

6-1969

Notebook - June-September 1969

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina

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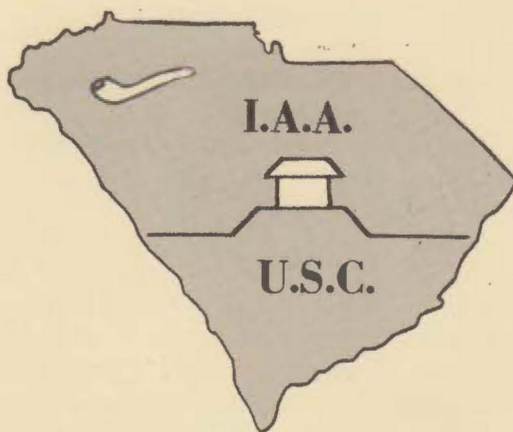
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THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

NOTEBOOK

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA • COLUMBIA



A monthly report of news and activities of mutual interest to the individuals and organizations within the framework of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and for the information of friends and associates of the Institute.

ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, EDITOR

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EDITOR'S PAGE

The pressure of too much activity and too little time this summer has prevented editing of a NOTEBOOK for four months. Being so far behind now, we are combining the June, July, August and September issues to quickly get back on schedule. We hope to keep an issue a month coming from now on.

The summer's activities have mainly centered around the excavations at the Charles Towne Site (38CH1) in Charleston. A brief resume of the work is included in this issue of the NOTEBOOK. A more detailed account will be ready for the October issue. We deeply appreciate all of the support that the Tri-centennial Commission has given us for a full year of excavation and research on this site. We also very sincerely appreciate the tremendous public support for archeology that has been generated by the work here.

I spent the first week of June attending the International Conference on "Arid Lands in a Changing World," at Tucson, Arizona. I served as Chairman of the Finance Committee for this conference sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The meetings were well attended by people from all over the world and it was rewarding to be able to have jovial and productive discussions between people whose nations are politically unfriendly. The papers were excellent as were the local field trips such as the one to the Snaketown Site and Casa Grande and the one to the Yaqui and Papago villages. It was a tremendously rewarding week. I was able to bring back to South Carolina much useful material and information.

We were pleased to have a visit, on June 30 and July 1 and 2, from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton of Marshall, Missouri. Mr. Hamilton is Secretary of the Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains and I have worked with him for many years in the Missouri Basin. It was grand to have a visit with old friends and to show off our facilities for research here.

The Institute and the whole field of archeology in South Carolina has received a great deal of publicity this summer mainly from our excavations at the Charles Towne Site (38CH1). In connection with this Stanley South has given numerous talks to civic groups and on radio and television in the Charleston area. We have all had numerous radio and television appearances over the state including an appearance on the Huntley-Brinkley show for N.B.C. In addition, I have spoken on the general subject of archeology and the work of the Institute to two civic clubs in Marion, to the Augusta Chapter of the Early Georgia Society, the Greenwood Kiwanis Club, and the Colleton County Historical Society. John Combes and I visited Hilton Head in June to appraise the archeological resources there for the Hilton Head Historical Society.

On August 11 and 12, we were pleased to have a visit from Mr. Harold Peterson of the National Park Service. Harold is one of the foremost authorities on colonial fortifications and we asked him to visit our Charles Towne Site to discuss our interpretations of the fortifications there. We learned much from the visit and broadened our insights into this subject from our extended discussions. Following the visit to Charles Towne, we took Harold to

Camden to discuss the fortifications and archeological work being done there. The two days were very full and very profitable for all of us. It is most rewarding to get this kind of expert advice and discussion.

The Archeological Society of South Carolina continued to meet each month throughout the summer. Membership is now well over a hundred and the programs at the meetings have been excellent. The Society's new publication SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES has been issued and is now available with membership. This will be a quarterly publication and the first issue looks very good. Anyone interested in South Carolina archeology is welcomed to membership and urged to attend the monthly meetings on the third Friday night of each month at 8:30 in the Columbia Science Museum, 1519 Senate Street, Columbia. Send membership application and dues (\$5.00 for an individual, \$6.00 for a family, \$10.00 for an institution) to us here at the Institute.

We are pleased to welcome back to South Carolina, Dr. Gus Turbeville as President of Coker College. Dr. Turbeville's professional training is in anthropology and sociology and we are pleased to have another colleague in the state.

As always, we are anxious for our readers to send us manuscripts for consideration for publication in the NOTEBOOK. We appreciate those that have been sent in and look forward to receiving others. Send them to:

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THE INSTITUTE MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS

After almost a year of living in temporary quarters in Davis College, with material stored in several places around the campus, we moved into new quarters on August 13. The University most generously remodeled the basement of Maxcy College on the campus where the printing offices had moved out. They did a beautiful remodeling job with new floors, walls, ceilings, sinks, cabinet work, darkroom, and everything. We have 4,500 square feet of space divided into five nice offices, a darkroom, a drafting room, and one large laboratory space. The laboratory space is fitted with tables, and around the edges are counters, sinks, and built-in cabinets. Our only real need now is adequate space to file our artifact collections. We have two walls of the laboratory devoted to this but it only takes care of a small part of our present collections.

In addition to the laboratory and offices we have about 3,000 square feet of field equipment storage space in an adjacent building, Coker College. We have been promised additional laboratory and specimen collection space in adjacent rooms in Maxcy College as soon as the present occupants move elsewhere. This is anticipated for the near future.

We are very pleased with our new space and would welcome visitors at any time. Maxcy College is on Pendleton Street at the foot of Marion Street and our basement entrance is from the parking lot side of the building.

JOHN COMBES GOES ON LEAVE

John Combes began a nine months leave of absence in September to return to school to work on his Ph.D. John and his wife Joan left us actually in August and took a month of vacation before settling down to the grind of graduate work in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas in Laurence, Kansas. Already we miss John and his pleasant and efficient manner of systematically going about things to get a great deal of work done with seeming ease and smoothness. Joan is working in the Geological Survey in Laurence and is also registered for graduate work toward her master's degree. John will, we hope, be using his Fort Prince George material from the Keowee Project for his dissertation. We look forward to the Combes return in June when John will be with us for the summer to complete the work on the Keowee Project. One more school year at the University of Kansas should finish his classwork and then he will be back with us permanently.

