

# SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS CONCERNING THE ARCHEOLOGY  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA



ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, INC. • COLUMBIA, SC  
/ WAYNE NEIGHBORS, EDITOR

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*Wayne Neighbors, Editor*

*Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc.*

FORT CONGAREE ON THE CAROLINA FRONTIER  
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
1970 THROUGH 1975

by

DAVID G. ANDERSON

*The 1718-1721 Congarees garrison along Congaree Creek in Lexington County represented the beginning of permanent European settlement in the interior. To date, the site of the fort has not been determined, although several archeological reconnaissances have been conducted in the immediate area. These investigations are reviewed with an emphasis on testing operations conducted by members of the Archeological Society of South Carolina at one historic site (38LX30) in April 1974. A number of eighteenth century sites and an extensive series of Civil War earthworks have been located along Congaree Creek. These occupations offer a rich research potential for the study of the decline of frontier settlement patterns.*

INTRODUCTION

In 1718, under the direction of the General Assembly of the Colony of South Carolina, a trading factory and military garrison was established at the Congarees, a location near the Fall Line along the Congaree River, some 120 miles inland from Charleston. The garrison was founded to regulate the lucrative deerskin and fur trade with the Indians and to provide a measure of security to the colony on its unsteady western frontier. The post, called the Congarees, became a nucleus for both extensive trade and settlement and marked the beginning of permanent European occupation in the central South Carolina area.

In recent years a number of attempts have been made to find the location of the 1718 garrison, employing both archeological and historical research procedures. Much of this activity was conducted by members of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. This paper reviews these efforts and focuses on the results of one such effort (38LX30) in detail. Although the fort itself has not been found, five apparent eighteenth century sites and an extensive series of Civil War earthworks have been located, all of which were previously unknown. Procedures that should help in efforts to find Fort Congaree are suggested, and specific research problems are proposed to help guide future archeological investigations in the area.

THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF FORT CONGAREE

In the early eighteenth century the deerskin and fur trade was an important enterprise in the South Carolina colony. By 1700 the port of Charles Town was handling large numbers of skins brought in from as far away as the Mississippi River (McDowell 1955:viii). Traders from the colony were dealing with many of

the most powerful tribes in the Southeast, including Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek (Corkran 1970:9). The incursion of traders into Indian lands led to abuses, particularly as individuals or groups found themselves growing deeper into debt. Traders often resorted to beatings, enslavement, and occasionally murder in attempts to recoup trading debts (Milling 1960:135-140; Corkran 1970:20). Tension brought on by trading abuses and the land claims of the expanding coastal settlements came to a head in 1715 when most of the Indian groups in the region rose in unison and attacked the South Carolina colony.

The ensuing conflict, called the Yamasee War, lasted from April 1715 to late in 1716 and severely disrupted the colony. Some 400 colonists were killed, including virtually all the traders then operating among the Yamasse, Creek, Cherokee, and Catawba — the principal antagonists (Corkran 1970:21; Milling 1969:152). The colony literally withdrew into Charles Town, abandoning settlements throughout the lower Coastal Plain. Through decisive military and diplomatic action, however, including enlistment of the Cherokee on their side, the colony effectively eliminated all active Indian resistance by the end of 1716 (Milling 1969:142-152; Corkran 1970:21-23). The war decimated most of the local Indian populations and resulted in a westward and southward movement of the larger surviving tribes (Milling 1969:152). As a result, the colony found itself without Indian groups to serve as buffers on its immediate frontiers.

To provide for the defense of the badly shaken colony, the General Assembly in 1717 provided funds for the establishment of four frontier garrisons, one of which was located at the Congarees (McDowell 1974). To curb the excesses of the private traders, the posts were designated trading factories, and a government monopoly was established over the deerskin and fur trade (McDowell 1955:ix-x; Corkran 1970:23). A contemporary account by the governor of the colony notes that the purpose of the garrison was:

"...to awe the Indians and prevent their coming within us and to inspect ye better what their designs are and to secure our Peoples and goods whilst we trade with them." (South Carolina Records, B.P.R.O. VII:234)

Fort Congaree became the focus for relations with the Cherokee, who had become prominent in the fur trade by this time (Brown 1966:155; Corkran 1970:13), and who had sided with the colony in the later stages of the Yamasee War.

The government trading monopoly was abandoned in 1720, after complaints from both the Indians, who objected to having to journey to the posts, and from private interests, who undoubtedly wanted to regain control of the profitable trade (Corkran 1970:23). In 1722 the General Assembly ordered the reduction of the Congarees garrison, and thereafter it ceased to function as a military outpost (McDowell: 1974). Trading continued from the Congarees, however, and during the first half of the eighteenth century the area served as a focus for both trade and communication with the interior (McDowell 1974).

In 1748 a second military garrison was constructed in the general vicinity of the Congaree Creek and was also known as Fort Congaree (Chambers 1968:2). The location of this later fort appears to have been somewhat to the north of the creek, however, in the vicinity of the present River Bluff Estates, as documented by the Guignard and Bynam 1809 map of Saxe Gotha (Leland G. Ferguson: personal communication).

The historical significance of the first Congarees ~~garrison~~ centers on its role in the deerskin and fur trade. The establishment of the garrison and the factory in 1718 quickly brought to the area a place of prominence in this trade. In the 1730's and 1740's the Congarees continued to serve as a staging ground for

traders, including James Adair, who appears to have conducted his first operations as a trader there (Williams, ed. 1930:x). By the time the importance of this trade had begun to fade, permanent settlement in the immediate area had been assured (McDowell 1974; Trinkley 1974). The origin of the modern state capital of Columbia, South Carolina, which developed a few miles to the northeast in later years (Jones 1971), can be traced to the Congarees garrison.

#### THE SITE: ARCHEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS BASED ON DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Archeological investigations of historic period sites can benefit greatly from a careful review of documentary sources. Historical records may provide an investigator with both the location and description of a particular site, as well as yield a record of the events that took place there. Additionally, historical records may provide a perspective from which to evaluate the remains found in the ground. A history of the 1718-1722 garrison has recently been presented by Trinkley (1974:1-7), and McDowell (1974). They have provided an historical summary and assessment of the eighteenth century occupation in the immediate area of Congaree Creek. These statements have been relatively brief. To date, no comprehensive historical investigation of the fort, or the subsequent eighteenth century settlement in the area has appeared. While a number of primary source documents delimit the establishment and funding of the 1718 garrison (McDowell 1955), little is known about its precise location, construction, and operation.

Congaree Creek enters the Congaree River about four miles south of the modern city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the west side of the river (Fig. 1). The creek channel parallels the river for about a mile and a half before it turns sharply to the west and follows this direction for several miles to the headwaters. A number of eighteenth century maps show the location of Fort Congaree as being just north of the confluence of the Congaree Creek and Congaree River (Barnwell 1722, Moll 1729, Hunter 1730, B.P.R.O. 1750, DeBrahm 1757, Cook 1773, and the Stuart-Faden 1780 edition of DeBrahm). Unfortunately, these maps are unclear as to which fort is illustrated — the 1718 garrison, or the later 1748 post. While valuable references for establishing the general location of the 1718 garrison, their record as to its exact location is vague and contradictory.

Several maps provide little detail and indicate only that the fort is to the north of the confluence of the creek and river (Barnwell 1722, Moll 1729, Hunter 1730). One map (B.P.R.O. 1750) seemingly places the fort halfway between the confluence and where the creek turns to the west (Fig. 2), although the scale is badly distorted. Three maps (DeBrahm 1757, Mouzon 1775, and the Stuart-Faden 1780 edition of DeBrahm) place the fort immediately to the east of the bend in the creek. A final map (Cook 1773) shows the fort and two houses to the north of the bend. While the maps after 1750 provide more detail and appear to illustrate geographic features with reasonable accuracy, they still contradict each other about the precise location of the fort. Part of this ambiguity may be due to the existence of the later fort (1748) to the north of the creek. The Cook (1773) map in particular may refer to the later post and not the earlier garrison.

The location of the 1718 garrison has also been noted on probate records and colonial land plats. Investigations of these documents, coupled with the map data, led Meriwether (1940) and recently McDowell (1974) and Trinkley (1974) to argue for the location indicated on the Stuart-Faden 1780 map. This area is where the creek turns sharply west, between the creek and the river, and is indicated by hatching in Fig. 1. While this evidence has guided several of the attempts to locate the garrison (eg, Trinkley 1974; Anderson 1974; and Anderson, Michie, and Trinkley 1974), it should be apparent that documentary evidence for the exact location is far from secure.

