

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0685445

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RECEIVED OCT 2 1978

DATE ENTERED DEC 6 1978

 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC SAM Site (38LX68)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE
South Carolina VICINITY OFCODE
045 NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTCOUNTY
LexingtonCODE
063**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Lexington County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

RMC Office, Room 105

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

STATE

South Carolina 29072

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE A Basic Inventory of Archeological Sites in South Carolina

DATE
1975 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

STATE
South Carolina 29208

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Context:

The site was first recorded in 1974 during an Environmental Impact Study survey by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] cultural resource of the nearby vicinity (Anderson, Michie, and Trinkley 1974). The site was discovered by the extensive surface manifestations of prehistoric ceramic and lithic artifacts as well as historic artifacts. At the time the site was exposed due to farming of soybeans.

The site definitely contains multiple prehistoric and historic components. The majority of Indian ceramics appear to be South Appalachian Mississippian (A.D. 1000-1600) (Ferguson 1971). Diagnostic ceramics include complicated stamped and characteristic plain wares with an almost temperless paste. In addition, check stamped pottery is present. Some of this is late prehistoric in style and another more linear form is suggestive of a Deptford occupation. Small triangular arrow points made of imported cherts and slates and local quartz are common on the site and relate to the Mississippian occupation. Brick, kaolin pipestems, iron artifacts, and historic ceramics are present, indicating occupations ranging from the middle 18th through 20th centuries. Colonial settlement began early in the 1700's in the immediate vicinity, and was related to the establishment of Fort Congaree in 1718 (Meriwether 1940; Anderson 1975), and the early to middle 18th century town of Saxe Gotha [REDACTED] (Goodyear 1976, Fig. 6).

From walking over the surface, it appears that the primary concentration of Mississippian and historic artifacts [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], however, are artifact scatters suggesting trash perhaps associated with individual houses. The abundance of sherds and lithics plus the dark midden stained quality of the soil [REDACTED] is indicative of village habitation. The possibility of a stockade is also present in the dense midden area owing to its concentrated nature.

The activities conducted on the site by prehistoric inhabitants would have been varied as expected in a village form of settlement. The amounts of chipping waste, arrowpoints and bifaces suggest that hunting and tool manufacturing were common activities. The abundant pottery suggests cooking, processing, and perhaps storage of foodstuffs on the site. Some eroded bits of animal bone have been observed on the surface, although it is unknown whether the faunal material refers to the prehistoric Indian or historic occupations. The dense artifactual nature of the site with a midden stained soil strongly implies a village form of settlement. This inference is further supported by the fact that none of the several other prehistoric sites in the western side of the upper Congaree Valley has produced South Appalachian Mississippian period artifacts except as occasional sherds or arrowpoints (Anderson 1974; Goodyear 1975, 1976). The tight spatial association of this site on highly productive alluvial soils is a relationship that makes sense in light of the known dependence upon agriculture in late prehistoric times by Mississippian Indians in the Southeast (Ward 1965).

The presence of 18th through 20th century artifacts is due the use of the site for homesites and the surrounding fields for agriculture. Quantities of brick, as well as domestic trash, particularly kitchen ceramics indicate that one or more houses were built on the site starting in the 1700's. Several old house places, as defined by brick and

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on aboriginal ceramics and chipped stone tools, the site was occupied by the archeological culture type known as the South Appalachian Mississippian (A.D. 1000-1600) (Ferguson 1971). There is some evidence in the form of linear check stamped pottery of a Deptford component (ca. 500 B.C.-A.D. 400). European colonial occupations are present beginning about 1750 based on ceramic evidence and the remains of 19th and 20th century house places are present as well.

This site is important to local, regional and ultimately southeastern prehistory since it is the only known South Appalachian Mississippian site in the western Upper Congaree Valley in the form of a village. The dense nature of the refuse with midden staining is highly unusual for prehistoric sites in this locality. Such a site and its spatial association with fine agricultural soils represents a new settlement pattern for the central region of South Carolina, especially when it is compared to the site locations of previous Archaic and Woodland settlements. The culture-historic and ethno-historic position of the site is not only critical for understanding the late prehistoric period in this region but it potentially provides an archeological basis for relating the prehistoric Indian populations to those described historically in the 17th and 18th centuries (Meriwether 1940; Lawson 1952; Baker 1975). In addition, the 18th through 20th century occupations offer the opportunity to study European American man-land relationships as they evolved over 200 years of agrarian based life.

