

**JAMESTOWN
RECONNAISSANCE
SURVEY**

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Introduction

This brief report summarizes the results of an archaeological reconnaissance of the Jamestown site in Berkeley County, South Carolina (Figure 1). This project was a collaborative research effort of the Lamar Institute and Diachronic Research Foundation and was intended to expand the known universe of historic archaeological sites in South Carolina. Through a combined use of historical research, surface reconnaissance, systematic shovel testing, and limited testing, the survey resulted in the partial identification of one archaeological site which contains the remains of the Jamestown settlement.

This project was not required by any impending construction or federal or state environmental legislation, but was conducted solely for its research value. Funding for the project was provided by the crew members, and supplies were provided by the two sponsoring non-profit organizations. Access to the town site was graciously provided by the landowner, James Pipkin.

Project Setting

The Jamestown site is located on the south bank of the Santee River in the lower coastal plain of Berkeley County, South Carolina approximately 32 kilometers (20 miles) from the Atlantic Ocean. The town site is located northeast of the present Jamestown community, north of Hell Hole Swamp and State Road 45, and east of U.S. Highway 17A and Lenuds Ferry. The site is situated on a high bluff approximately 25 ft above sea level as shown on the Jamestown quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1973). Soils on the site consist of Craven sandy loam.

The site currently is in mixed pine and hardwood forest. Portions that were examined include areas of mature forest and other areas that have been timbered in recent years. The entire region was devastated by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. This resulted in the uprooting of several dozen large hardwood trees. Subsequent regrowth resulting from the open forest canopy made parts of the town nearly impenetrable. Prior to Hugo, this area was a pleasant forest. Most, if not all, of the town site has not been cultivated by tractor, but deep ruts resulting from modern logging operations, however, have damaged portions of the site. The original town site covers an area approximately 1038 m x 540 m as shown on Thomas Gaillard's redrawings of original plats of the town site (Smith 1908).

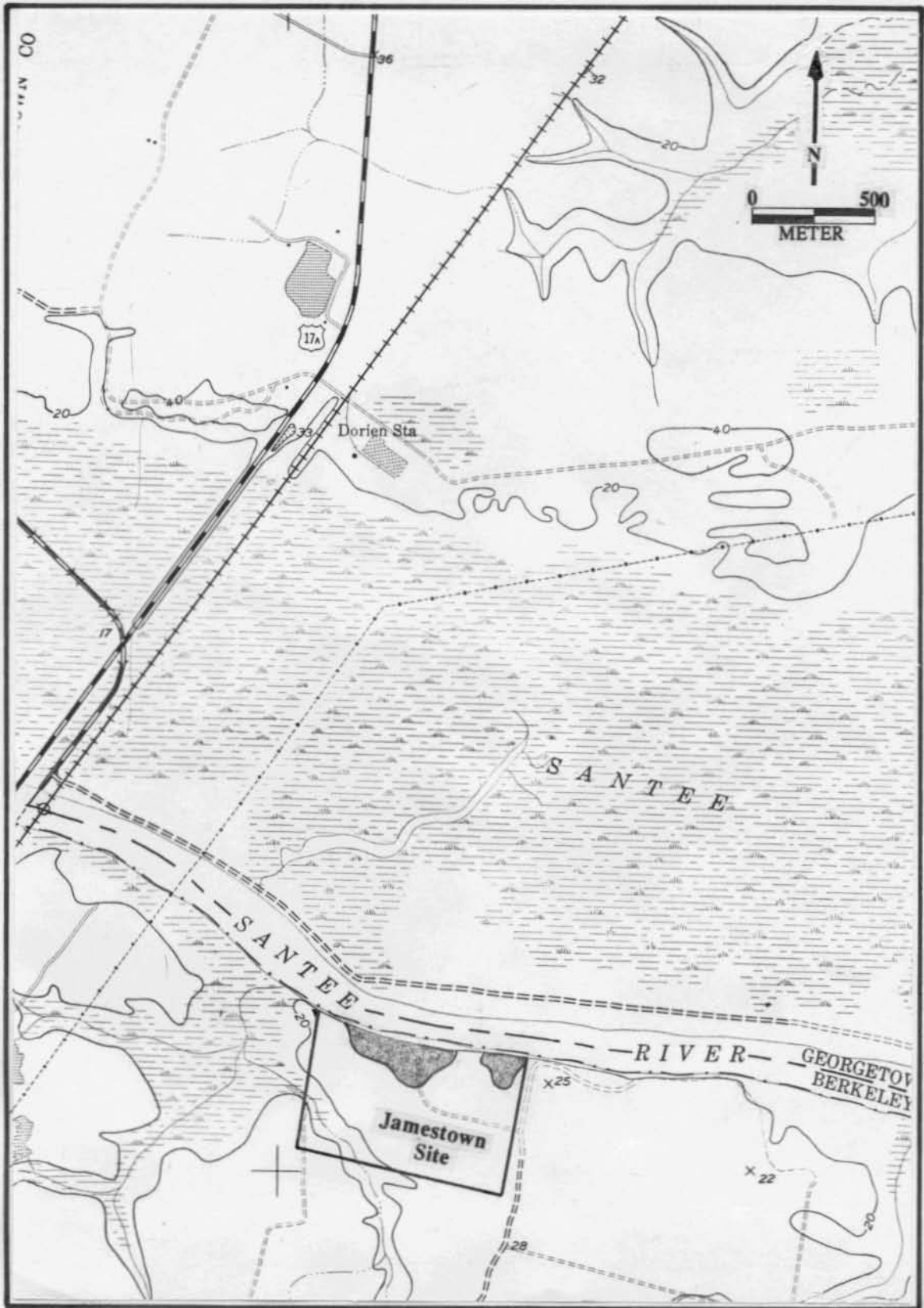


Figure 1. Site Location.

Historical Background

The earliest French attempts at settlement in Carolina followed soon after the repeal of the Edict of Nantes in 1562 when a group of Huguenots led by Jean Ribault was unsuccessful in establishing a colony. The Huguenots were Protestant refugees who were being persecuted in their homeland by the Catholic royalty. The British were sympathetic of their plight and allowed them to settle in Carolina. The first permanent colony including French Huguenots was established at Port Royal in 1670. South Carolina soon became the principal retreat of the Huguenots in the New World. Reverend Richebourg brought part of his Huguenot congregation to the Carolinas from Virginia and nearly a thousand Huguenots emigrated to Carolina from Holland alone. By 1685 French settlers had begun to settle the Santee River swamp, and by 1700 more than 80 families had settled there. By 1705 the number of families had risen to approximately 100 and the area contained the largest French settlement in South Carolina outside of Charles Town. At that time Santee and Sewee Indians also were living along the lower Santee region. Within a short time this area became known as the French Santee settlement, and was distinguished from the English Santee settlement located further upstream. During the period 1708-1720 there was an outmigration of French from the French Santee region to the northern areas of the Santee River drainage which resulted partly from the flood-prone nature of the French Santee region. A particularly severe freshet in 1723 resulted in widespread damage to houses and crops for those living in the area (Hirsch 1928:15-18).