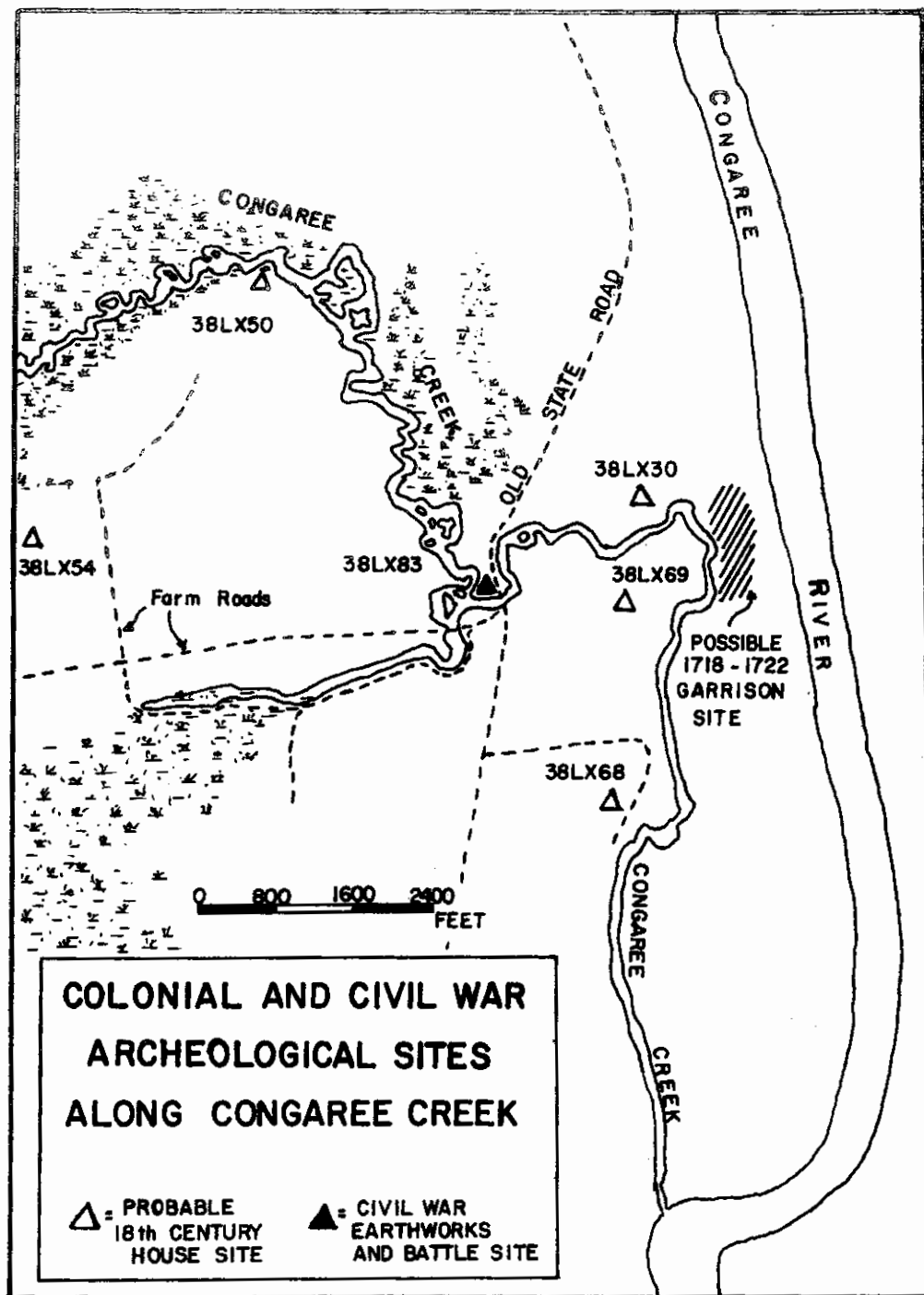


Fig. 1 The vicinity of the 1718-1722 garrison and trading factory along Congaree Creek, Lexington County, South Carolina.

Documents relating to the construction and operation of the 1718 garrison are unfortunately equally nonexistent, undiscovered, or vague. The post was intended to house an officer and twelve men (McDowell 1955:255), and while in use may have had up to twenty-one men stationed there (South Carolina Records B.P.R.O. VII:234). The construction was accomplished for the most part by Cherokee Indians loaned by Charite Hayge, the Conjurer of the Tugaloo town (Milling 1969:152).

The B.P.R.O. map of 1750, if accurate, provides the best known record of the fort's appearance (Fig. 2), indicating that it was roughly square shaped and that it faced immediately upon Congaree Creek. The fort appears to have bastions at the two corners away from the creek, with a ravelin on the north wall between the bastions, apparently through a gate. The nature of the wall construction cannot be determined from the map, but it may have consisted of a stockade, earthworks, or a combination of both (Ivors 1970, Noel Hume 1969:186). Three buildings are illustrated inside the fort. These buildings may have functioned as barracks or warehouses. No other buildings are shown, although research by Trinkley (1974:4) indicates that farmsteads may have been in the immediate area and provided food for the garrison.

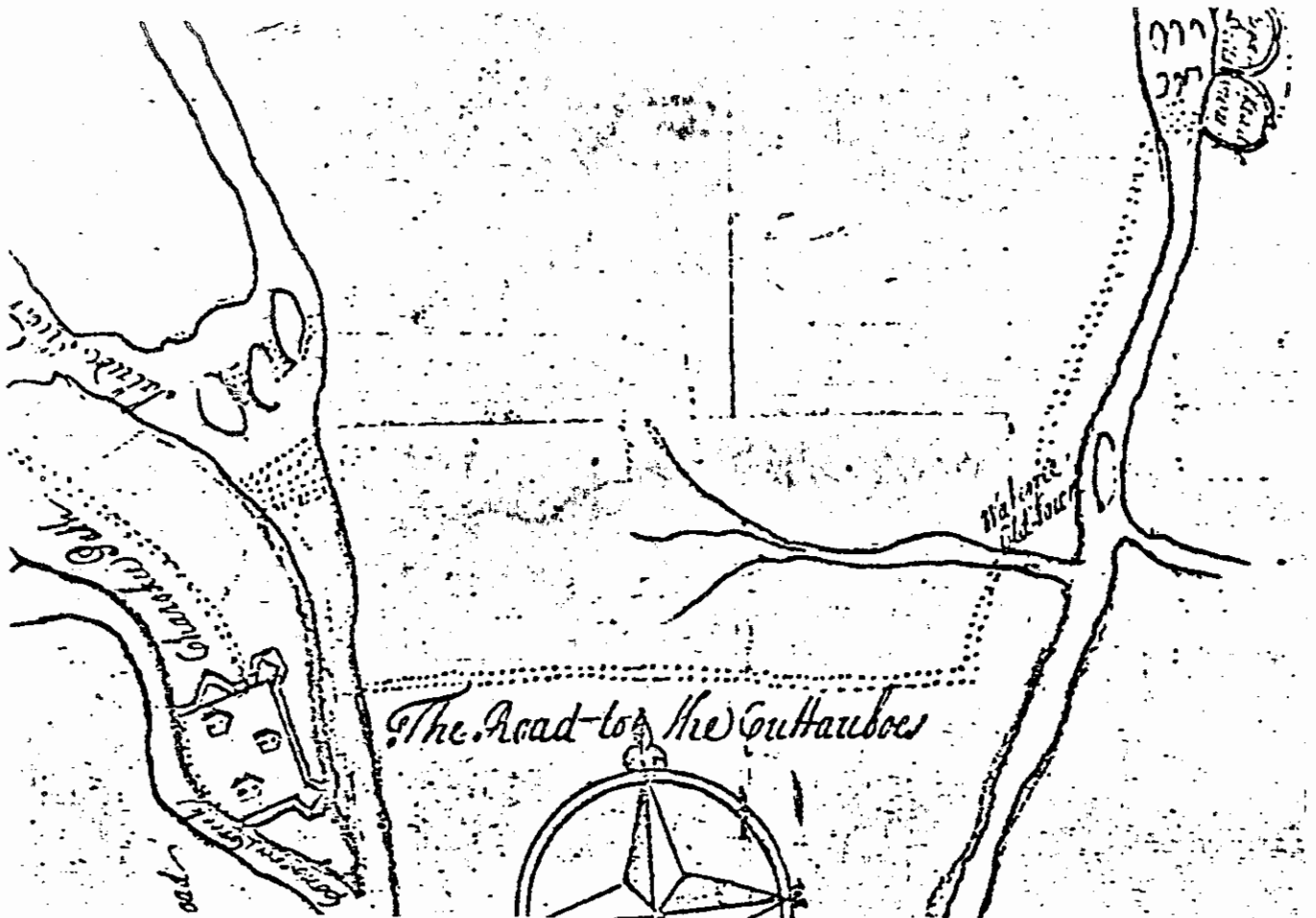


Fig. 2 B.P.R.O. map of 1750 showing possible location of the 1718-1722 garrison.

