

the 1978 excavation units. Major artifact categories, and their percentage of the total assemblage, by count, included fire-cracked rock (50.5 percent), unmodified ferruginous sandstone (1.8 percent), unmodified debitage and cores (24.4 percent), tools and other (unusual) specimens (22.8 percent), and pottery (0.4 percent). Detailed distributional information for all artifact categories, encompassing all of the proveniences recorded from 1974 to 1978, is provided in the appendix volume, together with descriptive and metric attributes for the various tools.

#### TEMPORAL ORDERING OF THE 38LX82 ASSEMBLAGE

Typological analysis formed the principal method for dating the site assemblage; no features were detected from which radiocarbon samples might have been collected. Two sand tempered potsherds were recovered, one with plain finish from the 1974 general surface collection, and one with a cord marked finish found in the plowzone in EU8. The cord marked sherd fits within South's (1976) Cape Fear ware group, but this does little more than indicate probable Woodland period site use. Cord marked and plain pottery have a long occurrence in this part of the Southeast, from the Early Woodland through the Mississippian (cf. Anderson, Lee, and Parler 1979:82).

Temporally diagnostic lithics recovered from 38LX82 included one quartz Savannah River Stemmed base (Figure 28:h) from the 1974 controlled surface collection, and one rhyolite stemmed point from the plowzone in EU1 that resembles an Otarre Stemmed (Figure 28:f). The two bifaces suggest Late Archaic or Early Woodland site use, and Woodland site use is also suggested by the two sherds. A perforated steatite object fragment was also found, arguing for Late Archaic/Early Woodland site use (cf. Anderson, Lee and Parler 1979:65). Given the low incidence of pottery it is probable that major site use was during the Late Archaic, although it is possible that two or even more components may be present.

#### FIRE-CRACKED ROCK, UNMODIFIED FERRUGINOUS SANDSTONE, AND FIRED CLAY

Two hundred and forty-eight pieces of fire-cracked rock weighing 1689.2 grams were recovered from general and controlled proveniences at 38LX82. As at all of the Beltway sites, most of this material was quartz. The majority of the fire-cracked rock (65 percent) occurred in the northwestern

part of the scatter, in and around Units 1, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Examining only the material in the excavation units, this tendency is even more pronounced, with 81.6 percent of the excavation sample coming from these five units. Fired clay, in contrast, occurred in very low quantities in all of the excavation units, with a single massive concentration (691.0 grams; 82.4 percent) in excavation Unit 4. The fired clay and fire-cracked rock distributions are markedly different, however, and may reflect different activities, or different formation processes. The presence of a considerable amount of fired clay in the plowzone in excavation Unit 4 suggests a nearby hearth, although only a small number of artifacts were noted in the fill of this unit, suggesting accidental formation of the fired clay, perhaps from a burned tree. Ferruginous sandstone was only incidentally noted in the units, and did not appear concentrated in any area. No evidence for modification or use of the material was detected, and its presence on the site may be due to natural processes. As noted in Chapter 3, the material occurs in some local scills, and a possible nearby source is only a half a kilometer to the north, on Site 38LX62.

#### UNMODIFIED DEBITAGE

One hundred and twenty pieces of unmodified debitage were recovered at 38LX82, most of which (N = 117, 97.5 percent) were quartz (Table 10). One interior flake of quartzite, and one interior flake and one FBR of chert were also recovered. No cores were present, although a moderate number of cortical flakes and chunks were recovered (N = 26, 22.2 percent), and indicate some possible initial or early stage manufacturing/reduction activity. Most of the pieces of unmodified debitage are quite small ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.71 grams), however, indicating that most stone-working activity involved the later stages of tool manufacture or else the maintenance (e.g. resharpening) of previously completed tools. The distribution of the debitage over the site differed slightly from that observed for fire-cracked rock, towards the southwestern end of the scatter. Of 98 pieces of debitage found in the excavation units, 88 or 89.8 percent came from Units 2, 7, 8, and 10, within an area roughly 15 to 20 meters in diameter. The fire-cracked rock and debitage distributions, taken together, suggest that stoneworking activity took place south of possible hearth areas, although this is a highly speculative inference.

TABLE 10  
 UNMODIFIED CORES AND DEBITAGE, BY RAW MATERIAL  
 SITE 38LX82: 1974-1978

	<u>Cores</u>	<u>Chunks</u>	<u>PDC</u>	<u>SDC</u>	<u>INT</u>	<u>FBR</u>	<u>Total Count</u>	<u>Total Weight</u>
Quartz	-	8	9	9	79	12	117 (97.5)	166.9 (99.3)
Chert	-	-	-	-	1	1	2 (1.7)	0.7 (0.4)
Quartzite	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 (0.8)	0.5 (0.3)
Totals	-	8 (6.7)	9 (7.5)	9 (7.5)	81 (67.5)	13 (10.8)	120 (100.0)	168.1 (100.0)

( ) = percent each category.

## BIFACIAL AND UNIFACIAL TOOLS

Fourteen chipped stone tools were found at 38LX82, five darts and dart fragments, six unifacially retouched flakes, and three other bifaces. The darts included one intact specimen, three bases, and one tip. The higher number of bases than tips might suggest some rehafting on the site, although the sample size is low. Three of the dart fragments were made of quartz and the other two specimens, one intact and one base, were made of rhyolite; the presence of the latter material was surprising since no rhyolite debitage was recovered. It was possible to record working edge angles for all five of the bifacial tools, and the average, 53°, suggests a multitask functional orientation (cf. Wilmsen 1970). All of the broken specimens exhibit transverse fractures, suggesting breakage while in use, possibly in cutting or prying functions.