Jamestown was created shortly after January 29, 1705/6. The town site originally was to include 141 acres on the banks of the Santee. Twenty-four numbers were assigned to lots within the town, but eventually, a total of 36 lots were distributed (Smith 1908:223-224). In addition to the 36 domestic lots, the town contained a church, parsonage, cemetery, glebe, commons area, and a rectangular road network (Hirsch 1928). The church at Jamestown was declared the Parish Church of St. James. This church probably was built between April, 1706 and December, 1706, where it functioned as the parish church until May 11, 1754 (Smith 1908:225-226). Although the dimensions of the church at Jamestown are precisely known, a contemporary church at St. Andrews Parish measured 40 ft x 25 ft with an associated 7 acre cemetery. Smith (1908) speculated that the town already may have been abandoned prior to the abandonment of the church. During the mid-nineteenth century, Thomas Gaillard, a Huguenot descendant and local scholar, redrafted two early plats of Jamestown. The original plats have not survived. Gaillard's redrafts are reproduced as Figures 2 and 3. Figure 2 shows Jamestown in relation to the surrounding land plats, while Figure 3 is shows the original town lot boundaries.

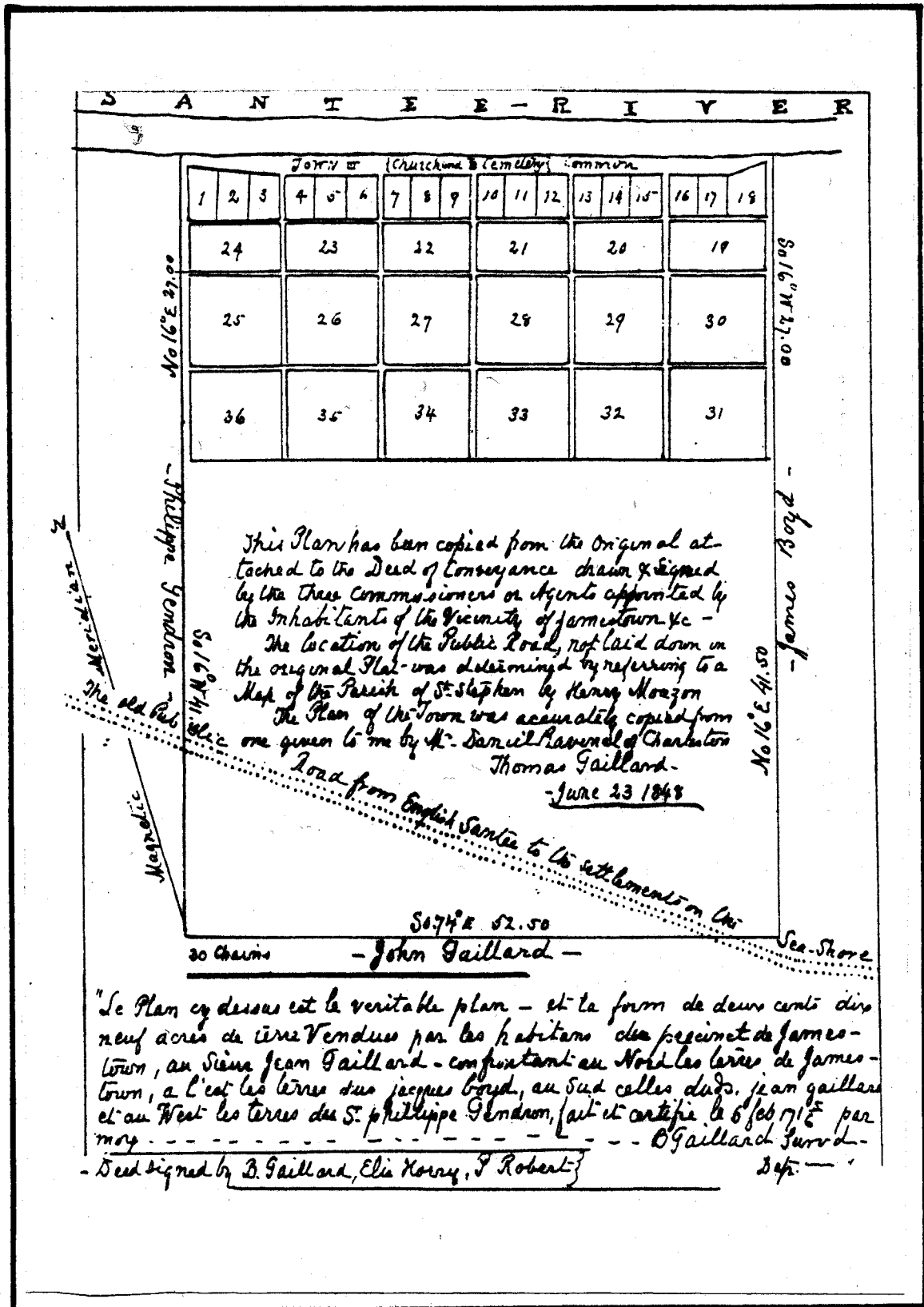


Figure 3. Plat of Jamestown.

Other features possibly were associated with the town which may be encountered archaeologically. The fortified house of Reverend Claude de Richbourg, rector of the St. James Santee Parish, also was located near Jamestown. Richbourg's house served as a refuge and military garrison throughout the Yamassee War (Gardner 1972; Ivers 1976). In 1716, Barthelemy [Bartholomew] Gaillard was listed as superintendant of an Indian factor (Hirsch 1928:195). Gaillard's trading post may have been located on one of two lots that he owned in Jamestown, or it may have been located outside of town. Neither of his lots were examined during this survey.

The date of abandonment of Jamestown is problematic, however, it was largely abandoned by 1760. When the earliest census was conducted, in 1790, St. James Parish contained a total of 3,433 persons--3,202 of which were slaves (U.S. Census 1972). By 1830 Jamestown had already been incorporated into a 490 ac plantation, when Theodore Gourdin, executor of Theodore Gourdin, deceased, conveyed the property to Samuel J. Palmer. By that time it was no longer referenced as Jamestown, but was known as Mount Moriah (Smith 1908; Mills 1825).

