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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Archaeology in the Upstate of South Carolina

By Tommy Charles and Terry A. Ferguson

Research in the South Carolina Upstate is continuing with much success. After preliminary testing at several sites in 2004, 38GR1 in Greenville County and 38PN35 in Pickens County were selected for more extensive investigations. These sites are located approximately one-half mile apart on opposite banks of the Saluda River.

We began investigations at a flood plain site 38GR1 in January of 2005 with a controlled surface collection. Based on this collection and informant information, approximately 50-centimeters of plow zone was removed with heavy

equipment from a 169-square-meter block near the center of the site. It was determined that Early through Late Woodland/Mississippian Period components existed at the site with the majority of the surface and plow zone artifacts attributable to the Pisgah Phase (450-1,000 B.P., Dickens, 1970:21).

After removing the plow zone, it was determined that long-term intensive cultivation, erosion due to flooding, and land leveling had largely destroyed all Woodland Period middens or occupation surfaces that might have once

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

32nd Annual S.C. Archaeology
Conference February 2006

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

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OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

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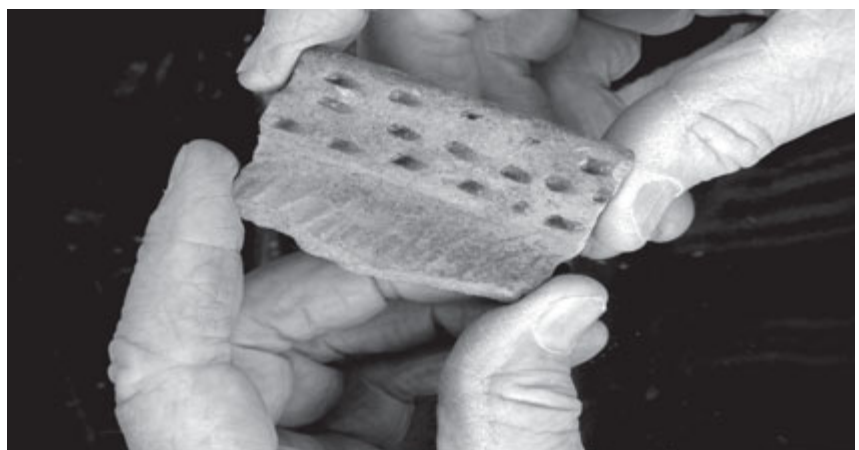


Fig. 1: Pisgah pottery rim sherd found at 38GR1. (SCIAA photo by Terry A. Ferguson)

Director's Note

By Thorne Compton
SCIAA Director

Legacy is the magazine of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. Legacy will be published twice in 2005. Thorne Compton, Director. Nena Powell-Rice, Chief Editor, Layout, Design, and Production.

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SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

University of South Carolina
1321 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29208
(803) 799-1963 / 777-8170 / 777-8172
(803) 254-1338, FAX
<http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa>



Since 1963 the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has been engaged in helping South Carolina and the world understand its rich past and remarkable people. Through its own research as well as its partnership with archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, and interested citizens throughout the state, it has worked to explore and conserve the unique cultural resources of the state.

While the Institute was established as a state cultural resource management agency, it is also a vital part of the research, teaching, and public service mission of the University of South Carolina.

In 2003, with the retirement of its Director, the Institute faced a crisis of leadership. Jonathan Leader, who had long provided valuable research and service for the Institute, agreed to serve as the Interim Director until a national search for a new Director could be completed. At this time, the University decided to reorganize its college structure in order to better capitalize on the growing links between disciplines and strengthen its research efforts in the sciences, the social sciences, and humanities by acknowledging their interrelationships. Out of this effort came the new College of Arts and Sciences, a new dean, Mary Anne Fitzpatrick, and a new home for SCIAA. During the process of the merger and search for the new dean, the search for the

Institute Director was put on hold. For two years, Jon Leader loyally carried out the duties of the Director and simultaneously worked on his own research and service.

The College will soon begin a national effort to find a new director for the Institute. In this transition period, Jon Leader will be allowed to return to his own research and invaluable work as State Archaeologist, and Dean Fitzpatrick has assigned the administrative and management duties of the Director to me. As the Interim Director of the Institute, I have been asked to carry out overall management while preparing the Institute to move into the future with a new director. I am looking forward to working both with staff on campus and with clients and citizens from across the state who have an interest in the future of the Institute.



Thorne Compton, SCIAA Director

I approach this assignment with respect and enthusiasm. In my more than 30 years at the University of South Carolina, I have come to know well the work of the Institute and its remarkable staff. In the past few days, I have been meeting with all of the SCIAA staff and coming to an understanding of the truly outstanding work that is being done by the Institute and its collaborators. Over the next few months the Institute will face some very important challenges as it prepares for the next phase of its future. We are all excited by discussions about moving into a new and much larger building that would accommodate all of the Institute's collections and make them more accessible to all South Carolinians, as well as providing more and better space for curation, research, and developing new programs. The search for a director will be a defining moment, as we intend to bring to South Carolina some of the most outstanding people in the field and from them choose a person to help us chart the future of SCIAA.

I do not come to SCIAA as a professional archaeologist. I do bring to this brief assignment a great deal of administrative experience in a wide variety of areas, from serving as Associate Dean of three colleges, to chairing the Department of Theatre, Speech, and Dance, managing the University's Bicentennial celebration, and a long period as Associate Director of the University's institute for Southern Studies. I also bring a life long interest in and commitment to the study of South Carolina and southern history and culture.

One of the reasons I was pleased to accept this assignment was because I believe that the Institute and the University have come to a real moment of opportunity in their

long relationship. The new College of Arts and Sciences has brought together into new collaborations disciplines that had grown in separately for many years. The Institute should be a key player in the growth of many of these collaborations. The Institute has long worked closely with the Department of Anthropology. The Department is now beginning a new Ph.D. program that will bring to campus some of the brightest students in the nation who will be able to learn and grow working with the Institute while contributing to its research efforts. The Institute has long had an outstanding underwater and maritime archaeology program. While it has collaborated in the past with the Marine Science program and the University's Baruch Center, under the new structure such collaborations will be strongly encouraged and fostered.

This year the University began a very aggressive program of faculty hiring with many of them to target building interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary collaboration. I believe that over the next decade the Institute will find itself to be the nexus of new and exciting research involving scientists and scholars from a variety of disciplines.

The Institute has long done all of those things that great universities are supposed to do—critical and cutting edge research, outstanding public programs and service, and teaching—with both university students and thousands of citizens who are interested in and committed to the study of their own history and culture. I am delighted to have this opportunity to work with an outstanding staff at a moment when the Institute steps off into its future.

All of us deeply appreciate the hard work and sacrifices Jon Leader

has made in carrying out his responsibilities with the Institute for the past two years. Jon's patience, good humor, and wonderful cookies sustained the Institute as his competence, commitment, and dedication carried it forward.