The three other bifaces were all of quartz, and included one crude preform-like specimen (Figure 28:3) and one large (hafted?) knife base (Figure 28:f). The third specimen was a tip of some kind, possibly from a dart or preform. The edge angles on these specimens vary somewhat, but average to 56.7°, suggesting multifunctional roles.

Six unifacially retouched flakes were recovered from the site, five of quartz and the sixth of rhyolite. Four of the specimens exhibited two or more working edges, and the functional angles, which ranged from 20 to 90°, averaged 39°. The low average suggests that retouched flakes may have been used predominantly for cutting functions.

The distribution of the chipped stone tool categories over the site is similar to the patterning noted for the unmodified debitage. Of ten tools for which detailed provenience information is available, seven came from the southwestern part of the site, in the cluster formed by Units 2, 8, and 10, and two others came from EU1, immediately to the northeast. The stone tools, like the debitage, appear to cluster in an area roughly 15 to 20 meters in diameter.

## HAMMERSTONES AND PITTED COBBLES

Two intact hammerstones, one hammerstone fragment, and one intact pitted cobble were found at 38LX82, all from the surface of the site. Considering the large size of these objects, and the shallow depth of the artifact-bearing deposits

(about 15 to 20 cm), it is probable that an appreciable portion of the site cobble tool assemblage is represented by the four specimens. This reflects, of course, a size effect, or the tendency of large objects to be overrepresented on a site's surface, as extensively described by Schiffer and Baker (1975).

All three of the hammerstones were made of quartz, and the two intact specimens were massive, weighing 2083.0 and 649.2 grams, respectively (Figure 28:a, c). Both of the intact specimens exhibited extensive battering, as well as evidence for use as an anvil in the form of battered and slightly pitted faces. The single well defined pitted cobble (Figure 28:b) was also large (2220.0 grams), although unlike the hammerstones it was made of sandstone. The specimen had pronounced pits on opposing faces, one relatively smooth and U-shaped, and the other rough and irregular in form. The variation in pit morphology suggests that the cobble tool may have had more than one function. The rough, irregular v-shaped pit suggests use as an anvil, while the smooth, u-shaped pit on the opposing face suggests possible use in nut or seed processing (cf. Spears 1975, 1977). Two of the four cobble tools were recovered in 1978 and could be tied in to specific proveniences. One came from the southern (GS10) and one from the west central (GS7) part of the scatter, where most of the debitage and chipped stone tools occurred.

#### MISCELLANEOUS LITHIC AND CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

Ninety-one miscellaneous lithic artifacts were recovered at 38LX82, including 64 pieces of split gravel, one possible fragment of red ocher, three pieces of ground (?) slate, 22 pieces of unmodified sandstone, and one piece of carved steatite. Except for the steatite, the assemblage could be natural; the split gravel fragments can be reasonably attributed to shovel or plow damage given the literally tremendous quantity of gravel (8507.2 grams) recovered in the excavation units. The unmodified sandstone and the red ocher, a piece of fine-grained ferruginous sandstone, may also be natural occurrences within the deposits. The slate fragments came from the plowzone, and may be part of a recent roofing tile, although the pieces are too small to conclusively demonstrate this. Several small brick fragments (96.6 grams) were also found in the plowzone levels, reinforcing the possibility of historic inclusions in the assemblage. The historic artifacts are assumed to be related to use of the nearby barn.

The fragment of carved steatite is unquestionably an aboriginal artifact, and appears to be part of a perforated steatite object (Figure 28:d). The fragment weighs 99.2 grams, is disk shaped, and exhibits part of a smoothed central perforation as well as a notched rim. The specimen has been nicked somewhat by plow shares, but does not appear to have been substantially reduced in recent times. The object, a probable boiling stone, suggests Late Archaic site-use, the period during which similar specimens are common in this general region (Anderson, Lee, and Parler 1979:65).

The final two artifacts from the site were potsherds, both of which had a sand paste. A small plain finished sherd (2.0 grams) came from the general surface area, while a small sherd exhibiting cord impressions (2.6 grams) was found in the plowzone in Unit 8, in the center of the debitage and tool cluster. The general scarcity of pottery on the site makes interpretation of these two sherds difficult. Site use does not, however, appear to have focused on activities requiring pottery.

#### CONCLUSIONS - THE 38LX82 SITE ASSEMBLAGE IN RETROSPECT

The analysis of materials recovered from 38LX83 indicates that one or more episodes of site-use occurred during the Late Archaic and/or Woodland. The primary period of site use appears to date to the Late Archaic, as evidenced by the general absence of ceramics and the presence of Savannah River and Otter Stemmed-like bifaces, and the occurrence of a perforated steatite object. Only two sherds document the presence of later, possibly Early Woodland (?) period site-use. If these sherds had not been found, the entire site assemblage could be readily attributed to a preceramic, Late Archaic component, or alternatively to an aceramic use of the site during an early ceramic period (Late Archaic/Early Woodland).

The artifact assemblage suggests that a diversity of activities may have been taking place on the site. Fire-cracked rock and fired clay occur, and both suggest the presence of hearth areas. The unmodified debitage assemblage includes both early and later stage debris, indicating both manufacture and maintenance of stone tools on the site. At least some of the tools recovered at 38LX82 were probably manufactured elsewhere, as evidenced by the occurrence of two rhyolite bifaces and one rhyolite uniface, with no associated debitage of this material. Raw material selection appears almost exclusively directed toward local lithic materials. Several massive worked (pitted, battered) cobbles are present in the assemblage, and are interpreted as plant

processing tools. Extensive use of these tools as anvils in stoneworking, a possible alternative function, appears precluded by the low overall incidence of debitage. Most of the debitage and tool forms occurred in an area about 20 meters in diameter, suggesting site use by a fairly small group. The relatively wide range of debitage and tool forms in the assemblage, and the presence of fire-cracked rock, argue for site use for both possible habitation and plant processing/extraction activity (cf. Ferguson 1976, House and Wogaman 1978). A possible interpretation might include somewhat extended (seasonal) use of the area by a small group, possibly focusing on plant processing but also carrying on a range of other activities.

