

August 19, 2016



William Green
Terracon Consultants, Inc.
521 Clemson Rd.
Columbia, SC 29229

Re: Yellow House Creek Borrow Site, Management Summary for 38BK1800,
38BK1801, and 38BK1803/1804
Berkeley County, South Carolina
SHPO Project Number 15-ED0186

Dear Bill:

We have received the Management Summary referenced above. The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the Data Recovery Plan accepted by our office on February 8, 2016 and in anticipation of the signing of an MOA among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the S.C. Ports Authority, and our Office. The State Historic Preservation Office is providing comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the S.C. Ports Authority pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

The field methods implemented are consistent with the treatment plan prepared for the data recovery at these three sites. We have no objection to SCPA proceeding with the planned mining activities.

I look forward to receiving the draft report for this project.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6181 or edale@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Emily Dale', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Emily Dale
Staff Archaeologist/GIS Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Nat Ball, USACE
Patrick Moore, SCPA
Wendy Hamilton, DHEC
Keith Derting, SCIAA

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS
OF SITES 38BK1800, 38BK1801, AND 38BK1803/1804
AT THE YELLOW HOUSE CREEK BORROW SITE
BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY
SHPO REVIEW NO. 15-ED0186**

Prepared For:



The South Carolina Ports Authority
P.O. Box 22287
Charleston, South Carolina 29229

Prepared By:



Terracon Consultants, Inc.
521 Clemson Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29229

Terracon Project No: 73167015

William Green, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator

Douglas A. Sain, Ph.D.
Field Director

Reviewed by: Charles R. Clymer, Jr., P.G., Senior Principal

June 2016

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS ii

FIGURES..... ii

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 METHODS..... 3

 2.1 Field Methods..... 3

 2.2 Laboratory Methods 3

3.0 SITE DISCUSSIONS 8

 3.1 Site 38BK1800 8

 3.2 Site 38BK1801 11

 3.3 Site 38BK1803/1804 14

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 18

5.0 REFERENCES 19

FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of Project Area Showing the Location of the Three Sites under Investigation. 2

Figure 2. Map of 38BK1800 Showing Block Locations. 10

Figure 3. Map of 38BK1801 Showing Block Locations. 13

Figure 4. Map of 38BK1803/1804 Showing Block Locations. 15

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of the South Carolina Ports Authority (SCPA) has completed archaeological data recovery excavations of sites 38BK1800, 38BK1801, and 38BK1803/1804 at the Yellow House Creek Borrow Site located approximately 5.0 miles north of the City of North Charleston in Berkeley County, South Carolina. (Figure 1). The project was conducted under contract to the SCPA in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. P73150513, dated January 6, 2016, and an SCPA contract for consulting services dated January 20, 2016.

In accordance with a revised data recovery plan submitted to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Catawba Indian Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office (CINTHPO) dated February 24, 2016, field investigations included the excavation of 100 m² at site 38BK1800, 250 m² at 38BK1801, and 251 m² at site 38BK1803/1804. Site 38BK1803/1804 is a repeatedly occupied long term Early Archaic through Late Woodland period habitation site. Sites 38BK1800, and 38BK1801 are repeatedly occupied Early Archaic through Mississippian habitation sites that also have eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century residential components. Site 38BK1800 may also have a small Paleoindian component.

Archaeological field investigations were conducted from February 23 through May 20, 2016. Douglas Sain, Ph.D. supervised the fieldwork and served as the Project Archaeologist/Field Director. Beth Cheon, Amanda Douglas, M.A., and Kelly Higgins, M.A., served as Crew Chiefs. The remainder of the field crew consisted of Field Technicians Cameron Brewer, Courtney Cox, David Duvall, Ethan Gilbert, Corinna Giles, Greg Hicks, John Kimes, Jason McKellar, Douglas Riethmuller, Marly Richison, and Michael Rohrer. Bill Green, M.A., RPA, served as the Principal Investigator and Project Manager.

These investigations have been conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); and 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate. The investigations and subsequent report will meet the qualifications outlined in the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register 48:44716–44742) and the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (South Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists et al. 2005 [revised 2013]). The Principal Investigator for the project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

