INDIAN AND FREEDMEN OCCUPATION AT THE FISH HAUL SITE (38BU805), BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



## CHICORA FOUNDATION RESEARCH SERIES 7

# INDIAN AND FREEDMEN OCCUPATION AT THE FISH HAUL SITE (38BU805), BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

**RESEARCH SERIES** 7

Michael Trinkley, Editor

Contributors:

Stephen R. Claggett Cheryl Claassen Debi Hacker David Lawrence Andrea Lee Novick Billy L. Oliver Michael Trinkley Homes H. Wilson Jack H. Wilson, Jr.

Chicora Foundation, Inc. P.O. Box 8664 Columbia, South Carolina

December, 1986

ISSN 0882-2042

The folly of mistaking a paradox for a discovery, a metaphor for a proof, a torrent of verbiage for a spring of capital truths, and oneself for an oracle, is inborne in us.

> Paul Valery, <u>Intro-</u> <u>duction to the Method</u> <u>of da Vinci</u>

÷

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract
List of Tables
List of Figures
Acknowledgments
Introduction Michael Trinkley
Excavations Michael Trinkley
Prehistoric Pottery Michael Trinkley
Lithic Analysis Billy L. Oliver, Stephen R. Claggett, and Andrea Lee Novick
Other Prehistoric Artıfacts Michael Trinkley 208 Shell Hones Baked Clay Objects Summary
Historic Artifacts Michael Trinkley and Debi Hacker 214 Introduction Descriptions and Interpretations Dating Synthesis Pattern Analysis Status and Lifestyle Observations Summary

<pre>Faunal Remains Jack H. Wilson, Jr. and Homes Hogue Wilson</pre>
Ethnobotanical Remains Michael Trinkley
Clam Seasonality Cheryl Claassen
Oysters from the Fish Haul Site David Lawrence328 Introduction Criteria for Environmental Sources of Oysters Ligament Seasonality Model Examined Samples Comments on the Heated Shells
Conclusions Michael Trinkley
References

#### ABSTRACT

The Fish Haul site (38BU805) is situated on Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County, South Carolina and consists of a Stallings component dating from about 1800 to 1300 B.C. and a historic freedmen component dating from about A.D. 1862 to 1880. Excavation of more than 4000 square feet at this site has been conducted by the Chicora Foundation and is discussed in this report.

Research on the subsistence and settlement patterns exhibited by the Late Archaic-Early woodland Stallings phase sites has traditionally emphasized the more obvious shell middens and rings of the Savannah River drainage and Georgia-South Carolina coasts. Some have viewed Stallings sites which lack shell midden accumulations as indicative of limited occupation in marginal areas. Data from the Fish Haul site suggest that these non-shell midden sites may represent a significant segment of a diversified settlement system.

Research at Fish Haul has examined the ceramics, lithics, and other aspects of the material culture. Data are also presented on the Stallings diet as evidenced by floral and faunal samples recovered from 1/4 and 1/16-inch screens, and flotation. The season and nature of the occupation are explored and evidence is offered of a possible Stallings phase structure.

While the events surrounding the "Port Royal Experiment" and their effects on Sea Island blacks have been the topic of numerous historical studies, virtually no archaeology has been conducted on the period of black cultural transition from slavery to freedom. Mitchelville is a freedmen's village on Hilton Head. As a self-contained village built, governed, and occupied by recently freed Sea Island Blacks, it represents one aspect of the much broader "Port Royal Experiment." This research at Mitchelville documents the social status, wealth, and lifestyle of the "contraband" blacks.

