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# Cultural Resources Survey of the Ireland Creek Improvements Project Colleton County, South Carolina

## Final Report

Contract No. DACA01-02-D-001 Delivery Order No. 0012

**Brockington and Associates, Inc.**
**Atlanta Charleston Raleigh**


**2002**


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In May 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of approximately 2.4 hectares (6 acres) along Ireland Creek, in the City of Walterboro, South Carolina. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed Ireland Creek improvements extends between 8-30 meters (25-100 feet) inland from the current stream bank. We conducted an intensive survey and visual inspection of the project in the APE to determine if land disturbing activities will affect any historic properties. The present investigations include background research and intensive cultural resources survey of the APE. Investigators identified no archaeological sites or isolated finds during the field investigations. The Walterboro Historic District is located adjacent to the Ireland Creek improvements project. However, the proposed improvements will not affect this historic property. Therefore, we recommend no further management consideration of the proposed Ireland Creek improvements project with regard to cultural resources.

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# Cultural Resources Survey of Ireland Creek Improvements Project Colleton County, South Carolina

**Final Report**

Prepared for the

Natural Resources Conservation Service

and

US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

Contract No. DACA01-02-D-0001 / Delivery Order No. 0012

Prepared by


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Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Atlanta Charleston Raleigh

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# Abstract

In May 2002, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of approximately 2.4 hectares (6 acres) along Ireland Creek, in the City of Walterboro, South Carolina. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed Ireland Creek improvements extends between 8-30 meters (25-100 feet) inland from the current stream bank. We conducted an intensive survey and visual inspection of the project in the APE to determine if land disturbing activities will affect any historic properties.

The present investigations include background research and intensive cultural resources survey of the APE. Investigators identified no archaeological sites or isolated finds during the field investigations.

The Walterboro Historic District is located adjacent to the Ireland Creek improvements project. However, the proposed improvement will not affect this historic property. Therefore, we recommend no further management consideration of the proposed Ireland Creek improvements project with regard to cultural resources.

# Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Ernie Seckinger and Ree Rodgers of the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District and Charlie Chewing of the City of Walterboro for their assistance during this project. The field crew consisted of Ralph Bailey (Field Director), Brent Landsell and Ree Rodgers. Inna Burns prepared the report graphics. Carol Poplin provided editorial assistance and Susannah Munson produced the report.

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# Chapter I. Introduction

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) proposes to restore portions of the Ireland Creek watershed in Colleton County, South Carolina. On 14 May 2002, archaeologists with Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of 1,680 meters of bankline along Ireland Creek (approximately 2.4 hectares [6.0 acres]) in the City of Walterboro. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed improvements to Ireland Creek extends 8-30 meters (25-100 feet) inland from the current stream bank. Also, a 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) staging area is located east of US Route 15. We conducted an intensive survey of the APE to determine if land disturbing activities will affect any historic properties. Figure 1 shows the improvements project on the USGS 1988 Walterboro, South Carolina quadrangle. Figure 2 shows typical views of the project.

This work was conducted for NRCS through the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District in compliance with state and federal regulations concerning the management of cultural resources affected through development activities in the Coastal Zone of South Carolina. Compliance is administered by the regulatory programs of the US Army Corps of Engineers (33 CFR 325) and the South Carolina Bureau of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM-15 CFR 930). These laws and regulations include:

> Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1948 [33 USC 1344], as amended,
> National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 [16 USC 470], as amended,
> 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties,
> Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 [16 USC 1451 *seq.*], as amended, and
> Coastal Zone Management Act of 1976 [Chapter 39, Title 48, SC Code], as amended.

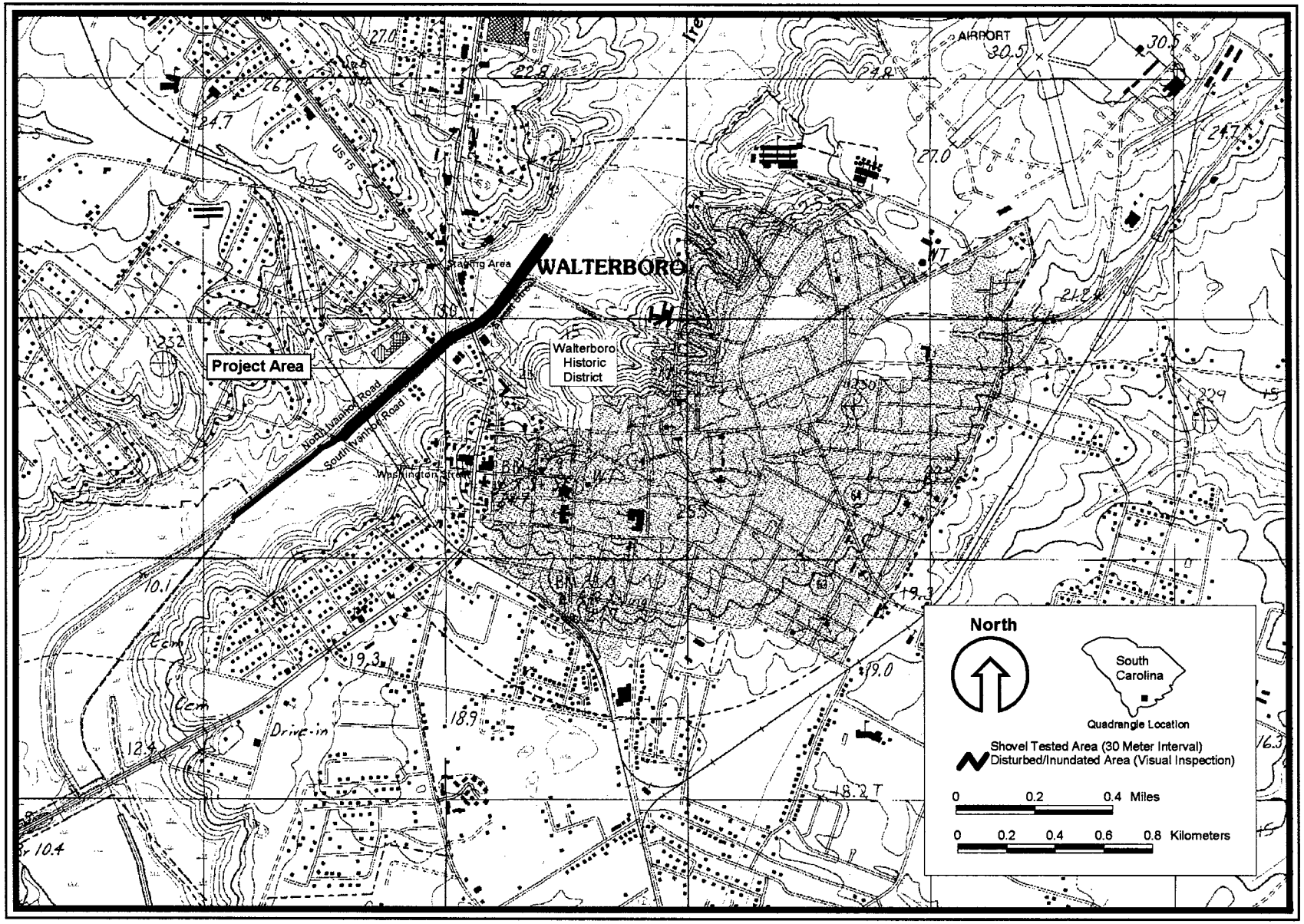


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Ireland Creek improvements project and the Walterboro Historic District (USGS 1988 Walterboro, SC quadrangle).

Figure 2. Typical views of the project. Top: Ireland Creek, looking south.
Bottom: hardwood swamp at the north end of project tract, looking north.

Archaeologists traversed a single transect on each side of Ireland Creek within the APE. We excavated 30 by 30 cm (1 by 1 foot) shovel tests at 30 meter (100 foot) intervals along these two pedestrian transects to provide systematic coverage of the project. We visually inspected the existing ground surface along the creek bank within disturbed and previously developed areas and within wetlands.

Investigators observed no archaeological materials in any of the shovel tests or on the ground surface throughout the examined area. We identified no historic properties (buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts eligible for or listed on the NRHP) in the APE during intensive survey and background research of the proposed Ireland Creek improvements project. The APE borders the Walterboro Historic District but is not located within the District. We recommend no further management consideration of the proposed Ireland Creek Improvements Project with respect to cultural resources.

Chapter II of this report discusses the natural and cultural setting of the project area. Chapter III details the results of the cultural resources survey and presents a project summary and management recommendations. Appendix A includes the resume of the principal investigator.

## Methods of Investigation

### Background Research

During the background research, we examined archival and cartographic resources in various libraries and repositories and reviewed reports of previous cultural resource

investigations. We conducted archival research at the South Carolina Library at the University of South Carolina (Columbia), the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in Columbia, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, the South Carolina Room of the Charleston County Public Library (Charleston), the Colleton County Register of Mesne Conveyance (RMC) in Walterboro, the Colleton County Tax Assessors Office (Walterboro), and the Colleton County Office of the Judge of Probate (Walterboro). The purpose of this research was to identify potential historic or prehistoric sites and buildings, and to develop a historic context that would assist in evaluating cultural resources.