E. THOMAS HEMMINGS JOINS STAFF

Mr. E. Thomas Hemmings joined the Institute staff as archeologist on September 1, 1969. Tom was born in Rahway, New Jersey. He graduated in geology in 1959 from the University of Rochester and spent three years as a Communications Officer and Operations Officer in the Navy, remaining in the Naval Reserve with the rank of Lieutenant. He spent 1962-64 as Curator of Mineralogy and Research Assistant in Geology at Princeton University. In the fall of 1964 he went to the University of Arizona to continue his studies moving from geology into anthropology. He worked on the Archeomagnetism Project of the Department of Geology under Dr. Robert L. Dubois, became Research Assistant in the Arizona State Museum, and Teaching Assistant in the Department of Anthropology and NDEA Title IV Fellow in 1966-69.

His field work began in 1963 as a field assistant in Princeton University projects on Western U. S. Tertiary stratigraphy and paleobotany and in surface geology in the Adirondack Mountains. In 1964 and 1965 he worked on the archeomagnetism project at the Snaketown Site in Arizona, at the Archeological Field School at Grasshopper, Arizona, and in Arizona Highway Salvage archeology. In the summers of 1966 and 1967 he was crew chief and in 1968 and 1969, Assistant Director, of the Murray Springs Project. Murray Springs is one of the major Paleo-Indian sites in the United States and was jointly sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the University of Arizona. Tom was primarily responsible for the archeology at the site under the direction of Dr. C. Vance Haynes and Dr. Emil W. Haury.

He received his Master of Arts degree in anthropology at the University of Arizona in 1968 and will complete his dissertation on the Murray Springs Site for his Ph.D. at Arizona in January.

Tom is a member of the Society of the Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society for American Archeology, and several other national scientific societies in geology, archeology, and history. His research interests, obviously, are in Early Man studies geochronology, quaternary geology, primitive lithic technology and related archeological studies. He has been editor of "The Kiva", journal of the Arizona Archeological and Historical Society, for a year and has six published articles and three in preparation.

Tom is married and he and his wife Carol and three children are busy getting settled in Columbia. We welcome with real enthusiasm the Hemmings' family to South Carolina and Tom to our staff. We look forward to a long and happy association. Welcome aboard!

SUMMER STAFF CHANGES

Besides the additions to our permanent staff this summer, there have been many changes in the temporary staff. Karen Lindsay left us on May 9 and spent the summer working for Dr. Cynthia Irwin Williams in New Mexico. Pamela Morgan left us on August 6 to spend a year in France. Kenneth W. Mixon, a graduate student in history at U.S.C., spent two months from June 23 to August 31 with us studying the history and background of the Land's Ford Canal. Leroy A. Lawson joined the laboratory staff on June 1 and is still with us. Carleen L. Regal and Virginia Lynn Whitehouse joined the laboratory staff on June 2 and both are still with us. Ronald K. Rader, Michael Barker and Norman Howton joined the lab crew on June 1 and terminated on October 10, August 29, and August 28 respectively. James Bozard joined the lab crew on May 26 and left us on August 22. Paul A. Gumm joined the lab crew on July 21 and is still with us.

The field crew at the Charles Towne Site under Stanley South has ranged from a few people in May to a large crew during the summer months and dropping off again to a small crew in September. William R. Gettys, Melvin R. Luther, Norman Akel, David South and Joseph Benthall served as assistant crew chiefs. During the field season, 121 people were hired for various periods of time. Many of these were local people who only lasted a few days. Others were college and high school students who were with us for two, three or four months. The crew built up to a maximum of 48 in August but for most of the summer averaged about 30. By the end of September, there were 12 crewmen at work including crew chiefs Luther and Akel. William Gettys terminated on September 26; David South terminated on August 12; and Joseph Benthall terminated on September 30.

THE I. C. FEW SITE REPORT

In the summer of 1967, Dr. Roger T. Grange, Jr. of the University of South Florida at Tampa excavated the I. C. Few Site (38PN2) in the Keowee Toxaway Project for Dr. William E. Edwards. The materials were cataloged but no provision was made for a report. This summer the Institute arranged with Dr. Grange to analyse the material and prepare a report. On September 27, I drove down to Tampa and delivered the specimens and notes to Dr. Grange and we will now look forward to a publication resulting from that work. On the return from Tampa, I stopped to visit the Crystal River Site on the Gulf Coast of Florida and the site of Fort Fredericka on the coast of Georgia. South Carolina can benefit greatly from modeling some of our restorations and exhibits after these two excellently displayed sites.

UNDERWATER SALVAGE

The administration of the state Underwater Salvage law has had to be neglected somewhat this summer and I am not at all pleased with the lack of progress we have made on developing this aspect of our work. It is no one's fault and simply a matter of not having had the time to devote to it that is necessary. We have asked for an additional full-time professional position to handle this in the way that it should be handled. In the meantime, we will be working this fall on developing rules and regulations for the administration of licenses and in bringing our license applications up-to-date.

AN EARLY CERAMIC SITE NEAR BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

by E. Thomas Hemmings

Early in September I was shown a small shell midden on the Broad River shore of Daws Island in Port Royal Sound. The site was discovered by Jim Michie of Columbia and Bill Fischer of Charleston, S. C. As a result of their interest, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology has added an interesting early ceramic site, designated 38BU9, to the statewide inventory and obtained a small, but important, collection of archeological remains.

The shell midden, which is being cut by waves at high water, consists of a thin lens of oyster shell and other debris buried in a peat stratum and exposed for 70 feet along the beach. It appears that occupation of the site took place during a short period of time and was restricted to a small area. However, the size and nature of the part of the site removed by wave cutting is unknown.