### LIST OF TABLES

Table		
1.	Common South Carolina estuarine fish	• 31
2.	Vegetative types and associated physiography	• 35
3.	Prehistoric pottery recovered from Fish Haul	
4.	Stallings types by blocks	• 181
5.	Projectile point analysis	.187
6.	Mean metric data for points	
7.	Typological and categorical assignments	
8.	Large stone tools	
9.	Flake size distribution	100
10.	Lithic material distribution	• 1 9 0
11.	Analysis of phosphate content	
12.	Major types of pottery from Mitchelville	
13.	Mean ceramic dates for Mitchelville	
14.	Nail lengths	
15.	Nail functions	
16.	Regression dates for flat glass	
17.	Non-military buttons from Mitchelville	
18.	Beads recovered from Mitchelville	• 2 4 8
19.	Activity artifacts	• 2 5 L
20.	Various archaeological pattern comparisons	
20.	Artifact patterns at Mitchelville	
22.		
22.	Miller index values for the 161-162 block	• 2 / 1
23.	Shape and function of ceramics from the	272
24	161-162 block	• 272
24.	Miller index values for the 110-123 block	•2/3
25.	Shape and function of ceramics from the	272
26.	110-123 block	• 2 / 3
20.	Miller index values for the 91-92 block	
	Shape and function of ceramics from the 91-92 block .	
28.	Major glass forms of the 161-162 block	
29.	List of allometric values	•285
30.	MNI, number of bones, weights, and estimated meat	
21	yield for the Stallings component	
31.	Stallings and Mitchelville faunal categories	
32.	Rank of most prominent faunal species	
33.	Diversity and equitability of the MNI and biomass	•297
34.	MNI, number of bones, weight, and estimated meat	
	yield for the Mitchelville component	.300
35.	Bone modifications in the Mitchelville collection	
36.	Bone element distribution	.305
37.	Number of bones, weight, and estimated meat yield	
	for the 91-92 block	.306
38.	Number of bones, weight, and estimated meat yield	_
• -	for Features 10 and 11	.307
39.	Comparison of Mitchelville faunal categories with	
	other patterns	.309

40.	Flotation samples		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• 315
41.	Handpicked charcoal samples	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•318
42.	Seasonality of Stallings clams	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• 324
43.	Seasonality of Mitchelville clams	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	• 326

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure			
1.	1982 excavations in squares 80-100R100	•	• 7
2.	Vicinity of Hilton Head Island		• 7
3.	Shoreline erosion in the vicinity of Coggins		11
	Shoreline erosion in the vicinity of Coggins Creek		• 11
4.	Hilton Head Island		• 11
5.	The Fish Haul tract		• 14
6.	Sea Level curve and cultural periods		
7.	Subsurface tests in an area of dense hammock growth		
8.	Worked bone from Fennel Hill, S.C		• 43
9.	Distribution of Stallings pottery in South Carolina		
10.	Ceramic chronology for the north Georgia coast		• 52
11.	Indian groups of the South Carolina low country		
12.	Portion of the Beaufort District in 1825		
13.	Hilton Head and vicinity in December 1861		
14.	Hilton Head ca. 1864		
15.	View of contraband barracks		• 79
16.	Portion of the ca. 1860s map of Mitchelville		
	Tax District map of 1869		
18.	Refugee quarters at Mitchelville		• 90
19.	Refugee quarters at Mitchelville		
20.	Refugee quarters at Mitchelville		
21.	Refugee quarters at Mitchelville		
22.	Military reservation at Hilton Head		
23.	Plat of Mitchelville in 1921		.106
24.	1873 USC&GS chart		
25.	1920 U.S. Corps of Engineer's Hilton Head map		
26.	Distribution of prehistoric artifacts		
27.	Distribution of historic artifacts		.122
28.	Distribution of brick weights		
29.	Distribution of shell weights		
30.	Test pits in the vicinity of Auger Test 94		
31.	39-40-47-48 block excavations		.131
32.		•	.132
33.	Feature 14, wall trench		
	91-92 block excavation		
35.	110-123 block excavation		.137
	Feature 3, chimney footing		
37.	129-141 block excavation		
38.	Feature 18, Stallings shellfish pit		
39.	130-131 block excavation		
40.	Feature 8, trash pit		
41.	Feature 8, trash pit, south half excavated		.144
42.	1982 block excavation		.146
43.	160-161 block excavation		
44.	Density of brick and mixed shell and mortar		
45.	Feature 25, chimney base		.152
	· •		

46.	Feature 5, tabby rubble filled pit	•	.152
47.	Tabby mortar with wattle impressions	•	.154
48.	Feature 4, chimney base		.154
49.	177 block excavation	•	.156
50.	218 block excavation	•	.156
51.	Radiographs of Stallings pottery	•	.162
52.	Stallings pottery		.164
53.	Deptford and other pottery		
54.	Distribution of Stallings motifs		
55.	Savannah River and Small Savannah River projectile		
	points	•	.189
56.	Miscellaneous Stallings phase tools		
57.	Kitchen Artifact Group: Ceramics	•	.219
58.	Kitchen Artifact Group: bottles, stemware, tumbers,		
	and mugs	•	.231
59.	Furniture, Arms, and Clothing Artifact Groups		.245
60.	Clothing, Personal, Tobacco, and Activity Artifact		
	Groups	•	.253
61.	Pattern ranges for Kitchen and Architecture Artifact		
	Groups	•	.266
62.	Quahog control sample and typical cross section of		
	shell	•	.325

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was funded by a \$44,018 grant from The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island and was administered by Mr. Michael Taylor and Ms. Helen Cork. I wish to express my appreciation to the Museum for their interest in the Fish Haul site and for the confidence expressed in Chicora throughout this project. It was a pleasure to work with individuals who are concerned about archaeology and history and who recognize the need to preserve the past before it is lost to development. I also wish to thank the property owner, Mr. Louis Jaffe, who allowed the work to be conducted, held off developing the site, and who assisted in funding the project.