We collected information concerning the past ownership of the project tract along Ireland Creek from the Charleston County RMC, the Charleston County Library's South Carolina Room, the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, the Colleton County RMC, and the Colleton County Library. We also utilized secondary sources in an effort to provide an understanding of the nature of the possible occupations and land usage of the project tract.

## Previous Investigations

The Project Historian reviewed the archaeological site files at the SCIAA in Columbia, South Carolina for any recorded archaeological sites within 1.6 kilometers (1.0 mile) of the improvements project. The Walterboro Historic District is within 1.6 kilometers (1.0 mile) of the project (see Figure 1). This district encompasses 41 previously recorded historic architectural resources including residential dwellings, churches, and municipal

buildings such as the Old Colleton County Jail and the Colleton County Courthouse. The buildings are primarily from the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. We identified no prehistoric sites within 1.6 kilometers (1.0 mile) of the project.

## Field Investigations

This cultural resources survey entailed the systematic examination of approximately 2.4 hectares (6.0 acres) of bankline along Ireland Creek (see Figure 1). The proposed improvements project begins at the southwest corner of the City of Walterboro and extends 1,680 meters (5,510 feet) along Ireland Creek. Archaeologists traversed one pedestrian transect 30 meters (100 feet) from each bank of Ireland Creek. We excavated shovel tests along each transect at 30 meter (100 foot) intervals. Each shovel test measured approximately 30 cm (1 foot) in diameter and was excavated to sterile subsoil. We backfilled all shovel tests after excavation. Shovel tests were not excavated in disturbed areas or wetlands (see Figure 1).

Investigators sifted the fill through 6.35 mm (0.25 inch) mesh hardware cloth. They recorded information relating to each shovel test in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. No artifacts were recovered from any shovel test or from ground surface.

An archaeological site is any area of contiguous positive shovel tests or surface finds producing at least three associated artifacts within a 45 meter (158 foot) radius. We

considered areas with less than three artifacts isolated finds (SCDAH 2000). No sites or isolated finds were identified in the Ireland Creek APE.

## Assessing NRHP Eligibility

Cultural resources are evaluated for listing on the NRHP. As per 36 CFR 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for assessing eligibility to the NRHP. Any resource that:

A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;

B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory

may be eligible for the NRHP. A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define "historic" in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display "exceptional" significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998:3), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. Second, if this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The application of these steps is discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998:7). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history; examples relevant to this project include Antebellum Agricultural Development in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina, or Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century Development of rural areas in South Carolina. These facets will represent the context within which any particular resource developed.

Second, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. As an example, if the project tract contained no buildings that were constructed during the early nineteenth century, then the Antebellum Agricultural context noted above would not be significant for the development of the project area or any of its internal resources. Similarly, a lack of archaeological sites within the project tract would preclude the use of contexts associated with the prehistoric use of a region.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. Early nineteenth century farm houses, the ruins of African-

American slave settlements from 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step is to determine the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. Savage and Pope (1998:11-24) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998:12). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998:15-16). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or, represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness [Savage and Pope 1998:20]). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998:22). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al.1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

Once a cultural resource is associated with a specific significant historic context, the next step is to determine what physical features of the resource adequately reflect its significance. To this end, several criteria are assessed, including: 1) how the resource type may be associated with the context; 2) how these resources represent the theme; and finally, 3) which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998:8). As in the Antebellum Agriculture example given above, a variety of resources may reflect this context (farm houses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). How these resources reflect the context must be demonstrated. The farm houses represent the residences of the principal landowners who were responsible for implementing the agricultural practices that drove the economy of coastal South Carolina during the antebellum period. Individuals conducting the vast majority of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops lived within the slave settlements.

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association* (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998:44). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical

characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

# Chapter II. Project Area Setting

## Environmental Setting

Colleton County lies in the lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. A series of terraces that represent former shorelines of North America comprise the Coastal Plain. Changes in sea level through time resulted in the formation of these terraces; most are composed of sandy soils with some gravels derived from beach and deltaic deposits associated with the shorelines (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). Six of these terraces are present in Colleton County; all formed during the Pleistocene epoch (approximately two million years ago until 10,000 years ago). Stuck (1980:95) describes these terraces from oldest (furthest from the sea) to youngest (closest to the sea). The oldest and furthest inland terrace, the Sutherland, occurs at 30-52 meters (100-170 feet) above mean sea level (amsl). Most of this terrace is along the boundary with Bamberg County southeast to the vicinity of Ashton and Smoaks. The Wicomico terrace occurs at 21-30 meters (70-100 feet) amsl and extends from the vicinity of Walterboro northwest to the vicinity of Ashton and Smoaks. The Penholoway extends 12-21 meters (42-70 feet) amsl. This narrow terrace parallels the shoreline and passes through the City of Walterboro. The Talbot Terrace occurs at 8-12 meters (25-42 feet) amsl. This terrace occupies several small areas around Green Pond and a larger area along the Edisto River. The Pamlico terrace extends 0-12 meters (0-42 feet) amsl. This terrace occupies most of the county south of an imaginary line from Hendersonville to Cottageville. The most recent terrace, representing the terminal high stand

of the ocean in the Pleistocene epoch, is the Recent Terrace. This terrace parallels the coast and is flooded daily. The project tract lies on the Penholoway Terrace.

## Holocene Changes in the Environment

Researchers have documented profound changes in climate and dependent biophysical aspects of regional environments over the last 20,000 years (the time of potential human occupation of the Southeast). Major changes include a general warming trend, melting of the large ice sheets of the Wisconsin glaciation in northern North America, and the associated rise in sea level. This sea level rise was dramatic along the South Carolina coast (Brooks et al. 1989), with an increase of as much as 100 meters (330 feet) during the last 20,000 years. At 10,000 years ago (the first documented presence of human groups in the region) the ocean was located 80-160 kilometers (50-100 miles) east of its present position. Sea level steadily rose from that time until about 5,000 years ago, when the sea reached essentially modern levels. During the last 5,000 years there has been a 400-500 year cycle of sea level fluctuations of about two meters (Brooks et al. 1989; Colquhoun et al. 1981). Table 1 summarizes these more recent fluctuations in the region.

As sea level quickly rose to modern levels, it altered the gradients of major rivers and flooded near-coast river valleys, creating estuaries like the Cooper-Ashley-Wando River mouths. These estuaries became great centers for saltwater and freshwater resources, and thus population centers for human groups. Such dramatic changes affected any human groups living in the region.

Table 1. South Carolina Sea Level Curve Data (after Brooks et al. 1989).

| Calendar Date | Sea Level | Condition |
|---|---|---|
| 5000 BC | 6.5 m (21.3 ft) | In continuing rise |
| 3000 BC | 4.5 m (14.7 ft) | Significant low stand |
| 2800 BC | 1.5 m (4.9 ft) | High stand |
| 2500 BC | 3.5 m (11.4 ft) | Low stand |
| 2200 BC | 1.0 m (3.2 ft) | High stand |
| 1900 BC | 3.2 m (10.4 ft) | Low stand |
| 1700 BC | 0.8 m (2.6 ft) | Significant high stand |
| 1300 BC | 4.0 m (13.1 ft) | Significant low stand |
| 1000 BC | 1.0 m (3.2 ft) | High stand |
| 800 BC | 1.9 m (6.2 ft) | Low stand |
| 600 BC | 0.7 m (2.3 ft) | High stand |
| 400 BC | 3.0 m (9.8 ft) | Significant low stand |
| AD 300 | 0.4 m (1.3 ft) | High stand |
| AD 600 | 0.6 m (1.9 ft) | Low stand |
| AD 900 | 0.4 m (1.3 ft) | High stand |
| AD 1300 | 1.2 m (3.9 ft) | Low stand |
| AD 1989 | 0.0 m (0.0 ft) | In continuing rise |

Sea level is in meters and feet below present high marsh surface.

The general warming trend that led to the melting of glacial ice and the rise in sea level also greatly affected vegetative communities in the Southeast. During the late Wisconsin glacial period, until about 12,000 years ago, boreal forest dominated by pine and spruce covered most of the Southeast. This forest changed from coniferous trees to deciduous trees by 10,000 years ago. Northern hardwoods such as beech, hemlock, and alder dominated the new deciduous forest, with oak and hickory increasing in number. With the continuation of the general warming and drying trend, oak and hickory came to dominate the forest, along with southern species of pine; from pollen data it appears that oak and hickory reached a peak at 7,000 to 5,000 years ago (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Since then, the general climatic trend in the Southeast is toward cooler and moister

conditions, allowing the present Southern Mixed Hardwood Forest, as defined by Quarterman and Keever (1962), to become established. Faunal communities also changed dramatically during this time. Several large mammal species (e.g., mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, giant sloth) became extinct at the end of the glacial period, approximately 12,000 to 10,000 years ago. Prehistoric human groups in the Southeast that focused on hunting these large mammals adapted their strategy to the exploitation of smaller mammals, primarily deer.

