

# **Huspau?**

## **Archaeological Identification of a Yamasee Town in Beaufort County, South Carolina**

*LAMAR Institute Publication Series,  
Report Number 65*



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## Contents

Abstract.....	1
Acknowledgments.....	2
Introduction.....	3
Project Setting.....	4
Research Methods.....	7
Yamasee History.....	9
Previous Research.....	16
Bull Point Survey Results.....	18
Site 38Bu1278.....	18
Site 38Bu1423.....	19
Site 38Bu1424.....	19
Site 38Bu1425.....	20
Site 38Bu1426.....	20
Site 38Bu1427.....	20
Site 38Bu1428.....	21
Site 38Bu1429.....	21
Is It Huspau?.....	23
References Cited.....	25



## Abstract

This report focuses on the archaeological discovery of a suspected Yamasee village at Bull Point, Beaufort County, South Carolina, which probably represents the last remains of the Huspau. This settlement was one of the upper Yamasee towns that are thought to date to circa 1690-1715 (Green et al. 2002:23). This LAMAR Institute report is derived from results from a 1994 intensive cultural resources survey conducted by the author for New South Associates, Inc. and Metropolitan Properties, Inc., for a real estate development on a 715-acre residential development tract, known as Bull Point Plantation. The draft report of that survey was never finalized and is now an obscure document (Elliott and Cable 1994). John Cable served as the project's principal investigator and the author served as field director and primary report author, which identified 10 archaeological sites and four isolated artifact finds, including one previously recorded site. Components represented within the survey area include Stallings Island, Thoms Creek, Deptford, Wilmington, Yamasee, and historic Euro-American. New South Associates recommended nine sites were recommended for additional archaeological study.

## Acknowledgments

Archaeological fieldwork was completed in August, 1994, by a crew consisting of John Cable, Principal Investigator; Daniel Elliott, Field Director; and Alvin Banguilan, and Kim Wingate, Archaeological Technicians. Historical research was conducted by Daniel Elliott with assistance from Mary Beth Reed and John Cable. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Daniel Elliott with coordination support provided by Christine Van Voorhies and Debbie Wallsmith. Chester B. DePratter of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology graciously volunteered his expertise on Yamasee archaeology in Beaufort County and was most helpful in identifying the ceramic series. Portions of the environmental and cultural background information for this report was adapted from previous cultural resource studies by New South Associates, Inc.



## Introduction

The Yamasee were a Native American tribe who, on at least two separate occasions, occupied what is now Beaufort County, South Carolina. Their name is attached to a hostility, the Yamasee War, which lasted from 1715 to 1719 and resulted in the Yamasee's permanent expulsion from this region. Eventually, the remnants of the Yamasee were absorbed into other Southeastern tribes. Archaeologically, the Yamasee are quite elusive. Less than a decade ago almost nothing was known of their material culture. Graduate research in the late 1980s by William Green and David McKivergan and their advisor, Chester B. DePratter, at the University of South Carolina, has shed new light on the archaeological manifestations of the Yamasee (Green 1991, 1992; McKivergan 1991; DePratter 1992a, 1992b). Even now our understanding of Yamasee settlements and their artifacts are sketchy at best. This paper describes the archaeological survey of one Yamasee town, identified historically as either *Huspau* or *Tomotly*. Since the name Huspaw Neck has been historically linked to this vicinity since the 1730s, the most likely identity for this town is *Huspau*. The Huspau originally occupied Ossabaw Island, which derives its name from the tribe.

Huspau consisted of 13 or more households, which fringed the margin of Bull Point, which is a distinctive peninsula flanked by two tidal creeks. The occupation date of the Yamasee town is bracketed between 1686 and 1715, based on historical information, but the total period of occupation, may have been less than 10 years. Archaeological evidence for this village was scant, which may also be attributable to the short period of occupation. The town occupied this location long enough to lend its name to Huspa, or Huspah, Creek, a tidal stream that surrounds Bull Point peninsula. Aboriginal occupation of the region by the Yamasee ended abruptly in 1715 with the beginning of the Yamasee War.

## *Project Setting*

The project areas are situated within the Sea Islands Coastal Region of the South Atlantic Slope (Mathews et al. 1980:1), a region extending 480 km along South Carolina's and Georgia's coastlines between the St. Mary's River at the Georgia-Florida border on the south and Pawley's Island near Georgetown, South Carolina, on the north. Owing to its transitional stage of emergent coastline development (see Strahler 1977), this region supports one of the world's most complex coastal ecotones. Six distinctive ecosystems exist side-by-side as a series of broken physiographic belts (Sandifer et al. 1980). Moving from the coast inward are barrier islands, estuaries, salt marshes, maritime strand communities on the older sea islands composing the coastal fringe of the mainland, interior swamps and bays, and interior upland forest communities.

Port Royal Sound is one of the richest and productive areas in this region. Here the mouth of the Broad River, approximately two miles in maximum width, disgorges into the Atlantic Ocean, creating one of North America's largest estuaries. Coastal ecosystems (i.e., salt marsh and estuary) intrude miles into the interior along this river and its tributaries, providing a unique context for both prehistoric and historic settlement.

The Bull Point tract, also referenced in historical literature as Huspa Neck, is a large inland peninsula that measures approximately 4 miles north-south by 1 mile east-west. The landform is nearly surrounded by water, and it may have been an island at some point in the past. Elevations on the tract range from 6 feet above mean sea level (amsl) to slightly more than 26 feet amsl on the northern end. The margin of the landform is well defined by a prominent bluff that rises more than 15 feet from the waterline on the eastern, southern, and southwestern sides. Soils at the bluff margin are generally well drained and favorable for human habitation. On the northwestern side the land gradually slopes to the marsh edge and soils in this area are poorly drained. A 13-acre lake was recently constructed on the interior of the landform, dubbed Lake Bellinger, and fill from the lake construction was used by the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SCDHPT) for highway construction on U.S. 17/U.S.21. The tract is irregular in shape and measures approximately 9,200 feet north-south by 500 feet east-west. U.S. Highway 17/21 and an earlier course of the highway form the northern boundary of the tract, while the other three boundaries are defined by marsh or creek wetlands. The tract is located in northern Beaufort County, South Carolina between the communities of Sheldon and Gardens Corner.