I look forward to talking with many of you over the next few months. Please e-mail me at tcompton@gwm.sc.edu or call me at 803 777-8170.

Clovis in the Southeast Conference, October 26-29, 2005

The Clovis in the Southeast conference was held in Columbia over a four-day period in late October ending with a field trip to the Topper and Big Pine Tree sites in Allendale County, South Carolina. Nearly 400 people attended with approximately equal participation by professional archaeologists and members of the public. The conference featured two days of scientific paper presentations by leading scholars on Clovis and pre-Clovis archaeological sites in the Southeast. A large exhibit of Paleoamerican artifacts were on display contributed by both professional institutions and privately owned collections. Thursday evening Dr. Dennis Stanford at the Smithsonian Institution presented in detail his views of how the European Solutrean culture may have ultimately been the origin of North American's Clovis culture. The Topper site was featured in two presentations by Albert Goodyear documenting the dense Clovis occupation on the hilltop as well as the deep pre-Clovis evidence found well down in the ancient Pleistocene terrace. A controversial paper presented by Richard Firestone dealt with evidence for a comet impact event, which may have occurred at the end of the Clovis culture potentially contributing to its demise, as well as certain animal species. On Saturday, buses took attendees down to Clariant where a tour was conducted of the Topper and Big Pine Tree sites. The 2006 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition will be offered May 2-June 3. Registration to participate in the Topper site dig will begin January 1, 2006. Please contact Al Goodyear at goodyear@sc.edu or (803) 777-8170.

Research Division

Archaeology in the Upstate of South Carolina (Cont.)



Fig. 2: Removing the plow zone at site 38GR1. (SCIAA photo by Lezlie Mills Barker)

existed. What remained was a number of postholes, oval pits, two possible graves, and a rock-filled hearth that had been dug deep enough by the prehistoric inhabitants to have intruded into lighter colored sediment beneath the area disturbed by the plow zone. In general, the preservation of features at this site is consistent with that exhibited at the Warren Wilson site investigated by Dickens in 1976.

As the features were mapped and excavated, charcoal samples were collected for radiocarbon dating. The two possible graves, Features 7 and 53, produced conventional radiocarbon ages of 880 +/- 50 BP and 730 +/- 40 BP, respectively, whereas a burned post, Feature 143, returned a conventional radiocarbon age of 660 +/- BP. These dates confirmed that these were Pisgah features. In contrast, the rock-filled hearth returned a conventional radiocarbon age of 2950 +/- 40 BP. A charcoal sample taken from a backhoe trench excavated in 2004 from the level into which the Pisgah features intruded provided a conventional radiocarbon age of 3080 +/- 40 BP. These two ages establish that a Terminal Archaic/Early

Woodland component is also present at 38GR1. Another conventional radiocarbon date of 5630 +/- 40 BP from an auger test made in the bottom of a 2004 backhoe trench at a depth of 240 cm below surface suggests the presence of a buried Archaic Period component.

An impressive array of postholes were defined and mapped at 38GR1. Analysis of the postholes indicates the presence of mainly partial

patterns. One series of postholes forms an arc that extends into an unexcavated area; it appears to be part of a very large round structure. The projected diameter of the structure is between 12 to 15 meters. The excavated arc includes the burned post, Feature 143 (660 +/- 40 BP), which places the structure within the Pisgah Phase range. The two Pisgah Phase graves were inferred on the attributes of rectangular shape, general size, and length to width measurements, as the two features contained no skeletal remains or grave goods.

In the spring of 2005, investigations shifted across the South Saluda River to a terrace site 38PN35. Geoarchaeological investigations, involving ground-penetrating radar and auger testing, were conducted to better understand the landforms on which the site is located and the site formation processes. Other geophysical



Fig. 3: Fran Knight mapping features at 38GR1. (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)



Fig. 4: Postholes of possible Pisgah structure at 38PN1. (SCIAA photo by Lezlie Mills Barke)

investigations conducted during the course of study at 38PN35 included magnetometry, and magnetic susceptibility, which were used to characterize the magnetic signatures of features and strata. Two small blocks, one begun in 2004, measuring 5 X 2 meters and 2 X 2 meters, were opened and hand excavated. The plow zone of approximately 20 centimeters at 38PN35 was shallower than at 38GR1. The average size of the pottery sherds recovered from the surface and plow zone at 38PN35 were also on average four times larger than at 38GR1, indicating less intensive cultivation. But as with 38GR1, Woodland Period components of 38PN35 appear to be confined mainly to the plow zone. Below the plow zone are relatively undisturbed deposits containing a stratified sequence of Archaic Period strata, with a Late Archaic component on top, and a well-defined Middle Archaic component

beneath. The Archaic components have produced numerous diagnostic bifaces and features. Features include rock circles, arcs, and clusters, rock-filled, and dark-stained organic rich sediment-filled pits.

Eight charcoal samples recovered from the spring and summer 2005

excavations at 38PN35 were submitted for radiocarbon dating. Six samples returned conventional radiocarbon ages ranging between 4850 +/- 60 BP and 6190 +/- 50 BP. The six dates are among the few ever obtained from Middle and Late Archaic sites on South Carolina's



Fig. 5: Lamar Nelson, Jeff Cattlin, and Roger Lindsay auger testing at site 38PN35. (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)



Fig. 6: Late Archaic rock features at site 38PN35. (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)

Piedmont and are a much needed addition to our radiocarbon database and understanding of the areas culture chronology. The two other samples returned conventional radiocarbon ages of 830 +/- 40 BP and 1020 +/- 50 BP, documenting the Late Woodland features, which intruded into the upper Archaic strata. The 1020 +/- 50 BP date derives from a feature containing several segments of carbonized sticks and other plant remains incompletely consumed as fuel.

Our research design calls for processing by water flotation. Flotation permits the capture of small-scale remains, especially plant and animal remains but also micro-debitage, that otherwise would be lost by screening through 1/4" mesh. Over 200 bags of fill from features and several proveniences of interest have been collected from 38GR1 and 38PN35 to date. Flotation of these samples is nearing completion. Carbonized plant remains are abundant and diverse. We recovered two carbonized maize cob

fragments from 38PN35, feature 38. That feature returned a date of 1020 +/- 50 BP from wood charcoal. The remains will be analyzed by an ethnobotanist to examine prehistoric plant use, plant domestication, times and seasons of occupations, and aid

in prehistoric environment reconstruction. Faunal remains are few, due to poor preservation in the sites acidic soils. The surviving faunal remains consist of fragments of calcined bone that may be too small for meaningful analysis.