The artifacts, features and subsistence related remains suspected to occur at this site should be abundant, diverse and well preserved. In terms of aboriginal pottery, because of the context of the site, there is a great potential for defining and refining late prehistoric and perhaps historic Indian ceramic typologies. Such typologies could then be used to identify and date contemporary Indian sites in the region whose contexts offer less for studies of cultural identification. Even in the absence of a protohistoric and historic Indian occupation, the culture-historical position of the South Appalachian Mississippian occupation needs to be related to similar manifestations on the Wateree River with the Pee Dee ceramic styles (Stuart 1970) and the Irene complex to the west in the Savannah River Valley (Caldwell and McCann 1941).

Considering the potential for features, there are strong reasons for believing they should exist under the plowzone given the village-like character of the site. There should be postholes related to houses and other standing structures. Such data could provide information on the size and nature of shelters. This data in turn could be related to population size and perhaps social organization. Refuse pits and hearths should provide valuable subsistence data and chronological studies could be performed using radiocarbon dating and perhaps archeomagnetism. Depending on the quality of organic preservation, it should be possible to assess the roles of hunting and gathering and that of agriculture in the overall subsistence system. There is

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY [REDACTED] e

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE EASTING [REDACTED]

ZONE EASTING NORTHING [REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Dr. Albert C. Goodyear, Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

DATE

August 1978

STREET & NUMBER

University of South Carolina

TELEPHONE

803-777-8170

CITY OR TOWN

Columbia,

STATE

South Carolina

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Charles E. Lep

TITLE

DATE

9/19/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles E. Lep

DATE 12-6-78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: *James H. Gilmore*

DATE 12/3/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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ceramics, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Environment

The physiography of the site is significant on at least two levels. First, on the regional level the site is situated in a fall line river valley. This niche is located on a large scale physiographic ecotone between the Piedmont uplands and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The position of the sand hills in between these two geomorphological units contributes further broad environmental variability (Goodyear 1976). Archeologists have noted before the locational and adaptive advantages to Mississippian societies in the southeastern United States who located their settlements on this broad ecotone (Ferguson 1971; Larson 1970).

Secondly, within the upper Congaree Valley floodplain, this site is located in relationship to highly productive, easily tilled loams. The site is located almost completely on a small body of Toccoa fine sandy loam (Lawrence 1976). This soil type is extremely productive for seed and cereal crops and tends to have a high water table, making it desirable for corn. The site is adjacent to several hundred acres of another agriculturally useful soil type known as Congaree Silt Loam. This soil is very similar to Toccoa in its agricultural capabilities (Lawrence 1976). These two soils plus a few other alluvial types in this small valley comprise about .70 mi² of rich bottomland which would have carried a high level of biotic resources of use to prehistoric and historic populations. The fact that the only Mississippian village known thus far in the western Upper Congaree River valley is located on or next to these loams and that nearly all Woodland and Archaic sites are located on drier soils to the west, tend to suggest a subsistence relationship with the site and the soils (Goodyear 1976).

In addition to the rich qualities of the floodplain soils, other micro-environments occur within a radius of a mile or less that also have a high subsistence potential.

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[REDACTED]

contained acorns and hickories, prickly pear, roots and berries, as well as deer at certain times of the year.

Archeological Investigations

Since 1974 when the site was first recorded, a number of uncontrolled surface collections have been made. These collections were uncontrolled with respect to spatial provenience and with regard to artifactual materials, except that culture-historically diagnostic pieces tended to be retained.