The Bull Point tract is immediately underlain by a weathered sedimentary deposit, identified as Parachucla shale, which was formed during the Oligocene epoch (Sloan 1908). A "cherty" outcrop of Parachucla shale, possibly a minor aboriginal quarry, was present on the tract. Soils on the project tract include Bohicket Association, Capers Association, Chisolm Loamy Fine Sand, Coosaw Loamy Fine Sand, Murad Fine Sand Seabrook Fine Sand, Tomotley Loamy Fine Sand, and Wando Fine Sand. Wando Fine Sand is excessively drained. Chisolm Loamy Fine Sand, Murad Fine Sand, and Seabrook Fine Sand are moderately well drained. Coosaw Loamy Fine Sand is somewhat poorly

drained. Tomotley Loamy Fine Sand is poorly drained. Capers Association includes very poorly drained soils found on the marsh plain. Bohicket Association soils also are very poorly drained soils found on tidal flats. Most of the study tract is mapped as Tomotley Loamy Fine Sand, followed next in frequency by Murad Fine Sand, Coosaw Loamy Fine Sand, Wando Fine Sand, Chisolm Loamy Fine Sand, and Seabrook Fine Sand.

The project area is situated between Huspa and Little Huspa creeks, tributaries of Whale Branch and the Coosawhatchie-Broad Rivers, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Port Royal Sound, approximately 25 nautical miles south of the study tract (Figure 1). Whale Branch also connects with the Coosaw River, which joins the Combahee River and flows into the Atlantic at St. Helena Sound. All of these watercourses have their origin in the South Carolina coastal plain or sand hills. The headwaters of the Coosawhatchie are in Allendale County, South Carolina, a source area for high grade chert rock. Both Huspa and Little Huspa creeks are small tidal streams that are flanked by extensive salt marsh. Huspa Creek is navigable by larger craft as far inland as the study area, and this stream has its point of origin a few miles north of the study tract. The main channel of Huspa and Little Huspa Creeks front against the study tract at a few key locations. A small intermittent branch drains the interior of the study tract, but this watershed has been significantly altered by recent lake construction. Several small shallow sinks or depressions were present on the northern two-thirds of the study tract, and these appear to be seasonal wetlands. They were dry at the time of the survey.

The Bull Point peninsula is bordered by tidal creeks with extensive salt marshes. A few miles south of the study area, spotty concentrations of oyster-rich tidal flats occur. Beyond these flats and throughout these drainage channels are small extensions of the Port Royal and Coosaw River estuaries, which contain rich fisheries. As Turner and Johnson's (1972:183-185) study indicates, the chief components of the salt marsh creek ecosystem are small forage species and immature individuals of large-size commercial fishes which use the tidal creeks as nurseries.

Interior portions of Bull Point probably supported a mixture of upland pine and hardwood forest in pre-contact and early historic times. The upland fringe adjacent to the creeks, by contrast, would have originally sustained a pure maritime live-oak community similar to that described by Blackard et al. (1972) for Colleton Neck. Most of the study area is a rather homogeneous stand of maritime live-oak vegetation.

The project tract is almost entirely wooded, except along the margin of the recently constructed lake. Most of the forest cover is mature growth including many massive live oaks. The tract was selectively logged during the twentieth century, and many of the larger oaks were intentionally preserved in the process. The forest is composed of many species of hardwoods and pines, and can be characterized as a maritime forest with some upland mesic hardwood elements. Common understory plants that were noted during the survey include saw palmetto, *Ilex vomitoria*, and greenbrier (*Smilax* sp.). Many areas of the forest floor, particularly in areas of live oaks where the canopy was thick, contained a carpet of grasses.

A survey plat, drawn in 1735, lists several boundary trees on the tract, which provides some clues to the eighteenth century forest cover. The trees are all located along the edge of the landform and include, by order of frequency: Live Oak (10), Cedar (4), Pine (3), White Oak (2), Water Oak (2), Elm (2), Red Oak (1), Cypress (1), Willow (1), Hickory (1), Swamp Willow (1), and one illegible type. These data suggest the original forest cover was a mixed hardwood and conifer forest dominated by Live Oak with a variety of other trees that range from species found in poorly drained soil (Cypress and Swamp Willow) to those found on well drained lands (Hickory). The forest composition appears little changed since the eighteenth century.

Historic (non-aboriginal) settlement at Bull Point was almost negligible, based on intensive survey findings, which was surprising given its favorable environmental setting. Although this land formed part of William Bull's plantation, apparently Governor Bull did not allow any settlements to be built in this area. Governor Bull owned several large tracts in coastal South Carolina but his primary residence was not at Bull Point. Governor Bull and many of his relatives are buried in the Old Sheldon Church yard, which is located a few miles north of the study area.



Figure 1. Bull Point Plantation (lowcountryproperties.com 2014).

## Research Methods

Historical research was conducted by the Field Director before, during and after the fieldwork phase. The local history collections at the Beaufort County library was consulted. Records of land ownership were traced at the Beaufort County Courthouse, Clerk of Superior Court. Recent aerial photographs of the study tract at the Tax Assessor's office also were consulted. Site Inventory records and topographic maps at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) were reviewed for relevant data on the study area. Historic maps and genealogical information on the Bull family was examined at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The University of Georgia Libraries also were consulted for additional historical and environmental background information on the study area.

The intensive survey of the Bull Point tract, conducted in August 1994, employed a combination of surface reconnaissance and systematically aligned subsurface shovel tests. Areas with surface exposure, including dirt roads, a recently constructed lake shoreline, and other exposed areas within sites, were thoroughly examined for cultural material and collections were made. Oyster shell was a common surface feature, but it was not collected. Areas of concentrated shell on the surface were noted. In keeping with South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations shovel test intervals in the high probability zones were spaced at 30 m intervals, while those in low probability zones were arranged to achieve a 60 m interval testing intensity. The research design allowed for the ultimate arrangement of the low probability zone testing frames to be altered to adjust for field conditions or to achieve a more informative return on site densities. Preliminary estimates place the approximate are of high probability soils at 450 acres, while approximately 265 acres has a low probability for containing sites.

Once a site was located shovel tests were placed to define the site boundaries and to provide preliminary data on the internal composition of the sites. Site boundaries were refined by excavation of additional tests at 10 and 15 m intervals. The shovel tests measured approximately 30 by 30 cm in size and were excavated to a sterile soil zone whenever possible. Generally, tests were excavated to at least 50 cm below ground surface. All contents of the shovel tests were screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth.

A sampling strategy was developed for the study area by the Principal Investigator, based on previous experience with similar settings in the lower South Carolina coast. The study area was divided into two categories: high probability and low probability zones. The distinction was based on mapped soil date provided by previous soil surveys of Beaufort County. Better drained soils were classified as high probability, while poorly drained soils were considered low probability zones.