Work will continue at 38GR1 and 38PN35 beginning in October of 2005 with the following goals. At 38GR1, an attempt will be made to expose the rest of the postholes for the large structure identified earlier this year. If it proves to be

as large as expected, then the area interior to the posts will be opened and excavated in hopes that any internal features might yield clues as to the structure's function. A series of deep tests across the terraces and flood plain will also be excavated to



Fig. 7: Volunteers Lezlie Mills Barker, Ronald Rich, Mike Bramlett, and Terry Ferguson (to right). (SCIAA photo by Tommy Charles)

examine geoarchaeological attributes and document the locations and depths of any buried prehistoric cultural components. The test results should be invaluable in planning long-term research, not only at the two sites currently under investigation but also for developing models for site development and location across the Upstate. At 38PN35, excavations will be expanded in an attempt to find in context the elusive fiber-tempered pottery that was found in a surface collection at this site in 2004. Fiber-tempered ceramics have not been previously documented so far north or west and away from the Savannah River drainage in South Carolina.

As always, we welcome visitors, volunteer workers, and financial support. Should you wish to visit or participate in the excavations or to support this research you may contact the following persons: Tommy Charles, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208, (803) 777-8170, charlest@sc.edu; Dr. Terry Ferguson, Wofford College, 429 N. Church St., Spartanburg, SC 29303-3663, (864) 597-4527, FergusonTA@Wofford.edu; Frances R. Knight, 22 Colgate Avenue, Greenville, SC 29617, farknight@earthlink.net; Dr. Brian Siegel, Furman University, Department of Sociology, 3300 Poinsett Highway, Greenville, SC 29613-0476, (864) 294-3304, bsiegel@furman.edu.

Funding for these investigations is provided by a grant from the Archaeological Research Trust, The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Wofford College, and contributions from private citizens, and we greatly thank all of the above for their support.

Michael C. Murray Joins Maritime Research Division Staff as the New Manager of the Sport Diver Archaeological Management Program (SCDAMP)

By Christopher Amer

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has a new manager of the Sport Diver Archaeological Management Program (SDAMP). Michael Murray, most recently of Tallahassee, Florida, joined the Maritime Research Division in September of 2005.

Prior to coming to South Carolina, Michael spent six months as a Senior Archaeological Database Analyst for the Florida Master Site File and four months teaching onboard the traditional schooners *Spirit of Massachusetts* and *Westward*, as Second Mate and Marine Science Educator respectively.

Michael received a Bachelor of Science degree in Anthropology from the University of Idaho and a Master's degree in Maritime Archaeology from the University of Southampton in the U.K. While in Great Britain, he was actively involved with the Nautical Archaeology Society in Portsmouth on their Dive With a Purpose (DWAP) initiative to create a program that teaches recreational divers how to record submerged cultural resources for archaeological purposes.

He also served as an archaeological assistant on a variety of terrestrial and

underwater archaeology projects in the late 1990s. Notably, these include the "Aucilla River Prehistory Project" in Florida and the excavation of a 17th century Dutch shipwreck known as the "Monti Christi Pipewreck" located off the northern coast of the Dominican Republic.

Michael brings to SCIAA a wide range of experience in the areas of technical diving, professional seamanship, GIS database work, shipwreck excavation, and experiential education onboard nautical school ships.

He seeks to continue with the successes that SDAMP has gained and expand the program into new and exciting areas. Michael will strive to forge new relationships that will give divers and others within South Carolina's maritime community a better understanding and appreciation of our state's maritime heritage.



Fortification Search at Ninety Six National Historic Site

By Stanley South

In the summer of 2005, assisted by Chester DePratter, James Legg, and Michael Stoner, we completed a fortification search project at Ninety Six National Historic Site, assisted by USC student volunteer, Laura Litwer. The project, which was funded by the Archaeological Research Trust and SCIAA, was to relocate two bastions of a fort I found in the last days of three expeditions I conducted at the site in 1970 and 1971.

The current project was an attempt to relocate those bastions, which I interpret as a fort built in 1776 to defend against a possible attack by Cherokee Indians. The second goal of the project was to cut slot-trenches to locate and map fortification ditches dug by the British in 1780 and 1781 to defend the town against an attack by American General Nathanael Greene. The fort bastions I had seen in 1971 were not found, but the exploration of the fort ditches at the southeast corner of the town produced interesting details of the archaeological map lying beneath the grassy field and topsoil the visitor views on the site today.

Historical Note

Ninety Six National Historic Site in Greenwood County, South Carolina, is located two miles south of the present town of Ninety Six. It is the site of many forts and fortification features, dug during the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, dating from 1751 to 1781. American General Nathanael Greene besieged the Royal Provençal force defending the town under Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger, from May 22 to June 19, 1781 (South 1972b, Figure 16). The story told here is of the archaeological explorations

conducted between May and August 2005.

Background

In 1970, the Star Fort Historical Commission and other donors worked with Bruce Ezell and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to help fulfill the dream of the site becoming a National Historic Site in the Department of the Interior under National Park Service management. That dream was realized in 1976. (Those archaeological projects revealed and mapped 15 forts and fortification features dating from 1751 to 1781). These were documented in published reports, which included 15 maps on file at SCIAA (South 2003b).

In the years following my work (South 1970a, 1970b, 1971, 1972a-c, 1973), historians wrote about the site (Cann 1996), archaeologists came and examined various parts of it using a variety of methods (Holschlag and Rodeffer 1977; Prentice 2002, Prentice and Nettles 2003), and I summarized my work there (2005:239-265).

In 2005, I received a permit (NISI 05-001) from the U.S. Department of the Interior, through the office of Regional Archaeologist Bennie C. Keel at the National Park Service, Southeastern Archaeological Center to conduct excavation of exploratory slot trenches at Ninety Six National Historic Site. In the following sections, I summarize the Ninety Six fortification search project.

Project Objectives

As the end of the 1971 project approached, part of my crew was working on reconstructing the earthen embankments of Revolutionary War Holmes' Fort, captured by Light Horse "Harry" Lee on June 18, 1781 (South 1970a, Figure 4). Another part of the crew was backfilling the many exploratory trenches used to locate the various fortification ditches and features. While that was going on, I had other workers following a stockade ditch at the south edge of the town of Ninety Six because I wanted to determine whether it was a clue to yet another fortification (South 1972b, Figure 19). It was on the last few days of the project when I cut slot-trenches trying to locate the extent of that ditch but had trouble finding it in the slots I dug in the woods. Then, we luckily found postholes for a small bastion.

Excited by this discovery, we cut slot trenches to the north, still having little luck finding a ditch to follow. Then, in the woods, at a point parallel with the north fortification ditches of the town, we found a second set of postholes forming a small diamond-shaped bastion. There was no time left for mapping



Fig. 1: Michael Stoner, James Legg, and Chester DePratter excavating Slot 155. (SCIAA photo by Stanley South)

the bastions, and I expected I would be returning in a few months to expose and map them. I tied flagging tape to the trees and bushes around the bastions to locate them when I returned, but that never happened. Thirty-four years later, I was still bothered by not having mapped those two bastions!