## CHAPTER 7

### SITE 38LX64 ASSEMBLAGE

#### INTRODUCTION

Site 38LX64, like 38LX82, was located in the alluvial floodplain, along the southern edge of a broad swampy tributary of Congaree Creek (Figure 33). The site extended over about three acres and at the time of excavation was under cultivation. The area of the scatter was characterized by low relief, and graded almost imperceptibly into the swamp, which began less than a meter in elevation below the field proper. An extensive controlled surface collection had been previously conducted at the site, in 1975 (Goodyear 1975a:28), and was augmented during the 1978 season. The heaviest artifact scatter was located near the swamp edge, and a block of eleven one by two meter units were opened in this area. A number of features were encountered, including probable hearths and working floors, and the site assemblage was found to span the Early Archaic through the Early Woodland. Other test units were placed over the scatter, and approximately 100 meters of trenches were opened, to a depth of from one to three meters, in an effort to find features and possibly deeply buried (water-logged?) deposits. The artifact-bearing deposits were found to be shallow in most areas, and mixed by repeated use. The assemblage, taken as a unit, however, can be used to provide a general picture of Archaic use of the floodplain environment.

#### PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 38LX64

Site 38LX64 was originally discovered by James L. Michie, who visited the area during the 1960s as a part of his personal research along Congaree Creek. During the first survey on the right-of-way for Southeastern Columbia Beltway, in early 1974, the site was found to lie near a planned connector road. A brief description of the scatter was included in the report, which was released in May 1974:

38LX64 is a large site covering about two acres located to the south of 38LX19 overlooking the same swamp that the latter affronts. The site is a relatively flat elevated field located some six to eight feet above the swamp floor of a small seasonal branch of the Congaree Creek. The site has been extensively plowed and is presently under cultivation.



The surface of the site is characterized by a scatter of ceramic fragments and quartz, slate, and chert projectile points, tools, and flakes. Inspection of the material indicates that the site was occupied throughout much of the Archaic and Early Woodland periods (Anderson, Michie, and Trinkley 1974:15-16).

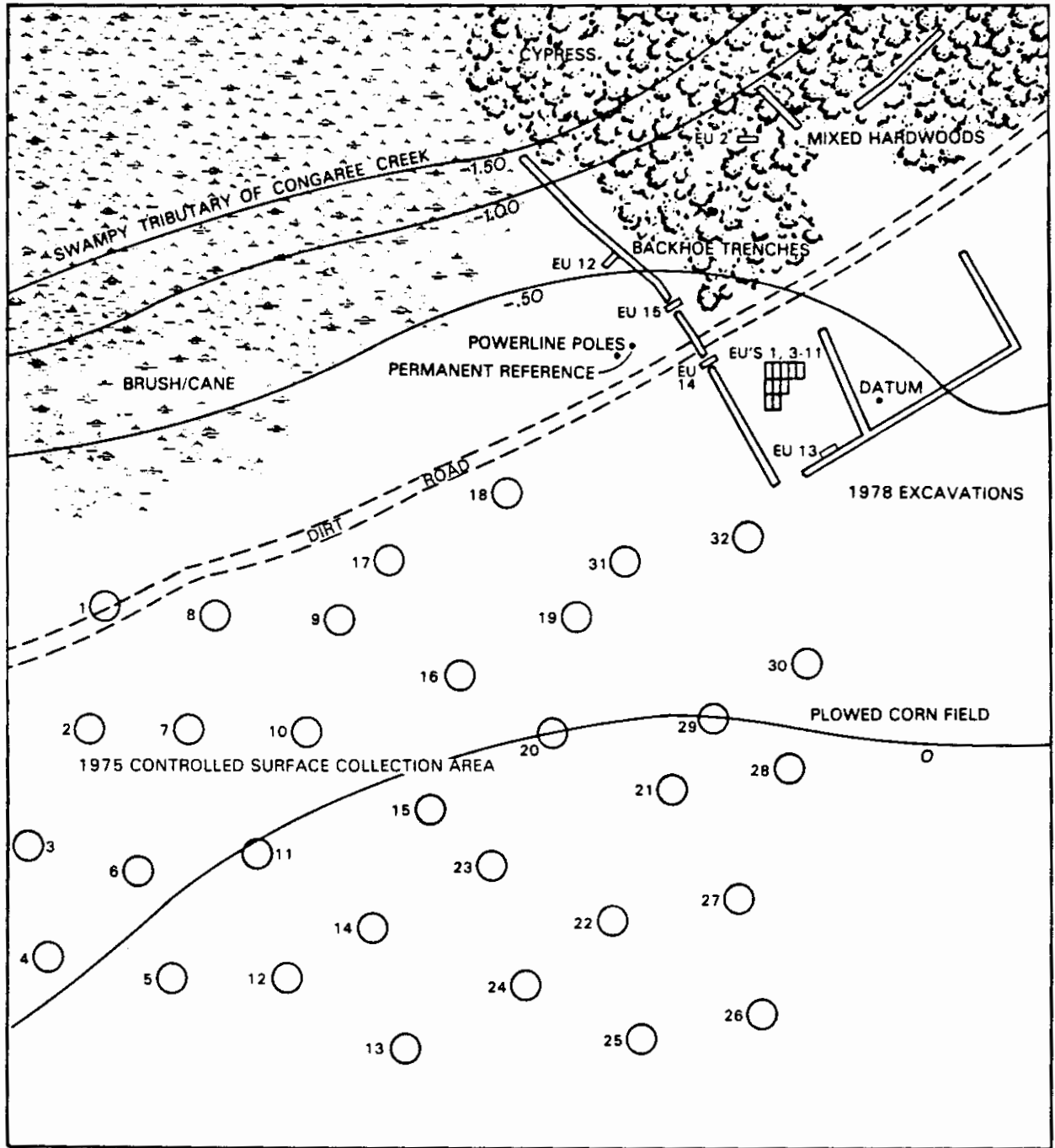
Michie formally recorded the site in the state files on March 26, 1974, and at that time recommended that it be tested. No collections were made from the site at this time.