Original ownership of 28 of the three dozen original town lots is provided in Smith (1908:223-224) and is repeated here as Table 1. Lots 1 through 24 originally sold for 40 shillings each; Lots 25 to 30 for 60 shillings; and Lots 31 to 36 for 40 shillings (Hirsch 1928:17). There are no record of the original sale of eight lots. Subsequent land transactions and other archival references to Jamestown lots were not researched for the present study. Such research, undoubtedly will provide additional details about the town. Additional background concerning Jamestown and the French Santee Huguenots is provided in Hirsch (1928), Friedlander (1982), Butler (1983), and in numerous volumes of the *Transactions of the South Carolina Huguenot Society* (hereafter cited as, *Transactions*)

Previous Archaeological Research

A check of the South Carolina archaeological site files indicated that no previous archaeological research had been conducted at Jamestown prior to this study and no sites are recorded within a 5 kilometer radius of the site. The town site, however, has attracted the attention of many historically-minded individuals since its demise. Ravenel, writing in 1900, stated "There are no remains of the Town. The site of the Church is known and near it were graves which are remembered but are now obliterated" (Ravenel 1900:32). In 1931, the Huguenot Society of South Carolina commemorated the St. James Church site at

Table 1. Jamestown Lot Purchases

| Lot # | Owner |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 & 36 | Bartholomew Gaillard |
| 2 | John Gaillard |
| 3 | Alexander Chastaigner |
| 4 | John Guibal |
| 5 | René Ravenel |
| 6 | Philip Gendron |
| 7 | Pierre Robert |
| 9 | Paul Bruneau |
| 10 | Peter Gaillard |
| 11 | Ducros de la Pastie |
| 12 | Isaac DuBose |
| 13 | Peter Cadeaux |
| 16, 19 & 30 | Etienne Thibout |
| 18 | Iedion Foucherou |
| 21 | Andrew Rambert |
| 23, 26 & 35 | Moyse Carrion |
| 24 | Antoinette Lejeau |
| 27 & 34 | James Seron |
| 28 & 33 | Peter Couillandean |
| 29 | Nicholas le Nord |
| 8, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 31 & 32 | No Record of Issue |

(Source Smith 1908)

Jamestown by erecting a granite cross. Similar crosses were erected on other Huguenot Church sites at other South Carolina settlements (e.g. Purysburg and New Bordeaux). These memorial ceremonies are documented in the *Transactions*. The Santee River drainage has received extensive archaeological survey coverage largely resulting from the efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Francis Marion National Forest land management efforts. Colonial Huguenot sites in South Carolina were targeted for research by the U.S. Forest Service as early as the 1970s (Gardner 1972; Logan and Anderson 1982; Elliott and Morgan 1984), and subsequent surveys have identified many eighteenth century sites that were part of the French Santee settlement. No detailed excavations of these sites, however, have been undertaken.

Elliott (1983) conducted survey on Compartment 121, approximately 5 kilometers downstream from Jamestown, and examined a number of early Huguenot sites. Small test excavations placed on two of the sites, 38Bk692 and 38Bk708, identified late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French components. Both sites were on land granted to the Le Grand family. The grantees, Isaac and James Le Grand had minor titles of French nobility and both came from the Normandy region of France. Both were slaveowners and had amassed considerable wealth by the time of their death. Ann Le Grand, wife of Isaac, died leaving 14 slaves and property valued at £6,563 (*Transactions* 1906:23-25; Records of the Register 1709-1712:173; Hirsch 1928:175).

Site 38Bk692 was a large site, 270 m x 250 m, located on a well drained terrace which contained several structural ruins dating to the early period. Sixty-two shovel tests and one 1 m x 1m test unit were excavated on the site and a range of artifacts were recovered. Ceramics included protohistoric aboriginal pottery, colono-Indian pottery, coarse earthenware, Whieldon ware, salt glazed stoneware, molded white salt glazed stoneware, yellow slipware, English delftware, French faience, creamware, whiteware, Chinese porcelain and Rhenish stoneware. Other artifacts include wrought nails, dark green wine bottle glass, light green glass, kaolin pipe fragments, brick, bones and oyster shells. The site contained 67 Colono-Indian sherds (68%) and 21 imported (European or Oriental) sherds (32%).

Site 38Bk708 was a small single house site, 80 m x 60 m, enclosed a series of earthen dikes located on the poorly drained edge of the Santee River swamp. Eight shovel tests, one 50 cm x 50 cm test, and one 1 m x 1 m test were excavated on this site. Ceramics included colono-Indian pottery, yellow slipware, English delftware, creamware, Whieldon ware, molded white salt glazed stoneware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, brown salt glazed stoneware, and Rhenish stoneware. Other artifacts recovered include wrought nails, dark green wine bottle glass, light green glass, clear glass, kaolin pipe fragments, iron knives, brick, bone and oyster shell. Bone was well preserved on this site, and a small assemblage of food bones was analyzed. Animals identified include white tailed deer, raccoon, turkey, largemouth bass, other unidentified fish and birds, river cooters, painted turtles, oysters, whelk, clams, and pig which was the only domestic species (O'Steen 1983). Although the land containing this site was owned by French, this actually may have been the home of slaves. The site produced 127 Colono-Indian sherds (83%), but only 26 imported sherds (17%). On these two sites combined (38Bk692 & 708), Colono-Indian pottery comprised 77 percent of the assemblage.

Recently, survey work on the Francis Marion National Forest has intensified because of the Hurricane Hugo clean-up which necessitated an enormous salvage operation of

downed timber. The survey investigations that were a consequence of the Hurricane Hugo, however, have not been summarized, but they promise to greatly expand the data base on French Huguenot sites in the region.

Excavations 20 kilometers upstream from Jamestown during the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cooper River Rediversion Project in the late 1970s. Although this project included excavation of several late eighteenth and nineteenth century sites associated with French Huguenot descendants including 38Bk75, 38Bk76, 38Bk88, and 38Bk225, no early eighteenth century sites were examined (Brockington 1980; Wheaton et al. 1983; Drucker 1982). Ceramics recovered from three sites associated with French Huguenots, Colono-Indian and aboriginal pottery averaged 87 percent of the pottery assemblage (N=24,528) (Wheaton et al. 1983:213).

Elsewhere in South Carolina, archaeological surveys have been conducted on two other colonial French Huguenot towns--Purysburg and New Bordeaux. New Bordeaux, located on the Little River in McCormick County was examined by surface reconnaissance and shovel testing (Elliott 1984), while Purysburg, located on a Savannah River bluff in Jasper County, was covered by an intensive systematic shovel testing program and surface reconnaissance (LePionka 1980; Elliott 1985; Smith 1985). Excavation at both sites was limited to small test excavations. Both Purysburg and New Bordeaux are located on the Savannah River watershed and both were settled after Jamestown. Purysburg was settled in 1732 and New Bordeaux in 1764. Like Jamestown, these town sites were deserted within a few decades of their formation. Other French Huguenot settlements are recorded in the historical literature, but none of these has received any archaeological attention (Hirsch 1928).

Fieldwork Methods

Fieldwork for the Jamestown project was conducted on February 24 and 25, 1992. The crew consisted of Dan Elliott, Rita Folse Elliott, and Carl Steen. The landowner, James Pipkin, also assisted in the project by leading the crew to the approximate location of an early house site. The survey began on the southeastern end of the town site. Mr. Pipkin led us to a large well depression, but he could not relocate a brick chimney foundation that he remembered despite extensive reconnaissance and the use of a metal probe. The crew then drove to the Huguenot cross monument, which is located near the presumed center of town on the original church and cemetery site, and began a series of systematically aligned shovel tests. The Jamestown plat drawn by Gaillard in 1848, but based on an earlier plat, shows the town oriented at N16 degrees east (Smith 1908). The Huguenot cross was erected on the town site in 1931 on a one acre plot which was donated

to the South Carolina Huguenot Society by Mr. Pipkin's father. We oriented our grid at 20 degrees east of north. Shovel tests were excavated east, west, and south of the monument. Each positive shovel test was assigned a unique catalog number. Each shovel test was approximately 30 cm in diameter and was excavated to sterile subsoil. All fill from the tests was screened through 1/4 inch screen and all contents were retained. Soil stratigraphy and the depth of artifacts was noted. Two areas of the site also were surface collected.