The Interpretation of Fortifications on the East Side of Ninety Six

On July 1, 1776, the Cherokee Indians “poured down upon the frontiers of South Carolina; massacring all persons who fell into their power.” The people crowded together and “ran into little stockade forts, for momentary preservation” (Drayton 1821: II, 339, 341). Another source revealed that: “Ninety Six, previous to the war, had been slightly fortified for defense against the incursions of the neighbouring Indians.” “This stockade was still standing...” on June 22, 1780, when British troops occupied Ninety Six. (Johnson 1822:138-139). “These works were considerably strengthened after the arrival of the British troops” (Lee 1812).

On one of my maps of the fortifications I found around the town of Ninety Six (South, 1972b, Figure 19), I show a little two-bastioned fort measuring 190 X 220 feet. It had been intruded-upon by a later ten-foot-wide fortification ditch. Based on the above references to the strengthening of the 1776 fort by the British, I interpreted this ditch as representing “The Stockade Fort of 1776,” which was incorporated into Lt. John Harris Cruger’s 1780 defenses around the town

However, an alternative interpretation of these fortifications is shown on another map (South 1970b, Figure 3), on which I indicate the square, 190 X 220 foot stockade

fort as having been erected, not in 1776, but in 1780, by Col. Cruger, who added 95 feet to the south side of the two-bastioned stockade fort. An observer states that: “Colonel Cruger has enclosed the Court House & some other Houses that joined it within a square stockade, flanked by Blockhouses” (Cornwallis Papers, 50/11/1, F220, Letter from Wemyss to Cornwallis, October 29, 1780, Greenwood County Library, BPRO).

In December 1780, Lt. Henry Haldane inspected Cruger’s stockade and ordered more extensive works, including a star-shaped redoubt on the northeast of the town and a so-called stockade (that archaeology proved to be a stockaded hornwork [Holmes’ Fort]) on the high ground on the west. These works included the excavation of a 10- to 14-foot wide



Fig. 2: Clovis projectile point found in Slot 159. (SCIAA photo by Stanley South)

dry ditch and parapet around the town (MacKenzie 1787:143; South 1970a, Figure 3, 1972b, Figure 19). When Lt. Haldane left to return to being Cornwallis’ Aide de Camp, Col. Cruger was then responsible for carrying out the more extensive works ordered by Haldane. In this project, I refer to the stockade fort ditch as that of Col. Cruger and the wider fortification ditch as being a Haldane-ordered defensive work.

Project Goals

I was interested in relocating the 1776 anti-Cherokee fort bastions I saw in 1971. The 220 X 285-foot Cruger stockade of 1780 was the second

priority, along with the more extensive, Haldane-ordered, 10 to 14-foot wide dry fortification ditches in various parts of the town of Ninety Six. This second priority focused on the southeast corner of the fortification ditches around the town. The research was designed to provide the visiting public a more complete picture of what happened at that nationally significant site, allowing interpretive exhibits to more effectively communicate to the public the valuable information from the archaeological map that still lies buried beneath the grassy surface of the site the visitor now sees.

Project Funding

It was on this interpretation that I requested and received from the Archaeological Research Trust, and from Jonathan Leader, Interim Director for the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, a total of \$10,484 (exclusive of salaries for me and Chester DePratter) to attempt to relocate those once-seen 1776 bastions, and to cut slot trenches to follow the Cruger and Haldane fortification ditches at the southeast corner of the town. The archaeological project was a joint endeavor by the National Park Service, the State of South Carolina through the University and SCIAA (contributing the salary for South and DePratter to the effort).

Leadership and Visitors

The two-to-three-week expedition was led by me, assisted by Chester DePratter, James Legg, and Michael Stoner—all highly experienced and respected archaeologists. Volunteers from the National Historic Sites and Parks and from the National Forest Service, assisted with the research. Visitors

were welcomed to the project while excavation was underway, and I explained to a number of individuals and groups what was going on and pointed out the evidence being revealed. One of these groups was a field trip sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina at the site. Full cooperation and assistance from the Ninety Six National Park Services' Chief Park Ranger, Eric Williams, and his staff helped make the project a success.

Project Time Frame

Two to three weeks were planned for the project, but field work covered several weeks from May 23 through August 11, with a return project to reveal Col. Cruger's northeast stockade bastion planned for the fall (see the enclosed map, and Figure 3 in my 1970a report in SCIAA Research Manuscript #9). The necessary laboratory work of cataloging the artifacts onto a spreadsheet has been carried out, with a total of 365 artifacts being included in my Carolina Artifact Pattern analysis (South 1977, 2002: 83-140). Final report writing is currently underway and hopefully will be published in the fall. The artifacts will be turned over to the National Park Service, Southeastern Archeological Center, for processing and curation.

Publicity

Several articles on the fort-search research project appeared in the local Ninety Six newspaper *The Star and Beacon*.

Summary of the Archaeological Findings

By cutting several slot trenches, we located the stockade ditch I had seen in 1971 coming from the gut at the south side of the town site in the area I designated as "Area A." Then

we cut a number of slot trenches on the east side of the Charlestown Road, in "Area B," but did not find the stockade trench or the southeast bastion I saw in 1971 (Fig. 1). What we did find was that refuse from the late 18th and early 19th century was deposited in Area B by those living there, south of the fortified area, after the Revolutionary War. Ceramics, iron pot fragments, window glass, wine bottle, and other bottle glass, were discarded there more than in any other area of the site. As slot-digging progressed, though we did not sift the soil from the slots, we made an extra effort to recover metal objects from trench fill through James Legg's use of a metal detector to recover nails and a few other metal objects.

At the time I saw the two bastions in 1971, I marked their location with flagging tape tied to trees and bushes around each bastion under the plan to return within three months for an upcoming project, the funding for which had been promised by Bruce Ezell, but that funding did not materialize. In hindsight I should have put a rebar or some other marker to identify the location of each bastion, but I didn't. So, I had to depend on my memory of where the bastions had been found in the woods, and, although we dug a total of 75 slots in the current project (not all of which were dug searching for the 1776 fort), we did not find the bastions.

A Clovis Point Is Discovered

While our expedition at Ninety Six was

underway, Al Goodyear was at Allendale searching for Clovis and Pre-Clovis evidence there (Goodyear et. al. 1990; Wormington 1957). As James Legg was cleaning the side of Slot 159 in Area B, located south of the fortified area of the town, a Clovis point fell from the profile into the slot (Fig. 2). This bonus discovery demonstrated that others had lived there ten thousand years earlier than the Ninety Six period of occupation in which we were interested. This was an interesting artifact, but not one connected with the later occupation of the Ninety Six site. I later told Al that if he wanted to find evidence for Clovis he might want to try his luck at Ninety Six!