The site was found to lie outside of the impact area of the second alternate route for the Beltway, and so was not revisited until 1975, when the third and final route was chosen. The third alternate was found to intercept the eastern portion of the scatter, and the general area was visited in early July 1975, to more fully document the nature and extent of the site. Under the direction of Albert C. Goodyear, a controlled surface collection was made over the scatter, and a brief description of the site was included in the survey report released that August:

This site has a large section of protected woods next to the swamp and may have buried remains as well. No subsurface testing was performed for this site. The surface-circle method of data collection was made, but has not undergone analysis. This site is a relatively discrete concentration of debris and tapers off in artifact density as one proceeds either east or west on the swamp margins. Light scatters and isolated artifacts can be found, however, all along the field edge adjacent to the swamp (Goodyear 1975a:28).

A primary contribution of Goodyear's (1975a:26-27) report was an in-depth analysis of the potential research significance of 38LX64 and sites like it:

Swamp-edge sites are located sufficiently close to the wet areas that plowing has probably not completely destroyed stratigraphic contexts. For this reason alone such sites have added research value since they hold the promise of subsurface studies. In this same vein, the fact that these sites are known to be located on the swamp edges strongly suggests the possibility of refuse along the upper parts of the marsh. If sea levels were lower than present during the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods this would mean that water tables would be lower than observed today. Therefore, parts of the swamp now perennially under water may have been habitable. The implications for



MAP SOURCE: C. A. I. Field Survey, 1978.

NOTES: EU Denotes Excavation Unit.  
Circles Represent 10 Ft. Controlled Surface Collection Areas, July, 1975.

Permanent Reference Point (SCE&G Powerline Pole No. 202) is located 34.2m from the site datum at an angle of 283.2° East of Magnetic North.



SOUTH CAROLINA



0 20 METERS

50 CM. Contour Interval

**SOUTHEAST COLUMBIA BELTWAY PROJECT**  
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

**SITE 38LX64 BASE MAP**  
**ALL EXCAVATION UNITS**

FIGURE 33

preservation of organic subsistence-related refuse are enormous. If sufficiently covered by moist sediments such debris as nuts, leaves, wood, faunal, bone, pollen, and other charred food remains would be preserved and amenable to laboratory analysis. Such remains are not usually preserved in the open sites of South Carolina... either a backhoe or hand tests should be made of the moist swamp margins to test for the possibility of buried cultural deposits. If cultural layers are found but with no preserved organic remains such deposits would still be valuable since they would presumably have been undisturbed by modern plowing. Even if no buried swamp deposits exist, the plowed and forest edge sections...should be investigated. The forest edges do have undisturbed remains and the plowed portions of the sites are amenable to other types of sampling and data analysis. In the case of a site being completely plowed up, the contents of the site are still important since the artifactual composition of swamp-related sites is most likely different in some respects from sites in other environmental associations (Goodyear 1975a:26-27).

Goodyear's observations, particularly about the need to delimit the assemblage composition of swamp edge sites, and for conducting deep testing operations, were used to guide the 1978 data recovery program. Following the 1975 field work, no data collection occurred at 38LX64 until 1978.

#### DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES (SITE 38LX64)

The 1978 data collection activity at 38LX64 included the excavation of 15 two meter units, 11 in a block unit, together with the examination of over 100 meters of backhoe trenches in the field and adjoining swamp, and a controlled surface collection along the swamp edge (Figure 34). The information recovered from these units was combined with the 1975 controlled and general surface collections; no other materials are known from the site, although some specimens may be present in local collections.

The 1975 controlled surface collection consisted of the complete recovery of all artifacts found within ten-foot diameter circles dispersed over the site area using a stratified systematic unaligned sampling frame (Haggett 1966:196-198). A 50-foot arbitrary grid was selected, with one collection point located in each cell, providing for a 3.1 percent sample of the area examined. The procedure used at 38LX64 was identical to that employed at 38LX5, although the sampling frame and circle sizes differed. Thirty-two sample circles were placed on the site, using a transit and stadia rod, and shooting from a

temporary datum tied into powerline poles in the immediate vicinity. All artifacts found within each circle were retained, and a general or "grab" collection was then made about each circle. The area examined during the 1975 controlled surface collection (Figure 33), roughly 2.2 acres, encompasses most of the scatter, but lies to the south and west of the areas examined in 1978, which were located on the northeastern fringe of the site in the corridor right-of-way.

The 1978 field operations at 38LX64 were conducted during July and August, and much of the site area in the field was grown up in tall corn. After surface inspection, a half-acre area at the edge of the field was cleared, in the richest part of the scatter apparent within the right-of-way. Two one by two meter units were opened initially, one in the field and a second in the woods to the north of the field, at the immediate edge of the swamp. The unit in the field was opened in 20 cm levels, and was found to contain moderate quantities of artifacts, particularly fire-cracked rock and debitage. The unit in the woods, which was opened to 50 cm, in contrast, was devoid of artifacts.