There are several reasons for finding the Daws Island site very interesting. First, it appears to contain only fiber tempered pottery, primarily Stallings Island Plain, and must be on the order of 3500 to 4000 years old on the basis of other radiocarbon dated, fiber tempered pottery sites in Georgia and South Carolina. These are the earliest ceramic sites in our area and are among the earliest in the New World. Second, the small collection of artifacts and remains from the site includes pottery, projectile points, fired clay balls, animal and shellfish remains, a human burial, and other debris. Even without excavation it is possible to tell something about the life of the people who used the midden. Third, the contents of the midden as well as the peat deposit enclosing it indicate differences in the area between the time of occupation and the present. The midden accumulated in a swampy, verdant location quite different from the present estuarine environment of Daws Island. Finally, the human burial, which was donated to the Institute, tells us a little about the people themselves. It is a nearly complete, well preserved Indian skeleton, although stained a handsome black by the peat. Presently these are the only human remains of this age in South Carolina which have been excavated and preserved for study.

A number of characters of the skull and pelvis are attributable to a

female. She was probably over 25 years of age and had not reached 35. A combination of measurements of long bones by a standard procedure suggests that she stood about five feet tall, perhaps slightly less. She suffered from the condition of severe dental attrition often seen in prehistoric Indian burials. Only about 12 teeth remained in both jaws and these were deeply and irregularly worn, especially in the front of the mouth. Her gritty shellfish diet probably contributed to this condition. She had also developed osteoarthritis in the lumbar region of the spine.

One puzzling aspect of the skeleton is a circular hole about the size of a teacup in the right side of the skull vault. Approximately the posterior two thirds of the right parietal are missing. The loss of this section was long ago as the edges of the hole are not fresh. There was no healing of the bone, nor could anyone live through such a drastic operation or injury. Since there is some slight pitting on the skull around the hole, it is possible that a part of the bone had become porous as a result of an infection and failed to be preserved with the rest of the skeleton. Another possibility is that the rather regular circular hole was made by the woman's contemporaries at the time of death or shortly afterward, although identifiable cutting marks are not observable. The cause of this perforation or loss of bone in the skull must await more specific examination.

The burial was made in an oval pit, tightly flexed on the right side with the head oriented to the south. The body was not accompanied by grave goods, unless these had been removed with a small part of the burial pit by wave action.

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK AT CHARLES TOWNE

by Stanley South

(Editor's Note: This brief summary of the Charles Towne Site (38CH1) work is as of August 4. A more up to date summary will be included in the October NOTEBOOK.)

Since April 1, 1969, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina has been conducting archeological investigations at the site of the 1670 settlement of Charles Towne. Sponsored by the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission, the project is designed to reveal clues to the occupation of the site by the first colonists on South Carolina soil. The excavations have revealed several features of significance. One of these is the fort the colonists built to defend the settlement against possible Spanish attack in 1670. This fort is represented today by a ditch across the tip of Albemarle Point, measuring 600 feet in length and from four to ten feet wide. It is over six feet deep, and from the sifted soil taken from this ditch quantities of seventeenth century artifacts have been recovered, among which are pins, nails, china baling seals, wine bottle fragments, musket balls and other objects discarded or lost by the colonists. In front of this fortification ditch a ravelin or artillery redoubt was constructed to provide additional protection to the Charles Towne settlement. This feature is represented by

a circular ditch eight feet wide, with a much smaller ditch inside of this, representing the position of the retaining wall for the bunker beneath the artillery piece. The ditches of this redoubt have produced hinges, pintles and other pieces of hardware for heavy doors, along with considerable quantities of lead fragments discarded in the process of moulding musket balls.

To the north of this primary fortification area, around the north and west boundaries of the fortified area of Charles Towne, the colonists dug a small ditch accompanied by a palisade, which provided protection against a possible Indian attack from this direction.

North of the fortified area of Charles Towne an Indian structure 200 feet square has been found. This is represented by a line of postholes filled with the red clay daub which once covered the posts as a plastered wall. Inside of this area, protected by the plastered wall, Indian burials, whole pots, tools and other objects of Indian manufacture have been found where they were lost or discarded during use of the area by the Indians. From the type of pottery found, it is clear that this structure represents an important feature of the Kiawah Indians who befriended the colonists, and who induced them to settle on Albemarle Point in 1670. This pottery is of the type known as "Irene", and is the last type known to have been made before contact with Europeans. The same pottery has been found in the fortification ditches at Charles Towne, clearly indicating that the Kiawah Indians were the ones who constructed the "great house" or ceremonial area found on the site.

The fortifications at Charles Towne, and the great Indian structure offer a unique opportunity to interpret this first settlement on South Carolina soil by Europeans, as well as the story of the Kiawah Indians who played such an intimate and major role in the lives of the colonists during those first pioneering years in the New World.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CUSABO

by Elias B. Bull

(Editor's Note: Mr. Elias Bull, of Charleston is an able amateur archeologist and historian who has devoted great effort to historic period research in the Carolina coastal area. He has provided the Institute with much documentary material and significant artifact collections. We are pleased to have this contribution.)

Dr. John R. Swanton, in his thorough account of the Cusabo (Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bul. 73, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1922, p. 21) refers to the Cusabo as a collection of tribes or a collective name for these tribes.

These tribes are the St. Helena Indians, Wimbahee, Combahee, Witcheau, Edisto, Stono, Kiawah, Wando, Santee, Sewee, Ashepoo and Coosa. This is, as Dr. Swanton says, the word in its most extended application, for he would omit both the Santee and Sewee on linguistic grounds (pp. 17-18), thus dealing with

the Cusabo as perhaps a disintegrating tribe.

Yet a list of 1695-96 and another of 1707 specifically refer to both the Santee and Sewee as being Cusabo (P. 68 note 1). The 1695-96 list includes a tribe called "Causa," but omits the Witcheau and Wando; the 1707 list adds the Bohicotts. This only adds to the confusion.

Frederick Webb Hodge (Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bul. 30, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1907, p. 373) has this to say on the subject:

"Cusabo: A collective term used to designate the Combahee, Coosa, Edisto, Etiwaw, Kiawaw, St. Helena, Stono, Wapoo and Westo Indians, formerly living between Charleston, S. C. and Savannah r."

Dr. Chapman J. Milling (Red Carolinians, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1940, p. 36) basically restates Dr. Swanton's idea when he says that "At other times, it would seem, the Sewee, Santee, and several additional tribes [names not given in the text] were also considered Cusabo, but without intelligent reason. Indeed there is the strongest evidence that the language of these latter people was not even intelligible to the Cusabo."