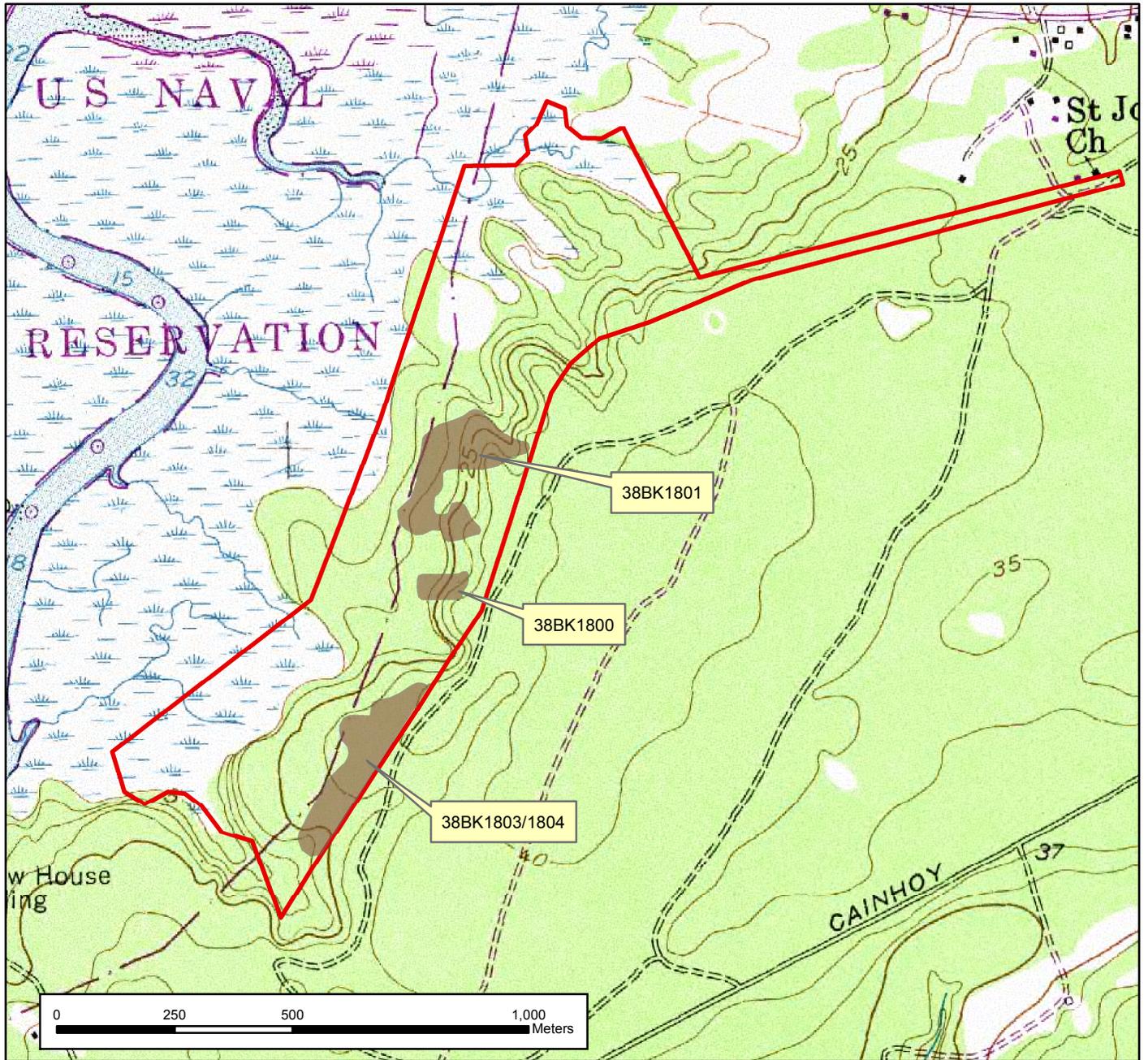
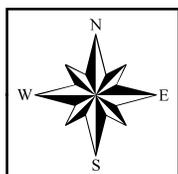
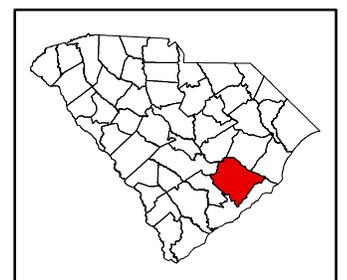


Figure 1. Sites investigated during data recovery excavations.
 Base Map: North Charleston (1979) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.



Project No.	73167015
Date:	June 2016
Drawn By:	BGG
Reviewed By:	BGG

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USGS TOPO
 YELLOW HOUSE CREEK
 BORROW SITE
 BERKELEY CO., SC

Figure
1

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

2.0 METHODS

2.1 FIELD METHODS

Based on the data recovery plan, Terracon excavated 100 m² at site 38BK1800, 250 m² at site 38BK1801, and 251 m² at site 38BK1803/1804, for a total of 601 m² at the three sites. Excavation blocks at sites 38BK1800, 38BK1801, and 38BK1803/1804 ranged in size from 25–64 m² in size. Each block was partitioned into 1-x-1 meter subunits and excavated in 10-centimeter levels within natural or cultural strata, except the plowzone, which was removed as a single level.

Each unit was hand excavated to a depth where intact deposits were no longer present and soil was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Features were photographed, excavated, and recorded in detail. For each excavated feature, a five liter soil sample was collected for flotation. The remaining feature fill (for features containing more than five liters of fill) were screened through 1/8-inch wire mesh.

Artifacts recovered during the excavation were bagged and organized by provenience and depth. Detailed notes on the excavation methods employed, the results of excavation, soils types associated with each area, and other relevant environmental factors were maintained. The site was mapped using a total station.

2.2 LABORATORY METHODS

Laboratory analysis is currently ongoing. The artifacts, notes, photographs, maps, and other project-related materials were returned to Terracon's archaeology laboratory in Columbia for processing. Flotation samples, faunal, and botanical remains were submitted to New South Associates for processing. Artifacts will be analyzed by relative provenience within each site, and sorted by raw material, technological and functional categories, and classified using accepted regional typologies and classification systems. Artifacts will be cataloged and entered into a computer database, and detailed descriptions will be provided as part of the report appendices. Laboratory and reporting procedures will be conducted in accordance with the South Carolina archaeological curation standards and guidelines.

2.2.1 Prehistoric Artifacts

Lithic artifacts will be identified as either debitage (flakes and shatter) or tools. Debitage will be sorted by raw material type and size graded using the mass analysis method advocated by Ahler (1989). When present, formal tools will be classified by type and function, and metric attributes (e.g., length, width, and thickness) will be recorded for each unbroken tool. Projectile point typology will generally follow that contained in Coe (1964), Justice (1987), Oliver (1985), and Sassaman et al. (1990). Prehistoric ceramics greater than 1 cm² will be sorted by vessel portion (rim or body), surface treatment, and temper (using the Wentworth scale). Once sorted, the

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

sherds will be analyzed for other diagnostic attributes such as paste texture, thickness, interior treatment, rim form, and rim/lip decoration. When possible, this data will be used to place the sherds within established regional types. Vessel reconstruction will also be attempted where feasible. Information on the ceramic typology of the project area will be derived primarily from Anderson et al. (1996), Coe (1964), DePratter (1979), Herbert (1999), Herbert and Mathis (1996), Sassaman et al. (1990), and Ward and Davis (1999). Sherds less than 1 cm² will be classified as "residual sherds" and only their count and weight will be recorded.

2.2.2 Historic Artifacts

Historic ceramics will be classified according to recognized types (e.g., pearlware, ironstone), and by decorative technique (e.g., hand-painted, transfer print, decal) and vessel form. Similarly, bottles will be described by type, color, size, and closure type. When possible, historic artifacts will also be examined to determine their date of manufacture using such standard references as Gates and Ormerod (1982), Miller (2000), Jones and Sullivan (1985), and South (1977), as well as other published and on-line references for particular artifact types. These data will be used in conjunction with the background research to derive refined dates for each occupation.

Historic artifacts also will be analyzed by functional groups according to the procedures outlined in South (1977). Analyses of this type can help resolve questions relating to site function, as well as the ethnicity and socio-economic status of a site's former occupants. The data also can be used for conducting artifact pattern analysis (Joseph 1989; Singleton 1980; South 1977; Wheaton et al. 1983) that would be useful for comparing site 38BK1801 to other sites found in the region.