A Flèche Trench Is Discovered

However, in Area C, Slot 168, we found a 3 X 10 foot trench, Feature 169, which James cut a section through, and found it was three feet deep (Fig. 3). James Legg made a profile drawing of the trench. The profile is like the one illustrated in Diderot's *Pictorial Encyclopedia* 1763 ([1959] Plate 80) (Fig. 4). At first I thought this feature might be an observation trench for General Greene to keep informed of comings and goings at the southeast corner of the fortifications around the town of



Fig. 3: James Legg's excavated profile of the flèche ditch in Area C. (SCIAA photo by Stanley South)

Ninety Six, because the profile suggested that the defensive mound of dirt (parapet) was on the town side of the trench. My thinking changed, however, when I found that Greene had said that the British fortifications around the town included several flèches, or double-sided arrow-shaped trenches (ours was a single trench ten feet long). We took photos and James made a profile drawing of Feature 169 (Tarleton 1787: 499; Mackenzie 1787: 142-143).

Under the hypothesis that perhaps other such ten-foot military ditches may have been aligned with Feature 169, I cut a number of slots to attempt to locate another one (Area C), but no other was found in that exploratory process.

The Search at the Southeast Corner of the Town Fortifications

At this point in the excavation process, Professor Terry Ferguson from Wofford College arrived to test some of his subsurface radar equipment and Feature 169 was an ideal subsurface trench feature for this purpose. I have not yet learned the results of this experimental process, which was also tried in the grassy area where the town stockade was located.

However, once I became frustrated at not finding the bastions, I turned to the second goal of the project, which was searching for what happened at the southeast corner of the fortifications around the town (Area D). Here we had more success. We followed (cutting slots), photographed and mapped, the ditch for the east side of the 220 X 285-foot stockade (including Cruger's 95-foot addition).

Our next step was for Michael Stoner and volunteer Laura Litwer to cut slots to follow and reveal (in Area

D) the 14-foot wide 2.5-foot deep fortification ditch dug in 1781 along the east side of the town (Fig. 5). This fortification ditch was located 30 feet east from, and parallel to, Cruger's stockade ditch. We then followed the 10-foot wide south fortification ditch, also in Area D, at the southeast corner of the town.

These defensive ditches were ordered dug by Lt. Haldane (in December 1780). Haldane was an engineer sent by Cornwallis to inspect Cruger's defenses around the town. Apparently, Lt. Haldane didn't think Col. Cruger's defenses were adequate to hold off General Greene's army, so he ordered (recommended?) in December 1780, that Col. Cruger (some room for speculation as to the conversation there relative to the rank of the officers involved), build (early in 1781) the Star Fort on the northeast side of the town and the Holmes' Fort horn work I found on the high ground to the west. He also ordered the 10-to-14-foot wide ditch to be dug in other areas around the town, and from the town to the Star Fort, all of which were successful in holding Greene at bay for 28 days in 1781—thanks to Haldane's orders and Cruger's efforts to fulfill them.

At the southeast corner of the town, slot trenching revealed the south fortification ditch made a dog-leg jog of a bastion, which allowed covering fire down the ditch in case of attack against the southeast entrance to the town on the Charleston Road. Then, instead of making a large bastion at the southeast corner, as was the case at the southwest corner of the town, which was my expectation, the ditch curved to make a much smaller-than-expected mini-bastion and then ended (Area D).

Meanwhile, Michael Stoner and volunteer Laura Litwer, revealed the

defensive ditch along the east side of the town (Fig. 6). This wide fortification ditch also simply ended about two-thirds of the way toward the south from its junction with the covered way to the Star Fort (Area D). I suspected this may have indicated a gateway through the curtain at the junction with a southeast bastion (such as was seen at Ft. Moultrie) (South 1974: 26, Fig. 2). To check this hypothesis Mike Stoner cut slots to reveal the ditch, but it was not seen.

More exploration of this southeast fort corner is needed to resolve what caused both the south and the east fortification ditches to end, leaving a 70-foot wide space at the corner. One possibility is that a structure such as a barn or house was located here, which was used as a ready-made bastion. Another possibility is that a blockhouse was erected here, but discovery of that type bastion can only be determined by opening a block excavation in the area between the end of the east and south fortification ditches at this southeast corner of the fortified town.

This project has allowed us to discover and delineate only a part of the remarkable archaeological map lying beneath the grassy surface the visitor sees while visiting the 1780-81 town site of Ninety Six today. A vast quantity of that archaeological map is yet to be revealed and interpreted to the visitor through on-site exhibits tightly anchored in the original archaeological record. When I fundraise for more work at Ninety Six, I hope to be involved in such activity at the town site in the future.

The artifacts, maps, photographs, drawings, field log, and slot data sheets, etc., will be turned over to Regional Archaeologist Bennie Keel when my final report is completed.

Georgetown County Marsh Middens and Clam Shell Analyses

By Chester DePratter

As a part of my continuing interest in the clam shell middens found in the marshes of Georgetown County, I am currently working with the Florida Museum of Natural History on a project that will allow us to better interpret the origin and history of those middens as well as other sites in the area that contain clam shells.

To date, James Legg and I have visited 25 clam shell middens located between Winyaw Bay and Murrells Inlet on the northern South Carolina coast. We have made transit shot maps of 13 of those sites, and we have excavated test units in 12 of them. Radiocarbon samples will be submitted from three of these sites. It is apparent from the locations and position of these sites relative to present sea level that at least some of them may be 4,500 or more years old. Others contain pottery in their upper levels that indicates that they are less than 1,000 years old.

These clam shell middens are different from most known middens along the southeast U.S. coast. Most noticeably, they are all composed primarily of shells of hard clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*), which are the same clam species that we consume today in seafood restaurants. More typical coastal middens are composed primarily of oyster shells with many other species also present including knobbed and channeled whelks, hard clams, razor clam, Atlantic ribbed mussels, marsh periwinkles, and other less common species. In the Georgetown County

clam shell middens, oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*), ponderous arks (*Noetia ponderosa*), cross-barred venus clams (*Chione cancellata*), banded tulip (*Fasciolaria tulipa*), Atlantic ribbed mussels (*Geukensia demissa*), and stout razor clams



Fig. 1: James Legg in deep excavation of Murrells Inlet shell midden. (SCIAA photo by Chester DePratter)

(*Tagelus plebeius*) are among the most common inclusions.

The clam middens differ from the more typical oyster middens in another major way. Typical oyster shell middens nearly always contain an abundance of food bones including those of large mammals (deer, raccoon, opossum, etc.), reptiles (mainly turtles), birds (turkey, ducks, plus a wide variety of other species), and fish in great abundance and variety. The Georgetown County clam shell

middens contain very few bones, indicating that hunting was not a major activity associated with accumulation of these middens.

Our excavations into the clam middens disclosed that they all contain dense, lensed deposits of ash separated by lenses of clean shell. At the present time, we do not know if the Indians were using heat to open the clams or if they were using heat to dry or smoke the clams so they could be transported elsewhere for consumption, but there were certainly extensive fires burning on the summits of these clam middens during their accumulation.