Much of the subsequent data recovery operation focused on the area in the field where the first test unit had located artifact-bearing deposits. A block of 11 contiguous one by two meter units were opened in this area, in an effort to locate features and living floors (Figure 35). The upper 10 to 15 cm of the plowzone was removed with the backhoe; excavation of the first unit had indicated that this level contained relatively few artifacts. This upper level was characterized by a moderate amount of recent alluvium, and had been sun baked to an almost brick-like consistency, necessitating extensive excavation and screening time. The 11 units were opened in 10 cm levels, in an effort to delimit stratification in the deposits, which were found to be shallow (under 50 cm deep). All fill was dry-screened through one-quarter inch mesh; when features were detected, the fill was bagged separately for subsequent flotation. As at 38LX5, only small quantities of charcoal and bone were recovered, in spite of extensive flotation efforts. Horizontal and vertical coordinates of tools and other large or unusual artifacts were recorded upon discovery, and artifacts found within features were piece plotted.

While the block unit was being removed, a backhoe was used to open 130 meters of trenches in the field and woods by the scatter, and into the adjoining swamp. While the backhoe was operating, an archeologist was always present, and when features were discovered, they were flagged, and the machine moved from the immediate area. Two deep cuts were



FIGURE 34 — Aerial view of Site 38LX64, located near a low marshy tributary of Congaree Creek.



FIGURE 35 — Excavations at 38LX64. A block of eleven one by two meter test units were opened in an effort to locate features and living floors.

opened on the site, one in the field near the end of the westernmost trench, and the other by the edge of the swamp, in an effort to locate deeply buried deposits and delimit local soils and geomorphology. Soil samples were collected from a number of areas and profiles were prepared for all of the trenches (Figure 36).

Only a few possible features, defined by rock clusters, were discovered in the trench fill and profiles, all in the upper levels. These were removed separately, employing one by two meter units placed in or adjacent to the cut. Four one by two meter units were opened in this manner, employing the same procedures used to open units in the block. The profile of a 48 meter long cut was opened from the field into the adjoining swamp, and documented a change in soils between the two areas from medium and coarse sands to sandy silt (Figure 36). The swamp deposits were underlain by pale brown to gray silty clays, while those in the field rested on gravelly sands. The soil difference apparently reflects the sedimentation and infilling of the lower, swampy area.

The site deposits were uniformly found to be shallow. In the field to the south of the dirt farm road, artifacts were not observed below 60 cm in the cuts, and were only rarely noted below 40 cm. Few artifacts were noted in the swamp deposits to the north of the road, a disappointing finding in light of the potential the swamp region was assumed to hold (Goodyear 1975:26-27). A heavily weathered slab-like piece of metamorphic rock was discovered at a depth of 75 cm in the northern part of the long trench, however, in the silty sands at the edge of the swamp. A one by two meter unit was opened around the object, which may have been an aboriginal grinding basin. Only one piece of fire-cracked rock and an irregular chunk of quartz were recovered in the unit (EUL2) which was opened 10 cm. The low incidence of material, which occurred at different depths, and not in an obvious floor, suggested secondary deposition, possibly items that were tossed into the swamp by the aboriginal inhabitants. No evidence for deeply buried floors or features was observed in the swamp deposits, although given the small area examined, it is always possible that features may exist elsewhere along the tributary margin. The distribution of artifacts found at 38LX64 suggests that most activity took place in the field away from the swamp margin, with little use of, or at least artifact deposition in, the lower areas.

