink and the green anole the most common. Toads and certain types of skink or lizard are not uncommon, as they have been turned up by shovel with some frequency during their hibernation period. Identified snakes consist of the corn, rat, and southern hognose according to Clonts, who notes that no poisonous snakes have been reported. In the archaeological survey the type locally termed "black snake" was seen with some frequency; a green snake inhabited the tabby ruins (38BU581), and one large king snake was observed. Reference has been made anecdotally to one small alligator, but this report has never been confirmed.

Invertebrate forms on land include the usual wide range of insects, arachnids, centipedes, and worms, as well as one small crustacean inhabiting damp high ground (Armadilladium vulgaris, commonly found in the vicinity of brick or tabby because of moisture retention by these materials). Fiddler crabs frequently invade lowlying shoreline areas.

8. Cultural Alteration of the Dataw Landscape

With the exception of the addition to the landscape of their living sites, it is unlikely that prehistoric occupants of the island had a major or long lasting influence on the land. The historic period, however, did bring about major changes, including wholesale deforestation, the establishment of field dike and drainage systems, and the construction of substantial settlements including massive architecture.

Field dikes are a standing remnant of this agricultural system, and are prominent in the south half of the island, where one dike runs north to south along much of the east shore of the southern peninsula, finally terminating at the point south of 38BU581 in the center of the island. The extreme south shore retains a dike; one crosses the north end of the peninsula between 38BU501 and 570 (probably the boundary between "Long Field" and "Polly Doc" as depicted in the Sams Sketch Map (p.28); and a third dike forms the south boundary of the 38BU507 area (and is presumably the north boundary of the "Polly Doc" field). The plantation period road followed the west shore of the south peninsula north from Mink Point. It turned east opposite the main house (38BU581), at the west end of the Long Field/Polly Doc boundary. From there it passed by the house to the vicinity of the next point, and turned north toward the Lewis Reeve Sams property The major plantation complexes were at the center of the island (38BU507, 581, 496) and on the east half of the north shore (38BU514, 515, 516).

The tenant period saw a dispersal of settlement over the island, though by 1918 documented structures were concentrated at the north end, the apparent main locus of settlement. Aside from tenant farming activity and the concomitant domestic sites, the major alteration of the land in this period was the natural process of reforestation. In the 1920's (the Gleason tenure) various changes were made, such as the addition of sea walls along eroding shores and the building of a house on the northeast shore (38BU537). This location continued to be used for agricultural purposes up to midcentury. The primary locus of occupation during the Rowland tenure in the second and third quarter of the century was the easternmost point, where a dock and small concrete block house were built.

Reference has been made in Chapter I to Phase 1 development under the current ownership of the property. Land alteration in Phase 1 has been major and has affected a large section of the island, as indicated by the tinted area in the General Site Map. This has involved extensive land clearing and earth moving activity. The effect that this has had upon archaeological sites ranges from negligible to total, and is best discussed in the context of specific site descriptions, as has been done where pertinent in Chapter VII below.

9. Summary

This environmental review has indicated that the greatest concentration of sites is to be expected along the higher east shore of the island, especially in those sectors on the high and well drained

central ridge of the island or where there is good access to low marsh or deep water tidal channels. The better drained Wando and Chisholm soil zones (located respectively on and east of the central ridge and in limited sections of the north shore) are the areas with optimal conditions for settlement and, as might be expected, do have intensive occupation from several periods both at the shoreline and in the interior. Exceptions to this pattern generally pertain to small and relatively insignificant sites or are related to some other specific advantage, such as access to the marsh and river, or to favorable agricultural land, e.g., 38BU505 on Oak Island, or the late 19th to early 20th century tenant settlement at the north end of Dataw respectively.

CHAPTER VI

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

1. The 1982 Survey

The survey carried out by Carolina Archaeological Services in 1982 is described in the Management Summary submitted by that organization in October of 1982. Results of this survey are cited in each site description in Chapter VII below, where it is consistently referred to as "the 1982 Survey". Aside from the usual survey procedures of examination of shoreline exposures, fields, road cuts, other areas of subsurface exposure, and testing in topographically likely locations, this survey utilized a technique of mechanically cut plow lines, with furrows placed on a generally east-west axis at approximate 200' intervals. The plow swathe provided a subsurface exposure about one foot wide and up to a foot (though generally less) in depth. The cuts were made more or less continuously across the breadth of the island. The exposed surfaces were then examined for artifact and/or shell content. These plow cuts remained clear and open through 1984, and possibly even provided better exposure at later date because of "pedestaling" resulting from rainfall. Plow scars remain visible on the landscape in 1987, though now are frequently obscured by leaf litter.

The survey plow line technique was very useful in interior forested areas, which make up most of the island, and also served well in fallow fields that had not been recently plowed. The major limitation of the technique was that the plow did not cut deeply enough to reach the usual depth (a foot or more) beneath present surface of Late Archaic sites. However, it served quite adequately for the location of surface to immediately subsurface historic sites and later prehistoric sites (Late Woodland, Mississippian). The open, mature forest that covers the central part of the island was well suited to implementation of the technique. Use of the survey plow line was, however, limited in the dense myrtle/pine thickets that covered much of the south peninsula of the island.

2. Early Phase of the Intensive Survey

As noted in Chapter I, archaeological work in the first half of 1983, prior to the institution of the Memorandum of Agreement, was largely devoted to data recovery operations in areas that were immediately threatened by Phase 1 development, notably the slave settlements 38BU507 and 565. Some time was taken from these funded projects to gain a general familiarity with the island and with the distribution of sites as plotted in the 1982 Survey. The information available from the 1982 survey at that time was confined to a Management Summary and a site map (scale of 400 feet to the inch). In 1984 there also became available more detailed information as recorded in the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology Site Inventory Files.

In May of 1983 negotiations toward the establishment of a Memorandum of Agreement were initiated. As part of this, a proposal entitled "Datha

Island: Cultural Resource Management Plan" was prepared by this archaeologist on the basis of information available at that time. This proposal recommended emphasis upon research into a series of themes based on the archaeological periods known to be represented on the island (Woodland period, late 18th and 19th century plantation period, and late 19th - early 20th century tenant period), and not upon complete analysis of the full range of identified sites, as many of these consisted of small, often disturbed, isolated shell scatters. On an individual basis the majority could not be considered as particularly significant because of limited content, small size, and loss of integrity. However, considered as units within a larger settlement pattern, the sites could yield at least minimal information on settlement distribution in different cultural periods. Research questions concerning aspects of these periods were developed to serve as a preliminary plan of investigation. As they were prepared with the information available at that time, they are now partially outdated; these are reviewed below:

(1) Certain kinds of sites were absent or minimal as recorded in the 1982 Survey. The first category consists of those prehistoric sites earlier than the Late Archaic. One isolated Early Archaic end scraper (1982 Survey) and one isolated Paleo-Indian point have been reported. Intact sites from these early periods may be present, but landscape alteration has been so extensive that any search for them would be purely random and, in most circumstances, at considerable depth below present surface. The low artifact content and the absence of other remains (salt water shellfish would not have been available and bone remains would likely have been destroyed by soil acidity) means that purposeful search for preceramic sites is not feasible.

(2) The second category of apparently absent sites were those from the Late Archaic and Mississippian periods. It would be expected that both periods would be represented on any body of land in the region as large as Dataw. In part, this was a terminological problem. The 1982 Management Summary chose not to employ the Savannah River prehistoric sequence (or, as more recently developed by DePratter 1977, 1979, the North Georgia Coast Sequence), and classified the period termed Late Archaic in the present report as Early Woodland. This became clear on a site by site basis once the Site Inventory Files with information on artifact content became available. The intensive survey has since found numerous Late Archaic sites (as defined by the presence of Stallings Island or Thom's Creek ceramics). Mississippian sites and those transitional from Late Woodland to Mississippian (as defined by the presence of complicated stamped pottery) are also present on the island.

(3) A long term goal of research was the formulation of a prehistoric ceramic typology for the island, both as a contribution to knowledge of the range of variation of ceramic types within the larger region and for purposes of intersite comparisons on Dataw. Full formulation of this typology requires completion of data recovery operations, as the larger and presumably more representative samples obtained from such excavations will provide the core body of data to which information from small sites with low artifact content can be compared. The intensive survey has succeeded in obtaining sufficient artifacts for determination of cultural affiliation of most of the sites on the island, which has somewhat

clarified site distribution patterns (26 of the 100 sites reported in the 1982 Survey were listed as "Unidentified Prehistoric"). Data recovery from the full series of sites requiring such investigation will be completed only in the final phases of work on Dataw, the pace of which has been governed by the development schedule.

The regional model of ceramic typology that is employed in this report is the North Georgia Coast Sequence as developed by DePratter (1977, 1979), and it is within the context of this sequence that the local typology will be developed as a regional variant. It is evident at this time that Dataw is characterized by peculiarly local ceramic variations, such as Stallings Island pottery with very low fiber content. Such material is of course found elsewhere as well, but the homogeneity of the Late Archaic ceramics from spatially (and presumably temporally) distinct occupations over much of the island is an extremely interesting suggestion of cultural continuity within the same small geographical area. The proposed ceramic typology thus has a potential for clarification of cultural dynamics and continuity on the island.

(4) Prehistoric site distribution patterns with respect to topography and other environmental factors has also been an object of research. This required the sampling of the full series of recorded sites, though not exhaustive definition of them, in order to obtain identification of the cultural affiliation of each site.

(5) Prehistoric subsistence patterns were also to be investigated through the sampling of shell deposits, wherein bone has also been preserved. This is best carried out during data recovery excavations, with samples restricted to undisturbed deposits. Thus the full comparative study is part of the long range program of island investigation.

General research issues relevant to the historic period included: (6) An explication of tabby architecture as realized on the island, (7) plantation period land utilization patterns, and (8) the material culture and (9) subsistence patterns of black slave and tenant occupations. Tabby architecture on the island has been recorded in photographs and measured drawings. Stabilization work (capping of horizontal wall surfaces, replacement of lintels and other framing elements) has been carried out at 38BU581, the major set of tabby ruins. An analytical article by Brooker and Lepionka tracing the history of tabby architecture and drawing extensively from the Dataw ruins as well as other regional examples of tabby was prepared and submitted for publication to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology in 1984. In 1985 a museum display was developed for Dataw in order to provide an interpretation of the history, archaeology, and architecture of the island. Final stabilization work is planned for 1988 and at that time the data accumulated from all sites relevant to the plantation and tenant periods of occupation will be put into final report form.

The resurvey of the full series of 100 sites on the island, the subject matter of this report, was carried out partially in 1983 and 1984. At that time the emphasis was placed on obtaining artifact samples so as to have a basic identification of the cultural affiliation of the numerous sites. The work was incomplete and several recommendations were made for

further work, which was carried out in 1987, with an emphasis on determination of site boundaries and degree of site integrity. In the intensive survey all the reported sites on the island were located, and subsurface testing was conducted where required. Sites were followed out to their limits, which has resulted in considerable modification of their boundaries, including merger of contiguous loci with common cultural affiliation, reduction or expansion in site size, and numerous minor variations in boundary location. As stated in the 1983 Cultural Resource Management Plan, this survey was limited to the areas of the sites defined in the 1982 Survey. Exceptions were made where necessary, notably in 38BU536 to locate larger and less disturbed loci, and in the northwest peninsula of Dataw, to clarify the actual locations of reported sites.

Artifact sampling was best managed in 3' x 3' test units, though these were not employed in the 1987 study, where the standard unit was a 12" x 12" shovel test. Posthole tests were extensively used in areas where soil characteristics or ubiquitous shell content indicated site extent, and probe rod tests were utilized in areas of concentrated shell. The program of testing was altered to suit the requirements of each site, and is discussed for each specific location in the site descriptions in Chapter VII below. In general, a core area of the site was identified on the basis of surface evidence, and tests were directed outward from that location in order to determine boundaries and variations in site depth and concentration. In sites that were entirely or largely subsurface, a series of tests were run through the topographically most probable area. Site 38BU492 is perhaps the best example of an entirely subsurface deposit.

Test locations were plotted relative to one another, to identified site features, and to the general grid of the island. A decision was made to consistently utilize the imperial system of measurement, in part because all available maps of the island were in this form and were complemented by a flagged grid system on the ground, and in part because of the numerous architectural features that had been built in this system. Excavations were carried out in natural stratigraphic units as defined by soil variation or shell concentration; depths of levels and soil color were recorded. Artifacts were segregated according to site, test unit, and level, and all soil removed in shovel tests was screened through one-quarter inch hardware cloth mesh to insure full recovery. Artifacts were subsequently cleaned and inventoried. All those referenced in this report have been reanalyzed at the time of writing to insure consistency of classification.

Each of the one hundred recorded sites on Dataw is described separately in Chapter VII. Exceptions are those sites that have been merged with others to form larger units; they are, however, separately referenced in the text. The site description indicates the location, environmental setting, size, and type of the site, provides a brief summary of the original definition as recorded in the 1982 survey, describes the procedures used in its investigation in the intensive survey, indicates the results of that investigation in terms of artifact content, features, and perceived site integrity, and identifies the cultural affiliation (or affiliations) of the site and discusses where relevant other aspects of site use and formation. All sites are included in the oversized General Site Map appended as an end paper to this report.

Separate maps have been drawn of sites or site clusters in complex areas and are referenced in the text. The concluding section of each site description proffers a recommendation on site eligibility for the National Register, with a summary of justifications for this recommendation.

CHAPTER VII

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON DATAW ISLAND

The 100 recorded sites on Dataw are discussed sequentially below in a general south to north order; reference is made to each of the 100 originally designated sites, though some of these have been merged to form larger units. Each site discussion includes a general description of location with map references, size, topographic features (all elevations are in feet above mean sea level), environmental context, cultural affiliation, extent of testing, artifacts recovered, features noted, and degree of integrity. The term "1982 survey" refers to observations made in the initial reconnaissance of Dataw ("survey plow line" refers to the disc cut trenches utilized in that survey); "intensive survey" refers to subsequent investigations; "Phase 1 development" refers to clearing or construction activity undertaken prior to the establishment of the 1983 Memorandum of Agreement. Each section is concluded with a recommendation concerning National Register eligibility.

1. 38BU641 (UTM E 539130 N 3585760)

This artifact scatter is located near the entrance to the Dataw property at the southwest corner of Polawana Island (see General Site Map). It lies between the Dataw access road on the north and the marsh on the south and extends thinly 200' along the marsh (east-west) and 50' inland. It is on poorly drained Williman loamy fine sand at an elevation of 6'-7'. The shore terminates in a low bluff (ca. 1' above high marsh level) that provides a continuous subsurface profile, albeit partially obscured by marsh fringe vegetation. Land clearing with heavy equipment took place prior to intensive investigation. Remaining natural vegetation consists of oak and palmetto scrub near the shore. This area has since been landscaped as part of Phase 1 development and most site elements have been removed.

The 1982 survey reported limited quantities of tin roofing metal, brick fragments, wire nails, metal and ceramic drain pipe, 20th century bottles, and specimens of white ware and undecorated porcelain (quantities not specified). These were collected or noted on the surface in an area of 110' x 50'; no subsurface tests were made. The site was considered to be severely disturbed by clearing activity and was recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

The intensive survey found similar sparse surface debris spread over a somewhat larger area, probably redistributed by continued clearing. A 3' x 3' unit located near the shore in the area of maximum surface artifact concentration was sterile (total test depth = 14"). No *in situ* artifacts were present in the bluff profile. The materials found are consistent with a 20th century occupation, but the low density and absence of subsurface remains suggest that the deposit is a dump, a function consistent with its location adjacent to the old Polawana Island road. A cluster of beer bottles in the marsh at the bluff edge conforms to the disposal pattern

that might be expected in a dump. No artifacts were collected.

National Register Status: 38BU641 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It was a disturbed superficial deposit with minimal content. The site was effectively removed in Phase 1 clearing activity.

2. 38BU510 (UTM E 538250 N 3586260)

These shell loci are located on the extreme south shore of Dataw (see General Site Map) and consist of sporadic shell occurrences at the southwest point of the island and eastwards for a distance of 450'; maximum inland extent is 25'. It is located on Coosaw loamy fine sand at an elevation of 7'-8' at the edge of a low bluff (2'6" above the adjacent low marsh surface). Vegetation cover consists of oak, hickory, pine, and palmetto and an understory of palmetto scrub.

Fourteen shovel tests were made in the 1982 survey, of which four were positive for shell; all four were in the vicinity of the denser eastern concentrations and within 22' of the shore. One test yielded a plain sand tempered sherd. A second sherd (overstamped cordmarked and sherd tempered) is also reported from the site.

The intensive survey located four areas of shell. From west to east these are: (1) The southwest point has a moderately dense surface shell scatter over a maximum distance of 30'. Subsurface shell was absent in the eroded bank profile, consistent with results of posthole tests at the center of the point. No artifacts were found. (2) A minimal scatter of shoreline shell less than 10' in length is situated 200' east of the southwest point. Neither artifacts nor subsurface shell were found in a posthole test. In both loci (1) and (2) dark midden soil is absent; a grayish brown surface layer overlies light yellowish brown subsoil. (3) The major locus consists of a shell deposit (radius of 25' from the shoreline exposure) concentrated around the roots of a large hickory situated on the bluff edge 380' east of the southwest point. (4) A small pocket of shell is encased in the roots of a large shoreline oak 450' east of the southwest point; posthole and probe rod testing beyond the root system yielded no shell. In both loci (3) and (4) the very dense shell occurs within a dark midden soil matrix. (The four loci are numbered in the General Site Map.)

A 12" x 12" shovel test in the surface exposure at the base of the hickory tree in Locus 3 yielded two fine cordmarked (overstamped) clay tempered sherds and a third worn specimen that has the same temper and probably the same surface treatment, confirming the Late Woodland identification. Three other sherds of the same type were obtained from the adjacent marsh surface.

Posthole tests 12' and 22' inland (north) of the Locus 3 hickory were positive for shell and for dark midden soil (very dark gray and very dark grayish brown respectively). In the 12' test the shell containing stratum is 10" thick and lies between 2" and 12" beneath the surface; in the 22' test it is 6" thick and at a depth between 8" and 14", with most of this difference accounted for by a downward slope of the shell deposit itself.

Shell density decreases away from the shoreline and is minimal in the 22' test, indicating a tailing off of an original shell mound. Most of the shell is crushed. Underlying grayish brown or light yellowish brown subsoil (12' and 22' tests respectively) is sterile and neither shell nor dark midden soil were present in tests at 25' and 30' inland. Probe rod tests confirmed that the shell deposit was limited to this radius of 25' for its full circumference, and that it was centered on the shoreline exposure.

At a distance of 35' inland from the shore at Locus 3 is a low field dike that parallels the general line of the shore. Inland of this there has been intensive cultivation, imposition of a major drainage system, and clear cutting in recent decades (the USGS Map depicts the area as open ground in 1956). The shell deposit does not extend inland as far as the dike, but the crushed shell indicates that its interior portion was disturbed during dike construction and related activities.

The site is classified functionally as a series of short term marsh resource exploitation events with no intensive occupation. Ceramics indicate a St. Catherines phase Late Woodland site.

National Register Status: 38BU510 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It consists of small and isolated loci representing a very common form of site in the region. There is insufficient quantity or density of cultural materials, the range of activity represented is extremely limited, and the site has been damaged by erosion on the shoreward side and agricultural activity on the inland side.

3. 38BU638 (UTM E 537880 N 3586680)

The site is a stone sea wall paralleling present high ground for a linear distance of 980' along the southwest shore of Dataw (see General Site Map). It has been breached by erosion and is separated from the high ground to the east for its entire length; distance from the shore varies from 5' on the south to as much as 25' on the north. In the south half it is bordered by marsh fringe vegetation on the inland side and Spartina on the creek side. Farther north, the eroded remnants are in direct contact with the deep water channel of Jenkins Creek and are inundated at high tide; Spartina or bare beach are on the inland side. However, even at the south end, the exterior marsh fringe is narrow. The wall is placed at the estuarine margin of the poorly drained Tomotley (north end) and somewhat poorly drained Coosaw (south section) soil that constitutes the adjacent high ground.

According to local informants the wall was built during the Gleason tenure (1928-1933). Other sea walls (38BU551, 639) were built or planned during this period, all with the intent of protecting shore lines directly exposed to erosion by tidal channels; 38BU638 is the best preserved example.

The principal building material is phosphate rock, bonded with a mortar that includes shell flecks. The rock is the by-product of a local industry that flourished between 1868 and 1893; phosphate bearing rock was

dredged from river bottoms and processed into fertilizer. The material used in the wall was presumably obtained from factory tailings, which are common in the region. The hardness of the mortar suggests the inclusion of Portland cement, but the presence of shell flecks indicates that the mortar was, at least in part, locally produced from calcined shell.

Maximum height of the intact wall above marsh level is 2'8", level with the high ground shore (maximum elevation 8') to the east. The base is 14" wide, tapering to a 9" width at the top. Though erosion has occurred behind it, the first 300' of the wall from the south end is intact, and a further 100' is partially so. The north section (ca. 580') is, however, totally destroyed and exists only as a line of rubble at the shore edge.

National Register Status: 38BU638 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is of historical interest as an example of recycling of local industrial materials, and of land management practices with respect to erosion control. It provides a contrast to the Dataw high marsh earth dike system (38BU640; see Section 20 below) of 19th century date, an earlier attempt to exert control over the tidal marsh and shoreline system.

Further development will not infringe upon the integrity of the wall. Passive preservation in place is recommended; it must be noted that there is no feasible way to protect the wall from the effects of continuing shoreline erosion. Under normal tidal conditions the intact south end should remain in place for several more decades.

4. 38BU511 (UTM E 537780 N 3586750)

This shell scatter and the general site area is a peninsula bounded by Jenkins Creek and the eroded north terminus of the 38BU638 sea wall on its southwest side and by salt marsh on the northwest side (see General Site Map). It consists of poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand at an elevation of 7'. Soil profiles along the shore consist of light brownish gray surface soil overlying yellowish brown subsoil. In the interior of the peninsula the surface is irregular and disturbed. A typical soil profile yielded light brownish gray surface soil above a very dark gray intermediate zone, overlying light gray subsoil. Most of the peninsula is open, with occasional oak, pine, and palmetto, increasing in density toward the interior. All growth is young, but ground cover is thin and low. The site extends 30' along the southwest shore and some 20' inland.

The 1982 survey reported an 8' long midden exposure on the southwest shore and a 6' long shell lens on the northwest shore, both with a maximum depth of 12". Sparse surface shell was noted as present for 60' along the point on the northwest shore and for 200' along the southwest shore. Five shovel tests yielded no artifacts and only two contained slight quantities of shell. The site was classified as unidentified prehistoric.

The intensive survey did not confirm the presence of significant shell deposits. They were absent on the northwest shore, and on the southwest shore were limited to an isolated occurrence of a few surface shells 120' south of the point and a thin surface scatter extending from

64' to 94' south of the point. Only the first ten feet (64'-74' south of the point) had more than minimal density, but all of this shell was restricted to the sloping surface of the erosion cut bank. Two posthole tests, one at the edge of the bluff and the other 5' inland (both in the area of densest concentration) yielded no subsurface shell. Probe rod tests along the 30' total length of the scatter were also negative. This is consistent with the result of the 1982 shovel tests (1982 recorded shell depth is presumably attributable to the vertical extent of shell wash on the surface of the bluff slope; it is about a foot in height above the beach erosion surface).

Documentary evidence in the form of a photograph indicates that this was a late 19th century site (see illustration, p.82). The photo is dated 1883 in the upper right corner, and the back of the original is inscribed "Mink Point Dathaw Island 1883" in a contemporary script. The term "Mink Point" referred to the south end of the island, including the principal landing on the deep water shore. (The Sams Sketch Map shows it as connected to the main house at 38BU581 by a west shore road but does not specify that it was a landing.)

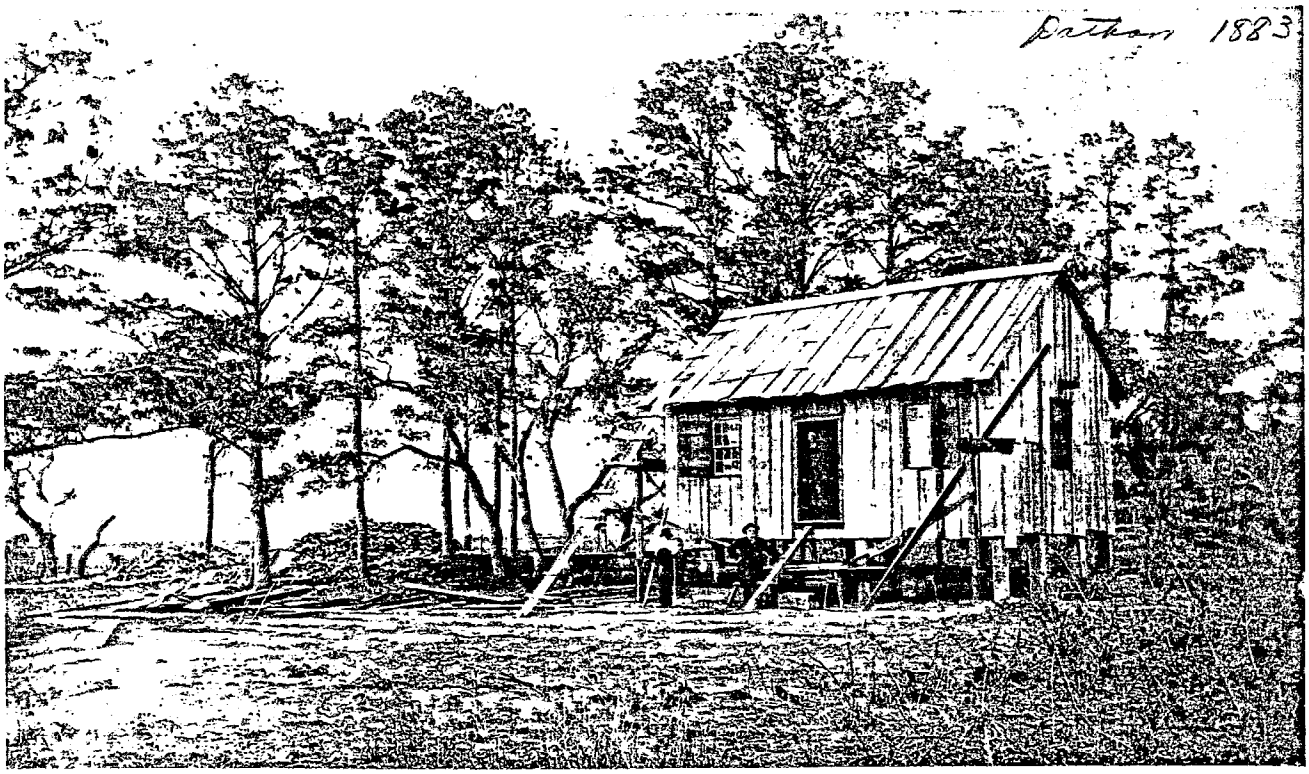
Scaffolding around the house and its general appearance suggests recent construction, and scattered pieces of lumber lie to the left of the house. Given the height of the wood piers, they are probably an integral part of the house framework. The structure is a typical Lowcountry form with central breezeway, presumably separating two rooms. There is no indication of a chimney. Piles of debris to the left of the house and at the shoreline are not definitely identifiable but may be oyster, since eroded away with the underlying bank. Examination under magnification indicates that marsh is in the background, with Oak Island appearing behind and to the right of the house. This places the house on the north shore of the peninsula.

Six shovel tests at 25' intervals paralleling the north shore did not yield any evidence of site remnants. The only artifacts found were 11 gray stoneware jug sherds with brown salt glaze (same vessel) in a random posthole test 20' inland of the southwest shore shell concentration, and 4 glazed earthenware sherds on the southwest shoreline erosion surface.

The house is characteristic of tenant structures used by blacks; however, two of the gentlemen in the picture are white, while the figure of the third has been damaged. Possibly they were responsible for construction of a tenant's quarters, although the house might also have served other purposes, such as a hunting camp, and for this reason was located on low ground conveniently close to the landing. Five acres at Mink Point were purchased by Ellen Crofut on 25 August 1882, so construction of a house in the following year is reasonable. The property was subsequently inherited by James and George Crofut (see Chapter III Section 4), and it may be speculated that they are two of the persons depicted in the photograph.

Given the rate of shoreline erosion, it is unlikely that any evidence of a plantation period landing would still exist, and none was found.

National Register Status: 38BU511 is recommended as ineligible for



DATHAW 1883

Copy of Period Photograph; reverse of original has inscribed "Mink Point Dathaw Island 1883". The photograph is taken towards the north, and the Oak Island forest is visible at right. Note scaffolding and lumber, indicating recent construction. Mink Point had been purchased in the preceding year by Ellen Crofut.

the National Register. The only significant evidence available concerning the site is documentary, and no significant archaeological remains appear to be present.

5. 38BU572 (UTM E 538410 N 3586540)

The site is a thin shell scatter located near the east shore of the south end of the island (see General Site Map). It is on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand at an elevation of 7'. Forest east of the old road consists of palmetto trees and scrub and oak and pine, while inland of the road there was dense secondary myrtle growth in very poorly drained ground.

The 1982 survey located the site in a new road cut extending west from the old roadbed. One chert thinning flake and 12 clay or sherd tempered sherds (7 cordmarked, 5 indeterminate) classified as Middle to Late Woodland were collected from an area 250' east-west by 30' north-south, indicating a very low density. Severe ground disturbance was noted in two shovel tests and the site was interpreted as probable secondary road fill. It was recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

Phase 1 clearing activity affected this site very early in development because the old roadbed provided the only access to the island. Surface examination of the site area prior to further landscaping yielded no further artifacts and minimal shell. The few shells found along the adjacent shoreline were superficial; their location, paucity, surface provenience, and fragmented condition suggests raccoon or tidal activity.The soil profile on the shoreward side of the road consists of grayish brown superficial soil over light yellowish brown subsoil; four posthole tests were sterile. West of the road there is an 8" thick deposit of dark grayish brown soil over light yellowish brown soil with a high clay content; three posthole tests in this area were sterile.

National Register Status: 38BU572 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It was initially defined as probable secondary redeposition. It had very low density and Phase 1 clearing activity and road construction has effectively removed the site.

6. 38BU509 (UTM E 538360 N 3587010)

The site is a sparse surface shell and artifact scatter located inland of the east shore towards the south end of the island (see General Site Map) at an elevation of 7' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand. It is bifurcated by the old roadbed. East of the road there is a relatively open mixed pine/oak/palmetto forest, while west of it was dense myrtle secondary growth, now replaced by the new access road.

The 1982 survey located the site in the roadbed and defined it as a thin scatter of shell, brick fragments, molded light bottle glass, and one transfer print pearlware sherd, scattered over an area of 20' east-west by 45' north-south. Three shovel tests were all sterile, and no evidence for

the site was found beyond the roadbed. It was interpreted as probable roadfill derived from 19th-20th century deposits and recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

The intensive survey found no evidence to contradict this interpretation. The road scatter is limited to the small area indicated above and is very thin and dispersed, consisting primarily of shell. A few brick fragments were noted but no other artifacts were found. Posthole tests were made at 25' intervals for the 130' distance between the old roadbed and the shoreline and results were uniformly negative. The grayish brown topsoil overlying yellowish brown subsoil gave no indication of midden deposits or of hardpan formation that might be characteristic of yard areas associated with an architectural site. Land west of the roadbed is low and poorly drained, while on the east there is an old field dike paralleling the shore and (at this location) some 80'inland of it. This dike is continuous along the entire southeast shore of the island.

National Register Status: 38BU509 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Its minimal content is probable secondary redeposition.

7. 38BU504 (UTM E 538410 N 3587300)

The site is a thin shell and artifact scatter located in the old roadbed near the east shore, halfway along the north-south length of the narrow south end of the island (see General Site Map) at an elevation of 9'-10' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand. Vegetation to the west was primarily thick myrtle scrub, since replaced by the new road; to the east grass is present beside the road and trees are young pine and oak. Site dimensions prior to recent disturbance were 25' x 50'.

The 1982 survey reported a thin scatter of shell, one piece of dark green bottle glass, one possible Colono Ware sherd, and one fragment of asbestos siding from the roadbed. No artifacts were found outside of the roadbed and there were no subsurface tests. It was considered as probable road fill and recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

The intensive survey confirmed these results; posthole tests (typical soil profile of dark grayish brown superficial soil over brownish yellow subsoil) between the roadbed and the shore (distance of 115') were uniformly negative. One plain sherd found in the roadbed has the heavy grit temper and black color typical of certain Irene types. Following initial examination construction has taken place in this area, opening up a large area with 100% surface visibility. No further artifacts were found, suggesting that the site was entirely confined to the roadbed. The reported artifacts are of mixed historic period origin (including one prehistoric sherd) and probably secondarily redeposited.

National Register Status: 38BU504 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site is probable secondary deposition in an area severely disturbed by road use, and has minimal and mixed content.

8. 38BU573 (UTM E 538190 N 3587200)

This shell scatter site is located inland of the west shore of the south part of Dataw, opposite the middle of Oak Island (see General Site Map), and has an approximate 40' radius at an elevation of 9' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Vegetation is dense young pine and myrtle.

The 1982 survey described the site as a thin shell scatter over an area 40' in diameter. Of three shovel tests, two yielded shell to a depth of 14"; one clay tempered sherd of indeterminate surface treatment was found; it was interpreted as Late Woodland.

In the intensive survey posthole tests were made at 15' intervals on north-south and east-west transects through the apparent area of site concentration. No artifacts were recovered, though sparse fragmented shell was present in the plow zone. This land is shown as open in the 1956 USGS Map and was presumably under cultivation.

National Register Status: 38BU573 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register; it is a small deposit that has been thoroughly dispersed by 20th century and earlier cultivation.

9. 38BU577 (UTM E 538190 N 3587490)

The site is a shell scatter located inland of the west shore of the narrow south end of Dataw, opposite the north end of Oak Island (see General Site Map), at an elevation of 7' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Secondary pine growth predominates, with palmetto toward the shore.

The 1982 survey noted it as a low density shell scatter over an area 20' in diameter, with deposits disturbed by plowing and logging. No artifacts were found and it was recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

The intensive survey found minimal shell with no obvious concentration. Five random posthole tests were negative, yielding no artifacts, subsurface shell, or indication of midden soil. It was not possible to determine cultural affiliation.

National Register Status: 38BU577 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is a small, diffuse, and has minimal content.

10. 38BU569 (UTM E 538250 N 3587610)

The site is a shell scatter located inland of the west shore toward the north end of the narrow southern section of the island, opposite the extreme north end of Oak Island (see General Site Map) at an elevation of 10' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Predominant vegetation was relatively open pine/oak forest, with palmetto toward the shore.

The 1982 survey recorded the site as a diffuse light shell scatter (oyster and periwinkle) over an area 20' in diameter, possibly disturbed by cultivation. Surface inspection and one shovel test yielded no artifacts.

The intensive survey found one cordmarked sherd on the surface. The cordmarking is indistinct and temper is not readily discernible; it most closely resembles St. Catherines type sherds as found elsewhere on Dataw, and is interpreted as Late Woodland. One 3' x 3' test was excavated at the center of the surface shell distribution, yielding dense crushed shell to a depth of 10"; the soil was sterile of shell below 14". Three small brick fragments found in the shell stratum were the only artifacts present, but the presence of periwinkle suggests that the shell deposit is largely of prehistoric origin. The brick and the extremely fragmented condition of the shell indicate thorough site disturbance and loss of integrity, presumably resulting from cultivation. The site is in the area of Phase 1 development and has now lost any residual integrity that may have been present.

National Register Status: 38BU569 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site was small and of limited artifact content. Finely crushed shell and contamination by historic artifacts indicates that integrity had been lost, and Phase 1 development has effectively removed the site.

11. 38BU571 (UTM E 538350 N 3587760)

The site is a shell deposit located on the west shore toward the north end of the narrow south section of Dataw, adjacent to a low peninsula extending out into a Capers soil high marsh zone (see General Site Map). It is at 8' elevation on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Palmetto trees predominate on and adjacent to the site area and oak is also present.

The 1982 survey estimated site dimensions at 130' by 40'. Four of the five shovel tests made at that time were positive for shell and artifacts, yielding a total of 22 sherds (15 plain, 1 punctate, 1 linear punctate, 1 simple stamped, 1 incised, 3 indeterminate; of these 14 had fiber temper, 4 sand or grit, and 4 clay). It was noted that shell was concentrated in the upper 6" and that maximum depth of deposits was 27", with Woodland ceramics stratified above Late Archaic.

Intensive testing was limited to a brief examination prior to Phase 1 development in this area. Shovel tests were made at 15' intervals on the cardinal axes across the site area, establishing overall dimensions at 90' N-S and 45' E-W, relatively close to the 1982 estimate of 130' x 40'. One 3' x 3' test in the center of the site area yielded a dense shell stratum within 3" of the surface. This was a maximum of 6" thick, but was irregular in thickness within the test unit and also varies slightly from depths reported in the 1982 survey, indicating variation in shell depth and thickness within the site. This unit contained 1 brick fragment, 1 bone fragment, and 21 prehistoric sherds, consisting of 3 fine cordmarked (clay temper), 3 plain (sand), 2 indeterminate (sand), 6 indeterminate

(fiber), 6 plain (fiber), and 1 Savannah check stamped (sand). One shovel test yielded a bone fragment and 10 plain sherds, of which 7 had fiber temper and 3 sand. The site is classified as Late Archaic with an overlay of mixed materials including St. Catherines and Savannah phase Late Woodland (the latter possibly derived from 38BU501 to the east).

Brick was also reported in the 1982 survey, but is a rare occurrence in the site. Superficial levels had probably been disturbed to some extent, but on the whole the site area retained its integrity prior to Phase 1 clearing activity and was the best preserved of a complex of sites extending south to 38BU569 and north to 38BU570. It had probably been excluded from cultivation because of the surrounding very low lying land, which merges imperceptibly with high marsh. Clearing associated with Phase 1 development has, however, effectively destroyed the site.

National Register Status: 38BU571 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register because of loss of integrity.

12. 38BU570 (UTM E 538420 N 3587830)

This shell deposit is located on the west shore at the north end of the narrow south section of the island, due north of 38BU571, and adjacent to Capers soil high marsh. It is at an elevation of 6'-7' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand and was approximately 100' north-south by 50' east-west (see General Site Map). Vegetation is predominantly palmetto and oak. The site was bisected by a drainage ditch associated with an east-west oriented field dike that traversed the breadth of the island.

In the 1982 survey the ditch face was profiled and one shovel test was made, yielding 1 brick fragment and 2 plain sherds (1 with clay temper, the other with no visible temper); site depth was recorded as 16".

In intensive survey prior to Phase 1 clearing a 3' x 3' test was excavated north of the ditch and two shovel tests were made south of it. The 3' x 3' yielded cultural deposits to a depth of 8"; finely crushed shell were common in the upper 6". The shovel tests revealed a thin layer of finely crushed shell immediately below the surface. No intact stratigraphy was found. The several tests together yielded 5 plain sherds (3 with fiber temper, 2 with sand), 2 indeterminate (sand), 2 Deptford check stamped sherds (sand), and 6 fine cordmarked sherds (clay). Surface collected artifacts consisted of 5 Deptford check stamped and 6 indeterminate sand tempered sherds, 8 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds, and one small brick fragment.

The site reflects the multicomponent artifact pattern noted in 38BU571 to the south, including Late Archaic, Early Woodland (Deptford), and Late Woodland (St. Catherines). However, the site is relatively shallow (entirely within the plow zone) and thoroughly mixed. The finely crushed shell indicates long term plowing, and old plow furrows were visible immediately to the north. The site has been adversely affected by Phase 1 construction but remains partially intact.

National Register Status: 38BU570 is recommended as ineligible for

the National Register. It is a thoroughly disturbed site lacking in integrity.

13. 38BU503

Sites 38BU503, 502, and 501 were identified in the 1982 survey as three small loci situated near the east shoreline at the north end of the narrow southern part of Dataw. The intensive survey found that they are part of a larger continuous site which is discussed as a single unit in Section 15 below; the combined site is listed as 38BU501.

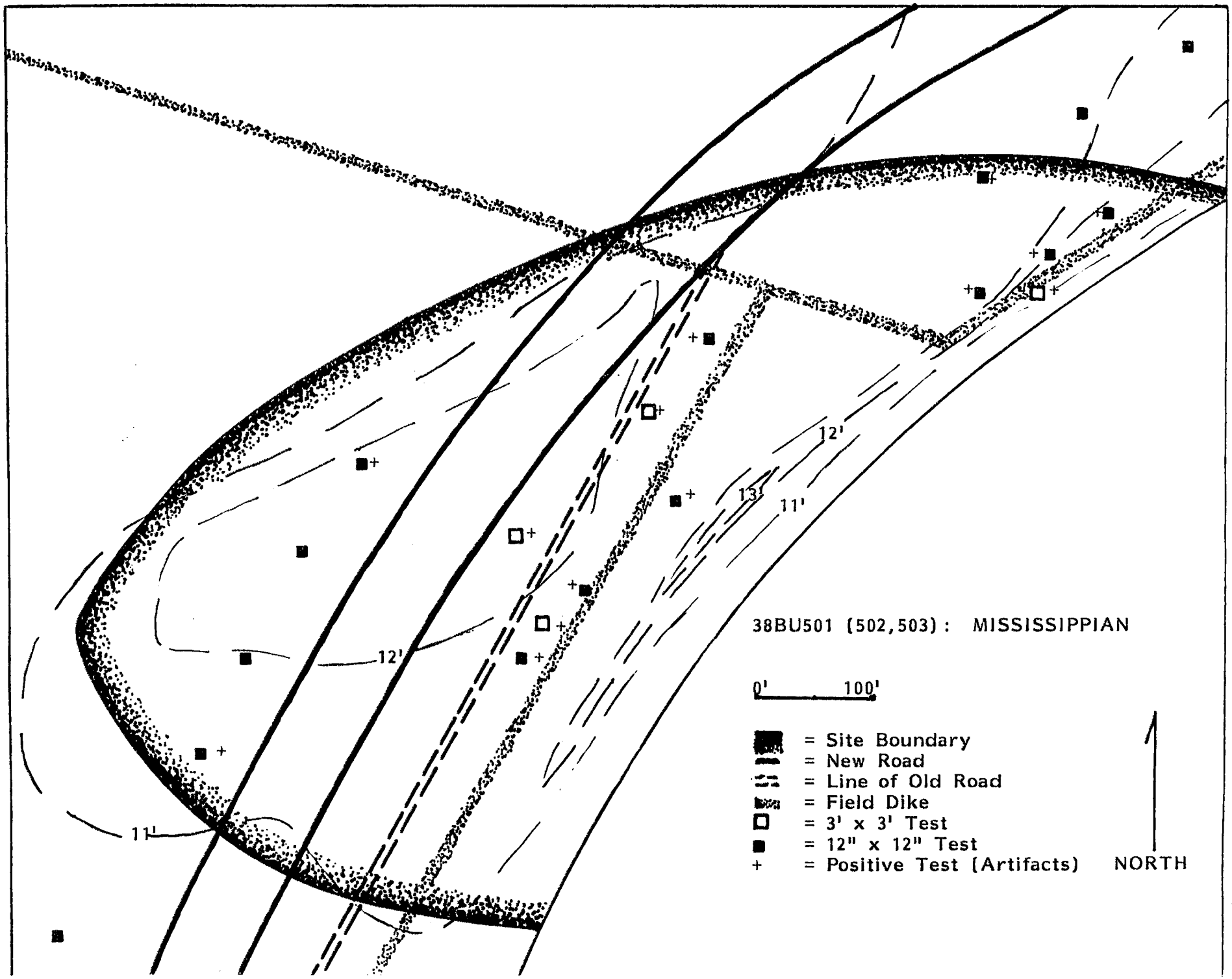
14. 38BU502

Sites 38BU502, 503, and 501 were identified in the 1982 survey as three small loci situated near the east shoreline at the north end of the narrow southern part of Dataw. The intensive survey found that they are part of a larger continuous site which is discussed as a single unit in Section 15 below; the combined site is listed as 38BU501.

15. 38BU501 (UTM E 538530 N 3587700)

This extensive shell scatter is located on the east shore of the north end of the narrow southern part of Dataw at an elevation of 11'-12' (with a small fringe zone on the northwest descending to as low as 8') on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. It extends 750' along the east shore and has a maximum interior depth of 400' (see General Site Map and 38BU501 Map, p.89). Vegetation toward the shore is predominantly oak, while pine is prevalent in the interior (west of the old road). Except for a few large oaks situated on the old field dike that parallels the shoreline, all tree growth is young, particularly in the pine forest. The area has been clear cut in recent decades. The shoreline bluff is 10'-11' above sea level. It descends over an average width of 25' through a lower terrace to a narrow zone of sand and Spartina that provides minimal separation between high ground and the channel of Jenkins Creek. The site was well situated for access to deep water. The southern and eastern portions of the site are relatively level high ground, but there is a sharp downslope on the northwest side that served as a natural site boundary.

The 1982 survey defined three small loci (designated from north to south 38BU501, 502, and 503). 38BU501 was identified as a shell scatter on the field dike located some 10' in from the shore. Shell was absent in the erosion cut bluff to the east, and only moderate quantities were found in a shovel test 20' inland. No artifacts were recovered. 38BU502 was identified from a roadbed shell scatter and a ditch profile exposure. Shell was absent in the bluff bank and profiling of the ditch face yielded only sparse shell. A brick fragment was the only artifact found. 38BU503 was identified by a shell exposure in the bluff. Two shovel tests were made. The first, placed near the shell exposure, yielded a dense but not solid 2" thick layer of shell beneath 2" of surface soil that contained sparse shell. The second contained only sparse shell. No artifacts were


12'
13'
11'
12'
11'
38BU501 (502,503): MISSISSIPPIAN
0' 100'
= Site Boundary
= New Road
= Line of Old Road
= Field Dike
= 3' x 3' Test
= 12" x 12" Test
+ = Positive Test (Artifacts)
NORTH

found.