Based on what we know so far, it appears that these clam middens were primarily extraction stations used by people who were intensively harvesting clams, though occasionally other species were gathered as well. They contain very few, if any artifacts. We have found no stone tools or flakes (even though all middens are eroded with abundant exposed surfaces) and only occasional pottery sherds. They do not contain food bone except as rare, incidental inclusions.

Given that collecting clams was the primary focus of the middens' inhabitants, a logical question concerns whether this collecting activity was confined to a particular season of the year or were the middens used for the same activity throughout the year? This question can be readily addressed by looking at the growth rings in the clam shells.



Fig. 2: Kalla DePratter collecting clam sample from Club House Creek; Litchfield Beach is in background. (SCIAA photo by Chester DePratter)

As clams grow, they put down growth rings in their shells, much like the rings that chart the growth of trees. Clams can be sliced longitudinally to expose the growth rings with the last ring indicating when the shell was collected/killed. But those rings can only be interpreted through comparison of the patterning of those rings to a modern sample. We know from previous studies of clam growth in Virginia that maximum growth there (represented by abundant and widely spaced growth rings) occurs in the summer, while in Florida samples, maximum growth occurs in the winter. Since our Georgetown middens fall between these two extremes, neither of these growth models can be used to interpret the collection date for the shells in our Georgetown County sites.

To remedy this problem, I collect a sample of live clams from a portion of Club House Creek behind Litchfield Beach once a month. This collecting is done under a permit from the S.C. Department of Natural Resources, because that marsh is closed to shellfish harvesting due to pollution from various sources. The shells of these clams are shipped to the Florida Museum of Natural History where they will be cut and

analyzed by my colleagues in this project, Dr. Douglas Jones, Director of the museum, and Irvy Quitmyer, Senior Biological Scientist in the museum's Environmental Archaeology Laboratory. With a year's worth of clams in hand, they will be able to chart the growth patterns of clams from Club House Creek. By comparing our archeological specimens to the modern sample, it will be possible to determine the season during which the excavated specimens were collected.

The results of this work will allow us to say whether the Indians were going to the coast to collect

clams only during a particular season of the year or whether they were collecting clams year round. Also, by looking at the size of the clams from the individual sites and from the various levels within sites, it should be possible to determine if the Indians were over-harvesting the clam beds at various times in the past or whether they were rotating their collecting from bed to bed to keep from stressing local populations.

My clam gathering trips to Club House Creek began in March 2005, and will continue until February 2006, by which time we will have a sample of clams spanning an entire year. My daughter, Kalla DePratter, has been my capable field assistant on most of the collecting trips to date. The clam collecting project has been supported by Bob Mimms, owner of the Litchfield Beach Fish House.

Between now and February 2006, I will be working to find the funds necessary to complete the analysis of the archaeological clam collection. For more information about this project or to make a tax-deductible donation, please contact me directly at SCIAA by email: depratter@sc.edu or by phone (803) 777-8170.



Fig. 3: Chester DePratter (right) with Dr. Doug Jones (left) and Irvy Quitmyer (center) of the Florida Museum of Natural History. (SCIAA photo by James Legg)

Upcoming Santa Elena Field Projects

By Chester DePratter

After several years during which we did no fieldwork at the Spanish colonial Santa Elena site on Parris Island, Stanley South and I have obtained funds from the U.S. Marine Corps to conduct four field projects there over the next year and a half. These projects will allow us to investigate new parts of the site as well as to complete research on the pottery kiln we discovered there in 1993.

Perhaps the most important project will involve preliminary testing along the shoreline in anticipation of bank stabilization. Since the site was abandoned in 1587, approximately 125 to 150 feet of the shoreline (including parts of at least two forts) has been lost to erosion. Now the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has been hired to produce a stabilization plan, and we will provide input to that plan based on what we know of the site's archaeology based on more than 25 years of excavations. The new research, to be done in fall 2005, will involve looking at several areas along the shoreline to assist in planning for the stabilization of this National Historical Landmark site.

In late winter 2006, we will be working in the moat of Fort San Felipe to investigate some human remains we found there in 1997. The bones were tossed in the Spanish moat as it was being filled in the 1570s or 1580s, and we suspect that they may belong to some of the French crew of *Le Prince*, who were rounded up, questioned, then put to death at Santa Elena between 1577 and 1580. Dr. Matthew Williamson, a forensic anthropologist at Georgia Southern University, will be conducting the analysis of whatever remains we find. For now the bones will be left in place, but once we know the extent of the deposit, we will find funds to return to do more work in this part of the moat.

Early in the spring of 2006, we will be digging in the old eighth fairway in a search for an Indian council house seen by William Hilton when he was there in 1663. Hilton visited Parris Island as part of his search for a place for Barbadian colonists to settle along the southeast U.S. coast. He visited the Indian town of "St. Ellens" where he found a large council house in the shape of a "Dove-house" that was "round,

two hundred foot at least, completely covered with Palmetto-leaves, the wall-plate being twelve foot high, or thereabouts, and within lodging Rooms and forms." Based on our shovel testing survey of 1995, we know where the concentration of late 17th century Indian pottery is located on the site, so we are going to do some testing in that area to see if we can find evidence of this large structure.

The final project, which we will start in summer 2006, involves continued excavations in the vicinity of the Spanish pottery kiln we discovered near the present golf course clubhouse in 1993. With the newly obtained funds, we will investigate an area near the kiln that could contain a well (none found around the kiln to date), the potter's house, or perhaps even the potter's waster dump. We will also do some additional testing in a sinkhole located near the kiln that may have been the source of clay for the potter, as well as a source of water and perhaps even served as a place for disposal of kiln waster material. Available funds will support these various excavations as well as completion of a final report on the kiln and its contents as well as all excavations in the area surrounding it.

Stan and I look forward to resuming work at Santa Elena. As always, our work there will be open to the public. The Parris Island Museum will have a new Santa Elena exhibit completed by the end of the year, so be sure to go see that exhibit when you come to visit our excavations. For details concerning the excavations, call Chester DePratter at SCIAA by email at depratter@sc.edu or by phone (803) 777-8170.



Excavations in the vicinity of the Santa Elena pottery kiln (SCIAA photo by Stanley South, 1998)

APPLIED RESEARCH DIVISION

Military Sites Program Follows in the Footsteps of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire

By Steven D. Smith

Anthony Allaire was a lieutenant in the Loyal American Regiment and attached to Major Patrick Ferguson's Corps during the American Revolution. Allaire kept a diary of his march with the Corps through South Carolina to Kings Mountain, where Ferguson was killed and Allaire was captured. Through a series of unrelated contracts and grants in 2004, James Legg and myself of the Institute's Military Sites Program have found ourselves along following Allaire's route, conducting archaeological research into Revolutionary War battlefields and camps.