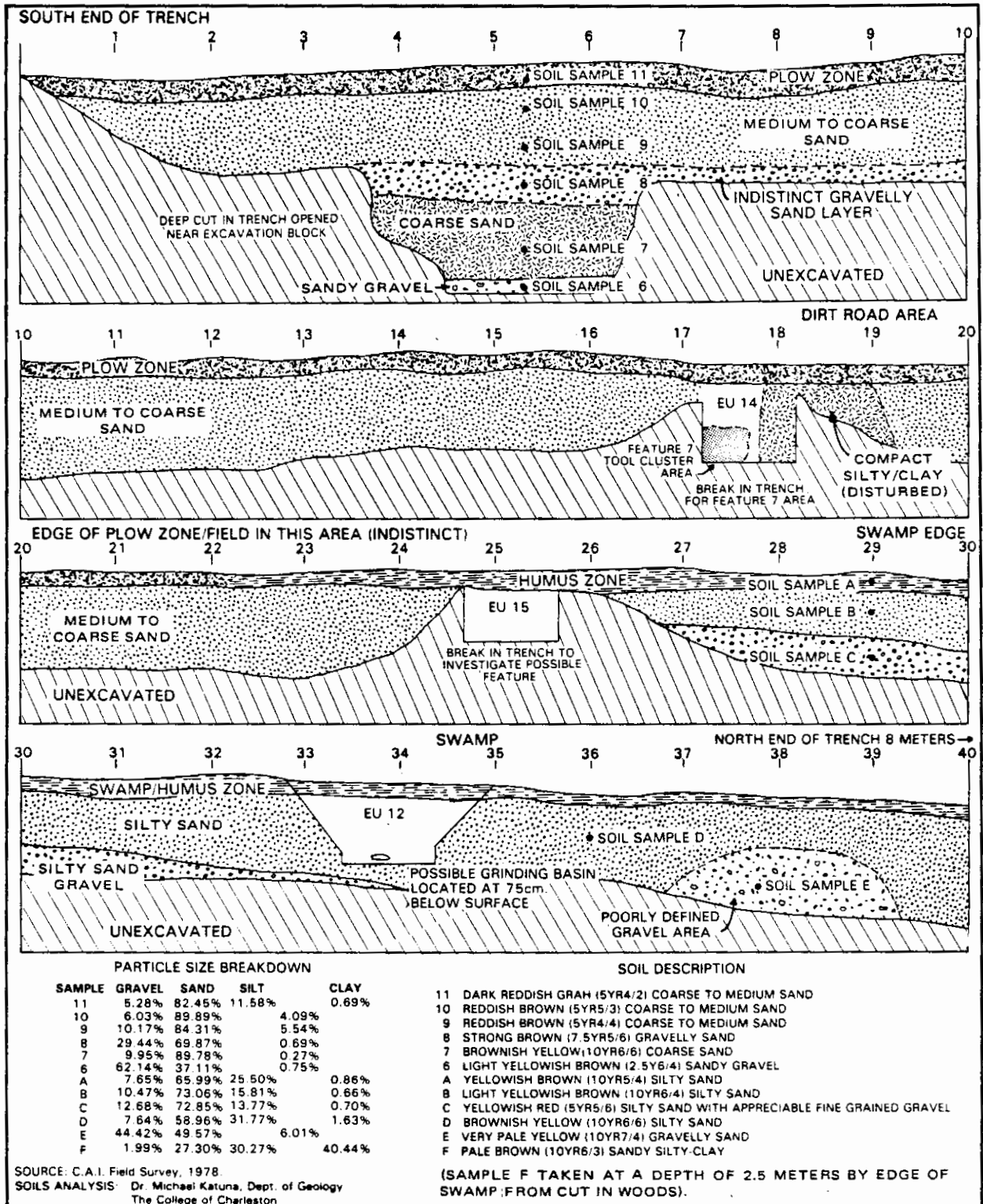
Horizontal control at 38LX64 was maintained employing a transit, stadia rod, and tape. A datum, consisting of a 90 cm length of half-inch iron rebar, was established in the field near the block unit, and was tied in with nearby powerline poles and highway survey stakes. The locations of all provenience units were taped in, and elevation readings were obtained using a transit and stadia. A total of 70 measurements were used to prepare the site base map.

The final field procedure employed at 38LX64 during 1978 consisted of the controlled and general collection of artifacts along the edge of the field. Eleven flags were laid out along a roughly NE/SW (155° E of N) axis centered on the main datum, dispersed at 20 meter intervals. The first three collection areas were located at a distance of 30, 50 and 70 meters northeast of the datum, and the next four were located at 20 meter intervals to the southwest, at 30, 50, 70 and 90 meters. Four other units were located in a row, 20 meters southeast of and parallel to the first group, at 20 meter intervals, between Units 1 and 4. The spacing was designed to cover the field on all sides of the excavation units and to provide surface collections from the site outside the area of the 1975 controlled collections. Surface materials found within the trench perimeter itself were recorded in a separate collection provenience. A general collection was made about each of the eleven flags. The quantity and distribution of the material recovered supported the findings of the 1975 controlled surface collection, namely that the densest part of the scatter was located well to the southwest of the corridor.

#### THE DATA ASSEMBLAGE (SITE 38LX64)

A total of 5198 individual specimens and almost two kilograms of fired clay were recovered at 38LX64 in 1975 and 1978 (Table 11). Major artifact categories recovered, and their percentage of the total assemblage, by count, included unmodified debitage and cores (48.8 percent), fire-cracked rock (37.1 percent), tools and other (unusual) specimens (6.8 percent), unmodified ferruginous sandstone (7.0 percent), and pottery fragments (0.3 percent). A number of soil, flotation, bone, and charcoal samples were also recovered, and detailed information on the occurrence of artifacts and specimens, encompassing all of the recorded site proveniences, is provided in the appendix volume. Charcoal and flotation analyses are summarized in Chapter 8, and are additionally reported in the following discussion on the site features.





**SOUTHEASTERN COLUMBIA BELTWAY PROJECT**  
 SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

**SITE 38LX64 SOIL PROFILE**

**WEST TRENCH FROM FIELD INTO THE SWAMP**  
 FIGURE 36



TABLE 11  
 SITE 38LX64 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE  
 SOUTHEASTERN COLUMBIA BELTWAY PROJECT  
 DATA COLLECTED 1974 through 1978

<u>Category</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Fire-Cracked Rock	1927	15,270.7g
Ferruginous Sandstone (Unmodified)	362	5,393.1g
Fired Clay	-	1,822.8g
Pottery	16	82.4g
Nondiagnostic	(6)	
Sand	(10)	
Debitage Cores	2537	4,297.1g
Quartz	(1692)	(3,753.9g)
Chert	(432)	(184.2g)
Rhyolite	(69)	(76.8g)
Quartzite	(152)	(163.5g)
Slate	(192)	(118.7g)
Tools and Miscellaneous Artifacts	356	
Retouched Flakes	(65)	
Arrows and Darts	(38)	
Hammerstones	(45)	
Ferruginous Sandstone		
Abraders	(5)	
Other Formal Tools	(72)	
Miscellaneous (Unusual)		
Artifacts	(131)	
Total Artifacts	5198	26,866.1g <sup>-1</sup>

-1 Does not include tools and miscellaneous artifacts.