All artifacts collected by the survey were labeled and washed in a field laboratory in Beaufort County, and were then taken to the Elliott's laboratory in Royston, Georgia for additional processing. Laboratory analysis was conducted by the Field Director (Elliott).

Artifact identification was aimed at interpreting the components of each site. All artifacts were labeled and processed in accordance with the SCIAA's curation policy.

Aboriginal ceramics were classified by vessel form (rim or body sherd), temper (sand, grit, fiber, pebbles, grog), surface decorative treatment (burnished plain, plain, red filmed plain, complicated stamped (rectilinear, curvilinear, or unidentified), cord marked (heavy, normal, or cross-cord marked), check stamping, incised, and punctated. Specialized rim treatment, including folded or folded pinched rims, were noted. Whenever possible, the sherds were classified into existing pottery typologies for the region. A formal description of the Altamaha pottery series (historic Yamasee), is in press, but the sherds from the Bull Point tract survey were shown to Chester DePratter, who identified many probable Yamasee sherds in the assemblage (Chester B. DePratter personal communication, August, 1994).

## Yamasee History

Although the meaning of the name Yamasee is unknown, Swanton notes that it may be derived from the Muskogean word *yamasi*, "gentle", and he notes that the form *Yamiscaron*, which is cited in early accounts, may have been derived from a Siouan dialect. Swanton notes that, "the Yamasee town and chief names indicate plainly that they spoke a Muskogean dialect and tradition affirms that it was connected most closely with Hitchiti, a contention which may be considered probable" (Swanton 1979).

The Yamasee are first mentioned in European accounts on the Ocmulgee River above its junction with the Oconee, and they extended northeastward, but always were associated with the interior. *Yamiscaron* was a province mentioned by Francisco of Chicora in 1521. The "Province of Altamaha" mentioned by De Soto's chronicler Ranjel in 1540 possibly included Yamasee people. The Yamasee were briefly mentioned by a Spanish soldier and two missionaries in 1597, and in 1633 they requested missionaries from the Spanish. In 1639 peace was declared between the allied Chatot, Lower Creeks, and Yamasee and the Apalachee. Two missions were established in 1675 among the Yamasee (in Apalachee) and three established on the Atlantic Coast possibly served the Tamathli (Tomotly). In early records, the Yamasee were not distinguished from the Guale. A mission list compiled by Gov. Salazar of Florida in 1675 listed the combined population of Yamasee and Tama at 1,190 (Swanton 1979).

Laudonniere (Bennett 1975:38-39) discusses five individuals forming an alliance in the 1560s, *Audusta*, *Mayon*, *Hoya*, *Touppa*, and *Stalame*, whose names apparently also corresponded to the names of the villages they represented (see Waddell 1980:138). Le Moyne's (Lorant 1946:34-35) map of Florida provides an invaluable supplement to Laudonniere's textual descriptions of where these villages were situated. *Audusta* was situated about 12 miles inland from the coast on the south side of Broad River. Waddell (1980:141) would suggest that this was in the vicinity of Chechessee Bluff. *Stalame* was said to have been 15 leagues north of Charlesfort, the fort later built by Ribault just prior to his departure. Waddell (1980:301-302) places this village at the extreme northeast corner of Port Royal Island, near the confluence of Whale Branch and Coosaw River, several miles south of the present study tract. Laudonniere did not specify the locations of the other villages, but Le Moyne indicates that *Mayon* and *Touppa* were on the south side of Broad River and to the west of *Audusta*. Scaling Le Moyne's map, Waddell (1980:272, 314) places *Touppa* 19 miles inland in the vicinity of Boyd's Neck and *Mayon* 23 miles inland near Huguenins Neck. Le Moyne did not depict the village of *Hoya*, although Laudonniere's (Bennett 1975:38-39) account indicates that it too was south of Broad River (see also Waddell 1980:215). DePratter et al. (1983:40) indicate that several years later Pardo found *Hoya*, or *Ahoya*, near the present day towns of Pocatigo and Yemassee, south of the Salkahatchie River in South Carolina.

These five villages, along with another one called *Maccou* located somewhat further to the south, possibly on the north side of the Savannah River near Bluffton, South Carolina according to Waddell (1980:170), have been commonly grouped into a tribal unit called the *Cusabo* (see Mooney 1894:86; Swanton 1979:128-129). This was apparently a term

of English colonial origin and was not used by these native groups (see Waddell 1980:114). Nevertheless, it would appear that these villages were closely related in language and culture and were linked together by a rather strong alliance at the time of Ribault's visit. Swanton (1979: Table 1) classifies the Cusabos as Muskogean speakers and Jones (1978:178) groups them into a larger regional organization of coastal Muskogean villages that he identifies as Guale. Guale was the name the Spaniards gave to a native province extending from the Savannah River southward to St. Andrews Sound on the north Georgia coast (Swanton 1979:135). Laudonniere (Bennett 1975:42-47) mentions two other villages located to the south of Port Royal that probably represent the later identified Guale. These would be *Oade* and *Covecxis*, depicted by Le Moyne (Lorant 1946:34-35) as being situated south of the Savannah River, perhaps respectively on or near Skidaway and Ossabaw islands. It is clear from Laudonniere's account that these villages, although occupying a separate province, were closely tied to the Port Royal villages.

The colony remained there through the winter, compensating for their lack of stores by relying on the goodwill of the Port Royal Indians. Captain Pierria visited all five of the villages and established good relations at an early juncture in the colony's establishment. The natives provided the colonists with agricultural stores and made it possible for them to visit *Ouade* and *Covecxis* to succor more of the same. Shortly after their return from the Guale villages, however, the fortification structure burned down causing them to lose most of their supplies. The chiefs of *Audusta* and *Maccou* assisted them in rebuilding the fort, but could not help them further with food. A party from the colony returned to *Ouade* to request additional supplies and was fortunate in receiving such from the chief of *Covecxis* who sent corn and beans for transport back to Port Royal. Despite this support, the winter saw dissension increase within the colony and a mutiny in the spring of 1563 resulted in the death of Captain Pierria and a new leader installed in the person of Nicolas Barre. The colonists elected to construct a small boat and attempted to return to France in it. Many of them died of starvation on the voyage, which Laudonniere (Bennett 1975:49) informs us did not advance more than a third of the way back to Europe, but finally an English ship rescued the survivors.