Ferguson's Corps marched out of Savannah on Sunday, March 5, 1780. On Monday, the 13th, Allaire wrote that "We took up our ground at dusk, at Coosawhatchie Bridge, where the Rebels opposed our troops last May and got defeated." In the fall of 2004, the Lowcountry Council of Governments (LCOG), Yemassee, South Carolina, provided funds to the Military Sites Program for locating the Coosawhatchie battlefield, at Coosawhatchie, and Revolutionary War Fort Balfour at Pocatigo. This effort was in support of the LCOG's on-going development of a "Lowcountry Revolutionary War Trail," a 22.5 mile scenic and historic trail through Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper counties, highlighting events and sites associated with the American Revolution. The specific goal of the project was to conduct an archaeological survey to locate artifacts or features that were

associated with the two sites, thereby confirming their precise physical location.

The Battle of Cooswahatchie was fought on May 3, 1779. With the continuing stalemate in the north, the British decided to turn to the southern colonies in hopes that loyalists there would support the effort to suppress the revolution. In December 1778, the British entered Georgia and fought a number of battles there. In early 1779, the Americans under General Benjamin Lincoln advanced against Augusta, leaving British Major General Augustine Prevost an opening to move against Charleston by crossing the Savannah River. Opposing him was General William Moultrie with two Continental Regiments. Moultrie was camped at Tullifinny Hill in present day Jasper County, with Colonel John Laurens at Coosawhatchie—the same location as modern day Coosawhatchie. Laurens, against orders, crossed the river and skirmished with the advancing British, numbering some 2,400 men. He was quickly forced back across the river and back to Tullifinny Hill. After the battle, morale was so low General Moultrie decided to retreat toward Charleston.

Our efforts to find the battlefield were not successful. Several days of metal detecting determined that development of the town after the battle and fill along the banks have obliterated the battlefield. The closest the team came to finding anything was at a two-acre field along a ridge line in the town that

was the likely location of the initial British skirmish line. Civil War artifacts and a 19th century house site were found, but nothing from the Revolutionary War.

The effort to find Fort Balfour was more successful. The exact construction date of Fort Balfour has not been determined, but it was probably after British Lord Balfour became commandant at Charleston in the fall of 1780. In April of 1781, Colonel William Harden was detached by Francis Marion with about 70 or 80 men to operate against the British south of Charleston. They captured a post at Red Hill near the present day Saltketcher Bridge on Highway 17. They then proceeded south to the bridge where they skirmished against British cavalry. On April 14, they pressed south along or near present day U.S. 17 to Pocatigo, where Fort Balfour was located. Harden was able to convince the fort's occupants that he had enough men to take the fort, and loyalists inside the fort surrendered. Two British officers had been captured at a nearby tavern a short time before.

Primary sources and maps related to Fort Balfour narrowed the search region to the one square-mile area around the modern location known as Pocatigo. This area can be defined as from Pocatigo Creek Bridge east to the intersection of U.S. 21 and U.S. 17, and on both sides of that road. Today, the road is a four lane highway, and it is obvious that this modern road has taken out many historic features. Based on the

historic accounts, the location with the greatest potential was near the Pocataligo River. There the fort could have covered the river, the road, and the intersection. A Family Worship Center is located there today. However, beside the center was a wooded area of about one acre. This area has had not only modern disturbances, including abandoned cars, but was also greatly disturbed by Civil War activities. The Confederate Army constructed an extensive network of batteries and lines in the area to protect the Charleston to Savannah Railroad. Today, remnants of these lines still exist on both sides of the modern highway. As a result of a thorough

metal detecting survey, a number of Civil War period minie balls and other artifacts were recovered. The Civil War military artifacts were quite interesting to the survey team, but were not the goal of the project. However, the team also found two unfired musket balls used in the British Brown Bess musket, two smaller balls (one unfired, one fired) either for an 18th century pistol or rifle, a carved musket ball of unknown caliber, and an English King George (either II or III) half-penny. While the recovery of these Revolutionary War artifacts is not 100% proof that we have found Fort Balfour, the combined historical, map, and archaeological evidence

strongly points to this area being the location of the fort. The musket balls and English half penny were very likely to have been lost or fired during the fort's occupation by the British. Most likely, the exact location of the fort is the church property or underneath the modern four-lane highway. If so, it must be said that modern development cannot be totally blamed for the fort's loss, as the extensive Confederate earthworks probably destroyed the archaeological remains of the fort long before modern construction.

Back in March 1780, Lieut. Allaire and Ferguson's Corps left Coosawatchie and marched for Charleston. They marched to the



Fig. 1: James Legg drawing profile of Fort Motte ditch. (SCIAA photo by Steven D. Smith)

Saltketcher, and most likely passed by where Fort Balfour would be built. Once on the outskirts of Charleston they participated in its capture in May 1780. In early June, they started north into the backcountry. For four days they camped at Colonel William Thompson's plantation, called Belleville, near the strategic ferry crossing at McCord's Ferry on the Congaree. Thompson's Belleville plantation house was later fortified by the British and in February of 1781, Colonel Thomas Sumter, the Gamecock, attempted to capture the fort. He failed, but only a month later, the British abandoned Belleville and moved their post about a mile north to Rebecca Motte's house, and built Fort Motte.

The Military Sites Program has conducted investigations at both sites. In August of 2002, I conducted a site visit and documentation of Belleville for the American Battlefield Protection Program's (ABPP) Revolutionary War Study. The exact location of the fort is not known but two artifact scatters provide some evidence of its general location. Meanwhile, in the fall of 2004, James Legg and I conducted a metal detecting survey and excavations at Fort Motte, again funded by the ABPP.

Fort Motte was the plantation home of Mrs. Rebecca Motte, fortified by the British in the spring of 1781 after they abandoned Belleville. Forts Balfour, Belleville, and Motte were in fact, all plantation homes, fortified as British posts. Located on a high prominence overlooking the Congaree River, Fort Motte served, like Belleville, as a depot for British supply convoys between Charleston and Ninety Six or Camden. Fort Motte consisted of Mrs. Motte's home, surrounded by a

deep ditch and parapet. Americans under the command of Brigadier General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee lay siege to the fort from May 6, 1781 until May 12 when the fort was captured. The site is famous for its history and legends, including stories of the gallantry of Mrs. Motte, who supposedly provided the arrows to set fire to the house in order to get the British to surrender. The siege was significant as part of the summer of 1781 American offensive that broke the British hold on the backcountry.

The archaeological work included a systematic metal detector survey to locate the camps and plantation features. The survey discovered many musket and rifle balls indicating the firing positions of both sides. The entire fort was also found and recorded. A series of trenches were excavated across the fort site that revealed the seven-foot deep ditch that surrounded the house. James Legg excavated a 1.5 meter-wide trench across the ditch to draw a profile (Fig. 1). There were numerous other features inside the fort ditch that promise exciting future excavations. Beyond the fort, the metal detector survey discovered several sites that appear to be the firing positions of American soldiers and possibly Colonel Henry Lee's camp. The site is a treasure of information, and it is hoped that I will be able to return.