Clearing associated with Phase 1 development has not greatly affected the site and has not infringed upon the originally defined loci. However, removal of dense underbrush by bushhog throughout the area and surface scraping along the extreme west margin of the site has revealed its overall extent. There is a more or less continuous thin surface scatter of finely fragmented shell, terminating abruptly along the west boundary of the site. The site does not extend significantly into the lower land west of the center of the island. While shell density varies, the shell is consistently broken up, indicating long term disturbance resulting from cultivation and logging.

The intensive survey consisted of: (1) Plotting of surface shell distribution; (2) a series of sixteen 12" x 12" shovel tests distributed throughout the zone of surface shell scatter to determine site limits and subsurface integrity; and (3) four 3' x 3' tests, one each at the originally defined loci and one at the center of the site. The term "loci" is here used in a generic sense and is not meant to imply a denser concentration than is found elsewhere in the redefined site; the loci are simply the originally identified site locations. Test locations are indicated in the 38BU501 Map.

The 501 locus 3' x 3' (total of 9 artifacts) had a soil profile of 5" of brown topsoil above a dark grayish brown hardpan that extended to a depth of 10". Beneath this was a mottled zone (light yellowish brown with brown inclusions) extending to a depth of 19", and overlying subsoil with no shell. Shell and artifacts were concentrated in the intermediate mottled level. It contained 8 artifacts, consisting of 2 bone splinters, 2 Savannah check stamped sherds, 3 plain sherds, and 1 sherd with damaged surface. The last 4 are possibly burnished plain and all are sand tempered. The subsoil level yielded 1 Savannah check stamped sherd. All sherds are small and the shell is fragmented; this and the presence of a hardpan soil indicate plow disturbance.

The 502 locus 3' x 3' (total of 8 artifacts) was placed adjacent to the drainage ditch noted in the 1982 survey. Topsoil consisted of 5" of very dark grayish brown earth with minimal shell; from 5" to 16" depth was a grayish brown hardpan soil containing sparse crushed shell. Four Savannah check stamped, 2 plain, and 1 indeterminate sand tempered sherds were found in the upper levels, and 1 Savannah check stamped sherd (but no shell) was present in the subsoil below 16". Sherds were all sand tempered and most were quite small. Sherd size, shell fragmentation, and the hardpan layer again indicate a pattern of subsurface disturbance.

The 503 locus 3' x 3' (total of 21 artifacts) consisted of very dark grayish brown soil with moderate quantities of crushed oyster and periwinkle to a depth of 10". Below this to a depth of 18" was mottled soil (brownish yellow with brown inclusions) lacking significant quantities of shell. The upper level yielded a brick fragment, a white ware sherd, a turtle bone, and 11 sand tempered prehistoric sherds (5 Savannah check stamped, 2 decorated rim, 3 plain, 1 indeterminate). The lower level produced 7 sand tempered sherds, consisting of 5 Savannah burnished plain (one with incised rim notching), 1 Savannah check stamped,

and 1 indeterminate.

The test at the center of the site was located at the east edge of the new road cut and yielded a total of 16 sherds. The upper 11" consisted of thin topsoil over a hardpan layer, with shell fragment inclusions throughout. It contained 8 plain, 3 complicated stamped, and 3 indeterminate sherds (one probably utilized). Soil below this depth was sand with fine shell inclusions to a depth of 14" and contained 1 plain and 1 utilized sherd. All sherds were sand tempered. Small sherd size and fine shell fragmentation are all evidence for deep site disturbance.

Ten of the sixteen 12" x 12" shovel tests were positive for shell and artifact content. One small piece of thin light green bottle glass and 18 prehistoric sherds were recovered. The latter consisted of 4 Savannah check stamped, 1 plain, and 13 indeterminate sherds. The indeterminate category is large because of the very small size and, frequently, battered condition of the specimens. However, materials are of consistent temper with identifiable artifacts from the site. Shell from the tests is also highly fragmented, consistent with the pattern found in the 3' x 3' tests and with the condition of surface shell. The more or less homogeneous thin surface scatter of shell and the consistent pattern of finely broken (fingernail size) and frequently worn ceramics found in all subsurface tests clearly indicates that the entire site has undergone long term major disturbance from 19th century hoe cultivation, 20th century plow cultivation, logging, and road construction.

Most of the recovered artifacts can be attributed to the Savannah phase of the Late Woodland period, as defined by the presence of Savannah check stamped and burnished plain pottery. The occurrence of ornate rims in the 503 locus test and of complicated stamping in the central area 3' x 3' indicate an Irene influence. The site is therefore classified as Savannah III, transitional from Late Woodland to Mississippian.

National Register Status: 38BU501 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. All tests indicate a pattern of deep and thorough disturbance resulting from cultivation, logging, and construction of the old road. The site did not retain any integrity prior to Phase 1 development. The new road, part of this development, caused further damage in the part of the site through which it passes.

16. 38BU506 (UTM E 537850 N 3587030)

The 1982 survey identified the site as a small area (less that 30' diameter) of superficial sparse shell in a lowlying area at the marsh edge in the center of the south shore of Oak Island (see General Site Map for location as indicated in 1982 survey). The area is at 5'-6' elevation on poorly drained Williman loamy fine sand, bordering a Bohicket soil low marsh zone. Vegetation consists of oak, palmetto, cedar, and palmetto. No subsurface shell (as indicated by 2 shovel tests) was reported, and maximum potential site depth judging by soil profiles was 4". An eroded plain grit tempered sherd (tentatively identified as Deptford), one piece of clear bottle glass (derived from a large jug), and three bricks were found on the surface.

In the intensive survey the length of this south shore of Oak Island was examined for surface remains, and no convincing concentrations of shell or other indications of a site were found. The low density and absence of subsurface remains as described in the 1982 survey indicated that subsurface testing would not be a feasible procedure.

If the site is located in the area plotted, the restriction of materials to the surface and the presence of the brick and glass jug fragment suggest that this scatter is derivative of the still site (38BU576) located immediately to the north. Alternatively, the site description possibly refers to an otherwise unreported shell scatter on the northwest shore of the island (included as part of 38BU505 in the intensive survey) that was misplotted to this location. Prehistoric sites located elsewhere on Oak Island are accompanied by moderately dense shell concentrations, definitely absent in the 1982 plotted location.

National Register Status: 38BU506 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The 1982 survey defined it as a minimal surface scatter with no significant content. The intensive survey found no substantive evidence for its existence.

17. 38BU576 (UTM E 537880 N 3587110)

This still site is located in the interior of Oak Island, inland from its south shore (see General Site Map) at an elevation of 7'-8' on poorly drained Williman loamy fine sand. Vegetation is predominantly oak and scrub palmetto. The 1982 survey defined the site as a still on the basis of artifact content and recommended it as ineligible for the National Register.

The intensive survey found five oil drums with axe marks, a bucket, a pile of barrel hoops, three aluminum pots, a tin can, brick, and a broken large glass jug. A 10' x 6'6" depression (now 30" deep) is located at the northeast corner of the site. It is interpreted as the surface opening of a shallow well. The drums are concentrated southwest of this, and beyond the drums at a distance of 60' from the well pit is an accumulation of barrel hoops. Overall site dimensions are 60' x 40'. One drum with a burnt base is mounted on unmortared brick. A local informant has stated that a still was operated here during the 1950's, and that it was put out of business by government agents, as is suggested by the axe marks on the steel drums.

National Register Status: 38BU576 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site is a relatively common type in the region and has been purposely destroyed. The mechanics of this industry are fairly well understood and this site cannot contribute further significant information.

18. 38BU575

This shell deposit site is located on the east shore of the north end of Oak Island. It resembles 38BU505 (see Section 19 below) in its pattern

of shell deposition and is linked with it by inland loci. For these reasons the site has been merged with 38BU505, and is considered as a locus (or loci) of that site. Information concerning it is presented in the following section. As part of 38BU505 it is recommended as eligible for the National Register.

19. 38BU505 (UTM E 537940 N 3587500)

The site is made up of a series of discontinuous shell middens concentrated in the northwestern peninsula of Oak Island. On the north and west the peninsula is bounded by open high marsh and sand flats, and on the northeast and southeast it is separated from the rest of Oak Island by high marsh embayments that penetrate deep into the center of the island. The large southeastern embayment terminates in a shallow pond in the center of the island. North of it is a narrow stretch of high ground that links the northwest peninsula to the rest of the island and to the 575 locus at the northeast of Oak Island. North of the isthmus is a small embayment that constitutes one focus of the site (see General Site Map).

High ground elevation ranges from 5' to 8' and is poorly drained Williman loamy fine sand. Vegetation consists of oak, pine, palmetto, and cedar, with localized dense stands of palmetto scrub. The north embayment and central pond tend to retain standing water from rain runoff and infrequent tidal flooding, as they are slightly lower than the adjacent high marsh. In the southeast embayment the high marsh surface is minimally above 4' and in the surrounding area it is slightly less than 4'. Salt water flooding therefore occurs only on extreme high tides.

The 1982 survey described 38BU505 as consisting of three principal shell loci surrounding the small northern embayment. Two loci were solid shell with a maximum thickness of 10"; other smaller scatters were present in intermediate areas. Six shovel tests yielded a total of 23 sherds, comprised of 20 cordmarked, 1 simple stamped, 1 net impressed, and 1 indeterminate specimens; 22 are sherd or clay tempered and 1 is sand tempered. The site was plotted as surrounding the northern embayment. The 575 locus was reported as containing a 6" thick moderately dense shell deposit. No artifacts were recovered in four shovel tests.

The intensive survey delineated the three loci originally defined as 38BU505, and extended the site to include three others: (1) A large area located west of the central pond at the highest elevation on the island; (2) a smaller shoreline shell exposure on the west shore; and (3) the 575 locus. There were also four other very small surface shell concentrations distributed throughout the site area.

Testing around the northern embayment consisted of a double series of posthole tests at approximate 25' intervals around the embayment margin and further delineation of shell extent with probe rod tests. The eastern and southern loci noted in the 1982 survey were found, but there was no substantial evidence for the western locus. The eastern locus is a 20' diameter area on the low peninsula at the east side of the north embayment. Dense (but not solid) shell extends to a depth of 11" in a dark yellowish brown soil matrix, overlying sterile yellowish brown subsoil.

The southern locus is 70' inland of the northern embayment and constitutes a 20' diameter zone at the edge of the moderately higher ground of the interior of the island. Its buried shell stratum lies at a depth between 9" and 13". None of the tests around the northern embayment yielded artifacts.

The central locus at the high point on the island is a zone of buried shell deposits 60' in diameter as determined by posthole and probe rod tests. Maximum site depth is 30", with moderate shell content to this depth in a dark yellowish brown soil matrix. Four shovel tests yielded 1 utilized sand tempered sherd that is too damaged for classification.

The shoreline locus on the west shore has a radius of 30' centered on a 6' wide surface shell exposure immediately behind the shoreline. Site depth at the shell exposure is 12", consisting of moderate shell content in a black soil matrix overlying sterile pale brown subsoil. Shell thickness tapers off toward the limits of the site and is subsurface. At the edge of the site the shell deposit is less than an inch thick, but buried at a depth of 9". Two fine cordmarked and one fabric impressed sherd, all clay tempered, were found in the posthole tests made to define site limits.

The major shell concentration in the 575 locus was adjacent to the east shoreline. Surface shell are minimal, but a thin (usually one shell thick) subsurface deposit is present in the 4" thick dark grayish brown subsoil. The underlying brownish yellow subsoil is sterile. Maximum extent of this concentration is a 30' radius from the shore, as determined by posthole tests at 10' intervals north, west, and south of the shoreline exposure (tests were at 5' intervals in the boundary area). No artifacts were found. There are also two inland loci, some 200' west of the shoreline locus, intermediate between the 575 and 505 areas. These are isolated surface concentrations no more than 2' in diameter (two similar minute deposits were noted in the northwest peninsula). Posthole tests at 25' intervals between the shore and interior loci demonstrated that the site was discontinuous.

The existence of surface shell deposits in unaltered condition and the presence of whole shell in test units indicate that the site retains, for the most part, its integrity. The Memoir of James Julius Sams (n.d., p.8) refers to the moonlight falling on "the tops of the pine and oak in Oak Island, massed together, and which formed part of the beauty and glory of Oak Island". The 1872 Map (p.29) also shows it as forested. From this it may be inferred that the island was never cleared for cultivation, and therefore avoided this major cause of site disturbance.

Overall artifact content is consistent with the St. Catherines phase of the Late Woodland, though the status of the central locus requires further definition. In combination with 38BU575 the site extends, albeit discontinuously, over an area some 1200' east-west by 400' north-south. It contains in a small marsh island setting large, medium, and small loci that may represent separate occupations, possibly resulting from seasonal or more erratic usage. It offers an opportunity for investigation of the function of such sites and of the limits upon site activity entailed by location on a small marsh island.

It is clear that a primary site function was the gathering of shellfish. Along with 38BU569, 570, and 571 on Dataw, 38BU505 indicates a considerable change in the marsh environment since the prehistoric period, as shellfish (especially oyster) are negligible in quantity in the present high marsh regime. The formation of Site 38BU640 to the north (see Section 20 below) possibly explains part of this change.

National Register Status: 38BU505 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is a large site consisting of several relatively intact and well preserved loci, and has the potential of addressing research questions concerning limitations on subsistence patterns in small marsh island sites. Preservation in place and/or data recovery as required is recommended.

20. 38BU640 (UTM E 538000 N 3587750)

The site is located in the high marsh zone north and east of Oak Island and west of the north end of the narrow southern part of Dataw (see General Site Map wherein dike lines are depicted). It consists of a series of eroded dikes at an elevation of 4' on very poorly drained Capers soil. Vegetation on the marsh surface consists of mixed high marsh species, predominantly Salicornia, alone or mixed with short Spartina, and interspersed with bare sand flats. Dike surfaces are covered with Juncus and more limited zones of Boryschia growth, reflecting their slight rise above the marsh surface. The hardwood vegetation reported in the 1982 survey is limited to the two small marsh hummocks north of Oak Island (the Pine Islands of Sams' Memoir) that are incorporated into the dike system. Nothing but the above listed marsh fringe vegetation is present on the dikes, which generally rise no more than a foot above the present marsh surface.

The General Site Map shows the layout of the dike system (essentially the same pattern is depicted in the 1872 U.S. Coast Survey Map, which also records this site). Maximum dimensions are 3700' north-south (measured from the extreme north and south points, i.e., from the southernmost dike junction with Dataw to the point farthest north in the marsh) by 2800' east-west (measured from the point farthest west in the marsh to the northernmost dike junction with Dataw). The longest single dike line is 1650', extending north from the northeast corner of Oak Island. The shortest single line is 300', linking the central east shore of Oak Island with Dataw.

At the extreme south a dike marks the approximate boundary between the Capers (high marsh) and Bohicket (low marsh) soil systems. Like all other dikes, this one has been truncated and a small southward flowing drainage now bisects it. Similarly, the northern dikes lie near or at the Capers/Bohicket boundary and on the northeast are deeply penetrated by the upper branches of the northward flowing Sparrow Creek drainage. Two marsh hummocks (the Pine Islands) are incorporated, the larger one anchoring the west angle of the system and the smaller one linking two internal dikes. All of the dikes have been severely eroded. Whole sections of original dike lines are missing, other areas are truncated by drainages, and

original dike elevation has presumably been greatly reduced.

The 1982 survey interpreted the site as an irrigation system. However, salt water is not used for irrigation and long staple cotton is not a crop requiring irrigation. Rather, these dikes were designed to exclude water and to reclaim land for cultivation, as described in the Memoir of James Julius Sams (n.d., pp.1-2). Sams notes that the dikes were built by his father Berners Barnwell Sams (date unspecified, but necessarily in the first half of the 19th century), and that the experiment in reclamation failed because the ground was pure sand. . ."the cotton . . . . came up badly and grew worse. It was a failure." The elder Sams therefore converted the dikes to a water retention system and created a series of ponds for wild duck. . ."Hence these ponds that added so largely to the beauty of Datha, and contributed so much to the supplying of the table during the winter season". The mapped layout indicates that there were eight ponds, of widely varying size.

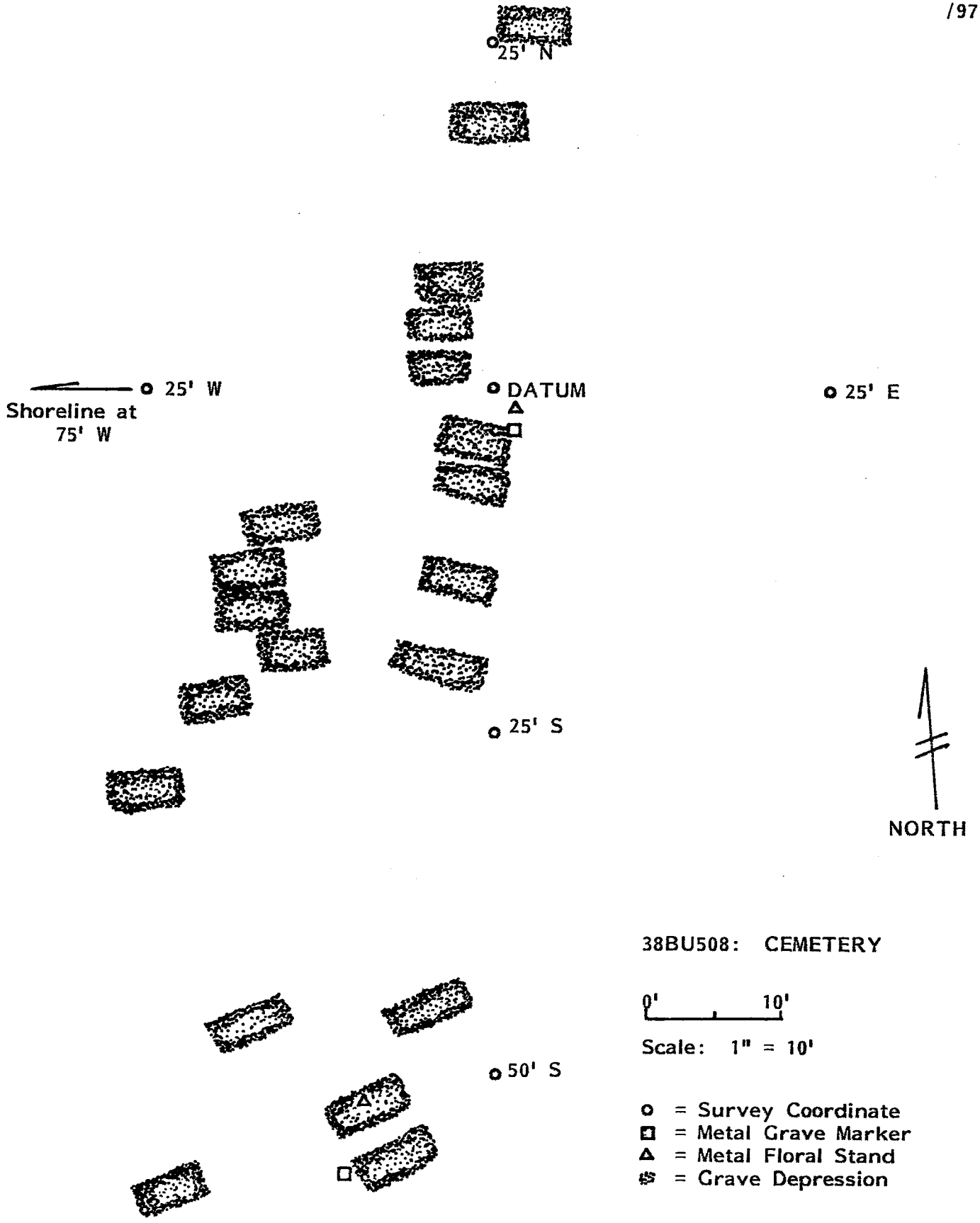
Sams states that reclamation of salt marsh had at one time been popular with Sea Island planters, and that cotton grew well on it. Such successful efforts must have been on marsh soil with higher organic content than that available at Dataw, though it is doubtful that anyone attempted to permanently drain true low marsh areas for cotton cultivation. We have noted elsewhere on the coast short marsh dike systems designed to prevent tidal flooding of lowlying shoreline areas, but are not familiar with any extant land reclamation systems outside of the riverine rice cultivation zones. The Dataw dike system is possibly unique, and is in any event a massive effort at land reclamation.

It is probable that the dike system has contributed to alteration of the local marsh environment. The presence of Sites 38BU505, 569, 570, and 571 on the adjacent high ground strongly suggests that a sizeable active drainage system was present during the prehistoric period, and that it provided the shellfish resources that are common subsistence remains in these sites. This drainage may have been blocked off by dike construction and its channels filled in by subsequent sedimentation, thereby augmenting the high marsh characteristics of the area. However, a high marsh zone was definitely present prior to reclamation, as indicated by Sams' comment on the sandy soil.

National Register Status: 38BU640 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is the largest known example of 19th century Sea Island salt marsh land management practices. Its outline is relatively well preserved and stable, and it is a unique element of the 19th century plantation system. The site will not be disturbed by any phase of development, and passive preservation in place is recommended.

21. 38BU508 (UTM E 538550 N 3588230)

The site is located on the west shore of Dataw near the center of the north-south length of the island, at an elevation of 8' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Vegetation is oak and palmetto. It is a cemetery consisting of 20 east-west oriented graves aligned in rough rows that occupy an area of 90' north-south and 30' east-west (see General Site Map



38BU508: CEMETERY

0' 10'

Scale: 1" = 10'

o = Survey Coordinate
□ = Metal Grave Marker
△ = Metal Floral Stand
= Grave Depression

and 38BU508 Map, p.97) at the base of the shoreward slope.

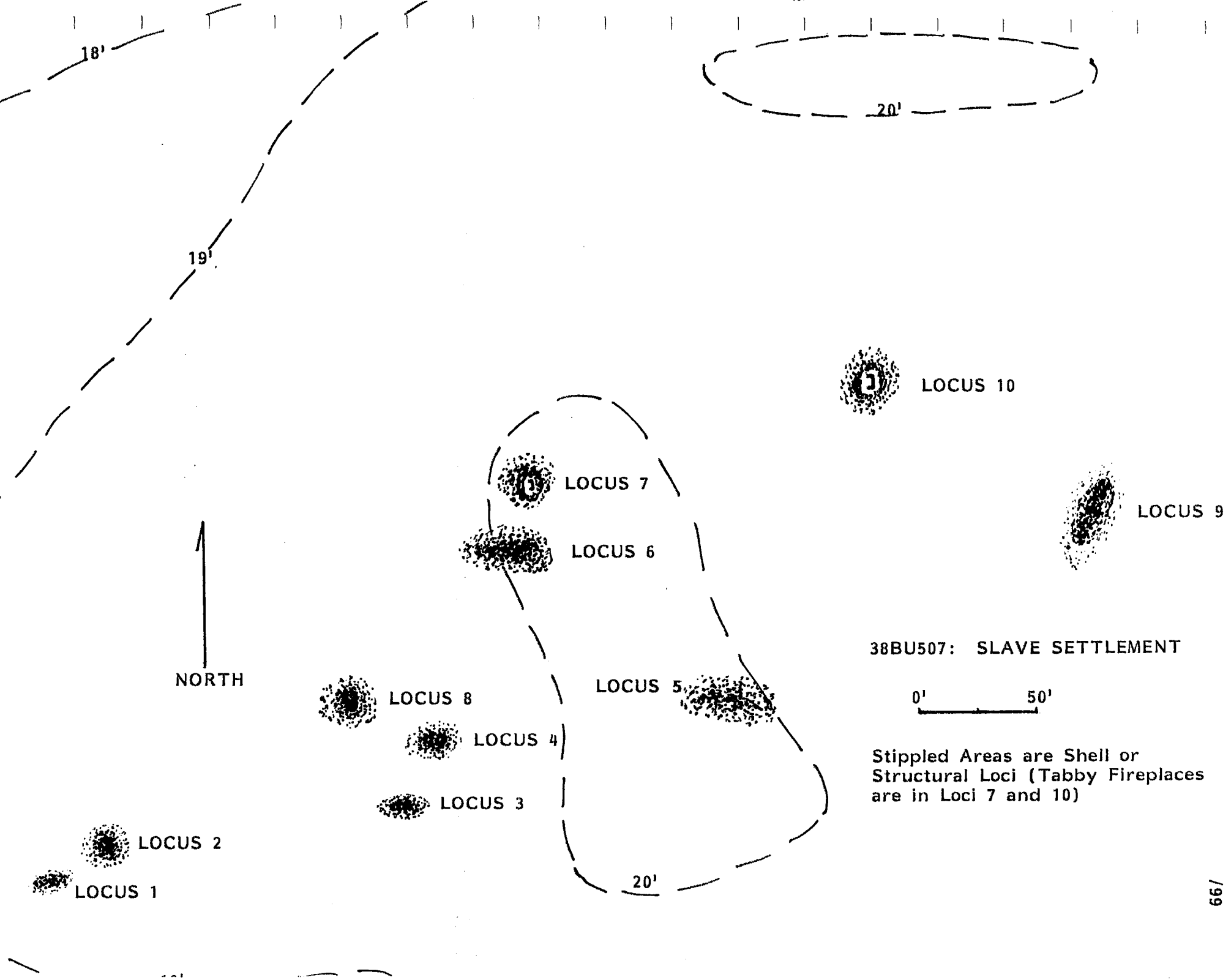
The 1982 survey noted evidence for about 20 interments as defined by shallow east-west oriented grave depressions. No grave goods were found, but styrofoam fragments possibly derived from floral arrangements were present. There are no permanent monuments, but five temporary metal markers, two with paper tags, were noted, and it was learned from informants that the last interment was made in 1972. The possibility of continuous use since the time of the adjacent 19th century slave settlement (38BU507) is noted.

The intensive survey plotted 20 grave locations and laid out the boundaries of a buffer zone of approximately 200' north-south by 150' east-west around the site (the layout of the grave depressions is shown in the 38BU508 Map; the boundary of the buffer zone is shown in the General Site Map). Site investigation was limited to the surface evidence provided by grave depressions. It is possible that other graves are present in the area; however, the relatively small size of the cemetery, its last known use, and the printed paper markers bearing the date "196_" suggest that this cemetery is largely, if not entirely, of 20th century date. A quarter of the grave depressions are of probable or definite midcentury date as indicated by the three temporary markers and two floral stands (as well as styrofoam fragments) that are present on the site.It is not unreasonable to assume that the remainder date to within two or three decades of this period. There is no surface indication of graves higher on the slope and no evidence for burial pits were found at the crest of the shoreward slope in the testing associated with the adjacent 38BU507.

National Register Status: 38BU508 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site contains very little evidence for cultural practices associated with black cemeteries (i.e., some markers are present but there are no grave goods), and has no other particular distinguishing features. Skeletal material can yield valuable scientific information, but the available evidence indicates that this cemetery is largely or entirely 20th century in date, a period which has an abundance of skeletal material available for analysis. Though not recommended as eligible, the site will be preserved in place.

22. 38BU507 (UTM E 538780 N 3588220)

This slave settlement and multicomponent prehistoric site is located inland of the west shore of the central part of Dataw, at the south end of the central ridge of the island. It is at an elevation of 14'-20' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand, with the slave settlement confined to higher ground (19'-20') in the eastern interior portion of the site. The vegetation is mature hardwood forest with predominant oak; ground cover is minimal. Overall dimensions are 500' north-south and 1000' east-west, with the slave settlement occupying an area of 300' north-south by 500' east-west. The General Site Map shows the full extent of the site and the location of ten shell loci within it. The 38BU507 Map (p.99) depicts the slave settlement area only, indicating the relative positions and sizes of the one prehistoric and nine historic shell loci within the settlement area.


18'
19'
20'
LOCUS 10
LOCUS 7
LOCUS 6
LOCUS 9
NORTH
LOCUS 8
LOCUS 5
LOCUS 4
LOCUS 3
LOCUS 2
LOCUS 1
20'
38BU507: SLAVE SETTLEMENT
0'
50'
Stippled Areas are Shell or Structural Loci (Tabby Fireplaces are in Loci 7 and 10)

The 1982 survey defined the site as a slave settlement with a substantial prehistoric component underlying it and extending west towards the shore. Late Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland ceramics (plain, punctate, check stamped, and fabric impressed with fiber, sherd, sand, or grit temper) were present. A maximum site depth of 24" was noted in a series of shovel tests made at 50' - 100' intervals along east-west survey grid lines spaced 100' or 200' apart, and one or two tests were also made at each of the 10 historic loci in the eastern part of the site.

The 10 loci consisted of one above grade tabby structure and nine other features that were generally interpreted as remnant shell mounds derived from tabby structures. It was observed that loci were frequently paired and that historic artifacts tended to cluster around these structural remains. Associated artifacts (not quantified) included pearlware, white ware, brown salt glazed stoneware, colono ware, bricks, nails, kaolin pipes, molded light and nonmolded light and dark glass, and a miscellany of metal including a coin, furniture fittings, musketball, brass screw, lead piece, iron kettle fragment, shell, bone, charcoal, and daub.

The site was considered to be an excellent example of a documented 18th-19th century slave settlement and further testing was recommended. Preliminary evidence indicated that the site was probably eligible for the National Register.

Cursory examination of the site in early 1983 immediately indicated its significance. Though only limited evidence for intact architectural features (one tabby fireplace) was present, there were several undisturbed middens. The form and size of the fireplace and the scattered middens followed a pattern common in regional slave settlements, and the site was an obvious major element of the Dataw plantation complex. Planned Phase 1 clearing and construction were to affect this site at an early date and consequently data recovery was undertaken, as discussed with the State Historic Preservation Officer and a representative of the Advisory Council at the time of negotiations toward the establishment of a Memorandum of Agreement. Information obtained in the course of these excavations is to be included within a general study of the Dataw Island plantation complex, inclusive of Sites 38BU507, 565, 581, 496, 514, and 515, so as to fully develop intersite comparisons on the island. In the present report only the major features of this site are reviewed.

Prehistoric components are present throughout the site area, from immediately east of the slave settlement concentration to the edge of the shoreline slope on the west. The slope itself (i.e., land below the 14' contour) did not yield significant quantities of artifacts, and the major concentrations of prehistoric materials were toward the center of the site, with density falling off towards the east and north boundaries as plotted in the General Site Map. The south boundary of the site is effectively defined by an east-west field dike. Land south of this was intensively cultivated and logged into recent times. Maximum depth of prehistoric artifacts is ca. 36"; shell is generally absent below 12".

The full prehistoric sequence from Late Archaic through Mississippian is represented, though structural features were found only in association

with the Mississippian component. These include a possible palisade wall ditch, located at the extreme west of the site, and Locus 8 (originally identified as historic), which consisted of a surface shell concentration and a partial posthole pattern.

The nine historic features include an above grade tabby fireplace (Locus 10) and a second subsurface fireplace foundation (Locus 7; tabby with interior brick lining). The absence of tabby or stucco fragments in other loci or away from the immediate vicinity of the fireplaces in these two loci indicate that the houses were of wood construction. Brick or brick fragments at other loci are probable remnants of fireplaces from which brick has been removed for use elsewhere. There was no evidence for house outlines, suggesting log or frame construction on above grade sleepers or log piers, a common mode of construction in the region. Pairing of loci results from shell midden accumulation (in elongated mounds) adjacent to houses. There are three such pairs (Loci 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 6 and 7), an isolated feature (Locus 5) with limited quantities of brick and therefore presumably structural, and the above grade tabby fireplace (Locus 10), possibly associated with a separate midden (Locus 9) at a somewhat greater distance than is typical. The structures are not set up in ordered rows, though there are certain regularities. The two fireplaces open toward the west, and midden accumulation is typically to the south of the associated houses.

Both structural and midden loci are rich in artifact content, and the latter provide excellent samples of food remains. A broad range of ceramics, glass, and metal artifacts indicate a mid-19th century occupation (a preliminary mean ceramic date of 1860 has been estimated). There is no unequivocal 18th century component, but the site appears to have been occupied into the postbellum period. However, neither artifact evidence nor documentary evidence suggests that use was prolonged into the tenant period of occupation after 1875.

Each of the ten loci were tested to obtain artifact and subsistence samples and to establish the presence or absence of architectural elements. In order to better define the historic occupation and to adequately investigate the prehistoric components, a stratified systematic unaligned sampling procedure was conducted, utilizing 3' x 3' tests in alternating 50' x 50' grid units over the entire site area. A total of 62 such tests were excavated, yielding a total of 1584 artifacts consisting of 958 prehistoric, 560 historic, and 66 bone fragment specimens.

Two units were entirely sterile. Of the remaining 60 test units, 59 contained prehistoric artifacts, indicating the very broad distribution of the prehistoric components. Historic artifacts were present in 32 test units but were thinly dispersed over most of these, with the bulk of the artifacts derived from only two units (one with 84 and one with 323 artifacts). The historic component is very much concentrated around the established loci, and the dispersed remains found elsewhere probably result from a thin yard scatter as opposed to site disturbance.

Of the prehistoric ceramics, some 42% pertain to the Late Archaic period, a generally deeply buried component of the site that is unaccompanied by shell. Other components are at shallower levels and have

been in large part disturbed by historic period occupation and land use; 36% of the total assemblage consists of sherds too small or worn for identification of any more than temper characteristics. The remaining 22% of the collection is derived from smaller scale occupations pertaining to the Woodland and Mississippian periods, with the latter largely a surface and immediately subsurface phenomenon.

Following the completion of data recovery, much of the site area was cleared and construction of a grounds maintenance complex was undertaken. This Phase 1 development has severely affected the site, particularly those portions containing the bulk of the later prehistoric materials, as well as the western part of the slave settlement. Nevertheless, the deeply buried Late Archaic component has probably not been seriously impacted by this activity, and in the slave settlement Loci 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 have been preserved in place. The latter four of these loci were the best preserved areas prior to archaeological investigation, and significant elements of them remain.

National Register Status: 38BU507 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is a large multicomponent site containing prehistoric elements from the Late Archaic through the Mississippian periods and a 19th century slave community. In conjunction with the central complex of the plantation (38BU581) and other nearby sites (38BU565, 496) and a series from the north shore of Dataw, it provides an excellent cross-section of the 19th century Sea Island cotton plantation. Though construction has taken place in this area and has had adverse effect upon the site, sufficiently large portions of it have been preserved to warrant continuing eligibility.

23. 38BU567 (UTM E 538890 N 3588470)

This shell scatter site is located north of center on the west shore of Datha, at the crest of the shoreward slope at a 12'-15' elevation on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Vegetation consists of mature oak, black walnut, and other hardwoods. An old drainage ditch (ca. 15' across, 5' deep) bisects the site, and Phase 1 development (road construction) has infringed on the east side of the site (see General Site Map). The site extends discontinuously for 200' on a northeast to southwest axis and has a maximum present breadth of 50'.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a shell scatter of moderate density limited to the south side of the drainage slough (the deposits north of the slough were not recorded). It was examined along the survey plow line. No intact shell deposits or structural remains were found, and the only artifact recovered was a pearlware sherd. The site was presumed to be associated with 38BU565 to the east, but not considered to be an area of intensive occupation.

In the intensive survey a surface examination was made to determine the extent of surface shell. Limited amounts were found on both sides of the slough northwest of the road, but there were not any significant quantities of shell on the southeast side of the road in an area with 50% or better surface visibility, indicating that the site did not extend east

of the road. A total of ten posthole tests were made north of the slough, of which three were positive for shell. Shell consisted of crushed oyster and periwinkle extending to a maximum depth of 17" in a very dark grayish brown matrix that gradually lightens to dark yellowish brown. Soil boundaries were very ill defined. Five posthole tests and one shovel test were made south of the slough. Three tests were positive for shell, to depths of 22", 14", and 11", in a brown soil matrix that gradually lightens to yellowish brown. Shell depth was very inconsistent from one test to another, and is in crushed condition; horizontal distribution of shell areas was patchy. No artifacts were recovered from any of the tests north or south of the slough.

38BU567 was classified as an historic site on the basis of the pearlware sherd reported in the 1982 survey. The intensive survey found no evidence to support this, and the presence of periwinkle suggests a prehistoric origin. The virtual absence of artifacts, the crushed nature of the shell, and the highly irregular depth of shell deposits indicate thorough disturbance and destruction of all integrity. The same pattern was found in the larger 38BU565 to the east and is apparently characteristic of this part of the island.

National Register Status: 38BU567 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It has virtually no artifact content and is thoroughly disturbed.

24. 38BU533 (UTM E 539080 N 3588280)

This shell deposit site is located toward the center of the island (see General Site Map), 600' due north of the tabby ruins complex (38BU581) at 19' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Original vegetation cover consisted of mature hardwood forest dominated by oak. The area was landscaped during Phase 1 development, resulting in site destruction.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a mounded shell area 14' in diameter and about 1' in elevation, with no attenuation of shell around the mound. It was interpreted as a "tabby structural remnant--historic shell midden" and related to 38BU565. The only artifacts found were three brick fragments.

The intensive survey located a minor shell deposit in the designated area. Subsurface posthole and probe rod tests indicated that tabby was absent, and no mortar or stucco fragments were found in the exposed shell. Nor were any artifacts present. In a general review of all survey plow lines in the 38BU565 area it was determined that artifact density was insufficient for incorporation of 38BU533 into the intensive testing scheme of the former site. The mounding of shell without any surrounding dispersed scatter is reminiscent of the larger shell mound associated with 38BU565, and may have resulted from subsequent mechanical field clearing activities. Unlike 565, however, 533 did not have any associated dense artifact scatter. The site no longer exists as such.

National Register Status: 38BU533 is recommended as ineligible for

the National Register. It had minimal content both absolutely and relative to 38BU565, and apparently shared in the same pattern of disturbance. The site was destroyed during Phase 1 land clearing.

25. 38BU565 (UTM E 539000 N 3588430)

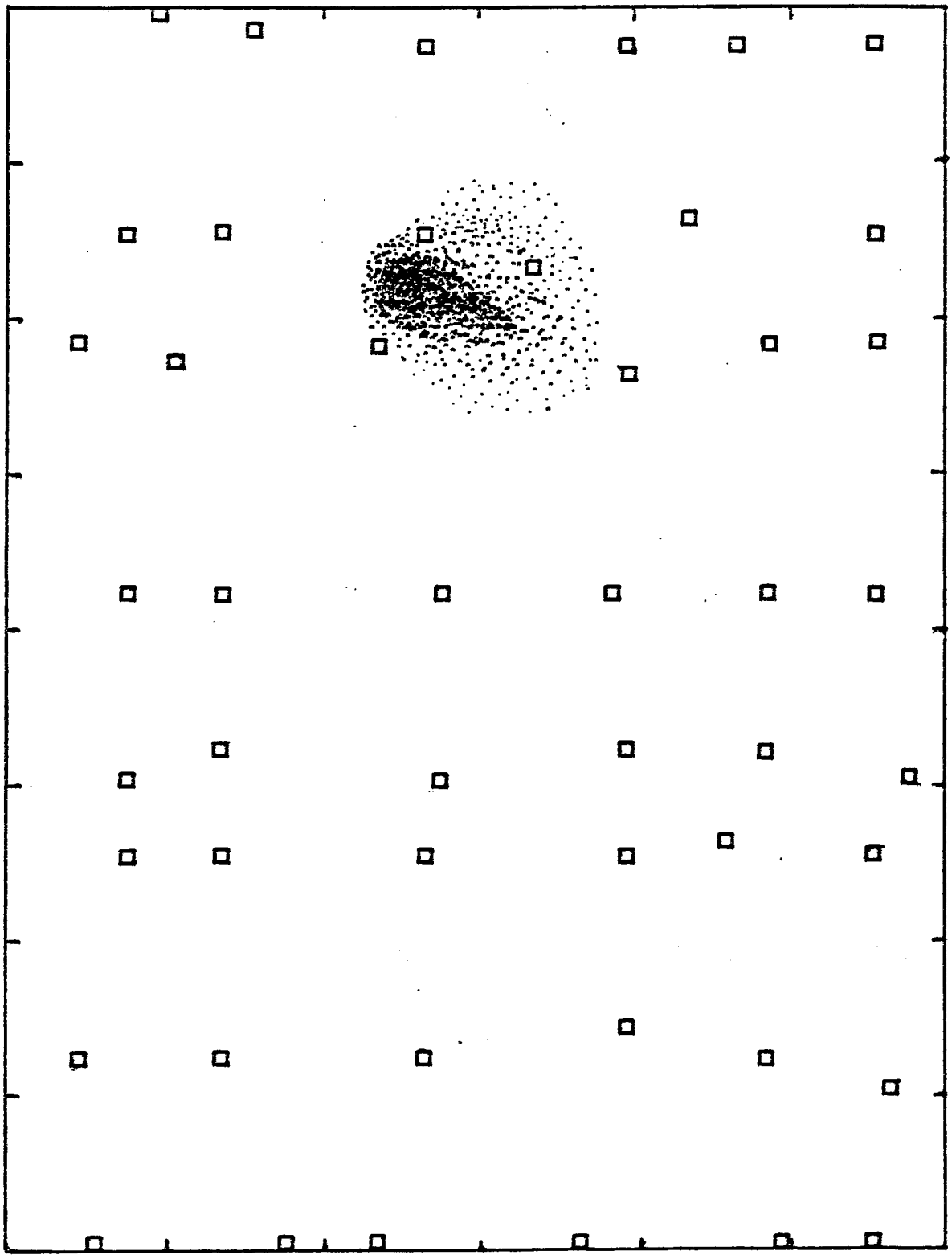
This shell deposit and shell and artifact scatter derived from a slave settlement site is located inland of the west shore of the central part of Dataw. It is at an elevation of 18'-21' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand (bordering on a Tomotley soil zone). Vegetation consisted of moderately open mature hardwood forest with predominant oak. The forest and most of the site was removed in Phase 1 clearing and landscaping; the remaining site feature is a large above grade shell deposit. Maximum site extent was 300' north-south by 200' east-west; intensive testing took place within a 240' (north-south) by 180' (east-west) area that contained significant quantities of shell (see General Site Map and 38BU565 Map, p.105).

The 1982 survey noted that the central feature of the site as a 2'-3' high shell mound ca. 14' in diameter, which was interpreted as possibly representing a tabby structural remnant. A large area surrounding this contained a light to moderate shell scatter with a maximum depth of 12". Two random shovel tests yielded 2 creamware, 11 pearlware, 1 white ware, 1 brown salt glazed, and 1 colono ware sherd, along with 9 brick fragments, 4 nails, 1 gunflint, 15 glass pieces, various metal fragments (including a hoe and possible lock and hinge), bone, and shell. Most diagnostic materials indicate a late 18th to early 19th century date. The site is defined as a slave settlement and was thought to be probably eligible for the National Register.

Preliminary investigation of 38BU565 early in 1983 indicated that it was a sizeable site with a reasonable concentration of artifacts. As it was in an area to be impacted by Phase 1 development, data recovery was carried out. Information obtained in these excavations is to be included in a general study of the full plantation complex, along with Sites 38BU507, 581, 496, 514, and 515.

Site limits had been fairly well defined by the numerous survey plow lines that cut across it, and on the basis of this exposed subsurface evidence an area of 240' north-south by 180' east-west was laid out for intensive testing. In the absence of any structural elements or definable concentrations (aside from the single mound, crushed shell was spread more or less homogeneously across the site area), a 1% sampling program in a systematic stratified unaligned format was carried out, utilizing 3' x 3' tests within 30' x 30' grid units, for a total of 48 tests.

It was intended that test units were to be expanded in the event any significant features were encountered. None were. The integrity of the site had been largely destroyed by intensive cultivation. This is expressed in soil profiles (a humus layer was either minimally present or entirely lacking), in the general absence of intact subsurface features, and in the highly fragmented condition of shell and artifacts within the site. No excavation was carried out within or immediately beside the



38BU565: SLAVE SETTLEMENT

0' 30'

Scale: 1" = 30'

□ = 3' x 3' Test
Stippled Area = Shell Heap

NORTH

central shell mound, as negotiations relative to Phase 1 development had established that it could be preserved in situ. The general appearance of the mound and probe rod tests indicated that no tabby structural elements were present. It resembles a midden formation, but it must be noted that it is quite possibly an artifact of field clearing activity. Its elevation above grade is unusual for a shell midden accumulated over a period of time.

A total of 1508 historic artifacts (355 ceramic, 354 glass, 4 other domestic, 677 cut nails, 47 window glass, 13 other architectural, 15 clothing, 6 personal, and 37 kaolin pipe fragments) were collected, as well as bone and brick fragments. Prehistoric sherds were present but negligible in quantity. The bulk of the ceramics were undecorated or annular pearl or white ware. The assemblage pertains to a 19th century slave settlement and includes significant quantities of domestic, architectural, and subsistence remains. However, excavation and general condition of artifacts and shell indicate that the site had been thoroughly disturbed by subsequent 19th century land use. This possibly extended into the 20th century but, given the maturity of the surrounding forest, there has been no significant disturbance within recent decades. Phase 1 development has now removed the bulk of the site, leaving only the major shell mound, itself of dubious integrity.

National Register Status 38BU565 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site was in a thoroughly disturbed condition at the time of data recovery and most of it has since been destroyed by Phase 1 development. Nevertheless, it did contain useful information on slave settlement location, chronology, and material culture that will be incorporated into the general study of the plantation period on Dataw. The only major feature found within the site, an 18' by 24' shell mound, will be preserved without further disturbance.

26. 38BU580 (UTM E 539240 N 3588360)

This shell scatter site is located toward the center of the island at an elevation of 20'-22' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Forest cover was mature hardwood with predominant oak and hickory. Estimated site size is 200' east-west by 50' north-south (see General Site Map).