Perhaps a better approach than linguistics would be to consider the Cusabo as a political confederation, an idea advanced by Dr. Milling (op. cit., p. 4) without reasons being given for saying so, nor does he anywhere else use the term again.

In a confederation, language would not necessarily be a factor for the Swiss have survived as such for several hundred years while speaking French, Italian, German and Romansh. The Inca Empire survived while speaking both Aymara and Quechua and even the Holy Roman Empire survived for a time speaking a multitude of languages.

A Confederation is defined by Florence Elliott and Michael Summerskill (A Dictionary of Politics, Penguin Books Inc., Baltimore, Md., 1957, pp. 69-70) as "an association of several states which unite for the purpose of mutual cooperation and defense, but which does not have a direct power over the citizens of the associated states, and is not usually entrusted with the conduct of their foreign affairs. . . The members ... prohibit war among themselves."

Unless those who confederate do so for defense, there is seldom any other reason. The pressure exerted by the Cherokee and Iroquois upon the South-eastern Sioux would have been applied with even greater force upon these weaker coastal tribes, but there seem to be no accounts of wars between the Sioux and Cusabo tribes. Then too the area originating, or possibly originating, the formation of such a confederation is well removed from contact with either the Cherokee or Sioux. Therefore it may have been formed with the Spaniards in mind or possibly privateer raids. (This latter idea is based on one lone sentence: "...But the ravages of the English Indians continued, pirates again [?] descended upon the coast, and from 1680 to 1683 the missions [along the

Georgia coast] rapidly disintegrated..." (Verner W. Crane, The Southern Frontier, 1670-1732, Ann Arbor Paperbacks, The University of Michigan Press, 1964, pp. 24-25). Without further research, it could be assumed that privateers carried out slave raids against the Carolina coast prior to 1670. The Spaniard seems to be the most likely candidate however.

From bits and fragments from historical records pertaining specifically to the Cusabo, the Confederation can possibly be traced this way:

The idea may have begun with the town of Cocapoy, "20 leagues from Fort San Marcos [at Port Royal], strongly placed in a swamp" which was mostly destroyed by the Spanish in 1579 (Swanton, op. cit., p. 58). This is the Spanish spelling of Cusabo (Swanton, op. cit., p. 21), and it is this village which gave its name to the entire confederation. Since the destruction of the village was directed against Edisto and the St. Helena Indians, it probably belonged to the former.

In 1598 the chief of the Kiawah had accompanied the chief of the St. Helena Indians in his war against the Indians of Guale (Swanton, op. cit., p. 59). Ecija, on his second voyage of 1609 encountered the chiefs of Kiawah, St. Helena and Stono together in a canoe in Charleston Harbor (Swanton, op. cit., p. 61). When Captain Hilton was in St. Helena Sound, the Chief of the Edisto visited his ship. He told Hilton of some English castaways, some of whom were in his custody, some at St. Helena (obviously in the custody of the St. Helena Indians) and three had been killed by the Stono (Swanton, op. cit., p. 62). In 1666, Sandford, anchored at Port Royal, calls the Kiawah, Edisto and St. Helena Indians the "three principall Indians of this country" (Swanton, op. cit., p. 65). On the 16th or 17th of March 1670 the colonists coming to settle South Carolina dropped anchor in what is now Bull's Bay. They visited a nearby village, probably Sewee, where they picked up the chief of the Kiawah (Swanton, op. cit., p. 66). Since the Westo had recently come on the scene, driving out some of the Cusabo villages, it is probable that this gave greater impetus to the confederation.

In September 1671 war broke out between the colonists and "...the Kussoe and other southward Indians..." (names not given in the account), which lasted into the next month (Swanton, op. cit., p. 68).

On 10 March 1675 certain cassiques deeded a tract of land called "...greater and lesser Cussoe, lying on the river of Kyewah, the River of Stonoe, & the freshes of the River of Edistoh..." which tract was afterwards Lord Shaftsbury's Signatory of St. Giles, or Ashley Barony (Swanton, op. cit., pp. 69-70). The Cusso or Coosa itself may be a confederation of several small tribes.

The General Assembly, in 1682, deeded to Maurice Mathews a tract of 1000 acres, "...in consideration of his having purchased the Lands from the Indians and takeing Bills of Sale for the Same according to the forme by us Sent him (viz) one from the Cassique of Stonah, one from the Queen or Chiefe Governesse of Edistoh, one from the Cassique of Ashepoo one from the Queen or Cheife Governesse of St. Hellena, one from the Cassique of Combahe, one from the