## TEMPORAL ORDERING OF THE 38LX64 ASSEMBLAGE

Typological analysis formed the principal method of dating the site assemblage. A number of lithic and ceramic artifacts were recovered that documented site use throughout the Archaic and into the Woodland. A number of features were discovered in the subplowzone deposits, and two had diagnostic bifaces in the fill, permitting relative dating. Extensive flotation of fill from these features, however, failed to yield more than a few flecks of charcoal, amounts too small to be of use for radiocarbon dating.

The vast majority of the assemblage came from the first 40 cm in the units, and artifacts found below this depth were almost all in obvious features or disturbances. A few artifacts were found in apparently undisturbed context below 40 cm, but most of the artifacts found below this depth appear to have originated higher in the units. Evidence for assemblage stratification was minor in spite of unit removal in thin, 10 cm levels. Pottery fragments were observed at all depths. Of nine sherds recovered in the block excavation units, five came from the first level, one from the second, and three from the third. The entire site pottery assemblage had a sand paste, and surface finishes included plain (N = 4), cord marked (N = 2), linear check stamped (N = 1), simple stamped (N = 1), and linear separate punctate (N = 2). These finishes correspond to Late Archaic/Early Woodland period wares (Thom's Creek, Deptford, and Cape Fear). No logical ordering was apparent in their vertical distribution and the low overall incidence of pottery suggests minor site use during this time.

Site use appears to have been almost entirely during the Archaic period. Typologically identifiable bifaces present in the excavation assemblage include Palmer (N = 2), Kirk (N = 2), Morrow Mountain (N = 8), Savannah River Stemmed (N = 4), and Otarre Stemmed (N = 1) types (Figure 37). Excluding specimens from the surface or in obvious features or disturbances, most (N = 12, 70.6 percent) of the identifiable forms came from the first 30 cm in the subplowzone. Some evidence for stratification was present, but only over the entire assemblage. The three recognizable Otarre and Savannah Stemmed forms (Figure 37:p, q, r) recovered in the excavation units came from a depth of 10 to 15 cm. The Morrow Mountain-like forms came from widely different depths, but four of the eight specimens found in the excavation units were from 11 to 22 cm (Figure 37:e, f,

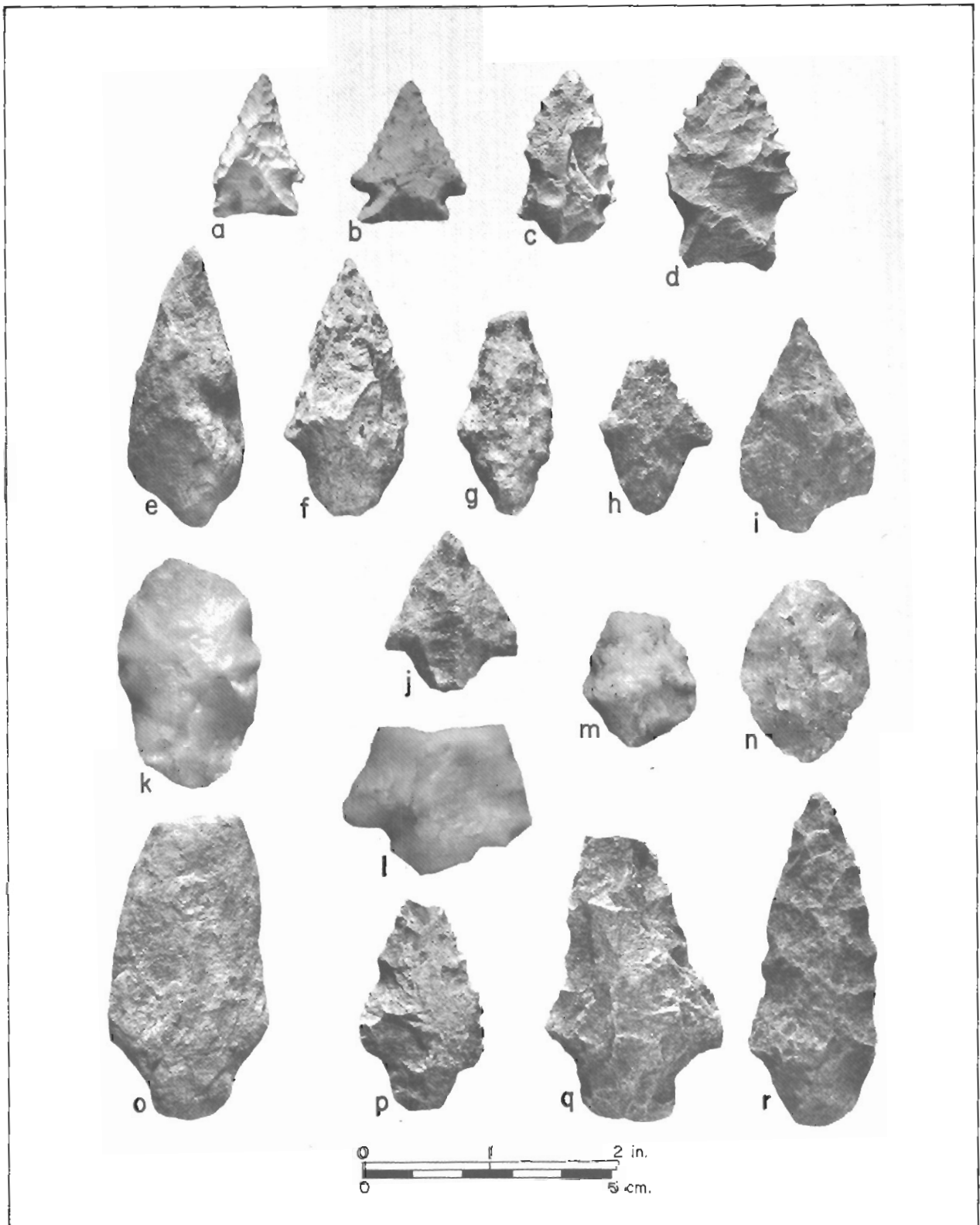


FIGURE 37 — Hafted bifaces from 38LX64. The assemblage spans the Early Archaic through the Early Woodland. a, b, Palmer Corner Notched; c, d Kink-like; e-j, m, n Morrow Mountain-like; k possible preform; l, o, q, r Savannah River Stemmed-like; p Otarré Stemmed-like.