The 1982 survey found the site along a survey plow line. It consisted of a thin to moderate shell scatter extending over a linear distance of 30' in the western portion of the site. Two shovel tests yielded artifacts, justifying the eastward extension of the site. These artifacts were 1 fiber tempered and 1 clay tempered prehistoric sherd (interpreted as Middle Woodland), and 1 blue transfer print on pearlware sherd, and 1 lump of coal. The site was considered as having low density and disturbed from cultivation. Site depth was not fully determined, but was less than 8".

This site was largely destroyed during Phase 1 development clearing. Intensive survey of the extant area at the east end of the site located a dense but shallow shell deposit with a maximum depth of 4". The shell was

uniformly crushed. No artifacts were found in a broad exposed surface area or in two shovel tests. The site as a whole contains both prehistoric (Late Archaic and Middle Woodland) and 19th century historic materials according to the 1982 survey, but the principal component, judging by the near-surface location of the shell deposits, was Woodland. Any integrity that the site may have retained is now destroyed.

National Register Status: 38BU580 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Artifact density was low and the site was partially disturbed. Subsequent Phase 1 clearing activity has resulted in further massive disturbance, such that the site no longer retains any integrity.

27. 38BU563 (UTM E 539280 N 3588460)

This industrial site is located near the center of the island at an elevation of 20'-21' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand (see General Site Map). The central site area had a thin grass and bush cover and surrounding forest was hardwood with predominant oak. Overall dimensions are plotted as 250' north-south by 150' east-west.

The 1982 survey defined the site as an early to mid-20th century logging camp. The central feature was the remnant base of a sawdust mound about 80' in diameter. A thin artifact scatter extended another 100' to the north. Present on site were cable fragments, truck tires, oil cans and filters, soft drink and half pint liquor bottles. There was a depression associated with sawn timber. The site was recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

The intensive survey confirmed the above observations and also located a second sawdust mound (100' diameter) some 2800' east northeast of 38BU563. The sawdust remained at the latter site, but no artifacts were observed (see 38BU536 Map, Section 63 below, p.000). Location of these logging sites in the central part of the island suggests that they resulted from selective cutting in the zone of more mature forest growth. The former owner did not have specific information as to when logging was carried out.

National Register Status: 38BU563 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It has minimal artifact content and can provide no significant information regarding the industry which it represents.

28. 38BU564 (UTM E 539260 N 3588540)

This shell scatter site is located near the center of the island at an elevation of 21' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand (see General Site Map). Vegetation cover was mature hardwood forest with predominant oak. The land has since been cleared and landscaped and the site no longer exists in its original condition.

The 1982 survey reported the site as a very thin and diffuse shell scatter extending a maximum of 60' along a survey plow line. One shovel test yielded no artifacts, but demonstrated that humus formation was

little more than 1". A biface thinning flake, a punctate decorated fiber tempered sherd, and a delftware sherd were found on the surface. On this evidence the site is defined as Late Archaic and 18th century.

In the intensive survey the original plow line cut was re-examined and posthole tests were made along it at random intervals. Shell content was minimal and did not penetrate more than 4"-6" beneath the surface. No further artifacts were found, confirming the impression of very low site density. The shell scatter is possibly related to 19th/20th century tenant sites. A 1918 map plots several houses in this vicinity, though no substantial evidence was found for them in either survey, and the reported artifacts are certainly not consistent with the tenant period of settlement. Phase 1 development has destroyed any integrity that may have remained.

National Register Status: 38BU564 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Site content is minimal for all components and the site has lost all integrity.

29. 38BU562 (UTM E 539390 N 3588520)

The site is a minimal artifact scatter located toward the center of the island at 21' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand (the reported site area is depicted in the General Site Map). Vegetation was mature deciduous forest with predominant oak. The north portion of the site area has been disrupted by road construction in Phase 1 development, and the site area had already been truncated by an old road bed on its east side.

The 1982 survey examined the site in the existing roadbed and along a survey plow line extending west from the road. A brick, 2 pieces of clear glass, and 1 sherd (variously reported as pearlware or porcelain) was found. The site was interpreted as 19th century, possibly associated with a residence, and was plotted as 35' north-south by 100' east-west.

This site is of such minimal content that it could not be relocated, though a thorough examination was made for a considerable distance along the road and in the designated and adjacent survey plow furrows. Historic sites on Dataw are in almost all cases at surface or immediate subsurface levels and have a reasonable artifact density; in comparison, this site is virtually nonexistent. The area was reinspected following land clearing and no evidence for it was found. However, it should be noted that the houses plotted in the 1918 map (discussed in relation to 38BU564) may have been located in this vicinity.

National Register Status: 38BU562 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Size and content are so minimal that no convincing evidence of its existence could be found.

30. 38BU581 (UTM E 539100 N 3588130)

The site is the architectural grouping including main house,

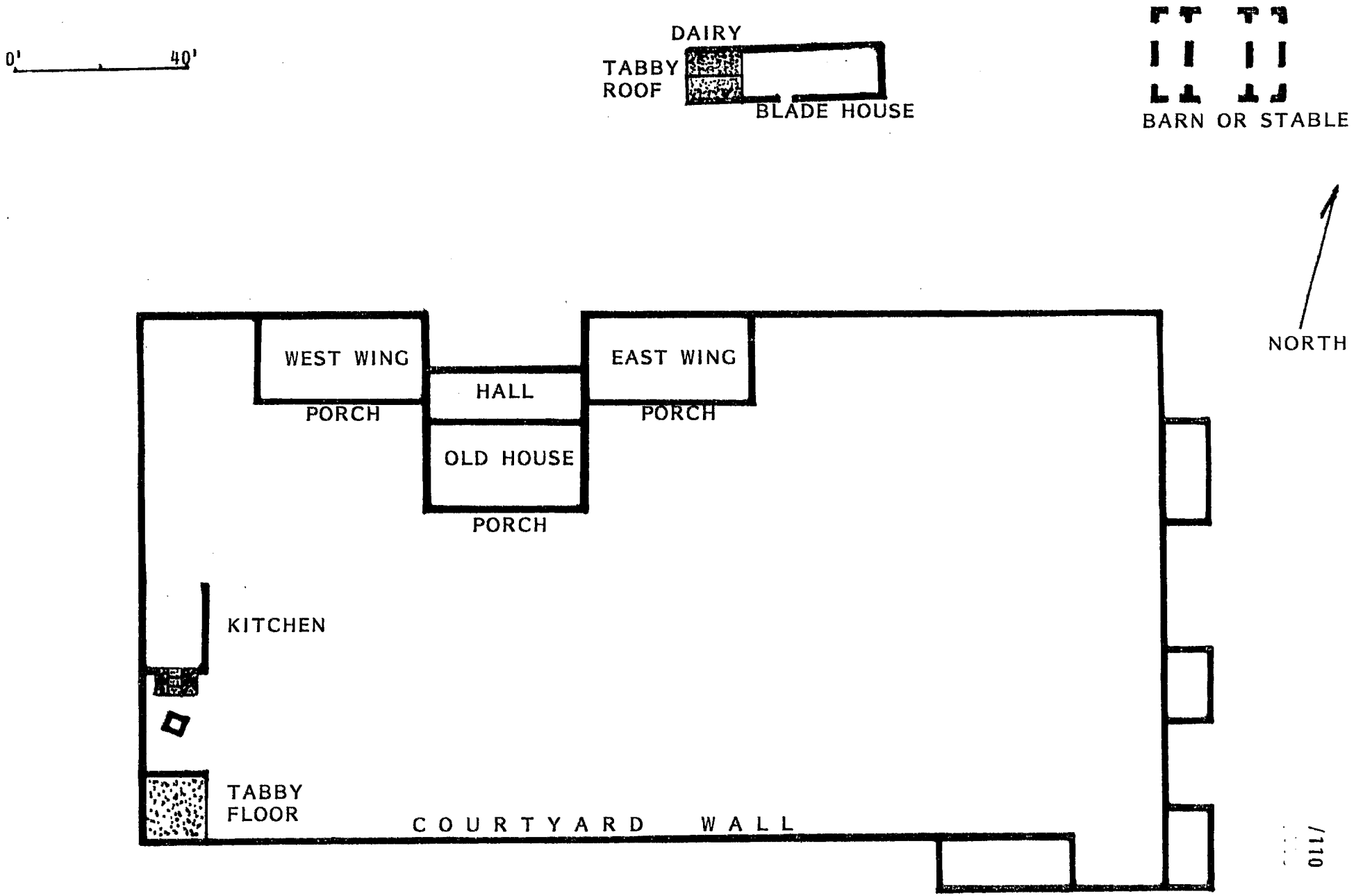
outbuildings, and cemetery that constituted the central plantation complex in the south half of Dataw. Initial construction apparently took place prior to purchase of the island by William Sams in 1783, and it was greatly expanded by Berners Barnwell Sams in the first quarter of the 19th century. It is located inland of the south central east shore at an elevation of 18'-20' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Total area included within the site for purposes of conservation is approximately 500' north-south by 600' east-west (see General Site Map). Vegetation is predominantly hardwood (mostly oak, but containing considerable variety, including black walnut and osage orange) along with cedar and palmetto. There are numerous young trees and underbrush tends to be thick in forest areas north and south of the central ruins area. At the time of initial investigation the ruins were overgrown with a dense cover of saplings, bushes, and vines. This vegetation has been removed as part of the program of tabby stabilization. The island road formerly cut through the ruins complex; this has now been closed off and is no longer in use.

The 1982 survey discussion of the site was minimal because the site is obviously eligible for the National Register. No testing was carried out aside from a few survey plow lines and only a few artifacts were collected. Structural components were recorded and preliminary plans and elevations made of the central ruins. Identifications of the several structures was based on the Memoir of James Julius Sams (n.d.), and include a cemetery and chapel, well, main house of tripartite construction, detached kitchen, cotton house, possible overseer's house, milling structure, stable/barn (or dairy), and a blade house. Construction is in tabby. The site was recommended as eligible for the National Register.

Subsequent work at the site has included landscaping, tabby stabilization, and partial excavation. Tabby walls and interiors were cleared of deleterious vegetation and several trees with root systems threatening the walls were removed. Partial landscaping has been carried out under archaeological supervision. A photographic record and measured drawings of the ruins complex were obtained. The proposal outlining excavation and preservation procedures and a full set of measured drawings were submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. Stabilization measures aside from vegetation removal consisted of: (1) Capping of horizontal wall surfaces with a lime concrete chemically and physically compatible with the underlying tabby; and (2) replacement of wood framing elements in windows, doors, and other openings where required to support tabby spans; all framing was cut to the original dimensions as measured from impressions in the tabby. The results of archaeological investigation are to be submitted upon completion of the full scope of the Dataw plantation complex, inclusive of the slave settlements and of the plantation sites located on the north shore of the island. A general description of the site is given below.

Three plans of the architectural components of the site are included for reference (pp.110,111,115). These are: (1) A plan of the main house and adjacent outbuildings, (2) a partially reconstructed projection based on architectural and archaeological evidence, and (3) plans of two outlying structures considered to be parts of the site.

38BU581: BERNERS BARNWELL SAMS PLANTATION
MAIN HOUSE AND ADJACENT OUTBUILDINGS

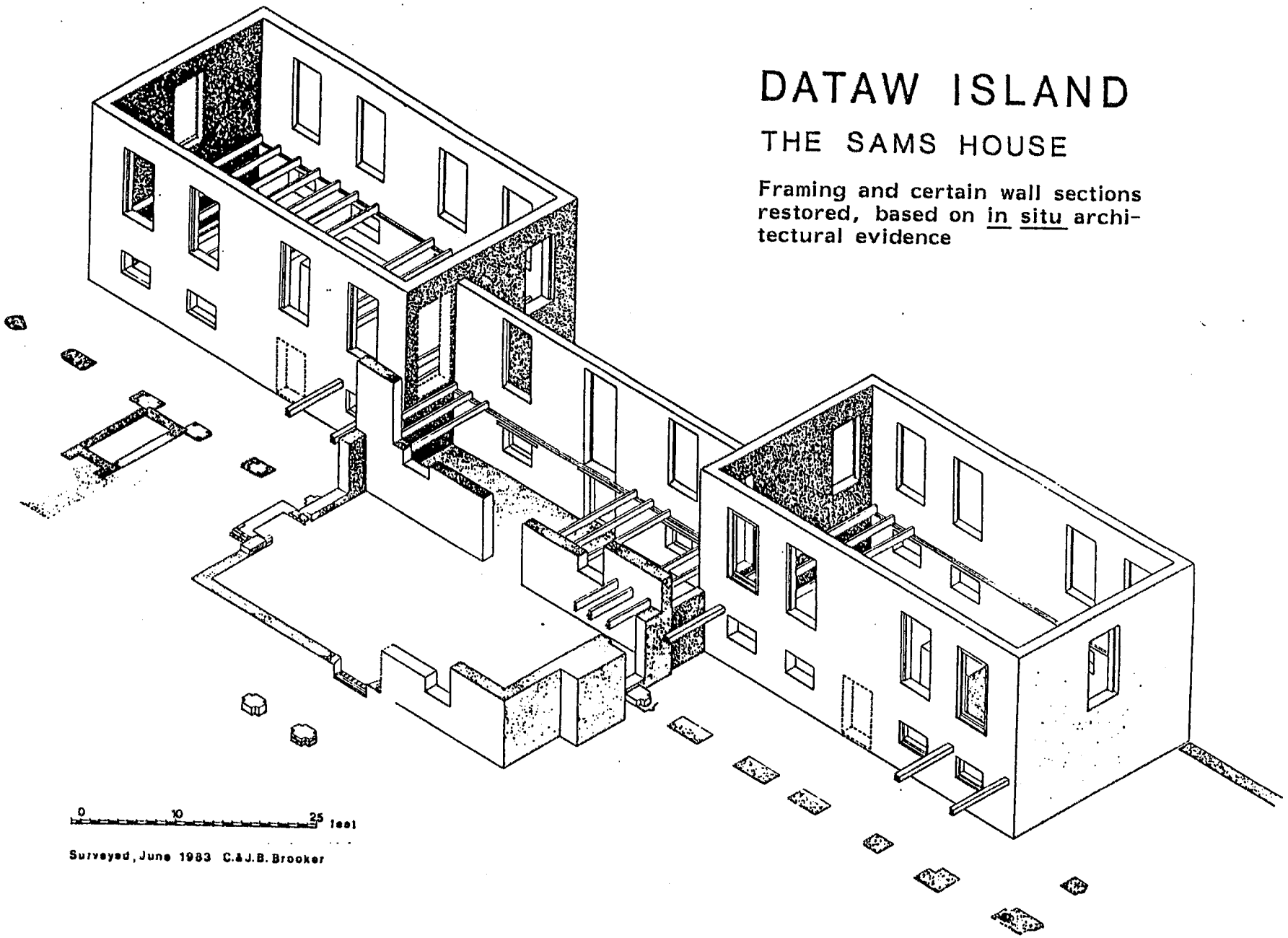


/110

DATAW ISLAND

THE SAMS HOUSE

Framing and certain wall sections restored, based on <u>in situ</u> architectural evidence



Surveyed, June 1983 C.&J.B. Brooker

The main house consists of a central unit (38'6" by 20'6"), two set back flanking wings (each 39' by 20'6"), and a hallway (36' by 13') linking the wings to the central unit on the north side. Porches are present along the south (river) side of all three units; these were supported by brick piers on tabby bases. The piers are depicted as square in a watercolor by Eugenia Sams (the date of this painting cannot be established, and it is unknown if it was painted on location or from memory). Remaining brick pier foundations (usually only the tabby foundation is present) are cross shaped. The painting shows round columns rising from porch to roof level, and round column fragments, constructed of stuccoed triangular brick, have been found in the ruins.

The central unit has lateral fireplaces while the two wings have large centrally placed tabby bases as foundations for fireplaces at the first floor level. Basement height is about 6' above grade, and first floor walls rise 13' above this level. The Eugenia Sams watercolor shows a gable roof with dormer windows constituting a third floor under the roof. James Julius Sams (n.d., p.8) notes that the central attic space was used on at least one occasion for storage of seed corn, but there is no other indication of how the attic space was utilized.

James Julius Sams (n.d., pp.4-5) states:

> To return to the house; it had three names, or rather the three houses of which it was composed had three distinct names. West, East, and Middle. The middle house was the old and original home. It was much older than my grandmother's time. It consisted of two rooms, a narrow passage between, two attic rooms above and two cellars below. My father added the two wings, each consisting of two rooms, and each wing as large as the original house. The two wings were connected by a large passage way, running back of the middle house, not only connecting the east and west house, but also connecting the middle house. The narrow passage in the middle house opened into this large passage on its side. The two ends of this large passage were entered from two doors respectively in the parlours, and piazzas of the east and west house. The three houses had each its own piazza. That of the middle house was most isolated. This large passage opened to the north upon the brick steps, as they were always called.

The beginning of this passage is the only documentary evidence available that indicates major construction on the island prior to its purchase by William Sams in 1783. Architectural evidence clearly demonstrates the priority of the central unit, but also suggests that this older part of the house underwent substantial renovation at the time of the addition of the wings by Berners Barnwell Sams. The bricking up of north wall fenestration, the basement level west wall brick hearth, and the reconstruction of the east wall fireplace base suggests that the original structure was built at ground level and was subsequently reconstructed with a high raised basement, so as to conform with the design of the wings. Probable date of the additions and other renovations is prior to or within a year or so of the birth of James Julius Sams in 1826, as he claims no memory of the former structure. It was not likely to

have been prior to 1813, when Berners Barnwell Sams obtained undisputed title to the property and was of sufficient age to have the necessary expertise for such construction. James Julius Sams (n.d., p.4) gives him full credit for building the additions: "My father had a great preference for this kind of building <tabby>, and put up a great many houses built in this way, upon his plantation and on his premises in the town of Beaufort . . . . He generally superintended the work himself, knowing how particular it was necessary to be."

The description of the house given above can be followed in the plan and projection accompanying this section. Elsewhere (n.d., pp.8-9) Sams notes that the extreme west room in the west wing was his "father's chamber"; next to it was a "parlor". The central house was divided into the "girls' room" and the "big bed-room". The west room of the east wing was the "drawingroom", sometimes used as a bedroom and sometimes as a schoolroom; "Both in regard to painting and panelling, it was more finished than any room in the house" (charred remnants of the slats recessed in the tabby walls for attachment of panelling remain in place).

The projection depicts the house to the extent to which its design can be reconstructed on the basis of architectural and archaeological evidence. In large scale tabby construction such as this, the wood framing of the house was built in as the tabby lifts were poured, hence leaving the impression of their form and size. From this evidence it is possible to reconstruct the pattern of floor joists, fenestration framing, and other wood elements. The projection includes only those elements for which evidence is available in the tabby. (Fenestration framing is not shown, but the information obtained concerning this element has been utilized to replace the framing as one aspect of tabby stabilization.) Full wall heights are also indicated for the wings and connecting hall, based on available evidence and certain assumptions of symmetry. The central unit is preserved as indicated in the projection. However, the north wall of the hallway is not preserved to its full height, and in the west wing all walls are only partially extant, with most of the south wall existing only at foundation level. The much better preserved east wing has lost most of its south wall and much of the north wall, but east and west walls stand to full original height and remain clad in the ashlar marked stucco that once covered the entire exterior of the building.

A stratum of burnt timber and ash is present throughout the main house and is buried beneath an irregularly thick layer made up of wall fall sections and of shell debris derived from the decaying walls. This confirms the documented (at least anecdotally; Graydon 1963) destruction by fire in the early postbellum years. It was said to have been lived in by former slaves for several years, and artifact evidence indicates that the outbuildings were utilized as residences into the late 19th century. Artifact content in general tends toward a mid-19th century date, including large quantities of ironstone china, transfer print wares, and molded bottles. Only minimal quantities of 18th century materials are present anywhere in the ruins area, indicating that intensive use of the property as a residence was largely a 19th century phenomenon.

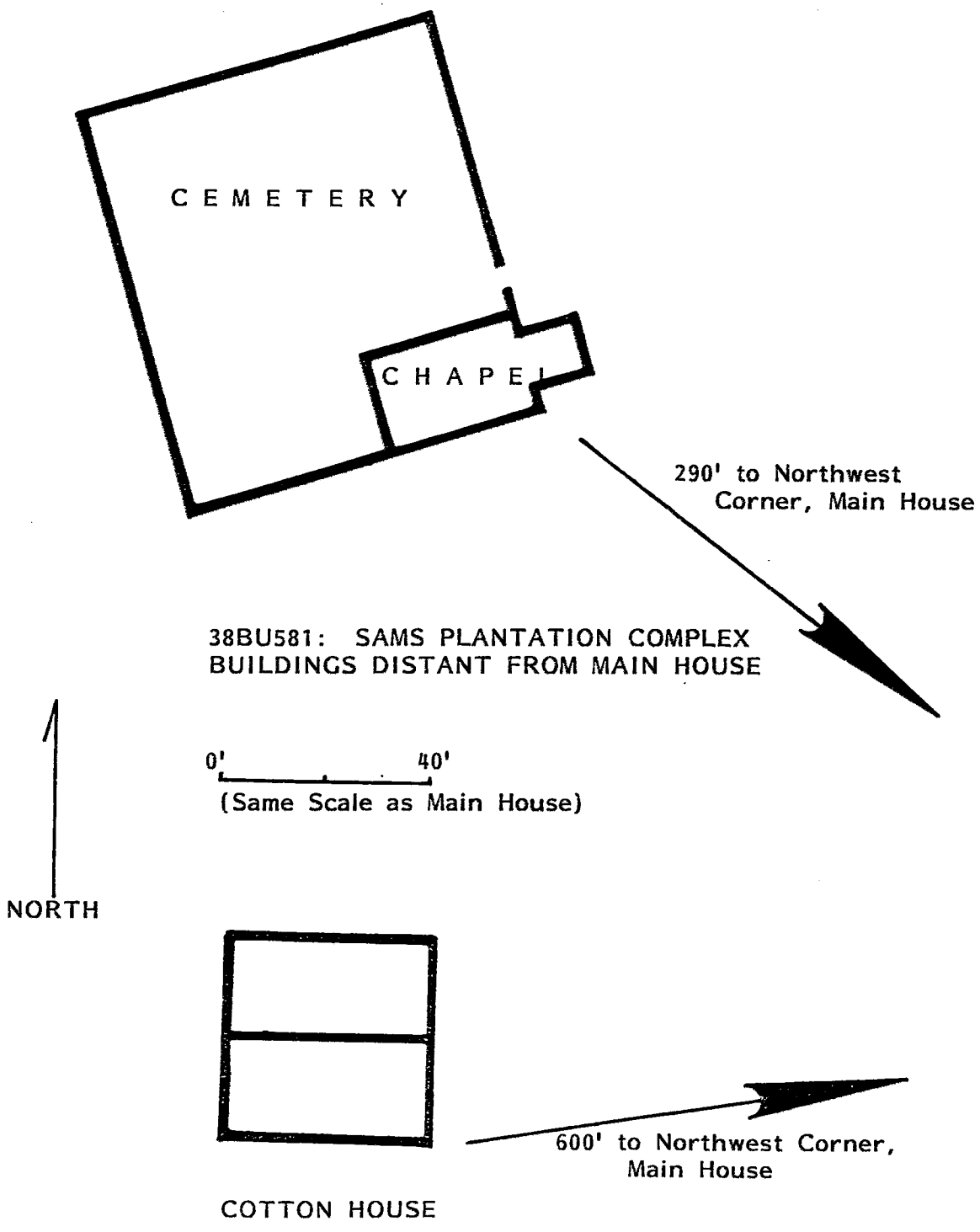
All structures (with one exception, a small unit behind the kitchen) are built on a common grid plan. A courtyard tabby wall (now at or below

grade) extends out from the main house and serves as one foundation wall for four small ancillary buildings on the east and south side of the main house, and for the kitchen complex at the southwest corner. The wall is pierced with postholes for fence uprights at approximately spaced 10' intervals. A 5' wide gap is placed opposite (and slightly off center) of the central house on the south courtyard wall, and presumably marks the location of a gate opening on to the path down to the landing.

The kitchen was 21'6" by 15'9", the long sides represented by ground level foundation walls (the west wall is a continuation of the line of the courtyard wall). There is no foundation on the north side, and the south side is filled in with a massive tabby fireplace, the opening of which is 7' wide, 5' high, and 4'6" deep. The chimney base is founded 2' below grade and rises a total of 23', with the upper section of the stack above the fireplace built of tabby brick. Behind (south) the kitchen is an anomalous square tabby structure that is not aligned with the standard grid pattern, and a section of tabby floor. This was a work area presumably associated with kitchen activities, but no definitive artifactual evidence is present.

Northeast of the main house are two tabby structures detached from the courtyard wall system. The easternmost consists of a set of piers (30' by 21') that supported a wood structure. The description by James Julius Sams (n.d., p.5) would indicate that this was either the barn or stable. He notes that the stable was "On the same line with the old tabby blade house" and that "Between that and the tabby house was a barn". If "tabby house" in this passage refers to the blade house, then the pier system pertains to the barn; if it refers to the main house, then no remnants of the barn are present. It is thought that the former interpretation is necessarily correct. Functionally, it is more reasonable that a barn be raised on piers, and there are critical space limitations if the barn has to be placed between the pier system and the main house. Sams also notes (p.6) that the overseer's house was in front of the stable. If the stable were placed immediately east of the barn it would be more or less in line with a small tabby structure placed east of the courtyard wall outbuildings. This building is of the same size and form as the adjacent structures built onto the east courtyard wall and presumably is the overseer's house (this structure is not included in the plan). Both it and the probable stable location east of the barn are part of the preserved site area complex.

The blade house (used for storing cornstalks or "blades" for fodder, hence the name) is more problematic in one sense. Sams places this directly behind (north) of the east wing, and there is no difficulty in identifying it with a unit of the tabby structure present in that location. This building consists of two parts, a 33' by 12'3" east unit and an 11'6" by 12'3" west unit. The west section is an addition built on to the west wall of the east unit and is unique in having a tabby gable roof. The larger east section is taken as being the blade house, largely because of Sams' description (p.5) of boyhood activities: "One other object was to climb on the blades to the top of the ceiling and then slide down or turn somer-saults." There simply is not enough room within the confines of the west building for such skylarking.


CEMETERY
CHAPEL
290' to Northwest
Corner, Main House
38BU581: SAMS PLANTATION COMPLEX
BUILDINGS DISTANT FROM MAIN HOUSE
0'
40'
(Same Scale as Main House)
NORTH
600' to Northwest Corner,
Main House
COTTON HOUSE

The west unit has been identified with the dairy, using that word in the sense of a place to store dairy products. However, this is contradicted by Sams' statement (p.5) that the well was located east of the dairy. The present well (constructed in at least its upper levels of machine made brick) is west of the blade house, which would place it between the dairy and the blade house. Sams' narrative is very discursive, and it is quite possible that in being led astray on one subject (the mention of the dairy) he did not return to it sufficiently to establish a linkage between the dairy and the blade house. Nevertheless, taking the text at face value, the dairy and blade house were two entirely separate structures, with no physical evidence remaining of the former.

The term "dairy" may well be misappropriated from Sams. Nevertheless, the structure of the west unit suggests that it was intended to serve for cold storage, and that it replaced the "blade house" in serving this function. The latter building was constructed with a floor level excavated well below grade. The only purpose that this can be seen to fulfill was to assist in the maintenance of cooler temperatures. Furthermore, this floor level provided an abundance of bottle glass, indicating the storage of liquids. It is speculated that at some point (before the childhood of James Julius Sams, since he knew the building only as "the old tabby blade house") this function was discontinued and the east addition was made, designed with its tabby roof to maintain lower temperatures. A tabby ledge around the perimeter of the room could have served either as a base for construction of shelves or to support panelling holding insulating material (e.g., sawdust). At the center of the room is a square cut recess in the tabby floor. Some structure may have been built into this, but it could also have served for the collection of runoff from melting ice. As noted in Chapter III, Berners Barnwell Sams produced butter in some quantity, for which he would certainly have required some form of refrigeration. For this reason, the term "dairy" has been retained for this section of the building.

The third plan (p.115) depicts the cemetery and chapel and cotton house to the same scale as the main complex plan. These are well separated from the main house and from one another, as indicated by the arrows indicating the distance to the main house. Justification for the term "Cotton House" is provided by the Sams Sketch Map (p.28). Though it does not depict the building itself, it shows a road labeled "Cotton house road" connecting its approximate location with the south shore. The extant structure consists of a 40' square ground level foundation with a central east-west oriented internal wall. This presumably served as the base for beams supporting the roof ridgepole.

The cemetery is an 80' by 70' area enclosed by a tabby wall. In its southeast corner are the foundations of a 21' by 42' chapel. James Julius Sams (n.d., p.5) briefly mentions this, noting that the chapel was built as part of the cemetery wall. Sketches by Eugenia Sams (reproduced in Graydon 1963) show that the narrow east end held the pulpit, and that the entrance was on the long side of the building, through the cemetery. James Julius Sams (n.d., p.5) was most eloquent concerning a tree within the cemetery: "It was shaded all over by the spread of the largest live oak tree I ever saw. This tree grew in the middle of the graveyard, and threw its limbs out and around in all directions, even taking under its cover

the wall which encircled the yard." The tree yet stands, slightly north of center in the enclosure. It was in parlous condition at the time of initial investigation, but is responding well to treatment and to removal of surrounding growth.

National Register Status: 38BU581 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is an excellent example of a relatively undisturbed Sea Island cotton plantation, and also contains an expression of early postbellum freed slave occupation. The tabby architecture and the general organization of the complex are outstanding examples of the development and expression of vernacular architecture in this region, with the adaptation of tabby as a building material for the realization of architectural forms ultimately derived from Palladian models.

31. 38BU566 (UTM E 539230 N 3588160)

The site is a shell and artifact scatter located 400' east of the tabby ruins complex (38BU581) toward the south shore of the central part of the island (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 21' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Vegetation was primarily deciduous, with oak dominant. The area was cleared in the course of Phase 1 development and construction has since taken place in the area of the site.

The 1982 survey defined it as a dump site spanning the 18th to the 20th centuries; it was examined along survey plow lines. One creamware sherd, one brown salt glazed stoneware sherd, one molded light glass bottle fragment, one frying pan, and scattered shell were found as superficial deposits in an area 20' east-west by 10' north-south.

In the intensive survey the area of the site was examined both before and after ground clearing. A thin shell scatter with an occasional piece of clear glass, white ware, or brick fragment was all that was noted on either occasion. Random posthole tests indicated that the deposit was limited to the surface. Systematic testing associated with the investigation of 38BU581 came within 100' of this area and was largely sterile away from the ruins. The soil profile contained a very thin to nonexistent humus layer, suggesting cultivation of this area. The Sams Sketch Map (p.28) depicts a structure east of the main house (38BU581), but this is most likely the barn, placed near the main house and well east of the 38BU566 position. The area is otherwise described as "planting land".

National Register Status: 38BU566 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Artifact content was minimal in an area of disturbed soil, and the site was eradicated during Phase 1 construction.

32. 38BU568 (UTM E 539290 N 3588170)

This shell deposit site was recorded as located some 500' east of the tabby ruins complex (see General Site Map). This area is at 20' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Deciduous forest with

predominant oak was present. The site area was destroyed in Phase 1 construction.

The 1982 survey reported the site in this location as consisting of two tabby wall sections, one 2' wide and the other 6' wide (interpreted as a possible chimney base), accompanied by a thin shell scatter that extended 60' north-south by 20' east-west. The site was discovered along a survey plow line, which yielded one brown salt glazed sherd; a shovel test produced only shell. The site was interpreted as 18th or 19th century historic.

No tabby was found in this area or in a sizeable zone around it. This examination was limited to surface inspection and probe rod tests, but included a thorough review of all survey plow lines. Only light shell scatters were found. The explicit description strongly indicates the presence of a site; but it must be noted that elsewhere on the island shell midden deposits were misconstrued as tabby in the 1982 survey (e.g., 38BU507). The discussion of the Sams Sketch Map in Section 31 above also applies to this site.

National Register Status: 38BU568 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. No evidence for the site was found in the reported location and possible alternative locations have been destroyed by Phase 1 construction.

33. 38BU551 (UTM E 539110 N 3587830)

The site is located on the westernmost of the three points of land that protrude from the south shore of the central part of Dataw. It extends 165' west of the point along the south shore and about 100' north along the east shore, where it merges with 38BU497 (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 10' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Predominant vegetation was palmetto, oak, and pine. The point terminates in a low bluff (ca. 4') that has been moderately undercut by erosion. There is a narrow sand beach and Spartina zone at the base of the bluff, separating high ground from the channel of Jenkins Creek. Deep water access was available from this location.

The 1982 survey recorded the site as an historic period rock pile on the point at the east end of the site, accompanied by a series of discontinuous shell middens exposed along the bluff both west and north of the point. Those on the south bluff west of the point attained a maximum depth of 10", but did not exceed 6'-8' in length; east bluff shell deposits north of the point were smaller. Three shovel tests were made to determine inland extent, without definite results; an estimated maximum of 100' is noted. Two Late Woodland sherd tempered cordmarked sherds and one schist fragment were found. The rock pile (50' east-west by 60' north-south, ca. 10' high) was interpreted as a stockpile for sea wall construction.

The intensive survey established the presence of an old field dike, rising about 1' above grade and lying between 20' and 30' inland of the shore. This dike is a continuation of the earth ridge that lines the

entire length of the east shore of the south end of Dataw. Much of this land is well elevated above sea level, and the primary function of the dike must have been to retard runoff erosion. Ground inland of it was certainly cultivated, and in situ deposits are unlikely to be present because the site itself is superficial. Posthole tests were made at 25' intervals between the south shore and the dike. No artifacts were recovered from these tests and concentrated shell was present only near the point. Maximum depth of shell was 4" in a dark grayish brown soil matrix, overlying sterile pale brown subsoil. Inspection of the ground subsequent to Phase 1 clearing confirmed this pattern of shell distribution.

Thirty sherds were obtained through surface collection. The south shore erosion surface yielded 1 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherd and 1 indeterminate sand tempered sherd. The high ground surface produced 16 fine cordmarked sherds (10 with clay temper, 2 with sand, 4 without definable temper), 1 clay tempered plain sherd, 2 indeterminate sherds, and 5 Savannah check stamped and 4 plain sand tempered sherds. Diagnostic sherds therefore pertain to the St. Catherines and Savannah phases of the Late Woodland period.

The superficial position of the site has resulted in considerable disturbance to its components. Nowhere in the site area except in the small shoreline shell exposures was there any intact remnant of shell mounding. Nineteenth century dike construction and cultivation largely disrupted the site, and this process has been effectively completed by Phase 1 land clearing, such that there is now little or no integrity remaining.

The historic period rock pile contains the same phosphate rock used elsewhere (38BU638) in sea wall construction, though a few erratics such as granite are present. This element of the site therefore dates to the Gleason tenure (1928-1933). Apparently sea wall construction was planned for the badly eroding south shore, but was not carried through at that time. During Phase 1 development the rock was utilized to reinforce the eroding bank.

In the plantation period this point was known as "Big Landing" according to the Sams Sketch Map (p.28) of the plantation. No evidence for associated activities was found. Any features that may have been present have very likely been lost to erosion.

National Register Status: 38BU551 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Historic period land management practices destroyed much of the integrity of the prehistoric component, a process that has been completed by Phase 1 development.

34. 38BU497 (UTM E 539150 N 3588000)

The site is a broad area of shell deposits located south of the tabby complex (38BU581) in the bight between the west and central points on the south shore of the central part of Dataw. It is split into east and west halves by a natural drainage entering from the northwest that extends as

far inland as the kitchen structure in the tabby complex (see General Site Map). Elevation of the east portion is 12'-13' and of the west portion 11'-12'. The extreme south area in the west is on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand, but most of the site is on somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand. Palmetto is common toward the shore; forest cover is otherwise predominantly hardwood, primarily oak with some hickory; pine frequency increases inland.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a large zone of moderate to dense shell scatter extending some 475' along the shoreline and as much as 200' inland, divided centrally by a small drainage. It was inspected along survey plow lines and in three shovel tests (two west of the drainage, one east). Surface brick (the only historic artifacts noted) were found on the east side, and the test pit there yielded one incised, three check stamped, and two simple stamped sherds, all sand tempered, and identified as Deptford. It was noted that the shell is highly fragmented and has been subjected to long term disturbance, except possibly in limited areas west of the drainage.

The intensive survey confirmed that the eastern half of the site has been disturbed and displaced. At and near the shore shell is deposited directly on a hard basal clay surface. This clay has the consistency of soft rock and has been stripped of topsoil by a combination of cultural activity and erosion. The plantation house complex (38BU581), some 300' inland, faces the shoreline bight, and the east section of 38BU497 is the shoreline terminus of the direct path between house and shore. It is depicted as "Little Landing" in the Sams Sketch Map (p.28), and probably saw intensive activity, possibly resulting in the stripping of surface soil along the shoreline. Inland, a fragmented shell scatter extends all the way to the house. This area was investigated in a series of alternating 3' x 3' and posthole tests at 25' intervals as part of the intensive examination of the area surrounding 38BU581, without significant result.

At the mouth of the drainage is a small dense shell concentration of historic origin (some brick are mixed with it), possibly intentionally laid down to partially bridge the slough. This channel extends well inland in the form of a deep gully some 7' below grade (at the mouth). It bifurcates into a series of three subsidiary channels, one of which originates south of the main house kitchen. Random posthole and probe rod tests in the base of the channel did not yield any evidence of potential dump sites, and testing associated with the evaluation of 38BU581 on high ground (alternating 3' x 3' units and postholes at 25' intervals) on the north side of the channel yielded no artifacts or shell.

The western portion of 38BU497 was to some extent protected from historic period activity by the drainage channel. The road to Big Landing was placed well to the east (Sams Sketch Map). However, much of the area inland from the immediate shoreline was certainly cultivated. It was partially landscaped in Phase 1 development, exposing a thin to moderate crushed shell scatter, densest in the northeast corner adjacent to the drainage and tapering off towards the west. Maximum extent of the shell scatter is about 250' west of the drainage.

A surface collection was made from exposed site areas, with the bulk of the material coming from within 100' of the mouth of the drainage. A total of 30 artifacts were obtained, consisting of 1 clear bottle glass piece and 29 prehistoric sherds. The latter consist of 22 clay tempered sherds (including 7 Wilmington heavy cordmarked), 6 worn or utilized heavy cordmarked sherds, 1 plain sherd, 1 fabric impressed sherd, 4 fine cordmarked sherds, and 3 indeterminate sherds. Seven are sand tempered, including 1 fine cordmarked, 1 plain, and 5 sherds of indeterminate surface treatment.

A series of six 12" x 12" shovel tests were made on an east to west transect from the mouth of the drainage. Shell was found in quantity only in the first two, at 40' and 75' inland. A partially cleared surface was littered with thin shell out to a distance of 170' west, but subsurface deposits were sterile at that distance and at 200'. A test at 300' west yielded a few shell fragments and one fine cordmarked clay tempered sherd; a test at 400' west was sterile.

The test at 75' west yielded two clay tempered sherds, one utilized or worn cordmarked and the other indeterminate. A 3' x 3' test was excavated 100' inland. There was relatively little shell present, though the soil matrix was dark, as in the 75' test. Fourteen Wilmington heavy cordmarked and 1 indeterminate (clay tempered) and 3 Deptford check stamped and 1 indeterminate (sand tempered) sherds were recovered. Sherd preservation is excellent, with several of quite large size.

Site depth is 12". There was no indication in this limited sample of stratification between the Early and Middle Woodland (Deptford and Wilmington, respectively) components. It is possible that this is a transitional site, predominantly Middle Woodland, but retaining some Deptford elements. The fine cordmarked sherds, present only in the surface collection, are probably derivative from 38BU551 to the south.

The concentrated area of the site is at the mouth of the drainage, and it extends inland from that point for about 200'. Phase 1 landscaping has affected all of this area to some extent through a moderate stripping of topsoil, but has had most impact on the interior and less significant part of the site. Reasonably intact elements are present toward the shore, in the area that was also least affected by earlier cultivation. The combination of Early and Middle Woodland ceramic types (Deptford and Wilmington) in the same site is a significant feature of scientific interest.

National Register Status: 38BU497 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. Though partially disturbed, selected site areas retain integrity, and the site as a whole is either a dual component Early and Middle Woodland occupation or represents a transitional phase between those two periods. Preservation in place is recommended.

35. 38BU637 (UTM E 539240 N 3588080)

The site is a shell scatter located 500' southeast of the tabby ruins complex (38BU581) and 200' inland of the south shore of the central part

of the island (see General Site Map). Elevation is at 14' on somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand, and vegetation cover is oak/hickory forest with moderately thick undergrowth.

The 1982 survey described the site as a moderately dense shell scatter at least 6" in depth and 30'-40' in diameter. No artifacts were found along the survey plow line and the site was not further investigated.

In the intensive survey the plow line exposure was reviewed and profiled. Shell depth was no greater than 6" and apparently is derived from a superficial deposit that was subsequently redistributed by plowing or other activity. No artifacts were found on the surface or in subsurface zones exposed by survey plow line profiling. Consequently, it has not been possible to determine cultural affiliation. The site was effectively removed in Phase 1 clearing.

National Register Status: 38BU637 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It was a small, superficial disturbed shell scatter with little or no artifact content, and cultural affiliation could not be determined. The site no longer exists.

36. 38BU498 (UTM E 539350 N 3588020)

This series of shoreline shell exposures is located west of the central point protruding from the south shore of the central part of Dataw (see General Site Map). The site is at 10' elevation on somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand. The forest on high ground was hardwood with predominant oak and moderately dense undergrowth. The site faces on to a broad zone of Bohicket soil low marsh.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a series of sporadic shoreline lenses of shell of up to 6" in depth, spread along the shoreline bluff for a distance of 150'. No artifacts were found.

The intensive survey located three shell exposures, none more than 3' in length, on the upper surface of the low bluff above the marsh. There were no definite examples of shell lensing and there was no great density of shell. Rather, the deposits appeared to be shell wash from the surface on the bluff edge, extending over the bluff to give the impression of depth. Posthole tests in the exposures produced no subsurface shell, and no shell was found inland of the immediate bluff edge. No artifacts were found in any test or on the marsh erosion surface.It is possible that these are natural (e.g., raccoon feeding), not cultural, deposits.

National Register Status: 38BU498 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Artifact content is minimal if present at all, and the several loci are all extremely small and shallow.

37. 38BU553 (UTM E 539410 N 3588030)

The site is located west of the central point protruding from the

south shore of the central part of Dataw, and is 100' inland of the south shore (see General Site Map). Elevation is 12'-13' on somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand and vegetation was deciduous (dominant oak) with relatively dense underbrush. The site was removed in Phase 1 clearing.

The 1982 survey described the site as a roughly circular shell deposit approximately 30' in diameter and 6"-8" deep, thought possibly to be a tabby structural remnant. A metal hinge, a creamware sherd, and a quartz cobble were found on the surface. The subsurface test had heavy shell content to a depth of 6" but yielded no artifacts. No reference is made to mortar or stucco remnants or to cemented shell. The site was interpreted as 18th century on the basis of the creamware sherd.

The intensive survey found a moderate quantity of shell in the general area but tabby remnants were not present according to surface evidence and probe rod tests. Subsurface testing could not be conducted prior to Phase 1 clearing, but the area was examined after initial clearing. With 100% surface visibility a small shell concentration, but no artifacts, were found.

National Register Status: 38BU553 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Site content is minimal, and possibly derivative from 38BU496 to the east. Phase 1 development has effectively removed the site.

38. 38BU496 (UTM E 539440 N 3588050)

This architectural and shell deposit site is a slave house represented by a tabby fireplace and shell midden. It is located immediately north of the central point on the south shore of the central part of Dataw, at an elevation of 13' on somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand (see General Site Map and 38BU496 Map, p.124). The Sams Sketch Map (p.28) indicates that houses were located along this shore. Vegetation was mature hardwood forest at the shore, dominated by a cluster of sizeable oaks. Inland, there was formerly fairly dense underbrush. This sector was cleared during Phase 1 development, but the actual area of the fireplace and the midden was not disturbed, and the site is moderately well preserved.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a tabby structural remnant and a 25'-30' linear shell midden. It was considered to be 19th century, with a possible period of tenant occupation. No testing was carried out, but a piece of blue transfer print pearlware and of dark green unmolded bottle glass was observed in the tabby matrix. A white ware sherd, 2 stoneware sherds, and a brick fragment were collected from the surface.

The back of the tabby fireplace is 6'11" on the exterior side. Extant lateral walls are 3'2" long (see 38BU496 Map). Walls are 6" thick and enclose a hearth area 5'11" across. The tabby is severely decayed and much of the back of the fireplace has collapsed. This is not uncommon with tabby fireplaces, and probably results from the deleterious effect of heat and possibly uric acid on the tabby.