The fort was intended for both defense and trade. The frontier remained quiet during the operation of the fort, and trade was probably the major enterprise conducted there. Trade was accomplished by barter, with skins exchanged for goods. On April 23, 1718, the Indian Commissioners established "A Table of Rates to barter by, vis Quantity and Quality of Goods for Pounds of heavy drest Deer Skins" (McDowell 1955:269). This listing (Table 1) is informative in that it gives some indication as to what may be found in the archeological deposits associated with the fort.



"A Table of Rates to barter by; viz., Quantity and Quality of Goods for Pounds of heavy drest Deer Skins.

	[Skins]		[Skins]
A Gun	16	A Ditto, not laced	12
A Pound Powder	1	A Yard Strouds	4
Four Pounds Bullets or Shot	1	A Yard Plains or Half Thicks	2
A Pound red Lead	2	A laced Hat	3
Fifty Flints	1	A plain Hat	2
Two Knives	1	A white Duffield Blanket	8
One Pound Beads	3	A blew or red Ditto, two Yards	7
Twenty-four Pipes	1	A course Linnen Shirt	3
A broad Hoe	3	A Gallon Rum	4
A Hatchet	2	A Pound Vermilion, [and] two	
A Pound Vermilion	16	Pounds red Lead, mixed	20
A Yard double striped,		Brass Kettles, per Pound	2½
yard-wide Cloth	3	A Yard course flowered Calicoe	4
A double striped Cloth Coat,		Three Yards broad scarlet	
Tinsey laced	16	Caddice	1
A Half Thicks or Plains Coat,			
gartering laced	14		

Table 1. Trade items and exchange rates at public trading factories in 1718. From the Journal of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade, April 33, 1718. (McDowell 1955:269)

In addition to probable lost, broken, or discarded trade goods, the garrison site, when found, might also contain remains of military equipment and supplies. Some evidence for the nature of these supplies is provided in available records.

"Capt. Russell, being by your Honor appointed Commander of the Garrison at the Congarees, and by us Factor for the Indian Trade, and it being necessary that he should be supplied with Arms and Ammunition, we beg the Favor of your Honor's Order to the Commander of the Fortifications, to deliver him twelve small arms, twelve Cartoose (sic) Boxes, three Pair Pistols and one hundred Weight Musket Ball; and to the Powder Receiver to deliver him one hundred Weight Powder, for the Use of this said Garrison; that he may make the best Dispatch imaginable, he being now in want of nothing else; we are &c" (McDowell 1955:320)

Additionally, material remains of the construction activity, including nails, post and postmolds, pits, earthworks or borrow areas, as well as the scars of road-bed leading to the fort (eg, Trinkley 1974) might all be expected to be reflected during archeological excavations.

The Congarees garrison, while an important post, does not appear to have been an elaborate or necessarily permanent structure. All of the supplies needed to build the fort and initially provision its men appear to have been brought in one boat load.

"Ordered, and resolved; that a Periaugoe, and all Manner of Utensils, Stores, Provisions and Ammunition fitting and requisite for building,

settling and defending a sufficient Fort and Garrison, for a Factory at the Congarees, be purchased and provided; and that a Number of Men, as well Officers, be enlisted and sent up with Orders, for that Purpose, with all possible Expedition" (McDowell 1955:304)

It is probable that the four year operation of the trading factory did produce a considerable quantity of debris that can be detected by archeological methods.

After the abandonment of the fort in 1722 settlement appears to have been maintained in the immediate area, and increased rapidly throughout the remainder of the century. Under the township plan of Governor Robert Johnson the town of Saxe Gotha was laid out just to the north of Congaree Creek in the early 1730's. By 1735 settlement of the township had begun, and by 1748 when the second garrison was established, some two hundred people were living in the area (Jones 1971:52-3, Central Midlands Historic Preservation Survey 1974:132-34). Near the site of the 1718 garrison a trading company was established by Thomas Brown about 1735. This post was maintained for a number of years and as a result the immediate area continued to dominate the Indian trade throughout the first half of the eighteenth century (Williams 1930:ix, Central Midlands Historic Preservation Survey 1974:132).

The extensive European settlement, particularly after 1730, should be reflected in the archeological record in the area. In addition to the 1718 fort, the remains of the later trading post, fort, and of numerous house sites should all exist. These eighteenth century occupations are at the present poorly understood, and to some extent the complexity of the situation may confuse efforts to locate the 1718 post. Each historic site must be carefully examined before it can be accepted or rejected as the fort or an associated outbuilding or farmstead.

#### MODERN EFFORTS TO LOCATE FORT CONGAREE

In recent years considerable effort has been expended in attempts to locate the site of the 1718 garrison. In 1940 Meriwether proposed a probable location based on historical sources, but it wasn't until the 1970's that actual on-the-ground archeological investigations were attempted to precisely locate the fort. Since 1970 a number of archeological reconnaissances have been conducted in the Congaree Creek area, and several have had as a direct or partial goal the discovery of the fort (Anderson, Michie and Trinkley 1974, Trinkley 1974, Anderson 1974, Gay 1974, Goodyear 1975, Ackerly 1976). Although there has been considerable variation in the overall purpose, theoretical background, available resources, and field procedures used in each attempt, all have been decidedly unsuccessful. It should be noted, however, that most of these efforts were voluntary and unfunded, or were part of relatively restricted surveys of such a nature as to prohibit extensive investigations. To date no extensive, well-funded archeological investigation has been conducted that has had as a primary goal the discovery of the 1718 site, although the need for such an effort has been recognized by the South Carolina Archeologist (Stephenson 1975:58).

Part of the recent interest in Fort Congaree is undoubtedly because the probable location is only four miles from downtown Columbia, South Carolina, a major population center with extensive historical and archeological research complexes. Much of the activity may also have been prompted by the South Carolina Highway Department's decision to eventually build a highway beltway in the vicinity of Congaree Creek. Several specific Environmental Impact Statement surveys have been conducted by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology (Anderson 1974, Goodyear 1975) in proposed highway corridors in the area. In addition, the members of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. conducted a major

program of survey and excavations in the area in 1974, in an attempt to recover some information about Fort Congaree and other archeological resources in this endangered area (Anderson, Michie and Trinkley 1974).

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE: HEMMINGS AND McDOWELL 1970

In 1970 the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was notified of the proposed highway corridor, and they in turn notified the Office of the South Carolina State Archeologist. Under the overall direction of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson a brief archeological reconnaissance was conducted in the corridor area where it passed near the suspected location of the 1718 post. This work was accomplished by Dr. E. Thomas Hemmings of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, accompanied by Mr. William L. McDowell of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The survey was conducted on December 22, 1970. No evidence of the 1718 post was found in the area searched in the corridor which ran several hundred feet north of where the creek turned to the west.

Immediately to the north of where the creek turned west, however, but still several hundred feet south of the corridor, Hemmings and McDowell did find evidence of a small, late eighteenth century occupation. This site was designated 38LX30 (Fig. 1) and consisted of an acre scatter of historic artifacts in a plowed field. It was considered to be a possible house site. On the basis of the ceramics recovered which dated mostly from the later eighteenth century, the site was thought to be too late to be that of Fort Congaree. A prehistoric aboriginal occupation was also noted at 38LX30 including a scatter of projectile points, chipped stone, and pottery. No other historic or prehistoric sites were observed and the corridor was tentatively approved, although the State Archeologist's Office asked to be kept advised about the project (Hemmings and Stephenson nd).

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE: POLHEMUS 1970-1971

Also in 1970 and in 1971 Mr. Richard Polhemus, then an archeologist with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, conducted an informal reconnaissance looking for the garrison site. Polhemus walked over the area on both sides of the creek in the vicinity of 38LX30. He had no greater luck in determining the location of the fort than Hemmings and McDowell, although he did locate another middle-to-late eighteenth century site about a mile from the creek mouth that was later re-surveyed and reported as 38LX68 (Fig. 1). Polhemus concluded that the fort might have been either destroyed by flooding or might be deeply covered by alluvium (Polhemus: personal communication).

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA INVESTIGATIONS: 1974

Late in the fall of 1973 Mr. James L. Michie, then a student at the University of South Carolina, approached the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology and suggested that the Archeological Society of South Carolina undertake a survey and excavation program along the proposed highway corridor, in an attempt to recover information from the endangered area. Michie had long been aware of the important historic and prehistoric resources in the general area and had previously reported a number of sites to the Institute. In addition, Michie's excavations at the nearby Thom's Creek (1969) and Taylor (1970) sites were the first extensive archeological excavations in the area.