Proveniences: (a) EU11, -27cm (b) EU7, -21cm (c) EU15, -63cm (d) EU9, -47cm (e) EU7, F1 (f) EU5, -12cm (g) EU5, -16cm (h) EU14, F7 (i) EU4, -22cm (j) EU3, -37cm (k) EU8, 0-20cm (l) general surface (m) EU3, -28cm (n) general surface (o) GS32 (p) EU4, 10-15cm (q) EU4, 10-15cm (r) EU4, 10-15cm.

g, i). Two Palmer-like specimens found in the excavation units (Figure 37:a, b) came from depths of 21 and 27 cm; two Kirk forms were also found (Figure 37:c, d), but at much greater depths, in apparent disturbances.

The biface distribution indicates that the entire span of the Archaic, from Palmer to Savannah River, is contained within a maximum of 20 cm of deposits. Logical ordering is apparent --Palmer forms are generally lowest, with Morrow Mountain and Savannah River forms above--but this separation was noted only because the depth of all bifaces was plotted upon discovery. The 10 cm levels employed during the 1978 excavations appear to have been too coarse grained to reveal meaningful temporal separation within the assemblage. Because of the shallow depth of the deposits, and the evidence for extensive reuse of the site area, use of finer levels would probably not have produced significantly more useful or reliable data for the examination of temporal associations. The site deposits, although shallow and somewhat mixed, do provide a predominantly Archaic period assemblage from a floodplain locale, useful for functional and comparative purposes.

#### SITE 38LX64 FEATURES

Seven features were recognized in the subplowzone deposits at 38LX64 during the 1978 excavations, all of probable aboriginal origin. The features included two concentrations of debitage and other lithic artifacts that appear to represent floors, four diffuse charcoal stains that are probable hearth or burned areas, and one cluster of cobble tools, ferruginous sandstone, and other lithics that may be an intentional raw material/tool cache. All but one of the features were located in the block of 11 one by two meter units opened in the field some 30 meters from the present swamp edge. The exception, Feature 7, was located in a backhoe cut about 10 meters west of the main block, by the edge of the dirt farm road. Feature number assignment and recording followed the procedure used at 38LX5. Detailed information on the features reported here, including locational data for many of the artifacts encountered in the fill, are included with the field notes on file at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, and with the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation. Descriptive and metric attributes for all of the tools found in these features, and summary statistics on associated artifacts, are included in the appendix volume.

Two of the features (F1 and F7) appear to be of Middle Archaic age, since Morrow-Mountain-like bifaces were found in the fill. The remainder are of undetermined, but probable Archaic age, an inference supported by the absence of associated pottery, and the overall content of the site assemblage. Because of the shallow, mixed nature of the site deposits, the recognition of artifact concentrations or clusters was difficult. The apparent "floors" referred to in the discussion of Features 1, 2, and 4, therefore, may or may not reflect a single behavioral event or depositional episode. What is indicated, however, by use of the term "floor" is that the concentration reflects unusual artifact density, or constituent elements, compared with surrounding site areas. This would argue in favor of, but not conclusively demonstrate, formation through single behavioral episode.

#### Feature 1

Feature 1 was characterized by a concentration of fire-cracked rock, debitage, stone tools, and an intact Morrow Mountain-like biface (Figure 37:3) recovered in EU7 from 8 to 14 cm in depth. This cluster was underlain by a second cluster of lithic materials that occurred predominantly from 17 to 23 cm and included a Palmer point (Figure 37:b). All of the artifacts from both concentrations were piece plotted, and appear to represent portions of floors or possibly deflated hearths. The two concentrations are largely separate, but some intergradation occurs; artifacts occur in the intervening few centimeters, but in appreciably lower quantity. The lower cluster may be associated with Feature 2, found at a comparable depth in EU6, half a meter to the southwest. Feature 1 refers solely to the upper concentration of material. No feature number was assigned to the lower cluster, principally because it was less well-defined.

The Feature 1 cluster included the Morrow Mountain point, a quartz hammerstone fragment, a quartz retouched flake, 45 pieces of debitage (35 quartz, 78.6 grams; 7 chert, 1.6 grams; 3 slate, 1.2 grams), 3.1 grams of fired clay, three small pieces of steatite, two pieces of split gravel, seven pieces of ferruginous sandstone (42.0 grams), and 52 pieces of fire-cracked rock (914.5 grams). The hammerstone fragment was fairly large (184.5 g) and exhibited extensive battering on three areas, suggesting breakage during use. The retouched flake exhibited one low (30°) functional edge, suggesting a cutting function. Two gallons of fill were collected from the center of the concentration, near the Morrow Mountain-like biface. The sample was floated and yielded 0.18 grams of charcoal, which was identified as exclusively conifer (sp?) wood (Sample 18, from 38LX64;



FIGURE 30 – Aerial view of Site 38LX82, located in the broad, flat floodplain of the Congaree River. View to northeast, looking towards downtown Columbia.



FIGURE 31 – Backhoe operations at Site 38LX82. A 30 meter trench was opened through the center of maximum artifact concentration in an unsuccessful attempt to locate subplowzone features.