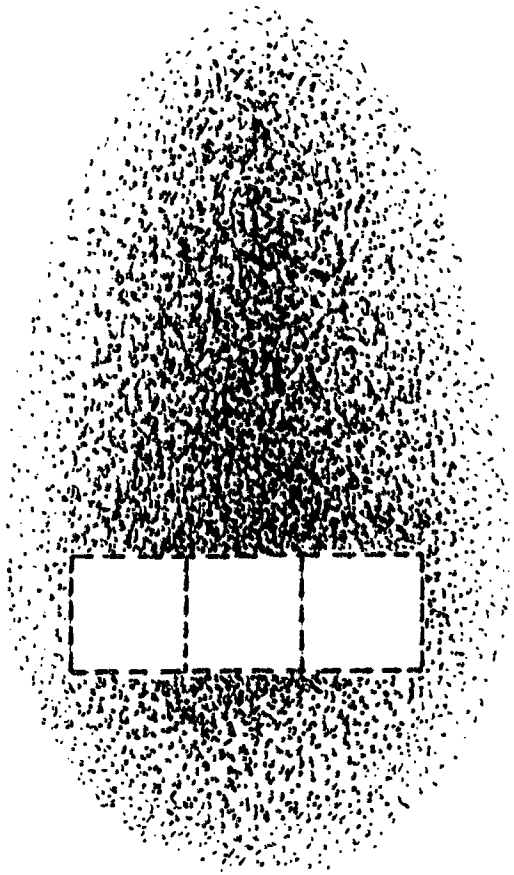
38BU496: SLAVE HOUSE

0' 5' 10'

Scale: 1" = 5'

Solid Lines = Tabby Walls
Stippled Area = Shell Midden
Dashed Lines = Excavation Units

NORTH



The long axis of the midden feature roughly parallels the lateral walls of the fireplace. The west edge of the concentrated midden is placed 12' east of the east side of the fireplace. Overall dimensions of the heaped shell are approximately 20' north-south by 10' east-west. Maximum depth of shell is 18". The interior of the fireplace and three 3' x 3' units across the breadth of the center of the midden were excavated. As this site is considered part of the 19th century plantation site (as well as part of the tenant period of occupation), results of excavation will be fully reported in a report encompassing other plantation sites. A general description is given below.

The upper level of the fireplace deposit consisted of a thick deposit of heaped shell and tabby fragments partially derived from decay of the enclosing walls. Beneath this was a layer of ash and fired earth of distinctive reddish yellow color. Bone, ceramics, glass, metal (primarily cut nails), kaolin pipe pieces, and brick fragments were present in both levels. The midden deposit had a similar artifact content, mixed with loosely packed shell (primarily oyster). A total of 768 artifacts were recovered, from which a preliminary mean ceramic date estimate of 1860 was obtained. The site contains materials from both the antebellum and postbellum periods (e.g., panelled patent medicine bottles and a "French square" bottle; an engraved brass name plate is also very probably postbellum). The site hence contributes to an understanding of both the plantation and tenant periods of occupation. There are no houses depicted in this area in the 1918 Map (p.38), but land immediately to the west is shown as cultivated.

National Register Status: 38BU496 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is an intact site retaining architectural and midden elements with a proven high density of artifact and subsistence remains. Preservation in place is recommended.

39. 38BU495 (UTM E 539490 N 3588160)

This shell midden site is located on the shore north of the central point of the south shore of central Dataw (see General Site Map), at 18'-19' elevation on somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand. The major concentration is at or near the edge of a high bluff that falls steeply to a lower terrace above marsh level. A moderately narrow low marsh fringe separates the bluff base from the main channel of Jenkins Creek. The lower terrace of the bluff is probably slump material derived from the nearly vertical upper bluff face. Palmetto are present along the shoreline. Forest was otherwise predominantly oak hardwood, with relatively dense undergrowth (Phase 1 construction has largely replaced this). Intermittent shell exposures were present along the upper edge of the bluff for a distance of 100'. Inland extent of the site was about 50'.

The 1982 survey located the shell midden exposures along the bluff. A test 15' inland of the thickest shoreline deposits yielded apparently undisturbed shell to a maximum depth of 8", containing 4 Wilmington cordmarked sherds. A test 45' inland yielded moderately thick but dispersed shell in the humus layer, and no artifacts.

In the intensive survey, shovel tests in areas of shell concentration along the shoreline found intact deposits but yielded no artifacts. Shoreline exposures and probe rod testing indicated that the site originally consisted of intermittent shell heaps extending inland for some distance. Materials back of the shoreline, however, were dispersed by cultivation, and the bluff profile shows that a portion of the site has been lost to erosion. The relatively undisturbed present shoreline zone had the potential of yielding data on this Middle Woodland occupation, but intensive Phase 1 development has effectively removed the site. Subsequent testing showed that the topsoil level is gone, leaving only yellowish brown subsoil and stray shells.

National Register Status: 38BU495 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site no longer retains integrity.

40. 38BU552 (UTM E 539550 N 3588270)

This shell deposit site is located 200' inland of the bight between the central and east points on the south shore of the central part of Dataw (see General Site Map), at an elevation of 21' on somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand. Vegetation was predominantly hardwood, with some pine, palmetto, and scrub palmetto.

The 1982 survey reported the site as a shell mound 10' in diameter and up to 10" in thickness, above grade but covered with soil. Overall site size was estimated as 40' by 40'. Four test pits yielded a brick, a pearlware sherd, and a Late Woodland clay tempered cordmarked sherd. The site was interpreted as Late Woodland and 19th century. The historic sherd, accompanied by shell, was derived from a test 30' north of the shell concentration; a test 50' south was sterile. The brick and prehistoric sherd came from within 5' of the shell. The deposit is described as a probable extremely decomposed tabby remnant, similar to those at 38BU507, though no reference is made to tabby mortar or concretions of shell.

Further investigation prior to Phase 1 clearing activity was too limited for adequate analysis. However, no evidence was found for tabby in the designated area, and no artifacts were recovered. The shell mounds in 38BU507 mentioned in comparison were midden deposits, not tabby, and this is possibly also the case here. The slightly above grade but earth covered shell mound is also consistent with Late Woodland loci found elsewhere on the island (38BU536). The site was destroyed during Phase 1 clearing and no longer retains integrity.

National Register Status: 38BU552 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Cultural affiliation is uncertain and the site no longer retains integrity.

41. 38BU489 (UTM E 539860 N 3588240)

The site was a large series of shell middens extending some 400' along the shore and 100' inland, located along the eastern part of the

south shoreline of the central sector of Dataw (see General Site Map). Elevation is 13' to 17' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand that forms a high bluff above a major marsh channel emptying into Jenkins Creek. This channel provides excellent access to deep water but has caused continuing erosion of the steep bluff face. A major interior drainage bisects the site and has cut a deep gorge in its central area. There is a narrow marsh fringe at the base of the bluff. High ground vegetation was mixed hardwood and pine forest with numerous palmettos along the shore and some areas of palmetto scrub. This land was entirely cleared during Phase 1 development, and little if any of the site survives in intact condition.

The 1982 survey described the site as a shell midden extending for 300 feet along the bluff and 50' inland on both sides of the interior drainage. It was investigated along the eroding bluff and the drainage banks and in one shovel test in the east portion of the site. A solid lens of shell was noted at a depth of 12". One Late Woodland sherd tempered cordmarked sherd was recovered from the surface.

In the intensive survey it was noted that the shoreline shell exposures were a maximum of 10' long and usually rather less, and were discontinuous. There is considerable variation in shell density over short distances, indicating a pattern of original discrete shell mounds that have been dispersed to varying degrees by cultivation. This pattern is found on both sides of the drainage (which appears to have been artificially deepened). Shell density is greatest toward the shore, but the inland extent of the site is considerable, with sparse remains as much as 200' inland. This was the largest Middle Woodland site on the island.

Three 3' x 3' units were excavated in the inland section of the larger western part of the site. While partially disturbed, the deposits did yield large and well preserved sherds, indicating that earlier cultivation had not done irreparable damage to the site. The three tests and surface collections produced a total of 51 sherds, consisting of 7 fine cordmarked, 11 heavy cordmarked, 12 fabric impressed, and 7 mottled surface sherds with clay temper; 7 cordmarked, 3 plain, and 4 indeterminate with sand temper; and 1 plain sherd with fiber temper. Based on this sample, the site is primarily Middle Woodland (Wilmington) with some Late Woodland elements (St. Catherines fine cordmarked). However, in a site of this size the sample was inadequate for complete definition.

The large size, relative (though sporadic) density, and presence of at least two major components warranted further investigation, with intensive testing to locate deep undisturbed features in the inland portion and to investigate undisturbed shoreline deposits. According to original construction plans it was possible to preserve in place a large portion and possibly all of this site, and especially its presumably undisturbed shoreline sector. However, these plans were altered and further testing was no longer possible. Deeper portions of the site are preserved along a narrow (ca. 5') shoreline zone.

National Register Status: 38BU489 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Clearing associated with Phase 1 clearing has effectively destroyed the integrity of all or much of the site.

42.38BU490 (UTM E 540000 N 3588200)

This shell midden site is located east of 38BU489 and between 700' and 800' west of the southeast point of the central area of Dataw, and consists of shoreline shell exposures for a distance of 100' with a similar inland depth (see General Site Map). It is situated on a high bluff at an elevation of 16'-17' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. As in 38BU489, there is excellent access to a deep water marsh channel. High ground vegetation was mixed hardwood, pine, palmetto, and palmetto scrub. A minimal shoreline fringe of small trees remains, but most of the site area was landscaped in Phase 1 clearing.

The 1982 survey recorded the general dimensions of the site. One shovel test was made in a high shell concentration area at the center of the shoreline extent of the site and 15' inland. This yielded a 6" thick shell lens over 6" of mottled soil with shell inclusions, for a total site depth of slightly over 12". No artifacts were recovered. Surface shell was noted farther inland.

The intensive survey determined that the major zone of shell concentration at the shoreline is 20' long, with other sporadic occurrences east and west of it. A 3' x 3' test was made 40' inland from the major concentration in order to determine the integrity of the interior part of the site. The upper level was humus less than 1" thick. Below this to a depth ranging between 8" and 10" was a sandy soil with moderate quantities of crushed shell, with some whole shell appearing toward the base of the deposit. Soil was sterile beneath 10". The unit produced (including one nearby surface sherd) 4 cordmarked, 2 fabric impressed, and 1 indeterminate clay tempered sherds and 1 fabric impressed sherd with sand inclusions. The cordmarking is not well enough defined to readily characterize as heavy or fine, and the sherds could be either Wilmington or St. Catherines.

The thin humus layer and crushed shell indicate site disturbance from cultivation in the interior part of the site. However, the shoreline portion was intact. Further sampling was to be done in this area, but the same Phase 1 construction program that affected most of 38BU489 also severely disturbed this area, leaving intact only minimal shoreline elements.

National Register Status: 38BU490 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Prior cultivation and recent clearing have effectively destroyed the integrity of the site.

43. 38BU556 (UTM E 539920 N 3588350)

This shell scatter site is located 400' inland of the south shore of the central part of Dataw, due north of the shoreline between 38BU489 and 490 (see General Site Map). It is at the crest of the east slope down to the large slough that bifurcates 38BU489, at an elevation of 17' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Vegetation cover is open hardwood forest with some pine.

The 1982 survey located the site along a survey plow line and defined it as a 20' x 20' area of thin to moderate shell with a maximum depth of 8" into the plow zone. No artifacts were found.

In the intensive survey a 3' x 3' unit was dug near the center of the survey plow line shell exposure. A very thin layer of crushed and a few whole shell (ca. 1/2") was found 6" beneath the surface at the interface between dark humic soil and light subsoil. This level yielded 2 small sherds with no visible temper and indeterminate surface treatment. Cultural affiliation is not certain, but the paste generally resembles that of Middle Woodland sites in the adjacent area. Soil below this level to a depth of 18" was sterile sand. Thirteen posthole tests were made in perpendicular transects across the plow line exposure area. Five of these were positive for small quantities of shell but none yielded artifacts. Placement of the positive tests indicates a north-south dimension of 40' and an east-west dimension of 20'. All shell was derived from the 6" thick topsoil level or from immediately beneath it. The pattern of shattered and dispersed shell indicates the scattering of a small deposit by cultivation.

National Register Status: 38BU556 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is of minimal content and has been thoroughly disturbed.

44. 38BU555 (UTM E 539950 N 3588410)

This shell scatter site is located 700' north of 38BU490, i.e., 700' inland from the south shore of the central part of the island (see General Site Map), at 17' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Tree cover is primarily hardwood, with predominant oak. Some pine is present, especially toward the drainage channel located 270' due west. The northern portion of the site has been partially altered by Phase 1 road construction, but most of the originally defined site has not been affected by recent development.

The 1982 survey found the site along a survey plow line. It was recorded as a dense shell lens surrounded by a broader zone of thin shell scatter. Profiling of the survey line cut indicated that dark soil with high shell content extended to a depth of 12". One plain temperless sherd was found at a depth of 8".

The intensive survey consisted of re-evaluation of the survey plow line, two 12" x 12" shovel tests, and a series of posthole tests. The surface shell scatter was relatively thin, concentrated primarily within a 10' radius. Maximum overall distribution of shell was 65' east-west and 80' north-south (cut off on the north by road construction). Shovel Test 1 was excavated toward the center of the concentrated area and Shovel Test 2 toward its periphery. Utilizing Test 1 as a point of origin, perpendicular posthole transects crossed the site, at 5' intervals within 20' of Test 1 and at 10' intervals beyond that distance.

Test 1 had a slight quantity of broken shell in the upper 7" of brown

soil. Beneath this, soil color lightened to yellowish brown down to a depth of 19", below which was very pale brown soil. One heavy cordmarked clay tempered sherd was found in the upper level. There was no shell in Test 2, but 3 sherds (clay temper, surface treatment indeterminate) were obtained in the upper level. The posthole test series yielded shell only within the 20' wide area of concentration. However, 11 sherds were found, consisting of 4 cordmarked and 7 indeterminate sherds with clay tempering. Most sherds are too small for accurate analysis and the cordmarking is at best rather mottled. Clay tempering is clearly present in some sherds but in most is minimal. The site is best characterized as Middle Woodland, but the quality of the sample is poor. The highly fragmented condition of sherds and shell and the broad but very thin dispersal of the latter indicate longterm disturbance resulting from cultivation.

National Register Status: 38BU555 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is small, of limited content, and thoroughly disturbed.

45. 38BU574 (UTM E 540130 N 3588350)

This shell scatter site is located 300' inland of the southeast shore of the central part of Dataw, north of the easternmost point that protrudes from the south shore of this part of the island (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 18' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Vegetation is principally deciduous with predominant oak.

The 1982 survey described the site as a very sparse scatter of shell extending for less than 30' along the survey plow line. Overall dimensions were estimated as 30' north-south by 20' east-west. Maximum depth was 8", though much of the site appeared to be entirely superficial. One grit tempered plain sherd was found and the site was classified as Early Woodland. It was recommended as ineligible for the National Register on grounds of minimal content.

The intensive survey confirmed the negligible presence of shell. Five posthole tests were made at 10' intervals along the survey plow line and all were negative for both shell and artifacts.

National Register Status: 38BU574 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It has virtually no content and is thoroughly disturbed.

46. 38BU494 (UTM E 540250 N 3588600)

This shell midden site is located on the east shore of the central part of the island, 1500' north of the southeast point, at an elevation of 16' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand (see General Site Map). It is at the edge of a steep bluff overlooking the upper end of a marsh channel that separates high ground from a broad zone of Bohicket soil low marsh. High ground vegetation consists of oak, hickory, palmetto, and palmetto scrub. The old road cuts into the west side of the site. Phase 1 construction has further infringed upon the site with the new road on the

west, the golf course on the south, and a buried power line on the north.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a major shell concentration about 30' in diameter and 6" thick. Three shovel tests made outside of this concentration were sterile of both shell and artifacts, and no artifacts were recovered from anywhere in the site.

Absence of subsurface remains away from the major shoreline shell concentration suggests that a broad area surface shell scatter noted prior to Phase 1 clearing was largely the result of plow activity and old road construction. Overall surface scatter now extends for a maximum of 100' along the shoreline and 60' inland. Posthole tests indicated that moderately dense subsurface shell is present to a depth of at least 7" over a distance of 60', from the north end of the fairway to about 10' beyond the power line ditch at the north end of the site, and for the entire 60' breadth between the bluff edge and the new road.

One 3' x 3' test was excavated in the northeast corner of the site. The shell stratum extended in a matrix of very dark grayish brown soil to a depth of 9" and contained oyster, clam, conch, periwinkle, bone, charcoal fragments, and 12 artifacts. These consisted of 8 fine cordmarked sherds with clay temper, 3 indeterminate sherds (2 clay, 1 grit temper), and 1 gnawed bone splinter. In a 1" thick layer of dark soil below the shell were 8 cordmarked sherds with a mottled appearance distinct from the upper level material. Charcoal was present but there were no faunal remains of any kind. Soil below 10" was sterile to a depth of 19".

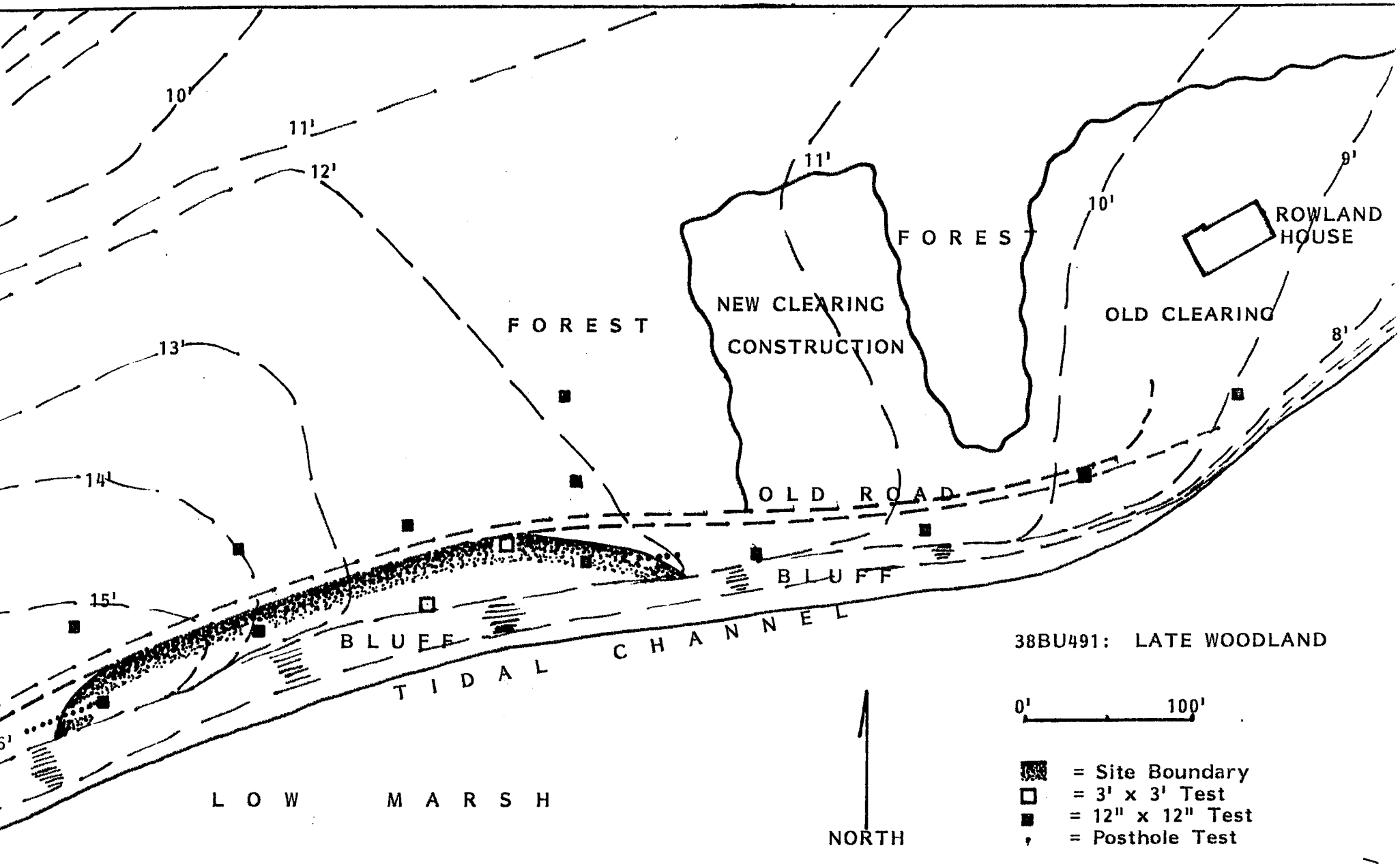
The site is identified as a St. Catherines phase occupation of the Late Woodland period. Though the margins of the site have been infringed upon by Phase 1 development and by earlier activities, and there has been some general surface damage, the core area of the site, a zone of about 60' x 60', is basically intact. The presence of whole shell, large sherds, and faunal and floral remains demonstrates the potential of the site for contributing significant scientific data.

National Register Status: 38BU494 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It has a proven potential for yielding faunal remains and has a relatively rich artifact content. Though partially disturbed, a sizeable area of the site has retained integrity. Preservation in place is recommended.

47. 38BU491 (UTM E 540440 N 3588720)

This shell midden is 375' long (east-west) and 25-40' deep, extended along the moderately high bluff of the south shore of the east point of the island (see General Site Map and 38BU491 Map, p.132). It is at an elevation of 12' to 15' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Vegetation cover is primarily oak and palmetto. It is separated from a marsh channel by a narrow zone of low marsh, and from the main channel of Jenkins Creek by a broader marsh zone. The old island road defines the inland side of the site.

The 1982 survey located the site along a survey plow line. Inspection


10'
11'
12'
11'
9'
10'
ROWLAND HOUSE
FOREST
NEW CLEARING
CONSTRUCTION
FOREST
OLD CLEARING
13'
8'
14'
OLD ROAD
BLUFF
15'
BLUFF
TIDAL CHANNEL
LOW MARSH
38BU491: LATE WOODLAND
0'
100'
= Site Boundary
= 3' x 3' Test
= 12" x 12" Test
= Posthole Test
NORTH

of this cut and of the general surface and three shovel tests indicated more or less continuous shell distribution, but with uneven density and depth (maximum noted was 12"). Cursory examination suggested thicker shell in the western part and heavier artifact concentration in the eastern part. However, the total artifact collection consisted of 3 plain, 1 check stamped, 1 indeterminate and 2 cordmarked sherds (3 with clay temper, 2 with sand, 2 with grit). It is noted that most of the site is probably in the plow zone.

The intensive survey consisted of two 3' x 3' tests and twelve 12" x 12" shovel tests, accompanied by additional posthole tests as required; location of the tests is indicated in the 38BU491 Map. The eastern 3' x 3' was placed in an area of surface shell scatter but outside of the major shell concentrations. It was sterile except for shell fragments and charcoal flecking found to a depth of 4"; beneath this to a depth of 10" was sterile subsoil.

The western 3' x 3', placed within the major shell concentration and very close to the shoreline, yielded a tightly packed midden of whole and fragmented oyster, clam, conch, and periwinkle shell to a depth of 14". This contained charcoal, daub, 2 bone fragments, 6 Savannah check stamped sherds, 1 Savannah burnished plain sherd, and 1 sherd with ornate rim (possibly also burnished plain). Level B, to a depth of 20", had no significant shell, but did contain 2 bone fragments and 3 Savannah check stamped sherds.

The series of shovel tests were intended to delineate the boundaries of the site. Test 1 (see 38BU491 Map) was the only test that contained a dense, solid shell deposit, extending from the surface to a depth of 8". The shell is contained in a dark grayish brown soil matrix and overlies very pale brown soil with occasional shell (and one plain sherd) to a depth of 19". All other shovel tests were sterile, with only minimal shell occurrence in Tests 10 and 11 at the south end of the site. Posthole tests at 5' intervals east of Test 1 and west of Test 11 established the outer limits of the site. Though a surface shell scatter was present north of the old road, none of the tests there yielded any indication of subsurface deposits; nor did the area cleared for construction at the east end of the site.

The assessment of the site from surface evidence and subsurface testing indicates that it originally consisted of a concentrated area about 200' in length along the immediate shoreline, with minimal inland depth. The broad zone of surface shell scatter that is now present appears to be the result of secondary redistribution resulting from plowing, road construction, and other activities. This original site area is for the most part intact and undisturbed, and represents a Savannah phase Late Woodland occupation.

National Register Status: 38BU491 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. Limited parts of the site are undisturbed and contain both artifact and food remains that can contribute to the understanding of the Late Woodland occupation of Dataw. Preservation in place without disturbance of the narrow shoreline area is recommended.

48. 38BU547 (UTM E 540410 N 3589010)

This shell scatter is located 100' inland of the large drainage slough that borders the south side of the east shore of the north part of Dataw (see General Site Map and 38BU492 Map, p.136). It is at an elevation of 11' on a moderate downslope toward the slough, and is on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Vegetation consists of mixed oak, palmetto, scrub palmetto, and pine. It is 100' southwest of the very similar 38BU548.

The 1982 survey described the site as a moderately heavy shell scatter along a 50' length of survey plow line. No tests were made, and no artifacts or solid shell lenses were found.

The intensive survey delimited the site area with a series of 12 posthole tests. The area of concentrated shell that is the source of the scatter was narrowed down to 10' in diameter. One test yielded unfired clay and a 3' x 3' unit was excavated to investigate this anomaly. The clay intrusion was very small and had no evident cultural origin. Yellowish brown topsoil to a depth of 6" overlay a crushed shell stratum contained within a dark yellowish brown soil matrix that extended to a depth varying between 9" and 11"; beneath this was yellowish brown subsoil. Six sherds (5 plain, 1 of uncertain surface finish, but all sand tempered, resembling the sherds from the adjacent 38BU548) were found in the shell layer. The sherds are small and most shell is crushed.

38BU547 and 548 are similar in size, content, and condition of preservation. Sherds from the latter site are identified as Irene complicated stamp, and the same heavy sand temper is found in all sherds from both sites; in consequence 38BU547 is identified as Mississippian. Other general testing in the area demonstrated that the two sites are isolated and have no direct relationship to the large Late Archaic site (38BU492) located several hundred feet to the north. The 38BU492 Map depicts test unit locations beside and north of 38BU547 and 548. Other general area tests were made south of the sites.

National Register Status: 37BU547 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is small in size, minimal in content, and disturbed.

49. 38BU548 (UTM E 540440 N 3589020)

This shell scatter is located 75' inland of the large drainage slough that borders the south side of the east shore of the north part of Dataw (see General Site Map and 38BU492 Map, p.136). It is at an elevation of 10' on a moderate downslope toward the slough, and is on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Vegetation consists of mixed oak, palmetto, scrub palmetto, and pine. It is 100' northeast of the very similar 38BU547.

The 1982 survey located the site in a survey plow line and defined it as a shell deposition about 15' across. Profiling of the survey plow furrow revealed 8" of humus above 4" of shell, overlying sterile soil, for

a total site depth of 12". No tests were made and no artifacts were recovered.

In the intensive survey a series of a dozen posthole tests confirmed the size of the shell concentration at about 5' across, with a somewhat larger area of isolated shell scatter. A 3' x 3' test was excavated in the more concentrated area. The upper level to a depth of 4" is a yellowish brown soil. Beneath this is a 3" thick crushed shell stratum overlying sterile yellowish brown subsoil. The shell stratum and soil immediately above it contained 7 Irene complicated stamped sherds with heavy sand temper resembling that of the plain sherds from 38BU547. Three bone fragments and an intrusive Savannah River point were found in the upper soil level.

National Register Status: 38BU548 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is very small in size, limited in content, and partially disturbed.

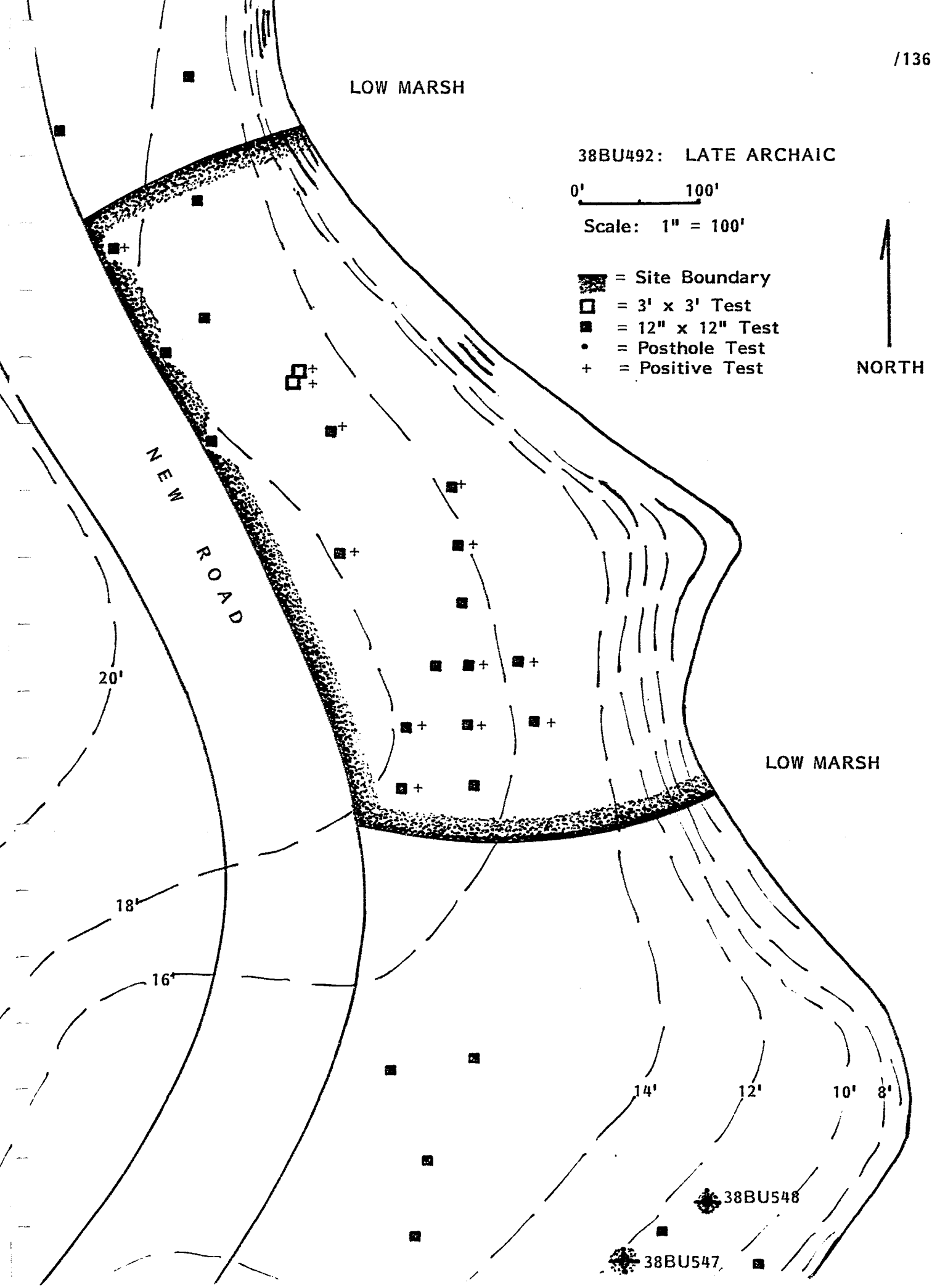
50. 38BU544

The 1982 survey defined 38BU544 as overlapping with 38BU492, with the latter site extending both north and south of the former. The intensive survey has demonstrated that the two contiguous sites share common elements. They have in consequence been merged into a single site under the designation 38BU492, consisting of the former 38BU544 and the southern part of 38BU492. 38BU544 is the northern part of the redefined site, and areas to the north formerly listed as 38BU492 have been reassigned to Site 38BU578 (see Section 52 below). Further description of 38BU544 is subsumed in the discussion of 38BU492 given below.

51. 38BU492 (UTM E 540350 N 3589180)

The site is located toward the south end of the east shore of the northern part of Dataw, extending for some 600' along the shore and having and inland depth of up to 200' (see General Site Map and 38BU492 Map, pp.136). It is at an elevation of 15'-18' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Vegetation consists of mature oak/hickory forest with palmetto toward the gently sloping shore, which terminates in a low bluff above a small marsh tidal channel. The new road resulting from Phase 1 construction marks the inland or western boundary of the extant site, and the old roadbed runs halfway between this and the shore. South of the site is a general downslope towards the slough that separates the northeast shore from the easternmost point of the island. Towards the north a declivity separates 38BU492 proper from the northeast-southwest oriented ridge that was originally defined as the 38BU544 site area. A similar declivity marks the north side of the 544 locus and the north boundary of the redefined 38BU492 site. As noted in the preceding section, 38BU492 has been redefined to include the 544 locus but to exclude land to the north of 544.

The 1982 survey defined 38BU492 as an area with a more or less continuous shell distribution extending for 1200' along the east shore and


LOW MARSH
38BU492: LATE ARCHAIC
0' 100'
Scale: 1" = 100'
= Site Boundary
= 3' x 3' Test
= 12" x 12" Test
= Posthole Test
+ = Positive Test
NORTH
NEW ROAD
20'
18'
16'
14'
12'
10'
8'
LOW MARSH
38BU548
38BU547

up to 100' inland, overlapping 38BU544, contiguous with 38BU578, and surrounding 38BU493. Shell deposits along the bluff were noted as discontinuous and thin, with apparent primary occupation inland. Maximum site depth reported was 8". The site was examined along survey plow lines, at the bluff edge, and in the roadbed. The inland extent and the exact nature of overlap with other sites was not fully determined. One sherd tempered cordmarked sherd and one brick were found. The site was classified as Late Woodland and 19th-20th century historic.

The 38BU544 locus was described as a thick concentration of shell centered on a small hill. No subsurface testing was done, but site depth was recorded as 16" (8" of solid shell under 8" of shell bearing topsoil) and 7 cordmarked sherds (5 sherd, 2 clay tempered) and one brick were found. The inland extent of the 150' wide site is given as 500', but no specific evidence for this interior extension was proffered.

Scattered surface shell is present throughout much of the 544 locus and extends into the northwest quadrant of the 492 area, where it is particularly dense. The larger southern part of the site, however, has no surface shell or other indication of site presence. Eighteen 12" x 12" shovel tests were made throughout the total site area, of which eleven were positive for artifacts, yielding a total of 58. These consisted of 32 plain and 12 punctate decorated sand tempered Thom's Creek sherds, 8 plain fiber tempered sherds, 4 indeterminate sherds, 1 bone fragment, and 1 utilized cobble.

The Thom's Creek and Stallings Island sherds make up the great majority of the collection. No stratigraphic differentiation was noted and here, as in other sites on Dataw, the two wares are apparently contemporary products of the same period of occupation. Fiber tempering is generally subdued, also fitting the typical pattern found in other Late Archaic sites on Dataw (e.g., 38BU507, 513). These materials are derived primarily from the central and south areas of the site where shell is sparse; hence bone preservation is expected to be limited.

The typical site soil profile consists of: (1) A yellowish brown topsoil of 4"-8" depth with minimal archaeological content. (2) The occupation stratum, varying from very dark brown to dark yellowish brown, indicative of high organic content. This generally extended to a depth beneath the surface of 20" or more, with minimum and maximum depths of 10" and 26" recorded in the test series. (3) Yellowish brown to brownish yellow sterile subsoil. This two foot depth of the site has in large part protected it from disturbance. Recovered sherds are large (e.g., a curved pot base fragment 6" across) and in at least two tests "pot-bust" deposits were found, an excellent indication of the high degree of integrity that this site has retained.

This description applies to the full breadth of the larger southern part of the site, as the test pattern demonstrated that dark midden soils and artifacts are present as much as 200' inland and are also present low on the slope. The Late Archaic occupation does extend northward into the 544 locus, but here (and in the contiguous northwest quadrant of the southern part of the site) it is overlain by shell debris and artifacts derived from a Late Woodland occupation, along with some historic

materials. The Late Archaic component is much less dense on the west edge of the 544 locus. Four of the seven negative shovel tests were in this area, and a fifth test yielded only a single clay tempered sherd. Aside from a thin shell scatter on the west side of the new road, no substantial evidence for inland extension of the 544 locus could be found. Two shovel tests west of the road in the limited area that has not been destroyed by Phase 1 clearing were sterile.

Three 3' x 3' units were excavated in the 544 locus between the shore and the road. Locations are indicated in the 38BU492 Map. In the contiguous units 1 and 2 (placed on the south slope of the 544 locus ridge), Level A was a dense shell deposit to a depth of 14 inches, including oyster, clam, and periwinkle, the last indicating a prehistoric origin. Level B, to a depth of 23", was a dark midden soil with little shell but a quantity of ceramics. A soil feature, an apparent ditch, was found at the base of Level B in Unit 1, and Unit 2 was excavated to better define the ditch, which is curvilinear and about 18" across. The third unit, toward the center of the ridge, produced a thinner total deposit (15") of highly fragmented shell, small sherds, and some bone.

Historic artifacts from level A of Units 1 and 2 were 2 brick fragments, 2 white ware sherds (1 with green edge), 1 cut nail, 1 piece of dark green bottle glass, and 1 peach pit. The nail and edged white ware sherd were found on the surface. Prehistoric materials consisted of 14 plain and 12 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds, 1 plain fiber tempered sherd, and 4 indeterminate sherds. Level B of these units contained 1 fine cordmarked and 4 plain clay tempered sherds and 10 fiber tempered plain sherds. Definition of many of these sherds is problematic because of their extremely small size and worn condition, resulting from long term site disturbance which has also crushed much of the shell deposit. This applies primarily to the upper level Late Woodland materials. The Late Archaic sherds are in somewhat better condition, and the original stratigraphy is at least partially preserved. The unit 3 deposit, however, appears to be totally disturbed, and all materials are very fragmentary and mixed. These include 3 bone fragments, 7 fine cordmarked and 4 plain clay tempered sherds, and 4 fiber tempered sherds (1 with punctate decoration).

The historic component is minimal in content and superficial, possibly derived from the 38BU578 site area to the north. It should be noted, however, that one historic period shell midden, about 10' in diameter, is located adjacent to the shore in the extreme southeast corner of the site. The site was not tested because of its small size; however, it is very similar to 38BU493 (see Section 53 below) and probably contemporary.

The Woodland component has been totally disturbed and broken up by historic period land use (though more intact areas may be present toward the shoreline). It has been tentatively classified as Late Woodland on the basis of fine cordmarking, but the sherds are so small and worn that this definition is not certain.

The Late Archaic component is the significant element of the site in terms of extent, content, and, especially, degree of integrity. It is the largest, most concentrated, and best preserved site of this period that

has been found on Dataw, and without question contains deposits of scientific significance, particularly in regards to ceramic typology.

National Register Status: 38BU492 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is a very large and extremely well preserved Late Archaic site, containing a high artifact concentration and an excellent potential for preservation of subsurface features. Data recovery in any construction area is recommended, with preservation of other parts of the site.

52. 38BU578 (UTM E 540210 N 3589330)

The site is located inland of the center of the east shore of the northern part of Dataw and is a dispersed scatter of crushed shell and finely fragmented artifacts thinly but uniformly spread over a north-south distance of 600' and an east-west distance of 500' (see General Site Map and 38BU536 Map, p.145). It is at an elevation of 18'-21' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Vegetation was oak/hickory forest with some pine. Phase 1 development has placed a road intersection in part of the site area.

The 1982 survey defined the site as three distinct loci, which were investigated along the survey plow line and in one profile. The central locus was described as a moderate shell scatter 50'-75' in length, and the eastern locus was said to have slightly more concentrated shell. Collected artifacts included 1 creamware, 1 pearlware, 2 white ware, 2 overglazed stenciled porcelain, and 1 plain porcelain sherds, along with three bricks and five molded light glass fragments. Two sherds were said to come from the central locus A, but the provenience of other artifacts is not noted, although reference is made to a Wilmington cordmarked sherd at Locus B. The historic component was thought to refer to a house or outbuilding and was one of the few historic period finds on the central ridge of the island.

Surface examination prior to Phase 1 clearing indicated a very dispersed site, with sparse shell at the western and central loci and slightly more at the eastern locus. Posthole tests on either side of the survey plow line produced no shell or artifacts in the former areas. One white ware and 1 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherd were found at the east locus. Phase 1 clearing removed much of the area of the originally identified loci. Subsequently, eight 12" x 12" shovel tests in the area have yielded a total of 34 artifacts. Of these, only one, a piece of window glass, was historic. The 33 prehistoric sherds are for the most part extremely small fragments that are not accurately identifiable. The collection does include, however, 7 Late Woodland cordmarked clay tempered sherds and 18 Late Archaic fiber tempered sherds (13 plain, 5 with punctate decoration).

The 38BU536 Map (Section 63, p.145) indicates the general distribution of this material and the location of tests. All eight tests were positive, though most contained very little material, indicating the general dispersal of the site. Small sherd size in areas east of the new road and the general crushed condition of shell indicate major site

disturbance prior to Phase 1 clearing and construction, which has further affected site elements. The superficial shell and cordmarked pottery are derived from small dispersed deposits similar to those in the 38BU536 complex to the west and south, and in 38BU537 to the north. No convincing evidence for a significant historic component was found. The Late Archaic sherds that are present suggest an affinity with 38BU492, but all of these were found on the west side of the new road and some distance north of the 38BU492 complex.

On the east side of the site area shovel tests were made at 100' intervals in north-south transects along the shore and along the east side of the new road, as indicated in the 38BU492 Map. Those beside the road were positive, those on the shore negative. Posthole tests were made at 25' intervals between these two transects. These did not yield any artifacts but did demonstrate that crushed shell scatters were limited to the inland side of this area, west of the old roadbed. The scatters were thin and spotty in distribution.

National Register Status: 38BU578 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Historic period land use and recent Phase 1 development have removed all site integrity.

53. 38BU493 (UTM E 540290 N 3589400)

This shell midden site is 15' in diameter and located at the shoreline near the central point of the east shore of the north section of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 17' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand, but is low with respect to the surrounding terrain, as it lies at the mouth of one of the series of shallow drainage basins that punctuate the east shore. Vegetation is hardwood and palmetto.

The 1982 survey described the site as a dense, low mounding of shell, primarily oyster, with surface metal fragments (e.g., probable kettle). It appeared to be undisturbed and the shell was readily visible on the surface. A probable late 19th - early 20th century date was assigned. No testing was done.

In the intensive survey a sterile 12" x 12" shovel test was dug 20' inland of the exposed shell. Probe rod tests at the mound periphery indicated that shell and other remains were limited to the 15' diameter of the shell mound itself. A 3' x 3' test at the edge of the mound yielded a 12" depth of shell overlying sterile sand. Clam and conch were present as well as oyster. Molded bottle glass of clear, amethyst, and brown color was present (43, 2, and 1 pieces, respectively; 5 clear bottle glass pieces were also found on the surface), along with 7 bones (probable hog), and a nonfossilized shark's tooth.

A metal eyelet and a percussion cap were also found in this test, as well as sections of a gas lamp, the main part containing the metal gas ring. Molded in the glass frame of this section is "SEPT. 19 & NOV. 14". Another glass section has the letters "PA", and a third apparently has "1911", though the reading on this piece is not clear. It is suggested, however, that the inscription has to do with a patent. Other materials

include chunks of processed phosphate ore, some with attached shell fragments. These were presumably obtained as a by-product of oystering. Small pieces of hard clay were also found. While these are possibly natural, they do not have the "rust" appearance typical of natural clay concretions and may be derived from chinking material.

The site is interpreted as a late 19th to early 20th century dump. The thin historic scatter in 38BU578 to the west and 38BU537 to the north may be related, and the 1918 Map shows tenant structures in the general vicinity. The site gives no indication of any disturbance since the time of its deposition.

National Register Status: 38BU493 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. Though small in size, the site contains significant subsistence data relative to the late 19th and early 20th century occupation of Dataw, and it is one of very few sites of this period on the island that has remained intact and unaltered. Preservation in place is recommended.

54. 38BU538

The intensive survey has considerably expanded the originally defined boundaries of this site and in so doing has established that it is continuous with 38BU537 to the east. The two sites are discussed as one in the following Section, under the designation 38BU537. As a part of 38BU537, this site is recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

55. 38BU537 (UTM E 540210 N 3589620)

This prehistoric and 20th century site (including the contiguous 38BU538) is located inland of the shoreline on the east side of the northern section of Dataw, at an elevation of 17'-19' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand (see General Site Map). The old shore road traverses this area north to south, and an interior spur of it lies near the south edge of the site. The new road converges with the old road toward the north side of the site. East of the old road is dense deciduous vegetation and the base of an early 20th century house consisting of an elevated concrete slab that has long been utilized for storage of agricultural and other materials. It has continued to serve a storage function during Phase 1 development and the area is now littered with large quantities of sewer pipe. A second area some 300' to the south, encompassing the land between the shore and the new road cut, has been appropriated for storage of other building materials.

Otherwise, land east of the old road remains forested with dense underbrush, as does a triangle of land based on the south storage area and extending north to beyond the concrete foundation, bounded on the east by the old road and on the west by the new road cut. Much of this area was fenced off for livestock control. West of the new road cut, more or less opposite the concrete foundation, is the collapsed remnant of a frame building built for storage of agricultural equipment and supplies (it is rather too small to warrant the term "barn"). The central site area west

of the new road cut is otherwise in thick deciduous forest characterized by new growth. The area was clear cut in the 1956 USGS Map. The western third of the site (constituting much of the original 538 locus) was cleared during Phase 1 development. Finally, the inland portion of the north edge of the site has been under long term cultivation and had been recently plowed at the time of initial investigation. Total site area encompassing all of the above is 700' by 700'.

The 1982 survey recorded the frame and concrete structures. The frame building, with its associated fencing, was recommended as insignificant. The structure pertaining to the extant concrete foundation was used by the island manager during the Gleason tenure. The foundation was recommended for preservation as an example of architectural diversity on Dataw and because of elements of Italianate style. The site was otherwise characterized by a general shell scatter over the entire area and several concentrated loci of shell (including the plowed field area on the north margin of the site). Collected artifacts included 1 modern earthenware sherd, 1 pearlware sherd, 2 molded light bottle glass pieces, and 1 milk glass piece. In the western portion of the site (the 538 locus), shell deposits occurring as discrete concentrations were found along survey plow lines, but no general shell scatter. Maximum shell depth noted was 16". Sherds collected from plow line exposures consisted of 3 plain, 3 cordmarked, 1 fabric impressed, and 1 indeterminate; temper types were 4 sherd, 1 clay, 2 sand, and 1 fiber.