A formal research proposal was drawn up, delimiting field procedures and goals of the Society program (Anderson, Michie and Trinkley nd). The State Archeologist, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, agreed to the need for the research, and accepted the proposal. A general program and excavation was begun in January

of 1974. A number of sites were located and reported to the Institute. Test excavations were conducted at several sites (38LX19, 38LX54, 38LX62), and extensive excavations were held at one, 38LX50 (Anderson, Michie, and Trinkley 1974; Anderson 1974). These investigations were conducted by volunteer members of the Society and were directed by James L. Michie, assisted by David G. Anderson, then a research assistant at the Institute, and Michael B. Trinkley, then a student at the University of South Carolina. Although no evidence for the 1718 post was found, the excavations at 38LX50 did locate a probable middle-to-late eighteenth century occupation. An extensive scatter of historic ceramics and other artifacts was detected in the excavations in the north-central portion of the site. While presently unanalyzed, the material appears on inspection to be all of eighteenth century origin.

In March of 1974, while the Society excavation was underway at 38LX50, the State Archeologist requested the team conduct an intensive survey of the area along Congaree Creek, to locate sites that might be endangered by the proposed beltway. With the help of ten to fifteen members of the Society, the vicinity of Congaree Creek was combed on foot for the first three miles of its course during the first three weekends in April. This survey complemented the informal survey that was ongoing at the time. A number of historic and prehistoric sites were located, and collections of diagnostic and unusual artifacts were made from the surface of each. A brief report was submitted to the Institute at the end of April (Anderson, Michie and Trinkley 1974). While the 1718 post was not found, a discussion of its significance was included in the report, and additional survey activity to locate the fort was recommended. Additionally, another apparent eighteenth century occupation was located at 38LX54 (Fig. 1), and 38LX30 was revisited and collected.

The most ambitious effort to date to locate the 1718 garrison site took place in April 1974 and was brought about through the support of Mr. Burl Manning of Columbia, S.C., the owner of much of the land along the Congaree Creek. Mr. Manning made available to the Society a motor grader and operator for a week in April and permitted its use on sections of his farm land. Under the direction of Mr. James L. Michie the plowzone of 38LX30 was removed from a large area of the site using the grader. The purpose of this testing was to see if additional features and occupations existed, other than those indicated by surface debris. This project, to be discussed in greater detail, demonstrated that the area of the site was occupied late in the eighteenth century, and also contained several aboriginal occupations.

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE: TRINKLEY 1974

In May of 1974, Michael Trinkley, as part of a private research venture financed by Mr. Manning, conducted an extensive program of historical research and archeological testing to determine the location of the garrison. From his own historical research, Trinkley (1974:11) concluded that the location posited by Meriwether was probably accurate. A systematic series of soil phosphate tests was then made from several areas along the creek, and a number of test pits were opened. While these efforts did not succeed in finding the fort, they did provide valuable information about alluvial deposition and soil buildup in the immediate area. In particular the edge of 38LX30 overlooking the creek was extensively tested, and the results supported the late eighteenth century occupation date indicated for this site (Trinkley 1974:8-9).

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE: ANDERSON 1974

Because of a number of significant prehistoric archeological sites had been located in the proposed route of the beltway by mid-1974, a new corridor was

proposed, some 1000 to 2000 feet south of the original corridor. In August of 1974, Anderson, as a staff member of the Institute, conducted an intensive survey along this new corridor, as part of an Environmental Impact Statement project for the South Carolina Highway Department. This survey concentrated in part on the problem of Fort Congaree. The possibility existed that the fort could be along the new corridor, although it ran somewhat to the south of the suspected location.

A large site, 38LX68 (Fig. 1), reported earlier during the Society program, was re-examined intensively. Surface collection indicated a late eighteenth century occupation, in addition to an extensive late prehistoric component. An extensive series of earthworks was discovered along the north bank of the Congaree Creek, in the vicinity of Old State Road (Fig. 1). The results of a document search indicated that the earthworks dated to the Civil War (Appendix I). A sharp skirmish occurred at the Congaree Creek/Old State Road bridge on February 15, 1865. An all-day exchange of small arms and cannon fire finally ended when Union forces flanked the Confederate defensive line, causing them to retreat before Columbia (Anderson 1974).

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE: ANDERSON AND GAY 1974

Late in August 1974, while the second beltway survey was nearing completion, Mr. Charles Gay of Columbia, S.C., and a student at the University of South Carolina, approached the Institute with a study he had completed that suggested a possible location for the 1718 fort on the south bank of Congaree Creek, to the north of 38LX68. From surface collections and an examination of historical documents and aerial photographs, Gay presented a case for the existence of an eighteenth century site in this area (Gay 1974). Testing operations, consisting of surface survey and the excavation of two one-meter pits, were conducted in this area in September 1974 by Anderson and Gay. These confirmed that a late eighteenth century occupation was indeed present at the site, 38LX69 (Fig. 1), although no evidence for earlier historic occupations were noted (Anderson nd).

#### ARCHIVES AND HISTORY NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

Late in 1974 the South Carolina Department of Archives and History nominated a 160 acre tract along the Congaree Creek to the National Register of Historic Places. The area nominated included 38LX30, 38LX69, and the area where the Old State Road crossed Congaree Creek and encompassed the suspected vicinity of Fort Congaree. The nomination provided a summary of the eighteenth century occupation in the area and supported the probable location of the 1718 garrison within the tract (McDowell 1974), although no mention was made of the Civil War earthworks and battle within the same area (Historic Preservation Staff 1974).

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE: GOODYEAR AND ACKERLY 1975-1976

A third beltway survey was completed by Goodyear (1975) along Congaree Creek. Although no new eighteenth century sites were located, the historical archeological research potential of the area was noted (Goodyear 1975:12). During this survey statistically representative data were obtained from the surface of a number of sites along the creek, using controlled collection procedures. In late 1975 and early 1976 Goodyear and Ackerly conducted another survey immediately north and east of 38LX30, to the north of where the creek turns sharply to the west (Ackerly 1976). This survey was conducted along a proposed power transmission corridor line that cut through the National Register property. No indications of the 1718 post were determined, a significant negative finding. Two prehistoric sites were located, however, immediately north of 38LX30.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TESTING OPERATION AT 38LX30

By April of 1974, the suspected garrison location near the bend in the Congaree Creek had been inspected on foot several times. Of a number of eighteenth century sites located along the creek, 38LX30 was the closest to this area. While most of the maps and documents placed the fort a few hundred feet to the southeast, around the bend, one map (Cook 1773) did show the fort and two houses in the approximate area of 38LX30. Artifacts recovered from the surface of the site, moreover, suggested a late eighteenth century occupation. Because of the close proximity of both Congaree Creek and Congaree River, however, it was possible that alluvial deposits had covered over earlier historic occupations. For these reasons a decision was made to extensively test the area for possible subsurface remains.

Using a motor grader, six parallel ten foot wide cuts, placed fifty to seventy feet apart, were opened in a north-south direction across 38LX30 (Fig. 3). The operations were directed by Mr. James L. Michie. Members of the Society assisted in the operation that lasted over a period of six days in late April 1974. Each cut extended from the woods out into the field for a distance of 600 to 1000 feet. The cuts were opened to a depth of about eight inches, to the base of the modern plowzone. Two or more members of the team followed behind the grader and collected the historic and prehistoric artifacts exposed. Each cut formed a separate provenience. When the base of the modern plowzone was reached the grading was terminated to minimize damage to features and artifacts below the plowzone. Prior to grading a stratigraphic test slot had been opened to about .75 meters to determine the nature of depositon and the depth of the plowzone. The cuts were then opened and collected, and they were mapped with a transit.

While the grader was removing the plowzone level, large quantities of historic and prehistoric artifacts were noted and collected from the south ends of each cut near the creek. The prehistoric artifacts were evenly distributed along the creek edge and consisted of pottery sherds, stone tools, and manufacture debris. The historic remains, in contrast, were for the most part tightly clustered on a low rise in the extreme southeastern portion of the field, in an area about 100 feet in diameter (Figs. 3 & 4). Historic artifacts recovered included pipestems, ceramics, brick, glass, and iron fragments, wrought nails, gunflints, and musket and rifle balls. A number of animal bones were also recovered, and were tentatively indentified by Dr. Robert L. Stephenson as cattle and pig.