### **British Era**

The English claims to the Carolinas extend as far back as John Cabot's voyages of 1497 (Quinn 1990:121). Very little effort, however, was extended to press these claims until the latter half of the seventeenth century. The first legal agreement to settle the region was entered into between King Charles II and the Lords Proprietors in 1663 and 1665 (Clowse 1971:8). This empowered the proprietors to lay claims to settle a vast region that today covers North and South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida. The first such attempt was organized in 1665 in Barbados and although it was intended to colonize Port Royal, the ship was blown off course and made landfall on the Cape Fear River (Wright 1949:212). Nevertheless, an attempt was made to settle here and a colony called Charles Town was established here for a period of two years before it was abandoned.

A second attempt to colonize Port Royal was made in 1669 (Clowse 1971:23-24). This expedition was commanded by Joseph West, who led 150 settlers to Port Royal. It was



not long after their arrival, however, that they began to perceive the threat of Spanish and Indian retributions as too great and they moved north to the Ashley River and founded yet another Charles Town in 1670. On Albemarle Point, the settlers built a fort with a moat and log palisade to protect them from anticipated attacks by the Spanish, which came in late summer. An allied contingent of Spanish soldiers and native warriors arrived at the site of Charles Town, but were driven away with the aid of the Cusabo Federation from St. Helena Sound (Quattlebaum 1956:94).

In 1682, the Lord's Proprietors established a colony called Stuart's Town at the present site of Beaufort, South Carolina (Clowse 1971:75). The colonizing body consisted of 148 Scots. The settlement was troubled from the first by malaria and later destroyed in 1686 by the Spanish and their Indian allies. The town of Beaufort was reestablished here in 1711.

The proprietors were very interested in establishing staple crops to develop a plantation economy and encouraged the planting of cotton, rice, tobacco and flax to this end (Clowse 1971:31). In addition, crops such as oranges, lemons, grapes, olives, silvaculture, plantains, and figs were promoted to supply England with a variety of more exotic crops with which to compete in the European market (Friedlander 1979:75). Contingency, however, dictated that the first major commercial industry in the region would be the Indian trade (Brown 1975:128). The initial commodities of greatest importance were Indian slaves, but soon this pool was replaced by the more numerous African slaves and deerskin exports rose to prominence, especially after 1715. The skin trade returned more than all of the agricultural and stock exports combined and brought in exchange European manufactures such as belts, blankets, bullets, jewelry, flints, guns, cooking utensils, china, clothing, etc. (DeVorse 1971:107). Although slow to develop, rice became the first major crop staple in the colony by 1700 and formed the basis of the early plantation system (Haywood 1959:16).

In 1684, the Yamasee were permitted to settle the area between British Carolina and Spanish Florida. The Tamathli moved to South Carolina in 1685, where the English gave them lands west of the Savannah River (Swanton 1979). In 1686 the Spanish attacked and destroyed the Scottish settlement of Stuart Town and the Yamasee towns, which were located on the barrier islands and lower tidewater regions of present-day Beaufort County, South Carolina. A shift of Yamasee settlements to the interior coast may have resulted from this attack and the Yamasee town was possibly settled at Bull Point shortly after 1686. Shortly after 1687 the Yamasee had moved closer to Port Royal and abandoned their settlements on the Ashpoo and Combahee rivers (Green 1992:28).

The Yamasee were given a reserve tract by an act of the General Assembly in 1707, which included the study area (Todd and Hutson 1935:1; DePratter 1992a:8). Eighty-seven Yamasee warriors accompanied John Barnwell's expedition against the Tuscarora in North Carolina. The upper towns of the Yamasee (immediately prior to 1715) included: Huspaw, Pocotaligo, Sadkeche, Tomatly, and Yoa. Lower Yamasee towns from the same period included: Altamaha, Chasee, Oketee, Poeasabo, and Tulafina. Swanton notes that other possible Yamasee settlements were Dawfuskee,

Ilcombe, and Peterba. By 1708 the two tribes had an estimated 500 gun men. A 1715 census placed the Yamasee population at 1,215, including 413 men (Swanton 1979). Recognition of Yamasee ownership of the tract by the British authorities ceased in 1715 with the outbreak of the Yamasee War. The Yamasee Reserve extended from the Combahee River to the headwaters on the north and to the Savannah River and its headwaters on the south. The study area, as well as the rest of Beaufort and Jasper counties are within the reserve. In 1715 the Yamasee rebelled against the English, were soon defeated, and fled to Florida. The Yamasee town at Bull Point was abandoned at that time. The population of Yamasee steadily declined after 1715. Spanish lists from 1726 and 1728 place the population of Yamasee near St. Augustine at 313 and 144, respectively. By 1821, when the remnants of this tribe had merged with the Creek nation on the Chattahoochee River, the number of Yamasee, or "Emusas" had dwindled to only 20 people (Swanton 1979).

One of two aboriginal upper Yamasee towns, *Huspau* and *Tomatly*, may be associated with the study tract. Of these, *Huspau* is the identification preferred by this author. *Huspau* is referenced in a 1711 letter to John Wright, who was a British agent who had visited the Huspau in an attempt to resolve differences between the Yamasee and the traders (McDowell 1992:8). In a journal entry dated June 27, 1712, the Commissioners of the Indian Trade directed that a Slave belonging to "Enaclega of the Huspa Town" be returned to him in exchange for 39 skins as payment for an outstanding debt owned the Mr. William Ford. *Enaclega* was described as, "a Yamasee Indian". Ford had taken the Slave from *Enaclega* to insure that he was paid. and *Huspaw* is listed among a list of towns to be visited by representatives of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade in a 1712 document, which included: "Pocotaligoe, Huspaw, Aratomahaw, and Parachocolas". None of these documents provide any detailed information on the geography, size, or physical layout of the town (McDowell 1992:8, 28, 35).

*Huspaw* was an upper Yamasee town on the lower South Carolina coast (Swanton 1979:208-209). *Pocotaligo* town was the lead town of the upper Yamasee. The name *Huspaw* may be derived from "Ospo". *Ospo* was a Guale town and Franciscan mission station on the Georgia coast, which was destroyed in 1597. Remnants of this mission may have relocated to Carolina to become the Huspaw town of the upper Yamasee. The name "Huspa Creek" also suggested a potential for finding house sites on the study tract associated with the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century Yamasee town of Huspau, or Huspaw.

Swanton notes that the Yamasee were living on the South Carolina coast as early as 1521, when they were listed as the "Yamiscaron" by Spanish explorers. The early Yamasee settlement, however, were focused on the barrier islands and coastal fringe, and there is no evidence that the interior tidewater region, where the study area is located, was occupied.