On the following day, we returned to the area of the suspected house site on the eastern end of town to conduct a more thorough examination of the area. This included additional shovel test which ultimately led to the location of a brick scatter and additional historic features. Additional shovel tests were placed in the structure vicinity, and one small test unit was excavated. This concluded the fieldwork phase.

Laboratory and Reporting Methods

The artifacts, maps, and notes were returned to a laboratory in Vanna, Georgia for cleaning and processing. Analysis methods were consistent those used with similar survey projects. This included classification into functional and descriptive types. Raw material composition was noted. South (1977) was the primary source used in classifying and dating the historic artifact assemblage.

Results

Two sections of Jamestown were examined as shown in Figure 4. A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from the surface and 199 artifacts were recovered from subsurface tests. The context of these materials is described in the following section.

Surface Collection

Four areas of Jamestown contained artifacts that were visible on the surface. Collections were made at two of these locations (Figure 4, Areas C & D). The other two areas (Figure 4, Areas A & F) contained numerous brick fragments on the surface and these were not collected. Area D was located near the Huguenot monument and consisted of a series of three treefalls that had artifacts adhering to the roots. All observed artifacts were collected and these include four plain sherds, three residual sherds and two daub or brick fragments. Area C consisted of a surface scatter on the woods road that leads to the monument, and all except one brick fragment were collected. This collection included one undecorated creamware, one undecorated pearlware, and one underglaze blue hand painted pearlware sherd.

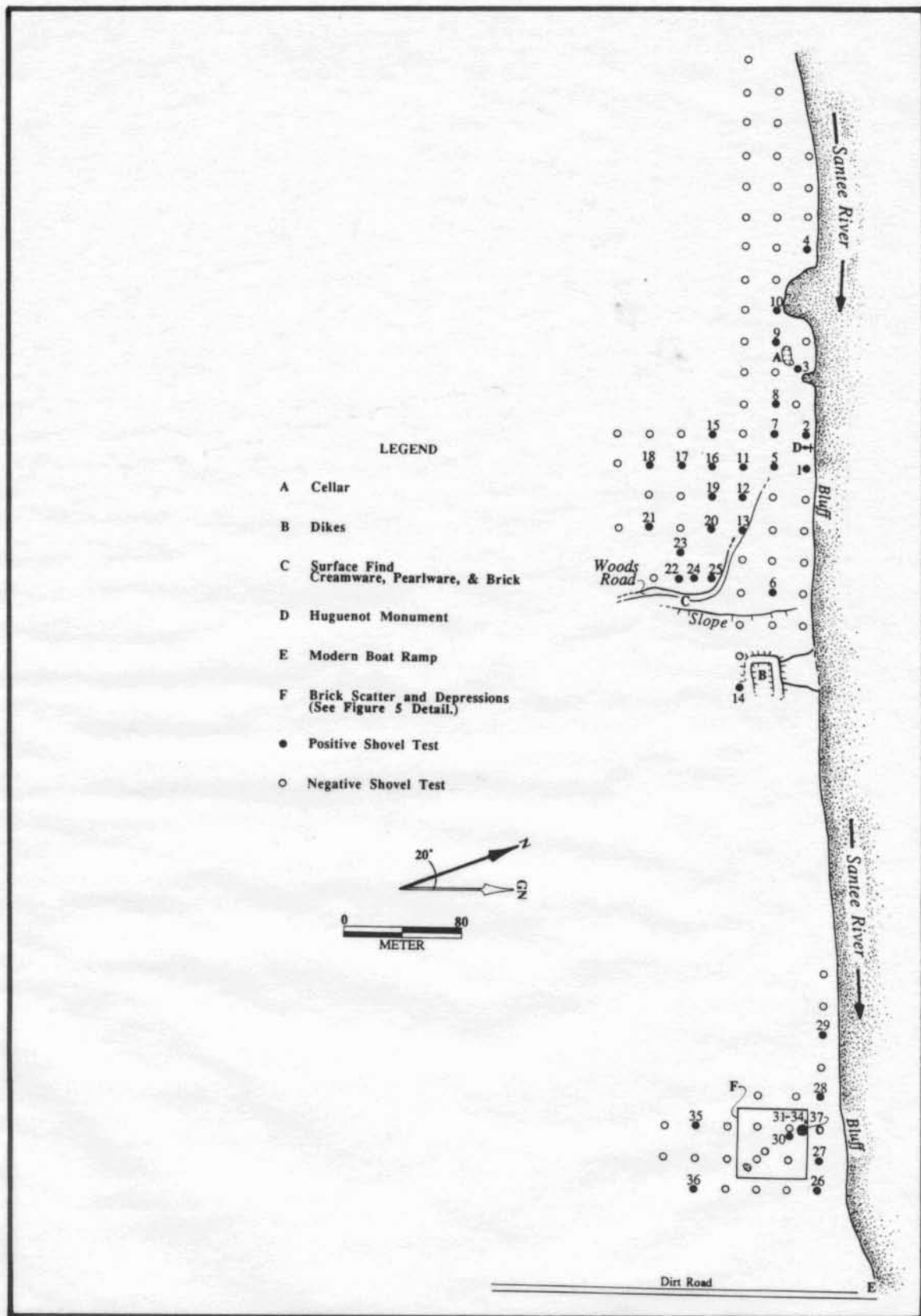


Figure 4. Jamestown Site Plan.

Shovel Tests

A total of 104 shovel tests were excavated and 163 artifacts were recovered from 37 of these tests. An artifact inventory keyed to each shovel test number is provided in Table 2. This collection contains a small sample of aboriginal ceramics, some of which probably are associated with the eighteenth-century habitation at Jamestown. The ceramic assemblage was rather fragmentary, so no vessel measurements were attempted. All of the sherds were sand tempered, and most of the sherds were thin-walled, suggestive of Mississippian or historic Indian pottery. The collection was dominated by undecorated surface treatments (N=32), followed by residual, eroded sherds (N=20), and minor amounts of brushed, check stamped, possible painted, unidentified stamped or incised, and scraped. One rimsherd exhibited a folded pinched (or notched) treatment characteristic of protohistoric and historic Indian ceramics. Forty-one aboriginal sherds were tentatively identified as historic aboriginal, while the remaining 22 sherds probably are prehistoric. One orthoquartzite debitage fragment also was recovered.

A total of 99 historic artifacts was recovered from shovel tests and this included a limited range of ceramics (N=11), bottle glass, pipestems (N=2), wrought iron nails (N=2), unidentified iron (N=6), and daub or brick fragments (N=75). The ceramics included: undecorated delftware (N=1); British brown stoneware (N=1), creamware (N=5), and early pearlware (N=4). Two dark green wine bottle glass and one blue bottle glass fragments also were recovered.