The classification and analysis of Colonoware will be based primarily on the four types described by Anthony (2002, see also Ferguson 1980; 1989; 1992; Wheaton et al. 1983). The four types include River Burnished, Yaughan, Lesesne Lustered, and a fourth grouping called Historic Aboriginal that is thought to be associated with historic period Native Americans (Anthony 2002). Recent research by New South Associates at an urban Colonial site in downtown Charleston has led some to argue for a revised typology for Colonoware (Hamby and Joseph 2004; Joseph 2004). They suggest that rather than defining Colonoware by who made it, it should be classified by its intended purpose, including those made for personal use and those made for selling at the market (Hamby and Joseph 2004; Joseph 2004). As a result, they designate two broad categories: Market Colonoware, which includes River Burnished, Lesesne, and a new type called Colonial Burnished thought to have been made by Indian slaves; and Village Colonoware, which includes the Yaughan type (Joseph 2004:81-82). Since Anthony's (2002) and Joseph's (2004) classification schemes are not mutually exclusive, both will be considered in the analysis of Colonoware found at 38BK1801.

2.2.3 Faunal and Botanical Analyses

In addition to artifact analyses, botanical and faunal analyses will be conducted of applicable remains recovered from features and excavation units by specialists from New South Associates

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

and Archaeobot, Inc. (working in conjunction with New South Associates). Remains recovered from flotation samples will either be analyzed in full, or, if the analyst determines the sample size is too large, a sampling procedure will be used. The botanical analyses will minimally identify specific plant taxa recovered from cultural features and determine their possible uses (e.g., medicinal, plant foods, construction material). Plant macrofossils recovered by flotation can include wood charcoal, resin, nutshell, charred and uncharred seeds, and other reproductive structures from plant food remains, medicinal and/or ornamental plantings, and naturally deposited taxa. These materials can provide important evidence about topics such as local food production, gathering of wild plants for food and medicine, seasons of site occupation and feature use, fuel use patterns, preferred building materials, the interaction between site residents and the local environment, the overall character and composition of the local forest, and vegetation growing in the site vicinity at the time it was occupied. The primary objective of analysis is to examine plant use and refuse disposal patterns as they are manifested in the cultural deposits exposed during data recovery.

Faunal analyses will minimally determine the types of animals in the assemblage to the highest taxonomic resolution possible and ascertain the minimum number of individuals (MNI) of each taxon identified. Evidence of burning, butchering, use-wear or other types of human-induced modifications will also be sought. Zooarchaeological attributes will be documented in accordance with generally accepted zooarchaeological procedures. Identification will be performed to the specific taxonomic division possible for each specimen. Bone density and thickness will be analyzed by an experienced zooarchaeologist to identify fragments to taxonomic class when possible. Specimens (including fragments and teeth) that retain features allowing for genus and/or species identification will be analyzed through comparison with the New South Associates' zooarchaeological in-house collection. Selected specimens may be taken to the comparative skeletal collection housed at the Zooarchaeological Laboratory at the Georgia Museum of Natural History, if needed. Other variables such as degree of burning or calcination, presence of butchering marks including dismemberment and meat removal, and observed pathologies will be documented. Secondary modification such as animal gnaw marks will also be recorded for each specimen.

2.2.4 Geomorphological Analyses

Geomorphological investigations were conducted by Keith Seramur of Seramur and Associates to identify the stratigraphy within the sandy fluvial and aeolian deposits that are present at the sites. The vertical stratigraphic boundaries within archaeological sites along the Cooper River are often difficult to identify due to bioturbation and the leaching of organics within the soil column. Soil sediment samples were collected from the profiles of open excavation units. These sediment samples will be analyzed for particle size distribution. Changes in grain size distribution with depth will be used to identify the contact between stratigraphic horizons and to follow these contacts across the landform. Statistical measures will be calculated and plotted to observe changes in the sedimentology of the profile. Sediment samples from the profile may also be dated using OSL

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

dating procedures. The strata will be correlated with cultural stratigraphy and radiocarbon/OSL dates to assess the chronology of the depositional events that buried the archaeological sites and the formation of the landform.

2.2.5 Chronometric Dating

Chronometric dating of the archaeological assemblage will be conducted using radiocarbon (C-14), thermoluminescence (TL), and Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) techniques. The exact methods used and number of samples submitted will depend on the type and nature of the samples obtained from each site. Approximately \$17,500 was set aside for chronometric dating at the three sites. Chronometric dating samples will be sent for processing to Beta Analytic, the University of Washington, and/or other qualified laboratories, as necessary, depending on the schedule and capabilities of the individual laboratories.

2.2.6 Curation

The artifacts, notes, photographs, maps, and other project-related materials were returned to the Terracon laboratory in Columbia. Artifacts are being washed, accessioned, analyzed, and temporarily curated following the guidelines contained in the South Carolina Curation, Loan, and Access Policy (SCIAA 2005). After project clearance has been obtained, we will transfer the artifacts and relevant notes to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) for permanent curation. A sample of the artifacts may be retained by the South Carolina Ports Authority for display and/or educational purposes.

Public Information Component

Terracon will prepare an online display describing archaeological and historical investigations at the Yellow House Creek Project. This display will be made available to the public through the College of Charleston's Lowcountry Digital History Initiative (<http://ldhi.library.cofc.edu/>). Terracon archaeologists and historians will work closely with staff and students from the College of Charleston and the South Carolina Ports Authority on preparing this display. The SHPO will be given the opportunity to review and comment on the display prior to its publication.

Terracon will also assist SCPA's External Affairs Division in preparing educational materials that include:

- Introduction to the history of the waterfront and how Charleston progressed into a port city.
- The history and prehistory of the Cooper River and Charleston Harbor.
- Give insight to students on the archaeological excavations at the three sites.

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

- Provide general information about preservation efforts in Charleston and what it means for future generations.
- Provide photos and simulations of the Hugh Leatherman Terminal to show students what the future looks like for this area.
- Assemble mobile artifact displays with selected artifacts from the three sites. Use photos taken throughout the excavation process to show students how the artifacts were discovered.

