Celebrating the Barbados-Carolina Connection! - 2006

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

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarcommons.sc.edu/archmonth_poster

Part of the Anthropology Commons

Publication Info
Published in 2006.
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology--University of South Carolina. Archaeology Month Poster - Celebrating the Barbados-Carolina Connection!, 2006. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 2006.
http://www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/
© 2006 by University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Archaeology and Anthropology, South Carolina Institute of at Scholar Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Archaeology Month Posters by an authorized administrator of Scholar Commons. For more information, please contact SCHOLARC@mailbox.sc.edu.
South Carolina Archaeology Month
October 4 - November 4, 2006

Celebrating The Barbados-Carolina Connection!

For more information please contact: The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 323 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29201, (803) 777-8170
Barbados, South Carolina, and the Connection

W. William Fitzhugh

Barbados, a small island nation in the Caribbean, has a rich history that is closely connected to the early settlement of South Carolina, a region in the southeastern United States. This connection is often overlooked, but it played a significant role in the development of the two regions. In this article, we explore the historical ties between Barbados and South Carolina, focusing on the people, goods, and ideas that flowed between the two places.

The first point of contact between Barbados and South Carolina was during the 17th century, when the British established colonies in both regions. In Barbados, sugar plantations were established, and the island became a major sugar producer. In South Carolina, the Spanish were the first to arrive, followed by the English who established the colony of Carolina in 1663. The English later divided the colony into two sections, North and South Carolina, in 1670.

The link between the two regions was strengthened when Barbadians migrated to South Carolina. These immigrants, often called the "black settlers," played a crucial role in the development of the colonial economy in South Carolina. They brought skills in sugar production, as well as a labor force that could be used in the tobacco and rice plantations.

In addition to people, goods were also exchanged between the two regions. Sugar, which was the primary commodity produced in Barbados, was transported to South Carolina where it was used to sweeten the tobacco and rice crops. Similarly, tobacco and rice, which were major exports from South Carolina, were shipped to Barbados, where they were used to produce sugar.

The cultural exchanges between the two regions were also significant. The music, dance, and culinary traditions of Barbados influenced the South Carolina Creoles, who became a distinct cultural group in the colony.

In conclusion, the connection between Barbados and South Carolina is a testament to the interconnectedness of the early Americas. The Exchange of ideas, people, and goods between these two regions played a crucial role in the development of both. Understanding this connection helps us appreciate the complexity of historical exchanges and the ways in which small islands and coastal regions have shaped the course of history.