## Description of the Project Tract

The proposed improvements project is located along Ireland Creek in Colleton County, South Carolina. The project is within the limits of the City of Walterboro. The project tract begins at the southwest corner of the city limits and extends 1,680 meters (5,510 feet) northeast upstream through the business section of the City. Ireland Creek is a feeder stream for the Ashepoo River and the Ashepoo, Combahee, and South Edisto (ACE) Basin. Much of the area along this section of Ireland Creek is disturbed or contains wetlands. Several roads parallel the creek including North Ivanhoe Road and South Ivanhoe Road. A landscaped area maintained by the City is present between North Ivanhoe Road and Ireland Creek south of US Route 15. A sewer line lies between the creek and South Ivanhoe Road from Washington Street to US Route 15. Similarly Sweat Road parallels the east bank of Ireland Creek north of US Route 15. The northern terminus of the project in located in cypress swamp.

Soils along the project area consist of Pickney loamy sand. Stuck (1980) describes the Pickney series as,

> very poorly drained, rapid permeable soils that formed in thick deposits of sandy sediments. These nearly level, sandy soils are in drainageways and depressional areas. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. These soils are classified as sandy, siliceous, thermic Cumulic Humaquepts.

Archaeologists observed black loamy sand with weak fine granular structure 0-30 cm (0-1.0 foot) below surface (bs). This soil was underlain by very dark gray loamy sand from 30-80 cm (1.0-2.5 feet) bs. Soils throughout the APE were highly disturbed by road construction and previous improvements to the bank of Ireland Creek.

The present climate of the study area is mild and temperate, with long warm and humid summers, and short cool winters. The average annual precipitation is 1.32 meters (4.33 feet), 60 percent of which falls within the summer months. The average daily maximum temperature is 76.6° F (range of 62° to 91°) and the average daily minimum is 51.7° F (range of 35° to 69°). Over 200 frost-free days can be expected during most years, permitting a long growing season. Prevailing winds are light and generally from the south and southwest (Stuck 1980:2,110).

## Cultural Setting

The prehistory of coastal South Carolina has received much attention from archaeologists. Current interpretations of that prehistory are presented briefly in this section. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) for detailed overviews of previous research in the region. The following summary is divided into periods that represent distinct

cultural adaptations in the region. Table 2 summarizes these periods. Descriptions of the environmental changes that occurred in each period also are presented.

Table 2. Cultural Sequence for the Charleston Region.

| Beginning Date | Period | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| AD 1670 | Historic | Early settlement followed by dominance of slave-based plantation agriculture; Native Americans present until early eighteenth century. |
| AD 1521 | Protohistoric | Continuation of Mississippian lifeways with increasing dependence on European trade; population decline due to introduced diseases, European slave raids, and internecine warfare. |
| AD 1000 | Mississippian | Corn agriculture; increased populations; stratified society; complicated stamped ceramics; small triangular arrow points. |
| 1500 BC | Woodland | Continued hunting and gathering, perhaps supplemented by incipient agriculture; sedentary villages; ceramics, stamped and fabric/cord impressed; large stemmed point early in the period replaced by small triangular arrow points later. |
| 8000 BC | Archaic | Hunting and gathering (Primary Forest Efficiency) with scheduled, seasonal rounds; some sedentism noted at the end of the period in larger shell mound sites of the coast and major rivers; small and large notched points; fiber tempered ceramics late in the period. |
| 10000 BC | Paleoindian | Nomadic hunting (free based wandering) of the now extinct megafauna. Distinctive fluted spear points. |

## Paleoindian Period (10,000-8,000 BC)

Human presence in the South Carolina Coastal Plain apparently began about 12,000 years ago with the movement of hunter-gatherers into the region. Goodyear et al. (1989) review the evidence for the Paleoindian occupation of South Carolina. Based on the distribution of distinctive fluted spear points diagnostic of the period, they see the major sources of highly workable lithic raw materials as the principal determinant of Paleoindian site location. The concentration of sites at the Fall Line possibly indicates a subsistence

strategy of seasonal relocation between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Based on data from many sites excavated over most of North America, Paleoindian groups were generally nomadic. Their subsistence focused on the hunting of large mammals, specifically the now-extinct mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison. Groups were probably small kin-based bands of 50 or fewer persons. As the environment changed at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, Paleoindian groups adapted to new forest conditions in the Southeast and throughout North America.

### Archaic Period (8000-1500 BC)

The Archaic is a long period of adaptation to modern forest conditions in eastern North America. Caldwell (1958) characterizes the period as movement toward Primary Forest Efficiency, by which he means that during this period human groups continually developed new and more effective subsistence strategies for exploiting the wild resources of the modern oak-hickory forest. Based on extensive work in the North Carolina Piedmont, Coe (1964) subdivides the Archaic period into several sequential phases recognizable by distinctive stone point/knife forms. Coe's (1964) sequence has been confirmed over large parts of the Southeast, and is applicable to most of South Carolina. The Archaic also is divided into three temporal sub-periods, Early (8000-6000 BC), Middle (6000-2500 BC), and Late (2500-1000 BC).

Archaic groups probably moved seasonably within a regular territory, planning and scheduling the exploitation of wild plant and animal resources. Anderson and Hanson (1988) developed a settlement model for the Early Archaic (8000-6000 BC) in South Carolina

involving seasonal movement of relatively small groups (bands) within major river drainages. The Charleston region lies within the range of the Saluda/Broad band. Anderson and Hanson (1988) hypothesize that Early Archaic use of the Lower Coastal Plain was limited to seasonal (spring time) foraging camps and logistical camps; aggregation camps and winter base camps are thought to have been near the Fall Line. They also suggest that as population increased in the Middle Archaic (6000-2500 BC), band mobility decreased and territoriality increased. Blanton and Sassaman (1989) review the archaeological literature on the Middle Archaic sub-period. They document an increased simplification of lithic technology through this period, with increased use of expedient, situational tools. Furthermore, they argue that the use of local lithic raw materials is characteristic of the Middle and Late Archaic. Blanton and Sassaman (1989:68) conclude that "the data at hand suggest that Middle Archaic populations resorted to a pattern of adaptive flexibility as a response to" mid-Holocene environmental conditions such as variable precipitation, sea level rise, and differential vegetational succession. These processes resulted in changes in the types of resources available from year to year.

Generally, there is evidence of extensive trade networks covering large areas of North America and of the establishment of sedentary villages during the Late Archaic subperiod (2500-1000 BC). Some of the best evidence of sedentary villages occurs along the South Carolina coast as large middens of oyster shell and other food remains. These refuse heaps probably indicate substantial, relatively long term habitations. Also, the first evidence of the manufacture and use of ceramics dates from the Ceramic Late Archaic sub-period.

## Woodland Period (1500 BC-AD 1000)

During the succeeding Woodland period, sedentism apparently increases, although scheduled exploitation of wild food resources in a seasonal round continues. The Woodland period is noteworthy for several technological and social developments: (1) the widespread manufacture and use of ceramics for cooking and storage, (2) the beginnings of agriculture, and (3) construction of burial mounds and other earthworks. Woodland period ceramics are widespread and are found at many small sites throughout the state. The varied manufacturing procedures and decorative styles of these ceramics permit differentiation of site collections into three sub-periods (Early, Middle, and Late) and inferences concerning group movement and influences from adjacent geographic areas. Trinkley (1980) and Anderson et al. (1982) developed classificatory schemes for Woodland period groups based on ceramics from many sites. Following Anderson et al. (1982), Poplin et al. (1993) developed a classificatory scheme for the ceramic producing prehistoric periods in the Charleston region. Table 3 presents this scheme, with additional data drawn from Blanton et al. (1986), DePratter (1979), and Trinkley (1980, 1981, 1989, 1990). Burial mounds and earthworks have been discovered in the area. Clarence Bloomfield Moore, in 1897-1898, investigated fourteen mounds and nine sites in neighboring Beaufort County, South Carolina (Larson 1998:51-59; Brooks et al. 1982).

## Mississippian Period (AD 1000-1521)

The final period of prehistory in South Carolina, the Mississippian period, begins about AD 1000 and ends with the arrival and colonization of the area by Europeans in the

Table 3. Ceramic Sequence for the Central Coast of South Carolina.