At the base of the modern plowzone a number of dark stained areas were noted, particularly in the vicinity of the historic artifact cluster. Highly irregular plow scars were also noted extending below the modern plowzone, that cut into and disturbed the stained areas. Because of their erratic orientation and depth, it was assumed that these represented the remains of earlier, possibly eighteenth or nineteenth century farming activities. In spite of this disturbance, the stained areas were easily recognizable as features. Several were opened and were found to be aboriginal or historic pits or midden lenses, or occasional natural disturbances such as root molds. Part of a large stained area in Cut D was opened in the middle of the historic artifact concentration. This test, extending over about 100 square feet, was designated Feature 1 (Fig. 3), and the area was found to contain rich quantities of historic material. A small pit extending below the midden lens contained an intact pipe bowl, wrought nails, several pig bones, and a single postmold with part of a rotting wooded post in place (Fig. 5).

While the use of heavy earthmoving equipment is occasionally disparaged in American archeology, the testing of 38LX30 effectively demonstrated its usefulness. With the help of the motor grader it was possible to test a large area of



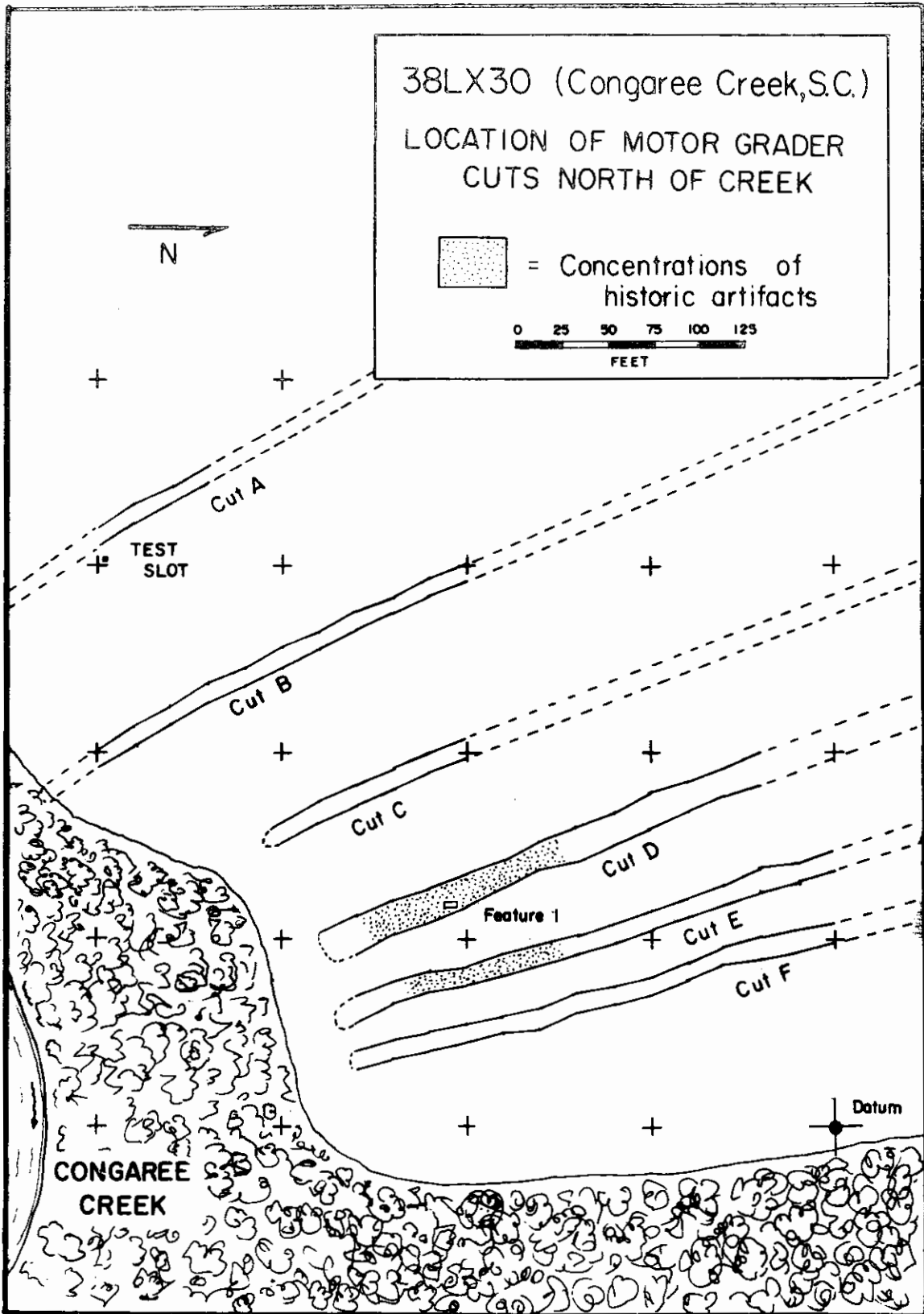


Fig. 3 Motor grader cuts and historic artifact concentrations at 38LX30.

the site, far beyond what could have been done with hand tools (Fig. 6). At the time of testing it was thought that highway construction would begin within a year, with a concomitant rapid modification of the surroundings. A trade-off was therefore accepted, that of removing some of the site's disturbed plowzone, in an attempt to determine subplowzone features. When responsibly used in conjunction with specific research problems, power earthmoving equipment can be a valuable tool in historical archeological investigations (South 1974a). Recent work by South (1971:40, 1974a) and Lewis (1975) has demonstrated this on other eighteenth century sites in South Carolina, and the use of power earthmoving equipment is becoming commonplace in prehistoric archeology (Asch 1975:189, Anderson 1976).

The grader cuts and limited testing demonstrated that features existed below the modern plowzone and that these were in a fairly good state of preservation. The testing also indicated that approximately eight inches of deposition had occurred since the eighteenth century, a finding supported by other testing operations in the immediate area (Trinkley 1974, Anderson nd). The preservation noted in the features tends to refute suggestions that little trace of the fort, if located in the same general area, might remain after 200 years (Trinkley 1974:6). It also tends to refute the suggestion that the fort may have washed away, since the elevation of the historic artifact concentration at 38LX30 was not substantially higher than most of the surrounding terrain.

The possibility admittedly exists that there may be earlier historic remains at 38LX30, below the level opened by the grader, or that historic components may exist in other, unopened portions of the field. No evidence for either of these was found in the cuts or in the test pits that Trinkley (1974) placed along the south edge of the site. Surface inspection of the area north of the creek in the vicinity of 38LX30 had also failed to locate additional historic occupations (Anderson 1974, Trinkley 1974), although the dense underbrush prohibited a careful reconnaissance. In a related attempt to explore the 38LX30 area, Michie had two divers search the Congaree Creek bottom below the site. This proved unproductive and was hampered by poor visibility in the creek and strong currents.

#### 38LX30 CERAMIC AND PIPESTEM DATING ANALYSIS

A total of 701 ceramic and 79 pipestem fragments were recovered from the motor grader cuts at 38LX30. Stanley South, archeologist at the Institute, identified all of the historic ceramics, and pipestem bore diameters were measured in 64<sup>th</sup>s of an inch using a series of drill bit shanks (Appendix II). The artifacts from the cuts were collected with the primary purpose of dating the site, to determine whether or not it could have been the location of the 1718 post. Using South's Mean Ceramic Date formula (South 1972:83) and the Binford (1962) and Heighon-Deagan (1972) pipestem dating formulas, dates were calculated employing artifacts from individual cuts, and for the total site assemblage (Tables 2 and 3).

The mean ceramic dates exhibited considerable variability depending on the cut selected and sample size, with a range from 1748.8 in cut B (N=41) to 1783.1 in cut E (N=111) (Table 2). This suggests that either more than one historic occupation is represented, or that the nature of the sample data is to some extent responsible for the observed variation. If the area investigated at 38LX30 does represent a single occupation, the results suggest that sample size and provenience may be important factors to consider in the use of the South formula. Cuts D and E, for example, with large numbers of sherds (N>100), have almost identical formula dates. The other four cuts, with low sample size (N<50), vary considerably in their dates. The ceramic formula used is that originally presented by South (1972:83). A later revision (South 1972:218, 1974b:Fig. 51)