*Tomatly* (in its various spellings) was probably first referenced by De Soto's entrada in 1540, who encountered them in central Georgia, as the Tamathli in the Toa or Toalli. Swanton (1979:189) lists *Tomatly* town as an upper Yamasee town on the lower South

Carolina coast. Unlike most of the other upper Yamasee towns, which probably have Guale origins, *Tomatly* may be descended from the Tama chiefdom of the interior Georgia coastal plain (Chester B. DePratter personal communication, August, 1994). The Tamathli in western Florida were attacked and greatly reduced in number, along with the Apalachee, by British Colonel James the Moore in 1704 (Swanton 1979). Tomatly is referenced in two 1711 letters and a 1712 letter, but, again, these documents provide no details on the geography, size, or physical layout of the Yamasee town (McDowell 1992:11, 17, 27). It is probably during the period 1704 to 1715 that the Tomatly were living near the study area. Later in the eighteenth century, Tomatley towns were also recorded in association with Creek sites in the central Chattahoochee River valley near Columbus, Georgia and in association with Cherokee sites in eastern Tennessee. This suggests further fragmentation of the Tama chiefdom, which resulted in their complete dissolution by the early nineteenth century.

Since the placenames Huspa Creek and Little Huspa Creek are directly adjacent to the study area, it is reasonable to conclude that the Yamasee occupation at Bull Point is that of Huspau. Their settlement can be bracketed by historical events to between 1687 and 1717, a span of 30 years. The town was probably settled for fewer years than that, possibly as short as 20 years.

Although an intricate system of trade relations with the Indians developed in the interior which included a periphery of distant tribes such as the Cherokee and Creek and an inner circle of what have been called sentry-towns of tribes such as the Wateree, Catawba, Congaree, Savannah, Yuchis, Apalches, and the Yemassee (see Ivers 1970:1-6), hostilities arose between the trading partners. This was primarily a result of slaving and unfair trading techniques on the part of the Europeans. By 1715, these hostilities broke out into a conflict known as the Yemassee War. A confederation formed between the Yemassee, Creeks, Cherokees, and other smaller tribes of the Savannah River region took control of the area south of Edisto River and destroyed the white settlements at Beaufort and rural areas between the Combahee and Edisto rivers (Bargar 1970:30-31). To counteract this aggression, a militia was formed to drive the Yemassee south of the Savannah River and to maintain scouting patrols between the Edisto and Santee rivers to safeguard the colonists (Ivers 1970:9-15).

By 1720 the Yamasee had retreated to Spanish Florida. Some vestiges of the Yamasee or their allies--the Appalachicolos may have returned to the general region, as manifested in the Yamacraws who were allies of Colonial Georgia, but none returned to the Beaufort County vicinity.

### **British Colonial Settlement**

By the 1730s Huspa Neck (soon to be known as Bull Point) was part of the British colonial system. The Barnwell family acquired the land sometime between 1735 and 1755, but the chain of title is clouded because the Barnwell and Bull families had such vast land holdings and the documents are not always specific. Information on both the Barnwell and Bull families, the two families that were primarily associated with the land

during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, is summarized here. The earliest detailed map showing the study area is a 1735 plat made for William Bull, Senior, which shows 605 acres that was acquired by Bull several years previous. No structures or developments are shown on that plat. Most of the tract is identified as "Part of Colonel William Bull's Land", but a section on the northeastern side of the tract is identified as "Mr. Robert Thorp's Land", although the boundaries of this division are not demarcated. Huspa and Little Huspa creeks are identified on the plat as "Two Branches of Port Royal River" (Reproduced in Todd and Hutson 1935:81).

A 1757 map of Georgia and lower South Carolina by William DeBrahm shows property owners in the study vicinity, including landowners of the Huspa Lands: William Bull, Junior; John Bull; Stephen Bull; Burnlan [possibly Burnaby Bull?]; and Elisa Butler. The project vicinity is identified on this map as Huspa Neck. There are no houses shown on the project area, although several are indicated on adjacent lands. DeBrahm's map is surprisingly accurate, in geographical terms, and the area clearly includes all of the Bull Point Tract. The courses of Huspa and Little Huspa creeks appear little changed from 1735 to the present on DeBrahm's map.

The Bull Point tract was conveyed by deed from Nathaniel B. Barnwell and Leila L. Barnwell, residents of Charleston, to Mary S. McCurdy in 1913 for \$14,000 (Beaufort County Deed Book 30:560). The deed to McCurdy indicated this was the same land as that deeded from Alfred Williams, Sheriff of Beaufort County, to Eliza Barnwell in 1870, as the result of a *Fi Fas* judgment against Robert W. Barnwell in 1860, and devised by her will to Nathaniel and Leila Barnwell in 1888. Eliza Barnwell's will was proven in 1891 (Beaufort County Deed Book 7:404).

The first Nathaniel Barnwell, a Colonel, was born in 1705 and died in 1775. He was the eldest son of John Barnwell, a major figure in the early expansion of British colonialism in the Carolinas. He purchased a tract of land from William Bull, Senior, that may include the Bull Point tract, but the precise location of this tract is not clear. Nathaniel Barnwell's principal country seat was Laurel Bay, which was located on the Broad River south of the study tract. One researcher suspects this to be the Coosaw plantation. Coosaw was given by Nathaniel Barnwell, Senior, to his son Robert. The will of Nathaniel Barnwell, dated 1770, left his estate to his wife, Mary Gibbes Barnwell, and eight surviving children. Robert Gibbes Barnwell, Nathaniel's son, was born in 1761 and died in 1814. He married Elizabeth Hayne Wigg and they had two children: Robert Woodward Barnwell and William Hazzard Wigg Barnwell (Barnwell 1969:21-28, 74).

Robert Woodward Barnwell (1801-1882) is probably the same as Robert W. Barnwell referenced in the 1860 *Fi Fas* judgment involving the Bull Point tract (Beaufort County Deed Book 7:404). From this it is logical to conclude that the tract purchased by Nathaniel Barnwell from William Bull included the Bull Point tract. Robert owned two other plantations, Cotton Hope and Straban, in addition to Bull Point. In 1860, Robert owned 158 slaves and considerable wealth. His primary residence was in Columbia, and it is unlikely that he resided on the Bull Point tract (Barnwell 1969).

Bull Point was acquired in 1955 by George H. Bostwick from the Rock Island Oil and Refining Company, Inc., as part of the Tomotley Plantation, a 6,034.7-acre plantation, of which the Bull Point tract composed 694.1 acres (Beaufort County Deed Book 78:129). Prior to its development for residential housing, Bull Point was presently owned by the Estate of Dolly von S. Bostwick, administered by trustees of the estate who reside in New York. The tract was vacant at the time of the survey but has since been developed as a residential community, known commercially as Bull Point Plantation.