| Period/Sub-period | Date | Ceramic Types |
|---|---|---|
| Protohistoric | AD 1521 - 1715 | Ashley Complicated Stamped |
| | | Ashley Burnished Plain |
| Mississippian | AD 1400 - 1550 | Pee Dee Complicated Stamped |
| | | Pee Dee Incised |
| | | Pee Dee Burnished Plain |
| | AD 1100 - 1400 | Savannah/Jeremy Complicated Stamped |
| | | Savannah Check Stamped |
| | | Savannah Burnished Plain |
| Late Woodland | AD 900 - 1100 | Santee Simple Stamped |
| | | McClellanville Fabric Impressed |
| | | McClellanville Cord Marked |
| | | Wilmington Cord Marked |
| | AD 500-900 | McClellanville Cord Marked |
| | | McClellanville Fabric Impressed |
| | | Wilmington Cord Marked |
| | | Wilmington Fabric Impressed |
| | | Wilmington Plain |
| | | Deptford Cord Marked |
| | | Deptford Fabric Impressed |
| Middle Woodland | AD 200 - 500 | Wilmington Check Stamped |
| | | Wilmington Cord Marked |
| | | Wilmington Fabric Impressed |
| | | Wilmington Plain |
| | | Deptford Cord Marked |
| | | Deptford Fabric Impressed |
| | | Deptford Check Stamped |
| | | Deptford Linear Check Stamped |
| | | Deptford Plain |
| | 200 BC - AD 200 | Deptford Check Stamped |
| | | Deptford Linear Check Stamped |
| | | Deptford Simple Stamped |
| | | Deptford Plain |
| | | Hanover Fabric Impressed |
| | | Hanover Cord Marked |
| Early Woodland | 1000 - 200 BC | Deptford Check Stamped |
| | | Deptford Linear Check Stamped |
| | | Deptford Simple Stamped (rare) |
| | | Deptford Plain |
| | | Hanover Fabric Impressed |
| | | Hanover Cord Marked |
| | 1500 - 1000 BC | Refuge Incised |
| | | Refuge Punctate |
| | | Refuge Dentate Stamped |
| | | RefugeSimple Stamped |
| | | Refuge Plain |
| Ceramic Late Archaic | 2500 - 1000 BC | Thom's Creek Incised |
| | | Thom's Creek Simple Stamped |
| | | Thom's Creek Linear Punctate |
| | | Thom's Creek Drag and Jab Punctate |
| | | Thom's Creek Plain |
| | | Stallings Incised |
| | | Stallings Simple Stamped |
| | | Stallings Drag and Jab Punctate |
| | | Stallings Linear Punctate |
| | | Stallings Plain |

1500s and 1600s. During the Mississippian period, agriculture became well established, and sedentary villages and towns became the dominant habitation type (although relatively isolated farmsteads were also apparently common - see Brooks and Canouts 1984). Ferguson (1971) proposed a model of Mississippian settlement involving major political centers dominated and surrounded by smaller villages and farmsteads. Major centers apparently were spaced about 160 kilometers (100 miles) apart; hypothesized centers in the project region were located at Town Creek (North Carolina), near Camden, Lake Marion, and Charleston (South Carolina), and near Augusta and Savannah (Georgia- Ferguson 1971). Anderson (1989) and DePratter (1989) identified large political centers on the Wateree River (near Camden), on the Oconee River (in central Georgia), and at Savannah (Georgia). These centers usually contained one or more large mounds upon which temples were built. It should be noted that the ceremonial center at the original Charles Towne settlement on Albemarle Point (38CH1) contained no mound structure. Mississippian society likely was highly stratified, with hereditary ruling families, middle and poorer classes, and slaves (usually prisoners taken in war from other groups).

## Protohistoric Period

The Protohistoric period begins in South Carolina with the first Spanish explorations into the region in the 1520s. Indian groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably lived in a similar manner to the late prehistoric Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. The highly structured Indian society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto

in 1540, is an excellent example of the Mississippian social organizations present throughout southeastern North America during the late prehistoric period (Anderson 1985). However, initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids contributed to the rapid decline of regional Indian populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, Indian groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small politically and socially autonomous semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the middle eighteenth century, very few Indians remained in the region; all were displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas (Bull 1770, cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the Protohistoric groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern that included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting domesticates, and dispersal into one to three family settlements for the remainder of the year (Rogel 1570 [in Waddell 1980:147-151]). This coastal Protohistoric adaptation may be similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986:18). Waddell (1980) summarizes specific accounts of the Protohistoric groups of the region, namely the Sewee and the Santee. It appears that both groups included horticultural production within their seasonal round, but did not have permanent, year round villages. Trinkley (1981) suggests that the Sewee groups in the region produced a late variety of Pee Dee ceramics; his late variety may correspond to the Ashley ware initially described by South (1973; see also Anderson et al. 1982).

Waddell (1980) identified 19 distinct sixteenth century groups between the mouth of the Santee River and the mouth of the Savannah River. Anderson and Logan (1981:29) suggest that the Cofitachequi, the dominant Mississippian center/polity in South Carolina, controlled many of these groups before its collapse. By the seventeenth century, all were independently organized. These groups included the Coosaw, Kiawah, Etiwan, and Seewee "tribes" near the Charleston peninsula. The Coosaw inhabited the area to the north and west along the Ashley River. The Kiawah resided at Albemarle Point and along the lower reaches of the Ashley River in 1670, but gave their settlement to the English colonists and moved to Kiawah Island; in the early eighteenth century they moved south of Combahee River (Swanton 1952:96). The Etiwans mainly settled on or near Daniel Island to the northeast of Charleston, but their range extended to the head of the Cooper River. The territory of the Seewee met the territory of the Etiwan high up the Cooper, and extended to the north as far as the Santee River (Orvin 1973:14).

## Regional Overview

The Colleton County region has a rich history following the arrival of Europeans in the area; yet no comprehensive overview has been produced to date. The following overview draws from the works of Gregorie (1961), Orvin (1973), Rogers (1984), and Smith (1988), among others.

Settlers in the Carolina Lowcountry were caught up in and were integral parts of wide-ranging disputes and rivalries among the English, Spanish, Indians, and African slaves. These disputes and rivalries encompassed nearly all of the Lowcountry, an area that spanned

hundreds of miles from Georgetown, South Carolina, to northern Florida. The Spanish routed the French in East Florida in 1565, and established a settlement at what is now St. Augustine. This Spanish presence was a continual threat to the English settlers, particularly after the 1670s, when Spain learned of the Charles Towne settlement.

European colonization of South Carolina began with temporary Spanish and French settlements in the early sixteenth century. These settlements were in the Beaufort area at the southern end of the coast. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660, and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from the Port Royal Harbor in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

The colony's early settlements grew slowly, and despite its geographic spread, the South Carolina Lowcountry contained only around 5,000 European and African-American inhabitants in 1700. The earliest South Carolina economy centered around naval stores,

production, the cattle industry and Native American trade. However, by the end of the seventeenth century colonists began to experiment with rice cultivation. The regular flood conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. By 1715, Charles Towne exported more than 8,000 barrels of rice annually; this number increased to 40,000 by the 1730s. Residents in the Lowcountry also began in the 1740s to experiment with growing and processing indigo, a blue dye that was very popular in Europe and which became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. Both indigo and rice were labor-intensive, and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony (Coclanis 1989; Wood 1975).

One of the important commercial ventures in the early settlements of the Lowcountry was the raising of cattle. The climate in South Carolina permitted year-round grazing, and the many necks of land surrounded by rivers and creeks along the coast provided naturally bounded cowpens that allowed cattle to range freely. Cattle ranching was also a low-capital industry, with a natural market in the West Indies sugar plantations. Cattle ranching in South Carolina began in the late seventeenth century in the Charleston area; by the early eighteenth century it had extended into what is now Colleton County, between the Edisto and Combahee Rivers, where the project tract is located (Rowland et al. 1996: 85-88).

While cattle ranching was an ideal frontier industry, it required a great amount of open land. Large purchases of land throughout the Lowcountry created problems between the white settlers and the local Yamasee Indians, whose lands were steadily and rapidly encroached upon. Angered by mistreatment from traders and encroachments on their land,

the Indians attacked in the Yamasee War in 1715 but did not succeed in dislodging the English (Covington 1978: 12). While the Yamasee staged a number of successful raids through the 1720s, by 1728 the English had routed them and made the area more accessible for renewed English settlement.

With the rapidly increasing wealth in the South Carolina Lowcounty, and with the Yamasee War largely behind them, the population began to swell. By 1730 the colony had 30,000 residents, at least half of whom were black slaves. A 1755 magazine, cited by Peter Wood, estimates that South Carolina residents had imported over 32,000 slaves by 1723 (Wood 1975). The growing population increased pressure for territorial expansion, which was compounded by the growing black majority in the Lowcountry. Fears of a slave rebellion, along with fears of attack from the Indians such as the Yamasee War in 1715, led Charles Towne residents to encourage settlement in the backcountry.

The Colleton District was one of the early political units in the Carolina colony, and was created as part of a political tug of war among religious dissenters and the powerful clique of men with Barbadian ties who settled in the Goose Creek area. The Lords Proprietors established Colleton County as one of the original three counties in 1682, and gave it significant political representation (Edgar 1998:88).

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. Governance under the Lords Proprietors became increasingly arbitrary, while wars with Indians arose and the colonial currency went into steep depreciation. According to one recent historian of colonial South Carolina, "proprietary attitudes and behavior...convinced many of the dissenters—who at one time had

composed the most loyal faction—that the crown was a more reliable source of protection against arbitrary rule" (Weir 1983:94). South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors' interests, and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

Johnson arrived with a plan to create townships throughout the colony, as a way to ensure the orderly settlement of the backcountry. His scheme originally included nine townships, primarily along the major rivers. The main settlements were Purrysburg and New Windsor along the Savannah, Kingston along the Waccamaw, Williamsburg and Amelia on the Santee, Saxe Gotha on the Congaree, Fredericksburg along the Wateree, and Queensborough on the Pee Dee. Johnson permitted the settlement of these areas on the headright system, which apportioned 20 hectares (50 acres) of land to every individual who settled there. Many of these settlers established plantations that were directed toward the production of cash crops. Main plantation residences and facilities were established on the low bluffs of the rivers and readily accessible river landings. However, settlement proceeded slowly until the 1750s when the South Carolina backcountry population was approximately 20,000, about one-third of the total Lowcountry population.