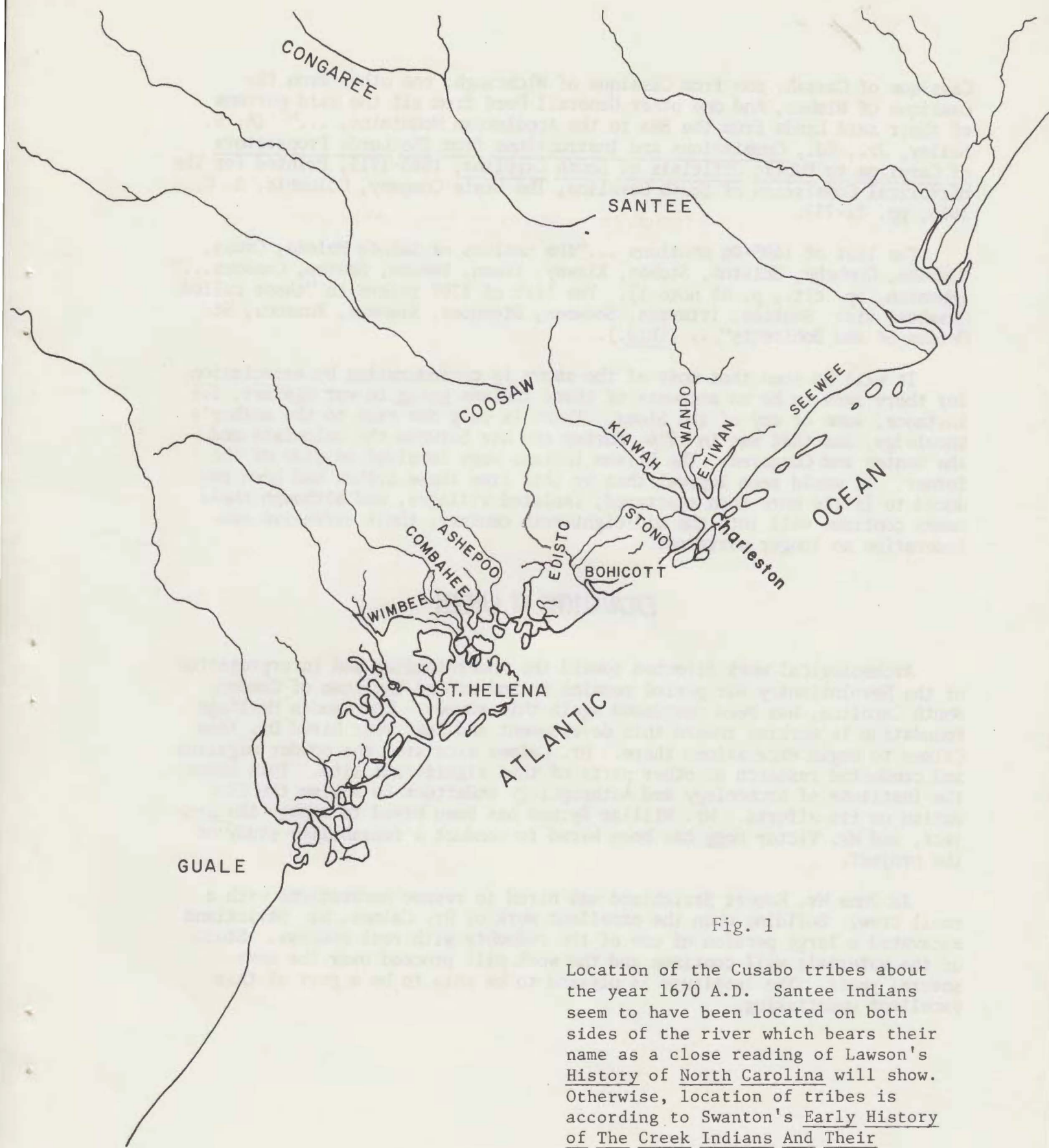


Fig. 1

Location of the Cusabo tribes about the year 1670 A.D. Santee Indians seem to have been located on both sides of the river which bears their name as a close reading of Lawson's History of North Carolina will show. Otherwise, location of tribes is according to Swanton's Early History of The Creek Indians And Their Neighbors, Map, Plate 1.

Cassique of Cassah, one from Cassique of Wichcaugh, one other from the Cassique of Wimbee, And one other Generall Deed from all the said persons of their said Lands from the Sea to the Appalatean Mountains, ..." (A. S. Salley, Jr., Ed., Commissions and Instructions from The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Public Officials of South Carolina, 1685-1715, Printed for The Historical Commission of South Carolina, The State Company, Columbia, S. C., 1916, pp. 72-73).

The list of 1695-96 mentions ..."the natives of Sainte Helena, Causa, Wimbehe, Combehe, Edistoe, Stonoe, Kiaway, Itwan, Seewee, Santee, Cussoes..." (Swanton, op. cit., p. 68 note 1). The list of 1707 refers to "those called Cusabes, viz: Santees, Ittavans, Seawees, Stoanoes, Kiawaws, Kussoes, St. Helena &c and Bohicotts"... (*ibid.*).

It will be seen that most of the above is confederation by association, for there seem to be no accounts of these Indians going to war against, for instance, some or any of the Sioux. There is only one case to the author's knowledge, and that was in 1716, during the war between the colonists and the Santee and Congaree. The Etiwan Indians were involved on side of the former. It would seem logical that by this time these tribes had been reduced to little more than scattered, isolated villages, and although their names continue well into the mid-eighteenth century, their defensive confederation no longer mattered.

EXCAVATIONS AT CAMDEN

Archeological work directed toward the understanding and interpretation of the Revolutionary War period remains in and around the town of Camden, South Carolina, has been continued again this summer. The Camden Heritage Foundation is working toward this development and last year hired Dr. Alan Calmes to begin excavations there. Dr. Calmes excavated the powder magazine and conducted research on other parts of this significant site. This summer the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology undertook to advise the Foundation on its efforts. Mr. William Byrnes has been hired to manage the project, and Mr. Victor Hogg has been hired to conduct a feasibility study of the project.

In June Mr. Robert Strickland was hired to resume excavations with a small crew. Building upon the excellent work of Dr. Calmes, Mr. Strickland excavated a large portion of one of the redoubts with real success. Study of the materials will continue and the work will proceed over the next several years. The Institute is pleased to be able to be a part of this excellent undertaking.

A SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MUSEUM

There is no State Museum in South Carolina. There are several fine museums in the state and numerous small museums and collections. The University of South Carolina has several collections in various places and individuals throughout the state have materials of museum quality that aren't even on exhibit. There has developed a general consensus that a State Museum is needed to become a focal point for exhibits throughout the state, not to compete with the present museums but to implement their services and to strengthen the whole museum field in South Carolina.

In order to implement this feeling we invited Dr. Eugene Kingman, recently of the Joslyn Museum in Omaha, Nebraska, to appraise our assets and liabilities for such a project. Dr. and Mrs. Kingman visited us July 12-17 and spent the week looking at our museums in Charleston, Columbia and Greenville and talking with all of those who are interested in the museum field. Dr. Kingman's report was enthusiastically received by all of us. At a general meeting on July 16 we informally established a South Carolina Museums association and a Steering Committee of the Association. Dr. John Craft, Director of the Columbia Art Museum suggested that we consider use of the city block owned by the Columbia Art Museum as a location.

As envisioned this would be a general museum or "cultural center" devoted to past, present, and future, and involving natural history, social science, arts, physical sciences and the whole range of exhibit possibilities. It would be a focal point for directing people and attention to the other museums and exhibits in the state, provide traveling exhibits and educational facilities. It would be a device for exchange of facilities and support throughout the state and encouraging the development of local and private museums.

We now seem to have the basic outlines of a State Museum developed. We shall move on this project to bring it to a reality as soon as possible.

SWIFT CREEK AND SANTA ROSA IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA*

by David Sutton Phelps

(Editor's Note: Dr. Phelps is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida. We are pleased to have his contribution here.)