The actual "point" on the property was seen as a relatively strategic location for late seventeenth and early eighteenth century historic occupation in the South Carolina low country because of the close proximity of "deep water and high ground" (see South and Hartley 1980). The name "Bull Point" strongly suggested that William Bull, or one of his close relatives, was associated with the tract during the eighteenth century. The post-Yamasee land use record is important because the absence of any substantial plantation building complex throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth century led to the better preservation (and lack of dilution) of the Yamasee sites at Bull Point.

## Previous Research

Between the late 1970s and the present numerous, cultural resource surveys have either been conducted within or touched upon the Port Royal area. The entire list includes more than 75 projects and is too voluminous to discuss in the context of this project. A recent bibliographic compilation of professional work conducted in Beaufort County contains more than 200 listings of unpublished research reports, professional papers, or published works (Derting et al. 1991). As the site numbers indicate, more than 1400 sites were recorded in this county at the time of this survey and several hundred more sites have been identified in the interim.

Despite this large body of archaeological data for Beaufort County, few sites have been identified that are associated with the Yamasee. The Yamasee Research Project was implemented by DePratter and the SCIAA in 1989 for purposes of identifying the archaeological remains of the Yamasee, a Native American group whose archaeological manifestations were unknown at that time. In the spring of 1991, Chester DePratter of SCIAA surveyed portions of Bull Point and Haulover Creek, in conjunction with the Yamasee Research Project. Since the project began two theses have been generated and a major monograph is in press (Green 1991; McKivergan 1991; DePratter 1992b). Several sites in this area were visited and recorded as a consequence of the investigation, the primary objective of which was to trace the eighteenth century movements of this historic aboriginal tribe. Huspa Plantation (38Bu161) was revisited and nineteenth century occupation was identified. Two new sites, 38Bu1278 and 38Bu1279, were also identified. Site 38Bu1278 is located on the southern tip of the Bull Point tract. Site 38Bu1279, located on Haulover Creek and known as the Rule Site, may represent an historic Yamasee village inhabited between circa 1685 and 1715, just prior to the Yamasee War.

At least 10 Yamasee towns were located within the Yamasee Reserve, which was established in 1707. Three Yamasee towns were identified in Beaufort County as a result of survey work by DePratter and his colleagues: *Altamaha*, a lower Yamasee town, *Pocosabo*, and an unidentified town at Mackay Point, both probably upper Yamasee towns. At Altamaha, Green obtained 704 aboriginal sherds (including rectilinear and curvilinear complicated stamped (n=46), incised (n=3), brushed (n=1), red filmed (n=1), plain and burnished plain (n=61), and many sherds associated with earlier components) from Excavation Area A and 13 Yamasee sherds from other contexts (Green 1991). Historic artifacts associated with the Yamasee component at Altamaha include majolica, glass beads, iron spikes, other iron objects, and tobacco pipes. Green places the occupation of Altamaha at about 1690 to 1715. DePratter suspects that two Yamasee towns, *Chechessee* and *Ocute*, were destroyed by development (DePratter 1992a:6-7).

**Table 1. Yamasee Villages in South Carolina (after Green 1992: 24, Table 2.1).**

Lower Towns	Origin	Status
Altamaha, Altamaca, Altaphaha	La Tama	Located
Pocosabo, Pocolabo, Pockasauba	Unknown	Located

Chechessee, Chasee Euhaw, Toa, Toalli, Yoa	Ichisi Toa/Guale	Destroyed Unknown
<b>Upper Towns</b>		
Huspau, Huspah, Huspaw, Ospu Ocute, Oketee, Ocatoses	Guale La Tama	Located Destroyed
Pocotaligo Sadketchche, Salchiche, Yamacraw, Tulafina	Unknown Salchiche	Unknown Unknown
Saupalau, Sapella, Zapala, Soho, Asao, and Sapicbay	Guale	Unknown
Tomotley, Tomatley Tomotly, Tamasle, Tamaxle, Tamathli	La Tama	Unknown
<b>Other Towns Living with the Yamasee</b>		
Tuscagy, Tuskegee, Tasquiqui Chewhawes, Chiaha	Coosa Coosa	Unknown Unknown

DePratter estimates the size of the towns ranges from 62 acres to 124 acres. These sites are difficult to define because of the diffuse character of the settlements. They are not nucleated towns with a highly structured plan. They consist of a series of loosely knit "dispersed homesteads spaced 50-100 m more apart" (DePratter 1992a:6). distributed across selected high, well drained landforms with a focus on the waterways, which were extremely important in facilitating the deerskin and Indian slave trades (DePratter 1992a:6).

## Bull Point Survey Results

### *Site 38Bu1278*

Site 38Bu1278 is a large aboriginal and historic site located at the southern and western tip of the Bull Point tract. The site was originally recorded in 1991 as part of the SCIAA's Yamasee Project. DePratter and McKivergan's examination of the Bull Point locale was limited to only a walkover, resulting in the recording of one site at the southern tip of the tract (38Bu1278). This site was described as a ceramic scatter and historic scatter and additional research, including survey, testing, and excavation, was recommended. The site dimensions were described as 400 m by an unknown extent and two collection areas were recorded: A) on the extreme tip, and B), northwest of the tip. McKivergan identified eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts. Artifacts collected by McKivergan by grab sample included:

9	Euro/American pottery sherds
2	Bottle glass
2	Chert
4	Aboriginal pottery
2	Tobacco pipe stems
1	Miscellaneous iron fragment

The site was horseshoe shaped and measured 575 m by 300 m in maximum extent being situated on a well elevated bluff above the confluence of Huspa and Little Huspa creeks approximately 20 feet amsl. Soils on the site consisted of Wando Fine Sand. Artifacts in shovel tests were found to a maximum depth of 44 cm below ground surface. Many tests contained artifacts beneath the plow disturbed soil zone, and the potential for intact buried cultural deposits was recognized. Cultural material appears to be most pronounced along the bluff margin. No dense concentrations of artifacts were located. Five shovel tests yielded single ceramic artifacts that are probably associated with the Yamasee component.