Test Unit 1

One small test unit was excavated on eastern end of the Jamestown site near the presumed center of an early house site (Figure 4, Area F, Figure 5). This unit measured 50 cm x 50 cm and was excavated in three vertical levels based on the natural stratigraphy. Level 1 (topsoil/ dark brown midden zone) went from 0 to 12 cm; Level 2 (a mixture of topsoil and yellow clay) was from 12 to 28 cm; and Level 3 (light brown sand) went from 28 to 42 cm below surface. Level 3 was essentially devoid of cultural material. Thirty-six artifacts were recovered from the test unit are inventoried in Table 3. These include 10 aboriginal ceramics (9 tentatively identified as historic aboriginal), 23 historic artifacts and three aboriginal lithic artifacts. The historic artifacts in this unit are consistent with an early eighteenth century occupation.

Interpretations and Future Research Considerations

The French Santee settlement contained the largest unadulterated concentration of any of the French Huguenot settlements in South Carolina (Smith 1908:218). During the early eighteenth century, Jamestown was the commercial and religious center of this settlement.

Table 2. Shovel Tests, Artifact Summary.

| Artifact Description | Shovel Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | | |
| Aboriginal pottery | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 1 | 63 | |
| Undecorated | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 31 |
| Brushed | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | |
| Folded pinched rim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Unidentified stamped/incised | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Possible painted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Scraped | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Check-stamped | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Residual, eroded | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 6 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 20 | |
| Total historic aboriginal | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 41 |
| Aboriginal lithics | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Orthoquartzite debitage | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Historic artifacts | | | 21 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 8 | 3 | 3 | | | 10 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | | 2 | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 99 | | |
| Historic ceramics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 11 | |
| Undecorated creamware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| Green-edged pearlware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Blue-edged pearlware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Underglaze blue h.p. pearlware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Undecorated delftware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Brown salt glazed stoneware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Dark green bottle glass | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Blue bottle glass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Daub or brick fragments | | | 21 | 11 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 75 | | |
| Wrought iron nails | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| White clay tobacco pipe stems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Unidentified iron fragments | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 6 |
| Total artifacts | 3 | 5 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 163 | |

13

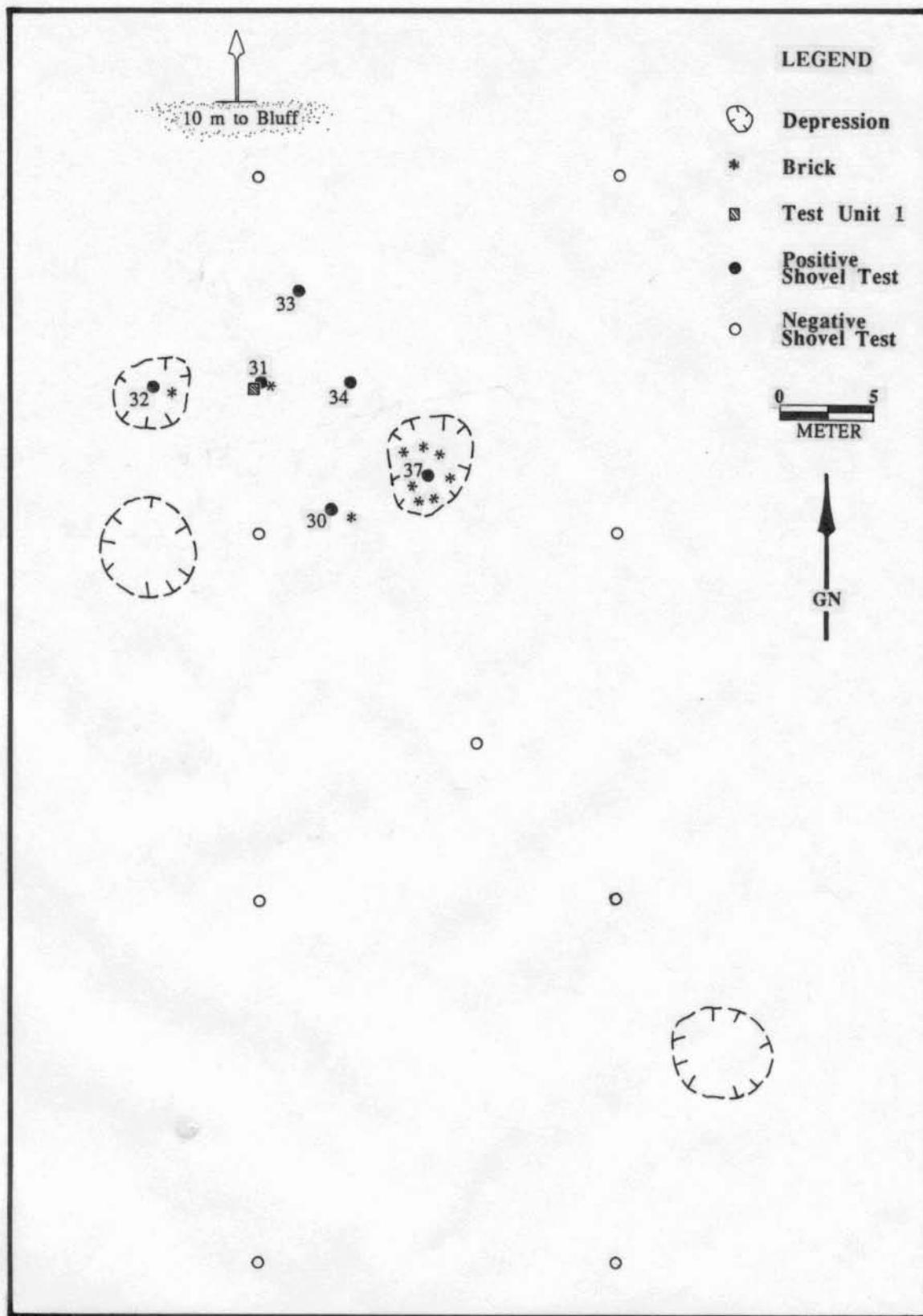


Figure 5. Detail of Structure 3 Area.

Table 3. Test Unit 1, Artifact Summary.

| Artifact description | LEVEL | | | Total |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Aboriginal pottery | 3 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Undecorated | | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Folded pinched rim | 1 | | | 1 |
| Unidentified stamped | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| Residual, eroded | 1 | | | 1 |
| Aboriginal lithics | | 3 | | 3 |
| Orthoquartzite debitage | | 1 | | 1 |
| Quartz pebble | | 2 | | 2 |
| Historic artifacts | 20 | 3 | | 23 |
| Undecorated delftware | 1 | | | 1 |
| Rhenish stoneware | 1 | | | 1 |
| Daub or brick fragments | 13 | 3 | | 16 |
| Wrought iron nails | 4 | | | 4 |
| Glass bead | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total artifacts | 23 | 12 | 1 | 36 |

Historians have downplayed the role of this urban center in the history of South Carolina, yet the interpretation of Jamestown as a town that never materialized may be incorrect. Archaeological techniques can be applied to this problem to more properly interpret Jamestown's importance to the French Santee settlement. An accurate assessment requires data from eighteenth century French sites in urban and rural environments.