The intensive survey found that the site consisted of two principal components, a Late Woodland occupation concentrated on the the west, and a 20th century site concentrated on the east. The overall site was unified by a generalized thin, fragmented shell scatter, presumably derived from both periods of occupation.

The concrete structure cannot be clearly depicted in a photograph because of its sprawling layout and the clustered undergrowth around it. The foundation consists of a concrete slab set on twelve terra cotta block piers (four piers wide and three deep). Overall dimensions are 32'10" x 24'7 1/2". The piers each consist of seven above grade 11 5/8" square terra cotta sections that are each 12" in height, raising the base of the concrete slab an average of 84" off the ground. An 11'8" wide by 7' deep porch extension, supported on the outside by two extra piers, is centrally placed on the south side of the length of the foundation. The concrete slab is 4" thick except for the foot wide section at the periphery and through the center where an 8 1/2" thick concrete section joins the piers. No other remains of architectural significance are present.

The "barn" structure was in a state of advanced deterioration in 1982 and has since totally collapsed. None of the remaining architecture or other above grade features such as fence enclosures can be recommended as retaining any research potential or other significance. A close examination of old and new roadbeds and other surface exposures (e.g., the construction dump in the southeast sector of the site) yielded no significant artifacts; nor did a series of 12" x 12" shovel tests made at 100' intervals at the edge of the old roadbed and at 50' intervals in the forest east of the concrete structure.

In the forest west of the new road cut, four north-south transects were made at 50' intervals, with posthole tests each 50', for a total of 28. Thin surface shell scatters were occasionally present throughout the area, but in only one location was there dense continuous subsurface shell. This deposit was essentially superficial, consisting of crushed shell to a depth of 6" in a dark yellowish brown matrix, with sparse shell content as deep as 13". Below this was sterile yellowish brown subsoil. Total horizontal extent was 25' by 10', as defined by posthole tests at 10' intervals. Artifact content consisted of 7 white ware sherds and one thick porcelain fragment.

The extreme west of the site no longer retains integrity. Phase 1 clearing deeply gouged the land in this area. Shovel tests in undisturbed zones east and west of the cleared area did not yield any artifacts. The principal component of the western part of the site is prehistoric, essentially an extension of the superficial level Late Woodland shell middens that make up 38BU136 to the southwest, accompanied by Late Archaic materials similar to those in 38BU578 to the south. A surface collection yielded 8 plain fiber tempered sherds, 8 fine cordmarked, 4 heavy cordmarked, and 1 plain clay tempered sherds, and 1 piece of brown bottle glass.

The other principal concentration found in the overall site area was a thin shell scatter in the cultivated area at the north end of the site. One fine cordmarked and one annular ware sherd accompanied this scatter, but other artifacts were entirely modern (gas cap, aluminum can lids, a piece of rust stained hard stucco).

Site 38BU537 has been intensively used during the 20th century, as the headquarters and residence of the island manager, as a central area for livestock management, and for cultivation, and was previously part of the late 19th - early 20th cntury tenant occupation of the island according to the 1918 Map. Phase 1 land clearing has thoroughly opened up and disturbed any remaining parts that might have preserved integrity.

National Register Status: 38BU537 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It contains Late Archaic, Late Woodland, 19th century, and 20th century components, but all parts of the site have undergone severe disturbance and integrity is no longer retained. Architectural elements that are present have no scientific, historical, aesthetic, or cultural value.

56. 38BU549

This site, located at the south edge of the 38BU536 complex, is essentially continuous with the larger site and otherwise resembles it in content and nature and extent of deposition. There is no justification for considering it as a separate site. It is discussed in Section 63 below as one locus (termed "549") of 38BU536.

57. 38BU550

This site is part of the 38BU536 complex and will be discussed as one locus ("550") of that site in Section 63 below. This particular locus has minimal content and is not a significant element of the larger site.

58. 38BU545

This site is part of the 38BU536 complex and will be discussed as one locus ("545") of that site in Section 63 below.

59. 38BU557

This site contains historic and Late Archaic materials as well as the Late Woodland artifacts that are characteristic of 38BU536. Nevertheless, the characteristic pattern of superficial shell loci is similar to that found in 38BU536. As the latter site was originally defined as a complex of dispersed Late Woodland loci, it is consistent to include the 557 locus with the larger site and it is discussed in Section 63 below.

60. 38BU535

The site has all the characteristics of the several loci of 38BU536, and is discussed as part of that site ("locus 535") in Section 63 below.

61. 38BU554

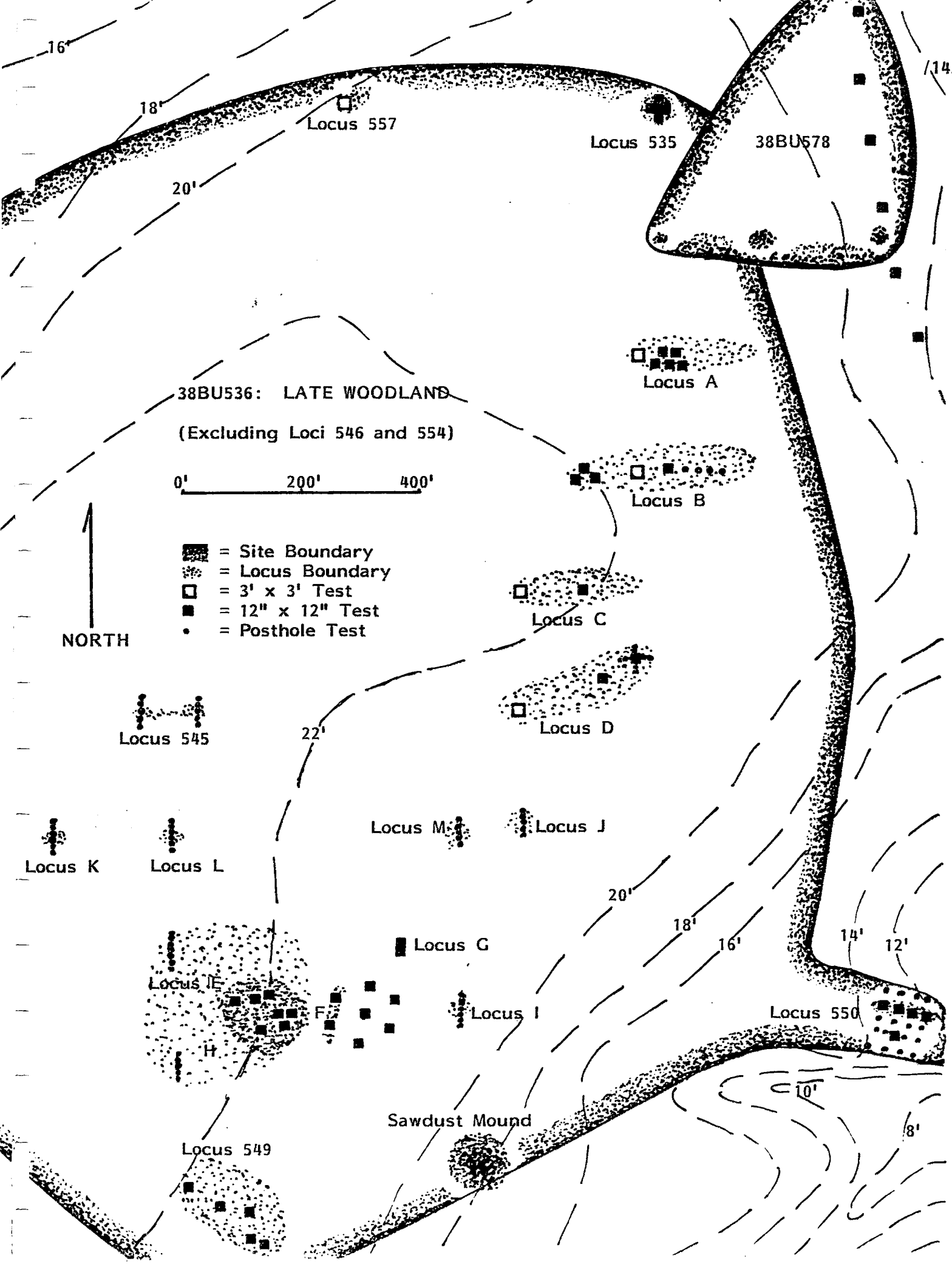
The site has all the characteristics of the loci of the 38BU536 complex and is included with that site as locus 554 in Section 63 below.

62. 38BU546

This site, located close to locus 554, is similarly construed as another isolated locus of the 38BU536 complex, and is discussed in Section 63 below.

63. 38BU536 (UTM E 539930 N 3588910)

The site is a complex of 20 shell loci distributed over an area 2000' in diameter and centrally located inland of the east shore of the northern section of Dataw. Most of the site is at an elevation of 20'-22', with slightly lower elevations on the extreme southeast and west. The soil type is predominantly excessively drained Wando fine sand, with limited areas of somewhat poorly drained Seewee fine sand in the south and west. Formerly the entire site area was covered by an open oak/hickory hardwood forest (with occasional pine, especially toward the west). Phase 1 clearing has removed some of this, particularly in the eastern half of the site. The site area and its several loci are depicted in the General Site


16'
18'
20'
/145
Locus 557
Locus 535
38BU578
Locus A
38BU536: LATE WOODLAND
(Excluding Loci 546 and 554)
0'
200'
400'
Locus B
= Site Boundary
= Locus Boundary
= 3' x 3' Test
= 12" x 12" Test
= Posthole Test
NORTH
Locus C
Locus D
Locus 545
22'
Locus K
Locus L
Locus M
Locus J
20'
18'
16'
14'
12'
Locus G
Locus E
F
H
Locus I
Locus 550
10'
Sawdust Mound
8'
Locus 549

Map and in the 38BU536 Map (p.145).

The 20 loci consist of the 13 that were identified in the 1982 survey (listed according to the letter designation, Loci A-M, applied at that time) and 7 loci originally defined as distinct sites and herein identified by those site numbers (Loci 557, 535, 550, 545, 549, 554, and 546). All loci share the common features characteristic of the site, i.e., they are surface or superficial level shell concentrations accompanied by clay tempered fine cordmarked pottery (though other materials may be present in certain loci). The inclusion of formerly separate sites in this complex is on the grounds of consistency. 38BU536 as originally defined was made up of well separated discrete loci, and there is no justification for excluding from its boundaries other loci in contiguous areas that share the same characteristics.

The 1982 survey defined 13 spatially discrete shell midden concentrations covering an area of about 45-48 acres on the well drained and relatively level central ridge of the island. Most of these were discovered along the east-west survey plow lines cut at 200' intervals; three north-south plow lines were added to obtain better definition. The individual loci were described as varying greatly in size and density of shell. The majority had moderate to heavy shell concentrations with a depth ranging between 4" and 16". Size range varied from 250' east-west by 50' north-south to about 10'-12' in diameter. Occasional pairing of small loci was noted, with separations of shell concentrations by a 10' to 40' zone of thin or virtually absent shell. Larger loci tended to occur in the northern part of the site area, smaller ones to the southwest, and it was noted that many more small loci may be present. Larger loci seemed to have longer east-west than north-south axes, a perception partially influenced by the survey plow technique. However, shovel testing away from the plow line appeared to support this preliminary assessment.

Disturbance was described as minimal because: (1) The area is lightly wooded, hence current root disturbance is low; the land has not been cultivated (so far as is known) since the 19th century, and therefore the plow zone is shallow; (3) distinct soil zones were present, with dark midden soil around the shell; (4) there seemed to be little shell fragmentation; and (5) inspection of the plow lines indicated relatively little horizontal displacement. Hog rooting was noted as one possible source of disturbance.

The loci were investigated along the survey plow lines, and four half meter square test pits were dug and screened, at Loci H, J, K, and L. Oyster, periwinkle, clam, conch, and bone were noted, but information on loci differences were not indicated. Collected prehistoric artifacts consisted of 38 sherds, of which 35 were cordmarked (5 sand tempered, 30 clay or sherd), 1 was linear punctate with sand temper, and 2 were of indeterminate decoration with clay or sherd temper. Provenience was not indicated, but a note suggests that 10 cordmarked sherds came from Locus H. One creamware sherd, 1 bottle glass, and one window glass fragment were also found. (This listing includes only those artifacts from the 13 loci that originally comprised the site. The artifact content of each locus is listed in the descriptions given below.)

No further definition of the cordmarked pottery is provided. In the sections of the 1982 Survey paraphrased above, the site was classified as predominantly Middle Woodland. However, elsewhere in the 1982 Survey it is listed as predominantly Late Woodland. The 1982 Management Summary confirms the latter judgement, referring to the site as a semi-sedentary or seasonally revisited aggregate camp of the St. Catherines period.

In the intensive survey the classification as Late Woodland has been tentatively accepted. The dispersed discrete shell heaps are typical of Middle Woodland sites, but the ceramic collection contains few specimens of the heavy cordmarked pottery typical of the Wilmington phase. Rather, cordmarking varies from fine to "moderate", with a prevalence of the former. However, the collection is not entirely consistent with St. Catherines assemblages as they are known in the immediate region. Overstamping, with one set of cord impressions superimposed at an angle over another, rarely occurs, and no examples of burnished plain pottery were found. Overstamped cordmarking is very common in St. Catherines pottery, and burnished plain is present as a rare minority form. This site is perhaps best construed as transitional between Middle and Late Woodland.

The relatively small size and the dispersed distribution of the several loci are consistent with an aggregate process of site formation, possibly occurring on a seasonal basis. Definite St. Catherines phase sedentary sites are known in the region (Callawassie Island; Brooks, Lepionka, Goldsborough, and Rathbun, 1983; and Spring Island, Lepionka 1986) and these sites have a higher shell and artifact density than is present on Dataw, concentrated in smaller areas.

The intensive survey did note some significant differences concerning site integrity. It is probable that much or all of the site has not been intensively tilled since the 19th century. Intact shell heaps might withstand hoe cultivation but thin deposits such as are found in this site would likely have been dispersed by plowing. Continuing root disturbance is not severe at this time, but the present mature forest certainly underwent a growth cycle that would have disrupted superficial level deposits. The higher frequency of pine toward the western part of the site also suggests 20th century logging, and one sawdust mound is within the boundaries of the site.

The loci fall into two general categories with respect to integrity, those that consist of dispersed subsurface shell beneath a level grade, and those made up of shell mounds rising minimally above grade. The former are more common in the eastern part of the site, the latter in the west. The east-west elongation of loci noted in the 1982 survey applies with accuracy only to the eastern ones. Elongated sites created by the linking of two discrete shell heaps are obviously an artifact of the survey technique, as is evident when the separate mounds are preserved. It is probable that the eastern sites that appear to fit this pattern of elongation were derived from such heaps that happened to lie along the same east-west line, and now have been more or less merged by dispersal toward one another. Absence of evidence to the north or south of a given survey plow line is not surprising, given the general lack of concentration of loci within the overall site area. A glance at the map

indicates that such linkages could just as easily be drawn on north-south lines.

Distinctions in locus size noted in the 1982 survey are, in general, a product of relative degrees of disturbance. Large loci such as A, B, C, and D (as originally defined) are those that have been dispersed, leaving a scatter of immediat subsurface shell beneath a level grade. Smaller sites are those that are more intact and retain minimal above grade mounding. It has been assumed that this mounding is in situ. Nevertheless, the possibility remains that shell mounding is partially a result of field clearing activities. Finally, even under the best of circumstances with respect to historic period land use, the archaeological deposits are superficial, and would have been affected by virtually any mode of surface alteration. Apparent site depth is in good part a product of processes of disturbance.

Individual loci are described below, with commentary on their size, depth, content, and apparent degree of integrity:

Locus 557: The locus consists of two shell heaps spaced 60' apart and located at the north center of the 38BU536 site area. It is at an elevation of 20' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand, and adjacent to old road beds on the north and east. Phase 1 clearing has removed the eastern portion of the site. In the 1982 survey it was examined along the survey plow line and in three half meter square shovel tests, which indicated a site depth of ca. 12". Artifacts found were four plain (fiber tempered), one cordmarked (clay temper, said to be St. Catherines), and one of indeterminate decoration (sand temper).

In the intensive survey posthole tests at 10' intervals between the shell heaps yielded no subsurface remains. Surface examination of the east area after clearing produced no evidence of the site. The west shell heap rises minimally above grade over an 8'-10' area and is surrounded by a thin peripheral scatter extending 20' east-west and 10' (up to the old road bed) north-south. Two pieces of dark green blown bottle glass were found on the surface. A 3' x 3' unit excavated adjacent to the shell heap contained sparse shell in the upper 12". Prehistoric artifacts consisted of 2 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds and 1 indeterminate sherd. Other materials were 2 fish vertebrae, 1 brick fragment, 1 white ware sherd, 3 bottle glass fragments, and 2 cut nails.

The shell deposits in this locus are typical of the general 38BU536 pattern, and fine cordmarked pottery is present. Nevertheless, a sparse historic component is also present and may have contributed to the shell accumulation. No evidence of the Late Archaic component was found in the intensive survey. This small and partially disturbed locus does not have a sufficient concentration of any given component to be scientifically significant.

Locus 535: This subsurface shell scatter is located in the northeast corner of the 38BU536 site area at an elevation of 20' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Maximum extent of the scatter is 45' by 30' but subsurface testing indicates that the site is concentrated within a 15' radius. The 1982 survey located the site along the survey plow line and

recovered 1 temperless cordmarked sherd and 2 brick fragments. The historic component was considered to be minimal and the site relatively undisturbed. Its probable relationship to 536 is noted.

The intensive survey consisted of five 12" x 12" shovel tests and one 3' x 3' unit. The soil profile was 12" of dark brown soil above sterile yellowish brown subsoil. The shovel tests were arrayed on cardinal axes with peripheral units each placed 15' away from the central test. The east test was at the eastern limit of shell exposure along the survey plow line. The central test yielded 5 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds and the west test 1 sherd of that type; the other three tests were sterile. A 3' x 3' square unit immediately adjacent to the survey plow line and between the two positive shovel tests produced 30 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds and 1 indeterminate sherd. The mottled interface at the base (depth of 12") of the upper level contained 1 fiber tempered plain sherd. No historic artifacts were found. Shell was minimal in the 3' x 3' and virtually absent in the shovel tests. Density along the survey plow line was thin to minimal.

The 535 locus is typical of the disturbed deposits common in the northeastern part of the site, with thinly dispersed and somewhat crushed subsurface shell. The concentrated site area is small (ca. 15' radius) and, though the large test unit was productive, most sherds were finely fragmented. The locus is not recommended as a significant element of 38BU536.

Locus 550: The designated area is at the extreme southeast of 38BU536 on the north slope of a peninsula defined by two sloughs. Elevation is at 13' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. The 1982 survey described it as a moderately dense shell scatter and examined it along the survey plow line and in one profile. One sherd tempered cordmarked sherd was collected and others apparently noted. Dark midden soil was absent in the site area.

This area was examined at several stages of the intensive survey. A general surface inspection was made, with particular attention to the original survey plow lines. No "moderately dense" shell scatter is present anywhere on the surface or in subsurface exposures. The greatest density noted was a 100' length of plow line containing about a dozen shell fragments. A test pattern of 21 units in four east-west transects was set out at 25' intervals across the peninsula, with five 12" x 12" shovel tests in the plotted site area and posthole tests elsewhere. The tests yielded neither shell nor artifacts. It was concluded that no significant archaeological remains are present. For the record, the area of site concentration as designated in the 1982 survey is indicated in the accompanying maps, but this should not be construed as representing a real archaeological locus.

Locus A: This thin shell scatter is located in the northeast sector of the site at an elevation of 21' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. About two/thirds of the site area has been disrupted by Phase 1 development. The 1982 survey investigated it along the survey plow line and plotted it as a ca. 200' long shell exposure. Other specific information is not available.

In the intensive survey one 3' x 3' test was excavated at the west end of the site and five 12" x 12" shovel tests were made (see Site 38BU136 Map). Typical soil profile was 10"-12" of dark brown humus over yellowish brown subsoil. Shell was present in limited quantity and primarily restricted to the surface. Five sherds were found in the 3' x 3' (4 fine cordmarked clay tempered and 1 indeterminate) and one shovel test was positive (3 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds). Most of the sherds are small and the small quantity of shell present was fragmented. There was no discernible shell mounding in the area and there is a low artifact density. This locus has been broken up and dispersed, and is not considered as a significant element of 38BU536.

Locus B: This very thin and discontinuous shell scatter is located 200' south of Locus A in the northeast sector of the site, at 21'-22' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. The 1982 survey plotted it as a ca. 400' long sporadic shell occurrence along the survey line. A 3' x 3' test was excavated at the plotted center and eight other tests were made (four 12" x 12" shovel tests and four posthole tests). Very dark brown to dark brown topsoil ranged in depth from 4" to 11" and overlay sterile brown to yellowish brown subsoil. The 3' x 3' yielded 3 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds, and a shovel test yielded 1. Other tests were sterile and shell was minimal throughout the site area. As with Locus A, this is a dispersed site with low density and is not considered a significant element of the site.

Locus C: This shell scatter is located 200' south of the west half of of Locus B at 22' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. The west half has been obliterated by Phase 1 development. The 1982 survey plotted it as a 200' long shell exposure. The intensive survey found a greater density of shell than in Loci A and B, but its occurrence was sporadic, and concentrated in the west half of the plotted area. A 3' x 3' test in this area found a thin layer of crushed shell at the interface between the plow zone and sterile soil. Probable plow scars were noted at the base of the deposit. Artifact content consisted of 12 clay tempered sherds (6 with fine cordmarking and 6 too worn for positive identification) and one bone fragment. A 12" x 12" shovel test in a surface shell scatter 100' east of the 3' x 3' yielded 2 very small sherd fragments and 1 piece of bone. Four posthole tests peripheral to the surface shell were sterile.

The size and condition of the sherds and shell indicate serious site disturbance. There was no evidence for any surface shell mounding, and site content is thin. This locus is not considered to be a significant part of the site.

Locus D: This very thin shell scatter is located 200' south of Locus C at 21' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. The west half of the plotted area has been destroyed by Phase 1 development. The 1982 survey plotted it as a ca. 100' shell scatter along the survey plow line, presumably made up of sporadic thin occurrences. The intensive survey found virtually no shell. A 3' x 3' unit in the west half of the locus was sterile. A 12" x 12" shovel test on the east side of the site was likewise sterile, and one in the center of the plotted locus yielded a

very worn piece of possibly fiber tempered clay. This locus is not considered to be a significant element of 38BU536.

Locus J: This minimal shell scatter is located 200' south of Locus D at 21' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. This area has been removed in Phase 1 development. The 1982 survey indicated some north-south elongation. In the intensive survey posthole testing at 5' intervals out from the very thin shell scatter exposed by the survey plow line produced no evidence of any subsurface shell and did not yield any artifacts. This locus, like those to the north of it, appears to be a small zone of dispersed shell.

Locus M: This thin shell scatter is located 100' west of Locus J at an elevation of 21' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. It was removed in Phase 1 development. The 1982 survey plotted it with a diameter (i.e., length along survey plow line) of ca. 50'. The intensive survey noted intermittent occurrences of an immediately subsurface thin shell layer, with no mounding. Posthole tests at 5' intervals out from the survey plow line yielded no shell, and no atifacts were recovered. The locus is similar to Locus J above in size and low shell concentration.

Locus I: This shell scatter is south of Loci J and M, toward the south edge of the site area at 20' elevation on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. It was removed in Phase 1 clearing. The 1982 survey plotted it with a 100' diameter. The intensive survey found a 30' long area of loose, crushed shell along the survey line. Posthole testing out from the line at 5' intervals yielded shell only within the first interval on either side of the line. No artifacts were recovered.

Locus G: This small locus is in the south center of the site area at an elevation of 20'. It has been partially disrupted by Phase 1 development. A one shell thick layer at a depth between 3" and 4" extended along the survey plow line for a distance of 10'. Sell was found in posthole tests 5' south of the survey line. A small surface exposure of shell was located 100' south of the plotted locus position, but two 12" x 12" shovel tests yielded no subsurface deposits. Locus G is possibly an outlying element of the large area of mounded shell (extensions of Loci E and F) situated to the southwest, but does not itself appear to have significant content.

Locus F: This locus (at an elevation of 21') as originally plotted is 200' west of Locus G, from which it is separated by a narrow sterile zone. In this location the locus consists of a 15' long (east-west) and 6' wide shell exposure. The intensive survey has established that it is the northeastern element of a more or less continuous area of site concentration, of which Loci F, E, H, are somewhat arbitrary subdivisions. Phase 1 road construction on the east and clearing on the west has adversely affected this distribution, but a 100' wide intervening zone retains in situ shell mounds that represent the best preserved part of the 38BU536 complex, both before and after Phase 1 development.

The densest shell concentration associated with Locus F is southeast of its originally plotted position, and for purposes of administration is redefined as that part of the Loci E-F-H complex located east of the new

road. Moderate to dense shell is present from the edge of the road for a distance east of 25', with a thinner scatter of isolated shells extending another 50'. Seven 12" x 12" shovel tests were made over an area of 100' by 100' feet. The only tests yielding significant quantities of shell were the three within 25' of the road. One of these contained 2 fine cordmarked and 1 plain clay tempered sherds. Others were sterile. Tests east of this line indicated that the very thin and sporadic shell scatter was limited to the surface and was a product of site disturbance. The remaining dense shell area is limited in size but should be sampled in any data recovery process.

Locus E: The initially discovered portion of this locus consisted of a roughly circular shell concentration 10' in diameter. This is one of a series of more or less intact shell deposits that form a continuum with Locus F on the east and Locus H on the south. Loci L, K, and 545 are discrete shell clusters separated by a sterile zone to the north and west, and Locus 549 is an outlying element to the south. A series of 12" x 12" shovel tests were made throughout the contiguous E-F-H area at approximate 50' intervals, with additional tests in areas of surface or mounded shell. This is the only part of the 38BU536 site area in which intact shell mounds have survived historic period land use, and is the sector that warrants attention in any proposed data recovery project. The following discussion of soil characteristics, shell features, and artifact content includes surviving portions of Locus E and H, as well as that element of Locus F on the west side of the Phase 1 road construction.

Dark midden soil is usually present adjacent to shell features and has a depth ranging between 7" and 14" beneath the surface and a color varying from black to very dark grayish brown; elsewhere upper level soil is generally in the gray to brown range. Underlying this is 2"-5" thick mottled intermediate level in the brown to yellowish-brown range, above sterile light yellowish brown to brownish yellow subsoil. Shell features are roughly circular accumulations of dense, often solid shell, discernible as low (ca. 6" maximum) rises above the level grade. Except where partially disturbed, the shell features are covered with a thin layer of humus accumulation. Ten such mounded areas were noted, ranging in size from a radius of 5' to 15'. Maximum depth of shell beneath the surface was 10", and probable maximum site depth inclusive of the mottled soil zone is 14".

Artifact content is consistent throughout the designated site area. Surface collections from disturbed locations and within the intact zone of the site yielded a total 39 fine to moderate cordmarked, 6 plain, and 5 indeterminate sherds, all with clay tempering. Seven tests (primarily in the northern part of the locus) were positive, yielding a total of 13 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds, 10 bone fragments (1 metapodial, 6 jaw and skull fragments, and 2 raccoon teeth associated with the jaw and skull fragments). The ceramics are similar to those from other 38BU536 loci and are tentatively defined as St. Catherines phase, possibly a transitional assemblage with minimal overstamping and no burnished plain type.

This portion of 38BU536 is the only one in which there is a dense concentration of mounded shell features that remain intact. Loci to the east had been leveled out and dispersed by earlier historic period

activity, and loci to the northwest tend to be small and isolated occurrences. This area, designated as Locus E, is recommended as the significant and eligible portion of the larger occupation zone that constitutes the whole of 38BU536.

Locus H: This locus as initially defined consisted of two discrete shell scatters, each about 10' in diameter, separated from one another by a 30' sterile zone. The western portion of Locus H was destroyed in Phase 1 clearing, and the eastern part has been incorporated with Locus E, discussed above.

Locus 549: This area, at 21' elevation, is south of the Locus E complex and separated from it by a sterile zone of 200'. The 1982 survey described it as a dense shell concentration extending 30' along the survey line and abruptly terminating at either end. No artifacts were recovered. In the intensive survey the zone of major shell concentration was defined as an 8' by 4' area, with the shell deposit largely superficial and much of the shell crushed. The western portion of the site has been adversely affected by Phase 1 development. A surface collection in this area consisted of 9 fine cordmarked, 1 fabric marked, and 3 indeterminate clay tempered sherds, and 16 fiber tempered plain sherds. In the eastern part of the site there is an intact 14' diameter shell deposit. Five 12" x 12" shovel tests in this area, however, yielded only 2 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds. It is recommended that further sampling be undertaken in this area, in conjunction with data recovery in the Locus E complex, with particular attention to the Late Archaic component, which is not directly associated with the superficial shell deposits.

Locus L: This area is located 200' north of the northern boundary of the Locus E complex. A close surface examination of this intervening area yielded no evidence of either mounded shell in undisturbed areas or of dispersed shell in the Phase 1 clearing zone. Locus L itself consisted of two small shell clusters (2' and 3' diameters) separated by a distance of 10'. These have been thoroughly dispersed by Phase 1 clearing. A surface collection made subsequent to this clearing yielded 12 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds, most of them quite large in size, indicating that the locus was intact prior to recent disturbance.

Locus 545: This area was located 200' north of Locus L and was plotted in the 1982 survey as two concentrations distributed over a distance of about 100'. No artifacts were found in either the 1982 survey or in subsequent site examination. The shell has been thoroughly dispersed in Phase 1 clearing and there is no longer any residual integrity. Surface inspection of the general area between Loci L and 545 showed a more or less continuous shell scatter with considerable variation in density, suggesting the presence of several small loci that have now all been dispersed, filling in intermediate areas with a thin scatter of shell. All artifacts, however, were found at the south end of this area, in the zone designated as Locus L.

Locus K: This area is 200' west of Locus L and outside of the Phase 1 clearing zone. Nevertheless, it is a dispersed site with no mounding or solid shell deposits. Maximum extent of the scatter is 30' east-west by 20' north-south, as demonstrated by posthole tests at 5' intervals. No

artifacts were recovered, and this is considered to be an insignificant element of the 38BU536 complex.

Locus 554: This concentration and Locus 546 to the south lie at the western margin of the 38BU536 site complex, on the downslope from the high central and eastern ridge of the island. Elevation is at 18' on poorly drained Baratari fine sand. The 1982 survey described the site as 60' east-west by 35' north-south, with a depth of 10"-12". No shell mounding was noted, and 1 clay tempered cordmarked sherd was found.

The intensive survey consisted of posthole tests at 15' intervals on the cardinal axes and excavation of a 3' x 3' unit and o a 12" x 12" shovel test in areas of major shell concentration. Overall east-west extent of the shell scatter is 65', but the area with anything more than minimal shell content is 40' north-south by 20' east-west. The shovel test yielded only minimal shell. The 3' x 3' contained a modest amount and also produced 9 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds in the 10" deep dark grayish brown upper level. One indeterminate sherd was derived from the interface between this and the gray to light gray sterile subsoil. One section of the site has been minimally scraped and provided 100% surface visibility. No artifacts were found and only a thin shell distribution was present. The content of the locus is consistent with the remainder of the 38BU536 complex. Though in an area relatively undisturbed by Phase 1 clearing, it is evident that this locus had already been dispersed b earlier historic period land use.

Locus 546: This locus consists of two small shell concentrations separated by a distance of 200'. The eastern one is due south of Locus 554, the western one due southwest. The area is on poorly drained Baratari fine sand at an elevation of 19' on the downslope from the high central and eastern ridge of the island. The 1982 survey recovered 1 clay tempered plain sherd from the eastern locus, found nothing but shell in the western one, and sterile ground between them.

In the intensive survey a 3' x 3' test was excavated in the western shell concentration, yielding moderate quantities of whole and broken shell and 1 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherd. A series of seven 12" x 12" shovel tests circling the area of maximum shell concentration at a distance of 15' yielded only sparse shell fragments in three tests, consistent with the thin shell concentration noted in the survey plow line. Maximum site extent is a diameter of 30' in this concentration. Only minimal shell is present at the eastern locus. The two elements of the locus (as redefined) represent an extremely short term occupation with minimal content.

To summarize this discussion, 38BU536 consists of 20 surface or immediately subsurface shell loci distributed over an area some 2000' in diameter. All loci included within the site contain either mounded or dispersed shell accompanied by fine cordmarked clay tempered pottery tentatively classified as St. Catherines. The ceramic assemblage differs in certain ways from St. Catherines phase sites as they are known elsewhere in the region, in that it lacks burnished plain pottery and does not emphasize overstamping in cordmarked pottery. However, the heavy cordmarking characteristic of Middle Woodland wares is also absent. The

broad zone of dispersal and the relatively small accumulations in any given location suggest a pattern of accretion through seasonal occupations by small groups of people, as opposed to any kind of village settlement.

The 20 loci have been described, and it has been noted that many have been thoroughly dispersed by prior land use patterns. The most intact part of the site and the one with densest concentration is the conjunction of Loci E, F, and H. This is the only part of the site that is recommended as having sufficient density and integrity to warrant further investigation.

National Register Status: 38BU536 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. This recommendation, however, is limited to the area of Loci E, F, and H, as defined in the above text and depicted in the General Site Map and the 38BU536 Map. This is the only part of the site with sufficient density and integrity to have the potential for yielding significant scientific information. Data recovery is recommended.

64. 38BU561 (UTM E 539420 N 3588820)

This small shell deposit is located at the crest of the south slope to an interior drainage inland of the center of the west shore of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 16' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. A large live oak dominates the site area, and surrounding vegetation is fairly open hardwood forest with some palmettos and thicker growth to the west. The drainage channel north of it is approximately 50' wide from crest to crest, with its base at an elevation of 12' opposite the site.

The 1982 survey located the site as a shell exposure at the base of a large oak. Seven half meter square tests were made, of which only two, immediately adjacent to the oak, were positive. One sherd tempered cordmarked and one fiber tempered sherd of indeterminate decoration were found. Site depth was recorded as 20", with dark gray soil overlying brown to gray soil.

The intensive survey determined that the site as defined by subsurface shell distribution was limited to a maximum area of 15' x 15' just below the ridge crest. Shovel tests were made at 5' intervals on cardinal axes from the central shell concentration at the base of the oak. No shell was found at a distance of greater than 15', and no artifacts were found within this zone in the shovel tests. A 3' x 3' unit was excavated in the area of major shell concentration, yielding 6 cordmarked and 1 indeterminate clay tempered sherds, 4 sand tempered linear punctate Thom's Creek sherds, 24 plain fiber tempered sherds, and 1 fossiliferous rock. The cordmarked material has a coarser surface marking pattern and temper than that characteristic of the large Late Woodland site (38BU536) to the east and is interpreted as Middle Woodland. It is apparently a minimal component in the site. The Late Archaic component is present from the surface to the base of the site at a depth of 20". Though lacking in any apparent temper, the punctate decorated sherds are presumably contemporary with the fiber tempered material, as has been found elsewhere on Dataw (e.g., 38BU492). The near surface provenience of the Late Archaic pottery is possibly a result of tree growth activity. However, the small

size and eroded condition of many of the sherds suggests the possibility of other disturbance.

National Register Status: 38BU561 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Compared with other Late Archaic sites on Dataw, it is of very small size. It has been disturbed by major tree root growth and possibly (given the eroded condition of the sherds) by other factors.

65. 38BU560 (UTM E 539470 N 3588880)

This shell scatter site is located northeast of 38BU561, on the opposite (north) bank of the same interior drainage, inland from the west shore of the central part of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand at an elevation of 17'-19' in open hardwood forest.

The 1982 survey described the site as a light to moderate density shell scatter along the survey plow line. No definite midden was observed and no artifacts were found.

The intensive survey did not locate any kind of substantive site. The survey plow line was re-examined, random posthole tests were made along the general line of a very thin surface shell scatter, and four 12" x 12" shovel tests were made at 25' foot intervals in search of a possible deeply buried Late Archaic component. All tests were sterile, and no shell was present below the immediate surface.

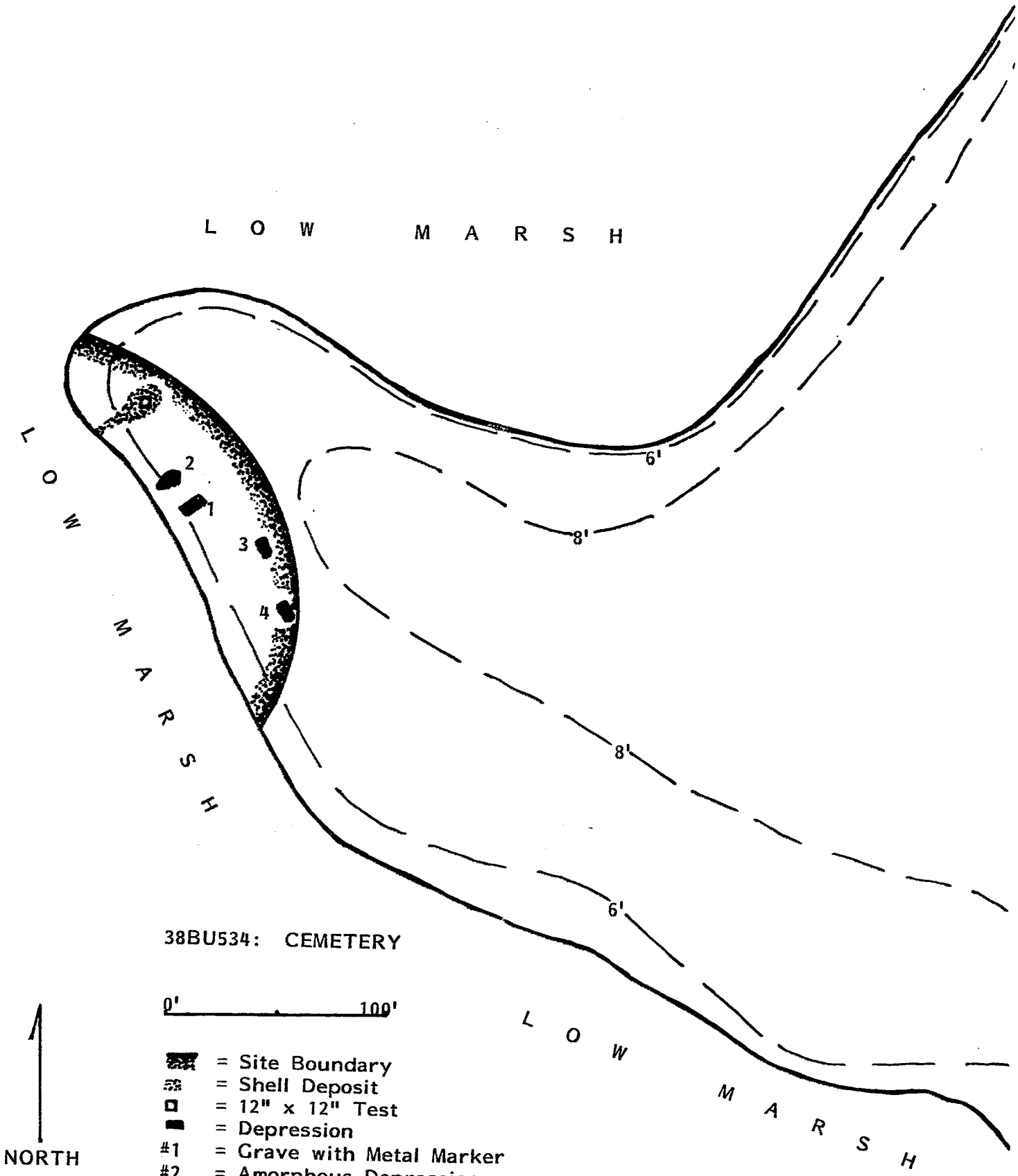
National Register Status: 38BU560 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site is of minimal content.

66. 38BU534 (UTM E 539050 N 3589480)

This cemetery site is located along the margin of the west shore of the southernmost point protruding from the northwest corner of Dataw (see General Site Map and 38BU534 Map, p.157). It is at an elevation of 6'-7' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Vegetation consists of young oak, pine, and palmetto, with a dense ground cover of palmetto scrub inland from the shore. It faces on to a zone of Bohicket low marsh soil. Maximum extent of the discontinuous elements of the site are 160' along the shore south of the point and 35' inland.

The 1982 survey defined the entire peninsula as a cemetery on the basis of one grave depression accompanied by a modern metal grave marker. No artifacts were seen. Quoted local sources suggested that it served for burial of victims of the 1893 hurricane, but it is noted that the funeral marker indicates more recent use.

In the intensive survey the surface of the entire point was exhaustively examined. The definite grave depression with marker was located and three other depressions were found; positions are indicated and numbered in the 38BU534 Map. These are: (1) The definite grave as confirmed by the metal marker, with a general east-west orientation; (2)


L O W M A R S H
L O W M A R S H
L O W M A R S H
6'
8'
8'
6'
1
2
3
4
38BU534: CEMETERY
0'
100'
NORTH
= Site Boundary
= Shell Deposit
= 12" x 12" Test
= Depression
#1 = Grave with Metal Marker
#2 = Amorphous Depression
#3 = Possible Grave (wrong orientation)
#4 = Possible Grave (wrong orientation)

an ill-defined depression lacking rectilinear form; (3) a north-south oriented rectilinear depression with nearby possible grave goods (a mason jar and ceramic cup with broken handle); and (4) a north-south oriented rectilinear depression. The orientation of the latter two is contrary to customary practices in the region. The one definite grave is construed as 20th century on the basis of the metal marker.

No other depressions or artifacts were found. Depressions might possibly have been filled in, but there is no thick humus formation on the point. There are definitely no grave depressions proximate to the single definite burial, contrary to the common practice (found in 38BU508) of interment in closely packed rows. The conclusion of the intensive survey is that only one definite grave is present. It and three possible ones all lie within 30' of the shore.

In the course of this examination, a subsurface shell deposit was located near the point (see 38BU534 Map). It is a maximum of 15' wide, extends inland from the shore for a distance of 35', and consists of finely crushed shell. Boundaries of the deposit were determined by probe rod and posthole tests. A 12" x 12" shovel test was made at the center of the broadest part of the shell locus. The deposit consisted of 1" of very dark brown root matted topsoil, over 6" of shell in a very dark grayish brown soil matrix, above sterile light gray subsoil. No artifacts were found. The pulverized condition of the shell and its immediate subsurface provenience is similar to a shell deposit at the tip of the point to the north of this location (Site 38BU579), which a local informant stated had been used as a landing. There is no deep water channel at either point, but smaller tidal channels approach them and may have allowed boat access on high tide.

National Register Status: 38BU534 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register because of its minimal content. Nevertheless, the known grave and the possible grave depressions are to be preserved in place.

67. 38BU543 (UTM E 539300 N 3589500)

This shell scatter is centrally located inland of the southern point protruding from the northwest shore of Dataw (see General Site Map). It lies south of an interior drainage at an elevation of 10' on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand. Vegetation cover was hardwood forest with some pine; this remains on both sides of a Phase 1 road cut that has gone through the central area of the site. Overall dimensions of the extant site are 75' by 40'.

The 1982 survey located the site along the survey plow line and excavated two half meter square tests. Subsurface shell was present between 6" and 14" in the one positive test, below which was sterile soil. No artifacts were found.

In the intensive survey two 3' x 3' tests were made, one on top of the ridge and one on its downslope to the drainage. A moderate quantity of shell, 3 fine cordmarked clay tempered sherds (Late Woodland), and 1 white

ware sherd were the only materials noted in a soil that consisted of 2"-3" of brown topsoil over brownish yellow subsoil (to a maximum depth of 14"). Ten 12" x 12" shovel tests were made, five on either side of the Phase 1 road cut. Two of these produced minimal shell; others were sterile. The site was neither large nor rich in artifact content, and the densest zone was apparently removed by Phase 1 clearing.

National Register Status: 38BU543 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It was of limited size and content and has been adversely affected by Phase 1 clearing.

68. 38BU542 (UTM E 539220 N 3589590)

This shell scatter is located on the west bank of the drainage (downstream from 38BU543) that marks the north boundary of the southernmost point on the northwest shore of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is on poorly drained Tomotley loamy fine sand at an elevation of 8'-9' on the gradual downslope to the drainage. The drainage empties into a zone of Bohicket low marsh soil, and the mouth of the channel has been partially invaded by Spartina growth. High ground vegetation is mixed hardwood, pine, and palmetto.

The 1982 survey investigated the site along the survey plow line and in five half meter square tests, of which only one, located in the major shell concentration, yielded artifacts. These consisted of 1 cordmarked and 2 plain sherds (clay tempered), interpreted as Late Woodland, and 7 grit tempered Thom's Creek sherds (Late Archaic). Site depth was 10" and estimated horizontal extent was 50'.

The intensive survey did not find significant concentrations of surface shell. Two posthole transects with tests at 25' intervals were made from the new road cut to beyond the mouth of the slough. The first was at the crest of the downslope to the slough, and the second was 25' farther inland, both paralleling the line of the slough. Both transects should have cut through the plotted site area, but no significant concentrations of shell and no artifacts were found in any test, nor in other random tests through the general area. This replicates the resuls of four out of five of the 1982 survey tests. Archaeological deposits in this location are evidently very limited in extent.

National Register Status: 38BU542 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Site size is minimal and reported site depth is, for a Late Archaic site (mixed with Late Woodland), quite shallow.