This site was the only previously recorded archaeological site on the study tract, recorded by David McKivergan following a visit to the site in 1988 by McKivergan, a graduate student, and Chester B. DePratter, a professor at SCIAA, as part of an attempt to relocate Yamasee town sites from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century in the lower coast of South Carolina. Their visit to the Bull Point tract was very brief and was confined to surface reconnaissance at the tip of Bull Point. A small collection of surface artifacts was made. No report was made of their visit to the site, but information concerning the site was obtained from the Site Inventory record and through personal interviews with McKivergan and DePratter. DePratter recalls observing a Red Filmed sherd, which he was confident was associated with a Yamasee occupation.

Five shovel tests yielded single ceramic artifacts associated with the Yamasee component. Aboriginal ceramics found on 38Bu1278 include Terminal Archaic, Woodland, and Yamasee wares, including Altamaha Red Filmed, and Altamaha Plain.



The Altamaha series ware (n=5) is widely distributed across the site and may represent two or more Yamasee households.

Most of the recovered artifacts (n=76) date to the historic period, particularly the mid to late nineteenth century. Oyster shell was widely distributed across the site, but no shell middens were identified. Little Huspa Creek is easily accessible in this vicinity and this area may have served as the boat slip for accessing Bull Point. The high bluff on the southern and western portion of the site preclude easy access to the water for transshipment of cargo.

The South Carolina SHPO NRHP status for Site 38Bu1278 indicates that additional work is necessary to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion (Opencontext.org 2014).

### *Site 38Bu1423*

Site 38Bu1423 is a large aboriginal site located near the southeastern tip of the Bull Point tract. The site is most concentrated along the bluff margin and it measures 500 by 175 m in maximum extent. It is located approximately 20 feet amsl, and it is located adjacent to a former minor intermittent drainage of Huspa Creek, which has been extensively modified by lake construction. Soils on the site are mapped as Tomotley Loamy Fine Sand, but most of the artifact-bearing shovel tests indicate that this soil classification is not exactly correct. Artifacts were found to a maximum depth of 60 cm below ground surface in shovel tests.

Several shovel tests contained dense deposits of oyster shell, but consolidated shell middens were found. Several concentrations of shell were observed on the surface of a dirt road that follows the bluff margin. Inspection of one of these scatters indicated the midden is composed primarily of oyster, with lesser amounts of clam, and an unidentified small gastropod snail.

Nine shovel tests yielded ceramic artifacts that are likely associated with the Yamasee component. Four of these tests yielded single artifacts and the other five yielded multiple artifacts associated with this component. Aboriginal pottery sherds found at 38Bu1423 included Terminal Archaic and Woodland types and sherds associated with a Yamasee component, including: Altamaha Plain, Altamaha Complicated Stamped, Altamaha Check Stamped, Altamaha Incised, and Altamaha Folded Pinched Rims. At least two clusters of Altamaha pottery (n=30) were apparent. One large cluster on the east-central portion of the site may represent one or more Yamasee houses.

### *Site 38Bu1424*

Site 38Bu1424 is a small aboriginal site located on the eastern bluff of the Bull Point tract between Sites 5 and 6. The site measures 70 by 45 m in extent. It is located approximately 25 feet amsl, and it overlooks the Little Huspa Creek marsh. Soils on the site consist of Murad Fine Sand. Artifacts were found to a maximum depth of 35 cm below ground surface in shovel tests. Five shovel tests yielded artifacts associated with the Yamasee component and each of these contained multiple artifacts. Aboriginal pottery sherds found on Site 38Bu1424 include Wilmington Plain, Altamaha Red Filmed,

Altamaha Complicated Stamped, and Altamaha Folded Pinched Rims. Most of the assemblage appears to be Altamaha series (n=18), and this site probably contains the remains of a single Yamasee household.

Site 38Bu1424 was deemed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the South Carolina SHPO (Opencontext.org 2014).

### *Site 38Bu1425*

Site 38Bu1425 is a medium sized aboriginal and historic site located north of Site 38Bu1423 and south of Site 38Bu1424 on the eastern bluff of the Bull Point tract. The main dirt road on the tract runs through the site on its north-south axis. An earthen dike parallels the dirt road on its western flank. The site measures 300 by 80 m in maximum extent. It is located approximately 25 feet amsl, and it overlooks the Little Huspa Creek marsh. Soils on the site consist of Murad Fine Sand. Artifacts in shovel tests were found to maximum depth of 50 cm below ground surface. Three shovel tests yielded artifacts that are associated with the Yamasee component (n=10). Aboriginal pottery sherds recovered from 38Bu1425 include Woodland cord marked, Altamaha Plain, and Altamaha Complicated Stamped. One shovel test on the northern section of the site contained Altamaha pottery and an early imported tobacco pipe, of a seventeenth century Dutch or English variety. This site may represent a single Yamasee household.

Site 38Bu1425 is listing as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the South Carolina SHPO (Opencontext.org 2014).

### *Site 38Bu1426*

Site 38Bu1426 is a large aboriginal and site on the eastern bluff on the central part of the Bull Point tract. It lies south of Site 38Bu1428 and north of Site 38Bu1424. The site measures 930 by 275 m in maximum extent. It is located approximately 20 feet amsl and it overlooks the Little Huspa Creek marsh. Soils on the site are mapped as Murad Fine Sand and Tomotley Loamy Fine Sand, although many of the areas indicated as Tomotley soils were found to be better drained soil. Artifacts in shovel tests were found to a maximum depth of 65 cm below ground surface.

Ten shovel tests yielded artifacts associated with the Yamasee component. Six of these yielded single artifacts and the other four yielded multiple artifacts. Aboriginal pottery sherds recovered from 38Bu1426 include Terminal Archaic and Woodland, and Yamasee wares, including Altamaha Check Stamped, and Altamaha Plain. The Altamaha series ware (n=17) was widely scattered and may represent four or more Yamasee households.

Site 38Bu1426 is listing as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the South Carolina SHPO (Opencontext.org 2014).

### *Site 38Bu1427*

Site 38Bu1427 was a medium small aboriginal site on the lower central section of the Bull Point tract, northwest of Site 38Bu1423 and south of Site 38Bu1425. The site measures 100 by 70 m in maximum extent. It is located approximately 25 feet amsl,

overlooking the western bluff above Huspa Creek. Soils on the site are Murad Fine Sand. Artifacts in shovel tests were found to a maximum depth of 30 cm below ground surface. Artifacts were quite sparse in shovel tests. A surface scatter of oyster shell, approximately 15 m in diameter, was observed on the site. Oyster shell also was present in several shovel tests on the site. No stone artifacts were recovered from Site 38Bu1427. Aboriginal pottery included Woodland heavy cord marked (possibly Wilmington) and one weathered decorated Altamaha sherd. No concentrations of pottery were observed. Another shovel test yielded a brown and white painted tin enameled earthenware sherd, possibly Spanish Majolica. The sherd was very small, however, and absolute identification was not possible. This site may be a Yamasee household, but additional testing will be necessary to confirm or deny this assertion.