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

3.0 SITE DISCUSSIONS

This summary was prepared upon completion of the fieldwork at the three sites. It does not contain information on artifact analysis and is intended solely to provide a brief descriptive statement of the work conducted by Terracon to demonstrate that the fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the data recovery plan.

3.1 SITE 38BK1800

3.1.1 Previous Investigations

Site 38BK1800 is a Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland habitation site located on an upland ridge in the northern portion of the project tract (Figure 1). The site is roughly rectangular in shape and is bounded by two negative shovel tests around the perimeter of the entire site. Vegetation at the site consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest. Based on Phase II testing conducted by Terracon, which included close-interval shovel testing, the site is roughly 1.37 acres (5,565 m²) in size and measures approximately 75 meters north-south by 130 meters east-west (Sain et al. 2015).

Archaeological investigations were initially conducted at site 38BK1800 in 1998 by Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Pecorelli and Poplin 1998). Given the amount and diversity of artifacts recovered, site 38BK1800 was interpreted as a long-term residential camp and was recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Pecorelli and Poplin 1998). In addition to the prehistoric component, an earthen ramp and brick scatter were also identified along the northern perimeter of the site; however, this component was recommended ineligible for the NRHP (Pecorelli and Poplin 1998).

During the Phase II investigations conducted by Terracon, 829 artifacts were recovered from 24 positive shovel tests and eight 1-x-1-meter test units. Artifacts were recovered at depths up to 75 cm below the ground surface (cmb). The densest concentrations of artifacts were found in the northwest portion of the site. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site consisted of Thom's Creek, Deptford, and Wando pottery. These artifacts indicated the site was occupied between 4500 and 1000 years ago (B.P.). Also recovered were chert, quartzite, and metavolcanic debitage, daub, oyster shell, and an engraved piece of sandstone. Chipped stone tools were absent from the assemblage. Given the site contained a substantial amount of daub and shell, had a moderate quantity of prehistoric pottery, contained at least one very unusual artifact (the engraved sandstone), and had relatively good stratigraphic integrity, the site was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

3.1.2 Current Investigations

A total of 100 m² in two blocks (Blocks A and B) was excavated at 38BK1800 during data recovery investigations. Block locations were determined based on shovel test and test unit data from the previous work at the site (Figure 2). A brief description of each block and its contents is provided below.

Block A

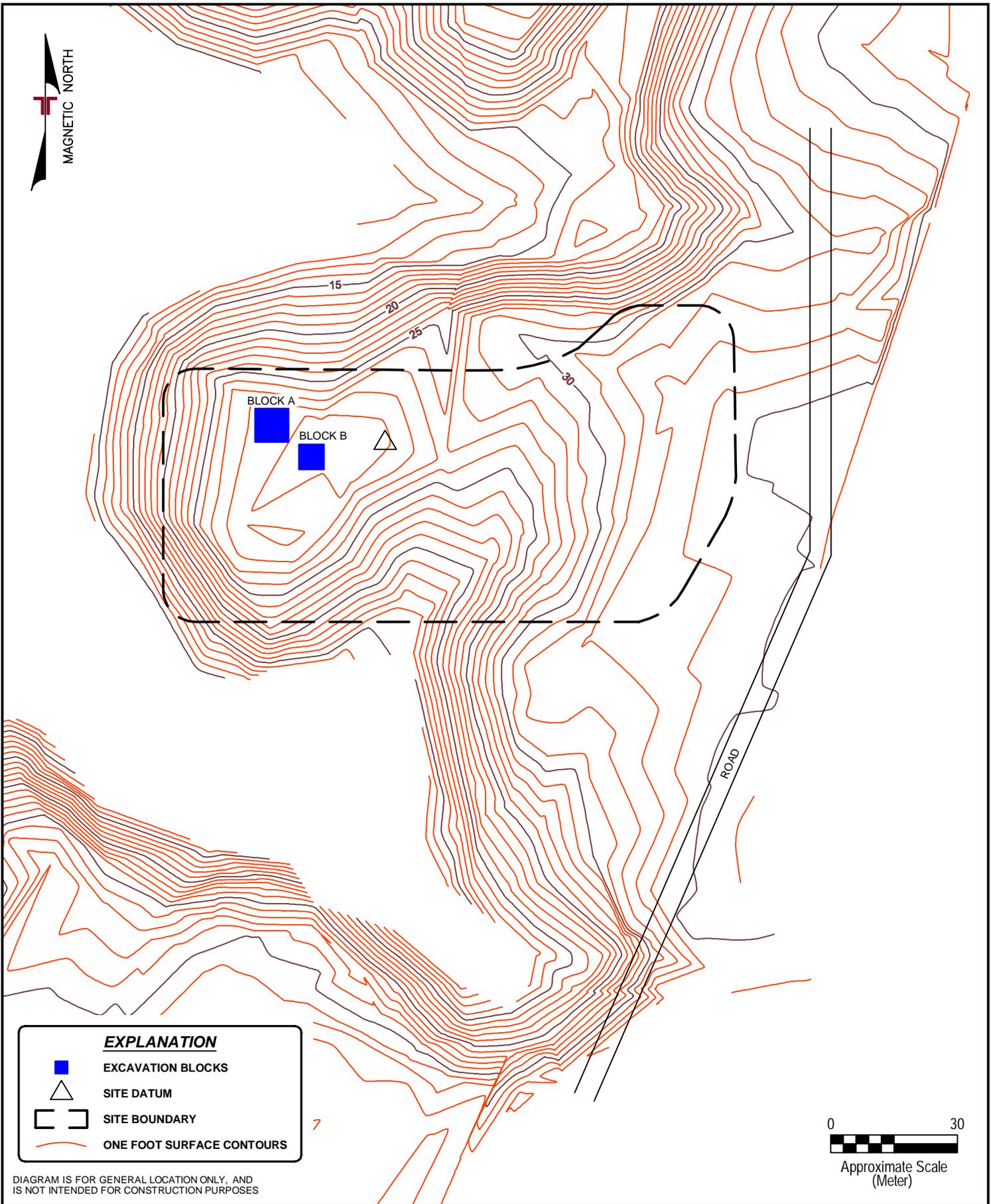
Block A measured 8-x-8 meters (64 m²) and was placed 40 meters west of the site datum in the northwest section of the site (Figure 2). Block A was excavated to a maximum depth of 120 cmbs. Approximately 11,500 artifacts were recovered from Block A, with the highest artifact concentrations found within Level 2, approximately 20–30 cmbs. Artifacts recovered from Block A include prehistoric pottery, baked clay objects, and lithic debitage. Six features were identified in Block A. Feature 1 is a shell midden containing prehistoric pottery, charcoal, and shell. Feature 2 is an amorphous pit containing prehistoric pottery, baked clay, projectile points, and lithic debitage. Feature 3 is a basin-shaped pit containing prehistoric pottery and charcoal. Feature 5 is an amorphous pit containing charcoal, prehistoric pottery, and lithic debitage. Feature 6 is a basin-shaped pit containing prehistoric pottery. Feature 8 is a flat bottomed pit containing prehistoric pottery, and charcoal.