Two widely separated sections of Jamestown were examined during this study. The central section of town was covered by Shovel Tests 1 through 25 and the eastern section was covered by Shovel Tests 26 through 37. The remains of Jamestown are lightly scattered across the present-day landscape, but concentrations of artifacts representing early colonial house areas were discerned. Although this reconnaissance survey examined only part of the town site, this sample was sufficient, however, to document the existence and location of the town. We focused on the portion of town fronting the Santee River, since our previous experience with eighteenth-century urban settlements in South Carolina and Georgia has shown activity to be most concentrated near the river bluff. The town plat also shows this area to contain the greatest concentration of town lots (Smith 1908).

At least three distinct historic structures could be isolated by the survey. Structure 1, southeast of the Huguenot monument, was used into the early nineteenth century as evidenced by the presence of feather edged pearlware. It was identified only by surface artifacts and shovel tests and there were no visible architectural remains (Figure 4, Area C). It covered an area approximately 100 m east-west x 60 m north-south. We suspect this structure was built during the early years of Jamestown and continued to be occupied after most of the town was abandoned. This structure is tentatively identified as the home site of Peter Gaillard or Ducros de la Pastie (Lot 10 or 11), although the identity of its later occupants presently is unknown.

Structure 2 was located northwest of the Huguenot monument near the Santee River bluff (Figure 4, Area A). A large L-shaped cellar depression was observed on the surface and a downed tree in the central part of the cellar had more than a dozen brick fragments adhering to its roots suggesting that the cellar was brick lined. The cellar contained approximately 40 cm of standing water, however, so no tests were conducted within it. Shovel Tests 3 and 9, surrounding the structure, contained brick fragments. No diagnostic historic artifacts were found in association with this structure, although historic aboriginal pottery was found in Shovel Test 10 approximately 25 m west of the cellar. We did not determine if this cellar represented a domestic, or some other function (e.g. warehouse). This structure is located on either Lot 7 or 8 and is possibly associated with Pierre Robert, or another unknown Huguenot colonist.

Structure 3 was located on the east end of the site and tentatively is identified as the home site of either Etienne Thibout, Iedion Foucherou, or an unidentified Huguenot settler (Figure 4, Area F; Figure 5). It is located on either Lots 16, 17, or 18. It consisted of a surface scatter of bricks, several large depressions, and artifacts recovered from six shovel tests (30-34 & 37). The main concentration covered an area approximately 20 m in diameter and it probably represents a single domestic structure with associated features. This structure was examined by Test Unit 1. Artifacts from this area indicate that the house was occupied in the eighteenth century. Since no creamware, pearlware, or other ceramics from the late eighteenth or nineteenth centuries were found, we suggest that this house dates to the early eighteenth century (c. 1706 to 1720). A glass trade bead and historic aboriginal pottery found in the test unit probably are associated with this domestic structure.

The only historic artifacts found in the vicinity of the Huguenot monument, the presumed location of the St. James Church, were brick fragments. One possible grave depression was observed several meters southeast of the marker. It is not unlikely that portions of the Church and associated graves have eroded into the Santee River since the site was occupied. Other man-made features on the landscape at Jamestown include three bankcuts to the Santee River and an enigmatic construction north of Shovel Test 14. The bankcuts probably represent access points to the river and probably date to the period the town was used. One of these (Figure 4, Area E) continues to be used as a boat ramp. The enigmatic construction (Figure 4, Area B) was located in a natural drainage and contained a rectangular configuration of earthen and rock embankments. Our original interpretation for this feature was as an irrigation pond, but it may have served some other function. A closer inspection of this feature is recommended.

Aboriginal pottery and brick fragments were the most common artifacts found by the survey. Most of the aboriginal pottery tentatively has been identified as historic aboriginal (possibly Santee or Sewee Indian) and probably is directly associated with the French occupation (Swanton 1946). Sherds included in the historical aboriginal category include undecorated, brushed, folded pinched or notched rims, painted, and unidentified stamped/incised sherds. Of the total pottery assemblage recovered from the town (N=63), historic aboriginal pottery comprises approximately 79 percent (N=50). This figure is consistent with other early Huguenot assemblages. By comparison, Elliott (1983) recorded 77 percent local pottery on two early Huguenot sites southeast of Jamestown and Wheaton et al. (1979) reported 87 percent local wares northwest of Jamestown. Colono-Indian ware, common on other eighteenth century Huguenot sites in the region, was not identified

at Jamestown. Imported ceramics found by the survey include seven varieties: British brown salt glazed stoneware; Rhenish stoneware; English delftware (or French faience); creamware; blue hand painted pearlware; green edged pearlware; and blue edged pearlware. The creamware and pearlware date to the period after most of the town was abandoned, but the other sherds probably date to the town period. Historic ceramics were not abundant across the site and the diversity of artifacts was low. This trend may reflect the scarcity of imported goods. The early settlers adapted to this lack of goods by utilizing locally available wares, i.e. Indian pottery. The range of other historic artifacts types also was of limited diversity and includes wrought iron nails, dark green wine bottle glass, blue bottle glass, small unidentified iron fragments, kaolin pipe stems, and brick.

The archaeological remains of Jamestown are sparse, but they serve to identify the location of the town which was the primary purpose of this study. Since we were limited to a two-day examination, we spent our time in the most effective manner to locate significant features associated with the town. Although a large part of the site may have been destroyed by farming, logging, and erosion, portions of the site appear to retain sufficient integrity to warrant additional research. The French presence in Colonial South Carolina was very important in the formation of the colony. The French Santee was, perhaps, the most important Huguenot settlement and Jamestown was its religious and secular center. Future research should attempt to define additional areas with research potential. Intensive survey, including closer interval shovel tests, small test excavations, and remote sensing, of potentially significant areas identified by this study, and areas not yet examined, should be conducted. Structure 3 appears to be particularly well preserved and uncontaminated by later occupations and should be studied in detail. The Jamestown archaeological site represents an important link with the South Carolina's French heritage and it should be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places at the National level of significance.

§

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SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
 SITE INVENTORY RECORD
 (68-1 Rev. 85)



STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY: Berkeley SITE NUMBER: 38BK1549
 Recorded By: Don Elliott Affiliation: LAMAR Institute Date: 2-29-92

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Site name: JAMESTOWN Project: JAMESTOWN RECONNAISSANCE
2. USGS Quadrangle: JAMESTOWN, SC Date: 1993 (Photo Review 1973) Scale: (7.5) or 15 minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 624 740 Northing 3684 770
4. Other map reference: Plots 1 + 2, French Jamestown in Smith 1908
5. Descriptive site type:
 Prehistoric lithic ceramic scatter Historic Town
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey X Testing _____ Excavation _____
7. Property owner: JAMES PIPKIN Phone number: 257-2680
8. Address: P.O. Box 124, Jamestown SC
9. Other site designations: _____
10. National Register of Historic Places status:
 Potentially eligible X Probably not eligible _____ Additional work _____

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Office Use Only | |
| Determined eligible _____ | Determined not eligible _____ |
| On NRHP _____ | Date _____ |

