

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH 0685453

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RECEIVED OCT 2 1978
DATE ENTERED DEC 14 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 Manning Archeological Site (38LX50)

AND/OR COMMON

CITY, TOWN Dixiana *Clayce* CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT #2
STATE South Carolina CODE 045 COUNTY Lexington CODE 063

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> 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 LOCAL
DEPOSITORY 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 type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Context:

The Manning site was discovered in 1965 by James L. Michie of Columbia, South Carolina who, at that time, was an avocational or amateur archeologist. It was collected by relic hunters for Indian and historic artifacts probably years before that. The site was reported to the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology by James L. Michie in 1970 where upon it was assigned the site number of 38LX50. The site is

The site contains artifacts representative of every known archeological period of time in central South Carolina beginning with fluted Clovis-like points and ending with 18th century settler occupations. Lithic artifacts that are culture-historically diagnostic that have been collected or excavated from the site include Clovis-like fluted, Suwannee, Dalton, Taylor, Palmer, Kirk, LeCroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Savannah River, Otarre, Yadkin, small triangular arrowpoints of late pre-historic age, and small crudely made stemmed arrowpoints that are probably historic. In terms of diagnostic ceramics, types include Thom's Creek punctated, Deptford linear check stamped, and various unidentified cord marked. Other materials such as steatite sherds, polished atlatl weights, and ground stone axes have also been found by relic collectors. A number of middle 18th century artifacts have been recovered through excavations that were related to one or more structures formerly present on the site. The Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic components of the site have been discussed in a general study by Michie (1977) and the occupational history of Manning has been briefly reviewed in various cultural resource management studies done in relationship to the site or in the immediate vicinity (Anderson, Michie and Trinkley 1974; Goodyear 1975, 1976; Wogaman, House and Goodyear 1976).

Since the Manning site was brought to the attention of professional archeology in 1970, a number of scientific investigations have been carried out there. These investigations have included both excavations and controlled surface collections. To date, there is no site report of any type devoted to describing the Manning site and the result of these investigations. The following discussions are summarized from excavation records, artifact catalogues and computer maps on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

In 1973-1974, the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc., a joint amateur-professional organization, conducted excavations at the site. In the fall of 1977 and spring of 1978, the Society continued these excavations focusing on two basic areas of occupation, one an Early Archaic camp and the other a structure associated with 18th century artifacts (Goodyear, Michie and Lee 1978).

The excavations by the Archeological Society of South Carolina over both seasons have been concentrated in the area labeled as "B" on the accompanying sketch map. This area was chosen since hardwoods and pines have protected this area to a greater extent from erosion from plowing over the past 40 years. All Society excavations have been within a master grid system of 5 foot squares dug in 4 inch levels. The stratigraphy in area "B" is as follows: The upper 8-10 inches of the soil is a mixed unit of 18th century historic through Early Woodland components. This zone is essentially the plowzone, which has been further thickened by colluvium from eroding adjacent fields. From about 10 inches to about 13 inches below surface, the Late and Middle Archaic components can be found. From about 13 inches to 18 inches below surface, relatively undisturbed Early Archaic (Palmer and Kirk) corner-notched materials can be found. Beginning at about 20 inches and continuing downward for several feet is a

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 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

The Manning site is a comparatively large multi-component archeological site of prehistoric and historic age situated in an unusually rich and diverse environmental setting. The site contains evidence of prehistoric Indian occupation beginning with the earliest Indians of South Carolina, the Paleo-Indian (9,500 B.C.) and terminates with the historic Indians of the 1700's. The remains of 18th century settler habitations are also present and what possibly represents a portion of the original Cherokee Path lies on the north edge of the site. There is some kind of artifactual evidence of every prehistoric Indian group known to have lived in the central portion of South Carolina. That so many different groups visited or inhabited the site for thousands of years indicates that the Manning site occupied an important locational and ecological position in the environment of the Upper Congaree River valley. In order to fully comprehend prehistoric adaptations to this fall line-river valley, the functional role of the Manning site in all aboriginal settlement systems must be understood.