69. 38BU579 (UTM E 539140 N 3589720)

This shell deposit is located along the southwest shore of the intermediate peninsula protruding from the northwest shore of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is at the immediate shoreline on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand at an elevation of 7'. Palmetto, oak, and cedar line the shore. Toward the interior is mixed hardwood, pine, and palmetto, with broad relatively open areas with thin grass cover. The

adjacent low marsh is on Bohicket soil. No major tidal channel approaches closely to the shore. Maximum extent of the discontinuous site is 400' along the shore and 25' inland.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a shoreline exposure of shell and an interior shell deposit some 200' inland of the west shore. Seven shovel tests were made, yielding shell in four of the five shoreline tests and revealing a 13" thick deposit in one interior test. No artifacts were recovered.

The intensive survey found only a very thin and discontinuous scatter of shell along the shoreline. Posthole tests were made at 25' intervals along the shore. From these it was determined that shell is confined to the immediate shoreline, has no continuity, and is largely superficial. A 3' x 3' unit was excavated in the area of apparent maximum density. It contained a 6" thick deposit of shell immediately below the surface mulch. No artifacts were present, but the wide species range (oyster, periwinkle, clam, conch) indicates that the deposition is prehistoric in origin. This test was at the edge of the shoreline bluff. Extent of the derived shell scatter inland and along the shoreline was less than 10'. This was the only locus along the bluff, as determined by examination of its eroding face and posthole tests, that contained significant deposits.

The 3' x 3' unit was used as a base point for a transect directed eastwards 275' to a small interior drainage. Posthole tests were made at 25' intervals. Soil consisted of a thin (1"-5") grayish brown topsoil over light gray to very pale brown subsoil. All tests were sterile, and the shell deposit reported along this line in the 1982 survey was not located. A second east-west transect with tests at the same intervals was made 150' north. Small quantities of superficial shell were noted at the shore but otherwise tests were sterile.

Examination of the shoreline in this area led to an extension of the site beyond its originally defined boundaries, all the way to the western point of the peninsula. This shell was all superficial, sporadic, thin, and confined to a 25' wide swathe behind the shore. The exception to this pattern was at the point at the extreme northwest end of the site, where there is a 10' diameter subsurface deposit of finely crushed shell. It is 3" thick and immediately below the surface root mat. This is the location described (on site) by a local informant as being used for a landing earlier in this century. The pulverized condition and immediate subsurface position of the shell is the same as that noted at the north end of the cemetery site (38BU534) to the south.

National Register Status: 38BU579 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site is superficial, restricted to a very narrow shoreline zone, and has minimal content.

70. 38BU559 (UTM E 539690 N 3590140)

This tenant site is located 400' inland from the Morgan River shore at the center of the north end of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 12' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand.

Original vegetation cover consisted of dense hardwood forest separated from a grassy pecan orchard by an old north-south road. A Phase 1 east-west road cut passes through the central part of the site and the bulk of intact site elements are preserved in the median zone between two parallel road cuts. (The planned road system has subsequently been altered and this road does not appear on the General Site Map.) The site has a diameter of 50'.

The 1982 survey defined the site as both prehistoric and historic. The most concentrated section had dense shell accompanied by brick, glass, and prehistoric and historic pottery. Collections were made along survey plow lines, the adjacent road, and in the field. Six prehistoric sherds were found (2 plain, 1 cordmarked, 3 indeterminate; 2 had sherd or clay temper, 2 had sand, and 2 were temperless). Historic artifacts included 1 stoneware sherd, 1 modern porcelain sherd, 33 pieces of modern glass, 5 brick fragments, and 1 iron piece.

The intensive survey was largely limited to the median between the two new road cuts, where a shell and artifact scatter extends for a length of 60'. Posthole tests were made at 10' intervals westward across the old road bed and encountered only sparse shell. Similar tests directed northwards and southwards at the edge of the forested area had similar negative results. Three 3' x 3' test pits were excavated, two in the dense concentration in the median strip and one at a surface shell exposure in the forest on the north side of the new road cut. No prehistoric artifacts were found in any test. This component is considered to be an insignificant aspect of the site, which is primarily derived from a late 19th - early 20th century tenant occupation. The site was placed next to a north-south road shown on the 1918 Map, but no house is depicted at this location.

The first 3' x 3' test was at the edge of a shell midden containing only oyster. Bottle glass was abundant (5 aqua, 5 brown, 2 green, 27 clear molded pieces) but other artifacts were limited (3 white ware and 1 earthenware sherds, 9 cut nails, and 1 piece of iron scrap). The second 3' x 3' test was placed in the midden three feet to the east and revealed two separate shell deposits. The upper lens (to a maximum depth of 1') was a continuation of the midden encountered in the first test and consisted of whole and fragmented oyster shell with relatively high artifact content. The mixing in of artifacts and broken shell suggest that this deposit accumulated over a period of time, in contrast to the lower level deposit, which was a pit containing large whole oyster and clam shell with few artifacts. This pit (maximum 1'10" deep) was filled in within a very short period of time and possibly in one event. The oysters are uniformly large singles, suggesting careful selection for a particular occasion.

Artifacts in the upper level midden consisted of bottle glass (10 brown, 2 amethyst, 2 aqua, 4 green, 69 clear molded pieces), 1 section of clear glass bowl, 1 crab claw, 1 copper spoon, 2 pieces of processed slag, 11 cut nails, 1 gray transfer print on white ware, 1 modern porcelain sherd, and 7 white ware sherds. The maker's mark on one is "VODREY CHINA"; three sherds contain the maker's mark "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA ALFRED MEAKIN ENGLAND". Both marks date to the last quarter of the 19th century, with the Meakin mark limited to 1875-1897 in the absence of "Ltd.", added in

1897, after the name (Godden 1964: 425,635). The lower level midden contained only 5 clear bottle glass pieces and 8 cut nails, both indicating contemporaneity with the upper level deposit.

Both of these tests were placed near the center of the site area. The road cut on the north contained no remains. A third 3' x 3' was excavated beyond the road cut, some 10' into the forested area and about 40' north of the first two tests. Deposits were largely superficial, consisting of sparse shell, molded bottle glass (23 clear, 11 green, 1 brown), 1 broken glass bead, 9 tinted window glass pieces, and the base of a small iron pot in the upper 6". The lower level, to a maximum depth of 12", contained 9 clear and 6 green molded bottle glass pieces and 8 tinted window glass pieces.

No structural evidence was encountered in these tests. Period photographs suggest that unburied pier or sleeper construction was the common technique for foundation construction, and was unlikely to leave any major soil trace, especially in areas subjected to plowing. However, brick fragments were rare and not concentrated, and nails were not abundant. Consequently, the site is possibly a dump associated with a larger settlement area and not the remnants of a house. In the 1918 map the road and an orchard is shown here; if any house had been present, it was removed by 1918.

National Register Status: 38BU559 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. In its undisturbed state it may have contained sufficient material to warrant further investigation, but road construction through the heart of the site area has destroyed much of the original site. Undisturbed tenant sites are sufficiently abundant in the region, and a truncated site of this period is unlikely to offer further significant scientific information.

71. 38BU527 (UTM E 539730 N 3590030)

This shell and artifact scatter is located inland of 38BU559 at the center of the north shore area of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 12' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand. It was bordered on the west by a windrow adjacent to the old main north-south road, and the site area was bisected by an east-west road. At the time of initial site investigation it lay in a fallow field that has been under continuous plow cultivation in recent decades. Phase 1 preliminary clearing has had adverse effect on the site area.

The 1982 survey located the site in the plowed field and adjacent roadbed and noted that site area soil was somewhat darker than in surrounding areas. An artifact concentration was found in the road. As listed, this collection consisted of 1 pearlware, 8 white ware, 1 porcelain, 6 bottle glass pieces, and an unspecified number of brick fragments. Reference is made to collection from the road and from two major loci, but it is unknown how much of this material is derived from which area.

Phase 1 clearing opened up all of the site area, providing 100%

surface visibility. Very thin scatters of fragmented shell were found, with the principal concentration in the northern locus. Site content is minimal both in shell and artifacts. A thorough surface examination of the cleared and opened surface yielded only 21 artifacts, consisting of 5 clear, 1 aqua, and 4 amethyst bottle glass pieces, 1 cut nail, 1 carbon rod, 8 white ware sherds, and 1 porcelain sherd with a green floral print. This material came from a 400' by 100' total area but was concentrated in the northern 100' by 100'. Site density is minimal and possibly represents a marginal zone of yard scatter further dispersed by cultivation. It is derived from a late 19th to early 20th century tenant occupation.

National Register Status: 38BU527 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It has minimal content that has undergone disturbance throughout much of the 20th century.

72. 38BU525 (UTM E 539920 N 3589940)

This shell and artifact scatter is located at the inland apex of the northeast quadrant of the north end of Dataw (see General Site Map) at an elevation of 9' on poorly drained Williman loamy fine sand. It is in a fallow field that has been plowed for much of the 20th century and was bounded on the west by a drainage ditch and on the north by the old road. Phase 1 road cuts have affected part of this area.

The 1982 survey describes the site as a relatively moderate distribution of shell and domestic and structural debris over an area about 150 feet in diameter. No structural remains or depressions were noted. Collections made along survey plow lines and randomly in the field yielded 1 pearlware, 1 porcelain, and 4 white ware sherds. Brick, glass, and shell were noted, the last said to be relatively dense but much disturbed. It is stated "This site should be further inves. for elig. determ. partic. in light of a poss. early 19th cent. component . . . may be one of best examples on Datha of rep. 19th land tenant domes. occupa. for this sea island." The early 19th century identification is presumably predicated on the basis of the pearlware sherd.

The intensive survey could not substantiate the potential of this site. It is in a plowed field with ca. 50% surface visibility. The site area was walked across twice and not recognized. It was finally located by measuring off distances from the survey grid system. It consisted of very sparse broken shell within an area of less than 30' by 30'. Diligent surface collection produced 7 small white ware sherds, 1 modern porcelain sherd, and 1 aqua and 2 amethyst glass fragments, all pertaining to the late 19th - early 20th century period. The site area has been deep plowed in the 20th century and is unlikely to retain any integrity; however, this plowing should have yielded far more material if a significant site were indeed present. Most tenant sites on Dataw have been disturbed to one extent or another, but there are nevertheless several that offer far better representation of the tenant period.

National Register Status: 38BU525 is recommended as ineligible for te National Register. It is a thoroughly disturbed site with minimal content.

73. 38BU529 (UTM E 540080 N 3589840)

This crushed shell scatter is located some 500' inland of the east shore of the northeast quadrant of Dataw (see General Site Map) at an elevation of 11' on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. Shell in any significant quantity was limited to a 75' diameter area. The area was a fallow field with short grass growth. Phase 1 clearing has partially affected the area.

The 1982 survey described the site as a dense scatter of shell approximately 150 feet in diameter, densest near the center and thoroughly crushed. Artifact density is very low, with only two (a brick fragment and a probable colono ware sherd) found in examination of survey plow lines and of the general area. There was no subsurface testing.

Surface examination of this area in the intensive survey, both before and after Phase 1 clearing, yielded no artifacts. Shell is highly fragmented and density is moderate at best. Any site that may have existed has been thoroughly dispersed by 20th century plowing and subsequently further disrupted by Phase 1 development activities. The date of the site cannot be adequately determined with the evidence at hand.

National Register Status:38BU529 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is in a thoroughly disturbed area and has virtually no content.

74. 38BU526 (UTM E 540090 N 3589960)

This site, consisting of two shell scatters, is located some 400' inland of the east shore in the northeast quadrant of Dataw. The north end lies at the head of a salt marsh intrusion at the mouth of an interior drainage (see General Site Map). Site elevation is 8'-11' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand. It has been under cultivation during the mid-20th century and at the time of intensive survey provided 100% surface visibility. Overall dimensions are 200' east-west by 600' north-south, consisting primarily of two 150' diameter crushed shell scatters at the north and south ends of the site, with occasional shell appearing between the two loci.

The 1982 survey defined the two shell scatters, noting greater density in the northern area and observing that the south scatter is possibly derived from road fill. Examination was along survey plow lines, the roadbed, and in the fields. There was no subsurface testing. One Thom's Creek, one curvilinear complicated stamp sherd, and one chert end scraper were found. Historic artifacts included two brown stoneware sherds, one brick, and one light molded glass piece.

The intensive survey took advantage of the 100% surface visibility to fully examine the entire site in closely set transects. Both loci lie within the plowed field area and are only minimally associated with the roadbed on the east. No historic materials were found and there was

minimal prehistoric evidence. The shell distribution is thin, relatively even, and consistently fragmented. It is also of surface provenience and not derived from any denser deposits within or below the plow zone. No artifacts were found on the surface.

One 3' x 3' test was dug in each locus. The southern locus yielded one plain sherd with minimal fiber tempering and a fragment of fossilized bone, polished on one edge and at a point from possible utilization as an abrader. The northern locus yielded 1 indeterminate, 1 plain fiber tempered, 2 punctate sand tempered, and 3 heavy cordmarked or fabric impressed clay tempered sherds. All artifacts are battered and worn, and are derived from the upper foot of the deposit, well within the plow zone. The subsoil beneath 12" was sterile, containing neither shell nor artifacts. Low density Late Archaic and Middle Woodland deposits are therefore present within the site area.

Random posthole tests within the plotted area did not yield any further evidence for this site. The two larger units indicate that artifacts are present and establish the possibility that there may be areas of heavier concentration. Nevertheless, they also demonstrate that these materials are limited to the plow zone. If artifact concentrations are indeed present, there should be evidence for them on a surface with 100% visibility. The investigation of Site 38BU513 (see Section 79 below) to the northeast demonstrates that there is a positive correlation between deep subsurface deposits and surface finds in this kind of plow zone context.

National Register Status: 38BU526 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It has been thoroughly disturbed by plow cultivation and is of mixed and limited content.

75. 38BU512 (UTM E 540260 N 3590110)

This artifact scatter consists of two loci, one extending along the south shore of the large inlet that penetrates the east shore of the northeast corner of Dataw, and one inland but near the tip of the peninsula south of the inlet (see General Site Map). The former is at 5'-7' feet in elevation, with a shell scatter extending as much as 50' along the shore and 25' inland, and a brick concentration limited to a 10' area. The latter is at 11' elevation and is 25' in diameter. Both loci are on excessively well drained Wando fine sand. The area is in open hardwood forest containing some pine and palmetto.

The 1982 survey located only the shoreline locus, identifying it from a scatter of brick fragments and shell on the beach erosion surface. Two pieces of glass were also noted. Eight tests were made on high ground, of which three were positive. These apparently yielded only one artifact each (1 white ware sherd, 1 brick, and 1 molded light bottle glass piece).

The intensive survey included an investigation of the entire peninsula because of its strategic location adjacent to the inlet and not far removed from a deep water channel. This consisted of surface examination of the shoreline bluff, of all previous survey plow cuts, and

posthole tests at 100' intervals across the peninsula. The second locus of the site was found, but no other significant remains. The shoreline locus is concentrated along the present low bluff, its major constituent a dump of brick fragments. The interior locus has as its central feature a cow skeleton. The bones are minimally subsurface, and it is probable that the carcass was left to rot in place, with no attempt at burial. An immediately subsurface scatter of artifacts was present within a 25' radius of the skeleton.

Two 3' x 3' units were excavated. The first yielded 9 cut nails, 8 wire nails, 1 galvanized screw, 1 piece of amorphous iron, 1 charred bone, 2 small brick fragments, 1 piece of slag, 11 white ware and 2 porcelain sherds, and 2 clear, 1 brown, and 1 white bottle glass pieces. The second contained 3 amorphous iron pieces, 1 shotgun shell base, 1 white ware and 4 stoneware jug sherds, 1 white, 5 dark blue, and 9 clear bottle glass pieces, and 63 fragments of tinted window glass. Observed on site but not collected was a collapsed metal bucket. This material is mid-20th century in date, and the accumulation is a dump site. An informant who is directly familiar with the cattle raising on Dataw in this period has noted that dead cattle were hauled off from their place of death by tractor for disposal. This was presumably one such disposal site that was also used as a generic dump.

National Register Status: 38BU512 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is a mid-20th century dump site and is unlikely to yield any information of scientific significance.

76. 38BU531 (UTM E 540100 N 3590120)

This thin shell scatter is located on the downslope north of the interior drainage that empties into the east shore marsh inlet at the northeast corner of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 6'-8' on poorly drained Williman loamy fine sand. The area is a fallow field drained for cultivation by a complex of ditches. The lower part of the site has poor grass growth resulting from lack of adequate drainage.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a thin to moderate shell scatter about 100' in diameter. One pearlware sherd and four pieces of glass, one listed as modern, were found. There was no subsurface testing and collection was presumably done in the field and along survey plow lines.

The intensive survey did not locate any area that could justifiably be described as a site in or near the plotted area, which is so poorly drained that any occupation is unlikely. A very thin scatter of fragmented shell and 1 white ware sherd and 1 terra cotta sewer pipe fragment were the only materials present on a plowed surface that ranged from 25% to 75% visibility. Nor were any notable shell scatters found higher on the slope above the designated site area.

National Register Status: 38BU531 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Neither artifacts nor shell are present in significant quantity on a land surface that is minimally habitable only because of historic period drainage systems.

77. 38BU583 (UTM E 540200 N 3590140)

This shell scatter site is placed on the downslope to the drainage/salt marsh inlet that penetrates the east shore in the northeast corner of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 8'-9' on well to moderately well drained Chisholm loamy fine sand. The upslope portion is a cultivated field, recently plowed at the time of intensive investigation. The downslope has grass and well spaced deciduous trees and palmetto at the shore of the drainage, which is based on Bohicket low marsh soil. The old east shore road separates the plowed field from the wooded section.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a thin to moderate shell scatter over an area of about 200 by 150 feet, with apparent size probably expanded by plow activity. A general surface collection was made; there was no subsurface testing. One white ware and 2 pearlware sherds, 1 kaolin pipe fragment, 1 piece of glass, and 1 slate fragment were found.

In the intensive survey all of the plowed field section (with 100% surface visibility) that makes up most of the site was examined. Two small sand tempered plain sherds were found in the vicinity of the thin fragmented shell scatter that constitutes the major concentration. There were no historic materials. A 3' x 3' test was excavated in this shell concentration. It contained 2 plain sand tempered sherds in the upper 10" of the deposit and the subsoil was sterile. A series of four 3' x 3' tests north and west of the site on higher ground were all consistently sterile for both artifacts and shell. The artifacts obtained are not in themselves diagnostic, but bear a general resemblance in temper characteristics to the Mississippian sherds found in 38BU513 to the east.

The shell scatter is considered to be an outlying and low density element of Site 38BU513 to the east and north. The downslope (5%-6% gradient) is an unlikely place for a site, but posthole tests were made at 25' intervals in the wooded/grassy section between the road and the inlet shoreline to confirm negative surface evidence. Neither shell nor artifacts were found on the slope.

National Register Status: 38BU583 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It has minimal content in a disturbed context.

78. 38BU532 (UTM E 540240 N 3590150)

This shell scatter site is contiguous with 38BU583 on the west (see General Site Map) and has the same characteristics of primary distribution within a plowed field above a moderately steep downslope to the slough. Elevation, soil, and vegetation cover are the same, as is the low density of fragmented shell. The 1982 survey defined it as 100' in diameter and recovered one sand tempered sherd of indeterminate decoration. The intensive survey followed the same procedures as in 38BU583, with thorough examination of the plowed field portion and posthole tests at 25' intervals in the forested section. All results were negative. This site is

construed as an eastern extension of the 38BU583 scatter. Together they constitute a low density fringe element of 38BU513 to the north and east, but are, by virtue of the low density, an insignificant element of that complex.

National Register Status: 38BU532 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is a disturbed low density site.

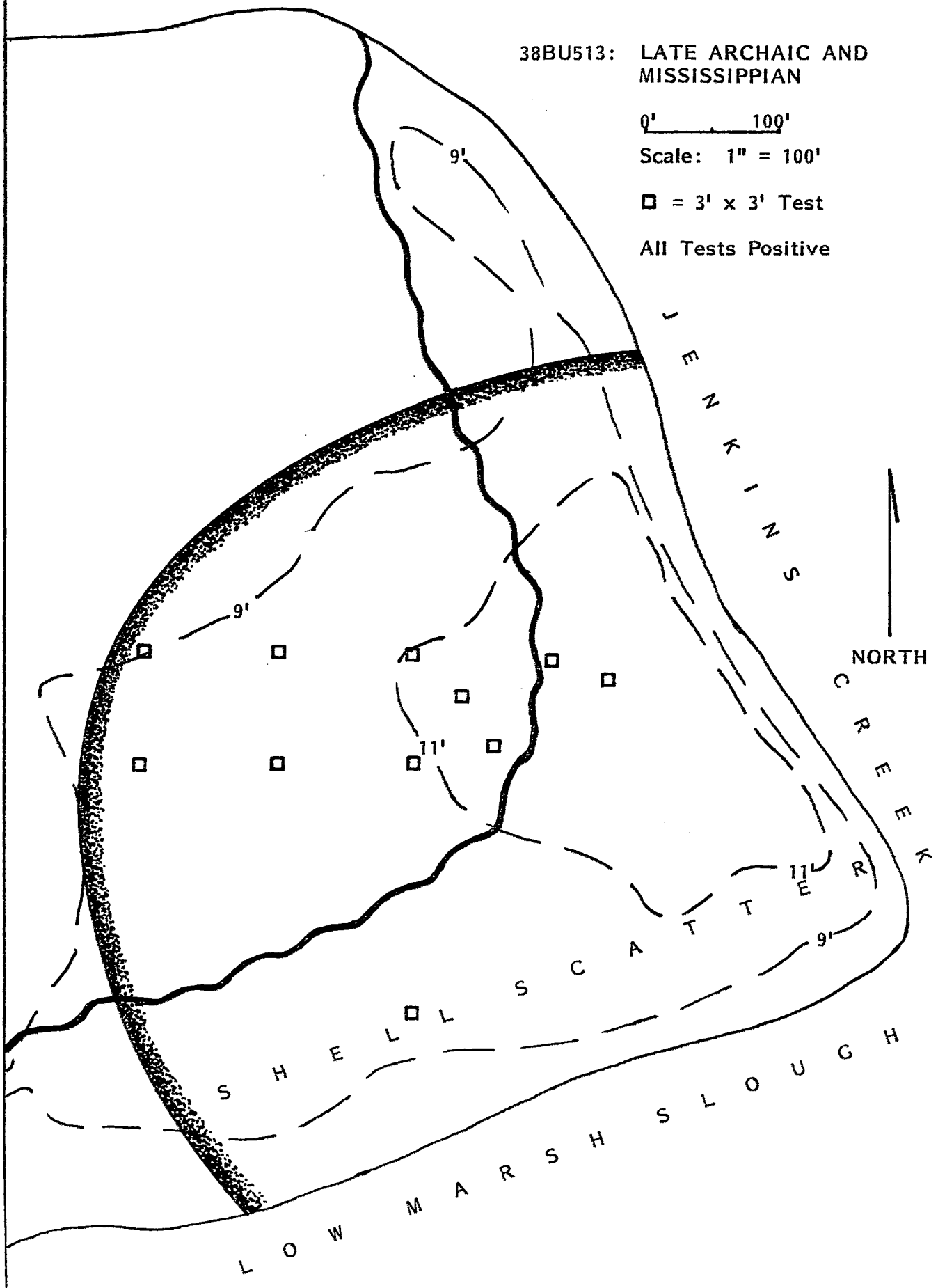
79. 38BU513 (UTM E 540340 N 3590220)

This multicomponent prehistoric site is located in the extreme northeast peninsula of Dataw, concentrated toward the center and south of that peninsula (see General Site Map and 38BU513 Map, p.169). It is at an elevation of 9'-11' on well to moderately well drained Chisholm loamy fine sand. Maximum dimensions are 600' by 600'. The interior or western portion of the site is in a plowed field with 100% surface visibility (at the time of the intensive survey), and the shorewards or eastern and southern portions are in open hardwood forest. The old roadbed separates the plowed field from the forested zone. The site has direct access to the deep water channels of both the Morgan River on the north and Jenkins Creek on the east. The interior drainage on the south, now invaded by salt marsh in the area of the site, may in an earlier period have been a fresh water source.

The 1982 survey examined the site along the bluff edge and shoreline, the road traversing the site, the survey plow lines, and in the plowed field area. Seven half meter square test pits were dug at 50'-60' intervals some 30' to 50' inland from the bluff edge. Four of the tests contained cultural materials, but their location has not been indicated. The site was plotted as occupying the north and central parts of the peninsula.

The site was defined by the 1982 survey as a relatively even distribution of shell scattered over approximately 1.4 acres. It was noted that the shell was highly fragmented from intensive and probably deep plowing. The historic material present (listed as one brick and one glass fragment) was considered as a minor component and a result of secondary deposition. The dominant element noted in the survey was Woodland, especially Early Woodland (probable Deptford), and local collectors provided lithic specimens interpreted as possible Early and Middle Woodland. Listed prehistoric artifacts consisted of 11 plain, 5 check stamped (evidently interpreted as Deptford), and 3 indeterminate decoration sherds (temper categories include 7 sand, 8 grit, 1 clay, and 3 temperless). Shell midden depth, as noted in tests, profiles, and the eroding bluff, was about 6"-12" and appeared to be thicker and denser closer to the present bluff edge. Further deep testing was recommended.

The intensive survey has replotted the site into the central and south area of the peninsula, partially overlapping the 1982 designated location, which was presumably based on surface shell scatter in the plowed field that makes up much of the site area, with extension of these boundaries to the shoreline. However, there are no shell deposits exposed on the eroding bank of the north shore or the north half of the east shore. Shell is present near (though not at) the bluff only in the south


MORGAN RIVER
38BU513: LATE ARCHAIC AND MISSISSIPPIAN
0' 100'
Scale: 1" = 100'
= 3' x 3' Test
All Tests Positive
JENKINS CREEK
NORTH
9'
9'
11'
11'
9'
SHELL SCATTER
LOW MARSH SLOUGH

half of the east shore and occurs as discontinuous accumulations in the forested area of the south half of the peninsula.

A crushed shell deposit is present northwest of the site towards the Morgan River shore, but this is close to the roadbed on lowlying ground and may be shell fill. No artifacts were found around or in it. Much of the intervening area is low ground, with an elevation under 6', and consists of poorly drained Williman loamy fine sand, an unlikely zone for occupation when higher and better drained ground is immediately adjacent. The thin shell scatter in this low area is probably a result of plow activity.

On the west the surface shell scatter thins out to nothing, with the minimal crushed shell present in 38BU583 and 532 as an attenuated extension of the major 38BU513 concentration. Following a common pattern along the coast, these more inland scatters extend along the interior drainage (supporting the hypothesis that it was a viable fresh water source) and not elsewhere. The extremely limited shell present in 38BU531, west of 38BU583 and north of the drainage, may be associated with this focus on the drainage, as is possibly the case for the northern locus of 38BU526 south of the drainage.

On the south, the ultimate boundary of 38BU513 is the interior drainage, but no evidence for the site was found below the crest of the downslope, some 75' inland. The Jenkins Creek shore forms the east boundary, and limited areas of surface shell were noted near the bluff in the southern part of the peninsula.

The presence of surface shell accumulations in the forestd southern part of the peninsula proved the extension of the site into this area, and, as it appeared to be the least disturbed portion of the site, only one subsurface test (3' x 3') was made, successfully confirming the interpretation of shell as a site indicator (10 artifacts were recovered). Ten other 3' x 3' tests were made in two east-west transects through the center of the peninsula in order to determine basic site characteristics. Locations of the tests are plotted in the 38BU513 Map. The majority of these were in the plowed field within the area of maximum surface shell concentration. Eastern tests were in the forested zone.

A total of 162 artifacts or an average of 15 per test unit were recovered from these tests. None of the units were sterile. Artifact quantities ranged from a low of 5 (3% of the total collection) to a high of 26 (16%). Three units had less than 10 artifacts, but four had more than 20. The artifacts consisted of 150 prehistoric sherds, 1 historic sherd, 6 lithic pieces, and 5 bone fragments. The single historic sherd, a blue transfer print too small for ware identification, emphasizes the virtual absence of historic period artifacts. The stone includes chert flakes and a possible chert cobble. The bone is too fragmented for any further identification, but does offer the possibility that larger quantities of better preserved material may be present elsewhere in the site.

Of the 150 prehistoric sherds, 66 are too small or eroded for positive identification of surface treatment. Nevertheless, they can be

separated out according to temper type, dividing the assemblage into two major components (Late Archaic and Mississippian) and one minor one. The minor element consists of 4 (3% of the total prehistoric ceramic collection) cordmarked sherds, 3 of which have heavy cordmarking and clay temper. These 3 all come from the lower level of the same test unit, and are stratified beneath the Mississippian component of the site in a unit that lacks Late Archaic materials. The fourth sherd, from a different test, has a very regular fine cordmark and no discernible temper. It came from the upper level with Irene materials, stratified above Late Archaic artifacts. This Middle to Late Woodland component is an insignificant element of the assemblage.

The first major component is the Late Archaic, represented by 59 (39% of the total prehistoric ceramics) sherds, of which 38 are plain, 16 are of indeterminate surface treatment, and 5 are punctate decorated. The last category includes one Thom's Creek type sherd with sand tempering and no visible evidence of fiber. It is possible that some of the 50 indeterminate sand tempered sherds not included in this count are also Thom's Creek, but their provenience (44 or 88% of this category are from the upper level of test units) and the consistency of their paste indicates that most, if not all, do not belong to the Late Archaic assemblage. Definite Late Archaic sherds are predominantly from the lower level of the site, at and below the interface between dark grayish brown to brown topsoil and yellowish brown to brownish yellow subsoil. Fifty-one (86%) are derived from the lower level, whereas only 8 (14%) come from the upper level. Depth below surface of the top of the lower stratum ranges between 8" and 14". Total site depth averages 18".

Late Archaic artifacts are present in 8 of the 11 test units, but are concentrated in 3 locations (together containing 43 or 73% of the 59 Late Archaic sherds) within a 75' diameter area in the eastern part of the test zone. This is within the forested (i.e., not recently plowed) part of the site and is above the 11' contour. This apparent core area of the Late Archaic distribution is the topographically most favorable location and the part of the site that has undergone least disturbance.

The second major site component is Mississippian, represented by 87 (58% of the prehistoric ceramic total) sherds, consisting of 4 Irene complicated stamped, 21 Savannah check stamped, 1 Savannah burnished plain, 12 plain, and 50 indeterminate sherds, all with sand tempering. Mississippian sherds occur in all test units, ranging in quantity from 1 to 21. Insofar as any concentration can be specified, it is toward the center of the test area, overlapping with the Late Archaic concentration to the east and fading off gradually toward the west. However, the distribution obviously extends southwards, where Mississippian sherds were found in direct association with surface and immediately subsurface shell in the southernmost test (which did not contain any Late Archaic materials), at the crest of the downslope to the south drainage.

Mississippian sherds are also well represented on the surface in the plowed field area, and are most common in the areas of densest shell. A total of 19 sherds were collected, consisting of 1 complicated stamped, 3 Savannah check stamped, 5 plain, and 10 indeterminate sand tempered sherds. There were no Late Archaic sherds on the surface.

To summarize, 38BU513 is a large (ca. 600' by 600') site comprised of a Late Archaic component stratified beneath a Mississippian occupation. The later period is accompanied by surface and near surface shell, whereas there is no shell in definite association with the Late Archaic. The site has been extensively disturbed, as indicated by the fragmented shell and typical small size of sherds, but has retained basic stratigraphic integrity. Sections of the site in the wooded area and close to the shoreline are likely to be relatively intact, and it is this section of the site that is of particular significance (the tree line is depicted in the 38BU513 Map). The presence of chert and a number of utilized sherds, along with the large size of the site, suggests that a wide range of settlement activities are represented. Limited quantities of bone and charcoal are also present, and a lower stratum soil feature associated with charcoal was found in one test.

National Register Status: 38BU513 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is a large site containing at least moderate quantities of Late Archaic and Mississippian ceramics along with limited amounts of lithic and faunal material. Stratigraphic integrity has been for the most part maintained, and there is a high probability that fully intact site areas exist toward the shore for both the lower level Late Archaic component and for the Mississippian, represented as it is by sizeable areas of surface and near-surface shell. Data recovery in the less disturbed forest zone is recommended prior to any major land alteration.

80. 38BU639 (UTM E 540230 N 3590430)

The 1982 survey described the site as a sea wall remnant with a "high lime/shell concrete mortar--enclosing ballast-like & irreg. shaped rock (sedimentary) (many sim in matrix to breccia) of unknown type--size of rocks ranged from 4" diam to 1' diam". It was noted that wall remnants (15" across) were present in only a few areas (over a distance of about 100'), rising approximately 6" above the present tidally flooded Bohicket soil surface in an area dominated by Spartina growth, located on the Morgan River shore of the extreme northeast corner of Dataw. The General Site Map depicts the site location as reported in the 1982 survey.

The description given is consistent with the phosphate rock/shell mortar sea wall construction noted elsewhere on the island (principally at 38BU638 on the southwest shore) and dated to the second decade of this century. No part of this wall was visible at the time of intensive survey, and phosphate rock debris, present elsewhere along the Morgan River shore, was not common. The site has been either entirely eroded away or temporarily silted over. Given the rapid rate of erosion along this shore, the former alternative is quite likely.

National Register Status: 38BU639 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. There is no evidence for its continuing existence, and the type, function, and period of construction is well represented in 38BU638, which remains partially intact.

81. 38BU530 (UTM E 539920 N 3590280)

This shell and artifact scatter is located inland and east of the center of the north shore of Dataw (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 10'-12' on well to moderately well drained Chisholm loamy fine sand in a fallow field that has been under cultivation throughout the 20th century. Overall dimensions are 150' north-south by 200' east-west.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a surface and subsurface scatter of shell, glass, ceramic, and brick fragments located on a slight rise in a plowed field. It was examined on the surface and in three survey plow line cuts. Recorded artifacts were 2 pearlware sherds, 1 molded dark bottle glass piece, and 1 kaolin pipe stem. Two concentrations were noted, with relatively abundant artifacts in both, and the site was thought to be probably related to the adjacent 38BU515 and 516.

In the intensive survey the whole of the large open field area (approximately 1400' east-west by 1000' north-south) that contains Sites 38BU530, 516, and 515 was walked systematically to determine overall surface distribution patterns. Intensive collections were then made in each site area. Traverses were made at approximate 15' intervals throughout the full surface extent of the site and all artifacts aside from brick and shell fragments were retrieved. Surface visibility generally ranged between 25 and 50%, with 100% visibility in a portion of the western part of the site (the collection from the latter area is reported separately below).

The bulk of the artifacts consisted of bottle glass, made up of 12 clear, 4 amethyst, 5 brown, 2 green, and 9 light green or aqua pieces derived from molded bottles, along with 8 dark green pieces from blown bottles (including one possible case bottle fragment). The ceramic group consisted of 1 lead glazed earthenware, 1 creamware, 1 salt glazed stoneware, 2 stoneware crock, 1 stoneware bowl, 3 pearlware (1 plain, 1 blue edge, 1 blue transfer print), 1 ironstone, and 3 white ware sherds. Miscellaneous historic artifacts were 1 aluminum Budweiser can and 1 piece of slag. Prehistoric artifacts were 1 broken chert biface, 1 clay tempered cordmarked sherd, and 1 fiber and 1 grit tempered sherds of indeterminate surface treatment. The collection from the area with 100% surface visibility consisted of 8 molded clear bottle glass pieces (including 1 definite Carolina Distillery bottle fragment, ca. 1900), 5 molded amethyst bottle glass pieces, and 1 piece of window glass; 1 iron spike; 1 glazed earthenware, 2 ironstone, and 3 white ware sherds; and 1 clay tempered fine cordmarked sherd.

Five 12" x 12" shovel tests were made at 50' intervals on an east-west line through the site, with collection of all materials except for shell. Maximum depth to sterile soil was 19". The upper 10"-15" (range in the five tests) of the deposit consisted of dark grayish brown to grayish brown soil. Beneath this was light yellowish brown to brownish yellow soil. One test was sterile. The other four yielded 7 brick fragments, 1 shell mortar lump, 7 cut nails, 1 amorphous iron piece with adherent shell, 2 window glass pieces (1 plain, 1 with etched design), 1 stone, 1 piece of charred wood, and 1 bone fragment; 22 bottle glass pieces (2 brown, 1 dark green, 1 amethyst, 2 aqua, and 16 clear); 1

clothing rivet; 1 sand tempered indeterminate prehistoric sherd; and 1 pearlware sherd, 1 glazed earthenware sherd, and 1 white ware sherds. Most of these artifacts were collected from the two shovel tests nearest the western part of the site with 100% surface exposure.

The majority of the recovered artifacts are of late 19th and early 20th century date and pertain to the tenant occupation. The 1918 Map does not show a house in this location. Possibly it had been removed by this date, or the site is an accumulation related to the map documented 38BU515 occupation to the northwest. Earlier materials (e.g., leadglazed earthenware, creamware) are present but do not constitute a large proportion of the assemblage. These are presumably derived from the Lewis Reeve Sams plantation complex, otherwise represented in Sites 38BU514, 516, and 515. All shell and brick noted on the surface or found in excavation are finely fragmented, and artifacts from diverse periods (including the prehistoric) are randomly mixed. The effects of plowing are also indicated in the considerable depth of the homogeneous upper soil level. This site has been thoroughly disturbed by late 19th century and 20th century plow cultivation, which has been more or less continuous since the tenant period. The tenant period of occupation is the best represented in the site, but there are much better preserved remains of this period elsewhere on the island.

National Register Status: 38BU530 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It has been thoroughly disturbed and mixed by long term plow cultivation and no longer retains any integrity.

82. 38BU516 (UTM E 539980 N 3590350)

This shell and artifact scatter is located east of the center of the north shore of Dataw, directly adjacent to the shore and inland of the tabby ruins that constitute 38BU514 (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 10'-11' on well to moderately well drained Chisholm loamy fine sand. A thicket of underbrush and small trees lines the eroding shore. Inland of this is the old north shore roadbed, and the remainder of the site is in a fallow field that has been under plow cultivation throughout the 20th century. Overall dimensions of the zone containing significant quantities of broken shell and artifacts are 150' north-south by 350' east-west.

The 1982 survey defined the site as an artifact and shell scatter on a rise immediately behind the Morgan River bluff, noting that there was a sharp downslope to the east. Soil within the site was a darker brown than in surrounding areas. A 30' diameter brick concentration with relatively abundant charcoal and shell was observed in the southeastern part of the site. Collections were made from the surface and along three survey plow lines. There was no subsurface testing. Two pearlware, two brown stoneware, and four white ware sherds were found, along with a sewer pipe fragment, nine pieces of glass, a brass thimble and tack, and a slate fragment. The site was defined as mid-19th to early 20th century.

In the intensive survey the surface collection procedures indicated for 38BU530 were followed. The surface collection obtained consists of 38

bottle glass pieces (3 clear, 1 milk, 5 brown, 13 aqua, 2 light green, 8 amethyst, and 6 dark green; all except for the last are from molded bottles); 5 annular ware sherds (4 on yellow ware, 1 on white ware), 1 glazed earthenware and 3 saltglazed stoneware sherds, 3 plain porcelain sherds, 8 pearlware sherds (3 plain, 4 blue transfer print, 1 blue hand painted), and 4 white ware sherds; 3 iron pieces, 1 thin copper plate, 1 slate chip, 1 shark tooth, 1 bone fragment, 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, 1 fiber tempered plain sherd, and 9 terra cotta sewer pipe fragments.

Subsurface testing consisted of an east-west transect of thirteen 12" x 12" shovel tests made at 50' intervals at an approximate distance from the shoreline of 50'. The upper 12" of soil was dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown. The sterile subsoil varied in color from very pale brown to dark yellowish brown. Deposits generally terminated at about 15" depth but one test unit toward the center of the site contained limited materials to a depth of 25". The first six tests from the east were within the site as defined by the surface broken shell scatter.

Artifacts obtained from these six tests consisted of 6 bottle glass pieces (2 clear, 1 light green, 2 dark green, 1 brown); 1 pearlware, 1 white ware, and 1 annular ware sherd (indeterminate body); 1 sand tempered plain, 2 fiber tempered plain, and 1 indeterminate prehistoric sherds; 5 cut nails, 2 amorphous iron pieces, 14 small brick fragments (and 15 very small pieces that are either brick fragments or natural clay concretions); and 1 slate sliver. Broken shell and small amounts of charcoal were occasionally present.

This site, like 38BU530, contains a mixture of plantation and tenant period artifacts and, as in 530, these materials are well mixed in the plow zone. The 1872 Map shows the area as forested (probably orchards), whereas the 1918 Map indicates a structure in the general vicinity. It is suspected, however, that this building is the ruins of the tabby structure listed as 38BU514 (see following section), and not a separate tenant house.

National Register Status: 38BU516 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It has been thoroughly disturbed by plow cultivation that has been more or less continuously practiced in this area since the late 19th century.

83. 38BU514 (UTM E 539970 N 3590390)

This architectural site consists of the remnants of a tabby structure located in the low marsh zone below the bluff of the north shore of Dataw, and east of the central part of that shore (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 3'-4' in very poorly drained Bohicket low marsh soil overlaid to some extent with erosion derived sand. Vegetation consists of Spartina. Approximate dimensions are 20' by 50', with the long axis paralleling the shore.

The 1982 survey noted the approximate dimensions and stated that the most visible element was a 12' square chimney base rising some 8' out of the marsh. It was accompanied by at least three fallen walls, with the

possibility that mud may have covered more of the structure. It was stated that "Construction appears to be identical to that of Dr. B. B. Sam's tabby complex in center of island". Reference is made to the 1872 Map depicting the house and slave quarters. It was said that the buildings were destroyed in the 1893 hurricane. The Management Survey adds that the ruins are reported to have "stood at least 200 feet inland of the present location at the turn of the 20th century", and the suggestion is made of moving the ruins and placing them on the bluff.

It is presumed that the above quote was not intended to imply that the ruins were moved from an inland location to the marsh, but rather that erosion has removed some 200 feet of land (this is consistent in order of magnitude with estimates of 20th century erosion loss made through comparison of the 1918 and 1956 Maps).

The elements of the structure are, though collapsed, essentially in place, and its overall architectural pattern can be established. It bears no similarity to the main tabby complex on the island and is an entirely different pattern of construction. With overall dimensions of 44 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth, it is widely variant from usual house proportions of the period. Massive fireplace bases stand at either end; the one on the east (referred to in the 1982 Survey) has a tabby brick superstructure with no indication of the actual fireplace opening. It is possible that the extant ruins are only a partial foundation, with independent tabby piers supporting the no longer existing front half of the house. There is no evidence for this, but such piers could have been lost in the mud. Nevertheless, the extreme proportions of the house do not make a great deal of architectural sense for a residential structure, and are atypical of the period.

The Management Survey and the 1982 Survey report oral documentation for use of the roofless structure as cattle stalls at the turn of the century. A separate (and not necessarily contradictory) folk tradition has been heard from two independent sources, claiming that the building was a cotton gin. There are several problems with this, the chief one being that long staple cotton was not ginned. Nevertheless, the structural layout of the ruins would be much easier to reconcile with industrial functions than with residential ones. We doubt the cotton gin interpretation on several grounds, but it is possible that this structure was an outbuilding, and that the actual Sams residence was farther north and is now entirely lost to erosion. (However, no offshore tabby has been located by trawling or diving.) In any event, the known building is definitely part of the 19th century Lewis Reeve Sams plantation complex. A full architectural description will accompany the general report on the plantation period sites on Dataw, which in this north part of the island consist of 38BU514 and 515.

National Register Status: 38BU514 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. The occupation site as a whole has been destroyed by erosion, but the tabby ruins, though collapsed, retain sufficient integrity to reveal the general building plan of all or part of the structure. Passive preservation in place is recommended. Any attempt to move the tabby would result in loss of the remaining integrity of the structure.