This paper is a very preliminary report of investigations at three coastal habitation sites of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek phase in Northwest Florida. This phase, as presently conceived, is defined primarily by burial mound content, much of which was accumulated by C. B. Moore during his sweep of the region. Willey (1949: 366-396) originally defined the phase for Northwest Florida, and this has since been modified by Sears (1962), who proposed the Yent and Green Point complexes as sequential changes in burial mound content from late Deptford into Swift Creek. McMichael (1964) suggested that both these manifestations were in the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek phase, subsumed under his Crystal River Complex derived in part from a Mesoamerican origin. As Sears (1958: 274) has stated, burial mounds provide an excellent situation for the study of religious behavior and upper level social structure, but at best this is only a part of the total behavior of any society and the artifact content of the mounds is usually highly selective thus not necessarily reflective of the total range of materials in use during any given phase. To my knowledge, there are no published accounts of intensive, controlled excavations in habitation sites of this phase, our present information being derived solely from test pits on scattered sites, or from mixed fill in burial mounds which is often dubious in context.

I do not intend to present comparative data from other sites in this preliminary statement but that will be incorporated into the final report; this presentation simply outlines the materials we have reclaimed and suggests revisions for the phase.

The three sites (Fig. 2) are the Refuge Tower site (8Wal4), in the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge; the Snow Beach site (8Wa52), The Florida State University training site near Panacea; and the third Gulf Breeze site (8Sa8), just east of Pensacola. The Refuge Tower site, possessing such assets as a firetower for high level photography and a Coast and Geodetic Survey benchmark, was first recorded by Willey (1949: 297-298) in his 1940's survey. The entire site (with 3 separate site numbers) has a range of components from late Archaic through the Fort Walton phase, with the exception of Weeden Island. These components, however, are spatially distinct, as they are on many of the large, complex coastal sites (Phelps 1966). The Swift Creek midden, up to 2 feet in depth, is spread over an area approximately 150 feet in diameter. The site occupies the seaward slope of an ancient dune ridge which now borders a broad extent of salt marsh. The Snow Beach site has two main features; the Swift Creek midden debris is concentrated in a generally circular ridge some 300 feet in internal diameter surrounding a

*Presented at the 34th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. May 1-3, 1969.

relatively sterile central area. The ridge opens on the north to a salt march. Also on the north section of the ridge is a burial mound 100 feet in diameter and 10 feet high which belongs not to the Swift Creek occupation, but to a protohistoric Fort Walton group. This re-use of older sites for burial is a standard pattern in the coastal variant of the Fort Walton culture. Nearby, on Dickson Bay, is a shell midden (8Wa34) with stratified deposits of the Norwood through Swift Creek, and the Fort Walton phases. Neither of these sites have Weeden Island components. The last site, Third Gulf Breeze, is one which Willey (1949: 89-95) utilized as a control in setting up the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek phase. It, also, is a midden-topped dune on Santa Rosa Sound with two to five feet of Santa Rosa-Swift Creek materials overlain by a thin scattering of Pensacola phase debris.

All three sites are found in a similar coastal environment, and are representative of the coastal adaptation of the phase; our investigation of inland sites has just begun and there is little comparative data to report at this time. Within the coastal environment there are minor variations which may be attributed to both natural and cultural factors. Shellfish remains indicate a dominance of oyster throughout the region, with Melongena corona next in popularity. To the west scallops are very important, while eastward they are infrequent; coquina occur only in sites in the western range, and they were an important part of the diet at Third Gulf Breeze. Busycon was moderately popular at all three sites. Of the bone remains at all sites, 95% are fish. Analysis of these remains, by Camm C. Swift (Department of Biology, Florida State University), is not yet complete for all sites, but materials from the Refuge tower midden indicate a fauna very similar to that of the northeastern Gulf of Mexico today. Based on the minimum number of individuals determined from bony remains at that site, the predominate species utilized were jack crevalle (Caranx hippos), sheepshead (Archosargus probatocephalus), black drum (Pogonias cromis), Gulf toadfish (Opsanus beta), striped burrfish (Chilomycterus schoepfi) and flounders (Paralichthys sp.). Species represented by a small number of bones are requiem sharks (Carcharhinidae), pinfish (Lagodon rhomboides), ladyfish (Elops saurus), bowfin (Amia calva), gars (Lepisosteus sp.), bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix), searobins (Prionotus sp.), puffers (Sphoeroides sp.) and seacatfishes (Ariidae).

All of these are common along the Gulf coast of northern Florida today and are typically estuarine, tolerating some reduction in salinity. Lepisosteus species are typically freshwater but the longnose gar (L. osseus) commonly enters brackish water throughout Florida and the alligator gar (L. spatula) does so from St. Andrews Bay westward. The bowfin is the only species in the fauna which is restricted to fresh waters. Today most of the estuarine species can be taken from March to April until September or October in the Franklin-Wakulla County area, and are scarce or absent in the coldest months. Large black drum are most common in the fall, as is the redfish (Sciaenops ocellatus) not represented in the sites.

The combination of these common estuarine species suggests a hard substrate near deeper (ten or fifteen feet) water with a sandy or muddy bottom. Typical grass flat species (i.e., pin fish) are rare or absent. The sheepshead, black drum and toadfish particularly are common about wrecks,

obstructions, jetties, piers and oyster bars and were undoubtedly mostly restricted to the latter in pre-Colombian times. Flounder, although typical of sandy and muddy bottoms, largely feed on small fishes and often lie near obstructions and pers where small fish congregate. The high incidence of these fishes and oysters in the middens suggest that much of the fishing was done in and around the oyster bars.

All but the jacks, ladyfish, sea catfish, bluefish, sharks and gars could have been taken by hand or with spears. These latter should have required hook and line, nets, or traps. No hooks have been found in any of the sites investigated, indicating the more probably use of nets or traps. Filleting, perhaps for smoke-drying on racks, was a popular method of preparation at the Refuge Tower site, based on the number of articulated vertebral columns found in the midden. The articulated vertebrae and ribs of a jack crevalle (*Caranx hippos*) are shown to the right of the "pot scatter" in Fig. 5d.