Block B

Block B measured 6-x-6 meters (36 m²) and was located 15 meters to the southeast of Block A. The block was excavated to a maximum depth of 80 cmbs. Approximately 2,500 artifacts were recovered from Block B with the highest artifact concentration found within Level 2, approximately 20–30 cmbs. Artifacts recovered from Block B include prehistoric pottery, baked clay objects, projectile points, and lithic debitage. Three features were identified in Block B (Features 4, 7, and 9). Feature 4 is a basin-shaped pit feature that contained prehistoric pottery, lithic debitage, and shell. Feature 7 is a circular, basin-shaped hearth/fire pit containing charcoal. Feature 9 is an elongated basin-shaped hearth/fire pit that contained lithic debitage and fire-cracked rock (FCR).

3.1.3 Artifact Summary

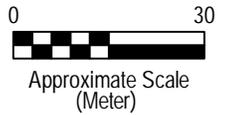
Although laboratory analyses are ongoing, approximately 14,000 artifacts were found at site 38BK1800 that include several different pottery and projectile point types. Pottery types were similar to those found during the Phase II investigations and include Thom's Creek, Deptford,



EXPLANATION

-  EXCAVATION BLOCKS
-  SITE DATUM
-  SITE BOUNDARY
-  ONE FOOT SURFACE CONTOURS

DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES



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Checked By:	DAS	File No.	73167015
Approved By:	BGG	Date:	JUNE 2016

Terracon
Consulting Engineers and Scientists

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SITE MAP
YELLOW HOUSE CREEK PHASE III
38BK1800

Figure
2

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

Wando, Santee, and Mississippian. Projectile point types identified include Morrow Mountain, Santee Lanceolate, Thelma, Yadkin, and a possible Middle Paleoindian lanceolate point.

3.2 SITE 38BK1801

3.2.1 Previous Investigations

Site 38BK1801 is a large Early Archaic through Late Woodland habitation site with an eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century historic residential component located on an upland bluff overlooking Yellow House Creek. The site also may contain a small Late Paleoindian component. The site is amorphous in shape and is bounded by Yellow House Creek and wetlands to the west, and negative shovel tests to the north, south, and east. Vegetation at the site consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest. Based on Phase II testing, which included close-interval shovel testing, the site is roughly 8.2 acres (33,200 m²) in size and measures approximately 225 meters north-south by 195 meters east-west (Sain et al. 2015).

During the Phase II investigations conducted by Terracon, 964 artifacts were recovered from 58 positive shovel tests and 14 1-x-1-meter test units at site 38BK1801. Artifacts were recovered at depths of up to 87 cmbs. The densest concentrations of artifacts were found on a ridge in the southeast portion of the site. Temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifact types found at the site consisted of Thom's Creek, Deptford, and Wilmington pottery, and one baked clay object. These artifacts indicated the site was occupied between 4500 and 1000 years B.P. Other prehistoric artifacts included two projectile point fragments; a hammerstone; chert, orthoquartzite, and metavolcanic debitage; daub; oyster and periwinkle shell; and animal bone. One pit feature was also partially excavated that contained Thom's Creek pottery. Historic artifacts recovered from the site consisted of creamware, Jackfield ware, English porcelain, Westerwald stoneware, whiteware, and a moderate amount of architectural debris such as brick, window glass, and cut nails. These artifacts indicated a likely occupation dating from the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries.

3.2.2 Current Investigations

A total of 250 m² in four blocks (Blocks A through D) was excavated at 38BK1801 as part of the data recovery investigations (Figure 3). Block locations were determined based on shovel test and test unit data from the previous work at the site. A brief description of each block and its contents is provided below.

Block A

Block A was placed 20 m north and 50 m east of the site datum. The block measured 8-x-8 meters (64 m²); however, three units were left unexcavated due to the presence of trees and only 61 m² were excavated. The block was excavated to the base of Level 6 to a maximum depth of 70 cmbs.

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

Approximately 3,500 artifacts were recovered from Block A. The highest artifact concentrations were found within Levels 1 and 2, approximately 10 to 20 cmbs. Artifacts recovered from Block A include a large prehistoric axe, pottery, projectile points, lithic debitage, historic ceramics, nails, glass, and Colonoware. Two potential features were identified in Block A. Feature 1 is the remains of a historic structure that contained brick, mortar, shell, historic ceramics, mortar and other architectural remains. Feature 2 is a prehistoric hearth containing lithic debitage, animal bone, and charcoal.

Block B

Block B measured 8-x-8 meters (64 m²); however, two units were left unexcavated due to trees and only 62 m² were excavated in this block. Block B was placed on a bluff overlooking Yellow House Creek in the southwest portion of the site. Most of the block was excavated to the base of Level 9 to a depth of 90 cmbs. Approximately 5,000 artifacts were recovered from Block B. The densest artifact concentrations were in Levels 3 and 4, approximately 30 to 50 cmbs. Artifacts recovered included prehistoric pottery, baked clay objects, projectile points, and lithic debitage. A small amount of faunal material including bone and shell was also recovered from Block B. Four features (Features 3 through 6) were identified in Block B. Features 3, 5, and 6 are hearths/fire pits containing prehistoric pottery, baked clay objects, FCR, lithic debitage (including thermally altered flakes), and charcoal. Feature 4 is an amorphous shaped pit feature containing prehistoric pottery, baked clay, and lithic debitage.