Many of the early settlements and plantations in the area focused on the Cooper and Wando Rivers. These streams provided the best opportunity for profitable agricultural production (i.e., rice cultivation) as well as the best avenues of transportation to Charleston or other settlements in the region (South and Hartley 1985). Evidence of the many

plantations along these rivers remains today primarily as archaeological sites, although some, like Rice Hope Plantation near Moncks Corner, are still occupied. Similar plantations came into being along the Ashepoo and Edisto Rivers as more and more immigrants arrived in the Carolina colony.

In the wake of the Revolutionary War, Colleton District, like its neighboring districts of Charleston and Beaufort, turned more heavily to the production of rice. Plantations devoted to staple crop agriculture, surrounded by legions of small, yeoman-owned farms dominated the Lowcountry landscape in the early and mid-nineteenth century (McCurry 1995). Rice and cotton were the chief staples, and both crops were grown on many plantations, the low lying areas used as rice fields and the higher and drier upland areas plowed and planted in cotton. These plantations were widely spaced, and located off the few roads in the area. Large scale agricultural production was achieved through the operation of plantations that employed slave labor. Agricultural products remained the primary industry of the region throughout the early nineteenth century, and most plantations in the area depended increasingly on cotton and rice production (and their large profits) toward the middle of the nineteenth century. Figure 3 presents the location of the project in Mills 1825 map of Colleton District. We can see the beginnings of Walterboro and other landowners widely dispersed throughout the region.

Despite its low population compared to Charleston and even Beaufort Districts on the eve of the Civil War, Colleton District was a vulnerable area, and thus important, to the Confederate defense of the coast. Early in the war, Union forces occupied Beaufort and the

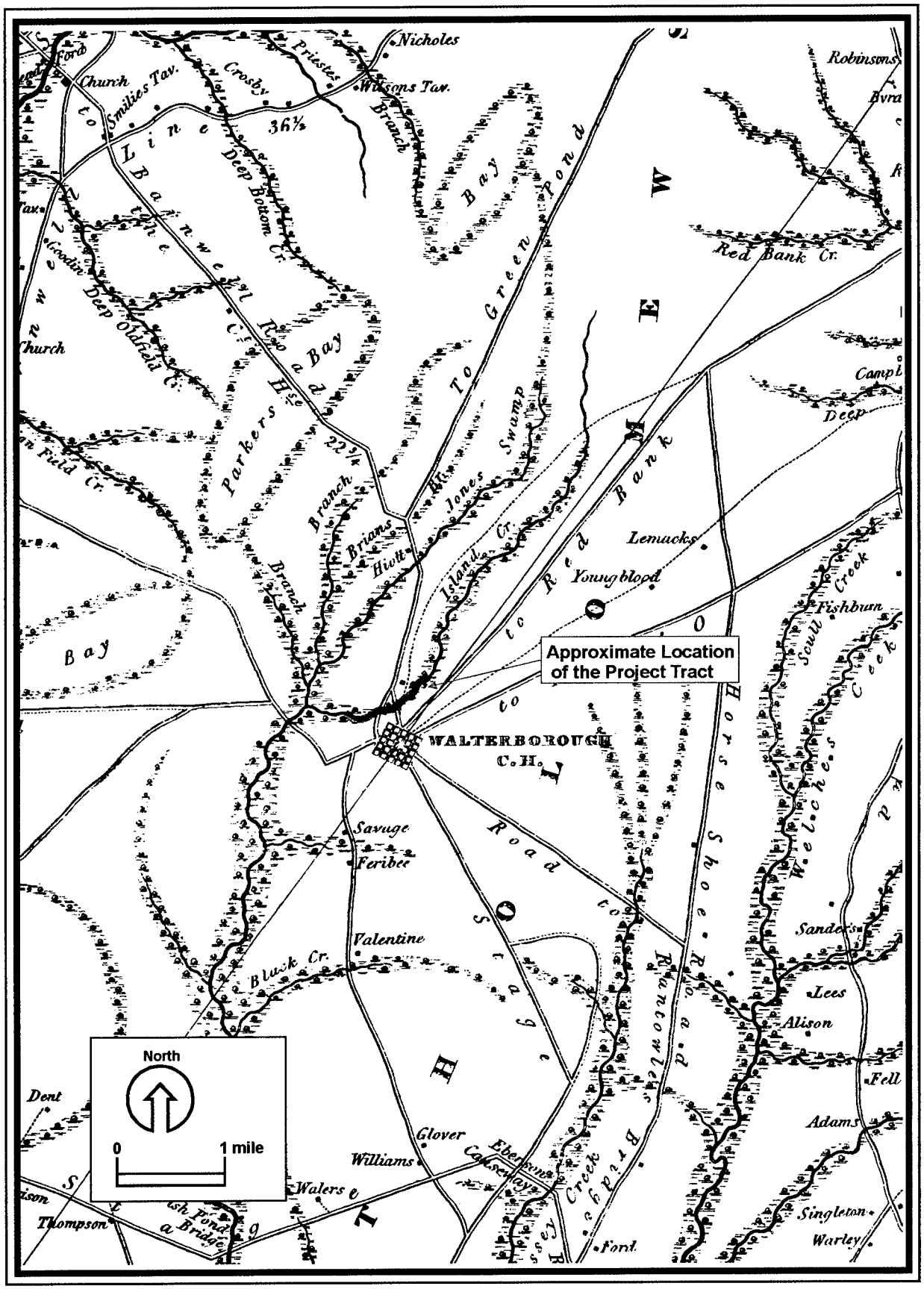


Figure 3. A portion of Mills' 1825 map of Colleton District showing the approximate location of the proposed improvements project.

Sea Islands that surrounded the town. This was an important foothold, but the real prize for the Union forces was the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, which had just been completed. The commercial potential of the railroad, which passed through Colleton District north of the project tract, quickly swung to military and strategic potential in the early years of the Civil War. It was particularly important since it provided the only reasonably safe coastal communication, given the presence of the Federal fleet in the ocean. It was most vulnerable in the northeastern part of Beaufort and Colleton Districts, where it came close to the Combahee, Coosawhatchie, Tullifinny, and Pocotaligo Rivers. Confederate engineers, under the command of Robert E. Lee who was based at Coosawhatchie and used slave labor requisitioned from nearby plantations to erect a series of defenses along the necks formed by these rivers.

Nathaniel Heyward, who owned rice plantations in both Beaufort and Colleton Districts, noted the importance of the area in a letter to Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard in 1863. In recommending the placement of guns at the confluence of the Combahee and Chehaw Rivers, slightly south of the project tract, Heyward noted that "a lodgment of this neck by the foe would ruin this section, and it would open the country to the devastation of raids, the interior of the State and the South Carolina Railroad to the advances of the enemy upon the rear of Charleston, requiring an army to watch continually and keep him in check" (quoted in Ripley 1978:15). By this time, however, Confederate forces had already erected Chapman's Fort, a small defensive line northeast of the project tract along the Ashepoo River. The fort was manned only occasionally by pickets after April 1862, but

these troops were able to turn back a poorly-executed Union run up the Ashepoo River in May, 1864 (Ripley 1978).

Agriculture remained the primary industry of Colleton County throughout the nineteenth century. Following the Civil War, the mode of production shifted from the plantation system to one of tenant farming and share cropping. This resulted in the dispersal of farm laborers across the upland agricultural portions of the region since cotton could be farmed in small plots. Most of the rice lands were abandoned, however, since adequate pools of labor and capital were not available to continue the cultivation of this crop. The trend of population dispersal continued into the twentieth century. In the rural areas, small crossroads communities emerged in the midst of widely spaced agricultural areas. However, more recently, large scale non-crop production, particularly soybeans, has evidenced a shift from small farms to individuals planting and harvesting larger and larger areas. Another modern crop is tobacco, which also has replaced the earlier cash crops of the region, such as indigo, rice, and cotton (Stuck 1982).

As noted above, other industries also developed in the region at an early date. Naval stores production (timber, pitch, tar, and later turpentine) was an early industrial focus of the Coastal Plain. This industry continued throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. With nearly 83 percent of the county covered in forest, the timber industry remains a primary source of income for the region (Stuck 1982:2).

## History of Ireland Creek

Historically, Ireland Creek was known as Island Creek. It is not clear when the official designation became Ireland Creek; however, by the mid-nineteenth century the name Ireland Creek was commonly used. Figure 4 presents a postcard view of Island Creek, now Ireland Creek, from 1907. The creek was said to be "so wide and deep around the city that people used their boats to fish for redbreast, brim, pike, and catfish. Teenagers would attempt to ski between bridges and there were even a couple of natural swimming holes" (Cawley 1998). A historic crossing grants passage across Ireland Creek to modern US Route 15 within the project APE. Several bridges were constructed at this location during the nineteenth century. Figure 5 presents a 1907 postcard view of the bridge. The bridge was replaced at least twice during the twentieth century, once in 1949 and most recently in 1997 (Lee Floyd, SC Highway Department, personal communcation 2002). Figure 6 presents two views of the bridge. It is unclear when each bridge was extant. Cawley (1998) says only, "Here we see the Ireland Creek bridge when it was still made of wood with a dirt road and later, when it was changed to concrete with a clay road." It is likely both of these bridges predate 1949.