Shark vertebrae and teeth were drilled for use as beads. A number of such specimens are shown in the second column from the left of Fig. 4.

Mammals, reptiles, and birds together make up approximately 5% of the bone remains, although both bird and reptilian specimens, including alligators, are in significant in number. Included in the mammalian remains are deer, raccoon, rabbit, and a few other species. All three sites have yielded coprolites, both human and animal, which are presently being analyzed.

The utilization of shellfish, and perhaps some species of fish, indicate a cultural boundary between coastal regions somewhere around the mouth of the Apalachicola River. This is also authenticated by some differences in cultural material, particularly ceramics, while other artifacts are similar in both regions. It remains to determine the value of dietary choice and ceramic preferences as diagnostic of social group delineators.

Projectile points from all sites are remarkably standard. Specimens from the Refuge Tower (Fig. 3, bottom two rows) are typical of the size and shape range for both regions. They are the "expanded base" type, length range of 40 to 65 mm and a blade width-to-length ratio of 1-2 with variation either way. Kellar, Kelly, and McMichael (1962) considered similar points from the Mandeville site to be "the typical Swift Creek Point." In pure context on our sites, we can verify that this is the only type of Swift Creek stone point and suggest the adoption of the term "Swift Creek" as the type name. Blades show an apparent difference in form east and west of the Apalachicola. Those illustrated in the top row of Fig. 3 are typical of the eastern range, retaining the trianguloid form that traditionally goes back into the late Archaic. Blades from Third Gulf Breeze appear to be smaller, single-shouldered type, but we have little information on these at the present time.

Bone tools, while numerous on all sites, are not culturally distinctive; they could and do occur in similar form and function throughout a long range of prehistoric time. By far the most important aspect of these tools is that reclamation of much of the bone tool kit is possible.

A range of decorative and other items reclaimed from the sites is shown in Fig. 3. The cut animal jaws are normal for the phase, having frequently occurred in burial mound context. The drilled shark teeth and vertebrae, mentioned above, are a standard and frequent artifact throughout the region, as are the cut shell disc and cut bone tube. The sherd pendants occur only to the east of the Apalachicola so far, as do the polished bone pins (whole and fragments). The equal-arm, elbow pipe is a previously known occurrence. The figured specimen is a fragment of one produced of fired clay, but steatite types also occur.

Figurines have been previously reclaimed in burial mounds, and have most frequently been compared to Hopewellian types. Those illustrated (Fig. 4) are from the middens and conform to a pan-regional standard. All are bare-breasted females wearing skirts with high, distinctive waist bands. The large one (Fig. 4, bottom right) and the head fragment (Fig. 4, top right) are from the Refuge Tower; that with the number is from the Simpson collection, and the other torso and the leg are from Third Gulf Breeze. The head fragment has incised lines indicative of some type of "helmet." The reverse side of the large figurine torso has an incised line down the back probably delineating hair.

Ceramics have often been used as a primary criterion for social distinction in the past, and I suppose I tend toward their utilization here to split Willey's original phase into two regional units with the Apalachicola River as an approximate boundary between them. There are indications that this river marked such an east-west division before and after Swift Creek time as well. West of the river in the Northwest Florida region the Santa Rosa series accounts for 50% or more of the ceramics in some of the sites, and becomes more frequent the farther west one goes. Swift Creek ceramics provide the other 50% in these sites. The main types of the Santa Rosa series are Santa Rosa Stamped, Santa Rosa Punctated, Alligator Bayou Stamped, and Basin Bayou Incised. Rocker stamping and rocker dentate stamping serve to ally the decorative techniques to the west, with Marks-ville in the Louisiana region. The plain ware in these sites is Franklin Plain, always sand tempered, based on the rim treatment and presence of tetrapods.

East of the Apalachicola, in the Big Bend region, the ceramic complex is pure Swift Creek in the habitation sites, with Santa Rosa ceramics occurring sporadically in burial mound context and almost never in middens. Scalloped and notched rims and tetrapods are common on the Swift Creek and related series, such as Crystal River, in the middens. Crystal River incised and Crystal River Negative Painted are a consistent minority in such context, as are West Florida Cord Marked and Gulf Check Stamped. Both of the last two named types occur in the western region with similar frequency, but Santa Rosa Punctated replaces Crystal River Incised. As Willey

(1949) noted, there is an overlap of these types but subjectively they are somewhat separable.

In the Big Bend region, "T" lips occur on vessels of the type Crystal River Negative Painted, as well as a distinctive, highly burnished, plain type provisionally designated Crystal River Plain. Some "T" lips have alternating bands of negatively applied black and positively applied red paint.

A minority of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped materials are shell tempered across the entire geographic range, and both the Swift Creek and Santa Rosa series are frequently clay tempered in the western region, further reflecting Lower Mississippi Valley relationships.

From our excavations at Third Gulf Breeze it appears that the Swift Creek series is earlier, and this leads to the hypothesis that this was originally within the territory of Swift Creek, into which the western influences of Sear's Gulf Tradition intrude. It is noteworthy that the Santa Rosa types adopt the scalloped and notched rims of Swift Creek, and that some Basin Bayou Incised vessels are decorated with incised copies of Swift Creek complicated stamps. Going eastward, this Santa Rosa influence becomes strictly a religious phenomenon, or, at least, the materials only occur in that type of context. The actual timing of this is not presently known, and we have but two radiocarbon dates from the latest part of the occupation at Third Gulf Breeze; these are AD 465 \pm 75 and AD 600 \pm 75. These dates overlap considerably within the 2-sigma range, but seem to be too late. More samples, hopefully providing a full range of dates for the phase, are now in the lab awaiting processing.

The Refuge Tower midden dump contains many "pot scatters," vessels or large fragments of vessels which were thrown away and, although crushed, have remained sufficiently articulated to permit easy reconstruction. Three of the vessels so reclaimed are shown in Fig. 5; all are photographed at the same scale, and have designs clear enough to reconstruct the paddle unit. The vessel in Fig. 5a measures 38 cm. in height, with a rim diameter of 29 cm. The reconstructed vessel in Fig. 5b is shown as it was found in Fig. 5d.