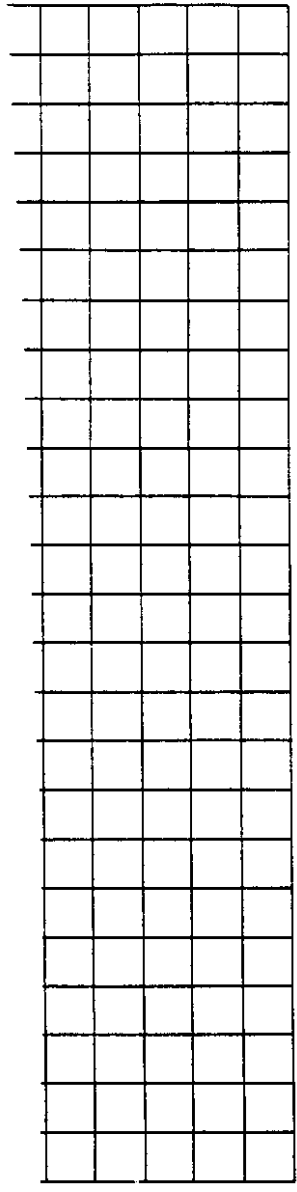
11. Level of significance: National X State _____ Local _____
12. Justification: one of the earliest urban sites in S.C., served important role in colonization of interior Carolina by French settlers

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION

1. General physiographic province:
 Lower Coastal Plain X Middle Coastal Plain _____ Upper Coastal Plain _____
 Piedmont _____ Blue Ridge Mountains _____
2. Landform location: Bluff Site elevation (above MSL): 25 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: Craven loam Soil classification Sandy loam
4. Major river system: Pee Dee _____ Santee X Ashley-Combahee-Edisto _____ Savannah _____
5. Nearest river/stream: Santee River
6. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous _____ Hardwood _____ Mixed pine/hardwood X
 Old field _____ Grass/pasture _____ Agricultural/crops _____ Wetlands/freshwater _____
 Wetlands/saltwater _____ Other _____ Comments: _____
7. Description of groundcover: Absent _____ Light _____ Moderate _____ Heavy X

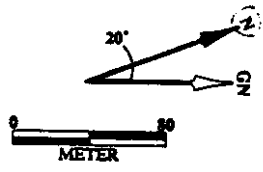
C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Estimated site dimensions: 1038 meters by 540 meters
2. Site depth: average 25 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): 1 brick cellar, 2 wells or privys, 1 brick chimney scatter, others likely
4. Presence of (circle): midden/floral remains/faunal remains/shell/charcoal
5. Human skeletal remains: present likely preservation _____ good _____
 absent _____ poor _____
6. General site description: High bluff above river, entirely forested, Huguenot society erected Granite cross near suspected Church site in 1931. Shovel tests examined two sections of town site (A+B on accompanying map) Total town area not examined.
 (Use in conjunction with handbook)

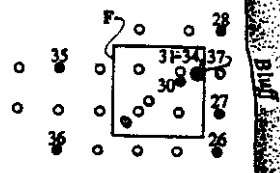
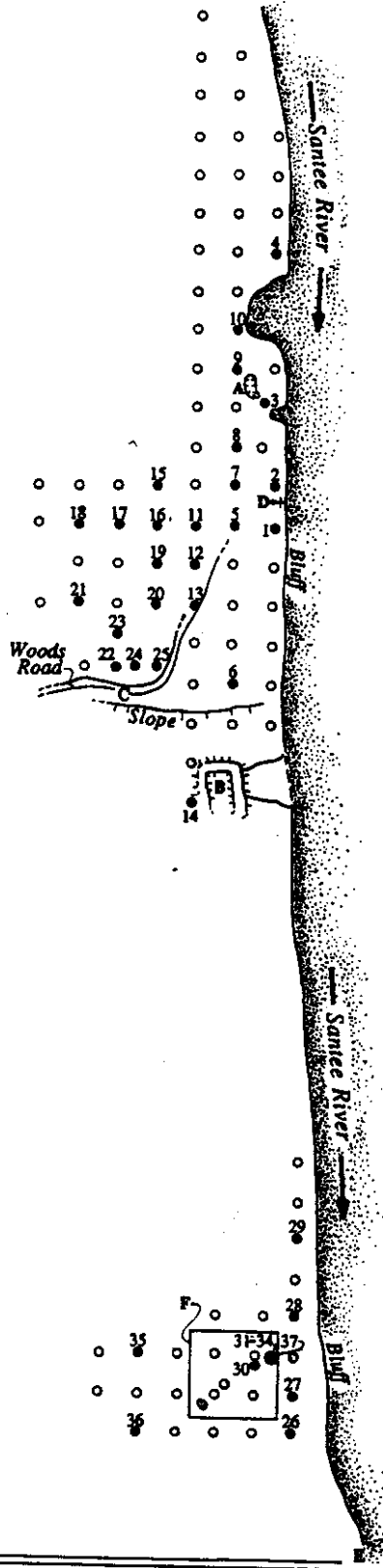


LEGEND

- A Cellar
- B Dikes
- C Surface Find
Creamware, Pearlware, & Brick
- D Huguenot Monument
- E Modern Boat Ramp
- F Brick Scatter and Depressions
(See Figure 5 Detail.)
- Positive Shovel Test
- Negative Shovel Test



38BK1549



Scale

The following nearby to land use features

p: site boundaries, l features, different loci, archaeological

MAP KEY

Verbal description of location Site is located at the end of a farmer's woods road at the Savannah River bluff, approximately 4 km NE of present Jamestown. Area is wooded, access restricted, to access contact James Pickin. Site is west and north of two field roads. UTM Location of monument is given on page 1.

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown historic |

E. DATA RECOVERED

| List materials recovered | Total number of artifacts |
|--|--|
| shovel tests - <u>Aboriginal Pottery: 32 plain</u> | <u>Surface - Abn pottery: 4 plain</u> |
| <u>7 Brushed, 1 Folded notched rim</u> | <u>Level 2 (Test unit 1)</u> |
| <u>1 Painted, 1 Check stamped,</u> | <u>2 plain sherds, 2 unident stamped</u> |
| <u>1 Stamped or incised, 1 scraped</u> | <u>sherds, 1 Orthoquartzite</u> |
| <u>20 Residual</u> | <u>flake fragment, 3 rocks</u> |
| <u>1 Orthoquartzite thinning flake</u> | <u>3 daub/brick</u> |
| <u>Historic: 1 Delft, 4 pearlware</u> | <u>TEST UNIT 1 - (Levels 1-3)</u> |
| <u>5 Creamware, 1 British Brown</u> | <u>Level 1 - 1 glass bead, 1 Delft,</u> |
| <u>2 pipe stems (7/64" bore), 1 blue</u> | <u>1 Rhomb Stoneware, 4 wrought</u> |
| <u>bottle glass, 2 dark green bottle</u> | <u>nails, 1 folded pinched rim</u> |
| <u>glass, 6 unident iron, 2</u> | <u>1 residual sherd, 1 unid.</u> |
| <u>wrought nails, 75 brick/daub</u> | <u>stamped sherd, 13 daub/brick</u> |
| | <u>Level 3 (Test unit 1)</u> |
| | <u>1 plain sherd</u> |
| | <u>NOTE:</u> |
| | <u>All aboriginal sherds are</u> |
| | <u>sand tempered</u> |

(Attach additional artifact inventory sheets if needed)