Archival research indicates that the area along Ireland Creek was first granted to James Booth Thompson and Robert Goodloe Harper in 1793 (Charleston County Deed Book M9:248). In 1793 the State of South Carolina sold land at the present location of Walterboro for ten dollars per 40 hectares (100 acres). James Booth Thompson and Robert Goodloe Harper purchased seven grants of 400 hectares (1,000 acres) in Colleton. All but two grants for 800 hectares (2,000 acres) were located along Island (Ireland) Creek in St.

Figure 4. A 1907 postcard of Island Creek, noew Ireland Creek (from Cawley 1998).

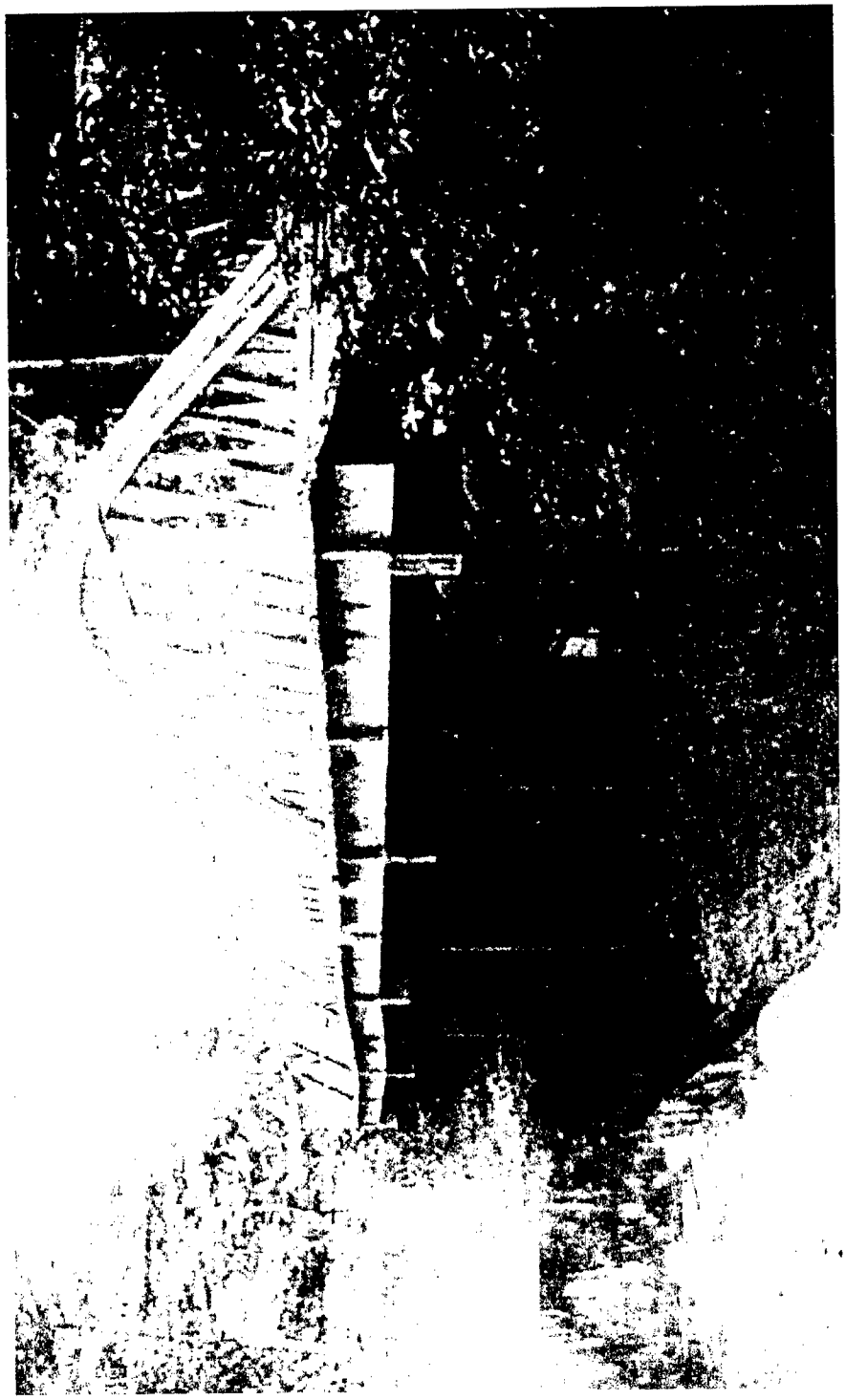

Figure 5. A 1907 postcard of the wooden bridge over Ireland Creek (from Cawley 1998).

Lafayette Highway Entrance to Walterboro, S. C.

Figure 6. Views of a wooden bridge and a later concrete bridge over Ireland Creek (from Cawley 1998).

Bartholomew's Parish; the remaining grants were located in Buckhead. Harper eventually released his investment to Thompson, making him the sole owner of all property along Island (Ireland) Creek (CCDB M9:248). This property eventually became the City of Walterboro (Glover et al. 1984).

It does not appear that Harper or Thompson made much use of the their property along Ireland Creek. William Harper (1790-1847) immigrated to South Carolina from Antigua in 1791, only two years before he received his grants along Ireland Creek (Glover et al. 1984). It appears that William Harper's father, Methodist missionary minister John Harper, was instrumental in securing these land grants for his teenage son. While owner of these extensive tracts in Colleton, Robert Harper acquired a primary education at Mount Bethel Academy, Newberry District, and Jefferson Monticello School in Fairfield. He was the first student to enroll in South Carolina College, which opened in 1805 (Bailey 1984). It is quite unlikely that the young man found time to visit his distant Colleton possessions, much less to bring them under cultivation. Harper eventually disposed of all his property along Ireland Creek and concentrated on the practice of law. He began a long career as a statesman and as a jurist in 1816 when he was elected to represent Richland District in the Twenty-second (1816-1817) General Assembly.

James Booth Thompson, of Round O, married Elizabeth Youngblood, daughter of Colonel Peter Youngblood, in January 1799. Seven weeks later, Thompson died and his wife remarried Dr. Hugh McBurney. Immediately, McBurney and his new wife applied to the General Assembly of South Carolina for James Thompson's grants along Ireland Creek.

In December 1817, the Senate and House authorized the Secretary of State to deliver the grants to McBurney but stipulated that:

> Whereas Hugh M'Burney and Elizabeth M'Burney, representaives of James Booth Thompson, deceased, have petitioned the legislature, setting forth that the said James Booth Thompson and Robert G. Harper, Esq., did in the year 1793 obtain grants for certain tracts of land lying and being on the waters of Ireland Creek in the Parish of St. Bartholomew's, which grants are yet remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, who does not conceive himself authorized to give them out, be it therefore enacted by the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by and with the authority of the same, that the Secretary of State do and he is hereby authorized and required to give out and deliver the said grants to representatives of the said James Booth Thompson. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained, shall be taken to deprive any other person or persons of any legal right or title whatsoever, and provided also, that the said representative of James Booth Thompson, shall on the payment of $50.00 for every acre lot, or a greater or lesser sum in proportion to the quantity of land held by any person or persons, now residing in the Village of Walterborough, convey to the person or persons, so possessed of a lot or lots, a fee simple estate to the same (Glover et al. 1984).

The issue of ownership of lands along Ireland Creek was further complicated by a claim made by other relatives of James Thompson. In 1822, Simon Verdier, of France, and Mrs. Catherine Spencer entered suit against the McBurney's for a partition of the lands as heirs of Thompson. An order of the court, sitting January 1829, decided that the lands called Walterborough should be divided into lots and should be sold at public auction by the commissioners of the court on 6 July 1829. The matter, however, remained contested for several years. The testimony of Joseph Koger, Sr., described in the court records as "an aged and infirm witness," reveals that the board of commissioners of the Methodist Church obtained permission from James Thompson to build a church house in 1796. The witness said he thought the land in question was worth more than $2,000 but at the time he purchased

the land "the $2,000 was a very fair price" (Glover et al. 1984). This was apparently the location of a small "Meeting House" on Ireland Creek. The church was used until 1882, when the condition of the building caused the members to transfer to other Methodist churches.

By the time the legal dispute was settled, multiple owners had purchased property along Ireland Creek. Ezra Miller purchased several lots and is credited "with the building of a large tannery and shoe factory in Walterboro, near Ireland Creek." He and a business partner built a cotton gin and, in 1826, Walterboro's first steam mill (Glover et al. 1984).

Another landowner along Ireland Creek was Simon Verdier, one of the relatives of James Thompson. He eventually acquired so much property around Walterboro that a township in Colleton County is called Verdier Township. Verdier moved to South Carolina from France and soon became quite involved in his adopted state (Bailey 1984). He built the first store in Walterboro, named Dunwoody Spring after the family that lived there. He also owned a mill somewhere along Ireland Creek. The large tract was known fittingly as the Mill Tract. This tract appears to have passed to his daughter, then to his granddaughter, Mrs. Annie Savage Jefferies. Verdier also owned a mill in Georgia and had business interests in Florida. His primary possession was Preston Plantation in Colleton County. Verdier served in the South Carolina House Of Representatives and the Senate, and left the operation of his plantations to an overseer (Glover et al. 1984).