Block C

Block C measured 8-x-8 meters (64 m²) and was placed approximately 60 meters east of Block B in the southeast portion of the site. The block was excavated to the base of Level 11 to a maximum depth of 110 cmbs. Approximately 3,300 artifacts was recovered from Block C. The heaviest artifact concentrations were found in Levels 2 and 3, approximately 20 to 40 cmbs. Artifacts recovered from Block C include prehistoric pottery, projectile points, and lithic debitage. One feature (Feature 8) was found in the block. Feature 8 is a basin-shaped hearth/fire pit that contained charcoal; no artifacts were recovered from Feature 8.

Block D

Block D measured 8-x-8 meters (64 m²) and was excavated along a narrow ridge 30 meters south of Block C in the southeast portion of the site. The block was excavated to the base of Level 9 to a maximum depth of 90 cmbs. Approximately 7,600 artifacts were recovered from Block D. Levels 3 and 4 (30 to 50 cmbs) contained the densest concentrations of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from Block D included prehistoric pottery, baked clay objects, projectile points, and lithic debitage. One feature (Feature 7) was identified in Block D. Feature 7 is a basin-shaped hearth/fire pit that contained prehistoric pottery, lithic debitage, and charcoal.

EXPLANATION

- EXCAVATION BLOCKS
- SITE DATUM
- SITE BOUNDARY
- ONE FOOT SURFACE CONTOURS

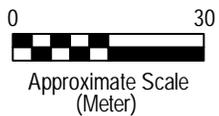
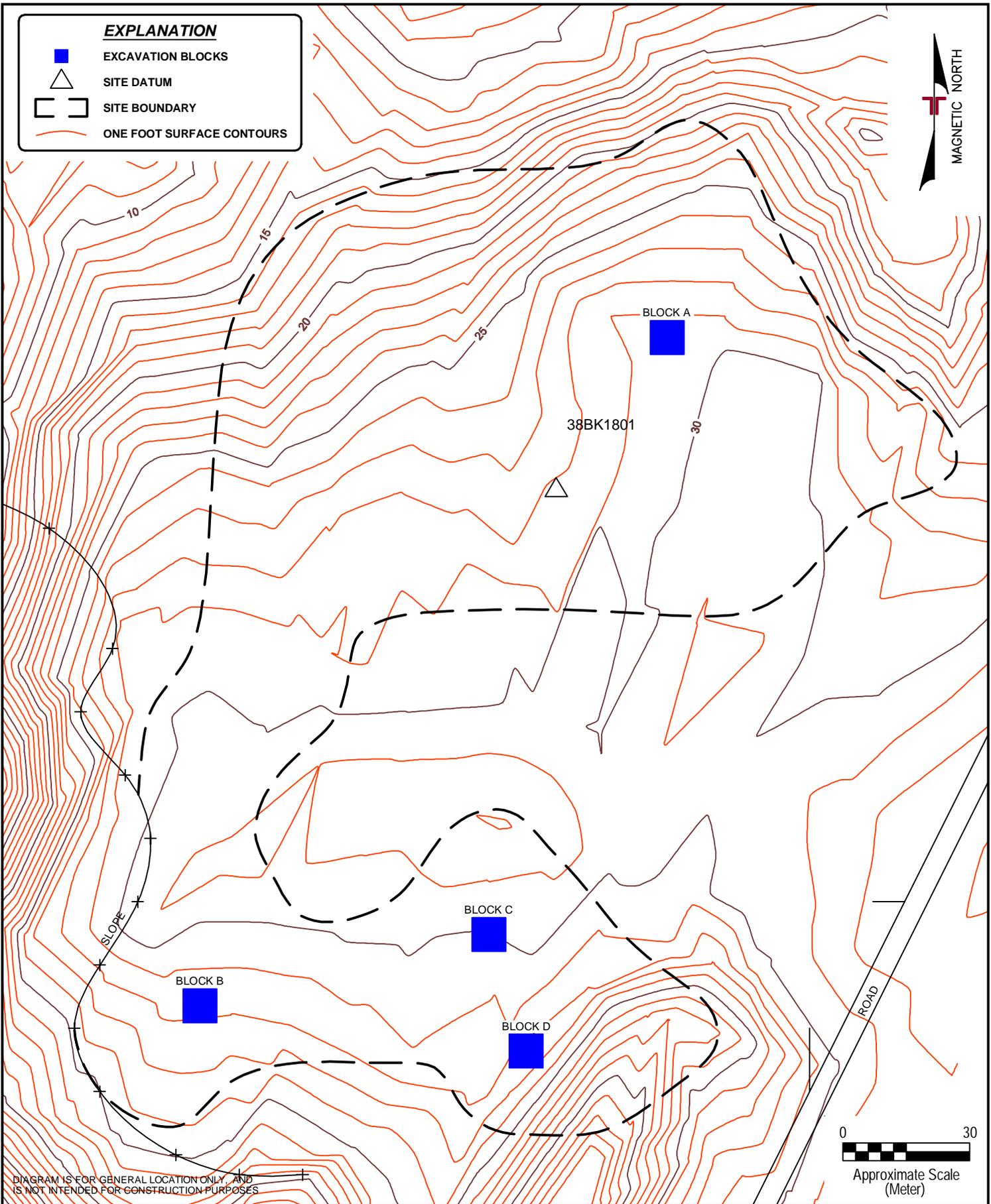


DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

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Checked By:	DAS	File No.	73167015
Approved By:	BGG	Date:	JUNE 2016

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Consulting Engineers and Scientists

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SITE MAP
YELLOW HOUSE CREEK PHASE III
38BK1801

Figure
3

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

3.2.3 Artifact Summary

Approximately 19,500 artifacts were recovered from 38BK1801 during data recovery excavations. Prehistoric pottery types included Thom's Creek, Santee, Deptford, and Wando period ceramics. Baked clay objects were recovered, including perforated, grooved, and melon-shaped varieties. Diagnostic projectile points included Dalton, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Savannah River, and Yadkin types. A prehistoric axe was also recovered from Block A. Artifacts from the historic component included large quantities of historic ceramics, kaolin pipe bowls and stems, nails, glass bottle fragments, a bone utensil handle, a gun flint, and buttons dating from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. In addition to these materials, a substantial amount of brick, mortar, and shell was observed from the historic structure.