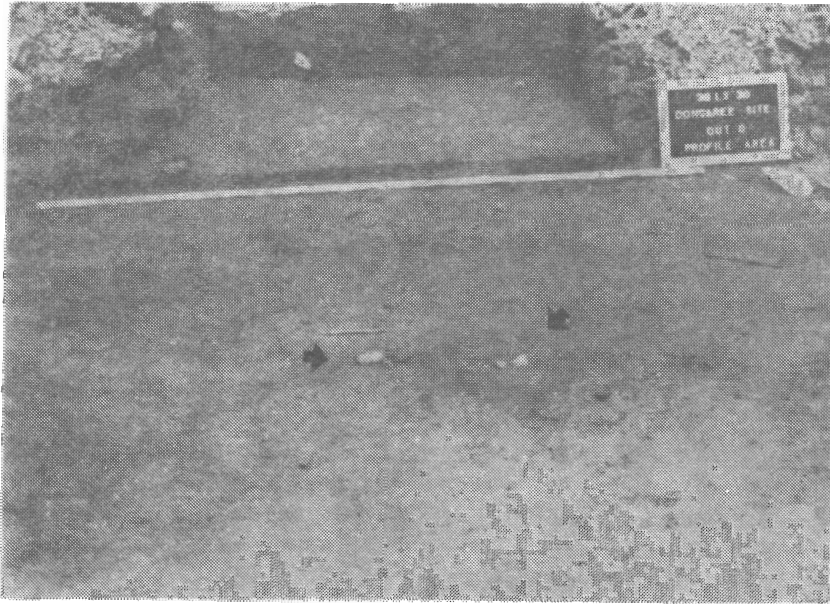


Fig. 5 Feature 1, Cut D, 38LX30. Pipebowl and bone fragments in the foreground from the fill of a small pit. (Photo courtesy of James L. Michie)



Fig. 6 Grader cuts entering the woods above Congaree Creek at the southern edge of 38LX30. Historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered in large quantities along the edge of this field overlooking the creek channel. (Photo courtest of James L. Michie)

Whether or not the artifacts from the cuts at 38LX30 represent one or more occupations remains uncertain at the present. No evidence was noted, however, for more than the occasional occurrence of historic artifacts away from the tight cluster in the southeast corner of the field. Documentary evidence for historic occupation in this area is minimal, primarily because the Lexington County Courthouse burned in the nineteenth century (Trinkley 1974:4). While the Cook map of 1773 indicates two houses in this area, it also places the fort here as well, and no evidence for that has been detected. It appears that at least one occupation dating to the middle-to-late eighteenth century is present based on artifactual evidence. The early ceramic dates in cuts A and B, although based on low and possibly skewed samples, may indicate an earlier occupation in or near this area. No surface evidence for such an occupation has been found, and these cuts were devoid of observable historic period features.

The results appear to underline the need for representative data from historic sites when using the dating formulas. The 38LX30 artifacts suggest that low sample sizes, or artifacts from restricted portions of a large and incompletely examined site, may give misleading results. South's cautionary note (1972:82) that "the judgement of the archeologist is important here" regarding the significance of the ceramic date must be remembered. South has also, it must be noted, warned of the dangers of using a small sample size in the application of his formula (1972:86). Additionally, South (personal communication) noted that the variation in the mean ceramic dates from 38LX30 may also reflect differing socio-economic or functional areas within a single site, a point illustrated at Fort Watson by Leland G. Ferguson (Ferguson 1975a:20-23). The data from 38LX30 indicate the use of the formula should include a judicious consideration of the possible limitations of the data.

In spite of the considerable variation observed in the pipestem and ceramic dates, all are after 1745, and are thus too late to be from the 1718-1722 garrison. The results highlight a major use for the dating formulas: providing a rough chronology in the absence of historical documentation. A number of eighteenth century sites are known from the Congaree Creek area, but most are poorly documented. Through use of the dating formulas it is possible to quickly obtain approximate occupation dates for each site. In the Congaree Creek surveys, this has enabled the investigators to distinguish settlements associated with the early garrison from those dating later in the century.

#### HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH POTENTIAL ALONG CONGAREE CREEK

Archeological investigations conducted to date along Congaree Creek have demonstrated the existence of extensive eighteenth century occupations, as well as numerous remains from later periods. Putting aside the question of the location of the 1718 garrison for a moment, it is argued that this record of historic occupations offers a rich research potential. Congaree Creek has a 250 year record of historic settlement; additionally the prehistoric occupation of the area has been shown to be more-or-less continuous over the last 11,000 years (Anderson, Michie and Trinkley 1974; Anderson 1974; Goodyear 1975). The area is thus a perfect microcosm for the diachronic study of settlement patterning.

The initial historic occupation in the early eighteenth century offers an ideal setting for the study of the early colonial frontier. The Congarees is known to have been a focal point in an extensive pan-southeastern Indian trading network. Archeological investigations may be capable of shedding new light on this trade and on Indian-white relationships. It is known, for example, that Indians stayed, at least temporarily, in the vicinity of the fort while it was occupied. Inspection of habitation sites or areas associated with the fort might produce evidence

about the nature of this relationship. Evidence for differences in social status, intermarriage, or even for occasional hostility might be present in the archeological record.

Over the course of the eighteenth century the Congaree Creek area became more settled, and the frontier receded westward. The decline of the frontier influence might be expected to produce clear changes in artifact-settlement-inventory archeological records over the course of the century. Recent investigations by South (1976), for example, have demonstrated that quantifiable differences exist in archeological deposits associated with frontier as opposed to settled colonial sites. A similar pattern might be expected to be found from sites of differing settlement periods along Congaree Creek. The setting offers the opportunity for the study of the decline of the frontier from the vantage of a single locality.

Changes brought about by increasing settlement might also be reflected in the location of historic sites of various periods. Sites dating to early in the eighteenth century, for example, might be defensively positioned or constructed, to provide protection in the event of Indian attack. Later in the century, as fears of attack decreased, some changes in construction, orientation, or placement of buildings might be expected.

Inspection of the locations of probable eighteenth century sites, when compared with sites dating from the nineteenth century (specifically house sites) in the same area, reveals some striking differences. Most of the apparent eighteenth century sites are located within two or three hundred feet of running water (eg, Congaree Creek) and show a preference for the higher ground in their immediate area. The later occupations, in contrast, often appear to be located at considerable distances away from running water, with less regard for micro-topographic detail. Part of this difference may be due to increased flood control in the area and to improved well construction technology. While this pattern is admittedly only an intuitive impression at the present, it bears additional investigation.

The Civil War earthworks and battle site located in the same area offer another potentially fruitful area for research. Occupied during the last days of the war, an investigation of the Confederate fortifications might yield information about the conditions of the defenders. Evidence for extensive curation, reuse, and recycling might be expected, with few new or luxury items present. Through distribution studies of discarded, lost, or spent ordnance, it might be possible to reconstruct details of the fortifications and battle (Ferguson 1975b).

#### CONCLUSION: FORT CONGAREE IN RETROSPECT

From the record of past investigations along Congaree Creek, it is possible to suggest several procedures that may be useful to the eventual location and documentation of the 1718 garrison and other historic occupations in the area. First, detailed historical research is needed about both the 1718 garrison and the later occupations in the area. In particular, attention should focus on the location of eighteenth century roads and structures, the Civil War earthworks, and recent flood-control and other land modification activity in the area. This information would help provide a measure of control for the effects of post-depositional modification agencies in the area, and would additionally help pinpoint changing settlement patterns over time.

Field investigations should follow up the historical research in order to locate both the fort and other historical sites in the area. Due to the dense

underbrush along the creek, this would best be accomplished in the winter when growth is minimal. Because of this underbrush, subsurface testing may be essential. Both a metal detector survey and extensive probabilistic subsurface testing in highly favorable areas should be conducted. Since previous research has documented the relatively ineffectiveness of single test pits (Trinkley 1974), a fairly extensive testing program may be needed. The subsurface testing could be conducted using soil augers, test pits, backhoe or grader slots, or combinations of these.

Testing should be attempted only after extensive historical research and surface survey, and should seek to maximize discovery chances while minimizing possible site destruction. Ideally a multistage search procedure should be employed, with the surface reconnaissance first coupled with, or immediately followed by, relatively minor testing procedures. The results of these tests should guide placement of more extensive operations. In all phases of the operation where total coverage is not possible, representative and probabilistic sampling procedures should be employed.

Ideally, the entire lower course of Congaree Creek should be covered, and not just the area presently suspected to contain the fort. The lower reaches of the creek, near the Congaree River, for example, have never been carefully inspected. If historic remains are discovered, the logical first step would be to determine their approximate date through the use of artifact typologies and the various available dating formulas. If a date compatible with the fort occupational period is obtained, additional subsurface testing would be warranted. Using South's (1976) artifact pattern recognition procedures, such as the Carolina and Frontier models, it might be possible to differentiate the fort from contemporary, non-military occupations. Effective use of both the dating formulas and the South artifact patterns would require representative site data, necessitating sampling procedures. Once the garrison site has been clearly recognized, procedures could then be established for its management, including excavation or preservation.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### EDITOR'S NOTE

Readers will find citations above through 1976, but this issue dates from 1975. Actual publication occurred in 1977 allowing the author to update his article to include references known to him prior to the actual publication of the references.