Simon Verdier is buried at Bethel Presbyterian Cemetery near Jacksonboro. His inscription reads:

> Here after a life of care and diligence rests the mortal part of Simon Verdier a native of Molier, France. In early life he became a resident of St. Bartholomew Parish, and repeatedly represented her in both branches of the State Legislature. He was an ardent Democrat and a pure patriot with inveterate vigor and in the height of prosperity. On the 21st day June A.D. 1853 he died in the 73rd year of his age (Glover et al. 1984).

There is little other information about property owners along Ireland Creek. Colleton County deed records before 1865 are destroyed. A search of plats and maps shows several settlements along the creek, however all appear to be located south of Walterboro, close to Ashepoo River (McCrady Plats; SCDAH Consolidated Index).

# Chapter III. Results and Recommendations

On 14 May 2002, archaeologists from Brockington and Associates, Inc., and Ms. Ree Rodgers of the USACE conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of a 1,680 meter (5,510 foot) segment (approximately 2.4 hectares [6 acres]) of Ireland Creek, in the City of Walterboro, South Carolina. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) along this portion of the creek extends 8-30 meters (25-100 feet) inland from the current creek bank. We traversed one transect on each side of Ireland Creek; the transects were located 30 meters (100 feet) from the creek bank. We excavated shovel tests along each transect at 30 meter (100 foot) intervals. Each shovel test measured approximately 30 cm (1 foot) in diameter and was excavated to sterile subsoil. We also visually inspected all disturbed areas.

Archaeologists excavated 18 shovel tests at 30 meter (100 foot) intervals in an undisturbed area on the east side of Ireland Creek. This portion of the project extends from the southwest project terminus northeast to Washington Street. This area consists of hardwood forest, cypress and gum trees, and a moderately dense understory of wetland vegetation. Several small drainages feed into Ireland Creek in this area. Generally, we observed light gray silty sand from 0-60 cm (0-2.0 feet) bs, underlain by a buried humus layer of dark gray wet silty clay 60+ cm (2.0+ feet) bs. This soils profile shows fill from the channelization of Ireland Creek was deposited on wetland soils. Much of this area was inundated at the time of field investigations. Figure 7 shows a view of the south end of the project tract.

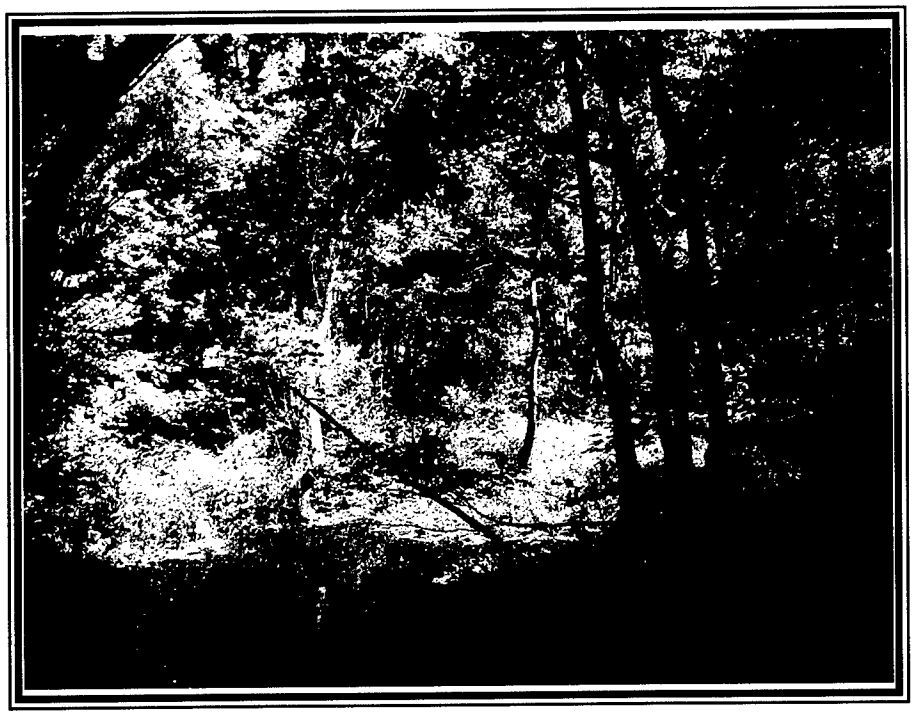

Figure 7. A view of the southern portion of the project.

The west bank of Ireland Creek from the southwestern project terminus to US Route 15 was also visually inspected. The City of Walterboro has extensively landscaped the narrow strip of land between North Ivanhoe Road and Ireland Creek in this portion of the improvements project. North Ivanhoe Road borders Ireland Creek from the Walterboro city limits, northeast to US Route 15.

Similarly, South Ivanhoe Road borders Ireland Creek from Washington Street to US Route 15. A sewer line lies between the road and Ireland Creek. Archaeologists visually inspected this area. Figure 8 presents a view of the east side of Ireland Creek, showing the sewer and the intersection of South Ivanhoe Road and Washington Street.

We also visually inspected the east side of Ireland Creek from US Route 15 to the northern terminus of the proposed improvements project. Sweat Street, a two lane paved

Figure 8. A view of the improvements project at South Ivanhoe Road and Washington Street.

road parallels Ireland Creek for approximately 1,000 meters (3,280 feet) before curving southeast away from the creek. Shovel tests were not excavated in this area. Cypress swamp is present along the east bank of the creek from Sweat Street to the project terminus. We could not access this area at the time of the field investigations. Figure 9 presents a view of the cypress swamp at the northern terminus of the improvements project.

A 0.4 hectare (1.0 acre) staging area for the proposed Ireland Creek improvements project is located on the north side of Ireland Creek, east of US Route 15. This area is surrounded by cypress swamp to the north and west and contains fill material, including construction debris deposited during channelization of Ireland Creek. This staging area was used during modifications to the canal system (Ireland Creek) in the early 1990s. We visually inspected this area. A view of the staging area is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 9. A view of the cypress swamp at the northern terminus of the improvements project

Figure 10. A view of the staging area east of US Route 15.

Like the east bank of Ireland Creek, the project from the staging area at US Route 15 to its northern terminus along the west bank is covered in cypress swamp. However, a narrow strip of land 5-10 meters (16.4-32.8 feet) wide is present between Ireland Creek and a paved road. This area extends approximately 90 meters (300 feet) north from US Route 15. We excavated three shovel tests in this area to examine the soils. A typical profile revealed gray sand 0-60 cm (0-2.0 feet) below surface underlain by dark gray silty sand 60-80+ cm (2.0-2.5+ feet) bs. These soils were disturbed and redeposited during channelization of Ireland Creek. We did not excavate any additional shovel tests and visually inspected the rest of this area.

## Project Summary and Management Recommendations

Investigators identified no archaeological sites or isolated finds during the field investigations. The crew excavated eighteen shovel tests within undisturbed areas in the proposed Ireland Creek improvements project and the remaining disturbed areas and wetlands were visually inspected. The Ireland Creek APE borders the Walterboro Historic District. Proposed improvements do not extend into the district, nor will improvements affect any views from the district. No other historic properties are present in or adjacent to the Ireland Creek improvements project. No further actions are recommended for management consideration of the proposed Ireland Creek improvement project with respect to cultural resources.

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# Appendix A.

# Resume of the Principal Investigator

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## Education

1997 M.A. The Citadel and The University of Charleston, Charleston, S.C. (History)

1990 B.A. The George Washington University, Washington, D.C. (Anthropology)

## Employment

Archaeologist, Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1996 to present

Research Associate, Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1993 to 1995

Archaeological Field Technician, Brockington and Associates, Inc., 1992

## Reports And Papers Presented

1993 (with Eric C. Poplin and David C. Jones)
*Fort Jackson Military Reservation Historic Preservation Plan- Volume I: Cultural Resources Management Plan.* Prepared for the Fort Jackson Directorate of Public Works and the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia.

1993 (with Eric C. Poplin)
*Fort Jackson Military Reservation Historic Preservation Plan- Volume III: Archaeological Site Database.* Prepared for the Fort Jackson Directorate of Public Works and the US Army Corps of Engineers- Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia.

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1993 (with Eric C. Poplin)
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1994 (with Eric C. Poplin and David C. Jones)
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1994 (with Eric C. Poplin and Elsie Eubanks)
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1996 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Cone Mine Site, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Palmetto Sand Company, Summerville.

1996 *Cultural Resources Overview, Tega Cay Development Tract, York County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Tega Cay Communities, LLC.

1996 (with Eric C. Poplin)
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1996 (with Tina Rust)
*Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Naval Nuclear Power Training Command Facility, Naval Weapons Station- Charleston, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division, North Charleston, South Carolina.

1996 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Waddell Road Realignment Corridor, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Andrews Engineering Company, Port Royal.