Many other individuals greatly assisted this project on the local level. I am particularly indebted to Jerre and Nancy Weckhorst for their interest in the site and efforts to preserve it for archaeological study. They also provided hospitality, encouragement, and a field laboratory during the excavations. Mr. Gordon Robertson of Palmetto Bay Small Engines took a strong interest in our work and insured that our mechanical sifters continued to operate. During our work over 600 people visited the site, obtaining exposure to real archaeology and real history. To assist in the management of these people and to provide guided tours of the site a number of local people, affiliated with the Museum, volunteered time as guides.

The excavations were conducted by Ms. Ramona Grunden, Bill Jurgelski, Mr. Eric Loring, Mr. Carl Steen, and Ms. Mr. I wish to thank these individuals for their Homes Wilson. dedication to the project and professionalism. The archaeology benefited from their input and skill. Most of the laboratory work was ably conducted by Ms. Debi Hacker. In addition, a number of volunteers assisted our work including Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hope, Mrs. C.L. Turner, and Mrs. Sarah Stokes. Three individuals, however, deserve special mention. Ms. Kathy Strother faithfully labored with us over the nine weeks. Her dependability and cheerfulness was a pleasure. Another volunteer who willingly contributed time and energy, devoting her spring break to this project, was Ms. Sarah Velody. Considerable assistance was provided by Dr. Jack H. Wilson, Jr., who worked at the site for a week and who oversaw the placement of the site grid and the location of the auger tests. I appreciate all of these efforts.

The local press was particularly kind to us during our work, providing excellent, accurate accounts of archaeology.

I wish to particularly mention Ms. Kathy Andrews (Lowcountry Report, WJWJ TV), Mr. William Whitten (<u>Hilton Head Report</u>), and Mr. John Leland (Charleston, <u>News and Courier</u>).

During the historical research a number of individuals were of assistance, including the staffs of the S.C. Department of Archives and History Search Room, the South Carolina Library, the University of South Carolina Map Library, the Charleston Library Society, the South Carolina Historical Society, the Beaufort County Public Library, the Beaufort County Clerk of Court, the Georgia Historical Society, the Amsted Research Center (New Orleans), the Library of Congress and the National Archives. While I conducted most of the historical research, Mr. Scott Hacker made a major contribution to the project through his research at the Library of Congress and the National Archives. I also wish to thank a very special friend who assisted in the historical study by providing expertise and particularly moral support, Dr. Amy Friedlander.

Accomodations during the fieldwork were provided at the Waddell Mariculture Center through the interest and assistance of Senator James Waddell. Ms. Sue Borland, of Primier Travel on Hilton Head, arranged to donate airline tickets for the historical research in Washington, D.C.

The faunal analysis was assisted by Dr. David Lee, Curator of Ornithology, N.C. State Museum; Mr. Alvin Braswell, Curator of Herpetology, N.C. State Museum, and Mr. Vince Schneider, Curator of Paleontology, N.C. State Museum.

I wish to express my considerable thanks to my co-authors for their interest in this project, dedication to scholarship, and willingness to meet stringent deadlines. Their contributions have added immeasurably to this study. I also wish to thank Mr. James Scurry, who produced the excellent computer generated density maps. Mr. David Ruth, Fort Sumter National Monument (NPS), graciously assisted in the identification of a number of military items. A number of friends and colleagues have taken time from their own schedules to discuss the study, look over the specimens, and review the text. Obviously, I assume full responsibility for any problems, but I feel certain that the study has benefited from their counsel. I wish to thank Ms. Jeanne Calhoun, Dr. Patricia Cridlebaugh, Dr. Chester DePratter, Ms. Langdon Edmunds, Dr. Amy Friedlander, Mr. Fritz Hamer, Ms. Terry Harper, Mr. Curtiss Peterson, Dr. Elizabeth Reitz, Dr. Bruce Rippeteau, Dr. Theresa Singleton, Mr. Stanley South, Dr. Jack Wilson, Jr., and Ms. Martha Zierden. I particularly thank those who had the unenviable tasks of typing and proofing this manuscript -- Ms. Laura Amick, my wife Jane, and my friend Ms. Debi Hacker.