## APPENDIX I

The Civil War Earthworks and Battle Site at the Old  
State Road - Congaree Creek Bridge AreaHISTORICAL SUMMARY: INTRODUCTION

About January 1865 Sherman's army began moving north across South Carolina. Except for a few skirmishes where Confederate forces briefly stood their ground, the advance was unchecked. By the fourteenth of February advance units of Sherman's forces had reached the vicinity of Congaree Creek, where a line of defenses guarding the crossing of Old State Road formed the Confederate "first line of works" outside of the City of Columbia, South Carolina (document #1 below).

The following day the 15th Army Corps under Major General John A. Logan attacked the Confederate positions. A sharp battle ensued, with heavy firing exchanged for several hours. The Union forces, momentarily checked in the front, sent troops through the Congaree Creek swamp to the northwest of the defenses, and flanked and broke through the Confederate line behind the bridge. The fortifications were then abandoned and the Confederate forces retreated northwards, taking their artillery pieces with them. The bridge over the creek was fired but only partially damaged, and the Union forces moved in behind the retreating Confederates and occupied the fortifications.

CONFEDERATE DEFENSES: A RECONSTRUCTION FROM DOCUMENTS

From the records of officers involved in the battle (documents #1-4 below) a partial reconstruction of the military structures built along the Congaree Creek can be made. This reconstruction is speculative in nature and may be altered by eventual discovery of additional documents or further archeological research in the field and laboratory.

A defensive line was located on the north side of the Congaree Creek with artillery guarding the approach to the bridge. On the south side of the creek was a *tete-de-pont*, a fortified advance position or bridgehead. A Union officer involved in the battle described the Confederate defenses after their capture in the following terms:

"The works thus gained were capture in the following terms:  
and most admirable adapted to the defense of the crossing."  
(Report of Bvt. Maj. General Charles R Woods, document #2  
below)

The Confederate line apparently extended along the creek for an undetermined distance in either direction, although the strong point of the fortifications was clearly located in the immediate area of the bridge (document #1 below). Secondary positions were located along the creek and offered resistance to the Union flanking efforts (documents #2 below). The Confederate positions were described by a Union officer as "intrenched on the opposite side of the creek" to the east of the bridge (document #3 below). The Confederate commander of these fortifications clearly refers to "earth-works" on the north side of the creek (document #4 below).

On the south side of the creek guarding the approach to the bridge was a "temporary breast-works of rails" (document #4 below) with two pieces of artillery deployed (document #3) below. During the battle this position was flanked and the defenders were forced to retreat across the creek to the main body of defensive works, where apparently three pieces of artillery were deployed (documents #3 and 4 below).



From the documents it appears that a temporary breastworks with artillery guarded the south side of the creek, and a well made defensive line, particularly strong at the bridge, was located to the north of it across the creek. Information on the specific construction and deployment of the defenses on the north side of the creek is limited to the Confederate commander's description of them as "earthworks," and to the suggestive comment of the Union officer involved in the battle. Col. Catterson's comment about the enemy's "intrenched" position further suggests earthworks and ditches.

#### THE CONFEDERATE DEFENSES: PRESENT CONDITIONS

In the area where Old State Road crosses Congaree Creek the outlines of extensive earthworks may be seen on the north side of the creek. The floodplain of the creek itself and the adjoining ridgeline overlooking it are overgrown in hardwoods. Away from the creek lie extensive cultivated fields. The earthworks that remain are located in the wooded belt along the ridge overlooking the creek. Whether they ever extended into the plowed fields away from the creek is conjectural; no remains were detected.

Of the fortified tete-de-pont on the south side of the bridge, no apparent traces remain. Cultivated fields run almost up to the Old State Road on either side, and in these fields as well as in the thin line of trees along the road, there are no discernible earthworks or depressions or even artifacts suggesting the positions of the salient. Due to its apparent temporary nature it may have left little indication of its presence even immediately after its abandonment.

Crossing the Congaree Creek heading north, to the east are a line of earthworks running towards the Congaree River. This side of the creek is extensively overgrown near the bridge, and consequently only part of this area was surveyed, from 300 feet east of the bridge to a point well to the east of where the creek turns southwards. The earthworks in this area are characterized by a low ditch about three feet deep and up to ten feet wide, with earth heaped in front, facing the creek. These earthworks are densely overgrown and are extensively disturbed in many areas by drainage ditches and in one area by an apparent borrow pit. Moving to the east they become less and less distinct, until near the area where the creek turns south, they are impossible to separate from drainage ditches and other related disturbances in the area.

To the west of the bridge extensive and clearly defined earthworks parallel the creek for several hundred feet before becoming indistinct. In the area of the bridge these earthworks are standing to a height of up to five feet above the surrounding fields and are about 25-30 feet thick at the base and about 10-15 feet wide at the top. A ditch about 25 feet wide and several feet deep is located on the edge of the ridgeline overlooking the creek floodplain. This arrangement extends for roughly 350 feet in the vicinity of the bridge in an approximate semi-circular shaped pattern.

Just beyond the junction of the creek with one of its tributaries, the nature of these fortifications changes. The ditch in front disappears and instead a shallow ditch is located near the edge of the ridgeline, with the earth from it heaped up to the front, right at the edge of the ridgeline. The present ditch is from four to eight feet wide and two to three feet deep. This structure runs for several hundred feet paralleling the creek, becoming less distinct away from the bridge. The creek approaches the ridgeline here, and there is a sharp dropoff of from eight to ten feet to the floodplain floor.

The earthworks described would appear to be at least a remainder of the Confederate defenses along Congaree Creek. The massive banked-and-ditched area

near the bridge is an ideal vantage point for the positioning of artillery to cover approaches to the bridge. The less pronounced earthworks paralleling the creek would provide relatively good cover for riflemen guarding the flanks of the bridge. These descriptions are rough field approximations, and in no way are to be regarded as exact determinations.

The area around the bridge has traditionally been a source of military ordnance and has been in fact extensively damaged from the depredations of relic collectors. All along the length of the earthworks are the scars from old potholes. Although these structures are apparently well-established in local folklore, prior to this, little attempt appears to have made to record these archeological and historical resources.

## APPENDIX II

### HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

#### DOCUMENT #1

Report of Major General John A. Logan, U.S. Army, Commanding  
Fifteenth Army Corps, of Operations January 7 - March 31

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Goldsboro, N.C., March 31, 1865.

It having been reported that the enemy were in force on Congaree Creek, intrenched, our disposition were made to force the passage, and at the same time to demonstrate upon the Great Congaree with a portion of the corps. To Brevet Major-General Smith was assigned the duty of making the demonstration at the crossing of the Congaree River above referred to. General Woods encountered the enemy at a short distance from his camp, but easily pushed them before him, until their main line was discovered on Congaree Creek, which empties into the river about a mile and a half from the road on which the column was moving stretching away in a westerly direction, winding through deep banks fringed with undergrowth and bounded by marshy open fields, which had been rendered impassable for artillery by the frequent rains of the week past. On approaching the creek the enemy's lines were developed, extending apparently along the face of the creek with a salient covering the open fields in front of their works. General Woods at once deployed his Second Brigade across the road, pushing forward a heavy skirmish line to feel the position of the enemy. From the nature of the ground nothing could be effected by a demonstration upon the right, and Colonel Stone's brigade (Third Brigade, First Division) was moved in line across the open field into the woods bordering the river, the troops wading through mud and water up to their waists till they reached the banks of the stream. General Woods' First Brigade was held in reserve in the center. Generals Hazen and Corse moved their divisions in support of General Woods. The enemy opened quite briskly with artillery and musketry upon General Stone's advance, but one regiment succeeded in crossing the stream higher up than the tete-de-pont of the enemy extended, and completely turned his position, for when an advance was made along the whole skirmish line the enemy broke from their works, firing the bridges in their flight. Our troops gallantly charged over their line, and succeeded in putting out the flames, notwithstanding the enemy opened a hot artillery fire on the bridge and the main road leading to it. In this connection I must invite attention to the able manner in which Colonels

Catterson and Stone handled their brigades and co-operated with their division commander in all his combinations. As soon as the bridge was repaired I pushed General Woods across, when it was discovered the enemy had abandoned his first line of works along the river-bank, retreating across open fields to a second line much nearer the city of Columbia. (Source: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of Rebellion, pp. 220-226, Vol. XLVII, Pt. 1)

DOCUMENT #2

Reports of Bvt. Major General Charles R. Woods, U.S. Army, Commanding First Division, of Operations January 10 - March 24 and April 10 - 11

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,  
Near Longtown, S.C., February 21, 1865.