The paddles which produce the complex designs on Swift Creek vessels have long been assumed to be wood. Presuming that the idea for the complicated stamps was derived from Mesoamerican sources (Phelps 1968; McMichael 1964), where stamps are usually of clay, it was quite gratifying recently to see a paddle made of clay (Fig. 6a-b). The fragmentary specimen was picked up from the Swift Creek component of site 80k19 near Destin by an amateur; the site has also yielded at least one figurine of the type mentioned above. The obverse side of the paddle (Fig. 6a) displays a standard Swift Creek complicated stamp design, while the reverse side (Fig. 6b) gently chides whomever it was at some past Southeastern Conference who voted to delete the ceramic type "Gulf Check Stamped." The two sides of the paddle are shown with their negative impressions in clay to the right. Whether or not ceramic paddles have other than a rare occurrence frequency

will have to be determined by further excavations.

The objects illustrated in Fig. 6c-d are presumed to be potter's tools. They are sherds whose edges are greatly smoothed from use. Found at the Third Gulf Breeze site, one (Fig. 6c) displays a Swift Creek Complicated Stamped design while the other (Fig. 6d) is plain with a folded rim. Both objects are shown at three-fourths actual size.

In the paper so far, I have ignored settlement patterns, but the data are presently insufficient to warrant a long discussion. There are two types of sites; one is the midden dump with temporary residences nearby, and the other is the infrequent circular midden embankment. The former type often has a nearby burial mound, and is usually a traditional re-occupation of an older site. There is some indication presently that interior sites have more permanent, clay-floored houses, and this may indicate a seasonal ranging to different micro-environments within the territory.

This is a continuing project which I anticipate will yield much more detailed results as we proceed. The work at the Snow Beach site has been supported during the last two years by a grant from the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, and support for work on the other sites has come from Tall Timbers Research, Inc., a private research foundation, and from Florida State University.

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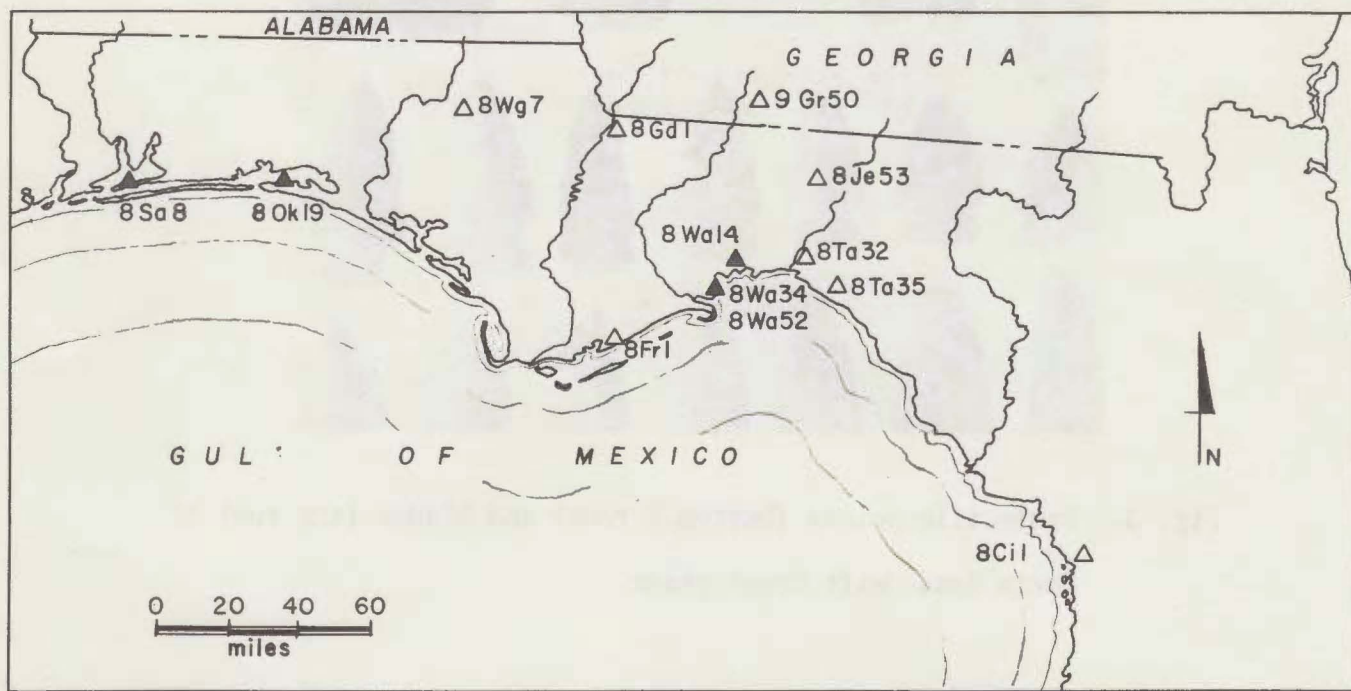


Fig. 2. Map of North Florida showing Swift Creek sites discussed in the paper.



Fig. 3. Projectile points (bottom 2 rows) and blades (top row) of Santa Rosa-Swift Creek phase.



Fig. 4. Swift Creek ornaments, pipe and figurines.



a



b



c



d

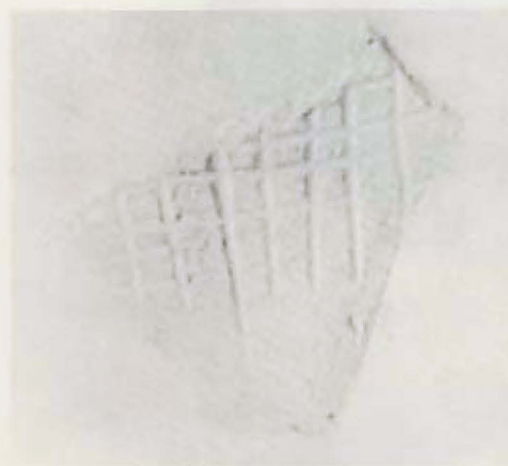
Fig. 5. a-c, Reconstructed vessels from 8Wal4; d, vessel shown in b as it was uncovered.



a



b



c



d

Fig. 6. a-b, Obverse and reverse sides of ceramic paddle from 80kl9 with negative impressions to right; c-d, potter's smoothing tools from 8Sa8.

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