### *Site 38Bu1428*

Site 38Bu1428 was a large aboriginal site on the northeastern section of the Bull Point tract, north of Site 38Bu1426. The site measures 500 by 175 m in maximum extent. It is located approximately 20 feet amsl, and it overlooks Little Huspa Creek and marsh to the east. Soils on the site are mapped as Tomotley Loamy Fine Sand and Chisolm Loamy Fine Sand although shovel test evidence suggests that the areas mapped as Tomotley soils are not entirely correct. Artifacts in shovel tests were found to maximum depth of 50 cm below ground surface. Three shovel tests yielded single ceramic artifacts associated with the Yamasee component. Aboriginal pottery from the site included Terminal Archaic, Woodland, and Yamasee wares (Altamaha Plain). The Altamaha pottery, possibly from two Yamasee households, was found on the southern end and lower central portion of the site.

Site 38Bu1428 is listing as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the South Carolina SHPO (Opencontext.org 2014). Site 38Bu1428 was classified as an upper Yamasee town (either Huspah, Sadketché, Tulafina or Tomatley) dating circa 1690-1715 by Green and his colleagues (2002:18, 23).

### *Site 38Bu1429*

Site 38Bu1429 was a medium sized aboriginal site on the western edge of the Bull Point tract, west of Site 38Bu1424. The site measures 340 by 110 m in maximum extent. It is located approximately 15 feet amsl, and it overlooks the Huspa Creek marsh. A small inlet, whose entrance has been dammed, is located northwest of the site. Soils on the site are mapped as Tomotley Loamy Fine Sand and Murad Fine Sand, although some of the areas appear to be incorrectly mapped, based on shovel test data. Artifacts in shovel tests were found to a maximum depth of 50 cm below ground surface. Three shovel tests yielded single ceramic artifacts associated with the Yamasee component. Aboriginal pottery found on the site included Terminal Archaic, Woodland, and Yamasee wares, including: Altamaha Check Stamped, and Altamaha Plain. The Altamaha series ware was found on the northern section of the site.

Site 38Bu1429 is listing as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the South Carolina SHPO (Opencontext.org 2014).

## Subsequent Archaeological Explorations at Bull Point Plantation

Since the Phase I cultural resource survey was completed in 1994 at least three additional firms were hired to explore the cultural resources of the Bull Point Plantation property. Phase II and Phase III excavations were conducted at several of these suspected Yamasee sites by Brockington and Associates, Barr & Associates, and R.S. Webb and Associates (Poplin and Eubanks 1996; Barr 2006; Styer 2007).

## Is It Huspau?

When taken at face value the evidence for Yamasee occupation at Bull Point is scant. Fewer than 80 artifacts, recovered by the intensive survey, are tightly associated with the Yamasee occupation. Yamasee pottery was sparsely distributed over the study tract, but this is not unexpected since the Yamasee were only living in the Carolina upper tidewater region for less than 30 years. As DePratter noted, however, the occupation at Bull Point may have been as few as 10 years and the accumulation of material debris was probably limited. Thirteen loci on these eight sites may represent distinct households and others may be present but were not detected by the survey sampling interval. The distribution of these artifacts, however, suggests a dispersed village composed of 13 or more households. All but two of the survey sites yielded Yamasee pottery, and it is likely that houses were present on eight sites, which include: 38Bu1278; 38Bu1423; 38Bu1424; 38Bu1425; 38Bu1426; 38Bu1427; 38Bu1428; and 38Bu1429. Collectively, the Yamasee sites at Bull Point represent the archaeological signature of the Huspau.

A portion of the pottery assemblage from these previously described sites was grit tempered ware that is likely associated with the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century Huspau settlement on Bull Point. This pottery is classified as Altamaha series (Caldwell 1943; DePratter 1979). Surface treatments of these wares include Plain, Burnished Plain, Red Filmed (plain), Check Stamped, Complicated Stamped (rectilinear and curvilinear design elements), and Incised. Examples of folded pinched rim treatments were found on two sites, 38Bu1423 and 38Bu1424. Most of the Altamaha pottery sherds were small and poorly constructed, which is consistent with the other Altamaha pottery assemblages that have been recovered from Yamasee towns in the region (Chester B. DePratter personal communication August, 1994).

Altamaha Plain decorated pottery was the most common surface treatment, which was represented by 29 plain, one burnished plain and two red filmed sherds. Altamaha Complicated Stamped wares were next most common (n=9), followed by Altamaha Check Stamped (n=6), and incised (n=1). The design motifs on the complicated stamped sherds are poorly executed and sloppy stamped. The incised sherd was decorated by a series of small, short vertical fine-line ticks, similar to that observed in the Ocmulgee Fields Incised pottery series of Georgia. The remainder of the grit tempered wares include weathered decorated specimens or eroded examples that are too degraded for surface identification. Based on thickness of the paste, temper, and absence in the project area of other types of Mississippian grit tempered pottery, such as Santee, Savannah, Irene, Jeremy, or Pee Dee.

Twenty sherds that were recovered by the survey were grit tempered, or sand and grit tempered, but were too fragmented or eroded for proper identification. Most of these are likely associated with the Yamasee component but they were classified as unidentified.

The grit tempered pottery assemblage was compared with materials recently excavated by DePratter and his colleagues from other Yamasee towns in the lower South Carolina

coast. It appears quite similar to ceramic material from these towns in terms of paste, thickness, design, and vessel form.

Use of historic trade material by the Huspau was quite limited. One majolica sherd and one Dutch tobacco pipe were recovered by the survey and possibly associated with the Yamasee occupation. Subsequent testing at one of the sites by Brockington and Associates, however, yielded additional historic artifacts in association (Eric Poplin personal communication November 1995). Their excavations substantiated the assertion that these sites represent Yamasee habitation sites from the early historic period.

**Table 2. Huspa Site Summary.**

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Site Size (m)</b>	<b>Yamasee Artifacts</b>	<b>Suspected House Sites</b>
38Bu1278	575 x 300	5	2
38Bu1423	500 x 175	30	1
38Bu1424	70 x 45	18	1
38Bu1425	300 x 80	10	1
38Bu1426	930 x 275	17	4
38Bu1427	100 x 70	2	1
38Bu1428	500 x 175	3	2
38Bu1429	340 x 110	3	1

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