During those June days in 1780 when Ferguson's Corps camped at Belleville, no one knew that so much warfare would occur there only a year later. The Corps continued to march north up to Congaree Stores (West Columbia), and Ninety Six. Eventually, the Corps would march into North Carolina and camp at Gilbert Town (near Rutherfordton for

several days in late September. While sending out patrols through the surrounding area, Major Ferguson proclaimed to the Overmountain men that if they did not come in to surrender, he would march over the mountains and hang them. This did not sit well with the Overmountain men, who gathered at Sycamore Shoals and, crossing the mountains themselves, came after Ferguson. Eventually, the Corps was surrounded at Kings Mountain, South Carolina, and suffered a major defeat; Patrick Ferguson was killed. Allaire was captured but, after being marched to Gilbert Town again, he later escaped to make his way to Charleston.

During the summer of 2004, the Military Sites Program was awarded another ABPP grant to assist Thomason and Associates, Inc. in an archaeological survey to prepare a National Register nomination for Gilbert town. With the help of a local relic collector, Mr. Dale Williams, the team was able to locate several archaeological sites associated with Gilbert Town including the probable site of the tavern, a cemetery, and several outbuildings. But certainly the most exciting site found was Ferguson's camp. The camp was not located where one would first believe. Interestingly, the camp was located on the hill side opposite hill to Gilbert Town, and on a fairly steep slope, reminiscent of the topography at Kings Mountain. It would appear that Ferguson chose hillsides as his campsite of choice, which may have offered protection from enemies and if we may be permitted, perhaps was reminiscent of his Scottish homeland. While there was no intention of following in the footsteps of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire over the last year, the Military Sites Program hopes that future opportunities will allow us to, again, cross his path.

Archaeological Society of South Carolina

32nd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology

By Nena Powell Rice, Local Arrangements

The 32nd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology is sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC) and will be held on Saturday, February 18, 2006 in Gambrell Hall Auditorium from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. There will be a lunch session featuring several speakers. The banquet will be held at the Clarion Town House on Gervais Street starting with a cocktail gathering from 5:00 to 6:30 PM. The banquet will begin at 6:30 to 9:00 PM. Dr. Lawrence Babits, who is Director of the Maritime Archaeology program at East Carolina University, will be our banquet speaker this year. It will be geared to a more professional/serious amateur audience. The title of his talk will be "Fort Dobbs on the Carolina Frontier Revisited." There will be chairs set up for those of you who do not wish to eat but do want to hear the talk. If you want to give a paper, please contact Jean Guilleux jfguilleux@earthlink.net (843) 298-1638 Cell or Catherine Shumpert Long diggergirl_77@yahoo.com (770) 722-7730 Home.

Also, on Friday, February 17, Dr. Babits will give a public lecture in Gambrell Hall Auditorium at 3:00 PM. This will be geared for a general audience. The title of this talk will be, The Great Escape—Tunnel Dick and POW Memories.

Registration for the conference is \$10 (\$5/students/seniors), lunch is \$8, and the banquet is \$20. The deadline for pre-registration is Monday, February 13, 2006. Please make checks payable to: Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC) and send to: Nena



Dr Lawrence Babits. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Babits)

Powell Rice, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208.

For further information, please contact Nena Powell Rice, Treasurer at nrice@sc.edu or 803-777-8170 Office, <http://www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa>.

Bio of Dr. Lawrence Babits

Larry Babits has extensive experience in military and plantation archaeology and is a specialist in maritime material culture and military history. His publications include numerous site reports including the *Archaeological Survey of the Western Shore of the Pungo River from Wades Point to Woodstock Point* (1995). He is the author of *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens* (1998), *Cowpens Battlefield—A Walking Guide* (1993), and articles in *Documentary*

Archaeology in the New World, Archaeology, and the Maryland Historical Magazine. He is the co-editor of *Maritime Archaeology: A Reader of Substantive and Theoretical Contributions* (1998) with Hans van Tilburg and *Underwater Archaeology* (1998) with Ryan Harris and Cathy Fach. He has received a number of grants including the Julianon Plantation Matching Grants (1989-1992) and Survey and Planning Grants from the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (1993, 1994). He was the McCann-Taggart Lecturer for the American Institute of Archaeology in 1995. Babits teaches classes at East Carolina University's Program in Maritime History and Underwater Archaeology in method and theory of nautical archaeology, material culture studies, small boat documentation, and field schools.

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South Carolina State Tribes Finally Recognized

By Jonathan Leader

State recognition was recently granted to several state tribes and nations. This was the result of several years of hard work by the Office of the State Archaeologist, the Commission for Minority Affairs (CFMA), and several South Carolina tribes and nations who worked together on the Governors Ad Hoc Committee on Native American Affairs. Their recommended changes to the enabling act of the Commission for Minority Affairs to permit the recognition of and assistance to State Tribes, Groups and Special Interest Organizations was signed in to law by Governor Sanford in 2003. The regulations governing the process were signed on September 24, 2004. The newly founded State Recognition Advisory Committee of the CFMA met for the first time shortly thereafter to take up the implementation of the recognition regulations. The committee was comprised of Ms Janey Davis, Director of CFMA, Dr. Jonathan Leader, SC State Archaeologist, and Dr. Blair Rudes, distinguished linguist of American Indian languages at UNC-Charlotte. Several organizations went through the rigorous process and were carefully vetted. The first two



Chief Harold Hatcher, Waccamaw Tribe (on right), and Dr. Jonathan Leader, S.C. State Archaeologist, shake hands after the historic vote recognizing the Waccamaw Tribe as the first state recognized tribe. (Photo courtesy of The State newspaper)

successful tribes to receive state recognition were the Waccamaw Tribe and the Pee Dee Tribe of Upper South Carolina. The Eastern Cherokee, Southern Iroquois and United Tribes of South Carolina (ECSIUT) and the Wassmassaw Tribe of Varnertown were recognized as Groups. This designation is only somewhat less stringent than that required for state tribe recognition.

As was reported by *The State* newspaper, Chief Hatcher of the Waccamaw thanked the commissioners and stated that state recognition helped his tribal members because "... it legitimized,

who they've always been and who they've always been told they couldn't be." Dr. Will Goins, CEO of the ECSIUT, commented "It is the most significant thing South Carolina has done for Native American Indian people in 300 years." Chief Carolyn Chavis Bolton of the Pee Dee Indian Tribe simply said, "I don't have to prove who I am anymore."

In future issues of *Legacy*, the Office of the State Archaeologist will provide the names of the tribes, nations, groups, and organizations that have achieved state recognition as they journey through the regulatory cycle.