3.3 SITE 38BK1803/1804

Site 38BK1803/1804 is as an Early Archaic to Late Woodland long-term residential camp located on an upland bluff in the central portion of the project area. The site is irregularly shaped and is bounded by two negative shovel tests around the perimeter of the entire site. Vegetation at the site consists of a mixed hardwood and pine forest. Based on previous investigations, the site is roughly 7.5 acres (30,275 m²) and measures approximately 430 meters north-south by 100 meters east-west (Sain et al. 2015).

During the Phase II investigations conducted by Terracon, 760 artifacts were recovered from 48 positive shovel tests and 10 1-x-1 meter test units. Artifacts were recovered at depths up to 80 cmbs. Temporally diagnostic artifacts found at the site included Refuge, Deptford, and Wilmington pottery, one baked clay object, one chert Palmer projectile point base, and one Morrow Mountain projectile point. These artifacts indicate the site was occupied between 10,000 and 1000 B.P. Also recovered were chert, rhyolite, and orthoquartzite debitage, daub, animal bone and shell, and several drilled and/or modified pieces of limestone whose function is unknown.

3.3.1 Block Excavations

A total of 251 m² was excavated in eight blocks (Blocks A through G) at site 38BK1803/1804. Block locations were determined based on shovel test contents and test unit data from the previous work at the site. A brief description of each block and its contents is provided below.

Block A

Block A measured 6-x-6 meters and was placed 20 meters north and five meters east of the site datum in the central portion of the site (Figure 4). Approximately 400 artifacts were recovered from Block A. The block was excavated to the base of Level 6 to a maximum depth of 65 cmbs. Level 2 (10 to 20 cmbs) contained the densest concentrations of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from Block A include prehistoric pottery, projectile points, and lithic debitage. A moderately large

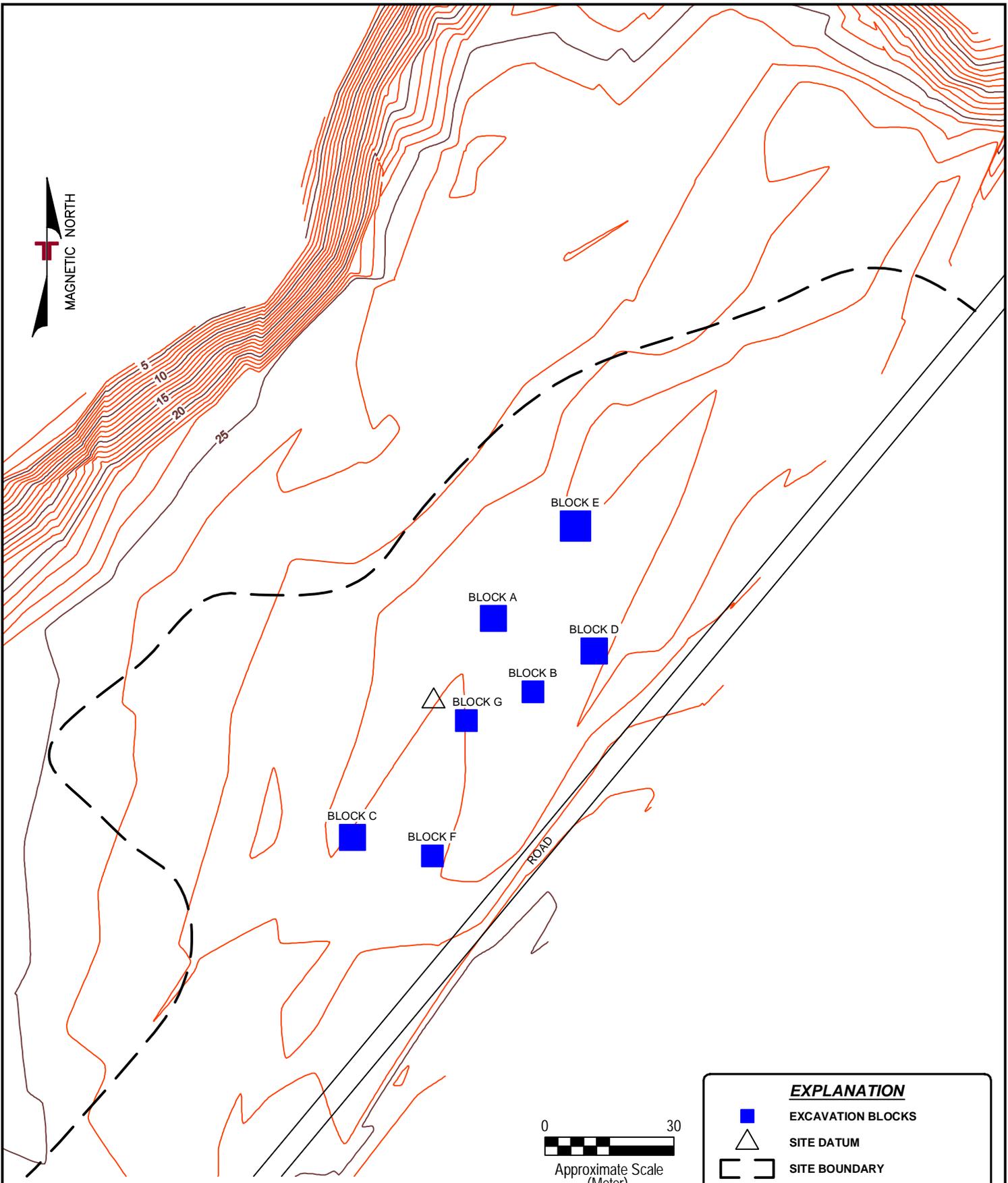


DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

EXPLANATION	
	EXCAVATION BLOCKS
	SITE DATUM
	SITE BOUNDARY
	ONE FOOT SURFACE CONTOURS

Project Mng:	DAS
Drawn By:	PTK
Checked By:	DAS
Approved By:	BGG

Project No.	73167015
Scale:	AS SHOWN
File No.	73167015
Date:	JUNE 2016

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 Consulting Engineers and Scientists
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SITE MAP
 YELLOW HOUSE CREEK PHASE III
 38BK1803/1804

Figure
 4

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

amount of shell was recovered from Block A. One feature was also identified in Block A. Feature 2 is a flat bottomed pit containing small pieces of charcoal; artifacts were absent from the feature.