84. 38BU515 (UTM E 539840 N 3590320)

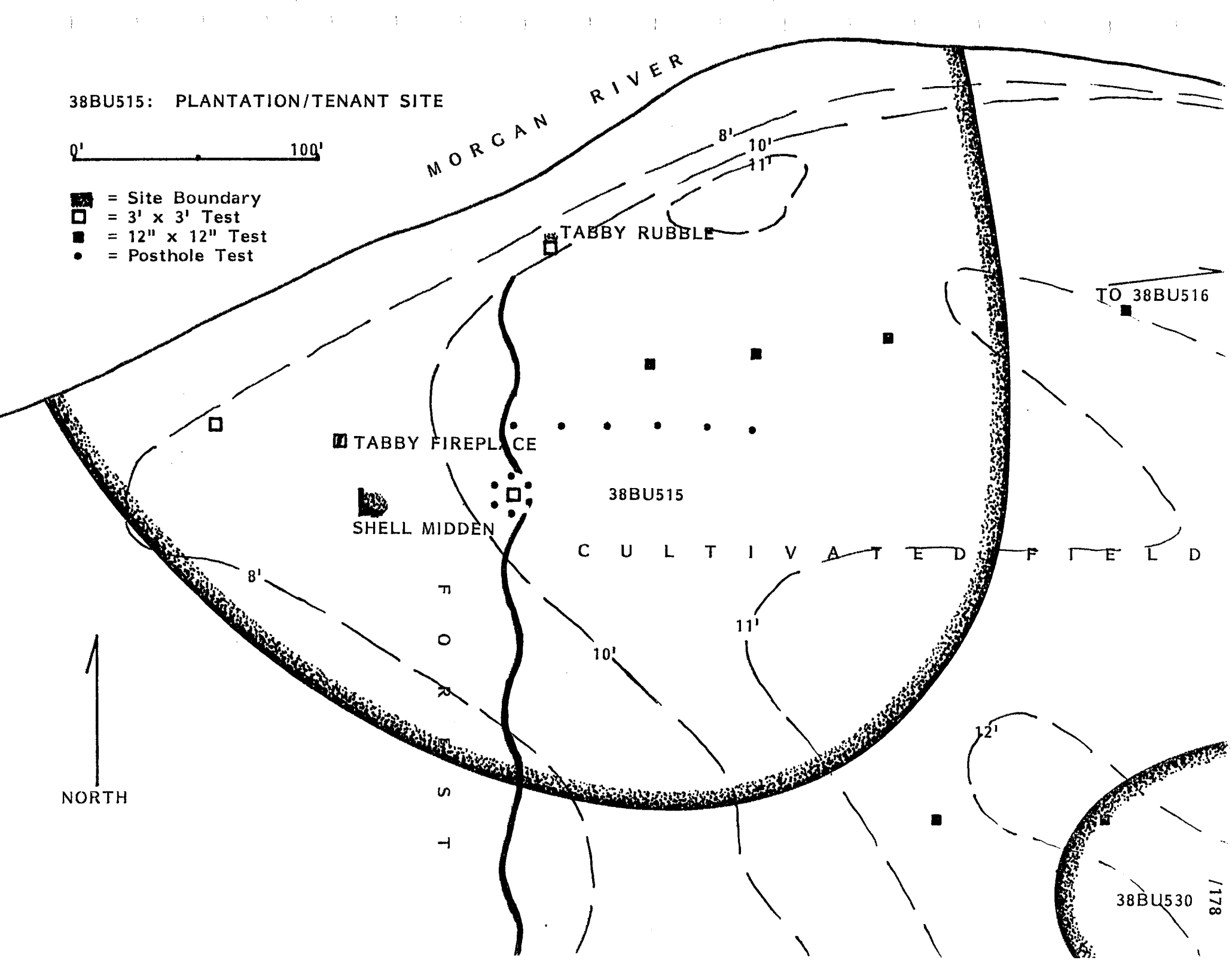
This architectural and shell deposit site pertains to both the plantation and tenant periods of occupation. It is located on the shore east of the center of the north shore of Dataw (west of the tabby ruins at 38BU514) at an elevation of 8'-11' on well to moderately well drained Chisholm loamy fine sand (see General Site Map and 38BU515 Map, p.178). About two-thirds of the site are in the same fallow field that contains 38BU530 and 516. The remaining one-third, which is the undisturbed portion of the site, lies within a hardwood and palmetto forest beyond the edge of the field. Except for thick growth at its edge, the forest is moderately open. An old roadbed divides the field from the shore and from the forested sector. Maximum site dimensions as estimated from shell scatter are 400' along the shore and 250' inland, but the undisturbed portion is about 200' by 200'.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a scatter of shell, glass, and ceramics in a plowed field. A tabby remnant was located at the northwest corner of the site, and it was noted that artifact concentration was greatest in that quadrant. The site area was characterized by darker soil than that in the surrounding field. Surface collections were made from the field and along three survey plow lines, and one profile (12" depth) was cut at the bluff edge. Artifacts collected were 10 white ware, 2 pearlware, 1 possible annular ware, and 1 stoneware sherds, and 16 glass fragments from both molded and blown glass bottles. The site was classified as possible late 18th century and probable mid-19th to early 20th century.

The intensive survey extended this site into the adjacent forest west of the field, which contained a sizeable area of surface and immediately subsurface shell scatter, an intact shell midden, and a partial tabby fireplace. The location of the midden, the fireplace, and the shoreline tabby rubble (almost certainly the remnants of another fireplace) are depicted in the 38BU515 Map.

In the plowed field portion of the site the same approach as was utilized in 38BU530 and 516 was employed (i.e., collection of all materials except for shell and brick fragments along transects at 15' intervals). The surface collection consisted of 64 glass fragments (56 light green, amethyst, and dark brown molded bottle pieces of late 19th century date, 2 dark green blown glass bottle pieces, 2 melted glass fragments, and 2 pieces of window glass), 42 sherds (16 plain white ware, 3 blue edged on white ware, 3 pearlware, 4 plain and 1 decorated porcelain, 4 stoneware, 5 annular ware, 1 underglazed painted, and 1 unglazed earthenware), 3 iron hinge fragments, 1 thin brass or tin plate, and 2 bullet casings (one is large caliber, the other is a 22 short; the beer can used for target practice was also present). The assemblage indicates a date in the second half of the 19th century, consistent with materials from the forested western sector of the site.

Six posthole tests were made in the field at 15' intervals in an east-west transect through the field. These reached sterile soil at a


38BU515: PLANTATION/TENANT SITE
0'
100'
= Site Boundary
= 3' x 3' Test
= 12" x 12" Test
= Posthole Test
MORGAN RIVER
8'
10'
11'
TABBY RUBBLE
TO 38BU516
TABBY FIREPLACE
38BU515
SHELL MIDDEN
CULTIVATED FIELD
FOREST
12'
38BU530
NORTH
1978

depth ranging between 12" and 15", the base of the plow zone. Five cut nails, 2 small amorphous metal fragments, 4 pieces of glass (3 clear, 1 dark green) 1 bone, and 5 white ware (1 blue transfer print, 1 annular ware, 2 blue edged, and 1 plain) sherds were found. This material is consistent with the surface collection, as might be expected in a plow zone deposit.

There was also a series of shovel tests 50' inland of the north shore, a continuation of the transect that was initiated on the east boundary of 38BU516. Tests 1-6 were within 38BU516, whereas 7-9 were in an intermediate zone. Test 7 on the east was sterile, Test 8 contained 1 brick fragment, and Test 9 on the west yielded 1 piece of clear bottle glass. Tests 10-13 each contained significant quantities of artifacts, together consisting of 21 pieces of bottle glass (2 amethyst, 7 light green, 2 brown, 3 aqua, 7 dark green); 11 sherds (1 stoneware, 1 glazed red earthenware, 1 pearlware, 2 porcelain, and 6 white ware, of which 4 were plain, 1 was annular, and 1 was blue transfer print); 34 architectural or metallic (9 cut nails, 11 brick fragments, 8 shell mortar fragments, 2 pieces of window glass, 1 piece of amorphous iron, 1 lead object (possible seal), and 2 slate chips); and 5 bone fragments.

Upper level soil within the site is distinctly darker than surrounding areas, varying from very dark grayish brown to dark grayish brown. Depth of this level ranged between 7" and 11" in three shovel tests, but in one was 18". Sterile subsoil is light yellowish brown, yellowish brown, or very pale brown. Though obviously disturbed by plowing and road use, the field area does have an abundance of artifacts, with the advantage that these remains can be directly compared with materials recovered from undisturbed deposits in the western part of the site.

The tabby remnant noted in the 1982 survey is situated in the bluff face and has been severely damaged by erosion. Wall thickness is comparable to that of the tabby fireplace (8") found in the forest to the west, and this section was probably also part of a fireplace. A 3' x 3' was dug immediately behind it, but only a 3" depth of deposits had survived erosion. A badly rusted hinge, 1 cut nail, 1 brown and 1 green molded bottle glass pieces, 1 annular ware sherd (white ware), and 2 white ware sherds were found. Given the pattern of soil erosion from behind the structure, it is unlikely that significant archaeological remains are present.

A dense barrier of brush marks the edge of the forest. Beyond this edge effect is a somewhat more open area along the shore. A tabby outcropping, areas of shell scatter, and a low shell mound (ca. 10' diameter) were found. A 3' x 3' square was dug within four feet of the bluff edge in order to investigate shell visible within the low bluff profile. However, no shell was found in the test or in posthole units elsewhere along the shore; it is apparently strictly superficial. Artifact content was limited in quantity and similar to that elsewhere on the site. It is derivative scatter from the nearby tabby fireplace and midden and is summarized with artifact counts from those deposits. A second peripheral 3' x 3' test was dug east of the midden in a relatively open area dominated by palmetto trees and containing exposed shell near the edge of the forest. Six posthole tests were made circumferentially around the 3' x

3' to determine extent and thickness of the shell distribution. No solid shell lenses were found. Artifacts from this area fit into the general site range and are reported with the materials from the fireplace and midden.

The northwest corner of the tabby structure was above grade. Clearing of surface debris exposed an L-shaped structure with its long axis somewhat off the north-south grid line. The extant part of the long side is 4'10", that of the short, 2'8" (external measurements), with the short section joining at a slightly obtuse angle. Wall thickness is 8". The ends of both sections are broken off and some subsurface tabby rubble was discovered. The upper level fill is a humus layer containing artifacts similar to those in the adjacent midden. Near the base of the deposit was an ash level, confined to a 1' x 3' area in the extant tabby corner. This and the mottled soil immediately above contained only cut nails and a key. The ash extended almost 6" beneath the tabby base, and in the southeast corner of the excavation unit a pit was 6" deeper. The ash layer confirms the fireplace function, but there was no fire reddened earth beneath it.

Approximately 15' south of the tabby fireplace is a low mound (ca. 1' above grade at maximum) resembling a midden. Forty-five square feet of this was excavated in a succession of units. The most prominent artifact type throughout the excavation was cut nails (a total of 450), strongly suggesting some kind of structure in adjacent position. Excavation was extended to determine if in situ structural remains were present. However, the nails are found at all levels and apparently accumulated over time with other artifact and shell debris. The midden itself appears to be a cumulative formation, its contours suggesting two major episodes of deposition, and not a heap of debris pushed together in subsequent clearing activity.

Artifacts from the tabby fireplace, midden, the two peripheral 3' x 3' units, and posthole tests consist of 166 undecorated white ware, 11 blue edged white ware, 19 blue transfer print white ware, 26 annular white ware, 10 decal polychrome, 12 porcelain, 1 red ware, 8 yellow ware, 8 stoneware, and 3 black or brown transfer print white ware sherds, for a total of 264; bottle glass include 63 green, 34 amethyst, 19 amber, 53 clear, and 10 aqua fragments for a total of 179; architectural materials include 450 nails, 23 other metal pieces, 8 pieces of window glass, and 4 brick fragments; miscellaneous objects were 1 slate piece, 16 kaolin pipe fragments, 5 buttons, 1 buckle, 1 key, 2 shell casings, and 3 gunflints; prehistoric artifacts consist of 2 chert flakes, 1 eroded sherd, and 2 grit tempered sherds.

The site is interpreted as primarily a late 19th century occupation, though the tabby fireplace almost certainly pertained to a somewhat earlier structure, which may have been the source of the nails accumulated in the midden. This occupation lasted until at least the turn of the century. South Carolina Dispensary bottles dating to the 1890s are present in the midden, and a structure is shown in this general vicinity in the 1918 Map (p.38). The earlier occupation represented structurally by the two tabby fireplace remnants is tentatively documented in the 1872 Map (p.29), which shows in this location a series of small structures presumed to be slave houses associated with the 19th century Lewis Reeve Sams

plantation complex. Further excavation of this site is warranted if it cannot be preserved in place. A thorough analysis of it is to be included in the general report on plantation and tenant period sites.

National Register Status:38BU515 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is the best preserved locus of the late 19th to early 20th century black tenant occupation of Dataw and contains earlier 19th century structures. Further data recovery or preservation in place is recommended.

85. 38BU517 (UTM E 539720 N 3590300)

This natural shell rake complex is located in the marsh just east of center on the Dataw north shore (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 5'-6' between a narrow sand beach fronting the eroding shore (which is poorly drained Williman loamy fine sand) and Bohicket soil tidal mud flats exposed at low tide. It consists of a 550' long linear shell accumulation that is up to 15' wide and 2' above grade. It approaches closely to the high ground shoreline at the east end, and diverges away from it towards the west, where it is separated from high ground by as much as 50'. Spartina growth is present on the river side and, toward the west end, is accompanied by Salicornia on the inland side. Boryschia is present on higher parts of the reef itself.

The 1982 survey described the feature as consisting of three linear mounds of shell paralleling the bluff, linked with it at one point and as much as fifty feet out in the marsh at another. The large amount of brick, glass, and ceramics present on the surface, the scarcity of prehistoric artifacts, and the linear nature of the deposits suggested that it was the remnant of a sea wall. Two shovel tests (position unspecified) on solid ground yielded a high concentration of shell, and brick was present in one. The surface collection consisted of 6 white ware, 4 pearlware, 1 black glazed earthenware, 2 brown stoneware, and 1 white stoneware sherds, 2 drainage pipe fragments, 22 pieces of glass, and 1 brick and 1 nail.

Inclusion of some section of high ground is implicit in this description, and the only available area that might produce artifacts in abundance is the western portion of 38BU515, discussed in the previous section. As noted therein, this western element is obviously an integral part of 38BU515, and abruptly terminates at the edge of well drained ground on the west, at about the point where the 38BU517 shell reef begins beyond the bluff edge. In the intensive survey 38BU517 has been redefined to refer only to the marsh shell complex, as there are no archaeological remains west of the redefined 38BU515.

Profiling of the shell mounds shows finely crushed, tightly packed shell, characteristic of natural shell reefs. The mounds do not in any way resemble an artificial structure, nor is it likely that a sea wall would have been built in front of a lowlying natural drainage area. The reefs do contain a large artifact component, predominantly late 19th century glass, ceramics, and brick fragments. Phosphate rock rubble is common, including sizeable boulders. This material was possibly but not necessarily brought in for seawall construction somewhere along the shore. If so, the wall was

most likely in another location and has been entirely destroyed.

This section of the shoreline is more sharply angled to the direction of the tidal ebb than is the rest of the north shore, and this conformation is the probable cause of shell reef formation. Erosion materials apparently accumulated along with the shell in the process of reef formation. Measurements on the 1918 Map (p.38), compared with the 1956 USGS Map (p.3) indicate that a minimum of 250' of shoreline depth has been eroded on the Morgan River shore of Dataw since the beginning of the 20th century. As this area does include several structures in the 1918 map, an abundance of artifactual material could have been present for incorporation into the shell reef. However, the artifact sources are the eroded bluffs west and/or east of the shell reefs. Land directly behind 38BU517 is very low, with a shallow drainage directed through it, and there is no evidence for the presence of sites.

National Register Status:38BU517 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is a secondary accumulation of eroded materials produced by tidal forces.

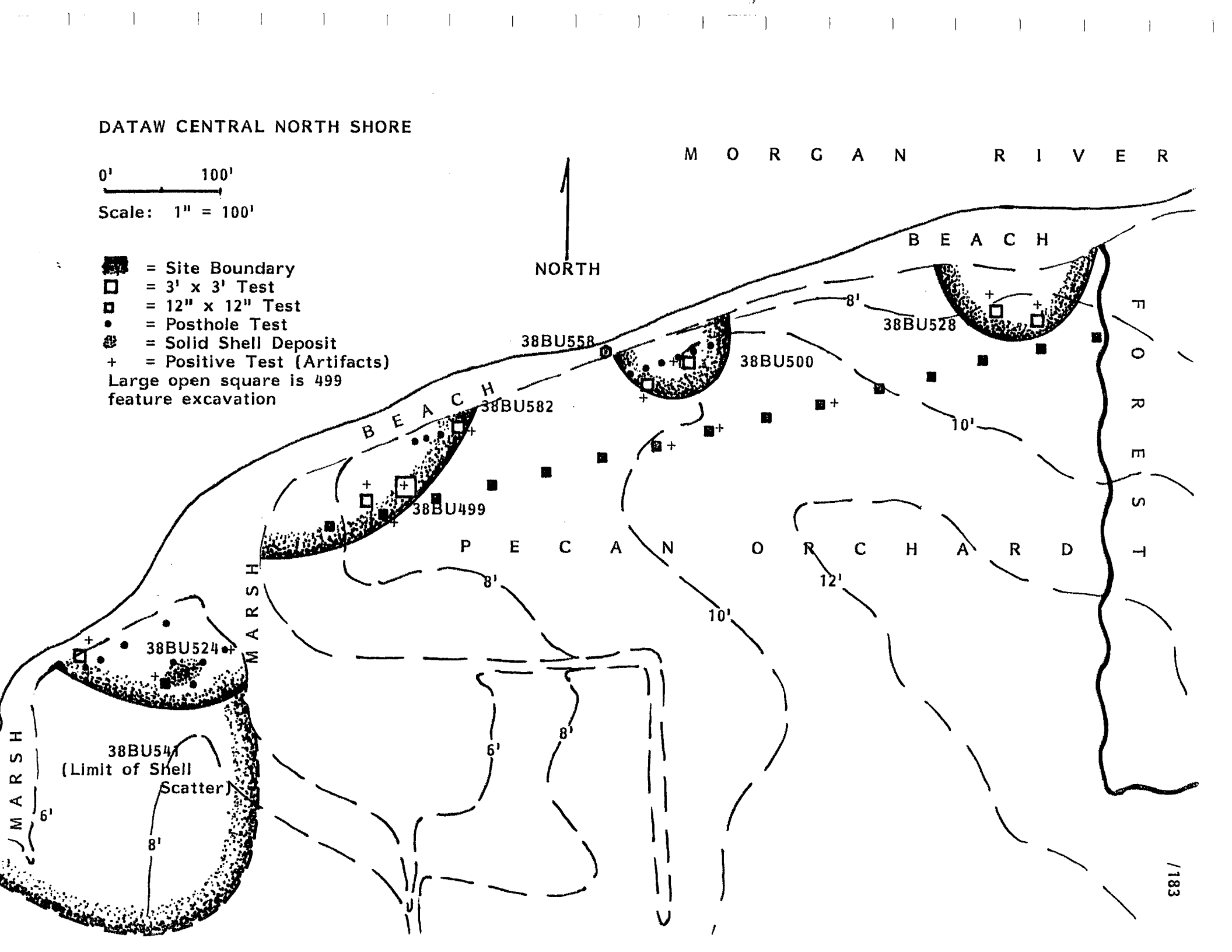
86. 38BU528 (UTM E 539660 N 3590230)

This shell scatter is located in the northeast corner of the large pecan orchard that occupies this sector of the north shore of Dataw, and is immediately west of center on the north shore, at the edge of a forested area (see General Site Map and Central North Shore Map, p.183). It is the easternmost of a series of eroded (at the shore) and plowed (inland) small tenant sites. It is at an elevation of 7'-8' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand, the extent of which marks the east boundary of the site. Most of the site area is in grass, and there is palmetto and scrub growth at the shoreline, dominated by a large live oak. The bluff has a 2' high sterile eroded face with a clayey subsoil exposed at its base. A thin shell scatter extends a maximum of 125' along the shoreline and 75' inland.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a thin to moderate shell scatter extending over an area of 150' east-west and 50' north-south. It was noted that site boundaries were obvious on the surface. There were no solid lenses in the bluff but shell depth was about 12". Surface collections were made in the field area and yielded one broken chert biface, two white ware sherds, one camphor glass fragment, and one brick fragment.

The intensive survey found that the center of site concentration is about 100' east of the plotted 1982 location. This relocation of the site is consistent with the evidence of the 1918 map which places a building at the east end of the site, near the field dike in the forest that marks the site boundary. The nearby location of the large oak at the bluff edge is probably not coincidental. Several other defined Morgan River tenant sites are associated with trees or tree clusters.

No shell or artifacts were present in the bluff face or on the beach. Broken shell was scattered sparsely for a distance of about 100' along the bank and extended (in any concentration) no more than 40' inland. A 1982


DATAW CENTRAL NORTH SHORE
0' 100'
Scale: 1" = 100'
= Site Boundary
= 3' x 3' Test
= 12" x 12" Test
= Posthole Test
= Solid Shell Deposit
+ = Positive Test (Artifacts)
Large open square is 499 feature excavation
NORTH
MORGAN RIVER
BEACH
38BU558
38BU500
38BU528
8'
10'
FOREST
BEACH
38BU582
38BU499
PECAN ORCHARD
12'
MARSH
38BU524
38BU541
(Limit of Shell Scatter)
6'
8'
MARSH
/183

survey plow line had been cut paralleling the shore at a distance inland varying between 30' and 50'. This generally demonstrated the rarity of shell or artifacts at any remove from the immediate shoreline zone for the entire pecan orchard area (see also Sections 87-90 below).

In order to confirm this negative evidence and to test for more deeply buried deposits, an east-west transect (12" x 12" shovel tests at 50' intervals) was run approximately 50' inland of the shore for the full length of the orchard area. Three of these tests were in the 38BU528 area. Also, two 3' x 3' test pits specific to 38BU528, as well as a number of random posthole tests, were excavated (see Central North Shore Map for location of major tests).

The three shovel tests contained sparse amounts of fragmented shell but no artifacts. Placed at east, center, and west on the south margin of the site as indicated by surface shell, these tests served to confirm the surface evidence, and suggested that the shell had been dispersed by plow activity. The upper level (depth 6"-7") was dark brown to brown humus and overlay a 9"-11" deep intermediate level. Below this was sterile yellowish brown to brownish yellow subsoil.

A 3' x 3' unit toward the west margin of the site yielded a similar soil profile. Nine artifacts were found in the upper level (depth 7"), which also contained sparse whole and broken oyster. Lower levels were sterile. The artifacts were 1 stoneware sherd, 1 white ware sherd, 1 kaolin pipe stem, 1 brick fragment, 1 concrete chip, 1 piece of slate, 1 cut nail, and 2 sand tempered indeterminate prehistoric sherds.

The second 3' x 3' unit, toward the center of the site, had a high artifact content, again confined to the upper humus level. The total of 57 artifacts consisted of: 11 white ware sherds (9 plain, 1 blue transfer print, 1 brown transfer print); 23 molded bottle glass pieces (4 clear, 9 brown, 5 light green, 5 dark green); 9 cut nails and 1 amorphous iron piece; 2 tinted window glass pieces; 6 bone fragments; 3 slate chips; 1 kaolin pipe stem; and 1 sand tempered indeterminate prehistoric sherd. Except for the three small and worn prehistoric sherds found in the two tests, all materials are consistent with a late 19th to early 20th century tenant occupation. The higher artifact content in the central area test supports the surface and map evidence for the location of the core of the site.

Both architectural and domestic items are present, indicating a house site. The structure depicted in the 1918 map for this approximate location is a schoolhouse. While by no means certain of what artifacts might be considered definitive of a school site in this context, there is nothing in the available evidence to differentiate this site from a normal domestic establishment. As the school presumably served only the island community, this is not unexpected. The slate chips may be suggestive, but this material is present in many historic sites in the region.

The complete absence of surface structural remains, the evident redistribution of artifacts, the 20th century plowing, the badly eroded shoreline, and the probable form of construction without subsurface foundations all indicate that it is improbable that any further worthwhile

information can be obtained from this site.

National Register Status:38BU528 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The integrity of the site has been destroyed by erosion and 20th century cultivation.

87. 38BU500 (UTM E 539580 N 3590200)

This shell scatter is located on the Morgan River shore toward the center of the pecan grove area and east of 38BU528 (see General Site Map and Central North Shore Map, p.183). It is at 9'-10' elevation on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand, terminating above a sand erosion beach in a 4'-5' high bluff. Palmettos, hardwood scrub, and oaks are present at the shoreline, with one large oak dominating the site. Inland is grass, with a relatively bare surface beneath the oak. Maximum extent of shell scatter is 100' along the shore and 50' inland.

The 1982 survey defined the site as a thin to moderate scatter of shell visible on the surface and eroding from the bluff over a 50' area. The site was inspected along the bluff and in the field. No subsurface testing was done and no artifacts were found. The horizontal extent of the site was well defined by the surface scatter. A depth of 12" was noted in the eroding bluff profile.

The intensive survey noted small quantities of shell in the upper face of the bluff, concentrated in the eastern part of the designated area. More shell and some artifacts have been redistributed along the beach. There are no solid midden deposits. Subsurface examination of the high ground began with six posthole tests set at 10' intervals, paralleling the shore and about 25' in from it, crossing through the area of higher surface shell density. This series yielded only one phosphate rock. Two 3' x 3' tests were excavated (see Central North Shore Map for test locations). In both artifacts were concentrated in the upper level brown soil (depth 10"). Beneath this was a thin mottled zone overlying light yellowish brown sterile subsoil. Shell content was minimal and restricted to the upper level.

The western unit contained three dark green bottle glass pieces, a few small pebbles, and some unidentified rubble pieces. The eastern unit, toward the center of the site area, was somewhat more productive. The upper level contained 3 cut nails, 1 kaolin pipe bowl and 1 stem, 3 bottle glass pieces (1 clear, 2 amber), 1 piece of tinted window glass, 5 white ware sherds (3 plain, 1 blue edged, 1 annular), and 3 clay tempered indeterminate sherds. The lower level had 2 white ware and 1 stoneware sherds, 1 kaolin pipe bowl, 1 amorphous iron piece, and 2 clay tempered cordmarked sherds.

Two of the interior 12" x 12" shovel tests adjacent to the site, as well as one east of it, produced 1 sand tempered indeterminate sherd each, and a kaolin pipe stem was also found in one test proximate to the site. Historic and prehistoric artifacts were present at the same depth in the tests, and all 8 of the prehistoric sherds are small and badly worn, indicating that there is no intact prehistoric deposit. Precise

identification of the sherds was not possible. The historic remains pertain to the late 19th to early 20th century period of tenant occupation. As in 38BU528 to the east and 38BU499 to the west, much of the site has been lost to erosion at the shore and deeply disturbed inland by 20th century cultivation.

National Register Status:38BU500 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is thoroughly disturbed and much of its original extent has been destroyed by erosion.

88. 38BU558 (UTM E 539550 N 3590190)

The site is located on the sandy erosion surface at the base of the 4'6" bluff at the west end of 38BU500, west of center on the north shore of Dataw (see General Site Map and Central North Shore Map, p.183). Its elevation is 4'-5'. The immediate beach area is bare of vegetation. The 1982 survey defined it as a rock scatter, derived from the foundation stones of the USGS Benchmark "Hope", overturned on the eroded beach. The site was recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

The intensive survey noted only fragments of the concrete base of the Coast and Geodetic Survey marker, spread over an area of about 10'. Rock as such was absent. The U.S.G.S. brass plate, present when the site was visited in 1983, is now missing.

National Register Status:38BU558 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site is a known entity with no research potential and is now destroyed by erosion.

89. 38BU582

This shell midden and associated shell scatter is concentrated at the immediate shoreline west of 38BU500, and has a continuous distribution and common content with 38BU499. There is no justification for distinguishing it as a separate site, and it is discussed in Section 90 below as one locus of a larger site designated 38BU499. As part of that site, it is recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

90. 38BU499 (UTM E 539470 N 3590150)

This shell midden and scatter is located on and behind the Morgan River bluff to the west of 38BU500 (see General Site Map and Central North Shore Map, p.183). Elevation is at 8'-9' feet on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand. The inland section is in grass and the shore is covered in thick brush and palmetto. A large oak dominates the eastern end of the site at the shoreline. At this point the eroding bluff is 5'-6' above the beach. A gradual downslope to the west is terminated by a marsh embayment. Maximum extent of the site is 200' along the shore and 50' inland, but much of the surface shell scatter is a product of plow redistribution. Mechanical field cultivation has formed mounds of earth at the edge of the field, and plow scars were found in subsurface tests.

The 1982 survey defined this continuous deposit as two separate sites. The eastern locus, termed 38BU582, was described as a thick scatter of shell extending 125' along the bank, with one solid shell lens 10' long and 24" thick. It was noted that historic artifacts of late 19th to 20th century date were abundant and appeared to overlie a prehistoric occupation. The site was investigated along the bluff and in the grass field. There was no subsurface testing. Collected artifacts consisted of 1 sherd tempered fragment of indeterminate decoration, 1 brick (other fragments were reported), 1 piece of window glass, 5 bottle glass pieces, 3 possible lamp chimney fragments, and 1 flat metal fragment.

The 38BU499 locus was described in the 1982 survey as a moderate to thick scatter of shell. Its location was plotted along the east bank of the marsh slough that forms the west boundary of the site. The area was examined along the shoreline and in the field, with no subsurface testing. One white ware sherd and 1 brick were found.

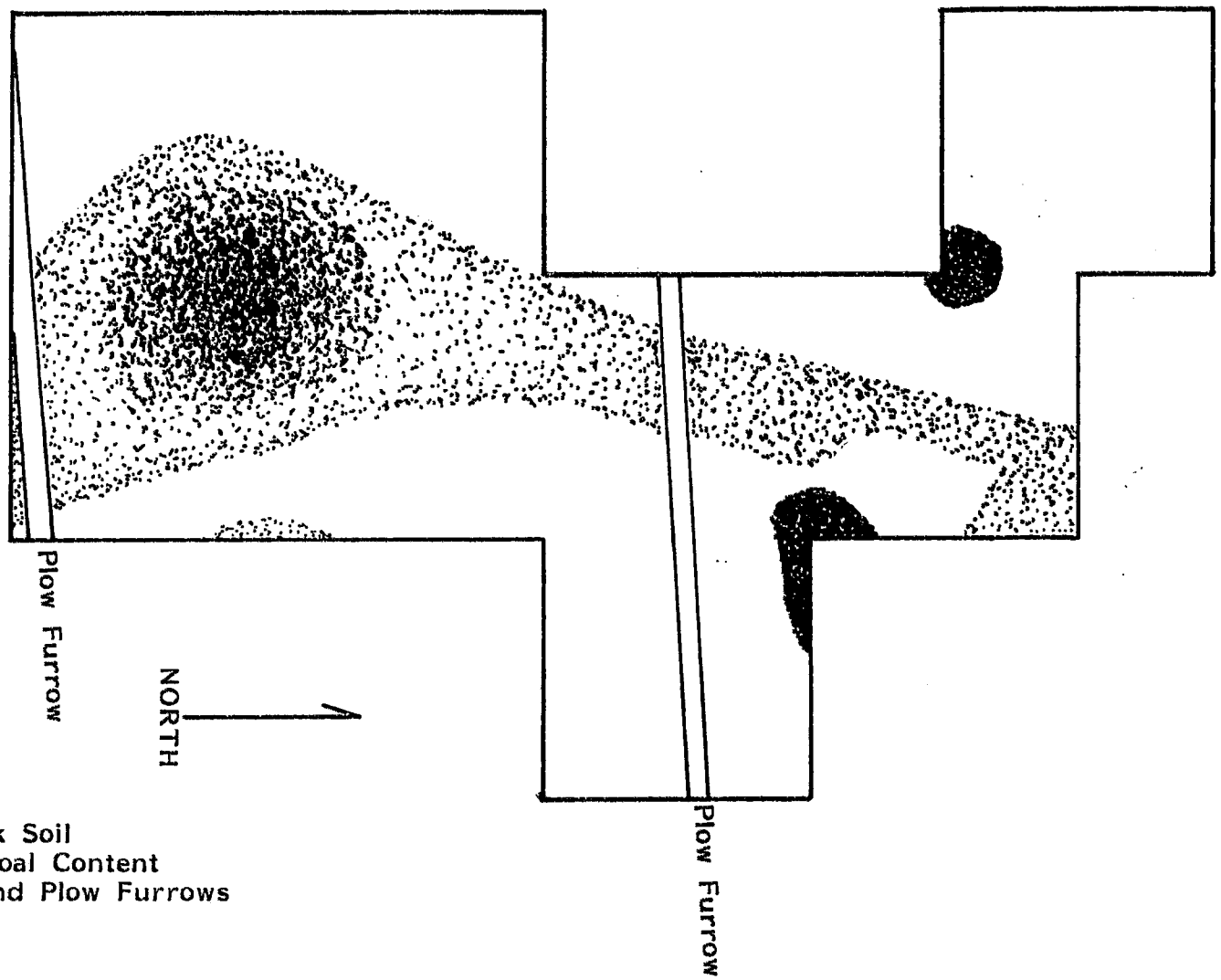
These two loci have been merged in the intensive survey because of clear continuity of shell deposition and are hereinafter jointly referred to as 38BU499.

A 3' x 3' test was excavated in the Locus 582 solid shell deposit preserved in the roots of the large shoreline oak. The soil profile consisted of 7" of dense shell in a dark soil matrix above a soil stratum of the same color that was lacking in significant shell content. This terminated at a depth of 11" on sterile brownish yellow subsoil. The upper level contained 68 clear bottle glass fragments (most derived from the same two bottles), 2 cut nails, 1 wire nail, 1 piece of amorphous iron, and 1 white ware sherd. The intermediate level contained 3 cut nails, 4 clear bottle glass pieces, and 2 plain sand tempered prehistoric sherds. The historic artifacts clearly pertain to the tenant period of occupation, and present very little variety.

Three posthole tests in shoreline scrub at 5' to 10' intervals west of the 3' x 3' demonstrated that crushed shell deposits continue along the shoreline. Three cut nails, 2 green and 1 clear bottle glass pieces, 1 window glass piece, and 1 white ware sherd were found in these tests. Beyond the western limit of these tests the scrub thins out somewhat, and surface shell distribution shows the continuity with the 499 locus.

The major concentration in the 499 locus lies 100' southwest of the 582 locus (with more or less continuous shell scatter between the two areas) and 100' east of the marsh embayment. Three out of five tests in this 200' distance were positive, and all were clustered within a 25' diameter area (see Central North Shore Map). The shell concentration along the survey plow line supported this interpretation.

A 3' x 3' test in the area of maximum surface shell concentration encountered shallow subsurface features, consisting of two small but densely packed shell pits on opposite sides of the test unit, divided by a longitudinal area of dark earth penetrating into the sterile yellow subsoil. A total of eight contiguous 3' x 3' units were excavated in order to follow these features (see 38BU499 Map, p.188).



38BU499: TENANT SITE
FEATURE EXCAVATION

0' 3'

Scale: 1" = 2"

Dark Areas = Shell Pits
Light Stippling = Medium Dark Soil
Heavy Stippling = High Charcoal Content
No Shading = Light Subsoil and Plow Furrows

The longitudinal stain broadened toward the south into a shallow oval pit. Two narrow (ca. 4") furrows cut east-west across this north-south oriented feature, probably scars from occasional deep plowing. Charcoal was present throughout the feature, occurring in concentration in the broader southern end. Soil and contained artifacts did not appear to have been affected by fire. The area had not been regularly used for intense fires, and it is more likely that this was a dump rather than any kind of fire pit. Other stains showing up on the periphery of the excavated area indicated that this was a general refuse zone, accumulated in piles that have been truncated by plowing.

Depth of the deposit ranged between 6" and 10" with some deeper pits. Soil above this level was dark earth with color affected by charcoal content, and became progressively mottled towards its base, terminating on sterile brownish yellow subsoil. The two shell concentrations depicted in the 38BU499 Map attained a maximum depth at their base of 16" beneath the surface. Mixed in this shell and charcoal debris were historic (late 19th and early 20th century domestic, personal, and architectural) and prehistoric artifacts. Biological objects of uncertain period attribution consisted of 1 fossilized bone fragment, 2 crab claw pieces, and 5 bone fragments. Domestic artifacts included bottle glass (45 clear, 19 aqua, 11 amethyst, and 3 brown pieces), 1 glass bowl fragment, and 34 white ware sherds, of which 3 small ones were decorated (probable transfer print). The architectural component included 71 cut nails, 1 iron bracket, 2 iron hinges, 1 brass keyhole cover, 2 pieces of window glass, 1 piece of plaster, and 9 brick fragments. Associated objects of uncertain function consisted of 4 amorphous clay objects, 6 pieces of amorphous iron, 4 iron strap sections (probably for barrels), 9 slate fragments, and 6 rocks. Personal artifacts included 9 kaolin pipe stems and 7 pipe bowl fragments, 1 metal buckle, 3 buttons (1 metal, 2 ceramic), and 1 ceramic doll arm.

The prehistoric component consisted of 27 artifacts, with 12 of these obtained in one 3' x 3' among the contiguous eight. Fourteen of these (8 sand tempered punctate decorated sherds and 6 indeterminate or plain fiber tempered sherds) were definitely Late Archaic, and a further 6 sand tempered sherds (1 plain, 5 indeterminate) may pertain to this category.In addition, there were 6 clay tempered cordmarked sherds and 1 broken biface that was tentatively identified as Woodland period. This material appeared to be concentrated at the interface between dark upper level soil and the sterile subsoil, but this level also contained historic artifacts. Four of the eight contiguous 3' x 3' units were taken down to a depth of 6" beneath the mottled zone, but yielded no further artifacts.

The combination of domestic and architectural artifacts indicated that a house was present nearby, a contention supported by the 1918 Map (p.38). However, brick fragments were very small and relatively sparse. The concentration of surface debris toward the bluff and the artifact scatter on the beach suggested that the house area has eroded away. The present remains in the excavated 499 area are also lacking in any major faunal component, which is apparently concentrated in the 582 locus (at least with regard to shell). With the exception of the two small shell pits, the debris in the sampled 499 area has the appearance of general thin yard scatter in an area that has been largely redistributed by plow activity.

National Register Status: 38BU499 (and the associated 38BU582) are recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site is a late 19th to early 20th century tenant occupation which has lost much of its original area to shoreline erosion and elsewhere (for the most part) has been thoroughly redistributed by plowing. The prehistoric component is limited in depth and horizontal extent and thoroughly mixed with the historic materials.

91. 38BU524 (UTM E 539430 N 3590130)

This shell midden and artifact scatter is located on a small peninsula between two Bohicket soil low marsh intrusions near the center of the west half of the north shore of Dataw (see General Site Map and Central North Shore Map, p.183). It is at 7' elevation on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand. Vegetation consists of moderately dense oak and palmetto forest, with a concentration of palmetto scrub in the northeastern part of the site area. The site is somewhat more open on the southwest, with clusters of dense young growth. Overall dimensions are 150' along the shore and 100' inland, but the intact and significant element of the site is restricted to a much smaller area (see below).

The 1982 survey described the site as a 10' long shell exposure in the low north bank of the peninsula. A shovel test 10' inland located a 4" thick shell lens beneath 4" of soil. No artifacts were found.

In the intensive survey a 3' x 3' test was made at marsh edge on the north shore in the only location where surface shell was present. A thin shell deposit, a check stamped sherd, 2 indeterminate sherds (1 sand,1 fiber), a chunk of processed phosphate rock, an unidentified lithic sliver, and a small piece of an amethyst glass bowl were found. Other posthole tests along the edge of the north shore were sterile, but one of a series of five placed 20' inland and parallel with the shore yielded 2 check stamped sherds. Artifact bearing deposits were 8" in depth, consisting of pale brown sand above sterile very pale brown subsoil.

All five of the prehistoric sherds are very worn, and it is not possible to identify with certainty the kind of check stamping that is present. However, the 2 sherds derived from the posthole test are more likely to be Savannah than Deptford. Artifacts and shell in this initially identified portion of the site are sparse and worn, indicating disturbance of a thin prehistoric site, of insufficient density to be recommended as significant.

Examination of the remainder of the peninsula, however, revealed an intact shell midden in the southeast corner. This was oriented roughly east-west, and was 30' long and 15' wide in maximum extent. Posthole tests around the periphery of the shell deposit established that the shell was concentrated in the mounded area, where it rose about 6" above grade. Only two tests yielded artifacts. One cut nail was found well east of the midden close to the slough, and a 12" x 12" shovel test at the west end of the midden yielded dense shell and 1 indeterminate sand tempered sherd. However, at the east end of the midden a fragment of metal bucket extrudes

from the surface of shell and root matting. This artifact and the above grade position of the shell indicates that the midden is an historic deposit. The shovel test at the west end was on level ground outside of the grade of the midden. Its profile consisted of brown to dark brown topsoil to a depth of 4", overlying a shell stratum in a dark yellowish brown soil matrix extending to a depth of 9", and overlying sterile very pale brown subsoil. Because this midden remains intact and is one of the very few undisturbed north shore historic period middens, no further investigation was made at this time.

National Register Status: 38BU524 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. This recommendation includes, however, only the intact shell midden itself, and a buffer zone of 25' around it. Its significance derives from its status as one of the few intact midden areas of the tenant period of occupation on the north shore of Dataw. It is presumably related to 38BU541, a large and totally dispersed shell scatter located immediately south of the midden.

92. 38BU541 (UTM E 539400 N 3590090)

This shell scatter is spread over a 300' by 300' area southwest of 38BU524, inland of the small peninsula on which the latter site is located (see General Site Map). It is at an elevation of 7'-8' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand and is bounded on east and west by two interior drainages. Vegetation consists of grass and thick brush, with a portion of the area further opened up by Phase 1 clearing activity. This description applies to an enlarged site area. The 1982 survey described the site as a 10' by 10' area containing 1 brick fragment, 1 piece of amethyst bottle glass, and no shell, located 100' west of the west drainage. The site was said to be tenuous at best.

A series of random posthole and shovel tests in and around the 1982 designated location found no convincing evidence for the existence of the site. The only artifact found was one small piece of clear bottle glass, and shell was sparse. In the presently defined site area there is a thin to moderate scatter of shell over a large area, a sizeable part of which provided 50%-100% surface visibility. Thorough surface examination of all of the open space yielded no artifacts. On the basis of the two pieces of glass reported from the site it is classified as late 19th to 20th century.

National Register Status: 38BU541 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. The site is a thoroughly dispersed shell scatter with virtually no artifact content.

93. 38BU523 (UTM E 539300 N 3590080)

These intermittent deposits of subsurface crushed shell are located along the east end of the north shore of the northwest point of Dataw (see General Site Map). Known deposits are discontinuous within the site areas originally designated as 38BU523 and 522, and there is no particular justification for their separation into two distinct sites. The maximum

area occupied by both sites is 200' along the shore and 100' inland, but actual area occupied by shell, and shell quantity, is at a minimum. Elevation is 7'-8' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand, and vegetation cover is dominated by oak, palmetto, and palmetto scrub. An old field dike parallels the shore at the inland margin of the site.

The 1982 survey described the 523 locus as a thin to moderate scatter of shell visible in the bluff for a distance of about 40', placed 50' east of the 522 locus. Shell was recorded as 12" deep in the topsoil on the bluff but none was present in the survey plow line 50' inland. There was no subsurface testing and no artifacts were collected. The 522 locus was recorded as a 100' long shoreline shell scatter characterized by an 8" thick shell lens eroding at the base of a tree, under 6" of topsoil. No shovel tests were made but probe rod testing indicated that the site extended as much as 30' inland. No artifacts were found.

With the exception of the small area of shell encased in tree roots in one location in the 522 locus, the intensive survey found no evidence of shell anywhere along the bluff. This eroded profile is sufficiently open and free of vegetation cover that it is virtually certain that deposits could not be overlooked. Posthole testing on top of the bluff also yielded no shell. The only artifact found was the distal half of an outsized doll's right arm, presumably derived from the 19th-20th century occupation site (38BU540) located to the west.

Posthole tests were made immediately around the 522 shoreline locus (the tree root shell) and for distances up to 15' away from it. No shell was found outside of the very small exposure. The 1982 reference to a shoreline shell scatter possibly refers to shell on the marsh surface at the base of the bluff, material that is more likely to be a product of tidal wash than of shoreline erosion. Small pockets of shell embedded in tree roots are an extremely common phenomenon. While frequently of cultural origin, such small pockets can also collect from natural causes (e.g., raccoon feeding).

Three small crushed shell deposits were found inland, at the base of the old field dike. None of these deposits had any significant depth, all consisted of thoroughly fragmented shell, none yielded artifacts, and all were obviously disturbed by dike construction. The actual confirmed site area is therefore a few square feet at the base of a shoreline tree (the 522 locus), and a ca. 25' long and 10' wide sector of thin and immediately subsurface fragmented shell inland of and centered between the two originally designated site areas.

National Register Status: 38BU523 (including 38BU522) is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. Archaeological deposits are very limited in extent and are for the most part thoroughly disturbed.

94. 38BU522

This site has been described in Section 93 above as a locus of Site 38BU523, and as part of that site has been recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

95. 38BU540 (UTM E 539200 N 3590040)

It is evident in the discussion of Sites 38BU522 and 523 above that some discrepancies exist between the results reported in the 1982 survey and those of the intensive survey. These discrepancies persist throughout the entirety of the northwest peninsula of Dataw. The 1982 survey recognized a total of six sites (38BU540, 521, 520, 539, 519, and 518) in the central and western part of the peninsula, and evidence for these sites in the positions plotted was frequently not forthcoming. An extensive series of subsurface tests have been made throughout the northern half of the peninsula (see Northwest Point Map, p.194) in order to reconcile these discrepancies. It has been determined that the most efficacious approach is to eliminate two of these sites, 38BU520 and 521, merging elements of them with an expanded 38BU540 on the east and an enlarged 38BU519 on the west. These mergers have been made on the basis of proximity, continuity, and site content. Sites 38BU539 and 518 remain, but greatly reduced in size, with part of the latter shifted to 38BU519.