In 1974, as part of Environmental Impact Study [REDACTED], David Anderson (1974) made a controlled surface collection of the site after it had been plowed. He placed five sample circles 50' in diameter almost equally spaced across the length of the site (see sketch map). From these circles he collected all visible surface materials for a total of 20 minutes per circle (Anderson 1974: 148, 153-155). Anderson's analysis revealed some differences in prehistoric artifact density with the site's center being several times more dense than its northern or southern extremes. Anderson (1974) presents no data regarding culture-historical or functional patterns of an intra-site nature. The artifact density values for the five circles, however (Anderson 1974: 156), clearly revealed that the site is denser in the center area of circles C and D (see sketch map).

Intrusions and Data Limitations:

The site has suffered some damage primarily from land clearing and plowing. This land has probably been cleared since 1750 judging from the age of the historic ceramics. It quite likely has been under some type of cultivation since that time as well. Pot hunting or uncontrolled digging by non-professional archeologists does not appear to have taken place, but surface collecting by relic hunters has been going on apparently for several years (Anderson 1974: 157). Flooding takes place frequently due to the [REDACTED]. This is more likely to help preserve the site by adding new protective layers of silt to the plowzone, rather than having a destructive effect on the site. The site does not appear to have eroded which is expected given the flat, low lying nature of the terrain (Lawrence 1976).

If pre-South Appalachian Mississippian components are present, as is suggested by the Deptford sherds, it is possible they have been disrupted by the digging of pits and postholes of later Indians. The same might be true for Archaic horizons if they are present in lower levels. Activities related to the historic home sites on the site may have provided other disturbances related to refuse and privy pits and house foundations. All of these disturbances, however, should be easily recognized and relatively minimal given the size of the site. [REDACTED]

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Given these forms of intrusions, it seems likely that except for surface levels already plowed, the site is in good condition for further studies. Given the village form of settlement, it seems highly probable that features such as postholes, refuse pits, hearths and burials exist under the plow zone. The faunal material observed on the surface indicates at least some potential for bone preservation. Even if the site is restricted to the plowzone, it is critical that archeologists have a good understanding of the artifactual content, styles, and functions of this unusual Mississippian site.

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also the possibility of a stockade. If present, such a structure would need to be related to the wider pattern of organized warfare documented prehistorically and historically for the Southeast (Larson 1972).

Lithic materials are known to be present which are related to South Appalachian Mississippian chipped stone technologies. Raw materials already observed include quartz, a locally available material; silicified slate, which was imported from the Piedmont; and cherts from the Coastal Plain. The development of culture-historical typologies would be possible for the diagnostic bifaces and projectile points. This would allow recognition of South Appalachian Mississippian and perhaps historic Indian hunting technologies on special activity sites in the wider region. None of the exotic black and gray cherts, referred to as "Ridge and Valley Province" chert (Wogaman, House and Goodyear 1976), have been observed from surface collections from the site. It has been hypothesized that the Cherokee, who came down from the mountains of South Carolina and Georgia to nearby Saxe Gotha in order to trade, may have brought this chert with them as part of their hunting tool kits. The presence or absence of this chert and its association with other culturally diagnostic artifacts would give a good test to the validity of the "Ridge and Valley" chert as an index to Cherokee activities. If the site were abandoned in the 1600's, and only the Cherokee were importing the chert, it can be predicted that none will be found in the site.

One of the most pressing information needs of archeological research in this region of South Carolina is that related to the historical relationships between resident prehistoric populations (A.D. 1000-A.D. 1600) and early historic Indian tribes described for this area in the 1600's and 1700's (Lawson 1952; Baker 1975). At this point in our limited understanding of the site, only fully prehistoric South Appalachian Mississippian artifacts are recognized. It is important that we understand when the site was abandoned and why, and what groups, if any, occupied the site after the prehistoric period. This site is the only one encountered in the western valley of the Upper Congaree River that seems to have the excavation potential and surviving contexts to answer these questions.

The western half of the Upper Congaree River Valley contains evidence of human adaptations to a fall line-floodplain niche that has been going on for over 10,000 years (Goodyear 1975). Over this span of time it would be possible to study settlement-subsistence changes reflected in changes in technologies and man-land relationships expressed over this landscape. Basic to a diachronic study such as this would be the evolution and role of agriculture among hunter-gatherers. This site is critical to a study such as this since it appears to represent the end point in this development where groups shifted their settlements toward the river edges presumably to facilitate the growing of cultigens.

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