Block B

Block B was placed in the central part of the site 20 meters southeast of Block A where prehistoric pottery, bone, and shell were identified during the previous survey and testing of the site. Block B measured 5-x-5 meters (25 m²); however, one unit was left unexcavated due to a tree in the north portion of the Block and only 24 m² were excavated. Approximately 7,000 artifacts were recovered from Block B. Most of the block was excavated to the base of Level 7 to a maximum depth of 80 cmbs. Levels 2 and 3 (20 to 40 cmbs) contained the densest concentrations of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from Block B include prehistoric pottery, projectile points, modified bone, and shell. A large amount of animal bone, shell, and limestone was also recovered from Block B, the majority coming from Feature 1. Six Features were identified in Block B. Feature 1 is a large shell midden containing prehistoric pottery, stone tools, modified bone, shell, and charcoal. Feature 3 is an amorphous shaped pit, and Features 4 through 7 were post molds.

Block C

Block C measures 6-x-6 meters (36 m²) and was placed 40 meters southwest of Block A in the central portion of the site. Approximately 300 artifacts were recovered from Block C. The block was excavated to the base of Level 5, to a maximum depth of 60 cmbs. Level 2 (10 to 20 cmbs) contained the densest concentrations of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from Block C include prehistoric pottery, projectile points, lithic debitage, and a small amount of shell. No features were identified in Block C.

Block D

Block D measures 6-x-6 meters (36 m²) and was placed 10 meters north and 20 meters east of Block B in the central portion of the site. Approximately 1,050 artifacts were recovered from Block D. The Block was excavated to the base of Level 6, to a maximum depth of 70 cmbs. Levels 2 and 3 (20 to 40 cmbs) contained the highest concentrations of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from Block D include prehistoric pottery, Baked Clay Objects, projectile points, and a small amount of shell. Two features were found in Block D. Features 8 and 9 were both basin-shaped pits containing charcoal; no artifacts were found in either of these features.

Block E

Block E measures 7-x-7 meters (49 m²) and was placed 30 meters north of Block D in the western portion of the site. Approximately 1,600 artifacts were recovered from Block E. Most of Block E was excavated to the base of Level 6, to a maximum depth of 70 cmbs. Levels 3 and 4 (30 to 50 cmbs) contained the highest concentrations of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from Block D include prehistoric pottery, Baked Clay Objects, projectile points, lithic debitage, bone, and a large amount

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

of shell. Two features were identified from Block E. Feature 11 is a basin-shaped pit containing bone and lithic debitage. Feature 12 is a basin-shaped pit containing prehistoric pottery and bone.

Block F

Block F measures 5-x-5 meters (25 m²) and was placed 50 meters south of Block C in the southeast portion of the site. Approximately 2,800 artifacts were recovered from Block F. Block F was excavated to the base of Level 8, to a maximum depth of 75 cmbs. Level 2 (10 to 20 cmbs) contained the densest concentrations of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from Block F included prehistoric pottery, lithic debitage, lithic tools, projectile points, bone, and large amounts of shell. Five features were identified from Block F. Feature 10 and 16 are basin-shaped shell middens containing bone, charcoal, and a large amount of shell. Feature 13 is a basin-shaped fire pit containing prehistoric pottery, a projectile point, lithic debitage, charcoal, bone, and shell. Feature 15 is a post mold located in the northwest section of the Block. Feature 17 is a basin-shaped pit containing charcoal. Artifacts are absent from Feature 17.

Block G

Block G measures 5-x-9 meters (45 m²) and was placed 20 meters west of Block B where prehistoric pottery, bone, and shell were identified during the previous survey and testing of the site. Approximately 3,100 artifacts were recovered from Block G. Block G was excavated to the base of Level 6, to a maximum depth of 70 cmbs. The highest concentration of artifacts were recovered from Levels 1 and 2 (0 to 20 cmbs). Artifacts recovered from Block G include prehistoric pottery, projectile points, lithic debitage, bone, and large amounts of shell. Two shell middens (Features 14, and 18) were identified from Block G. Feature 14 is a large shell midden located in the south section of the block. Artifacts recovered from Feature 14 include prehistoric pottery, lithic tools and debitage, modified bone and limestone. Feature 18 consists of a large amount of bone, charcoal, and shell. No artifacts were identified from the feature.

3.3.2 Artifact Summary

Approximately 16,250 artifacts were found at site 38BK803/1804 during the data recovery excavations. The site contained several prehistoric pottery types including Thom's Creek, Santee, Deptford, and Wando. Baked Clay Objects, including both melon and biscuit shape varieties, were recovered from Blocks D and E. Diagnostic projectile point types included Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Thelma, and Yadkin. Blocks B, F, and G produced large quantities of faunal material found in shell middens. Artifacts associated with these middens include projectile points, modified bone, and shell. Laboratory analysis is ongoing, but an initial examination of the artifacts suggests an occupation dating from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods.

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Terracon has completed archaeological excavations at sites 38BK1800, 38BK1801, and 38BK1803/1804 located at the Yellow House Creek Borrow Site in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The investigations included the excavation of over 600 m² at the three sites. Over 50,000 artifacts were found and 35 features were recorded that range in time from the Middle Paleolithic Period through the mid-nineteenth century. These investigations are anticipated to provide considerable information that can be used to better understand the prehistory and history of Daniel Island and the greater Charleston area.

Artifact analyses are currently underway at Terracon's laboratory in Columbia. Faunal and botanical remains are being processed by New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Georgia. Geomorphological analysis is being completed by Seramur and Associates in Boone, North Carolina. Radiocarbon, OSL, and TL samples will be submitted for processing to outside labs once the initial cataloging is complete. Completion of a draft report is expected on or before February 24, 2019. Completion of the public information/educational component of the project is expected on or before February 24, 2020.

Data Recovery Excavations at Three Sites

Yellow House Creek Borrow Site ■ Berkeley Co., SC

June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

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June 2016 ■ Terracon Project No. 73167015

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