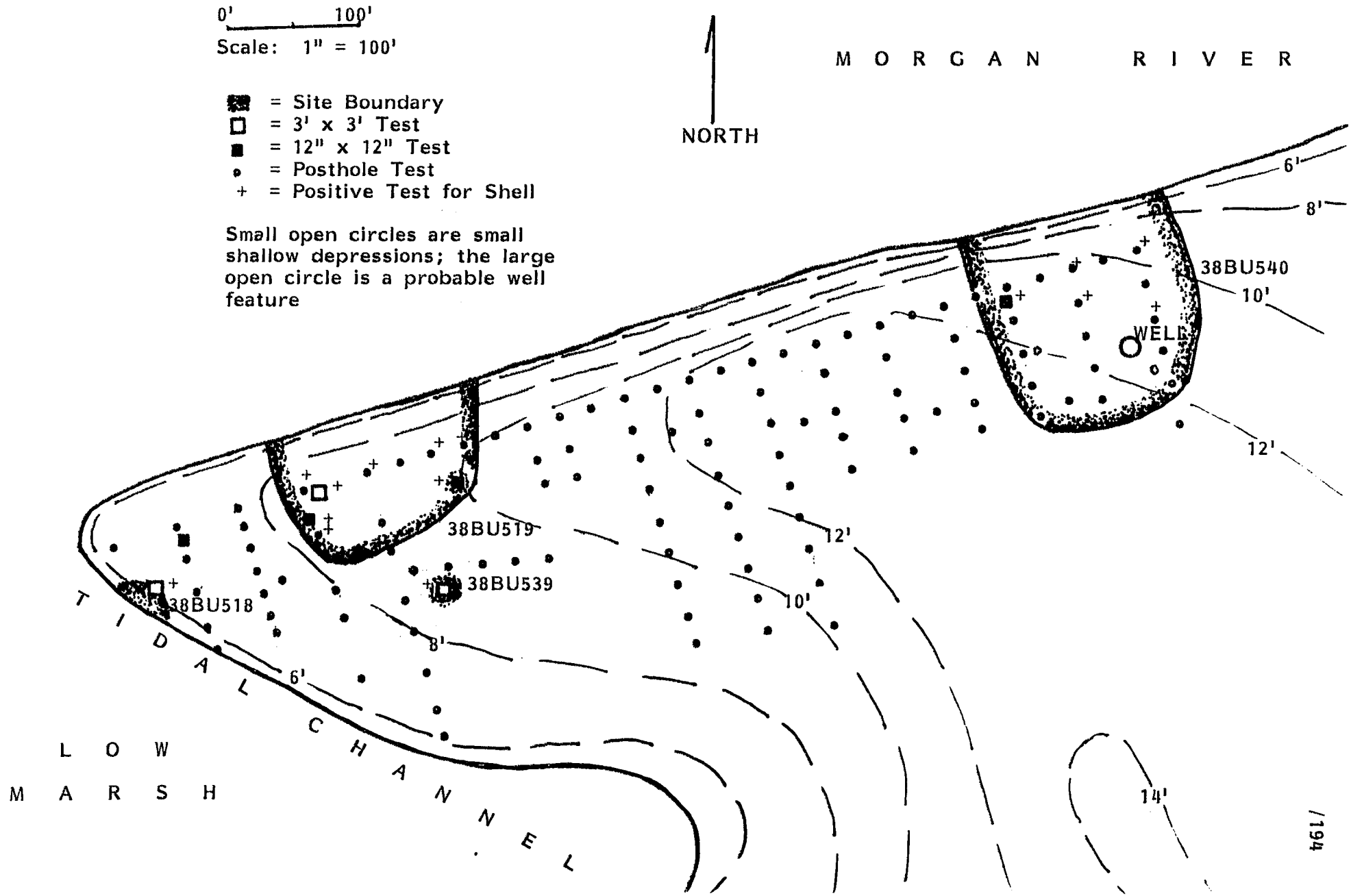
Site 38BU540 is located at the north center of the northwest peninsula (reckoning the beginning of the peninsula at the small marsh embayment that breaks the line of the north shore west of 38BU524) and extends for 150' along the shore and 150' inland (see General Site Map and Northwest Point Map, p.194). It is at an elevation of 8'-12' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand in open mixed pine and hardwood forest, with palmettos, cedar, and palmetto scrub along the shoreline, the latter frequently dense. An old roadbed runs through the center of the site on an east-west line.

The 1982 survey described the site as a thin shell scatter extending 50' east-west. One test was dug, yielding no shell below a 2" depth. A thin scatter of modern glass and brick fragments were noted, and 1 plain and 1 cordmarked sherd (clay and sherd temper) were collected. The proximity to a roadbed is noted and it is suggested that the site may not represent a permanent occupation. The site was plotted as a strictly inland locus, beyond the southeast corner of the site area as presently defined.

The intensive survey found no significant deposits in the area specified in the 1982 survey. However, there is a broad zone of thin shell scatter in and adjacent to the east-west oriented roadbed which is located approximately 100' inland of the shore in this area. The shell scatter extends down to the shoreline, where it occurs in moderate to dense concentrations. A major site feature lying north of the road is a 14' diameter circular pit that is 25" below grade at the center. This is interpreted as a well pit. Similar features occur with some frequency in late 19th and early 20th century sites in the region. Two other small shallow depressions are also present.

Numerous posthole and shovel tests were made in and around the designated site area, with the primary purpose of defining the extent of shell scatter and thereby delimiting the site. Artifacts were not abundant, with only 18 collected from all tests in the site area. These

DATAW NORTHWEST POINT



consisted of 1 sand tempered Deptford check stamped sherd, 3 cut nails, 1 bolt with washer, 2 pieces of amorphous iron, 2 pieces of tinted window glass, 1 bone fragment, 1 piece of clear bottle glass, 2 plain porcelain sherds, 1 blue transfer print on white ware sherd, and 4 plain white ware sherds. The low artifact quantity results in part from primary use of posthole tests. It is of interest that the one prehistoric sherd is quite large. While the surface shell scatter has obviously been redistributed, and any above grade features that may have pertained to the historic period tenant site have been removed, the site area has probably not undergone extensive disturbance. The 1918 Map (p.38) depicts two houses in this area, aligned north to south.

It is presumed that the description attributed to 38BU521 in the 1982 survey pertains to the shoreline sector of the 38BU540 site. 38BU521 was plotted as located west of the presently defined 38BU540 site area, in what is clearly a sterile zone. However, just as shell is absent in the 1982 designated area (and 38BU521 was defined largely on the basis of shell content), it is present along the shoreline in 38BU540 as defined by the intensive survey. Survey plow lines made in the 1982 survey cut through this area, and the thin to moderate shell concentrations could not have been missed.

The 1982 description of 38BU521 is nevertheless excessive. There is reference to "a thick lens of shell eroding from the bank (about 40 cm thick) over a 50' area. . . .At W. Edge of Site midden appears to be buried at least 80 cm BS (observation of lens in bank)". Nowhere along the bluff is there any concentration of shell of this extent, depth, and length. Presumably shell wash down the bluff surface was construed as in situ midden. The shell lens referenced above is probably identical with one located by the intensive survey. This was a 28" long shell pit (it had a rounded base) eroding from the bank. The shell stratum was 12" and underlay a 10" thick deposit of humus. It also contained a brick fragment and is probably to be attributed to the period of tenant occupation.

The 1982 survey did recover a substantial number of artifacts in one shovel test placed 100' inland. These consisted of 3 glass fragments, 1 white ware sherd, and 21 prehistoric sherds (16 cordmarked, primarily Wilmington, 3 indeterminate, 1 plain, and 1 Thom's Creek). It is probable that much of the shell present in the site area is of prehistoric origin.

Site 38BU540 is a multicomponent prehistoric and tenant period historic site. The pattern of shell distribution suggests that the prehistoric element consisted of a series of discontinuous mounds that were more or less leveled during the historic period. The quantity of whole shell and its frequent burial beneath a topsoil level suggest that disturbance has not been total. Surface features (except for depressions) of the tenant occupation have been removed, but there is no evidence for other major disturbance of this component of the site.

National Register Status: 38BU540 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. Unlike tenant period sites to the east, there has been relatively little 20th century disturbance of the northwestern peninsula. For the same reason, there is a viable prehistoric component inclusive of Late Archaic and Early and Middle Woodland elements. Preservation in place

and data recovery as required is recommended.

96. 38BU521

This site is a contiguous and integral part of Site 38BU540 and has been discussed in Section 95 above. As an element of 38BU540 it is recommended as eligible for the National Register.

97. 38BU520

As plotted by the 1982 survey, this site was contiguous with 38BU519, and extended east of it into a sterile sector of the shore. There is no justification for separation of 38BU519 and 38BU520 as described in the 1982 survey. Site elements pertaining to it are discussed in conjunction with 38BU519 in Section 99 below. As part of that site it is recommended as eligible for the National Register.

98. 38BU539 (UTM E 539050 N 3589950)

This shell midden consists of a single dense locus 3' across, centrally located in the western section of the northwest peninsula of Dataw, due south of 38BU519 (see General Site Map and Northwest Point Map, p.194). It is at 8' elevation on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand in an area of continuous scrub palmetto.

The 1982 survey described the site as a heavy concentration of shell extending 50' east-west. No solid lenses were observed and no subsurface testing was done. Three cordmarked sherds with clay temper, identified as Late Woodland, were found on the surface.

The intensive survey did not find any shell concentration that meets the above description in the central part of the peninsula, though there are areas with light shell scatter. There was located, however, a single dense concentration, about the size of the 3' x 3' test made to examine it as an example of northwest point shell concentrations. Shell was level with grade and extended as a fairly solid mass to a depth of 5" below the surface. Below this was 4" of mottled soil with shell inclusions, above sterile subsoil. Total depth of the test was 13". No artifacts were found. This locus is an example of the probable pattern of distribution of discrete shell heaps over much of the peninsula. However, the test pattern and other random sampling of the area did not yield evidence for other such concentrations in the originally plotted 38BU539 area.

National Register Status: 38BU539 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is a single small locus that was removed in testing. No artifacts were found in the test or in posthole tests surrounding the shell concentration.

99. 38BU519 (UTM E 539040 N 3590000)

This series of shell deposits extends for a distance of 150' along the north shore of the northwest peninsula of Dataw, and penetrates some 75' inland. It lies between 150' and 300' east of the west tip of the peninsula (see General Site Map and Northwest Point Map, p.194). It is at an elevation of 8'-10' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand. Palmetto scrub is the dominant vegetation. Palmetto trees and small oak and pine are also present. An old roadbed runs east-west at the inland margin of the site. As defined, the site combines elements of both 38BU519 and 520 as defined in the 1982 survey. Shell deposits in both site areas occur as discontinuous scatters and concentrations, but there is no obvious break between the two designated areas, and both are included here as 38BU519.

The 1982 survey described the western portion of the site as a moderate to thick scatter of shell visible in the bank and in survey plow lines as far inland as 100'. A test placed 10' inland yielded 2" of dark gray sand over 12" of brownish yellow sand with frequent shell inclusions but no solid lens. Below this was sterile yellow soil. A solid shell lens was observed toward the center of the site. No artifacts were found in any location. The eastern portion was characterized as a thin to moderate shell scatter extending about 50' along the bank and 200' inland. A 10" thick shell lens was present in tree roots at the western margin of the site.

A total of 13 artifacts were reported as dispersed surface finds from an area extending 50' along the shoreline and 150' inland. These included 2 sherds with fiber temper and 1 temperless sherd (1 fabric impressed and 1 simple stamped, but it is not clear whether these are the same or different sherds) as a prehistoric component, and 1 white ware sherd, 1 pearlware sherd, 1 brick, 1 nail, 2 molded dark bottle glass pieces, and 4 miscellaneous iron objects as an historic component.

The intensive survey consisted of posthole and shovel tests along the shoreline and through the interior of the peninsula, as depicted in the Northwest Point Map. A number of small shell occurrences were found, as indicated in the map. Most of these positive tests, however, consisted of fragmentary shell in an undifferentiated soil matrix. No evidence for shell (with the exception of Site 38BU539) more than 100' inland of the north shore was found anywhere in this western part of the peninsula, and most of it is within 40' of the shore.

The largest single shell area is at the eastern end of the site within 20' of the shore. This deposit is 20' in diameter. A 12" x 12" shovel test revealed a profile of 8" of dark yellowish brown soil overlying sterile brownish yellow subsoil. The upper level consisted of 3" of soil with minimal shell above 5" of dense shell. Two clay tempered fabric impressed sherds were recovered in this test, and 1 heavy cordmarked clay tempered sherd was found in a posthole test 27' to the northwest. No other artifacts were found in any test or on the surface.

The density of surface evidence for the site that is implied in the descriptions from the 1982 survey is not present. Nevertheless, sizeable

shell deposits are present within the redefined site area. Their discontinuity gives the appearance of dispersed shell heaps resulting from short term marsh exploitation events, a typical Middle Woodland site category (the artifact sample, albeit limited, is consistent with this identification). The absence of any shell mounding indicates that the original heaps have been truncated through historic period land use practices. The broad scatter of fragmented shell is a derivative of this. Nevertheless, disturbance has apparently affected only the immediate surface layer. The density of shell and the presence of unbroken specimens within the definite shell concentrations demonstrates that much of this area has not been subjected to deep plowing.

National Register Status: 38BU519 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. It is not a major site, but does have the potential of providing information on Middle Woodland period artifact content and subsistence practices in a context that is not totally disturbed.

100. 38BU518 (UTM E 538980 N 3589960)

This crushed shell deposit is located at the extreme margin of the south shore of the northwest peninsula at its extreme west end (see General Site Map and Northwest Point Map, p.194). Most of the shell is confined within a 25' long section of the shore and extends no more than 10' inland. The site is at an elevation of 6' on somewhat poorly drained Coosaw loamy fine sand. Vegetation consists of dominant palmetto scrub, palmetto, and young oak and pine. The loop that marks the terminus of the old road is adjacent to the shell deposit area and a large zone has 100% surface visibility. The shell deposit is placed on the low and rapidly eroding bluff at the edge of a marsh tidal channel. Dead marsh grass from extreme tides litters the site area from time to time. An unknown amount of land has been lost to erosion on this side of the point.

The 1982 survey described the site as a moderate surface scatter extending 75' southeast and 150' northeast of the point. Subsurface shell was not found at the point, but a 4" thick lens was found at a depth of 12" near the shore some 30' to the northeast. An immediately subsurface lens was also noted 150' northeast of the point. A thin to moderate shell scatter was said to extend more than 100' inland. The scatter along the bank was reported as varying considerably in density, from very thin to very thick. No artifacts were found.

The intensive survey has redefined the site to a much more limited area. The shell concentration noted as 150' to the northeast in the 1982 survey has been placed in 38BU519 (at its west edge), and no significant evidence of continuity between it and the southwest shore of the point was found. The "thin to moderate" shell scatter is better described as "minimal to thin" and does not seem to be indicative of any kind of concentration.

In the erosion profile of the southwest bank a thin layer of crushed shell is visible. In order to investigate this, a 3' x 3' test 5' inland from the bluff was excavated. It yielded a highly fragmented shell deposit in the upper 6", above sterile white sand and basal clay (which is also

visible in the bank profile). Posthole tests were made at 10' intervals along the southwest shore, the north shore, and due east towards the center of the peninsula for distances of 50'. The shoreline shell deposit was confined to the immediate bank area, and no other zones of significant shell concentration were found adjacent to the redefined site area. No artifacts were recovered in any test and throughout the site area all shell was highly fragmented.

National Register Status: 38BU518 is recommended as ineligible for the National Register. It is of minimal size and has no significant content.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This paper has reviewed the 100 sites reported from Dataw Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Sixteen of these sites have been merged with others and are not considered separately in subsequent discussion. The intensive survey found no substantive evidence for the existence of 6 sites, and cultural affiliation could not be determined for 13 small shell scatters. A further 5 sites yielded minimal and/or extremely mixed information, such that any classification is equivocal. The remaining 60 consist of 39 single component and 21 multicomponent sites, including among the latter only those sites with significant secondary components. Appendix D contains a full listing of sites according to cultural affiliation. The present chapter provides a summary discussion of the several archaeological periods represented on Dataw Island.

1. The Preceramic Era

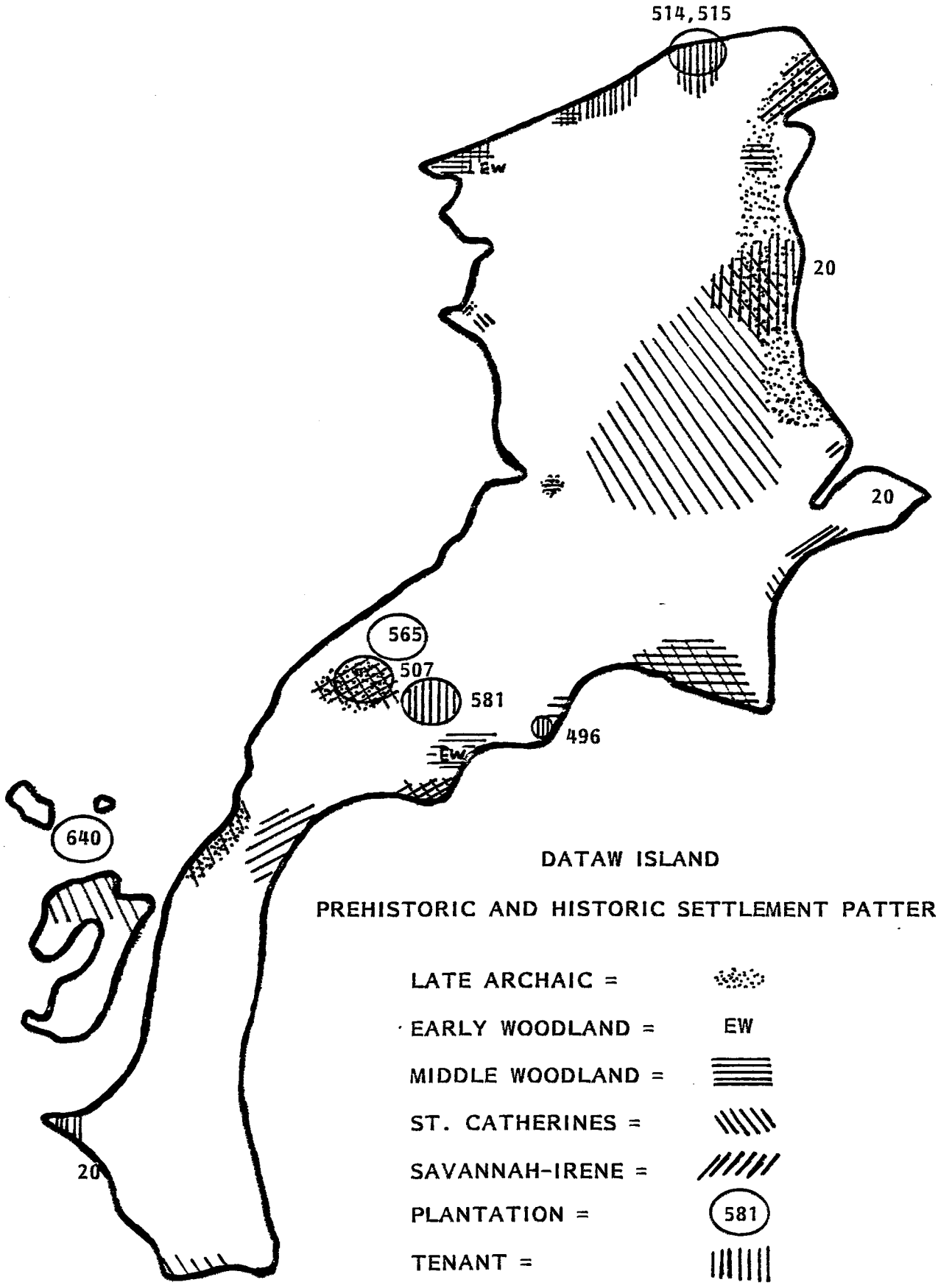
No sites from any period preceding the Late Archaic have been found on Dataw. As noted in Chapter II, these negative results are consistent with what is known of the coastal region. The land surface may have been occupied before the Late Archaic, but any intact sites are likely to be too deeply buried to be found by any conventional survey technique.

2. The Late Archaic Period

The ceramic phases of the Late Archaic are well represented on Dataw. Thirteen sites are known, and the Late Archaic is a major component in 8 of these. Settlement pattern consists primarily of large, concentrated sites (38BU507, 492, 513). The primary area of occupation was along the east shore of the north half of the island. 38BU492 and 513 represent the best preserved sites of this more or less continuous area of settlement and are, respectively, at the south and north ends of the distribution. Late Archaic elements are secondary in 38BU536 and 537, but are certainly related to the major concentration in the adjacent 492, and are linked with it by the disturbed deposits in 38BU578. Towards the north, the limited materials in 38BU526 provide a tenuous link with the large 38BU513 site at the northeast point of the island.

A secondary population center was 38BU507 in the interior of the south center of the island. The moderate sized and relatively discrete occupations at 38BU570 and 571 were possibly extensions of 507. 38BU561 and 542 are small sites on or near the west shore of the north half of the island, and limited evidence from 499 and 540 indicate that there was some settlement along the Morgan River shore, much of it now probably lost to erosion. With the exception of 507, there is a definite concentration towards the shore, and all large sites are on high, well drained ground.

The characteristic artifact types are plain and punctate decorated



DATAW ISLAND

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

LATE ARCHAIC =

EARLY WOODLAND = EW

MIDDLE WOODLAND =

ST. CATHERINES =

SAVANNAH-IRENE =

PLANTATION = 581

TENANT =

20th CENTURY = 20

Stallings Island and Thom's Creek pottery, the former typically having minimal fiber content, a trait that suggests a continuum of variation between these two major types. The presence of this ceramic attribute at all of the major sites is possible evidence for long term continuity in a specific technological tradition. This is rather more likely than the alternative explanation that all of these sites were occupied within a short span of time, and argues for continuity in other cultural features as well. Larger artifact samples will be required for definitive resolution of these intrasite typological regularities, which would be further aided by the establishment of an absolute chronology for the island. Preliminary testing has not yielded any quantity of shell, charcoal, or bone that might be analyzed to establish a chronology, but the finding of such materials in secure context should be a major goal of data recovery.

Shell is not a common feature in Late Archaic site levels. Settlement was concentrated toward the shore, but this evidently was determined by factors other than exploitation of salt marsh resources. Sea level during the Late Archaic ranged between more than three and less than one meter below present sea level (Brooks and Colquhoun 1985). Given its proximity to St. Helena Sound, it is unlikely that Dataw was beyond the range of the estuary even at the minimal sea level for this period. Nevertheless, the absence of shell almost certainly has some environmental explanation, such as a period of very rapid rise or fall in sea level disturbing the ecological balance of the estuary to the extent that oyster temporarily disappeared. Bone rarely survives in acid soils when shell is absent, but it would be extremely worthwhile to obtain some subsistence data from these sites.

3. The Early Woodland Period

The Early Woodland period is minimally represented on Dataw. Occasional sherds are present in a few other sites, but the only one with any concentration of Early Woodland materials is the Deptford phase occupation at 38BU497, on the east central shore of Dataw. The negative findings are consistent with the general pattern for the immediate coastal region, wherein sites of this period are relatively few and seldom of large size. The presence of large and concentrated Deptford sites in the interior again suggests that there is some environmental reason for this paucity of coastal sites, one that is probably linked with sea level fluctuation. As in the Late Archaic sites, the Deptford level in 38BU497 is largely lacking in shell.

4. The Middle Woodland Period

Middle Woodland sites, as defined by the presence of clay tempered heavy cordmarked pottery, form a substantial cluster on the central east shore of Dataw. This series includes 38BU497, 495, 489, 556, and 555. The limited sample from the adjacent 490 is equivocal, but likely pertains, at least in part, to this period. This section of the island is high ground immediately adjacent to small channels that are flooded during all or most of the tidal cycle. Evidence from elsewhere (Lepionka 1981c, Brooks and

Colquhoun 1985) indicates that the estuarine system has been relatively stable since the Middle Woodland period, and it is therefore probable that the same conditions obtained and were the determining factor in the settlement pattern. High ground is present farther north along the east shore, where the major Late Archaic settlements were located, but at present much of this shore does not have permanently flooded channels immediately adjacent to the shore.

A common Middle Woodland settlement pattern consists of a broad scatter of small and short term marsh exploitation event sites. This pattern is absent on Dataw. The known sites tend to be of large size, suggesting relatively permanent settlement of village form.

The Middle Woodland occupation possibly was not limited to the central east shore. Limited quantities of heavy cordmarked ceramics are found along the Morgan River shore (in 38BU540 and 519, possibly in 499). If these sites followed the pattern noted on the central east shore, they were located at the water's edge, and consequently would now be lost to erosion.

5. The St. Catherines Phase

As noted in the discussion of the specific sites, use of the term St. Catherines is tentative. The Dataw ceramics are possessed of a fine cordmarking that clearly distinguishes them from the Wilmington heavy cordmarked type, and are consequently considered to be Late Woodland. However, regular overstamping of the cordmark is absent and burnished plain wares are not present. The latter is a minority element in known St. Catherines phase sites in the region, such as Callawassie (Brooks et al. 1982) and Spring (Lepionka 1986) Islands, but diagonally overstamped cordmarking is a common feature.

Sixteen St. Catherines phase sites have been identified on Dataw, surpassing the count for any other prehistoric period. The total is on the conservative side, because numerous dispersed loci that might be considered as distinct sites have been merged to form larger units. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that this quantity represents a particularly high population density during this period, since most of the loci are very small and the result of brief, temporary occupations.

Sites typically consist of clusters of discrete shell concentrations at surface or immediate subsurface level. The shallow depth of these deposits has resulted in their frequent dispersal and thorough disturbance from historic period activities, such that many loci are now reduced to shell fragment scatters. Overall size of the clusters varies greatly, and is largely a matter of definition. Marsh exploitation sites range in size from minimal loci such as those in 38BU510 at the south end of Dataw, through sites of moderate size like 38BU491 on the central east shore, to the very large 38BU489 on the central east shore. Single shell features are generally small (10'-20' diameters). The largest noted, the principal locus of 38BU505 on Oak Island, is 60' across, but this is only tentatively attributed to the St. Catherines period.

In addition to these shoreline expressions, the St. Catherines phase is unique in the prehistoric era in having a major inland component, primarily represented by the very large area distribution of well separated discrete loci that make up 38BU536. Though well removed from the shore, the identifiable features in the site consist of shell scatters or deposits. The subsistence pattern in this period was based both on marsh and interior high ground resources, and these resources were exploited by a population that did not generally settle together in large numbers or in regular locations. Though sites are numerous, their small and scattered loci suggest that Dataw was not regularly inhabited, but rather was visited at (possibly seasonal) intervals.

6. The Savannah Phase

The Savannah phase marks a major shift in settlement pattern, and is a return to the concentrated shoreline occupation areas characteristic of the Late Archaic. There are a total of 7 sites in this category. The definitive ceramic types are Savannah check stamped and Irene complicated stamped (sometimes represented only by ornate rims), with occasional Savannah burnished plain. At 38BU551 the Irene wares are absent, but this is possibly a factor of sampling. The remainder of the sites generally fit the definition of the Savannah III phase, with Savannah check stamped and Irene complicated stamped wares. Classification of the sites as Late Woodland or as Mississippian is a matter of fine and somewhat arbitrary definition.

Site size ranges from the very small shell loci termed 38BU547 and 548, through sites of moderate size such as 551 and 491, to the very large 38BU501, 507, and 513 (with the associated 38BU583 and 532). With the exception of 38BU507, all sites are focused on the shore adjacent to deep water channels, and are generally on high ground.

7. The Historic Period

No definite archaeological evidence has been found for historic period occupation of Dataw prior to the Sams family tenure that commenced in the late 18th century (1783). Archival sources reveal that the island was owned by various parties for almost a century before this date, and that elements of the tabby architecture at 38BU581 are attributable to this time. Nevertheless, definitive 18th century artifacts are largely lacking, a probable result of the marginal importance that Dataw had for most of its pre-Sams family owners.

The plantation period and the subsequent tenant period of occupation are best discussed together because of the significant overlap in components, with frequent sharing of common site locations. Only five sites are restricted to the plantation period alone, and some of these are questionable. The slave settlement at 38BU565 does not have any tenant period component, but the second slave settlement, 38BU507, was occupied for at least a short term between the termination of the plantation period in 1861 and the beginning (as defined by legal documents) of the tenant period in 1875. 38BU514, the Morgan River tabby ruins, are presently in

the marsh, and evidence for tenant period use of the structure has been lost to erosion. 38BU640, the system of marsh dikes, has no relevance to settlement patterns, and 533 is of uncertain attribution.

The remaining plantation sites (581 and 496 in the Berners Barnwell Sams plantation complex, 530, 516, and 515 in the Lewis Reeve Sams complex) have a significant overlap with the tenant period of occupation, during which the same general areas and available buildings continued in use. Plantation period sites are focused around the two major complexes at the center and north of the island, with 38BU507 and 565 somewhat removed from the central complex at 38BU581.

The tenant period of occupation is more decentralized. It was, however, limited to the north shore and north center of the island, along with one site of present minimal content at Mink Point on the southwest shore. The total of 17 tenant period sites is in a range consistent with the number of independent farmers known to have been present from archival sources, and with the number of houses depicted in the 1918 Map. Concentration on the north shore, the major area of later 20th century plow cultivation, has resulted in the destruction of many of these sites. However, there are five known intact shell middens containing both subsistence and artifactual data.

The tenant period lasted through the first quarter of the 20th century. The major center of occupation in the second quarter of the century was at 38BU537 on the northeast shore. Three other sites, 38BU638, 639, and 511, are related to sea wall construction in this period. Two, 38BU508 and 534, are black cemeteries used until after the middle of the century. Three sites (38BU512, 509, and 641) are dumps, and two are industrial sites (38BU576, a liquor still, and 38BU563, a sawdust mound).

The principal locus of occupation in the third quarter of the century was at a house site on the easternmost point of the island, but this did not function as a permanent residence. The fourth quarter of the century has seen a major re-expansion in the settlement pattern.

8. National Register Eligible Sites

Eighteen sites have been recommended as eligible for the National Register. These cover the full range of archaeological periods found on Dataw. The Late Archaic is represented by 38BU507, 492, and 513; the Early Woodland by 38BU497 (and possibly by 38BU540 and 519); the Middle Woodland by 38BU497 and 519; the St. Catherines phase by 38BU505, 492, and 536; the Savannah-Irene phase by 38BU507, 494, 491, 492, and 513; the plantation period by 38BU640, 507, 581, 496, 514, and 515; the tenant period by 38BU581, 496, 493, 515, 524, and 540; and the later 20th century by 38BU638.

Preservation in place has been recommended for 38BU638, 640, 507, 581, 497, 496, 494, 491, 493, and 514, as well as parts of other eligible sites where possible. Data recovery is recommended at 38BU505, 492, 536, 513, 515, 524, 540, and 519, to the extent necessary to avoid adverse effects upon these sites.

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APPENDIX A

DATAW ISLAND, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR COORDINATES

OF SELECTED POINTS IN RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

All UTM coordinates are in Zone 17. Points within sites were selected on the basis of central location or of particularly significant features within the site. Estimates were obtained by imposing the UTM grid on the USGS Frogmore S.C. 7.5' Quadrangle (N3222.5-W8030/7.5), 1956. Distances of the site point east and north of the grid lines were measured in centimeters to three decimal places with a Manostat caliper; the resulting figure was multiplied by 240 (Map Scale is 1:24,000) to obtain the final three digits of the coordinate reading. All readings were rounded to the nearest 10 meters. Sites that have been merged are reported under only one site number.

APPENDIX A: UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR COORDINATES

SITE NO.	EAST	NORTH	SITE NO.	EAST	NORTH
01. 641	539130	3585760	26. 580	539240	3588360
02. 510	538250	3586260	27. 563	539280	3588460
03. 638	537880	3586680	28. 564	539260	3588540
04. 511	537780	3586750	29. 562	539390	3588520
05. 572	538410	3586540	30. 581	539100	3588130
06. 509	538360	3587010	31. 566	539230	3588160
07. 504	538410	3587300	32. 568	539290	3588170
08. 573	538190	3587200	33. 551	539110	3587830
09. 577	538190	3587490	34. 497	539150	3588000
10. 569	538250	3587610	35. 637	539240	3588080
11. 571	538350	3587760	36. 498	539350	3588020
12. 570	538420	3587830	37. 553	539410	3588030
13. 503	------	-------	38. 496	539440	3588050
14. 502	------	-------	39. 495	539490	3588160
15. 501	538530	3587700	40. 552	539550	3588270
16. 506	537850	3587030	41. 489	539860	3588240
17. 576	537880	3587110	42. 490	540000	3588200
18. 575	538100	3587450	43. 556	539920	3588350
19. 505	537940	3587500	44. 555	539950	3588410
20. 640	538000	3587750	45. 574	540130	3588350
21. 508	538550	3588230	46. 494	540250	3588600
22. 507	538780	3588220	47. 491	540440	3588720
23. 567	538890	3588470	48. 547	540410	3589010
24. 533	539080	5388280	49. 548	540440	3589020
25. 565	539000	3588430	50. 544	------	-------

SITE NO.	EAST	NORTH	SITE NO.	EAST	NORTH
51. 492	540350	3589180	76. 531	540100	3590120
52. 578	540210	3589330	77. 583	540200	3590140
53. 493	540290	3589400	78. 532	540240	3590150
54. 538	------	-------	79. 513	540340	3590220
55. 537	540210	3589620	80. 639	540230	3590430
56. 549	------	-------	81. 530	539920	3590280
57. 550	------	-------	82. 516	539980	3590350
58. 545	------	-------	83. 514	539970	3590390
59. 557	------	-------	84. 515	539840	3590320
60. 535	------	-------	85. 517	539720	3590300
61. 554	------	-------	86. 528	539660	3590230
62. 546	------	-------	87. 500	539580	3590200
63. 536	539930	3588910	88. 558	539550	3590190
64. 561	539420	3588820	89. 582	539500	3590170
65. 560	539470	3588880	90. 499	539470	3590150
66. 534	539050	3589480	91. 524	539430	3590130
67. 543	539300	3589500	92. 541	539400	3590090
68. 542	539220	3589590	93. 523	539300	3590080
69. 579	539140	3589720	94. 522	------	-------
70. 559	539690	3590140	95. 540	539200	3590040
71. 527	539730	3590030	96. 521	------	-------
72. 525	539920	3589940	97. 520	------	-------
73. 529	540080	3589840	98. 539	539050	3589950
74. 526	540090	3589960	99. 519	539040	3590000
75. 512	540260	3590110	100. 518	538980	3589960

APPENDIX B

CHARACTERISTICS OF SITE LOCATIONS

Site locations have been classified into the following categories: (1) Entirely in the marsh; except for 38BU640, a dike system built on the high marsh surface, present marsh location is a result of erosion. (2) Shore on low marsh (Sh/LM), i.e., areas flooded in each tidal cycle. (3) Shore on high marsh (Sh/HM), i.e., irregularly flooded areas. (4)Shore on tidal channels (Sh/Ch), allowing deep water access at all times or during some part of the tidal cycle. (5) Interior location near the shore (N.Sh). (6) Generally large sites that occupy sizeable portions of the interior and are also directly on the shoreline (Sh-Int). (7) Sites entirely confined to the interior of the island (Int). Merged sites have been excluded from the table.

Marsh	Sh/LM	Sh/HM	Sh/Ch	N.Sh	Sh-Int	Int
1.	641					
2.	510					
3.			638			
4.			511			
5.				572		
6.				509		
7.				504		
8.						573
9.				577		
10.				569		
11.		571				
12.		570				
15.					501	
16.	506					
17.						576
19.					505	
20.640						
21.		508				
22.						507
23.				567		
24.						533
25.						565
26.						580
27.						563
28.						564
29.						562
30.						581
31.						566
32.						568
33.			551			
34.			497			
35.						637
36.	498					
37.				553		
38.	496					
39.			495			
40.						552
41.			489			
42.			490			
43.						556
44.						555
45.						574
46.			494			
47.			491			
48.				547		
49.				548		
51.					492	
52.						578
53.	493					

Marsh	Sh/LM	Sh/HM	Sh/Ch	N.Sh	Sh-Int	Int
55.					537	
63.						536
64.						561
65.						560
66.	534					
67.						543
68.				542		
69.	579					
70.						559
71.						527
72.						525
73.						529
74.						526
75.	512					
76.						531
77.	583					
78.	532					
79.					513	
80.639						
81.						530
82.			516			
83.514						
84.			515			
85.517						
86.			528			
87.			500			
88.558						
90.			499			
91.			524			
92.				541		
93.			523			
95.					540	
98.				539		
99.			519			
100.			518			

APPENDIX C

SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND CONDITION

The sixteen sites that have been merged with other sites are excluded from this table. The column headings are:

(1) Elevation (El), given as a range in feet above mean sea level.

(2) Approximate north-south (N-S) dimension of site.

(3) Approximate east-west (E-W) dimension of site.

(4) Soil type: The following abbreviations are used:

Wan = Wando excessively well drained fine sand.
Chs = Chisholm well to moderately well drained loamy fine sand.
Sea = Seabrook moderately well drained fine sand.
See = Seewee somewhat poorly drained fine sand.
Coo = Coosaw somewhat poorly drained loamy fine sand.
Wil = Williman poorly drained loamy fine sand.
Tom = Tomotley poorly drained loamy fine sand.
Cap = Capers high marsh soil.
Boh. = Bohicket low marsh soil.

(5) Site type: Descriptions are based on site condition at the time of initial investigation. The following abbreviations are used:

ss = shell scatter, signifying a dispersed deposit.
sd = shell deposit, indicating intact solid shell lenses.
as = artifact scatter.
ad = artifact deposit.
arch = architectural or other structural site.
cem = cemetery

(6) Site Integrity: Classified as none, poor, fair, and good. This refers to the present condition of the site.

SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND CONDITION

Site	El.	N-S	E-W	Soil	Type	Int
1.641	6-7	50	200	Wil	as	none
2.510	7-8	25	450	Coo	sd/ss	poor
3.638	8	980	14"	---	arch	fair
4.511	7	30	20	Tom	ss	none
5.572	7	30	250	Coo	ss	none
6.509	7	45	20	Coo	as	none
7.504	9-10	50	25	Coo	as/ss	none
8.573	9	40	40	Tom	ss	none
9.577	7	20	20	Tom	ss	none
10.569	10	20	20	Tom	ss	none
11.571	8	90	45	Tom	sd	none
12.570	6-7	100	50	Tom	sd	poor
15.501	11-12	750	400	Tom	ss	poor
16.506	5-6	30	30	Wil	ss	none
17.576	7-8	90	100	Wil	ad	fair
19.505	5-8	400	1200	Wil	sd	good
20.640	4	3700	2800	Cap	arch	fair
21.508	8	90	30	Tom	cem	good
22.507	14-20	500	1000	Wan	arch/ad	fair
23.567	12-15	200	50	Tom	ss	none
24.533	19	15	15	Wan	sd	none
25.565	18-21	300	200	Wan	sd/ss/as	poor
26.580	20-22	50	200	Wan	ss	none

Site	El.	N-S	E-W	Soil	Type	Int
27.563	20-21	250	150	Wan	as	none
28.564	21	30	60	Wan	ss	none
29.562	21	35	100	Wan	as	none
30.581	18-20	500	600	Wan	arch/ad	good
31.566	21	10	20	Wan	ss/as	none
32.568	20	60	20	Wan	sd	none
33.551	10	100	165	Tom	ss/arch	none
34.497	11-13	100	250	See	ss	fair
35.637	14	40	40	See	ss	none
36.498	10	5	150	See	ss	none
37.553	12-13	30	30	See	sd	none
38.496	13	150	150	See	arch	good
39.495	18-19	100	50	See	sd	none
40.552	21	40	40	See	sd	none
41.489	13-17	100	400	Wan	sd/ss	none
42.490	16-17	100	100	Wan	sd/ss	none
43.556	17	40	20	Wan	ss	poor
44.555	17	80	65	Wan	ss	poor
45.574	18	30	20	Wan	ss	none
46.494	16	100	60	Wan	sd/ss	fair
47.491	12-15	40	375	Wan	sd	good
48.547	11	10	10	Wan	ss	poor
49.548	10	15	15	Wan	ss	poor
51.492	15-18	600	200	Wan	ad	good
52.578	18-21	600	500	Wan	ss/as	none

Site	El.	N-S	E-W	Soil	Type	Int
53.493	17	15	15	Wan	sd	good
55.537	17-19	700	700	Wan	arch/ss	poor
63.536	20-22	2000	2000	Wan/See	ss/sd	fair
64.561	16	15	15	Tom	sd	fair
65.560	17-19	25	160	Tom	ss	none
66.534	6-7	160	35	Tom	cem	fair
67.543	10	75	40	Tom	ss	poor
68.542	8-9	200	100	Tom	ss	poor
69.579	7	400	25	Coo	sd	poor
70.559	12	50	50	Coo	sd/as	poor
71.527	12	400	100	Coo	ss/as	none
72.525	9	30	30	Wil	ss/as	none
73.529	11	75	75	Wan	ss	none
74.526	8-11	600	200	Coo/Wan	ss	none
75.512	5-11	150	250	Wan	as	fair
76.531	6-8	100	100	Wil	ss	none
77.583	8-9	150	200	Chs	ss	none
78.532	8-9	100	100	Chs	ss	none
79.513	9-11	600	600	Chs	sd/ad	good
80.639	4	15"	100	Boh	arch	none
81.530	10-12	150	200	Chs	ss/as	none
82.516	10-11	150	350	Chs	ss/as	none
83.514	3-4	20	50	Boh	arch	fair
84.515	8-11	400	250	Chs	arch/sd	fair
85.517	5-6	15	550	Boh	natural	none

Site	El.	N-S	E-W	Soil	Type	Int
86.528	7-8	75	125	Coo	ss	poor
87.500	9-10	50	100	Coo	ss	poor
88.558	4-5	5	10	Boh	as	none
90.499	8-9	50	200	Coo	ss/sd	poor
91.524	7	100	150	Coo	sd	fair
92.541	7-8	300	300	Coo	ss	none
93.523	7-8	100	200	Coo	ss	poor
95.540	8-12	150	150	Coo	ss	fair
98.539	8	3	3	Coo	sd	none
99.519	8-10	75	150	Coo	sd	fair
00.518	6	25	10	Coo	sd	poor

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL AFFILIATION OF SITES

The following tables list the sites according to cultural affiliation. Multicomponent sites are listed in each category to which they pertain, so long as the secondary components are a significant element within the site. Sites have not been cross listed when the evidence for secondary (or other) components is minimal and insignificant. Section I below lists the sites that have not been classified. Section II lists the sites pertaining to each cultural period. Section III lists each site and its cultural affiliation separately.

I. NONCLASSIFIED SITES: TOTAL = 40

1. Merged Sites: 16 sites have been merged with others and are not considered separately in the classifications given below. These sites are:

503	502	575	544	538
549	550	545	557	535
546	554	582	522	521
520				

2. Nonexistent or Unlocated Sites: No evidence could be found for the continuing existence of four of the sites listed below. 517 is a natural feature and 558 is a Geodetic Survey Marker, which, consistent with reasonable practice, should not be defined as a site.

506	562	531	639	517
558				

3. Cultural Affiliation Not Determined: Thirteen sites are minimal shell scatters for which no cultural identification could be made. These are:

577	567	568	637	498
553	574	560	579	529
523	539	518		

4. Uncertain Cultural Affiliation: Five sites yielded artifacts in very limited quantities and from very diverse periods, such that there is no clear indication as to the primary affiliation of the site. These are:

504	580	564	566	552

II. SITES PERTAINING TO EACH CULTURAL PERIOD: TOTAL = 60

4. Late Archaic Sites: Total of Thirteen:

571	570	507	492	578
537	536	561	542	526
513	499	540		

5. Early Woodland Sites: Total of Four:

570	507	497	540

6. Middle Woodland Sites: Total of Nine:

497	495	489	556	555
561	526	540	519	

7. Middle-Late Woodland Sites: In three sites the condition and quantity of artifacts was such that decisive distinctions between Middle and Late Woodland ceramic types could not be ascertained:

572	490	499

8. St. Catherines Phase Late Woodland Sites: Total of Sixteen:

510	573	569	571	570
505	507	551	489	494
492	578	537	536	543
542				

9. Savannah and/or Irene Phase Sites: Total of Nine:

501	507	551	491	547
548	583	532	513	

10 . Plantation Period Sites: Total of Five:

640	507	533	565	514

11. Plantation/Tenant Period Sites: Total of Five

581	496	530	516	515

12. Tenant Period Sites: Total of Twelve:

511	493	537	559	527
525	528	500	499	524
541	540			

13. Later 20th Century Sites: Total of Ten:

509	641	638	576	508
563	551	537	534	512

III. PER SITE LISTING OF CULTURAL AFFILIATION

The following page provides the full set of site listings. Abbreviations used are:

LA = Late Archaic

EW = Early Woodland

LW = Late Woodland

SC = St. Catherines

SI = Savannah/Irene

PL = Plantation

TN = Tenant

20 = 20th Century

-- = Unclassified

CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS OF EACH SITE

1. 641:20	2. 510:SC
3. 638:20	4. 511:TN
5. 572:MW	6. 509:20
7. 504:--	8. 573:SC
9. 577:--	10. 569:SC
11. 571:LA/SC	12. 570:LA/EW/SC
13. 503:--	14. 502:--
15. 501:SI	16. 506:--
17. 576:20	18. 575:--
19. 505:SC	20. 640:PL
21. 508:20	22. 507:LA/EW/SC/SI/P
23. 567:--	24. 533:PL
25. 565:PL	26. 580:--
27. 563:20	28. 564:--
29. 562:--	30. 581:PL/TN
31. 566:--	32. 568:--
33. 551:SC/SI/20	34. 497:EW/MW
35. 637:--	36. 498:--
37. 553:--	38. 496:PL/TN
39. 495:MW	40. 552:--
41. 489:MW/SC	42. 490:MW
43. 556:MW	44. 555:MW
45. 574:--	46. 494:SC
47. 491:SI	48. 547:SI
49. 548:SI	50. 544:--
51. 492:LA/SC	52. 578:LA/SC
53. 493:TN	54. 538:--
55. 537:LA/SC/TN/20	56. 549:--
57. 550:--	58. 545:--
59. 557:--	60. 535:--
61. 554:--	62. 546:--
63. 536:LA/SC	64. 561:LA/MW
65. 560:--	66. 534:20
67. 543:SC	68. 542:LA/SC
69. 579:--	70. 559:TN
71. 527:TN	72. 525:TN
73. 529:--	74. 526:LA/MW
75. 512:20	76. 531:--
77. 583:SI	78. 532:SI
79. 513:LA/SI	80. 639:--
81. 530:PL/TN	82. 516:PL/TN
83. 514:PL	84. 515:PL/TN
85. 517:--	86. 528:TN
87. 500:TN	88. 558:--
89. 582:--	90. 499:LA/MW/TN
91. 524:TN	92. 541:TN
93. 523:--	94. 522:--
95. 540:LA/EW/MW/TN	96. 521:--
97. 520:--	98. 539:--
99. 519:MW	00. 518:--