1996 (with Todd McMakin and Eric C. Poplin)
*Historic Resources Survey of 1,700 Acres of US Forest Service Land, Camp Shelby, Mississippi.* Prepared for the Mississippi Military Department, Jackson.

1996 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Oak Park Tract, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.* Prepared for Marc Copeland, Mt. Pleasant.

1996 (with Tina Rust and Eric C. Poplin)
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1996 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Clubhouse Road Mine Site, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Sabine and Waters, Summerville.

1996 (with Eric C. Poplin)
*Archaeological Survey of the McGinnis-Horres Tract, James Island, South Carolina.* Prepared for Patrick N. McGinnis and Marietta M. Horres.

1996 (with Tina Rust and Eric C. Poplin)
*Archaeological Monitoring of a Proposed Water Line Easement, Fort Johnson (38CH69), Charleston, South Carolina.* Prepared for City of Charleston Commissioners of Public Works, Charleston.

1996 (with Bruce Harvey, W.A. McElveen, and Eric C. Poplin)
*Archaeological and Architectural Survey for Proposed Improvements to McCrays Mill Road, Sumter, South Carolina.* Prepared for LPA Group, Inc., Columbia.

1996 (with Bruce Harvey and Eric C. Poplin)
*Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Development Areas in the Kaminski Tract, Georgetown and Horry Counties, South Carolina.* Prepared for Canal Industries, Incorporated, Conway.

1996 (with Bruce Harvey)
*Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for the Extension of Red Bay Road, Sumter, South Carolina.* Prepared for LPA Group, Incorporated, Columbia.

1996 *Cultural Resources Overview of the Wescot Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for The Westvaco Corporation, Summerville.

1996 Archaeological Reconnaissance, Davis Road Mine Site, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Prepared for Cleland Construction Company, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1997 (with Todd A. McMakin, Tina R. Rust, and Eric C. Poplin)
*Archaeological Data Recovery in the SC151 Widening Project, Chesterfield County, South Carolina.* Prepared for South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.

1997 (with Eric C. Poplin)
*Archaeological Reconnaissance and Assessment, Legend Oaks Plantation and Country Club, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Trico Engineering Consultants, Inc., North Charleston.

1997 (with Bruce Harvey)
*Cultural Resources Inventory of the I'On Development Tract, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.* Prepared for The Graham Company, Mt. Pleasant.

1997 (with Tina Rust and Eric C. Poplin)
*Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Palmetto Parkway Corridor, Charleston and Dorchester Counties, South Carolina.* Prepared for the Charleston County Department of Public Works, Charleston.

1997 (with Todd McMakin and Eric C. Poplin)
*Cultural Resources Survey of the Godley Tract-Phase I, Chatham County, Georgia.* Prepared for the Branigar Organization, Savannah.

1997 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Palmetto Commerce Park, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Palmetto Commerce Park, LLC, Charleston.

1997 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Whitehall II Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Civil Site Environmental, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

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1997 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Ingleside Plantation Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for the Albert Weber Manufacturing Company, Summerville, South Carolina.

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1998 (with Eric C. Poplin)
*Archaeological Survey of MGI Industry's Proposed Nitrogen Gas Line, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Kenco Associates, Inc., Ashland, Kentucky.

1998 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Dirt Cheap Inc. Borrow Pits, City of Charleston, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Bridge Creek, LLC, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

1998 (with Harry Pecorelli and Todd McMakin)
*Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Mine Site at the Ponds Plantation, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Palmetto Sand Company, Inc., Ridgeville, South Carolina.

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*Cultural Resources Survey of the Fabian Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Albert Weber Manufacturing Company, Summerville, South Carolina.

1998 (with Keith Stephenson)
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1998 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Cummings Point, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Mr. Jack Theimer, San Francisco, California.*

1998 (with Scott Wolf)
*Cultural Resources Survey of the Harmony Industrial Park, Georgetown County, South Carolina.* Prepared for DDC Engineers, Inc., North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

1998 (with E. Poplin, B. Harvey, and T. McMakin)
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1999 *Cultural Resources Inventory of the Appian Way Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Ford Development, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

1999 *Archaeological Survey of the Whitehall II Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Civil Site Environmental, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

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*Cultural Resources Survey of Darrell Creek Phase II Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Ed Goodwin, Charleston, South Carolina.

1999 *Archaeological Testing of 38HR371 and 38HR372, Horry County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Taylor, Mahon, and Associates, Inc., Pawleys Island, South Carolina.

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*Cultural Resources Inventory of Tilly Island, Colleton County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Tilly Island, L.L.C., Charleston, South Carolina.

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1999 *Archaeological Testing of 39 Hagood Avenue, Charleston, South Carolina.* Prepared for The Citadel Alumni Association, Charleston, South Carolina.

1999 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey of Cherokee Plantation, Colleton County, South Carolina.* Prepared for The Carnegie Club, Ltd., England.

1999 *Cultural Resources Survey of Molasses Creek Crossing, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for George Christodal, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

1999 (with Bruce Harvey)
*Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the New Long Point Road Right of Way from Whipple Road to the SPA Terminal, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Transystems, Inc. Greenville, South Carolina.

1999 *Archaeological Survey of The Hill at Legend Oaks, Dorchester County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Asset Corporation of the South, L.L.C., Charlotte, North Carolina.

1999 (with David Baluha)
*Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the 23.33 Acre Lowcountry Business Park, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.* Prepared for Seamon, Whiteside and Associates, Inc. Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

1999 (with Kara Bridgman and Bruce Harvey)
*Cultural Resources Inventory of the Briars Creek Tract, Johns Island, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Koenig Construction Company, Johns Island, South Carolina.

2000 (with Eric Poplin and Bruce Harvey)
*National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of 29 Archaeological Sites Charleston Naval Weapons Station*, Berkeley and Charleston Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for US Navy, Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, North Charleston, South Carolina.

2000 (with Eric Poplin and Stephen Roberts)
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*Cultural Resources Survey of Rushland Plantation, Johns Island, South Carolina.* Prepared for Hoffman, Lester, and Associates, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

2000 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Expansion to the Basic Science Building College of Dental Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston.* Prepared for The Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina.

2000 (with Kara Bridgman)
*Cultural Resources Inventory of the Oyster Point Tract, Mount Pleasant, Charleston County South Carolina.* Prepared for Pulte Home Corporation, Duluth, Georgia.

2000 (with Bruce Harvey and Joshua Fletcher)
*Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the New Long Point Road* Right *of Way, Charleston, South Carolina.* Prepared for Transystems, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina.

2000 (with Gwendolyn Burns and Pat Hendrix)
*Cultural Resources Survey of the Stono River at Limehouse Bridge Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Ford Development Corporation, Dallas, Texas.

2000 (with Dave S. Baluha and Pat Hendrix)
*Cultural Resources Survey of an 8 Hectare Parcel of the Ashley Park Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Meridian Place, LLC, Charleston.

2000 (with Gwendolyn Burns and Pat Hendrix)
*Cultural Resources Survey of the Bolton Bees Ferry Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Getrag Precision Gear Company, North Charleston, South Carolina.

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2000 (with Kara Bridgman)
*Cultural Resources Inventory of the Elms at Charleston, Tracts A and B, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Prepared for The Herman Group, LLC, Charleston.

2000 (with Dave Baluha and Pat Hendrix)
*Cultural Resources Survey of Fenwick Tract D, Johns Island, South Carolina.* Prepared for Trico Engineering Consultants, Inc., North Charleston, South Carolina.

2000 (with Pat Hendrix)
*Archaeological Survey of 35 Acres in Port Royal, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Prepared for Tony Porter, Beaufort.

2000 Archaeological Testing of Selected Portions of Cedar Grove Plantation (38DR158), Whitehall II Development Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Floyd Whitfield.

2000 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Expansion to the Basic Science Building, College of Dental Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston.* Prepared for the Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston.

2001 (with Dave Joyner and Pat Hendrix)
*Cultural Resources Survey of Roddin's Island, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Prepared for The Daniel Island Company, Charleston, South Carolina.

2001 (with Pat Hendrix)
*Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Testing of Rushland Plantation, Johns Island, South Carolina.* Prepared for IBG Partners, LLC, Washington, DC.

# Appendix B.
# SHPO Correspondence

History & Heritage
For All Generations

August 2, 2002

Mr. Hugh A. McClellan
Environmental Resources Branch
Department of the Army
Mobile District, Corps of Engineers
PO Box 228
Mobile, AL 36628-0001

Re: Draft Report, *Cultural Resources Survey of the Ireland Creek Improvements Project, Colleton County, South Carolina*

Dear Mr. McClellan:

I have reviewed the above referenced survey report. The report meets both State and Federal standards for the identification, documentation, and assessment of cultural resources. No archaeological sites were identified. I concur with the report's recommendations that the project will not affect the Walterboro Historic District. There will be no effect to historic properties by the proposed project. No further investigations are necessary.

Please submit four copies of the final report to our office. These comments are provided to assist you with your responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and the regulations codified at 36 CFR part 800. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6173.

Sincerely,

Valerie Marcil
Staff Archaeologist
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Ralph Bailey – Brockington and Associates
Keith Derting – SCIAA