Most of the artifacts and other physical evidence surviving at the site appear to be of an inorganic nature. The overwhelming majority of Indian artifacts are stone or ceramic. Historic artifacts are restricted to ceramic and metal and charred wood. The most abundant artifacts are chipped stone tools and chippage from their manufacture and maintenance. Particularly note-worthy are the abundant and functionally diverse stone tools of the Early Archaic components of the site. Due to an acidic soil and leaching, prehistoric features will not and have not been very common. Such a lack of preservation severely limits chronology studies that rely on radiocarbon dating. Dating by archeomagnetism is a possibility if enough of the clay subsoil has been fired.

The stratigraphic context of the site lies intact only under a ubiquitous plowzone, thus rendering the research for occupational sequences pertaining to the last 4,000 years or so impossible; but the horizontal or spatial patterns of the site, even in the plowed layers, are highly relevant forms of data for several kinds of studies. The study of intra-site artifact distributions by temporal phase and by functional type has already been shown through computer mapping to be a useful approach toward understanding how different cultural groups used the site. This is possible because plowing has not completely erased the spatial patterns even though it may have blurred them to some extent.

Excavations which are done carefully enough to note the exact horizontal and vertical provenience of artifacts can discover important patterns of spatial distributions. The excavations of the Archeological Society of South Carolina have employed this approach in the 1977-1978 field season which produced excellent results (Goodyear, Michie and Lee 1978). An Early Archaic corner-notched point occupation floor was defined in this manner. There is little doubt that every cultural group that used the ridge left their own distinctive record in the form of technological remains and spatial arrays. Some factors that would pattern artifactual refuse across the site, and thus that could be

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY [REDACTED]

UTM REFERENCES

[REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

[REDACTED]
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Dr. Albert C. Goodyear, Archeologist

ORGANIZATION Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

DATE August 15, 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 S. Lef

TITLE

DATE 9/19/78

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

James H. Gilmore
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 12/14/78
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *James H. Gilmore*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 12/13/78

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tough, reddish, residual clay that is devoid of any artifacts. An 18th century occupation which is also located in area "B" of the site, has been excavated. This component is represented by domestic artifacts and architectural items such as nails, window glass and clay daub probably from a burned wattle and daub structure. Post holes are present that are related to a historic structure. Some of the postholes show burning about their tops which may relate them to the fired daub. Other features include a possible privy and an unusual trench-like feature filled with 18th century artifacts (Goodyear, Michie and Lee 1978). Analysis of this component is not yet completed, but the age and nature of the artifacts, plus the features, suggest a settler farmstead, perhaps of short duration and restricted to the 18th century.

Controlled surface collections of the plowed area of the site have also been undertaken in an effort to study intra-site spatial distributions of artifacts. In 1975, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology conducted controlled surface collections of the western half of the site using statistically dispersed 10 foot diameter circles. These data have been subsequently analyzed for their spatial patterns across the site using a computer mapping program called SYMAP. Another controlled surface collection using the same methodology was conducted on the eastern half of the site by the archeology field school of the Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina in the summer of 1976. This work was under the direction of Dr. Leland G. Ferguson. Intra-site spatial patterning was quite evident from these computer mapping studies and can be briefly summarized.

A concentrated Late Archaic (2,000-1,000 B.C.) midden [redacted]. Middle and Late Archaic (6,000-1,000 B.C) occupations are present throughout the site (areas "A"- "F"), but fire cracked rock concentrations, suggestive of cooking, [redacted] Early Archaic (8,500-6,000 B.C.) artifacts have been found in greatest abundance [redacted], but this may only represent exposure of the lower levels of the site in this area [redacted] Fluted Clovis-like and Suwannee points, indicative of the Paleo-Indian period (9,500-8,500 B.C.) have also been found in small numbers at the Manning site (Michie 1977). Some of them have come from the same area which produced most of the Early Archaic materials. A dense concentration of Deptford linear check stamped pottery (500 B.C.-A.D. 400) is restricted to a small area within area "C". From areas "D", "E" and "F" have come sherds that are related to the South Appalachian Mississippian culture (Ferguson 1971), small arrowpoints and flakes of an exotic black chert. This chert is referred to as "Ridge and Valley" for its suspected origin in that region of the Southern Appalachian Mountains (Wogaman, House, and Goodyear 1976). The Ridge and Valley arrowpoints and associated debitage may possibly relate to Cherokee hunting groups who came down from the mountains to trade in Saxe Gotha and trading posts nearby in the early 1700's (Meriwether 1940; Anderson 1975). Small, crudely made stemmed arrowpoints nearly identical to the 18th century Randolph points of North Carolina (Coe 1964), are also found throughout the site and probably refer to culturally impacted Congaree Indians described for this locality by Lawson in the first decade of the 18th century (Lawson 1952). [redacted]

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suggested from 18th century maps of the Cherokee path.