The next morning at daylight I was out of camp and on the road toward Columbia. I met with stubborn opposition throughout the entire day, and, being obliged to march with a heavy skirmish line constantly covering my advance, it was not until the afternoon that I reached the neighborhood of the Little Congaree Creek, but after five miles distant. The enemy was here developed on the river bank in considerable force, with three artillery protecting his position. I ordered Col. R. F. Catterson, commanding the Second Brigade, to deploy his command to the right of the road, with instructions to feel toward the left flank of the enemy's line and, if possible, to cross the river below him. At the same time the Third Brigade, Col. George A. Stone commanding, was moved off to the left of the road with the same object in view respecting the right flank of the enemy, both brigades moving under cover of a strong connected line of skirmish. The First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Woods commanding, was held in reserve. Colonel Stones, skirmishes getting fairly on the flank of the rebel line, handsomely turned it, driving the skirmishers back beyond the river. The Fourth Iowa Infantry, moving still further to the right and rear of the enemy, managed to effect a crossing over the stream above him, and at the same time Colonel Catterson having obtained a foothold below and my shirmishers pressing them very hard in front, the enemy was obliged to fall back from his works along the river to an inner line nearer the main Congaree River. The works thus gained were strongly constructed and most admirably adapted to the defense of the crossing. As soon as it was seen that the rebels were leaving their position I at once pushed the Second Brigade and one section of artillery (Twelfth Wisconsin Battery) across the river, moving to the bridge that had been partially burned by the enemy. (Source: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of Rebellion, p. 242, Vol. XLVII, Pt. 1)

DOCUMENT #3

Report of Colonel Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-Seventh Indiana Infantry,  
Commanding Second Brigade, of Operations February 15 - March 25

to

Captain Fred H. Wilson  
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, 15th ARMY CORPS,  
Columbia, S.C., February 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 15th of February, in compliance with orders received, I moved my brigade from bivouac at a point on the Orangeburg and Columbia road where it crosses Sandy Run, and proceeded in the direction of Columbia. After moving about one mile the enemy was discovered on our front. Four companies of the Fourteenth Illinois were deployed as skirmishers, and pushed forward, driving the enemy at a rapid pace as far as Savannah Creek, where he made a stand. Four other companies were sent forward to strengthen the skirmish line and the enemy was driven back to Congaree Creek, where another stand was made. I at once formed line of battle and moved the skirmish line to a point about 300 paces from the enemy's position. At this point the Congaree Creek makes a curve describing something less than a semi-circle, running well down to the right of my position. The enemy had constructed a strong barricade of rails across the road near the bridge, and had two pieces of artillery in position on the road. I moved one regiment, the Forth-sixth Ohio, up the creek on the right of the skirmish line, until almost opposite the left of the enemy's position. Here the enemy was discovered entrenched on the opposite side of the creek which rendered it impracticable to advance it further, as it was exposed to an enfilading fire. I immediately reported the fact to the general commanding, and it was decided to cross above and below the enemy's position. I was ordered to construct a crossing below the bridge, which I did by felling trees across the stream, after which I asked permission to cross my brigade, but it was determined to send a reconnoitering party only. I at this moment rode forward to the skirmish line, and discovering the enemy's attention drawn to a portion of the Third Brigade, who were moving down the river from above, my skirmishers were immediately moved forward, driving the enemy from his barricade, reaching the bridge (which had been fired) in time to extinguish the flames before it was destroyed. I moved my brigade across the creek and camped about one mile beyond. The enemy evacuated a strong position on the opposite side of the creek, and fell back about two miles to a fortified position. During the day the brigade lost in killed, 5; wounded, 10. (Source: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of Rebellion, p. 258, Vol. XLVII)

DOCUMENT #4

Report of Colonel G. G. Dibrell  
Commanding Confederate Officer, Congaree Creek

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION  
In the Field, February 17, 1865.

LIEUTENANT M. G. HUDSON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

In obedience to orders received from Major-General Wheeler, I respectfully submit the following report in regard to the failure to burn the bridge across the Congaree Creek: The enemy advancing upon the State road in heavy force drove Colonel Breckinridge back to the forks of the road just beyond the creek, where he was joined by Colonel McLemore, and temporary breast-works made of rails. The infantry picketing at the creek had partially prepared the bridge for burning; the bridge being very wet, covered with mud and it still raining, I believe the bridge would not burn and thereafter ordered Captain Wright to prepare it, by piling on more rails and making every preparation he could. In the meantime Major-General Butler, to whom I was reporting, came upon the field, and expressed his opinion that we could hold the bridge against any force that came against it. He further directed that if the enemy crossed above or below,

we must concentrate against him and still hold the position across the creek. Finding the enemy was concentrated in heavy force upon each flank, I requested General Butler to let me retire across the bridge so that I could effectually destroy it. This request was made more than an hour before we were driven across the bridge, and no answer was received to this request until after we were driven back. As soon as we were driven across the bridge it was set on fire. Our men retired to the earth-works, and the enemy kept away from the bridge until all the rails, &c, upon it had burned up, and until the enemy had effected a crossing elsewhere, and the infantry supporting our left flank had been withdrawn. The enemy kept up such a heavy fire with small-arms and artillery upon the bridge after we retired, that we could not cut it down without great loss of life. Had I been allowed to retire when I requested it, my intention was to cut the bridge down. I feel that I am not responsible for the failure to destroy the bridge and know that the officers and men under my command are not. They displayed great gallantry in defending the bridge for five or six hours, under constant fire.

Very respectfully,

G. G. DIBRELL  
Colonel, Commanding

(Source: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion, p. 1186, Vol. XLVII, Pt. 1)

### APPENDIX III

#### TABLES OF CERAMIC AND PIPESTEM FREQUENCY BY PROVENIENCE FROM 38LX30

(Continued Over)

TABLE A: HISTORIC CERAMIC TYPES FROM 38LX30

Type Description	Type No.	-Dates-		-Frequency by Provenience- (motor grader cuts)						N=
		Range	Median	A	B	C	D	E	F	
Moulded White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	16	1740-1765	1753	3	13	2	37	2	5	62
"Scratch Blue" White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	34	1744-1775	1760				2			2
Westerwald	44	1700-1775	1738		2		13	2	4	21
"Littler's Blue"	41	1750-1765	1758				1			1
British Brown Stoneware	54	1690-1775	1733		8		35	4	1	48
Buckley Ware	47	1720-1775	1748	1		1	13	4		19
Underglazed Blue Chinese Porcelain	39	1660-1800	1730		5	3	23	7		38
Overglazed Enamelled Hand-Painted Creamware	18	1765-1810	1788				4			4
Underglazed Polychrome Pearlware	12	1795-1815	1805				13		2	15
Underglazed Blue Hand-Painted Pearlware	17	1780-1820	1800			2	22	7	2	33
Refined Red Stoneware	37	1690-1775	1733				1			1
Decorated Delftware	49	1600-1802	1750		6	1	26	9	2	44
Blue and Green Edge Pearlware	19	1780-1830	1805				5	2		7
Black Basaltes Stoneware	27	1750-1820	1785				2			2
Nottingham Stoneware	46	1700-1810	1755				1			1
Annular Wares Creamware	14	1780-1815	1798				2	1		3
Undecorated Pearlware	20	1780-1830	1805		2		63	9	1	75
Creamware	22	1762-1820	1791		1	7	207	62	9	286
Lead Glazed Dotted Yellow Slipware	56	1670-1795	1733		2	2	2	1		7
Coarse Red Lead Glazed Earthenware	--						7	3	2	12
Coarse Brown Lead Glazed Earthenware	--						7	3		10
North Devon Gravel Temporal Ware	61	1650-1775	1713		2	1				3
Clouded Ware Cream-Colored	36	1740-1770	1775					1		1
South Carolina Creamware	--						4	2		6
TOTALS				4	41	19	490	119	28	701

TABLE B: PIPESTEM FRAGMENTS FROM 38LX30Binford Formula:

$$Y = 1931.85 - 38.26 * (\bar{X})$$

Heighton & Deagan Formula:

$$Y = 1600 + (22) * \left( \frac{-\log \bar{X} + 1.04435}{.05234} \right)$$

-----  
 Y = pipestem date

Where:
 $\bar{X}$  = avg. borehole diameter

PROVENIENCE	BOREHOLE DIAMETER				TOTALS
	4/64"	5/64"	6/64"	7/64"	
CUT A	-	-	-	-	0
CUT B	4	6	-	-	10
CUT C	1	1	-	-	10
CUT D	11	29	5	-	45
CUT E	4	9	2	-	15
CUT F	3	4	-	-	7
<b>TOTALS</b>	23	49	7	-	79

$$\bar{X} = 4.797$$