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

- Ground surface visibility: 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100%
- Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 0.05
- Description of surface collection methods:

| | | | |
|------|---|--------|--|
| Type | <input type="checkbox"/> grid collection | Extent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complete |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> grab collection | | <input type="checkbox"/> selective |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> controlled sampling | | <input type="checkbox"/> no collection made |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) | | |

4. Description of testing methods:

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Systematic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Type <u>Shovel tests</u> | Test units |
| Nonsystematic <input type="checkbox"/> | | Number |
| | | Size/max. depth |
| | | <u>1</u> |
| | | <u>50x50cm 42</u> |
| | | cm. |
| | | cm. |
| | | cm. |

5. Description of excavation units:

| Number | Size/max. depth | Comments: |
|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ cm. |
| _____ | _____ | _____ cm. |
| _____ | _____ | _____ cm. |
| _____ | _____ | _____ cm. |

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

| | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential, high density |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fallow | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential, low density | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ |

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site:

Intact Damaged Extent of damage light moderate heavy

Nature of damage erosion cultivation logging construction/development vandalism inundation other (specify) Hurricane Hugo

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Potential threat | Nature of threat | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> none | <input type="checkbox"/> erosion | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> low | <input type="checkbox"/> cultivation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> moderate | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> logging | <input type="checkbox"/> direct impact zone <input type="checkbox"/> indirect impact zone <input type="checkbox"/> outside impact zone <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> high | <input type="checkbox"/> construction/development | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> vandalism | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> inundation | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) | |

4. Recommendations for further work:

survey testing excavation archival none other

Comments: _____

5. References: Historic/archival documentation Yes No Not Known

Smith, Henry A. M. 1908 French James Town, So. CA. HISTORICAL and Genealogical Magazine 9: 219-227

Archaeological documentation Yes No Not Known

Elliott, D & C. Steen 1992 Jamestown Reconnaissance

6. Additional management information/comments: This was a

Joint project of the LAMAR Institute (Watkinsville, GA) and Diachronic Research (Columbia, SC)

7. Location of existing collections: _____

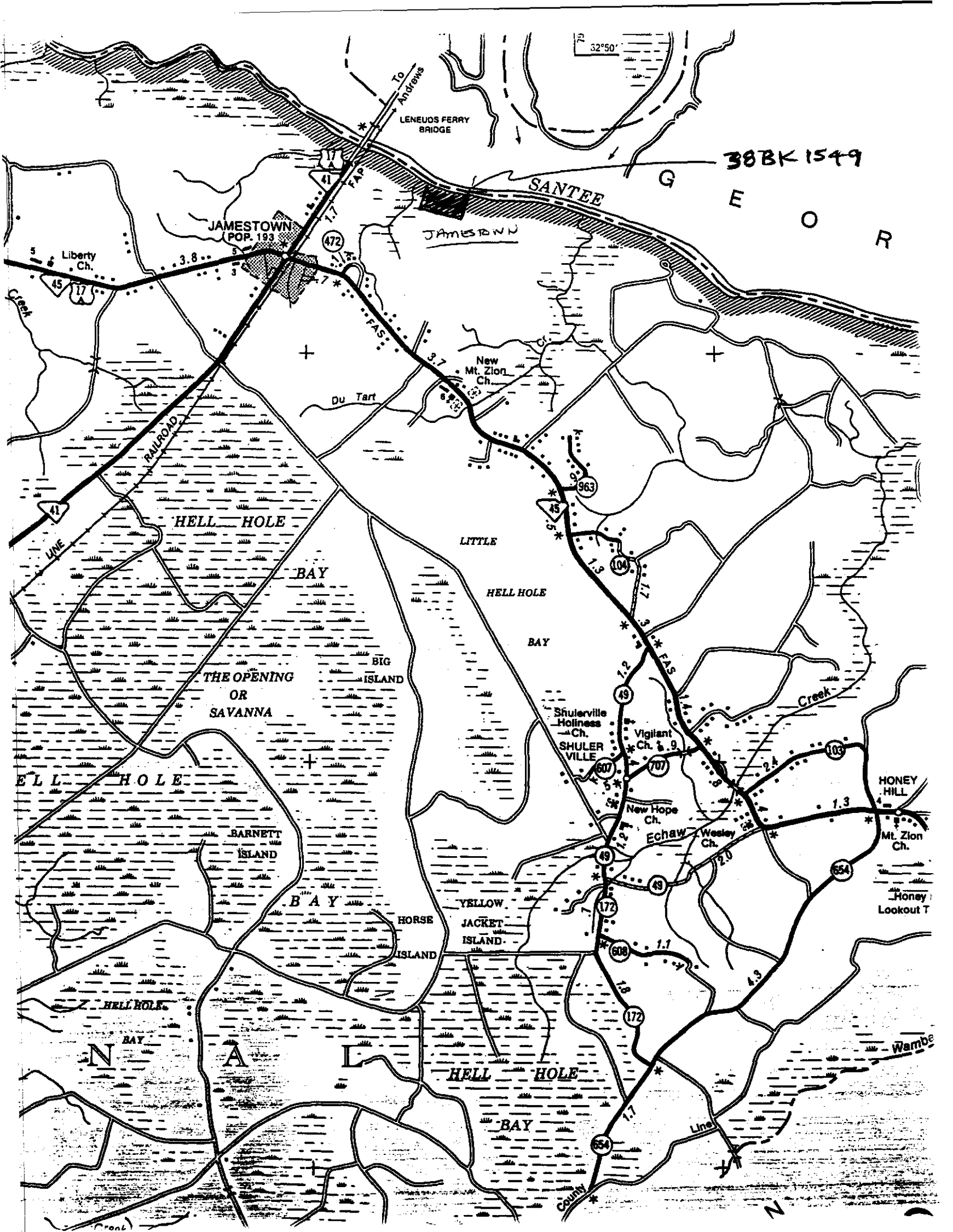
8. Location of photographs: _____

9. Location of special samples: _____
Type special samples: _____

Signature of observer: David J. Elliott Date: 2-29-1992

Subsequent visits:

Observer _____ Date: _____
 Observer _____ Date: _____
 Observer _____ Date: _____



38BK 1549

32°50'

JAMESTOWN
POP. 193

JAMESTOWN

HELL HOLE

BAY

LITTLE

HELL HOLE

BAY

THE OPENING
OR
SAVANNA

BIG
ISLAND

HELL HOLE

BARNETT
ISLAND

BAY

HORSE
ISLAND

YELLOW
JACKET
ISLAND

HELL HOLE

BAY

BAY

HELL HOLE

BAY

HONEY
HILL

Mt. Zion
Ch.

Honey
Lookout T

Wambe

LENEUDS FERRY
BRIDGE

SANTEE

G
E
O
R
G
I
A

RAILROAD

LINE

Du Tart

County

N

WILLIAMSBURG CO
GEORGETOWN CO

Creek

17A

Dorian Site

Studs Ferry
dam project

BM
30

SANTE

SANTEE

SWAMP

RIVER

GEORGETOWN CO
BERKELEY CO

JAMES TOWN

← SITE
LOCATION

38BK 1549

Bladders
Hole

1000

M A R I O N

BM