Boundary Justifications:

[REDACTED]

Environment:

[REDACTED]

The soil of the site has been classified as Orangeburg loam sand, 2-6% (OrB), which is well drained, gently sloping, upland soil. The parent material for this soil is loamy marine sediment (Lawrence 1976). The ridge is very well drained due to the sandy texture of the upper 12 inches. Cultivation on the ridge has taken place for several decades (Anderson, Michie, and Trinkley 1974), but it can be unproductive due to the dry nature of the A horizon. Due to the height of the ridge, it is highly improbable that it has been flooded in the recent geological past and certainly not since man has been living in the area. Soils of the Orangeburg series are well suited for hardwoods and conifers. Today, the forest growing on the edges of the ridge is comprised of hickory, water oak, willow oak, dogwood, pine and sweet gum. It is likely that this same assemblage of species, i.e., mixed hardwoods and pines, grew here throughout the Holocene, although probably in different proportions.

The chief on-site resource of the Manning site was the high and dry ground it afforded the prehistoric and historic inhabitants and its close proximity to biotically rich aquatic and floodplain environments.

[REDACTED]

1975, 1976).

Archeological Investigations:

In addition to the excavations and surface collections already discussed, a portion of the site [REDACTED] in 1977 by the Insitute of Archeology and Anthropology under contract to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation. Testing was done in this

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[REDACTED]

resources of the Manning site. The testing program revealed a wide range of cultural occupations; most of which were restricted to the plowzone (Perlman, Cable, Cantley and Michie n.d.).

Intrusions and Data Limitations:

The primary form of intrusion to the archeological integrity of the Manning site has been from farming and subsequent erosion. In some areas on the south facing slope of the ridge, erosion has removed much of the loamy artifact bearing A horizon and materials from all occupational periods are consolidated in the plowzone. It seems probable that all or nearly all of the level surface of the ridge has been disturbed in the first 6 to 10 inches through plowing. This precludes stratigraphic analysis of occupations related to Historic through Early Woodland. Below about 10 inches, the Archaic and even Paleo-Indian levels are in a reasonably undisturbed condition for both stratigraphic and spatial analysis. Uncontrolled relic hunting by local citizens has substantially reduced the research value of the surface of the site by removing hundreds of temporally sensitive artifacts such as projectile points and tools. The damage from collecting is significant since one of the great analytical potentials of the site lies in the horizontal patterns of artifacts resulting from different cultures occupying the site for over 10,000 years. Although the site is shallow in some respects, computer mapping studies have indicated strong intra-site patterning related to time and human activities.

The acid soil has dissolved practically all evidence of animal bone, even in the 18th century occupations. Features such as fire pits and postholes from prehistoric occupations are difficult to discern in the soil due to heavy leaching in the coarse upper layers. Historic period features are well defined, however, and are common in some areas (area "B").

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potentially studied, would be the size of the task group, the nature of their activities, the duration of those activities, the existence of permanent facilities and structures and many others as well.

Since the Manning site appears to have been such a heavily frequented locality along the fall line in the central part of the State, it would be important to understand how this site fit into wider regional settlement systems. For example, the lithic raw materials present at Manning indicate that the aboriginal populations were importing a number of rocks from the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of South Carolina for tool manufacture. Quartz from the Piedmont is quite common on the site as are cherts known to have come from quarries near Allendale, South Carolina. In addition, banded slates and green slates are present that probably were obtained in the Piedmont of North Carolina. The varieties the lithic raw materials from Manning need to be related to the various cultural groups responsible for their importation and use and these data need to be compared to other fall line-floodplain sites comparable in location to Manning. Such studies would tell us about inter-regional relationships ongoing during the Holocene and perhaps would provide data about mechanisms for the importation and exchange of raw materials in prehistoric economic systems.

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